Arizona



Summary

Low Disparities¹

- Between metropolitan² and non-metropolitan² areas for uninsured
- Between Hispanic³ and Asian/Pacific Islander³ for low birthweight
- Between females² and males² for less than a high school education

High Disparities

35%

82%

23% 🔺

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native² and Asian/Pacific Islander³ for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for high health status

Frequent Mental Distress in college graduate

adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from

Food Insecurity in households headed by a

college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-

Child Poverty in white children between 2005-

2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.2% to 11.3%

Between Hispanic² and white³ for child poverty

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages. ² Rates worse than national average.³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights



Infant Mortality in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 6.7 to 5.4 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births



Less Than a High School Education in the multiracial population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.4% to 6.7%

28% 🔻

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 28.1% to 20.2%

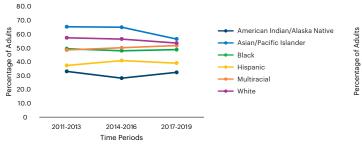
Trends

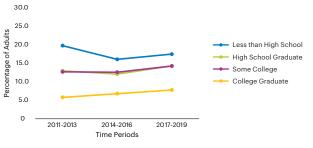
High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



5.8% to 7.8%

2019 from 3.4% to 6.2%

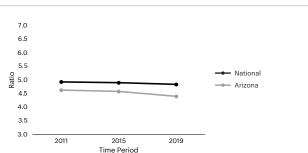




Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Arizona, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Arizona's ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.



For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.