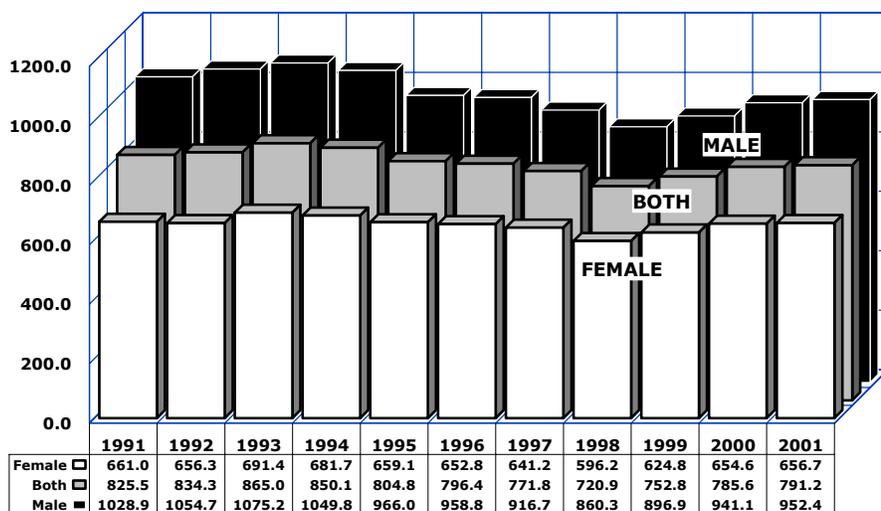


2A. TOTAL MORTALITY

**Figure 2A-1**  
**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Causes**  
**by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1991-2001**



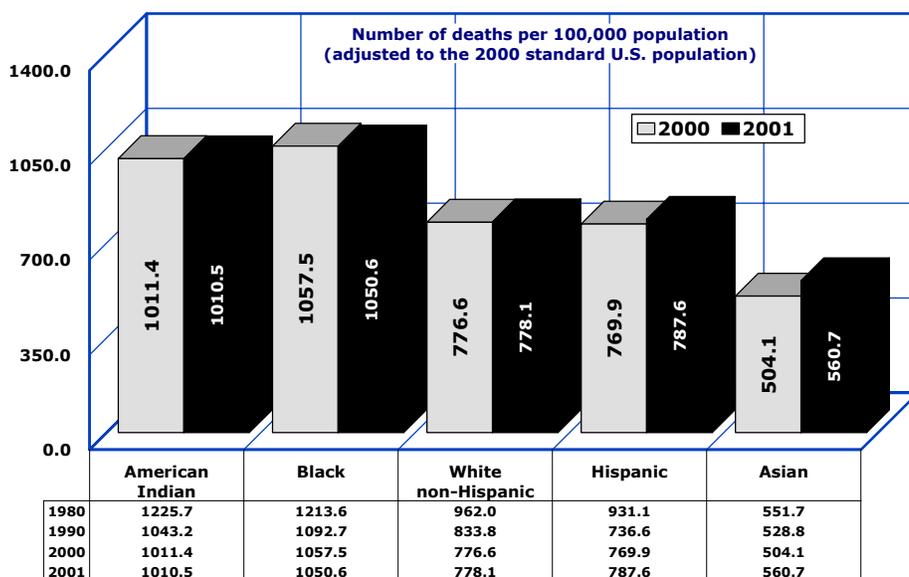
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons  
 (adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S. population)

During 2001, 40,851 residents died, an increase of 11,678 or 40 percent from the 1991 figure of 29,173 (**Table 2A-1**). The number of deaths among Arizona male residents increased by 34.5 percent from 15,971 in 1991 to 21,480 in 2001. The 46.7 percent growth in the number of deaths among Arizona female residents, from 13,202 in 1991 to 19,371 in 2001, exceeded the percent increase among males.

Beginning with the 2000 data year in Arizona, the age-adjusted mortality rates discussed below are based on the year 2000 population standard. The rates for 1991-1999 were re-calculated using the new standard.

The total, age-adjusted mortality rate for all causes increased for the third consecutive year from 720.9 in 1998 to 791.2 in 2001 (**Figure 2A-1**).

**Figure 2A-2**  
**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Causes by**  
**Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2000 and 2001**



Number of deaths per 100,000 population  
 (adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S. population)

Asians had the best survival chances among the ethnic groups in 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2001 (**Figure 2A-2**). The fact that their mortality rate rose 11.4 percent since 2000 slightly narrowed the distance from the other groups by 2001. In 2001, the total mortality rate for Asians respectively was 29, 28, 44 and 47 percent below the total mortality rates of White non-Hispanics, Hispanics, American Indians and Blacks. The 1980 respective amount by which Asian total mortality rate was below the other groups were 43, 41, 55 and 54 percent.

2A. TOTAL MORTALITY

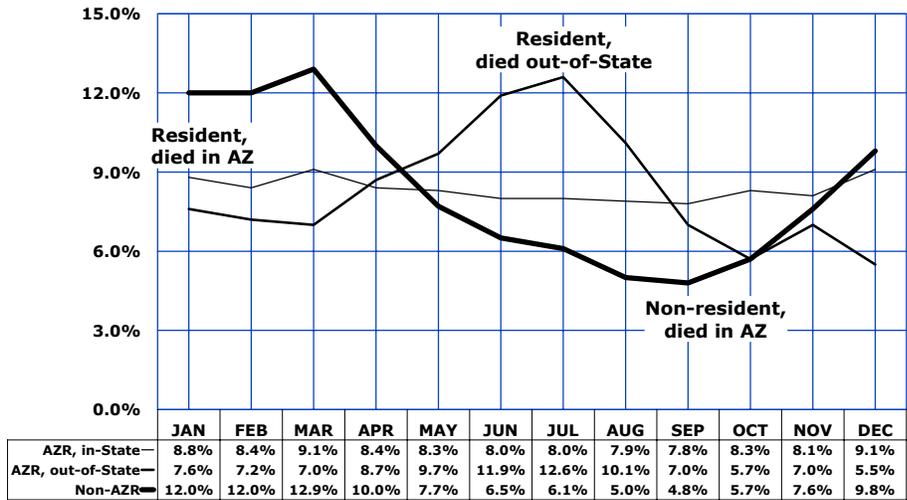
Over one thousand (1,009) of Arizona residents died in 2001 outside the state (Table 5E-3) compared to 2,221 residents of other states and countries who died in Arizona.

The majority of out-of-State deaths of Arizona residents occurred during the three summer months in June, July, and August (Figure 2A-3).

In contrast, the majority of non-residents who died in Arizona in 2001 did so between January and April.

If there was no monthly variation in proportional contribution to the annual death total, 100/12, or 8.3 percent of deaths should occur monthly. However, when the monthly distribution of deaths is examined, two months, March and December, deviated in 2001 by 9.6 percent from the expected value for Arizona residents who died in the State.

**Figure 2A-3**  
Percent Annual Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Residence Status, Arizona, 1991-2001



AZR: Arizona resident  
Non-AZR: Non-resident

Autopsies were reported as performed on 4,654 decedents, or 11.2 percent of the deaths that occurred among Arizona residents in 2001. The percent of deaths autopsied in 2001 was no different from the overall fraction of 11.1 percent calculated for the 11-year period 1991 to 2001.

Among the leading causes of death, the highest percentages of death autopsied were for *homicide* (98 percent), *unintentional injuries* (62.5 percent), and *suicide* (58.8 percent). The lowest percentages of autopsies were reported for *breast cancer* (0.4 percent), *Alzheimer's disease* (0.9 percent), and *Parkinson's disease* (1.4 percent). Obviously, the deaths at older ages (i.e., those from chronic diseases) are less likely to be autopsied, than the deaths at younger ages i.e., those more likely to be injury/violence-related. (Figure 2A-4).

**Figure 2A-4**  
Autopsies Performed by Age Group, Arizona, 1991-2001  
(based on the total number of 395,843 residents deaths in the 1991-2001 period)

