

Rural Women's Health in Arizona: A Statistical Summary

Prepared by Katie Gillespie for the Arizona State Office of Rural Health

September 2007 (Updated)

This document will be updated periodically. Please contact kag@email.arizona.edu with corrections, updates or suggestions for additional information.

Introduction

This report draws from two main sources: Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Public Health Statistics and US Department of Health and Human Services Office on Women's Health Quick Health Data Online. Additional information was drawn from the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts to compare Arizona to other states. Where possible, data are presented by county to illustrate differences within Arizona and differences between rural and non-rural areas. Much of the data for Arizona are presented as average for the total population. Some data are broken down by rural and urban but combine males and females. Other data break down numbers by ethnicity. The data are presented by what is most recently available but do not reflect trends over time. The aim of this report is to present a snapshot of rural women's health in Arizona.

Following the structure of the AZDHS statistics, rural counties include Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. Urban counties include Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma.

Much of the data available about women's health concerns maternal and reproductive health. However, women have health concerns beyond reproduction and other health topics are presented based on available data. The topics for this report are divided into the following sections:

- Demographics
- Access
- Disease
- Maternal Health
- Reproductive Health
- Mental Health
- Mortality
- Violence (not sufficient at county level)
- Prevention (not sufficient at county level)
- Healthy People 2010 (not sufficient at county level)

A final section compares Arizona to other states and this information was drawn from the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts.

According to *Arizona Women 2007: A Status Update*, Arizona ranks 14th for maternal and child health, 19th for female disease and mortality, and 42nd for health insurance coverage. The report notes the health insurance ranking has risen from 49th in 2000. The Institute for Women's Policy

Research ranked Arizona as 19th for women's general Health and Well-Being. *Arizona Women 2007* notes many disparities between racial and ethnic groups, but does not mention rural and urban differences. *Arizona Women 2007* also presents data on women's economic status, education, social justice, and political participation, but similarly does not offer differences for rural and urban women. It is hoped that this report can begin discussions about the particular concerns for rural women's health and well-being in Arizona.

Summary

A major finding of this process has been the incomplete data available for rural areas. Mortality, maternal health, STDs, and insurance numbers are available by county. Some data are not complete by county and it is not generally broken down by ethnic or racial groups. There is little information on prevention, mental health, and disease at a county level. Additionally, using a county level may provide more detailed and precise information however one cannot simply average the rural county numbers to get a total number that describes rural areas overall. On the other hand, by looking at data county by county, major variations are seen between the rural counties. This could be because of differences in reporting or disparities in access or it could highlight how different rural areas have different needs.

Demographics

- 10.7% of the population in Arizona is rural (660,252)⁴. In 2004, the average per-capita income was about \$9,000 less in rural areas than in urban areas, and the rural poverty rate is 19.6% compared to 14.0% in urban areas⁴.
- Rural counties, compared to non-rural counties, have high percentages of women who do not completed high school, women who are unemployed, and women living below the poverty level².

Access

- The rural counties with the highest percent of the population uninsured are Santa Cruz (30%), Apache (26%), and La Paz (25%)².
- There are 12 Rural Health Centers across Arizona, in less than half (4 out of 11) of rural counties. In five of the rural counties without rural health centers there are federally qualified health centers². There are 3 community mental health centers in the state, however these are located in Maricopa and Pima Counties².
- In 2004 in Arizona, 16.2% of all women had no health insurance. 30.8% of Hispanic females had no health insurance compared to 10.4% of white females and 4.7% of black females².

Disease

- Most of the disease rates were only available down to the state level, such as cancer rates, tuberculosis, high cholesterol and high blood pressure, and diabetes. Hepatitis A and B rates were available at the county level but had few differences^{1,2}.

Maternal and Reproductive Health

- The percentage of births to women 19 years or younger is higher in rural counties¹.
- Rural women giving birth are more likely to be unmarried but less likely to have less than 9 years of school¹.
- Women in rural counties had more medical risks and complications than women in urban counties¹. More women in rural counties than in urban counties had a midwife attendant at birth¹.
- Some rural counties have higher rates of use of alcohol and of tobacco during pregnancy than non-rural counties¹.
- The average rate of Chlamydia for Arizona (358 per 100,000) is lower than the national average of 463.6 per 100,000². Rural counties have a range of rates but the highest three rates are found in Apache (915.6), Coconino (561.5), and Navajo (656.0) Counties².

- The Gonorrhea rate for Arizona (58.3 per 100,000) is also lower than the national average (117.9)². Many of the rural counties have reported rates that are lower than reported rates for non-rural counties. However, the county with the highest rate is Navajo county (100.5 per 100,000)².

Mortality

- The female total mortality rate for all causes is higher in rural areas (704.2 per 100,000) than in urban areas (632.8 per 100,000)¹.
- The mortality rate is higher in rural areas for cardiovascular diseases overall, malignant neoplasms (cancers) overall, and accidents, specifically motor vehicle accidents¹.
- The mortality rate is lower in rural areas for CHD¹.

Demographics

Key Points:

- 10.7% of the population in Arizona is rural (660,252). In 2004, the average per-capita income was about \$9,000 less in rural areas than in urban areas, and the rural poverty rate is 19.6% compared to 14.0% in urban areas⁴.
- Rural counties, compared to non-rural counties, have high percentages of women who do not completed high school, women who are unemployed, and women living below the poverty level².

Based on the latest estimates, the rural population in Arizona is 660,252 and the total state population is 6,166,318¹. The population of Arizona has increase but the percentage of the population that is rural has been decreasing. According to 2006 estimates, 10.7% of the population in Arizona is rural compared to 1980 when the proportion was 13.5%¹.

In 2004, the per-capita income was about \$9,000 less in rural areas compared to urban areas (\$20,555 versus \$29,659)¹. According to 2004 estimates, the rural poverty rate is 19.6% compared to 14.0% in urban areas¹.

Rural counties represent a range of minority and age groups. Some counties have the highest minority populations, and others are below the state averages³. Some rural counties have the highest percentages of under-18 and over-65 population, but others are below the average³.

On average, in Arizona 18.5% of females do not complete high school². Most rural counties are above the average, the highest percentages found in Santa Cruz (43%), Apache (37%), and Navajo counties (29%)².

Female unemployment is higher for rural women compared to non-rural women. All rural counties except Yavapai are above the state average, 5.6%². The highest percent of females unemployed is in Apache County (19%)².

Most rural counties have a high percent of females living below the poverty level compared to non-rural counties. The highest proportions are in Apache (38%), Navajo (31%), and Santa Cruz (27%)².

The percent of families with females as the head does not have as great a range and the rates for rural and non-rural are similar. For Arizona the average is 16.4%². Apache County stands out at 28%².

Table: Rural and Urban Population Size, Income, and Poverty Rate from USDA ERS

Population			
Year	Rural *	Urban *	Total
1980	365,652 (13.5%)	2,350,894	2,716,546
1990	448,668 (12.2%)	3,216,560	3,665,228
2000	591,147 (11.5%)	4,539,485	5,130,632
2006 (latest estimates)	660,252 (10.7%)	5,506,066	6,166,318
Income			
Per-capita income (2004 dollars)	Rural *	Urban *	Total
2003	19,922	28,920	27,923
2004	20,555	29,659	28,658
Poverty			
Poverty rate (percent)	Rural *	Urban *	Total
1979	21.3	12.0	13.2
1989	26.0	14.3	15.7
1999	21.7	12.9	13.9
2004 (latest model-based estimates)	19.6	14.0	14.6

From Economic Research Service, USDA, Washington, DC, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/AZ.htm>

Table: Population characteristics by county 2005 (percentage) from US Census Bureau

	Female	White	Hispanic or Latino	Am Ind or Alaska Native	Black	Non-Hisp White
United States	50.7	80.2	14.4	1.0	12.8	66.9
Arizona	49.9	87.4	28.5	5.1	3.6	60.4
Apache	50.8	22.2	4.6	76.1	0.6	
Cochise	50.1	90.1	31.2	1.3	4.4	60.4
Coconino	50.2	66.1	11.7	29.9	1.3	55.6
Gila	51.1	83.5	16.3	14.6	0.7	68.0
Graham	46.8	80.4	27.8	16.3	2.2	53.7
Greenlee	47.9	96.2	46.5	1.9	0.8	51.0
La Paz	49.4	84.2	22.9	13.2	1.0	63.9
Mohave	50.6	94.2	12.9	2.5	1.0	82.2
Navajo	50.5	48.5	8.8	48.8	1.1	40.8
Santa Cruz	52.6	97.7	80.5	0.8	0.6	18.4
Yavapai	50.8	95.6	11.6	1.7	0.7	84.6
Yuma	50.1	93.0	55.1	1.9	2.7	40.4
Pinal	47.2	86.9	29.9	7.4	3.5	59.0
Pima	51.1	88.7	31.9	3.6	3.4	58.7
Maricopa	49.7	89.0	29.0	2.2	4.3	61.5

County data from US Census Bureau Quick Facts <http://quickfacts.census.gov/>

Table: Population characteristics by county 2005 (percentage) from US Census Bureau

	Median household income (2004)	Per capita income (1999)	% below poverty level (2004)	Land area, sq mi (2000)	Persons per sq mi (2000)	
United States	44,334	21,587	12.7	3,537,438.4	79.6	
Arizona	43,696	20,275	14.6	113,634.6	45.2	
Apache	26,592	8,986	29.8	11,204.88	6.2	
Cochise	36,585	15,988	17.1	6,169.45	19.1	
Coconino	40,040	17,139	16.5	18,617.42	6.2	
Gila	33,412	16,315	18.2	4,767.70	10.8	
Graham	31,387	12,139	22.3	4,629.32	7.2	
Greenlee	43,095	15,814	12.5	1,847.00	4.6	
La Paz	26,722	14,916	18.9	4,499.95	4.4	
Mohave	34,126	16,788	15.4	13,311.64	11.6	
Navajo	31,554	11,609	23.7	9,953.18	9.8	
Santa Cruz	32,901	13,278	19.1	1,237.63	31.0	
Yavapai	37,309	19,727	12.6	8,123.30	20.6	
Yuma	34,230	14,802	18.4	5,514.09	29.0	
Pinal	40,255	16,025	15.1	5,369.59	33.5	
Pima	38,687	19,785	15.6	9,186.27	91.9	
Maricopa	48,304	22,251	13.3	9,203.14	333.8	

County data from US Census Bureau Quick Facts <http://quickfacts.census.gov/>

Table: Population characteristics by county 2005 from US Census Bureau

	Total Population (2006 est.)	% change since 2000	% under 5 years	% under 18 years	% over 65 years	% 18 to 65 years (est)
U.S.	299,398,484	6.4	6.8	24.8	12.4	56.0
Arizona	6,166,318	20.2	7.7	26.6	12.8	60.6
Apache	71,118	2.4	9.3	35.0	9.7	55.3
Cochise	127,757	8.5	6.9	25.3	16.1	58.6
Coconino	124,953	7.4	7.8	27.1	7.7	65.2
Gila	52,209	1.7	6.8	24.3	20.9	54.8
Graham	33,660	0.5	6.7	27.9	12.7	59.4
Greenlee	7,738	-9.5	5.7	28.6	11.2	60.2
La Paz	20,256	2.7	5.4	19.7	29.0	51.3
Mohave	193,035	24.5	5.9	22.5	20.8	56.7
Navajo	111,399	8.3	8.3	32.3	11.0	56.7
Santa Cruz	43,080	12.2	9.3	32.0	11.7	56.3
Yavapai	208,014	24.2	4.9	20.1	22.0	57.9
Yuma	187,555	17.2	8.8	29.2	17.4	53.4
Pinal	271,059	51.0	6.7	24.8	14.5	60.7
Pima	946,362	12.2	6.9	24.4	14.3	61.3
Maricopa	3,768,123	22.6	8.2	27.4	11.1	61.5

County data from US Census Bureau Quick Facts <http://quickfacts.census.gov/>

Table: Females by county, percent: not completing high school, families headed by female, unemployed, below poverty level; 2000.

	2000 Percent Females 25+ not completing high school	2000 Percent of Families with Female Head	2000 Percent Females 16+ unemployed	1999 % Female Below Poverty Level
ARIZONA	18.5	16.4	5.6	14.7
Apache	36.6	28.	18.5	37.6
Cochise	22.	15.8	7.	19.1
Coconino	17.	18.3	6.7	19.7
Gila	21.3	15.4	9.4	18.3
Graham	23.1	17.9	10.9	24.2
Greenlee	19.	12.3	8.5	10.7
La Paz	29.4	12.2	7.7	21.1
Mohave	22.	13.5	7.2	15.1
Navajo	28.6	21.3	10.4	30.9
Santa Cruz	42.6	19.2	9.7	26.5
Yavapai	14.1	12.2	5.1	12.5
Yuma	33.4	14.5	12.5	20.2
Pinal	24.3	15.6	8.1	17.9
Pima	17.	18.5	5.3	15.7
Maricopa	16.8	15.9	4.8	12.4
UNITED STATES	19.3	18.	5.8	13.5

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Access²

There are 12 Rural Health Centers across Arizona, in less than half (4 out of 11) of rural counties. In five of the rural counties without rural health centers there are federally qualified health centers. There are 3 community mental health centers in the state, however these are located in Maricopa and Pima Counties. The rural counties with the highest percent of the population uninsured are Santa Cruz (30%), Apache (26%), and La Paz (25%).

In 2004 in Arizona, 16.2% of all women had no health insurance. 30.8% of Hispanic females had no health insurance compared to 10.4% of white females and 4.7% of black females.

Disability status of women in rural and non-rural counties is similar, with both rural and non-rural counties being around the average for Arizona as a whole. However, the percent of women with a disability is the highest in Apache County across all categories, and the proportions are also high in Navajo, La Paz, Greenlee, and Coconino in different age categories.

Table: Rural health centers, Community Mental Health Center, Federally Qualified Health Centers, and % uninsured by County

	2004 Rural Health Centers	2004 Community Mental Health Centers	2004 Federally Qualified Health Centers	2000 % Uninsured, all ages
ARIZONA	12.	3.	38.	18.2
Apache	5.	0	2.	25.7
Cochise	4.	0	0	21.1
Coconino	0	0	4.	19.8
Gila	1.	0	0	20.6
Graham	0	0	0	21
Greenlee	0	0	0	13.1
La Paz	1.	0	0	25.3
Mohave	0	0	1.	20.1
Navajo	0	0	2.	22.9
Santa Cruz	0	0	2.	29.5
Yavapai	0	0	4.	17.
Yuma	1.	0	5.	28.6
Pinal	0	0	5.	19.4
Pima	0	1.	6.	17.8
Maricopa	0	2.	7.	17.
UNITED STATES	3,535.	603.	2,917.	

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Table: 2004 Age-Adjusted % of Total Population, Total Females, White Females, Black Females, and Hispanic Females without Health Insurance

	2004 % T F No Health Insurance, Age Adj	2004 % W F No Health Insurance, Age Adj	2004 % B F No Health Insurance, Age Adj	2004 % H F No Health Insurance, Age Adj
ARIZONA	16.2	10.4	4.7	30.8

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Disability Status for Women, 2000, by age group and county

	2000 Percent Females 16-64 with Disability	2000 Percent Females 65-74 with Disability	2000 Percent Females 75+ with Disability
ARIZONA	17.6	29.3	52.2
Apache	26.5	58.4	78.5
Cochise	18.9	33.5	59.5
Coconino	15.6	38.9	50.6
Gila	22.9	29.4	57.3
Graham	15.7	33.8	61.
Greenlee	17.4	32.3	65.2
La Paz	26.5	29.9	48.4
Mohave	22.9	32.7	54.8
Navajo	23.3	39.9	66.7

Santa Cruz	17.1	30.2	54.6
Yavapai	18.4	26.	48.7
Yuma	18.1	29.	51.4
Pinal	21.	31.	51.8
Pima	17.8	30.1	54.
Maricopa	16.6	27.5	50.7
UNITED STATES	17.6	31.6	55.1

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Disease

Most of the disease rates were only available down to the state level, such as cancer rates, tuberculosis, high cholesterol and high blood pressure, and diabetes. Hepatitis A and B rates were available at the county level.

The differences in rates between rural and non-rural counties are minimal. In 2003, the state average for females with Hepatitis A is 4.7 per 100,000, and most counties are around this average². The exception is La Paz county which is 41.9 per 100,000².

Table: Female Hepatitis A and B rates, Arizona, by County, 2003 (per 100,000)

	2003 Female Total Hepatitis A Rate	2003 Female Total Hepatitis B Rate
ARIZONA	4.7	4.4
Apache	0	0
Cochise	4.9	8.2
Coconino	3.3	4.9
Gila	3.8	7.6
Graham	6.5	0
Greenlee	0	0
La Paz	41.9	0
Mohave	2.3	6.9
Navajo	1.9	0
Santa Cruz	4.7	0
Yavapai	1.1	5.3
Yuma	11.7	2.3
Pinal	4.2	5.2
Pima	6.6	3.9
Maricopa	4.3	4.6

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Maternal Health

Key Points:

- The percentage of births to women 19 years or younger is higher in rural counties¹.
- Rural women giving birth are more likely to be unmarried but less likely to have less than 9 years of school¹.
- Women in rural counties had more medical risks and complications than women in urban counties. More women in rural counties than in urban counties had a midwife attendant at birth¹.
- Some rural counties have higher rates of use of alcohol and of tobacco during pregnancy than non-rural counties¹.

In rural counties, 15.5% of live births and 17.5% of LBW births were to women 19 years old or younger compared to 12% and 13.7% in urban counties¹. 48.4% of live births and 54.0% percent of LWB births are to unmarried women in rural counties compared to 41.9% and 47.2% in urban counties¹.

A slightly small percent of women in rural counties compared to urban counties began prenatal care in the first trimester (74% versus 78%)¹. In rural counties, in 58.3% of live births and 75.3% of LBW birth, the mother experienced medical risks or complications compared to 42.4% and 65.7% in urban counties¹. In 12.9% of live births in rural counties a midwife attended compared to only 5% of live births in urban counties¹.

Some rural counties (Graham and Greenlee) have the lowest pregnancy and fertility rates in the state but rural counties also range to near the highest pregnancy and fertility rates (Navajo and Apache)¹. Rural counties vary in the rate of women using tobacco and using alcohol during pregnancy from around the state average to two to three times the average. The highest tobacco usage rates are 14.3% in Gila and 14.7% in Yavapai. The highest alcohol usage rates are in Navajo (2.9%) and Gila (2.5%)¹. More rural counties have high rates than the state average for women using public money for birth. The highest rates of births to unmarried mothers are found in Apache, Gila, and La Paz counties¹.

Table: All Live Births and Low-Birthweight (LBW) Births According to Selected Maternal, Prenatal Care, and Related Characteristics, 2005 (From AZDHS)

		Rural Counties		Urban Counties	
		Live Births	LBW Births	Live Births	LBW Births
Number of Births		13,603	1,003 (7.37%)	82,141	5,630 (6.85%)
		% of live births	% of LBW births	% of live births	% of LBW births
Age of mother	≤ 19 years	15.5	17.5	12.0	13.7
	≥ 30 years	27.9	31.5	32.9	33.9
Marital Status	Unmarried	48.4	54.0	41.9	47.2
Mother's Education	< 9 years	5.4	5.4	9.3	8.9
Mother's Ethnic Group	White	45.0	44.8	40.8	40.5
	Hispanic	26.3	24.7	46.9	43.7
	Black	1.0	1.8	4.0	7.4
	American Indian	25.4	26.2	3.4	3.5
	Other	2.2	2.5	4.8	4.9

Prenatal Care began	1 st trimester	73.9	74.1	78.4	78.0
	3 rd trimester	4.7	4.7	3.6	2.4
	No care	2.1	4.4	2.4	4.7
Prenatal Visits	1-4	6.1	9.9	3.9	9.3
	≥ 5	91.5	85.0	93.7	85.8
	≥ 9	72.4	57.3	77.4	60.9
	≥ 13	28.0	22.1	25.5	22.1
Medical Risks/Complications		58.3	75.3	42.4	65.7
Gestational age	Preterm (<37 weeks)	10.0	66.1	10.8	75.0
Birth Weight	< 2,500 g	7.4	14.8	6.9	17.2
	< 1,500 g	1.1	7.1	1.2	9.0
Caesarean delivery		23.1	38.6	25.4	43.1
Place of delivery	Hospital	96.9	98.8	99.2	99.7
Attendant at birth	Midwife	12.9	6.1	5.0	1.8

Table: Pregnancy Rates by Pregnancy Outcome and County of Residence, 2005, for Females 15-44 years old (from AZDHS)

County of Residence	Pregnancy Rate	Fertility Rate	Abortion Rate	% of Pregnancies ending in abortions
Arizona	83.2	74.7	8.1	9.8
Apache	87.9	84.4	3.0	3.4
Cochise	76.5	70.5	5.4	7.1
Coconino	73.8	65.2	8.4	11.3
Gila	73.7	72.3	1.1	1.5
Graham	65.4	63.8	1.3	1.9
Greenlee	57.8	54.0	3.3	5.7
La Paz	68.0	68.0	0.0	0.0
Mohave	71.5	70.7	0.2	0.3
Navajo	89.3	86.3	2.3	2.6
Santa Cruz	87.1	82.7	3.8	4.4
Yavapai	68.0	61.7	6.1	8.9
Yuma	90.2	88.7	0.8	0.8
Pinal	87.6	85.1	2.0	2.3
Pima	77.1	62.3	14.5	18.8
Maricopa	85.9	77.4	8.1	9.5

Fertility rate = The number of lives births per 1,000 females

Abortion rate = The number abortions per 1,000 females
 Pregnancy rate = The number of pregnancies per 1,000 females

Table: Rates per 100 of selected characteristics of mothers giving birth by county, 2005 (from AZDHS)

County of Residence	Tobacco use during preg	Alcohol use during preg	Public \$ for birth	Births to unmarried mothers
Arizona	5.4	0.8	54.4	42.8
Apache	4.8	1.9	76.8	66.3
Cochise	5.4	0.5	50.9	38.7
Coconino	5.6	1.8	64.3	47.4
Gila	14.3	2.5	77.3	60.9
Graham	6.6	0.9	61.1	40.5
Greenlee	6.1	0.0	46.5	47.5
La Paz	7.8	2.0	73.9	60.4
Mohave	16.1	1.3	58.7	45.1
Navajo	7.7	2.9	80.0	56.8
Santa Cruz	0.3	0.3	57.5	41.7
Yavapai	14.7	0.9	62.3	41.5
Maricopa	4.6	0.6	52.2	41.1
Pima	5.9	0.9	53.9	44.3
Pinal	6.7	0.6	49.1	45.7
Yuma	8.7	0.8	90.2	0.8

Reproductive Health

- The average rate of Chlamydia for Arizona (358 per 100,000) is lower than the national average of 463.6 per 100,000². Rural counties have a range of rates but the highest three rates are found in Apache (915.6), Coconino (561.5), and Navajo (656.0) Counties².
- The Gonorrhea rate for Arizona (58.3 per 100,000) is also lower than the national average (117.9)². Many of the rural counties have reported rates that are lower than reported rates for non-rural counties. However, the county with the highest rate is Navajo county (100.5 per 100,000)².
- Syphilis rates are not reported for all counties.

Table: Female STD rates by county, Arizona, 2003 (per 100,000)

	2003 Female Total Chlamydia Rate	2003 Female Total Gonorrhea Rate	2003 Female Total Syphilis Rate
ARIZONA	358	58.3	2.3
Apache	915.9	57.8	2.9
Cochise	207.9	24.6	0
Coconino	561.5	19.8	1.6
Gila	290.1	19.1	
Graham	400.7	19.4	0
Greenlee	223.8	28	

La Paz	293.6	0	
Mohave	144.2	15	0
Navajo	656	100.5	0
Santa Cruz	274.8	9.5	9.5
Yavapai	152.5	9.6	0
Yuma	315.3	37.5	
Pinal	284.7	67.8	1
Pima	395	46.1	3.5
Maricopa	356.4	70.3	2.6
UNITED STATES	463.6	117.9	.8

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Chlamydia rate by county and race/ethnicity, Arizona, 2003

	2003 Female Total Chlamydia Rate (per 100,000)	2003 Female Total Chlamydia	2003 Female White Chlamydia	2003 Female Black Chlamydia	2003 Female American Indian Chlamydia	2003 Female Hispanic Chlamydia
ARIZONA	358	9,985	2,700	664	1,540	3,786
Apache	915.9	317	13		290	9
Cochise	207.9	127	26	10		44
Coconino	561.5	341	75		209	41
Gila	290.1	76	11		48	12
Graham	400.7	62	20		14	25
Greenlee	223.8	8				5
La Paz	293.6	28	3		13	11
Mohave	144.2	125	75		9	26
Navajo	656	346	16		305	21
Santa Cruz	274.8	58				38
Yavapai	152.5	143	81	3	12	31
Yuma	315.3	269	49	6	4	181
Pinal	284.7	273	56	15	44	133
Pima	395	1,801	302	96	64	737
Maricopa	356.4	6,011	1,969	529	528	2,472
UNITED STATES	463.6	685,017			13,105	128,053

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Gonorrhea rate by county and race, Arizona, 2003

	2003 Female Total Gonorrhea Rate (per 100,000)	2003 Female Total Gonorrhea	2003 Female White Gonorrhea	2003 Female Black Gonorrhea	2003 Female American Indian Gonorrhea	2003 Female Hispanic Gonorrhea
ARIZONA	58.3	1,626	524	239	178	497
Apache	57.8	20			18	
Cochise	24.6	15				4
Coconino	19.8	12	7		3	
Gila	19.1	5			4	

Graham	19.4	3				
Greenlee	28	1				
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohave	15	13	8			3
Navajo	100.5	53			49	
Santa Cruz	9.5	2				
Yavapai	9.6	9	6			
Yuma	37.5	32	7			23
Pinal	67.8	65	14	5	12	31
Pima	46.1	210	36	22	3	67
Maricopa	70.3	1,186	440	208	89	361
UNITED STATES	117.9	174,230			1,666	14,872

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Mental Health

- Complete data for all counties and different racial/ethnic groups is not available.

Table: Mental disorder death rate for women by county, Arizona, 2003

	2003 Female Mental Disorder Death Rate
ARIZONA	26.2
Apache	14.4
Cochise	22.9
Coconino	11.5
Gila	19.1
Graham	
Greenlee	
La Paz	
Mohave	30
Navajo	13.3
Santa Cruz	
Yavapai	46.9
Yuma	31.7
Pinal	29.2
Pima	42.8
Maricopa	21.7
UNITED STATES	25.5

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Mortality

- The female total mortality rate for all causes is higher in rural areas (704.2 per 100,000) than in urban areas (632.8 per 100,00)¹.
- The mortality rate is higher in rural areas for cardiovascular diseases overall, malignant neoplasms (cancers) overall, and accidents, specifically motor vehicle accidents¹.
- The mortality rate is lower in rural areas for CHD¹.

- The highest age-adjusted mortality rates for heart disease are found in Cochise, Greenlee, and Mohave Counties².

Age-adjusted mortality rates for selected causes of death for Females by Urban/Rural are, Arizona, 2005 per 100,000 (from AZDHS)

	Rural	Urban
Total, all causes	704.2	632.8
Cardiovascular diseases	210.1	202.4
Diseases of the heart	151.6	146.3
CHD	97.1	114.4
Malignant neoplasms	148.5	133.2
Lung cancer	37.6	33.5
Colorectal cancer	12.7	12.8
Breast cancer	24.3	20.0
Malignant melanoma	1.2	1.1
Cervical cancer	2.2	2.1
Accident	41.7	33.1
Motor vehicle	17.8	9.8
Falls	8.9	11.6
Accidental poisoning	5.6	6.7
Accidental drowning	0.5	0.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	40.7	44.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	44.6	39.7
Alzheimer's disease	29.8	36.9
Influenza and pneumonia	21.0	18.8
Diabetes	20.6	15.9
Intentional self-harm	9.6	5.9
Chronic liver disease	11.3	7.4
Nephritis	13.0	7.9
Parkinson's disease	4.1	6.0
Septicemia	10.6	6.8
Assault (homicide)	3.4	2.5
Essential hypertension	5.3	6.9
HIV	0.6	0.7
Injury by firearms	4.6	3.7
Drug-induced deaths	11.9	10.4
Alcohol-induced deaths	8.5	5.3

Table: Age-adjusted death rates for specific cancers, 2003, by Arizona county per 100,000

	2003 Female Colorectal Cancer Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Female Lung Cancer Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Female Breast Cancer Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Female Cervical Cancer Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Female Uterine Cancer Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Female Ovarian Cancer Death Rate (Age Adj)
ARIZONA	15.1	38	22.5	2.3	2.7	8.9
Apache		19				
Cochise	19.4	31.7	23.6			
Coconino		36.6	38			18.5

Data from: 1 ADHS Bureau of Public Health Statistics, 2 HHS Office on Women's Health Quick Health Data Online, 3 U.S. Census Bureau, 4 USDA Economic Research Service, 5 Kaiser Family Foundation.

	(Age Adj)	(Age Adj)	Disease Death Rate (Age Adj)	Death Rate (Age Adj)	Death Rate (Age Adj)		Death Rate (Age Adj)
ARIZONA	158.7	158.1	261.2	132.4	139.6	14.3	115.1
Apache	169.9	231.9		152.8			110.2
Cochise	203.8	206.7			202.7	13.7	133
Coconino	132.1	161.9		65.1	194.5		78.4
Gila	151.9	149.5			101.1		98.3
Graham	136.2	135.9					62.5
Greenlee	396.2	399.2			353.1		213.7
La Paz	67.1	64.7					62.5
Mohave	195.9	196.4				6.4	127.9
Navajo	164.5	222.6		70.9		23.9	102.5
Santa Cruz	99.1	100.3			106.7		67.1
Yavapai	145.4	146.2			133.9	11.7	91.2
Yuma	98.7	97.1			154.4	7.8	69
Pinal	190.3	184.5	311.4	370.9	204.3	16.4	122.1
Pima	157.3	154.2	226.1	229.4	137	12.7	98.7
Maricopa	159.3	158	277.9	146.7	129.8	16.2	126
UNITED STATES	190.3	185.4	253.8	127.5	145.8	17.2	127.2

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Table: CHD deaths for females by county and race/ethnicity for 2003, per 100,000

	2003 Female CHD Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 White Fem CHD Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Black Fem CHD Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 AmInd Fem CHD Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Hisp Fem CHD Death Rate (Age Adj)
ARIZONA	122.5	122.2	217.9	88.6	106.6
Apache	113.3	195.4		87.9	
Cochise	139.7	140.6			148.3
Coconino	80.7	95.8		39.9	194.5
Gila	100.8	103.1			
Graham	62.5	58.8			
Greenlee	237.1	239.1			
La Paz	62.5	59.9			
Mohave	130.2	130.6			
Navajo	122.6	179.9		36.4	
Santa Cruz	77.5	78.5			75.6
Yavapai	98.4	98.5			
Yuma	73.7	73			119.3
Pinal	124.9	121.9		197.8	129.1
Pima	106.2	104	146.1	172.6	93.5
Maricopa	134.2	132.8	249.6	134	113.6
UNITED STATES	135.9	132.4	182.8	90.7	114.9

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Table: Stroke deaths for females by race and county for 2003, per 100,000

	2003 Female Stroke Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 White Fem Stroke Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Black Fem Stroke Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Amlnd Fem Stroke Death Rate (Age Adj)	2003 Hisp Fem Stroke Death Rate (Age Adj)
ARIZONA	44.9	44.5	73	36.8	53
Apache	29			26.2	
Cochise	47.2	45.6			41.4
Coconino	30.7	33.1			
Gila	41	43.4			
Graham	33.3	29.2			
Greenlee					
La Paz	28				
Mohave	52.3	52.2			
Navajo	59.2	70.5		42.3	
Santa Cruz	32.1	32.5			38.8
Yavapai	48.8	48.8			
Yuma	29.1	27.8			38.6
Pinal	41.3	41.7			60.7
Pima	48.2	47	93.5	84.4	49
Maricopa	44.5	44.1	71		66.2
UNITED STATES	52.3	50.4	69.8	34.2	38.1

From Quick Health Data Online <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>

Arizona compared to other states⁵

DEMOGRAPHICS AND THE ECONOMY⁵

Population

- AZ 50% Female, US 51% Female

People in Poverty

- 2005 AZ 21% of adult females, 18% of adult males; US 19% female, 16 % male
- 2005 AZ 19% of metropolitan population, 26% of non-metropolitan population; U.S.17% metropolitan, 18% non-metropolitan ; AZ ranks next to last (50th out of 51) for non-metropolitan and 42 out of 51 for metropolitan.

HEALTH STATUS⁵

Births

- Teen birth rate per 1,000, 2004: **AZ 60.1, 6th out of 51**; US average 41.1, range from 66.7 to 18.2
- Preterm births as a percent of all births, 2004: **AZ 13.3%, rank 13 out of 51**; US 12.5%, from 17.9% to 8.3%
- Preterm births as a percent of all births by ethnicity, 2004: AZ White 12.6, Black 18.4, Hispanic 13.4

- Births of LBW as a percent of all births, 2004: **AZ 7.2%, 36th out of 50**, US 8.1%, range from 11.6% to 6.0%
- LBW as a percent of all births by ethnicity: AZ White 7.3%, Black 12.0%, Hispanic 6.8%

Prenatal Care

- Percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester, 2004: **AZ 76.3% rank 41 out of 49**; US 83.9%, range from 90.0% to 68.0%
- Percentage beginning prenatal care in first trimester by ethnicity, 2004; AZ White 87.2%, Black 77.8%, Hispanic 67.1%

Deaths

- Deaths per 100,000, 2003: AZ Female 654.2, Male 941.4; US Female 706.2, Male 994.3, female range from 855.7 to 490.1, **AZ rank 40 out of 51**

Cancer

- Age-adjusted invasive cancer incidence per 100,000, 2002: **AZ Female 354.9**, Male 441.1, US Female 405.0, Male 545.5, female range from 449.4 to 345.2, **AZ rank 43 out of 45**
- Number of cancer deaths per 100,000, 2002: **AZ Female 143.4**, Male 211.8; US Female 163.1, Male 238.9, Female range from 186.0 to 116.7, **AZ rank 48 out of 51**

Diabetes

- Diabetes death per 100,000, 2003: **AZ Female 17.9**, Male 24.0; US Female 22.5, Male 28.9; Female range from 39.1 to 10.4, **AZ rank 44 out of 51**

Heart Disease

- Heart diseases deaths per 100,000, 2002: **AZ Female 161.0**, Male 256.7; US Female 197.1, Male 297.4, Female range from 275.5 to 116.6, **AZ rank out 41 of 51**

Stroke

- Stroke deaths per 100,000, 2002: **AZ Female 48.2**, Male 47.3; US Female 55.2, Male 56.5, Female range from 76.0 to 36.0, **AZ rank 43 out of 51**

Death due to Firearms

- Firearm deaths per 100,000, 2002: **AZ Female 5.0**, Male 31.2; US Female 2.8, Male 18.7; Female range from 10.7 to 0.9, **AZ rank 6 out of 36**

Smoking

- Smoke rates for adults, 2005: AZ Female 18.6%, Male 21.8%; US Female 18.3%, Male 22.5%; Female range from 26.9% to 9.3%, **AZ rank 34 out of 51**

Mental Health

- Percent of adults reporting poor mental health, 2004: **AZ Female 36.9%**, Male 27.5%; US 38.8%, Male 28.7%; Female range from 48.4% to 27.9%, **AZ ranks 39 out of 50**

STDs (numbers for 2005 available, Chlamydia numbers for female have increased)

- Reported Chlamydia cases per 100,000, 2004: **AZ Female 462.3**, Male 139.1, US Female 485.0, Male 147.1, Female range from 1016.6 to 193.7, **AZ rank 22 out of 50**
- Reported Gonorrhea cases per 100,000, 2004: **AZ Female 64.1**, Male 81.5; US Female 116.5, Male 110.0, Female range from 293.7 to 6.2, **AZ ranked 36 out of 50**

WOMEN'S HEALTH⁵

Women's Health Status

- Breast cancer incidence, 2002: **112.7 per 100,000 in AZ, rank 42 out of 45**, 124.9 per 100,000 in US,; range from 147.8 to 102.1

- Breast cancer incidence by ethnicity, 2002: white 116.4 per 100,000; Black 68.9 per 100,000; 81.4 per 100,000
- Breast cancer mortality per 100,000, 2003: **22.4 per 100,000 in AZ, rank 49 out of 51**; 25.2 per 100,000 in US, range 10.6 to 4.9, range from 30.8 to 16.7
- Breast cancer mortality per 100,000 by ethnicity, 2003: White 22.5 (48 out of 51), Black 41 (4th out of 32), Hispanic 18 (4th out of 12); (in US, White 24.6, Black 34.1, Hispanic 16.1)
- Cervical cancer incidence per 100,000, 2002: **7.2 in AZ, 31st out of 44**; 8.7 in US
- Cervical cancer mortality per 100,000, 2004: 1.8 in AZ, 2.4 in US, from 3.1 to 1.0
- Percent of women who have ever had high blood pressure, 2001: **AZ 21.7%, ranks 48th out of 51**; US 26.1%, range from 33.6% to 20.2%
- Percent of women who have arthritis or chronic joint symptoms, 2001: **AZ 35.8%, rank 34th out of 51**, US 37.5%, range from 46.1% to 21.2%

Women's Preventative Health

- Mammogram rate for women 40+ years, 2004: **AZ 76%, rank 15 out of 50**; US average 75%, from 82% to 64%
- Mammogram rate for women ages 50-69, 2000: **AZ 83% rank 16 out of 51**; US average 81%, range from 91% to 70%
- Pap smear rate for women 18+, 2004: **AZ 85% 29th out of 50**; US 86%, range from 90% to 78%
- Percent of women who have ever had colorectal cancer screening, 2002: **AZ 48.0%, rank 27 out of 51**; US 47.9%, range from 64.8% to 39.6%
- Percent of women who have not had a cholesterol check in past five years, 2001: **AZ 25.3%, rank 26 out of 51**; US 25.3%, range from 32.8% to 16.4%
- Percent of women who have visited dentist within past year, 2002: **AZ 72.1%, rank 24 out of 51**; US 71.7%, range from 82.6% to 60.1%

Abortion

Abortion Policy

- No mandatory waiting period or biased information, no delay, 2005
- Parent consent for minors enforced, from 2006
- “Partial birth” abortions banned, throughout pregnancy, with no health exception
- Some later-term abortions prohibited, when fetus is viable; permitted when threat to woman's life and health

Abortion statistics, from 2002

- Number of reported legal abortions, 2002: 10, 677
- By age: 19% ages up to 19; 52% ages 20-29; 21% ages 30-39, 3% ages 40+
- Rate per 1,000 women for ages 15-44, 9 per 1000 in AZ, 16 per 1000 in US
- Ratio per 1,000 live births, 122 per 1,000 in AZ, 246 per 1,000 in US
- Percent obtained by out of state residents: 2.6% in AZ, 8.8% in US

Emergency Contraception

- ER required to offer/provide EC to sexual assault survivors, August 1 2006, AZ NO, 9 in US yes

HIV/AIDS⁵

Cumulative AIDS cases

- Distribution of reported AIDS cases through 2005: AZ 10.2% Female, 89.8% Male; US 19.5% Female, 80.5% Male

New AIDS cases

- Distribution of new AIDS cases reported in 2005: AZ Female 13.6%, Male 13.6%, US Female 26.2%, Male 73.8%

HIV testing

HIV testing for mothers and newborns, 2004: voluntary, no specific law, follows CDC guidelines (HIV counseling and testing be available to all pregnant women); only 4 require test unless refused, 2 for testing newborns

HEALTH COVERAGE AND UNINSURED⁵

Nonelderly uninsured

- 2004-2005, AZ Female 46%, Male 54%; US Female 47%, Male 53%

Nonelderly with employer coverage

- 2004-2005, AZ Female 50%, Male 50%; US Female 50%, Male 50%

MEDICAID AND SCHIP⁵

Medicaid Policy

- Family planning under Medicaid – yes, from 2006
- Best/Cervical Cancer – Option 1 (Option 1: Any woman screened by a provider in the CDC screening network is eligible for treatment) no presumptive eligibility, 2002
- Abortion – medically necessary – no, from 2006

Medicaid eligibility

- Income Eligibility Levels for Pregnant Women as a percent of FPL, 2006: AZ 133%, US 133%; range from 275% to 133%, **AZ ranks last with 7 other states**

Births finance by Medicaid

- As a percent of total births, 2002: AZ 49.0%, US 41.3%, range from 66.8% to 21.4%, AZ ranks 11 out of 51

MEDICARE⁵

Medicare population demographics

- AZ 54% Female, 46% Male; US 56% Female, 44% Male

Sources:

- 1 ADHS Bureau of Public Health Statistics <http://www.azdhs.gov/vitalrcd/index.htm>
- 2 HHS Office on Women's Health Quick Health Data Online
<http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/>
- 3 U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/>
- 4 USDA Economic Research Service <http://www.ers.usda.gov/>
- 5 Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>