



2A.

TOTAL MORTALITY

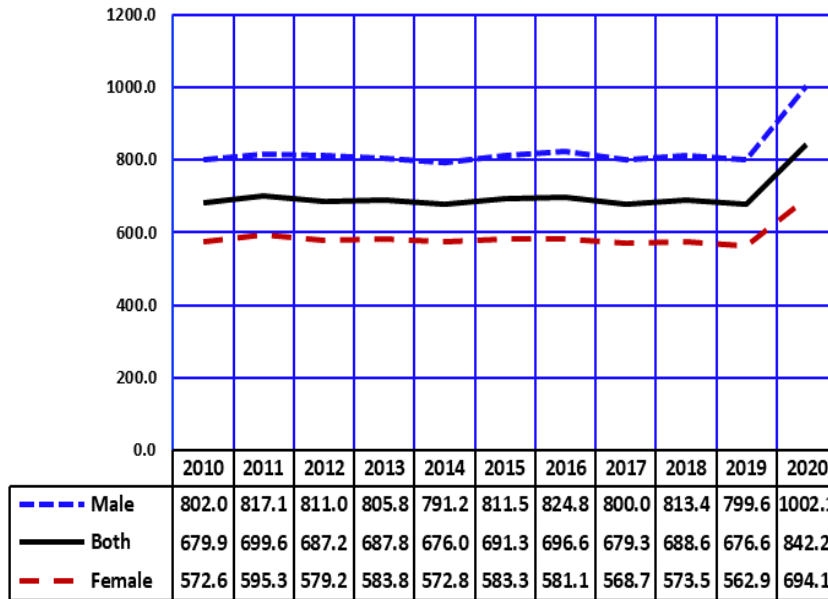
The total number of deaths from all causes among Arizona residents increased by 25.8 percent from 60,161 in 2019 to 75,700 in 2020 (**Table 2A-1**). The age-adjusted mortality rate for all causes of death increased from 676.6/100,000 in 2019 to 842.2/100,000 in 2020. When considering race/ethnicity, we observe an increase in the age adjusted mortality of all racial/ethnic groups in 2020 compared to 2010 and 2015 (**Figure 2A-2**).

Between 2019 and 2020, the increase in mortality affected all but one leading causes of death. A 3.7 percent reduction in the number of deaths was recorded only for intentional self-harm (suicide) 1,411 deaths in 2019 compared to 1,359 deaths.

There were some disparities by gender and race/ethnicity for total mortality. Deaths in Arizona by residents in 2020 mostly occurred in December (12.0 percent) and the smallest counts were recorded in February (7.0 percent) (**Table 2A-3**).

2A. TOTAL MORTALITY

Figure 2A-1
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates^a for all Causes by Gender and Year, Arizona, 2010-2020



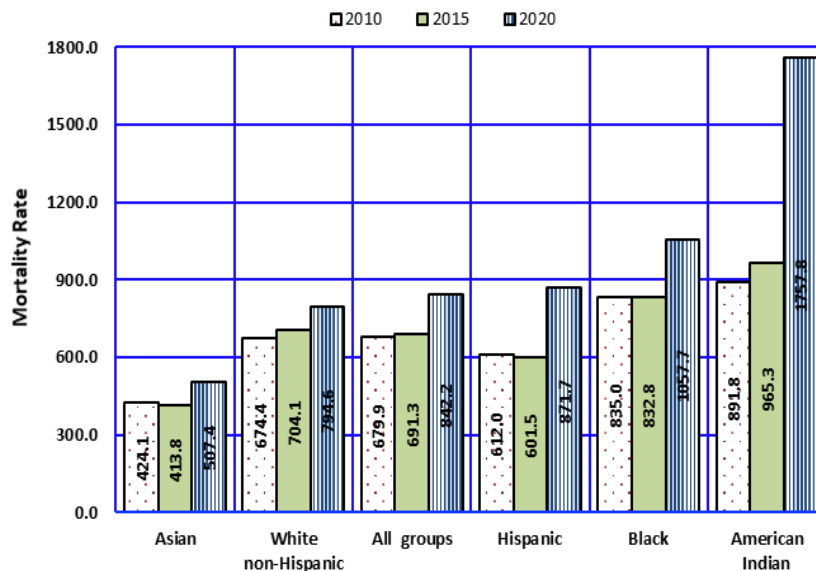
The age-adjusted mortality rates discussed below are based on the year 2000 population standard. All mortality rates in sections 2A and 2B are age-adjusted. A detailed explanation of the age-adjustment of mortality rates is given in the **Technical Notes**.

The total age-adjusted mortality rate increased by 24.5 percent, from 676.6 deaths per 100,000 population in 2019 to 842.2 deaths in 2020 (**Figure 2A-1, Table 2B-2**). Over this period, the age-adjusted mortality rates increased for both males (25.3 percent) and females (23.3 percent).

The gap between male and female mortality rates remained between 2010 and 2020. In each year during the 11-year period, the male age-adjusted mortality rate was almost 1.4 times higher than the female age-adjusted mortality annually.

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

Figure 2A-2
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates^a for all Causes by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Arizona Residents, 2010, 2015, and 2020



The 2020 age-adjusted death rates for the major racial/ethnic groups were as follows: for Asian or Pacific Islander, 507.4 deaths per 100,000 population; Hispanic or Latino, 871.7; White non-Hispanic, 794.6; Black or African American, 1057.7; and American Indian or Alaska Native, 1757.8 (**Figure 2A-2, Table 2B-4**).

In 2020, as in 2010 and 2015, American Indians and Blacks 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 2010, 2015, and 2020.

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

2A. TOTAL MORTALITY

If there was no monthly variation in proportional contribution to total annual deaths, 8.3 percent (100/12) of deaths should occur monthly. However, when the monthly distribution of resident deaths is examined, the month of December (12.0 percent), July (10.9 percent), August (8.7 percent), and June (8.6 percent) contributed more than the expected value (**Figure 2A-3**). February was the month with the lowest percent contribution to the total annual deaths among Arizona residents (AZR).

The majority of the 3,653 non-residents who died in Arizona during 2020 did so during the months of December, January, July, March, and February.

September was the month with the lowest percent contribution (5.6 percent) to the annual death among out-of-State residents (OSR) who died in Arizona.

Figure 2A-3
Percent of Annual Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Residence Status, Arizona, 2020

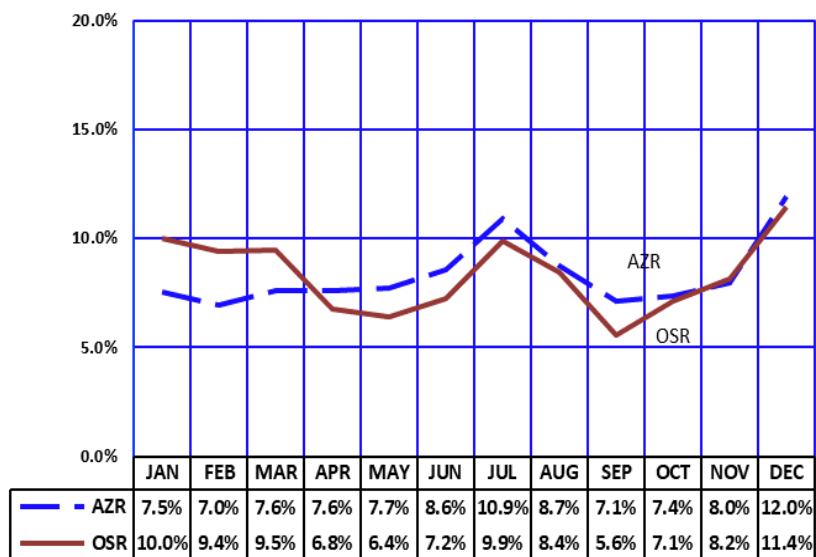


Figure 2A-4
Percentage of Deaths for which Autopsies were Reported by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Arizona Residents, 2010-2020

Autopsies were reported as performed on 6,432 decedents, or 8.5 percent of the deaths that occurred among Arizona residents in 2020. From 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths for which autopsies were reported varied from 9.3 percent in 2010, to a low of 8.6 percent in 2011 and 2012, a high of 10.1 percent in 2016, then 8.5 percent in 2020, making it the lowest percentage among the time period.

The percentage autopsied varies by the decedent's demographic characteristics. By race/ethnicity (**Figure 2A-4**) the percentage autopsied was the lowest for White non-Hispanic than for other racial/ethnic groups. The prevalence of autopsies was substantially greater among Black, American Indian, and Hispanic or Latino sub-populations. A substantial portion of the differential in the use of autopsy by race/ethnicity reflects differences in the age and manner of death. For example, autopsies tend to be more common at younger ages and for deaths by homicide, suicide, accidents, and undetermined manner.

