

**Partnership
for Community
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BUILDING BRIDGES TO THE COMMUNITY

**The Arizona
Factbook on
Ethnic
Minorities**

College of Human Services

ASU ARIZONA STATE
UNIVERSITY WEST

IN COLLABORATION WITH

Arizona State University West College of Arts & Sciences
The Arizona Community Foundation

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Acknowledgments

This volume, *The Arizona Factbook on Ethnic Minorities*, is one of several *Factbooks* published by Arizona State University West's Partnership for Community Development to inform public policy and assist public and community-based organizations as they develop programs and services to address issues relevant to residents of Arizona. The *Factbook's* intent is not to advocate for particular programs or political agendas, but to present data and other information that may be used as a basis for decision-making. While not an exhaustive treatment of ethnic and racial issues (in some instances statistics that would prove useful have not been compiled), this book attempts to provide a current examination of the set of issues facing these populations in Arizona today.

I am appreciative of the contributions of Mr. Rudy Navarro, who researched, compiled, and developed this volume. Professor Alberto Pulido, ASU West College of Arts and Sciences, provided invaluable suggestions for content as well as editing assistance. Dr. Mark Searle, Dean of the College of Human Services, ASU West, supported this undertaking in numerous ways. In addition, Ms. Maria Palacios, Ms. Christine Foster, Ms. Mary Flores, and Ms. Lisa Iampaglia of the College of Human Services contributed to the development of this book. Mr. Geoffrey Boyarsky provided design, production, and layout preparation.

In addition to the individuals who worked to develop and produce *The Arizona Factbook on Ethnic Minorities*, it is important to recognize the support of its sponsors. The Arizona Community Foundation and Dr. Thomas Keil, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at ASU West, provided generous funding and support that made the development of this volume possible and I am grateful for the value to the State of Arizona they saw in producing a volume of this nature.

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June, 2000

Introduction

Overview

This Factbook is about the health and well being of ethnic and racial minorities in Arizona. Since no one fact or measure can accurately summarize a group's wellness, this report relies on multiple indicators to describe the status of ethnic and racial groups. Indicators have been grouped into themes related to health, education, economic security, and crime and criminal justice. For most indicators, several measures have been provided that offer different perspectives on the indicator. Information is provided in tables and summarized or highlighted in the report's narrative. At times, additional facts not present in the table may be provided in the narrative. Information about the majority White population is also included in almost all cases so that comparisons can be made with ethnic and racial data.

The themes were developed from a review of other reports, surveys, and Factbooks that compile similar information. The number of indicators and amount of information on this topic is too extensive for any one publication. Indicators and data for this report were selected to provide an overview of the key issues facing ethnic and racial minorities.

All information was derived from existing databases. Most sources are federal and state agencies responsible for collecting such information. Because of their expertise and experience in collecting and reporting data, they are considered credible. In most cases, statistics are presented as they appeared in these primary sources with some formatting changes. For a few of the tables, percentages had to be computed by the author. Rates or percentages have been provided when available so that comparisons can be made and county level data has been offered when possible for a more detailed picture within the state. For some indicators, state data were unavailable but national data were included because of the importance of the indicator.

Citations are provided for all tables and information discussed in the narrative. The Internet has become a valuable source for this material and addresses are provided in the reference list so that readers can review primary data sources or further investigate the wealth of information available on this topic.

Interpretation or positions based on the data have been avoided. Analysis has been kept to simple comparisons and calculations of percent differences between statistics. At times, positions from other sources are stated so that the relevance of an indicator is more apparent to the reader.

The relationship of race and ethnicity to health, economic, and social conditions is complicated. This report is not meant to suggest that the race or ethnicity of an individual in any way causes or drives the direction of an indicator. In fact, significant research suggests that ethnic and racial labels are not good predictors of a person's health

and well being. These labels can be quite harmful and can draw attention away from better and more accurate causes such as poverty, racism, and opportunity.

This report does not take a position on the use or accuracy of ethnic and racial labels for describing a person's identity. The reader will note that ethnic and racial labels change from table to table. This is because all labels used in the tables and narrative are those provided by the original data source. The placement of a racial or ethnic group's label in the table should not be interpreted as a symbol of their relative importance. Again, the placement of the row or column duplicates the original table or information source.

Current Population and Projections

In 1995, Arizona was the 23rd most populous state in the nation with 4.2 million people (U.S. Department of Commerce, April 3, 2000c). By 2000, 4.8 to 4.9 million people will reside in Arizona making it the 21st most populous state. The projected ethnic and racial breakdown for Arizona and its counties in 2000 is shown in Table 1.

	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Native American	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic Other
Arizona	4,961,953	916,017	3,575,201	139,650	255,619	69,749	5,718
Apache *	14,055	2,316	10,809	17	844	47	22
Cochise	121,837	35,418	76,807	6,009	816	2,631	156
Coconino *	95,978	12,146	71,808	1,669	9,282	1,000	73
Gila *	42,594	8,968	32,937	103	421	129	36
Graham *	30,293	8,785	20,396	614	355	126	17
Greenlee	8,984	3,877	4,905	30	145	17	10
La Paz *	10,364	1,259	8,880	71	110	34	10
Maricopa**	1,632,342	212,794	1,343,242	32,065	15,181	27,529	1,531
Mohave*	144,563	7,426	134,534	455	1,269	807	71
Navajo*	45,858	5,885	34,247	728	4,748	223	26
Pima*	839,764	207,921	582,507	24,902	8,773	14,374	1,287
Pinal*	150,490	46,174	95,490	4,804	3,278	604	140
Santa Cruz	38,225	29,910	7,945	72	37	169	91
Yavapai*	151,838	9,664	139,667	425	1,326	666	91
Yuma*	137,339	55,982	75,001	3,583	980	1,517	276
Navajo Nation	123,113	1,160	3,920	154	117,725	137	16
Tribal service delivery area	85,189	7,951	7,026	206	69,748	173	85
City of Phoenix	1,289,125	258,379	925,079	63,743	20,581	19,566	1,778

* less reservations

** less reservations and city of Phoenix

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, February, 2000. *Population Projections, 2000*

It should be noted that projections are based on the 1990 U.S. census. The decennial census is the only time that all individuals residing in the United States are counted. Models are used to estimate future population statistics. This report does not include information from the 2000 U.S. Census.

As shown in Table 2, the ethnic and racial mix is both similar to and different from that projected for the United States. The percentage of non-Hispanic Whites in Arizona is almost the same as that for the rest of the country, 72.1 percent and 71.4 percent respectively. However, only 2.8 percent of Arizona's population is comprised of non-Hispanic Blacks compared to 12.2 percent for the nation as a whole. Arizona's Hispanic population is almost 50 percent more than that of the nation and Arizona's proportion of Native Americans is more than seven times the national figure.

Table 2: Projected population composition for the year 2000

Race	Arizona (%)	United States (%)
White, non-Hispanic	72.1	71.4
Black, non-Hispanic	2.8	12.2
American Indian, non-Hispanic	5.2	0.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	1.4	3.9
Hispanic	18.5	11.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 27, 2000 and Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, February, 2000. *Population Projections, 2000*

Arizona's ethnic and racial composition varies greatly across the state as shown in Table 3. Note that individuals claiming Hispanic heritage may also claim identification with other ethnic and racial groups and be counted in those categories as well. This will cause population totals to exceed 100 percent. Santa Cruz, Cochise, and Pinal counties have high concentrations of individuals claiming an Hispanic heritage. Apache, Coconino, and Navajo counties have the largest proportion of Native Americans. Yavapai and Mohave counties appear to have the lowest proportion of ethnic and racial minorities.

Table 3: Population composition by county*

	White	African American	Native American	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic Heritage**	Other
Arizona	88.91	3.4	5.85	1.84	20.21	-
U.S.	82.72	12.67	0.87	3.7	10.86	-
Apache	20.2	0.2	77.6	0.2	4.2	1.8
Cochise	81.7	5.2	0.8	2.3	29.07	10.0
Coconino	64.0	1.5	29.2	0.9	10.04	4.4
Gila	76.6	0.2	13.0	0.3	18.62	9.9
Graham	77.6	1.9	14.9	0.4	25.17	5.2
Greenlee	85.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	43.16	11.8
La Paz	74.6	0.9	17.4	0.7	22.68	6.4
Maricopa	84.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	16.31	8.2
Mohave	95.0	0.3	2.3	0.6	5.27	1.8
Navajo	44.0	1.0	52.0	0.3	7.28	2.7
Pima	78.8	3.1	3.0	1.8	24.49	13.3
Pinal	75.0	3.1	9.3	0.4	29.27	12.2
Santa Cruz	74.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	78.25	24.2
Yavapai	95.7	0.3	1.6	0.5	6.41	1.9
Yuma*						

Data unavailable

*Population composition is based on 1990 census

* *Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 18, 2000 and Arizona Department of Economic Security, March 18, 2000.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census projects significant changes for Arizona’s ethnic and racial populations in 2025 (U.S. Department of Commerce, April 3, 2000c). Most notably, non-Hispanic Whites will comprise 57.5 percent of Arizona’s population, down from 69.6 percent in 1995. The number of persons of Hispanic origin is expected to increase from 20.6 percent of the population in 1995 to 32.2 percent of the population in 2025. The populations of non-Hispanic Blacks, non-Hispanic American Indians, and non-Hispanic Asians will remain relatively stable.

During the 30 year period between 1995 and 2025, the largest percent increases in Arizona’s population will be among the Hispanic population with a 137.9 percent increase and the non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander population with a 125.8 percent increase (U.S. Department of Commerce, April 3, 2000c). The non-Hispanic African American population is projected to grow by 65.7 percent and the non-Hispanic American Indian population by 34.9 percent. The non-Hispanic White population will have the smallest increase and will grow by 25.5 percent. This rate of growth will rank Arizona as 6th largest for non-Hispanic Whites, 12th largest for non-Hispanic African Americans, 29th largest for non-Hispanic American Indians, and 26th largest for Hispanics. Table 4 presents actual numbers for these state projections.

Table 4: Projected state population¹ by race and Hispanic origin, 1995-2025

	July 1, 1995	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2025
White	3,748	4,252	4,623	5,103	5,599
Black	146	177	203	241	285
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	244	262	277	304	332
Asian and Pacific Islander	80	107	129	159	195
Hispanic	868	1,071	1,269	1,641	2,065
Non-Hispanic White	2,936	3,254	3,441	3,579	3,685

¹ Numbers rounded to nearest thousand.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 3, 2000a

Family Structure

Family structure can play an important role in the social and economic status of households. For example, increases in the number of single parent families have been associated with child poverty (Council of Economic Advisors, 1998). Poverty rates will be presented later in the Factbook, but Tables 5 and 6 provide percentages of married and single parent households in Arizona by ethnic group and percentages of married and single parent households in Arizona within ethnic groups. For all ethnic and racial groups, the largest percentage of married couple and single parent households are White at 48.8 percent and 9.7 percent respectively. However, a comparison of households

within ethnic groups shows that a larger percentage of Hispanic, Black, and American Indian households are headed by single parents. Twenty-three percent of Hispanic households, 28 percent of Black households, and 33 percent of American Indian households are classified as single parent compared to 11 percent of White households and 13 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander households.

Table 5: Percentage of Arizona households that are married or single parent, 1990

	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/Eskimo /Aleut	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other
Married couple	48.4	7.7	1.1	1.8	0.7	3.7
Single parent	9.7	3.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 8, 2000.

Table 6: Percentage of married couple and single parent households within each ethnic/racial group, 1990

	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/Eskimo /Aleut	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other
Married couple	56.4	57.4	40.2	48.1	57.5	57.6
Single parent	11.3	23.5	27.8	32.8	12.5	13.7
Nonfamily household	32.3	19.1	32.0	19.1	30.0	17.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 8, 2000

English Speaking Ability

Table 7 contains information about people in Arizona who speak another language at home. For Arizona, 82 percent of those people who speak another language at home think they speak English well or very well and 17 percent think they do not speak English well. Santa Cruz and Yuma counties and the City of Phoenix have higher proportions of people who think they do not speak English well compared to the state figures.

Table 7: English speaking ability projection for the year 2000

	Speak other language at home	Speak English very well	Speak English well	Do not speak English well
Arizona	749,514	452,777 (60%)	167,633 (22%)	129,105 (17%)
Apache *	1,826	1,305 (71%)	366 (20%)	156 (9%)
Cochise	33,252	21,412 (64%)	6,451 (19%)	5,389 (16%)
Coconino *	14,695	10,004 (68%)	3,164 (22%)	1,527 (10%)
Gila *	6,534	4,746 (73%)	1,214 (19%)	574 (9%)
Graham *	6,163	4,522 (88%)	1,110 (21%)	531 (10%)
Greenlee	2,592	1,976 (76%)	324 (13%)	292 (11%)
La Paz *	1,718	1,186 (69%)	175 (10%)	357 (21%)
Maricopa**	107,584	68,438 (64%)	21,546 (20%)	17,600 (16%)
Mohave*	7,954	5,587 (70%)	1,506 (19%)	861 (11%)
Navajo*	6,915	5,405 (78%)	1,054 (15%)	456 (7%)
Pima*	179,107	116,603 (65%)	36,075 (20%)	26,429 (15%)
Pinal*	34,164	23,374 (68%)	5,605 (16%)	5,184 (15%)
Santa Cruz	26,579	13,364 (50%)	6,668 (25%)	6,547 (25%)
Yavapai*	9,979	7,406 (74%)	1,600 (16%)	973 (10%)
Yuma*	48,767	26,482 (54%)	9,387 (19%)	12,898 (26%)
Navajo Nation	89,882	43,432 (48%)	29,456 (33%)	16,994 (19%)
Tribal service delivery area	42,064	20,995 (50%)	15,454 (37%)	5,614 (13%)
City of Phoenix	129,740	76,540 (59%)	26,476 (20%)	26,724 (21%)

* less reservations

** less reservations and city of Phoenix

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, February, 2000. *Population Projections, 2000*

Health

General Health

The Arizona Department of Health Services collects substantial information on the health status of Arizonans. In 1999, the Department synthesized data collected in 1997 and scored and ranked ethnic and racial groups on 67 health measures. Table 8 presents the findings of this effort. A score of zero for a group means it is equal to the statewide average for that measure. A negative score means that it is better than the statewide average.

Black residents ranked lowest on the overall health score. This is attributed to the fact that this population ranked 5th or 4th on 52 of 67 measures. American Indians ranked poorly on measures of maternal lifestyle and health and prenatal care. Hispanics ranked better than average with low mortality rates for suicide and unintentional injuries, low alcohol and tobacco use among women giving birth, and total mortality. They ranked worse than average in teen pregnancy and premature mortality.

Non-Hispanic Whites ranked first or second on 36 of 67 measures including low teen pregnancy rates, high utilization of prenatal care, and low premature mortality. Asians

ranked best on measures of maternal lifestyle and health, cause and age specific mortality, and incidence of reportable diseases.

Table 8: Average scores and ranks on 67 health measures, 1997

	Average Score*	Average Rank**
Black	+71.9	4.1
American Indians	+54.7	3.7
Hispanics	+4.8	3.0
Non-Hispanic Whites	-7.4	2.1
Asians	-42.8	1.5

* The average score based on all 67 measurements (the sum of all scores divided by 67 measurements).

** The average rank based on all 67 measurements (the sum of the ranks divided by 67 measurements).

Ranks range between 1=the highest rank of health indicators and 5=the lowest rank of health indicators).

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999a. *Differences in the Health Status among Ethnic Group, Arizona, 1997.*

Fertility

Pregnancy statistics are provided in the following tables. Of particular importance is the information presented about teenagers. Research suggests that having a child during adolescence can result in long term difficulties for the child, the mother, and society (Bachrach and Carver, 1992; Males, 1997). For example, 8 to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother without these characteristics (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1993). These children are also more likely to not complete high school and be dependent on welfare (Garfinkel and McLanahan, 1986).

Table 9 presents data on pregnancy rates for all ethnic groups in 1998. Pregnancy rates for Hispanics were 1.9 times the rate for non-Hispanic Whites. Approximately one in every fourteen white non-Hispanic females became pregnant in 1998 compared to one in every seven Hispanic females (Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999). Black and Asian pregnancy rates were below the state average.

Table 9: Pregnancy rates for all ages by ethnic group, 1998*

Hispanic	141.9
American Indian	98.5
All Arizonans	92.2
Black	86.8
Asian	84.4
Non-Hispanic White	73.9

* Total number of pregnancies per 1,000 females 15-44 years old in specified group

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*

Teenage pregnancy rates have declined from 1990 to 1998 for every ethnic and racial group except Hispanic females. It should be noted however that a slight increase was seen for all groups between 1997 and 1998. In 1998, Hispanic pregnancy rates were almost three times as high as pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic Whites. This information is presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Comparison of pregnancy rates (per 1000) by ethnic group among females aged 19 and younger for select years.

	1990	1997	1998
Asian	21.5	15.8	17.2
American Indian	56.5	34.4	36.4
Black	79.3	41.7	46.7
Hispanic	68.8	67.9	70.0
Non-Hispanic White	39.5	24.5	25.4

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*

As shown in Table 11, Black women, including those under the age of 19, had the highest abortion rates even though they had the next to lowest pregnancy rate. American Indians with the second highest pregnancy rate had the lowest proportion of pregnancies that terminated with abortion.

Table 11. Number of pregnancies¹ and pregnancy rates² by pregnancy outcome and ethnic group, 1998.

	Total	<19 years old		Total	All ages Rates
		Rates			
White	4,729	25.4		46,679	73.9
Births	3,165	17.0		38,611	61.1
Abortions	1,480	7.9		7,559	12.0
Fetal deaths ³				509	0.8
Hispanic	5,793	70.0		32,854	141.09
Births	5,046	61.0		28,824	124.5
Abortions	747	9.0		4,030	17.4
Fetal deaths				NA	NA
Black	647	46.7		3,376	86.8
Births	493	35.6		2,629	67.6
Abortions	147	10.6		710	18.3
Fetal deaths				37	1.0
American Indian	988	36.4		5,861	98.5
Births	925	34.1		5,460	91.8
Abortions	53	1.9		357	6.0
Fetal deaths				44	0.7
All ethnic groups ⁴	12,630	39.8		93,148	92.2
Births	9,793	30.9		77,940	77.1
Abortions	2,735	8.6		14,606	14.5
Fetal deaths				602	0.6

¹ The sum of recorded live births, abortions, and fetal deaths

² All rates per 1,000 females of childbearing age (15-44 years)

³ For females 19 or less years old, fetal deaths are included in the total counts of pregnancies

⁴ Includes other and unspecified ethnicity

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*.

Births in each county are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. Births by mother's ethnic group and county of residence, 1998.

	All ethnic groups	Mother's ethnicity					
		Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian	Unknown
Arizona	77,940	38,611	28,824	2,629	5,460	1,747	669
Apache	1,289	169	38	2	1,077	2	1
Cochise	1,633	781	695	77	30	39	11
Coconino	1,755	774	210	20	731	16	4
Gila	711	376	141	3	186	4	1
Graham	488	296	138	3	50	1	0
Greenlee	141	75	61	1	4	0	0
La Paz	169	7	4	1	4	0	0
Maricopa	49,324	26,021	18,142	737	1,439	1,312	407
Mohave	1,678	1,272	243	9	64	18	72
Navajo	1,769	590	131	10	1,022	10	6
Pima	11,455	5,127	5,122	363	498	283	62
Pinal	2,231	980	834	61	251	13	92
Santa Cruz	773	68	704	0	0	1	0
Yavapai	1,693	1,323	303	8	39	15	5
Yuma	2,815	666	2,003	68	37	33	8
Unknown	16	7	4	1	4	0	0

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*.

As mentioned earlier, child poverty has been associated with the increase in single parent families. Table 13 presents data on births to married and unmarried mothers. The proportion of births to unmarried Black and American Indian mothers is more than double that for White, non-Hispanic mothers.

Table 13. Percentage of total births by mother's marital status, 1998.

All Groups	
Unmarried	38.4%
Married	61.5%
Unknown	.2%
White, non-Hispanic	
Unmarried	25.0%
Married	74.8%
Unknown	.2%
Hispanic	
Unmarried	49.7%
Married	50.2%
Unknown	.1%
Black	
Unmarried	63.1%
Married	36.8%
Unknown	.1%
American Indian	
Unmarried	68.2%
Married	31.6%
Unknown	.2%
Asian	
Unmarried	16.4%
Married	83.4%
Unknown	.2%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*.

Infant and Child Health

Table 14, 15, and 16 provide information about prenatal care and the health of the newborn. Children born with low-birthweight have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998). The percentage of infants being classified with low-birthweight has increased slightly from 1988 to 1998 for all ethnic and racial groups with the exception of Black infants. In 1998, Black low-birthweight infants were born at twice the rate of all the other groups. Black infants have consistently had the highest low-birthweight rates over the ten-year period shown in Table 14.

Table 14. Percent of live births classified as low-birthweight births, 1988-1998.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
White	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
Hispanic	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6
Black	13.9	14.1	11.5	13.0	12.6	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.4	13.6	12.2
American Indian	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.6

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*.

Prenatal care can enhance the chance of giving birth to a healthy infant (Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 1997). As can be seen in Table 15, the percent of women who received early prenatal care increased from 1990 to 1998 with Hispanics and American Indians increasing their use of prenatal care by 39.1 percent and 31.9 percent respectively. Even with these increases, these two groups had the lowest utilization of prenatal care. Table 16 lists prenatal care visits by county.

Table 15. Changes from 1990 to 1998 in selected characteristics of newborns and women giving birth.

	White ¹			Hispanic			Black			American Indian		
	1990	1998	% Change	1990	1998	% Change	1990	1998	% Change	1990	1998	% Change
Teenage mother ²	10.4	8.2	-21.2	20.4	17.5	-14.2	21.9	18.8	-14.2	17.7	16.9	-4.5
Unwed mother	21.0	25.0	+19.0	45.1	49.7	+10.2	61.2	63.1	+3.1	59.9	68.2	+13.9
Early prenatal care ³	76.9	83.5	+8.6	48.6	67.6	+39.1	59.6	71.4	+19.8	46.4	61.2	+31.9
0-4 prenatal visits	6.2	3.0	-51.6	19.7	11.3	-42.6	20.0	8.1	-59.5	20.8	13.3	-36.1
LBW rate	6.2	6.6	+6.5	6.4	6.6	+3.1	11.5	12.2	+6.1	6.1	6.6	+8.2

¹ Not of Hispanic origin.

² Less than 20 years old.

³ Entered care in first trimester of pregnancy.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*.

Table 16: Average number of prenatal visits during pregnancy by county of residence, 1998.

	Non Hispanic White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other
Total	11.8	10.5	11.1	9.5	11.3	10.1
Apache	11.2	10.7	8.5	9.4	8.0	6.0
Cochise	12.6	10.8	12.2	11.8	12.1	12.0
Coconino	12.4	10.6	12.1	9.9	11.1	10.5
Gila	10.9	10.5	10.7	8.7	12.0	10.0
Graham	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.4	3.0	-
Greenlee	9.9	9.1	7.0	9.5	-	-
La Paz	9.6	8.6	-	7.3	-	-
Maricopa	12.0	10.6	11.2	9.9	11.4	10.4
Mohave	10.4	10.5	11.1	6.6	9.4	9.5
Navajo	10.8	9.8	10.7	8.5	10.1	7.7
Pima	11.8	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7
Pinal	10.8	9.7	8.5	9.9	9.7	9.1
Santa Cruz	10.7	10.4	-	-	12.0	-
Yavapai	10.5	8.4	9.0	8.4	9.4	5.8
Yuma	12.9	10.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	15.1
Unknown	11.1	10.3	-	7.8	-	-

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*.

Vaccination against infant and childhood diseases is a good indicator of access to and use of basic medical care (Council of Economic Advisers, 1998). Table 17 presents national data on the percentages of children who are vaccinated.

Table 17: Children aged 19 to 35 months who are up to date with recommended vaccinations, 1995-96, United States.

	Poor	Not poor
White, non-Hispanic	64%	80%
Black	64%	77%
Hispanic	68%	74%
Asian	78%	75%
American Indian	74%	78%

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin*.

Table 18 reports on out-of-home placements, usually as a result of child abuse and neglect, for children in Arizona. Child abuse may result in poor peer relations and violent behavior in the short term and criminality, poverty, and violence in the long term (U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1998). Hispanic and Black children are disproportionately represented in the out-of-home placement statistics. About one quarter of all placements are Hispanic and the percentage of Black children that are placed is almost six times higher than Black's representation in the general population.

Table 18: Number and percentage of children in out-of-home placement, April 1-September 30, 1999.

	Percentage	Number
White	48%	3,216
Hispanic	28%	1,855
African American	16%	1,087
American Indian	6%	373
Asian	2%	34
Other	3%	103

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, 1999. *Child Welfare Reporting Requirements: Semi-Annual Report for the Period of April 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999.*

Table 19 presents data that may be indicative of the child welfare system's ability to reunite children with their families or find other appropriate permanent placement. Very small differences are noted among the ethnic and racial groups when comparing the rates of out of home placements to the rates of case disposition. About equal percentages of cases within ethnic and racial groups coming into the system are also permanently placed.

Table 19: Number and percentage of children leaving DES custody for selected reasons, April 1-September 30, 1999.

	Reunification with parents		Living with relatives		Adoption		Reaching age of majority		Runaway	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
White	50%	495	53%	27	56%	189	44%	114	43%	3
Hispanic	29%	282	27%	14	22%	75	22%	55	14%	1
African American	12%	124	11%	6	17%	55	15%	37	29%	2
American Indian	5%	53	9%	4	4%	14	14%	36	14%	1
Asian	1%	9	0%	0	1%	2	1%	2	0%	0
Other	3%	25	0%	0	<1%	1	4%	9	0%	0

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, 1999. *Child Welfare Reporting Requirements: Semi-Annual Report for the Period of April 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999.*

Mortality

Mortality or death rates can suggest a variety of things when applied to different age groups. Infant mortality is associated with maternal health, quality and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices (Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 1997). Unintentional injuries account for a large proportion of child and adolescent deaths with motor vehicle crashes and firearm related injuries of particular importance for adolescents. For young adults, motor vehicle injuries, homicides, suicides, and HIV infection are important. Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, are among the most important indicators of health status for older adults (Council of Economic Advisers, 1998). Tables 20 through 24 present data on mortality.

As shown in Table 20, mortality rates have decreased for all ethnic and racial groups from 1980 to 1998. American Indians and Blacks have consistently had the highest mortality rates even though Blacks showed a 23.1 percent decrease in mortality, the largest decrease of any ethnic and racial group. Death rates of American Indians are triple those of Asians who have the lowest mortality rates.

Table 20: Age-adjusted mortality rates¹ for all causes by ethnic group, 1980, 1990, 1998.

	1980	1990	1998
American Indian	856.2	735.6	771.9
Black	810.9	722.3	623.7
Non-Hispanic White	569.0	517.6	533.7
Hispanic	549.8	451.3	478.2
Asian	323.0	296.3	252.2

¹ Number of deaths per 100,000 age-adjusted population in specified group.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*.

Fetal mortality trends and actual numbers by county are presented in Tables 21 and 22. The same information for infant deaths is presented in Tables 23 and 24. Rates for both fetal and infant deaths have decreased for all groups over the period from 1988 to 1998. Still, Black infants die at double the rates for U.S. and all Arizona infants. Black infants and American Indian fetuses have the highest mortality rates of all ethnic and racial groups.

Table 21: Fetal mortality ratios, 1988-1998

	All groups	White ¹	Black	American Indian	Other
1998	6.4	6.1	10.1	6.5	9.1
1989 ²	4.4	4.2	7.8	4.6	3.7
1990	4.0	3.6	9.8	4.7	2.1
1991	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.5	7.2
1992	4.2	4.0	7.8	5.5	3.7
1993	4.4	4.0	6.2	6.4	6.7
1994	4.1	3.9	5.5	6.0	4.5
1995	3.8	3.3	7.4	8.0	3.8
1996	3.6	3.3	7.8	5.5	0.7
1997	4.2	4.0	3.5	5.6	1.2
1998	4.2	4.1	4.8	5.2	3.5

¹ Include Hispanics

² Beginning in 1989 excludes fetal deaths of less than 500 grams

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998.*

Table 22: Fetal mortality by county, 1998

	Total	White*	Black	American Indian	Asian	Unknown
Arizona	602	509	37	44	10	2
Apache	8	3	1	4	0	0
Cochise	14	10	4	0	0	0
Coconino	14	8	2	4	0	0
Gila	4	4	0	0	0	0
Graham	5	4	0	1	0	0
Greenlee	3	3	0	0	0	0
La Paz	1	1	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	370	321	24	15	9	1
Mohave	16	16	0	0	0	0
Navajo	18	8	0	10	0	0
Pima	97	86	4	5	1	1
Pinal	18	15	0	3	0	0
Santa Cruz	7	6	1	0	0	0
Yavapai	16	16	0	0	0	0
Yuma	11	8	1	2	0	0

*Includes Hispanics

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998.*

Table 23: Rate of infant deaths, 1988-1998.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
U.S.	9.9	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
All ²	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.6
White ³	9.0	9.0	8.2	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.7	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.9
Hispanic	9.9	8.0	7.8	8.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.5	7.3	7.3
Black	17.9	17.5	16.8	16.3	13.4	17.1	13.2	12.8	15.6	10.4	14.2
American Indian	9.9	10.5	11.8	12.0	11.2	9.8	10.6	9.7	9.4	8.4	11.5

¹ Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in specified ethnic group.

² Includes records with other and unknown ethnic group.

³ Includes only whites of non-Hispanic origin.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998.*

U.S. rates from the National Center for Health Statistics. The 1998 U.S. rate is provisional.

Table 24: Infant mortality rates¹ by county of residence, 1998.

	Total, all groups	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Arizona	7.6	6.9	7.3	14.2	3.5
Apache	7.8	6.8	-	-	-
Cochise	8.0	8.9	6.6	15.6	-
Coconino	9.7	2.8	23.4	-	-
Gila	5.6	8.9	-	-	-
Graham	4.1	7.7	-	-	-
Greenlee	7.1	15.9	-	-	-
La Paz	11.8	-	-	-	-
Maricopa	7.3	6.4	7.7	12.9	3.1
Mohave	11.3	11.6	9.7	-	-
Navajo	11.9	9.2	23.5	-	-
Pima	6.5	5.8	5.9	15.4	3.8
Pinal	9.9	7.0	9.6	24.4	-
Santa Cruz	6.5	-	7.0	-	-
Yavapai	10.6	12.4	4.9	-	-
Yuma	7.5	9.1	3.8	45.9	32.2

¹ number of infant deaths per 1,000 live (calculated only if at least 10 births recorded in that group in 1998).

- No infant deaths.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998*

Rates for various causes of death for all ages are presented in Table 25. It is apparent that causes of death do not affect all ethnic and racial groups the same. For American Indians, deaths from motor vehicle injuries were more than three times the rate of the average Arizonan and the homicide rate was double that for all Arizonans. American Indian deaths from diabetes were four and half times the state rate and deaths from alcohol were more than six and a half times the state rate. Blacks had the highest rate of heart disease, more than four times that of Asians who had the lowest. Blacks were also about three times as likely to die from homicide and HIV infection than the average Arizonan.

Table 25: Age adjusted mortality rates¹ for selected causes of death, 1998.

	All Arizonans	Non- Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Diseases of Heart	125.8	135.2	174.1	114.5	42.7	130.5
Malignant neoplasms	114.2	124.5	132.3	89.7	67.5	86.0
Unintentional injuries	41.8	37.1	41.6	41.8	20.5	127.3
Lung cancer	31.8	36.3	36.8	16.4	16.5	8.5
Motor vehicle- related injuries	21.0	17.0	22.4	21.5	13.4	79.6
Breast cancer ²	18.2	20.1	21.6	13.5	6.6	7.8
Suicide	17.0	19.5	7.2	10.6	8.3	19.1
Homicide	10.4	6.0	28.8	17.5	4.8	22.1
Diabetes	13.5	11.1	19.7	26.7	6.9	61.3
Prostate cancer ³	13.0	13.9	32.7	13.7	8.7	12.1
Colorectal cancer	11.1	11.8	15.5	9.4	11.4	7.3
Alcoholism	7.7	6.1	4.8	7.3	1.2	51.5
HIV infection	3.0	2.6	9.7	3.6	0.0	3.4

¹ Number of deaths per 100,000 age-adjusted population in specified group

² Per 100,000 age-adjusted female population.

³ Per 100,000 age-adjusted male population.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998.*

Sexual and Behavioral Health

Table 26 presents statistics for sexually transmitted diseases. Blacks are consistently above the state average for contracting every disease that is reported. Blacks are eight times more likely to be diagnosed with syphilis, seven times more likely to contract chlamydia and over two and a half times more likely to have genital herpes. They have the highest incident rates for AIDS at almost three times the state average. Asian's rates are the lowest for all diseases reported.

Table 26: Incidence rates¹ for selected sexually transmitted diseases, 1998.

	All Arizonans	Non- Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Early syphilis	8.3	3.0	66.5	14.9	1.0	9.0
Gonorrhea	88.3	32.6	620.5	142.1	22.6	91.8
Chlamydia	241.0	91.7	666.5	373.0	77.4	677.7
Genital Herpes	22.4	16.3	37.3	18.6	7.5	25.5
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	5.6	5.5	13.4	6.0	1.0	4.3

¹ Number of reported cases per 100,000 population in specified group.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1999. *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 1998.*

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a federally sponsored study that regularly monitors health behaviors in all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Arizona data from the BRFSS are shown in Tables 27 through 36. The reader should

interpret findings with caution. In some cases, the number of people who answered a question is too small to credibly represent the entire ethnic or racial subgroup.

Table 27: During the past month, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink? 1997

		None	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 or more times
White	%	97.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
	CI	(95.0-99.0)	(0.4-2.8)	(0.0-2.4)	(0.0-2.4)		
	n	573	9	1	3		
Black	%	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CI	(93.9-100.0)	(0.0-6.1)				
	n	9	1				
Hispanic	%	98.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
	CI	(95.7-100.0)	(0.0-2.1)			(0.0-3.3)	
	n	80	1			1	
Other	%	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CI	(63.4-100)	(0.0-36.6)				
	n	27	2				

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997.*

Table 28: How many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion? 1997

		None	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 or more times
White	%	80.4	6.6	7.7	1.5	2.3	1.4
	CI	(75.5-85.3)	(3.9-9.3)	(3.6-11.8)	(0.5-2.5)	(0.7-3.9)	(0.4-2.4)
	n	488	38	26	10	10	12
Black	%	69.9	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CI	(35.2-100.0)	(0.0-64.8)				
	n	7	3				
Hispanic	%	70.2	17.1	8.2	0.2	0.8	3.5
	CI	(58.0-82.4)	(6.3-27.9)	(0.8-15.6)	(0.0-0.6)	(0.0-2.0)	(0.0-7.6)
	n	60	10	5	1	2	4
Other	%	67.7	13.5	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.0
	CI	(44.6-90.8)	(0.0-29.4)	(0.0-10.6)	(0.0-6.5)		
	n	18	4	2	2		

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997.*

Table 29: During the past month, how many days per month did you drink any alcoholic beverages, on the average? 1997

		1-5 days	6-10 days	11-15 days	16-20 days	21-31 days
White	%	50.8	24.0	11.3	4.7	9.2
	CI	(45.1-56.5)	(19.1-28.9)	(7.6-15.0)	(2.5-6.9)	(6.5-11.9)
	n	279	147	63	27	63
Black	%	86.5	6.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
	CI	(69.4-100.0)	(0.0-17.8)	(0.0-19.5)		
	n	7	1	2		
Hispanic	%	46.5	24.2	17.4	3.1	8.8
	CI	(33.8-59.2)	(13.6-34.8)	(7.2-27.6)	(0.0-8.0)	(1.7-15.9)
	n	42	21	11	2	7
Other	%	72.3	15.0	0.0	1.6	11.1
	CI	(49.4-95.2)	(0.0-30.9)		(0.0-4.7)	(0.0-31.1)
	n	22	4		1	1

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997.*

Table 30: During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities? 1998

		Yes	No
White	%	51.8	48.2
	CI	(48.1-55.5)	(44.5-51.9)
	n	776	703
Black	%	26.6	73.4
	CI	(5.6-47.6)	(52.4-94.4)
	n	8	20
Hispanic	%	33.0	67.0
	CI	(25.2-40.8)	(59.2-74.8)
	n	119	206
Other	%	80.3	19.7
	CI	(66.8-93.8)	(6.2-33.2)
	n	48	25

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 31: Have you ever been tested for HIV?
1998

		Yes	No
White	%	35.8	64.2
	CI	(31.3-40.3)	(59.7-68.7)
	n	294	453
Black	%	45.2	54.8
	CI	(15.8-74.6)	(25.4-84.2)
	n	9	10
Hispanic	%	31.9	68.1
	CI	(24.5-39.3)	(60.7-75.5)
	n	88	151
Other	%	30.3	69.7
	CI	(9.5-51.1)	(48.9-90.5)
	n	17	39

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 32: At risk for health problems related
to lack of exercise (regular and sustained
physical activity) 1998

		At Risk	Not at Risk
White	%	85.9	14.1
	CI	(83.2-88.6)	(11.4-16.8)
	n	1275	204
Black	%	82.7	17.3
	CI	(62.3-100.0)	(0.0-37.7)
	n	25	3
Hispanic	%	88.6	11.4
	CI	(83.3-93.9)	(6.1-16.7)
	n	285	40
Other	%	92.9	7.1
	CI	(86.0-99.8)	(0.2-14.0)
	n	66	7

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 33: At risk for health problems related to being overweight (based on body mass index) 1998

		At risk	Not at risk
White	%	16.2	83.8
	CI	(13.5-18.9)	(81.1-86.5)
	n	259	1185
Black	%	48.1	51.9
	CI	(23.8-72.4)	(27.6-76.2)
	n	8	19
Hispanic	%	41.0	59.0
	CI	(30.8-51.2)	(48.8-69.2)
	n	113	188
Other	%	43.4	56.6
	CI	(15.0-71.8)	(28.2-85.0)
	n	30	42

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 34: Females 40 years old or older who ever had a mammogram, 1998

		Yes	No
White	%	87.4	12.6
	CI	(83.5-91.3)	(8.7-16.5)
	n	481	75
Black	%	79.2	20.8
	CI	(52.2-100.0)	(0.0-47.8)
	n	8	4
Hispanic	%	58.2	41.8
	CI	(29.6-86.8)	(13.2-70.4)
	n	65	28
Other	%	73.6	26.4
	CI	(51.8-95.4)	(4.6-48.2)
	n	17	5

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 35: How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car? 1997

		Always	Nearly Always	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
White	%	81.4	11.4	3.5	1.1	2.6
	CI	(78.7-84.1)	(9.0-13.8)	(2.1-4.9)	(0.5-1.7)	(1.4-3.8)
	n	1243	161	49	20	34
Black	%	82.5	12.7	0.0	4.9	0.0
	CI	(70.0-95.0)	(1.5-23.9)		(0.0-12.0)	
	n	23	6		2	
Hispanic	%	77.6	13.5	2.6	2.5	3.8
	CI	(71.1-84.1)	(8.4-18.6)	(0.0-5.3)	(0.1-4.9)	(0.7-6.9)
	n	181	41	7	5	10
Other	%	73.5	7.2	9.2	1.3	8.8
	CI	(60.4-86.6)	(0.0-14.5)	(0.0-18.4)	(0.0-3.3)	(0.0-18.2)
	n	82	8	9	3	6

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997.*

Table 36: What is your average frequency of fruit and vegetable consumption per day? 1998

		Never or <1 a day	1 or 2 times a day	3 or 4 times a day	5+ times a day
White	%	3.6	51.6	34.7	10.1
	CI	(2.4-4.8)	(48.1-55.1)	(31.2-38.2)	(7.6-12.6)
	n	57	717	567	138
Black	%	1.9	45.9	47.8	4.4
	CI	(.0-5.6)	(22.6-69.2)	(24.1-71.5)	(0.0-10.9)
	n	1	14	11	2
Hispanic	%	14.0	53.6	26.1	6.3
	CI	(8.1-19.9)	(44.6-62.6)	(18.5-33.7)	(2.8-9.8)
	n	39	175	86	26
Other	%	0.4	32.0	58.7	8.9
	CI	(0.0-1.2)	(11.4-52.6)	(33.8-83.6)	(1.3-16.5)
	n	1	31	31	10

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Substance Use

Tables 37 and 38 present data compiled by the Arizona Department of Health Service's 1996 Telephone Household Survey. In Arizona, recent alcohol and drug use by adults does not differ significantly by ethnic or racial group. Whites are more likely than Hispanics or other ethnic and racial groups to have used alcohol or drugs but the difference is minimal. The pattern is similar for clinically defined substance abuse problems with Whites more likely to have a diagnosable substance abuse problem than other racial or ethnic groups. Again, the difference is small.

Table 37: Prevalence of recent alcohol/drug use, 1996

	Alcohol	Any illicit drug	Marijuana
White	74.2%	8.2%	6.8%
Hispanic	66.8%	7.2%	5.5%
Other	63.6%	7.9%	7.4%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1998. *Substance Abuse in Arizona: Final Report of the 1996 Telephone Household Survey.*

Table 38: Prevalence of current substance abuse problems, 1996

	Any problem	Alcohol problem	Drug problem
White	10.6%	10%	1.7%
Hispanic	9.3%	8.6%	1.6%
Other	8.2%	7.3%	2.4%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1998. *Substance Abuse in Arizona: Final Report of the 1996 Telephone Household Survey.*

Table 39 provides summary data from the survey and prevalence of specific drug use. Information in these tables for Black, Asians, or Native Americans is combined into the “Other” category.

Table 39: Weighted prevalence of drug use and drug problems for 18-64 year olds, 1996

	White	Hispanic	Other
		Recent use	
Alcohol	74.2	66.8	63.6
Drugs	8.2	7.2	7.9
Weighted Total:	74.7	67.3	64.7
Alcohol and drugs		Recent use of specific drugs	
Marijuana	6.8	5.5	7.4
Cocaine	1.2	1.4	1.9
Stimulants	1.7	1.6	1.5
Hallucinogens	0.9	1.2	1.0
Heroin	<.01	0.1	0.3
Opiates (includes heroin)	0.6	0.8	0.9
Sedatives	1.0	1.0	0.3
Inhalants	0.1	0.3	0
Tobacco	28.6	21.9	21.0
		Current problems	
Alcohol	8.9	7.7	5.8
Alcohol & drugs	1.1	0.9	1.5
Drugs	0.6	0.7	0.9
Weighted total	10.6	9.3	8.2

Sampling error: Ethnicity +/-<2.1%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1998. *Substance Abuse in Arizona: Final Report of the 1996 Telephone Household Survey.*

In 1997, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission conducted a drug prevalence survey using a random sample of Arizona schools. Statistics from the study for elementary, junior high, and high school student drug use is presented in Tables 40, 41, and 42. As can be expected, drug use increases in the later school years. American Indian elementary school students are almost three times as likely to use cigarettes or smokeless tobacco than are White students. They are also most likely to use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco in junior high and high school. Cocaine use for Blacks and Hispanics at the three grade levels is double or triple that of White students.

Table 40: Percentage of elementary school students who report using substances ever in life, 1997.

Substance	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Cigarettes	13.8	12.2	15.1	37.3	0.0	19.5
Smokeless tobacco	4.7	6.0	3.9	12.3	4.4	7.9
Alcohol	16.9	25.0	18.5	28.1	8.9	20.6
Marijuana	3.3	8.8	5.4	26.9	4.7	8.5
Cocaine	1.3	2.7	3.0	10.2	7.0	3.3
Meth/Amphetamine	2.0	4.7	2.2	5.9	4.7	2.4
Depressants	1.8	3.4	1.6	4.8	2.4	2.4
Inhalants	7.3	10.1	8.4	24.1	7.0	9.2
Hallucinogens	1.1	4.3	2.2	6.5	0.0	2.4
Narcotics	1.2	2.7	1.8	5.4	0.0	2.4
Steroids	1.2	4.7	2.0	5.0	7.0	1.9

Source: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, 1997. *Substance Abuse and Public School Students: Arizona, 1997.*

Table 41: Percentage of junior high/middle school students who report using substances ever in life, 1997.

Substance	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Cigarettes	40.8	42.3	49.4	67.6	32.8	52.0
Smokeless tobacco	8.9	11.1	9.3	25.3	13.1	14.5
Alcohol	51.4	55.7	60.6	56.8	44.3	58.2
Marijuana	17.2	26.8	32.2	57.8	16.4	32.7
Cocaine	3.0	8.2	8.0	12.8	16.4	9.9
Meth/Amphetamine	4.7	9.3	6.3	5.8	9.8	8.8
Depressants	6.2	9.1	5.9	4.7	13.1	7.1
Inhalants	17.9	15.5	26.7	24.2	23.3	22.5
Hallucinogens	6.0	10.1	5.8	9.2	10.0	9.3
Narcotics	4.1	6.1	7.7	5.1	11.5	8.8
Steroids	2.2	6.1	4.8	4.7	13.1	4.6

Source: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, 1997. *Substance Abuse and Public School Students: Arizona, 1997.*

Table 42: Percentage of high school students who report using substances ever in life, 1997.

Substance	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Cigarettes	56.9	60.0	76.0	81.1	52.5	69.0
Smokeless tobacco	22.7	25.0	22.4	37.7	18.8	26.4
Alcohol	70.6	81.3	85.4	79.2	58.8	78.5
Marijuana	40.2	57.9	62.8	68.1	35.4	56.5
Cocaine	8.2	19.7	19.1	17.7	12.5	17.8
Meth/Amphetamine	14.3	19.7	23.4	17.7	20.0	21.5
Depressants	9.4	15.8	14.5	14.2	15.0	13.7
Inhalants	19.9	29.7	37.2	40.6	22.5	31.0
Hallucinogens	16.0	20.0	20.9	23.0	25.0	25.2
Narcotics	8.3	14.5	14.9	12.6	12.5	18.0
Steroids	1.9	10.5	3.0	3.5	6.3	5.2

Source: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, 1997. *Substance Abuse and Public School Students: Arizona, 1997.*

Health Insurance

KidsCare, Arizona’s Children’s Health Insurance Program, is a federal and state program for providing health care services for children under the age of 19. Families must also have a gross income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level guidelines. It is an important program for families that do not qualify for Medicaid but are unable to afford private health insurance. Table 43 presents the ethnic and racial breakdown for children enrolled in KidsCare.

Table 43: Ethnicity of all KidsCare children who have been approved as of February 29, 2000.

	Number	%
Hispanic	32,877	51.3%
White	19,996	31.2%
Native American	5,650	8.8%
Black	2,712	4.2%
Other	1,826	2.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	404	0.6%
Total	64,080	

Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, Office of Policy Analysis and Coordination. Personal communication.

Tables 44, 45, and 46 provide Arizona data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System on health care coverage and cost barriers. Because of the number of people who answered the questions, findings for Black respondents should not be considered representative. Table 44 suggests that Hispanics have health care coverage less frequently than Whites. According to Table 45 they also appear to have a harder time seeing a doctor because they are unable to afford it.

Table 44: Do you have any kind of health care coverage? 1998.

		Yes	No
White	%	93.3	6.7
	CI	(91.5-95.1)	(4.9-8.5)
	n	1367	111
Black	%	88.4	11.6
	CI	(73.7-100.0)	(0.0-26.3)
	n	24	3
Hispanic	%	66.5	33.5
	CI	(58.5-74.5)	(25.5-41.5)
	n	221	104
Other	%	68.2	31.8
	CI	(39.4-97.0)	(3.0-60.6)
	n	58	14

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 45: Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost?

		Yes	No
White	%	26.7	73.3
	CI	(23.4-30.0)	(70.0-76.6)
	n	350	1127
Black	%	26.8	73.2
	CI	(7.0-46.6)	(53.4-93.0)
	n	9	19
Hispanic	%	33.7	66.3
	CI	(25.9-41.5)	(58.5-74.1)
	n	103	223
Other	%	4.9	95.1
	CI	(0.2-9.6)	(90.4-99.8)
	n	8	65

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 46: During the past 12 months, was there any time that you did not have any health insurance or coverage?

		Yes	No
White	%	8.6	91.4
	CI	(5.7-11.5)	(88.5-94.3)
	n	67	835
Black	%	8.8	91.2
	CI	(0.0-20.2)	(79.8-100.0)
	n	4	17
Hispanic	%	13.3	86.7
	CI	(6.6-20.0)	(80.0-93.4)
	n	27	159
Other	%	9.8	90.2
	CI	(0.0-21.4)	(78.6-100.0)
	n	5	47

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2000. *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1998.*

Table 47 presents national data about health insurance coverage for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics.

Table 47: Persons ages 18 to 64 without health insurance coverage, 1994-1995, U.S.

	White, non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic
All incomes	15%	21%	34%
Poor	35%	32%	52%
Near poor	30%	28%	45%
Middle income	11%	12%	19%
High income	5%	7%	8%

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin.*

Education

Elementary and Secondary School

Educational attainment is an important indicator of future employment status, wage levels, family income, and health status (Council of Economic Advisors, 1998). Two measures of educational attainment, dropout and graduation, are shown in Tables 48 and 49. For all measures shown, American Indians appear to be the least advantaged. American Indian dropout rates are the highest of all ethnic groups and are more than double the rates for Whites. Hispanics have the next highest high school drop out rate followed by Blacks. Asian rates are the lowest and are similar to those for Whites.

Table 48: Enrollment count, dropout count, and dropout rate, 1998-99 school year.

Grade/Category	White			Black			Hispanic			American Indian			Asian		
	Enroll.	Drops	%	Enroll.	Drops	%	Enroll.	Drops	%	Enroll.	Drops	%	Enroll.	Drops	%
Grade 7	39,255	637	1.6	3,147	114	3.6	21,965	800	3.6	5,162	303	5.9	1,210	9	0.7
Grade 8	38,478	630	1.6	3,035	98	3.2	20,372	834	4.1	4,899	355	7.2	1,277	13	1.0
Total Elementary	77,733	1,267	1.6	6,182	212	3.4	42,337	1,634	3.9	10,061	658	6.5	2,487	22	0.9
Grade 9	40,275	2,786	6.9	3,260	372	11.4	23,131	3,647	15.8	6,264	1,424	22.7	1,390	121	8.7
Grade 10	37,958	3,035	8.0	2,938	439	14.9	19,287	3,352	17.4	4,626	853	18.4	1,409	93	6.6
Grade 11	33,396	2,663	8.0	2,381	348	14.6	15,223	2,634	17.3	3,350	559	16.7	1,245	100	8.0
Grade 12	30,694	2,429	7.9	2,184	352	16.1	13,542	2,307	17.0	3,244	445	13.7	1,197	89	7.4
Ungraded secondary	5,320	1,618	30.4	1,424	368	25.8	5,556	1,574	28.3	7,32	202	27.6	100	34	34.0
Total High School	147,643	12,531	8.5	12,187	1,879	15.4	76,739	13,514	17.6	18,216	3483	19.1	5341	437	8.2
Total All Grades	225,376	13,798	6.1	18,369	2,091	11.4	119,076	15,148	12.7	28,777	4141	14.6	7828	459	5.9

Source: Arizona Department of Education, 2000. *Dropout Rate Study, 1998-99 School Year*

The picture is almost the same for high school graduation rates. Eighty-two percent of Whites and 80 percent of Asian Americans graduated from high school according to the 1990 census. Almost half of all American Indians and Hispanics do not graduate from high school. College graduation rates differ from high school rates in that Asian Americans are the most likely of all ethnic groups to have completed college. Again, American Indians have the lowest college graduation rates.

Table 49: Percentage of population graduated from high school and college, 1990

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian American	American Indian
High school graduate	82%	52%	75%	80%	51%
College graduate	22%	7%	14%	37%	4.6%

Source: Arizona Community Foundation, (not dated). *Arizona: The Challenge of Diversity...A Demographic Profile of Arizona's Ethnic and Racial Minorities.*

Computing skills is a valuable and necessary asset in today's and the future's labor market. Information presented in Table 50 is not available for Arizona but may provide a glimpse of how exposure to such technology is being distributed across the population. White children were six times more likely to have used a computer at school. Over half of Black and Hispanic children have used computers at home.

Table 50: Computer use by children in first through sixth grade, United States, 1993.

	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Used a computer at home	75%	57%	58%
Used a computer at school	30%	5%	4%
Used a computer at home or at school	80%	59%	60%

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin.*

Math and reading scores can be good measures of students' knowledge and their overall achievement in school (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 1997). It has also been found that students with higher achievement scores will earn more and will be unemployed less than students with lower scores (Decker, Rice, Moore, and Rollefson, 1997). Tables 51 and 52 show mathematics and reading scale scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a nationally representative and continuing assessment of student's knowledge and skills in reading, mathematics, science, writing, history, geography, the arts, and other fields. The scale ranges from 0 to 500.

White student's average scores for mathematics and reading are higher than those of Black, Hispanic, and American Indian students. In general, Arizona student's scores are similar to national scores with some exceptions. Mathematics scores for Black students in the eighth grade are higher than the nation's average. Mathematics scores for American Indian students in the 4th and 8th grade are lower than the national average.

Table 51: Mathematics scale scores, 1992, 1996.

		Average scale score		
		Grade 4	Grade 8	
White	1992	Arizona	226	276
		Nation	227	277
1996	Arizona	228	278	
	Nation	231	281	
Black	1992	Arizona	199	252
		Nation	192	237
1996	Arizona	200	254	
	Nation	200	242	
Hispanic	1992	Arizona	203	248
		Nation	201	245
1996	Arizona	203	251	
	Nation	205	250	
American Indian	1992	Arizona	193	252
		Nation	210	255
1996	Arizona	201	254	
	Nation	216	263	

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. *The NAEP 1996 State Assessment in Mathematics*.

Table 52: Reading scale scores, 1994, 1998.

		Average scale score		
		Grade 4	Grade 8	
White	1994	Arizona	220	
		Nation	175	
1998	Arizona	174	272	
	Nation	181	270	
Black	1994	Arizona	183	
		Nation	186	
1998	Arizona	190	246	
	Nation	193	241	
Hispanic	1994	Arizona	188	
		Nation	188	
1998	Arizona	186	245	
	Nation	195	243	
American Indian	1994	Arizona	181	
		Nation	200	
1998	Arizona	202	243	
	Nation	200	248	

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. *NAEP 1998 Reading State Report*

Achievement levels attained by Arizona students are presented in Tables 53 through 56. When compared to Black, Hispanic, and American Indian students, a greater proportion

of White students performed at or above the proficient level. No significant changes over time can be seen in achievement levels for any group.

		Advanced	At or above proficient	At or above basic	Below basic
White					
1992	Arizona	1	20	69	31
	Nation	2	22	69	31
1996	Arizona	2	22	72	28
	Nation	3	26	74	26
Black					
1992	Arizona	0	3	28	72
	Nation	0	2	22	78
1996	Arizona	0	4	28	72
	Nation	0	5	32	68
Hispanic					
1992	Arizona	0	4	36	64
	Nation	0	5	33	67
1996	Arizona	0	6	37	63
	Nation	0	7	40	60
American Indian					
1992	Arizona	0	3	25	75
	Nation	2	10	42	58
1996	Arizona	0	4	32	68
	Nation	1	8	52	48

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. *The NAEP 1996 State Assessment in Mathematics*

		Advanced	At or above proficient	At or above basic	Below basic
White					
1992	Arizona	2	22	68	32
	Nation	4	26	68	32
1996	Arizona	3	25	72	28
	Nation	5	30	73	27
Black					
1992	Arizona	0	4	31	69
	Nation	0	2	20	80
1996	Arizona	0	5	34	66
	Nation	0	4	27	73
Hispanic					
1992	Arizona	0	5	32	68
	Nation	0	6	32	68
1996	Arizona	1	6	35	65
	Nation	1	8	37	63
American Indian					
1992	Arizona	0	6	39	61
	Nation	0	7	38	62
1996	Arizona	0	9	40	60
	Nation	2	14	50	50

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. *The NAEP 1996 State Assessment in Mathematics*

Table 55: Percentage of public school students attaining reading achievement levels, Grade 4.

		Advanced	At or above proficient	At or above basic	Below basic
White					
1994	Arizona	9	32	65	35
	Nation	9	35	69	31
1998	Arizona	7	32	67	33
	Nation	9	38	72	28
Black					
1994	Arizona	2	10	31	69
	Nation	1	8	30	70
1998	Arizona	3	10	30	70
	Nation	1	9	35	65
Hispanic					
1994	Arizona	3	13	34	66
	Nation	2	12	33	67
1998	Arizona	1	8	32	68
	Nation	2	12	38	62
American Indian					
1994	Arizona	1	10	27	73
	Nation	3	18	47	53
1998	Arizona	1	15	46	54
	Nation	1	12	45	55

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. *NAEP 1998 Reading State Report*

Table 56: Percentage of public school students attaining reading achievement levels, Grade 8.

		Advanced	At or above proficient	At or above basic	Below basic
White					
	Arizona	2	38	86	14
	Nation	3	38	81	19
Black					
	Arizona	0	11	43	57
	Nation	0	11	32	68
Hispanic					
	Arizona	0	13	55	45
	Nation	0	14	52	48
American Indian					
	Arizona	0	11	49	51
	Nation	0	18	61	39

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. *NAEP 1998 Reading State Report*

University

Information on ethnic and racial minority participation in higher education is provided in Tables 57 and 58. A comparison of enrollment in state universities to the state's ethnic composition in Table 2 shows that Hispanic students are underrepresented and Asians over-represented in the university system. A similar pattern exists for degrees awarded.

Table 57: Enrollment at Arizona's state universities, fall semester, 1998

	Arizona State University	Northern Arizona University	University of Arizona
African American	1,268 (2.9%)	337 (1.7%)	863 (2.5%)
American Indian	919 (2.1%)	1,216 (6.1%)	762 (2.2%)
Asian American	1,960 (4.5%)	325 (1.6%)	1,718 (5%)
Hispanic	4,325 (9.9%)	1,950 (9.8%)	4,424 (12.9%)
White	31,304 (71.6%)	15,626 (78.4%)	23,499 (68.5%)
International	2,764 (6.3%)	340 (1.7%)	2,269 (6.6%)
Unknown	1,192 (2.7%)	146 (0.73%)	792 (2.3%)
Total	43,732	19,940	34,327

Source: Arizona State University, Office of Data Administration and Institutional Analysis; Northern Arizona University, Office of Planning and Institutional Research; University of Arizona, Decision and Planning Support

Table 58: Total degrees awarded, August 1995 to May 1996, Arizona university system.

Race/ethnicity	Baccalaureate		Master's		Doctorate		Professional		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
African American	251	1.8	81	1.7	11	1.5	12	2.6	355	1.8
Asian American	496	3.5	124	2.5	31	4.1	23	5.1	674	3.3
Hispanic	1,361	9.7	324	6.7	40	5.3	56	12.3	1,781	8.8
Native American	276	2.0	89	1.8	2	0.3	15	3.3	382	1.9
Total Minority	2,384	17.0	618	12.7	84	11.1	106	23.3	3,192	15.8
White, Non-Hispanic	10,983	78.1	3,599	73.9	458	60.6	308	67.8	15,348	76.2
International	497	3.5	588	12.1	186	24.6	10	2.2	1,281	6.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	198	1.4	67	1.4	28	3.7	30	6.6	323	1.6
Total	14,062	100.0	4,872	100.0	756	100.0	454	100.0	20,144	100.0

Source: Arizona Board of Regents, 1996. *Minority Student Progress Report*

Economic Security

General Economic Status

Economic well being is thought to be closely related to achievement, opportunity, and status (President's Initiative on Race, 1998). While no single indicator can adequately capture an entire population's economic status, measures in this section are often used to describe how well a person or group is doing.

Table 59 presents poverty rates, unemployment rates, and median family incomes in 1990. Ethnic and racial minority populations, with the exception of Asian Americans, consistently fare worst than their White counterparts on these measures. The poverty rates for American Indians are almost six times higher than rates for Whites and

Hispanics and African Americans are almost three times as likely to be poor. American Indians also rank the worse for unemployment and median family income. Asian American median family income is slightly better than that of White families.

Table 59: Selected economic indicators, 1990

	White	Hispanic	American Indian	African American	Asian American
Poverty rate	7.8	25.2	46.2	22.8	14.3
Unemployment rate	5.9	10.9	22.9	12.2	6.5
Median family income	\$34,735	\$22,328	\$14,015	\$24,120	\$34,898

Source: Arizona Community Foundation. *Arizona: The Challenge of Diversity...A Demographic Profile of Arizona's Ethnic and Racial Minorities.*

Earnings and Poverty

Poverty rates for Arizona counties in 1990 are displayed in Table 60. In Apache, Gila, Navajo, Pima, and Pinal counties, over half of American Indians live in poverty.

Table 60: Poverty rates by county, 1990.

	White	Hispanic origin	Black	American Indian/Eskimo /Aleut	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other
Apache	10.8	49.7	8.9	56.4	0.0	26.2
Cochise	17.2	35.5	21.1	21.8	2.0	35.8
Coconino	10.7	19.5	33.5	44.4	35.6	22.6
Gila	12.9	14.5	7.3	50.7	11.8	14.7
Graham	17.9	27.7	15.8	60.3	26.9	24.7
Greenlee	12.9	15.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	12.7
La Paz	24.0	35.5	84.2	37.3	29.9	45.1
Maricopa	9.3	27.1	26.3	33.8	14.5	29.4
Mohave	13.3	19.1	19.9	33.9	21.4	20.1
Navajo	13.5	24.8	19.7	52.4	11.5	23.2
Pima	12.5	27.7	25.9	51.1	19.6	31.8
Pinal	15.8	27.4	31.9	58.7	14.9	33.3
Santa Cruz	24.6	31.4	53.0	21.4	6.4	31.6
Yavapai	12.8	16.8	36.1	32.8	12.6	19.6
Yuma	16.0	32.7	14.0	39.4	5.8	32.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 8, 2000.

Table 61 shows the projections for people living in poverty in the year 2000. Percentages of individuals within a racial or ethnic group living below poverty are also shown. Again, over half of the people on reservations will be living in poverty. This is four times the state average. After the reservations, La Paz and Santa Cruz counties have the largest proportion of people living in poverty with Hispanics and Blacks constituting a large portion of that statistic.

Table 61: Projections of persons with income below poverty in 2000.

	All persons			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic White			Non-Hispanic Black		
	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female
Arizona	605,394	12.2	327,805	195,689	21.4	105,143	254,421	7.1	141,246	24,888	17.8	13,621
Apache *	1,763	12.5	995	505	21.8	255	1,091	10.0	652	0	0.0	0.0
Cochise	23,364	19.2	13,310	12,287	34.7	6,880	9,400	12.2	5,468	1,146	19.1	612
Coconino *	13,137	13.7	6,982	2,320	19.1	1,196	7,476	10.4	4,046	498	29.8	241
Gila *	5,586	13.1	3,379	1,254	14.0	815	4,214	12.8	2,491	8	7.8	0
Graham *	5,612	18.5	3,142	2,337	26.6	1,343	3,051	15.0	1,662	78	12.7	42
Greenlee	1,133	12.6	624	591	15.2	315	534	10.9	305	0	0.0	0.0
La Paz *	2,881	27.8	1,676	667	53.0	407	2,095	23.6	1,246	47	66.2	13
Maricopa**	89,331	5.5	48,926	27,536	12.9	13,963	53,949	4.0	30,711	3,402	10.6	1,937
Mohave*	19,405	13.4	10,190	1,263	17.0	671	17,723	13.2	9,290	38	8.4	19
Navajo*	7,585	16.5	4,265	1,331	22.6	804	4,385	12.8	2,390	129	17.7	50
Pima*	134,188	16.0	73,339	56,562	27.2	31,381	64,590	11.1	35,346	6,431	25.8	3,242
Pinal*	29,360	19.5	16,252	12,398	26.9	6,644	13,595	14.2	7,686	1,533	31.9	856
Santa Cruz	10,042	26.3	5,523	9,270	31.1	5,141	745	9.4	356	0	0.0	0.0
Yavapai*	19,730	13.0	10,885	1,581	16.4	907	17,636	12.6	9,662	111	26.1	77
Yuma*	26,105	19.0	13,969	18,847	33.7	9,871	6,424	8.6	3,618	398	11.1	249
Navajo Nation	66,290	53.8	33,680	468	40.3	188	195	5.0	96	26	16.9	0
Tribal service delivery area	44,188	51.9	23,030	3,613	45.5	1,737	856	12.2	426	69	33.5	16
City of Phoenix	105,694	8.2	57,645	42,858	16.6	22,624	46,463	5.0	25,794	10,974	17.2	6267

* less reservations

** less reservations and city of Phoenix

*** data not available

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, February, 2000. *Population Projections, 2000*

Households with children headed by single women may be particularly vulnerable to poverty and its effects. Table 62 presents the number of female-headed households with children that were living below poverty in 1989.

Table 62: Female headed households with children living below poverty, 1989..

	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other
Arizona	23,269	4,003	7,759	514	8,112
Apache	135	0	1,765	0	22
Cochise	1,150	72	36	37	386
Coconino	368	53	852	9	81
Gila	285	0	210	0	72
Graham	315	6	152	0	33
Greenlee	71	0	3	0	17
La Paz	159	0	137	7	14
Maricopa	12,163	2,976	1,210	324	3,898
Mohave	480	0	64	0	26
Navajo	326	16	1,479	0	26
Pima	4,634	641	1,025	122	2,400
Pinal	1,100	184	696	15	386
Santa Cruz	348	7	0	0	142
Yavapai	901	0	66	0	28
Yuma*	834	48	64	0	543

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Tables 63, 64, and 65 show national data comparing the earnings of ethnic and racial minority males and females to White males and females. Black males' median weekly earnings is about 30 percent less and Hispanic males' earnings are about 40 percent less than their White counterparts. The gap in median weekly earnings for females is a little smaller with Black females earning about 13 percent less and Hispanic females earning about 26 percent less. Uneducated Black male earnings as a percentage of White male earnings decreased slightly from 1979 to 1997. However a decrease of eleven percentage points was noted for Black males with a bachelor's degree or higher. Uneducated Hispanic males had a decrease of twelve percentage points. Minority females' earnings were much closer to their white female counterparts although a decrease in the earnings ratio occurred between 1979 and 1997.

Table 63: Median usual weekly earnings of male and female full-time workers, 1995, United States (reported in 1997 dollars).

	Male	Female
White	600	440
Black	425	380
Hispanic`	375	325

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin*.

Table 64: Black and Hispanic male earnings as a percentage of white male earnings, United States.

	1979	1997
Black	75%	74%
Hispanic	74%	64%
Black with bachelor's degree or more	84%	73%
Hispanic with bachelor's degree or more	85%	83%

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin.*

Table 65: Black and Hispanic female earnings as a percentage of white female earnings, United States.

	1979	1997
Black	92%	83%
Hispanic	84%	70%
Black with bachelor's degree or more	98%	90%
Hispanic with bachelor's degree or more	92%	91%

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin.*

Labor Market

The labor market is the primary source of income for the majority of families (Council of Economic Advisors, 1998). Unemployment rates are one measure of the potential for earnings from the labor market. Unemployment rate projections for the year 2000 are displayed in Table 66. As in the previous two tables, some of the highest unemployment rates will be found on Indian tribal lands. The Navajo Nation's rate is almost five times as high as the state's average and rates for other tribal lands are three and a half times as high. Native Americans are projected to have the highest unemployment rate in 2000 followed by Hispanics and then Blacks.

Table 66: Unemployment rate projection for the year 2000.

	All persons		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Native American		Non-Hispanic Asian		Non-Hispanic Other	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Arizona	4.3%	4.2%	8.3%	9.0%	2.9%	2.8%	6.2%	6.3%	15.4%	13.4%	3.6%	4.4%	7.0%	6.0%
Apache *	6.4%	6.9%	7.7%	11.1%	5.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cochise	6.5%	6.3%	11.3%	11.2%	4.1%	3.8%	8.9%	9.6%	13.0%	11.7%	14.0%	13.5%	26.7%	30.2%
Coconino *	5.1%	5.2%	6.6%	7.6%	4.4%	4.3%	10.0%	13.0%	9.6%	8.5%	5.5%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Gila *	6.3%	6.1%	7.5%	8.9%	6.1%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	0.0%
Graham *	7.7%	7.0%	12.6%	9.4%	5.9%	6.1%	4.0%	0.0%	7.2%	9.7%	9.9%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Greenlee	8.1%	13.2%	10.1%	14.3%	7.1%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
La Paz *	6.9%	6.5%	5.6%	7.7%	7.4%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maricopa**	2.6%	2.5%	4.0%	4.3%	2.3%	2.2%	5.1%	5.8%	6.1%	4.4%	2.8%	3.0%	8.9%	13.1%
Mohave*	4.3%	4.3%	6.0%	7.9%	4.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.05	4.1%	1.0%	2.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Navajo*	6.8%	7.0%	7.3%	8.4%	5.0%	5.7%	4.2%	5.9%	20.3%	14.2%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pima*	2.9%	2.8%	4.6%	4.4%	2.3%	2.2%	4.6%	4.2%	4.8%	5.2%	1.8%	2.4%	5.2%	8.1%
Pinal*	3.7%	4.1%	5.3%	6.5%	2.9%	3.2%	5.1%	5.1%	9.6%	6.3%	0.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Santa Cruz	17.8%	18.1%	22.0%	22.8%	5.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yavapai*	3.4%	3.6%	5.0%	7.6%	3.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	2.4%	3.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Yuma*	28.5%	31.8%	41.7%	47.5%	16.2%	18.3%	21.6%	26.2%	27.3%	17.5%	32.8%	44.6%	83.9%	0.0%
Navajo Nation	20.8%	19.2%	26.0%	16.2%	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	22.3%	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tribal service delivery area	15.4%	13.2%	11.7%	11.0%	3.4%	2.9%	31.5%	0.0%	17.9%	15.3%	3.8%	6.1%	12.8%	0.0%
City of Phoenix	3.1%	2.9%	4.6%	4.7%	2.5%	2.3%	6.5%	6.0%	7.3%	6.1%	2.7%	2.1%	0.2%	0.6%

* less reservations

** less reservations and city of Phoenix

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, February, 2000. *Population Projections, 2000*

Business owned by minorities is another indication of minority group participation in the state's economy. As shown in Table 67, Arizona's minority owned firms constituted 1.3 percent of all minority owned firms in the nation in 1992. Hispanics owned the largest proportion of these businesses.

Table 67: Minority owned firms for all states and Arizona, 1992.

	All firms		Firms with paid employees		
	Firms (number)	Sales and receipts (in thousands)	Firms (number)	Sales and receipts (in thousands)	Employees (number)
Minority owned firms in all states	1,965,565	\$202,011,421	311,695	\$158,806,430	1,872,870
Minority owned firms in Arizona	26,185 (1.3%)	\$2,341,653 (1.2%)	4,658 (1.5%)	\$1,827,459 (1.2%)	28,447 (1.5%)
Hispanic owned firms for all states	771,708	\$72,824,270	115,364	\$57,187,370	691,056
Hispanic owned firms in Arizona	17,835 (2.3%)	\$12,980,084 (1.8%)	2,989 (2.6%)	\$989,049 (1.7%)	16,559 (2.4%)
Black owned firms for all states	620,912	\$32,197,361	64,478	\$22,589,676	345,193
Black owned firms in Arizona	2,936 (.47%)	\$137,721 (.43%)	328 (.51%)	\$99,734 (.44%)	1,264 (.37%)
Asians/Pacific Islander/American Indian and Alaskan Native owned firms for all states	606,438	\$100,043,585	136,363	\$81,417,970	861,026
Asian/Pacific Islander/American Indian and Alaskan Native owned firms in Arizona	5,852 (.96%)	\$942,949 (1.0%)	1,434 (.48%)	\$770,795 (.95%)	11,024 (1.3%)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 3, 2000.

Occupation accounts for some of the wage differences across ethnic and racial groups (Council of Economic Advisers, 1998). It can also serve as an alternative socioeconomic status indicator and capture aspects of status not contained within employment or wage data. Nationally, Asian and White workers are more likely than Blacks, Hispanics, or American Indians to be employed in professional and managerial occupations. A larger percentage of Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are to be found in lower-paying, lower-skilled occupations of operators, fabricators, and laborers. Arizona's occupational statistics are similar to the national picture as shown in Table 68.

Table 68: Occupation by ethnicity and percentage within occupation category, 1989.

	Total Employed 16+	Managerial & Professional Specialty Occs.	Technical Sales & Admin. Support Occs.	Service Occs.	Farming, Forestry, & Fishing Occs.	Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occs.	Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers Occs.
Total All Races	1,603,896	430,772	532,119	236,320	36,624	182,952	185,109
Hispanic Origin	258,070	34,640 (8.0%)	69,250 (13.0%)	51,455 (21.8%)	16,858 (46.0%)	35,676 (19.5%)	50,191 (27.1%)
White not Hispanic	1,234,028	372,111 (86.4%)	430,725 (80.9%)	161,871 (68.5%)	17,233 (47.1%)	135,471 (74.0%)	116,617 (63.0%)
Black not Hispanic	39,668	8,178 (1.9%)	12,658 (2.4%)	8,382 (3.5%)	554 (1.5%)	3,394 (1.9%)	6,502 (3.5%)
American Indian not Hispanic	46,877	7,592 (1.8%)	12,401 (2.3%)	10,468 (4.4%)	1,738 (4.7%)	6,307 (3.4%)	8,371 (4.5%)
Asian/PI not Hispanic	24,200	7,973 (1.9%)	6,869 (1.3%)	3,875 (1.6%)	173 (0.5%)	2,021 (1.1%)	3,289 (1.8%)
Other not Hispanic	1,053	278 (0.1%)	216 (0.04%)	269 (0.1%)	68 (0.2%)	83 (0.04%)	139 (0.1%)

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. *1990 Census Summary Tape File 4B*.

Crime and Criminal Justice

The issues of race and justice are closely related and receive much attention in the criminal justice system. According to the President’s Initiative on Race, “Minorities and people of color often absorb a disproportionate amount of the social, economic, and personal costs of crime” (1999, p.75). Minorities are victimized at greater rates than Whites and have less confidence and trust in law enforcement. Issues such as racial profiling and differential rates of arrest, conviction, and sentencing for minorities are prominent within the criminal justice system.

Tables 69 and 70 present arrest information for adults and juveniles in 1998 and percentages of arrests in each category by ethnic and racial group.

Table 69: Arrest frequency by offense for adults, 1998.

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
Murder/nonneg manslaughter	196 (80.7%)	35 (14.4%)	12 (4.9%)	0 (0.0%)	96 (39.5%)	147 (60.5)	243
Forcible rape	143 (77.7%)	30 (16.3%)	11 (6.0%)	0 (0.0%)	66 (35.9%)	118 (64.1%)	184
Robbery	826 (71.1%)	285 (24.5%)	45 (3.9%)	6 (0.5%)	439 (37.8%)	723 (62.2%)	1,162
Aggravated assault	4,245 (81.6%)	560 (10.8%)	374 (7.2%)	26 (5.0%)	1,590 (30.5%)	3,615 (69.5%)	5,205
Burglary	2,900 (85.4%)	341 (10.0%)	130 (3.8%)	24 (0.7%)	1,190 (35.1%)	2,205 (65%)	3,395
Larceny-theft (non-vehicles)	21,426 (81.5%)	2,977 (11.3%)	1,673 (6.4%)	214 (0.8%)	7,711 (29.3%)	18,579 (70.7%)	26,290
Motor vehicle theft	1,586 (81.9%)	279 (14.4%)	65 (3.4%)	6 (0.3%)	718 (37.1%)	1,218 (63%)	1,936
Arson	130 (90.3%)	10 (6.9%)	4 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (19.4%)	116 (80.6%)	144
Manslaughter by negligence	25 (80.6%)	2 (6.5%)	4 (12.9%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (29.0%)	22 (71.0%)	31
Other assaults	19,128 (80.9%)	2,559 (10.8%)	1,809 (7.7%)	142 (0.6%)	7,293 (30.9%)	16,345 (69.1%)	23,638
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,461 (86.7%)	195 (11.6%)	19 (1.1%)	11 (0.7%)	518 (30.7%)	1,168 (69.3%)	1,686
Fraud	1,550 (81.3%)	270 (14.7%)	64 (3.4%)	22 (1.2%)	307 (16.1%)	1,599 (83.9%)	1,906
Embezzlement	167 (87.4%)	21 (11.0%)	1 (0.5%)	2 (1.0%)	47 (24.6%)	144 (75.4%)	191
Stolen property	1,920 (87.0%)	225 (10.2%)	52 (2.4%)	11 (0.5%)	729 (33.0%)	1,479 (67%)	2,208
Vandalism	5,197 (83.4%)	572 (9.2%)	418 (6.7%)	44 (0.7%)	1,733 (27.8%)	4,498 (72.2%)	6,231
Weapons-carrying, possessing	2,547 (85.5%)	381 (12.8%)	36 (1.2%)	14 (0.5%)	1,268 (42.6%)	1,710 (57.4%)	2,978
Prostitution and commercial vice	1,766 (78.1%)	385 (17.0%)	88 (3.9%)	23 (1.0%)	506 (22.4%)	1,756 (77.6%)	2,262
Sex offenses	1,456 (81.6%)	122 (6.8%)	198 (11.0%)	18 (1.0%)	438 (24.4%)	1,356 (75.6%)	1,794

Table 69: Arrest frequency by offense for adults, 1998.

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
Drugs (sale or mfg)							
Opium, cocaine derivatives	1,312 (81.9%)	257 (16.1%)	28 (1.7%)	4 (0.2%)	953 (59.5%)	648 (40.5%)	1,601
Marijuana	734 (89.2%)	64 (7.8%)	20 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	309 (37.5%)	509 (61.8%)	823
Synthetic narcotics	592 (85.4%)	94 (13.6%)	6 (0.9%)	1 (0.1%)	179 (25.8%)	514 (74.2%)	693
Other dangerous nonnarcotics	1,539 (94.6%)	69 (4.2%)	17 (1.4%)	1 (0.1%)	322 (19.8%)	1,304 (80.2%)	1,626
Drugs (possession)							
Opium, cocaine derivatives	3,080 (79.6%)	686 (17.7%)	92 (2.4%)	13 (0.3%)	1,616 (41.7%)	2,255 (58.3%)	3,871
Marijuana	8,646 (87.3%)	827 (8.4%)	399 (4.0%)	30 (0.3%)	2,705 (27.3%)	7,197 (72.7%)	9,902
Synthetic narcotics	1,760 (87.9%)	214 (10.7%)	26 (1.3%)	2 (0.1%)	565 (28.2%)	1,437 (71.8%)	2,002
Other dangerous nonnarcotics	2,400 (81.4%)	468 (15.9%)	78 (2.6%)	4 (0.1%)	669 (22.7%)	2,281 (77.3%)	2,950
Bookmaking-horse, sport book, number and lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other gambling	18 (90%)	2 (10.0%)	0	0	5 (25%)	15 (75%)	20
Offenses against family	1,883 (87.1%)	108 (5.0%)	155 (7.2%)	15 (0.7%)	452 (20.9%)	1,709 (79.1%)	2,161
Driving under influence	29,200 (89.1%)	942 (2.9%)	2,495 (7.6%)	141 (0.4%)	10,548 (32.2%)	22,230 (67.8%)	32,778
Liquor laws	17,182 (66.9%)	864 (3.4%)	2,246 (8.7%)	76 (0.3%)	5,319 (20.7%)	20,368 (79.3%)	25,687
Drunkenness/ Disorderly conduct	12,688 (80.6%)	1435 (9.1%)	1,530 (9.7%)	86 (0.5%)	3,897 (24.8%)	11,842 (75.2%)	15,739
Vagrancy	497 (55.2%)	106 (11.8%)	296 (32.5%)	0 (0.0%)	105 (11.7%)	794 (88.3%)	899
All other (non traffic)	46,527 (81.2%)	6,290 (11.0%)	4,320 (7.5%)	194 (0.3%)	16,393 (28.6%)	40,938 (71.4%)	57,331
Curfew and loitering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Run-aways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, 1999. *Annual Statistical Crime Review, 1998.*

Table 70: Arrest frequency by offense for juveniles, 1998.

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
Murder/nonneg manslaughter	28 (90.3%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (51.6%)	15 (48.4%)	31
Forcible rape	32 (94.1%)	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (32.4%)	23 (67.6%)	34
Robbery	320 (78.8%)	74 (18.2%)	11 (2.7%)	1 (0.2%)	195 (48.0%)	211 (52.0%)	406
Aggravated assault	1,223 (83.3%)	178 (12.1%)	62 (4.2%)	6 (0.4%)	495 (33.7%)	974 (66.3%)	1469
Burglary	2,045	151	101	0 (0.0%)	860	1,453	2313

Table 70: Arrest frequency by offense for juveniles, 1998.

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
Larceny-theft (non-vehicles)	(88.4%) 8,757 (83.3%)	(6.5%) 974 (9.3%)	(4.4%) 700 (6.7%)	83 (0.8%)	(37.2%) 3,157 (30.0%)	(62.8%) 7,357 (70.0%)	10,514
Motor vehicle theft	1,039 (86.7%)	87 (7.3%)	70 (5.8%)	3 (0.3%)	526 (43.9%)	673 (56.1%)	1199
Arson	170 (93.9%)	7 (3.9%)	3 (1.7%)	1 (0.6%)	42 (23.2%)	139 (76.8%)	181
Manslaughter by negligence	3 (50%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	6
Other assaults	4,365 (84.5%)	4,930 (95.4%)	224 (4.3%)	13 (0.3%)	1,660 (32.1%)	3,507 (67.9%)	5167
Forgery and counterfeiting	118 (87.4%)	14 (10.4%)	2 (1.5%)	1 (0.7%)	45 (33.3%)	90 (66.7%)	135
Fraud	115 (88.5%)	10 (7.7%)	1 (0.8%)	4 (3.1%)	31 (23.8%)	99 (76.2%)	130
Embezzlement	23 (95.8%)	1 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (33.3%)	16 (66.7%)	24
Stolen property	500 (82.0%)	73 (12.0%)	36 (5.9%)	1 (0.2%)	278 (45.6%)	332 (54.4%)	610
Vandalism	2,879 (89.5%)	184 (5.7%)	141 (4.4%)	14 (0.4%)	1,136 (35.3%)	2,082 (64.7%)	3218
Weapons-carrying, possessing	614 (83.9%)	97 (13.3%)	18 (2.5%)	3 (0.4%)	349 (47.7%)	383 (52.3%)	732
Prostitution and commercial vice	16 (69.6%)	4 (17.4%)	2 (8.7%)	1 (4.3%)	10 (43.5%)	13 (56.5%)	23
Sex offenses	278 (88.0%)	27 (8.5%)	10 (3.2%)	1 (0.3%)	87 (27.5%)	229 (72.5%)	316
Drugs (sale or mfg)							
Opium, cocaine derivatives	159 (90.9%)	12 (6.9%)	4 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	81 (46.3%)	94 (53.7%)	175
Marijuana	228 (85.7%)	14 (5.3%)	22 (8.3%)	2 (0.8%)	97 (36.5%)	169 (63.5%)	266
Synthetic narcotics	58 (86.6%)	6 (9.0%)	2 (3.0%)	1 (1.5%)	29 (43.3%)	38 (56.7%)	67
Other dangerous nonnarcotics	84 (93.3%)	6 (6.7%)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (43.3%)	51 (56.7%)	90
Drugs (possession)							
Opium, cocaine derivatives	184 (84.8%)	18 (8.3%)	14 (6.5%)	1 (0.5%)	96 (44.2%)	121 (55.8%)	217
Marijuana	3,222 (87.7%)	208 (5.7%)	225 (6.1%)	19 (0.5%)	1,260 (34.3%)	2,414 (65.7%)	3674
Synthetic narcotics	201 (91.0%)	8 (3.6%)	11 (5.0%)	1 (0.5%)	90 (40.7%)	131 (59.3%)	221
Other dangerous nonnarcotics	660 (90.7%)	31 (4.3%)	35 (4.8%)	2 (0.3%)	261 (35.9%)	467 (64.2%)	728
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other gambling	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	6
Offenses against family	246 (93.9%)	12 (4.6%)	2 (0.8%)	2 (0.8%)	48 (18.3%)	214 (81.7%)	262
Driving under influence	455 (91.4%)	11 (2.2%)	32 (6.4%)	0 (0.0%)	176 (35.3%)	322 (64.7%)	498
Liquor laws	5,804	112	679	18 (0.3%)	1,821	4,792	6613

Table 70: Arrest frequency by offense for juveniles, 1998.

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
	(87.8%)	(1.7%)	(10.3%)		(27.5%)	(72.5%)	
Drunkenness/ Disorderly conduct	3,285 (86.2%)	326 (8.6%)	184 (4.8%)	17 (0.4%)	1,337 (35.1%)	2,475 (64.9%)	3812
Vagrancy	45 (75%)	1 (1.7%)	14 (23.3%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (50%)	30 (50%)	60
All other (non traffic)	6,262 (91.2%)	340 (5.0%)	233 (3.4%)	28 (0.4%)	1,894 (27.6%)	4,969 (72.4%)	6863
Curfew and loitering	6,773 (91.8%)	387 (5.2%)	171 (2.3%)	46 (0.6%)	3,415 (46.3%)	3,962 (53.7%)	7377
Run-aways	6,164 (88.3%)	509 (7.3%)	243 (3.5%)	66 (0.9%)	1,783 (25.5%)	5,199 (74.5%)	6982

Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, 1999. *Annual Statistical Crime Review, 1998.*

Tables 71, 72, and 73 show statistics on commitments to the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Corrections, the two state agencies responsible for incarceration of criminal offenders. Racial and ethnic minorities are incarcerated at greater rates than their occurrence in the general population. Incarceration percentages for Blacks are three to five times higher than their representation in the general population. Hispanic representation in correctional facilities is double their presence in the general public.

Table 71: Percent ethnic distribution of inmate population for the quarters ending selected years.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Caucasian	47.4%	46.9%	46.4%	46.5%	45.7%
African American	15.9%	15.3%	15.0%	14.7%	14.7%
Native American	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%
Mexican American	21.7%	21.9%	22.1%	22.8%	23.5%
Mexican National	10.0%	10.5%	10.8%	10.4%	10.3%
Asian/other	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000a. *Who Is in Prison? Inmate Population Status Report, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*

Table 72: Percent of admissions to state prisons coming from each county, 1999.

	Caucasian	Black	Native American	Spanish origin	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other
Apache	.19	.01	.11	.10	0.0	0.0
Cochise	.53	.10	.04	.66	0.0	.01
Coconino	.98	.17	.92	.59	0.0	.36
Gila	.95	.05	.16	.37	0.0	0.0
Graham	.24	.01	.02	.33	0.0	0.0
Greenlee	.02	0.0	0.0	.04	0.0	0.0
La Paz	.37	.02	.04	.19	0.0	.01
Maricopa	25.13	8.78	2.73	20.11	.13	.73
Mohave	4.40	.08	.14	.54	0.0	.03
Navajo	.51	.05	.46	.21	.01	.01
Pima	6.15	2.27	.82	7.61	.03	.31
Pinal	1.51	.40	.22	1.62	0.0	.03
Santa Cruz	.03	0.0	0.0	.29	0.0	0.0
Yavapai	2.35	.08	.22	.54	.01	.01
Yuma	1.11	.15	.15	2.79	0.0	.05

Source: Department of Corrections, 2000. *Admissions for the Year 1999*.

Table 73: New commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, fiscal year 1999.

Hispanic	41.9%
Caucasian	37.8%
African American	10.2%
Native American	5.2%
Mexican National	3.7%
All Others	1.2%

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections, 1999. *New Commitment Profile: Fiscal Year 1999*.

The Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts maintains a statewide database, the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS), on juveniles who have come in contact with the juvenile justice system. Statistics from JOLTS for the fiscal year 1999 are presented in Table 74. Again, Hispanics and Blacks are processed at greater rates than their occurrence in the population. These rates are even higher for more severe penalties such as incarceration or transfer to adult court.

Table 74: Juveniles processed in the Arizona court system, fiscal year 1999.

	Hispanic	African American	Anglo	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other	Unknown
Referred	34.8%	6.53%	51.33%	5.67%	0.50%	0.66%	0.51%
Diverted	34.08%	5.70%	53.25%	5.29%	0.61%	0.61%	0.47%
Filed petitions ¹	37.38%	8.19%	47.82%	5.92%	0.34%	0.28%	0.07%
Dismissed	35.07%	9.22%	48.41%	5.93%	0.23%	0.37%	0.15%
Disposition: Penalty ²	37.59%	7.71%	48.31%	6.39%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disposition: Standard Probation	35.12%	7.0%	50.67%	6.48%	0.40%	0.29%	0.03%
Disposition: JIPS ³	41.56%	8.51%	44.95%	4.55%	0.27%	0.12%	0.04%
Disposition: ADJC ⁴	44.98%	10.93%	39.18%	4.54%	.022%	0.07%	0.07%
Direct filed adult court	47.46%	12.35%	35.76%	3.77%	0.52%	0.13%	0.0%
Transferred to adult court	44.74%	17.54%	32.46%	4.39%	0.0%	0.88%	0.0%
Detained	38.71%	8.39%	44.54%	7.10%	0.48%	0.60%	0.18%

Source: Arizona Supreme Court, 2000. *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System, FY 99.*

¹ Petition is a legal document filed in the court alleging delinquency, incorrigibility, or dependency and requesting the court to assume jurisdiction over the youth.

² Penalties are assigned at the court's discretion and may include monetary fines, community service, or participation in treatment programs.

³ JIPS is Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision and is a consequence used for youth who are in need of frequent supervision and a highly structured program.

⁴ A disposition of ADJC means the youth has been committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Nationally, racial and ethnic minorities are also overrepresented as victims of crime as shown in Table 75. In 1995, Blacks were murdered at seven and a half times the rate of Whites even though they comprise only about twelve percent of the population. Hispanics were three times more likely to be murdered than Whites and American Indian homicide rates were more than double those of Whites.

Table 75: Homicides per 100,000 resident population, United States.

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
White, non-Hispanic	3	3	5	7	5	5	4
Black	29	23	39	38	29	40	30
American Indian				16	12	11	10
Asian				6	5	6	5
Hispanic					17	19	12

Note: Data include deaths from “legal intervention” (use of police force). Prior to 1985, data for whites include Hispanic whites. Prior to 1970, data include nonresidents.

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin*.

In addition to perceptions of discrimination in the criminal justice system, the ethnic and racial composition of the criminal justice workforce may contribute to the perceived fairness of the system (Council of Economic Advisors, 1998). Table 75 displays national statistics on the racial and ethnic composition of law enforcement officers. The proportion of Black officers nears the proportion of Blacks in the general population and for large cities, exceeds general population figures. Hispanics are also equally represented in large cities but are disproportionately represented in the whole law enforcement system.

Table 76: Percent of full-time sworn officers who are minorities, United States.

	1987	1993	Large cities, 1993
All minorities	15%	18%	30%
Black	9%	11%	16%
Hispanic	4%	6%	12%
Other minority	2%	1%	2%

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998

Note: Large cities are those with police or sheriffs’ departments serving a population of one million or more.

National data on the perception of differential treatment in the criminal justice system is presented in Table 77.

Table 77: Perception of whether blacks or whites are treated more harshly by the criminal justice system, 1997, United States.

	White	Black
Blacks treated more harshly	44%	72%
Both treated the same	45%	24%
Whites treated more harshly	4%	2%

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, 1998. *Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin*.

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