

PURPOSE

Differences in Health Status among Racial/Ethnic Groups, Arizona, 2017 is drawn upon information reported to the Department (see Source of Data on page 139). The report provides population-level data concerning differences in the health of five racial/ethnic groups residing in Arizona: White non-Hispanics, Hispanics or Latinos, Blacks or African-Americans, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and Asians or Pacific Islanders including Hawaiians.

The report compares the relative standing of racial/ethnic groups on 65 indicators (prior to the 2013 report there were 70 indicators) or measures of health status. Due to the implementation of the revised birth certificate, the 2017 report will reflect 65 indicators. The indicators are presented in a series of simple, self-explanatory bar charts and are organized around 9 major subject areas

- (1) TEEN PREGNANCIES, (2) MATERNAL LIFESTYLE AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS, (3) UTILIZATION OF PRENATAL CARE SERVICES, (4) NEWBORN'S HEALTH, (5) MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES (CHRONIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES), (6) MORTALITY FROM INJURIES, (7) AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY, (8) PATTERNS OF PREMATURE MORTALITY , and (9) INCIDENCE OF REPORTABLE DISEASES.

Each bar chart visually describes how the racial/ethnic group compares to other groups and the overall State level for each indicator. These graphic representations are found in ***Comparative Measures of Health Status by Race/Ethnicity in 2017*** while the tabulated values also are available in the ***Comparative Rates and Ratios for 2007-2017*** section of the report.

The report also provides comparative risk profiles, as well as scores and rankings of racial/ethnic groups on each of the 65 health status measures. The comparisons of rates and ratios, as well as scores and rankings, are intended to present the extent of the inequalities in health status among racial/ethnic groups in our state and to stimulate viable initiatives to improve the health of **all** Arizonans.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ARIZONA'S RACIAL/ETHNIC DIVERSITY

The racial and ethnic composition of the population has important consequences for the state’s health status because many measures of disease and disability differ significantly by race and ethnicity. Among the estimated 6,965,897 Arizona residents in 2017, approximately 3,928,377 (56.4 percent) were White non-Hispanic, 2,162,783 (31.0 percent) were Hispanic or Latino, Black or African Americans accounted for 328,939 or (4.7 percent), 295,925 (4.2 percent) were American Indian or Alaska Natives, and Asian or Pacific Islanders, the smallest racial/ethnic group, represented 3.6 percent 249,873 people, of the state’s population.

Racial/ethnic minority groups have greater percentages of people younger than 25 years (44.0 percent) when compared with White non-Hispanics (24.9 percent). In contrast, people aged 65 years and older accounted for (24.3 percent) of White non-Hispanics, but only (7.4 percent) of all racial/ethnic minority groups combined. In 2017, among Arizonans less than 25 years old, (57.8 percent) more than half were a race/ethnicity other than White non-Hispanic. Among the Arizona’s adults 65 years old or older, (80.9 percent) eight out of ten were White non-Hispanic (**Table A**).

Table A. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND RACE/ETHNICITY, ARIZONA, 2017

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP IN 2017	All groups	White non-Hispanic	Other than White non-Hispanic ^a				
			Total	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
< 25 years	2,315,570	977,948	1,337,622	997,308	135,737	123,232	81,345
Percent	33.2%	24.9%	44.0%	46.1%	41.3%	41.6%	32.6%
25-64 years	3,471,468	1,996,411	1,475,057	1,020,898	165,687	145,695	142,777
Percent	49.8%	50.8%	48.6%	47.2%	50.4%	49.2%	57.1%
65+ years	1,178,859	954,018	224,841	144,577	27,515	26,998	25,751
Percent	16.9%	24.3%	7.4%	6.7%	8.4%	9.1%	10.3%
Total, all ages ^b	6,965,897	3,928,377	3,037,520	2,162,783	328,939	295,925	249,873
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mortality patterns by age group in Arizona show similar contrasts between race/ethnicity groups. In 2017, the elderly (65 years and older) comprised 79.1 percent of the total mortality among White non-Hispanics, compared to 70.0 percent among Asians, 58.5 percent among Hispanics, 51.4 percent among Blacks, and 45.1 percent among American Indians. Only 1.3 percent of White non-Hispanics who died in 2017 were less than 25 years old. In comparison, (6.6 percent) of individuals who were of a racial/ethnic group other than White non-Hispanic died before reaching 25 years of age.

Table B. MORTALITY BY AGE GROUP AND RACE/ETHNICITY, ARIZONA, 2017

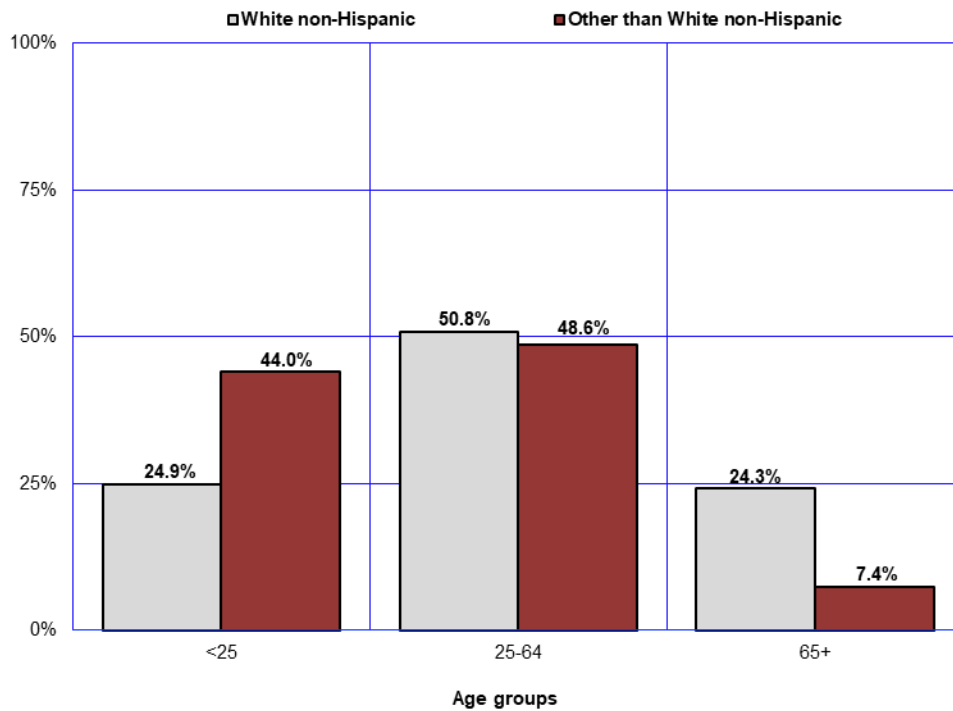
MORTALITY BY AGE GROUP IN 2017	All groups	White non- Hispanic	Other than White non-Hispanic ^a				
			Total	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
< 25 years	1,421	579	825	524	111	161	29
Percent	2.5%	1.3%	6.6%	7.0%	5.9%	6.8%	3.6%
25-64 years	13,634	8,648	4,758	2,607	809	1,132	210
Percent	23.8%	19.6%	37.8%	34.6%	42.7%	48.1%	26.4%
65+ years	42,199	34,964	7,001	4,407	975	1,062	557
Percent	73.7%	79.1%	55.6%	58.5%	51.4%	45.1%	70.0%
Total, all ages^b	57,261	44,191	12,586	7,539	1,896	2,355	796
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: ^a Includes groups other than Hispanic, Black, American Indian, and Asian; ^b Includes unknown age; Source: The 2017 death certificate file for Arizona residents.

In 2017, the absolute majority of deaths of American Indian (54.9 percent) and Black (48.5 percent) residents of Arizona occurred before the age of 65 years, compared to 20.9 percent among White non-Hispanics.

Graphic representations of the contrasting patterns in age-specific mortality and in the age composition of the population are provided below:

Percent distribution of population by age group and race/ethnicity, Arizona, 2017



Percent distribution of deaths by age group and race/ethnicity, Arizona, 2017

