In 2019, a total of 224 deaths were recorded among 1,283,310 children aged 1-14 years residing in Arizona. The 2019 childhood mortality rate was 17.5 per 100,000, representing an increase from 19.1 the rate recorded in 2018 (Table 2C-7). Between 2018 and 2019 the mortality rate for male children witnessed a decrease while the rate for female children increased (Figure 2C-5, Table 2C-7).

The five causes with the greatest mortality rates in childhood from 2009-2019 were accidents (unintentional injuries), malignant neoplasms, congenital malformations, homicide, and suicide (Table 2C-7).

American Indian children had the highest total mortality rate (36.8 deaths per 100,000) in 2019, followed by Black or African American children (30.7/100,000; Figure 2C-6). The mortality rates of Asian, Hispanic or Latino and White non-Hispanic children were lower than the average rate for all groups.

It is important to note that the mortality rate of Asians is based on a very low death count (Table 2C-10) thus not statistically reliable. In 2019, there were fewer than 6 children who died from congenital anomalies or by means of suicide among this age group (Table 2C-10).
From 2018 to 2019, mortality rates decreased for both rural and urban children (Figure 2C-7, Table 2C-8). Between 2009 and 2019, urban childhood mortality rates have been lower than rural childhood mortality rates in each year during the 11-year period. During the same period, both urban and rural children witnessed a decrease in their mortality rate. However, the decline was more pronounced among urban children (14.4 percent) than their rural counterparts (4.2 percent).

The overall mortality rate for unintentional injuries decreased from 2018 (5.9/100,000 children 1-14 years) to 2019 (4.6/100,000 children 1-14 years).

An analysis by gender shows a decrease in accidental mortality for urban children but an increase for rural children during the same period (Table 2C-8). In 2019, the mortality rate for unintentional injuries among rural children (8.0/100,000) was twice as high as the rate among urban children (4.1/100,000; Table 2C-8).

In the same year, accidental drowning claimed more lives among children in urban areas than rural settings (Table 2C-10).

Urban females aged 1-14 years had the lowest mortality risk among gender by area groups in 2019, followed by urban males, rural females, and rural males.