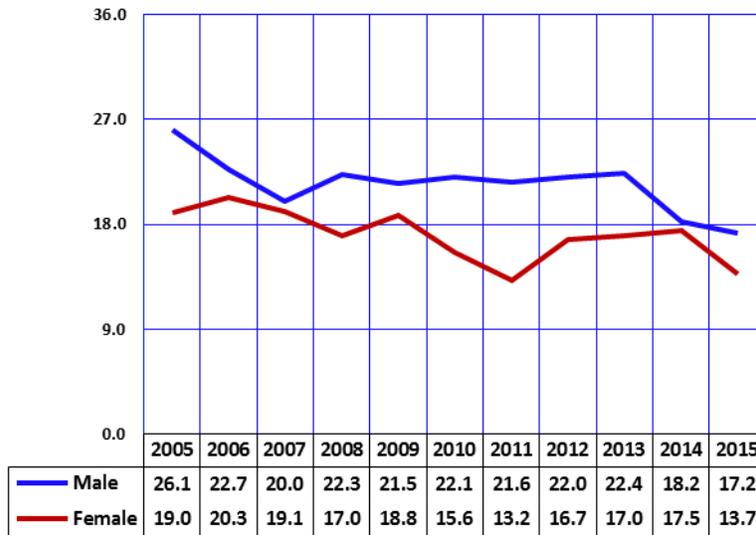


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-5
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2005-2015

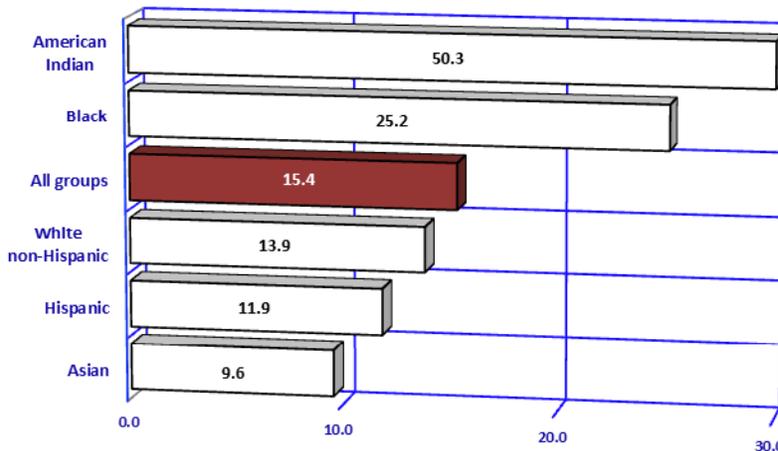


In 2015, a total of 196 deaths were recorded among 1,268,973 children aged 1-14 years residing in Arizona. The 2015 childhood mortality rate of 15.4 per 100,000 was 13.5 percent lower than the 2014 mortality rate of 17.9 (**Table 2C-7**). The mortality rate declined for both male and female children in 2014 to 2015. (**Figure 2C-5**, **Table 2C-7**).

The five causes with the greatest mortality rates in childhood from 2005-2015 were *accidents (unintentional injuries)*, *malignant neoplasms*, *congenital malformations*, *homicide*, and *suicide* (**Table 2C-7**).

Note: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-6
Mortality Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2015



American Indian children had the highest 2015 total mortality rate (50.3 deaths per 100,000) followed by Black or African American children (25.2/100,000; **Figure 2C-6**). The mortality rates of Asian, White non-Hispanic, and Hispanic or Latino children were lower than the average rate for all groups.

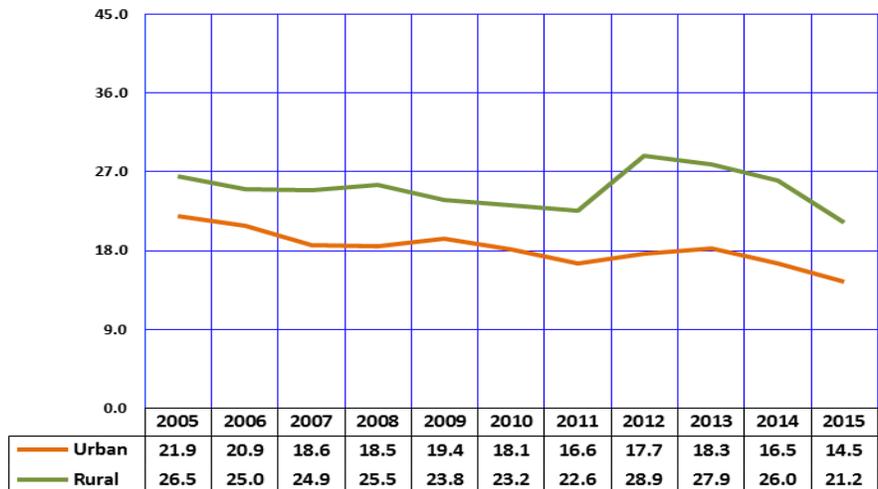
It is important to note that the mortality rate for Asians is based on a very low death count (**Table 2C-10**) thus not statistically reliable. In 2015, there were approximately 16 children who died of accidental drowning and submersion, around 16 children who died of assault, and 12 completed *suicides* of children aged 1-14 years (**Table 2C-10**).

Note: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group.

2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-7
Mortality Rates^a by Urban/Rural Area^b and Year among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2005-2015

From 2014 to 2015, overall mortality rates decreased for both urban and rural children (**Figure 2C-7, Table 2C-8**). From 2005 to 2015, the total mortality rates decreased by 19.9 percent for rural children, but even more so for urban children by 33.8 percent.

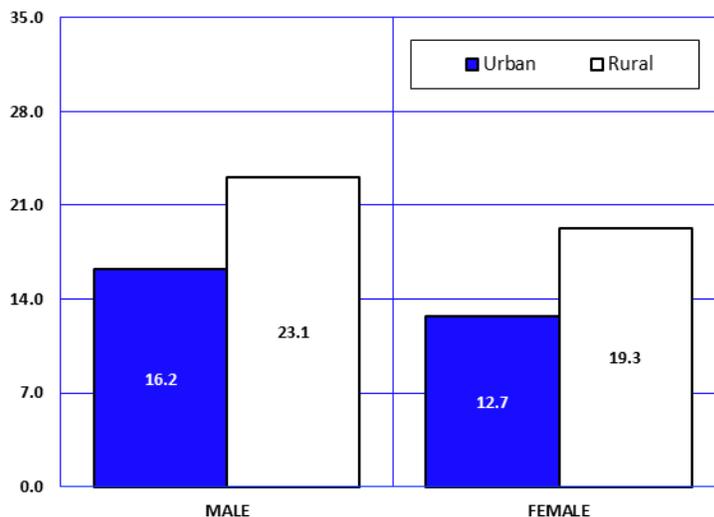


Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group; ^b Urban counties are Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties. Rural counties are those remaining.

Figure 2C-8
Mortality Rates^a by Gender in Urban/Rural^b Areas among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2015

From 2014 to 2015, the mortality rate for accidents decreased for urban children but increased for rural children (**Table 2C-8**). The mortality rate for unintentional injuries among rural children (9.5/100,000) was 2.2 times greater than the rate among urban children (4.3/100,000, **Table 2C-8**). In 2015, 13 children in urban areas died of accidental drowning while fewer rural children died of this cause (**Table 2C-10**).

Urban females aged 1-14 years old had the lowest mortality risk among gender by area groups in 2015, followed by urban males, rural females, and rural males.



Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group; ^b Urban counties include Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties. Rural counties are those remaining.