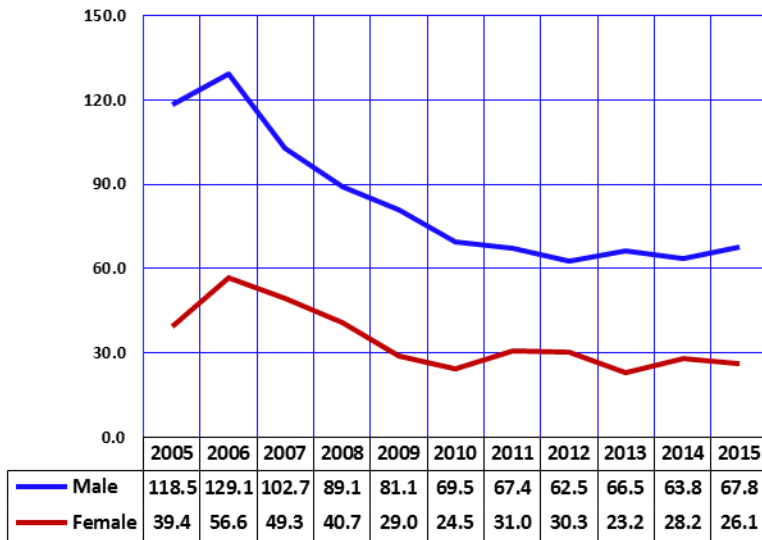


**2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY**  
**Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)**

**Figure 2C-9**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2005-2015**

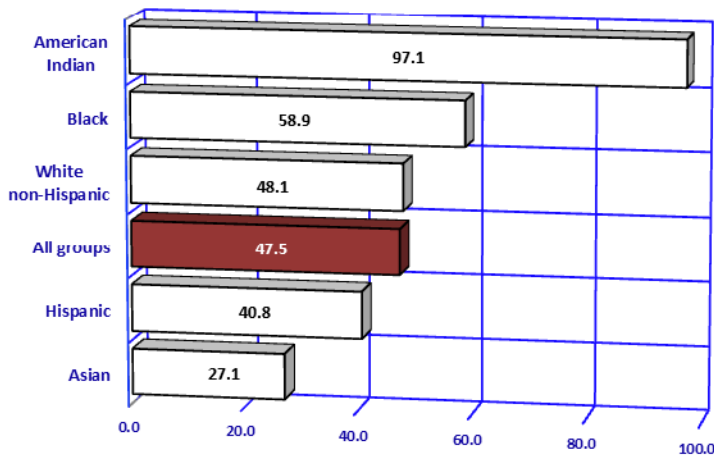


Adolescence refers to individuals between the ages of 15 and 19, an important developmental period marking the transition from childhood to adulthood. In 2015, an estimated 456,638 adolescents resided in Arizona, comprising 6.8 percent of the State's population (**Table 10A-1**). The lives of 217 resident adolescents prematurely ended in 2015, resulting in a total mortality rate of 47.5 deaths per 100,000 adolescents. This mortality rate was 40.7 percent higher than the 2005 rate (**Table 2C-11**).

The likelihood of dying was 2.6 times greater for adolescent boys than for adolescent girls in 2015 (**Figure 2C-9, Table 2C-11**).

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 15 - 19 years old in specified group.

**Figure 2C-10**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Race/Ethnicity among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2015**



The five causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 2005-2015, period were *unintentional injuries in accidents, suicide, homicide malignant neoplasms, and symptoms, signs, and abnormal findings* (**Table 2C-14**).

In 2015, adolescents who were Asian or Hispanic had greater survival chances than the state average for all adolescents, while American Indian, Black, and White non-Hispanic adolescents had lower survival chances than average (**Figure 2C-10**). If the 2015 mortality risk of Asian adolescents (i.e., their mortality rate) applied to all adolescents, only 124 would have died: 93 less than the 217 who actually did.

The number of deaths from accidental drug poisoning declined from 25 in 2013 to less than 15 in 2014 and 17 in 2015.

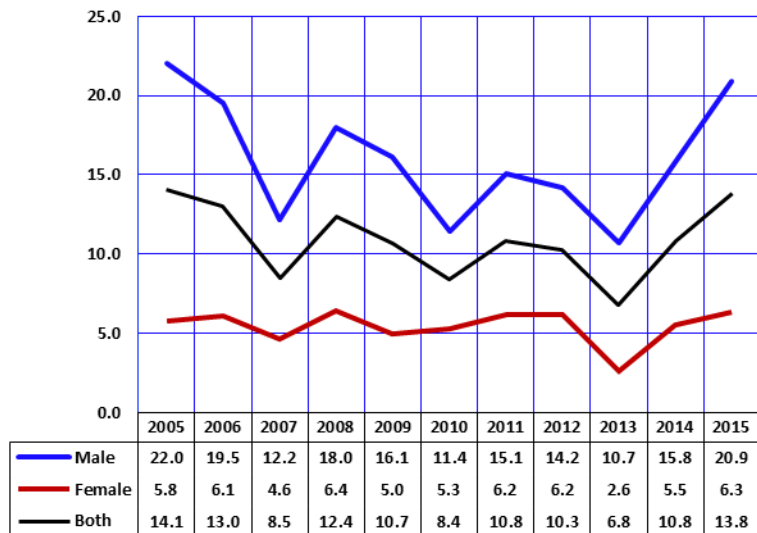
Note: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 15 - 19 years old in specified group.

**2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY**  
**Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)**

The number of suicides among Arizonans age 15-19 years increased 28.6 percent from 2014 (n = 49) (n = 63; **Table 2C-14**). In 2015, as in prior years, male adolescents accounted for the absolute majority (77.8 percent) of completed suicides.

The suicide rate in 2013 was the lowest recorded since at least 1990 (**Figure 2C-11, Table 2C-11**). In 2015, the adolescent male suicide rate was 5.0 percent lower, and the adolescent female suicide rate was 8.7 percent higher, than in 2005, respectively. The male to female ratio in suicide mortality rates decreased from 3.8:1 in 2005 to 3.3:1 in 2015. In other words, male adolescents were 3.3 times more likely to kill themselves in 2015 than female adolescents, compared to 3.8 times more likely in 2005.

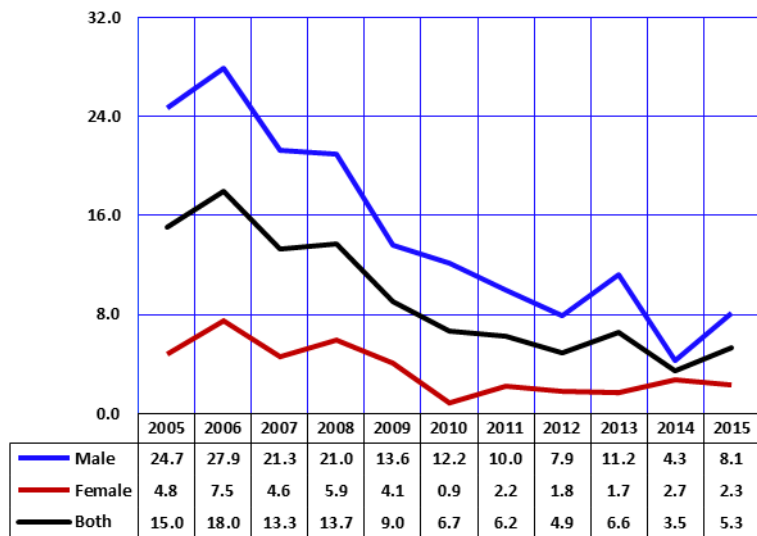
**Figure 2C-11**  
**Suicide Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2005-2015**



Note: <sup>a</sup> Number of suicide deaths per 100,000 persons, 15 - 19 years old in specified group.

**Figure 2C-12**  
**Homicide Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2005-2015**

From 2005 to 2006, homicide rates increased for both adolescent males and females (**Figure 2C-12, Table 2C-11**). From 2008 to 2012, the homicide rate decreased by 62.4 percent for adolescent males, and by 69.5 percent for adolescent females. A shift occurred in 2013, as the adolescent homicide mortality rate increased for males while still declining for females. From 2014 to 2015, the male mortality rate increased by 88.4 percent, and the female mortality rate decreased by 14.8 percent.



Note: <sup>a</sup> Number of homicide deaths per 100,000 persons, 15 - 19 years old in specified group.