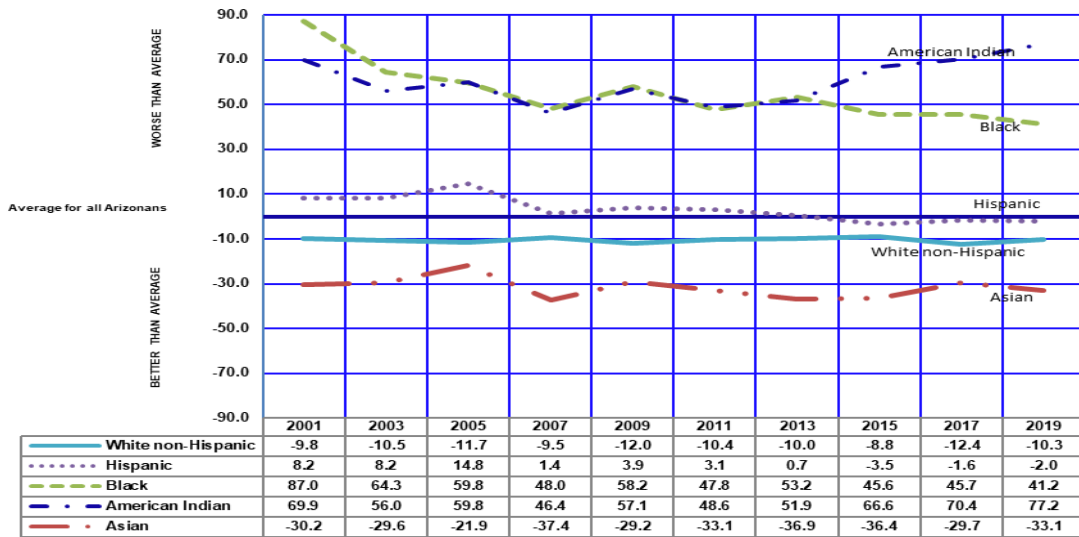


KEY FINDINGS

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 2019, Asian or Pacific Islander at -33.1) to the highest (the least favorable standing for 2019, American Indians at 77.2), an increase of (110.3) from 103.0 in 2015 and 100.1 in 2017 (**Figure A**). From 2011 to 2015, Asians and White non-Hispanics continued to experience favorable change among the racial/ethnic groups, meaning that their average scores decreased, while American Indians show an increase in their average scores. (**Figure A**).

Figure A
Comparison of Average Scores by Race/Ethnicity in
2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019



In 2019, 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 2019

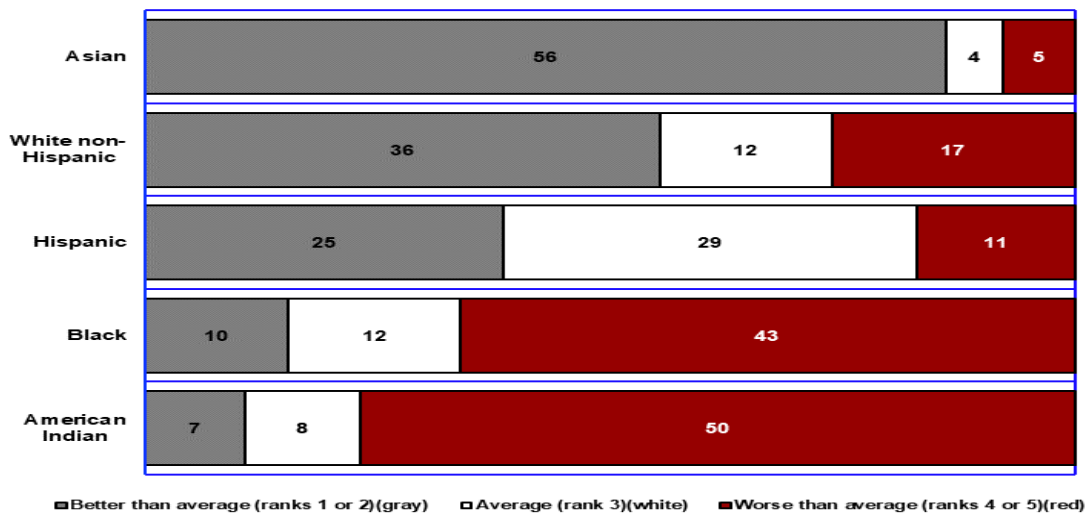
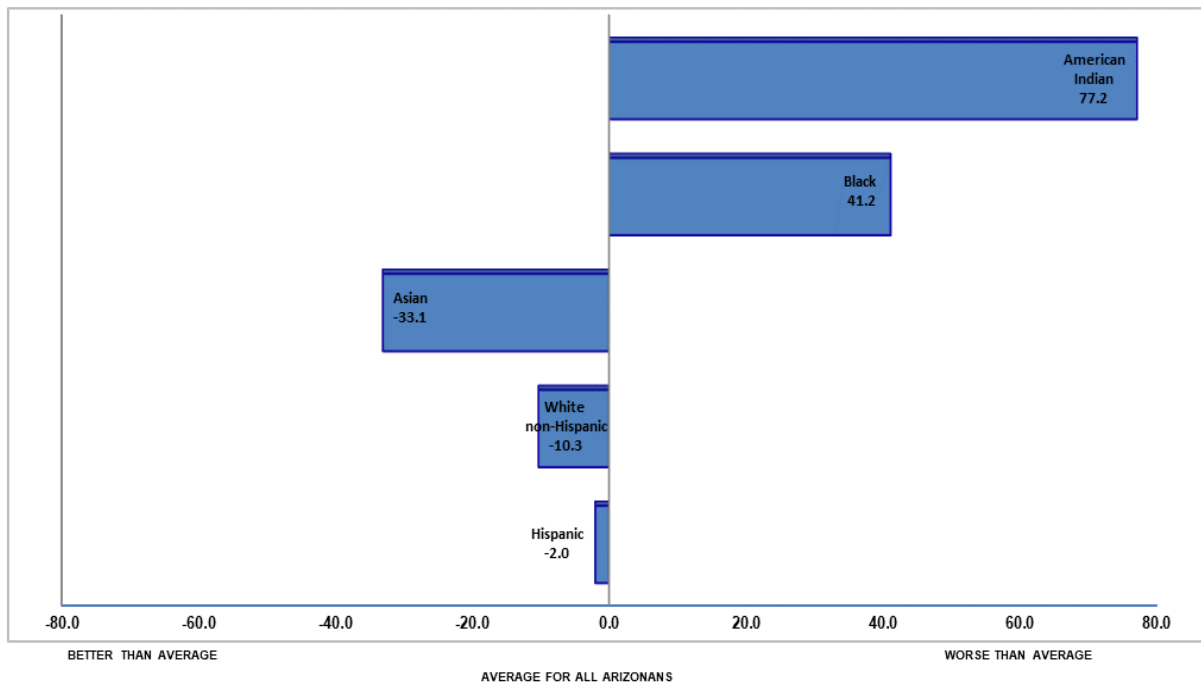


Figure C

Average Scores in 2019

(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: -2,148.4

Average score: -33.1**

In 2019, Asian residents of Arizona ranked best or second best among all racial/ethnic groups on 56 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 421.6 deaths per 100,000 Asian or Pacific Islander residents of the state was the lowest rate among all racial/ethnic groups, while the median age at death was the second highest among the racial/ethnic groups in Arizona. Trends comparison showed a reduced risk of poor health outcomes among Asian residents in 2019 (average score -33.1) compared to 2017 (average score -29.7).

* 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 2019.

WHITE NON-HISPANICS

Average rank: 2.5

Total score: -669.2

Average score: -10.3

White non-Hispanics ranked second best in relative healthiness among racial/ethnic groups in Arizona. They ranked 1st or 2nd on 36 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. In 2019, their average health status score of -10.3 indicated deterioration in some of the health measures compared to 2017 (average score -12.4). However, their age-adjusted mortality rate of 674.5 deaths per 100,000 in 2019, was lower than the total mortality rate of 681.4 in 2017.

HISPANICS or LATINOS

Average rank: 2.9

Total score: -128.9

Average score: -2.0

In 2019 Hispanics retained a 3rd place health ranking. Hispanics ranked best or second best on 25 indicators in 2019, unchanged in 2017 and a slight decrease from 26 in 2015. They ranked worse than average in many indicators including but not limited to mortality due to cerebrovascular disease, cervical cancer, influenza and pneumonia, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and in high teen pregnancy rates, and low utilization of prenatal care. 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 2009-2019* provide a detailed picture of changes over time for all of the 65 measures.

BLACKS or AFRICAN AMERICANS

Average rank: 3.8

Total score: 2, 675.6

Average score: 41.2

Overall health status of Blacks or African American has improved as shown in a decrease of the average score from 87.0 in 2001 to 41.2 in 2019. Despite this improvement, Blacks or African Americans ranked 4th among the five racial/ethnic groups on 43 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 chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, influenza and pneumonia, fall-related injuries, and alcohol-induced deaths.

AMERICAN INDIANS or ALASKA NATIVES

Average rank: 4.2

Total score: 5,017.3

Average score: 77.2

In 2019, American Indian residents had the highest average score among all racial/ethnic groups in Arizona. The overall health status of American Indians is affected by poor health outcomes on a number of health indicators including but not limited to 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 2019, compared to White non-Hispanics, American Indian residents of Arizona were on-average 16 years younger at time of death.

COMPARATIVE CAUSE-SPECIFIC

In 2019, diseases of the heart were the leading cause of death for three of the five racial/ethnic groups in Arizona: White non-Hispanics, Black or African Americans, and American Indians or Alaska Natives (**Figure D**). The number one leading cause of death for Hispanics or Latinos and Asians or Pacific Islanders was cancer, while being the 2nd leading cause of death for White non-Hispanics, Blacks or African Americans, and American Indians or Alaska Natives. Unintentional injury was the 3rd cause of death for White non-Hispanics, Hispanic or Latinos, Black or African Americans, and American Indians or Alaska Natives, but the 4th for Asians or Pacific Islanders. Chronic lower respiratory diseases were the fourth leading cause of death for only White non-Hispanics. Cerebrovascular disease was the 3rd leading cause of death for Asians and 5th for Blacks in 2019. Diabetes was among the top five causes of death for all racial/ethnic groups except the White non-Hispanics. Alzheimer’s disease came in 4th as the leading cause of death to Black or African Americans, and 5th leading cause of death to White non-Hispanics, while chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the fifth leading cause of death specific to American Indians.

Figure D
Comparative Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity in Arizona in 2019

Rank	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
1	Diseases of heart 140.4	Cancer 118.3	Diseases of heart 188.3	Diseases of heart 132.8	Cancer 98.4
2	Cancer 136.9	Diseases of heart 107.9	Cancer 173.5	Cancer 132.3	Diseases of heart 86.7
3	Unintentional injury 60.5	Unintentional injury 48.3	Unintentional injury 60.4	Unintentional injury 129.4	Cerebrovascular disease 23.2
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 43.7	Diabetes 34.6	Alzheimer's disease 44.8	Diabetes 91.4	Unintentional injury 22.9
5	Alzheimer's disease 33.6	Cerebrovascular disease 33.9	Diabetes 43.6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 82.7	Diabetes 19.5

COMPARATIVE RATES AND RATIOS FOR 2009 and 2019

The 130 bar charts provide both a snapshot of differences between the racial/ethnic groups in Arizona in 2019, as well as a measure of change since 2009. More detailed comparisons over time are available in a special section of the report (**Comparative Rates and Ratios for 2009 – 2019**) that documents specific changes by year from 2009 through 2019 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.