



2A.

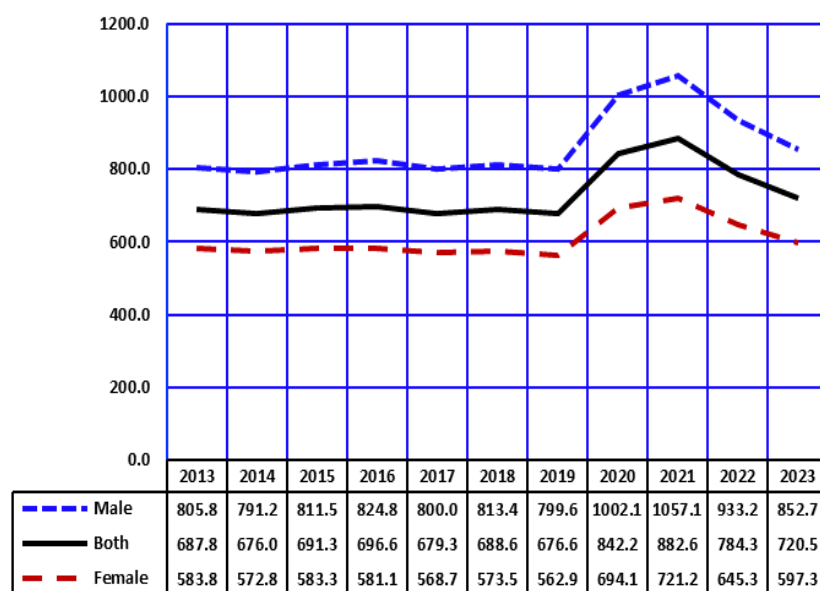
TOTAL MORTALITY

The total number of deaths from all causes among Arizona residents decreased by 6.6 percent from 73,861 in 2022 to 69,005 in 2023 (**Table 2A-1**). The age-adjusted mortality rate for all causes of death decreased 8.1 percent from 784.3/100,000 in 2022 to 720.5/100,000 in 2023. When considering race/ethnicity, we observe an increase in the age adjusted mortality of all racial/ethnic groups in 2023 compared to 2013 (**Figure 2A-2**).

There were some disparities by gender and race/ethnicity for total mortality. Deaths in Arizona by residents in 2023 mostly occurred in January (9.2 percent) and the smallest counts were recorded in September (7.6 percent) (**Table 2A-3**).

2A. TOTAL MORTALITY

Figure 2A-1
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates^a for all Causes by Gender and Year,
Arizona, 2013-2023



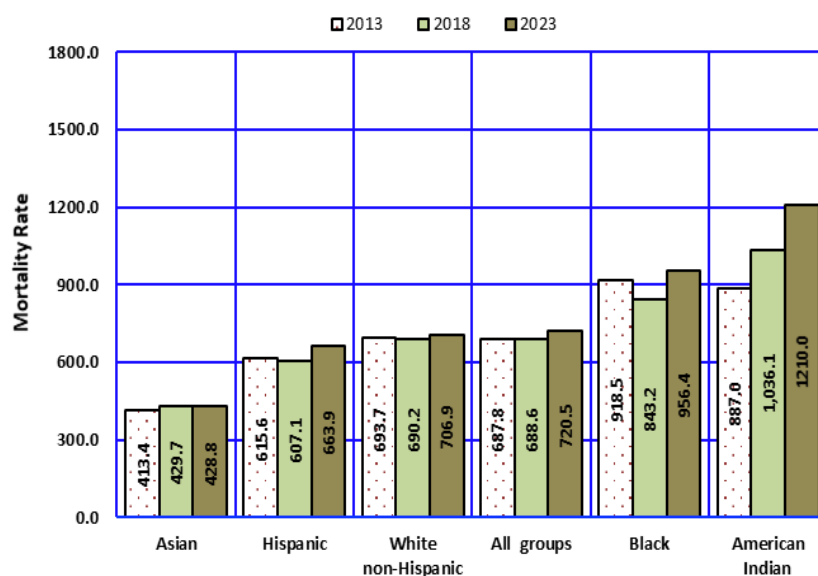
The age-adjusted mortality rates discussed below are based on the year 2000 population standard. All mortality rates in sections 2A and 2B are age-adjusted. A detailed explanation of the age-adjustment of mortality rates is given in the **Technical Notes**.

The total age-adjusted mortality rate decreased by 8.1 percent, from 784.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2022 to 720.5 deaths in 2023 (**Figure 2A-1, Table 2B-2**). Over this period, the age-adjusted mortality rates decreased for both males (8.6 percent) and females (7.4 percent).

The gap between male and female mortality rates remained between 2013 and 2023. In each year during the 11-year period, the male age-adjusted mortality rate was almost 1.4 to 1.5 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, 2013, 2018, and 2023



The 2023 age-adjusted death rates for the major racial/ethnic groups were as follows: for Asian or Pacific Islander, 428.8 deaths per 100,000 population; Hispanic or Latino, 663.9; White non-Hispanic, 706.9; Black or African American, 956.4; and American Indian or Alaska Native, 1210.0 (**Figure 2A-2, Table 2B-4**).

In 2023, as in 2013 and 2018, 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 2013, 2018, and 2023.

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

2A. TOTAL MORTALITY

Figure 2A-3
Percent of Annual Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Residence Status, Arizona, 2023

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 months of January, March, April, July, and December, contributed more than the expected value (**Figure 2A-3**). September was the month with the lowest percent contribution to the total annual deaths among Arizona residents (AZR).

The majority of the 2,993 non-residents who died in Arizona during 2023 did so during the months of January, February, March, and July.

August was the month with the lowest percent contribution (6.4 percent) to the annual death among out-of-State residents (OSR) who died in Arizona.

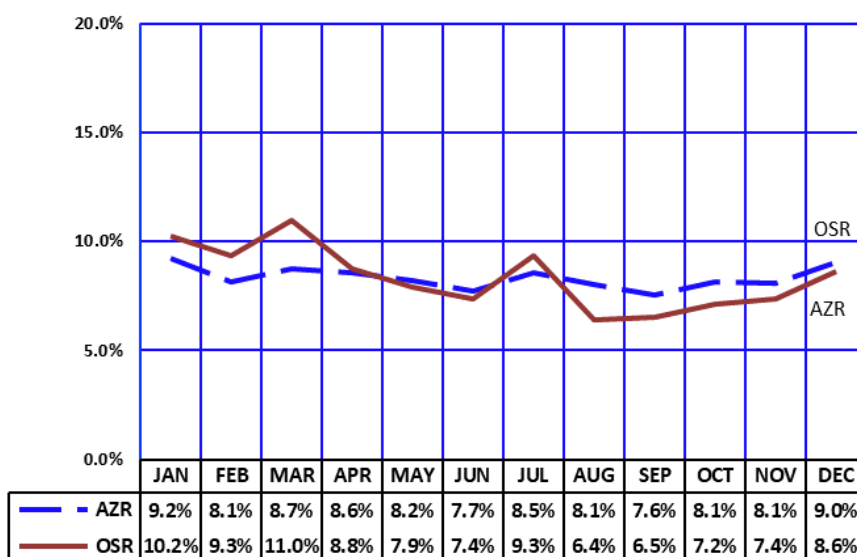


Figure 2A-4
Percentage of Deaths for which Autopsies were Reported by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Arizona Residents, 2013-2023

Autopsies were reported as performed on 6,321 decedents, or 9.2 percent of the deaths that occurred among Arizona residents in 2023. From 2013 – 2023, the percentage of deaths for which autopsies were reported varied from a low of 8.5 percent in 2020 to a high of 10.1 percent in 2016.

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 and Asian 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.

