



Arizona

OVERALL RANK: 30

CHANGE: ▼ 1

DETERMINANTS RANK: 33

OUTCOMES RANK: 19

STRENGTHS

- Low cancer death rate
- Low occupational fatality rate
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

CHALLENGES

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- High levels of air pollution
- Lower rate of mental health providers

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the past two years, smoking increased 11% from 14.0% to 15.6% of adults
- In the past five years, children in poverty decreased 23% from 27.0% to 20.8% of children ages 0 to 17
- In the past five years, chlamydia increased 43% from 358.0 to 511.5 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past year, mental health providers increased 6% from 121.9 to 129.3 per 100,000 population
- In the past 25 years, cancer deaths decreased 10% from 186.3 to 168.4 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, frequent mental distress increased 10% from 11.2% to 12.3% of adults

WEBSITE: azdhs.gov

RANKINGS MEASURES

Measure	Rating	2018 Value	2018 Rank
BEHAVIORS			
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	++	19.5	31
Excessive Drinking (Percentage of adults)	++++	16.7%	12
High School Graduation (Percentage of students)	+	79.5%	43
Behaviors * (All Behaviors Measures)	+++	0.021	23
Obesity (Percentage of adults)	+++	29.5%	21
Physical Inactivity (Percentage of adults)	+++	25.1%	21
Smoking (Percentage of adults)	++++	15.6%	16
COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENT			
Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	9.7	48
Children in Poverty † (Percentage of children ages 0-17)	+	23.6%	43
Infectious Disease * (Mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and Salmonella)	++++	-0.190	20
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	++	511.5	35
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	+++	4.2	23
Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)	++++	13.0	18
Community and Environment * (All Community & Environment Measures)	+	-0.097	42
Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	4.0	11
Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)	+	508	42
POLICY			
Immunizations - Adolescents * (Mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)	++	-0.402	35
HPV Immunization - Females (Percentage of females ages 13-17)	++++	57.9%	17
HPV Immunization - Males (Percentage of males ages 13-17)	++++	48.4%	20
Meningococcal Immunizations (Percentage of adolescents ages 13-17)	+++	83.8%	28
Tdap Immunizations (Percentage of adolescents ages 13-17)	+	82.4%	47
Immunizations - Children (Percentage of children ages 19-35 months)	+	66.5%	44
Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)	+	\$51	48
Uninsured (Percentage of population)	++	10.1%	39
Policy * (All Policy measures)	+	-0.077	44
CLINICAL CARE			
Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)	+++	54.1	28
Low Birthweight (Percentage of live births)	++++	7.3%	16
Mental Health Providers (Number per 100,000 population)	+	129.3	47
Preventable Hospitalizations (Discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	36.1	8
Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)	++	126.1	38
Clinical Care * (All Clinical Care measures)	+++	-0.015	28
ALL DETERMINANTS			
All Determinants * (All Determinants)	++	-0.168	33
OUTCOMES			
Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	168.4	4
Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	217.4	5
All Outcomes * (All Outcomes Measures)	++++	0.063	19
Diabetes (Percentage of adults)	++++	10.4%	19
Disparity in Health Status (Percentage point difference)	++	29.2%	32
Frequent Mental Distress (Percentage of adults)	+++	12.3%	27
Frequent Physical Distress (Percentage of adults)	++	13.2%	33
Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.4	15
Premature Death (Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,502	26
OVERALL			
Overall * (Overall)	+++	-0.105	30

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below US value; positive scores are above US value. For complete definitions of measures including data sources and years, see "[Appendix: Core Measures Table](#)".

† Not Included in Ranking

• Data Unavailable

RATING RANK
+++++ 1-10
++++ 11-20
+++ 21-30
++ 31-40
+ 41-50

Adverse Childhood Experiences (Percentage of children ages 0-17)	+	30.6%	50
Binge Drinking (Percentage of adults)	++++	15.2%	13
Cholesterol Check (Percentage of adults)	+++	85.2%	30
Chronic Drinking (Percentage of adults)	++++	5.5%	11
Colorectal Cancer Screening (Percentage of adults ages 50-75)	++	63.8%	40
Concentrated Disadvantage (Percentage of households)	+	33.8%	47
Dedicated Health Care Provider (Percentage of adults)	++	72.6%	40
Dental Visit (Percentage of adults)	++	61.3%	40
Disconnected Youth (Percentage of teens and young adults ages 16-24)	++	13.7%	38
Fruits (Mean number of fruits per day)	+++++	1.7	7
Heart Attack (Percentage of adults)	+++	4.1%	22
Heart Disease (Percentage of adults)	++++	3.7%	16
High Blood Pressure (Percentage of adults)	++++	30.7%	18
High Cholesterol (Percentage of adults)	+++	33.4%	28
High Health Status (Percentage of adults)	++	48.7%	34
Income Inequality - Gini Index (Gini Ratio)	+++	0.467	26
Injury Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	++	80.4	36
Insufficient Sleep (Percentage of adults)	++++	32.8%	20
Median Household Income (Dollars per household)	+++	\$61,125	23
Neighborhood Amenities (Percentage of children ages 0-17)	++	33.0%	32
Poor Mental Health Days (Mean number of days)	+++	3.9	23
Poor Physical Health Days (Mean number of days)	++	4.2	32
Seat Belt Use (Percentage of adults)	+++	87.1%	23
Severe Housing Problems (Percentage of occupied housing units)	+	19.0%	42
Six+ Teeth Extractions (Percentage of adults ages 50-64)	+++	17.4%	25
Stroke (Percentage of adults)	++++	2.8%	18
Suicide (Deaths per 100,000 population)	++	18.5	35
Underemployment Rate (Percentage of civilian workforce)	+	9.5%	41
Unemployment Rate, Annual (Percentage of civilian workforce)	++	4.7%	35
Vegetables (Mean number of vegetables per day)	+++++	2.3	7
Voter Registration (Percentage of citizens registered to vote)	+	68.6%	41
Water Fluoridation (Percentage of population served)	++	57.8%	38

RATING RANK
+++++ 1 – 10
++++ 11 – 20
+++ 21 – 30
++ 31 – 40
+ 41 – 50

† Not Included in Ranking

- Data Unavailable

Children in Poverty



23.6%



SINCE 2017, CHILDREN IN POVERTY*
DECREASED 4% FROM 24.7% TO 23.6%

* Percentage of children ages 0-17

Mental Health Providers



129.3



SINCE 2017, MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS*
INCREASED 6% FROM 121.9 TO 129.3

* Number per 100,000 population

Primary Care Physicians



126.1



SINCE 2017, PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS*
INCREASED FROM 126.0 TO 126.1

* Number per 100,000 population

Frequent Mental Distress



12.3%



SINCE 2017, FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS*
INCREASED 5% FROM 11.7% TO 12.3%

* Percentage of adults

Suicide



18.5



SINCE 2017, SUICIDE* **DECREASED 3% FROM 19.0 TO 18.5**

* Deaths per 100,000 population

Obesity



29.5%



SINCE 2017, OBESITY* **INCREASED 2% FROM 29.0% TO 29.5%**

* Percentage of adults



Top 5 States

1: HAWAII

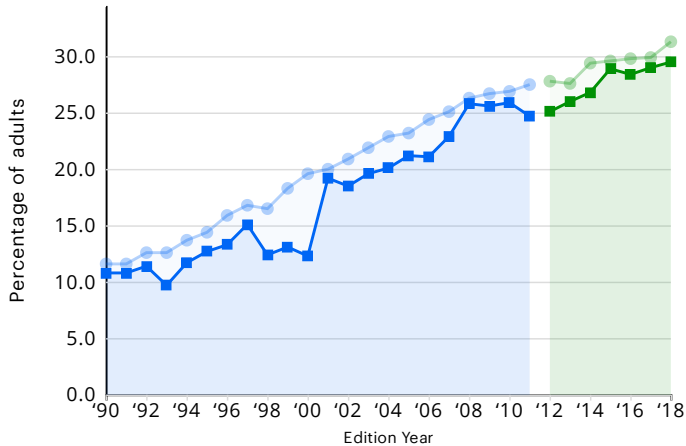
2: MASSACHUSETTS

3: CONNECTICUT

4: VERMONT

5: UTAH

Obesity



Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight (pre-2011 BRFSS methodology)

Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight

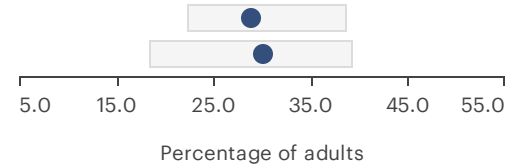
■ Arizona ● United States

Obesity now affects nearly one in three adults in the United States. It is a leading cause of preventable life-years lost and contributes to chronic illness such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, cancer and hypertension. Contributing factors include poor diet, physical inactivity, social and physical environment, genetics and medical history. Populations that experience a higher prevalence of obesity include non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adults compared with white and Asian adults, and adults living in nonmetropolitan counties compared with adults living in metropolitan counties. Compared with healthy weight adults, individuals with obesity spend on average \$3,429 more per person annually on medical care.



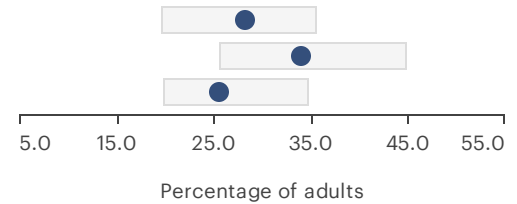
GENDER

Female
Male



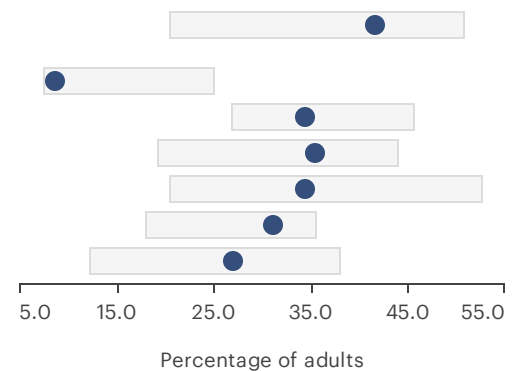
AGE

Ages 18-44
Ages 45-64
Ages 65+



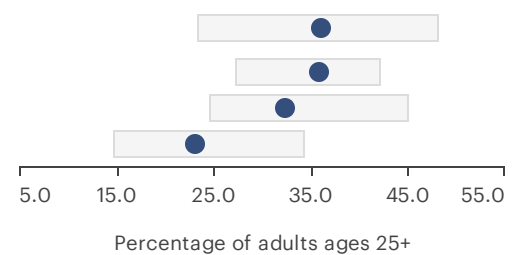
RACE/ETHNICITY

American Indian/Alaska Native
Asian
Black
Hispanic
Multiracial
Other Race
White



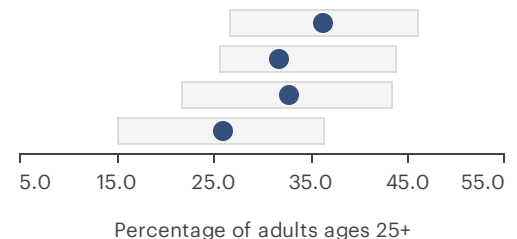
EDUCATION

Less Than High School
High School Grad
Some College
College Grad



INCOME

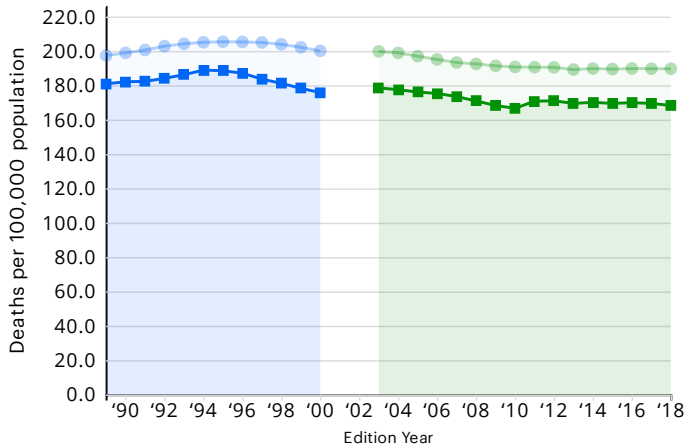
Less Than \$25,000
\$25-\$49,999
\$50-\$74,999
\$75,000 or More



Data suppression rules are as defined by the original source.

Race and ethnicity populations are as defined by the original source.

Cancer Deaths



- Number of deaths due to all cancer causes per 100,000 population (3-year estimate age-adjusted to mid-year) (ICD-9)
- Number of deaths due to all cancer causes per 100,000 population (3-year estimate age-adjusted to mid-year)

■ Arizona ● United States

VIEW OPTIONS:

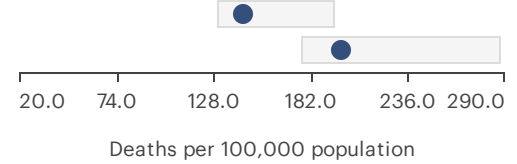
[View By Other Age-Adjustment Methods](#)

Overall cancer mortality continues to decline, however, cancer remains the second-leading cause of death. It is estimated that in 2018 there will be more than 1.7 million new cases of cancer and 609,000 people will die as a result. Lung cancer accounts for the majority of cancer deaths among men (26 percent) and women (25 percent). Smoking is responsible for 32 percent of cancer deaths – avoiding tobacco use is the best way to reduce cancer deaths. Deaths from breast cancer, colorectal cancer and cervical cancer may be avoided through screening programs that detect cancer in early stages while it is most susceptible to treatment. Health care costs associated with cancer totaled \$80.2 billion in 2015.

Range of Values for all States AZ Value

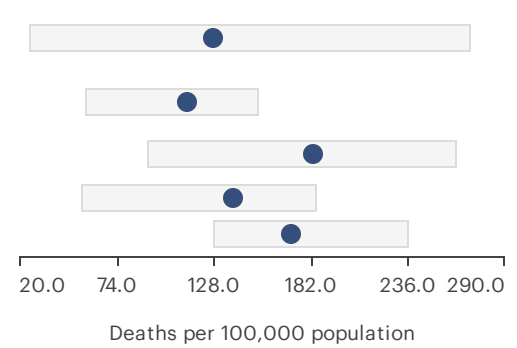
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Male



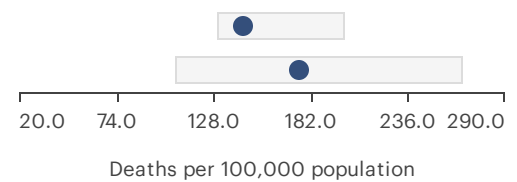
RACE/ETHNICITY

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Black/African American
Hispanic/Latino
White



AGE-ADJUSTMENT METHODS

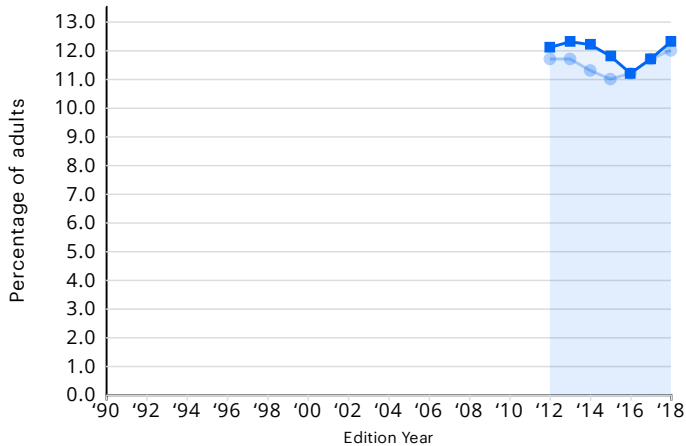
Standard Age Adjustment
Crude Rate



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Frequent Mental Distress



Percentage of adults who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days

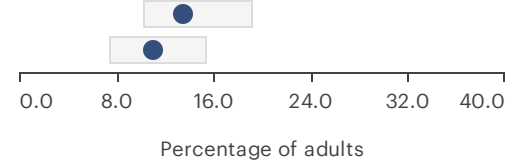
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Frequent mental distress is a measure of perceived poor mental health and represents the percentage of the population experiencing persistent and likely severe mental health issues. A healthy mental state is essential to overall positive health and well-being. In some cases, poor mental health can lead to suicide, the 10th-leading cause of death in the United States. Although occasional short periods of mental distress may be unavoidable, more prolonged and serious episodes are treatable and preventable through early intervention. Direct medical spending associated with mental disorders (including anxiety, depression and dementia) in the U.S. reached \$201 billion in 2013.

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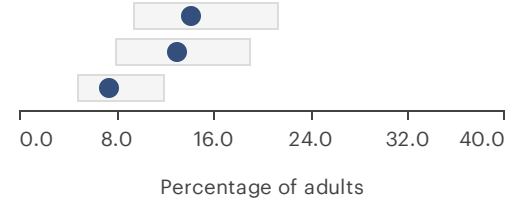
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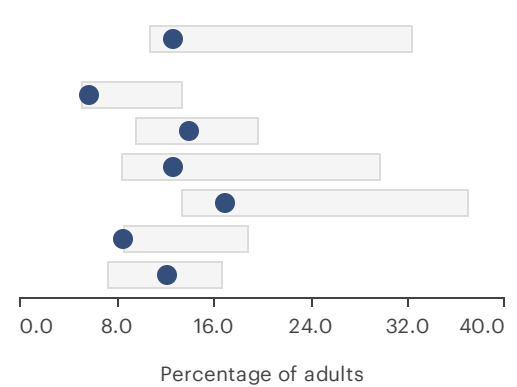
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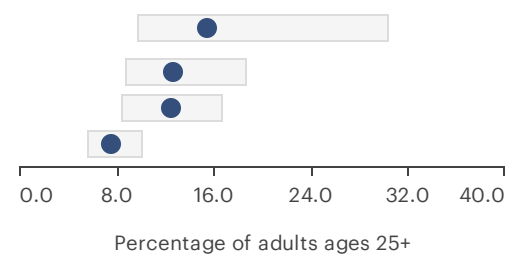
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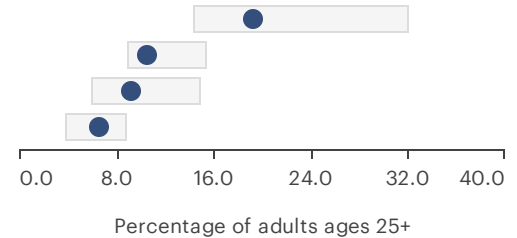
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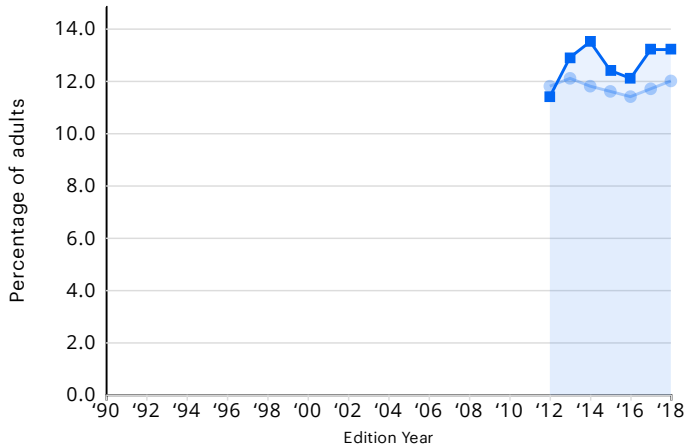
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Frequent Physical Distress



Percentage of adults who reported their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days

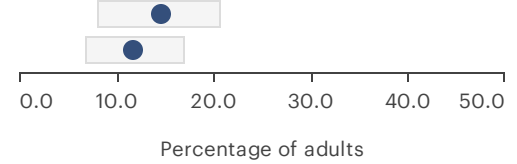
■ Arizona ● United States

Frequent physical distress is a measure of perceived poor physical health and represents the percentage of the population experiencing persistent and likely severe physical health problems. Those who report frequent poor physical health days are at higher risk of mortality, increased health care use and lower health-related quality of life. Frequent physical distress is more common in women than in men, and among adults with a greater number of chronic illnesses, such as heart attack, angina and stroke.

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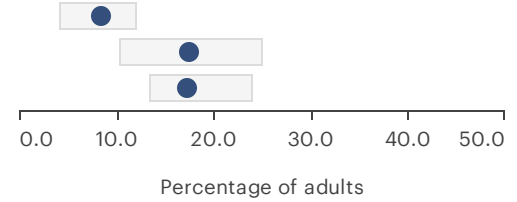
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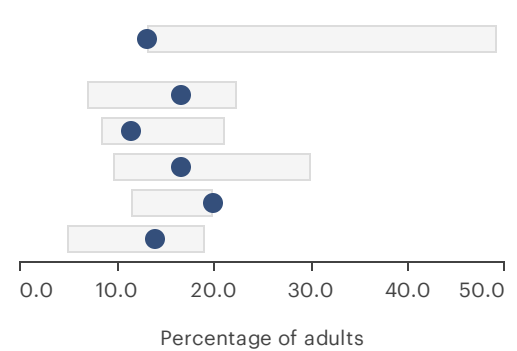
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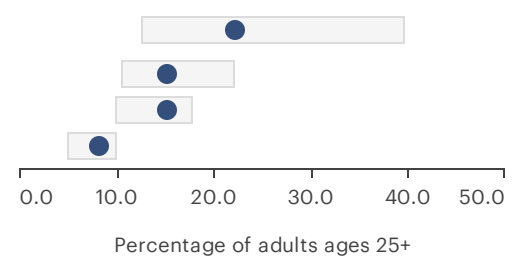
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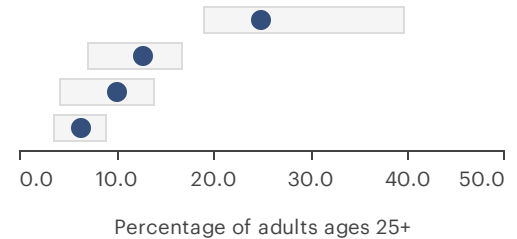
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