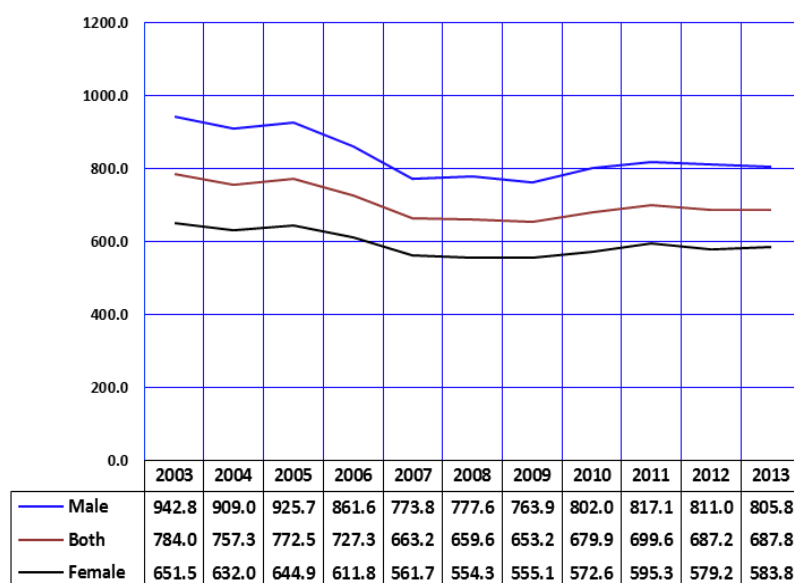


2A. TOTAL MORTALITY

Figure 2A-1
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates^a for all Causes by Gender and Year,
Arizona, 2003-2013



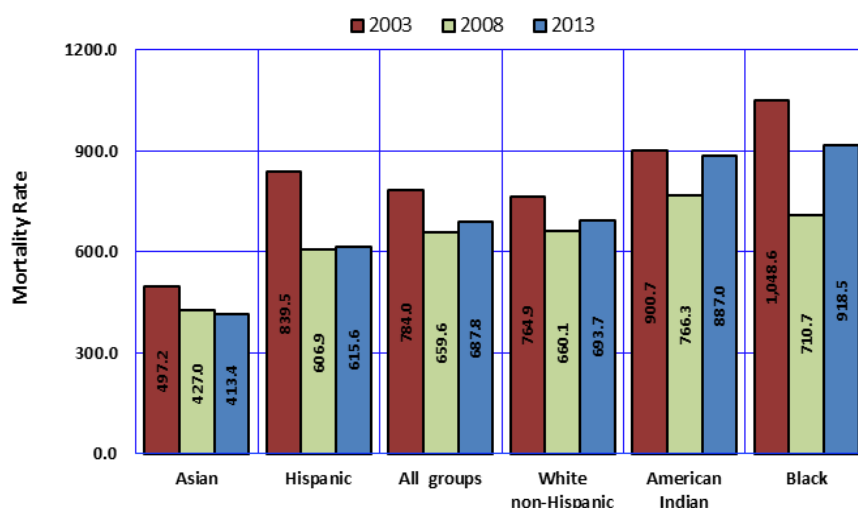
Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons (adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S. population).

The age-adjusted mortality rates discussed below are based on the year 2000 population standard. All mortality rates in sections 2A and 2B are age-adjusted. A detailed explanation of the age-adjustment of mortality rates is given in the **Technical Notes**.

The total age-adjusted mortality rate remained relatively consistent from 2012 to 2013 (**Figure 2A-1, Table 2B-2**). Over this period, the age-adjusted mortality rates decreased slightly for males but increased slightly for females.

The difference between male and female mortality rates narrowed slightly between 2003 and 2013 with the male age-adjusted mortality rate being 44.7 percent greater than the female age-adjusted mortality rate in 2003, and 38.0 percent greater in 2013. However, the parallel trend lines (**Figure 2A-1**) do not suggest that the full convergence in mortality risk between males and females is likely to happen anytime soon.

Figure 2A-2
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates^a for all Causes by Race/Ethnicity and Year,
Arizona Residents, 2003, 2008, and 2013



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

The 2013 age-adjusted death rates for the major racial/ethnic groups were as follows: for Asian or Pacific Islander, 413.4 deaths per 100,000 population; Hispanic or Latino, 615.6; White non-Hispanic, 693.7; American Indian or Alaska Native, 887.0; and Black or African American, 918.5 (**Figure 2A-2, Table 2B-4**).

In 2013, as in 2003 and 2008, Blacks and American Indians had higher total mortality rates than White non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and Asians. The total mortality rates for Asians were lower than the rates of both White non-Hispanics and Hispanics in 2003, 2008, and 2013.