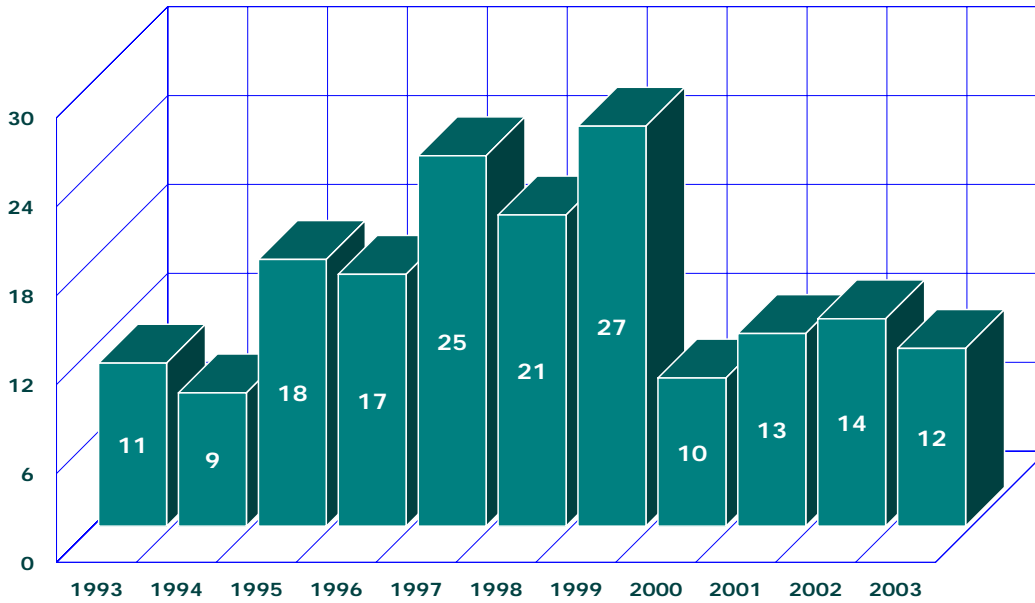


LEGAL INTERVENTION, ARIZONA, 1993-2003

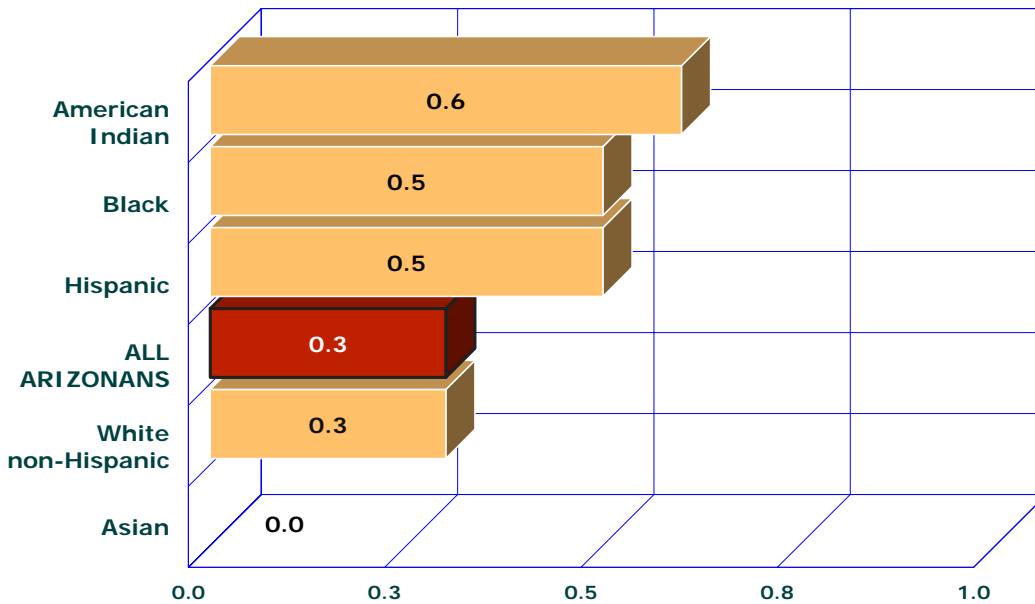
KEY FINDINGS

Figure 5-1
Deaths due to Legal Intervention by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



The category “legal intervention” refers to injuries inflicted by the police or other law-enforcing agents in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest lawbreakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order, and other legal action (including legal execution). During 1993-2003, 177 deaths of Arizona residents were attributed to the category of legal intervention (Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-2
Average Annual* Mortality Rates for Legal Intervention by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 1993-2003



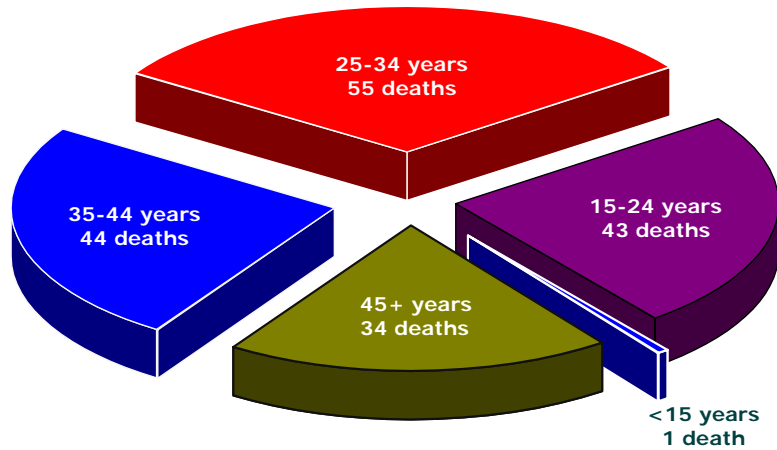
In 1993-2003, American Indians residents of Arizona had the highest rate of injury death due to legal intervention (Figure 5-2, Table 5-2), followed by Blacks and Hispanics. No Asian resident of Arizona died from 1993 to 2003 due to injuries inflicted by the police or other law-enforcing agents.

*Number of deaths due to legal intervention per 100,000 population in specified group per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures for each group multiplied by eleven, were used as denominators.

KEY FINDINGS

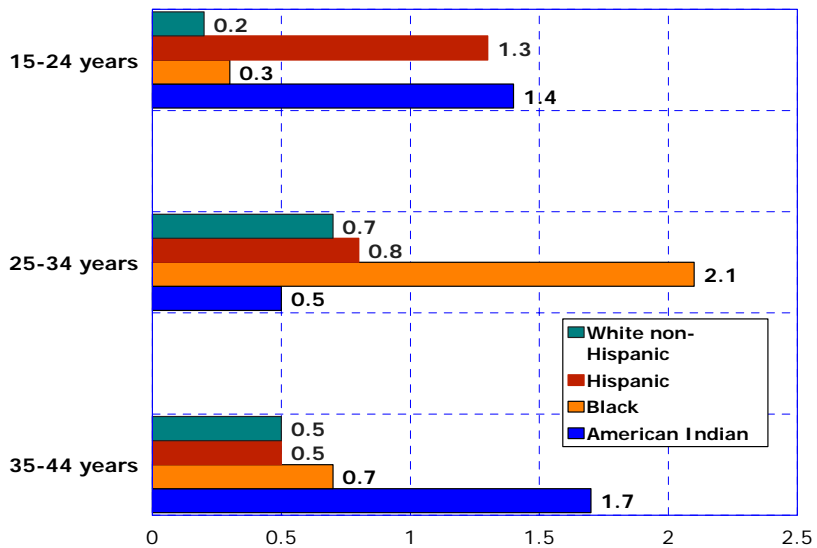
Figure 5-3
Number of Deaths by Age Group due to Legal Intervention, Arizona Residents, 1993-2003

N = 177 deaths in 1993-2003



In 1993-2003, more Arizonans 25-34 years old died due to legal intervention (55/177, or 31.1 percent) than in any other age group (Figure 5-3).

Figure 5-4
Average Annual Death Rates* for Injury due to Legal Intervention for Selected Age Groups by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 1993-2003



Among Arizonans 15-24 and 25-44 years of age, American Indians had the highest mortality rates for injury due to legal intervention (Figure 5-4). Among Arizona residents 25-34 years old, the highest death rate for injury due to legal intervention was among Blacks (2.1 deaths per 100,000).

*Number of deaths per 100,000 population in specified group per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures for each group multiplied by eleven were used as denominators.