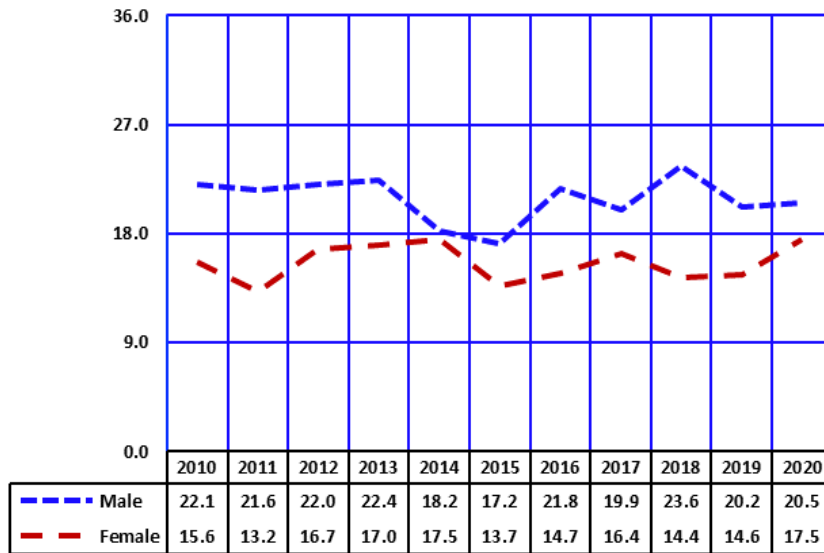


**2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY**  
**Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)**

**Figure 2C-5**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender and Year among Children 1-14 Years,**  
**Arizona, 2010-2020**

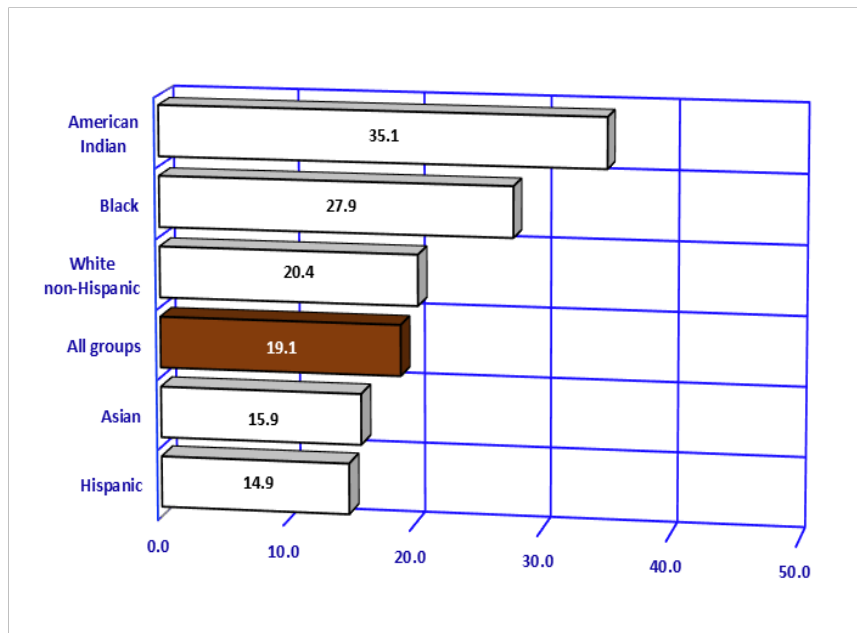


In 2020, a total of 240 deaths were recorded among 1,259,819 children aged 1-14 years residing in Arizona. The 2020 childhood mortality rate was 19.1 per 100,000, representing an increase from 17.5 the rate recorded in 2019 (**Table 2C-7**). Between 2019 and 2020 the mortality rate for male and female children witnessed a slight increase (**Figure 2C-5, Table 2C-7**).

The five causes with the greatest mortality rates in childhood from 2010-2020 were *accidents* (unintentional injuries), *malignant neoplasms*, homicide, *congenital malformations*, and *suicide* (**Table 2C-7**).

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

**Figure 2C-6**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Race/Ethnicity among Children 1-14 Years,**  
**Arizona, 2020**



American Indian children had the highest total mortality rate (35.1 deaths per 100,000) in 2020, followed by Black or African American children (27.9/100,000; and White non-Hispanic children (20.4/100,000 **Figure 2C-6**). The mortality rates of Asian and Hispanic or Latino children were lower than the average rate for all groups.

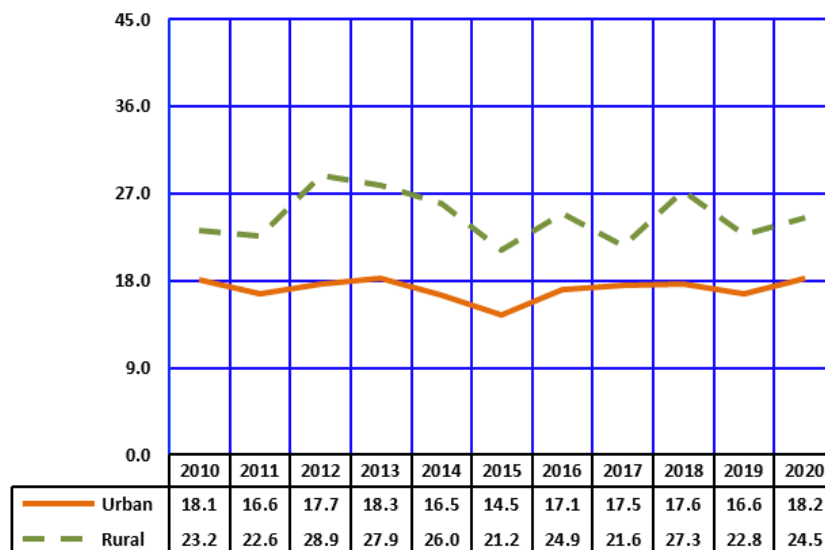
It is important to note that the mortality rate of Asians is based on a very low death count (n=7) (**Table 2C-10**) thus not statistically reliable.

In 2020, there were 18 children who died from congenital anomalies and 17 by means of suicide among this age group (**Table 2C-10**).

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

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

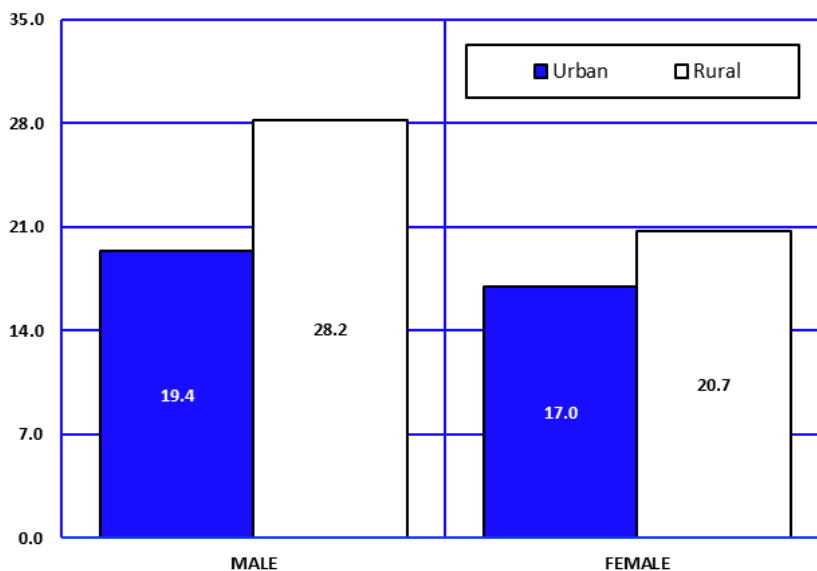
**Figure 2C-7**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Urban/Rural Area<sup>b</sup> and Year among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2010-2020**



From 2019 to 2020, mortality rates increased for both rural and urban children (Figure 2C-7, Table 2C-8). Between 2010 and 2020, urban childhood mortality rates have been lower than rural childhood mortality rates in each year during the 11-year period.

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

**Figure 2C-8**  
**Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> by Gender in Urban/Rural<sup>b</sup> Areas among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2020**



The overall mortality rate among children 1-14 years residing in Arizona was higher for both males and females in rural areas compared to urban areas with 28.2 deaths per 100,000 persons aged 1-14 years in urban areas versus 19.4 deaths per 100,000 persons aged 1-14 years in urban areas. Similarly, the mortality rate for females 1-14 years was 20.7 deaths per 100,000 persons aged 1-14 years in rural areas compared to 17.0 deaths per 100,000 persons aged 1-14 years in urban areas.

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