

Children's Health Coverage in

# Arizona



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According to a **new report**, an estimated 161,000 Arizona children were uninsured in 2019. This represents an increase of approximately 22 percent since 2016. Overall, Arizona has the fourth-highest rate of uninsured children in the nation. Health care coverage is important for children because it improves access to pediatrician-recommended care and services that support healthy development. When children get the health care they need, they are more likely to succeed in school, graduate from high school and attend college, earn higher wages, and grow up into healthy adults. Scroll down for an in-depth look at child health care trends across Arizona.

# 9.2%

of **children** do not have health insurance

Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the Table HIC-5, Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State - Children Under 19: 2008 to 2019, Health Insurance Historical Tables, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS).  
\*Change is significant at the 90% confidence level relative to the prior year.

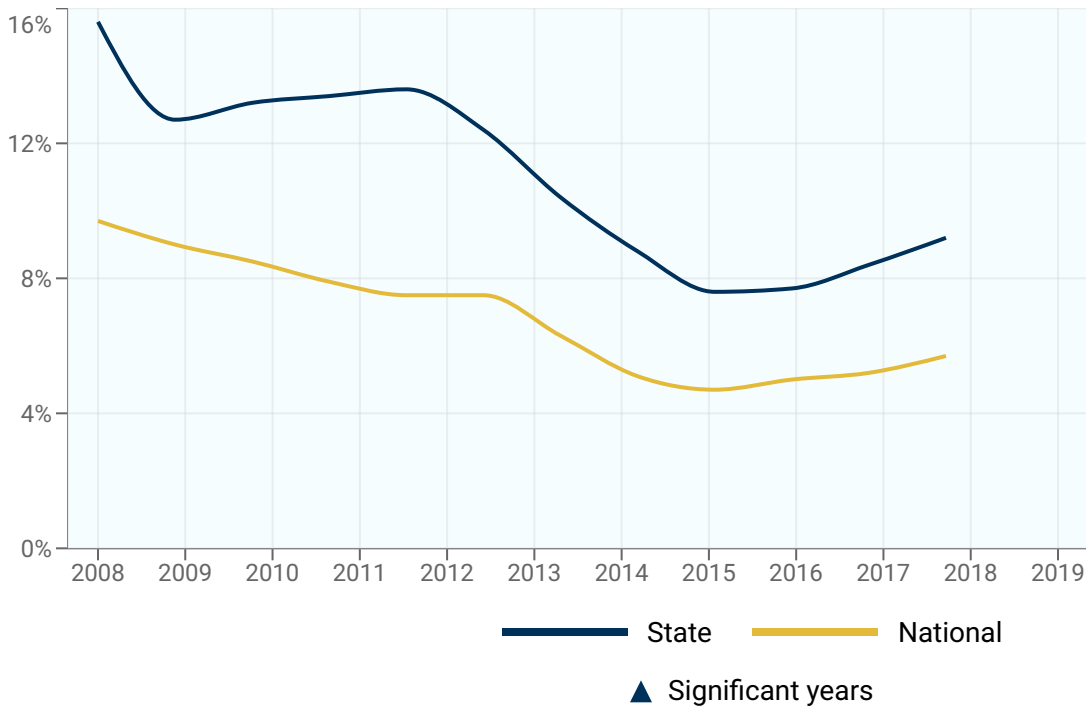
Rank among states 2019

# 48

/51

In Arizona, 9.2% of children do not have health insurance. When children are uninsured, they are more likely to have unmet health needs and lack a usual source of care, diminishing their chances to grow into healthy and productive adults.

Rate of uninsured children under 19.



## CHILDREN WITHOUT INSURANCE IN 2019 ARIZONA

### Age: Children 18 and under in Arizona

6-18 years old



Under 6



Source: Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the U.S. Census 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data using 1-year estimates from Data.Census.Gov (B27001).

### Race: Children in Arizona

American Indian/Alaskan Native



Asian/ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander



Black/African-American



Hispanic



Other



White



White Alone (Not Hispanic)

**5.8%**

Source: Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the U.S. Census 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data using 1-year estimates from Data.Census.Gov (C27001A-I). \*Change is significant at the 90% confidence level relative to the prior year. Note: We report "Hispanic or Latino," as "Hispanic." For more detail on how the ACS defines racial and ethnic groups, see "American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2019 Subject Definitions." N/A designates that an estimate is suppressed. Due to small sample sizes, the Census Bureau suppresses some data points in the tabulated charts upon which these estimates are based. In order to further ensure that estimates are robust and reliable, Georgetown CCF suppresses the data when: 1) the estimate of the population minus the margin of error is smaller than 0; or, 2) the estimate has a coefficient of variation (CV) of 25% or greater indicating wide variability in the data spread and high levels of uncertainty.

## Child Uninsured Rate by Poverty Threshold: Income by Percentage/Dollars in Arizona

0-137.99% of poverty

**10.7%**

138-249.99% of poverty

**13%**

250% of poverty or above

**6.1%**

Source: Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the U.S. Census 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data using 1-year estimates from Data.Census.Gov (B27016).

# HOW ARE CHILDREN COVERED? ARIZONA

## Sources of Coverage for Children in Arizona

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation's "Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-18," estimates based on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2008-2018.

### Employer-Sponsored



### Direct Purchase



### Medicaid/CHIP



### Other Public



### Uninsured



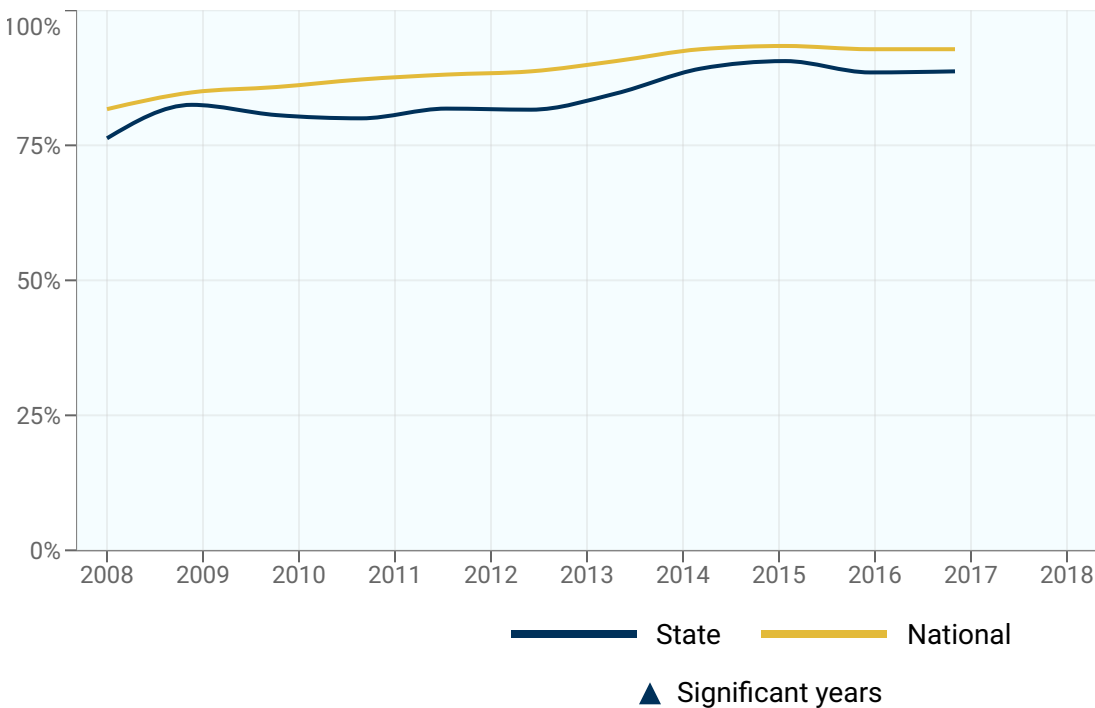
# 88.7%

of all uninsured eligible children participate in Medicaid/CHIP

Source: Haley, J., et al., "Progress in Children's Coverage Continued to Stall Out in 2018: Trends in Children's Uninsurance and Medicaid/CHIP Participation," (District of Columbia: The Urban Institute, October 2020); and Kenney, G., et al., "Medicaid/CHIP Participation Rates Rose among Both Children and Parents in 2015," (District of Columbia: The Urban Institute, May 2017). Statistical significance only reported for last year of available data. All reported statistical significance results directly from the related Urban Institute publication.

Many children who are eligible for Medicaid/CHIP may not be enrolled due to a lack of public outreach or administrative barriers. The child participation rates show the percentage of eligible children who are enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP.

Children's participation rate in Medicaid/CHIP over the last 10 years.



# WHO QUALIFIES? ARIZONA

**Eligibility:** Upper income threshold for Medicaid/CHIP

## Children under 19 (family of three)

US Median: 255%

**205%**



A horizontal bar chart comparing Arizona's eligibility rate for children under 19 in a family of three to the US median. The Arizona rate is 205%, shown as a dark blue bar. The US median is 255%, indicated by a vertical gold line. The background is a light gray bar.

Category	Value
Arizona	205%
US Median	255%

## Parents (family of three)

US Median: 138%

**138%**



A horizontal bar chart comparing Arizona's eligibility rate for parents in a family of three to the US median. The Arizona rate is 138%, shown as a dark blue bar. The US median is 138%, indicated by a vertical gold line. The background is a light gray bar.

Category	Value
Arizona	138%
US Median	138%

## Pregnant women (family of three)

US Median: 205%

**161%**



A horizontal bar chart comparing Arizona's eligibility rate for pregnant women in a family of three to the US median. The Arizona rate is 161%, shown as a dark blue bar. The US median is 205%, indicated by a vertical gold line. The background is a light gray bar.

Category	Value
Arizona	161%
US Median	205%

## Single adults without dependent children

US Median: 138%

**138%**



A horizontal bar chart comparing Arizona's eligibility rate for single adults without dependent children to the US median. The Arizona rate is 138%, shown as a dark blue bar. The US median is 138%, indicated by a vertical gold line. The background is a light gray bar.

Category	Value
Arizona	138%
US Median	138%

Source: Georgetown University Center for Children and Families and Kaiser Family Foundation's Annual 50-State Survey entitled, "Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility, Enrollment, and Cost Sharing Policies as of January 2020: Findings from a 50-State Survey."

## POLICY OPTIONS ARIZONA

Medicaid Expansion



12-Month Continuous Child Eligibility (Medicaid)



Child Eligibility for Lawfully Residing Immigrants (CHIP)



Child Eligibility for Lawfully Residing Immigrants (Medicaid)



CHIP Waiting Period

90 days

Eligibility for Lawfully Residing Immigrant Pregnant Women (CHIP)

N/A

Eligibility for Lawfully Residing Immigrant Pregnant Women (Medicaid)



Presumptive Eligibility for Children (CHIP)



Presumptive Eligibility for Children (Medicaid)



Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women (CHIP)

N/A

Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women (Medicaid)





### Behavioral Health Care

AZ Rate

Worst

Median

Best

Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness: Ages 6 - 17 (Follow Up Visit Within 30 Days of Discharge)



85.8%



Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness: Ages 6 - 17 (Follow Up Visit Within 7 Days of Discharge)



69.5%



Follow-Up Care for Children Newly Prescribed Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Medication: Ages 6-12 - 1 Follow-Up Visit During the 30-Day Initiation Phase



58.8%



Follow-Up Care for Children Newly Prescribed Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Medication: Ages 6-12 - at Least 2 Follow-Up Visits During the 10-Month Continuation and Maintenance Phase



66%



Use of Multiple Concurrent Antipsychotics in Children and Adolescents: Ages 1-17 (Two or More Concurrent Antipsychotic Medications)



1%



# Use of First-Line Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics: Ages 1 - 17



71.3%



## Arizona reporting on Care of Acute and Chronic Conditions, 2019

### Care of Acute and Chronic Conditions

AZ Rate

Worst

Median

Best

#### Ambulatory Care: Emergency Department (ED) Visits: Ages 0-19



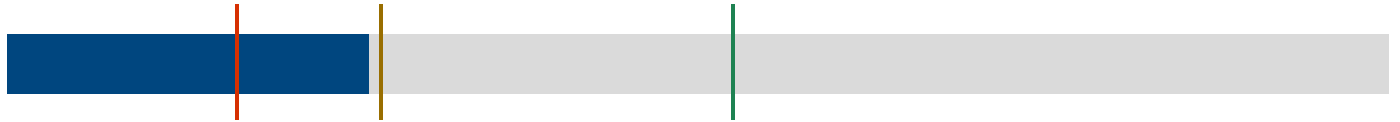
41.9%



#### Medication Management for People with Asthma: Ages 5-20



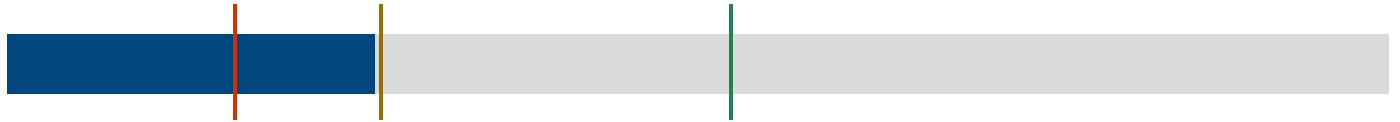
26.2%



#### Medication Management for People with Asthma: Ages 5-20 - Ages 12-18



26.7%



#### Medication Management for People with Asthma: Ages 5-20- Ages 5-11



25.8%



#### Ambulatory Care: Emergency Department (ED) Visits: Ages 0 - 19



40.5%



### Asthma Medication Ratio: Ages 5 - 18



67.1%



### Asthma Medication Ratio: Ages 5 - 11



71.9%



### Asthma Medication Ratio: Ages 12 - 18



61.6%



## Arizona reporting on Dental and Oral Health Services, 2019

### Dental and Oral Health Services

AZ Rate

Worst

Median

Best

#### Dental Sealants for 6-9 Year-Old Children at Elevated Caries Risk



22.7%



#### Percentage of Eligibles Who Received Preventive Dental Services: Ages 1 - 20



48.6%



## Arizona reporting on Maternal and Perinatal Health, 2019

### Maternal and Perinatal Health

AZ Rate

Worst

Median

Best

Live Births Weighing Less Than 2,500 Grams



8.1%



Arizona reporting on Primary Care Access and Preventive Care, 2019

Primary Care Access and Preventive Care

AZ Rate

Worst

Median

Best

Adolescent Well-Care Visits: Ages 12-21



41.5%



Children and Adolescents' Access to Primary Care Practitioners: Ages 12-19 Years



86.1%



Children and Adolescents' Access to Primary Care Practitioners: Ages 25 Months - 6 Years



84.2%



Children and Adolescents' Access to Primary Care Practitioners: Ages 7-11 Years



88.4%



Children and Adolescents' Access to Primary Care Practitioners: Ages 12-24 Months



94.8%



Chlamydia Screening in Women Ages 16-20



45.8%



Developmental Screening in the First Three Years of Life: Ages 0-3



29.9%



Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life (6 or More Well-Child Visits with a Primary Care Practitioner)



61.6%



Well-Child Visits in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Years of Life: Ages 3-6



61.8%



[The Center for Children & Families \(CCF\)](#), part of the Health Policy Institute at the McCourt School of Public Policy at Georgetown University, is an independent, nonpartisan policy and research center with a mission to expand and improve high-quality, affordable health coverage.

