Arizona

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
• Between Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander for low birthweight
• Between females and males for less than a high school education

High Disparities

• Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander for premature death
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
• Between Hispanic and white 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

19% ▼ 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

35% ▲ Frequent Mental Distress in college graduate adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.8% to 7.8%

36% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the multiracial population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.4% to 6.7%

82% ▲ Food Insecurity in households headed by a college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 3.4% to 6.2%

28% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 28.1% to 20.2%

23% ▲ Child Poverty in white children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.2% to 11.3%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

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 inequality 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.