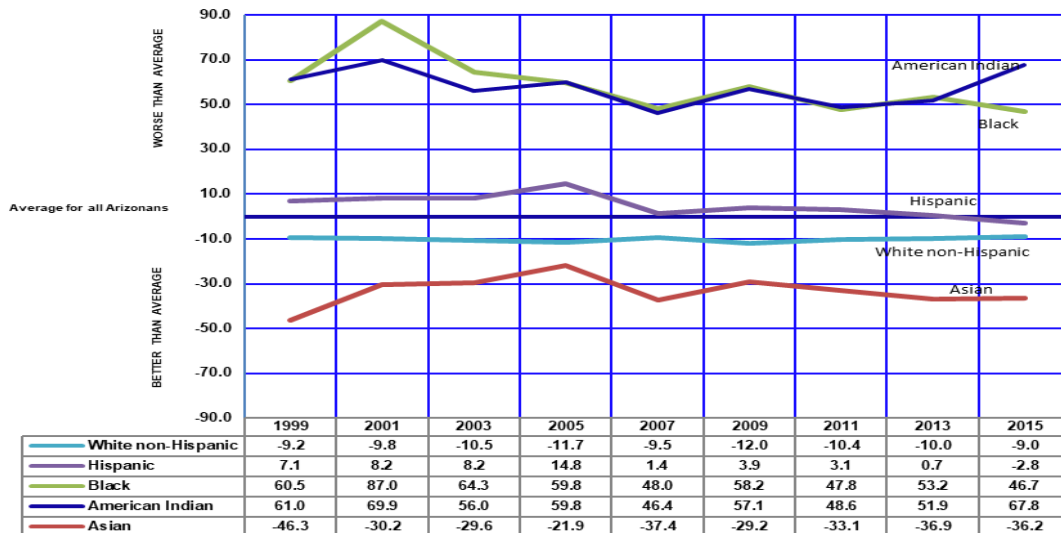


KEY FINDINGS

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 2015, Asian or Pacific Islander at -36.2) to the highest (the least favorable standing for 2015, American Indians at 67.8), an increase from 90.7 in 2013, to 104.0 points in 2015 (**Figure A**). From 2011 to 2015, Asians and White non-Hispanics continued to experience favorable change among the racial/ethnic groups, meaning that the average scores decreased. American Indians 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
1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2015



In 2015, 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 65 Indicators, Arizona 2015

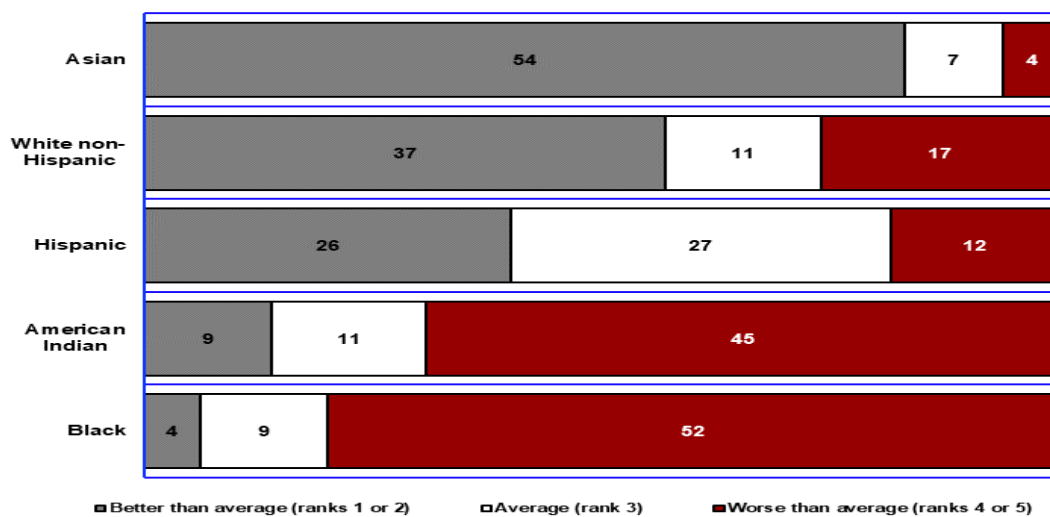
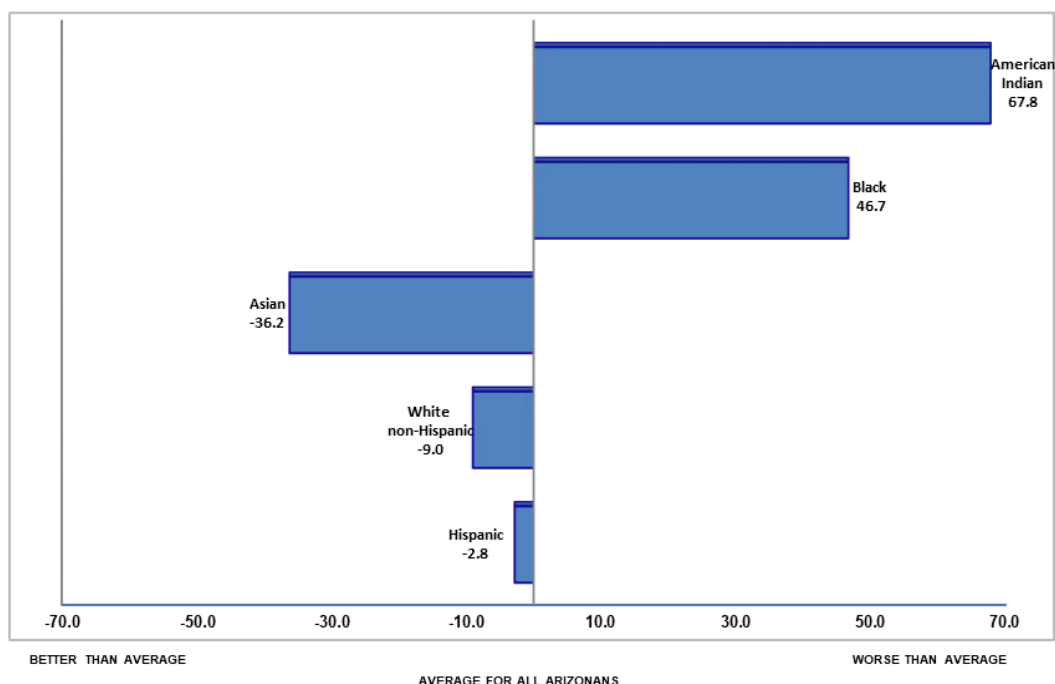


Figure C
Average Scores in 2015

(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: 1.6*

Total score: -2,350.7

Average score: -36.2**

In 2015, Asian residents of Arizona ranked best or second best among all racial/ethnic groups on 54 of 65 indicators, including low incidence of drug or alcohol induced deaths, low postneonatal mortality, and low mortality from reportable diseases, chronic diseases, and injuries. The age-adjusted mortality rate of 413.8 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 2015. The 2015 average score of -36.2 for Asian residents was slightly better than their average score of -33.1 in 2011, but was similar to that of 2013 (-36.6).

* The average rank based on all 65 measurements (the sum of the ranks divided by 65 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 65 measurements (the sum of all scores divided by 65 measurements). See section SCORES IN 2015.

WHITE NON-HISPANICS

Average rank: 2.5

Total score: -585.9

Average score: -9.0

White non-Hispanics ranked second best in relative healthiness among racial/ethnic groups in Arizona. They ranked 1st or 2nd on 37 of 65 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 -9.0 in 2015 showed a deteriorating health status, when compared to the overall score of -10.0 in 2013 and -10.4 in 2011. The age-adjusted mortality rate of 704.1 deaths per 100,000 in 2015 was higher than the total mortality rate of 693.7 in 2013.

HISPANICS or LATINOS

Average rank: 2.8

Total score: -184.3

Average score: -2.8

In 2015 Hispanics retained a 3rd place health ranking. Hispanics ranked best or second best on 26 indicators in 2015, a slight increase from 25 indicators in 2013, 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 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 2005-2015*** provide a detailed picture of changes over time for all of the 65 measures.

AMERICAN INDIANS or ALASKA NATIVES

Average rank: 4.0

Total score: 4,407.9

Average score: 67.8

In 2015, 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 45 of the 65 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 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 2015, compared to White non-Hispanics, American Indian residents of Arizona were on-average 18 years younger at time of death.

BLACKS or AFRICAN AMERICANS

Average rank: 4.1

Total score: 3,035.6

Average score: 46.7

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 5th among the five racial/ethnic groups on 52 of 65 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 2015, cancer was the leading cause of death for three of the five racial/ethnic groups in Arizona: White non-Hispanics, Hispanics or Latinos and Asians or Pacific Islanders (**Figure D**). The number one leading cause of death for Black or African Americans was diseases of the heart while the leading cause of death for American Indian or Alaska Natives was unintentional injury, but came in 4th for White non-Hispanics and Hispanic or Latinos, 5th for Black or African Americans and Asians or Pacific Islanders. Stroke was the 3rd leading cause of death for Asians and 4th for Blacks in 2015. Diabetes was among the top five causes of death among Hispanics, Blacks, American Indians, and Asians. 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, but in 2015 it ranked 5th for only White non-Hispanic and Hispanics. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the fourth leading cause of death specific to American Indians. Chronic lower respiratory diseases were the third leading cause of death for only White non-Hispanics.

Figure D
Comparative Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Death
by Race/Ethnicity in Arizona in 2015

White non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Cancer 149.8	Cancer 120.4	Diseases of heart 184.4	Unintentional injury 139.0	Cancer 104.8
Diseases of heart 146.0	Diseases of heart 117.6	Cancer 154.7	Cancer 124.4	Diseases of heart 75.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases 50.8	Diabetes 45.3	Diabetes 53.0	Diseases of heart 119.9	Stroke 30.4
Unintentional injury 49.3	Unintentional injury 36.7	Stroke 51.8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 77.6	Diabetes 22.7
Alzheimer's disease 37.8	Alzheimer's disease 36.5	Unintentional injury 50.5	Diabetes 73.9	Unintentional injury 21.7

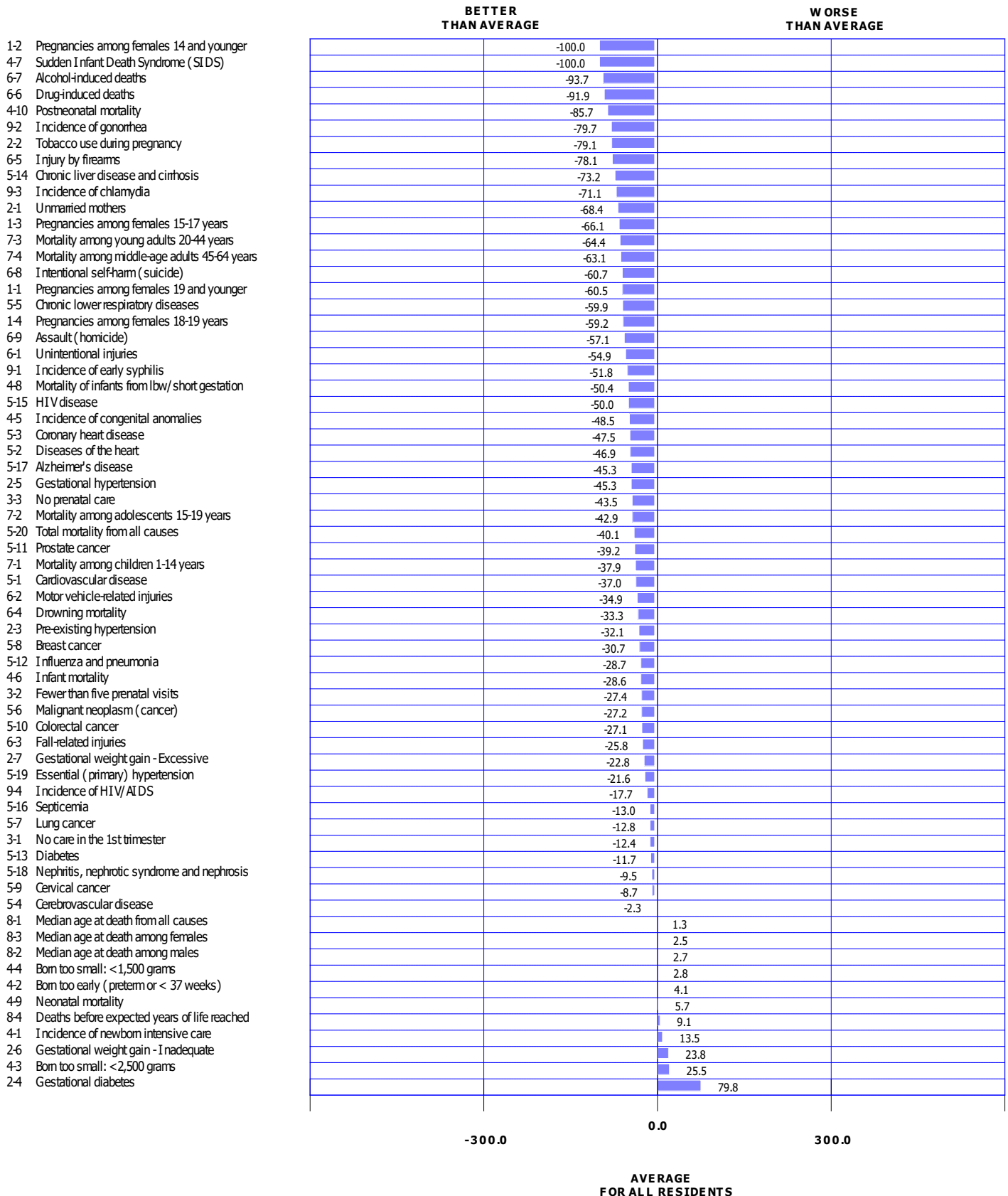
COMPARATIVE RATES AND RATIOS FOR 2005 and 2015

The 129 bar charts provide both a snapshot of differences between the racial/ethnic groups in Arizona in 2015, as well as a measure of change since 2005. More detailed comparisons over time are available in a special section of the report (**Comparative Rates and Ratios for 2005 – 2015**) that documents specific changes by year from 2005 through 2015 on the 65 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 65 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.

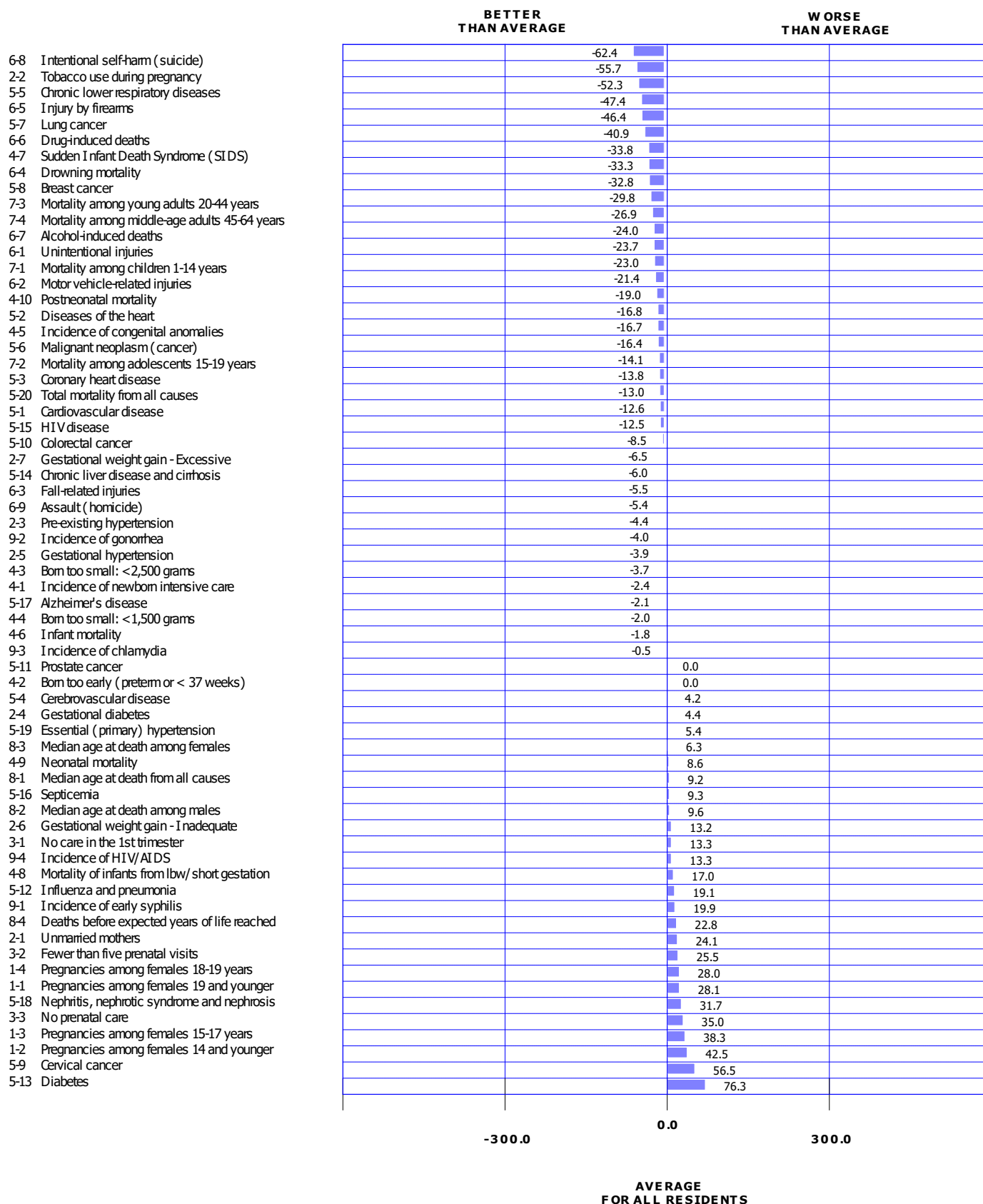
Risk Profile of Asians or Pacific Islanders (Percent above or below the State mean)



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)

