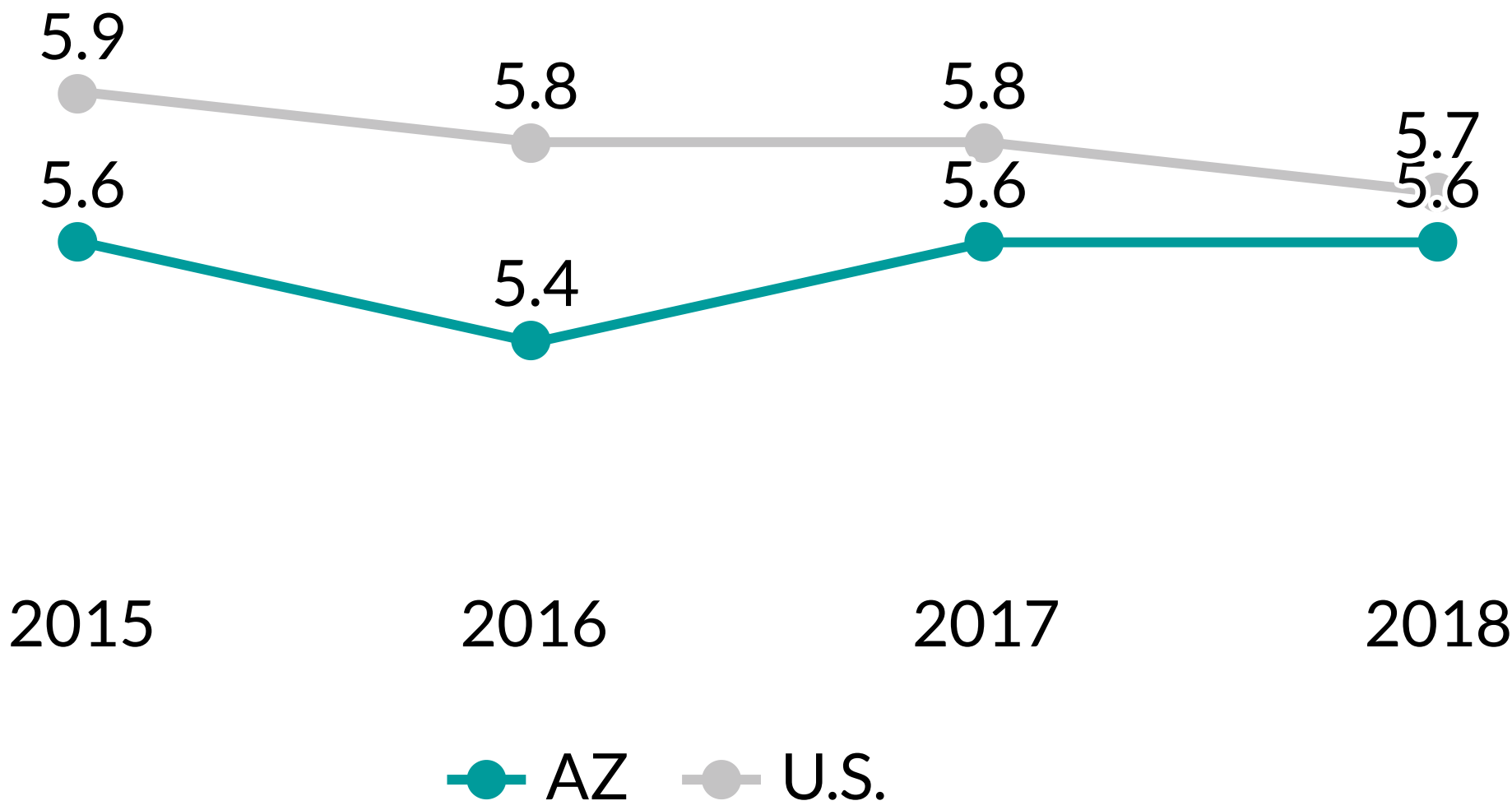


Significance

Infant mortality, or the death of a child within the first year of life, is a sentinel measure of population health that reflects the underlying well-being of mothers and families, as well as the broader community and social environment that cultivate health and access to health-promoting resources. Leading causes of infant mortality include prematurity, birth defects, and sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUID). Infant mortality continues to be an extremely complex health issue with many medical, social, and economic determinants.



Data Sources:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Child Health USA 2014. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.
Mathews TJ, Driscoll AK. Trends in infant mortality in the United States, 2005–2014. NCHS data brief, no 279. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2017.

Trend Analysis (2015-2018)

Data Source: Arizona Vital Records, 2015-2018

This analysis compares the Arizona trend to the U.S. trend in infant mortality from 2015-2018 where the Arizona trend line has been hovering closely to the U.S. trend. In 2018, Arizona had 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to the U.S. rate of 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

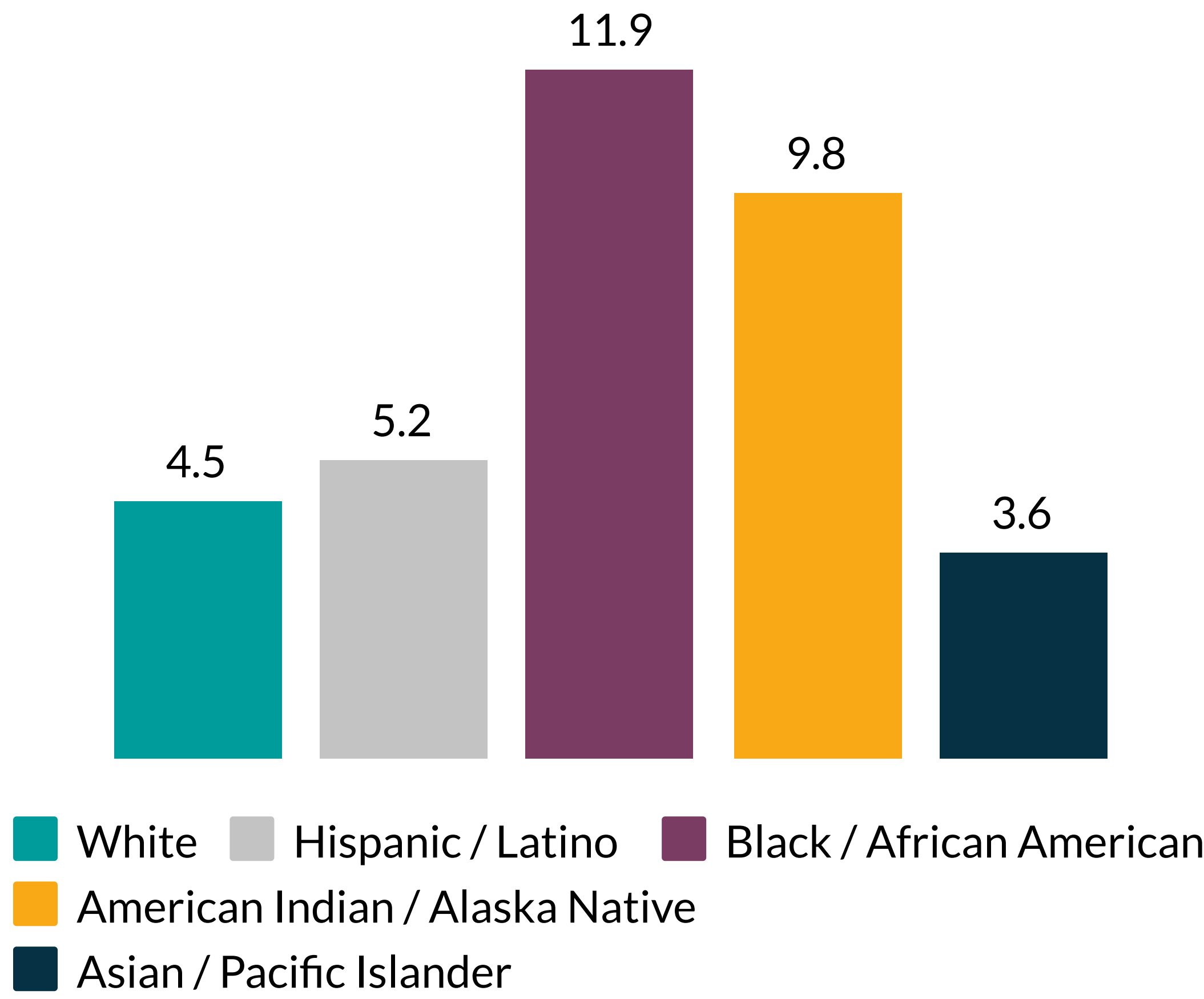
Arizona Analysis (2019)

Data Source: Arizona Vital Records, 2019

Arizona Infant Mortality Rate = 5.4 per 1,000 Live Births

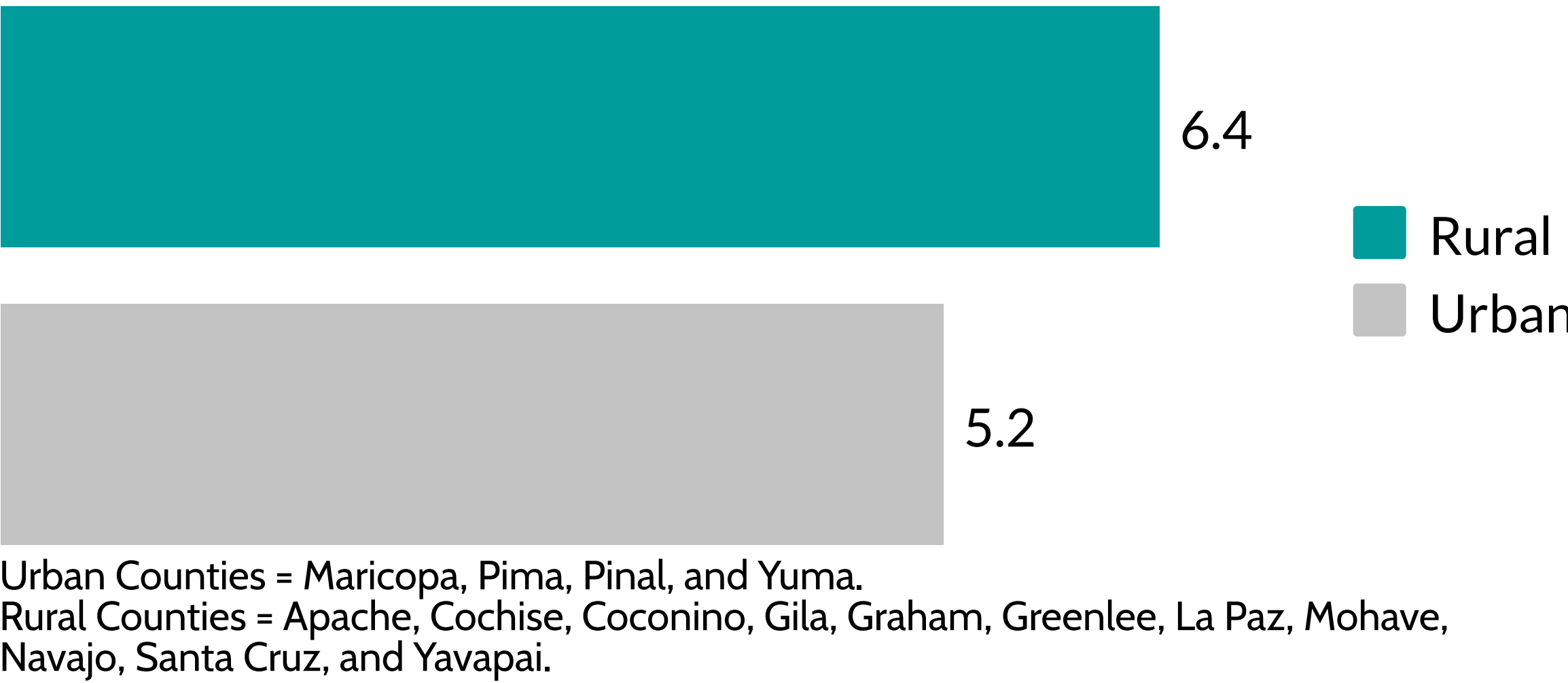
Race / Ethnicity

The infant mortality rate among Black / African American infants was 11.9 per 1,000 live births, whereas among White infants the mortality rate was 4.5 per 1,000 live births.



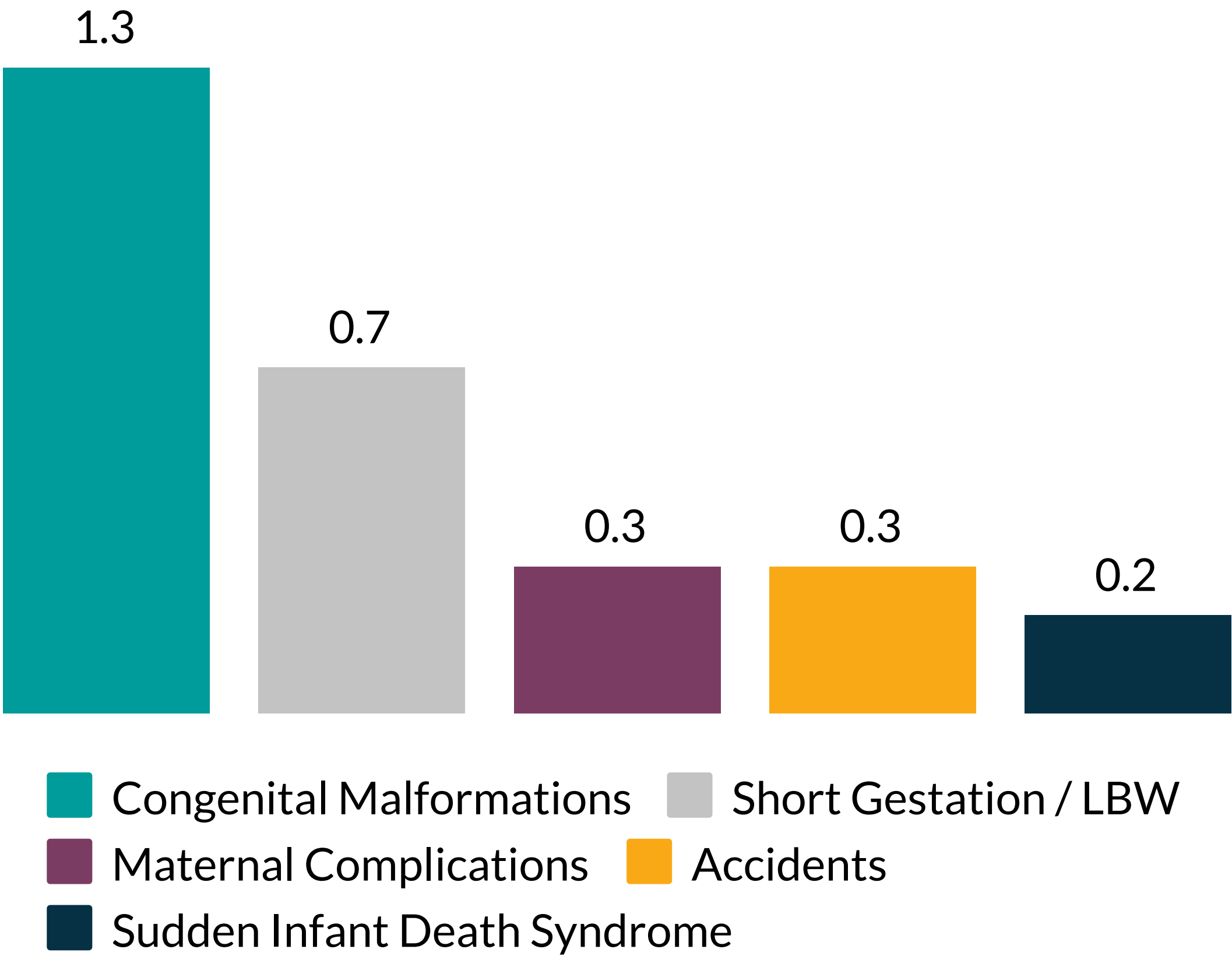
Geography

Of all rural counties, infant mortality was 6.4 per 1,000 live births, whereas among urban counties, infant mortality was 5.2 per 1,000 live births.



Top 5 Causes of Death

The top cause of death was congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities which occurred at a rate of 1.3 per 1,000 live births. The second most common cause of death was short gestation and low birth weight (LBW) at a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 live births. The third most common cause was maternal complications followed by accidents (unintentional injuries) and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).



Gender

Infant mortality among male infants was 6.1 per 1,000 live births, whereas infant mortality was 4.7 per 1,000 live births for female infants.

