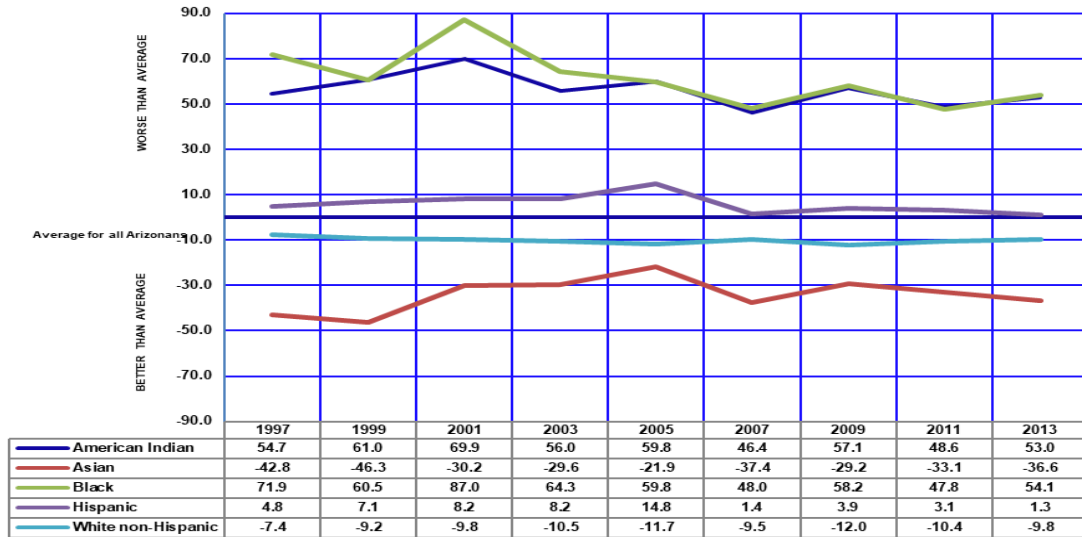


KEY FINDINGS

The overall inequity between the groups, as measured by the range of score values from the lowest (the most favorable standing among the groups, for 2013 Asian or Pacific Islander at -36.6, to the highest (the least favorable standing, for 2013 Blacks at 54.1, increased from 80.9 in 2011 to 90.7 points in 2013 (**Figure A**). From 2011 to 2013, Asians and Hispanics continued to experience favorable change among the racial/ethnic groups, meaning that the average scores decreased. American Indians and Blacks show an increase in their average scores. (**Figure A**). The shift in average score for White non-Hispanics was trivial.

Figure A
Comparison of Average Scores by Race/Ethnicity in
1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013



In 2013, as in prior years, Arizona's Asian residents ranked highest among racial/ethnic groups in overall health status, followed by White non-Hispanics, Hispanics, American Indians, and Blacks (**Figure B**).

Figure B
Number of Times Each Group Ranked Better Than Average, Average, and Worse Than Average on 69 Indicators, Arizona 2013

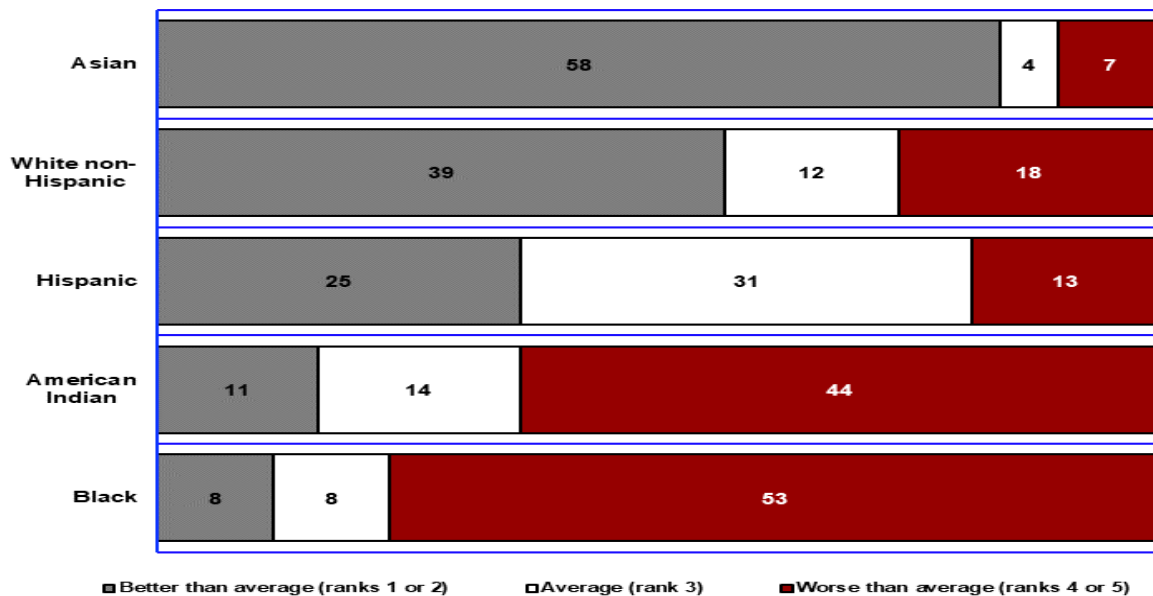
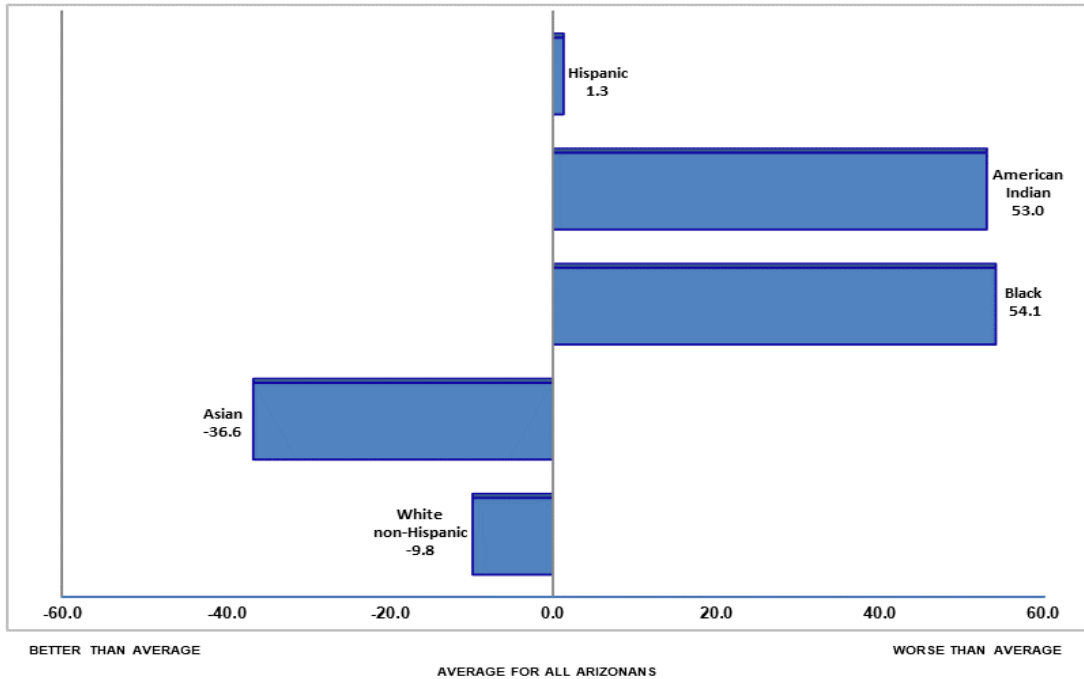


Figure C
Average Scores in 2013

(A score is the percent above or below the average for all Arizona residents.
 A negative score reflects better than average standing on an indicator.)



ASIANS or PACIFIC ISLANDERS

Average rank: 1.7*

Total score: -2,527.0

Average score: -36.6**

In 2013, Asian residents of Arizona ranked best or second best among all racial/ethnic groups on 58 of 69 indicators, including low incidence of drug or alcohol induced deaths, low postneonatal mortality, and low mortality from reportable diseases, chronic diseases, and injuries. The total mortality rate of 413.4 deaths per 100,000 Asian or Pacific Islander residents of the State was the lowest rate among all racial/ethnic groups. Asians’ median age at death was the second highest among the racial/ethnic groups in Arizona in 2013. The 2013 average score of -36.6 for Asian residents was slightly better than their average score of -33.1 in 2011 and indicates Asians’ health status remained stable in relation to the health of other racial/ethnic groups.

*The average rank based on all 69 measurements (the sum of the ranks divided by 69 measurements. Ranks range between 1 = the highest rank of health indicators and 5 = the lowest rank of health indicators).

**The average score based on all 69 measurements (the sum of all scores divided by 69 measurements). See section SCORES IN 2013.

WHITE NON-HISPANICS

Average rank: 2.6

Total score: -679.3

Average score: -9.8

White non-Hispanics ranked second best in relative healthiness among racial/ethnic groups in Arizona. They ranked 1st or 2nd on 39 of 69 measures of health, including low teen pregnancy rates, high utilization of prenatal care, and low premature mortality. White non-Hispanics continued to rank worse than all other racial/ethnic groups in mortality due to chronic lower respiratory diseases, drug-induced deaths, and suicide. The overall score of -9.8 in 2013, was similar to their overall score of -10.4 in 2011. The total mortality rate of 693.7 deaths per 100,000 in 2013 was lower than the total mortality rate of 741.5 in 2011.

HISPANICS or LATINOS

Average rank: 2.8

Total score: 91.8

Average score: 1.3

In 2013 Hispanics retained a 3rd place health ranking. The average score of Hispanics decreased from a peak of 14.8 in 2005, 3.1 in 2011, to 0.7 in 2013. Hispanics ranked best or second best on 25 indicators in 2013, an increase from 19 indicators in 2011 and the same as in 2009. They ranked worse than average with diabetes, high teen pregnancy rates, low utilization of prenatal care, and cervical cancer. They ranked better than average with low alcohol and tobacco use among women giving birth, low incidence of death due to chronic lower respiratory diseases, and a low suicide mortality rate. *Comparative Rates and Ratios for 2003-2013* provides a detailed picture of changes over time for all of the 69 measures.

AMERICAN INDIANS or ALASKA NATIVES

Average rank: 3.8

Total score: 3,734.8

Average score: 53.0

In 2013, American Indians in Arizona had the second highest average score among all groups and second poorest rank of overall health status. They ranked 4th or 5th on 44 of the 69 health indicators (**Figure B**) and they exceeded the statewide averages by a wider margin than any other group except Blacks (**Figure C**). American Indians had relatively poor values on a number of health indicators including incidence of alcohol use during pregnancy, infant mortality, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, diabetes, motor vehicle accidents, and mortality from unintentional injuries, contributing to a high premature death rate. American Indians also ranked poorly on measures of maternal lifestyle and health, as well as in utilization of prenatal care. In 2013, compared to White non-Hispanics, American Indian residents of Arizona were on-average 19 years younger at time of death.

BLACKS or AFRICAN AMERICANS

Average rank: 4.1

Total score: 3,660.0

Average score: 54.1

Compared to the average score of 87.0 for Arizona Black or African American residents in 2001, their scores from 2003 - 2013 were substantially lower. Despite this improvement, Blacks or African Americans had the lowest rank of overall health status because they ranked 4th or 5th among the five racial/ethnic groups on 53 of 69 measures (see **Figure B**). High mortality among children and middle-aged adults, high ratios of low birthweight and preterm births, high incidence of many reportable diseases, high mortality rates for almost all of the leading causes of death, and a high rate of premature death all lowered the ranking for this population group. However, Blacks or African Americans ranked better than average with low mortality rates from cervical cancer, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and fall-related injuries. They also had low rates of diabetes during pregnancy and no prenatal care.

COMPARATIVE CAUSE-SPECIFIC

In 2013, cancer was the leading cause of death for three of the five racial/ethnic groups in Arizona: Asians or Pacific Islanders, Hispanics or Latinos and White non-Hispanics (**Figure D**). Diseases of the heart were the number one cause among American Indian or Alaska Natives and Blacks or African Americans. Unintentional injury was the third leading cause of death only for American Indians but came in 4th for Hispanics or Latinos and White non-Hispanics. For Asians, stroke was the 3rd leading cause of death and 4th for Blacks in 2013. Diabetes was among the top five causes of death among American Indians, Blacks, and Hispanics. While Alzheimer’s disease was the fifth leading cause of death among Asians, Blacks, and White non-Hispanics in 2011, in 2013 it remained 5th for Asians, Hispanics, and White non-Hispanics. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis continued to be the fifth leading cause of death specific to American Indians. Chronic lower respiratory diseases were the third leading cause of death for White non-Hispanics, 4th for Asians and 5th for Blacks.

Figure D
Comparative Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity in Arizona in 2013

Rank	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	White non-Hispanic
1	Cancer 100.1	Diseases of heart 122.9	Diseases of heart 200.5	Cancer 129.8	Cancer 154.3
2	Diseases of heart 82.5	Cancer 118.2	Cancer 190.4	Diseases of heart 116.1	Diseases of heart 147.6
3	Stroke 30.7	Unintentional injury 104.5	Diabetes 60.2	Diabetes 40.7	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 49.3
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 19.4	Diabetes 65.7	Stroke 54.4	Unintentional injury 38.5	Unintentional injury 47.9
5	Alzheimer's disease 18.2	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 62.0	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 46.7	Alzheimer's disease 35.6	Alzheimer's disease 33.4

COMPARATIVE RATES AND RATIOS FOR 2003 and 2013

The 138 bar charts provide both a snapshot of differences between the racial/ethnic groups in Arizona in 2013, as well as a measure of change since 2003. More detailed comparisons over time are available in a special section of the report (**Comparative Rates and Ratios for 2003 – 2013**) that documents specific changes by year from 2003 through 2013 on the 69 health status measures by racial/ethnic group.

RISK PROFILES

Risk profiles presented on the following pages summarize how each racial/ethnic group compares to the State average for the entire set of measures of health status. These profiles use scores developed to describe the level of each of the 69 measures for each racial/ethnic group relative to the average level for all groups. The profiles visually describe the better-than-average and worse-than-average clusters of health status characteristics for each racial/ethnic group.

Risk Profile of Asians or Pacific Islanders (Percent above or below the State mean)



Risk Profile of White non-Hispanics (Percent above or below the State mean)



Risk Profile of Hispanics or Latinos (Percent above or below the State mean)



Risk Profile of American Indians or Alaska Natives (Percent above or below the State mean)



Risk Profile of Blacks or African Americans
(Percent above or below the State mean)

