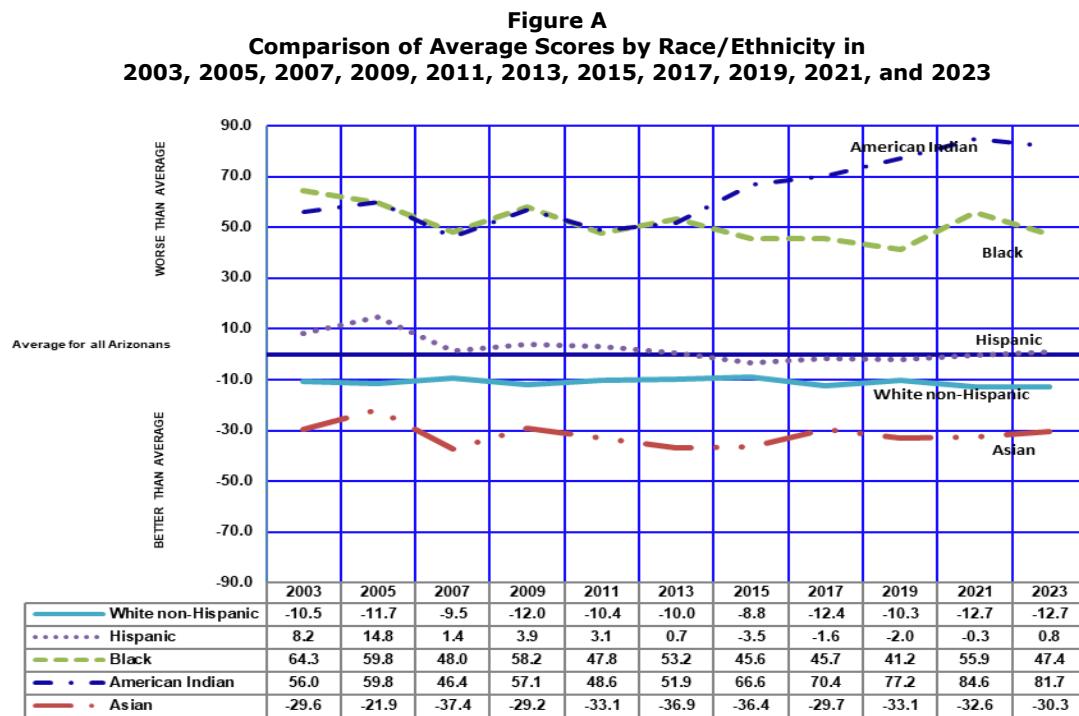


KEY FINDINGS

The overall inequity between the groups was measured by the range of score values on the Y axis of Figure A from the lowest (the most favorable standing among the groups for 2023, Asian or Pacific Islander at -30.3) to the highest (the least favorable standing for 2023, American Indians at 81.7). A score of 0 is the average for all Arizona residents. In 2023, there was a slight reduction in the range between the highest and lowest group from 112.0 compared to the last report with 117.2 in 2021. The inequity in 2023 is still larger than from a decade prior with 90.1 in 2013 (**Figure A**).



In 2023, as in prior years, Arizona's Asian residents ranked highest among racial/ethnic groups in overall health status, (**Figure B**).

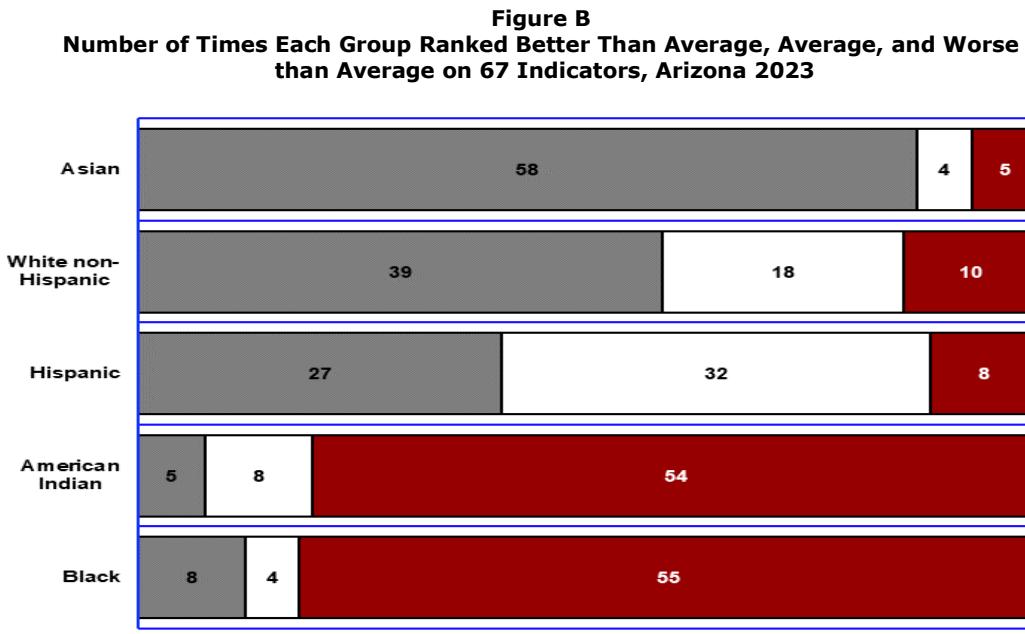
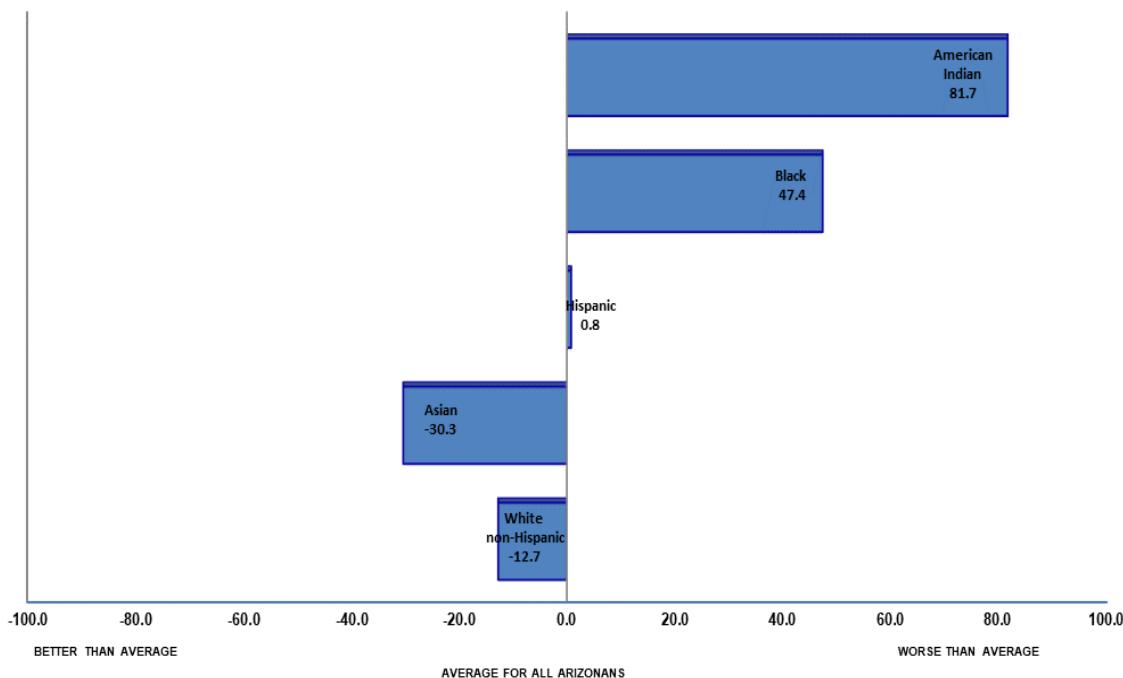


Figure C
Average Scores in 2023

(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: -2,030.8

Average score: -30.3**

In 2023, Asian residents of Arizona ranked best or second best among all racial/ethnic groups on 58 of 67 indicators, including, sudden infant death syndrome, low incidence of drug or alcohol induced deaths, and low mortality from reportable diseases, chronic or infectious diseases, and injuries. The age-adjusted mortality rate of 428.8 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. Trend comparison showed a small increased risk of poor health outcomes among Asian residents in 2023 (average score -30.3) compared to 2021 (average score -32.6), and 2019 (average score -33.1).

* The average rank based on all 67 measurements (the sum of the ranks divided by 67 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 67 measurements (the sum of all scores divided by 67 measurements). See section SCORES IN 2023.

WHITE NON-HISPANICS

Average rank: 2.4

Total score: -850.4

Average score: -12.7

White non-Hispanics ranked second best in relative healthiness among racial/ethnic groups in Arizona. They ranked 1st or 2nd on 39 of 67 measures of health, including high utilization of prenatal care, newborn health, and premature mortality. White non-Hispanics ranked worse than all other racial/ethnic groups in mortality from chronic lower respiratory diseases, tobacco use during pregnancy, and excessive gestational weight gain. In 2023 and 2021, their average health status score of -12.7 did not change but indicated improvement in some of the health measures compared to 2019 (average score -10.3). Their age-adjusted mortality rate of 706.9 deaths per 100,000 in 2023, was much lower than in 2021 (835.4), but was still higher than the total mortality rate of 674.5 in 2019 and 681.4 in 2017.

HISPANICS or LATINOS

Average rank: 2.7

Total score: -51.0

Average score: -0.8

In 2023 Hispanics retained a 3rd place overall health ranking. Hispanics ranked best or second best on 27 indicators in 2023, a slight change and increase from 25 in 2019 and 2017. They ranked better than average with low incidence of tobacco use among women giving birth, drowning mortality, and mortality among children 1-14 years old. They ranked worse than average in many indicators including but not limited to deaths from COVID-19, deaths from Alzheimer's disease, teen pregnancy rates, and HIV/AIDS incidence. **Comparative Rates and Ratios for 2013-2023** provide a detailed picture of changes over time for all of the 67 measures.

BLACKS or AFRICAN AMERICANS

Average rank: 4.0

Total score: 3,176.2

Average score: 47.4

Overall health status of Blacks or African Americans has improved as shown in a decrease of the average score from 55.9 in 2021 to 47.4 in 2023. Despite this improvement, Blacks or African Americans ranked last among the five racial/ethnic groups with 55 of 67 measures with ranks 4th or 5th (see **Figure B**). Blacks or African Americans ranked better than average with low mortality rates from female cervical cancer, fall-related injuries, alcohol-induced deaths, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and COVID-19. They ranked worse than average on indicators that included, but not limited to deaths due to assault (homicide), infant mortality from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), low birthweight/short gestation, HIV disease, and drowning.

AMERICAN INDIANS or ALASKA NATIVES

Average rank: 4.2

Total score: 5,474.8

Average score: 81.7

In 2023, American Indian residents had the highest average score among all racial/ethnic groups in Arizona which indicates worse outcomes overall. Contrastingly, American Indian residents ranked better than average on several indicators, such as lung cancer, Alzheimer's disease, female breast cancer, and cerebrovascular disease. American Indian residents ranked 4th or 5th (worse than average) among the five racial/ethnic groups on 54 of 67 measures (see Figure B). Worse than average scores included measures such as mortality due to alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, diabetes, motor vehicle injuries, assault, and COVID-19. In 2023, compared to the median age at death (76) for all race/ethnicities in Arizona, American Indian residents of Arizona had the youngest median age at death at 60.

COMPARATIVE CAUSE-SPECIFIC

In 2023, diseases of the heart were the leading cause of death for two of the five racial/ethnic groups in Arizona: White non-Hispanics and Black or African Americans, while ranking 2nd for Hispanic or Latinos, American Indian or Alaska Natives, and Asian or Pacific Islanders (**Figure D**). Cancer was the number one leading cause of death for Hispanics or Latinos and Asian or Pacific Islanders, while ranking 2nd leading cause of death for White non-Hispanics and Black or African Americans, and 3rd for American Indian or Alaska Natives. Unintentional injury was the leading cause of death for American Indian or Alaska Natives, while ranking 3rd for White non-Hispanics, Hispanic or Latinos, Black or African Americans, and Asian or Pacific Islanders. While cerebrovascular disease was the 4th leading cause of death for Hispanic or Latinos, Black or African Americans, and Asian or Pacific Islanders, it ranked 5th for White non-Hispanics in 2023. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the fourth leading cause of death specific to American Indians, while chronic lower respiratory diseases were the 4th leading cause of death specific to White non-Hispanics and diabetes was among the top five causes of death specific to Hispanic or Latinos, Black or African Americans, American Indian or Alaska Natives, and Asian or Pacific Islanders.

Figure D
Comparative Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Death
by Race/Ethnicity in Arizona in 2023

Rank	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
1	Diseases of heart 148.9	Cancer 120.2	Diseases of heart 195.9	Unintentional injury 203.3	Cancer 88.3
2	Cancer 129.6	Diseases of heart 117.7	Cancer 166.9	Diseases of heart 157.0	Diseases of heart 79.6
3	Unintentional injury 71.1	Unintentional injury 63.7	Unintentional injury 98.7	Cancer 125.2	Unintentional injury 27.8
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 38.5	Cerebrovascular disease 38.5	Cerebrovascular disease 51.4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 91.8	Cerebrovascular disease 25.9
5	Cerebrovascular disease 30.6	Diabetes 33.2	Diabetes 43.2	Diabetes 83.7	Diabetes 22.5

COMPARATIVE RATES AND RATIOS FOR 2013 and 2023

The 134 bar charts provide both a snapshot of differences between the racial/ethnic groups in Arizona in 2023, as well as a measure of change since 2013. More detailed comparisons over time are available in a special section of the report (**Comparative Rates and Ratios for 2013 – 2023**) that documents specific changes by year from 2013 through 2023 on the 67 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 67 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.