

# status of women in arizona

**ARIZONA FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN**

*A supporting organization of the Arizona Community Foundation*

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“I do not wish  
women to have  
power over  
men, but over  
themselves.”

**Mary Wollstonecraft,**

*English writer and  
philosopher, 1792*

# foreword

In 1995, a group of women leaders, concerned about the status of women and their children in the state and across the country, came together to create the Arizona Foundation for Women (AFW). From that beginning, AFW has worked tirelessly to better the lives of women and children by promoting philanthropy by and for women, and educating policymakers and the public about the needs of women and their families.

Our research has always been the guide for our philanthropic investments and advocacy priorities. This report, our third, continues a proud tradition in our effort to understand the evolving needs of women and girls in Arizona.

Over the last two decades, AFW has refined and focused its work. Over time, we recognize the same barriers to success surface over and over. So, just as we utilize three means to accomplish our goals (research, grant-making and

advocacy), we also focus on three areas of need: Safety, Health and Economic empowerment. We believe *SHE Counts!*<sup>®</sup>

As we have noted in our two prior reports, status of women is connected to society's overall success. For example, a woman who completes her education and plans her family will be better able to support that family. Women with wage-earning capacity and attachment to the labor force are better equipped to leave abusive relationships if necessary. Children in stable, nonviolent homes arrive at school ready to learn and have fewer barriers to successful, self-sufficient adulthood. When women do well, society as a whole thrives.

With this 2016 report, we seek to catalyze social change. The issues we spotlight, the innovative programs we fund, and the policies we influence become triggers for long-term positive change. We believe women and their families

have the right to live free from fear in a just society. This report is the roadmap to achieving such a world.

The AFW is one of over 100 women's funds and foundations across the globe. We are part of a powerful network and strive to be a key resource for Arizona. We appreciate the support of our fellow community leaders as we work for positive change. We hope that this report provides the inspiration for even more to join us.

Sincerely,



Jodi R. Liggett,  
*Board Member, AFW*



Linda Lyman,  
*Interim Executive Director, AFW*

# who is SHE?

In 2010, the AFW published “Arizona Women: A Status Update,” which offered a data-based snapshot of Arizona women’s standing in many key areas. While progress has been made in certain areas since then, challenges remain. Arizona women often lag behind Arizona men in important areas, and behind women in other states.

So who exactly is the Arizona woman and how does she fare in the state and nationally? Here’s a look:

The safety of women is critical for their physical and mental health, their ability to care for their children and maintain employment. The fight against domestic violence, a widespread and underreported crime, has been hampered by a reduction in funding for shelter and legal advocates in Arizona and across the country.

Non-Hispanic White (NHW) women in Arizona and the U.S. remain in the majority. But not for long. The demographic changes are coming faster in Arizona than in most other states. A clear indication of this is the fact that the median age for NHW women is 48.2, while the median age for Latinas is 27.8.

While Arizona ranks No. 5 nationally in pay equity with men, Arizona women still only earn 84 cents for every dollar a NHW man earns. Women of color fare worse.

Despite the gains of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), 15% of Arizona women are uninsured, ranking it 10th worst in the nation. A higher percentage of women in Arizona (22%) than in the nation (17%) lack a personal health care provider.

Slightly more women in Arizona are unemployed than in the

U.S. Arizona women hold a smaller share of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) positions (27.1%), slightly less than the national average of 28.8%.

Only 13.6% of Arizona women age 25 and older have a high school diploma and only 26.2% of this same population have at least a bachelor’s degree or higher. High school graduation rates are improving for Arizona’s young women, and the state leads the nation in number of women enrolled in postsecondary education.

Single mothers with children make up a quarter of the family

households in Arizona, close to the national percentage. For an Arizona single mother of two, her median wage is just 29% above the Federal Poverty Level.

This 2016 update will hopefully provide a platform upon which both Arizona women and men can pursue public discussions and policy-making that will improve the lives of all.

*For the purposes of this report, Non-Hispanic Whites are referred to as NHW. Women of color include Black, African-American, Non-Hispanic Black, Native American, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Latina and Hispanic.*

**For more information, statistics and data on the status of Arizona women, see Appendix pages 50-53.**

# united states

# arizona

## SAFETY / SOCIAL JUSTICE

Domestic violence requests for service on 9/15/15 **71,828**  
 Unmet domestic violence requests for service on 9/15/15 **12,197**  
 Wage gap compared to NHW men **\$0.786**  
 Median earnings (annual) **\$39,621** women, **\$50,383** men  
 Minimum wage **\$7.25** per hour  
 Women living in poverty **13.4%** or **21,867,396**

## SAFETY / SOCIAL JUSTICE

Domestic violence requests for service on 9/15/15 **1,652**  
 Unmet domestic violence requests for service on 9/15/15 **233**  
 Wage gap compared to NHW men **\$0.84**  
 Median earnings (annual) **\$39,916** women, **\$43,945** men  
 Minimum wage **\$8.05** per hour  
 Women living in poverty **16.5%** or **567,035**

## HEALTH

**13%** of women (age 19 to 64) are uninsured  
**59%** of women have health insurance through employer  
**17%** of women report having no personal health care provider  
 Teen birth rate per 1,000 population (age 15 to 19) **24.2**

## HEALTH

**15%** of women (age 19 to 64) are uninsured  
**54%** of women have health insurance through employer  
**22%** of women report having no personal health care provider  
 Teen birth rate per 1,000 population (age 15 to 19) **29.9**

## EDUCATION / ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Percentage of unemployment for women **5.2%**  
 Women in professional and related jobs **26.3%**  
 Women in service careers **21.8%**  
 Percentage of women at age 25 that have less than a high school degree **13.1%**  
 Percentage of women at age 25 who have attained at least a bachelor's degree or higher **29%**

## EDUCATION / ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Percentage of unemployment for women **5.7%**  
 Women in professional and related jobs **24.5%**  
 Women in service careers **22.8%**  
 Percentage of women at age 25 have less than a high school degree **13.6%**  
 Percentage of women at age 25 who have attained at least bachelor's degree or higher **26.2%**

## SINGLE MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN

Single moms with children under 18 living at home make up **24.4%** of families  
 Percentage of single mothers (with children under 18) eligible, but not receiving child support **71%**  
 Percentage of single-mother families with children receiving public assistance **54.3%**; single-father headed households with children **34.6%**

## SINGLE MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN

Single mothers with children under 18 living at home make up **25.5%** of families  
 Percentage of single mothers (with children under 18) eligible, but not receiving child support **77%**  
 Percentage of single-mother families with children receiving public assistance **53.3%**; single-father headed households with children **16%**





# safety / social justice

## Victims, Victors, Voters

Personal safety is fundamental for a stable society, but achieving a truly just society for Arizona women requires much more.

Few crimes are more socially destructive than violence against women, or coercion through the threat of violence. Unfortunately, they are also among the most difficult criminal acts to measure.

Sexual and physical assaults against women have long been identified as underreported crimes. They are typically committed behind closed doors, and usually by an individual known to the victim. Victims may be discouraged from seeking justice by feelings of shame and/or guilt, or the need to rely

economically on the abuser. This reluctance may be magnified by a fear of confronting skeptical or unsympathetic people and systems when seeking criminal justice.

Violence against women includes sexual assault, physical violence (including domestic violence), stalking and sex trafficking. None of these categories offer reliable metrics. Looking at intimate partners only, a national survey in 2010 by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that measured lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner ranked Arizona 22nd among the states (1 is worst), with 36.5% of the female population reporting themselves victims over their lifetimes. This percentage is still better than the national rate of 35.6%.

.....  
**Violence  
against women  
includes sexual  
assault, physical  
violence (including  
domestic violence),  
stalking and sex  
trafficking.**  
.....



**UNTESTED RAPE KITS**

In September 2015, the Maricopa County Attorney’s Office was awarded a grant to eliminate the backlog of untested rape kits. The office received a \$1.9 million grant from the New York County District Attorney’s Office to analyze previously untested sexual assault evidence kits. The award is one of the largest amounts granted to 32 jurisdictions in 20 states, and will be used to test an estimated 2,300 rape kits in Maricopa County under an initiative launched by the County Attorney’s Office earlier this year in partnership with local law enforcement agencies.<sup>2</sup>

In January 2016, Gov. Doug Ducey formed the Arizona Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit Task Force, a bipartisan coalition of victims’ advocates, law enforcement officials and policy makers tasked with addressing the injustice of untested rape kits throughout Arizona.

Throughout the country—including Arizona—crime labs struggle to keep up with timely testing of the kits. In the past, kits weren’t tested for a variety of reasons, particularly in cases where authorities deemed testing unnecessary because the victim knew the assailant and there was no question about the suspect’s identity. But the samples are now considered a valuable tool in identifying repeat offenders.

The task force will provide legislative recommendations to ensure every future kit is tested in a timely manner; develop a statewide standard process for testing protocols of the kits; develop a statewide tracking system for the kits; and develop a public education plan to assist sexual assault victims.

**STRANGULATION**

Historically, professionals have minimized strangulation due to the lack of visible injuries and lack of medical training. In Maricopa County, forensic nursing staff that

see victims of sexual assault, along with county prosecutors, have proactively created medical testing to prove strangulation.

Aggravated Assault by Strangulation 13-1204.B became law in Arizona as a Class 4 Felony and was added to the Domestic Violence Statute on July 29, 2010. The statute defines strangulation as either intentionally or knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of blood of another person by applying pressure to the throat or neck or by obstructing the nose and mouth either manually or through use of an instrument.

Thirty-eight states have passed statutes in the last 10 years to recognize this oversight, increase awareness, and enhance victim safety and offender accountability. The newly reauthorized Violence Against Women Act of 2013 added felony strangulation and suffocation to the federal law.

.....  
**\$1.9**  
**million in**  
**grant money**  
**awarded to**  
**the Maricopa**  
**County**  
**Attorney’s Office**  
**to analyze an**  
**estimated 2,300**  
**previously**  
**untested rape**  
**kits.**  
.....

**36.5%**

**of Arizona  
women reported  
themselves  
victims of rape,  
physical violence  
and/or stalking  
by an intimate  
partner over  
their lifetimes.**



**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

First, the good news. The U.S. Justice Department says reported cases of domestic violence nationally have decreased sharply over the past two decades. The reasons likely include increased public education and advocacy, more assistance for women in avoiding or escaping abusive relationships, the slowly rising socioeconomic status of women, and the overall aging of the population.

Now the bad news. Domestic violence in America remains a widespread and destructive social problem. As noted, it remains difficult to obtain reliable data on its frequency. However, the Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence reports that 1 in 4 women nationally has experienced domestic violence in her lifetime. For Arizona, that translates to 804,048 women.

Another telling measure is the number of calls to 911. For many police departments, domestic

violence persists as among the most common violence-related 911 call—if not the most common.

Abusers and victims can be of any gender preference, any racial/ethnic group and all social levels. The abuse can manifest itself as explosive instances of severe violence or sexual assault, or can fester quietly in the form of an abuser’s long-term control over the victim. In either case, the secondary victims often include the children, who witness the violence, as well learn these behaviors, thus perpetuating the cycle.

Nationally, women are killed by intimate partners (husbands,

**“Arizona needs to empower women to leave their own abusive situations . . . sometimes it’s easier for women in domestic violence situations to talk about it with strangers who might judge you less.”**

— Stacey Ramirez, Arizona resident, mother, and domestic violence survivor

lovers, ex-husbands, ex-lovers) more often than by any other category of the killer. The Danger Assessment study found women who were threatened or assaulted with a weapon were 20 times more likely than other women to be murdered. Women whose partners threatened them with murder were 15 times more likely than other women to be killed. And when a gun was in the house, an abused woman was six times more likely than other abused women to be killed.<sup>3</sup>

In Arizona in 2015, the Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence reported 67% of all domestic violence related fatalities were the result of a firearm.

12 to 27 million people are enslaved in sex or labor exploitation worldwide.

**SEX TRAFFICKING**

In the United Nation’s Office on Drugs and Crimes *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, sexual exploitation was noted as by far the most commonly identified form of human trafficking (79%), followed by forced labor (18%). This may be the result of statistical bias.

By and large, the exploitation of women tends to be visible, in city centers or along highways. Because it is more frequently reported, sexual exploitation has become the most documented type of trafficking, according to aggregate statistics.

In comparison, other forms of exploitation are underreported: forced or bonded labor; domestic servitude and forced marriage;

organ removal; and the exploitation of children in begging, the sex trade and warfare.

Under the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), sex trafficking involves the use of force, fraud or coercion to induce someone to engage in sexual behavior, unless the victim is a minor. This is a crucial distinction. Girls under 18 engaged in commercial sex (the exchange of any item of value for a sex act) have often been viewed—and arrested—as prostitutes, while they should be treated as victims.

Recent estimates by the U.S. Agency for International Development put the number of people enslaved in sex or labor exploitation anywhere from 12 to 27 million worldwide.

Many people think of trafficking as a problem that only happens in developing countries. However, the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that 293,000 American children are at risk for being trafficked each year, including many children in Arizona’s vulnerable populations.

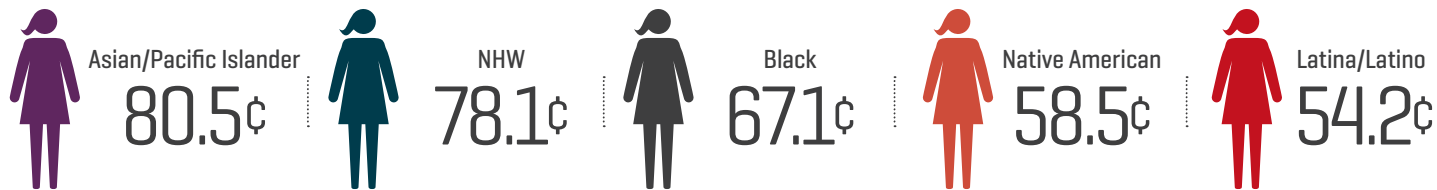
**Social Justice**

**EARNINGS DISPARITY**

If “social justice” must include equal pay for equal work, Arizona is not there yet. Compared with women in most other states, however, those in Arizona face smaller disparities between their wages and wages paid to men for the same or similar work.

**Women’s Earnings Per Men \$1 by Race/Ethnicity, AZ, 2010-14**

See B2 on page 54



**Arizona’s wage gap ranks 8th in the nation, with women making 84 cents to each men’s \$1. The national wage-gap average for women is 78.6 cents per men’s \$1.**

Arizona ranks 8th in the nation in this wage gap, with women making 84 cents to each \$1 made by a man. The national wage-gap average for women is 78.6 cents per \$1 made by a man. But these figures—in Arizona and elsewhere—refer to wages earned by NHW men. Using NHW men’s earnings as a baseline, the wage gap for women of color is even greater (see chart at left). These gaps have changed little in at least a decade.

**CHILD SUPPORT**

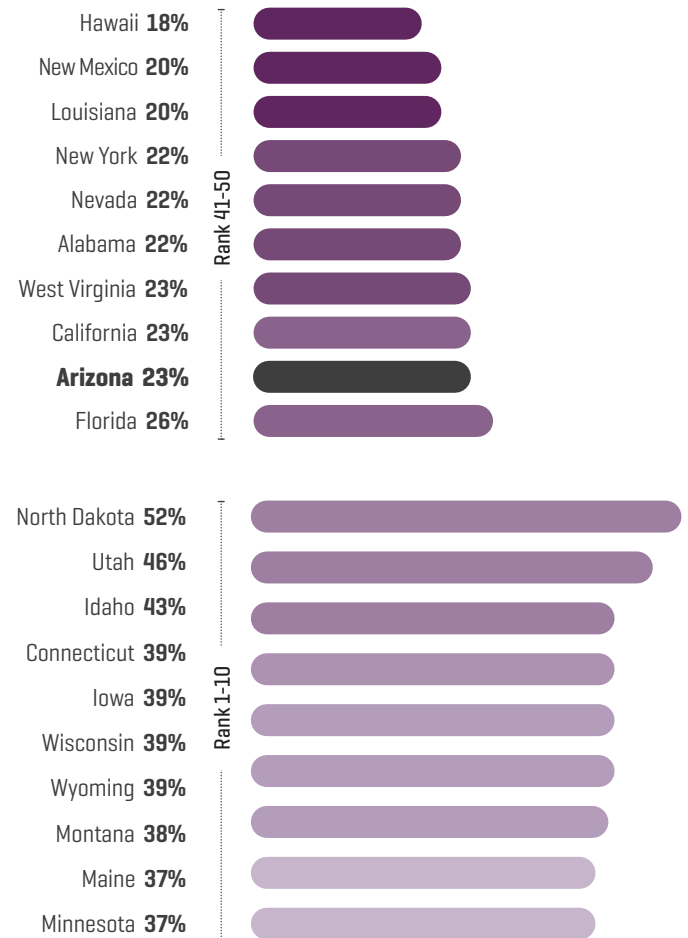
Few would deny that “social justice” demands financial support of children from both parents, especially if one parent is raising the children alone. Unfortunately,

Arizona is tied for at 7th for the lowest number of female heads of households receiving child support (23%). The U.S. average is 29% or, alternatively stated, 71% of women heads of households in the country did not receive child support.

In Arizona, the rate is even higher at 77%. It is during and immediately after tough economic times that the Child Support Program’s mission of getting regular payments to families becomes even more difficult, and at the same time, more critical. The Arizona Attorney General’s Office works with the Department of Economic Security to enforce child-support laws.

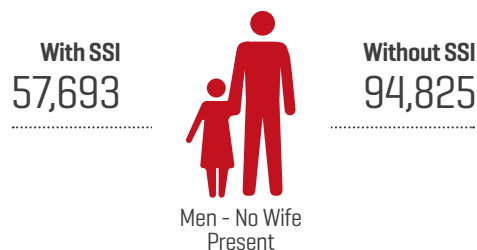
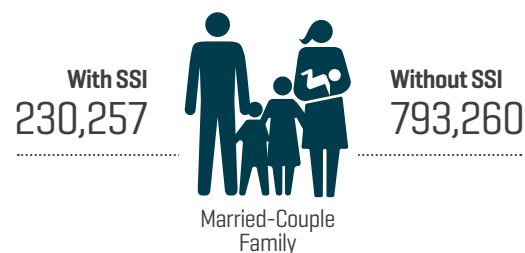
**Ranking States with Women Heads of Households Receiving Child Support, U.S., 2013**

See B3 on page 54



**Arizona SSI and Non-SSI Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance Income, Food Stamps/ SNAP, AZ, 2010-14**

See B4 on page 55



**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**

Just over half of single mothers in Arizona who are heads of households are enrolled in public assistance programs, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Cash Assistance, and SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits (food stamps). The median income of single-mother households is roughly \$26,000 (men-only heads of households' median income averages about \$20,000 more).<sup>4</sup>

**AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE**

Work and self-sufficiency are key components to escaping poverty, and a key support to working women is child care.

Without it, many parents cannot obtain the education, training and compensation offered by employers, thus making it difficult for them to reach their full potential as wage earners.

► Child care is one of the biggest expenses families face. Infant care in Arizona costs just \$469 (4.7%) less than in-state tuition for a four-year public college or 13.3% less than average rent.

► Child care is unaffordable for families, taking up 17.6% of a typical family's income. Families with two or more children face an even larger burden.

**\$9,166**

**The average annual cost of full-time child care in a center in Arizona.**

See B5 on page 56



► Child care is out of reach for low-wage workers. A woman making minimum wage in Arizona would need to work full time for 29 weeks, or from January to July, just to pay for child care for one infant.<sup>5</sup>

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), child care is affordable if it costs no more than 10% of a family's income. If Arizona were to enact this standard, the share of post-child care median income freed up by such capping would be 9.3%. Such a change would increase Arizona's economy by \$3.85 billion.<sup>6</sup>

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Arizona is nationally known for its emphasis on incarceration as punishment for men offenders, with an imprisonment rate regularly ranking among the top 10 states. Arizona's criminal justice officials are taking much the same approach to women offenders,

who make up about 9% of the total inmate population.<sup>7</sup>

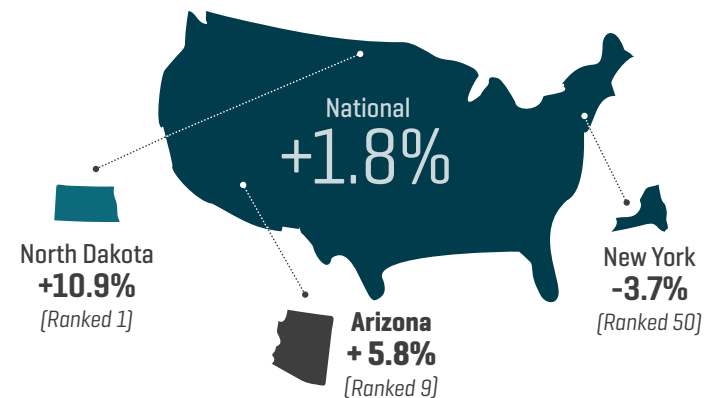
Arizona's imprisonment rate for women is 5th highest among the states, and it ranks 9th in the nation for the largest percentage growth of women in the prison system.

It's important to remember that the "punishment" a prison inmate experiences goes beyond her deprivation of liberty. Ex-inmates (some 95% of people sent to prison eventually get out) face a number of barriers to putting their lives back together, including restrictions on employment and housing. As women are usually the primary caregivers, they must also cope with the needs of their families, which often include children already traumatized by other events.

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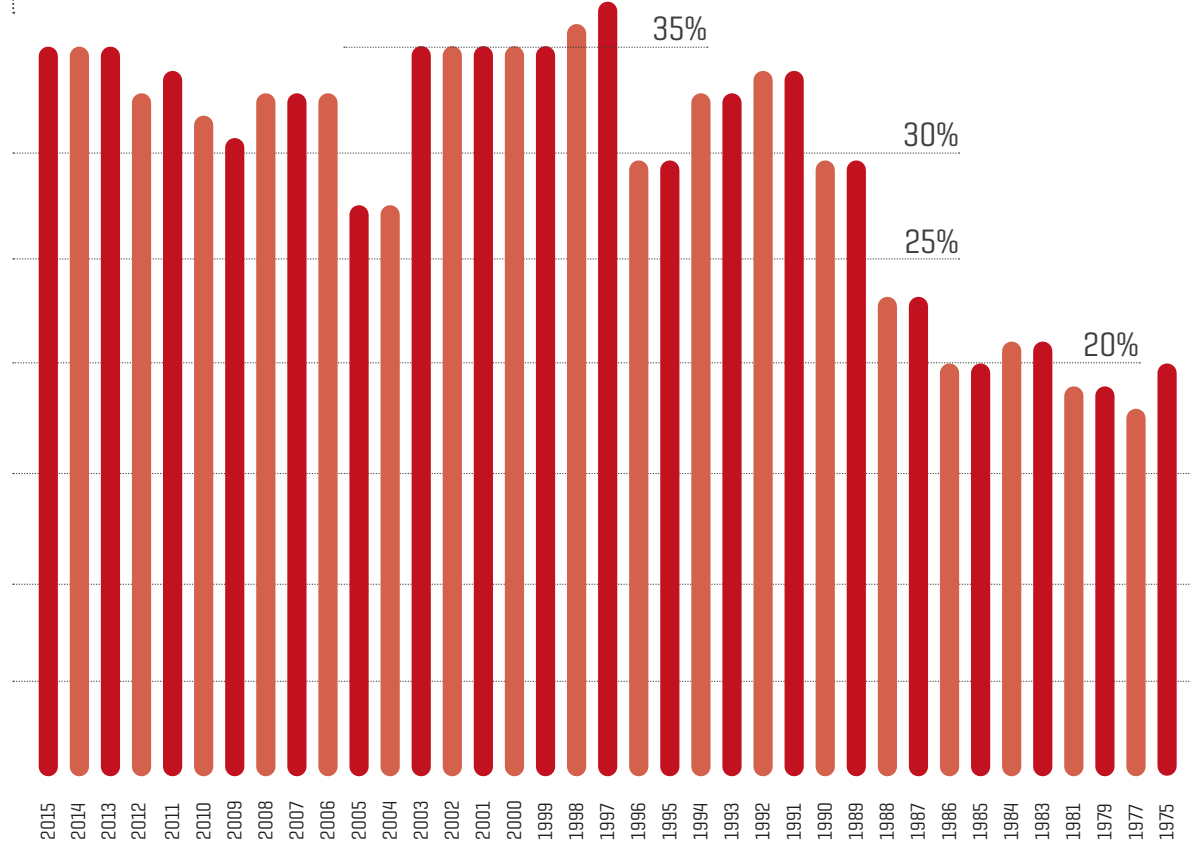
### Annual Percent Change in Women's State Prisoner Population, U.S., 2000-2010

See B6 on page 57



**Arizona Women Legislators  
Ranked by Year, 2015**

See B7 on page 57



**POLITICS**

Safety means more than just the absence of violence or threats. It means an environment in which a woman can thrive and reach her potential, free of prejudice, gender stereotyping and other barriers to advancement. It means progress

towards true equality. It means an environment in which women's votes and political voices are heard and heeded.

Arizona has made much progress towards that goal...at least by the numbers. The first number is 1912, when the state was one of the earliest to approve women's suffrage. The ballot proposition—voted on strictly by men, of course—passed in Arizona's first election as a state, well ahead of the 1920 amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Another number is four, which equals Arizona's nation-leading total of women governors: Rose Mofford, Jane Dee Hull, Janet Napolitano and Jan Brewer.

The numbers continue. Since the 1970s, Arizona has consistently ranked among the top 10 states for the percentage of women serving in the Arizona Legislature. For the past 11 years, the legislature has always been at least 30% women.

In 2016, Arizona ranked 3rd in the nation in the percentage of women state legislators, with 35.6%. Women currently occupy one-third of Arizona’s seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, though both senators are men. This places Arizona 8th in the nation, alongside New Mexico, for the proportion of women representatives. Eighteen states sent no women to the House and 33 states sent no women to the Senate.

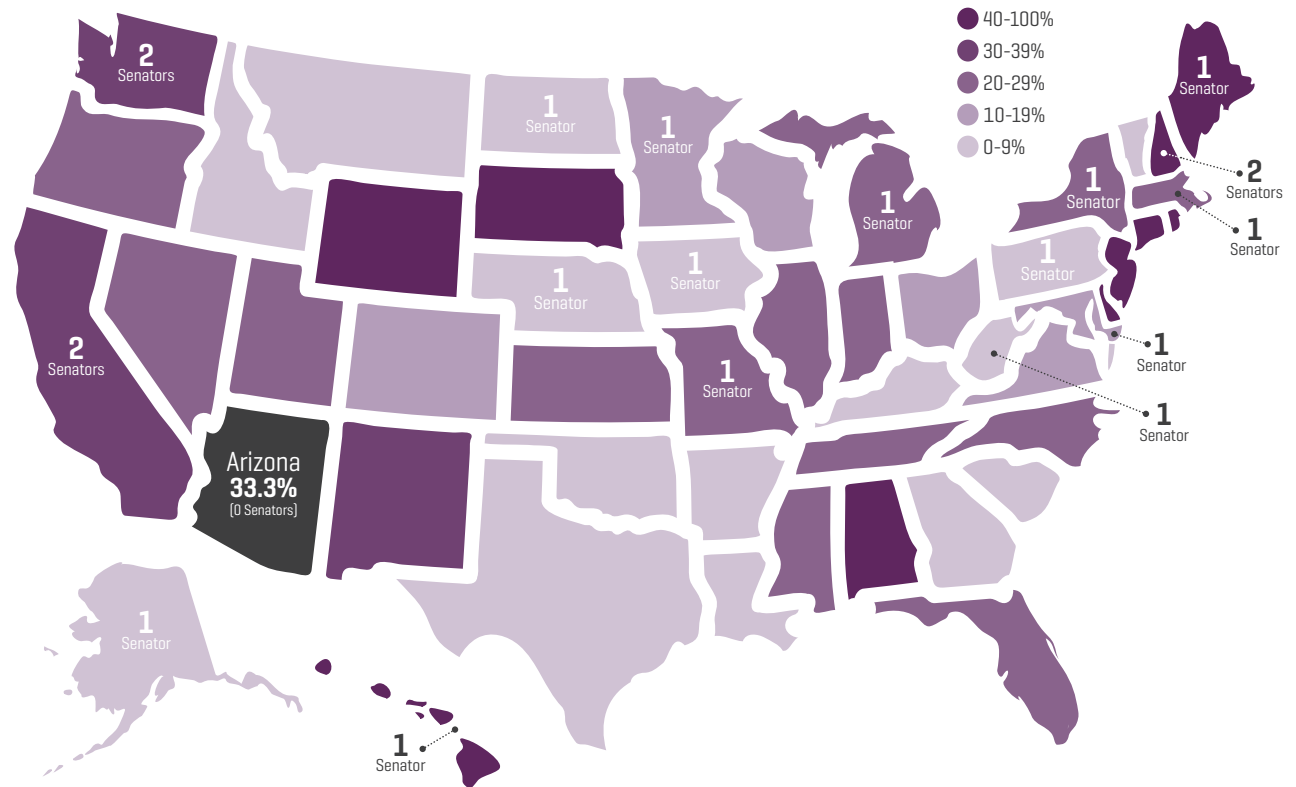
These numbers are welcome and they also raise a question: Has the presence of women in power helped bolster or even enhance the status of women in Arizona? No definitive answer is possible, if only because we can’t know what Arizona politics would have been without them. Nor do women officials limit their attention to “women’s issues.”

But for those dissatisfied with their political representation—men or women—voting remains the simplest, easiest and most

effective way of enacting change in public policy. It’s also among the most neglected. Percentages of voter registration and turnout remain low in both Arizona and

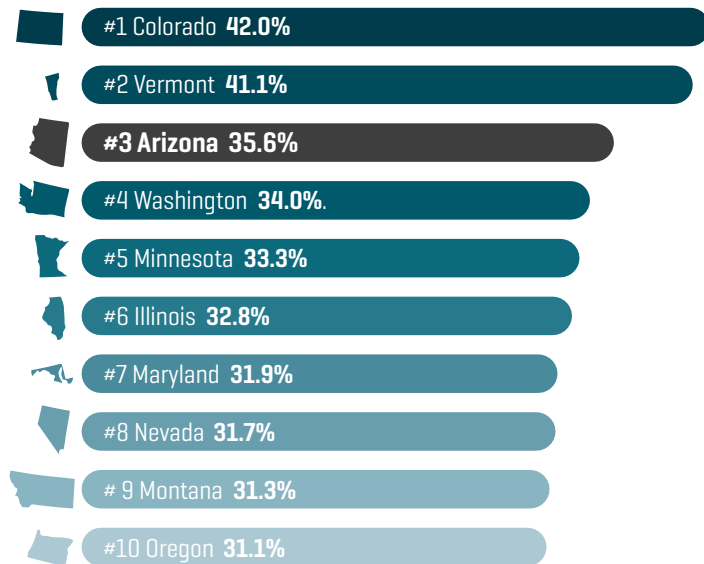
**Percentage of Women in House of Representatives and U.S. Senate, 2015**

See B9 on page 57



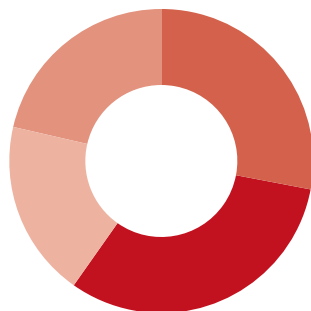
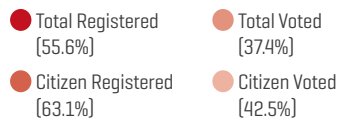
**Top 10 State Legislatures with Women Representatives, U.S., 2016**

See B8 on page 58



**Percentage of Women Voting and Registration, AZ, 2014**

See B10 on page 59



**Since the 1970s, Arizona has consistently ranked among the top 10 states for the percentage of women serving in the Arizona Legislature.**

the nation. In 2014, 61.2% of the nation's eligible women voters registered, as did 55.6% of eligible Arizona women. But registering is one thing; actually casting a vote is another. In that same election, only 39.6% of eligible American women voted, and even fewer (37.4%) of Arizona women.

The issues of voter registration and turnout are especially timely ones for Arizonans because of the demographic changes noted herein (the gradual, but unstoppable shift from an aging NHW majority to a younger Latino majority). This has obvious implications at the

ballot box, as most Latinos are historically more likely to vote Democratic and to support public assistance for the needy.

But their impact will not be soon or sudden. Latinos currently make up only about 25% of Arizona's voting-age population. In addition, younger and lower-income individuals tend to register and vote less often than older, wealthier ones. Still, few observers of any political persuasion deny that change is coming. Arizona women must ensure that they are a part of it.



**25%**

**Latinas/Latinos  
currently make  
up Arizona's  
voting-age  
population.**



## Strong Women, Strong State

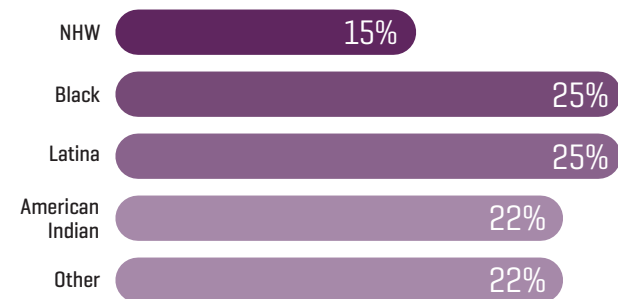
Arizona women of every age and background face a range of health issues, from teen births and diabetes to substance abuse and suicide—problems that are especially acute for minority women. The health challenges Arizona women face are compounded by the difficulties that they encounter accessing physical and mental health care.

### PHYSICAL HEALTH

Arizona's women are tied for 20th highest percentage in the nation with 18% of all women reporting a fair or poor state of health. The

### Percentage of Adult Women Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status, by Race/Ethnicity, AZ, 2012-2014

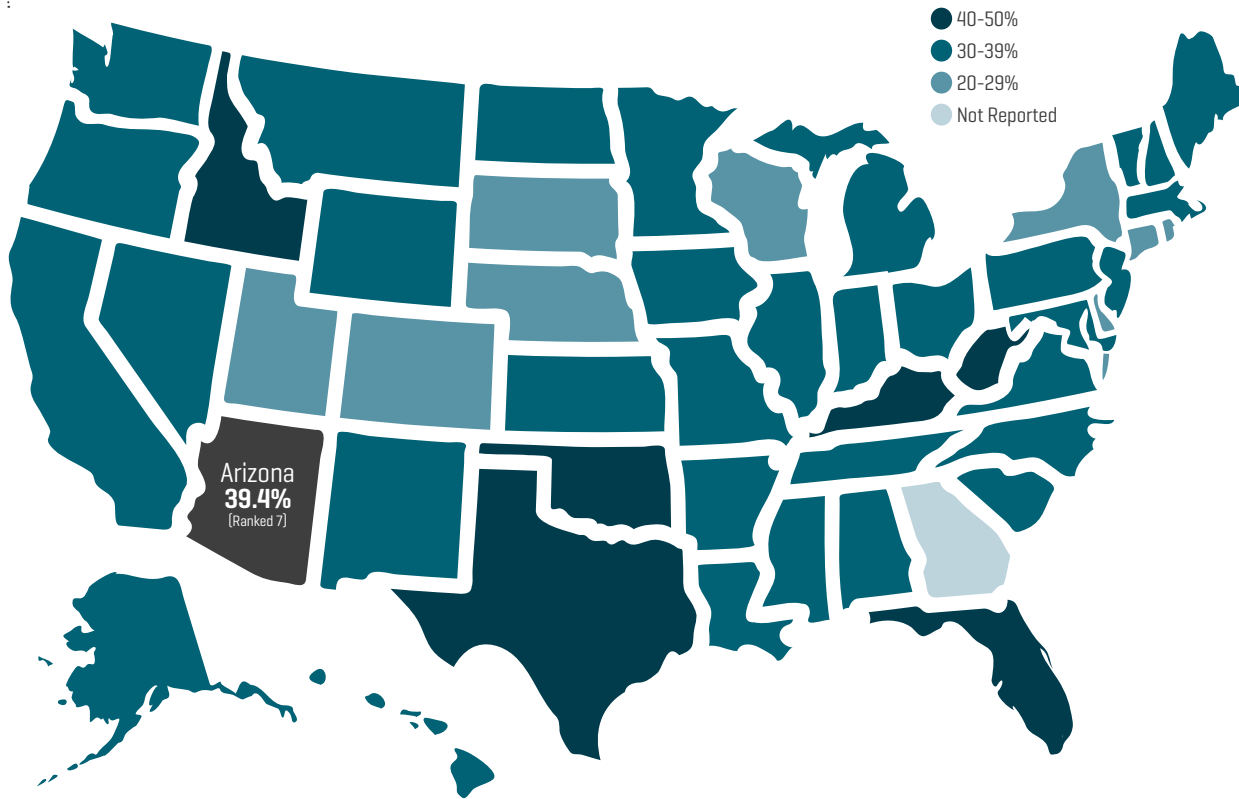
See C1 on page 60



national average is 19%, however NHW women in Arizona fare better with 15%. Women of color in the state exceed NHW percentages by at least 10%.

**Percentage of Women in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, United States, 2010**

See C3 on page 61



**MENTAL HEALTH /  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

Overall, Arizona is tied in the nation at 39% for women reporting poor mental health status. NHW women have a slightly lower percentage than the national average. Both Black women and Latinas exceed the national average and that of NHW women in the state. Of additional concern, the researchers at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) are studying the special challenges of serious mental illness during pregnancy and the postpartum period.<sup>8</sup>

Substance abuse disorder is considered a mental health issue that correlates with poverty and self-medication, and is a major challenge for many women in our state. In Arizona, 39.4% of all admissions to

**Women Reporting Poor Mental Health, AZ, 2012-2014**

See C2 on page 61



All Women  
**39%**



NHW  
**37%**



Black  
**42%**



Latina  
**42%**



treatment programs are women, compared to a national average of 34.7%. Arizona is 7th in the nation in the percentage of women admitted to substance abuse programs as a percentage of all admissions.

The National Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse calls addiction “a primary, chronic disease with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing the disorder’s development and manifestations.”

Finding help can constitute another challenge. A 2015 report from the Pew Charitable Trusts concludes the number of people with insurance coverage for alcohol and drug abuse<sup>9</sup> disorders is about to explode at a time when there’s already a severe shortage of trained behavioral health professionals in many states. Nationally, an average combined total of 32 psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors and social workers are available to treat every

1,000 people with substance use disorders. For Arizona, the number is 20, which ties the state for 6th from the bottom. There is a range from a high of 70 to a low of 11 in state rankings.

Sometimes, mental illness can lead to the ultimate act. Suicide remains a problem both nationally and in Arizona. Nationally, about 6 out of 100,000 women’s deaths are due to suicide. The suicide rate for Arizona women is higher at approximately 9 women per 100,000, ranking Arizona 7th worst in the nation. The main risk

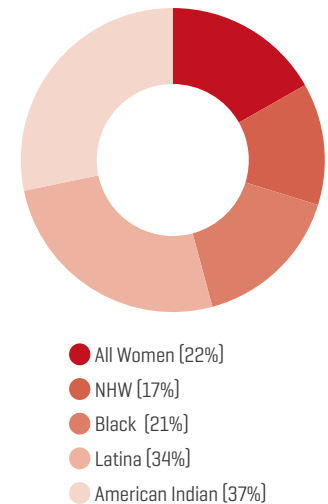
factors include depression, other mental disorders or substance use disorder, a prior suicide attempt, a family history of mental illness<sup>10</sup> and a family history of suicide.

### PERSONAL DOCTOR

Modern medicine increasingly emphasizes regular checkups and other preventative measures, but nearly 1 of every 4 Arizona women (22%) report they lack a personal doctor or healthcare provider. This metric ties Arizona for 6th worst among all the states for the percentage of women having no personal doctor.

### Arizona Women With No Personal Doctor by Race/Ethnicity, 2014

See C8 on page 65



**7** Arizona’s ranking in the nation for suicide with a rate of approximately 9 women per 100,000. See C4 on page 62

### Percentage of Women with Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity, AZ, 2013

See C7 on page 64



The rates rise even higher for Native American women, but there is not enough data nationwide to confirm their ranking. Minority women are more likely to be excluded from preventative care and must often seek help via expensive emergency services.

#### HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2014, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) without question improved access to health insurance in the nation and the state, allowing women access to preventative, primary and specialty care. In 2016, we are in the midst of implementation, and time lags due to reporting information may not present the most current state of health insurance access. At the same time, the flaws of the ACA for certain subgroups have become apparent. A report by the Guttmacher Institute found that American-born Latinas were twice as likely as their NHW counterparts to be uninsured. These rates doubled again for foreign-born Latinas.<sup>11</sup>

Millions of people in the U.S. go without health insurance each year. Because Medicare insures nearly all of the elderly, most uninsured Americans are non-elderly (under age 65). Arizona ties for 9th place in the percentage of women ages 19 to 64 who are uninsured (1 being the worst) at 15%. Women in Arizona drop to 43rd place when looking at the percentage of women who have insurance through their employer, which is the most common source of all health insurance at 54%.

Nationally, racial disparities in insurance coverage exist in all states, and women of color are less likely to be covered than their NHW sisters.

Although the ACA has enrolled more than 20 million Americans,<sup>12</sup> recent insurance pullouts raise questions about the viability of the ACA without a legislative fix; such action is unlikely in the current Congress.

#### FAMILY PLANNING

Women and couples have the means to control whether and when to have children through contraception. The Guttmacher Institute has reported that nearly half of pregnancies in the U.S.—almost 3 million each year—are unintended, and these pregnancies are highly concentrated among poor and low-income women.

In 2013, 458,900 women in Arizona were in need of publicly-supported contraceptive services and supplies. Large portions of these women are young (20% are under age 20), women of color (66%), low-income (80% have a family income level below 250% of the Federal Poverty Level) and/or uninsured (30%). Births from unintended pregnancies present a substantial burden on the lives of many women and families.



# 15%

**Uninsured  
women in  
Arizona between  
the ages of 19  
and 64.**

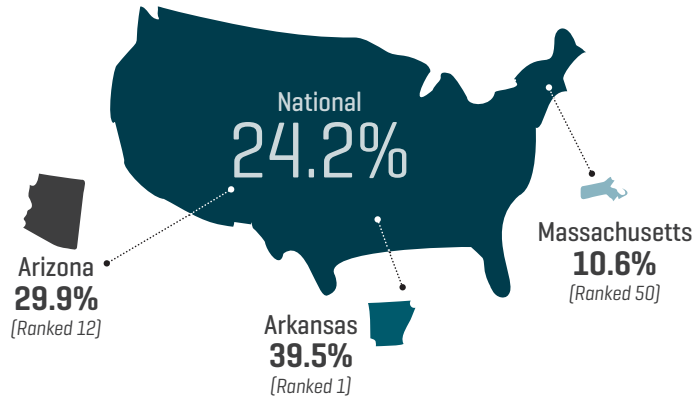
# 43

**Arizona's ranking  
in women  
between the ages  
of 19 and 64  
insured by their  
employer.**

*See C5 and C6 on pages 62-63*

**Highest /Lowest Teen Birth Rate  
(per 1,000) Ages 15-19, U.S., 2014**

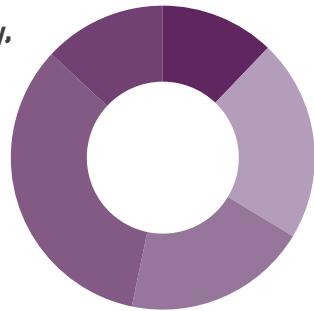
See C10 on page 66



**Births With 0-8 Prenatal  
Doctor Visits by Race/Ethnicity,  
AZ, 2013**

See C11 on page 66

- NHW (13%)
- Asian/Pacific Islander (14%)
- American Indian (36%)
- Black (21%)
- Latina (23%)



**TEEN BIRTH RATE**

Arizona ranks 12th highest in the nation in birth rates for ages 15 to 19, at 29.9 teen births per 1,000 teens. Since 2007, both the teen birth rate and abortion rate have been declining nationwide. American Indian/Alaskan Native teens had the highest teen birth rates in 2013, while Latinas had the highest rate of abortions in teens age 15 to 19.

Just 38% of teen girls who have a child before age 18 get a high school diploma.<sup>13</sup> Many teen mothers drop out of school, which often presents

further negative consequences. Adolescents and young adults without high school degrees have higher incarceration rates, higher unemployment rates and lower earnings.<sup>14</sup>

**PRENATAL CARE**

A lack of adequate prenatal care can have lasting negative effects on both mothers and children. Teen mothers are nearly twice as likely to forgo prenatal care in the first trimester compared to older mothers.<sup>15</sup>

.....

**Since 2007, both the teen birth rate and abortion rate have been declining nationwide.**

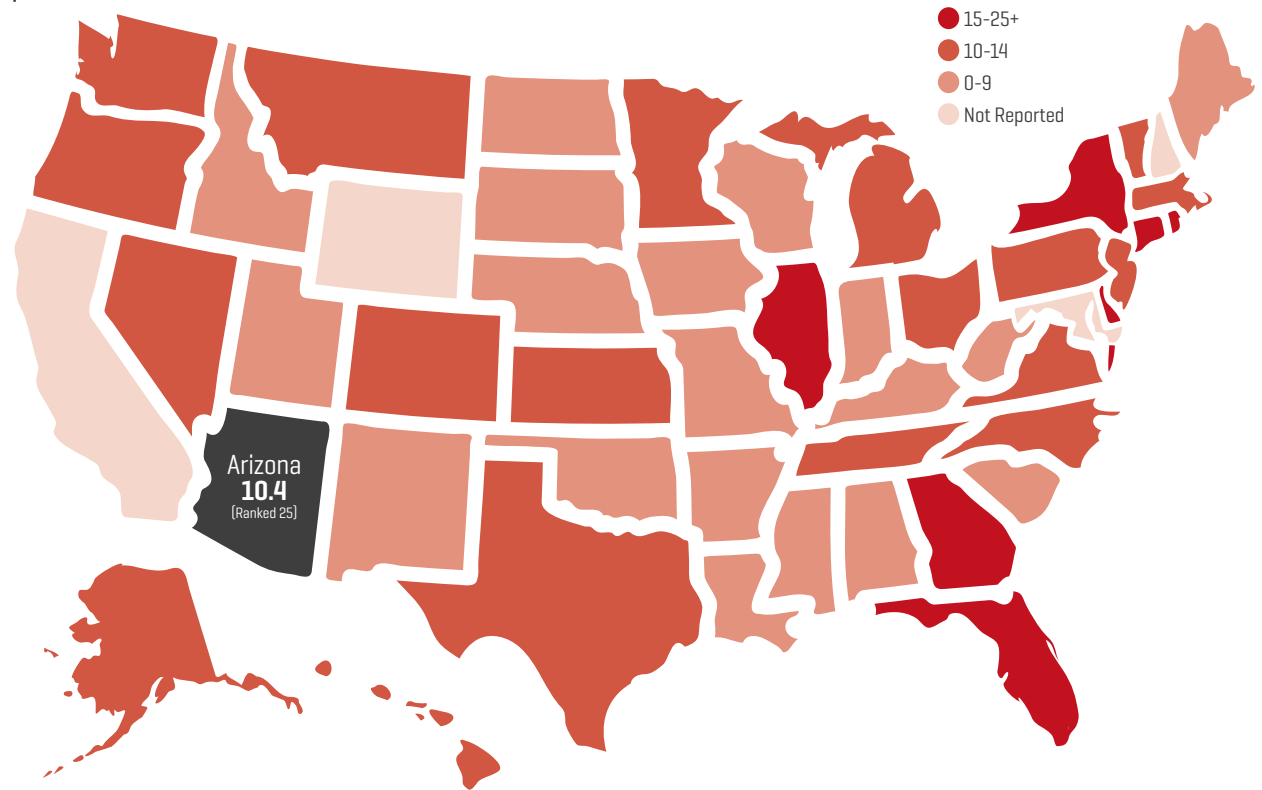
## ABORTION

Arizona ranks 25th in abortion rates for 15- to 44-year-olds (at 10 per 1,000 women). Most of the women are over age 20. The majority of abortions are completed before 12 weeks gestation. Across the U.S., abortion rates have declined by 13% from 2008 to 2011. According to a report by the Guttmacher Institute, this shift has resulted in the lowest abortion rates since 1973. There has also been a demonstrable decline in birth rates throughout the U.S.<sup>16</sup>

Why have abortion rates declined? One generally accepted factor is the lingering impact of the Great Recession in 2008; couples tend to put off having children (or more children) during tough economic times. But that's where agreement on this controversial political issue ceases. Some argue that the national decline in abortions is due to the growing access to, use of and efficacy of contraceptives. On the other hand, critics of such

### Rate of Legal Abortions (per 1,000) Ages 15-44, U.S., 2012

See C9 on page 63



arguments credit the decline to the tightening of laws that limit women's access to abortion. So while the cause is intensely debated, both sides acknowledge that abortion rates are indeed down.<sup>17</sup>

# 48

Ranking in overall incidents of breast cancer. Arizona has a low incidence of breast cancer—we are lower than the national average, even among minority groups.

*See C12 on page 66*



# Cancer Rates

## BREAST CANCER INCIDENCE AND DEATH

Arizona has a low incidence of breast cancer—we are lower than the national average, even among minority groups. The state ranks 48th in overall deaths from breast cancer, with the death rates for Black women being significantly higher than those for NHW women.

Latina women in Arizona contract and die from breast cancer at a lower rate than NHW or Black women. But while women in these latter two categories contract breast cancer at about the same rate, Black women die from it at a higher rate.

## CERVICAL CANCER

As it is throughout the U.S., cervical cancer remains a major health concern in Arizona, with Latinas

experiencing much higher rates of incidence and death. Still, there is some good news. The CDC reports the incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer among all women declined significantly from 1999 to 2013. The sharpest drops have occurred among Latinas and Blacks, but for Alaska Native/American Indian women, incidence and mortality rates have remained the same.<sup>18</sup>

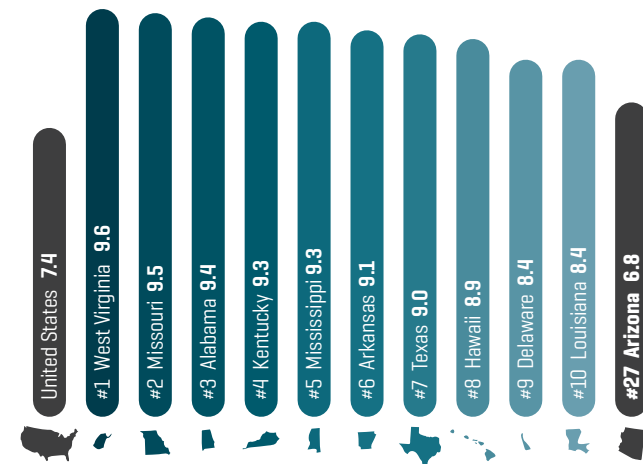
### Breast Cancer Death Rates (per 100,000), U.S. and AZ, 2012

See C13 on page 67



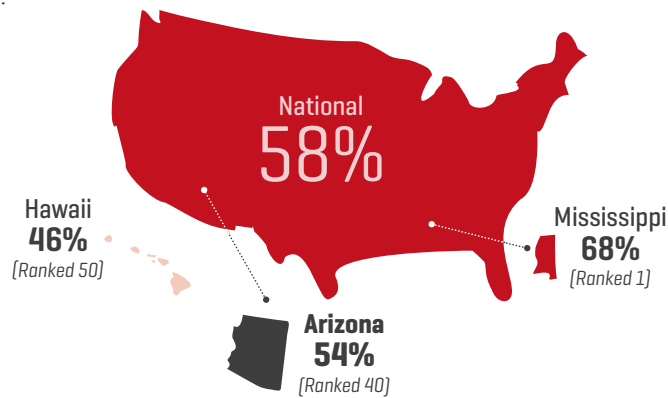
### Ten States with Highest Cervical Cancer Rates (per 100,000) U.S. and AZ, 2012

See C14 on page 67



### Percentage of Overweight/Obesity Rates for Adult Women, U.S. and AZ, 2013

See C15 on page 67



**Arizona women are tied for 40th lowest among the states in obesity and overweight rankings. Yet that still means that most adult women living in Arizona (about 54%) are considered obese or overweight.**

A study published in the *Journal of Women's Health* suggests that methods of cervical cancer detection could be improved by using alternatives to the traditional Pap smear such as HPV testing and HPV vaccinations for women.<sup>19</sup>

## Other Health Issues

### FEMALE OBESITY

The problem of obesity in America is so extensive that even states that rank relatively well on this measure have large populations of overweight residents. Arizona is a good example: Arizona women are tied for 40th lowest among the states in obesity and overweight

rankings. Yet that still means that most adult female women in Arizona (about 54%) are considered obese or overweight.

### DIABETES

In Arizona, as in many other states, roughly 9% of adult women report having been diagnosed with diabetes. An additional 2% report it was pregnancy-related, while another 2% report they have been diagnosed as pre-diabetic or borderline. This is truly a national problem.

According to the CDC, the number of adults newly diagnosed with diabetes in the U.S. has nearly tripled since 1980.<sup>20</sup> The health complications for diabetes can be even more severe for women with gestational or pre-gestational diabetes. For diabetic women, births are almost always considered "high risk," as pregnancy-related risks are elevated, including birth defects and infant mortality.





**9%**

**of adult women  
in Arizona report  
having been  
diagnosed with  
diabetes with  
roughly**

**2%**

**reporting their  
diabetes as  
pregnancy-  
related.**

*See C16 on page 68*



# economic empowerment /education

## Constructing the Future

### EDUCATION

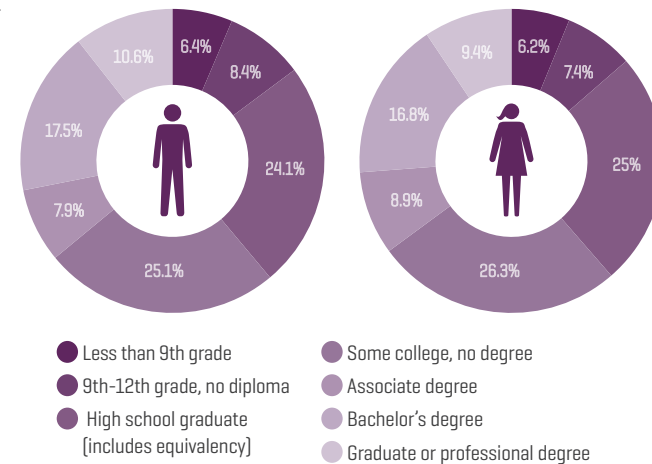
Rising educational opportunities for Arizona women (see Economic Empowerment), from preschool to graduate school, are among the most important drivers of social change for today's generation and those to come.

*College Success Arizona's Doubling Arizona's Economic Growth Report, 2016* affirms raising Arizona's education attainment across all levels will be key to economic competitiveness, and to individual's social and fiscal gains.

Education ideally starts at birth. A large body of research confirms that early childhood interventions result

### Women and Men Educational Attainment, AZ, 2011-2013

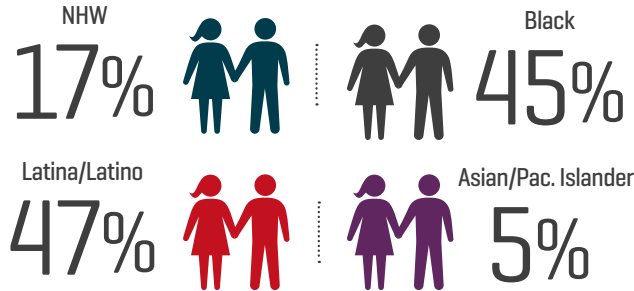
See D1 on page 68



in improved school performance later on, higher educational attainment, higher lifetime incomes for the children, and overall improvements for the state in terms of a better educated, more stable workforce.

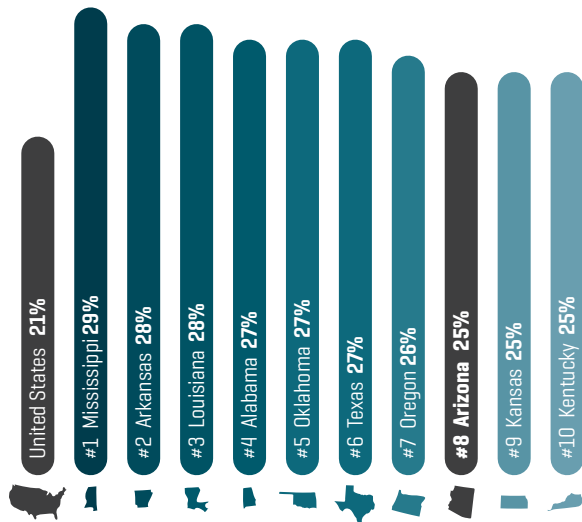
**Children In Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, AZ, 2014**

See D2 on page 69



**Top Ten States with Children Living in Food Insecure Households, U.S., 2013**

See D3 on page 70



In Arizona, 6.2% of women age 25 and older have less than a ninth-grade education. The nation’s average is 5.7%. Of Arizona women age 25 and older, 7.4% of them do not have a high school diploma. This ties the state with the national average.

Men and women’s levels are very close in Arizona. The trend in Arizona and the nation is for women to increasingly outpace men in virtually all areas of educational attainment, especially in most four-year college and professional/graduate school degrees.

**WHO ARE ARIZONA’S CHILDREN?**

Arizona children are relatively equal in number in regards to gender. The percentage of Arizona’s children under 18 living at poverty ranks the state 3rd worst in the nation at 28%, exceeding the national average of 22%.

Of Latino children under the age of 18, 47% live in poverty. The national average is 32%. Similarly, Black children under the age of 18 live in

poverty at a rate of 45%, compared to a national average of 38%. The NHW rate of poverty for Arizona’s children under 18 is much lower (17%) than that of Latinos or Blacks.

In 2013, 25% of Arizona children experienced food insecurity at some point in the year, tying the state for 8th worst in the nation. Children who are hungry often cannot focus to learn.

In 2014, 17% of children in Arizona were being raised in households without a high school graduate, compared to a national average of 14%.<sup>21</sup> Scholars and educators agree that a home environment that values academics provides a significant boost to a child’s educational performance. Poorly educated parents are often less able to help their children perform academically.

**EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION**

High-quality pre-kindergarten programs for 3- and 4-year-olds can improve school readiness, with the greatest gains accruing to the

highest-risk children. The public funding of early childhood education has been a contested political issue in Arizona over the last decade. At 65%, Arizona ranks 3rd worst in the nation for the number of 3- and 4-year-old children not attending preschool. This is significantly above the national average of 53%.

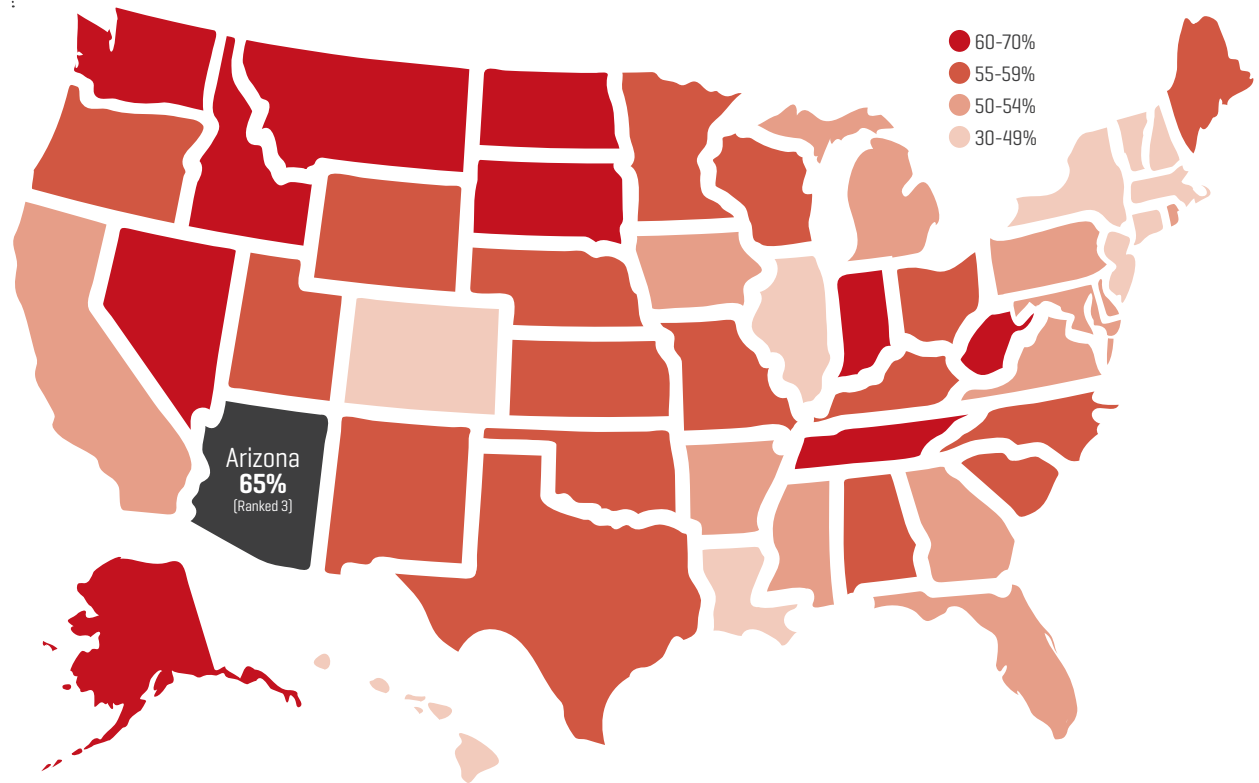
**ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL**

During these years, children master the basics (reading and math) and learn to function in a much broader world outside their homes. Academic and social skills are needed for success in school and life. Math and reading scores have improved very little in recent decades.<sup>22</sup> Gaps by race have narrowed only modestly, while gaps by income have widened dramatically.

In Arizona, 83% of children who were eligible for free and reduced lunch—a common marker of poverty—scored below reading proficiency standards, tying the state for 3rd worst in the nation. The national percentage is 79%.

**Young Children Not In Preschool, Ages 3-4, U.S., 2013**

See D4 on page 70



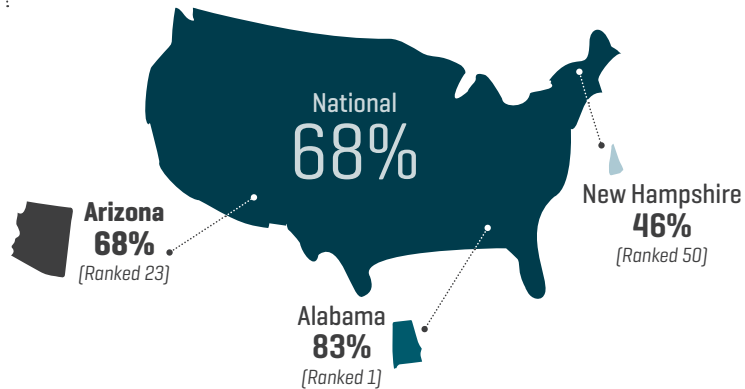
83%

of Arizona children who were eligible for free/reduced lunch—a common marker of poverty—scored below reading standards.

See D5 on page 71

**Highest/Lowest Eighth Grade Math Below Proficient Achievement Levels, U.S. and AZ, 2015**

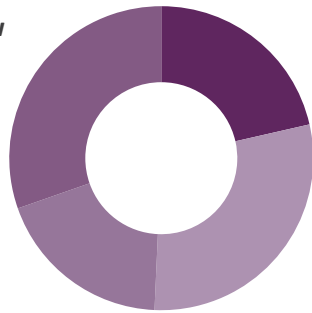
See D7 on page 73



**Fourth Graders Scoring Below Proficient Reading by Race/Ethnicity, AZ, 2015**

See D6 on page 72

- NHW (60%)
- Latinos (82%)
- Asian/Pacific Islander (53%)
- Native American (85%)



For Arizona fourth graders (both sexes) not eligible for free and reduced lunch in the state and nation, the percentage that scored below reading proficiency is much less (48%). Arizona fourth-grade students that scored below the proficiency in reading exceeded all national averages, except for Blacks for whom insufficient data was reported.

In eighth-grade math skills, the numbers are no better. In Arizona, 68% of eighth-grade students were below proficiency in math, tying the state with the national average. Blacks and Latinos experience significantly higher rates of failure than NHW. Arizona ranks 3rd worst in the nation when measuring these scores by NHW. (see D8 on page 74)

**HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, Arizona posted an 81% four-year graduation rate for young women in public high schools in 2012, its ranking tied for 38th among the states. The U.S. average for young women was 85%.

Arizona students of color (both sexes) graduate at a lower rate: Native Americans at 67%, below the national average of 68%; Blacks at 73%, compared to a national average of 68%; and Latinos at 72%, compared to a national average of 76%. Asian/Pacific Islander students (both sexes) graduate at the highest rate of all Arizona ethnic groups (89%), though lower than the national average (93%).

**“...it used to be that a high-school diploma was just beautiful. But now, as a woman, you need to have an advanced degree. Even a bachelor’s or associate’s degree don’t seem to be enough.”**

— Pat Pierce, Bereavement Counselor, Hospice of the Valley



# 38

Arizona's  
ranking in the  
nation for young  
women graduating  
from public high  
school in 2012.

*See D9 on page 75*

Some students take more than four years to graduate high school. Pregnancy and family responsibilities significantly influence a girl's ability to stay in school. Poor attendance (due to bullying, sexual harassment, "ditching school") and poor academics (lack of understanding and completing the work)<sup>23</sup> also contribute to a prolonged high school career.

#### **DROPOUT RATES**

Dropping out is a process and does not occur overnight. The process often starts prior to a child entering

into the school system. Poor academic achievement as early as elementary school is predictor of dropping out of school.

Many times, not all risk factors apply to all students.<sup>24</sup> However, research has consistently indicated the following risk factors as variables that lead to a student dropping out of school:

- ▶ Poor academic performance
- ▶ Work/family economic needs
- ▶ Lack of a supportive adult
- ▶ Not enough individualized attention

Children of dropouts are more likely themselves to drop out. In addition, girls who fail to graduate tend to have higher rates of unemployment, make significantly lower wages, and are more likely to need to rely on public support programs to provide for their families.<sup>25</sup>

The economic impact of failing to graduate is associated with high levels of poverty, more so for women than men. Nationally, some 32% of women with less than a high school degree live in poverty, compared to 24% of men.<sup>26</sup> Arizona ranks lower than the national average with 35.7% of women lacking a high school diploma living in poverty, compared to 29.1% of men.<sup>27</sup> This reflects the fact that Arizona men have higher average incomes than women throughout the entire income rankings.

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**Fernanda Munoz, a single mother of two children ages 5 and 13, is pursuing her degree in nursing. She describes the major challenge specifically facing women in Arizona today as “. . .competing with men in the work field and raising children on our own.”**



**POSTSECONDARY ENROLLMENT**

Arizona is tied for No. 1 for total fall enrollment in degree-granting postsecondary institutions. This includes full-time and part-time students. The percentage of women enrolled is 61%.

Studies show most students at four-year institutions graduate within six years.<sup>28</sup> The National Student Clearing House Research Center at Indiana University reported last year on a group of students who started their college degrees in 2009. Their major findings and implications included:

- ▶ An acceleration of the decline of overall completion rates, although women completed at a higher percentage (56.3%) than men (49.6%).

- ▶ Declines in completion rates were across all ages and enrollment intensities. Completion rates are higher for women (63.2%) than men (54.2%) who start their degree under age 20.

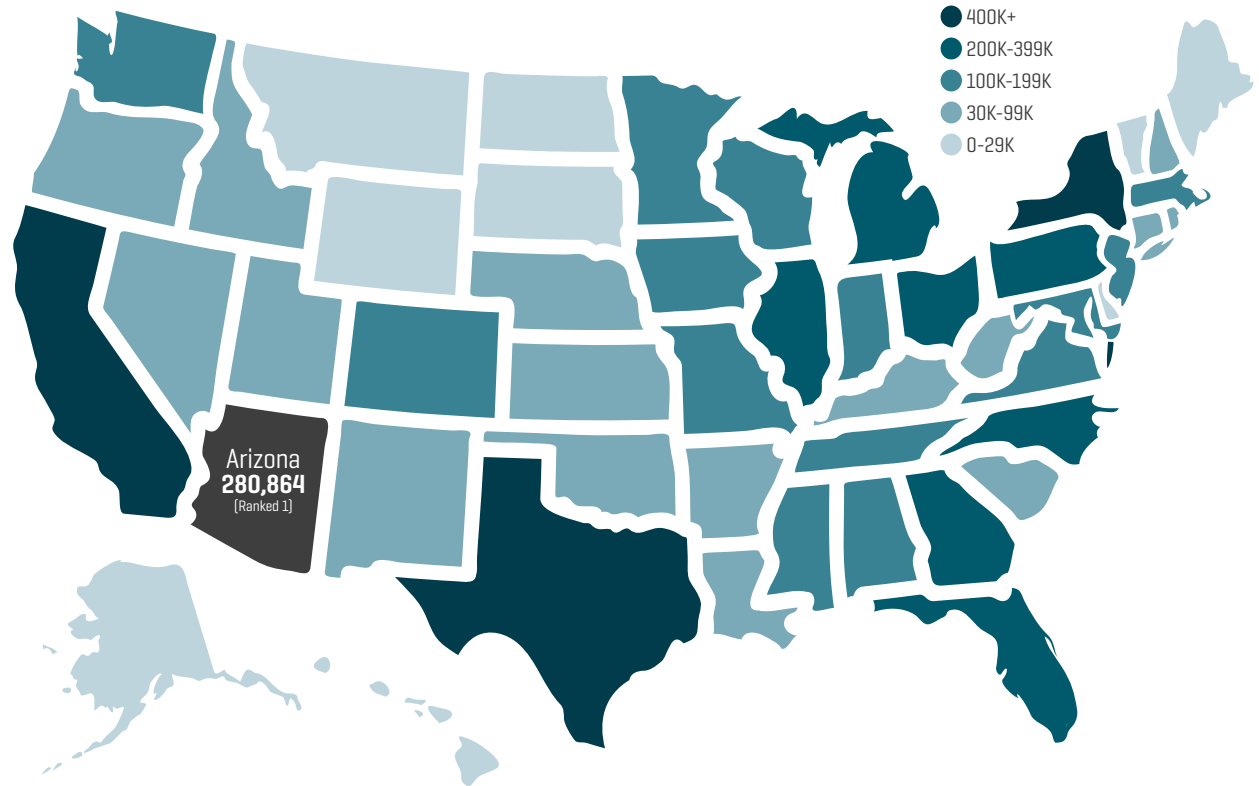
- ▶ Completion rates declined in both public and private institutions to approximately 63%.

- ▶ Completion rates for students who started at two-year public

institutions continued to decline (only 38%), including completions at four-year institutions to 15%. A greater number of women (41.5%) completed such degrees than men (35.7%).<sup>29</sup>

**Total Women's Full-Time Enrollment in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, U.S., 2013**

See D10 on page 76



**27%**

**Arizona's  
ranking for  
number of  
women STEM  
workers to the  
share of all  
STEM workers  
in a state.**



**FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS**

The results for first-generation college students show they are at a distinct disadvantage to obtain a post-secondary degree. Those who do enroll, have difficulty remaining enrolled and attaining a degree.

For all the reasons cited in the chart below, first-generation college students were less likely to earn a bachelor’s degree than their peers whose parents had earned bachelor’s or advanced degrees. However, when the outcome measure was broadened to include persistence (i.e., the likelihood of earning any postsecondary credential or still being enrolled), no difference between first-generation students and their peers whose parents attended college was detected after controlling for related variables.

**STEM DEGREES**

In recent years, the lack of women in the STEM professions (science, engineering, technology and math) has emerged as an increasing topic of concern. While women make up more than half of the national workforce and more than 56% of college students, the White House reports that more than half a million STEM jobs remain unfilled.

As of 2013, Arizona’s STEM field was comprised of 27% women, ranking it 37th when comparing women STEM workers to the share of all STEM workers in a state. About 4.8% of working Arizona women are in STEM careers, which places it 16th in the nation. Nationally, women employed in STEM jobs earn 33% more than their female peers in other jobs, and while this shrinks the wage earnings gap

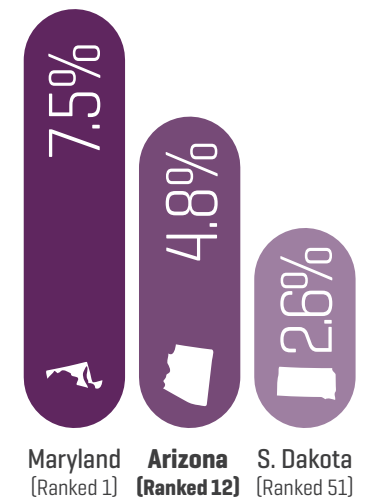
for women, it does not make it disappear over time.<sup>30</sup>

Why are there so few women STEM workers? Advocates and researchers say it may be due to implicit biases,<sup>31</sup> underrepresentation of women in STEM educational majors and jobs, gender stereotypes, or unconscious assumptions that work against welcoming more women into these careers. Work is being done to depict STEM in a more inspiring light in the media and debunking STEM stigmas and misconceptions.<sup>32</sup>

Given the high-quality, well-paying jobs in the fields of STEM, there is great opportunity for growth in STEM in support of Arizona’s and America’s competitiveness, innovation and jobs of the future.

**Highest/Lowest Ranked Women in (STEM) Occupations, U.S., 2013**

See D12 on page 77



**First Generation College Students**

See D11 on page 71



Ethnicity  
Majority Black or Latina/Latino

Graduated  
**24%**

Dropped Out  
**43%**

First year GPA  
**2.5**

Fields of Study  
Majority Vocational or Technical

## Economic Empowerment

### WHAT IS POVERTY?

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a measure of income level issued annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This is an important national statistic, as it is used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits. FPL amounts issued by the federal government for 2016 to determine eligibility for Medicaid and some other programs are:

- ▶ \$11,880 for individuals
- ▶ \$16,020 for a family of 2

- ▶ \$20,160 for a family of 3
- ▶ \$24,300 for a family of 4<sup>33</sup>

Critics of the FPL claim it underestimates the true level of poverty in the country. They say this is because, among other things, it's based on a mix of goods and services dating from the 1960s (although updated for inflation) and thus, does not reflect modern resources and expenses; it does not vary by geographic differences in cost of living; and its definition of measurement units ("family") as persons related by blood or marriage does not reflect the mixed nature of many modern households.

### ADULT POVERTY

Year after year, data show that men typically earn more than women, and women are more likely to be poor. Single mothers, women of color, and elderly women living alone are at particularly high risk of poverty.

In Arizona, a little over 16.5% of women live in poverty. Only 11.6% of NHW women live in poverty. Women of color in Arizona are twice as likely to live in poverty (Blacks at 22.8% and Latinas at 24.8%). Native Americans are three times as likely to live in poverty at 33.5%. All Arizona percentages equal or exceed the national averages.

### EARNINGS AND WAGES

In 2014, when compared with other states, Arizona ranked 23rd highest for full-time women workers' median earnings at \$36,916. The median earnings for men were \$43,945.

**16.5%**

**Arizona women living in poverty. Women of color in Arizona are twice as likely to live in poverty as NHW women.**

In 2016, Arizona’s \$8.05 minimum hourly wage is nearly \$1 higher than the federal minimum of \$7.25 an hour. Only 29 states and Washington D.C. have minimum wages above the federal minimum wage. Twenty (20) states have minimum wages equal to or below Arizona (this excludes a few states with two-tiered wage structures). This means an Arizona single mother of two working a minimum wage job would earn an annual income of \$16,744, which is 17% lower than the federal poverty level of \$20,160.

Poverty is often associated with virtually all social ills. A significant proportion of the poor are actually employed and known as the “working poor.” Largely because they are earning such low wages, the working poor face numerous obstacles that make it difficult for many of them to find and keep a full-time job that pays reasonable

wages, allows them to save money, and maintain a sense of self-worth.

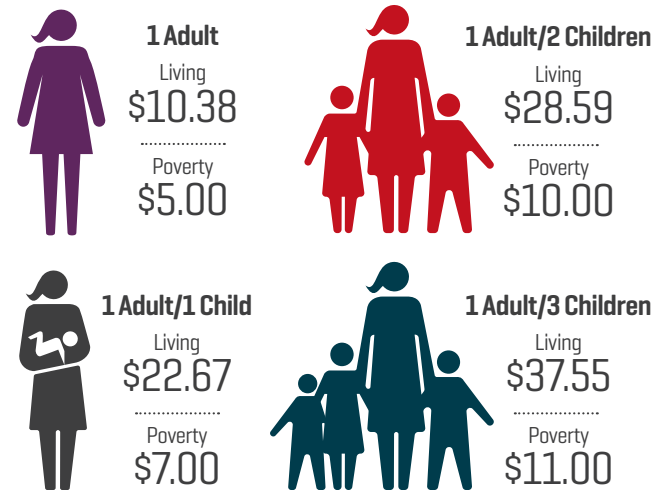
The living wage is generally considered to be the hourly rate an individual must earn to support their family (if they are the sole provider and are working full-time). The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they have.

The poverty wage is typically quoted as gross annual income, which has been converted to an hourly wage for comparison’s sake. This is the official threshold for eligibility for certain federal assistance programs. So for that same single mother with two children referenced above, the discrepancy between living wages and poverty wages is significant (see chart at right).

**A significant proportion of the poor are actually employed and known as the “working poor.” This is largely because they are earning such low wages.**

**Living vs. Poverty Hourly Wages for Single Women/Parents, AZ, 2016**

*See D13 on page 80*



### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Unemployment rates tend to change regularly. The average unemployment rate for women in

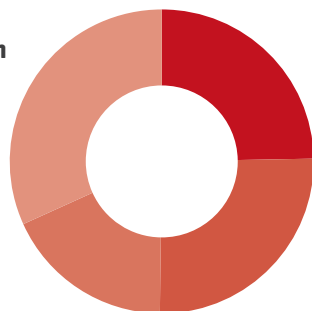
Arizona in 2015 was 5.7%, slightly above the nation's average. Black women in Arizona had a rate of 8.2% unemployment, compared to the national rate of 8.9%. The rate for Latinas in the state was 8.2%, while the national average was 7.1%. NHW women experience unemployment at 5.5%.

the management, business and financial sector (supervisory positions across all industries). The largest sector occupied by working women in Arizona is the working professional and related category (scientists, healthcare workers, educators and lawyers); almost a quarter of all women workers in the state occupy these jobs.

#### Women's Unemployment as Part of the Civilian Population by Race/Ethnicity, AZ, 2014

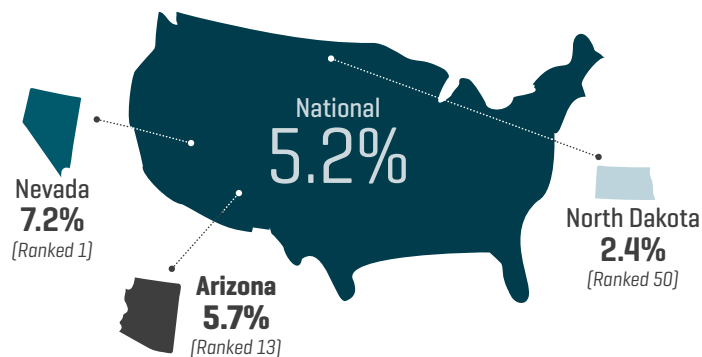
See D15 on page 80

- NHW [6.3%]
- Black [6.5%]
- Asian/Pacific Islander [4.6%]
- Latina [8.1%]



#### Women's Unemployment as Part of the Civilian Population, U.S., 2014

See D16 on page 78



Rates for women in Arizona were highest amongst those ages 16 to 24 and over 65. Those ages 25 to 64 ranged from 4.6% to 5.6%. Annual average unemployment rates for Arizona women have decreased from 7.1% in 2014 to 5.7% in 2015, ranking Arizona 13th best in the nation.

In 2013, Arizona Latinas ranked lower than any other ethnic group at 24.4% for the professional and related group.<sup>34</sup> Arizona ranks 43rd in the nation in this metric, meaning there are relatively fewer Arizona women in professional and related careers here than in other states.

Workforce participation includes those employed and those unemployed and actively seeking jobs in civilian noninstitutional positions.

### OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Women in Arizona work in virtually all occupational categories. They currently rank 18th in the nation for women in

Roughly 23% of Arizona women work in the service industry (cooks, beauticians, cashiers, retail clerks, travel attendants and childcare workers), while another 21% work in office and administrative support (secretaries, general office clerks and bank tellers).



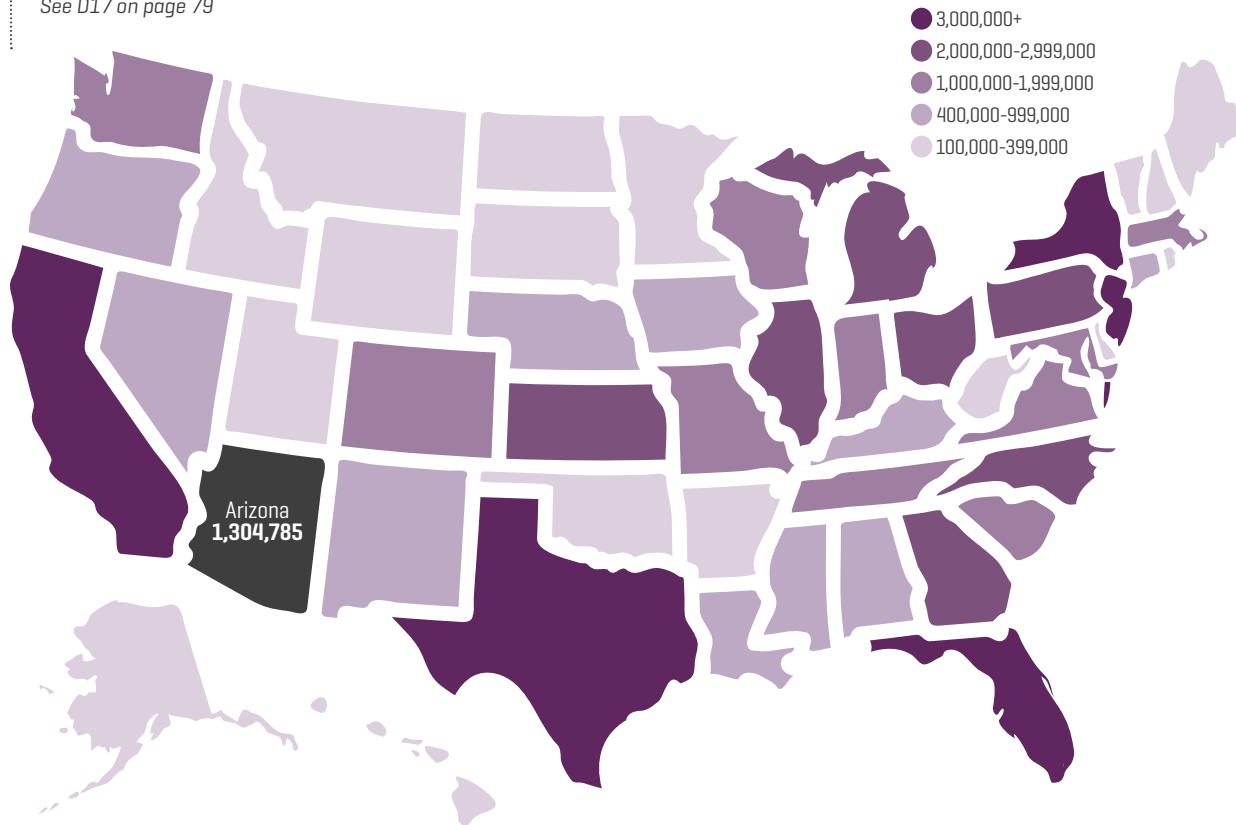
**5.7%**

**The average  
unemployment  
rate for women  
in Arizona in  
2015.**

*See D14 on page 80*

**Total Employed Women by State, Ages 16+, U.S., 2013**

See D17 on page 79



**OCCUPATION AND EARNINGS**

Men and women were fairly equally represented among management, business, science and arts occupations, but large differences in women's pay and men's pay occurred. For example, there were more men than women in management, business and financial occupations (56% to 44%), but men in this category earned a median of \$65,616 while women earned a median of \$48,179.

Men far outnumber and significantly out-earn women in computer, engineering, science, math and architectural occupations. Women far outnumber men in education, community and social service

**“The one change that would most benefit Arizona women today would be to ensure all women had equal opportunity and pay as men in Arizona.”**

— Heather Dowler, Mesa Community College student and single mother of two



occupations, but on average are still paid less. Service occupations are split almost equally between men and women, but men earn more. One notable area of disparity in earnings is the legal occupations. Men comprise 46% of this workforce, while women comprise 54%. Yet men's median earnings are roughly \$97,000, while women's are roughly \$52,000.

On the other hand, the category displaying the smallest gender wage gap in Arizona is healthcare support occupations, a field typically dominated by women. The median earning here is roughly \$24,000 for both men and women. The other occupational category where men and women earn equivalent amounts is office and administrative support occupations. Here, 71% of the total workforce is women; both they and their male colleagues earn a median salary of \$29,000.

## A Changing Workforce

### REPRESENTATION IN SELECT OCCUPATIONS

Although women are getting paid less than men for similar work, the last decennial census showed how women are increasingly entering traditional male occupations.<sup>35</sup>

### BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

Businesses owned by women have experienced substantial growth in recent years.<sup>36</sup> They also play a role in nearly every industry sector.

According to the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners, Arizona ranked 12th highest (36.5%) in the percentage of all state firms owned by women in 2012 (the most recent numbers available). The nation's average was 35.8%.

The vast majority of women-owned businesses in Arizona and the nation were self-employed individuals. In Arizona, only 10.4% had paid employees. The percentage of women-owned businesses in Arizona was second highest in the nation (after Nevada) in the real estate sector.

The growth of women-owned businesses outpaced total business growth in Arizona and nationally between 2007 and 2012, and also experienced faster revenue growth over this time period.

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**\$44,874**

**Wage gap between  
Arizona men and women in  
legal occupations.**

*See D18 on page 81*

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“Without the female voice and power of wealth, women are still too easy to discount.”

**Rachel Bennett Yanof**

*Lead Founder, Director of External Affairs,  
Phoenix Collegiate Academy*

# appendices

## APPENDIX A1

### Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States and Arizona, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015

ARIZONA		UNITED STATES	
Race	Median Age	Race	Median Age
NHW: 56.1%	48.2 years	NHW: 61.5%	44.6 years
Latinos: 30.4%	27.8 years	Latinos 17.2%	29.3 years
Black: 3.9%	32.14 years	Black 12.8%	35.5 years
Am. Ind./AK Nat.: 4.1%	31.1 years	Am. Ind./AK Nat. 0.70%	34.2 years
Asian/Pac. Isl.: 3.5%	37.5 years	Asian/Pac. Isl.: 5.7%	37.5 years

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

## APPENDIX A7

### Selected Social Characteristics, United States and Arizona, 2010-14

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	UNITED STATES		ARIZONA	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total households	116,211,092	116,211,092	2,387,246	2,387,246
Family households (families)	76,958,064	66.20%	1,569,399	65.70%
With own children under 18 years	33,917,911	29.20%	678,836	28.40%
Married-couple family	56,270,862	48.40%	1,137,141	47.60%
With own children under 18 years	22,823,632	19.60%	438,843	18.40%
Male householder, no wife present, family	5,543,754	4.80%	128,740	5.40%
With own children under 18 years	2,662,944	2.30%	66,892	2.80%
Fem. householder, no husband present, fam.	15,143,448	13.00%	303,518	12.70%
With own children under 18 years	8,431,335	7.30%	173,101	7.30%
Nonfamily households	39,253,028	33.80%	817,847	34.30%
Householder living alone	32,036,772	27.60%	650,349	27.20%
65 years and over	11,569,876	10.00%	232,792	9.80%

2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>; Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

## APPENDIX A4

### Adult Poverty Rate by Gender, 2014

State	Male	Female	Total	Rank
U.S.	0.11	0.15	0.13	—
LA	0.17	0.24	0.20	1
MS	0.17	0.24	0.21	2
WV	0.18	0.22	0.20	3
NM	0.15	0.21	0.18	4
<b>AZ</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>5</b>
KY	0.14	0.20	0.18	6
AL	0.13	0.19	0.16	7
SC	0.12	0.19	0.16	8
TN	0.13	0.19	0.16	9
AR	0.13	0.18	0.16	10
NC	0.14	0.18	0.16	11
FL	0.13	0.17	0.16	12
ME	0.11	0.17	0.14	13
MI	0.12	0.17	0.14	14
NV	0.13	0.17	0.15	15
OK	0.15	0.17	0.16	16
OR	0.13	0.17	0.15	17
CA	0.12	0.16	0.14	18
GA	0.13	0.16	0.14	19
OH	0.13	0.16	0.14	20
TX	0.12	0.16	0.14	21
MA	0.11	0.15	0.13	22
ID	0.11	0.14	0.12	23
IL	0.10	0.14	0.12	24
IN	0.11	0.14	0.12	25
KS	0.09	0.14	0.12	26

Notes: See <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/adult-poverty-rate-by-gender/>

APPENDIX A2

**United States 2015 Population Estimates**

	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian /Alaska Native	Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic
<b>Total Both Sexes</b>	321,418,820	197,970,812	39,925,949	2,369,834	17,976,396	6,583,036	56,592,793
0-14	61,016,787	31,091,353	8,374,966	519,724	3,105,269	2,623,473	15,302,002
15-19	21,108,903	11,468,374	2,990,274	182,159	1,067,455	684,835	4,715,806
20-44	107,466,298	60,864,355	14,440,947	836,670	7,301,953	2,050,253	21,972,120
45-64	84,065,980	57,411,321	9,913,580	585,978	4,444,482	880,679	10,829,940
65+	47,760,852	37,135,409	4,206,182	245,303	2,057,237	343,796	3,772,925
<b>Total Male</b>	158,229,297	97,579,955	19,077,682	1,167,974	8,561,422	3,238,863	28,603,401
0-14	31,157,121	15,943,915	4,245,654	264,006	1,575,277	1,334,674	7,793,595
15-19	10,797,867	5,888,506	1,516,907	92,686	538,969	346,878	2,413,921
20-44	54,170,569	30,835,160	7,031,444	420,707	3,508,238	987,030	11,387,990
45-64	41,013,523	28,295,849	4,594,617	280,091	2,047,724	417,700	5,377,542
65+	21,090,217	16,616,525	1,689,060	110,484	891,214	152,581	1,630,353
<b>Total Female</b>	163,189,523	100,390,857	20,848,267	1,201,860	9,414,974	3,344,173	27,989,392
0-14	29,859,666	15,147,438	4,129,312	255,718	1,529,992	1,288,799	7,508,407
15-19	10,311,036	5,579,868	1,473,367	89,473	528,486	337,957	2,301,885
20-44	53,295,729	30,029,195	7,409,503	415,963	3,793,715	1,063,223	10,584,130
45-64	43,052,457	29,115,472	5,318,963	305,887	2,396,758	462,979	5,452,398
65+	26,670,635	20,518,884	2,517,122	134,819	1,166,023	191,215	2,142,572

Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. Median age is calculated based on single year of age. Hispanic origin is considered an ethnicity, not a race. Hispanics may be of any race. Responses of "Some Other Race" from the 2010 Census are modified. This results in differences between the population for specific race categories shown for the 2010 Census population in this table versus those in the original 2010 Census data. For more information, see <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>. For population estimates methodology statements, see <http://www.census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>. "Suggested Citation: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division Release Date: June 2016" PEPASR6H-Geography-United StatesYear-July 1, 2015Hispanic Origin-Not Hispanic: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015

## APPENDIX A3

## Arizona 2015 Population Estimates

	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian /Alaska Native	Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic
<b>Total Both Sexes</b>	6,828,065	3,810,113	284,418	275,239	225,927	133,958	2,098,410
0-14	1,347,041	536,711	62,581	67,648	39,116	52,915	588,070
15-19	460,982	195,383	21,912	22,490	13,636	14,278	193,283
25-44	2,242,519	1,088,490	110,889	102,541	97,053	43,566	799,980
45-64	1,657,469	1,082,541	64,495	58,348	53,340	16,453	382,292
65+	1,120,054	906,988	24,541	24,212	22,782	6,746	134,785
<b>Total Males</b>	3,391,490	1,881,634	148,778	133,789	106,581	66,311	1,054,397
0-14	687,118	274,543	31,981	34,199	19,416	26,865	300,114
15-19	236,191	100,629	11,534	11,327	6,854	7,303	98,544
20-44	1,147,430	557,119	60,507	51,325	48,005	21,380	409,094
45-64	804,934	526,936	33,422	26,783	23,306	7,674	186,813
65+	515,817	422,407	11,334	10,155	9,000	3,089	59,832
<b>Total Females</b>	3,436,575	1,928,479	135,640	141,450	119,346	67,647	1,044,013
0-14	659,923	262,168	30,600	33,449	19,700	26,050	287,956
15-19	224,791	94,754	10,378	11,163	6,782	6,975	94,739
20-44	1,095,089	531,371	50,382	51,216	49,048	22,186	390,886
45-64	852,535	555,605	31,073	31,565	30,034	8,779	195,479
65+	604,237	484,581	13,207	14,057	13,782	3,657	74,953

Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. Median age is calculated based on single year of age. Hispanic origin is considered an ethnicity, not a race. Hispanics may be of any race. Responses of "Some Other Race" from the 2010 Census are modified. This results in differences between the population for specific race categories shown for the 2010 Census population in this table versus those in the original 2010 Census data. For more information, see <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>. For population estimates methodology statements, see <http://www.census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

"Suggested Citation: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division Release Date: June 2016"; PEPASR6H-Geography-ArizonaYear-July 1, 2015Hispanic Origin-Hispanic: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015; PEPASR6H-Geography-ArizonaYear-July 1, 2015Hispanic Origin-Not Hispanic: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015

## APPENDIX A5

## Arizona Women in Poverty, 2015

	AZ	U.S.
All Women	16.5%	13.4%
White, Non-Hispanic	11.6%	9.6%
Black	22.8%	23.1%
Hispanic	24.8%	20.9%
Asian	13.0%	11.7%
Native American	33.5%	22.7%

Source: National Women's Law Center. State poverty rates calculated by NWLC based on Community Survey; <https://nwlc.org/resources/women-and-poverty-state-state>; National Snapshot: Poverty Among Women and Families, 2015

APPENDIX A6

**Female Wage Gap State Rankings, 2014**

State	Median Female Earnings	Rank	State	Median Female Earnings	Rank
US	\$39,621		ND	\$36,087	28
CT	\$50,706	1	NV	\$35,993	29
MD	\$50,481	2	WY	\$35,652	30
MA	\$50,459	3	NC	\$35,481	31
NJ	\$48,943	4	MO	\$35,311	32
AK	\$46,288	5	NE	\$35,101	33
NY	\$44,487	6	IN	\$34,846	34
CA	\$42,486	7	FL	\$34,768	35
VA	\$42,445	8	UT	\$34,351	36
MN	\$42,066	9	TN	\$34,009	37
NH	\$42,052	10	SC	\$33,719	38
WA	\$41,926	11	KY	\$33,704	39
CO	\$41,690	12	NM	\$32,473	40
RI	\$41,469	13	OK	\$32,186	41
DE	\$41,278	14	AL	\$32,136	42
IL	\$40,898	15	SD	\$32,048	43
HI	\$40,162	16	WV	\$31,712	44
PA	\$39,905	17	MT	\$31,696	45
VT	\$39,322	18	LA	\$31,586	46
OR	\$38,801	19	MS	\$31,465	47
WI	\$37,481	20	KS	\$31,162	48
MI	\$37,419	21	AR	\$31,161	49
OH	\$37,140	22	ID	\$31,019	50
<b>AZ</b>	<b>\$36,916</b>	<b>23</b>			
IA	\$36,522	24			
GA	\$36,468	25			
TX	\$36,428	26			
ME	\$36,137	27			

Source: National Women's Law Center, 2015. <https://nwlc.org/resources/wage-gap-state-women-overall-2015/>

**Male Wage Gap State Rankings, 2014**

State	Median Female Earnings	Rank	State	Median Female Earnings	Rank
US	\$50,383		HI	\$46,786	28
MA	\$61,611	1	IN	\$46,273	29
CT	\$61,385	2	TX	\$46,235	30
NJ	\$60,870	3	ME	\$45,784	31
ND	\$60,624	4	MO	\$45,611	32
MD	\$59,085	5	WV	\$45,272	33
AK	\$57,318	6	GA	\$44,623	34
NH	\$55,716	7	NE	\$44,533	35
WA	\$54,358	8	AL	\$44,245	36
VA	\$52,864	9	<b>AZ</b>	<b>\$43,945</b>	<b>37</b>
WY	\$51,926	10	OK	\$43,803	38
IL	\$51,652	11	MT	\$42,679	39
MN	\$51,625	12	ID	\$42,624	40
NY	\$51,580	13	NV	\$42,294	41
DE	\$50,976	14	KY	\$42,203	42
UT	\$50,937	15	SD	\$42,034	43
CO	\$50,898	16	SC	\$41,991	44
RI	\$50,765	17	NC	\$41,857	45
CA	\$50,539	18	TN	\$41,661	46
PA	\$50,412	19	NM	\$41,561	47
MI	\$50,157	20	FL	\$40,971	48
LA	\$48,382	21	MS	\$40,850	49
OH	\$47,737	22	AR	\$39,916	50
WI	\$47,518	23			
IA	\$47,202	24			
OR	\$47,194	25			
KS	\$46,951	26			
VT	\$46,911	27			

Source: National Women's Law Center, 2015. <https://nwlc.org/resources/wage-gap-state-women-overall-2015/>

## APPENDIX B1

**Lifetime Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by State of Residence**

State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank
U.S.	35.6		DE	34.9	28
OK	49.1	1	TX	34.5	29
NV	48.1	2	NM	34.4	30
AK	44.2	3	FL	34.2	31
NC	43.9	4	MN	33.7	32
WA	42.6	5	SD	33.7	33
MD	42.1	6	VT	33.6	34
MI	41.8	7	WV	33.6	35
SC	41.5	8	LA	33.4	36
IN	40.4	9	CA	32.9	37
NH	40.4	10	CT	32.9	38
MS	40.1	11	CO	32.7	39
TN	40	12	WI	32.4	40
MT	39.2	13	NY	32.3	41
NE	38.5	14	MA	31.7	42
IL	37.7	15	IA	31.3	43
PA	37.7	16	VA	31.3	44
KY	37.5	17	AL	31	45
AR	37.3	18	RI	29.9	46
OR	37.3	19	ID	29.3	47
UT	36.9	20	KS	29	48
ME	36.6	21	NJ	26.2	49
<b>AZ</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>22</b>	ND	25.3	50
MO	36.1	23			
WY	35.8	24			
HI	35.7	25			
OH	35.6	26			
GA	35.1	27			

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010, [http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/state\\_tables\\_74.html](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/state_tables_74.html)

## APPENDIX B2

**Women's Earnings Per Men \$1 by Race/Ethnicity**

Race	¢ per \$1 earned by a NHW man	Rank
Asian-American	80.5 cents	11
NHW	78.1 cents	12
African American	67.1 cents	11
Native American	58.5 cents	34
Latinas	54.2 cents	21

Source: National Women's Law Center. State wage gaps are based on 2010-2014. American Community Survey Five Year Estimates; <http://www.census.gov/acs>

## APPENDIX B3

**Female Heads of Households Receiving Child Support**

State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank
U.S.	29%		VA	31%	29
ND	52%	1	IL	30%	30
UT	46%	2	MS	30%	31
ID	43%	3	WA	30%	32
CT	39%	4	AK	29%	33
IA	39%	5	NC	29%	34
WI	39%	6	PA	29%	35
WY	39%	7	TN	29%	36
MT	38%	8	AR	28%	37
ME	37%	9	SC	28%	38
MN	37%	10	GA	27%	39
NH	37%	11	NJ	27%	40
OH	37%	12	FL	26%	41
SD	36%	13	<b>AZ</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>42</b>
IN	35%	14	CA	23%	43
KY	35%	15	WV	23%	44
VT	35%	16	AL	22%	45
NE	34%	17	NV	22%	46
OR	34%	18	NY	22%	47
CO	33%	19	LA	20%	48
DE	33%	20	NM	20%	49
MI	33%	21	HI	18%	50
RI	33%	22			
MD	32%	23			
TX	32%	24			
KS	31%	25			
MA	31%	26			
MO	31%	27			
OK	31%	28			

Source: Annie E. Casey, 2015 <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/66-female-headed-families-receiving-child-support?loc=16&loc=2#detailed/2/2-52/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/366,367>



APPENDIX B4

**Receipt of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Cash Public Assistance Income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Household Type for Children under 18 Years in Households**

2014	UNITED STATES		ARIZONA	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
<b>Total:</b>	73,558,152	+/-7,347	1,617,185	+/-461
Living in household <b>WITH</b> Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months:				
<b>In family households:</b>	20,416,376	+/-124,600	516,827	+/-6,850
In married-couple family	8,169,576	+/-39,702	230,257	+/-5,996
In male householder, no wife present, family	1,917,967	+/-24,390	57,693	+/-3,225
In female householder, no husband present, family	10,328,833	+/-79,085	228,877	+/-5,319
<b>In nonfamily households</b>	195,974	+/-6,143	4,804	+/-851
Living in household with <b>NO</b> Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months:				
<b>In family households:</b>	52,630,185	+/-124,101	1,088,116	+/-7,095
In married-couple family	40,319,755	+/-209,034	793,260	+/-7,850
In male householder, no wife present, family	3,621,800	+/-41,940	94,825	+/-3,848
In female householder, no husband present, family	8,688,630	+/-58,325	200,031	+/-5,163
<b>In nonfamily households</b>	315,617	+/-6,043	7,438	+/-962

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; Population under 18 years in households. 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables. While the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities; Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization. "Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section; Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section." Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties

## APPENDIX B5

**Cost of Child Care by State**

State	Average Annual Cost of Full-Time Infant Care in a Center	Cost of Infant Care as % of Women's Median Annual Earnings	Rank	% of Four-Year-Olds Enrolled in State Pre-K, Preschool Special Education + State/Federal Head Start
MN	\$13,993	35.0%	1	15.2%
MA	\$16,549	34.1%	2	25.3%
NY	\$14,508	33.1%	3	60.5%
CO	\$13,143	32.9%	4	34.1%
WI	\$11,342	31.5%	5	72.4%
IL	\$12,568	31.4%	6	41.4%
KS	\$10,787	30.8%	7	36.2%
WA	\$12,332	29.9%	8	20.1%
NH	\$11,901	29.8%	9	12.3%
HI	\$11,748	29.4%	10	13.4%
RI	\$12,662	29.4%	11	18.4%
OR	\$11,078	29.2%	12	23.0%
CT	\$13,241	28.8%	13	25.9%
NV	\$10,095	28.8%	14	13.9%
MT	\$8,858	28.0%	15	21.8%
MD	\$13,897	27.9%	16	48.3%
CA	\$11,628	27.7%	17	28.7%
NE	\$9,100	27.7%	18	34.6%
PA	\$10,470	27.6%	19	28.4%
MI	\$9,724	26.3%	20	35.5%
IA	\$9,185	26.2%	21	70.4%
ME	\$9,360	26.0%	22	51.8%
NC	\$9,107	26.0%	23	34.2%
VT	\$10,103	26.0%	24	79.6%
MO	\$8,736	25.7%	25	19.0%
WV	\$7,800	25.7%	26	85.3%

State	Average Annual Cost of Full-Time Infant Care in a Center	Cost of Infant Care as % of Women's Median Annual Earnings	Rank	% of Four-Year-Olds Enrolled in State Pre-K, Preschool Special Education + State/Federal Head Start
WY	\$9,233	25.6%	27	24.2%
<b>AZ</b>	<b>\$9,166</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19.0%</b>
FL	\$8,376	24.6%	29	88.6%
TX	\$8,619	24.6%	30	61.6%
VA	\$10,028	24.5%	31	26.5%
IN	\$8,281	24.4%	32	14.5%
OK	\$7,741	24.2%	33	87.1%
NJ	\$11,534	24.0%	34	39.8%
AK	\$10,280	23.9%	35	21.7%
UT	\$8,052	23.0%	36	13.0%
ND	\$7,871	22.5%	37	22.4%
DE	\$9,058	22.1%	38	18.9%
ID	\$6,483	21.6%	39	12.8%
OH	\$7,771	21.6%	40	19.1%
NM	\$7,523	21.5%	41	39.1%
GA	\$7,025	20.1%	42	65.9%
SC	\$6,372	19.9%	43	50.9%
AR	\$5,933	19.8%	44	50.6%
KY	\$6,194	18.7%	45	44.3%
SD	\$5,571	18.6%	46	24.0%
MS	\$5,496	18.3%	47	37.0%
LA	\$5,655	17.7%	48	45.0%
TN	\$5,857	17.5%	49	34.6%
AL	\$5,547	16.8%	50	22.9%

Source: Child Care Aware of America 2014; IWPR analysis of American Community Survey microdata, 2013; Barnett, Carolan, Squires, and Clarke Brown (National Institute for Early Education Research 2013)

APPENDIX B6

**Average Annual Percent Change in Female State Prisoner Population (2000-2010)**

State	% Change	Rank	State	% Change	Rank
U.S.	1.8		WA	3.1	28
ND	10.9	1	MT	3.0	29
AK	9.2	2	AL	2.6	30
WV	8.2	3	GA	2.5	31
ME	7.5	4	IA	2.3	32
VT	7.3	5	KS	1.9	33
MA	7.1	6	MO	1.9	34
SD	6.5	7	NV	1.2	35
KY	5.9	8	HI	0.8	36
<b>AZ</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9</b>	LA	0.7	37
OR	5.8	10	TX	0.5	38
FL	5.3	11	SC	0.4	39
IN	5.0	12	IL	0.2	40
MN	5.0	13	OK	0.2	41
NM	5.0	14	MS	-0.6	42
PA	4.8	15	CA	-0.7	43
NH	4.7	16	WI	-1.0	44
RI	4.7	17	MI	-1.2	45
UT	4.7	18	MD	-1.4	46
ID	4.5	19	CT	-1.5	47
NE	4.0	20	DE	-2.2	48
CO	3.9	21	NJ	-3.4	49
NC	3.9	22	NY	-3.7	50
TN	3.9	23			
AR	3.8	24			
WY	3.6	25			
VA	3.3	26			
OH	3.2	27			

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prisoners in 2011" (December 2012, NCJ 239808, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/>)

APPENDIX B7

**AZ Women Legislators Rank by Year**

Year	% Total	Rank	Year	% Total	Rank
2015	35.6	3	1994	33.3	3
2014	35.6	3	1993	33.3	2
2013	35.6	3	1992	34.4	1
2012	33.3	4	1991	34.4	1
2011	34.4	3	1990	30	4
2010	32.2	7	1989	30	4
2009	31.1	9	1988	23.3	6
2008	34.4	6	1987	23.3	6
2007	33.3	6	1986	20	8
2006	33.3	3	1985	20	8
2005	33.3	3	1984	21.1	8
2004	27.8	14	1983	21.1	8
2003	27.8	13	1981	18.9	8
2002	35.6	2	1979	18.9	4
2001	35.6	2	1977	17.8	3
2000	35.6	2	1975	20	2
1999	35.6	3			
1998	36.7	2			
1997	37.8	2			
1996	30	4			
1995	30	4			

Source: Center for American Women and Politics, 2015. [http://cawp.rutgers.edu/state\\_fact\\_sheets/az](http://cawp.rutgers.edu/state_fact_sheets/az)

APPENDIX B9

**Women in the U.S. Congress, 2015**

State	# of U.S. Senators	% of U.S. House Reps	State	# of U.S. Senators	% of U.S. House Reps
U.S.	20	19.3%	MN	1	12.5%
SD	0	100.0%	WI	1	12.5%
WY	0	100.0%	VA	0	9.1%
HI	1	50.0%	NJ	0	8.3%
ME	1	50.0%	TX	0	8.3%
NH	2	50.0%	AR	0	0.0%
CT	0	40.0%	DE	0	0.0%
CA	2	35.8%	GA	0	0.0%
<b>AZ</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	ID	0	0.0%
NM	0	33.3%	KY	0	0.0%
WA	2	30.0%	LA	0	0.0%
NY	1	29.6%	MS	0	0.0%
AL	0	28.6%	MT	0	0.0%
FL	0	25.9%	OK	0	0.0%
KS	0	25.0%	PA	0	0.0%
NV	0	25.0%	RI	0	0.0%
UT	0	25.0%	SC	0	0.0%
MO	1	25.0%	VT	0	0.0%
NC	0	23.1%	AK	1	0.0%
IL	0	22.2%	IA	1	0.0%
IN	0	22.2%	NE	1	0.0%
TN	0	22.2%	ND	1	0.0%
MA	1	22.2%	WV	1	0.0%
MI	1	21.4%			
OR	0	20.0%			
OH	0	18.8%			
CO	0	14.3%			
MD	1	12.5%			

Source: IWPR compilation of data from Center for American Women and Politics 2015

## APPENDIX B8

**Women National  
Legislators Rank by  
Year, 2016**Source: Center for American  
Women and Politics, Rutgers

State	State Rank	SENATE			Total Women/ Total Senate	HOUSE			Total Women/ Total House	Total Women/ Total Legis.	%Women Overall
		D	R	I**		D	R	I**			
AL	46	3	0	1	4/35	11	5	—	16/105	20/140	14.3
AK*	11	1	4	—	5/20	3	10	—	13/40	18/60	30
<b>AZ</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13/30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19/60</b>	<b>32/90</b>	<b>35.6</b>
AR	36	3	4	—	7/35	6	14	—	20/100	27/135	20
CA*	21	8	4	—	12/40	11	8	—	19/80	31/120	25.8
CO	1	8	4	—	12/35	20	10	—	30/65	42/100	42
CT	16	8	1	—	9/36	24	19	—	43/151	52/187	27.8
DE*	28	5	1	—	6/21	7	2	—	9/41	15/62	24.2
FL*	24	6	6	—	12/40	13	15	—	28/120	40/160	25
GA	27	8	2	—	10/56	29	19	—	48/180	58/236	24.6
HI	14	8	0	—	8/25	10	4	—	14/51	22/76	28.9
ID	17	4	6	—	10/35	7	12	—	19/70	29/105	27.6
IL	6	12	4	—	16/59	32	10	—	42/118	58/177	32.8
IN	35	3	6	—	9/50	12	10	—	22/100	31/150	20.7
IA	31	6	1	—	7/50	21	6	—	27/100	34/150	22.7
KS*	28	4	9	—	13/40	10	17	—	27/125	40/165	24.2
KY	42	2	2	—	4/38	10	8	—	18/100	22/138	15.9
LA	45	3	2	—	5/39	8	8	—	16/105	21/144	14.6
ME	13	6	3	—	9/35	30	16	—	46/151	55/186	29.6
MD	7	10	2	—	12/47	37	11	—	48/141	60/188	31.9
MA*	24	12	0	—	12/40	29	9	—	38/160	50/200	25
MI	34	1	3	—	4/38	17	10	—	27/110	31/148	20.9
MN	5	15	8	—	23/67	26	18	—	44/134	67/201	33.3
MS	49	4	5	—	9/52	10	5	—	15/122	24/174	13.8
MO	26	5	1	—	6/34	19	24	—	43/163	49/197	24.9
MT	9	12	6	—	18/50	21	8	—	29/100	47/150	31.3
NE	32	—	—	11	11/49	—	—	—	11/49	11/49	22.4
NV	8	2	2	—	4/21	9	7	—	16/42	20/63	31.7
NH	15	4	4	—	8/24	69	45	—	114/400	122/424	28.8
NJ*	11	8	3	—	11/40	18	7	—	25/80	36/120	30
NM	19	4	3	—	7/42	13	10	—	23/70	30/112	26.8
NY	20	7	5	—	12/63	38	5	1	44/150	56/213	26.3
NC	30	7	6	—	13/50	14	12	—	26/120	39/170	22.9
ND	39	4	4	—	8/47	11	8	—	19/94	27/141	19.1
OH*	21	4	3	—	7/33	13	14	—	27/99	34/132	25.8
OK*	47	3	3	—	6/48	5	10	—	15/101	21/149	14.1
OR	10	6	2	—	8/30	16	4	—	20/60	28/90	31.1
PA	40	4	5	—	9/50	15	23	—	38/203	47/253	18.6
RI	18	9	1	—	10/38	18	3	—	21/75	31/113	27.4
SC*	47	1	1	—	2/46	12	10	—	22/124	24/170	14.1
SD	33	1	6	—	7/35	4	11	—	15/70	22/105	21
TN	41	2	4	—	6/33	7	9	—	16/99	22/132	16.7
TX	37	2	5	—	7/31	16	13	—	29/150	36/181	19.9
UT	43	3	3	—	6/29	7	3	—	10/75	16/104	15.4
VT	2	7	2	—	9/30	44	15	6	65/150	74/180	41.1
VA	38	7	2	—	9/40	14	4	—	18/100	27/140	19.3
WA	4	10	8	—	18/49	19	13	—	32/98	50/147	34
WV	44	0	2	—	2/34	6	12	—	18/100	20/134	14.9
WI*	21	7	4	—	11/33	14	9	—	23/99	34/132	25.8
WY	50	1	0	—	1/30	3	8	—	11/60	12/90	13.3
		<b>265</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>446/1,972</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,368/5,411</b>	<b>1,814/7,383</b>	<b>24.6</b>

APPENDIX B10

**Reported Female Voting and Registration, U.S., 2014**

State	Total pop.	Total Citizen pop.	Total reg.	% reg. (Total)	% reg. (Citizen)	Total voted	% voted (Total)	% voted (Citizen)
U.S.	124,237	114,642	76,019	61.2	66.3	49,243	39.6	43.0
AL	1,922	1,877	1,303	67.8	69.4	820	42.6	43.7
AK	257	247	168	65.4	68.0	127	49.6	51.5
<b>AZ</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>
AR	1,131	1,064	700	61.9	65.8	434	38.3	40.8
CA	14,874	12,645	7,491	50.4	59.2	4,708	31.7	37.2
CO	2,030	1,883	1,366	67.3	72.5	1,152	56.8	61.2
CT	1,450	1,343	903	62.3	67.2	607	41.9	45.2
DE	375	350	236	62.8	67.3	160	42.7	45.7
FL	8,079	7,327	4,683	58.0	63.9	3,380	41.8	46.1
GA	3,848	3,616	2,347	61.0	64.9	1,622	42.2	44.9
HI	533	481	247	46.4	51.4	202	38.0	42.1
ID	597	569	359	60.1	63.1	248	41.6	43.6
IL	5,042	4,712	3,142	62.3	66.7	2,004	39.7	42.5
IN	2,556	2,449	1,622	63.5	66.2	850	33.3	34.7
IA	1,182	1,155	829	70.2	71.8	634	53.7	54.9
KS	1,088	1,037	718	66.0	69.2	509	46.8	49.1
KY	1,725	1,675	1,207	70.0	72.1	770	44.6	46.0
LA	1,805	1,759	1,290	71.5	73.4	908	50.3	51.7
ME	549	541	426	77.6	78.7	340	61.9	62.8
MD	2,407	2,201	1,617	67.2	73.5	1,090	45.3	49.6
MA	2,775	2,574	1,765	63.6	68.6	1,223	44.1	47.5
MI	3,961	3,791	2,762	69.7	72.9	1,864	47.1	49.2
MN	2,097	2,009	1,476	70.4	73.5	1,073	51.2	53.4
MS	1,154	1,135	888	77.0	78.3	493	42.8	43.5
MO	2,333	2,285	1,680	72.0	73.5	850	36.4	37.2
MT	396	393	257	64.8	65.4	201	50.7	51.1
NE	712	671	459	64.4	68.3	293	41.1	43.6
NV	1,073	934	564	52.5	60.4	345	32.2	37.0
NH	535	517	363	67.8	70.1	263	49.2	50.8
NJ	3,543	3,084	2,112	59.6	68.5	1,182	33.4	38.3

State	Total pop.	Total Citizen pop.	Total reg.	% reg. (Total)	% reg. (Citizen)	Total voted	% voted (Total)	% voted (Citizen)
NM	797	740	486	61.0	65.6	342	42.9	46.2
NY	7,980	7,150	4,399	55.1	61.5	2,548	31.9	35.6
NC	3,902	3,654	2,601	66.7	71.2	1,742	44.6	47.7
ND	276	268	183	66.3	68.5	143	51.8	53.5
OH	4,575	4,428	3,018	66.0	68.2	1,762	38.5	39.8
OK	1,457	1,394	890	61.1	63.9	502	34.4	36.0
OR	1,566	1,475	1,058	67.6	71.7	852	54.4	57.8
PA	5,145	4,940	3,276	63.7	66.3	2,035	39.6	41.2
RI	432	403	255	59.2	63.4	177	41.0	43.9
SC	1,937	1,891	1,325	68.4	70.1	815	42.0	43.1
SD	317	314	212	67.0	67.7	141	44.5	45.0
TN	2,609	2,539	1,712	65.6	67.4	970	37.2	38.2
TX	9,941	8,767	5,340	53.7	60.9	3,236	32.5	36.9
UT	1,016	969	562	55.4	58.0	364	35.8	37.6
VT	253	248	172	67.9	69.2	112	44.3	45.1
VA	3,246	3,046	2,032	62.6	66.7	1,253	38.6	41.1
WA	2,717	2,445	1,739	64.0	71.1	1,265	46.5	51.7
WV	744	738	465	62.5	63.1	248	33.3	33.6
WS	2,220	2,173	1,572	70.8	72.4	1,203	54.2	55.4
WY	217	212	124	56.9	58.4	87	40.2	41.2

Note: Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). Unless labeled "non-Hispanic," the race-alone or race-alone-or-in-combination categories can include individuals of Hispanic-origin; A dash '-' represents zero or rounds to zero; The symbol (B) means that the base is less than 75,000 and therefore too small to show the derived measure.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2014; Voting & Registration 2014:

## APPENDIX C1

## Percentage of Adult Women Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2014

State	All	Non-Hisp White	Non-Hisp. Black	Hisp.	Asian	Native Am.	Other	Rank
U.S. <sup>1</sup>	19%	16%	24%	28%	10%	28%	21%	
WV	26%	26%	26%	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	1
AL	25%	24%	29%	17%	NSD	36%	28%	2
AR	25%	23%	28%	29%	NSD	NSD	38%	3
KY	25%	25%	26%	18%	NSD	39%	38%	4
MS	25%	22%	29%	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	5
LA	24%	21%	29%	13%	NSD	NSD	27%	6
TN	24%	24%	25%	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	7
NM	22%	17%	24%	27%	NSD	21%	22%	8
FL	21%	17%	23%	28%	NSD	29%	23%	9
SC	21%	18%	25%	20%	NSD	NSD	27%	10
GA	20%	18%	22%	27%	NSD	NSD	21%	11
IN	20%	19%	26%	20%	NSD	NSD	25%	12
OK	20%	19%	22%	25%	NSD	22%	26%	13
TX	20%	16%	26%	25%	NSD	NSD	16%	14
CA	19%	13%	23%	31%	10%	30%	19%	15
MS	19%	18%	23%	28%	NSD	NSD	32%	16
NV	19%	17%	28%	25%	NSD	NSD	16%	17
NC	19%	17%	21%	32%	NSD	30%	21%	18
OH	19%	17%	26%	24%	NSD	NSD	20%	19
<b>AZ</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>NSD</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20</b>
IL	18%	15%	26%	28%	NSD	NSD	NSD	21
NY	18%	13%	23%	30%	16%	NSD	NSD	22
PA	18%	16%	25%	26%	NSD	NSD	25%	23
DE	17%	15%	22%	23%	NSD	NSD	24%	24
MI	17%	16%	25%	26%	NSD	NSD	22%	25
NJ	17%	14%	22%	32%	7%	NSD	17%	26
OR	17%	16%	NSD	26%	NSD	NSD	22%	27
RI	17%	14%	21%	33%	NSD	NSD	21%	28
VA	17%	16%	20%	22%	NSD	NSD	21%	29
KS	16%	15%	26%	25%	NSD	30%	22%	30
WA	16%	15%	18%	28%	12%	30%	17%	31
AK	15%	13%	NSD	NSD	NSD	21%	15%	32
CT	15%	12%	20%	28%	NSD	NSD	22%	33
HI	15%	11%	NSD	18%	15%	NSD	19%	34
ME	15%	15%	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	35
MD	15%	14%	17%	24%	NSD	NSD	20%	36
MT	15%	15%	NSD	18%	NSD	26%	18%	37
WS	15%	14%	32%	NSD	NSD	32%	NSD	38
WY	15%	14%	NSD	22%	NSD	NSD	NSD	39
CO	14%	11%	24%	25%	NSD	NSD	18%	40
ID	14%	13%	NSD	26%	NSD	NSD	NSD	41
IA	14%	13%	27%	22%	NSD	NSD	NSD	42
MA	14%	12%	18%	30%	NSD	NSD	20%	43
NE	14%	12%	27%	24%	NSD	27%	27%	44
ND	14%	13%	NSD	NSD	NSD	24%	NSD	45
UT	14%	12%	NSD	27%	NSD	NSD	20%	46
NH	13%	13%	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	26%	47
SD	13%	12%	NSD	NSD	NSD	22%	NSD	48
MN	12%	11%	20%	25%	NSD	26%	16%	49
VT	12%	11%	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	NSD	50

Timeframe: 2012-2014. Notes: Data based on the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), an ongoing, state-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of non-institutionalized civilian adults aged 18 years and older. For more information about BRFSS, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html>.

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2012-2014 Survey Results. Three-year merged dataset used to ensure adequate sample sizes for statistical analysis.

Definitions: NSD: Not sufficient data. <sup>1</sup> US totals exclude data from the territories

APPENDIX C2

**Female Adults Reporting Poor Mental Health Status, 2012**

State	All	Non-Hisp. White	Non-Hisp. Black	Hisp.	Rank
U.S.	39%	39%	40%	39%	
UT	45%	46%	NSD	40%	1
OR	44%	44%	NSD	43%	2
AL	43%	43%	43%	40%	3
AR	43%	42%	46%	42%	4
ID	43%	42%	NSD	46%	5
IL	43%	41%	45%	47%	6
IN	42%	43%	38%	40%	7
KY	42%	41%	43%	38%	8
MI	42%	42%	42%	50%	9
WA	42%	43%	44%	40%	10
CA	41%	42%	43%	41%	11
CO	41%	41%	42%	37%	12
ME	41%	41%	NSD	NSD	13
NV	40%	41%	44%	35%	14
NY	40%	39%	42%	44%	15
OH	40%	39%	41%	48%	16
PA	40%	39%	43%	48%	17
SC	40%	41%	39%	38%	18
VT	40%	40%	NSD	NSD	19
WI	40%	38%	51%	52%	20
AK	39%	39%	NSD	45%	21
<b>AZ</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>22</b>
CT	39%	40%	35%	37%	23
FL	39%	37%	41%	41%	24
LA	39%	39%	40%	45%	25
MA	39%	39%	37%	44%	26
OK	39%	38%	44%	33%	27

State	All	Non-Hisp. White	Non-Hisp. Black	Hisp.	Rank
RI	39%	39%	36%	36%	28
GA	38%	39%	37%	32%	29
MD	38%	39%	36%	34%	30
MS	38%	36%	41%	NSD	31
MT	38%	37%	NSD	36%	32
NH	38%	38%	NSD	48%	33
NM	38%	38%	37%	38%	34
WV	38%	38%	37%	NSD	35
MO	37%	37%	33%	37%	36
ND	37%	37%	NSD	NSD	37
WY	37%	37%	NSD	40%	38
DE	36%	36%	37%	34%	39
IA	36%	35%	47%	34%	40
MN	36%	36%	40%	37%	41
NE	36%	36%	37%	28%	42
NC	35%	36%	34%	31%	43
TN	35%	35%	36%	NSD	44
TX	35%	34%	40%	35%	45
VA	35%	35%	35%	29%	46
KS	34%	34%	36%	30%	47
NJ	34%	36%	33%	34%	48
HI	32%	36%	NSD	43%	49
SD	31%	31%	NSD	37%	50

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012-2014, <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/percent-of-women-reporting-poor-mental-health-by-raceethnicity/#>

Note: Insignificant data was reported for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Other

APPENDIX C3

**Female Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Programs as a Percent of All Admissions, 2010**

State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank
U.S.	34.7		MD	32.4	29
OK	42.3	1	NJ	32.2	31
ID	42.2	2	NM	32	32
KY	41.3	3	WY	32	33
FL	40.8	4	AL	31.7	34
TX	40.4	5	SC	31.7	35
WV	40.2	6	MO	31.5	36
<b>AZ</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>7</b>	PA	31.5	37
AK	38.9	8	MT	31.4	38
OH	38.3	9	NC	30.9	39
ND	38.1	10	MA	30.8	40
MI	37.8	11	RI	29.8	41
WA	37.3	12	UT	29.8	42
CA	37.1	13	WI	29.2	43
VT	37	14	DE	28.6	44
MS	36.5	15	CT	28.2	45
ME	36.1	16	NE	28	46
OR	35.8	17	SD	27.9	47
NH	35.6	18	CO	26.8	48
IN	35.5	19	NY	24.9	49
HI	34.5	20	GA	—	50
IL	34.5	21			
NV	34.5	22			
AR	34.3	23			
MN	33.3	24			
KS	33.2	25			
TN	33.2	26			
VA	32.9	27			
LA	32.5	28			

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration, 2010 "Treatment Episode Data Set" [<http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/NewMapv1.htm>]; NR = Not Reported

## APPENDIX C4

**Winnable Battle Risk Factors and Health Indicators—  
Suicide Death Rate\* by State**

State	Percent (by 100,000)	Rank	State	Percent (by 100,000)	Rank
U.S.	5.8		AL	5.7	30
MT	11.3	1	IN	5.7	31
UT	10.3	2	MI	5.7	32
ID	10.1	3	OH	5.7	33
OK	9.3	4	VA	5.7	34
NM	9.2	5	GA	5.6	35
CO	8.8	6	PA	5.6	36
<b>AZ</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7</b>	HI	5.4	37
WY	8.6	8	NE	5.4	38
NV	8.3	9	RI	5.4	39
NH	8.2	10	TX	5.4	40
WV	8.2	11	IA	5.3	41
OR	8.0	12	DE	5.2	42
AK	7.9	13	MS	5.2	43
SD	7.6	14	CT	5.1	44
AR	7.2	15	CA	4.8	45
WA	7.2	16	IL	4.2	46
LA	7.1	17	MD	4.2	47
NC	7.0	18	NJ	4.1	48
VT	7.0	19	NY	4.0	49
ME	6.7	20	MA	3.3	50
SC	6.7	21			
KS	6.6	22			
ND	6.6	23			
FL	6.3	24			
KY	6.3	25			
MO	6.3	26			
MN	5.9	27			
WI	5.9	28			
TN	5.8	29			

<http://sortablestats.cdc.gov/#/indicator>; CDC Winnable Battles Sortable Stats Indicator View; Age-adjusted deaths due to suicide/intentional self-harm (per 100,000 population) GENERATED DATE: 8/8/2016; DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System

\* Deaths per 100,000

## APPENDIX C5

**Health Insurance Coverage of Women in US ages 19-64**

State	Emp.	Non-Group	Medic-aid	Other	Unins.	Rank	State	Emp.	Non-Group	Medic-aid	Other	Unins.	Rank
U.S.	59%	8%	16%	4%	13%		ME	58%	7%	19%	4%	12%	27
TX	56%	7%	10%	4%	22%	1	TN	60%	8%	14%	7%	12%	28
GA	56%	7%	10%	6%	20%	2	IL	63%	7%	16%	3%	11%	29
LA	56%	6%	15%	4%	19%	3	ND	69%	9%	7%	4%	11%	30
FL	50%	11%	15%	6%	18%	4	PA	64%	9%	14%	2%	11%	31
OK	57%	6%	13%	6%	18%	5	SD	66%	9%	9%	4%	11%	32
MS	51%	7%	18%	7%	17%	6	WA	59%	9%	17%	4%	11%	33
SC	55%	6%	17%	5%	17%	7	OR	56%	11%	20%	4%	10%	34
MT	60%	11%	8%	6%	16%	8	NY	59%	7%	23%	2%	9%	35
AK	58%	5%	16%	6%	15%	9	OH	63%	5%	19%	4%	9%	36
<b>AZ</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10</b>	WI	66%	8%	15%	2%	9%	37
NV	56%	6%	16%	7%	15%	11	CT	67%	8%	14%	3%	8%	38
NC	57%	8%	13%	6%	15%	12	KY	56%	9%	23%	5%	8%	39
AL	57%	8%	13%	7%	14%	13	MI	62%	7%	19%	3%	8%	40
AR	52%	11%	16%	8%	14%	14	NH	71%	7%	10%	4%	8%	41
ID	64%	10%	10%	3%	14%	15	WV	54%	5%	28%	5%	8%	42
IN	60%	7%	15%	4%	14%	16	DE	64%	5%	18%	6%	7%	43
NE	63%	9%	10%	5%	14%	17	HI	65%	4%	15%	9%	7%	44
NJ	63%	5%	14%	4%	14%	18	IA	69%	8%	13%	3%	7%	45
NM	49%	6%	25%	5%	14%	19	MD	69%	7%	13%	4%	7%	46
UT	65%	9%	9%	3%	14%	20	MN	66%	8%	15%	3%	7%	47
CA	53%	9%	22%	4%	13%	21	VI	61%	9%	20%	4%	6%	48
CO	54%	9%	18%	7%	13%	22	MA	63%	6%	25%	2%	5%	49
KS	63%	8%	10%	5%	13%	23	RI	64%	13%	16%	3%	5%	50
MO	64%	7%	11%	5%	13%	24							
VA	63%	9%	7%	9%	13%	25							
WY	67%	8%	9%	4%	13%	26							

Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014 <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/nonelderly-adult-women/>



APPENDIX C6

**Health Insurance Coverage (Employer Insured) of Women in US ages 19-64**

State	Emp.	Non-Group	Medic-aid	Other	Unins.	Rank
U.S.	59%	13%	8%	16%	4%	
NH	71%	8%	7%	10%	4%	1
ND	69%	11%	9%	7%	4%	2
IA	69%	7%	8%	13%	3%	3
MD	69%	7%	7%	13%	4%	4
WY	67%	13%	8%	9%	4%	5
CT	67%	8%	8%	14%	3%	6
SD	66%	11%	9%	9%	4%	7
WI	66%	9%	8%	15%	2%	8
MN	66%	7%	8%	15%	3%	9
UT	65%	14%	9%	9%	3%	10
HI	65%	7%	4%	15%	9%	11
ID	64%	14%	10%	10%	3%	12
MS	64%	13%	7%	11%	5%	13
PA	64%	11%	9%	14%	2%	14
DE	64%	7%	5%	18%	6%	15
RI	64%	5%	13%	16%	3%	16
NE	63%	14%	9%	10%	5%	17
NJ	63%	14%	5%	14%	4%	18
KS	63%	13%	8%	10%	5%	19
VA	63%	13%	9%	7%	9%	20
IL	63%	11%	7%	16%	3%	21
OH	63%	9%	5%	19%	4%	22
MA	63%	5%	6%	25%	2%	23
MI	62%	8%	7%	19%	3%	24
VT	61%	6%	9%	20%	4%	25
MT	60%	16%	11%	8%	6%	26

APPENDIX C9

**Rate of Legal Abortions (per 1,000) Ages 15-44 Years by State of Occurrence, 2012**

State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate	Rank
U.S.	N/A		NM	8.8	31
NY	25.8	1	IA	8	32
DE	21.3	2	OK	6.9	33
FL	21.1	3	IN	6.8	34
CT	17.4	4	AR	6.6	35
RI	16.8	5	SC	6.5	36
IL	16.5	6	NE	6.4	37
GA	15	7	WI	6.4	38
MA	14.8	8	WV	5.4	39
PA	14.2	9	UT	5.3	40
VA	13.7	10	MO	4.8	41
KS	13.4	11	ID	4.7	42
WA	13.4	12	KY	4.5	43
NJ	13.3	13	ME	4.2	44
NV	13	14	SD	4.1	45
TX	12.5	15	MS	3.6	46
NC	12.4	16	CA	NR	47
TN	12.4	17	MD	NR	48
MI	12.2	18	NH	NR	49
OR	11.8	19	WY	NR	50
OH	11.5	20			
MT	11.2	21			
AK	11.1	22			
VT	10.9	23			
HI	10.7	24			
<b>AZ</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>25</b>			
MN	10.2	26			
LA	9.9	27			
ND	9.8	28			
AL	9.5	29			
CO	9.5	30			

State	Emp.	Non-Group	Medic-aid	Other	Unins.	Rank
IN	60%	14%	7%	15%	4%	27
TN	60%	12%	8%	14%	7%	28
WA	59%	11%	9%	17%	4%	29
NY	59%	9%	7%	23%	2%	30
AK	58%	15%	5%	16%	6%	31
ME	58%	12%	7%	19%	4%	32
OK	57%	18%	6%	13%	6%	33
NC	57%	15%	8%	13%	6%	34
AL	57%	14%	8%	13%	7%	35
TX	56%	22%	7%	10%	4%	36
GA	56%	20%	7%	10%	6%	37
LA	56%	19%	6%	15%	4%	38
NV	56%	15%	6%	16%	7%	39
OR	56%	10%	11%	20%	4%	40
KY	56%	8%	9%	23%	5%	41
SC	55%	17%	6%	17%	5%	42
<b>AZ</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>43</b>
CO	54%	13%	9%	18%	7%	44
WV	54%	8%	5%	28%	5%	45
CA	53%	13%	9%	22%	4%	46
AR	52%	14%	11%	16%	8%	47
MS	51%	17%	7%	18%	7%	48
FL	50%	18%	11%	15%	6%	49
NM	49%	14%	6%	25%	5%	50

Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014 <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/nonelderly-adult-women/>

Notes: See <http://kff.org/womens-health-policy/state-indicator/abortion-rate/?state=AZ> for notes

NR: Data not reported. State did not report; because numbers for this state are available only from other states where residents obtained abortions, meaningful figures cannot be presented

## APPENDIX C7

## Percentage of Women with Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity and State

State	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian / Pacific Isl.	Native Am.	Other Race or 2+Races	All	Rank*
U.S.	86.60%	63.30%	78.50%	82.00%	67.40%	80.70%	81.30%	
MA	96.80%	93.10%	92.00%	95.70%	97.20%	91.60%	96.00%	1
VT	93.80%	93.50%	87.30%	88.10%	94.00%	77.10%	93.40%	2
HI	89.80%	91.90%	92.60%	91.90%	90.20%	92.40%	91.50%	3
MN	93.00%	64.20%	81.40%	86.70%	76.80%	85.70%	90.60%	4
CT	92.70%	76.80%	84.80%	89.00%	80.30%	85.40%	89.30%	5
WI	91.50%	70.70%	81.90%	82.10%	79.40%	84.30%	89.30%	6
DE	91.50%	73.20%	89.20%	83.40%	89.60%	84.40%	89.20%	7
IA	90.30%	71.20%	81.20%	86.90%	69.20%	84.50%	89.00%	8
MD	92.60%	61.60%	87.70%	84.50%	88.50%	89.00%	88.00%	9
PA	89.80%	75.50%	82.50%	83.00%	83.80%	84.50%	87.90%	10
NY	91.80%	76.70%	86.20%	81.90%	80.80%	83.60%	87.20%	11
ND	89.40%	65.70%	80.80%	91.10%	63.00%	77.70%	87.20%	12
MA	87.30%	79.80%	88.50%	77.30%	86.90%	83.10%	87.10%	13
RI	90.40%	69.60%	79.20%	81.40%	66.20%	88.80%	86.80%	14
NH	87.10%	76.20%	74.50%	83.00%	84.80%	74.80%	86.40%	15
OH	86.80%	72.70%	80.40%	84.90%	82.50%	80.80%	85.50%	16
MI	87.00%	74.60%	80.30%	85.40%	78.30%	81.80%	85.40%	17
NE	88.70%	62.10%	73.20%	83.00%	50.30%	77.50%	85.20%	18
VA	89.00%	63.10%	80.40%	81.80%	75.60%	83.90%	84.60%	19
IL	89.50%	64.80%	79.20%	83.10%	80.70%	83.20%	83.90%	20
NJ	90.30%	65.80%	81.30%	83.50%	93.30%	77.00%	83.70%	21
SD	88.00%	52.70%	79.90%	85.40%	51.90%	74.00%	83.70%	22
KS	86.80%	58.50%	77.60%	83.40%	71.20%	75.00%	83.10%	23
CO	87.30%	67.00%	82.10%	83.00%	70.00%	85.60%	83.00%	24
UT	87.20%	54.10%	80.20%	81.70%	66.80%	81.10%	82.60%	25
WA	86.20%	57.00%	79.20%	82.60%	69.40%	83.70%	82.40%	26
MO	84.10%	60.80%	75.50%	82.00%	74.20%	78.40%	82.20%	27
TN	84.30%	47.90%	81.40%	78.70%	68.80%	79.50%	82.20%	28
IN	83.60%	62.20%	75.60%	79.00%	67.30%	75.80%	81.50%	29

State	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian / Pacific Isl.	Native Am.	Other Race or 2+Races	All	Rank*
WY	82.60%	70.50%	87.70%	94.80%	51.80%	83.90%	81.30%	30
AL	84.40%	45.50%	77.60%	83.50%	75.00%	78.50%	81.10%	31
KY	82.00%	58.10%	76.40%	82.50%	62.90%	72.20%	80.80%	32
OR	83.50%	61.00%	78.30%	81.90%	66.10%	78.70%	80.70%	33
NC	84.30%	43.90%	76.60%	78.30%	71.80%	76.60%	79.20%	34
<b>AZ</b>	<b>86.00%</b>	<b>66.20%</b>	<b>79.20%</b>	<b>83.50%</b>	<b>68.60%</b>	<b>82.50%</b>	<b>79.10%</b>	<b>35</b>
SC	82.40%	50.10%	75.70%	76.70%	69.20%	76.00%	78.90%	36
WV	79.20%	64.30%	72.00%	81.70%	75.90%	81.40%	78.90%	37
ID	80.70%	58.30%	77.90%	83.40%	61.30%	78.50%	78.20%	38
CA	87.10%	65.40%	82.20%	82.20%	76.00%	82.30%	78.00%	39
MT	80.40%	69.70%	53.20%	73.60%	48.30%	61.00%	77.40%	40
AK	82.10%	74.60%	94.20%	69.90%	57.60%	72.30%	77.30%	41
AR	78.90%	54.50%	76.00%	72.20%	70.10%	75.30%	76.80%	42
LA	81.30%	54.50%	70.30%	67.80%	70.00%	78.80%	76.20%	43
MS	80.00%	50.20%	72.80%	62.60%	55.30%	76.40%	76.20%	44
OK	81.30%	51.90%	73.70%	79.80%	63.20%	67.60%	76.20%	45
GA	81.40%	45.30%	73.80%	70.40%	68.30%	70.60%	75.60%	46
NM	85.30%	69.20%	81.50%	79.00%	52.70%	80.70%	74.70%	47
NV	81.30%	58.80%	72.70%	77.90%	60.90%	74.00%	74.10%	48
FL	80.60%	59.80%	70.30%	74.50%	68.00%	74.70%	73.60%	49
TX	82.80%	54.70%	74.60%	75.80%	76.10%	74.90%	71.20%	50

Note: Aged 18 to 64. Racial groups are non-Hispanic. Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Data are three-year averages (2011-2013). Source: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey microdata [Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 5.0]. <http://statusofwomensdata.org/explore-the-data/poverty-opportunity/additional-state-data/percent-with-health-insurance-by-raceethnicity-and-state-2013/>

Cite: Hess, Cynthia, Jessica Milli, Jeff Hayes, and Ariane Hegewisch. 2015. The Status of Women in the States: 2015. Report, IWPR #400. Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research. <<http://statusofwomensdata.org/app/uploads/2015/02/Status-of-Women-in-the-States-2015-Full-National-Report.pdf>> \* Ranked by all ethnicities and races

APPENDIX C8

**Percent of Women Who Report Having No Personal Doctor/Health Care Provider, by Race/Ethnicity**

State	All	Rank	Non-Hisp. White	Non-Hisp. Black	Hisp.	Am. Indian/ AK Native
U.S.	17%		13%	18%	34%	25%
NV	28%	1	21%	30%	42%	NSD
TX	27%	2	16%	24%	42%	NSD
AK	26%	3	23%	NSD	30%	32%
NM	25%	4	18%	NSD	28%	38%
WY	23%	5	21%	NSD	35%	NSD
<b>AZ</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>37%</b>
CA	22%	7	13%	15%	35%	NSD
GA	22%	8	17%	23%	48%	NSD
UT	21%	9	18%	NSD	37%	34%
MT	21%	10	19%	NSD	30%	33%
ID	21%	11	18%	NSD	39%	NSD
OK	20%	12	16%	25%	45%	24%
FL	20%	13	15%	21%	31%	NSD
ND	19%	14	16%	NSD	NSD	40%
WA	19%	15	16%	NSD	40%	20%
NC	19%	16	14%	19%	57%	19%
LA	19%	17	16%	23%	37%	NSD
MS	19%	18	17%	22%	NSD	NSD
AR	18%	19	15%	18%	51%	NSD
OR	18%	20	16%	NSD	32%	NSD
VA	18%	21	15%	19%	39%	NSD
WV	18%	22	17%	NSD	NSD	NSD
SD	17%	23	13%	NSD	NSD	44%
MN	17%	24	15%	23%	40%	30%
CO	17%	25	14%	21%	26%	NSD
SC	17%	26	14%	20%	39%	NSD
TN	17%	27	16%	19%	NSD	NSD

State	All	Rank	Non-Hisp. White	Non-Hisp. Black	Hisp.	Am. Indian/ AK Native
AL	16%	28	14%	20%	NSD	NSD
MO	16%	29	14%	19%	NSD	NSD
KS	15%	30	12%	20%	41%	NSD
IN	14%	31	12%	20%	35%	NSD
KY	14%	32	13%	19%	NSD	NSD
MD	14%	33	10%	11%	43%	NSD
NJ	14%	34	9%	13%	28%	NSD
OH	14%	35	12%	23%	24%	NSD
NE	13%	36	11%	14%	32%	28%
NY	13%	37	10%	10%	21%	NSD
IL	12%	38	9%	13%	24%	NSD
IA	12%	39	10%	NSD	36%	NSD
WI	12%	40	10%	15%	32%	NSD
CT	11%	41	7%	17%	26%	NSD
HI	11%	42	14%	NSD	13%	NSD
MI	11%	43	10%	15%	15%	NSD
RI	11%	44	7%	15%	26%	NSD
PA	10%	45	8%	12%	22%	NSD
DE	9%	46	7%	10%	21%	NSD
NH	9%	47	9%	NSD	NSD	NSD
VT	9%	48	8%	NSD	NSD	NSD
MA	8%	49	6%	9%	15%	NSD
ME	7%	50	7%	NSD	NSD	NSD

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014, retrieved from <http://kff.org/disparities-policy/state-indicator/no-personal-doctor/#>

Note: Insufficient comparison data was provided for Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, and 'Other' categories

## APPENDIX C10

Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000)  
Population Ages 15-19

State	Rate per 1,000	Rank	State	Rate per 1,000	Rank
U.S.	24.2		FL	22.5	28
AR	39.5	1	NE	22.2	29
OK	38.5	2	CA	21.1	30
MS	38.0	3	MI	21.1	31
NM	37.8	4	DE	20.7	32
TX	37.8	5	CO	20.3	33
WV	36.6	6	OR	20.0	34
LA	35.8	7	IA	19.8	35
KY	35.3	8	UT	19.4	36
TN	33.0	9	PA	19.3	37
AL	32.0	10	WA	19.1	38
WY	30.1	11	VA	18.4	39
<b>AZ</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>12</b>	WI	18.0	40
NV	28.5	13	MD	17.8	41
SC	28.5	14	ME	16.5	42
GA	28.4	15	NY	16.1	43
IN	28.0	16	RI	15.8	44
AK	27.8	17	MN	15.5	45
KS	27.6	18	VT	14.2	46
MO	27.2	19	NJ	13.1	47
MT	26.4	20	CT	11.5	48
SD	26.2	21	NH	11.0	49
NC	25.9	22	MA	10.6	50
OH	25.1	23			
ND	23.9	24			
ID	23.2	25			
HI	23.1	26			
IL	22.8	27			

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014, retrieved from <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/teen-birth-rate-per-1000/>

## APPENDIX C11

Births By Mother's Age Group, Race/Ethnicity,  
and Number of Prenatal Visits, AZ, 2013

Racial/Ethnic Group	Prenatal Visit	Percent
All groups	0-8 visits	19%
	>9 visits	81%
White non-Hispanic	0-8 visits	13%
	>9 visits	87%
Hispanic or Latino	0-8 visits	23%
	>9 visits	77%
Black or African American	0-8 visits	21%
	>9 visits	79%
American Indian/AK Native	0-8 visits	36%
	>9 visits	64%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0-8 visits	14%
	>9 visits	86%

Source: Arizona Vital Statistics, 2013, <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2013/index.php?pg=state>

## APPENDIX C12

Breast Cancer Incidence Rate  
per 100,000 Women

State	Rate per 100,000	Rank	State	Rate per 100,000	Rank
U.S.	122.2		AK	121.6	29
SD	141.4	1	LA	121.4	30
HI	139.8	2	CA	121	31
RI	138.2	3	TN	120.8	32
WA	137.2	4	OH	120.2	33
MA	136.8	5	ME	120	34
CT	136.4	6	AL	119.8	35
NH	132.8	7	IN	118.6	36
NJ	129.9	8	NE	118.2	37
VT	129.0	9	MS	116.8	38
PA	128.2	10	UT	115.8	39
MN	128.0	11	OK	115.7	40
SC	126.9	12	WV	115.2	41
NY	126.4	13	IA	114.5	42
IL	126.0	14	FL	114.1	43
WI	125.4	15	MT	114.1	44
OR	125.3	16	NM	113.9	45
NC	125.2	17	TX	110.8	46
MD	124.9	18	AR	109.2	47
KS	124.7	19	<b>AZ</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>48</b>
MO	124.6	20	WY	107.2	49
MI	124.4	21	NV	—	50
DE	123.7	22			
VA	123.7	23			
KY	123.6	24			
ND	123.6	25			
ID	123.4	26			
CO	122.6	27			
GA	122.5	28			

Source: 2012, Kaiser Family Foundation, <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/breast-cancer-rate/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

APPENDIX C13

**Breast Cancer Deaths (per 100,000), U.S., 2012**

State	Rate per 100,000	Rank	State	Rate per 100,000	Rank
U.S.	21.3		NY	20.7	27
MS	25.1	1	FL	20.5	28
LA	24.2	2	UT	20.5	29
MD	23.7	3	WI	20.5	30
OK	23.5	4	MT	20.4	31
AR	23.2	5	CO	20.3	32
KY	23.2	6	OR	20.3	33
IL	22.9	7	IA	20.2	34
KS	22.9	8	VT	19.4	35
AL	22.8	9	MA	19.3	36
TN	22.8	10	<b>AZ</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>37</b>
OH	22.7	11	SD	19.1	38
DE	22.6	12	CT	19	39
NJ	22.6	13	NH	19	40
MO	22.4	14	MN	18	41
PA	22.4	15	RI	18	42
SC	22.3	16	WA	17.9	43
WV	22.3	17	NM	17.8	44
MI	22.1	18	AK	17.5	45
NV	22.1	19	ME	17.2	46
IN	21.7	20	ND	16.8	47
GA	21.6	21	HI	16	48
NC	21.4	22	ID	15.8	49
NE	21.2	23	WY	15.5	50
VA	21.2	24			
CA	21.1	25			
TX	21.1	26			

Source: [www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/breast-cancer-death-rate/#](http://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/breast-cancer-death-rate/#)

APPENDIX C14

**Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 Women**

State	Rate per 100,000	Rank	State	Rate per 100,000	Rank
U.S.	7.4		CT	6.7	28
WV	9.6	1	NE	6.7	29
MO	9.5	2	ND	6.7	30
AL	9.4	3	WY	6.6	31
KY	9.3	4	ID	6.5	32
MS	9.3	5	KS	6.5	33
AR	9.1	6	NM	6.5	34
TX	9.0	7	OH	6.4	35
HI	8.9	8	VA	6.4	36
DE	8.4	9	MD	6.3	37
LA	8.4	10	WI	6.3	38
FL	8.3	11	MI	6.1	39
TN	8.3	12	OR	6.1	40
AK	8.1	13	SD	6.0	41
OK	8.1	14	WA	6.0	42
GA	7.9	15	CO	5.7	43
NY	7.7	16	MN	5.4	44
PA	7.7	17	MA	4.9	45
CA	7.6	18	UT	4.8	46
RI	7.6	19	NH	4.4	47
IN	7.5	20	ME	4.3	48
NC	7.4	21	NV	N/A	49
IA	7.1	22	VT	NSD	50
NJ	7.1	23			
IL	7.0	24			
MT	6.9	25			
SC	6.9	26			
<b>AZ</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>27</b>			

Source: 2012, Kaiser Family Foundation <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/cervical-cancer-rate/> for notes and sources

APPENDIX C15

**Overweight and Obesity Rates for Female Adults**

State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank
U.S.	58%		NM	57%	31
MS	66%	1	ID	57%	32
AR	65%	2	WY	57%	33
AL	65%	3	NV	56%	34
WV	63%	4	CT	56%	35
TN	63%	5	WA	55%	36
SC	63%	6	FL	55%	37
KY	63%	7	NY	55%	38
OK	63%	8	NJ	55%	39
LA	62%	9	<b>AZ</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>40</b>
IN	62%	10	NH	54%	41
GA	61%	11	VT	54%	42
MI	61%	12	MT	53%	43
TX	61%	13	CA	53%	44
NC	60%	14	MN	52%	45
IL	60%	15	OR	52%	46
IA	60%	16	UT	52%	47
MD	60%	17	CO	49%	48
WI	60%	18	MA	49%	49
SD	60%	19	HI	46%	50
OH	60%	20			
KS	59%	21			
ME	59%	22			
ND	59%	23			
AK	59%	24			
NE	59%	25			
DE	58%	26			
MO	58%	27			
VA	58%	28			
PA	58%	29			
RI	58%	30			

An adult who has a BMI between 25 and 29.9 is considered overweight. An adult who has a BMI of 30 or higher is considered obese.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/adult-overweightobesity-rate-by-gender/>

## APPENDIX C16

**Percent of Adult Women Who Have Ever Been Told by a Doctor that They Have Diabetes**

State	Yes	Yes, Preg.-Related	No, Pre-Diab. or Borderline	Rank
U.S.	10%	2%	2%	
WV	14%	NSD	2%	1
MS	13%	NSD	2%	2
AL	13%	1%	2%	3
KY	13%	2%	1%	4
TN	13%	NSD	2%	5
AR	13%	NSD	NSD	6
SC	12%	2%	2%	7
OK	12%	2%	1%	8
FL	12%	NSD	2%	9
GA	12%	3%	1%	10
NM	11%	1%	1%	11
OH	11%	2%	1%	12
LA	11%	2%	3%	13
MO	11%	3%	2%	14
NC	11%	1%	2%	15
DE	11%	NSD	NSD	16
PA	11%	NSD	1%	17
TX	11%	2%	1%	18
KS	10%	2%	1%	19
IN	10%	2%	1%	20
VA	10%	3%	1%	21
CA	10%	3%	3%	22
IL	10%	NSD	NSD	23
MD	10%	3%	1%	24
MI	10%	NSD	1%	25
NY	10%	2%	2%	26
HI	9%	NSD	7%	27

State	Yes	Yes, Preg.-Related	No, Pre-Diab. or Borderline	Rank
<b>AZ</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>28</b>
NJ	9%	3%	1%	29
CT	9%	2%	2%	30
OR	9%	NSD	NSD	31
NV	9%	NSD	NSD	32
IA	9%	2%	2%	33
ME	9%	1%	2%	34
WI	9%	NSD	NSD	35
AK	9%	NSD	2%	36
NE	9%	2%	1%	37
SD	9%	2%	2%	38
MT	9%	2%	1%	39
NH	9%	NSD	NSD	40
RI	9%	2%	2%	41
MA	8%	3%	1%	42
WA	8%	2%	1%	43
ND	8%	NSD	1%	44
ID	8%	NSD	NSD	45
MN	8%	4%	1%	46
WY	7%	NSD	NSD	47
CO	7%	1%	2%	48
VT	7%	2%	NSD	49
UT	7%	2%	1%	50

Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014 <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/percent-of-adult-women-who-have-ever-been-told-by-a-doctor-that-they-have-diabetes/>

## APPENDIX D1

**Female and Male Educational Attainment**

	UNITED STATES		ARIZONA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population 25 years+	100,698,865	108,098,751	2,089,624	2,184,442
Less than 9th grade	6.0%	5.7%	6.4%	6.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8.4%	7.4%	8.4%	7.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.6%	27.6%	24.1%	25.0%
Some college, no degree	20.8%	21.6%	25.1%	26.3%
Associate degree	7.1%	8.8%	7.9%	8.9%
Bachelor's degree	18.0%	18.3%	17.5%	16.8%
Graduate or professional degree	11.1%	10.7%	10.6%	9.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey, [www.factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_13\\_3YR\\_S1501&prodType=table](http://www.factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_3YR_S1501&prodType=table)

APPENDIX D2

**Children In Poverty (100%) By Race And Ethnicity, 2014**

	Total	Rank	Non-Hisp. White	Hisp.	Black or African Am.	Asian/ Pac. Isl.	Am. Indian
U.S.	22%		13%	32%	38%	13%	36%
AL	30%	1	15%	34%	S	S	44%
AK	29%	2	15%	26%	47%	S	S
<b>AZ</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>S</b>
AR	28%	4	13%	32%	48%	13%	S
CA	27%	5	15%	45%	43%	10%	S
CO	26%	6	13%	35%	35%	12%	46%
CT	26%	7	19%	39%	46%	S	S
DE	26%	8	13%	41%	39%	12%	S
FL	26%	9	23%	41%	46%	27%	S
GA	26%	10	18%	46%	45%	15%	S
HI	25%	11	11%	33%	32%	12%	23%
ID	25%	12	23%	S	S	S	S
IL	24%	13	14%	29%	38%	12%	S
IN	24%	14	13%	42%	37%	12%	39%
IA	23%	15	11%	31%	36%	11%	29%
KS	23%	16	16%	32%	47%	14%	S
KY	23%	17	14%	34%	32%	22%	23%
LA	23%	18	16%	35%	48%	10%	S
ME	22%	19	16%	36%	45%	19%	S
MD	22%	20	13%	29%	38%	9%	S
MA	22%	21	16%	35%	43%	12%	25%
MI	22%	22	17%	33%	S	12%	S
MN	21%	23	16%	31%	41%	13%	S
MS	20%	24	11%	27%	43%	13%	S
MO	20%	25	11%	38%	24%	S	S
MT	19%	26	15%	32%	S	S	S
NE	19%	27	17%	S	S	S	S
NV	19%	28	15%	S	S	S	45%

	Total	Rank	Non-Hisp. White	Hisp.	Black or African Am.	Asian/ Pac. Isl.	Am. Indian
NH	19%	29	12%	39%	40%	12%	S
NJ	18%	30	10%	S	28%	S	S
NM	18%	31	12%	32%	35%	S	S
NY	18%	32	9%	S	S	S	57%
NC	18%	33	12%	30%	35%	13%	40%
ND	18%	34	11%	35%	49%	28%	33%
OH	16%	35	7%	S	S	S	29%
OK	16%	36	10%	29%	S	8%	S
OR	16%	37	8%	30%	28%	6%	S
PA	16%	38	16%	S	S	S	S
RI	16%	39	10%	22%	32%	7%	S
SC	15%	40	8%	27%	31%	10%	S
SD	15%	41	6%	33%	31%	5%	S
TN	15%	42	10%	14%	S	17%	S
TX	15%	43	12%	26%	45%	14%	S
UT	15%	44	8%	38%	31%	10%	S
VT	15%	45	9%	29%	45%	19%	41%
VA	15%	46	9%	S	S	S	S
WA	13%	47	7%	16%	20%	9%	S
WV	13%	48	12%	S	S	S	S
WI	13%	49	8%	31%	S	S	S
WY	13%	50	9%	S	S	S	S

Data Provided by: National KIDS COUNT; <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8447-children-in-poverty-100-by-age-group-and-race-and-ethnicity#detailed/2/2-52/true/869/27574087,3654,3301,2322,2664|140/17080>

"S": Estimates suppressed when the confidence interval around the percentage is greater than or equal to 10 percentage points. Year(s): 2014 | Race Ethnicity: 6 selected | Age group: Total Under 18 | Data Type: Percent  
 "N.A.": Data not available

## APPENDIX D3

**Children Living In Households That Were Food Insecure At Some Point During The Year, 2013**

State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank
U.S.	21%		CO	19%	29
MS	29%	1	DE	19%	30
AR	28%	2	MD	19%	31
LA	28%	3	MT	19%	32
AL	27%	4	RI	19%	33
OK	27%	5	SC	19%	34
TX	27%	6	WI	19%	35
OR	26%	7	AK	18%	36
<b>AZ</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>8</b>	IL	18%	37
KS	25%	9	UT	18%	38
KY	25%	10	ID	17%	39
NV	25%	11	IA	17%	40
ME	24%	12	PA	17%	41
OH	24%	13	VT	17%	42
TN	24%	14	WY	17%	43
GA	23%	15	MI	16%	44
NC	23%	16	NH	16%	45
WV	23%	17	NJ	16%	46
FL	22%	18	MA	15%	47
IN	22%	19	MN	15%	48
NE	22%	20	VA	15%	49
NY	22%	21	ND	12%	50
SD	22%	22			
HI	21%	23			
NM	21%	24			
WA	21%	25			
CA	20%	26			
CT	20%	27			
MO	20%	28			

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5201-children-living-in-households-that-were-food-insecure-at-some-point-during-the-year#detailed/2/2-52/true/36/any/11675>

## APPENDIX D4

**Young Children Not In Preschool, Ages 3-4, 2012-2014**

State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent	Rank
U.S.	53%		PA	53%	31
ID	69%	1	VA	53%	32
NV	68%	2	CA	52%	33
<b>AZ</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>3</b>	DE	52%	34
ND	63%	4	IA	52%	35
WV	63%	5	RI	52%	36
AK	61%	6	MD	51%	37
MT	61%	7	MS	51%	38
SD	61%	8	FL	50%	39
IN	60%	9	GA	50%	40
TN	60%	10	CO	49%	41
WA	60%	11	HI	49%	42
NM	59%	12	LA	49%	43
UT	59%	13	VT	49%	44
AL	58%	14	NH	47%	45
KY	58%	15	IL	46%	46
OR	58%	16	NY	42%	47
TX	58%	17	MA	41%	48
WY	58%	18	NJ	36%	49
MO	57%	19	CT	34%	50
NE	57%	20			
NC	57%	21			
OK	57%	22			
KS	56%	23			
SC	56%	24			
ME	55%	25			
MN	55%	26			
OH	55%	27			
WI	55%	28			
AR	53%	29			
MI	53%	30			

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/9010-young-children-not-in-school?loc=16loct=1#detailed/1/any/false/1443/any/17976>

This indicator is included in the KIDS COUNT Child Well-Being Index. Read the KIDS COUNT Data Book to learn more: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/publications>



APPENDIX D5

**Fourth Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level By Family Income, 2014**

State	Eligible	Rank*	Not eligible	State	Eligible	Rank*	Not eligible
U.S.	79%		48%	OK	77%	32	52%
CA	84%	1	52%	OR	77%	33	48%
MI	84%	2	60%	WA	77%	34	42%
AK	83%	3	57%	AR	76%	35	52%
<b>AZ</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48%</b>	ID	76%	36	51%
HI	83%	5	57%	MT	76%	37	51%
NM	83%	6	60%	PA	76%	38	45%
MD	82%	7	48%	RI	76%	39	46%
AL	81%	8	55%	MO	75%	40	50%
MS	81%	9	55%	NC	75%	41	41%
WI	81%	10	50%	WV	75%	42	56%
CT	80%	11	43%	NH	74%	43	46%
IL	80%	12	45%	UT	73%	44	52%
KS	80%	13	46%	IN	72%	45	48%
MN	80%	14	48%	WY	72%	46	51%
NV	80%	15	58%	FL	71%	47	45%
SD	80%	16	55%	KY	71%	48	43%
TX	80%	17	51%	MA	71%	49	35%
CO	79%	18	46%	VT	70%	50	45%
DE	79%	19	52%				
LA	79%	20	56%				
NJ	79%	21	43%				
NY	79%	22	47%				
SC	79%	23	47%				
TN	78%	24	50%				
VA	78%	25	42%				
GA	77%	26	45%				
IA	77%	27	51%				
ME	77%	28	52%				
NE	77%	29	45%				
ND	77%	30	56%				
OH	77%	31	48%				

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5125-fourth-graders-who-scored-below-proficient-reading-level-by-family-income?loc=16&loc=2#detailed/2/2-52/true/573,36,867,38/1171,1172/11558>

Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>.

Updated November 2015. S - NAEP reporting standards not met. N.A. - Data not available.  
\* Ranked by Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch

APPENDIX D11

**First Generation College Students**

Issue	First-Generation College Students	College Students of Parent(s) with a Bachelor's or Advanced Degree
Students enrolled within 8 years of high school grad.	24%	68%
Graduated college*	24%	68%
Dropped out of college*	43%	20%
Ethnicity	Majority African Am. and Latino	Majority NHW
Required remedial courses	55%	27%
Field of study	Maj in voc. or tech. fields	Science, math, engineering, architecture, humanities, arts, social sciences
Average number of first-year credits earned	18	25
First-year performance	2.5 GPA	2.8 GPA
Overall performance	2.6 GPA	2.9 GPA
Likely to repeat or withdraw from classes	12%	7%

Source: Chen, X. (2005). First Generation Students in Postsecondary Education: A Look at Their College Transcripts (NCES 2005-171). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. \* Not included here are those still enrolled and those earning an associate degree or certificate

## APPENDIX D6

**Fourth Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level By Race 2014**

	Am. Indian	Asian/ Pac. Isl.	Black or African Am.	Hisp.	Non-Hisp. White	Rank*
U.S.	78%	47%	82%	79%	54%	
ME	S	S	79%	S	70%	1
VT	S	51%	91%	83%	68%	2
WV	S	S	86%	S	64%	3
ND	S	S	85%	84%	63%	4
AL	67%	S	83%	79%	63%	5
CA	S	S	83%	77%	63%	6
ID	S	S	83%	70%	63%	7
MI	S	S	86%	81%	62%	8
NM	90%	S	S	83%	61%	9
WA	S	S	84%	73%	61%	10
<b>AZ</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>11</b>
MN	82%	S	79%	85%	59%	12
NE	S	S	S	83%	59%	13
OR	89%	S	85%	82%	59%	14
PA	84%	S	S	71%	59%	15
SD	S	51%	86%	81%	58%	16
MS	S	52%	86%	80%	58%	17
NV	S	48%	85%	80%	58%	18
NY	S	S	85%	75%	58%	19
UT	89%	77%	75%	72%	58%	20
WI	S	42%	84%	77%	57%	21
CO	89%	S	73%	82%	56%	22
IA	77%	66%	89%	81%	56%	23
KS	S	41%	77%	77%	56%	24
RI	S	S	78%	71%	56%	25
MD	S	S	S	S	55%	26
OK	S	56%	S	81%	55%	27
SC	S	44%	78%	78%	55%	28
CT	79%	S	S	73%	55%	29
DE	S	50%	86%	84%	54%	30
GA	S	S	85%	79%	54%	31
TX	S	35%	85%	77%	54%	32
AR	86%	67%	84%	82%	53%	33

	Am. Indian	Asian/ Pac. Isl.	Black or African Am.	Hisp.	Non-Hisp. White	Rank*
IL	S	44%	S	72%	53%	34
KY	S	S	78%	82%	52%	35
NC	S	75%	S	75%	52%	36
OH	80%	41%	75%	83%	51%	37
HI	S	49%	83%	82%	51%	38
MA	S	50%	82%	81%	51%	39
MO	S	37%	80%	66%	51%	40
NJ	S	63%	73%	80%	50%	41
TN	S	34%	83%	78%	50%	42
WY	S	S	73%	80%	49%	43
AK	S	43%	82%	79%	49%	44
NH	S	44%	79%	78%	49%	45
IN	81%	41%	77%	77%	49%	46
MT	S	37%	81%	68%	48%	47
LA	S	33%	78%	73%	46%	48
VA	S	46%	85%	78%	44%	49
FL	S	32%	75%	75%	42%	50

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5126-fourth-graders-who-scored-below-proficient-reading-level-by-race?loc=4&loc2=2#detailed/2/2-52/true/573/10,168,9,12,107/11557>

Definitions: Fourth grade public school students who scored below the proficient level in reading, as measured and defined by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), by race and Hispanic origin. For a more detailed description of achievement levels see: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/Reading/achieveall.asp>. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin. Results are not shown for students whose race or Hispanic origin was not classified.

Data Source: Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>. Footnotes: Updated November 2015. S - NAEP reporting standards not met. N.A. - Data not available. \* Ranked by White Non-Hispanic

APPENDIX D7

**Eighth Grade Math Achievement Levels, 2015**

	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL				Rank *
	Below basic	At or above basic	Below proficient	At or above proficient	
U.S.	30%	70%	68%	32%	
AL	44%	56%	83%	17%	1
LA	43%	57%	82%	18%	2
MS	39%	61%	79%	21%	3
NM	38%	62%	79%	21%	4
WV	40%	60%	78%	22%	5
CA	33%	67%	77%	23%	6
FL	34%	66%	75%	25%	7
NV	36%	64%	74%	26%	8
SC	35%	65%	74%	26%	9
AR	35%	65%	74%	26%	10
GA	36%	64%	73%	27%	11
OK	33%	67%	72%	28%	12
KY	32%	68%	72%	28%	13
MI	32%	68%	71%	29%	14
TN	32%	68%	71%	29%	15
DE	31%	69%	70%	30%	16
NY	30%	70%	70%	30%	17
NC	31%	69%	69%	31%	18
HI	29%	71%	69%	31%	19
AK	29%	71%	68%	32%	20
MD	28%	72%	68%	32%	21
MO	28%	72%	68%	32%	22
<b>AZ</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>23</b>
CT	31%	69%	67%	33%	24
IL	24%	76%	67%	33%	25
PA	27%	73%	66%	34%	26
RI	25%	75%	66%	34%	27
CO	23%	77%	66%	34%	28
OR	29%	71%	65%	35%	29
WA	28%	72%	65%	35%	30
ID	25%	75%	65%	35%	31
OH	24%	76%	65%	35%	32

	ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL				Rank *
	Below basic	At or above basic	Below proficient	At or above proficient	
TX	22%	78%	65%	35%	33
IA	28%	72%	64%	36%	34
KS	28%	72%	64%	36%	35
ME	27%	73%	63%	37%	36
UT	24%	76%	63%	37%	37
VA	24%	76%	62%	38%	38
IN	24%	76%	62%	38%	39
NE	23%	77%	62%	38%	40
SD	26%	74%	61%	39%	41
WI	23%	77%	61%	39%	42
WY	21%	79%	61%	39%	43
MT	20%	80%	61%	39%	44
NJ	22%	78%	59%	41%	45
VT	21%	79%	58%	42%	46
ND	21%	79%	54%	46%	47
MA	16%	84%	54%	46%	48
MN	18%	82%	52%	48%	49
NH	19%	81%	49%	51%	50

Source: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5119-eighth-grade-math-achievement-levels?loc=46&oct=2#detailed/2/2-52/tr ue/573,36,867,38,18/1185,1186,1187,1188/11575>

For a more detailed description of achievement levels see: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/Mathematics/achieveall.asp>. Public schools include charter schools and exclude Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard>. Footnotes: Updated November 2015. S - NAEP reporting standards not met. N.A. - Data not available. \* Ranked by percentage below proficient

## APPENDIX D8

**Eighth Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Math Achievement Level By Race, 2015**

	Non-Hisp. White	Non-Hisp. Black	Hisp.	Asian or Pac. Isl.	Am. Indian/ AK Native	Rank *
U.S.	58%	88%	81%	42%	81%	
AL	79%	92%	S	S	S	1
AK	77%	95%	89%	S	S	2
<b>AZ</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>3</b>
AR	71%	92%	86%	S	82%	4
CA	70%	88%	79%	42%	S	5
CO	69%	90%	82%	S	S	6
CT	66%	S	80%	70%	S	7
DE	66%	95%	82%	30%	S	8
FL	66%	90%	81%	S	S	9
GA	66%	91%	76%	S	S	10
HI	65%	S	84%	S	88%	11
ID	64%	89%	78%	49%	S	12
IL	64%	S	S	S	S	13
IN	64%	89%	78%	S	S	14
IA	64%	92%	78%	S	S	15
KS	62%	87%	78%	41%	S	16
KY	62%	92%	84%	52%	S	17
LA	61%	S	88%	S	S	18
MA	61%	S	82%	S	89%	19
MD	61%	S	82%	S	94%	20
MA	60%	88%	78%	41%	S	21
MI	60%	85%	81%	48%	S	22
MN	60%	89%	76%	37%	S	23
MS	60%	S	84%	49%	S	24
MI	59%	87%	83%	31%	S	25
MO	59%	87%	81%	32%	S	26
NE	59%	92%	81%	60%	S	27
NV	59%	86%	87%	51%	S	28
NH	57%	86%	87%	44%	S	29

	Non-Hisp. White	Non-Hisp. Black	Hisp.	Asian or Pac. Isl.	Am. Indian/ AK Native	Rank *
NJ	57%	S	76%	S	89%	30
NM	57%	84%	77%	40%	83%	31
NY	57%	S	85%	S	89%	32
NC	57%	S	S	S	S	33
ND	56%	83%	78%	S	85%	34
OH	56%	92%	86%	32%	S	35
OK	55%	83%	74%	75%	88%	36
OR	55%	90%	77%	S	S	37
PA	54%	88%	86%	42%	S	38
RI	54%	87%	84%	S	S	39
SC	54%	88%	71%	30%	S	40
SD	53%	S	78%	31%	S	41
TN	53%	87%	80%	38%	83%	42
TX	53%	93%	80%	56%	75%	43
UT	52%	84%	77%	33%	S	44
VT	51%	85%	81%	41%	S	45
VA	51%	86%	76%	32%	S	46
WA	49%	81%	77%	38%	85%	47
WV	45%	80%	76%	17%	S	48
WI	44%	86%	78%	52%	83%	49
WY	41%	78%	76%	27%	S	50

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7665-eighth-graders-who-scored-below-proficient-math-achievement-level-by-race?loc=46loc=2#detailed/2/2-9,11-52/true/573/107,9,12,168,10/14819>

Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard>.

Footnotes: Updated November 2015. S – NAEP reporting standards not met. N.A. – Data not available. \* Rank = White

APPENDIX D9

**Public High School Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR), 2012**

	PERCENT OF STUDENTS							
	Fem. Rank*	Male	Am. Ind./ AK Native	Asian/ Pac. Isl.	Hisp.	Non-Hisp. Black	Non-Hisp. White	
U.S.	85	78	68	93	76	68	85	
NE	95	1	91	68	97	93	65	93
VT	95	2	91	≥90	≥98	≥95	≥98	91
WI	94	3	90	76	97	85	63	96
ND	93	4	89	62	≥95	82	≥98	93
IA	92	5	87	59	91	88	64	90
KS	92	6	86	64	92	87	70	89
MN	91	7	86	48	92	70	66	92
PA	91	8	86	79	≥99	76	75	92
NH	90	9	84	65	≥99	86	74	87
VA	90	10	81	82	96	92	71	85
CT	89	11	83	≥98	95	74	73	90
MD	89	12	81	70	96	85	74	87
MA	89	13	85	70	98	69	82	90
MO	89	14	83	98	98	92	73	87
NJ	89	15	84	59	≥99	78	74	91
OH	89	16	84	75	97	82	64	89
ME	88	17	86	60	≥98	97	83	86
MT	88	18	84	62	87	96	65	87
IN	87	19	78	80	≥99	83	63	82
CA	86	20	78	77	96	77	70	88
CO	86	21	79	57	87	76	65	84
ID	86	22	82	67	96	83	78	83
KY	86	23	80	72	≥99	89	78	82
TN	86	24	81	94	94	-	76	86
IL	85	25	83	91	98	79	64	89
OR	85	26	77	58	87	78	65	78
SD	85	27	82	42	≥98	77	77	88

	PERCENT OF STUDENTS							
	Fem. Rank*	Male	Am. Ind./ AK Native	Asian/ Pac. Isl.	Hisp.	Non-Hisp. Black	Non-Hisp. White	
TX	85	28	80	97	94	80	73	84
WA	85	29	77	41	81	79	57	80
NC	83	30	76	74	88	78	68	82
AK	82	31	78	62	98	84	75	83
DE	82	32	72	89	96	70	69	81
FL	82	33	73	94	94	78	66	77
MI	82	34	74	66	92	51	60	83
OK	82	35	76	72	≥99	78	66	80
WV	82	36	78	69	≥98	81	76	80
WY	82	37	78	44	79	77	58	82
<b>AZ</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>
AR	81	39	75	69	84	80	72	79
HI	81	40	75	65	76	68	77	56
UT	80	41	76	58	87	65	60	80
AL	79	42	72	87	89	67	68	80
NY	79	43	76	68	94	65	65	85
LA	78	44	66	68	98	87	65	76
NM	78	45	71	71	90	73	68	76
SC	78	46	67	53	83	72	64	76
GA	75	47	66	86	90	64	62	76
MS	74	48	61	44	85	68	63	72
RI	70	49	72	52	74	72	66	76
NV	65	50	55	37	71	50	41	64

Source: NCES, 2012, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2014/2014391.pdf>

Note: The AFGR shows 4-year on-time graduation rates that provide measures of the percent of students that successfully complete high school in 4 years with a regular high school diploma \* Ranked by Female

## APPENDIX D10

**Total Fall Enrollment in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Attendance Status, Sex, State or Jurisdiction, 2013-14**

	Total	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		% total females	Rank by Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
U.S.	20,375,789	5,682,166	6,914,946	3,178,620	4,600,057	57%	
<b>AZ</b>	<b>694,123</b>	<b>179,273</b>	<b>280,864</b>	<b>89,686</b>	<b>144,300</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>1</b>
MS	173,634	54,536	78,688	14,030	26,380	61%	2
IA	339,738	93,824	130,782	41,146	73,986	60%	3
MN	441,491	107,181	138,939	69,361	126,010	60%	4
DE	59,615	16,025	21,171	8,263	14,156	59%	5
LA	251,887	71,515	99,225	31,272	49,875	59%	6
GA	533,424	151,280	202,518	66,863	112,763	59%	7
AK	34,890	7,090	9,311	7,190	11,299	59%	8
SC	257,844	77,600	99,597	28,075	52,572	59%	9
NC	575,198	160,139	210,027	77,201	127,831	59%	10
AR	172,224	48,312	62,455	23,371	38,086	58%	11
ME	70,849	20,489	24,644	9,241	16,475	58%	12
FL	1,125,810	285,310	369,326	188,032	283,142	58%	13
TN	338,197	104,647	133,296	37,748	62,506	58%	14
NH	92,440	26,839	33,198	12,136	20,267	58%	15
KY	273,073	74,015	97,800	42,072	59,186	57%	16
HI	76,434	19,192	25,493	13,314	18,435	57%	17
AL	305,712	90,022	116,634	40,092	58,964	57%	18
CT	200,966	58,225	69,394	27,432	45,915	57%	19
NM	153,455	35,597	44,413	30,544	42,901	57%	20
VA	583,755	159,354	194,623	92,646	137,132	57%	21
MA	514,008	161,041	192,013	61,751	99,203	57%	22
MD	363,771	88,953	104,820	68,778	101,220	57%	23
MO	438,222	123,191	148,389	67,546	99,096	56%	24
NY	1,304,230	412,687	498,437	155,437	237,669	56%	25
OH	697,647	206,392	239,811	97,694	153,750	56%	26
IL	842,888	225,063	260,136	142,705	214,984	56%	27
TX	1,541,378	378,901	448,538	293,708	420,231	56%	28

	Total	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		% total females	Rank by Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
RI	83,460	28,045	33,612	8,379	13,424	56%	29
ID	109,318	29,299	33,350	18,606	28,063	56%	30
OK	220,897	65,027	76,578	31,804	47,488	56%	31
SD	55,129	16,595	17,384	7,601	13,549	56%	32
WI	364,021	108,999	124,492	51,003	79,527	56%	33
NV	116,738	27,231	33,413	24,380	31,714	56%	34
PA	765,582	256,235	292,466	82,455	134,426	56%	35
IN	444,364	131,401	155,023	66,047	91,893	56%	36
MI	643,592	176,077	200,368	109,899	157,248	56%	37
NE	137,943	42,041	48,809	19,382	27,711	55%	38
CO	358,723	97,207	110,187	63,491	87,838	55%	39
KS	215,855	61,637	67,826	35,551	50,841	55%	40
WA	363,377	115,712	134,861	47,934	64,870	55%	41
OR	251,106	72,684	84,379	41,058	52,985	55%	42
NJ	436,939	131,970	144,931	66,932	93,106	54%	43
VT	43,534	16,033	16,415	3,885	7,201	54%	44
CA	2,636,921	658,149	783,689	549,589	645,494	54%	45
MT	52,777	18,898	19,213	5,637	9,029	54%	46
WY	37,084	10,375	10,083	7,294	9,332	52%	47
UT	264,255	86,006	91,907	41,809	44,533	52%	48
ND	55,063	19,367	18,442	7,636	9,618	51%	49
WV	157,954	38,040	43,252	40,833	35,829	50%	50

NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associates or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2013 and Spring 2014, Enrollment component. [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d14/tables/dt14\\_304.30.asp](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d14/tables/dt14_304.30.asp)

APPENDIX D12

Women in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Occupations, 2013

RANKED BY WOMEN IN STEM				RANKED BY ALL STEM WORKERS				RANKED BY ALL STEM WORKERS						
% of All Emp. STEM Occ.		Women's Share All STEM Workers	% of ALL Emp. STEM Occ.		Women's Share All STEM Workers	% of All Emp. Women STEM Occ.		Women's Share All STEM Workers	% of All Emp. Women STEM Occ.		Women's Share All STEM Workers			
Percent	Rank	Percent	Percent	Rank	Percent	Percent	Rank	Percent	Percent	Rank				
U.S.	4.6%		NY	4.3%	26	30.8%	U.S.	4.6%	28.8%	FL	3.5%	28.7%	26	
MD	7.5%	1	GA	4.2%	27	27.8%	MD	7.5%	34.4%	1	KS	4.6%	28.7%	27
MA	7.0%	2	ND	4.2%	28	32.4%	VT	5.1%	33.6%	2	OH	4.3%	28.6%	28
VA	6.2%	3	NM	4.1%	29	25.4%	WY	3.5%	33.0%	3	OR	5.0%	28.2%	29
CO	6.1%	4	AL	4.0%	30	26.5%	MS	3.1%	32.9%	4	IL	4.5%	28.2%	30
WA	5.5%	5	ID	4.0%	31	26.1%	ND	4.2%	32.4%	5	SC	3.5%	28.2%	31
MN	5.5%	6	AK	4.0%	32	25.2%	MT	3.7%	32.4%	6	GA	4.2%	27.8%	32
CT	5.3%	7	WI	3.9%	33	27.8%	IA	4.8%	32.2%	7	SD	2.6%	27.8%	33
CA	5.3%	8	TN	3.8%	34	30.1%	MS	7.0%	31.9%	8	WI	3.9%	27.8%	34
NJ	5.2%	9	HI	3.8%	35	30.0%	NV	3.4%	31.0%	9	LA	3.2%	27.7%	35
UT	5.2%	10	ME	3.8%	36	29.2%	MS	4.4%	30.9%	10	<b>AZ</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>36</b>
DE	5.1%	11	MT	3.7%	37	32.4%	NY	4.3%	30.8%	11	KY	3.3%	27.0%	37
VT	5.1%	12	IN	3.6%	38	25.7%	NC	4.9%	30.5%	12	MI	4.3%	26.5%	38
OR	5.0%	13	MY	3.5%	39	33.0%	PA	4.8%	30.4%	13	TX	4.3%	26.5%	39
NC	4.9%	14	NE	3.5%	40	25.9%	CT	5.3%	30.2%	14	AL	4.0%	26.5%	40
RI	4.8%	15	OK	3.5%	41	25.1%	TN	3.8%	30.1%	15	ID	4.0%	26.1%	41
PA	4.8%	16	SC	3.5%	42	28.2%	HI	3.8%	30.0%	16	NE	3.5%	25.9%	42
IA	4.8%	17	FL	3.5%	43	28.7%	AR	3.4%	30.0%	17	WA	5.5%	25.7%	43
<b>AZ</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>18</b>	AR	3.4%	44	30.0%	DE	5.1%	29.8%	18	IN	3.6%	25.7%	44
KS	4.6%	19	NV	3.4%	45	31.0%	MN	5.5%	29.7%	19	WV	3.3%	25.5%	45
IL	4.5%	20	KY	3.3%	46	27.0%	VA	6.2%	29.6%	20	NM	4.1%	25.4%	46
NH	4.5%	21	WV	3.3%	47	25.5%	RI	4.8%	29.6%	21	AK	4.0%	25.2%	47
MS	4.4%	22	LA	3.2%	48	27.7%	ME	3.8%	29.2%	22	OK	3.5%	25.1%	48
TX	4.3%	23	MS	3.1%	49	32.9%	CA	5.3%	28.9%	23	NH	4.5%	24.6%	49
OH	4.3%	24	SD	2.6%	50	27.8%	CO	6.1%	28.9%	24	UT	5.2%	23.5%	50
MI	4.3%	25					NJ	5.2%	28.8%	25				

Source: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey data, 2013, retrieved from [www.statusofwomensdata.org/explore-the-data/download-the-data/](http://www.statusofwomensdata.org/explore-the-data/download-the-data/)

Notes: For employed women aged 16 and older. This definition of STEM occupation follows the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of STEM occupations, which includes the social sciences and managerial occupations in social science fields, but excludes support occupations, health occupations, and most technical and trade occupations that do not require a four-year degree

## APPENDIX D16

**States Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population by Women, 2015 Annual Averages, Preliminary**

	CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL LABOR FORCE - WOMEN								CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL LABOR FORCE - WOMEN								
	Civilian non-instit. pop. (in 1000s)	Number (in 1000s)	% of pop.	Employment		Unemployment		Rank	Civilian non-instit. pop. (in 1000s)	Number (in 1000s)	% of pop.	Employment		Unemployment		Rank	
				Number (in 1000s)	% of pop.	Number (in 1000s)	Rate					Number (in 1000s)	Rate				
U.S.	129,700	73,510	56.7	69,703	53.7	3,807	5.2										
NV	1,134	648	57.2	601	53.0	47	7.2	1	AR	1,193	632	53.0	602	50.5	30	4.7	29
MS	1,211	621	51.3	578	47.7	43	6.9	2	KY	1,785	922	51.7	879	49.2	44	4.7	30
CA	15,607	8,586	55.0	8,047	51.6	540	6.3	3	WI	2,321	1,479	63.7	1,411	60.8	68	4.6	31
GA	4,086	2,265	55.4	2,123	52.0	142	6.3	4	VA	3,386	1,986	58.7	1,899	56.1	87	4.4	32
NC	4,095	2,294	56.0	2,150	52.5	144	6.3	5	MA	2,863	1,746	61.0	1,670	58.3	75	4.3	33
AL	2,008	1,023	51.0	960	47.8	63	6.2	6	TX	10,529	5,836	55.4	5,587	53.1	249	4.3	34
SC	2,010	1,104	55.0	1,036	51.6	68	6.2	7	ME	563	324	57.5	311	55.1	14	4.2	35
WV	764	367	48.0	344	45.0	23	6.2	8	KS	1,130	696	61.6	668	59.1	29	4.1	36
NJ	3,698	2,103	56.9	1,976	53.4	127	6.0	9	UT	1,077	623	57.8	597	55.5	26	4.1	37
NM	825	433	52.5	407	49.3	26	6.0	10	OK	1,534	851	55.5	818	53.3	33	3.9	38
LA	1,879	1,042	55.4	980	52.1	62	5.9	11	CO	2,130	1,276	59.9	1,228	57.6	49	3.8	39
TN	2,697	1,428	52.9	1,344	49.8	84	5.9	12	ID	631	364	57.6	350	55.5	14	3.7	40
<b>AZ</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13</b>	WY	223	136	61.2	131	58.9	5	3.7	41
AK	264	164	62.3	155	58.9	9	5.6	14	IA	1,237	812	65.7	785	63.5	28	3.4	42
CT	1,497	920	61.4	869	58.1	51	5.5	15	NH	553	352	63.7	340	61.6	12	3.3	43
WA	2,844	1,632	57.4	1,543	54.2	89	5.5	16	HI	559	322	57.6	312	55.8	10	3.2	44
FL	8,469	4,498	53.1	4,257	50.3	241	5.4	17	MN	2,177	1,411	64.8	1,366	62.8	45	3.2	45
OR	1,643	921	56.0	871	53.0	50	5.4	18	MT	409	246	60.1	238	58.2	8	3.2	46
DE	394	233	59.1	220	55.9	12	5.3	19	SD	329	215	65.5	209	63.5	7	3.2	47
MD	2,480	1,543	62.2	1,461	58.9	82	5.3	20	VT	264	168	63.8	163	61.8	5	3.1	48
IL	5,214	3,066	58.8	2,905	55.7	161	5.2	21	NE	735	471	64.1	458	62.3	13	2.8	49
NY	8,294	4,570	55.1	4,330	52.2	239	5.2	22	ND	287	186	64.9	182	63.4	5	2.4	50
MI	4,072	2,252	55.3	2,139	52.5	112	5.0	23									
MO	2,462	1,493	60.6	1,420	57.7	73	4.9	24									
PA	5,317	3,066	57.7	2,915	54.8	151	4.9	25									
RI	448	274	61.2	261	58.2	13	4.9	26									
IN	2,648	1,550	58.5	1,476	55.7	74	4.8	27									
OH	4,735	2,709	57.2	2,578	54.4	131	4.8	28									

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Ranked by: Unemployment Rate

Note: Data for demographic groups are not shown when the labor force base does not meet the BLS publication standard of reliability for the area in question, as determined by the sample size. Items may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates for the race groups shown in the table do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Data incorporate updated 2010 census-based population controls. For information on the preliminary nature of these data, see [www.bls.gov/lau/pnote14full2015.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/lau/pnote14full2015.pdf)



APPENDIX D17

**Distribution of Employed Women Across Broad Occupational Groups by State, Aged 16 and Older, 2013**

	Manage., Bus., + Fin. [1]	Prof. + Rel. [2]	Serv. [3]	Sales + Rel.	Off. + Adm. Supp. [4]	Nat. Res., Cons./Main	Prod., Trans. + Mat. Mov.	# Women Workers		Manage., Bus., + Fin. [1]	Prof. + Rel. [2]	Serv. [3]	Sales + Rel.	Off. + Adm. Supp. [4]	Nat. Res., Cons./Main	Prod., Trans. + Mat. Mov.	# Women Workers
	%/Rank	%/Rank	%/Rank	%	%	%	%			%/Rank	%/Rank	%/Rank	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	13.7%	26.3%	21.8%	11.4%	20.3%	0.9%	5.7%	69,165,921	RI	11.9%/10	28.2%/43	22.0%/27	10.4%	21.1%	0.7%	5.7%	254,728
NH	13.3%/28	30.9%/49	18.7%/1	10.9%	20.5%	1.1%	4.6%	332,378	IA	13.1%/25	24.9%/13	22.0%/28	10.4%	21.4%	0.7%	7.5%	749,721
UT	12.5%/17	25.5%/19	19.4%/2	11.6%	23.9%	0.7%	6.4%	579,634	SD	11.0%/6	23.3%/3	22.1%/29	11.1%	25.2%	1.0%	6.2%	209,123
NJ	15.0%/45	28.2%/42	19.6%/3	11.1%	20.3%	0.3%	5.5%	2,021,165	WA	14.9%/43	25.9%/22	22.2%/30	10.6%	19.9%	1.5%	5.2%	1,516,527
MD	17.9%/50	30.0%/48	19.7%/4	9.3%	19.5%	0.6%	3.1%	1,494,760	CA	14.8%/42	24.9%/12	22.3%/31	11.7%	19.4%	1.4%	5.5%	7,882,803
MA	16.5%/49	31.0%/50	19.8%/5	9.7%	18.1%	0.5%	4.3%	1,678,738	TX	13.9%/37	25.0%/15	22.4%/32	12.3%	20.9%	0.8%	4.7%	5,503,194
KS	13.6%/35	28.0%/40	20.0%/6	10.2%	21.4%	1.1%	5.7%	657,533	OH	12.5%/16	25.9%/23	22.4%/33	10.6%	20.5%	0.7%	7.4%	2,612,660
GA	14.0%/38	25.5%/17	20.2%/7	12.4%	19.9%	0.9%	7.1%	2,099,629	VT	13.7%/36	28.9%/45	22.5%/34	8.7%	19.4%	1.1%	5.8%	158,688
VA	16.5%/48	28.9%/44	20.3%/8	10.8%	18.3%	0.7%	4.6%	1,931,057	ME	12.9%/24	26.8%/33	22.5%/35	10.0%	21.7%	0.9%	5.2%	323,067
TN	12.6%/19	25.6%/20	20.5%/9	11.5%	20.9%	0.7%	8.3%	1,373,338	FL	12.7%/22	24.2%/6	22.7%/36	13.9%	21.6%	0.8%	4.0%	4,064,415
WI	13.3%/29	24.9%/11	20.5%/10	10.4%	21.4%	1.1%	8.3%	1,391,839	HI	13.3%/31	23.8%/5	22.7%/37	15.5%	20.7%	0.7%	3.2%	316,755
AL	12.0%/12	26.5%/28	20.5%/11	12.2%	20.0%	1.2%	7.6%	945,511	<b>AZ</b>	<b>13.5%/33</b>	<b>24.5%/9</b>	<b>22.8%/38</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1,304,785</b>
AK	14.1%/39	27.9%/39	20.5%/12	11.0%	21.1%	1.7%	3.6%	171,832	MI	12.3%/14	24.4%/8	22.8%/39	11.5%	20.6%	0.7%	7.8%	2,129,043
AR	10.5%/3	26.6%/30	20.7%/13	11.6%	22.0%	0.9%	7.6%	590,749	ID	10.4%/2	23.3%/2	22.8%/40	10.4%	25.1%	1.6%	6.4%	321,594
OK	12.7%/21	26.2%/25	21.0%/14	11.3%	22.4%	1.5%	4.9%	796,931	NY	13.5%/34	29.2%/46	22.9%/41	10.4%	19.2%	0.6%	4.1%	4,483,238
IL	14.1%/40	25.9%/24	21.0%/15	10.9%	20.7%	0.5%	6.7%	2,929,879	MS	11.0%/7	25.0%/14	23.2%/42	13.0%	19.0%	1.0%	7.8%	593,145
DE	16.2%/47	26.9%/34	21.1%/16	10.0%	21.3%	0.4%	4.1%	209,562	OR	13.3%/30	25.5%/18	23.4%/43	10.8%	19.7%	1.5%	5.7%	851,606
NC	13.2%/26	27.2%/37	21.3%/17	11.5%	18.5%	0.7%	7.5%	2,129,216	ND	11.9%/11	26.5%/27	24.7%/44	9.6%	22.9%	0.6%	3.8%	181,214
IN	11.7%/9	24.8%/10	21.4%/18	10.5%	20.8%	0.7%	10.2%	1,438,314	LA	10.9%/5	26.2%/26	24.8%/45	12.0%	21.8%	1.0%	3.3%	959,691
PA	12.8%/23	27.8%/38	21.4%/19	10.9%	21.0%	0.7%	5.6%	2,901,615	NM	12.4%/15	26.6%/31	24.9%/46	10.4%	20.1%	1.1%	4.5%	406,972
MN	14.9%/44	26.5%/29	21.4%/20	10.7%	19.9%	0.7%	5.9%	1,372,947	WY	13.3%/27	28.2%/41	25.1%/47	9.3%	18.7%	1.6%	3.8%	134,483
NE	13.5%/32	25.3%/16	21.6%/21	10.0%	22.0%	1.1%	6.6%	462,498	WV	10.3%/1	27.1%/35	25.1%/48	11.2%	21.5%	0.3%	4.5%	350,297
CO	16.0%/46	26.7%/32	21.6%/22	11.4%	19.4%	1.1%	3.8%	1,214,440	MT	12.6%/20	23.7%/4	25.2%/49	9.3%	23.0%	1.5%	4.6%	227,253
KY	10.6%/4	27.1%/36	21.7%/23	11.0%	21.2%	0.9%	7.6%	896,289	NV	11.4%/8	19.6%/1	28.8%/50	14.1%	20.7%	0.7%	4.7%	585,551
CT	14.6%/41	29.3%/47	21.7%/24	11.0%	18.1%	0.6%	4.7%	865,543									
SC	12.3%/13	24.3%/7	21.8%/25	12.5%	20.6%	0.8%	7.7%	1,017,597									
MO	12.5%/18	25.8%/21	21.9%/26	11.0%	21.9%	0.6%	6.2%	1,373,120									

Source: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey data [Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 5.0]. IWPR analysis of American Community Survey data, 2013. Retrieved from: [www.statusofwomendata.org/explore-the-data/download-the-data](http://www.statusofwomendata.org/explore-the-data/download-the-data)

## APPENDIX D13

**Living Wage Calculation for AZ, 2016**

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults [1 Working]	2 Adults [1 Working] 1 Child	2 Adults [1 Working] 2 Children	2 Adults [1 Working] 3 Children	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children	
Living Wage	\$10.38	\$22.67	\$28.59	\$37.55	\$17.47	\$21.59	\$24.13	\$28.18	\$8.73	\$12.62	\$15.64	\$19.41
Poverty Wage	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Minimum Wage	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$8.05

Source: <http://livingwage.mit.edu/states/04/>; © 2016 Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier and the MA Institute of Technology; The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). All values are per adult in a family unless otherwise noted. The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they may have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income. We have converted it to an hourly wage for the sake of comparison; For further detail, please reference the technical documentation here.

## APPENDIX D14

**Female Unemployment, U.S. and AZ, 2015**

GROUP	CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL LABOR FORCE	
	U.S. Rate%	Arizona Rate %
Total	5.3	6.0
Women	5.2	5.7
White, women	4.5	5.5
Black/African American, women	8.9	8.2
Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, women	7.1	8.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	15.5	14.6
Women, 20 to 24 years	8.5	6.9
Women, 25 to 34 years	5.5	5.6
Women, 35 to 44 years	4.4	5.0
Women, 45 to 54 years	3.8	4.8
Women, 55 to 64 years	3.6	4.6
Women, 65 years and over	3.9	6.8

Source: bls 2015 Annual Averages; [WWW.BLS.GOV/LAU/#EX14](http://WWW.BLS.GOV/LAU/#EX14)

## APPENDIX D15

**AZ Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, 2014**

Group	Unemployment Rate (%)
Total	7.0
Men	6.9
Women	7.1
White, women	6.3
Black or Afr. Am., women	6.5
Asian, women	4.6
Hisp. or Latino ethnicity, women	8.1
Married women, spouse present	4.8
Women who maintain families	8.8

Source: BLS, 2014; [www.bls.gov/lau/table14full14.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full14.pdf)

APPENDIX D18

**Occupational Categories in AZ, 2009-2013**

	<b>% comprised of Female</b>	<b>Med. earn [\$1] for Male</b>	<b>Med. earn [\$1] for Female</b>
<b>Civilian employed population 16 years + over</b>	46.9%	\$37,227	\$28,156
<b>Management, bus., science + arts:</b>	50.6%	\$62,151	\$43,324
<b>Management, bus. + financial:</b>	44.4%	\$65,616	\$48,179
Management	39.3%	\$69,218	\$50,781
Business + financial operations	54.4%	\$59,028	\$45,330
<b>Computer, engineering + science:</b>	23.4%	\$71,417	\$55,504
Computer + mathematical	25.9%	\$68,896	\$57,684
Architecture + engineering	13.6%	\$77,308	\$60,299
Life, physical + social science	45.0%	\$54,108	\$49,354
<b>Educ., legal, comm. service, arts + media:</b>	63.4%	\$42,537	\$35,328
Community + social services	61.1%	\$40,122	\$37,471
Legal	54.4%	\$96,859	\$51,985
Education, training+ library	71.4%	\$41,367	\$33,880
Arts, design, entertainment, sports + media	44.1%	\$37,841	\$25,187
<b>Healthcare practitioner + tech.:</b>	71.1%	\$70,605	\$53,390
Health diagnosing/treating practitioners/other tech.	70.4%	\$92,720	\$62,565
Health technologists + technicians	72.5%	\$42,613	\$36,144
<b>Service:</b>	52.7%	\$21,099	\$15,985
Healthcare support occupations	83.4%	\$24,865	\$24,176

	<b>% comprised of Female</b>	<b>Med. earn [\$1] for Male</b>	<b>Med. earn [\$1] for Female</b>
<b>Protective service:</b>	22.5%	\$45,348	\$36,619
Fire fighting/prevention/other workers incl.	23.9%	\$33,048	\$27,673
Law enforcement workers including	20.9%	\$54,965	\$43,579
Food preparation + serving related	53.0%	\$15,010	\$12,263
Building + grounds cleaning + maintenance	36.8%	\$19,753	\$13,971
Personal care + service	75.7%	\$18,616	\$15,361
<b>Sales + office:</b>	61.0%	\$32,247	\$26,087
Sales + related	48.4%	\$36,570	\$19,477
Office + administrative support	71.1%	\$28,963	\$28,848
<b>Natural resources, construction + maintenance:</b>	4.2%	\$32,079	\$21,553
Farming, fishing + forestry	19.6%	\$22,479	\$12,139
Construction + extraction	2.5%	\$30,189	\$28,963
Installation, maintenance + repair	4.1%	\$39,674	\$34,832
<b>Production, transportation + material moving:</b>	22.7%	\$30,200	\$21,355
Production	28.2%	\$32,788	\$22,037
Transportation	17.2%	\$32,953	\$25,863
Material moving	20.6%	\$19,702	\$15,412

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

“My major struggle...  
finding a day care that  
[offers] discounts for  
working and student  
single mothers.”

**Fernanda Munoz,**  
*college student and  
single mother of two*

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