

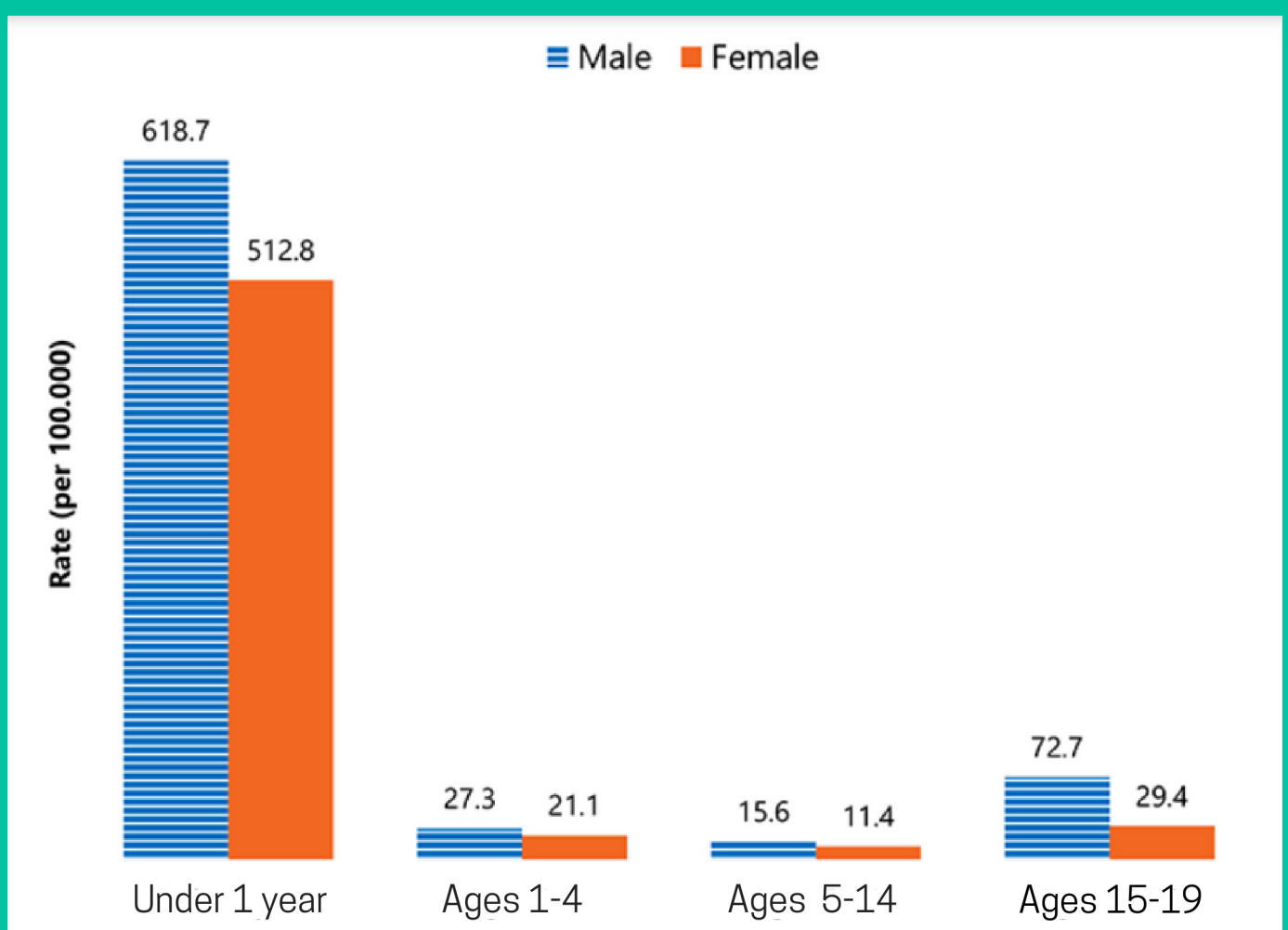
Infant, Child, and Teen Mortality



Differences by age

Children are much more likely to die during the first year of life. In 2017, the death rate for children under age 1 was more than 11 times higher than children ages 15 to 19, the age group with the next-highest mortality rate (567 and 51.5 per 100,000, respectively)

Death rate for children (deaths per 100.000) by age and gender: 2017



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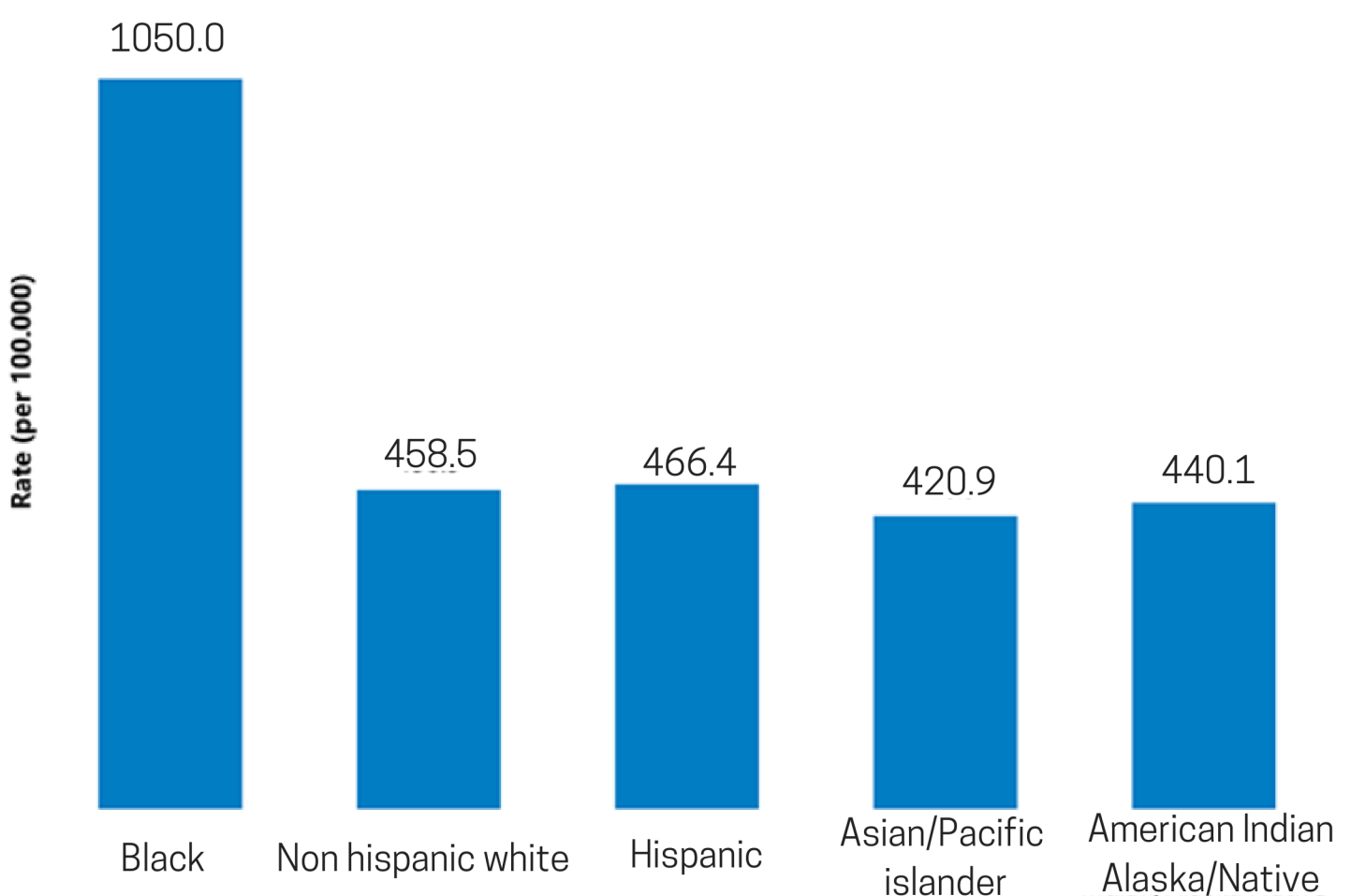


Differences by race

In 2017, consistent patterns associated with race and Hispanic origin were evident for children ages 1 to 4, 5 to 14, and 15 to 19: black children had the highest rates of death, followed by American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic children.

Asian/Pacific Islander children had the lowest rates (Figure 4).

Death rate for infants (deaths per 100.000) by race and hispanic Origin:2017



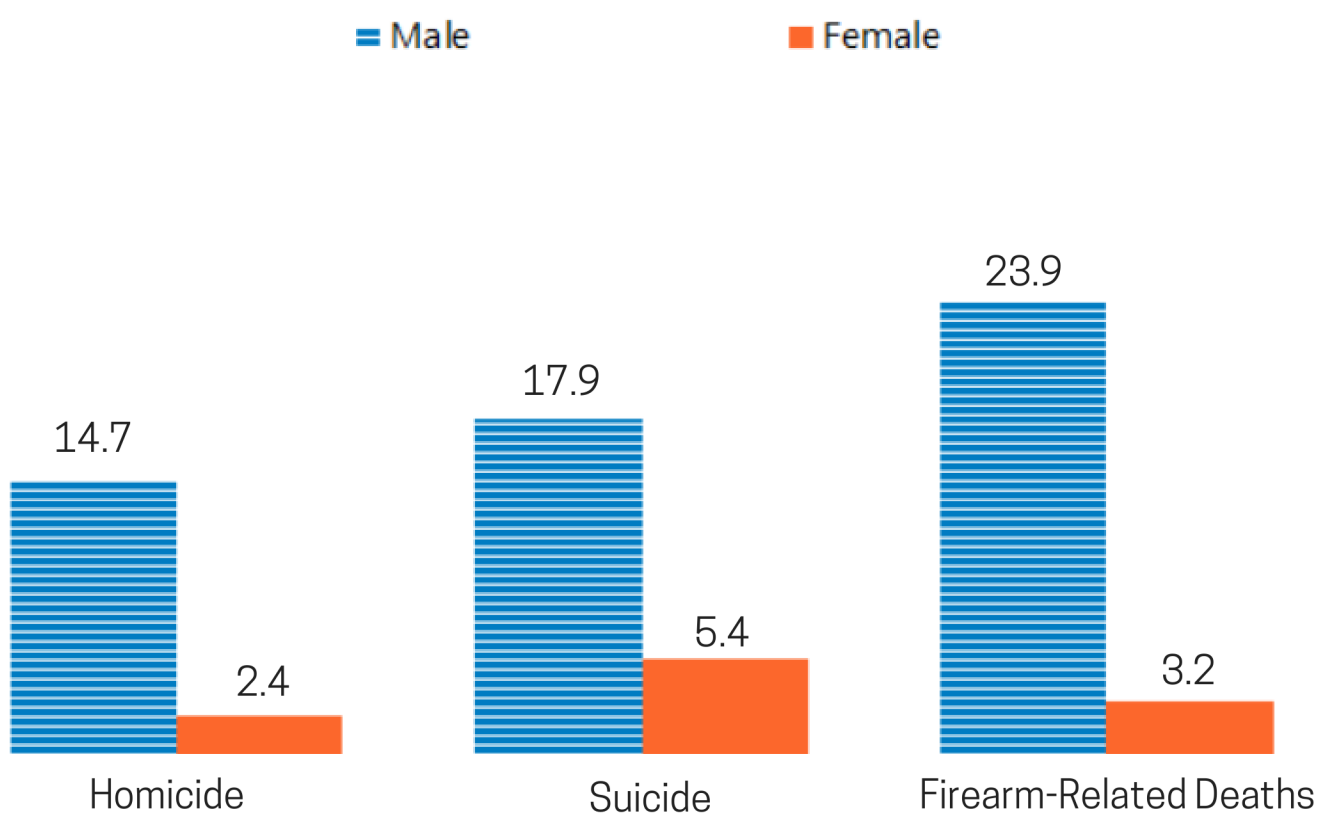
Infant, Child, and Teen Mortality



Differences in teen homicide, suicide, and firearm deaths by gender

In 2017, males ages 15 to 19 were more than three times more likely than females to die from suicide, and six times more likely to die from homicide . Males in this age group were also more than seven times more likely to die from firearm-related incidents of any kind: 23.9 per 100,000 males, versus 3.2 per 100,000 females.

Rates (per 100.000 population) for Homicide, Suicide, and Firearm-Related Deaths of Youth Ages 15-19, by Gender:2020



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Differences in teen homicide, suicide, and firearm deaths, by race and Hispanic origin

Among females, black and Hispanic teens had the highest homicide rates in 2017, at 6.8 and 2.6 per 100,000, respectively, followed by 1.1 per 100,000 for non-Hispanic white and American Indians, and 0.6* for Asian or Pacific Islanders (Appendix 1).

Rates of Homicide (per 100.000 population) and Firearm-Related Deaths Among Males Ages 15-19, by Race and Hispanic Origin:2017

