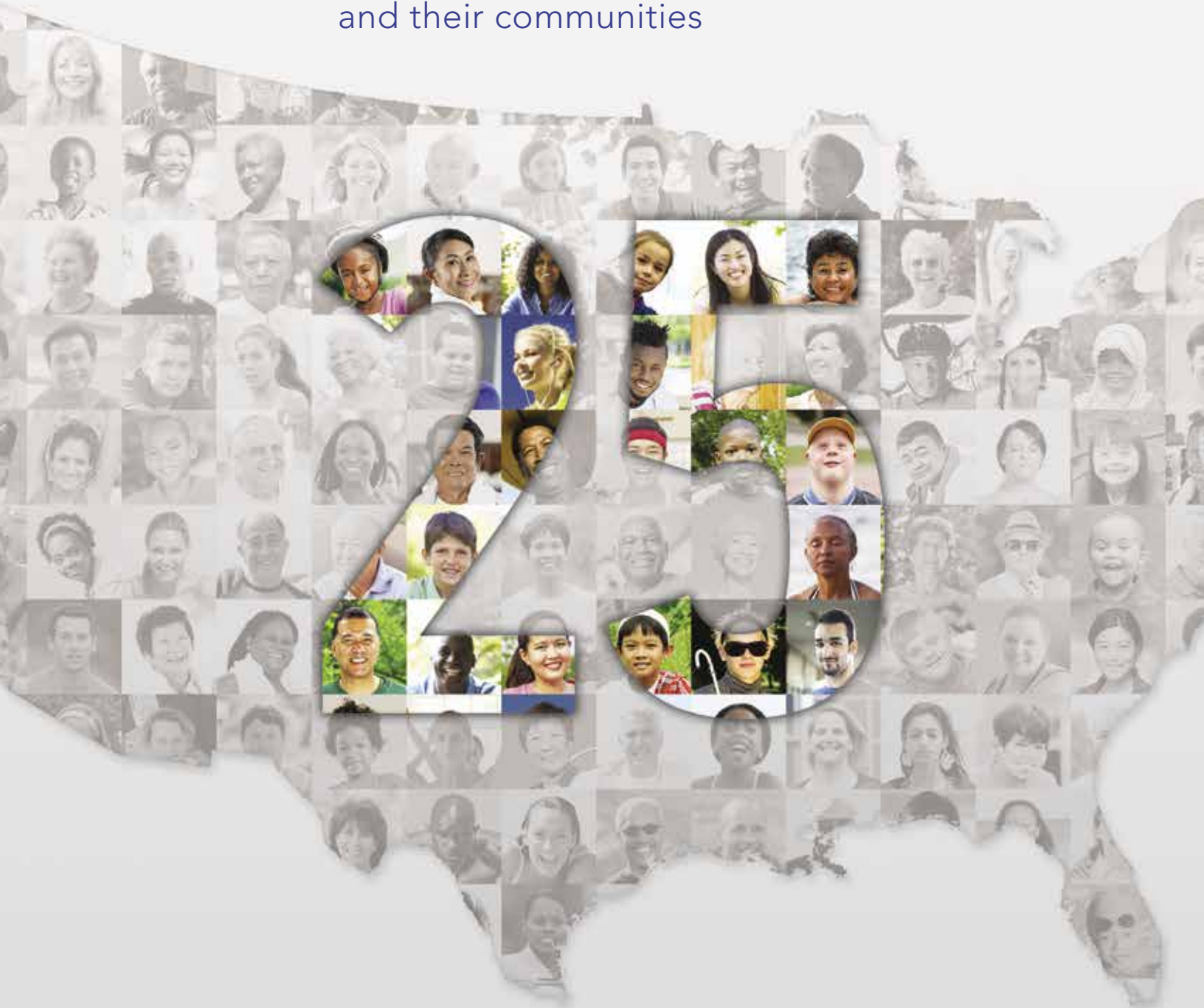




A call to action for individuals  
and their communities



**25th Anniversary Edition  
2014**

# 25 years

First published in 1990, *America's Health Rankings®* provides the longest running state-by-state analysis of factors affecting our country's health. Over the last 25 years, we have seen significant declines in premature death, infant mortality, cancer and cardiovascular deaths, as well as declines in smoking. While we celebrate the nation's significant health gains made over the past 25 years, we also don't want to lose sight of the sobering challenges we face. If we want to be in a healthier place 25 years from now, we must all be in this together.

A photograph of three children running along a dirt path in a forest. In the foreground, a young boy with dark hair, wearing a blue button-down shirt and blue pants, is running towards the camera. To his right, a young boy with dark skin, wearing a dark blue button-down shirt and blue pants, is also running towards the camera, holding the hand of the boy in the blue shirt. In the background, a girl with dark hair, wearing a light gray shirt and purple pants, is running away from the camera. The path is covered in brown pine needles and leaves, and the background is filled with tall trees and green foliage.

**in support of  
healthier  
communities**

# We at United Health Foundation,

along with our partners at the American Public Health Association and Partnership for Prevention, are pleased to present the 25th Edition of *America's Health Rankings®: A Call to Action for Individuals and Their Communities*.

First published in 1990, *America's Health Rankings®* provides the longest running state-by-state analysis of factors affecting our country's health. The report has lasted 25 years because it has welcomed dozens of evolutions. Each evolution has ensured the report remains current and reflects changes in our nation's health and how it is measured and reported.

We salute the hard work, collaboration, expertise, and guidance provided by our Scientific Advisory Committee through the years. It is composed of leading public health scholars and led by Anna Schenck, PhD, MSPH, Director of the Public Health Leadership Program and North Carolina Institute for Public Health, at the University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health. This report remains germane, robust and reflective of the nation's true health because the committee constantly reviews, debates, discusses, and modifies the methodological framework.

We also thank and appreciate the team at Arundel Street Consulting, led by Tom Eckstein, who has been with *America's Health Rankings®* since its inception and has played a significant role in shaping the report.

Over the coming year, we'll maintain our focus on this seminal report, appreciative of the past 25 years but also eagerly looking ahead to trends, ideas and developments to be discussed over the next 25 years. We'll call on thought leaders from a cross-section of society, business, health and government, and we'll share their perspectives with you across all *America's Health Rankings®* access channels, including Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn, our website, our newsletter and our blog.

While we celebrate *America's Health Rankings®* and our nation's significant health gains, we also don't want to lose sight of the sobering challenges we face. Regarding gains, Americans have made significant progress in several key lifespan measures, including life expectancy, which, at 78.8 years, is the highest ever. We have seen significant declines in premature death, infant mortality, cancer and cardiovascular deaths. Also, the steady decline in smoking stands out as a major health accomplishment. Regarding challenges, Americans have yet to achieve widespread, uniform success in preventing chronic health conditions such as obesity and diabetes. Obesity—a leading contributor to death in the US—has risen at a troubling pace. Since 1990, obesity has increased 153%, from 11.6% to 29.4% of adults. After improving slightly in 2013, obesity rates rose again last year. Also, since it emerged as a metric 20 years ago, self-reported diabetes has more than doubled and is at 9.6% of the adult population. Another challenge: Physical inactivity remains high with 23.5% of adults reporting they've done no physical activity or exercise in the last 30 days; that level of inactivity has not changed appreciably for the last decade.

Again, we applaud the substantial gains, but we must continue to focus on combating rising rates of chronic illness that threaten quality of life. More must be done, particularly if we are to reverse our rates of obesity and associated diseases like diabetes, stroke, and heart disease. All of us need to continue addressing unhealthy behaviors and being leaders in our families, among our friends, at our workplaces, and in our communities if we want to make continued and much-needed progress against these chronic health conditions.

If we want to be in a healthier place 25 years from now, we must all be in this together. Governments, public health professionals and programs cannot do it alone.





All of us need to continue addressing unhealthy behaviors and being leaders in our families, among our friends, at our workplaces and in our communities.

We invite you to share ideas or programs that have made a difference in your community by emailing [unitedhealthfoundationinfo@uhc.com](mailto:unitedhealthfoundationinfo@uhc.com). Also, please engage with us on LinkedIn, post on our Facebook page at [www.facebook.com/AmericasHealthRankings](http://www.facebook.com/AmericasHealthRankings), and follow us on Twitter at @AHR\_Rankings. A healthy exchange of ideas allows us to share information, learn from one another, and work together to address our nation's health challenges and improve the lives of all.

We wish to extend our gratitude to Reed Tuckson, MD, Rhonda Randall, DO, and Russ Bennett for their commitment and collaboration in the creation and dissemination of *America's Health Rankings*®.

We also acknowledge the following agencies and organizations for providing data that

make this report possible. Our thanks to the US Department of Health and Human Services (CDC, NVSS, BRFSS, NIS, NCHHSTP, MMWR, CMS), EPA, US Department of Education (NCES), US Department of Justice (FBI), US Department of Commerce (ACS, CPS, BEA), US Department of Labor (BLS), Bureau of Labor (CFOI), Dartmouth Atlas, American Medical Association, American Dental Association, Trust for America's Health, and many others who have contributed as the report has evolved. Their dedication to tracking, measuring and pursuing better health is remarkable.

Finally, we give special thanks to the tireless public health professionals dedicated to serving our nation. Through their leadership in our communities, we are better prepared to deal with the health challenges of today and tomorrow. They work on behalf of Americans every day, and they deserve our appreciation.



Health is a state  
of complete physical,  
mental, and social  
well-being

—World Health Organization

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# Findings

For the third consecutive year, Hawaii is the healthiest state in *America's Health Rankings*®—2014 Edition. Vermont ranks second, also for the third consecutive year. Massachusetts improves to third after spending 2 years ranked fourth. Connecticut improves 3 places to fourth, and Utah joins the top 5 states after spending 2 years ranked sixth. Minnesota and New Hampshire drop out of the top 5.

Mississippi ranks 50th for the third consecutive year. Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Oklahoma complete the bottom 5 states. Oklahoma changes from 44th to 46th, and Kentucky changes from 45th to 47th, which moves West Virginia and Alabama out of the bottom 5 states.

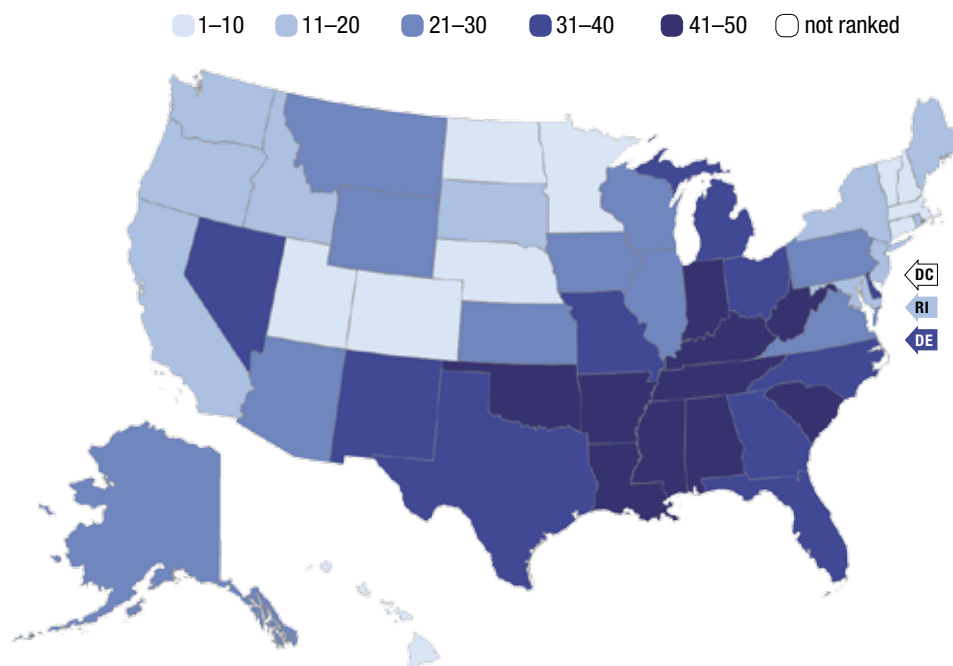
Table 1 presents the overall ranking for all 50 states, and Table 2 displays the overall ranking alphabetically by state.

Hawaii has consistently been in the top 6 states since the inception of the rankings in 1990. Its continued presence among the top states is due to its low prevalence of both smoking and obesity; a low percentage of children in poverty; small disparity in health status by education level; and low rates of preventable hospitalizations, cancer deaths, and cardiovascular deaths. Hawaii's challenges are a

high prevalence of binge drinking at 18.3% of the adult population, a high incidence of *Salmonella* infections at 24.7 cases per 100,000 population, and low immunization coverage among children. Hawaii's immunization coverage among children decreased 17% in the last year, moving its rank from 1st to 40th. For further details, see Hawaii's state summary on page 95 or visit [www.americashealthrankings.org/HI](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/HI).

Mississippi has ranked among the bottom 3 states since the inception of the rankings. Mississippi ranks well for low prevalence of binge drinking, high immunization coverage among children, and small disparity in health status. However, it ranks in the bottom 5 states on 16 of the 27 measures including a high prevalence of obesity, physical inactivity, diabetes, children in poverty, and low birthweight infants; low high school graduation rate; limited availability of primary care physicians and dentists; and a high incidence of infectious disease. Mississippi also ranks 50th for all health determinants combined, so its overall ranking is unlikely to change significantly in the near future. For further details, see Mississippi's state summary on page 108 or visit [www.americashealthrankings.org/MS](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/MS).

## 2014 Edition Ranks



# Findings

TABLE 1  
**2014 Edition Ranking**

| 2014<br>RANK<br>(1-50) | STATE          | SCORE |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1                      | Hawaii         | .91   |
| 2                      | Vermont        | .85   |
| 3                      | Massachusetts  | .74   |
| 4                      | Connecticut    | .74   |
| 5                      | Utah           | .73   |
| 6                      | Minnesota      | .73   |
| 7                      | New Hampshire  | .68   |
| 8                      | Colorado       | .57   |
| 9                      | North Dakota   | .55   |
| 10                     | Nebraska       | .50   |
| 11                     | New Jersey     | .47   |
| 12                     | Oregon         | .41   |
| 13                     | Washington     | .40   |
| 14                     | New York       | .39   |
| 15                     | Rhode Island   | .37   |
| 16                     | Maryland       | .35   |
| 17                     | California     | .35   |
| 18                     | Idaho          | .34   |
| 18                     | South Dakota   | .34   |
| 20                     | Maine          | .30   |
| 21                     | Virginia       | .30   |
| 22                     | Montana        | .28   |
| 23                     | Wisconsin      | .23   |
| 24                     | Iowa           | .22   |
| 25                     | Wyoming        | .21   |
| 26                     | Alaska         | .13   |
| 27                     | Kansas         | .08   |
| 28                     | Pennsylvania   | .01   |
| 29                     | Arizona        | -.04  |
| 30                     | Illinois       | -.08  |
| 31                     | Texas          | -.11  |
| 32                     | Florida        | -.15  |
| 33                     | New Mexico     | -.18  |
| 34                     | Michigan       | -.21  |
| 35                     | Delaware       | -.23  |
| 36                     | Missouri       | -.28  |
| 37                     | North Carolina | -.29  |
| 38                     | Georgia        | -.32  |
| 39                     | Nevada         | -.33  |
| 40                     | Ohio           | -.36  |
| 41                     | Indiana        | -.38  |
| 42                     | South Carolina | -.64  |
| 43                     | Alabama        | -.66  |
| 44                     | West Virginia  | -.71  |
| 45                     | Tennessee      | -.71  |
| 46                     | Oklahoma       | -.74  |
| 47                     | Kentucky       | -.75  |
| 48                     | Louisiana      | -.80  |
| 49                     | Arkansas       | -.93  |
| 50                     | Mississippi    | -1.00 |

TABLE 2

**2014 Edition Ranking,  
Alphabetical by State**

| 2014<br>RANK<br>(1-50) | STATE          | SCORE |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 43                     | Alabama        | -.66  |
| 26                     | Alaska         | .13   |
| 29                     | Arizona        | -.04  |
| 49                     | Arkansas       | -.93  |
| 17                     | California     | .35   |
| 8                      | Colorado       | .57   |
| 4                      | Connecticut    | .74   |
| 35                     | Delaware       | -.23  |
| 32                     | Florida        | -.15  |
| 38                     | Georgia        | -.32  |
| 1                      | Hawaii         | .91   |
| 18                     | Idaho          | .34   |
| 30                     | Illinois       | -.08  |
| 41                     | Indiana        | -.38  |
| 24                     | Iowa           | .22   |
| 27                     | Kansas         | .08   |
| 47                     | Kentucky       | -.75  |
| 48                     | Louisiana      | -.80  |
| 20                     | Maine          | .30   |
| 16                     | Maryland       | .35   |
| 3                      | Massachusetts  | .74   |
| 34                     | Michigan       | -.21  |
| 6                      | Minnesota      | .73   |
| 50                     | Mississippi    | -1.00 |
| 36                     | Missouri       | -.28  |
| 22                     | Montana        | .28   |
| 10                     | Nebraska       | .50   |
| 39                     | Nevada         | -.33  |
| 7                      | New Hampshire  | .68   |
| 11                     | New Jersey     | .47   |
| 33                     | New Mexico     | -.18  |
| 14                     | New York       | .39   |
| 37                     | North Carolina | -.29  |
| 9                      | North Dakota   | .55   |
| 40                     | Ohio           | -.36  |
| 46                     | Oklahoma       | -.74  |
| 12                     | Oregon         | .41   |
| 28                     | Pennsylvania   | .01   |
| 15                     | Rhode Island   | .37   |
| 42                     | South Carolina | -.64  |
| 18                     | South Dakota   | .34   |
| 45                     | Tennessee      | -.71  |
| 31                     | Texas          | -.11  |
| 5                      | Utah           | .73   |
| 2                      | Vermont        | .85   |
| 21                     | Virginia       | .30   |
| 13                     | Washington     | .40   |
| 44                     | West Virginia  | -.71  |
| 23                     | Wisconsin      | .23   |
| 25                     | Wyoming        | .21   |

## 2013 Edition Ranks

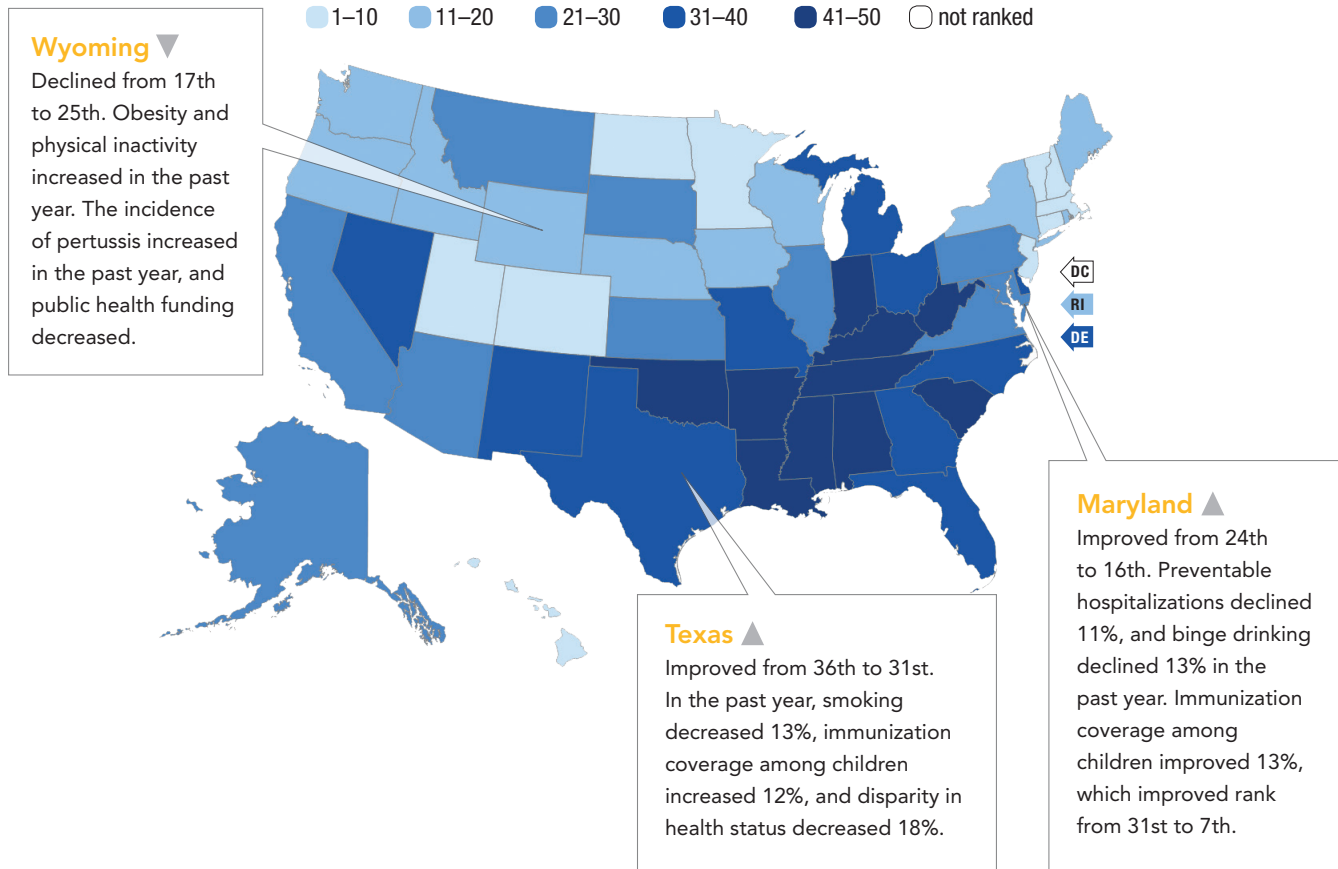


TABLE 3

### Largest Changes in Rank Since 2013 Edition (1 Year)

| ▲ RANK IMPROVED | 2013 RANK | 2014 RANK | CHANGE |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Maryland        | 24        | 16        | 8      |
| Texas           | 36        | 31        | 5      |
| Virginia        | 26        | 21        | 5      |
| Alabama         | 47        | 43        | 4      |
| California      | 21        | 17        | 4      |
| Rhode Island    | 19        | 15        | 4      |
| South Dakota    | 22        | 18        | 4      |
| ▼ RANK DECLINED |           |           |        |
| Wyoming         | 17        | 25        | 8      |
| Idaho           | 12        | 18        | 6      |
| Iowa            | 18        | 24        | 6      |
| Delaware        | 31        | 35        | 4      |
| Maine           | 16        | 20        | 4      |

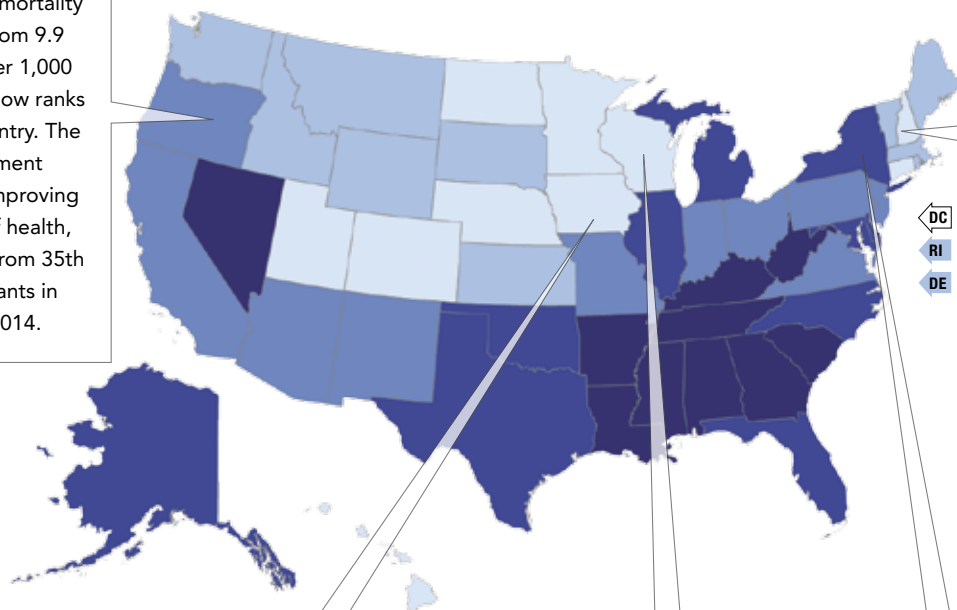
# Findings

## Oregon ▲

Improved from 28th in 1990 to 12th. Since 1990, violent crime dropped from 540 to 248 offenses per 100,000. Infant mortality declined 50% from 9.9 to 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births and now ranks ninth in the country. The state's improvement resulted from improving determinants of health, bettering rank from 35th for all determinants in 1990 to 8th in 2014.

## 1990 Edition Ranks

1–10 11–20 21–30 31–40 41–50 not ranked



## Vermont ▲

Improved from 20th in 1990 to 2nd. Vermont ranked 31st for smoking in 1990, and now it ranks 11th with 16.6% of adults smoking. Infant mortality declined 50%, from 9.2 to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Vermont has the highest high school graduation rate in this edition along with Nebraska; it ranked 10th in 1990.

## Iowa ▼

Declined from 6th in 1990 to 24th. Iowa ranked 13th for smoking in 1990; it now ranks 28th at 19.5% of adults smoking. Much of the decline occurred in recent years as physical inactivity increased rank from 27th in 2009 to 39th in 2014, and obesity increased rank from 25th in 2009 to 39th in 2014.

## Wisconsin ▼

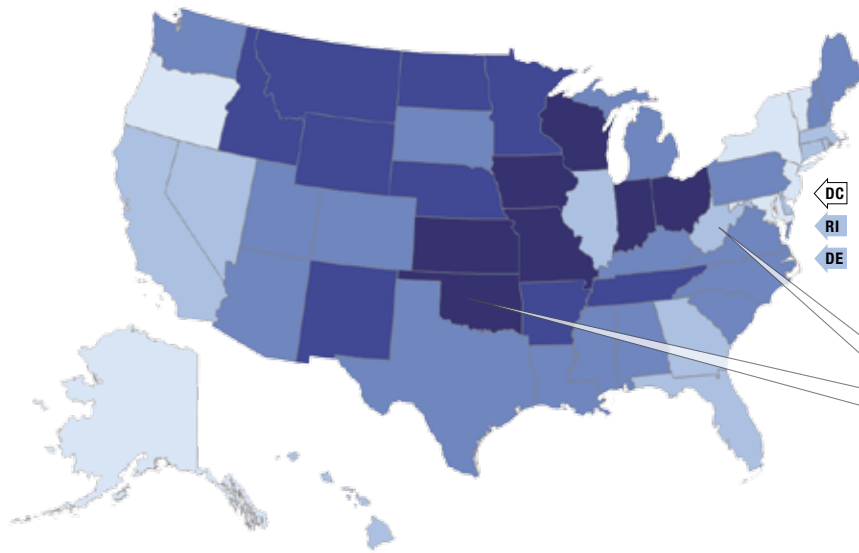
Declined from 7th in 1990 to 23rd. In 1990, Wisconsin ranked 6th for smoking; it now ranks 22nd. Since 1990, violent crime increased from 250 to 281 offenses per 100,000. Infant mortality declined from 8.9 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births; however, Wisconsin's improvement has been slower than in many other states, indicated by the decline in infant mortality rank from 8th to 23rd.

## New York ▲

Improved from 40th in 1990 to 14th. Infant mortality dropped from 10.7 to 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, and violent crime dropped from 1,007 to 407 offenses per 100,000. Premature death improved rank from 45th in 1990 to 7th in 2014, reflecting a 41% decline in the number of years of potential life lost before age 75.

## Change in Rank in 25 Years

Most increase   Increase   No change   Decrease   Most decrease   Not ranked



Premature death decreased 10% or more in 32 states between the 1990 and 2014 Edition. However, during the same time period, premature death increased 10% in Oklahoma and West Virginia.

A key challenge is that health gains are not experienced equally across the United States.

TABLE 4

### Largest Changes in Rank Since 1990 Edition (25 Years)

| ▲ RANK IMPROVED | 1990 RANK | 2014 RANK | CHANGE |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| New York        | 40        | 14        | 26     |
| Vermont         | 20        | 2         | 18     |
| Oregon          | 28        | 12        | 16     |
| Maryland        | 31        | 16        | 15     |
| Alaska          | 37        | 26        | 11     |
| New Jersey      | 21        | 11        | 10     |
| ▼ RANK DECLINED |           |           |        |
| Iowa            | 6         | 24        | 18     |
| Wisconsin       | 7         | 23        | 16     |
| Kansas          | 12        | 27        | 15     |
| Oklahoma        | 32        | 46        | 14     |
| Ohio            | 27        | 40        | 13     |
| Missouri        | 24        | 36        | 12     |
| Indiana         | 30        | 41        | 11     |



# Findings

TABLE 5

## National Successes Since the 2013 Edition

DECREASED  
SMOKING  
PREVALENCE



19.0%

Smoking declined 3% from 19.6% to 19.0% of adults who smoke regularly.

INCREASED  
IMMUNIZATION  
COVERAGE



67.1%

Immunization coverage among adolescents increased 5% from 64.0% to 67.1% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.

DECREASED  
INFANT  
MORTALITY



6.0

Infant mortality decreased 4% from 6.3 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 6

## National Challenges Since the 2013 Edition

### INCREASED INFECTIOUS DISEASE— PERTUSSIS



15.5

Pertussis incidence increased 154% from 6.1 to 15.5 cases per 100,000 population.

### INCREASED OBESITY



29.4%

Obesity increased 7% from 27.6% to 29.4% of adults who are obese.

### INCREASED DRUG DEATHS



13.0

Drug deaths increased 7% from 12.2 to 13.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

### INCREASED PHYSICAL INACTIVITY



23.5%

Physical inactivity increased 3% from 22.9% to 23.5% of adults who did not participate in physical activity in the last 30 days.

# Findings

TABLE 7

## National Successes and Challenges—Long Term Changes

### SUCCESSSES

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Smoking                      | Since 1990, smoking decreased 36% from 29.5% to 19.0% of adults who smoke regularly.   |
| High School Graduation       | At 81% of ninth graders graduating within 4 years, high school graduation is still a challenge. However, it is slowly trending upward from 71.7% in 2004.  |
| Violent Crime                | At 387 offenses per 100,000 population, violent crime is 37% lower than in 1990 and 49% lower than its peak in 1993.   |
| Air Pollution                | The average amount of fine particulates in the air continues to decline from 13.2 micrograms per cubic meter in 2003 to 9.9 micrograms per cubic meter in 2014.  |
| Preventable Hospitalizations | Preventable hospitalizations continue to decline. In 2001, there were 82.5 discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries; in 2014, there were 62.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.  |
| Occupational Fatalities      | Occupational fatalities have declined in the last 8 years from 5.3 deaths per 100,000 workers in 2007 to 3.8 deaths per 100,000 workers. This is the second consecutive year the rate is below 4 deaths per 100,000 workers.   |
| Infant Mortality             | Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 41% from 10.2 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, although most of that decline occurred between 1990 and 1999. Even though the infant mortality rate is the lowest in US history, it is double the rate of many developed countries. In addition, large racial and geographic disparities exist within the country. |
| Premature Death              | Since 1990, premature death declined 20% from 8,716 to 6,976 years of potential life lost before age 75. Premature death, like several other metrics, has leveled off in the last decade compared with improvements made in the 1990s.   |
| Cancer Deaths                | Cancer deaths declined 4% from 197.5 deaths in 1990 to 189.9 deaths per 100,000 population.  |
| Cardiovascular Deaths        | Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths declined 38% from 405.1 to 251.4 deaths per 100,000 population. This continues a relatively constant improvement of 2% to 3% yearly.   |

---

## CHALLENGES

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Obesity                             | Since 1990, obesity has increased 153% from 11.6% to 29.4% of adults.   |
| Physical Inactivity                 | Physical inactivity remains high at 23.5% of adults and has not changed appreciably for the last decade.  |
| Children in Poverty                 | At 19.9% of children, the children in poverty measure is far above the 23-year low of 15.8% in the 2002 Edition and near the 1990 level of 20.6%.   |
| Public Health Funding               | State public health funding continues its slow decline over the past 4 years. Since 2011, it decreased from \$95.01 to \$90.00 in expenditures per person at the state level.   |
| Immunization Coverage — Children    | Nationwide, comprehensive immunization coverage among children aged 19 to 35 months is only 70.4%. It increased marginally in the past year.  |
| Immunization Coverage — Adolescents | Nationwide, comprehensive immunization coverage among teens aged 13 to 17 years is only 67.1%. It increased marginally in the past year.  |
| Low Birthweight                     | In the last 20 years, the prevalence of low birthweight infants has increased from 7.1% to 8.0% nationwide. The good news is that it appears to have peaked in 2009 and is trending downward.                             |
| Diabetes                            | In the nation, 9.6% of adults report they have been told they have diabetes. There has been a steady, upward climb in the prevalence of diabetes, although data from the last 3 years shows a leveling of the prevalence. |

# Reflections Over a Quarter of a Century

*America's Health Rankings®* was first released in 1990. This was a time when the definition of health and the role of public health were rapidly evolving. It was 26 years after the landmark 1964 Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health as well as 8 years before the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement between attorneys general of 46 states and 4 of the largest tobacco companies. In this period, research supporting the connection between population health and socioeconomic factors expanded, entered mainstream discussion, and became increasingly accepted.

Twenty-five years ago, this stimulating research and a distinguished expert panel formed the wellspring of *America's Health Rankings®*. The *Rankings* was built upon the WHO definition of health: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." It was based on the premise that determinants of health directly influence health outcomes. The model has evolved over the last 25 years, but its emphasis on health determinants remains, and today the determinants account for three-quarters of each state's final ranking. The determinants are divided into 4 categories: behavior, community and environment, policy, and clinical care.

"The strongest relationship between cigarette smoking and health is in the field of lung cancer"

—Surgeon General Luther Terry, 1964

The *Rankings* compare each state's health with that of all other states for a single year. The *Rankings* do not track the progress of the nation's overall health over time but provide a year-to-year snapshot of state health. However, the measure premature death, defined as the number of years not lived by people who die before age 75, can be used to examine our nation's health over the last 25 years as that measure strongly correlates with the final outcome score ( $r=0.92$ ) of the *Rankings*. While premature death is a good proxy for the nation's health, it does not reflect quality of life.



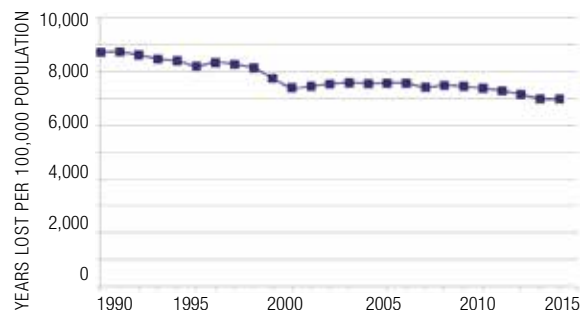


## Measures of Mortality

### Premature Death

In the last 25 years, premature death decreased 20%, from 8,716 to 6,976 years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population. This improvement means an increase in years of productive life in the population. While premature death has decreased nationally, improvement differs greatly by state. In New York, in the last 25 years premature death improved 41%, from 9,754 to 5,737 years of potential life lost, whereas in Oklahoma premature deaths worsened 13%, from 8,551 to 9,654 years of potential life lost. Declines in infant mortality and cardiovascular deaths are 2 measures that contributed greatly to the decline in premature death over the last quarter of a century.

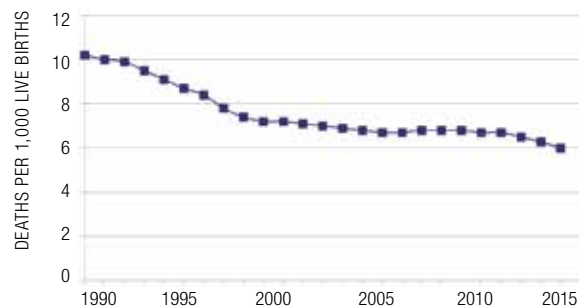
Premature Death



### Infant Mortality

Infant mortality has declined 41% over the last 25 years, from 10.2 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. While this improvement is notable and the result of decades of continued effort, US infant mortality lags far behind other developed countries and many middle-income countries. The improvement in US infant mortality varies geographically. For example, Alaska improved 58%, from 10.6 to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in the last 25 years, while Ohio improved only 22%, from 9.9 to 7.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

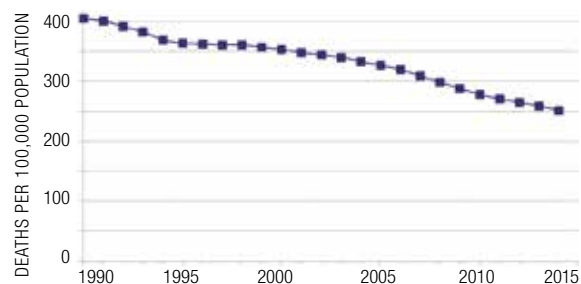
Infant Mortality



### Cardiovascular Deaths

Cardiovascular disease remains the nation's leading killer despite a steep decline in cardiovascular mortality over the last 25 years. In 1990, the US cardiovascular death rate was 405.1 deaths per 100,000 population. Today's rate is 251.4 deaths per 100,000 population, a decline of 38%. The improvement in US cardiovascular deaths varies geographically. In the last 25 years, Minnesota improved 47%, from 350.6 to 184.7 deaths per 100,000 population, while Oklahoma improved only 23%, from 415.3 to 322.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

Cardiovascular Deaths



# Reflections Over a Quarter of a Century

## Cancer Deaths

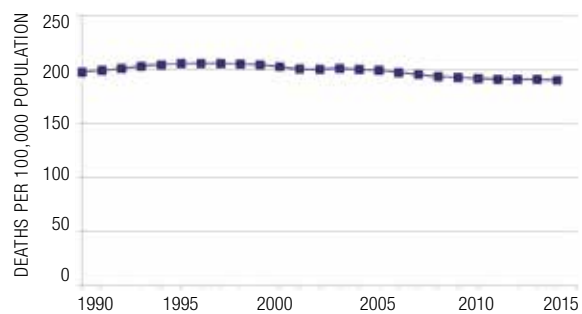
*America's Health Rankings®* has tracked cancer deaths since 1990. Since a peak in 1996, there has been a slow-but-steady decrease in cancer mortality, reflecting a decline in incidence of some cancers, like lung cancer, and improvements in cancer treatment. The population's longer lifespan over the last 25 years and the overall aging of the population have masked some improvement in cancer mortality as more cancer occurs in older individuals. From 1996 to 2014, US cancer mortality declined 8%, from 205.5 to 189.9 deaths per 100,000 population. In this same time span, this advance varied geographically, with Maryland improving 16%, from 224.0 to 187.7 deaths per 100,000 population, and Oklahoma worsening 6%, from 202.4 to 214.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

These gains occurred during a period of mixed social economic indicators, as shown by the prevalence of children in poverty.

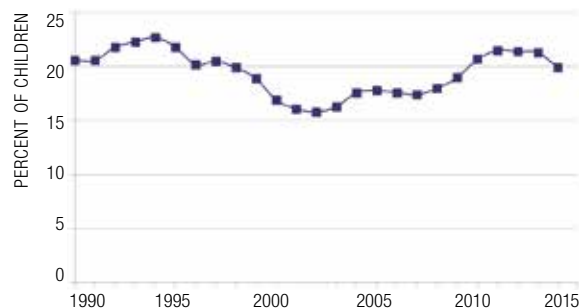
## Children in Poverty

After a decade of decline, in 2002 the prevalence of children in poverty rose for almost a decade from 15.8% to 21.4%. Fortunately, it has declined in the last few years. States experienced much of the same cyclic nature of children in poverty; however, the magnitude of the cycles varies from state to state.

Cancer Deaths



Children in Poverty



Since a peak in 1996, there has been a slow-but-steady decrease in cancer mortality, reflecting a decline in the incidence of some cancers, like lung cancer, and improvements in cancer treatment.

## Health Determinants / Risk Factors

Key to improving overall health is reducing the leading causes of death, including smoking. Since 1990, smoking has dropped significantly, yet almost 1 in 5 adults (19.0%) still smoke regularly. In the early 1990s, more than 1 in 4 smoked—so there has been progress, albeit slow. It is especially encouraging to see the 0.3% annual decrease from 2003 through 2011. This rate of decline appears to continue from 2012 through 2014. (Changes in data-collection methodology between 1990 and 1991 and between 2011 and 2012 do not allow a comparison over all 25 years).

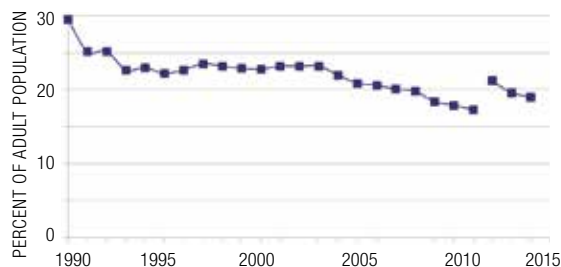
Smoking among adults with low educational attainment is disproportionately large throughout the United States. Nationally, the prevalence of smoking among adults with less than a high school education is 32%—4 times the prevalence among adults with a college degree. The prevalence of smoking among those with less than a high school degree varies greatly from state to state, with it being 3.5 times higher in Alaska than in California. In no state is the prevalence of smoking among those with a high school degree or less significantly lower than those with a college degree.

Even as we celebrate the decline in cigarette smoking, there is increasing concern about youth smoking tobacco using hookahs (water pipes for smoking) and about other forms of tobacco use such as smoking cigars as well as using smokeless tobacco and e-cigarettes. Reducing all tobacco use is important in reducing the impact of adverse inhaled chemicals and particulates on health.

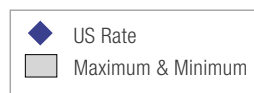
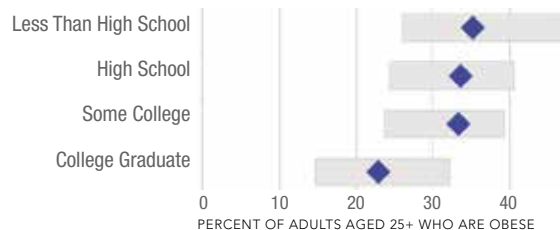
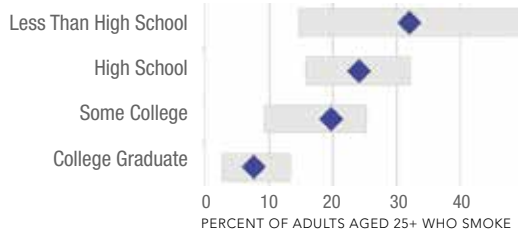
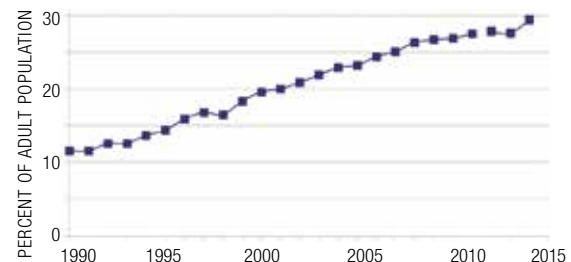
Our nation's struggle with obesity continues and is a leading cause of preventable death in the United States. It has increased almost yearly since 1990. Obesity appears to be abating among the very young and is identified as a "winnable battle" by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention\*. The graph below shows US self-reported obesity as it climbs and approaches 3 of every 10 adults (29.4%). This increase varies geographically, with obesity in Colorado more than tripling from 6.9% of adults in 1990 to 21.3% in 2014 and not quite doubling in Florida, moving from 13.6% of adults in 1990 to 26.4% in 2014.

The prevalence of obesity varies with educational attainment. Obesity among college graduates is only two-thirds of the obesity rate

Smoking



Obesity



\*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html>. Accessed October 24, 2014.

# Reflections Over a Quarter of a Century

among those with less education. Obesity is also strongly associated with income.

Physical inactivity, defined as the lack of physical activity by individuals outside the work environment, has stagnated at the level of around 1 in 4 adults in the last few years. In an era when the work environment is becoming more sedentary, the need for physical activity and exercise outside the workplace is crucial in preventing and managing chronic disease.

Similar to obesity and smoking, inactivity varies by educational attainment. Making opportunities for activity part of each day for all adults—regardless of work environment, educational attainment, or income—will begin to address this disparity.

Increasing obesity has an ominous connection with the future prevalence of diabetes. The graph to the right parallels the obesity trend line shown on the previous page. Self-reported diabetes has more than doubled in the last 20 years and is at 9.6% of the adult population. Furthermore, diabetes can be silent for years, and a lab test is required to positively identify. Thus, many cases go undiagnosed\*. The increase in diabetes varies geographically; in Colorado the increase from 1996 to 2014 is 3% of the population, while in Alabama the increase in that same time span is 9%.

\*American Diabetes Association. [www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/statistics/](http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/statistics/). Accessed October 24, 2014.

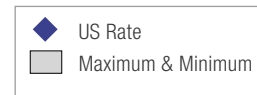
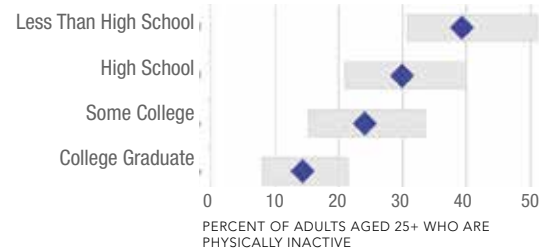
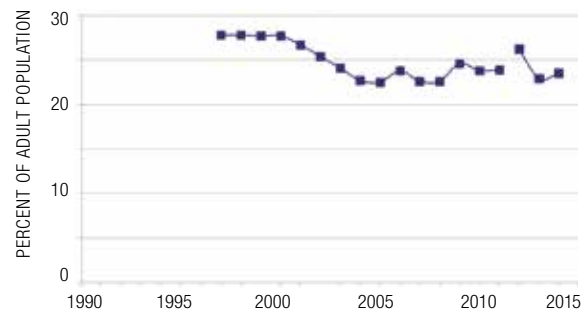


CDC has identified nutrition, physical activity, and obesity as “winnable battles.” Progress

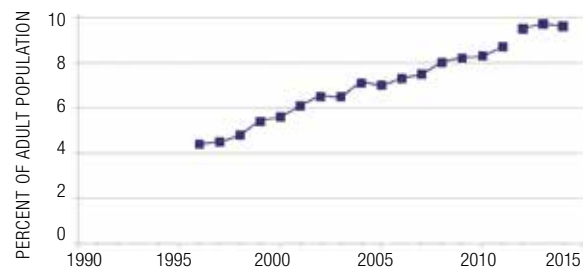
in these areas is being made by developing policy, systems, and environmental initiatives that help make healthy choices available, affordable, and easy.

—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Physical Inactivity



Diabetes

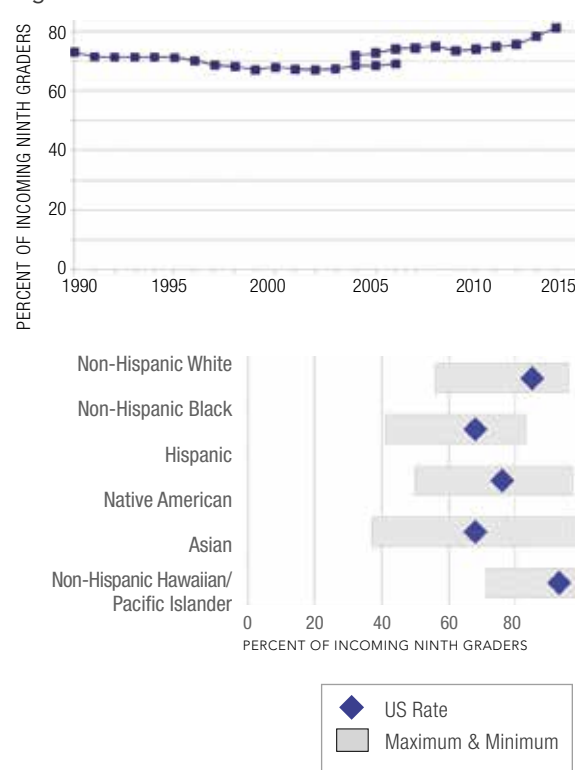


## High School Graduation

A direct, upstream way to address the number of adults impacted by health disparities related to educational attainment is to improve education among teens. A more informed and educated populace creates greater opportunities for health across the population.

Improvements in the high school graduation rate have been consistent; there are now 9% more incoming freshman graduating 4 years later than in 2004. The current graduation rate of 81% is the highest in the last 25 years. Not all states have realized these gains since 2004. In Tennessee, there are 24% more incoming ninth graders graduating in 2014, and in Nevada, there are 10% fewer incoming ninth graders graduating in 2014. Unfortunately, not all races and ethnicities experience these improvements equally; graduation rates remain lower for blacks, Native Americans, and Hispanics compared with whites and Asians.

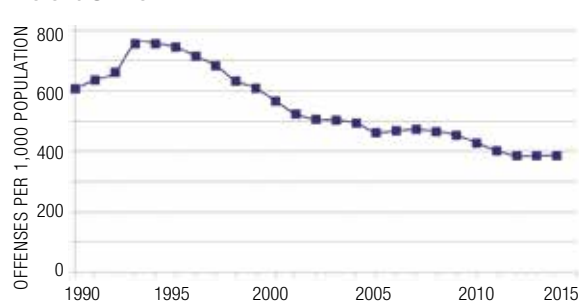
## High School Graduation



## Violent Crime

Another bright spot in the nation's health is the dramatic reduction in violent crime since the early 1990s. Violent crime is reduced almost 50% from its 1993 peak. However, this decline does camouflage the fact that homicide is still the leading cause of death among youth aged 10 to 24 years. Violent crime varies geographically, with 15 states experiencing an increase since 1990—led by the 168% increase in South Dakota. In New York, violent crime has dropped 60% since 1990.

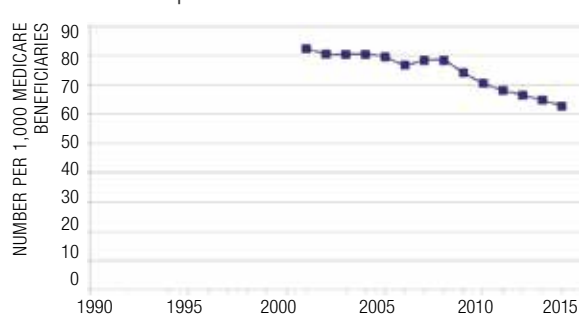
## Violent Crime



## Clinical Care

Since 2001, preventable hospitalizations have declined 24% from 82.5 to 62.9 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries. In Mississippi, there are 37.7 fewer preventable hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries in 2014 than in 2001—a 32% decline. Louisiana has 35.3 fewer preventable hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries in 2014 than in 2001—a 35% decline.

## Preventable Hospitalizations



Looking over the 25 years of health captured by *America's Health Rankings®*, there are many accomplishments to celebrate. However, a lot of work remains so that we can all live up to our full life potential. Life expectancy at birth, while the highest it has ever been at 78.8 years, still lags behind other developed countries, leaving us substantial room for improvement. Another key challenge is that health gains are not experienced equally across the United States by state, race/ethnicity or educational attainment.



# Comparison with Other Nations

When health in the United States is compared with health in other countries, the picture is disappointing. On nearly all indicators of mortality, survival, and life expectancy, the United States ranks at or near the bottom among high-income countries. In 2013, WHO estimated the infant mortality rate in the United States at 6 deaths per 1,000 live births, ranking the United States 42nd among WHO nations along with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Slovakia, and Macedonia. In 24 countries—including the majority of western European countries, Japan, and Australia—the infant mortality rate is half the US rate.

Another measure used to compare the health of nations is life expectancy, which is highly influenced by infant mortality rates as well as death at all ages. The United States, at 79 years of age, ranks 34th for life expectancy and is tied with

Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Nauru, and Qatar. Almost all western European countries, Japan, Australia, Singapore, Canada, and New Zealand have a longer life expectancy than the United States. Eighteen countries have a life expectancy at least 3 years longer than the US life expectancy.

While US rankings for infant mortality and life expectancy are disappointingly low, expenditure on health care, as measured by percent of gross domestic product (GDP) spent on health by private and public sectors, is highest in the United States at 17.9% of GDP. Only 23 countries, including 13 shown on Table 8, spend more than 10% of GDP on health. All other developed countries with health expenditures more than 10% of GDP have both a lower infant mortality rate and a higher life expectancy than the United States.

## Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

≤3 4–5 6 7–12 >12

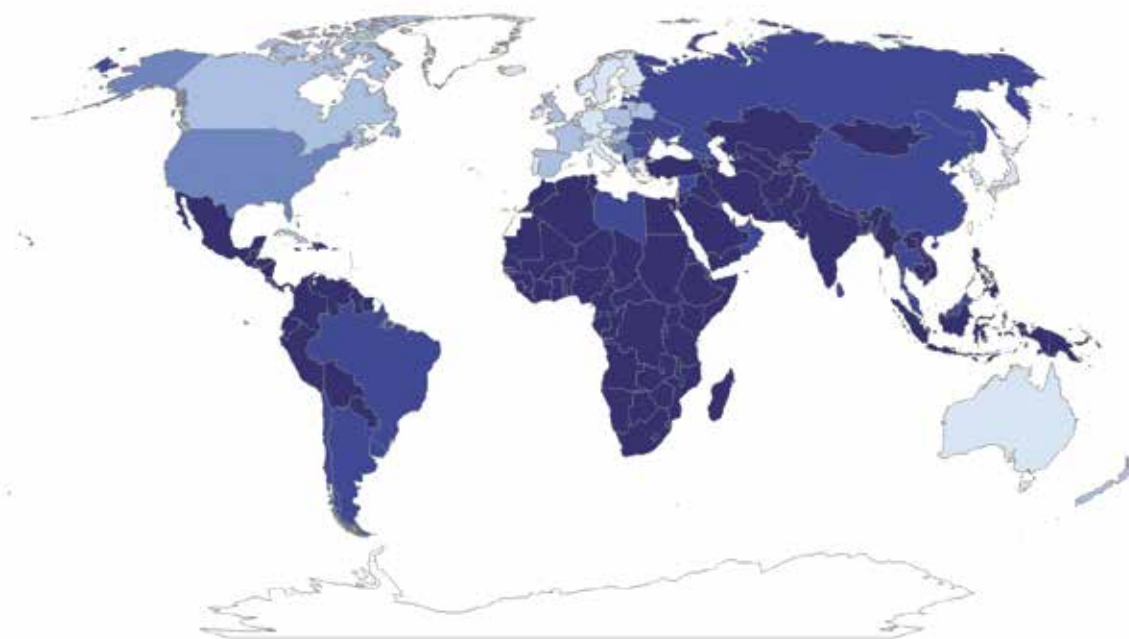


TABLE 8

## International Comparison

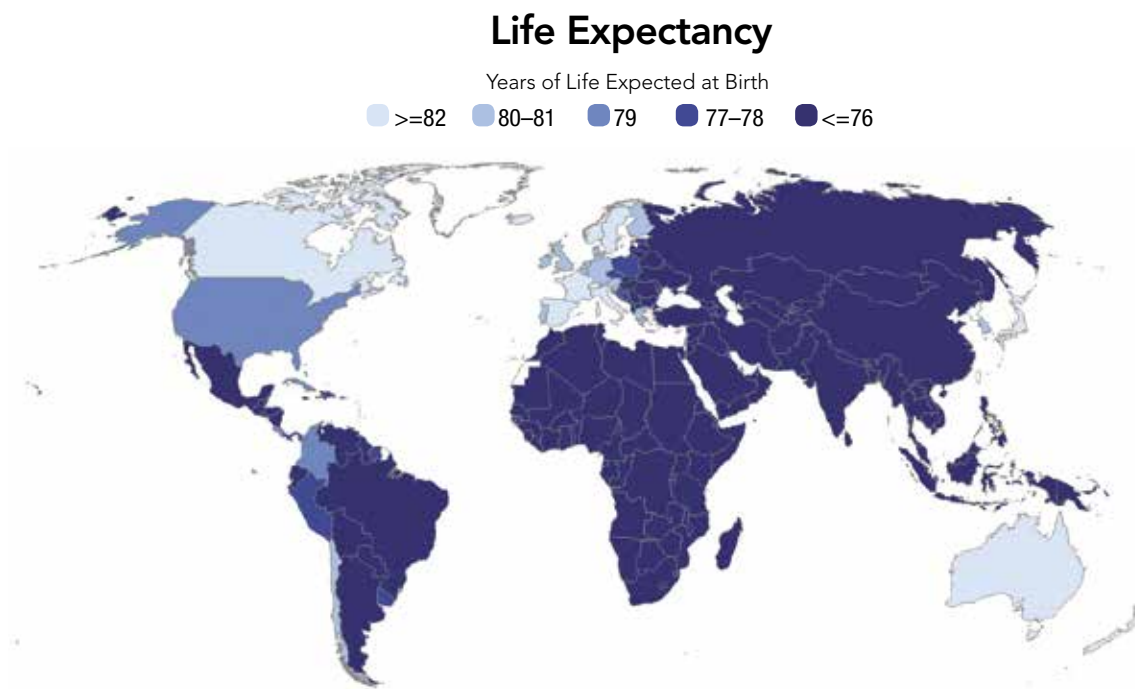
| COUNTRY   | INFANT MORTALITY RATE (DEATHS<br>PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)* | LIFE EXPECTANCY<br>AT BIRTH (YEARS)** | HEALTH EXPENDITURES<br>(PERCENT OF GDP)*** |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Andorra   | 2  | 83                                    | 8.3  |
| Finland   | 2  | 81                                    | 9.2  |
| Iceland   | 2  | 82                                    | 9.1  |
| Japan   | 2  | 84                                    | 10.1                                       |
| Luxembourg  | 2  | 82                                    | 6.9  |
| Norway  | 2  | 82                                    | 9.0  |
| Singapore   | 2  | 83                                    | 4.7  |
| Slovenia  | 2  | 80                                    | 8.8  |
| Sweden  | 2  | 82                                    | 9.6  |
| Australia   | 3  | 83                                    | 9.1  |
| Austria   | 3  | 81                                    | 11.5                                       |
| Cyprus  | 3  | 82                                    | 7.3  |
| Czech Republic  | 3  | 78                                    | 7.7  |
| Denmark   | 3  | 80                                    | 11.2                                       |
| Estonia   | 3  | 77                                    | 5.9  |
| Germany   | 3  | 81                                    | 11.3                                       |
| Ireland   | 3  | 81                                    | 8.1  |
| Israel  | 3  | 82                                    | 7.5  |
| Italy   | 3  | 83                                    | 9.2  |
| Monaco  | 3  | 82                                    | 4.4  |
| Netherlands   | 3  | 81                                    | 12.4                                       |
| Portugal  | 3  | 81                                    | 9.5  |
| Republic of Korea                                       | 3  | 81                                    | 7.5  |
| San Marino  | 3  | 83                                    | 6.5  |
| Belarus   | 4  | 72                                    | 5.0  |
| Belgium   | 4  | 80                                    | 10.8                                       |
| Croatia   | 4  | 78                                    | 6.8  |
| France  | 4  | 82                                    | 11.8                                       |
| Greece  | 4  | 81                                    | 9.3  |
| Lithuania   | 4  | 74                                    | 6.7  |
| Spain   | 4  | 82                                    | 9.6  |
| Switzerland   | 4  | 83                                    | 11.3                                       |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain<br>and Northern Ireland | 4  | 81                                    | 9.4  |
| Bahrain   | 5  | 77                                    | 3.9  |
| Canada  | 5  | 82                                    | 10.9                                       |
| Cuba  | 5  | 79                                    | 8.6  |
| Hungary   | 5  | 75                                    | 7.8  |
| Malta   | 5  | 81                                    | 9.1  |
| Montenegro  | 5  | 76                                    | 7.6  |
| New Zealand   | 5  | 82                                    | 10.3                                       |
| Poland  | 5  | 77                                    | 6.7  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                                  | 6  | 77                                    | 9.9  |
| Serbia  | 6  | 75                                    | 10.5                                       |
| Slovakia  | 6  | 76                                    | 7.8  |
| The former Yugoslav Republic<br>of Macedonia            | 6  | 76                                    | 7.1  |
| United States of America                                | 6  | 79                                    | 17.9                                       |
| Chile   | 7  | 80                                    | 7.2  |
| Qatar   | 7  | 79                                    | 2.2  |
| Costa Rica  | 8  | 79                                    | 10.1                                       |
| Lebanon   | 8  | 80                                    | 7.3  |
| Columbia  | 15   | 79                                    | 6.8  |
| Nauru   | 30   | 79                                    | 7.5  |

\*2013 Estimates, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Oct 22, 2014.

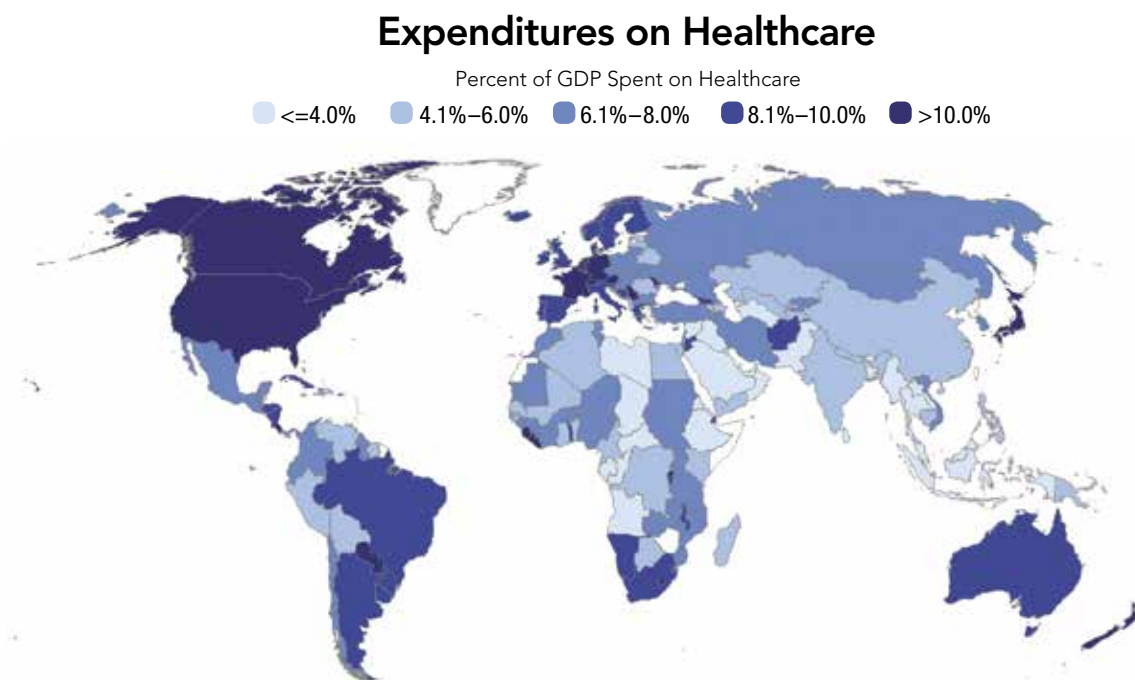
\*\*2012 Estimates for both genders, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Oct 22, 2014.

\*\*\*2012 Estimates, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Oct 22, 2014.

# Comparison with Other Nations



The United States life expectancy, at 79 years of age, ranks 34th in the world.



# Core Measures

In addition to the contributions of our individual genetic predispositions to disease, health is the result of:

- Our behaviors;
- The environment and the community in which we live;
- The policies and practices of our health care, government and other prevention systems;
- The clinical care we receive.

These 4 aspects interact with each other in a complex web of cause and effect, and much of this interaction is just beginning to be fully understood. Understanding these interactions is vital if we are to create the healthy outcomes we desire, including a long, disease-free, robust life for all individuals regardless of race, gender or socioeconomic status.

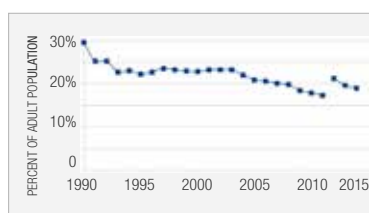


# Smoking



Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States. Approximately 14 million major medical conditions are attributed to smoking, and each year **more than 480,000** people die from cigarette smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke. Smoking damages nearly every organ and causes respiratory disease, heart disease, stroke, cancer, preterm birth, low birthweight, and premature death. Smokers lose an average of 13 to 14 years of life because of their smoking. Annually in the United States, \$96 billion in direct medical

expenses and \$97 billion in lost productivity are attributed to smoking.



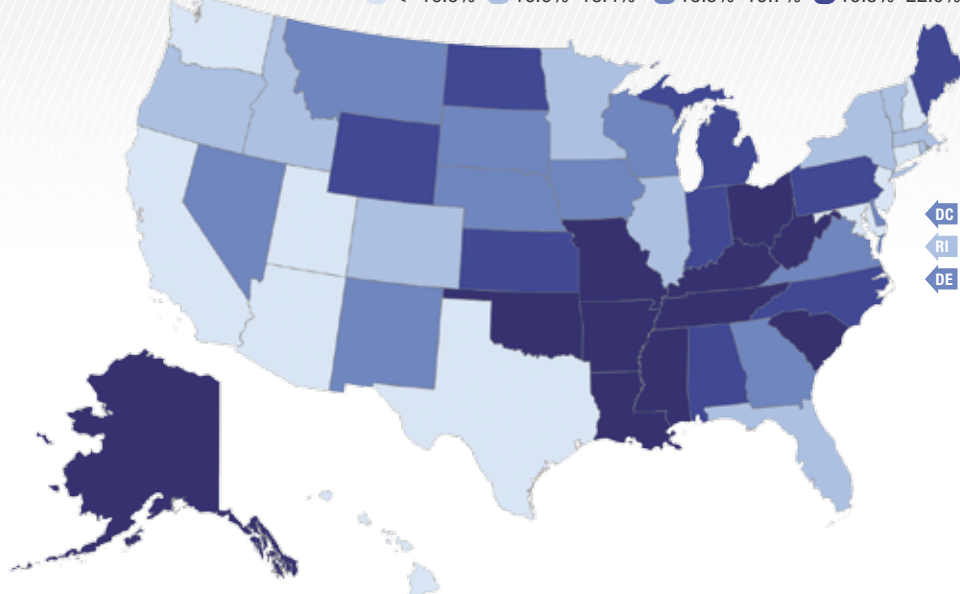
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Smoking](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Smoking)

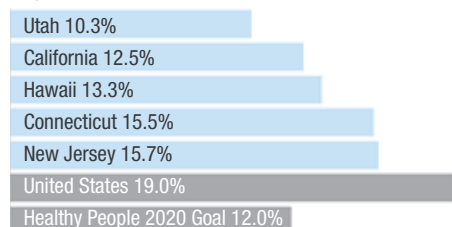
## Smoking by State

Percentage of adults who are current smokers

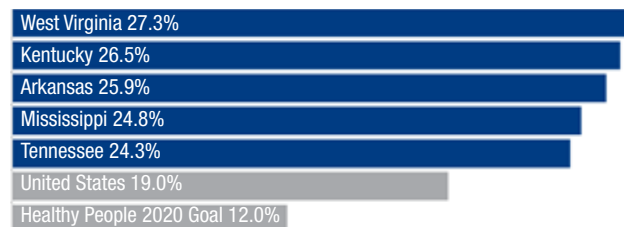
■ ≤16.5% 
 ■ 16.6%–18.4% 
 ■ 18.5%–19.7% 
 ■ 19.8%–22.0% 
 ■ ≥22.1%



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States



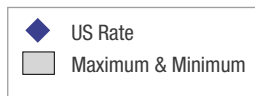


## Ranking

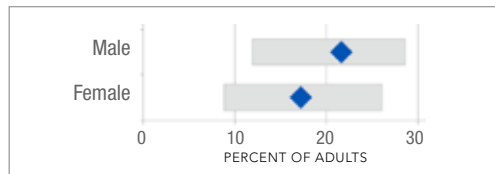
by Smoking

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Utah                 | 10.3  |
| 2    | California           | 12.5  |
| 3    | Hawaii               | 13.3  |
| 4    | Connecticut          | 15.5  |
| 5    | New Jersey           | 15.7  |
| 6    | Texas                | 15.9  |
| 7    | Washington           | 16.1  |
| 8    | New Hampshire        | 16.2  |
| 9    | Arizona              | 16.3  |
| 10   | Maryland             | 16.4  |
| 11   | Massachusetts        | 16.6  |
| 11   | New York             | 16.6  |
| 11   | Vermont              | 16.6  |
| 14   | Florida              | 16.8  |
| 15   | Idaho                | 17.2  |
| 16   | Oregon               | 17.3  |
| 17   | Rhode Island         | 17.4  |
| 18   | Colorado             | 17.7  |
| 19   | Illinois             | 18.0  |
| 19   | Minnesota            | 18.0  |
| 21   | Nebraska             | 18.5  |
| 22   | Wisconsin            | 18.7  |
| 23   | Georgia              | 18.8  |
| 24   | Montana              | 19.0  |
| 24   | Virginia             | 19.0  |
| 26   | New Mexico           | 19.1  |
| 27   | Nevada               | 19.4  |
| 28   | Iowa                 | 19.5  |
| 29   | Delaware             | 19.6  |
| 29   | South Dakota         | 19.6  |
| 31   | Kansas               | 20.0  |
| 32   | Maine                | 20.2  |
| 33   | North Carolina       | 20.3  |
| 34   | Wyoming              | 20.6  |
| 35   | Pennsylvania         | 21.0  |
| 36   | North Dakota         | 21.2  |
| 37   | Michigan             | 21.4  |
| 38   | Alabama              | 21.5  |
| 39   | Indiana              | 21.9  |
| 40   | South Carolina       | 22.0  |
| 41   | Missouri             | 22.1  |
| 42   | Alaska               | 22.6  |
| 43   | Ohio                 | 23.4  |
| 44   | Louisiana            | 23.5  |
| 45   | Oklahoma             | 23.7  |
| 46   | Tennessee            | 24.3  |
| 47   | Mississippi          | 24.8  |
| 48   | Arkansas             | 25.9  |
| 49   | Kentucky             | 26.5  |
| 50   | West Virginia        | 27.3  |
|      | United States        | 19.0  |
|      | District of Columbia | 18.8  |

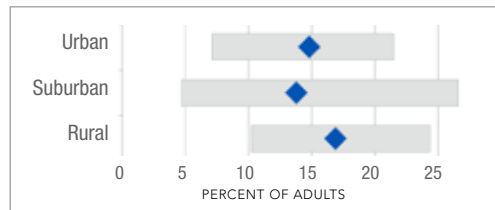
## Disparities in Smoking



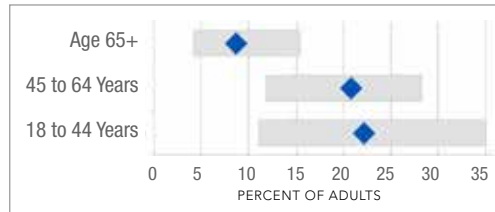
Prevalence by Gender



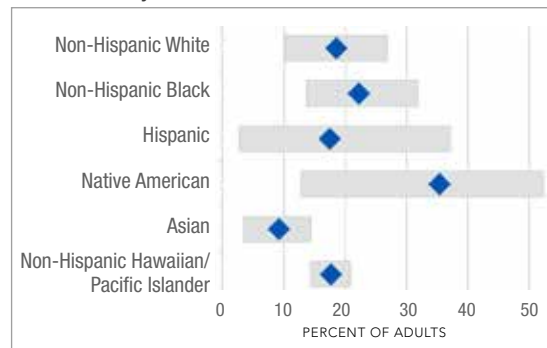
Prevalence by Urbanicity



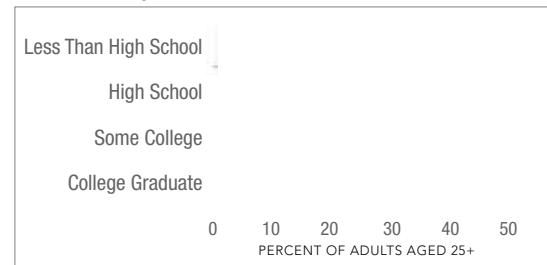
Prevalence by Age



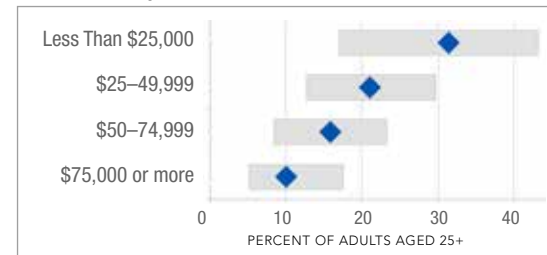
Prevalence by Race



Prevalence by Education



Prevalence by Income



set a quit date • medication • nicotine patch • Nicotine Anonymous™  
• remove ash trays • support network • counseling • avoid triggers •  
manage withdrawal symptoms • choose smoke-free settings • patience

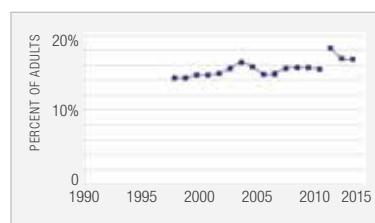
# Binge Drinking



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Binge](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Binge)

Binge drinking can cause acute impairment and may contribute to alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries and deaths, increased aggression, risky sexual behavior leading to unintended pregnancies and transmission of sexually transmitted infections, and unintentional injuries. Over time, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to fetal damage, liver diseases, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, and other health problems. Excessive alcohol consumption is the third leading cause of preventable death in the United States, with an estimated 80,000 attributable deaths each year.

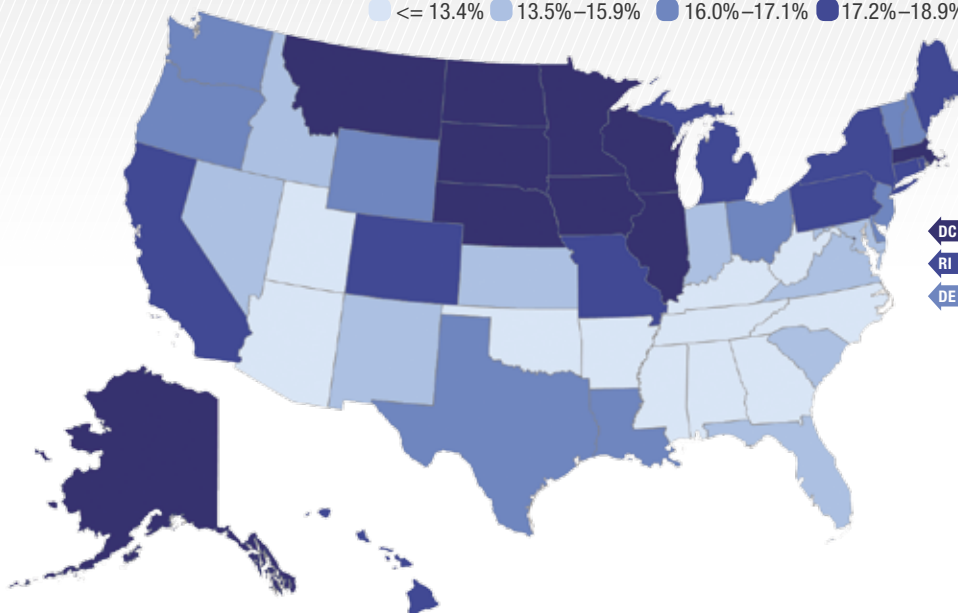


Nationally in 2006, excessive drinking cost \$223.5 billion, largely from loss of workplace productivity, health care expenses, and motor vehicle crash costs.

## Binge Drinking by State

Percentage of adults who had 4 or more (women) or 5 or more (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days

Legend: ≤ 13.4% (lightest blue), 13.5%–15.9% (light blue), 16.0%–17.1% (medium blue), 17.2%–18.9% (dark blue), ≥ 19.0% (darkest blue)



DC  
RI  
DE

### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Tennessee     | 9.6%  |
| Alabama       | 11.2% |
| West Virginia | 11.2% |
| Utah          | 12.3% |
| Mississippi   | 12.4% |
| United States | 16.8% |

### Bottom 5 States

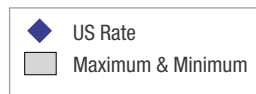
|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| North Dakota  | 23.8% |
| Wisconsin     | 22.5% |
| Illinois      | 21.8% |
| Iowa          | 21.7% |
| Minnesota     | 21.0% |
| United States | 16.8% |

## Ranking

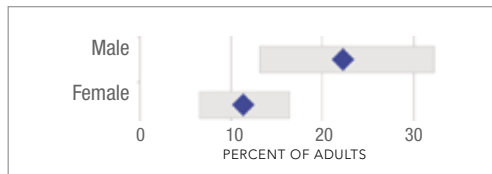
by Binge Drinking

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Tennessee            | 9.6   |
| 2    | Alabama              | 11.2  |
| 2    | West Virginia        | 11.2  |
| 4    | Utah                 | 12.3  |
| 5    | Mississippi          | 12.4  |
| 6    | Arkansas             | 12.5  |
| 7    | Oklahoma             | 12.7  |
| 8    | North Carolina       | 13.0  |
| 9    | Georgia              | 13.1  |
| 10   | Arizona              | 13.4  |
| 10   | Kentucky             | 13.4  |
| 12   | Maryland             | 14.2  |
| 13   | New Mexico           | 14.5  |
| 14   | Idaho                | 14.9  |
| 14   | South Carolina       | 14.9  |
| 16   | Indiana              | 15.0  |
| 17   | Nevada               | 15.2  |
| 18   | Kansas               | 15.4  |
| 19   | Florida              | 15.6  |
| 20   | Virginia             | 15.9  |
| 21   | Louisiana            | 16.3  |
| 21   | New Jersey           | 16.3  |
| 23   | Oregon               | 16.5  |
| 24   | Wyoming              | 16.6  |
| 25   | Texas                | 16.7  |
| 26   | New Hampshire        | 16.8  |
| 26   | Washington           | 16.8  |
| 28   | Delaware             | 17.0  |
| 29   | Ohio                 | 17.1  |
| 29   | Vermont              | 17.1  |
| 31   | Maine                | 17.2  |
| 31   | Missouri             | 17.2  |
| 31   | Pennsylvania         | 17.2  |
| 34   | California           | 17.4  |
| 34   | New York             | 17.4  |
| 36   | Rhode Island         | 17.8  |
| 37   | Connecticut          | 18.2  |
| 38   | Hawaii               | 18.3  |
| 39   | Colorado             | 18.5  |
| 40   | Michigan             | 18.9  |
| 41   | South Dakota         | 19.2  |
| 42   | Massachusetts        | 19.4  |
| 43   | Alaska               | 19.5  |
| 44   | Nebraska             | 20.0  |
| 45   | Montana              | 20.8  |
| 46   | Minnesota            | 21.0  |
| 47   | Iowa                 | 21.7  |
| 48   | Illinois             | 21.8  |
| 49   | Wisconsin            | 22.5  |
| 50   | North Dakota         | 23.8  |
|      | United States        | 16.8  |
|      | District of Columbia | 22.4  |

## Disparities in Binge Drinking



Prevalence by Gender



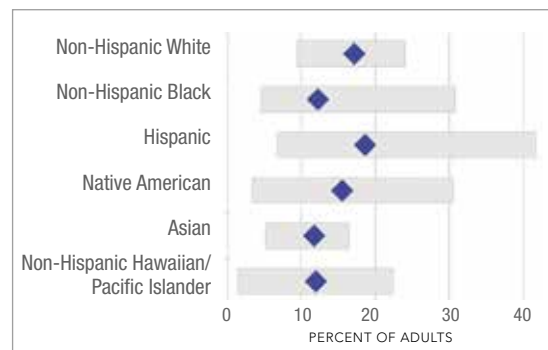
Prevalence by Urbanicity



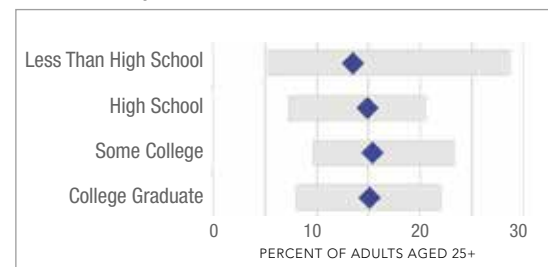
Prevalence by Age



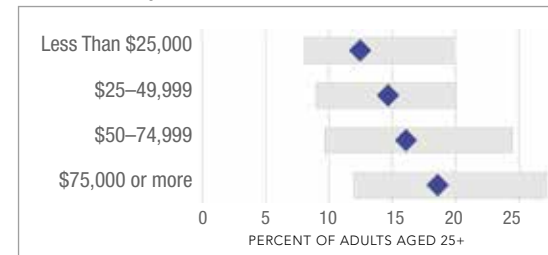
Prevalence by Race



Prevalence by Education



Prevalence by Income



A  
supp-  
ort group  
meeting

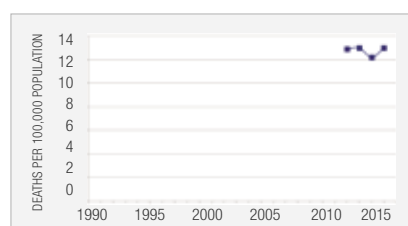
moderation • set goals • accountability • drive sober • ask for help • admit you have a problem • talk with loved ones • find a support network • make a plan • don't keep alcohol at home • recognize triggers • slow the pace • exercise • find productive ways to handle stress • fill your time with healthy activities • drink water between alcoholic beverages • set limits • drive sober • establish drinking rules • never drink alone • reward yourself for sobriety • avoid heavy drinkers • goals

# Drug Deaths



Drug-overdose deaths have risen steadily over the past 2 decades and are the leading cause of injury death in the United States. A drug injury may occur if an individual takes a higher-than-recommended dose, ingests a drug prescribed for another person, is administered a drug by another person for a malicious purpose, or has a documented history of misuse or abuse. Substance abuse burdens individuals and their families, the health care system, and the economy. In 2007, prescription opioid abuse costs were over \$55 billion in terms of lost

productivity as well as health care and criminal justice expenditures.

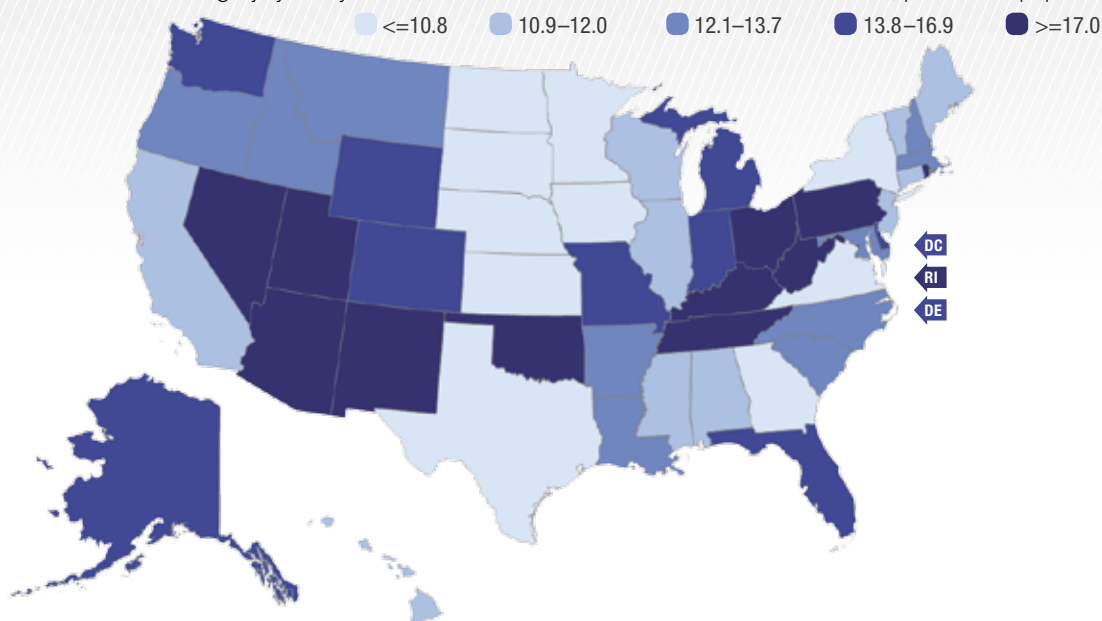


DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2010-2012

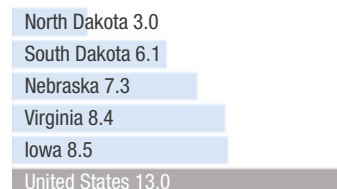
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Drugdeaths](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Drugdeaths)

## Drug Deaths by State

Number of deaths due to drug injury of any intent (unintentional, suicide, homicide, or undetermined) per 100,000 population



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States

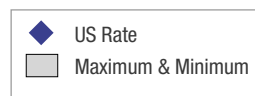


## Ranking

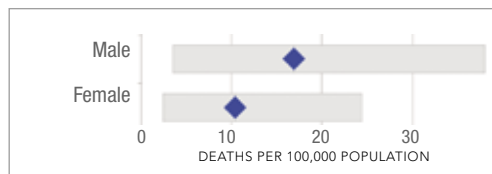
by Drug Deaths

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | North Dakota         | 3.0   |
| 2    | South Dakota         | 6.1   |
| 3    | Nebraska             | 7.3   |
| 4    | Virginia             | 8.4   |
| 5    | Iowa                 | 8.5   |
| 6    | Minnesota            | 8.6   |
| 7    | New York             | 9.4   |
| 8    | Texas                | 9.9   |
| 9    | Kansas               | 10.4  |
| 10   | Georgia              | 10.8  |
| 11   | Mississippi          | 10.9  |
| 12   | California           | 11.0  |
| 12   | Connecticut          | 11.0  |
| 12   | Maine                | 11.0  |
| 15   | Illinois             | 11.1  |
| 16   | Vermont              | 11.3  |
| 17   | New Jersey           | 11.6  |
| 18   | Alabama              | 11.7  |
| 18   | Hawaii               | 11.7  |
| 20   | Wisconsin            | 11.8  |
| 21   | Massachusetts        | 12.1  |
| 22   | Maryland             | 12.2  |
| 23   | Idaho                | 12.3  |
| 24   | Arkansas             | 12.6  |
| 24   | North Carolina       | 12.6  |
| 26   | Montana              | 12.8  |
| 27   | Louisiana            | 12.9  |
| 28   | Oregon               | 13.1  |
| 29   | New Hampshire        | 13.4  |
| 30   | South Carolina       | 13.5  |
| 31   | Michigan             | 13.9  |
| 32   | Washington           | 14.0  |
| 33   | Alaska               | 14.4  |
| 34   | Colorado             | 14.8  |
| 35   | Indiana              | 15.1  |
| 36   | Florida              | 15.2  |
| 37   | Wyoming              | 15.7  |
| 38   | Missouri             | 16.3  |
| 39   | Delaware             | 16.6  |
| 40   | Tennessee            | 17.2  |
| 41   | Rhode Island         | 17.3  |
| 42   | Pennsylvania         | 17.4  |
| 43   | Ohio                 | 17.5  |
| 44   | Arizona              | 17.7  |
| 45   | Oklahoma             | 19.8  |
| 46   | Utah                 | 20.1  |
| 47   | Nevada               | 22.2  |
| 48   | Kentucky             | 24.0  |
| 49   | New Mexico           | 24.8  |
| 50   | West Virginia        | 31.3  |
|      | United States        | 13.0  |
|      | District of Columbia | 13.9  |

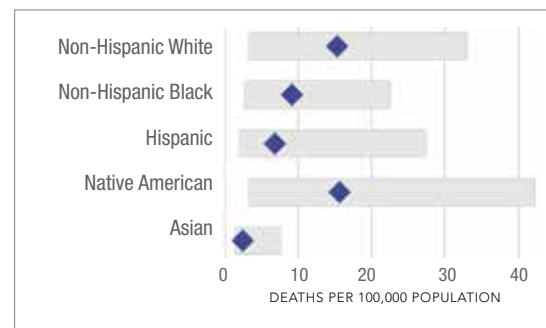
## Disparities in Drug Deaths



Prevalence by Gender



Prevalence by Race



“The biggest concern right now would be the prescription drug abuse epidemic. We have seen a marked increase over the last 20 years in the effects of prescription drugs in our community. Most significantly we’ve seen impacts of opioids—these are the painkillers—and we witnessed an epidemic of overdoses from these painkillers. We now see more people dying of drug overdoses than car accidents.”

—Dr. Wilson Compton, Deputy Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse

Implement best practices in prescribing painkillers • support those in recovery •

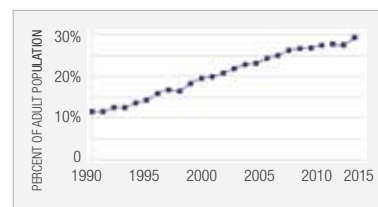
- positive parenting • family recovery • bonding • communication • talk to your kids • enforcement • self-control • support those in recovery • education • self-control • peer relationships • naloxone • parental monitoring • seek treatment • proper medication disposal • self-control • keep prescription drugs in a secure place • early intervention



# Obesity



Obesity contributes to many preventable diseases including heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, cancer, hypertension, liver disease, kidney disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, respiratory conditions and osteoarthritis. In the United States, more than two-thirds of adults are overweight or obese, and obesity is a leading factor in preventable death, causing an estimated 200,000 deaths per year. The annual costs for treating obesity and obesity-related health problems is estimated between \$147 billion and \$210 billion.



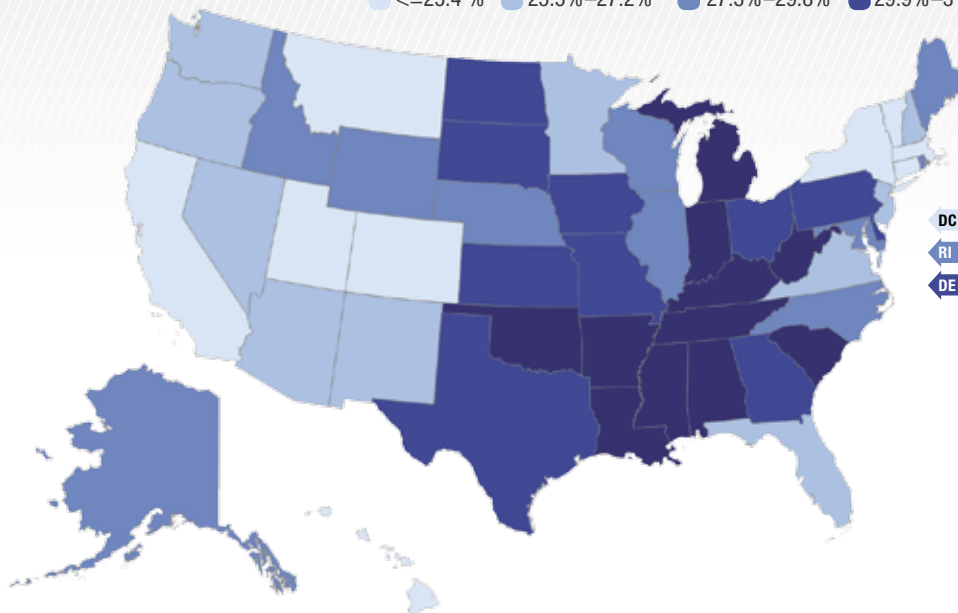
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Obesity](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Obesity)

## Obesity by State

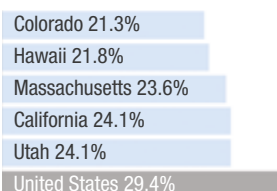
Percentage of adults who are obese, with a body mass index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher

■ ≤25.4 % 
 ■ 25.5%–27.2% 
 ■ 27.3%–29.8% 
 ■ 29.9%–31.3% 
 ■ ≥31.4%



DC  
RI  
DE

### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States



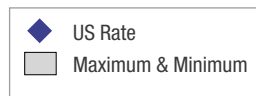


## Ranking

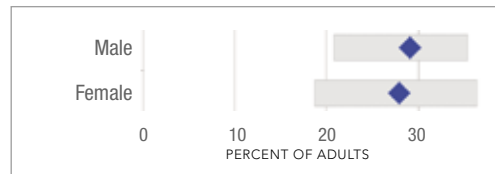
by Obesity

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Colorado             | 21.3  |
| 2    | Hawaii               | 21.8  |
| 3    | Massachusetts        | 23.6  |
| 4    | California           | 24.1  |
| 4    | Utah                 | 24.1  |
| 6    | Montana              | 24.6  |
| 7    | Vermont              | 24.7  |
| 8    | Connecticut          | 24.9  |
| 9    | New York             | 25.4  |
| 10   | Minnesota            | 25.5  |
| 11   | Nevada               | 26.2  |
| 12   | New Jersey           | 26.3  |
| 13   | Florida              | 26.4  |
| 13   | New Mexico           | 26.4  |
| 15   | Oregon               | 26.5  |
| 16   | New Hampshire        | 26.7  |
| 17   | Arizona              | 26.8  |
| 18   | Virginia             | 27.2  |
| 18   | Washington           | 27.2  |
| 20   | Rhode Island         | 27.3  |
| 21   | Wyoming              | 27.8  |
| 22   | Maryland             | 28.3  |
| 23   | Alaska               | 28.4  |
| 24   | Maine                | 28.9  |
| 25   | Illinois             | 29.4  |
| 25   | North Carolina       | 29.4  |
| 27   | Idaho                | 29.6  |
| 27   | Nebraska             | 29.6  |
| 29   | Wisconsin            | 29.8  |
| 30   | South Dakota         | 29.9  |
| 31   | Kansas               | 30.0  |
| 31   | Pennsylvania         | 30.0  |
| 33   | Georgia              | 30.3  |
| 34   | Missouri             | 30.4  |
| 34   | Ohio                 | 30.4  |
| 36   | Texas                | 30.9  |
| 37   | Delaware             | 31.0  |
| 37   | North Dakota         | 31.0  |
| 39   | Iowa                 | 31.3  |
| 40   | Michigan             | 31.5  |
| 41   | South Carolina       | 31.7  |
| 42   | Indiana              | 31.8  |
| 43   | Alabama              | 32.4  |
| 44   | Oklahoma             | 32.5  |
| 45   | Louisiana            | 33.1  |
| 46   | Kentucky             | 33.2  |
| 47   | Tennessee            | 33.7  |
| 48   | Arkansas             | 34.6  |
| 49   | Mississippi          | 35.1  |
| 49   | West Virginia        | 35.1  |
|      | United States        | 29.4  |
|      | District of Columbia | 22.8  |

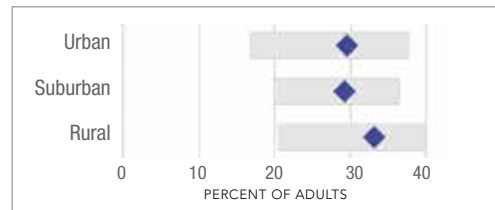
## Disparities in Obesity



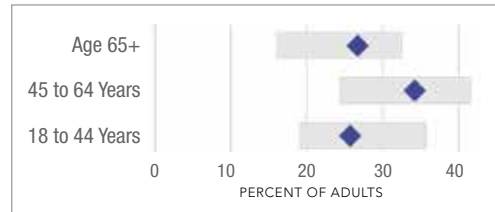
Prevalence by Gender



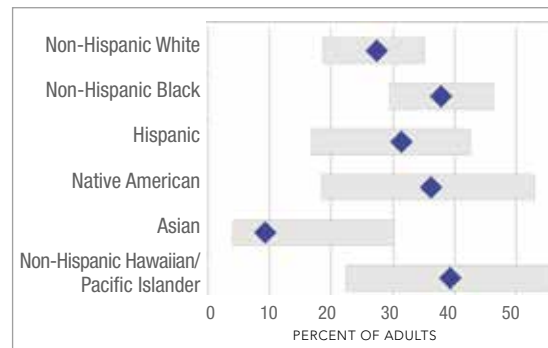
Prevalence by Urbanicity



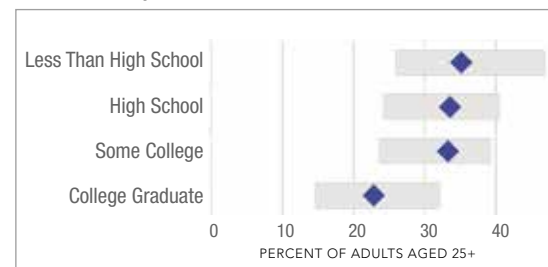
Prevalence by Age



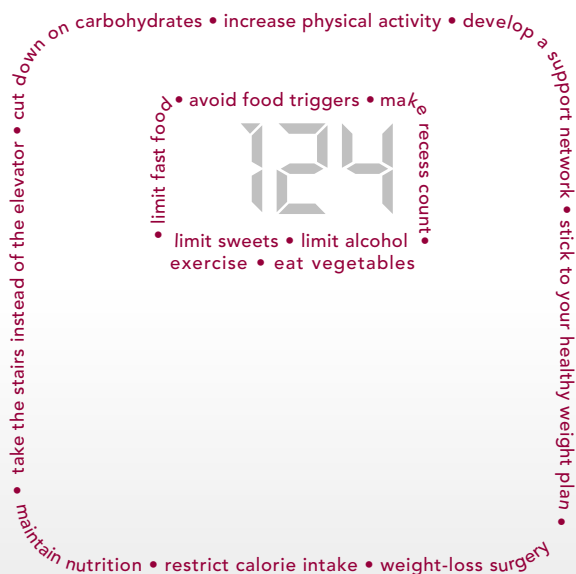
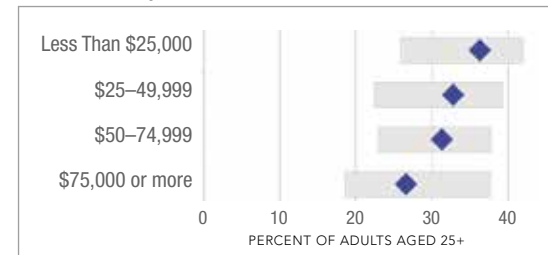
Prevalence by Race



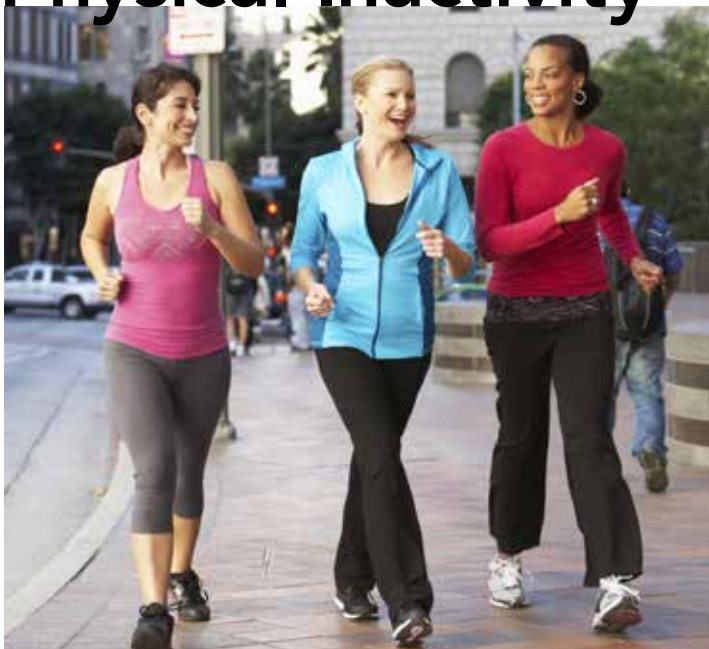
Prevalence by Education



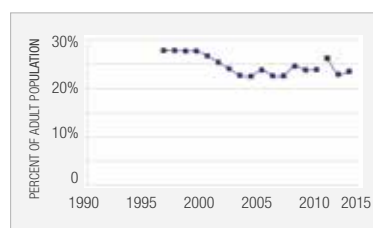
Prevalence by Income



# Physical Inactivity



Physical inactivity increases the risk of coronary heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, certain cancers, and premature death. It is responsible for 1 in 10 deaths each year. Being physically active is associated with social and environmental factors including educational attainment, community crime, and poverty. Increasing—and especially starting—physical activity, can prevent and help manage numerous chronic diseases. Physical inactivity is estimated to cost \$24 billion in direct medical spending.

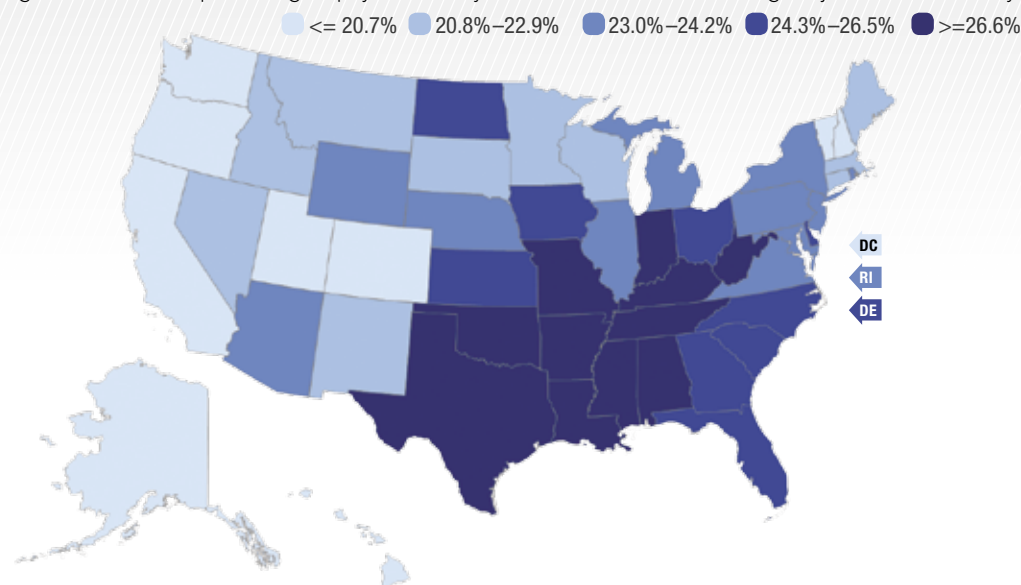


DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

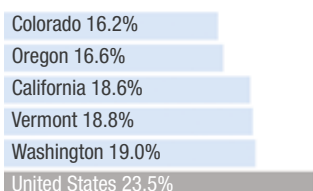
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Sedentary](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Sedentary)

## Physical Inactivity by State

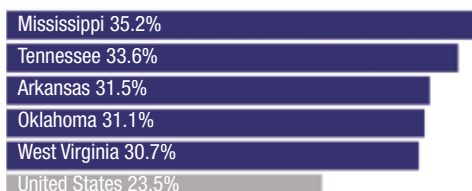
Percentage of adults who report doing no physical activity or exercise other than their regular job in the last 30 days



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States

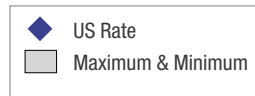


## Ranking

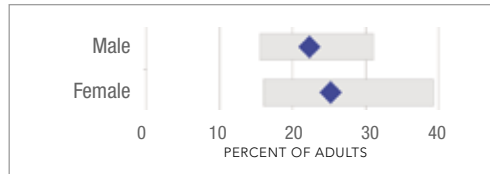
by Physical Inactivity

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Colorado             | 16.2  |
| 2    | Oregon               | 16.6  |
| 3    | California           | 18.6  |
| 4    | Vermont              | 18.8  |
| 5    | Washington           | 19.0  |
| 6    | Utah                 | 19.1  |
| 7    | New Hampshire        | 20.5  |
| 8    | Alaska               | 20.6  |
| 9    | Hawaii               | 20.7  |
| 10   | Wisconsin            | 20.8  |
| 11   | Massachusetts        | 21.0  |
| 12   | Minnesota            | 21.2  |
| 13   | Montana              | 21.4  |
| 14   | Maine                | 21.9  |
| 15   | Idaho                | 22.0  |
| 15   | Nevada               | 22.0  |
| 15   | New Mexico           | 22.0  |
| 18   | South Dakota         | 22.3  |
| 19   | Connecticut          | 22.8  |
| 20   | Arizona              | 23.0  |
| 20   | Michigan             | 23.0  |
| 20   | Virginia             | 23.0  |
| 23   | Wyoming              | 23.2  |
| 24   | Maryland             | 23.3  |
| 25   | Nebraska             | 23.5  |
| 26   | Illinois             | 23.6  |
| 27   | New Jersey           | 24.1  |
| 27   | Pennsylvania         | 24.1  |
| 29   | New York             | 24.2  |
| 29   | Rhode Island         | 24.2  |
| 31   | Georgia              | 24.5  |
| 32   | South Carolina       | 24.8  |
| 33   | Kansas               | 25.0  |
| 34   | North Carolina       | 25.1  |
| 35   | Florida              | 25.6  |
| 36   | North Dakota         | 25.8  |
| 37   | Delaware             | 26.2  |
| 37   | Ohio                 | 26.2  |
| 39   | Iowa                 | 26.5  |
| 40   | Missouri             | 26.8  |
| 41   | Texas                | 27.3  |
| 42   | Kentucky             | 27.4  |
| 43   | Indiana              | 28.3  |
| 44   | Alabama              | 29.2  |
| 45   | Louisiana            | 30.3  |
| 46   | West Virginia        | 30.7  |
| 47   | Oklahoma             | 31.1  |
| 48   | Arkansas             | 31.5  |
| 49   | Tennessee            | 33.6  |
| 50   | Mississippi          | 35.2  |
|      | United States        | 23.5  |
|      | District of Columbia | 17.0  |

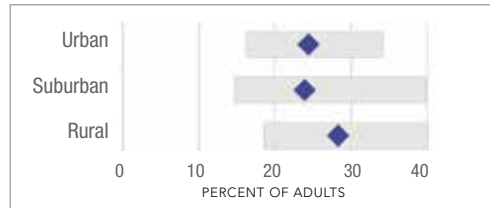
## Disparities in Physical Inactivity



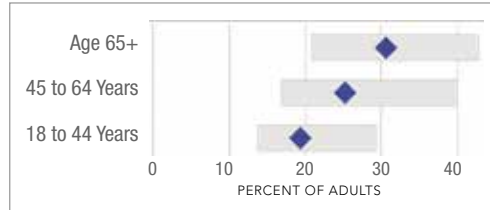
Prevalence by Gender



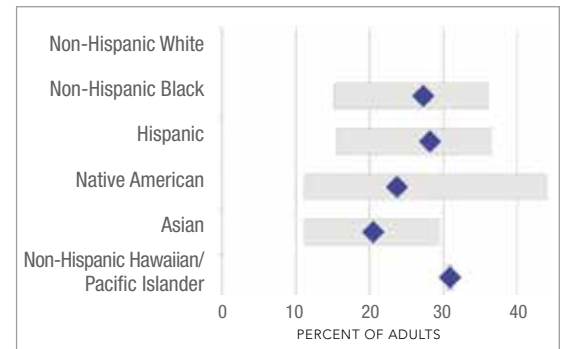
Prevalence by Urbanicity



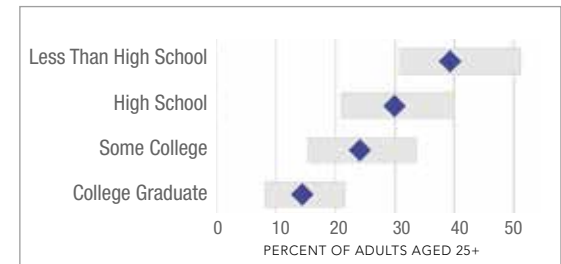
Prevalence by Age



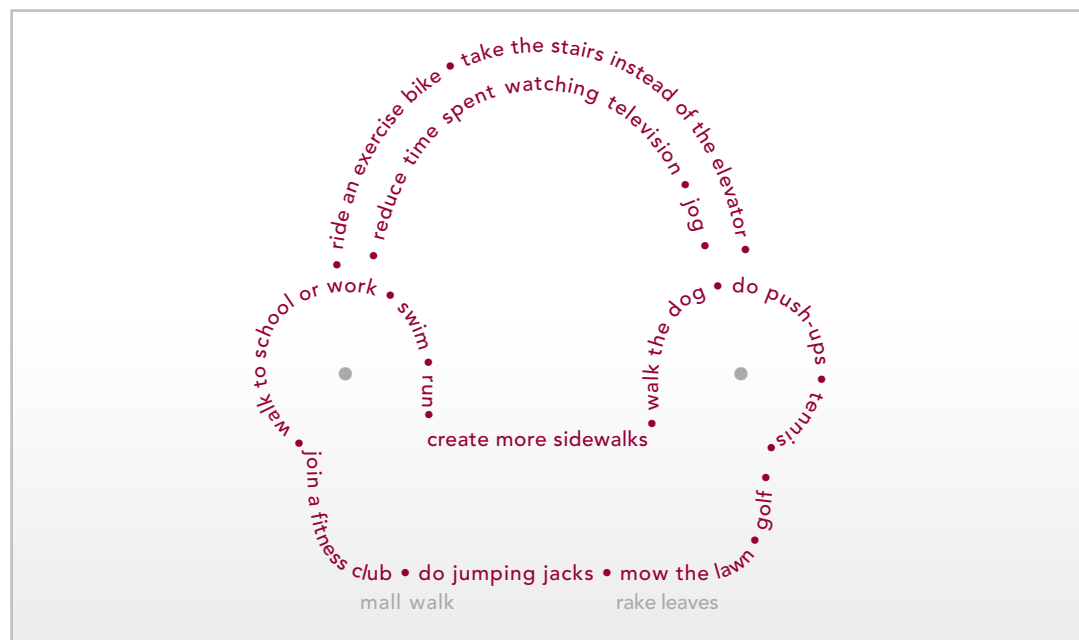
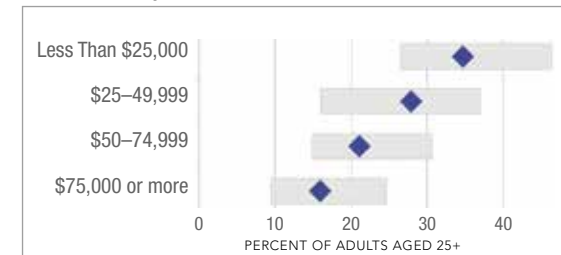
Prevalence by Race



Prevalence by Education



Prevalence by Income

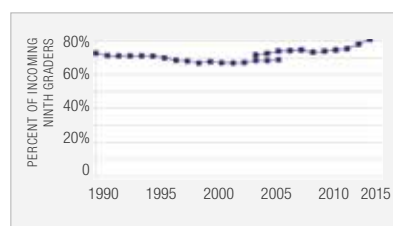


# High School Graduation



Education is a strong predictor of adult health and life expectancy. Higher education is associated with higher earning potential and better employment opportunities, allowing for access to healthier food, health insurance, medical care, and safe neighborhoods. Education helps people learn about, create, and maintain a healthy lifestyle. It can also help facilitate more effective health care visits, as educated patients may be better able to understand and participate in their care. Education is also associated with increased levels of social

support, which is protective against physical and mental illness, and death.

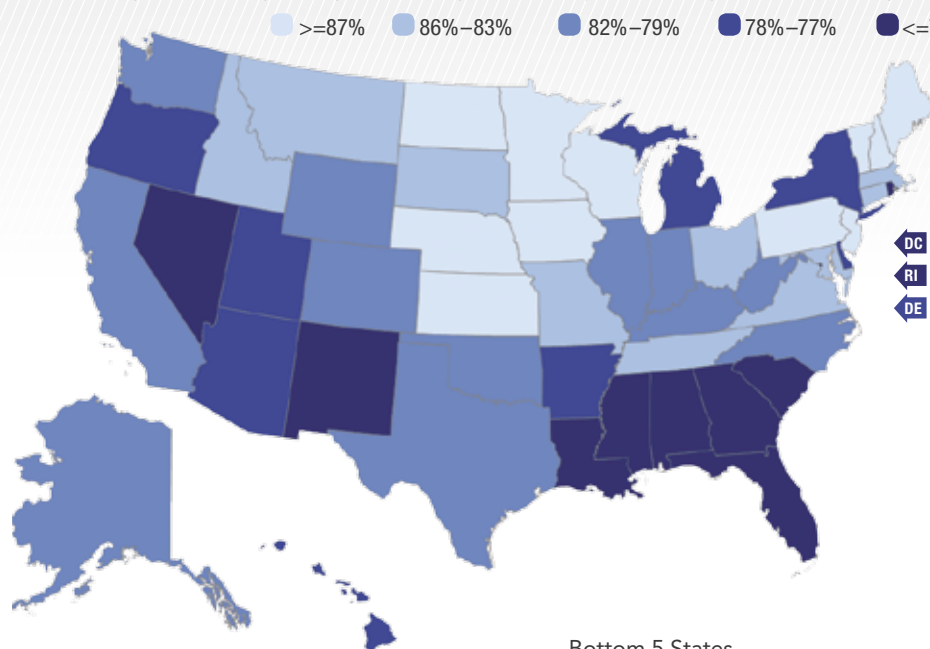


DATA SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 2011-2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Graduation](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Graduation)

## High School Graduation by State

Percentage of incoming ninth graders who graduate in 4 years from high school with a regular degree



### Top 5 States

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Nebraska      | 93% |
| Vermont       | 93% |
| Wisconsin     | 92% |
| North Dakota  | 91% |
| Iowa          | 89% |
| United States | 81% |

### Bottom 5 States

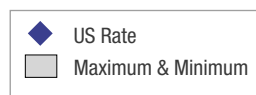
|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Nevada         | 60% |
| Mississippi    | 68% |
| Georgia        | 70% |
| South Carolina | 72% |
| Louisiana      | 72% |
| United States  | 81% |

## Ranking

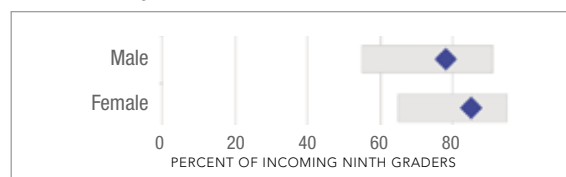
by High School Graduation

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Nebraska             | 93    |
| 1    | Vermont              | 93    |
| 3    | Wisconsin            | 92    |
| 4    | North Dakota         | 91    |
| 5    | Iowa                 | 89    |
| 5    | Kansas               | 89    |
| 7    | Minnesota            | 88    |
| 7    | Pennsylvania         | 88    |
| 9    | Maine                | 87    |
| 9    | New Hampshire        | 87    |
| 9    | New Jersey           | 87    |
| 12   | Connecticut          | 86    |
| 12   | Massachusetts        | 86    |
| 12   | Missouri             | 86    |
| 12   | Montana              | 86    |
| 16   | Idaho                | 84    |
| 16   | Maryland             | 84    |
| 16   | Ohio                 | 84    |
| 16   | Virginia             | 84    |
| 20   | South Dakota         | 83    |
| 20   | Tennessee            | 83    |
| 22   | California           | 82    |
| 22   | Colorado             | 82    |
| 22   | Illinois             | 82    |
| 22   | Kentucky             | 82    |
| 22   | Texas                | 82    |
| 27   | Indiana              | 80    |
| 27   | West Virginia        | 80    |
| 27   | Wyoming              | 80    |
| 30   | Alaska               | 79    |
| 30   | North Carolina       | 79    |
| 30   | Oklahoma             | 79    |
| 30   | Washington           | 79    |
| 34   | Arkansas             | 78    |
| 34   | Hawaii               | 78    |
| 34   | New York             | 78    |
| 34   | Oregon               | 78    |
| 34   | Utah                 | 78    |
| 39   | Arizona              | 77    |
| 39   | Delaware             | 77    |
| 39   | Michigan             | 77    |
| 42   | Rhode Island         | 76    |
| 43   | Alabama              | 75    |
| 43   | Florida              | 75    |
| 45   | New Mexico           | 74    |
| 46   | Louisiana            | 72    |
| 46   | South Carolina       | 72    |
| 48   | Georgia              | 70    |
| 49   | Mississippi          | 68    |
| 50   | Nevada               | 60    |
|      | United States        | 81    |
|      | District of Columbia | 71    |

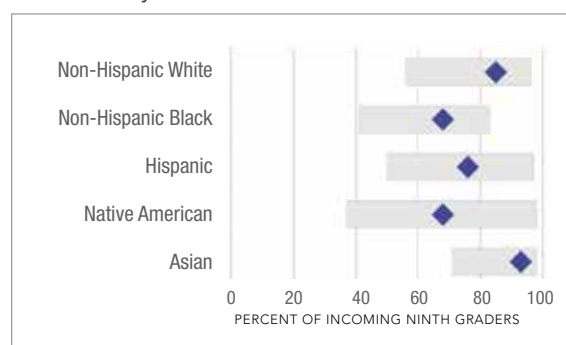
## Disparities in High School Graduation



Prevalence by Gender



Prevalence by Race



“Tobacco use, poor diet and physical inactivity are the leading causes of poor health in the US and these vary across the US based on education, work setting and income of the population, and policy, community and environmental factors. You cannot improve health if you ignore education and poverty.”

—Anna Schenck, PhD, MSPH, Chair, America's Health Rankings Scientific Advisory Committee, Director, Public Health Leadership Program, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health

eat  
breakfast  
take notes • use a tutor  
• online study resources • homework  
• get enough sleep • ask questions • attend classes •  
parent-teacher conferences • guidance counselors • parental  
involvement • complete assignments • test preparation • form a  
study group • meet with teachers • review notes •  
participate • ask for homework help • read  
• make homework a high priority  
• ask questions •  
rest

TUTOR • ASK QUESTIONS •  
ATTEND CLASSES •

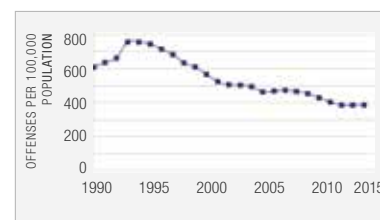


# Violent Crime



Violent crime causes injuries, mental health issues, disability, and death; it also causes long-term stress in exposed children, families and neighborhoods. Exposure to violence in childhood is associated with increased risk of chronic diseases in adulthood such as heart disease, diabetes, and stroke. In 2012, there were more than 1.2 million violent crimes and nearly 15,000 homicides in the United States. Homicide is the third-leading cause of death among 15 to 24 year olds. Violent crime carries an economic burden as well, with

an estimated \$65 billion in lost productivity and \$6 billion in direct medical costs.



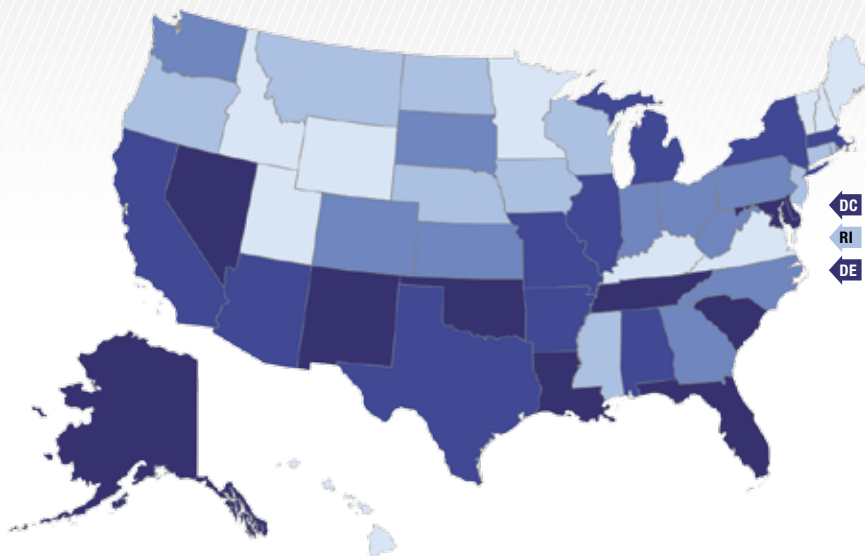
DATA SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Crime](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Crime)

## Violent Crime by State

Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population

Legend:   
 <=240 (Lightest Blue)   
 241-294 (Light Blue)   
 295-399 (Medium Blue)   
 400-469 (Dark Blue)   
 >=470 (Darkest Blue)



### Top 5 States

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Maine         | 123 |
| Vermont       | 143 |
| New Hampshire | 188 |
| Virginia      | 190 |
| Wyoming       | 201 |
| United States | 387 |

### Bottom 5 States

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Tennessee      | 644 |
| Nevada         | 608 |
| Alaska         | 603 |
| New Mexico     | 559 |
| South Carolina | 559 |
| United States  | 387 |



# Occupational Fatalities



DATA SOURCE: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2011-2013P & US Bureau of Economic Analysis

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/WorkFatalities](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/WorkFatalities)

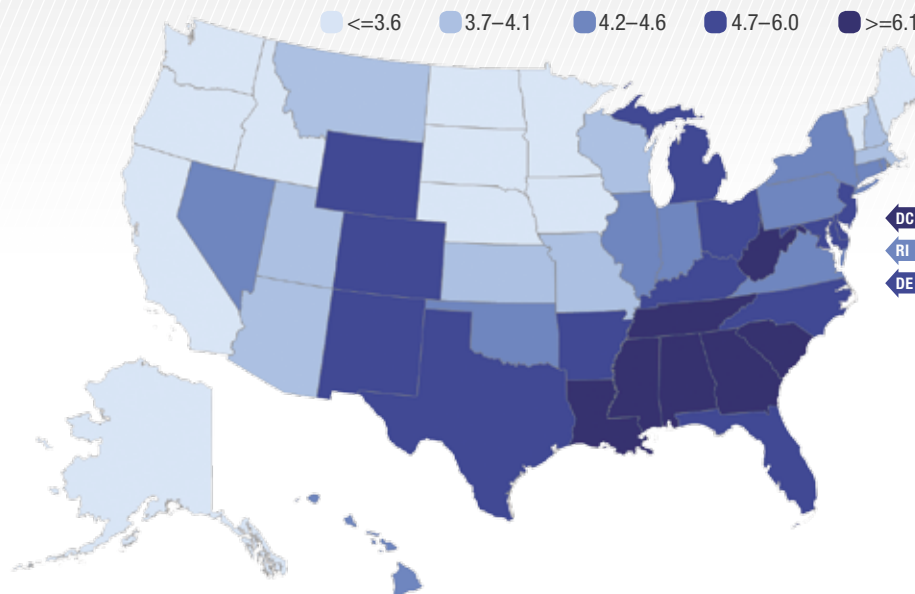
Occupational fatalities represent how unsafe working conditions impact the population. In 2013, 4,405 deaths occurred on the job, and the leading causes were transportation incidents, homicide/violence and other injuries by persons or animals, contact with equipment, and falls. Hispanic workers are at higher risk of dying from work-related injuries than non-Hispanic workers. Workplace fatalities are almost always preventable. Progress has been made in decreasing occupational injuries and fatalities through increased safety precautions and regulatory

oversight. The estimated direct medical cost of these injuries exceeds \$46 billion.



## Occupational Fatalities by State

Number of fatal occupational injuries in construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, utilities, professional, and business services per 100,000 workers



### Top 5 States

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Massachusetts | 2.2 |
| Washington    | 2.5 |
| Connecticut   | 2.8 |
| New York      | 3.0 |
| Oregon        | 3.0 |
| United States | 3.8 |

### Bottom 5 States

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Wyoming       | 12.5 |
| North Dakota  | 11.8 |
| New Mexico    | 8.8  |
| Louisiana     | 8.2  |
| Arkansas      | 7.5  |
| United States | 3.8  |

# Children in Poverty



DATA SOURCE: Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/ChildPoverty](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/ChildPoverty)

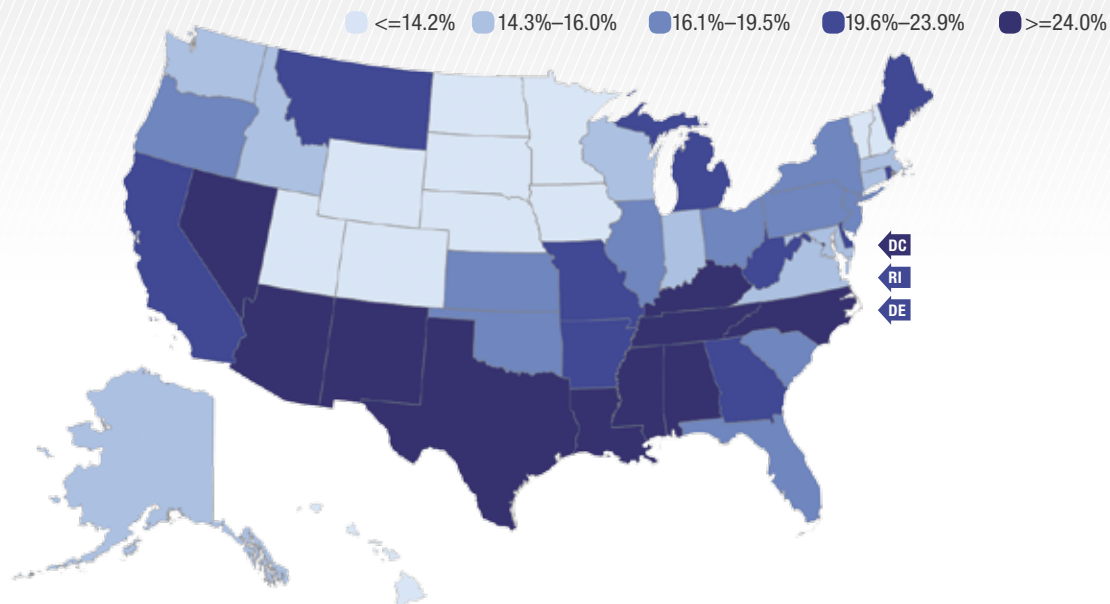
The effect of poverty on health has been documented with higher rates of many chronic diseases and shorter life expectancy. Its effect on vulnerable populations such as children is especially great. Poverty influences a family's ability to meet the basic needs of children and limits access to health care, healthy foods, educational opportunities, and choices for physical activity. Children in poverty are roughly 3 times more likely to have unmet health needs than other children. Due to poor health among

children in poverty, the estimated direct medical cost of these children is \$22 billion.

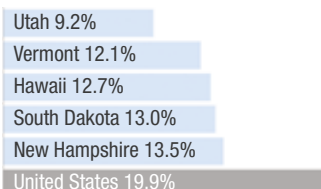


## Children in Poverty by State

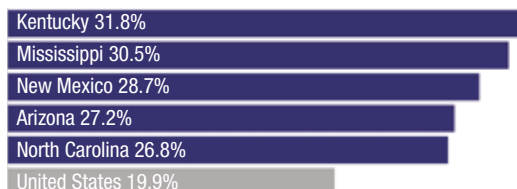
Percentage of persons younger than 18 years who live in households at or below the poverty threshold



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States



# Air Pollution

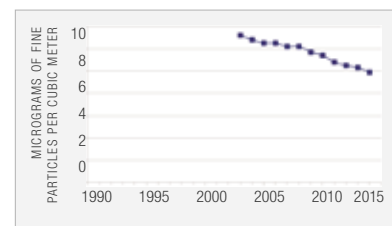


DATA SOURCE: Environmental Protection Agency, 2011-2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/air](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/air)

Air pollution is widespread, affects a large population, and can have severe health effects. Air pollution is linked to increased respiratory symptoms, decreased lung function, asthma, chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeat, and heart attacks. Young children and older adults are especially at risk of adverse effects from air pollution. Fine particulates in smoke or haze can penetrate deeply into lungs and increase premature death in people suffering from heart disease and lung disease. The estimated number

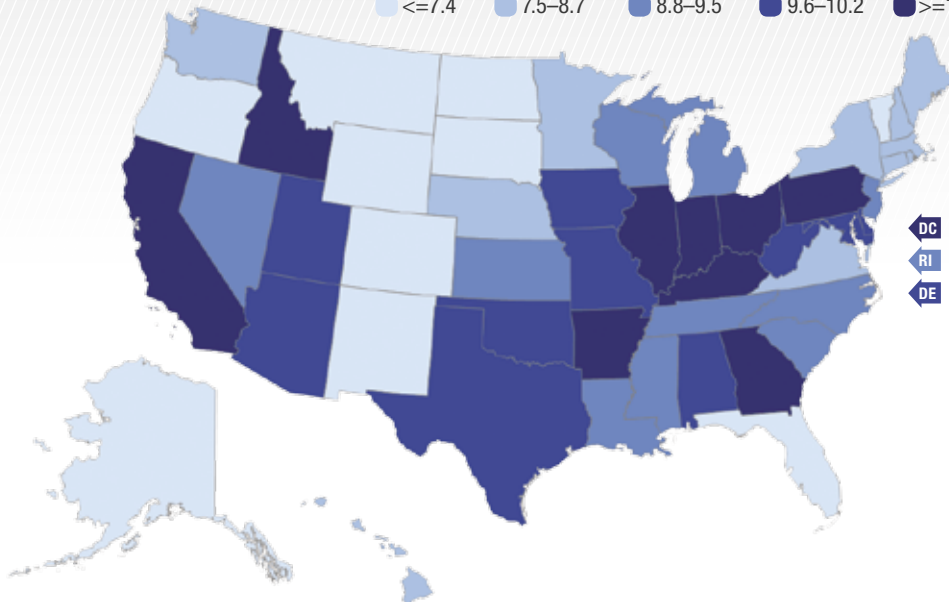
of deaths resulting from air pollution is 24,000 annually.



## Air Pollution by State

Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less in size (PM2.5)

Legend:   
 <=7.4 (Lightest blue)   
 7.5-8.7 (Light blue)   
 8.8-9.5 (Medium blue)   
 9.6-10.2 (Dark blue)   
 >=10.3 (Darkest blue)



### Top 5 States

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Alaska        | 4.9 |
| Wyoming       | 5.0 |
| North Dakota  | 5.4 |
| Montana       | 6.3 |
| South Dakota  | 6.3 |
| United States | 9.9 |

### Bottom 5 States

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| California    | 13.9 |
| Pennsylvania  | 11.7 |
| Indiana       | 11.7 |
| Illinois      | 11.4 |
| Ohio          | 10.9 |
| United States | 9.9  |

# Infectious Disease



Historically, public health focused on combating infectious diseases caused by poor sanitation and poor hygiene. Many great public health strides were made through clean water, immunizations, antibiotics, and education. In the mid-1900s, public health shifted its focus from infectious diseases like cholera and smallpox to chronic diseases like diabetes and cancer. Despite the current focus on chronic diseases, infectious diseases still pose a threat and burden on our nation's health. The incidence of these infectious diseases indicates the toll that largely preventable diseases place on the population.

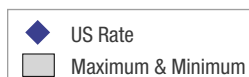
DATA SOURCE: Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2012 & NCHHSTP Atlas, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/infectiousdisease](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/infectiousdisease)

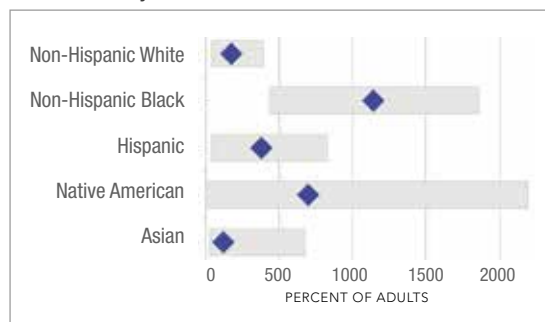


## Chlamydia

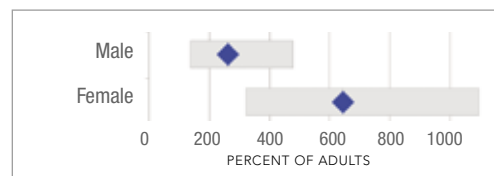
### Disparities in Chlamydia



Prevalence by Race

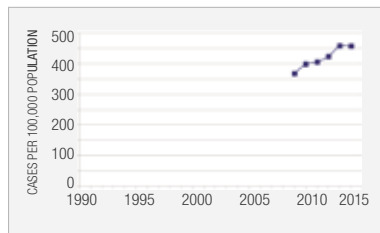


Prevalence by Gender



# Chlamydia

DATA SOURCE: NCHHSTP Atlas, 2012



## Ranking

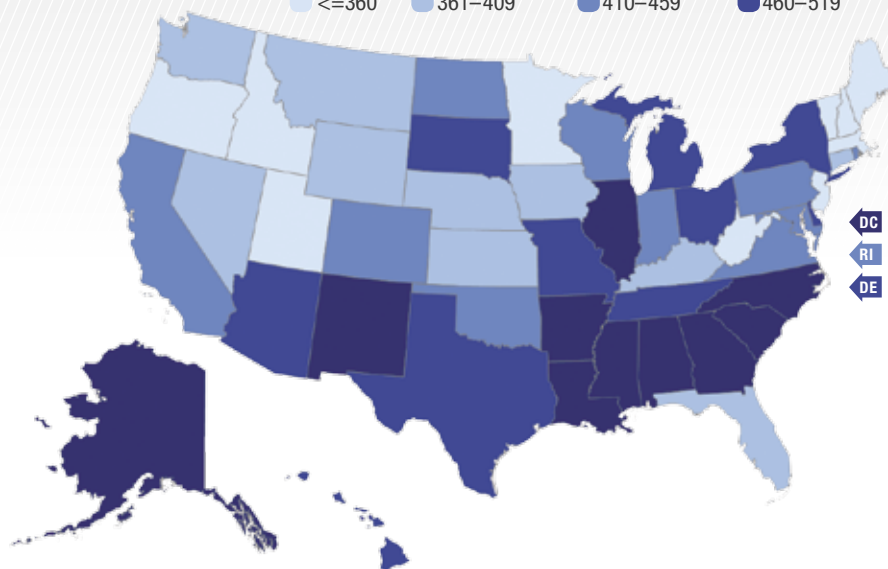
by Chlamydia

| RANK | STATE         | VALUE | RANK | STATE        | VALUE | RANK | STATE                | VALUE  |
|------|---------------|-------|------|--------------|-------|------|----------------------|--------|
| 1    | New Hampshire | 233.0 | 18   | Kentucky     | 395.3 | 35   | South Dakota         | 476.2  |
| 2    | Maine         | 257.0 | 19   | Florida      | 407.4 | 36   | Michigan             | 481.6  |
| 3    | West Virginia | 258.2 | 20   | Nevada       | 408.9 | 37   | Delaware             | 489.2  |
| 4    | Utah          | 270.3 | 21   | Rhode Island | 410.3 | 38   | Texas                | 494.8  |
| 5    | Vermont       | 275.2 | 22   | Wisconsin    | 415.4 | 39   | Tennessee            | 507.9  |
| 6    | Idaho         | 287.1 | 23   | Colorado     | 422.7 | 40   | New York             | 516.5  |
| 7    | New Jersey    | 309.2 | 24   | North Dakota | 425.2 | 41   | North Carolina       | 524.0  |
| 8    | Minnesota     | 337.8 | 25   | Pennsylvania | 431.6 | 42   | Illinois             | 526.1  |
| 9    | Oregon        | 347.5 | 26   | Virginia     | 431.8 | 43   | Georgia              | 534.0  |
| 10   | Massachusetts | 357.5 | 27   | Oklahoma     | 444.2 | 44   | Arkansas             | 565.4  |
| 11   | Washington    | 360.1 | 28   | California   | 444.9 | 45   | New Mexico           | 571.4  |
| 12   | Connecticut   | 364.9 | 29   | Indiana      | 452.7 | 46   | South Carolina       | 580.2  |
| 13   | Nebraska      | 366.2 | 30   | Maryland     | 455.3 | 47   | Louisiana            | 597.9  |
| 14   | Wyoming       | 370.0 | 31   | Ohio         | 460.3 | 48   | Alabama              | 637.6  |
| 15   | Iowa          | 371.5 | 32   | Hawaii       | 461.2 | 49   | Alaska               | 755.8  |
| 16   | Montana       | 383.4 | 33   | Missouri     | 463.1 | 50   | Mississippi          | 774.0  |
| 17   | Kansas        | 387.8 | 34   | Arizona      | 469.6 |      | United States        | 456.7  |
|      |               |       |      |              |       |      | District of Columbia | 1101.6 |

## Chlamydia by State

Number of new cases of chlamydia per 100,000 population

■ ≤360
 ■ 361–409
 ■ 410–459
 ■ 460–519
 ■ ≥520



### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| New Hampshire | 233.0 |
| Maine         | 257.0 |
| West Virginia | 258.2 |
| Utah          | 270.3 |
| Vermont       | 275.2 |
| United States | 456.7 |

### Bottom 5 States

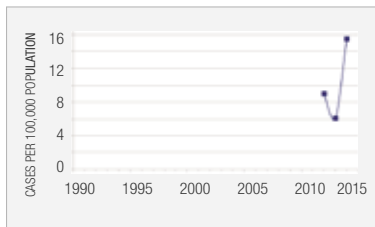
|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Mississippi    | 774.0 |
| Alaska         | 755.8 |
| Alabama        | 637.6 |
| Louisiana      | 597.9 |
| South Carolina | 580.2 |
| United States  | 456.7 |



# Infectious Disease, *continued*

## Pertussis

DATA SOURCE: Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2012



## Ranking

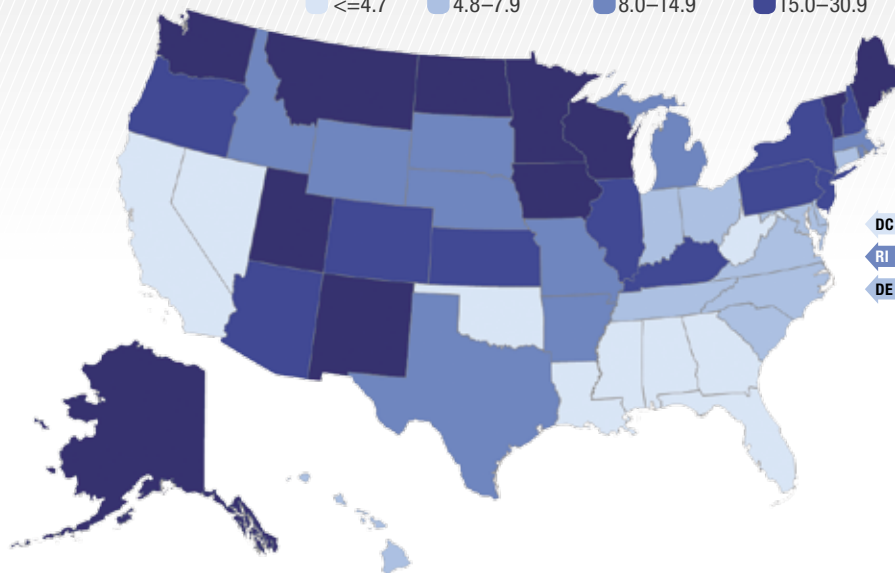
by Pertussis

| RANK | STATE          | VALUE | RANK | STATE         | VALUE | RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Louisiana      | 1.6   | 18   | Ohio          | 7.7   | 35   | Arizona              | 17.5  |
| 2    | California     | 2.1   | 18   | Virginia      | 7.7   | 36   | New Hampshire        | 20.4  |
| 3    | Mississippi    | 2.6   | 20   | Arkansas      | 8.4   | 37   | Oregon               | 23.4  |
| 4    | Florida        | 3.0   | 21   | South Dakota  | 8.5   | 38   | Colorado             | 29.2  |
| 5    | Georgia        | 3.2   | 22   | Michigan      | 8.6   | 39   | Kansas               | 30.9  |
| 6    | Nevada         | 4.1   | ~23  | Texas         | 8.7   | 40   | North Dakota         | 31.2  |
| 6    | Oklahoma       | 4.1   | 24   | Massachusetts | 9.8   | 41   | New Mexico           | 44.4  |
| 8    | Alabama        | 4.4   | 25   | Rhode Island  | 10.8  | 42   | Alaska               | 48.8  |
| 9    | West Virginia  | 4.6   | 26   | Wyoming       | 10.9  | 43   | Montana              | 55.0  |
| 10   | South Carolina | 4.8   | 27   | Nebraska      | 13.0  | 44   | Maine                | 55.5  |
| 10   | Tennessee      | 4.8   | 28   | Missouri      | 13.6  | 45   | Utah                 | 56.5  |
| 12   | Connecticut    | 5.1   | 29   | Idaho         | 14.8  | 46   | Iowa                 | 56.7  |
| 13   | Hawaii         | 5.3   | 30   | Kentucky      | 15.3  | 47   | Washington           | 72.1  |
| 14   | Delaware       | 6.3   | 30   | Pennsylvania  | 15.3  | 48   | Minnesota            | 77.5  |
| 14   | Maryland       | 6.3   | 32   | Illinois      | 15.8  | 49   | Vermont              | 102.9 |
| 14   | North Carolina | 6.3   | 32   | New Jersey    | 15.8  | 50   | Wisconsin            | 120.5 |
| 17   | Indiana        | 6.8   | 34   | New York      | 16.3  |      | United States        | 15.5  |
|      |                |       |      |               |       |      | District of Columbia | 4.2   |

## Pertussis by State

Number of new cases of pertussis per 100,000 population

■ <=4.7
 ■ 4.8-7.9
 ■ 8.0-14.9
 ■ 15.0-30.9
 ■ >=31.0



DC  
RI  
DE

### Top 5 States

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Louisiana     | 1.6  |
| California    | 2.1  |
| Mississippi   | 2.6  |
| Florida       | 3.0  |
| Georgia       | 3.2  |
| United States | 15.5 |

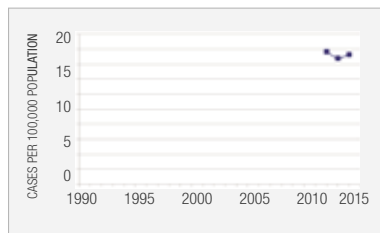
### Bottom 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Wisconsin     | 120.5 |
| Vermont       | 102.9 |
| Minnesota     | 77.5  |
| Washington    | 72.1  |
| Iowa          | 56.7  |
| United States | 15.5  |



# Salmonella

DATA SOURCE: Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2012



## Ranking

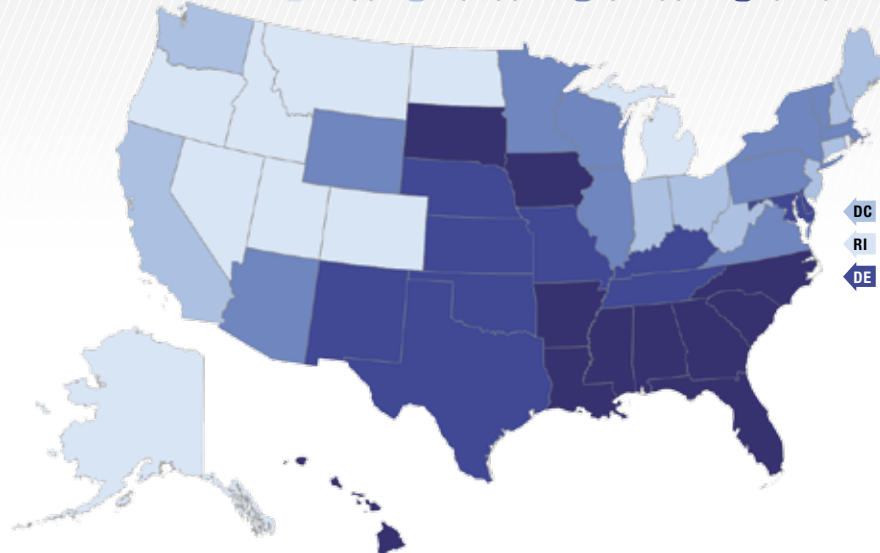
by *Salmonella*

| RANK | STATE         | VALUE | RANK | STATE         | VALUE | RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Nevada        | 6.8   | 18   | Connecticut   | 12.4  | 35   | Tennessee            | 17.2  |
| 2    | Alaska        | 8.1   | 19   | New Jersey    | 13.0  | 36   | Missouri             | 17.8  |
| 3    | Idaho         | 8.5   | 20   | New York      | 13.1  | 37   | Nebraska             | 19.2  |
| 4    | Utah          | 9.2   | 21   | Wyoming       | 13.2  | 38   | Texas                | 19.5  |
| 5    | North Dakota  | 9.6   | 22   | Arizona       | 13.3  | 39   | Oklahoma             | 20.1  |
| 6    | Colorado      | 9.9   | 22   | Pennsylvania  | 13.3  | 40   | Iowa                 | 20.3  |
| 7    | Michigan      | 10.1  | 24   | Vermont       | 14.0  | 41   | South Dakota         | 20.6  |
| 8    | Rhode Island  | 10.3  | 25   | Virginia      | 14.1  | 42   | North Carolina       | 22.8  |
| 9    | Oregon        | 10.4  | 26   | Minnesota     | 14.6  | 43   | Alabama              | 23.9  |
| 10   | Montana       | 10.9  | 27   | Illinois      | 15.3  | 44   | Hawaii               | 24.7  |
| 11   | Ohio          | 11.0  | 28   | Wisconsin     | 15.4  | 45   | Georgia              | 26.9  |
| 12   | New Hampshire | 11.8  | 29   | Massachusetts | 15.7  | 46   | South Carolina       | 31.1  |
| 12   | West Virginia | 11.8  | 30   | New Mexico    | 16.1  | 47   | Louisiana            | 33.7  |
| 14   | Indiana       | 12.0  | 31   | Delaware      | 16.3  | 48   | Florida              | 34.2  |
| 15   | California    | 12.1  | 31   | Maryland      | 16.3  | 49   | Mississippi          | 41.9  |
| 15   | Maine         | 12.1  | 33   | Kentucky      | 16.8  | 50   | Arkansas             | 47.8  |
| 17   | Washington    | 12.3  | 34   | Kansas        | 17.1  |      | United States        | 17.3  |
|      |               |       |      |               |       |      | District of Columbia | 11.3  |

## Salmonella by State

Number of new cases of *Salmonella* per 100,000

■ <=10.9 
 ■ 11.0–13.0 
 ■ 13.1–16.0 
 ■ 16.1–20.2 
 ■ >=20.3



### Top 5 States

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Nevada        | 6.8  |
| Alaska        | 8.1  |
| Idaho         | 8.5  |
| Utah          | 9.2  |
| North Dakota  | 9.6  |
| United States | 17.3 |

### Bottom 5 States

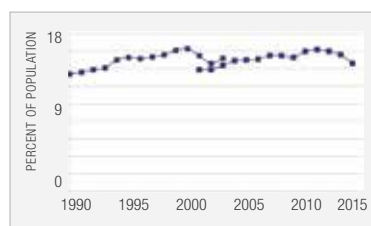
|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Arkansas       | 47.8 |
| Mississippi    | 41.9 |
| Florida        | 34.2 |
| Louisiana      | 33.7 |
| South Carolina | 31.1 |
| United States  | 17.3 |

# Lack of Health Insurance



Individuals without health insurance have more difficulty accessing the health care system, are often unable to participate in preventive care programs, and have more unmet health needs than those with health insurance. Unmet health needs may develop into more serious conditions requiring more costly treatments. Lack of health insurance often leads to emergency department visits that can be 10 times more costly than treatment in a clinic. The unmet health needs of the uninsured contribute to a 25% greater risk of mortality compared with those

who have health insurance; this accounts for an estimated 18,000 excess deaths annually.

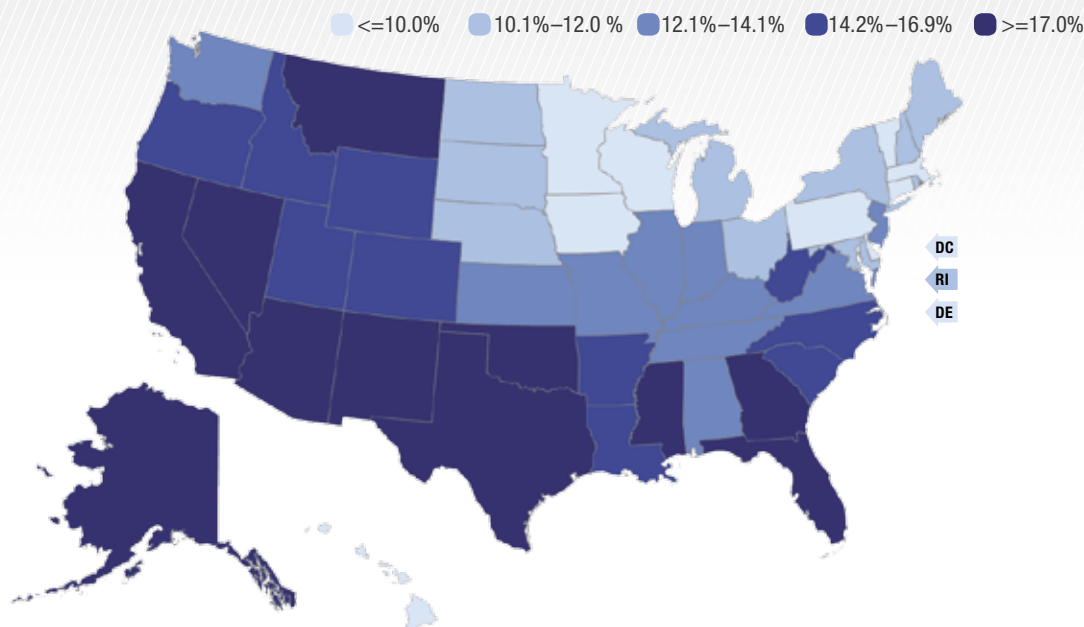


DATA SOURCE: American Community Survey, 2012–2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/HealthInsurance](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/HealthInsurance)

## Lack of Health Insurance by State

Percentage of the population that does not have health insurance privately, through their employer, or the government



### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Massachusetts | 3.8%  |
| Hawaii        | 6.8%  |
| Vermont       | 6.8%  |
| Minnesota     | 8.1%  |
| Iowa          | 8.3%  |
| United States | 14.6% |

### Bottom 5 States

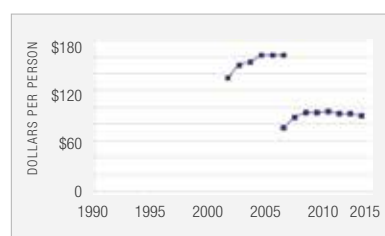
|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Texas         | 22.3% |
| Nevada        | 21.4% |
| Florida       | 20.0% |
| Alaska        | 19.5% |
| Georgia       | 18.6% |
| United States | 14.6% |

# Public Health Funding



Public health funding allows states to proactively implement preventive and education programs that improve health. Spending on public health programs represents only a small fraction of all health care spending, yet its impact can be substantial. Increased spending on public health programs is associated with a decrease in mortality from preventable causes of death. Research shows an investment of \$10 per person per year in community-based programs proven to increase physical activity, improve nutrition, and prevent

smoking or other tobacco use could save the country more than \$16 billion annually within 5 years.

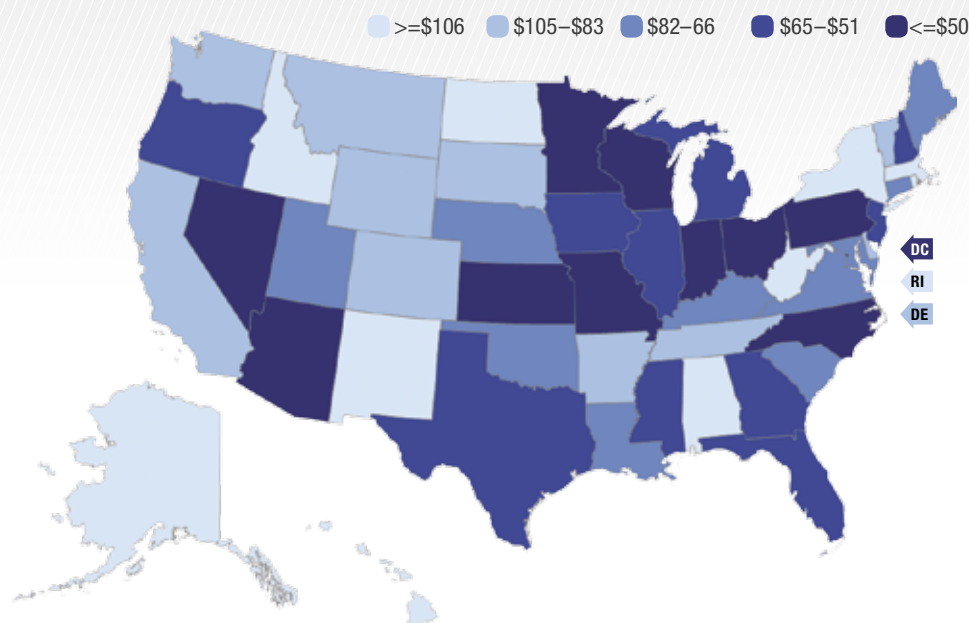


DATA SOURCE: Trust for America's Health, 2012–2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PH\\_Spending](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PH_Spending)

## Public Health Funding by State

State dollars dedicated to public health and federal dollars directed to states by CDC and the HRSA



### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Alaska        | \$219 |
| Hawaii        | \$213 |
| New York      | \$149 |
| Idaho         | \$137 |
| West Virginia | \$135 |
| United States | \$90  |

### Bottom 5 States

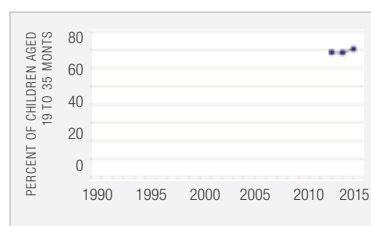
|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Nevada        | \$39 |
| Wisconsin     | \$44 |
| Arizona       | \$44 |
| Indiana       | \$44 |
| Ohio          | \$45 |
| United States | \$90 |

# Immunization—Children



Early childhood immunization is a safe and cost-effective means of controlling diseases. Infants receiving recommended immunizations by age 2 are protected from 14 diseases. Routine childhood immunizations save an estimated \$10 billion in direct medical costs. Health insurance plans are required to cover immunizations, and for those without insurance, there are programs that provide free vaccines for eligible children. In the last 50 years, vaccinations have led to a 95% decrease in vaccine-preventable diseases. The CDC included

vaccines in the 10 greatest public health achievements of the 20th century.



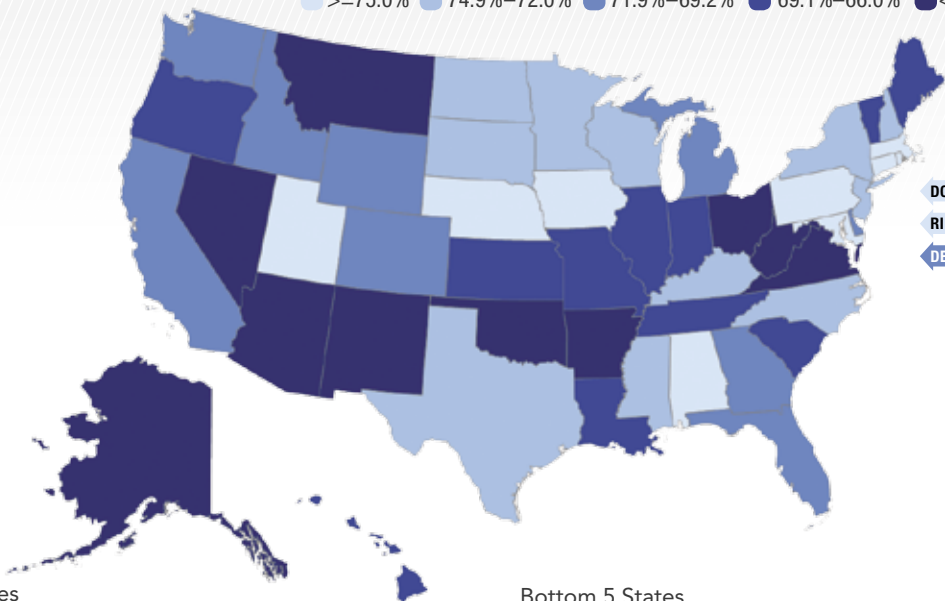
DATA SOURCE: National Immunization Survey, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize)

## Child Immunization by State

Percentage of children aged 19-35 months receiving recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella, and PCV vaccines

Legend:   
 >=75.0% (Lightest Blue)   
 74.9%–72.0% (Light Blue)   
 71.9%–69.2% (Medium Blue)   
 69.1%–66.0% (Dark Blue)   
 <=66.0% (Darkest Blue)



### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Rhode Island  | 82.1% |
| Nebraska      | 79.0% |
| Massachusetts | 78.5% |
| Iowa          | 78.3% |
| Connecticut   | 78.2% |
| United States | 70.4% |

### Bottom 5 States

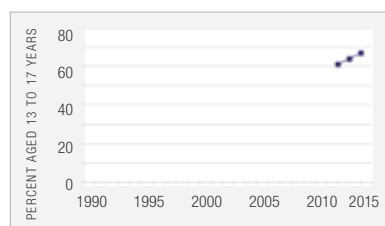
|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Arkansas      | 57.1% |
| Nevada        | 60.6% |
| Ohio          | 61.7% |
| Oklahoma      | 62.7% |
| Alaska        | 63.9% |
| United States | 70.4% |

# Immunization—Adolescents



As children age, protection from some childhood vaccines begins to diminish, putting school-aged children at risk for diseases like pertussis. A Tdap booster at age 11 or 12 is needed to maintain protection against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis. The booster also protects those whom school-aged children come into contact with, which is especially important for infants and the elderly. Additional vaccines—including meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) that protects against meningococcal meningitis and HPV vaccination that protects against cervical cancer, other genital cancers, and oropharyngeal

cancer—protect against diseases older children may come into contact with now or in adulthood.

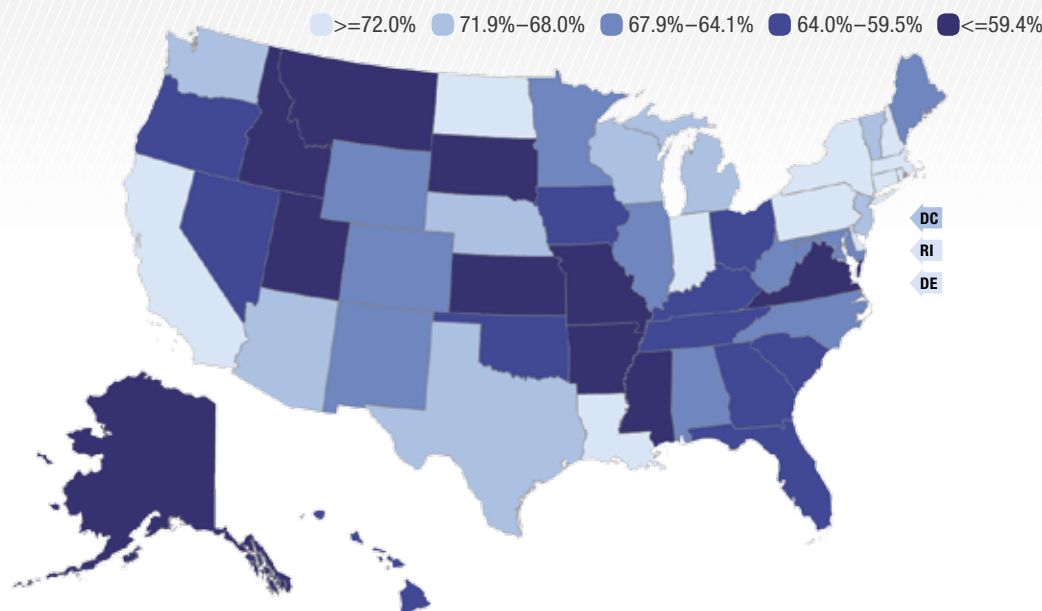


DATA SOURCE: National Immunization Survey, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize\\_teens](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize_teens)

## Adolescent Immunization by State

Percentage of adolescents aged 13-17 years who have received 1 dose of Tdap since the age of 10 years, 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine, and 3 doses of HPV (females)



### Top 5 States

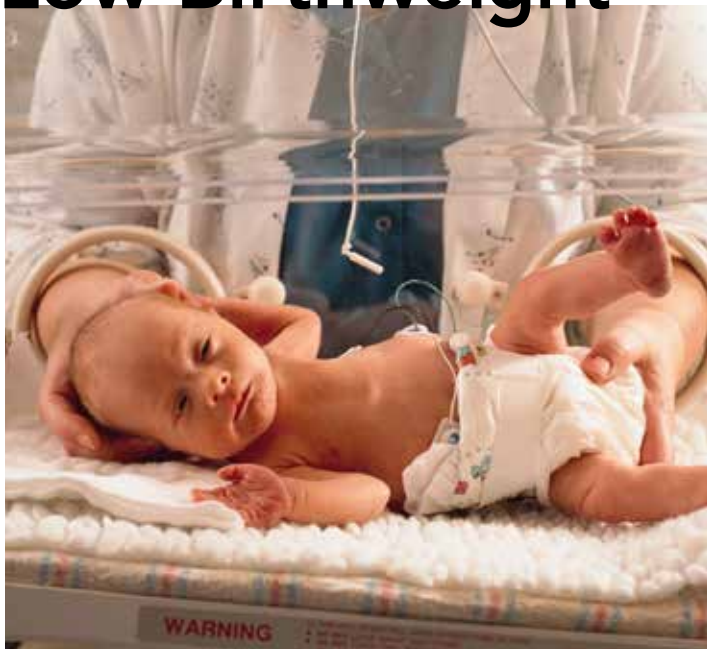
|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Rhode Island  | 81.3% |
| North Dakota  | 76.6% |
| Pennsylvania  | 75.4% |
| Massachusetts | 74.6% |
| New Hampshire | 74.5% |
| United States | 67.1% |
| Health People | 80.0% |

### Bottom 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Mississippi   | 45.2% |
| Arkansas      | 47.5% |
| Alaska        | 52.2% |
| Kansas        | 53.8% |
| South Dakota  | 54.7% |
| United States | 67.1% |
| Health People | 80.0% |



# Low Birthweight

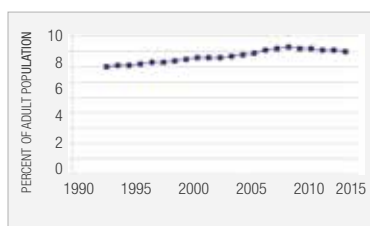


DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/birthweight](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/birthweight)

Low birthweight (LBW), the second leading cause of infant mortality, is an indicator of child health (current and future) as well as maternal health. LBW babies are more likely than babies of normal weight to have health problems during the newborn period, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding in the brain, patent ductus arteriosus or necrotizing enterocolitis. LBW **babies** may be at greater risk for health conditions such as diabetes and heart disease **as adults**. LBW commonly occurs because of preterm birth or fetal growth restriction and is associated with

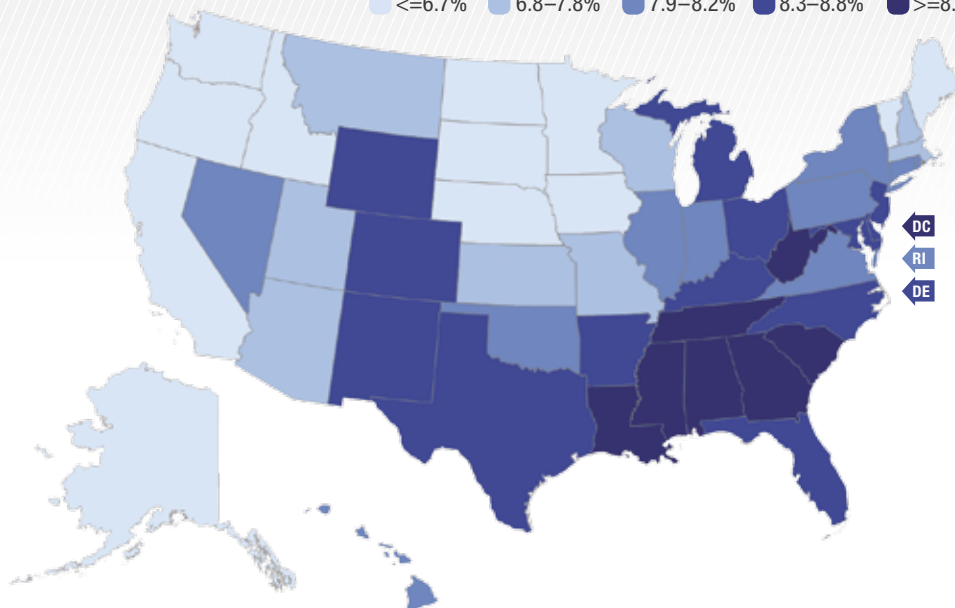
maternal behaviors including smoking, alcohol and drug use, nutrition and weight gain.



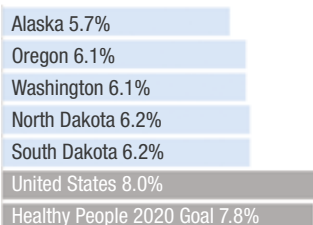
## Low Birthweight by State

Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth

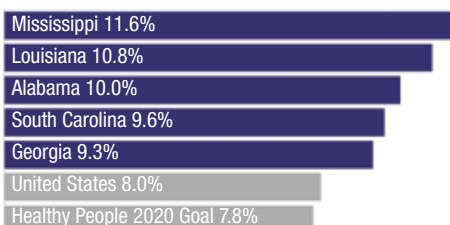
Legend: ≤6.7% (lightest blue), 6.8–7.8% (light blue), 7.9–8.2% (medium blue), 8.3–8.8% (dark blue), ≥8.9% (darkest blue)



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States

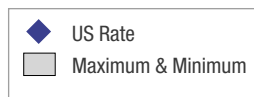


## Ranking

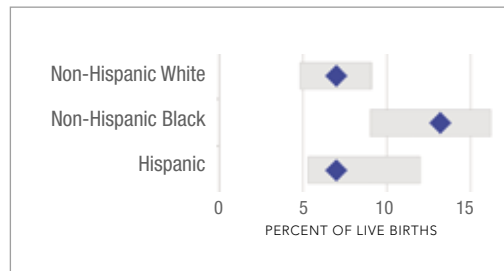
by Low  
Birthweight

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Alaska               | 5.7   |
| 2    | Oregon               | 6.1   |
| 2    | Washington           | 6.1   |
| 4    | North Dakota         | 6.2   |
| 4    | South Dakota         | 6.2   |
| 4    | Vermont              | 6.2   |
| 7    | Idaho                | 6.4   |
| 8    | Maine                | 6.6   |
| 8    | Minnesota            | 6.6   |
| 10   | California           | 6.7   |
| 10   | Iowa                 | 6.7   |
| 10   | Nebraska             | 6.7   |
| 13   | Utah                 | 6.8   |
| 14   | Arizona              | 6.9   |
| 15   | Kansas               | 7.1   |
| 15   | Wisconsin            | 7.1   |
| 17   | New Hampshire        | 7.3   |
| 18   | Montana              | 7.4   |
| 19   | Massachusetts        | 7.6   |
| 20   | Missouri             | 7.7   |
| 21   | Connecticut          | 7.9   |
| 21   | Indiana              | 7.9   |
| 21   | New York             | 7.9   |
| 24   | Nevada               | 8.0   |
| 24   | Oklahoma             | 8.0   |
| 24   | Rhode Island         | 8.0   |
| 27   | Hawaii               | 8.1   |
| 27   | Illinois             | 8.1   |
| 27   | Pennsylvania         | 8.1   |
| 27   | Virginia             | 8.1   |
| 31   | New Jersey           | 8.2   |
| 32   | Delaware             | 8.3   |
| 32   | Texas                | 8.3   |
| 34   | Michigan             | 8.4   |
| 35   | Wyoming              | 8.5   |
| 36   | Florida              | 8.6   |
| 36   | Ohio                 | 8.6   |
| 38   | Arkansas             | 8.7   |
| 38   | Kentucky             | 8.7   |
| 40   | Colorado             | 8.8   |
| 40   | Maryland             | 8.8   |
| 40   | New Mexico           | 8.8   |
| 40   | North Carolina       | 8.8   |
| 44   | Tennessee            | 9.2   |
| 44   | West Virginia        | 9.2   |
| 46   | Georgia              | 9.3   |
| 47   | South Carolina       | 9.6   |
| 48   | Alabama              | 10.0  |
| 49   | Louisiana            | 10.8  |
| 50   | Mississippi          | 11.6  |
|      | United States        | 8.0   |
|      | District of Columbia | 9.6   |

## Disparities in Low Birthweight



Prevalence by Race



To reduce the risk of having a low birthweight infant\*:

- Quit smoking.
- See a doctor for a medical checkup before pregnancy.
- Work with a health care provider to control diseases such as high blood pressure or diabetes.
- Get preconception health care and early prenatal care throughout pregnancy.
- Discuss concerns during pregnancy with a doctor, and seek medical attention for any warning signs or symptoms of preterm labor.
- Take a daily multivitamin containing 400 micrograms of folic acid before and throughout pregnancy.

\*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showRbLBWGrowthRetardationEnv.action>. Accessed Nov 10, 2014.



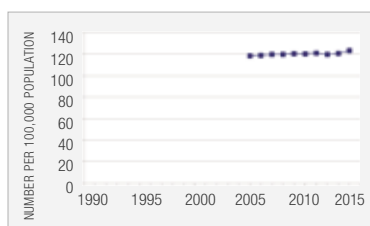


# Primary Care Physicians



Primary care physicians, an indicator of availability of health care providers, offer direct patient care and counsel patients in the appropriate use of specialists and advanced treatment options. For patients, primary care physicians are typically the first point of contact within the health care system and provide critical preventive care, ongoing care, and referrals to specialists. The availability of primary care physicians has a documented influence on health, as a greater number of primary care physicians is linked to better health outcomes, including lower

rates of low birthweight, lower all-cause mortality, and longer life spans.



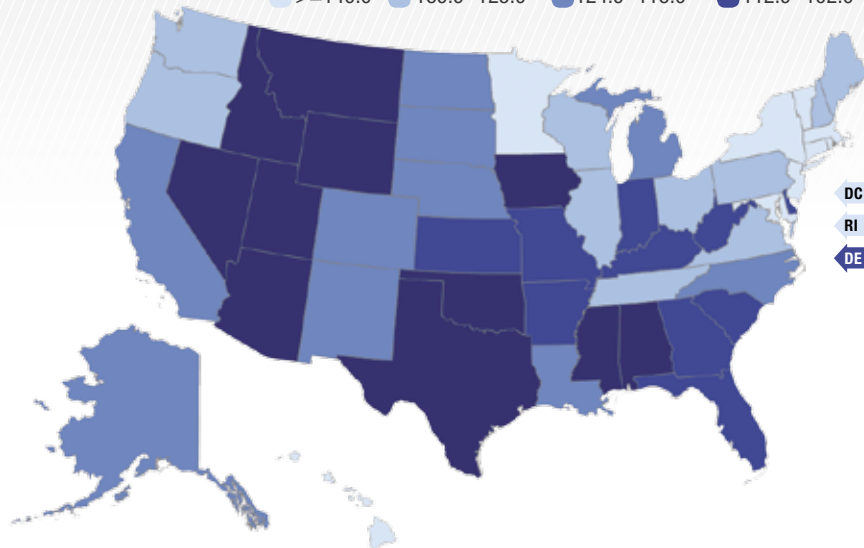
DATA SOURCE: American Medical Association, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PCP](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PCP)

## Primary Care Physicians by State

Number of primary care physicians (including general practice, family practice, OB-GYN, pediatrics, and internal medicine) per 100,000 population

Legend:   
 >=140.0 (Lightest blue)   
 139.9–125.0 (Light blue)   
 124.9–113.0 (Medium blue)   
 112.9–102.0 (Dark blue)   
 >=101.9 (Darkest blue)



DC  
RI  
DE

### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Massachusetts | 200.8 |
| Maryland      | 178.5 |
| Rhode Island  | 177.0 |
| Vermont       | 170.9 |
| New York      | 167.3 |
| United States | 123.5 |

### Bottom 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Idaho         | 80.1  |
| Mississippi   | 81.8  |
| Oklahoma      | 84.8  |
| Nevada        | 85.3  |
| Iowa          | 85.7  |
| United States | 123.5 |

# Dentists

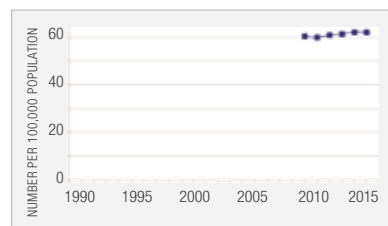


DATA SOURCE: American Dental Association, 2011.  
 © American Dental Association. Republished with permission. All rights reserved. Any form of reproduction is strictly prohibited without prior written permission of American Dental Association.

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/dentists](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/dentists)

Dentists, an indicator of availability of oral health care, are doctors who specialize in oral health across the life span. They play a major role in diagnosing oral diseases; promoting oral health and disease prevention; creating treatment plans; monitoring growth and development of teeth and jaws; performing surgical procedures on teeth, bone, and soft tissues in the mouth; and managing oral trauma. Oral health problems are preventable through routine dental visits and good oral hygiene. However, individuals needing care may not have access to a

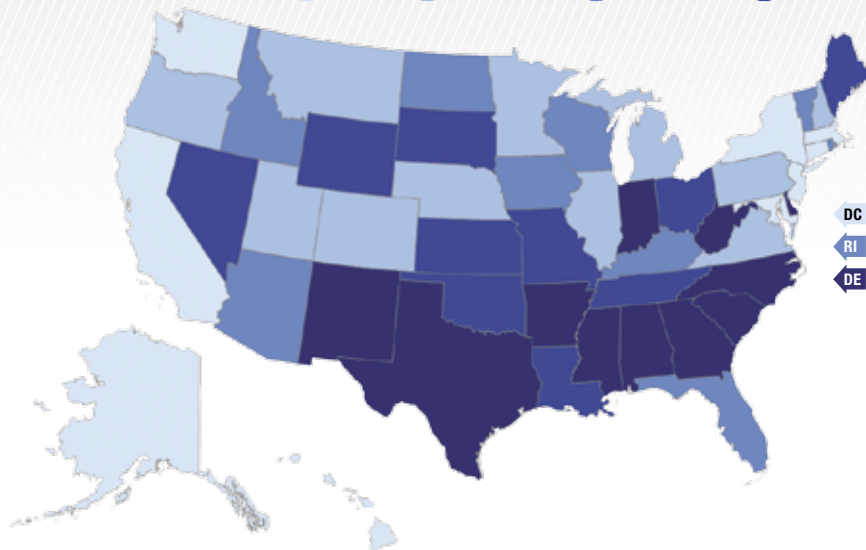
dentist within their community due to the geographic distribution of oral health care providers.



## Dentists by State

Number of practicing dentists per 100,000 population

■ >=71.0   
 ■ 70.9–61.6   
 ■ 61.5–54.5   
 ■ 54.4–49.0   
 ■ <=48.9



### Top 5 States

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Massachusetts | 85.6 |
| New Jersey    | 83.0 |
| Alaska        | 80.9 |
| New York      | 79.5 |
| Hawaii        | 79.2 |
| United States | 62.0 |

### Bottom 5 States

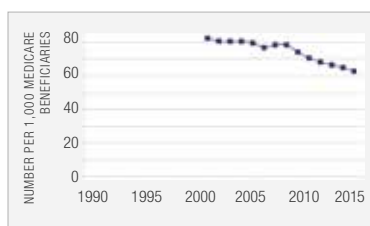
|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Arkansas       | 41.7 |
| Mississippi    | 41.9 |
| Alabama        | 43.8 |
| North Carolina | 46.7 |
| West Virginia  | 47.3 |
| United States  | 62.0 |

# Preventable Hospitalizations



Preventable hospitalizations reflect the efficiency of a population's use of the health care delivery system and the quality of the primary health care received. Preventable hospitalizations are more common among the uninsured and often occur because of failure to treat conditions early in an outpatient setting. They are highly correlated with general admissions and reflect the tendency for a population to overuse the hospital setting as a site for care. They burden the health care system financially, with \$25 billion directly attributed to

preventable hospitalizations.

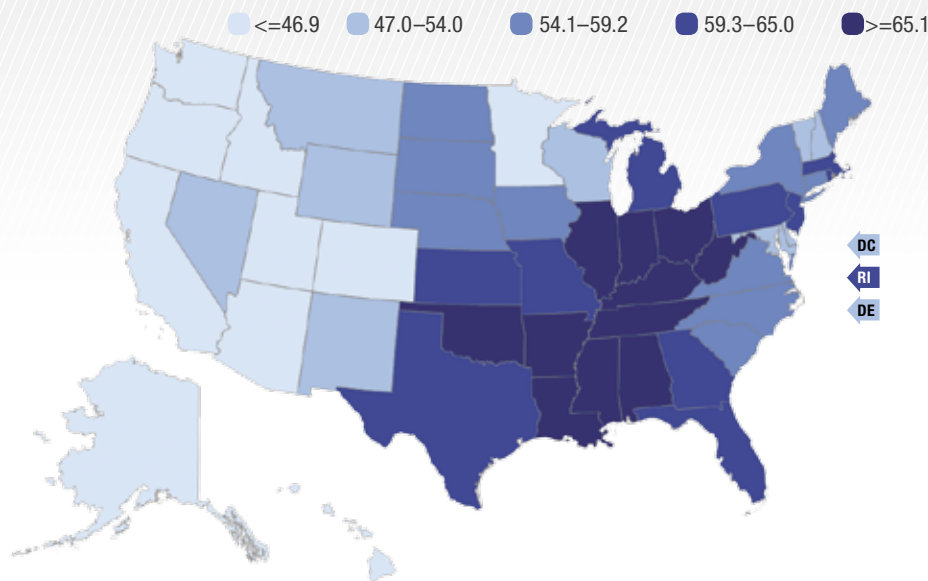


DATA SOURCE: Dartmouth Atlas, 2012

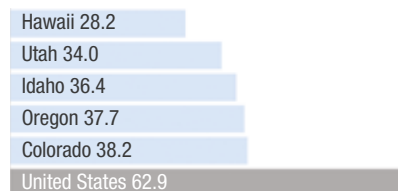
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/preventable](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/preventable)

## Preventable Hospitalizations by State

Discharge rate of Medicare beneficiaries from hospitals for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States



## Health Outcomes

“US health outcomes are much worse than most other developed countries despite spending a greater percentage of our resources [on] health care than all other countries. We have an opportunity to make dramatic improvements [in] health if we focus on prevention. This type of opportunity only comes around once in a generation. Now is the time.”

—Anna Schenck, PhD, MSPH, Chair, America's Health Rankings Scientific Advisory Committee, Director, Public Health Leadership Program, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health

“No, 25 years ago we didn't think the earth was flat or that diseases were transmitted via an ill-defined miasma. But a lot was different, and many changes in health nationally and for individual states have been positive. Foremost, longevity has significantly increased. The burden of many chronic diseases, especially cardiovascular but also some cancers and other conditions, has decreased — in some cases markedly through a combination of behavioral changes and improved medical care.”

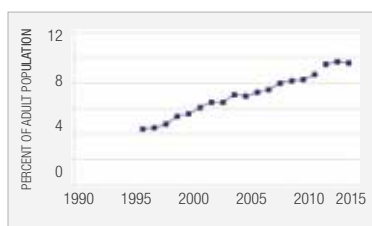
—Jonathan E Fielding, MD, MBA, MA, Distinguished Professor, Schools of Public Health and Medicine, UCLA

# Diabetes



Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States. There are 3 major types: type 1, type 2, and gestational. Type 2 accounts for 90% to 95% of all diabetes cases. Type 2 is a largely preventable progressive disease that is managed through lifestyle modifications and health care interventions. Studies show that the onset of type 2 diabetes can be largely prevented through losing weight, increasing physical activity, and improving dietary choices. The direct medical cost for type 2 diabetes exceeds \$100 billion and accounts for

\$1 of every \$10 spent on medical care in the United States.

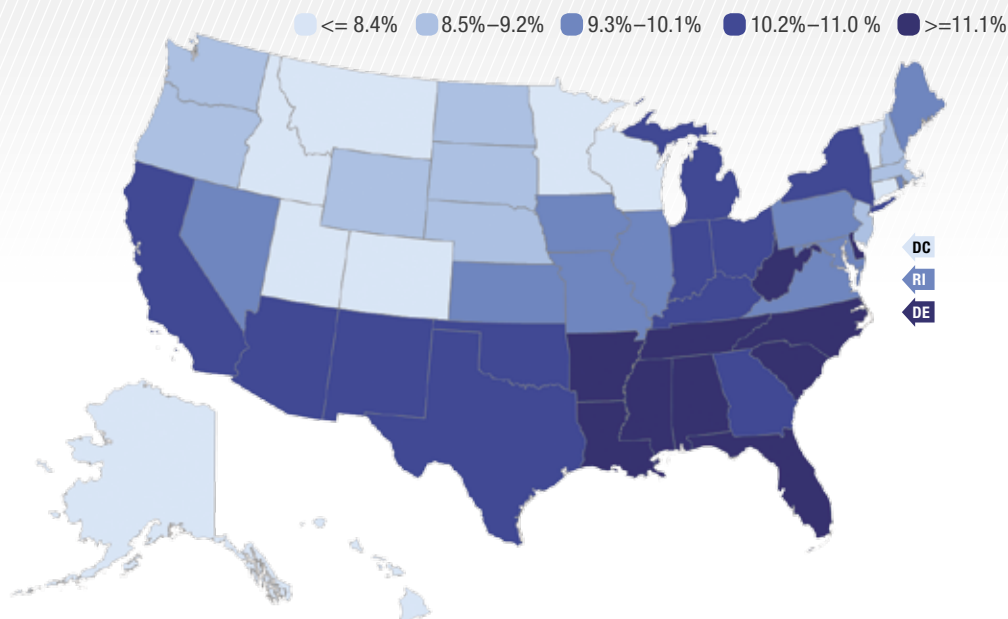


DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

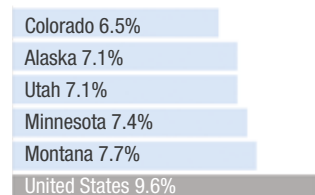
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Diabetes](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Diabetes)

## Diabetes by State

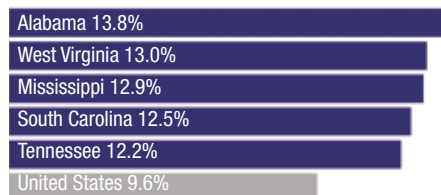
Percentage of adults who responded yes to the question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?"



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States

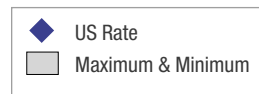


## Ranking

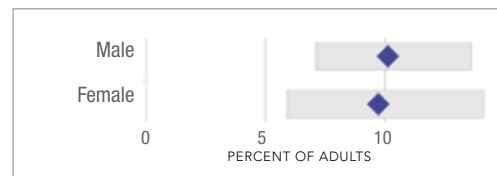
by Diabetes

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Colorado             | 6.5   |
| 2    | Alaska               | 7.1   |
| 2    | Utah                 | 7.1   |
| 4    | Minnesota            | 7.4   |
| 5    | Montana              | 7.7   |
| 6    | Vermont              | 7.8   |
| 7    | Wisconsin            | 8.2   |
| 8    | Connecticut          | 8.3   |
| 9    | Hawaii               | 8.4   |
| 9    | Idaho                | 8.4   |
| 11   | Massachusetts        | 8.5   |
| 12   | Washington           | 8.6   |
| 12   | Wyoming              | 8.6   |
| 14   | North Dakota         | 8.9   |
| 15   | South Dakota         | 9.1   |
| 16   | Nebraska             | 9.2   |
| 16   | New Hampshire        | 9.2   |
| 16   | New Jersey           | 9.2   |
| 16   | Oregon               | 9.2   |
| 20   | Iowa                 | 9.3   |
| 20   | Rhode Island         | 9.3   |
| 22   | Kansas               | 9.6   |
| 22   | Maine                | 9.6   |
| 22   | Missouri             | 9.6   |
| 22   | Nevada               | 9.6   |
| 26   | Maryland             | 9.8   |
| 26   | Virginia             | 9.8   |
| 28   | Illinois             | 9.9   |
| 29   | Pennsylvania         | 10.1  |
| 30   | California           | 10.2  |
| 31   | Michigan             | 10.4  |
| 31   | Ohio                 | 10.4  |
| 33   | Kentucky             | 10.6  |
| 33   | New York             | 10.6  |
| 35   | Arizona              | 10.7  |
| 35   | New Mexico           | 10.7  |
| 37   | Georgia              | 10.8  |
| 38   | Texas                | 10.9  |
| 39   | Indiana              | 11.0  |
| 39   | Oklahoma             | 11.0  |
| 41   | Delaware             | 11.1  |
| 42   | Florida              | 11.2  |
| 43   | North Carolina       | 11.4  |
| 44   | Arkansas             | 11.5  |
| 45   | Louisiana            | 11.6  |
| 46   | Tennessee            | 12.2  |
| 47   | South Carolina       | 12.5  |
| 48   | Mississippi          | 12.9  |
| 49   | West Virginia        | 13.0  |
| 50   | Alabama              | 13.8  |
|      | United States        | 9.6   |
|      | District of Columbia | 7.8   |

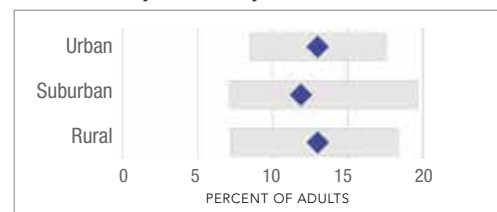
## Disparities in Diabetes



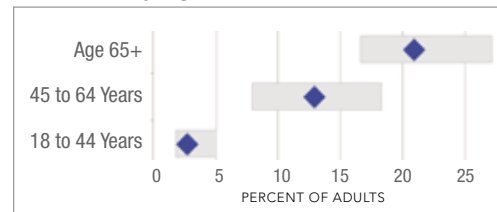
Prevalence by Gender



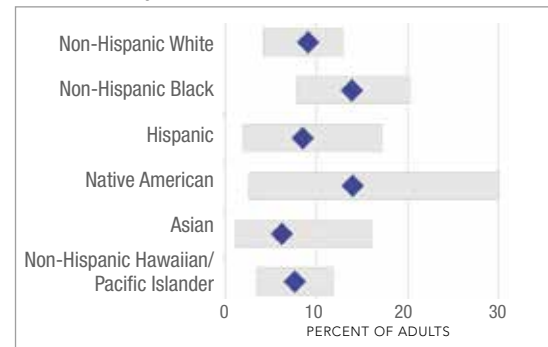
Prevalence by Urbanicity



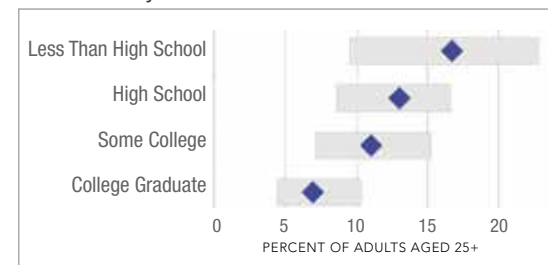
Prevalence by Age



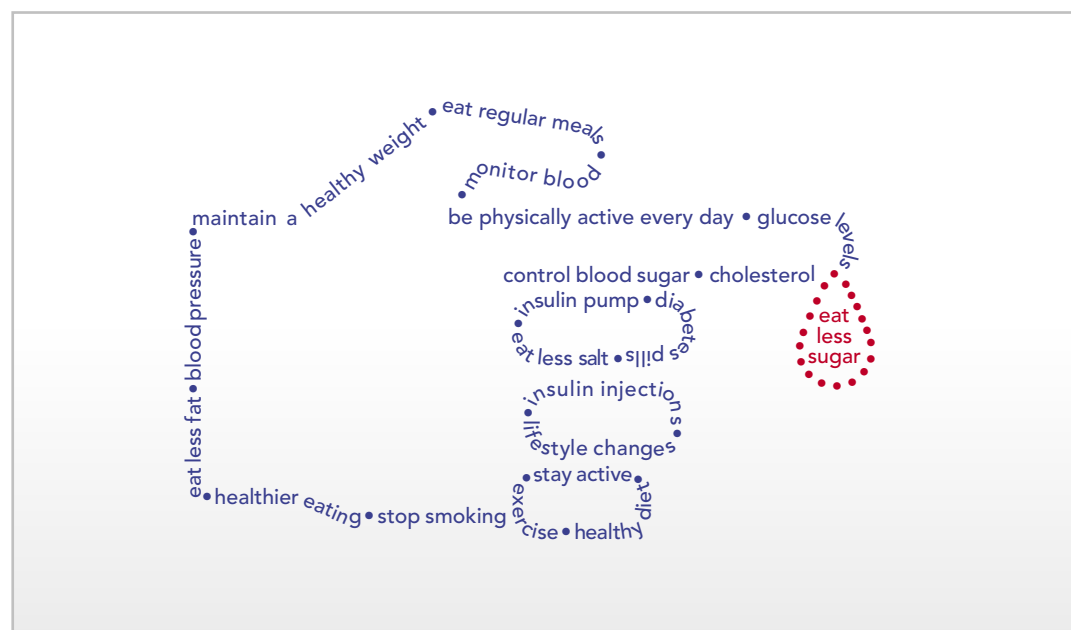
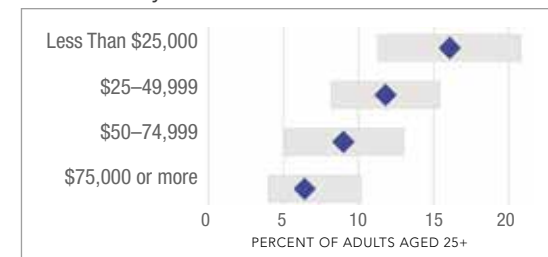
Prevalence by Race



Prevalence by Education



Prevalence by Income

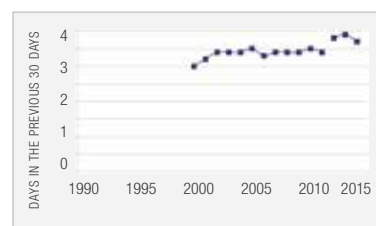




# Poor Mental Health Days



Poor mental health days provide an indication of health-related quality of life, mental distress, and the toll that mental illnesses place on the population. A healthy mental state is essential to overall positive health and wellness. The number of poor mental health days is also a predictor of future health because it predicts 1-month and 12-month office visits and hospitalizations. The medical cost of mental illness is an estimated \$100 billion annually.

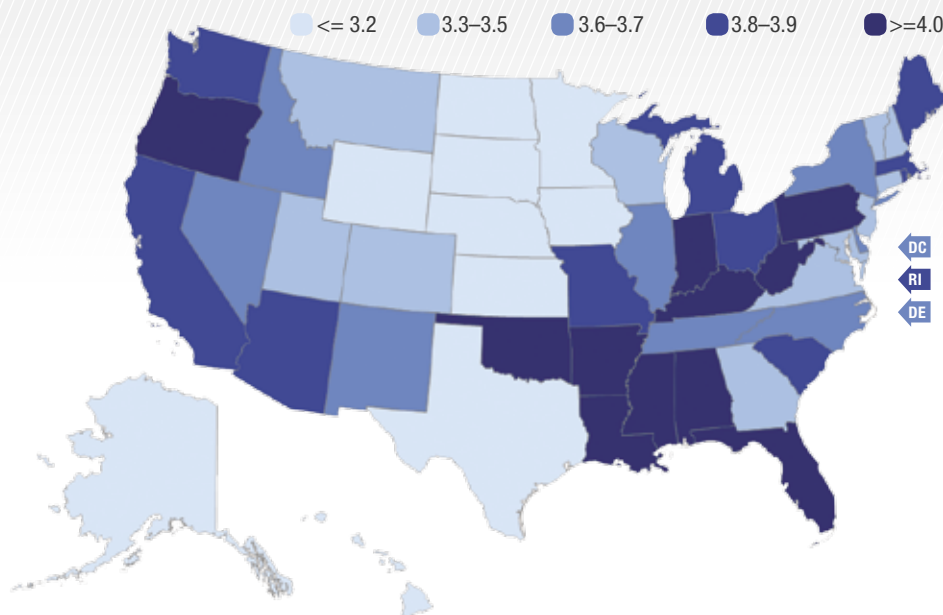


DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/MentalHealth](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/MentalHealth)

## Poor Mental Health Days by State

Number of days in the past 30 days adults report their mental health was not good



### Top 5 States

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| South Dakota  | 2.5 |
| Hawaii        | 2.7 |
| North Dakota  | 2.7 |
| Iowa          | 2.9 |
| Minnesota     | 2.9 |
| United States | 3.7 |

### Bottom 5 States

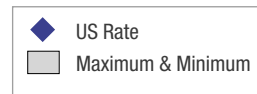
|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Kentucky      | 4.5 |
| West Virginia | 4.4 |
| Arkansas      | 4.4 |
| Alabama       | 4.4 |
| Oregon        | 4.3 |
| United States | 3.7 |

## Ranking

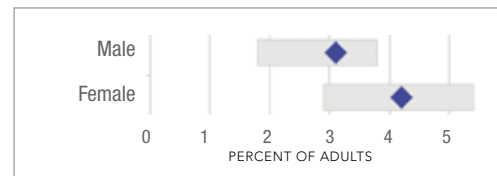
by Poor Mental Health Days

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | South Dakota         | 2.5   |
| 2    | Hawaii               | 2.7   |
| 2    | North Dakota         | 2.7   |
| 4    | Iowa                 | 2.9   |
| 4    | Minnesota            | 2.9   |
| 6    | Nebraska             | 3.0   |
| 7    | Alaska               | 3.1   |
| 7    | Kansas               | 3.1   |
| 9    | Texas                | 3.2   |
| 9    | Wyoming              | 3.2   |
| 11   | Colorado             | 3.3   |
| 11   | Maryland             | 3.3   |
| 11   | Montana              | 3.3   |
| 11   | New Jersey           | 3.3   |
| 11   | Vermont              | 3.3   |
| 11   | Virginia             | 3.3   |
| 17   | Georgia              | 3.4   |
| 18   | Connecticut          | 3.5   |
| 18   | New Hampshire        | 3.5   |
| 18   | Utah                 | 3.5   |
| 18   | Wisconsin            | 3.5   |
| 22   | Delaware             | 3.6   |
| 22   | North Carolina       | 3.6   |
| 24   | Idaho                | 3.7   |
| 24   | Illinois             | 3.7   |
| 24   | Nevada               | 3.7   |
| 24   | New Mexico           | 3.7   |
| 24   | New York             | 3.7   |
| 24   | Tennessee            | 3.7   |
| 30   | California           | 3.8   |
| 30   | Maine                | 3.8   |
| 30   | Massachusetts        | 3.8   |
| 30   | Missouri             | 3.8   |
| 30   | Ohio                 | 3.8   |
| 30   | Rhode Island         | 3.8   |
| 30   | South Carolina       | 3.8   |
| 30   | Washington           | 3.8   |
| 38   | Arizona              | 3.9   |
| 38   | Michigan             | 3.9   |
| 40   | Indiana              | 4.0   |
| 40   | Pennsylvania         | 4.0   |
| 42   | Florida              | 4.1   |
| 43   | Louisiana            | 4.2   |
| 44   | Mississippi          | 4.3   |
| 44   | Oklahoma             | 4.3   |
| 44   | Oregon               | 4.3   |
| 47   | Alabama              | 4.4   |
| 47   | Arkansas             | 4.4   |
| 47   | West Virginia        | 4.4   |
| 50   | Kentucky             | 4.5   |
|      | United States        | 3.7   |
|      | District of Columbia | 3.6   |

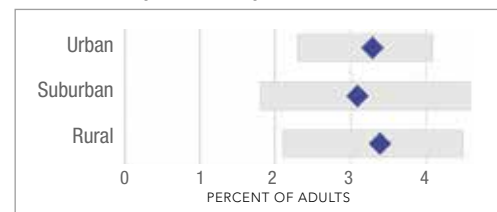
## Disparities in Poor Mental Health Days



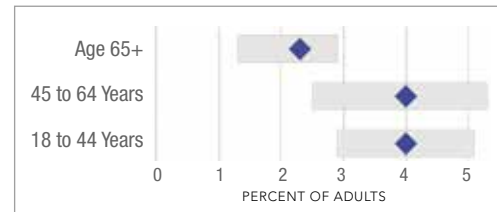
Prevalence by Gender



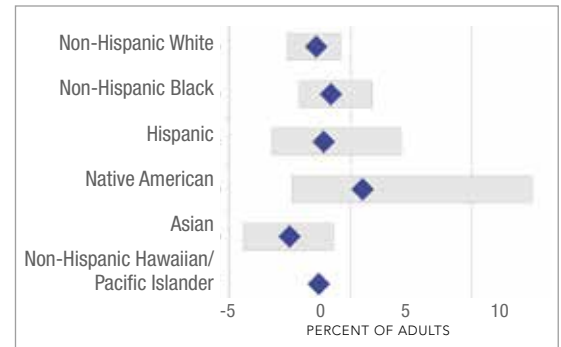
Prevalence by Urbanicity



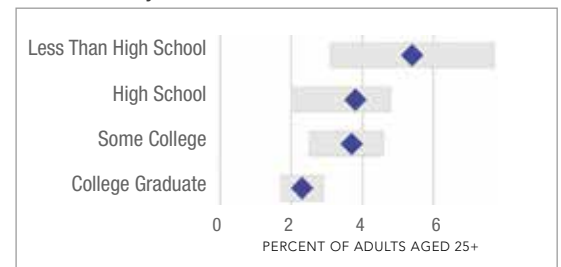
Prevalence by Age



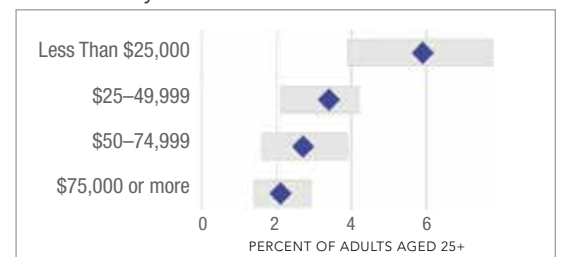
Prevalence by Race



Prevalence by Education



Prevalence by Income

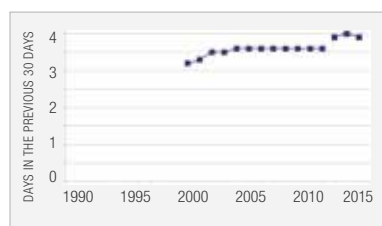


build a support system • identify stress triggers • peer support relationships • hope • suicide prevention line • set goals • know warning signs • raise awareness • recognize signs • talk about issues • listen • early treatment • destigmatize • ask for help • understanding • medication • therapy • manage stress • recovery plan •

# Poor Physical Health Days



Poor physical health days are an indicator of the population's health-related quality of life. The number of poor physical health days reveals information about all-cause morbidity within the population regardless of disease or health condition. Along with poor mental health days, it provides insight into overall health. Poor physical health not only indicates current health status, but it also predicts future health and future medical care; it has been shown to be a predictor of 1-month and 12-month hospitalizations and office visits.

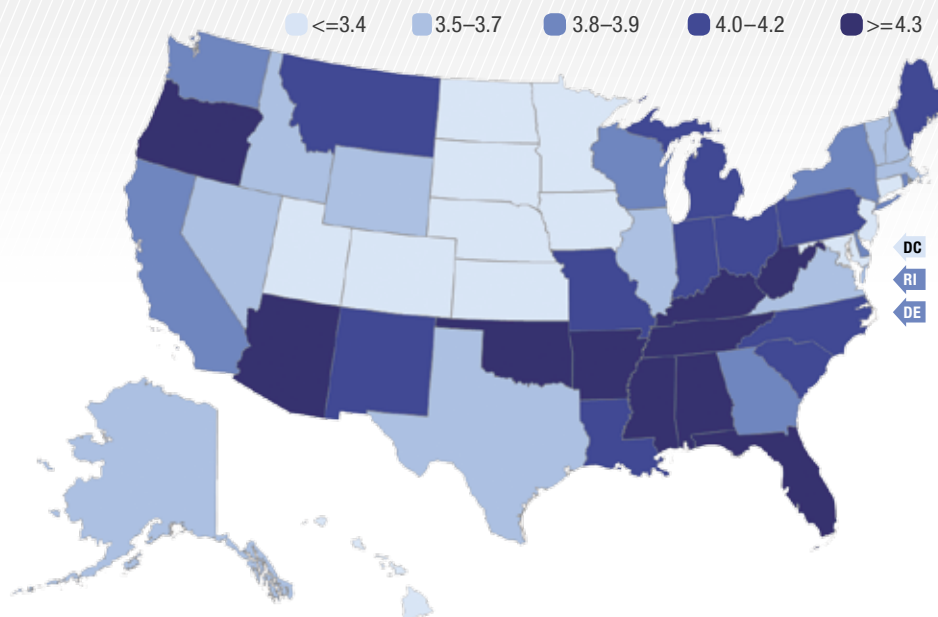


DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

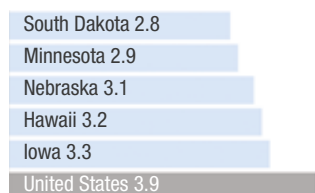
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PhysicalHealth](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PhysicalHealth)

## Poor Physical Health Days by State

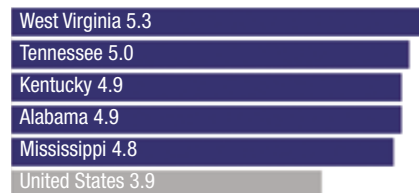
Number of days in the past 30 days adults report their physical health was not good



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States

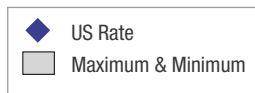


## Ranking

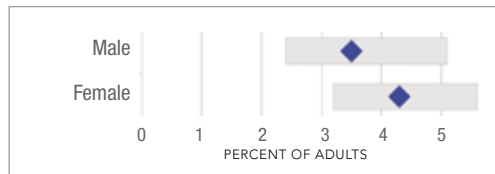
by Poor Physical Health Days

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | South Dakota         | 2.8   |
| 2    | Minnesota            | 2.9   |
| 3    | Nebraska             | 3.1   |
| 4    | Hawaii               | 3.2   |
| 5    | Iowa                 | 3.3   |
| 5    | North Dakota         | 3.3   |
| 5    | Utah                 | 3.3   |
| 8    | Colorado             | 3.4   |
| 8    | Connecticut          | 3.4   |
| 8    | Kansas               | 3.4   |
| 8    | Maryland             | 3.4   |
| 8    | New Jersey           | 3.4   |
| 13   | Texas                | 3.5   |
| 13   | Vermont              | 3.5   |
| 15   | Massachusetts        | 3.6   |
| 15   | Nevada               | 3.6   |
| 15   | New Hampshire        | 3.6   |
| 15   | Virginia             | 3.6   |
| 19   | Alaska               | 3.7   |
| 19   | Idaho                | 3.7   |
| 19   | Illinois             | 3.7   |
| 19   | Wyoming              | 3.7   |
| 23   | Georgia              | 3.8   |
| 23   | Rhode Island         | 3.8   |
| 25   | California           | 3.9   |
| 25   | Delaware             | 3.9   |
| 25   | New York             | 3.9   |
| 25   | Washington           | 3.9   |
| 25   | Wisconsin            | 3.9   |
| 30   | Indiana              | 4.0   |
| 30   | Maine                | 4.0   |
| 30   | Missouri             | 4.0   |
| 30   | Montana              | 4.0   |
| 30   | North Carolina       | 4.0   |
| 30   | Ohio                 | 4.0   |
| 36   | Michigan             | 4.1   |
| 36   | Pennsylvania         | 4.1   |
| 38   | Louisiana            | 4.2   |
| 38   | New Mexico           | 4.2   |
| 38   | South Carolina       | 4.2   |
| 41   | Oregon               | 4.3   |
| 42   | Arizona              | 4.4   |
| 42   | Oklahoma             | 4.4   |
| 44   | Florida              | 4.5   |
| 45   | Arkansas             | 4.8   |
| 45   | Mississippi          | 4.8   |
| 47   | Alabama              | 4.9   |
| 47   | Kentucky             | 4.9   |
| 49   | Tennessee            | 5.0   |
| 50   | West Virginia        | 5.3   |
|      | United States        | 3.9   |
|      | District of Columbia | 3.3   |

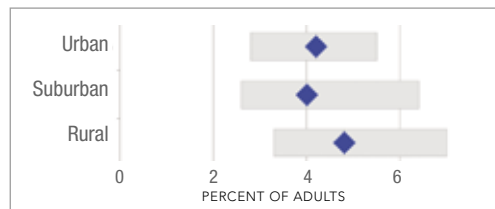
## Disparities in Poor Physical Health Days



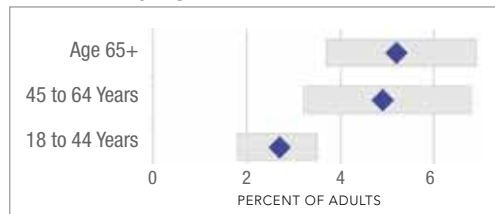
Prevalence by Gender



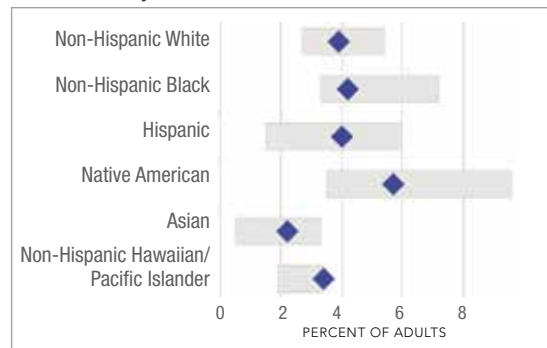
Prevalence by Urbanicity



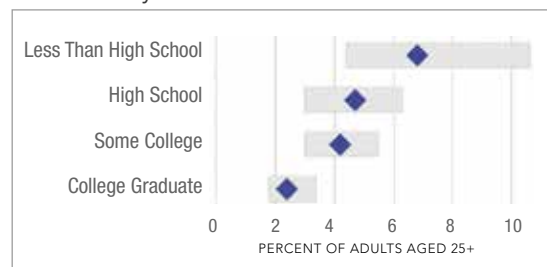
Prevalence by Age



Prevalence by Race



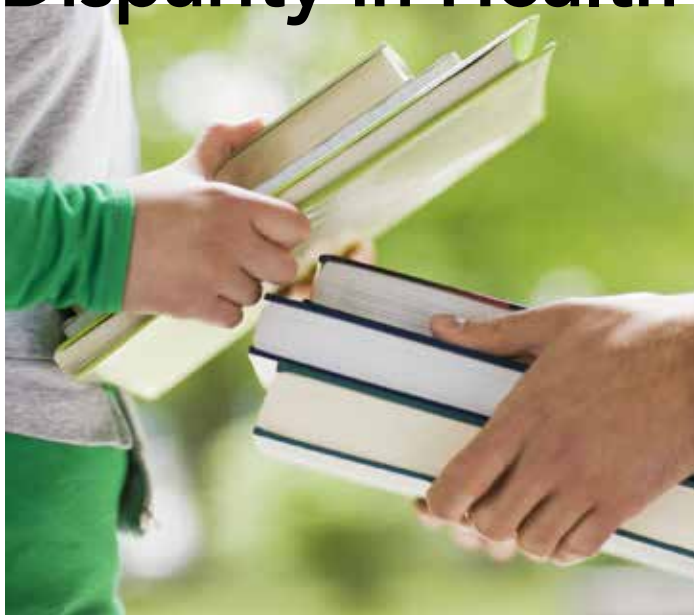
Prevalence by Education



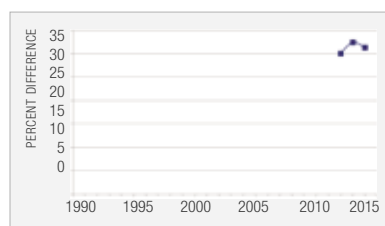
Prevalence by Income



# Disparity in Health Status



Education is a socioeconomic indicator associated with longer life regardless of age, gender, or race. It may improve health directly through adopting healthier lifestyles, better stress-coping practices, and more effective management of chronic diseases. Indirectly, it may improve health through work and economic conditions, social-psychological resources, and healthy lifestyle. Those with more education tend to be healthier mentally and physically and are less likely to report being in poor health. With each increase in level of education (eg, from high school to college), there is generally a positive change in health status.

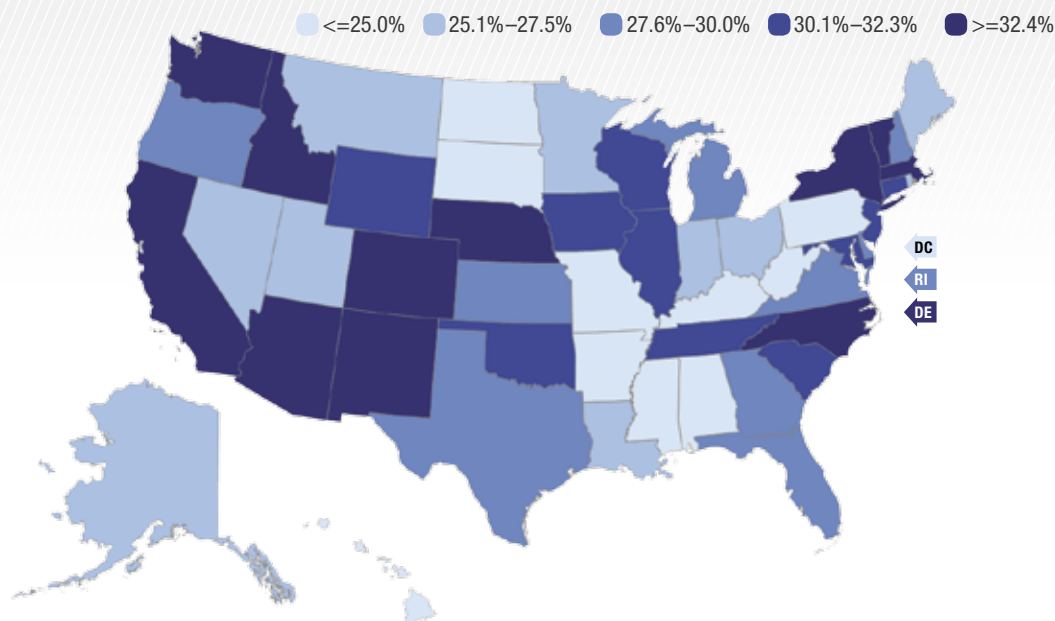


DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

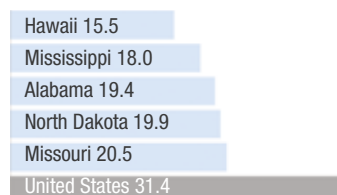
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/healthstatus\\_disparity](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/healthstatus_disparity)

## Disparity in Health Status by State

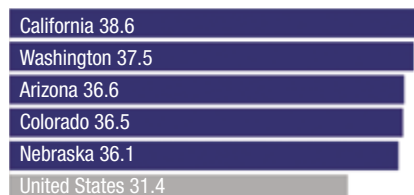
Difference in the percentage of adults with vs without a high school degree who report their health is very good or excellent



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States



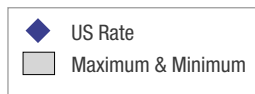
## Ranking

by Disparities in Health Status

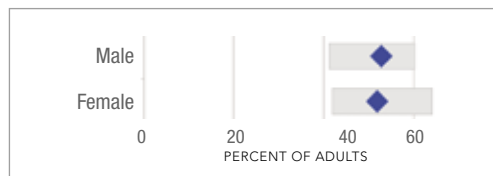
| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Hawaii               | 15.5  |
| 2    | Mississippi          | 18.0  |
| 3    | Alabama              | 19.4  |
| 4    | North Dakota         | 19.9  |
| 5    | Missouri             | 20.5  |
| 6    | South Dakota         | 23.4  |
| 6    | West Virginia        | 23.4  |
| 8    | Pennsylvania         | 23.8  |
| 9    | Arkansas             | 24.2  |
| 10   | Kentucky             | 24.7  |
| 11   | Minnesota            | 25.3  |
| 12   | Ohio                 | 25.4  |
| 13   | Alaska               | 25.7  |
| 13   | Indiana              | 25.7  |
| 15   | Maine                | 26.1  |
| 16   | Louisiana            | 26.5  |
| 16   | Utah                 | 26.5  |
| 18   | Montana              | 26.8  |
| ~19  | Rhode Island         | 27.2  |
| 20   | Nevada               | 27.4  |
| 21   | New Hampshire        | 27.7  |
| 22   | Georgia              | 28.0  |
| 23   | Texas                | 28.3  |
| 24   | Kansas               | 28.6  |
| 25   | Delaware             | 28.8  |
| 25   | Oregon               | 28.8  |
| 27   | Florida              | 29.1  |
| 27   | Virginia             | 29.1  |
| 29   | Michigan             | 29.7  |
| 30   | Iowa                 | 30.3  |
| 30   | Wyoming              | 30.3  |
| 32   | Illinois             | 30.4  |
| 32   | South Carolina       | 30.4  |
| 34   | Maryland             | 30.5  |
| 35   | New Jersey           | 30.6  |
| 36   | Connecticut          | 30.7  |
| 37   | Wisconsin            | 30.9  |
| 38   | Oklahoma             | 32.1  |
| 38   | Tennessee            | 32.1  |
| 40   | New Mexico           | 32.4  |
| 41   | Idaho                | 32.7  |
| 42   | Massachusetts        | 33.9  |
| 43   | North Carolina       | 34.3  |
| 44   | Vermont              | 35.0  |
| 45   | New York             | 35.3  |
| 46   | Nebraska             | 36.1  |
| 47   | Colorado             | 36.5  |
| 48   | Arizona              | 36.6  |
| 49   | Washington           | 37.5  |
| 50   | California           | 38.6  |
|      | United States        | 31.4  |
|      | District of Columbia | 28.4  |

## Disparities in Health Status\*

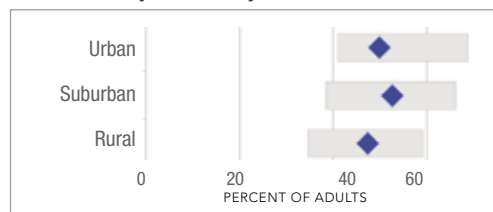
\*Percentage of adults who report their health is very good or excellent



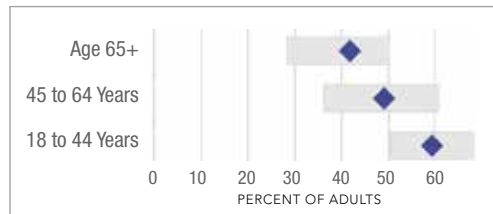
### Prevalence by Gender



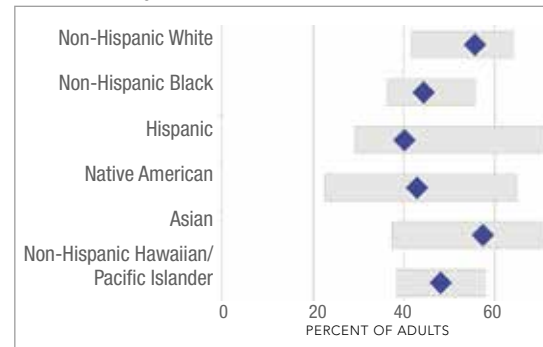
### Prevalence by Urbanicity



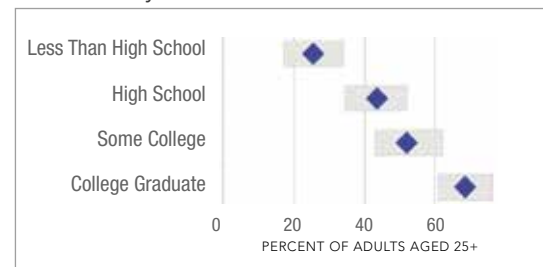
### Prevalence by Age



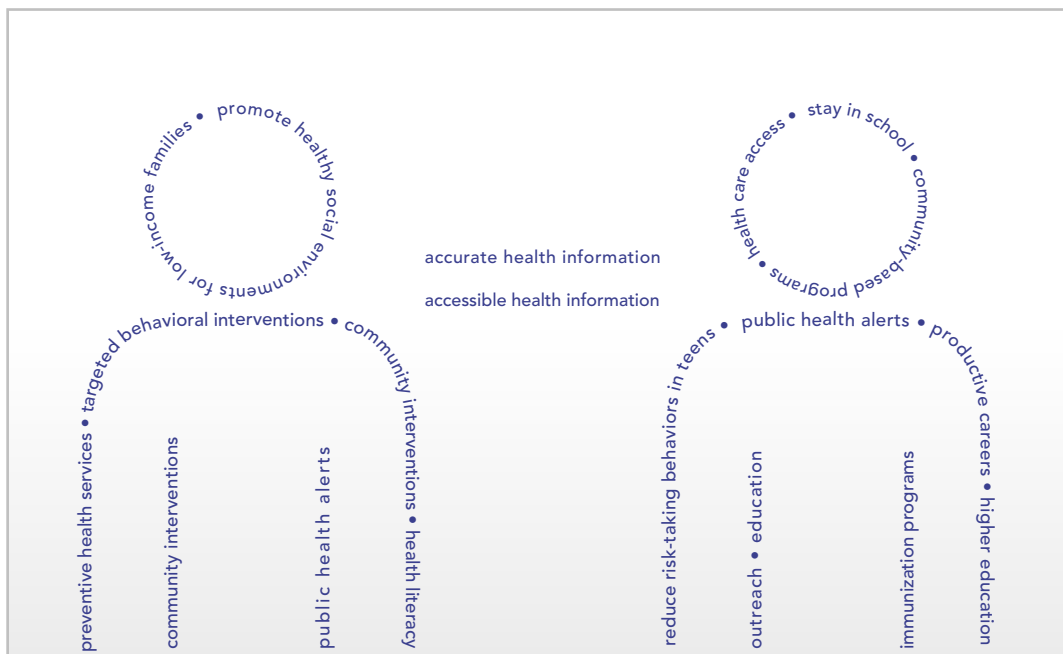
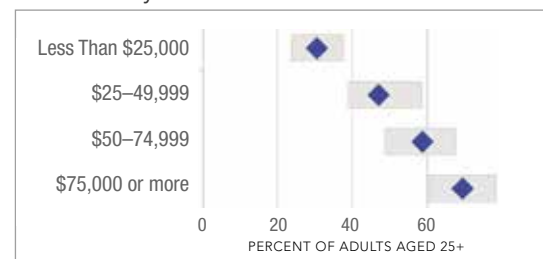
### Prevalence by Race



### Prevalence by Education



### Prevalence by Income





# Infant Mortality

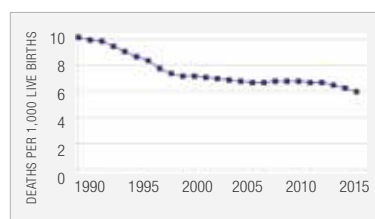


DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2011-2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/IMR](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/IMR)

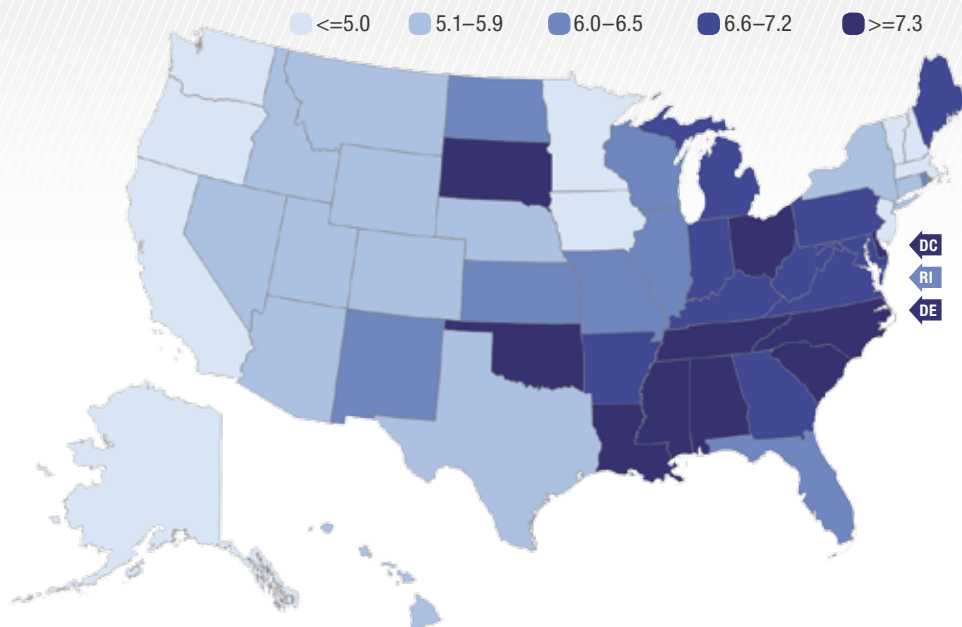
Infant mortality is an indicator of maternal and child health as well as access to quality health care. The nation's infant mortality rate is higher than that of other developed countries, and significant geographic and racial disparities persist. Infant mortality in non-Hispanic black infants is more than twice that of non-Hispanic white infants, and the majority of states in the top quartile for infant mortality are in the south. Congenital malformations are the leading cause of infant mortality followed by low birthweight and sudden infant death syndrome. Prevention strategies include

improving women's preconception health, access to quality prenatal care, and reducing elective deliveries before 39 weeks.

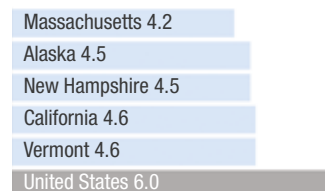


## Infant Mortality by State

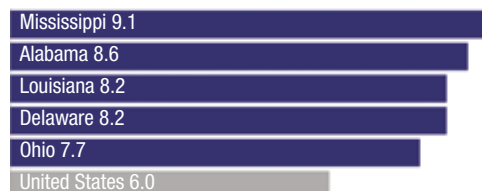
Number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States



## Ranking

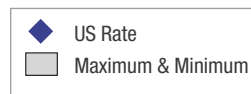
by Infant  
Mortality

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Massachusetts        | 4.2   |
| 2    | Alaska               | 4.5   |
| 2    | New Hampshire        | 4.5   |
| 4    | California           | 4.6   |
| 4    | Vermont              | 4.6   |
| 6    | New Jersey           | 4.8   |
| 7    | Minnesota            | 4.9   |
| 7    | Washington           | 4.9   |
| 9    | Iowa                 | 5.0   |
| 9    | Oregon               | 5.0   |
| 11   | Colorado             | 5.1   |
| 11   | Connecticut          | 5.1   |
| 11   | Hawaii               | 5.1   |
| 11   | Nebraska             | 5.1   |
| 11   | New York             | 5.1   |
| 16   | Idaho                | 5.2   |
| 16   | Utah                 | 5.2   |
| 18   | Nevada               | 5.3   |
| 19   | Texas                | 5.8   |
| 20   | Arizona              | 5.9   |
| 20   | Montana              | 5.9   |
| 20   | Wyoming              | 5.9   |
| 23   | Wisconsin            | 6.0   |
| 24   | New Mexico           | 6.1   |
| 25   | Florida              | 6.3   |
| 25   | Kansas               | 6.3   |
| 25   | North Dakota         | 6.3   |
| 28   | Rhode Island         | 6.4   |
| 29   | Illinois             | 6.5   |
| 29   | Missouri             | 6.5   |
| 31   | Georgia              | 6.6   |
| 31   | Maine                | 6.6   |
| 31   | Maryland             | 6.6   |
| 31   | Virginia             | 6.6   |
| 35   | Kentucky             | 6.7   |
| 35   | Michigan             | 6.7   |
| 35   | Pennsylvania         | 6.7   |
| 38   | West Virginia        | 7.0   |
| 39   | Arkansas             | 7.2   |
| 39   | Indiana              | 7.2   |
| 41   | North Carolina       | 7.3   |
| 41   | Tennessee            | 7.3   |
| 43   | Oklahoma             | 7.4   |
| 44   | South Carolina       | 7.5   |
| 44   | South Dakota         | 7.5   |
| 46   | Ohio                 | 7.7   |
| 47   | Delaware             | 8.2   |
| 47   | Louisiana            | 8.2   |
| 49   | Alabama              | 8.6   |
| 50   | Mississippi          | 9.1   |
|      | United States        | 6.0   |
|      | District of Columbia | 7.8   |

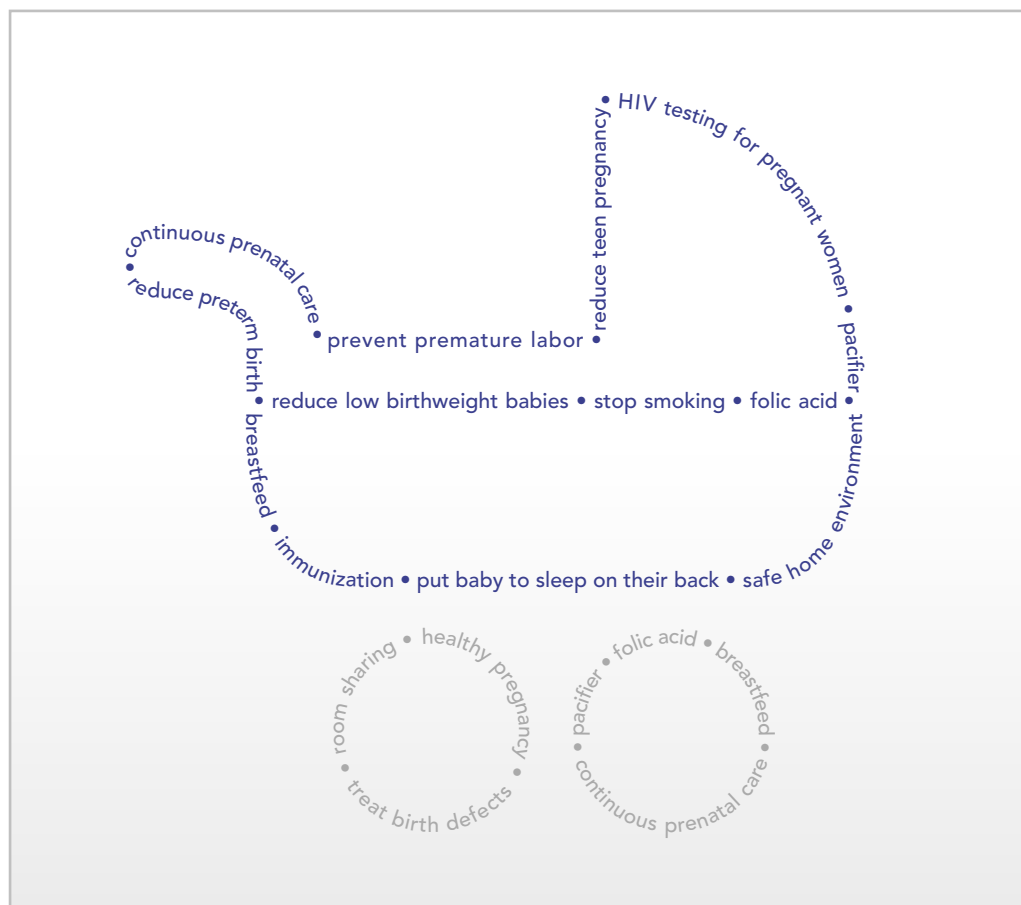
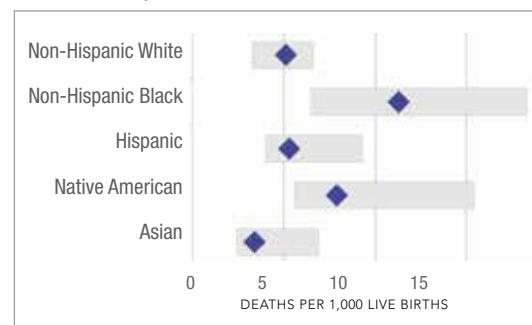
## Disparities in Infant Mortality

"Thanks to advances in neonatal medicine, improved access to regular prenatal care and lifestyle changes like smoking cessation, the infant mortality rate in the United States has declined by more than one-third over the past 25 years."

—Dr. Jennifer Howse, President,  
March of Dimes



Prevalence by Race

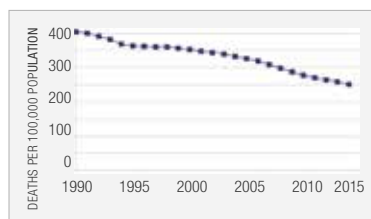


# Cardiovascular Deaths



Cardiovascular deaths indicate the impact cardiovascular disease has on the population. In the United States, heart disease and stroke are the leading and fourth leading causes of death, respectively. Cardiovascular disease is influenced by a long list of modifiable risk factors including smoking, hypertension, **high cholesterol**, diabetes, obesity, low levels of physical inactivity, and poor diet. Influencing one or more of these risk factors can greatly decrease the burden of cardiovascular disease.

Cardiovascular disease accounts for 17% of **medical** spending and 30% of Medicare spending, adding up to nearly \$200 billion annually in direct medical cost.

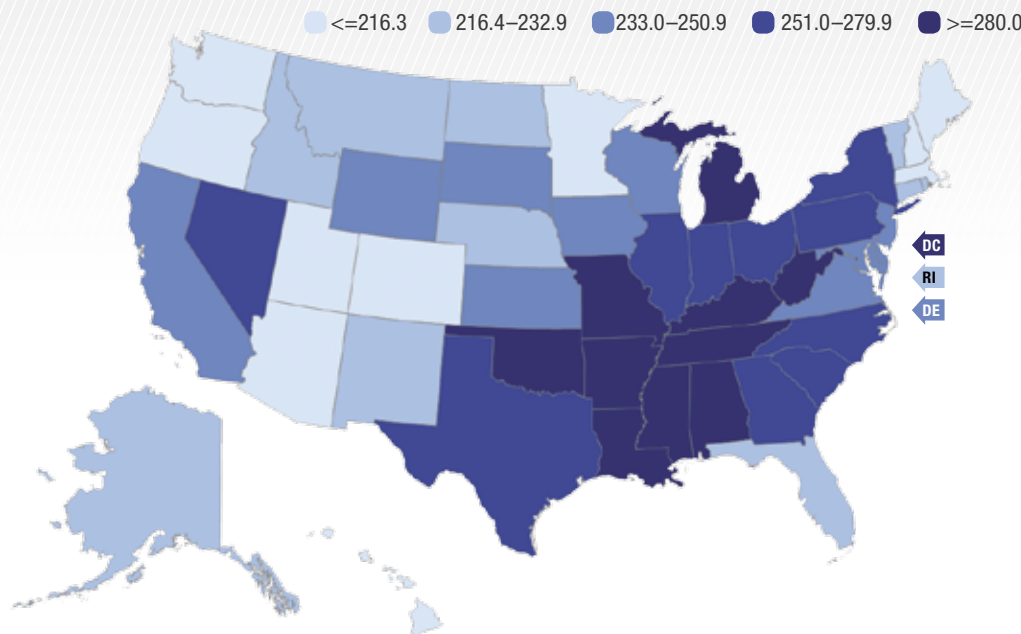


DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2010-2012

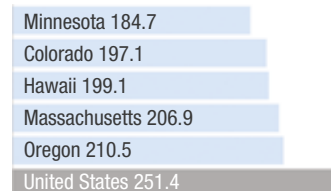
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CVDdeaths](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CVDdeaths)

## Cardiovascular Deaths by State

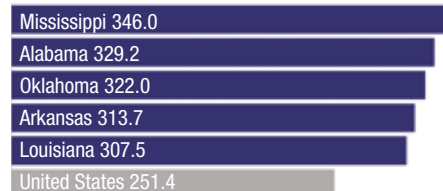
Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases including heart disease and strokes per 100,000 population



### Top 5 States



### Bottom 5 States

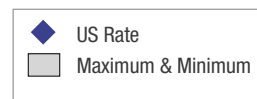


## Ranking

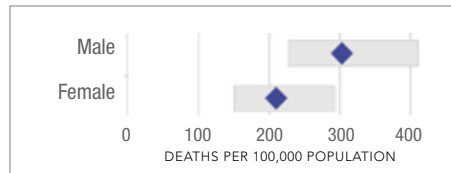
by Cardiovascular Deaths

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Minnesota            | 184.7 |
| 2    | Colorado             | 197.1 |
| 3    | Hawaii               | 199.1 |
| 4    | Massachusetts        | 206.9 |
| 5    | Oregon               | 210.5 |
| 6    | Utah                 | 212.2 |
| 7    | New Hampshire        | 213.8 |
| 8    | Washington           | 214.8 |
| 9    | Maine                | 215.4 |
| 10   | Arizona              | 216.1 |
| 11   | Connecticut          | 216.5 |
| 12   | New Mexico           | 217.0 |
| 13   | Vermont              | 218.4 |
| 14   | Alaska               | 219.2 |
| 15   | Florida              | 223.0 |
| 16   | Montana              | 224.8 |
| 17   | Nebraska             | 224.9 |
| 18   | North Dakota         | 226.8 |
| 19   | Rhode Island         | 229.1 |
| 20   | Idaho                | 230.7 |
| 21   | South Dakota         | 233.1 |
| 22   | Wyoming              | 233.6 |
| 23   | California           | 234.4 |
| 24   | Wisconsin            | 236.8 |
| 25   | Virginia             | 241.1 |
| 26   | Iowa                 | 245.4 |
| 27   | Kansas               | 245.6 |
| 28   | New Jersey           | 246.8 |
| 29   | Delaware             | 246.9 |
| 30   | Maryland             | 250.7 |
| 31   | North Carolina       | 252.2 |
| 32   | Illinois             | 253.9 |
| 33   | Texas                | 255.3 |
| 34   | Pennsylvania         | 259.7 |
| 35   | New York             | 260.8 |
| 36   | Nevada               | 271.9 |
| 37   | South Carolina       | 272.2 |
| 38   | Georgia              | 273.0 |
| 39   | Indiana              | 274.4 |
| 40   | Ohio                 | 274.6 |
| 41   | Missouri             | 281.1 |
| 42   | Michigan             | 282.4 |
| 43   | Kentucky             | 297.3 |
| 44   | Tennessee            | 300.6 |
| 45   | West Virginia        | 303.7 |
| 46   | Louisiana            | 307.5 |
| 47   | Arkansas             | 313.7 |
| 48   | Oklahoma             | 322.0 |
| 49   | Alabama              | 329.2 |
| 50   | Mississippi          | 346.0 |
|      | United States        | 251.4 |
|      | District of Columbia | 288.2 |

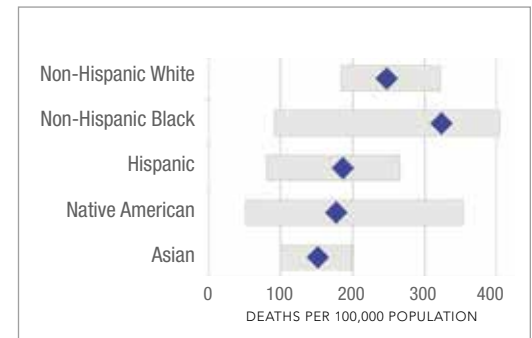
## Disparities in Cardiovascular Deaths



Prevalence by Gender



Prevalence by Race



“Despite a remarkable decrease in cardiovascular mortality in the last 25 years, cardiovascular disease is still the number 1 cause of death in the United States and a major contributor to escalating health care costs.”

—Dr. Reed Tuckson, Senior Medical Advisor, United Health Foundation

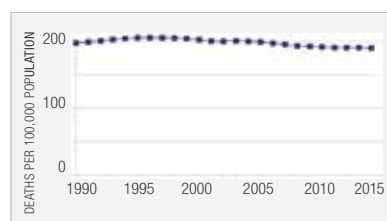
avoid bad cholesterol • smoke-free environments • healthy diet • manage diabetes • eat fruits and vegetables • stay active • massage therapy • manage stress • exercise • maintain a healthy weight • maintain your social life • be happy • manage anxiety and depression • diet low in saturated fat • regular physical activity • quit smoking • be happy •

# Cancer Deaths



Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States. In addition to morbidity, cancer is associated with emotional distress, reduced quality of life and financial stress. Risk factors for cancer include smoking and tobacco use, infections, radiation, and immunosuppressive medications. Other factors that may influence risk include diet, alcohol, physical inactivity, obesity and environmental factors. Risk may be reduced through behavior modifications, immunization, screening, or early detection. In 2014,

an estimated 1,665,540 people will be diagnosed with cancer in the United States, and an estimated 585,720 people will die of cancer. Cancer costs over \$85 billion in direct medical costs.

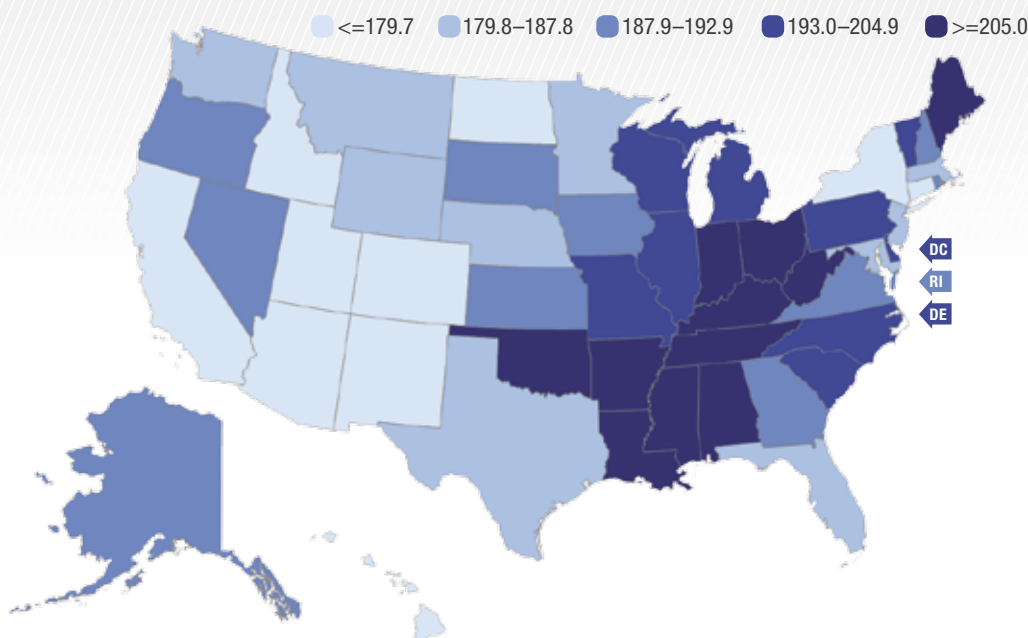


DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2010-2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CancerDeaths](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CancerDeaths)

## Cancer Deaths by State

Number of deaths due to all causes of cancer per 100,000 population



### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Utah          | 145.7 |
| Hawaii        | 155.3 |
| Colorado      | 163.0 |
| New Mexico    | 167.1 |
| Arizona       | 170.2 |
| United States | 189.9 |

### Bottom 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Kentucky      | 228.3 |
| Mississippi   | 223.7 |
| West Virginia | 220.5 |
| Louisiana     | 217.4 |
| Arkansas      | 214.9 |
| United States | 189.9 |

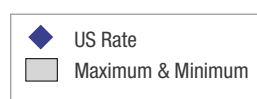


## Ranking

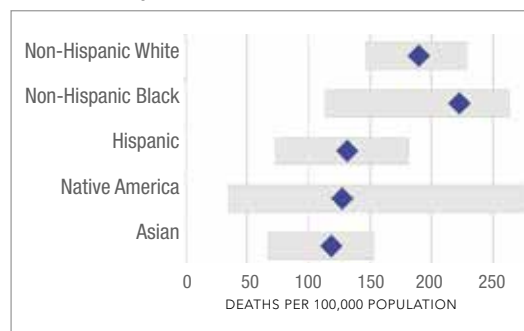
by Cancer Deaths

| RANK | STATE                | VALUE |
|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1    | Utah                 | 145.7 |
| 2    | Hawaii               | 155.3 |
| 3    | Colorado             | 163.0 |
| 4    | New Mexico           | 167.1 |
| 5    | Arizona              | 170.2 |
| 6    | California           | 171.0 |
| 7    | North Dakota         | 173.7 |
| 8    | Idaho                | 174.6 |
| 9    | Connecticut          | 177.0 |
| 10   | New York             | 179.7 |
| 11   | Montana              | 179.8 |
| 12   | Wyoming              | 180.2 |
| 13   | Minnesota            | 180.9 |
| 14   | Texas                | 182.5 |
| 15   | Florida              | 182.7 |
| 16   | Nebraska             | 184.7 |
| 16   | Washington           | 184.7 |
| 18   | New Jersey           | 185.5 |
| 19   | Massachusetts        | 186.8 |
| 20   | Maryland             | 187.7 |
| 21   | South Dakota         | 187.9 |
| 22   | Nevada               | 188.0 |
| 23   | Virginia             | 189.5 |
| 24   | Rhode Island         | 189.9 |
| 25   | Kansas               | 190.9 |
| 26   | New Hampshire        | 191.6 |
| 27   | Alaska               | 191.8 |
| 27   | Iowa                 | 191.8 |
| 29   | Georgia              | 192.3 |
| 30   | Oregon               | 192.4 |
| 31   | Wisconsin            | 193.2 |
| 32   | Vermont              | 195.6 |
| 33   | North Carolina       | 196.2 |
| 34   | Illinois             | 197.9 |
| 35   | Michigan             | 199.7 |
| 36   | Pennsylvania         | 200.3 |
| 37   | Delaware             | 201.9 |
| 38   | South Carolina       | 203.5 |
| 39   | Missouri             | 204.8 |
| 40   | Maine                | 205.4 |
| 41   | Ohio                 | 207.7 |
| 42   | Indiana              | 208.2 |
| 43   | Alabama              | 211.5 |
| 44   | Tennessee            | 213.5 |
| 45   | Oklahoma             | 214.1 |
| 46   | Arkansas             | 214.9 |
| 47   | Louisiana            | 217.4 |
| 48   | West Virginia        | 220.5 |
| 49   | Mississippi          | 223.7 |
| 50   | Kentucky             | 228.3 |
|      | United States        | 189.9 |
|      | District of Columbia | 201.4 |

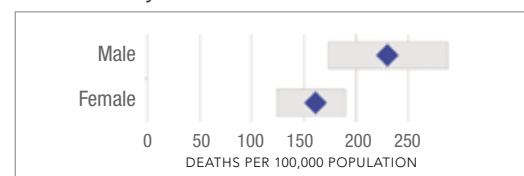
## Disparities in Cancer Deaths



Prevalence by Race

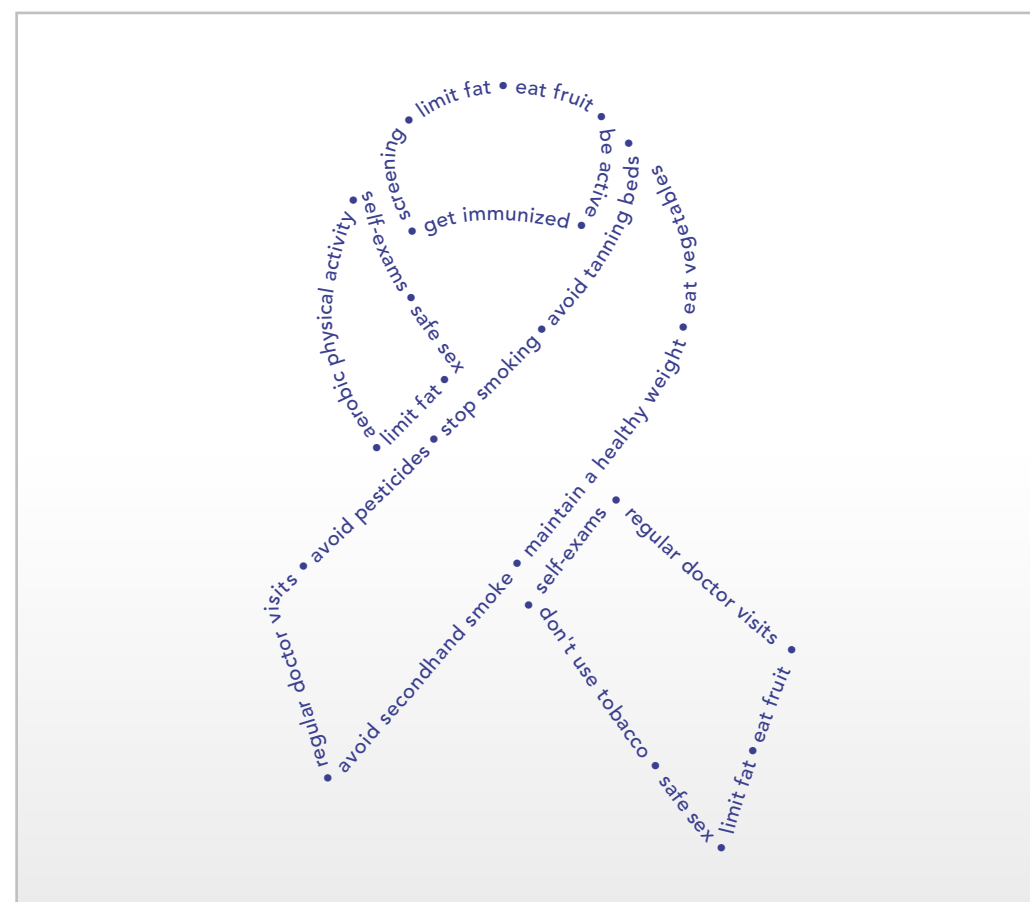


Prevalence by Gender



“Over the past 25 years, we have seen remarkable progress in the battle to improve lung health. Air quality is dramatically improved, smoking rates are down and asthma mortality has been cut. But much work remains. Lung cancer is one of the most critical challenges.”

—Harold P. Wimmer, National President and CEO, American Lung Association



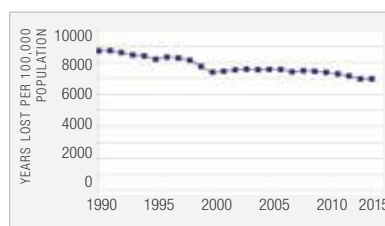


# Premature Deaths



Premature death is a measure of mortality that reflects the age of death for persons younger than 75 years. A person who dies young causes the overall measure to increase more than someone who dies closer to age 75. Deaths occurring in young people are more likely to be preventable and are often avoidable through behavior modifications. Other premature deaths are attributed to health disparities. A 2014 CDC report indicated that up to 40% of premature deaths for the 5 leading causes of death (heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory

diseases, stroke, and unintentional injuries) are preventable.

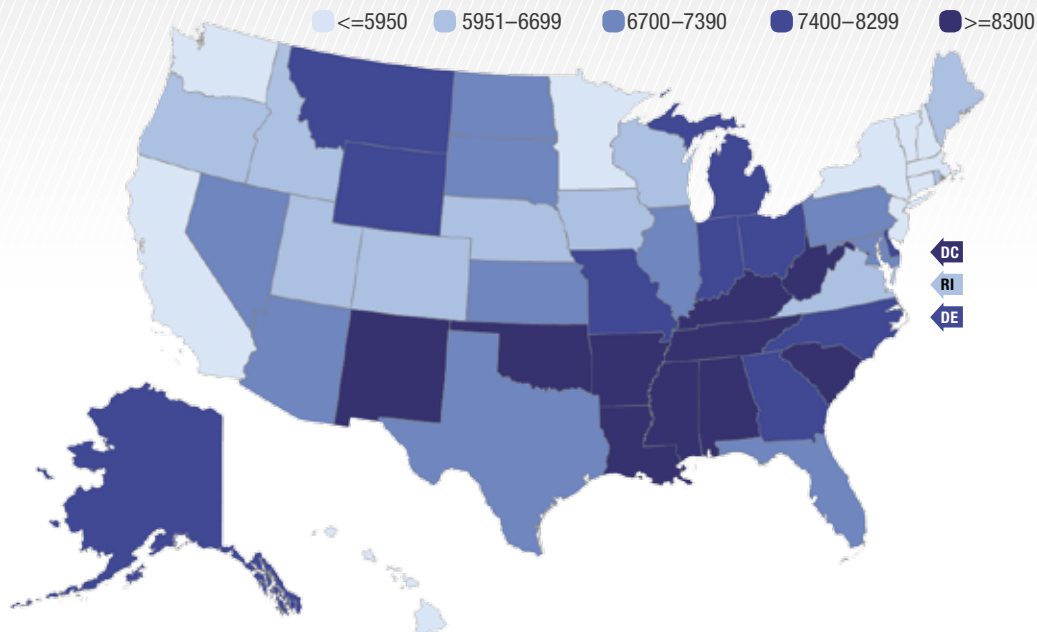


DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/YPLL](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/YPLL)

## Premature Deaths by State

Number of years of potential life lost prior to age 75 per 100,000 population



### Top 5 States

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Massachusetts | 5,345 |
| Minnesota     | 5,358 |
| New Hampshire | 5,580 |
| California    | 5,590 |
| Connecticut   | 5,603 |
| United States | 6,976 |

### Bottom 5 States

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Mississippi   | 10,354 |
| West Virginia | 10,159 |
| Alabama       | 10,008 |
| Arkansas      | 9,656  |
| Oklahoma      | 9,654  |
| United States | 6,976  |

# Supplemental Measures

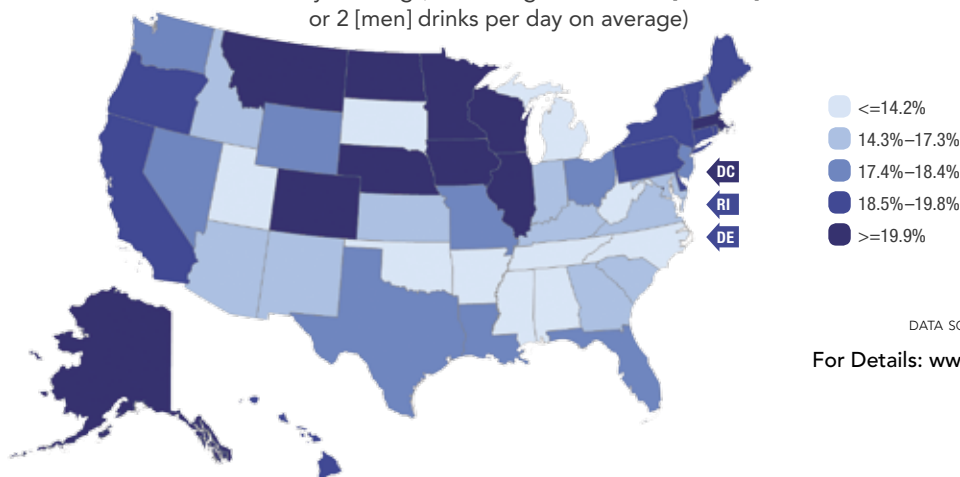
## Excessive Drinking

Behaviors

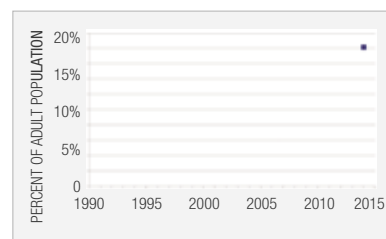
Excessive alcohol consumption is the third leading cause of preventable death in the United States with an estimated 80,000 attributable deaths each year. Excessive drinking contributes significantly toward the nearly 35,000 annual motor vehicle accident fatalities, with a third involving alcohol. In 2006, excessive drinking had a cost of \$223.5 billion in the

United States, which translates to \$746 per person in missed work, additional health care expenses, and increased crime. Over time, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to fetal damage, liver diseases, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, and other major health problems.

Percentage of adults that report either binge drinking (page 28) or heavy drinking (consuming more than 1 [women] or 2 [men] drinks per day on average)



Excessive Drinking



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/ExcessDrink](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/ExcessDrink)

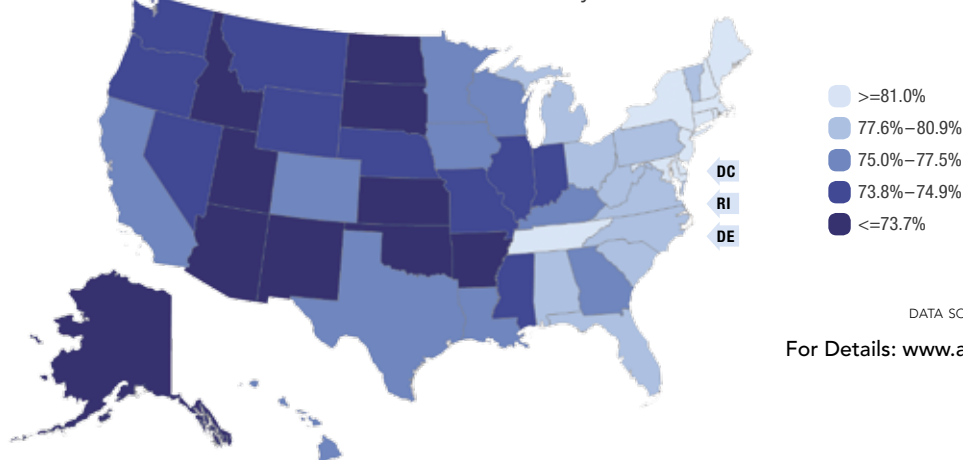
## Cholesterol Check

Behaviors

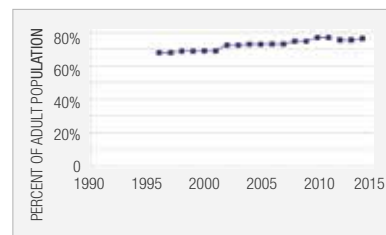
A simple blood test can measure total cholesterol levels, including LDL (low-density lipoprotein, or “bad” cholesterol), HDL (high-density lipoprotein, or “good” cholesterol), and triglycerides. High cholesterol increases the risk of stroke, heart disease, cardiovascular disease, and premature death.

Approximately 1 in 6 people have high cholesterol. Factors that influence individuals receiving a blood cholesterol check include access, cost, education, and motivation. It is recommended that adults aged 20 and older have their cholesterol checked every 5 years.

Percentage of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years



Cholesterol Check



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/cholesteroltest](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/cholesteroltest)

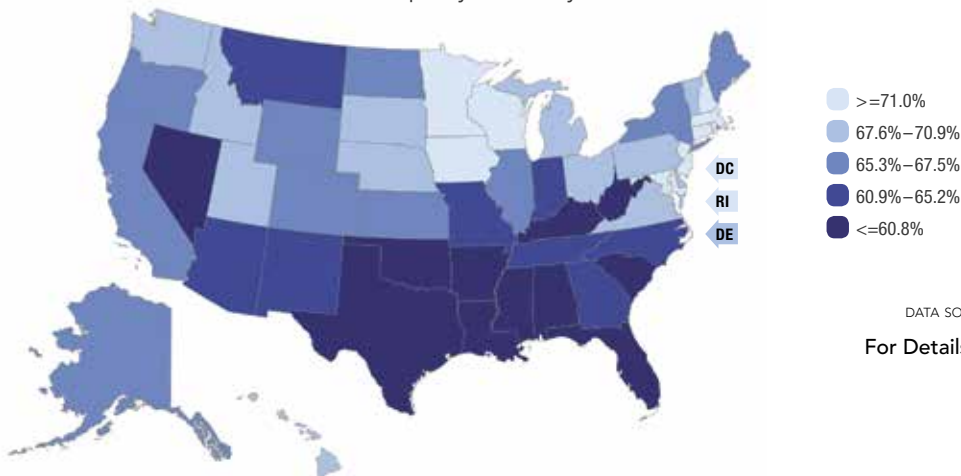
## Dental Visit, Annual

Behaviors

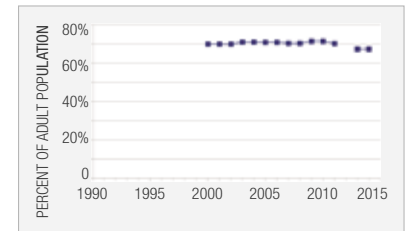
Oral health is vital to comprehensive preventive health. Lack of regular dental care can result in tooth decay, pain, and tooth loss, and can affect nutritional status and quality of life. Factors that influence how often people use dental

care include insurance status, education, race, income, and smoking status. Many oral health problems are preventable through routine visits to the dentist and good oral hygiene.

Percentage of adults who visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason



Dental Visit, Annual



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/dental](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/dental)

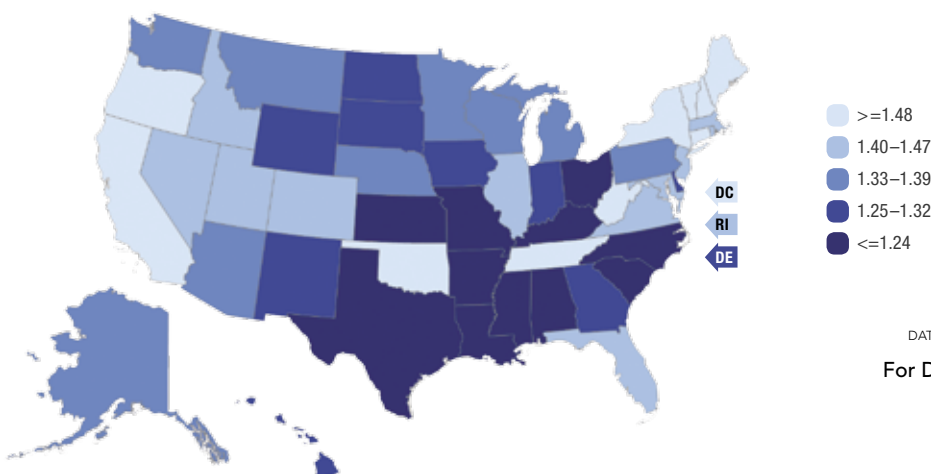
## Fruits

Behaviors

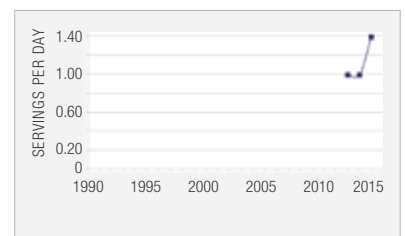
Fruits contain essential vitamins and minerals and are an excellent source of dietary fiber. Consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day decreases risk of heart disease and stroke. Diets high in fruits and vegetables have also been shown to help prevent certain types of cancer,

cataracts, and diabetes. Fruits and vegetables as part of a healthy diet can decrease risk for numerous diseases and help reduce the burden of diseases once they have been diagnosed by helping to lower cholesterol, control blood glucose, and contribute toward weight loss.

Number of fruits consumed by adults in an average day



Fruit Consumption



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Fruit](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Fruit)

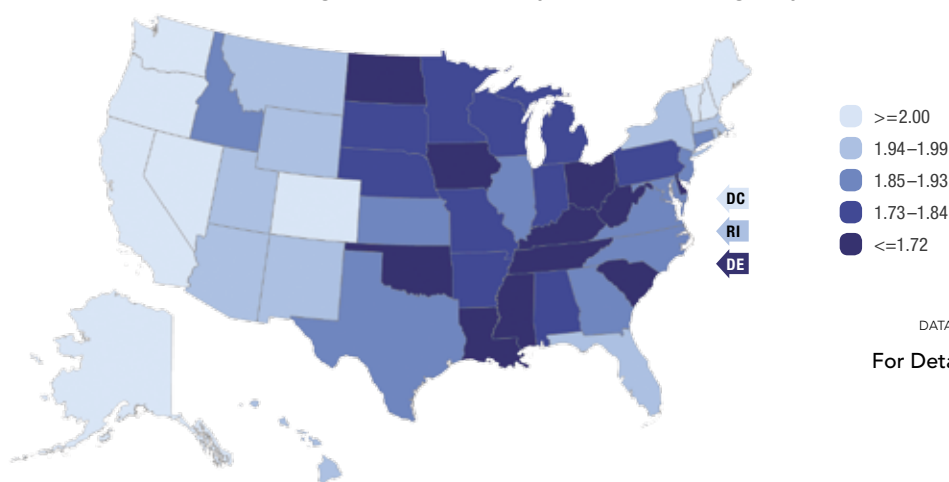
# Vegetables

Behaviors

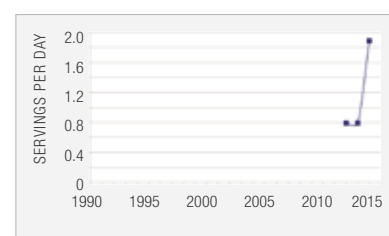
Vegetables contain essential vitamins and minerals and are an excellent source of dietary fiber. Consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day decreases risk of heart disease and stroke. Diets high in fruits and vegetables have also been shown to help prevent certain types of cancer,

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Number of vegetables consumed by adults in an average day



Vegetable Consumption



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Veggie](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Veggie)

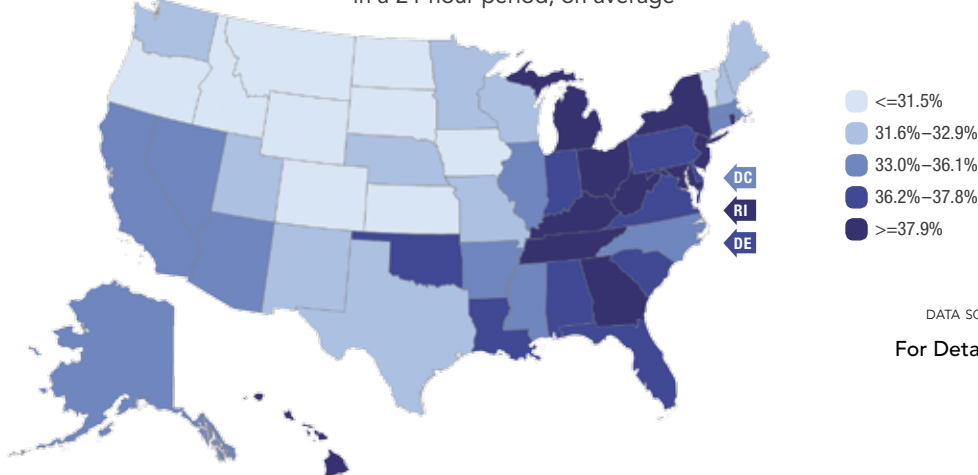
# Insufficient Sleep

Behaviors

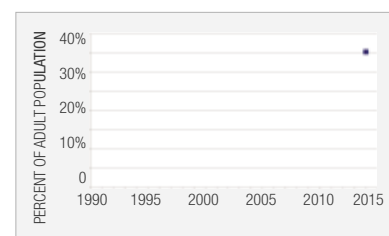
The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute recommends that adults sleep 7 to 8 hours a day. Adults who average 6 hours or less of sleep are more likely to fall asleep while driving than those who sleep the recommended amount. An estimated 7,500 fatal car accidents are the result of drowsy drivers. Inadequate sleep also affects physical health. Adults

who average less than 7 hours of sleep are more likely to have chronic illnesses including obesity, stroke, cancer, and coronary heart disease; they are also more likely to suffer from depression, reduced quality of life, and diminished concentrating ability.

Percentage of adults who report sleeping less than 7 hours in a 24-hour period, on average



Insufficient Sleep



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

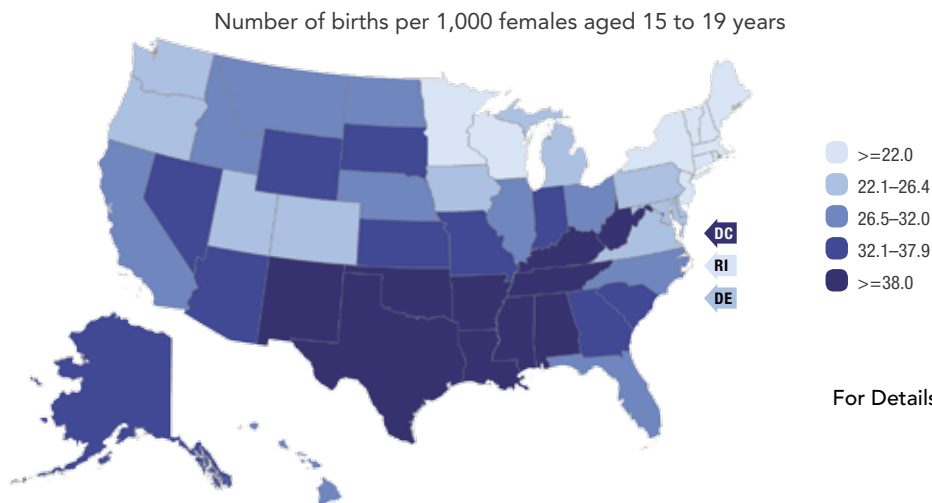
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/sleep](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/sleep)

## Teen Birth Rate

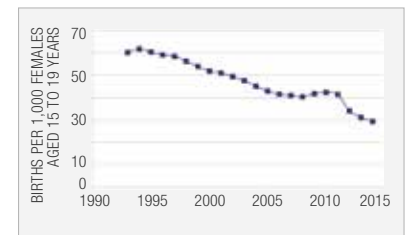
Behaviors

Prevention of teen and unplanned pregnancy is an important part of a healthy community. CDC estimates that teen pregnancy and childbirth cost more than \$11 billion per year to US taxpayers due to “increased health care and foster care, increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents,

and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers.” Teen birth rate in recent years has declined, but historically the majority of these births have been unintended in girls younger than 18 years, and more than half have been unintended among 18 to 19 year olds.



Teen Birth Rate



DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

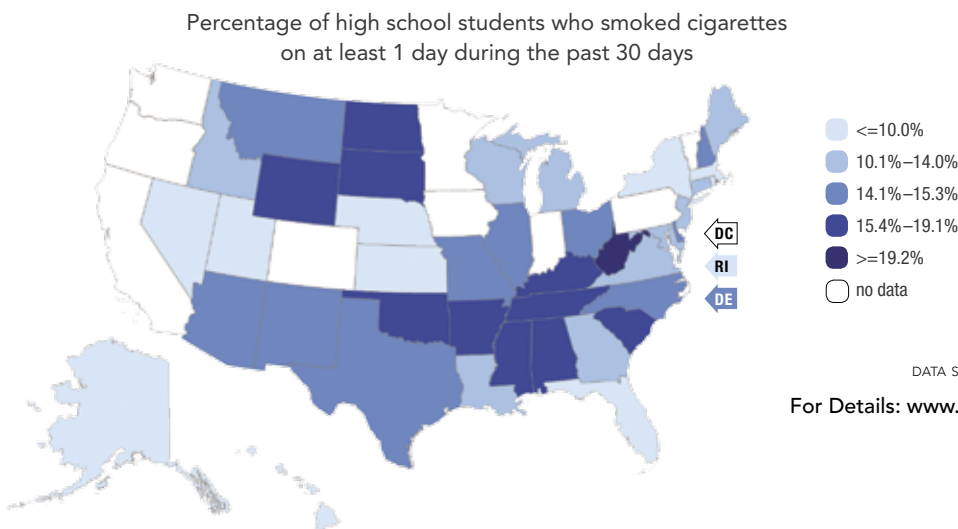
For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/TeenBirth](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/TeenBirth)

## Youth Smoking

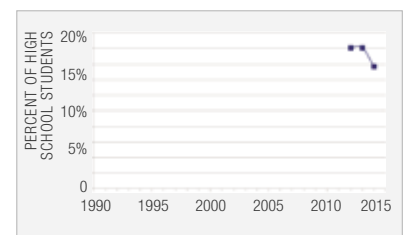
Behaviors

Youth smoking is predictive of adult smoking as smoking often begins in adolescence or young adulthood. Nearly 90 percent of adult daily smokers started before age 18 years, and nearly 100 percent of adult daily smokers started when they were younger than 26 years. Adolescents who smoke

are less physically fit and have more respiratory illness than their nonsmoking peers. Tobacco use during adolescence is associated with high risk sexual activities, alcohol use, and illicit drug use.



Youth Smoking



DATA SOURCE: Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthsmoking](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthsmoking)



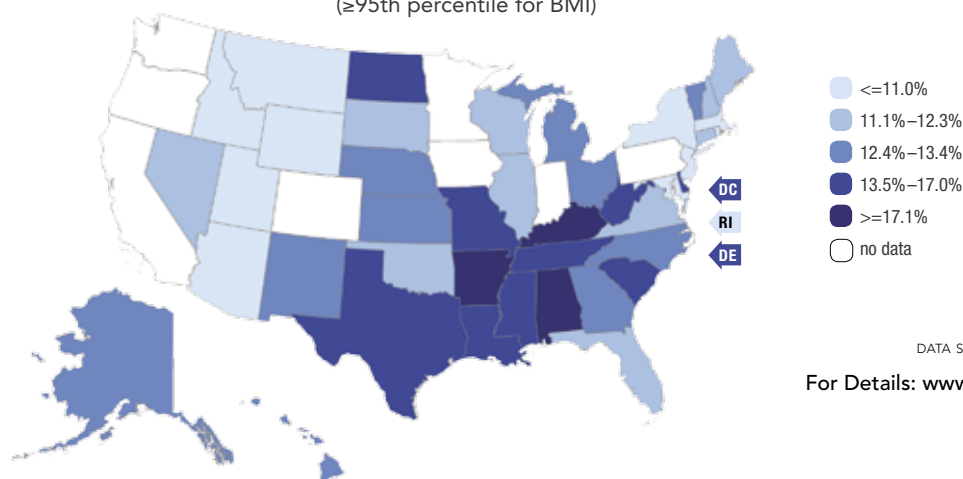
## Youth Obesity

Behaviors

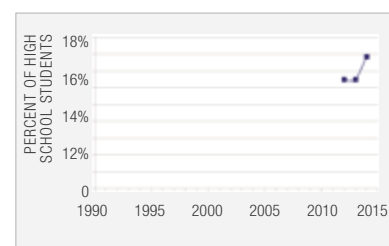
Obesity contributes significantly to poor general health and serious diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, stroke, and certain cancers. Obese children and adolescents are at increased risk of developing immediate health issues such as bone or joint problems, sleep apnea, and social or

psychological disorders. Causes of youth obesity include lifestyle, social and physical environment, genetics, and medical history. Receptivity to televised fast-food marketing, poor diet, and decreased physical activity are major lifestyle contributors to youth obesity.

Percentage of obese high school students  
( $\geq 95$ th percentile for BMI)



Youth Obesity



DATA SOURCE: Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthobesity](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthobesity)

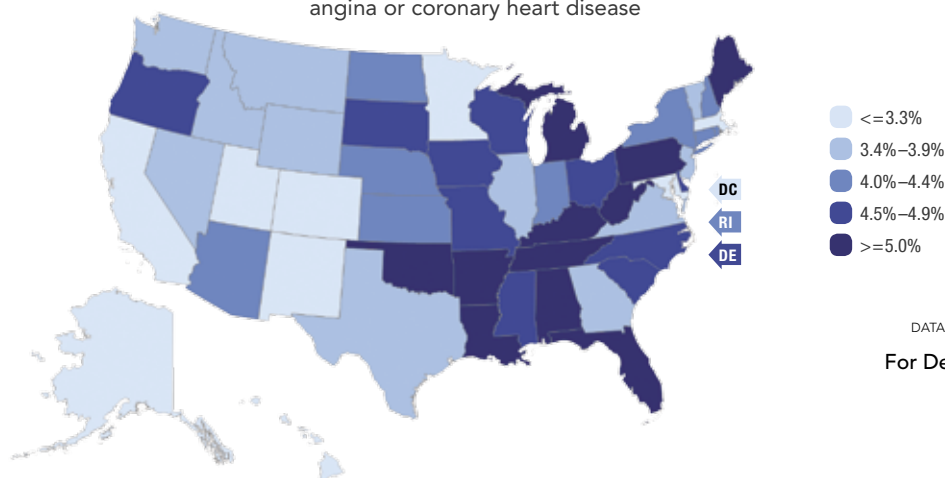
## Heart Disease

Chronic Disease

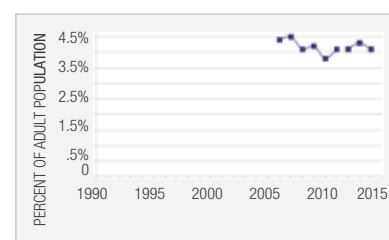
Coronary heart disease is a narrowing of coronary arteries supplying blood to the heart muscle, generally due to plaque buildup in arterial walls. It has consistently been the leading cause of death in the United States. The estimated economic

cost of heart disease exceeds \$100 billion annually. Lifestyle changes, medicines, and medical procedures help prevent or treat coronary heart disease and angina. These treatments may also reduce the risk of related health problems.

Percentage of adults told by a health professional they had  
angina or coronary heart disease



Heart Disease



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CHD](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CHD)

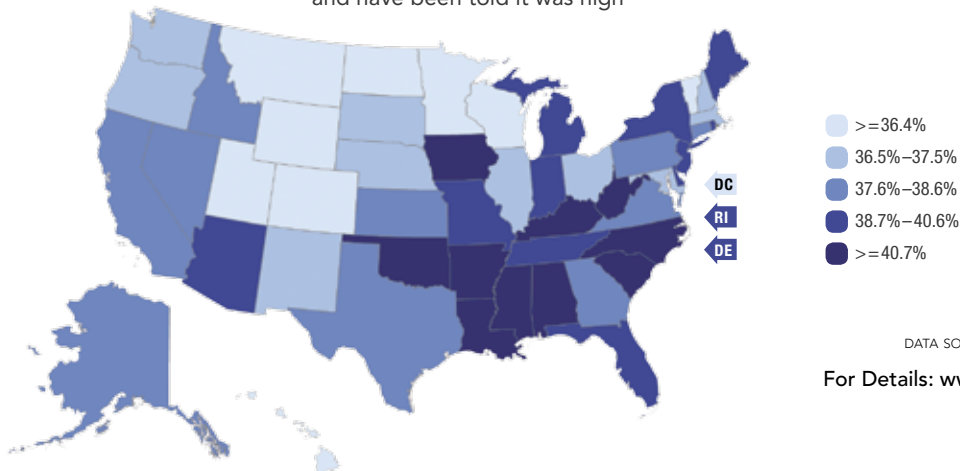
# High Cholesterol

Chronic Disease

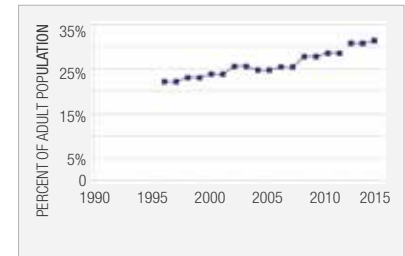
High cholesterol is usually defined as total blood cholesterol above 240 mg/dL. Excess cholesterol can build up in your arteries, and over time, cholesterol deposits, called plaque, can narrow arteries and allow less blood to pass through.

High cholesterol is a major risk factor for heart disease and can be influenced by genetics and lifestyle behaviors such as diet and physical activity.

Percentage of adults who have had their cholesterol checked and have been told it was high



High Cholesterol



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/High\\_Chol](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/High_Chol)

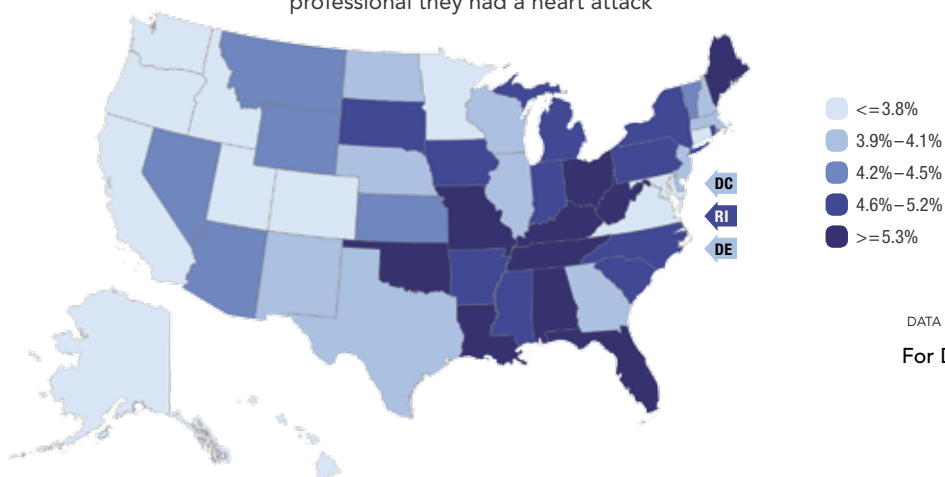
# Heart Attack

Chronic Disease

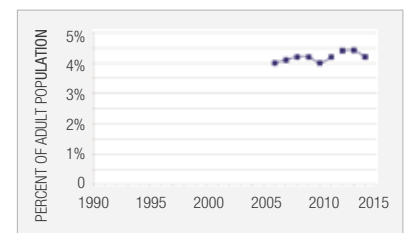
A heart attack, or myocardial infarction, is a sudden stoppage of blood flow to the heart. Every year an estimated 1 million heart attacks and half a million deaths as a result of heart attacks occur in the United States. Heart attack survivors can

reduce the risk of additional episodes by stopping smoking; managing high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, and other chronic diseases; eating a healthy diet; and increasing physical activity.

Percentage of adults told by a health professional they had a heart attack



Heart Attack



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/MI](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/MI)

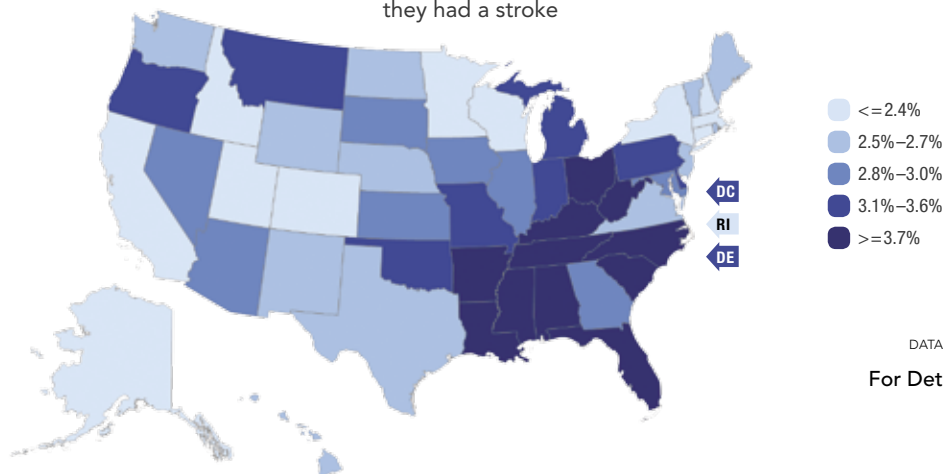
# Stroke

Chronic Disease

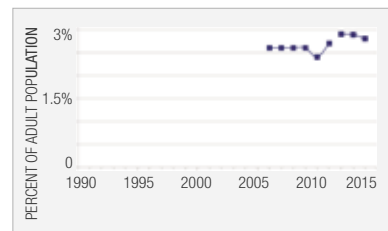
A stroke occurs when a blood clot in the brain blocks circulation to parts of the brain or causes the vessel to burst. Stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States, and every year there are almost 800,000 strokes. The estimated

economic cost of stroke is \$54 billion annually. Strokes often lead to serious disability, and stroke is a leading cause of long-term disability.

Percentage of adults told by a health professional they had a stroke



Stroke



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/stroke](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/stroke)

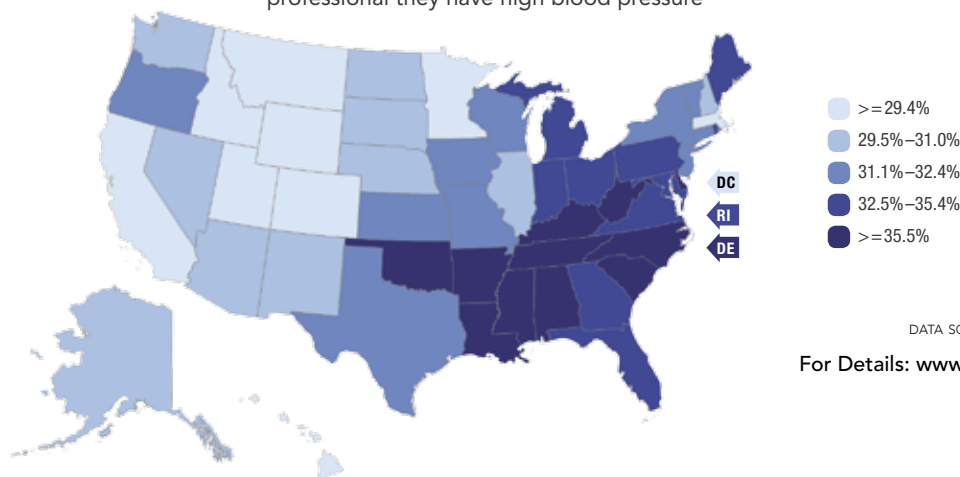
# High Blood Pressure

Chronic Disease

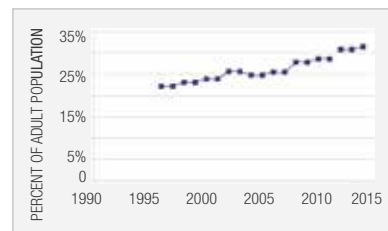
High blood pressure (hypertension) is one of the most common conditions in primary care and can lead to heart attack, stroke, kidney failure, and death. Hypertension often has no symptoms and is estimated to afflict 1 in 3 Americans. High blood pressure and high cholesterol are modifiable

risk factors that can be addressed through such strategies as behavior modification and pharmaceutical intervention. Individuals should maintain a healthy lifestyle and be screened regularly to prevent both conditions.

Percentage of adults who have been told by a health professional they have high blood pressure



High Blood Pressure



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Hypertension](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Hypertension)

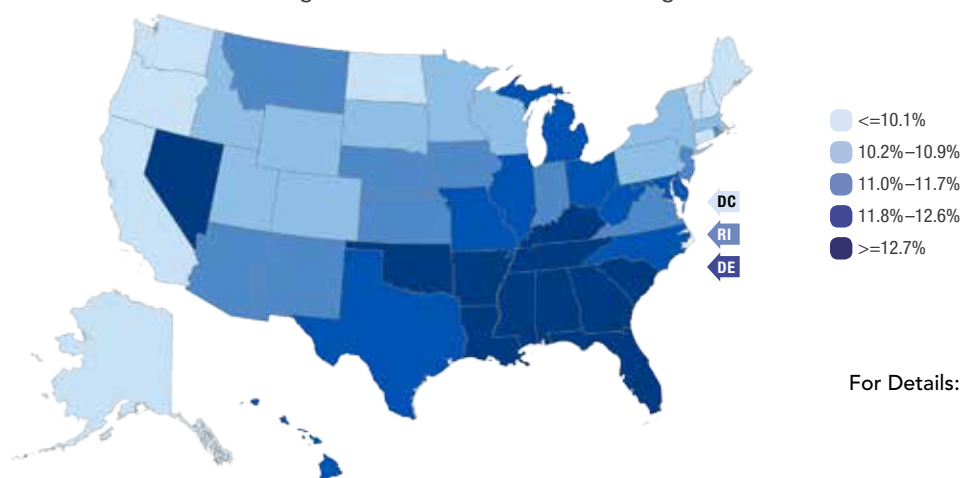
## Preterm Birth

Clinical Care

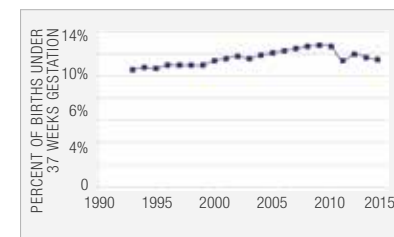
Preterm birth is the percentage of births before 37 weeks gestation. The final weeks and months of pregnancy are important for full growth and development of organs including the brain, lungs, and liver. Roughly 1 of 9 births are

preterm. Thirty-five percent of infant deaths are attributed to preterm birth. It is also a leading cause of long-term neurological disabilities in children. Annual costs related to preterm birth are an estimated \$26 billion.

Percentage of babies born before 37 weeks gestation



Preterm Birth



DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/preterm](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/preterm)

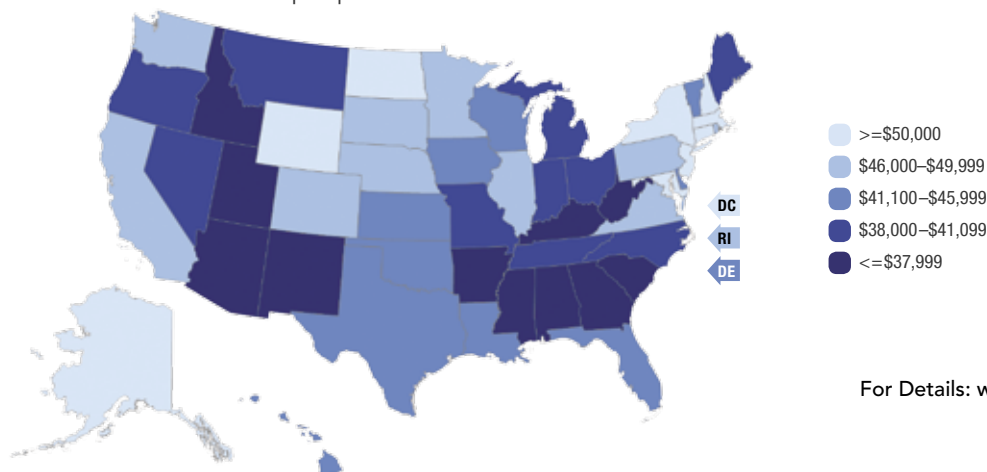
## Personal Income

Economic Environment

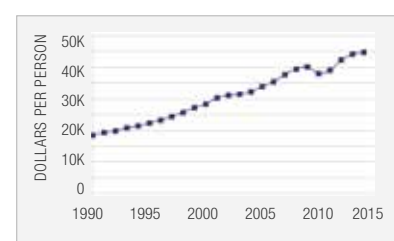
Personal income reflects a person's ability to make purchases supporting a healthy lifestyle, preventive medicine, and curative care. Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by total mid-year population. Personal income is inversely correlated to morbidity and mortality, meaning that higher income individuals have lower rates

of illness and death. This relationship is independent of the classification of poverty, meaning people with low personal income—regardless of whether or not they are classified as living in poverty—are more likely to have poorer health than higher income people.

Per capita personal income in current dollars



Personal Income



DATA SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/income](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/income)

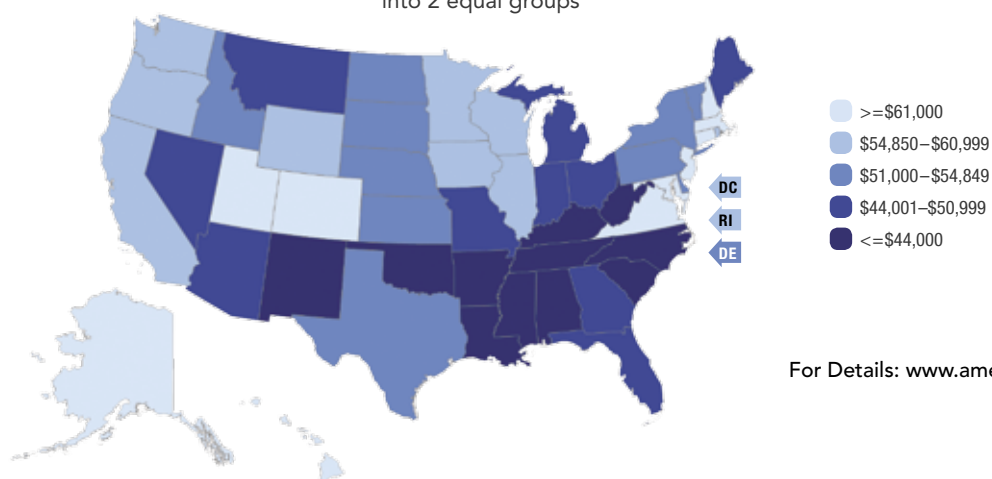
## Median Household Income

Economic Environment

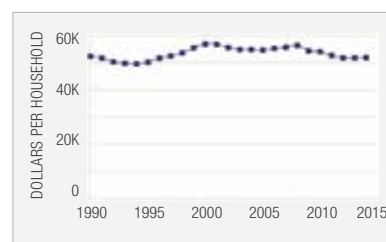
Median household income is the income figure that divides the income distribution into 2 equal groups: Half the population has income above that figure, and half the population has income below. Household income reflects a household's ability to afford a healthy diet, preventive

medicine, and curative care. The largest difference in health is between those with the highest and lowest incomes, and at every income level there are health differences between those with lesser versus those with higher income.

Dollar amount that divides the household income distribution into 2 equal groups



Median Household Income



DATA SOURCE: CPS Census Bureau, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Medianincome](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Medianincome)

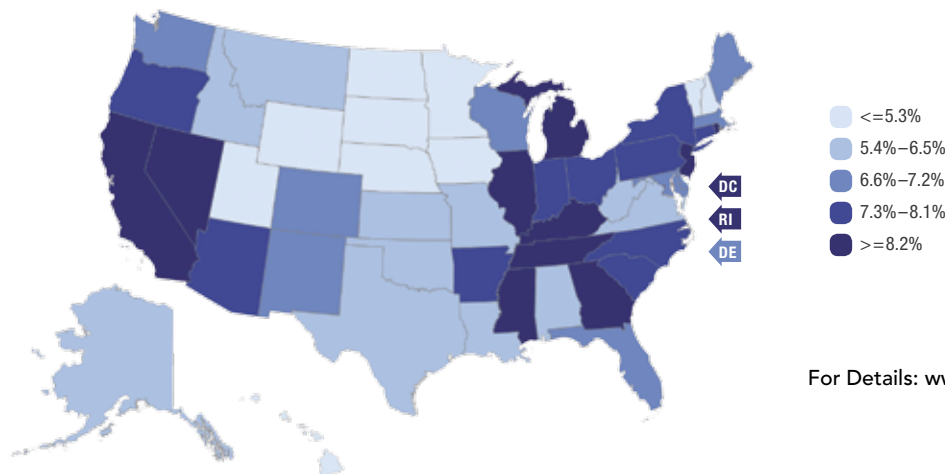
## Unemployment Rate

Economic Environment

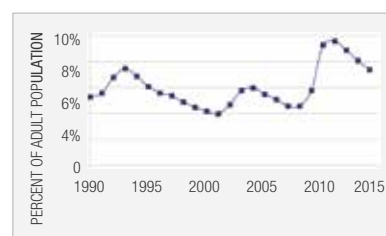
For most, employment is the income source for sustaining a healthy life and for accessing health care. For many individuals, their employer is the source of health insurance. Regardless of insurance status, unemployed adults, compared with those employed, are more burdened by medical care costs and, because of cost, more likely to experience delays in

treatment. Unemployment is also associated with an increase in unhealthy behaviors such as poor diet, lack of exercise, tobacco use, and excessive alcohol consumption. Long-term unemployment is associated with a decrease in self-rated health satisfaction for men and women alike.

Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed



Unemployment Rate



DATA SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Unemployed](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Unemployed)

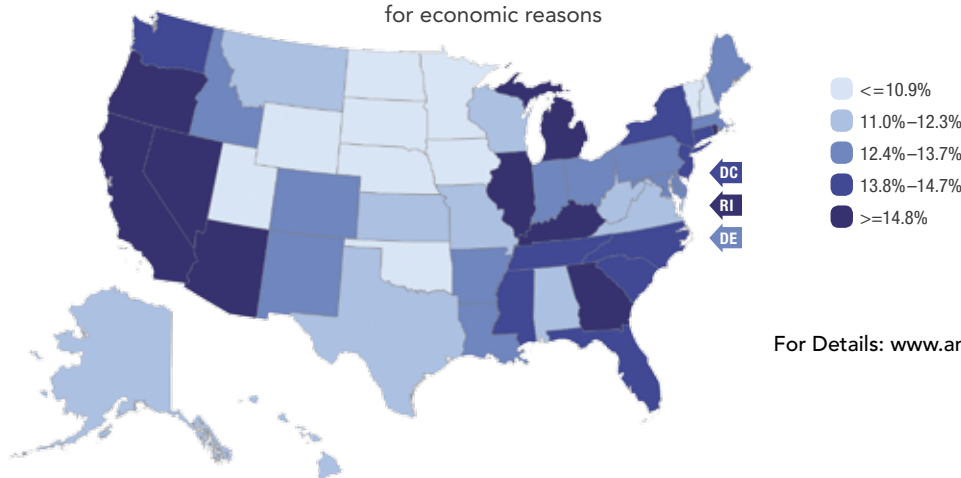
# Underemployment Rate

Economic Environment

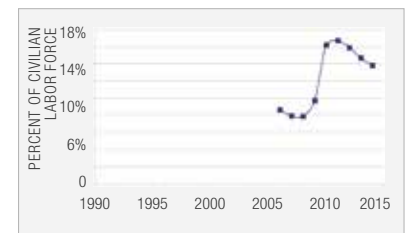
Underemployment rate includes the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed, all marginally attached workers, and those employed part-time for economic reasons. The connection between underemployment and health has been studied far less than that between unemployment and health. However, evidence suggests underemployment is also

associated with ill health. Underemployment potentially leads to heightened stress, depression, and decreased earnings—all contributors to poor health. The underemployed are more likely than other individuals to report lower levels of general well-being. Underemployment is also associated with a lack of health insurance.

Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons



Underemployment Rate



DATA SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Underemployed](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Underemployed)

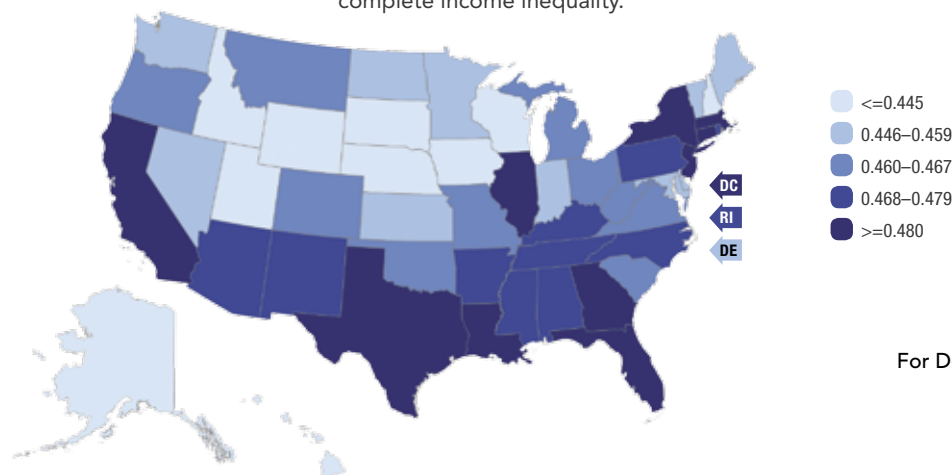
# Income Disparity

Economic Environment

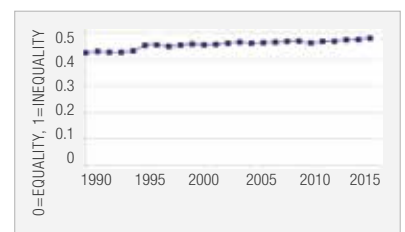
Income disparity, or the Gini coefficient, is a common measure of income inequality. It varies between 0, the value for complete income equality, and 1, the value for complete income inequality. Income disparity is associated with poor self-reported health. Low-income people living in areas with great income disparity report poorer health than those living

in areas with less disparity. Additionally, income disparity is associated with poor health for infants in the United States. As it relates to overall public health, income disparity reflects the economic environment and affects how a community plans and acts to change health.

A value of 0 represents total income equality and 1 indicates complete income inequality.



Income Disparity



DATA SOURCE: US Census, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/gini](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/gini)

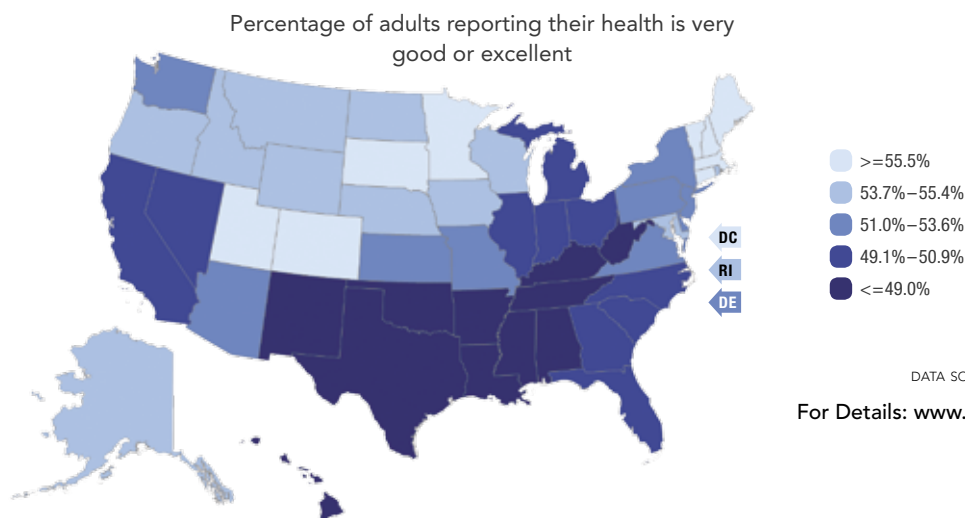


## High Health Status

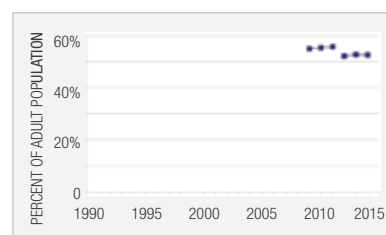
Outcomes

Self-reported health status is an indicator of the population's self-perceived health. It is a subjective measure not limited to certain health conditions or outcomes. It is instead influenced by life experience, support from family and friends, and many other factors. Research shows that those with a higher self-

reported health status have lower rates of mortality from all causes than those with lower self-reported health status. The association between health status and mortality makes this measure a good predictor of future mortality rates and future utilization of health care.



High Health Status



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Health\\_Status](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Health_Status)

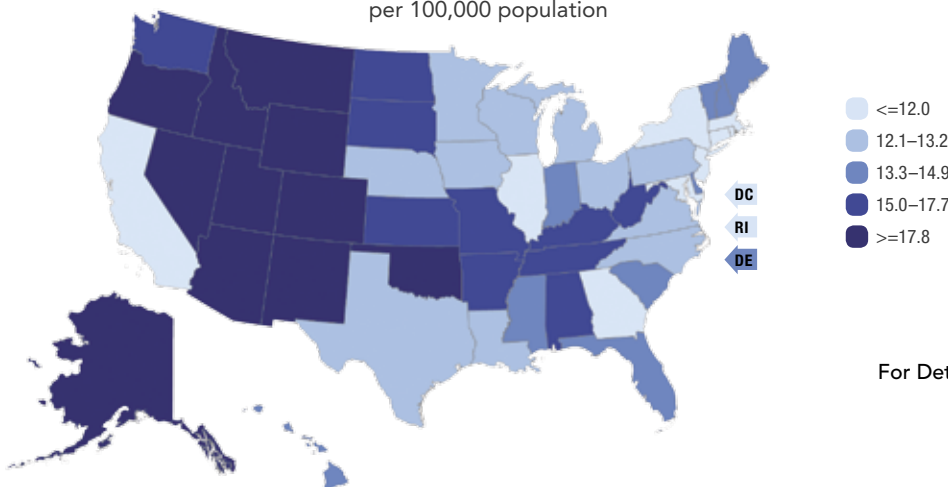
## Suicide

Outcomes

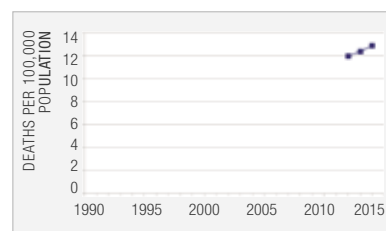
Suicide is an indicator of the burden of poor mental health in the population. In 2012, there were more than 40,000 suicides, making it the 10th leading cause of death. Suicide is of great concern in younger people and is the second leading cause of death for those aged 40 and under. Twice as many deaths

occur from suicide than from homicides each year. For each completed suicide, there are roughly 10 attempted suicides, many leading to hospitalizations. Suicide deaths are strongly correlated with firearm ownership.

Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 population



Suicide



DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

For Details: [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Suicide](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Suicide)

# State Summaries

# State Summaries

The following pages describe the overall ranking, strengths, challenges, and highlights—including notable changes in metrics—for each state. The main table outlines the values and ranks for all core metrics. Also included are tables with indicators of the current economic climate of the state and the population affected by smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, and diabetes. Each state summary also contains trend graphs of smoking and obesity allowing states to compare their prevalence with the US prevalence. To compare states side by side, go to [www.americashealthrankings.org/states](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/states) and select the first state of interest. At the bottom of the selected state's page is the Compare States selector where a second state can be selected.

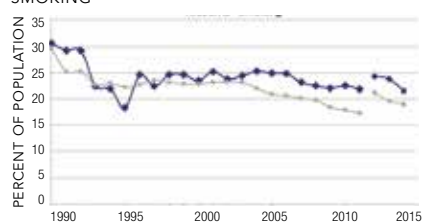
## Alabama

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 21.5          | 38           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 11.2          | 2            | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.7          | 18           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 32.4          | 43           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 29.2          | 44           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 75.0          | 43           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 450           | 37           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.3           | 34           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.65          | 45           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 637.6         | 48           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 4.4           | 8            | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 23.9          | 43           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 26.4          | 43           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.0          | 36           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 13.4          | 25           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$117         | 6            | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 77.0          | 6            | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 65.5          | 25           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 10.0          | 48           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 101.9         | 40           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 43.8          | 48           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 71.5          | 43           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.34         | 41           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 13.8          | 50           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.4           | 47           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.9           | 47           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 19.4          | 3            | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 8.6           | 49           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 329.2         | 49           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 211.5         | 43           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 10,008        | 48           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.33         | 49           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.66         | 43           | 0.91           |

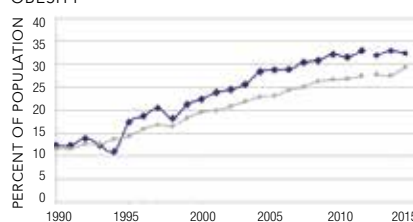
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | AL       | US       |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.5      | 7.4      |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.2     | 13.8     |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$41,381 | \$51,939 |

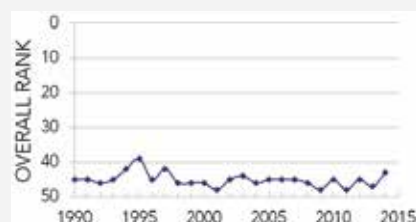
| MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Smoking             | 783,000                   |
| Obesity             | 1,165,000                 |
| Physical Inactivity | 1,090,000                 |
| Diabetes            | 514,000                   |

## Overall Rank: 43

Change: ▲ 4

Determinants Rank: 41

Outcomes Rank: 49



## Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- High immunization coverage among children
- Small disparity in health status by education level

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of low birthweight
- Limited availability of dentists
- High prevalence of diabetes

## Ranking:

Alabama is 43rd this year; it was 47th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Alabama was 44th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 12 percent from 24.3 percent to 21.5 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, binge drinking decreased by 18 percent from 13.7 percent to 11.2 percent of adults, the second lowest rate in the nation.
- Children in poverty remains virtually the same as 25 years ago, at 26.4 percent of children. In 1990, the rate was 26.2 percent of children.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes increased by 17 percent from 11.8 percent to 13.8 percent of adults, the highest rate in the nation.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 32 percent from 12.7 to 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, Alabama still ranks 49th among states.

State Health Department Website:  
www.adph.org

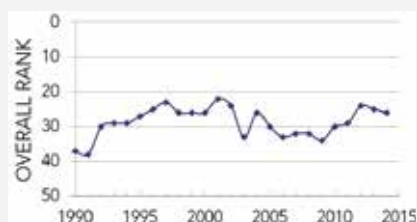
# Alaska

## Overall Rank: 26

Change: ▼ 1

Determinants Rank: 29

Outcomes Rank: 6



### Strengths:

- Low levels of air pollution
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low infant mortality rate

### Challenges:

- High incidence of infectious disease
- Low immunization coverage among teens
- Low immunization coverage among children

### Ranking:

Alaska is 26th this year; it was 25th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Alaska was 36th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, binge drinking increased by 16 percent from 16.8 percent to 19.5 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, violent crime increased by 33 percent from 455 to 603 offenses per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, pertussis increased by over 10 times from 3.8 to 48.8 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 12 percent from 53.1 to 46.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 58 percent from 10.6 to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, the second lowest rate in the nation.

### State Health Department Website:

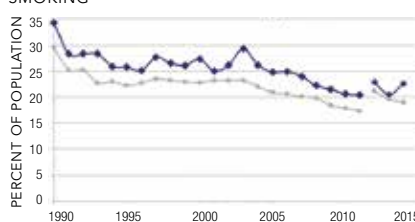
<http://health.hss.state.ak.us>

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 22.6          | 42   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 19.5          | 43   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 14.4          | 33   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 28.4          | 23   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 20.6          | 8    | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 79.0          | 30   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 603           | 48   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 6.1           | 42   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.72          | 46   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 755.8         | 49   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 48.8          | 42   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 8.1           | 2    | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 15.9          | 17   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 4.9           | 1    | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 19.5          | 47   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$219         | 1    | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 63.9          | 46   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 52.2          | 48   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 5.7           | 1    | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 113.2         | 29   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 80.9          | 3    | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 46.7          | 10   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.06         | 29   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 7.1           | 2    | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.1           | 7    | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.7           | 19   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 25.7          | 13   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.5           | 2    | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 219.2         | 14   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 191.8         | 27   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,600         | 34   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.18          | 6    | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.13          | 26   | 0.91          |

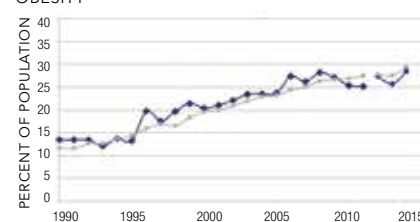
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ ◆ NATION ● ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | AK       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.5      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 122,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.1     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 150,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$61,137 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 114,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 39,000  |

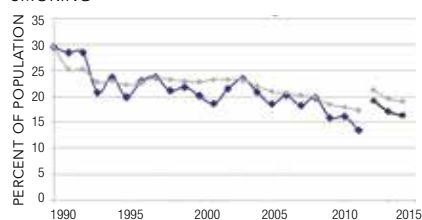
# Arizona

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.3          | 9            | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 13.4          | 10           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 17.7          | 44           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 26.8          | 17           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 23.0          | 20           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 77.0          | 39           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 429           | 36           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.2           | 7            | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.10         | 24           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 469.6         | 34           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 17.5          | 35           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 13.3          | 22           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 27.2          | 47           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.9           | 35           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 17.3          | 42           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$44          | 48           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 65.1          | 45           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 69.5          | 16           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.9           | 14           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 98.4          | 43           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 55.0          | 28           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 45.2          | 8            | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.01         | 28           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.7          | 35           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.9           | 38           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.4           | 42           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 36.6          | 48           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.9           | 20           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 216.1         | 10           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 170.2         | 5            | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,124         | 26           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.03         | 32           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.04         | 29           | 0.91           |

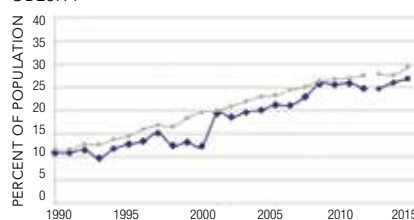
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE —◆— NATION —●—

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

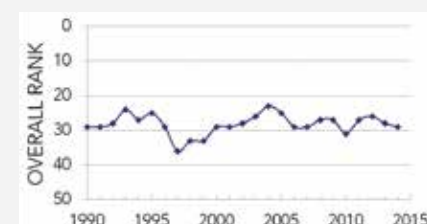
| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | AZ       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.0      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 788,000   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 16.0     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 1,261,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$50,602 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 1,153,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 533,000   |

## Overall Rank: 29

Change: ▼ 1

Determinants Rank: 28

Outcomes Rank: 32



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low occupational fatalities rate
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

### Challenges:

- High rate of drug deaths
- High percentage of children in poverty
- Low immunization coverage among children

### Ranking:

Arizona is 29th this year; it was 28th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Arizona was 23rd in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, binge drinking decreased by 26 percent from 18.0 percent to 13.4 percent of adults.
- In the past year, chlamydia increased by 31 percent from 358.0 to 469.6 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 12 percent from 51.4 to 45.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes increased by 11 percent from 9.6 percent to 10.7 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased by 37 percent from 19.8 percent to 27.2 percent of children.

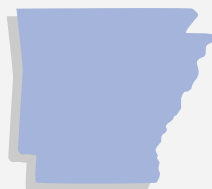
State Health Department Website:

[www.azdhs.gov](http://www.azdhs.gov)

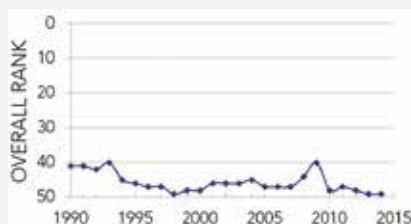


## Arkansas

## Overall Rank: 49



Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 49  
Outcomes Rank: 45



## Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- High per capita public health funding
- Small disparity in health status by education level

## Challenges:

- High incidence of infectious disease
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Limited availability of dentists

## Ranking:

Arkansas is 49th this year; it was 49th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Arkansas was 46th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, obesity increased by 12 percent from 30.9 percent to 34.6 percent of adults.
- In the past year, children in poverty decreased by 20 percent from 29.6 percent to 23.8 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among children decreased by 14 percent from 66.4 percent to 57.1 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months, the lowest immunization coverage in the nation.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 18 percent from 40.1 percent to 47.5 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years. However, Arkansas still ranks 49th among the states.
- Premature death remains virtually unchanged in the last 25 years, increasing from 9,523 to 9,656 years lost per 100,000 population.

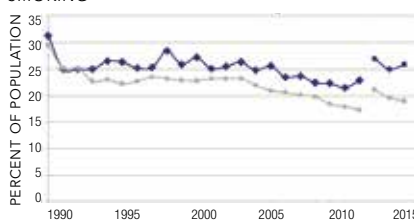
State Health Department Website:  
[www.healthy.arkansas.gov](http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 25.9          | 48   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 12.5          | 6    | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 12.6          | 24   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 34.6          | 48   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 31.5          | 48   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 78.0          | 34   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 469           | 40   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 7.5           | 46   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.90          | 49   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 565.4         | 44   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 8.4           | 20   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 47.8          | 50   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 23.8          | 40   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.3          | 42   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 16.2          | 36   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$99          | 15   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 57.1          | 50   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 47.5          | 49   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.7           | 38   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 102.6         | 39   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 41.7          | 50   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 71.6          | 44   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.66         | 49   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 11.5          | 44   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.4           | 47   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.8           | 45   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 24.2          | 9    | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 7.2           | 39   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 313.7         | 47   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 214.9         | 46   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 9,656         | 47   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.28         | 45   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.93         | 49   | 0.91          |

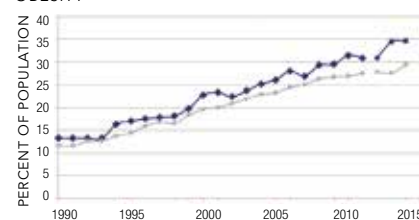
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE — NATION —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
| MEASURE                            | AR       | US       |                           |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.5      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 568,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.7     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 748,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$39,919 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 710,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 259,000 |

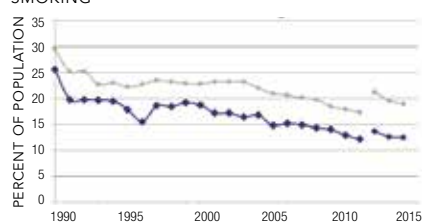
# California

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 12.5          | 2            | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.4          | 34           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.0          | 12           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 24.1          | 4            | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 18.6          | 3            | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 82.0          | 22           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 423           | 35           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.2           | 7            | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.40         | 11           | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 444.9         | 28           | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 2.1           | 2            | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 12.1          | 15           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 20.3          | 33           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 13.9          | 50           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 17.5          | 43           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$104         | 12           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 69.3          | 28           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 72.6          | 10           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.7           | 10           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 122.2         | 22           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 78.0          | 7            | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 45.3          | 9            | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.29          | 17           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.2          | 30           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.8           | 30           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.9           | 25           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 38.6          | 50           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.6           | 4            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 234.4         | 23           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 171.0         | 6            | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,590         | 4            | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.05          | 24           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.35          | 17           | 0.91           |

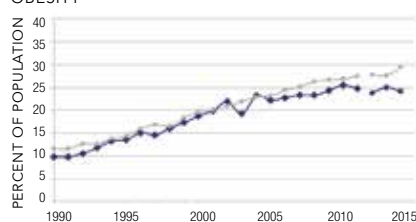
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | CA       | US       |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.9      | 7.4      |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 17.3     | 13.8     |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$57,528 | \$51,939 |

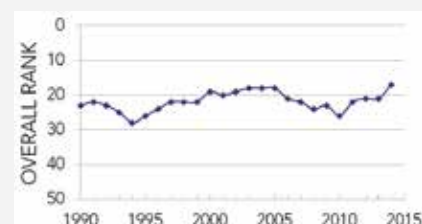
| MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Smoking             | 3,348,000                 |
| Obesity             | 6,489,000                 |
| Physical Inactivity | 5,449,000                 |
| Diabetes            | 2,970,000                 |

## Overall Rank: 17

Change: ▲ 4

Determinants Rank: 17

Outcomes Rank: 24



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity

### Challenges:

- High levels of air pollution
- Large disparity in health status by education level
- Moderate violent crime rate

### Ranking:

California is 17th this year; it was 21st in 2013. The ranking for senior health in California was 18th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 14 percent from 12.8 to 11.0 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, high school graduation increased by 15 percent from 71.0 percent to 82.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased by 54 percent from 918 to 423 offenses per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status increased by 10 percent from a 35.1 percent difference to a 38.6 percent difference between adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes increased by 15 percent from 8.9 percent to 10.2 percent of adults.

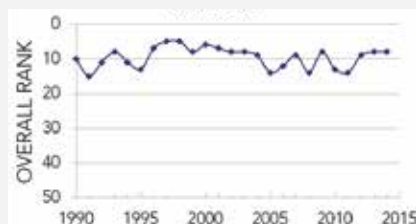
### State Health Department Website:

[www.cdph.ca.gov](http://www.cdph.ca.gov)

# Colorado

## Overall Rank: 8

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 11  
Outcomes Rank: 4



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of diabetes

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- Large disparity in health status by education level

### Ranking:

Colorado is 8th this year; it was 8th in 2013.  
The ranking for senior health in Colorado was 6th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 9 percent from 16.3 to 14.8 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, pertussis increased by 256 percent from 8.2 to 29.2 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 13 percent from 43.7 to 38.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past year, diabetes decreased by 12 percent from 7.4 percent to 6.5 percent of adults, the lowest rate in the nation.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased by 41 percent from 332.4 to 197.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

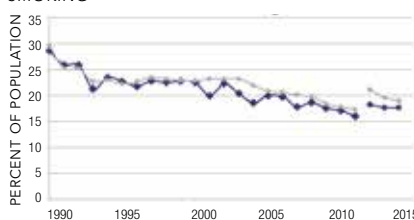
State Health Department Website:  
[www.cdphe.state.co.us](http://www.cdphe.state.co.us)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 17.7          | 18   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 18.5          | 39   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 14.8          | 34   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 21.3          | 1    | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 16.2          | 1    | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 82.0          | 22   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 309           | 23   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.2           | 21   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.22         | 20   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 422.7         | 23   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 29.2          | 38   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 9.9           | 6    | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.0          | 6    | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 6.8           | 7    | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 14.4          | 32   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$85          | 19   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 69.2          | 29   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 66.6          | 22   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.8           | 40   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 120.7         | 24   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 69.4          | 11   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 38.2          | 5    | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.35          | 11   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 6.5           | 1    | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.3           | 11   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.4           | 8    | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 36.5          | 47   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.1           | 11   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 197.1         | 2    | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 163.0         | 3    | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,991         | 11   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.22          | 4    | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.57          | 8    | 0.91          |

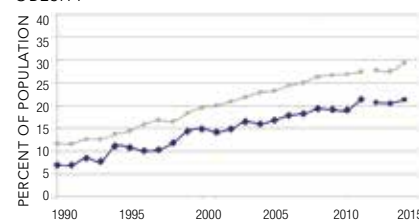
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

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| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | CO       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.8      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 671,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.5     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 808,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$63,371 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 654,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 260,000                   |

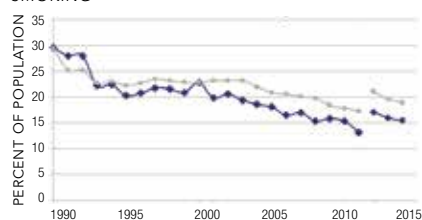
# Connecticut

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 15.5          | 4            | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 18.2          | 37           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.0          | 12           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 24.9          | 8            | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 22.8          | 19           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 86.0          | 12           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 283           | 19           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 2.8           | 3            | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.59         | 6            | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 364.9         | 12           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 5.1           | 12           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 12.4          | 18           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 15.3          | 14           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.7           | 19           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 9.3           | 8            | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$71          | 26           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 78.2          | 5            | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 73.8          | 6            | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.9           | 21           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 166.7         | 6            | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 79.1          | 6            | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 56.7          | 26           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.56          | 4            | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 8.3           | 8            | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.5           | 18           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.4           | 8            | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 30.7          | 36           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.1           | 11           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 216.5         | 11           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 177.0         | 9            | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,603         | 5            | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.18          | 7            | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.74          | 4            | 0.91           |

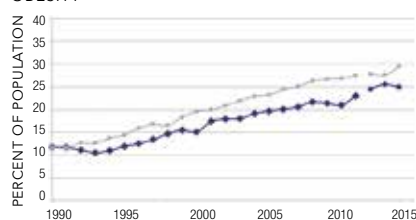
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY

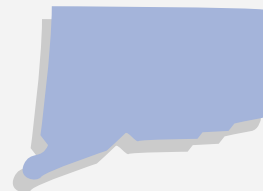


STATE ◆ NATION ●

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| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | CT       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.8      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 422,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.9     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 665,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$67,781 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 642,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 234,000 |

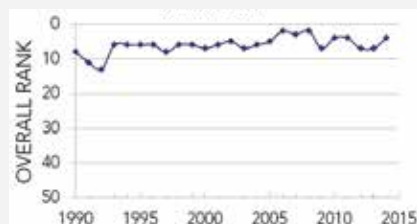
## Overall Rank: 4



Change: ▲ 3

Determinants Rank: 4

Outcomes Rank: 7



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low occupational fatalities rate
- High immunization coverage among children

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Large disparity in health status by education level

### Ranking:

Connecticut is 4th this year; it was 7th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Connecticut was 12th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity decreased by 11 percent from 25.5 percent to 22.8 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased by 66 percent from 9.2 percent to 15.3 percent of children.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 5 percent from 59.8 to 56.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes decreased by 11 percent from 9.3 percent to 8.3 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased by 12 percent from 200.1 to 177.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.dph.state.ct.us](http://www.dph.state.ct.us)

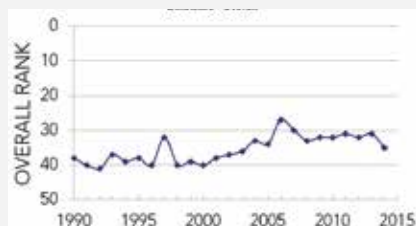
# Delaware

## Overall Rank: 35

Change: ▼ 4

Determinants Rank: 33

Outcomes Rank: 37



### Strengths:

- High per capita public health funding
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Low incidence of pertussis

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of diabetes
- High violent crime rate
- High infant mortality rate

### Ranking:

Delaware is 35th this year; it was 31st in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Delaware was 9th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, binge drinking decreased by 9 percent from 18.6 percent to 17.0 percent of adults.
- In the past year, obesity increased by 15 percent from 26.9 percent to 31.0 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased by 164 percent from 8.6 percent to 22.7 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 6 percent from 68.7 percent to 72.6 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased by 9 percent from 222.1 to 201.9 deaths per 100,000 population, improving in rank from 50th to 37th.

### State Health Department Website:

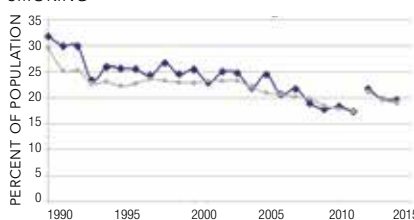
[www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss](http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 19.6          | 29   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.0          | 28   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 16.6          | 39   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 31.0          | 37   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 26.2          | 37   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 77.0          | 39   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 547           | 45   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.5           | 29   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.06         | 26   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 489.2         | 37   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 6.3           | 14   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 16.3          | 31   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 22.7          | 36   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.2          | 40   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 9.0           | 6    | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$105         | 11   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 71.8          | 21   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 72.6          | 9    | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.3           | 32   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 112.8         | 30   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 47.7          | 43   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 53.9          | 19   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.13         | 33   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 11.1          | 41   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.6           | 22   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.9           | 25   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 28.8          | 25   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 8.2           | 47   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 246.9         | 29   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 201.9         | 37   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,729         | 37   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.10         | 37   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.23         | 35   | 0.91          |

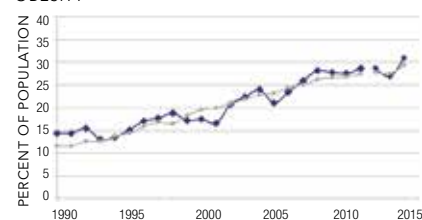
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE NATION

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | DE       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.7      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 137,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.5     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 211,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$52,219 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 190,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 80,000                    |



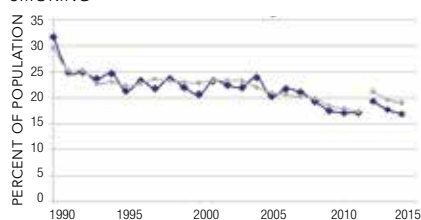
# Florida

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.8          | 14           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 15.6          | 19           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 15.2          | 36           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 26.4          | 13           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 25.6          | 35           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 75.0          | 43           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 487           | 43           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.2           | 21           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.37          | 40           | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 407.4         | 19           | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 3.0           | 4            | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 34.2          | 48           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 19.3          | 29           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 7.4           | 10           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 20.0          | 48           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$58          | 35           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 70.0          | 24           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 63.8          | 32           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.6           | 36           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 110.0         | 32           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 54.7          | 29           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 59.3          | 30           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.10         | 31           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 11.2          | 42           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.1           | 42           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.5           | 44           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 29.1          | 27           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.3           | 25           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 223.0         | 15           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 182.7         | 15           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,116         | 25           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.05         | 36           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.15         | 32           | 0.91           |

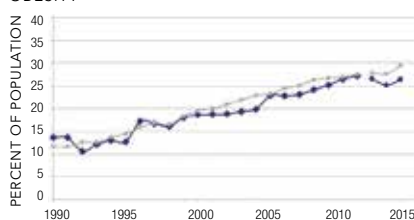
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE — NATION

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

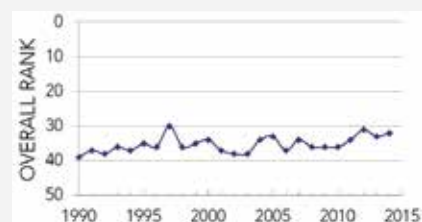
| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | FL       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.2      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 2,517,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.3     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 3,895,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$47,886 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 3,984,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 1,737,000                 |

## Overall Rank: 32

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 31

Outcomes Rank: 36



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low levels of air pollution

### Challenges:

- Low rate of high school graduation
- High incidence of *Salmonella*
- Many poor physical health days

### Ranking:

Florida is 32nd this year; it was 33rd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Florida was 28th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, binge drinking decreased by 5 percent from 16.5 percent to 15.6 percent of adults.
- In the past year, physical inactivity increased by 10 percent from 23.2 percent to 25.6 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 13 percent from 17.4 to 15.2 deaths per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased by 24 percent from 25.4 percent to 19.3 percent of children.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 42 percent from 10.8 to 6.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

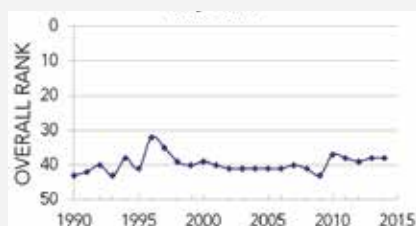
[www.doh.state.fl.us](http://www.doh.state.fl.us)



# Georgia

## Overall Rank: 38

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 40  
Outcomes Rank: 32



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low occupational fatalities rate

### Challenges:

- Low rate of high school graduation
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- Limited availability of dentists

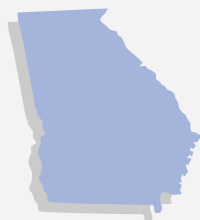
### Ranking:

Georgia is 38th this year; it was 38th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Georgia was 40th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, binge drinking decreased by 21 percent from 16.6 percent to 13.1 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, obesity increased by 8 percent from 28.0 percent to 30.3 percent of adults.
- In the past year, diabetes increased by 9 percent from 9.9 percent to 10.8 percent of adults.
- In the past year, premature death decreased by 8 percent from 8,243 to 7,624 years lost per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 48 percent from 12.6 to 6.6 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:  
[www.health.state.ga.us](http://www.health.state.ga.us)

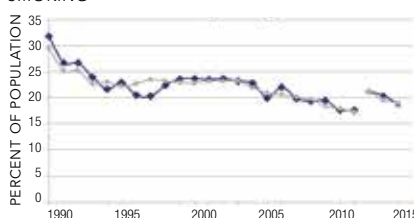


|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 18.8          | 23   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 13.1          | 9    | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 10.8          | 10   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 30.3          | 33   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 24.5          | 31   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 70.0          | 48   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 379           | 30   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.1           | 6    | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.45          | 42   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 534.0         | 43   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 3.2           | 5    | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 26.9          | 45   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 23.2          | 37   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.3          | 42   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 18.6          | 46   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$60          | 34   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 69.8          | 27   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 64.0          | 30   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 9.3           | 46   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 105.4         | 36   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 47.3          | 45   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 60.6          | 33   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.29         | 40   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.8          | 37   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.4           | 17   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.8           | 23   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 28.0          | 22   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.6           | 31   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 273.0         | 38   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 192.3         | 29   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,624         | 35   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.03         | 32   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.32         | 38   | 0.91          |

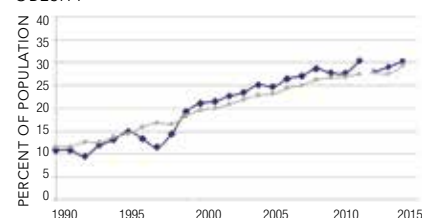
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE — NATION —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | GA       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.2      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 1,349,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.8     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 2,135,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$47,439 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 1,850,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 814,000   |

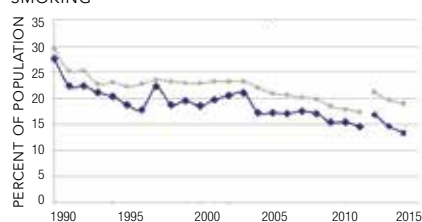
## Hawaii

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 13.3          | 3            | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 18.3          | 38           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.7          | 18           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 21.8          | 2            | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 20.7          | 9            | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 78.0          | 34           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 239           | 10           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.4           | 25           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.18          | 36           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 461.2         | 32           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 5.3           | 13           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 24.7          | 44           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 12.7          | 3            | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.7           | 19           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 6.8           | 2            | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$213         | 2            | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 66.5          | 40           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 63.2          | 33           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.1           | 27           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 140.2         | 9            | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 79.2          | 5            | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 28.2          | 1            | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.57          | 3            | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 8.4           | 9            | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 2.7           | 2            | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.2           | 4            | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 15.5          | 1            | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.1           | 11           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 199.1         | 3            | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 155.3         | 2            | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,865         | 9            | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.34          | 1            | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.91          | 1            | 0.91           |

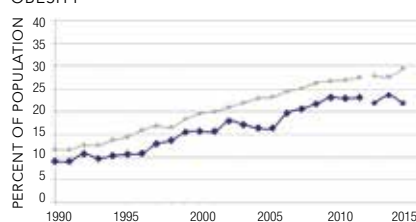
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | HI       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 4.8      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 143,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 11.5     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 231,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$61,408 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 227,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 92,000                    |

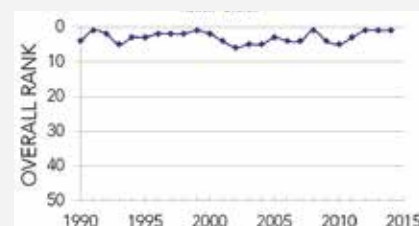


## Overall Rank: 1

Change: no change

Determinants Rank: 3

Outcomes Rank: 1



## Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Low rate of cancer deaths

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High incidence of infectious disease
- Low immunization coverage among children

## Ranking:

Hawaii is 1st this year; it was 1st in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Hawaii was 2nd in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 21 percent from 16.8 percent to 13.3 percent of adults. However, Hawaii still ranks 3rd among states.
- In the past 2 years, binge drinking decreased by 15 percent from 21.5 percent to 18.3 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased by 39 percent from 20.7 percent to 12.7 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among children decreased by 17 percent from 80.2 percent to 66.5 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months, changing rank from 1st to 40th.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations increased by 13 percent from 25.0 to 28.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries. However, Hawaii still has the lowest rate in the country.

## State Health Department Website:

hawaii.gov/health

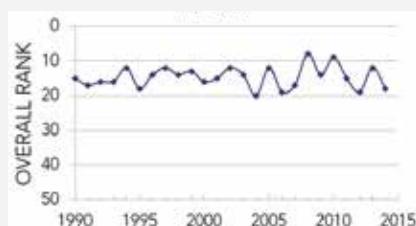
## Idaho

## Overall Rank: 18

Change: ▼ 6

Determinants Rank: 20

Outcomes Rank: 16



## Strengths:

- Low incidence of infectious disease
- High per capita public health funding
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

## Challenges:

- High levels of air pollution
- Low immunization coverage among teens
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

## Ranking:

Idaho is 18th this year; it was 12th in 2013.  
The ranking for senior health in Idaho was 25th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past year, obesity increased by 10 percent from 26.8 percent to 29.6 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased by 13 percent from 10.9 to 12.3 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, children in poverty decreased by 28 percent from 22.3 percent to 16.0 percent of children.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 28 percent from 46.3 percent to 59.2 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 52 percent from 10.8 to 5.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## State Health Department Website:

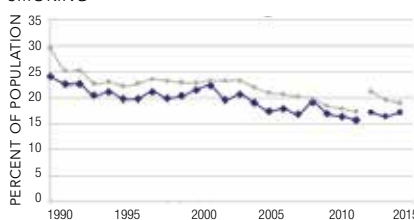
[www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov](http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 17.2          | 15   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 14.9          | 14   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 12.3          | 23   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 29.6          | 27   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 22.0          | 15   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 84.0          | 16   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 208           | 7    | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.6           | 30   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.85         | 2    | -0.9          |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 287.1         | 6    | 233.0         |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 14.8          | 29   | 1.6           |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 8.5           | 3    | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 16.0          | 20   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.4          | 44   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 16.2          | 36   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$137         | 4    | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 70.2          | 23   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 59.2          | 41   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.4           | 7    | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 80.1          | 50   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 59.3          | 22   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 36.4          | 3    | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.23          | 20   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 8.4           | 9    | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.7           | 24   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.7           | 19   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 32.7          | 41   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.2           | 16   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 230.7         | 20   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 174.6         | 8    | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,310         | 17   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.11          | 16   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.34          | 18   | 0.91          |

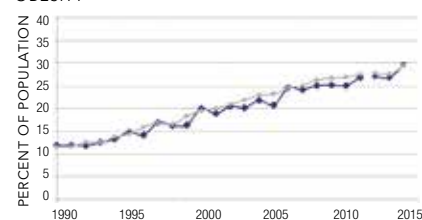
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | ID       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.2      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 199,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.7     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 330,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$51,767 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 260,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 99,000                    |

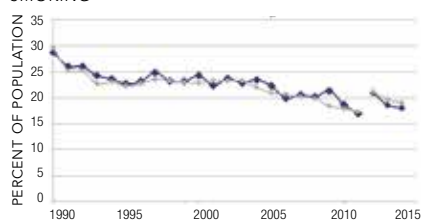
# Illinois

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 18.0          | 19           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 21.8          | 48           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.1          | 15           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 29.4          | 25           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 23.6          | 26           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 82.0          | 22           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 415           | 34           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.7           | 11           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.13          | 35           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 526.1         | 42           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 15.8          | 32           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 15.3          | 27           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 17.7          | 25           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 11.4          | 47           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 12.8          | 22           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$64          | 32           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 66.8          | 38           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 66.3          | 23           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.1           | 27           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 133.9         | 11           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 67.5          | 12           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 65.2          | 40           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.07         | 30           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.9           | 28           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.7           | 24           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.7           | 19           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 30.4          | 32           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.5           | 29           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 253.9         | 32           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 197.9         | 34           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,721         | 21           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.01         | 31           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.08         | 30           | 0.91           |

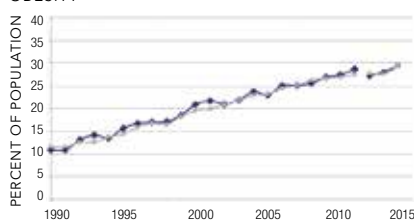
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



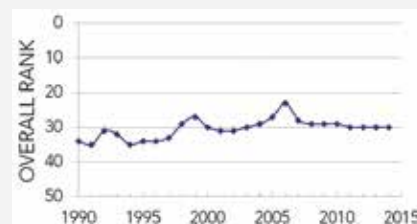
STATE — NATION

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | IL       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 9.2      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 1,740,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 16.0     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 2,822,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$57,196 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 2,325,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 970,000                   |

## Overall Rank: 30

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 30  
Outcomes Rank: 31



### Strengths:

- Low occupational fatalities rate
- Ready availability of primary care physicians
- Ready availability of dentists

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High levels of air pollution
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations

### Ranking:

Illinois is 30th this year; it was 30th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Illinois was 35th in 2014.

### Highlights:

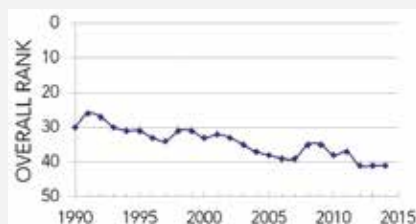
- In the past year, physical inactivity increased by 8 percent from 21.8 percent to 23.6 percent of adults.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 20 percent from 55.4 percent to 66.3 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 11 percent from 73.1 to 65.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries. However, Illinois still ranks 40th among states.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 45 percent from 11.9 to 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Since 1990, premature death decreased by 24 percent from 8,791 to 6,721 years lost per 100,000 population.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.idph.state.il.us](http://www.idph.state.il.us)

# Indiana

## Overall Rank: 41

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 39  
Outcomes Rank: 41



### Strengths:

- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- High immunization coverage among teens

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High levels of air pollution

### Ranking:

Indiana is 41st this year; it was 41st in 2013.  
The ranking for senior health in Indiana was 37th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 14 percent from 25.6 percent to 21.9 percent of adults.
- In the past year, binge drinking decreased by 6 percent from 15.9 percent to 15.0 percent of adults.
- In the past year, children in poverty decreased by 40 percent from 24.7 percent to 14.7 percent of children.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 8 percent from 76.0 to 70.0 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries. However, Indiana still ranks 41st among states.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased by 35 percent from 425.0 to 274.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:  
[www.in.gov/isdh](http://www.in.gov/isdh)

|  | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>   |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)                      | 21.9          | 39   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)               | 15.0          | 16   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 15.1          | 35   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)                      | 31.8          | 42   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)          | 28.3          | 43   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders) | 80.0          | 27   | 93.0          |

|   |       |    |       |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |       |    |       |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 346   | 26 | 123   |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.3   | 34 | 2.2   |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.33 | 14 | -0.9  |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 452.7 | 29 | 233.0 |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 6.8   | 17 | 1.6   |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 12.0  | 14 | 6.8   |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.7  | 13 | 9.2   |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 11.7  | 48 | 4.9   |

|  |      |    |       |
|--|------|----|-------|
| <b>Policy</b>  |      |    |       |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)       | 14.1 | 28 | 3.8   |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)             | \$44 | 47 | \$219 |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)   | 68.5 | 33 | 82.1  |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years) | 72.9 | 7  | 81.3  |

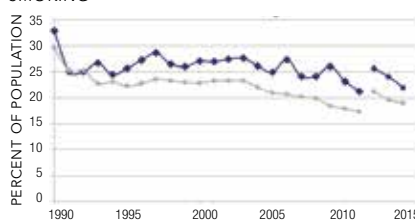
|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Clinical Care</b>   |       |    |       |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                               | 7.9   | 21 | 5.7   |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                | 104.2 | 37 | 324.6 |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                               | 48.6  | 42 | 107.6 |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | 70.0  | 41 | 28.2  |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>  | -0.26 | 39 | 0.71  |

|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>  |       |    |       |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)                               | 11.0  | 39 | 6.5   |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                   | 4.0   | 40 | 2.5   |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                 | 4.0   | 30 | 2.8   |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**) | 25.7  | 13 | 15.5  |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                      | 7.2   | 39 | 4.2   |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 274.4 | 39 | 184.7 |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                        | 208.2 | 42 | 145.7 |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                 | 7,993 | 39 | 5,345 |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>  | -0.12 | 41 | 0.34  |
| <b>OVERALL</b>   | -0.38 | 41 | 0.91  |

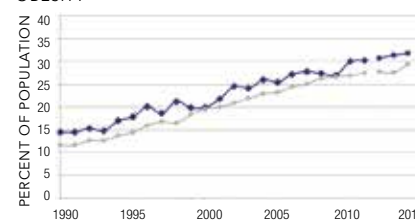
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | IN       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.5      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 1,059,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.2     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 1,497,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$50,553 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 1,409,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 546,000                   |



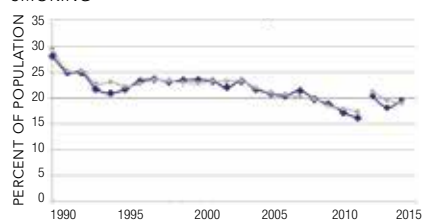
## Iowa

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 19.5          | 28           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 21.7          | 47           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 8.5           | 5            | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 31.3          | 39           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 26.5          | 39           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 89.0          | 5            | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 264           | 16           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.6           | 39           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.39          | 41           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 371.5         | 15           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 56.7          | 46           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 20.3          | 40           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.3          | 10           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.6           | 32           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 8.3           | 5            | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$56          | 38           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 78.3          | 4            | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 61.7          | 35           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.7           | 10           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 85.7          | 46           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 55.7          | 27           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 55.7          | 23           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.07          | 25           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.3           | 20           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 2.9           | 4            | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.3           | 5            | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 30.3          | 30           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.0           | 9            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 245.4         | 26           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 191.8         | 27           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,309         | 16           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.14          | 13           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.22          | 24           | 0.91           |

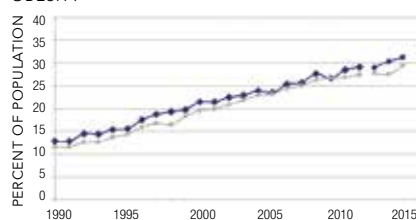
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



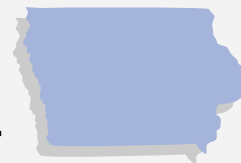
## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | IA       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 4.6      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 451,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 9.2      | 13.8     | Obesity             | 697,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$54,855 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 626,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 221,000                   |

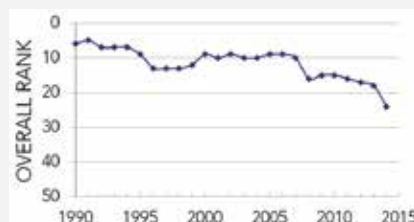
## Overall Rank: 24



Change: ▼ 6

Determinants Rank: 25

Outcomes Rank: 13



## Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- High rate of high school graduation
- High immunization coverage among children

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High incidence of infectious disease
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

## Ranking:

Iowa is 24th this year; it was 18th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Iowa was 13th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past year, smoking increased by 8 percent from 18.1 percent to 19.5 percent of adults.
- In the past year, physical inactivity increased by 15 percent from 23.1 percent to 26.5 percent of adults.
- In the past year, pertussis increased by 636 percent from 7.7 to 56.7 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among children increased by 9 percent from 71.6 percent to 78.3 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 43 percent from 8.8 to 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## State Health Department Website:

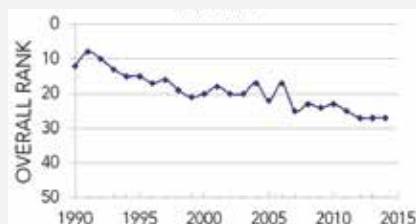
<http://www.idph.state.ia.us/>



# Kansas

## Overall Rank: 27

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 27  
Outcomes Rank: 18



### Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

### Challenges:

- High occupational fatalities rate
- Low per capita public health funding
- Low immunization coverage among teens

### Ranking:

Kansas is 27th this year; it was 27th in 2013.  
The ranking for senior health in Kansas was 17th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, children in poverty decreased by 23 percent from 23.4 percent to 18.1 percent of children. In 1990, 14.3 percent of children were in poverty.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 9 percent from 22.0 percent to 20.0 percent of adults. In 1990, 30.2 percent of Kansas adults smoked.
- In the past 2 years, binge drinking decreased by 9 percent from 17.0 percent to 15.4 percent of adults.
- In the past 5 years, high school graduation increased by 15 percent from 77.6 percent to 89.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 23 percent from 77.3 to 59.9 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.

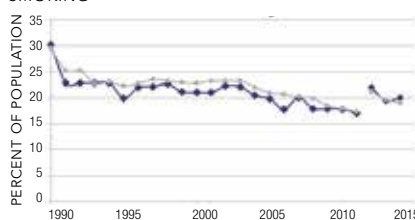
State Health Department Website:  
[www.kdheks.gov](http://www.kdheks.gov)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 20.0          | 31   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 15.4          | 18   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 10.4          | 9    | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 30.0          | 31   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 25.0          | 33   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 89.0          | 5    | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 355           | 29   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 6.0           | 40   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.01         | 27   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 387.8         | 17   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 30.9          | 39   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 17.1          | 34   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 18.1          | 27   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.8           | 22   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 12.4          | 20   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$50          | 42   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 68.7          | 32   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 53.8          | 47   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.1           | 15   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 106.6         | 35   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 52.0          | 33   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 59.9          | 31   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.00          | 27   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.6           | 22   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.1           | 7    | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.4           | 8    | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 28.6          | 24   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.3           | 25   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 245.6         | 27   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 190.9         | 25   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,209         | 27   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.07          | 18   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.08          | 27   | 0.91          |

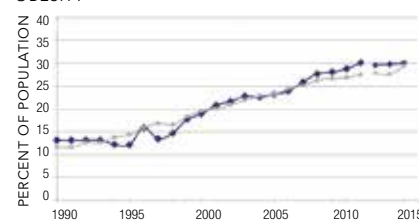
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | KS       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 5.4      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 428,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 11.0     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 614,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$51,485 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 545,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 208,000 |

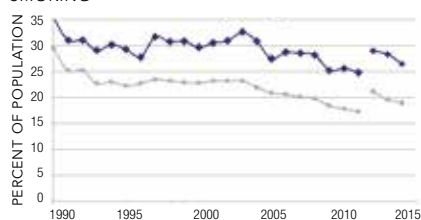
# Kentucky

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 26.5          | 49           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 13.4          | 10           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 24.0          | 48           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 33.2          | 46           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 27.4          | 42           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 82.0          | 22           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 223           | 8            | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.4           | 36           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.20         | 21           | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 395.3         | 18           | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 15.3          | 30           | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 16.8          | 33           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 31.8          | 50           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.4          | 44           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 14.1          | 28           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$83          | 21           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 72.7          | 16           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 60.8          | 37           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.7           | 38           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 103.0         | 38           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 56.4          | 25           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 94.4          | 50           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.49         | 47           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.6          | 33           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.5           | 50           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.9           | 47           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 24.7          | 10           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.7           | 35           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 297.3         | 43           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 228.3         | 50           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 9,575         | 44           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.27         | 43           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.75         | 47           | 0.91           |

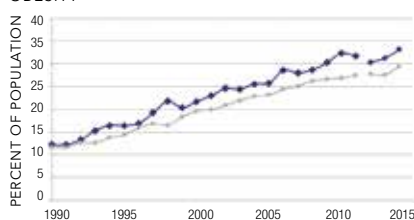
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



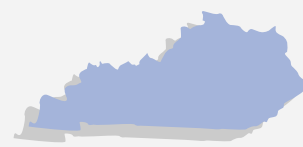
## OBESITY



STATE — NATION

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | KY       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.3      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 857,000   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 15.0     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 1,055,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$42,158 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 929,000   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 359,000   |

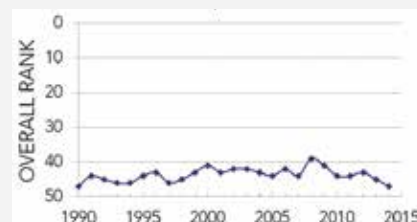


## Overall Rank: 47

Change: ▼ 2

Determinants Rank: 47

Outcomes Rank: 43



## Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low violent crime rate
- High immunization coverage among children

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High percentage of children in poverty
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations

## Ranking:

Kentucky is 47th this year; it was 45th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Kentucky was 48th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 9 percent from 29.0 percent to 26.5 percent of adults. In 1990, 35.3 percent of Kentucky adults smoked.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased by 30 percent from 18.4 to 24.0 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, children in poverty increased by 36 percent from 23.3 percent to 31.8 percent of children, the highest rate in the nation. In 1990, 23.7 percent of children in Kentucky were living in poverty.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 17 percent from 51.8 percent to 60.8 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 32 percent from 9.8 to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

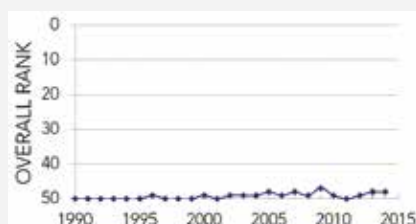
State Health Department Website:

[www.chfs.ky.gov](http://www.chfs.ky.gov)

# Louisiana

## Overall Rank: 48

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 48  
Outcomes Rank: 44



### Strengths:

- Low incidence of pertussis
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Small disparity in health status by education level

### Challenges:

- High incidence of infectious disease
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations

### Ranking:

Louisiana is 48th this year; it was 48th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Louisiana was 49th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, children in poverty decreased by 15 percent from 31.0 percent to 26.5 percent of children.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 25 percent from 17.1 to 12.9 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity decreased by 10 percent from 33.8 percent to 30.3 percent of adults.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased by 15 percent from 9.4 percent to 10.8 percent of births. Louisiana ranks 49th for low birthweight infants.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 31 percent from 11.8 to 8.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Louisiana now ranks 47th in infant mortality among states.

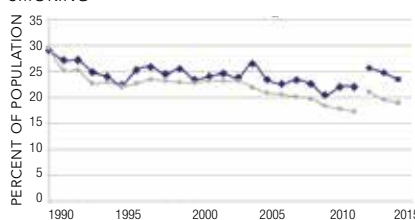
State Health Department Website:  
[www.dhh.louisiana.gov/](http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 23.5          | 44   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.3          | 21   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 12.9          | 27   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 33.1          | 45   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 30.3          | 45   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 72.0          | 46   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 497           | 44   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 8.2           | 47   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.88          | 48   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 597.9         | 47   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 1.6           | 1    | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 33.7          | 47   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 26.5          | 44   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.2           | 26   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 16.7          | 39   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$69          | 27   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 69.1          | 31   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 72.6          | 11   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 10.8          | 49   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 123.7         | 20   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 49.6          | 39   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 80.3          | 48   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.53         | 48   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 11.6          | 45   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.2           | 43   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.2           | 38   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 26.5          | 16   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 8.2           | 47   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 307.5         | 46   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 217.4         | 47   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 9,625         | 45   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.27         | 44   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.80         | 48   | 0.91          |

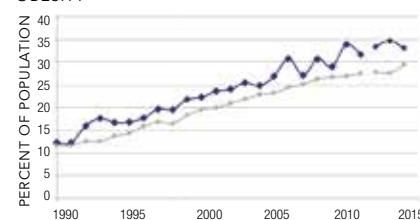
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ ◆ NATION — —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | LA       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.2      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 811,000   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.7     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 1,124,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$39,622 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 1,065,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 407,000   |

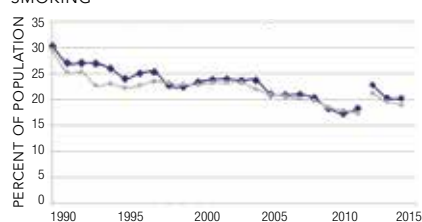
# Maine

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 20.2          | 32           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.2          | 31           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.0          | 12           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 28.9          | 24           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 21.9          | 14           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 87.0          | 9            | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 123           | 1            | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.7           | 11           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.28         | 17           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 257.0         | 2            | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 55.5          | 44           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 12.1          | 15           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 20.9          | 35           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 7.6           | 12           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 10.7          | 12           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$83          | 22           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 68.0          | 35           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 66.7          | 21           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.6           | 8            | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 130.2         | 14           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 51.1          | 35           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 55.1          | 21           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.29          | 18           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.6           | 22           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.8           | 30           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.0           | 30           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 26.1          | 15           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.6           | 31           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 215.4         | 9            | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 205.4         | 40           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,645         | 20           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.01          | 29           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.30          | 20           | 0.91           |

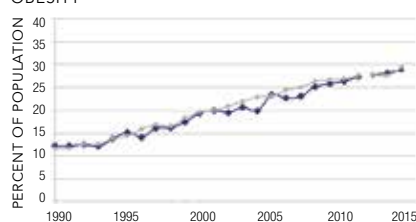
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE — NATION — The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

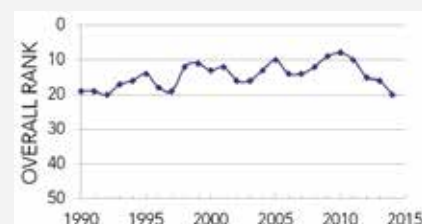
| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | ME       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.7      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 211,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.7     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 297,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$50,121 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 233,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 103,000                   |

## Overall Rank: 20

Change: ▼ 4

Determinants Rank: 18

Outcomes Rank: 29



## Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low violent crime rate
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

## Challenges:

- High percentage of children in poverty
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Limited availability of dentists

## Ranking:

Maine is 20th this year; it was 16th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Maine was 14th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 11 percent from 22.8 percent to 20.2 percent of adults. In 1990, the prevalence of smoking in Maine was 30.3 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 16 percent from 13.1 to 11.0 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 12 percent from 59.5 percent to 66.7 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- In the past 5 years, high school graduation increased by 14 percent from 76.3 percent to 87.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- Children in poverty is essentially unchanged in the past 25 years at 20.9 percent of children. In 1990, the rate was 21.6 percent of children.

## State Health Department Website:

[www.maine.gov/dhhs](http://www.maine.gov/dhhs)

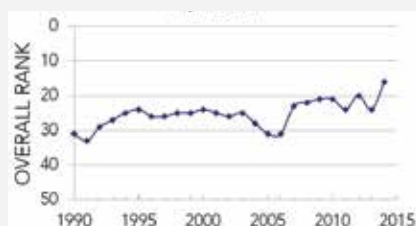
# Maryland

## Overall Rank: 16

Change: ▲ 8

Determinants Rank: 16

Outcomes Rank: 25



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- High immunization coverage among children
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

### Challenges:

- High violent crime rate
- High levels of air pollution
- High prevalence of low birthweight

### Ranking:

Maryland is 16th this year; it was 24th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Maryland was 11th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 14 percent from 19.1 percent to 16.4 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, binge drinking decreased by 21 percent from 18.0 percent to 14.2 percent of adults.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 26 percent from 72.6 to 53.8 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased by 7 percent from 16.4 percent to 15.3 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among children increased by 13 percent from 67.1 percent to 75.8 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.

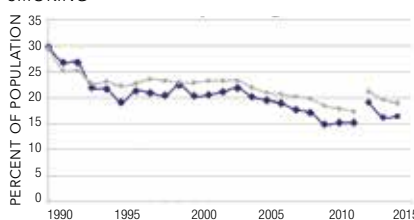
State Health Department Website:  
[www.dhmdh.maryland.gov](http://www.dhmdh.maryland.gov)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.4          | 10   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 14.2          | 12   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 12.2          | 22   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 28.3          | 22   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 23.3          | 24   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 84.0          | 16   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 477           | 42   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.8           | 16   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.16         | 23   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 455.3         | 30   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 6.3           | 14   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 16.3          | 31   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 15.3          | 14   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.0          | 36   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 10.2          | 10   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$77          | 25   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 75.8          | 7    | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 64.9          | 28   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.8           | 40   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 178.5         | 2    | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 74.7          | 8    | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 53.8          | 18   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.31          | 16   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.8           | 26   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.3           | 11   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.4           | 8    | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 30.5          | 34   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.6           | 31   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 250.7         | 30   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 187.7         | 20   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,772         | 22   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.05          | 25   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.35          | 16   | 0.91          |

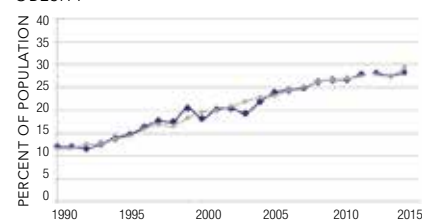
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | MD       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.6      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 727,000   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.5     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 1,212,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$65,262 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 1,073,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 451,000   |



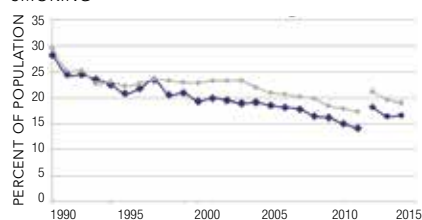
# Massachusetts

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.6          | 11           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 19.4          | 42           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 12.1          | 21           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 23.6          | 3            | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 21.0          | 11           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 86.0          | 12           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 406           | 31           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 2.2           | 1            | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.42         | 10           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 357.5         | 10           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 9.8           | 24           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 15.7          | 29           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 15.3          | 14           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 7.7           | 13           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 3.8           | 1            | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$106         | 10           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 78.5          | 3            | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 74.6          | 4            | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.6           | 19           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 200.8         | 1            | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 85.6          | 1            | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 62.7          | 36           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.60          | 2            | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 8.5           | 11           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.8           | 30           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.6           | 15           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 33.9          | 42           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.2           | 1            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 206.9         | 4            | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 186.8         | 19           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,345         | 1            | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.14          | 11           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.74          | 3            | 0.91           |

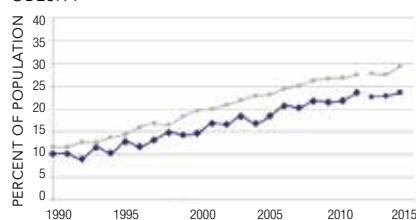
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



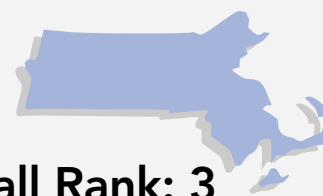
## OBESITY



STATE — NATION

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | MA       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.1      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 840,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.2     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 1,158,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$62,963 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 1,116,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 453,000                   |

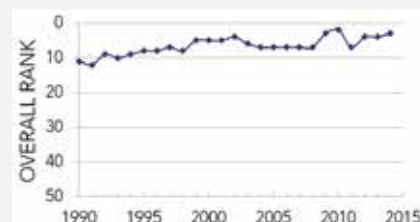


## Overall Rank: 3

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 2

Outcomes Rank: 11



## Strengths:

- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Ready availability of primary care physicians
- Low infant mortality rate

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Large disparity in health status by education level

## Ranking:

Massachusetts is 3rd this year; it was 4th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Massachusetts was 5th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 9 percent from 13.3 to 12.1 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity decreased by 11 percent from 23.5 percent to 21.0 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among children increased by 11 percent from 70.7 percent to 78.5 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 20 percent from 78.7 to 62.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, premature death decreased by 27 percent from 7,270 to 5,345 years lost per 100,000 population. Massachusetts has the lowest rate of premature death among states.

## State Health Department Website:

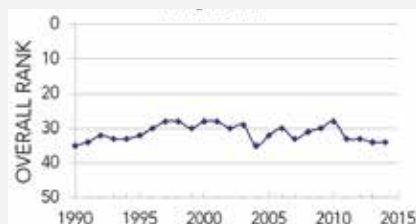
[www.mass.gov/dph](http://www.mass.gov/dph)



# Michigan

## Overall Rank: 34

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 32  
Outcomes Rank: 38



### Strengths:

- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Ready availability of dentists
- High immunization coverage among teens

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High prevalence of binge drinking
- Low rate of high school graduation

### Ranking:

Michigan is 34th this year; it was 34th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Michigan was 20th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, smoking decreased by 8 percent from 23.3 percent to 21.4 percent of adults. In 1990, 34.0 percent of Michigan adults smoked.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 8 percent from 70.3 to 64.5 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 14 percent from 60.2 percent to 68.7 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- In the past 5 years, air pollution decreased by 27 percent from 12.1 to 8.8 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased by 42 percent from 780 to 455 offenses per 100,000 population.

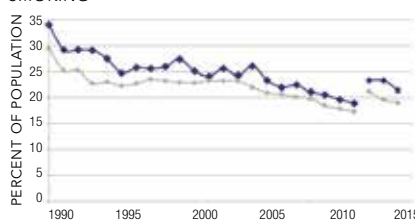
State Health Department Website:  
[www.michigan.gov/mdch](http://www.michigan.gov/mdch)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 21.4          | 37   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 18.9          | 40   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 13.9          | 31   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 31.5          | 40   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 23.0          | 20   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 77.0          | 39   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 455           | 39   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.9           | 18   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.30         | 15   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 481.6         | 36   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 8.6           | 22   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 10.1          | 7    | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 19.8          | 31   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.8           | 22   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 11.2          | 15   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$53          | 40   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 70.0          | 24   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 68.7          | 18   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.4           | 34   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 122.2         | 22   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 62.3          | 18   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 64.5          | 38   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.10         | 32   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.4          | 31   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.9           | 38   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.1           | 36   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 29.7          | 29   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.7           | 35   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 282.4         | 42   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 199.7         | 35   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,574         | 32   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.11         | 38   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.21         | 34   | 0.91          |

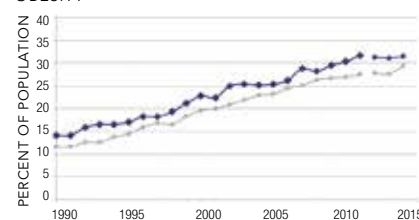
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | MI       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.8      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 1,597,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 15.3     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 2,289,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$48,801 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 1,756,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 790,000                   |

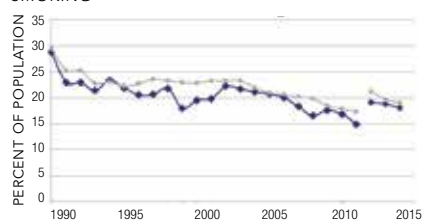
# Minnesota

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 18.0          | 19           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 21.0          | 46           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 8.6           | 6            | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 25.5          | 10           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 21.2          | 12           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 88.0          | 7            | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 231           | 9            | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.2           | 7            | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.22          | 38           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 337.8         | 8            | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 77.5          | 48           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 14.6          | 26           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.0          | 6            | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.0           | 14           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 8.1           | 4            | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$48          | 44           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 74.1          | 12           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 65.1          | 26           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.6           | 8            | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 145.2         | 7            | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 62.4          | 17           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 44.9          | 7            | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.40          | 7            | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 7.4           | 4            | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 2.9           | 4            | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 2.9           | 2            | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 25.3          | 11           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.9           | 7            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 184.7         | 1            | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 180.9         | 13           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,358         | 2            | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.33          | 2            | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.73          | 6            | 0.91           |

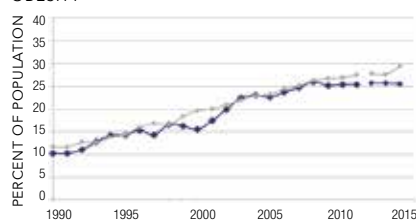
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



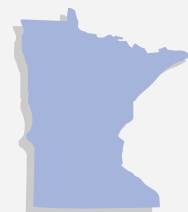
STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | MN       | US       |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 5.1      | 7.4      |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 10.6     | 13.8     |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$60,907 | \$51,939 |

| MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION<br>AFFECTED |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Smoking             | 707,000                      |
| Obesity             | 984,000                      |
| Physical Inactivity | 878,000                      |
| Diabetes            | 308,000                      |

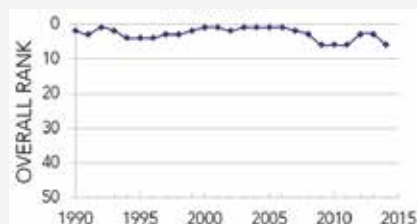
## Overall Rank: 6



Change: ▼ 3

Determinants Rank: 7

Outcomes Rank: 2



### Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low prevalence of diabetes
- Few poor physical health days

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High incidence of pertussis
- Low per capita public health funding

### Ranking:

Minnesota is 6th this year; it was 3rd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Minnesota was 1st in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, immunization coverage among children increased by 12 percent from 66.2 percent to 74.1 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 15 percent from 7.5 to 8.6 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, premature death decreased by 5 percent from 5,621 to 5,358 years lost per 100,000 population. Minnesota has the second lowest rate of premature death among states.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 33 percent from 66.7 to 44.9 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 45 percent from 8.9 to 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

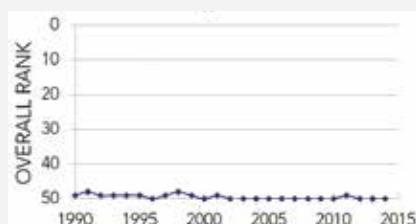
### State Health Department Website:

[www.health.state.mn.us](http://www.health.state.mn.us)

# Mississippi

## Overall Rank: 50

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 50  
Outcomes Rank: 50



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- High immunization coverage among children
- Small disparity in health status by education level

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low immunization coverage among teens
- High prevalence of low birthweight

### Ranking:

Mississippi is 50th this year; it was 50th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Mississippi was 50th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 5 years, low birthweight decreased by 6 percent from 12.4 percent to 11.6 percent of births.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 23 percent from 101.3 to 78.5 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past year, chlamydia increased by 8 percent from 715.0 to 774.0 cases per 100,000 population. The incidence of chlamydia is higher in Mississippi than in any other state.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased by 16 percent from 36.3 percent to 30.5 percent of children. Mississippi ranks 49th for children in poverty.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 30 percent from 13.0 to 9.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality remains higher in Mississippi than in any other state.

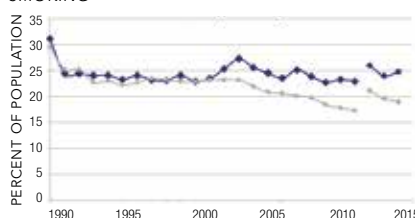
**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.msdh.state.ms.us](http://www.msdh.state.ms.us)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 24.8          | 47   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 12.4          | 5    | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 10.9          | 11   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 35.1          | 49   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 35.2          | 50   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 68.0          | 49   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 261           | 15   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 7.2           | 45   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 1.17          | 50   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 774.0         | 50   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 2.6           | 3    | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 41.9          | 49   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 30.5          | 49   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.3           | 27   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 17.1          | 40   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$65          | 31   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 74.6          | 11   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 45.2          | 50   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 11.6          | 50   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 81.8          | 49   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 41.9          | 49   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 78.5          | 47   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.66         | 50   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 12.9          | 48   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.3           | 44   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.8           | 45   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 18.0          | 2    | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 9.1           | 50   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 346.0         | 50   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 223.7         | 49   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 10,354        | 50   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.34         | 50   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -1.00         | 50   | 0.91          |

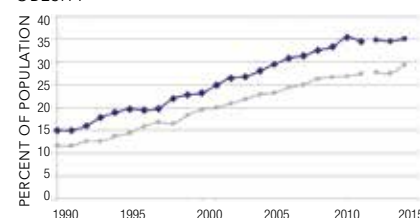
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE — NATION —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
| MEASURE                            | MS       | US       |                           |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.6      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 540,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.6     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 747,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$40,850 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 791,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 289,000 |

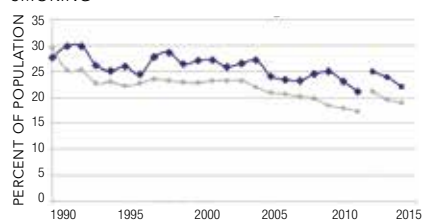
## Missouri

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 22.1          | 41           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.2          | 31           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 16.3          | 38           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 30.4          | 34           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 26.8          | 40           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 86.0          | 12           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 451           | 38           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.8           | 31           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.02          | 30           | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 463.1         | 33           | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 13.6          | 28           | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 17.8          | 36           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 19.8          | 31           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.0          | 36           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 13.3          | 24           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$45          | 45           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 67.9          | 36           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 57.0          | 43           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.7           | 20           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 111.8         | 31           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 49.9          | 38           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 64.7          | 39           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.24         | 37           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.6           | 22           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.8           | 30           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.0           | 30           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 20.5          | 5            | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.5           | 29           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 281.1         | 41           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 204.8         | 39           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 8,120         | 40           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.04         | 34           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.28         | 36           | 0.91           |

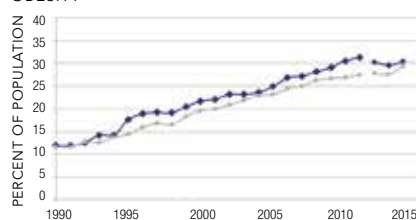
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY

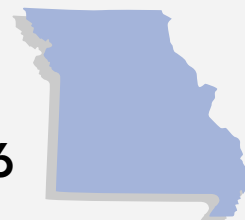


STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | MO       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.5      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 1,006,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 11.6     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 1,338,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$50,311 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 1,245,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 445,000                   |

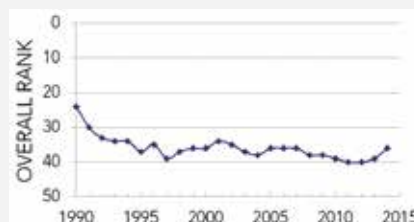
## Overall Rank: 36



Change: ▲ 3

Determinants Rank: 37

Outcomes Rank: 34



## Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Small disparity in health status by education level

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low immunization coverage among teens

## Ranking:

Missouri is 36th this year; it was 39th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Missouri was 39th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 12 percent from 25.0 percent to 22.1 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased by 12 percent from 14.6 to 16.3 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, disparity in health status decreased by 29 percent from a 29.0 percent difference to a 20.5 percent difference between adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 21 percent from 81.6 to 64.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Children in poverty has remained essentially unchanged in the past 25 years at 19.8 percent of children. In 1990, the rate was 19.4 percent of children.

## State Health Department Website:

[www.dhss.mo.gov](http://www.dhss.mo.gov)

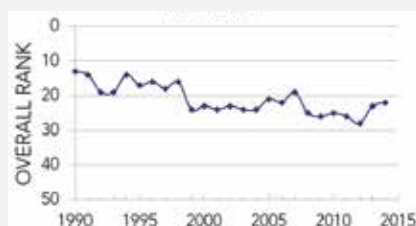
# Montana

## Overall Rank: 22

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 23

Outcomes Rank: 15



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low levels of air pollution
- Low prevalence of diabetes

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- Low immunization coverage among teens
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

### Ranking:

Montana is 22nd this year; it was 23rd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Montana was 30th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, pertussis increased by 300 percent from 13.7 to 55.0 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 14 percent from 22.1 percent to 19.0 percent of adults. In 1990, the prevalence of smoking was 25.9 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity decreased by 12 percent from 24.4 percent to 21.4 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, children in poverty decreased by 19 percent from 25.1 percent to 20.3 percent of children.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased by 32 percent from 5.6 percent to 7.4 percent of births.

### State Health Department Website:

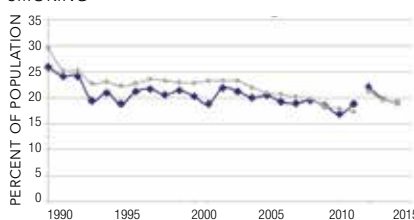
[www.dphhs.mt.gov](http://www.dphhs.mt.gov)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 19.0          | 24   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 20.8          | 45   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 12.8          | 26   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 24.6          | 6    | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 21.4          | 13   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 86.0          | 12   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 272           | 17   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.4           | 36   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.03          | 32   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 383.4         | 16   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 55.0          | 43   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 10.9          | 10   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 20.3          | 33   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 6.3           | 4    | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 17.2          | 41   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$98          | 16   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 65.4          | 44   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 54.7          | 45   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.4           | 18   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 99.7          | 41   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 61.6          | 20   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 47.0          | 11   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.16          | 23   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 7.7           | 5    | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.3           | 11   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.0           | 30   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 26.8          | 18   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.9           | 20   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 224.8         | 16   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 179.8         | 11   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,480         | 31   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.12          | 15   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.28          | 22   | 0.91          |

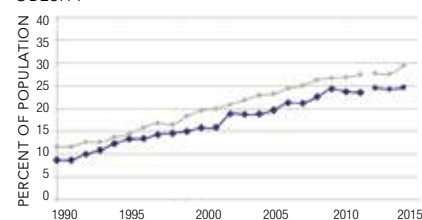
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | MT       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 5.6      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 148,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 11.6     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 187,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$44,132 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 169,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 61,000                    |



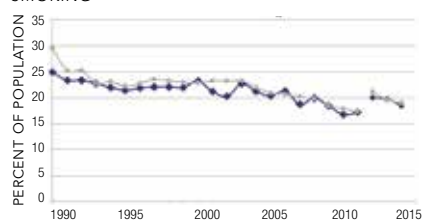
## Nebraska

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 18.5          | 21           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 20.0          | 44           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 7.3           | 3            | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 29.6          | 27           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 23.5          | 25           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 93.0          | 1            | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 259           | 14           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.2           | 21           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.22         | 19           | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 366.2         | 13           | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 13.0          | 27           | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 19.2          | 37           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.3          | 10           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.0           | 14           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 11.3          | 16           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$81          | 23           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 79.0          | 2            | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 68.4          | 19           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.7           | 10           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 118.5         | 25           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 63.4          | 16           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 55.8          | 24           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.36          | 10           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.2           | 16           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.0           | 6            | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.1           | 3            | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 36.1          | 46           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.1           | 11           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 224.9         | 17           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 184.7         | 16           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,224         | 15           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.14          | 12           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.50          | 10           | 0.91           |

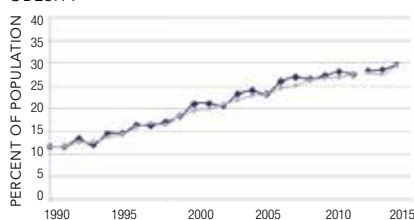
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

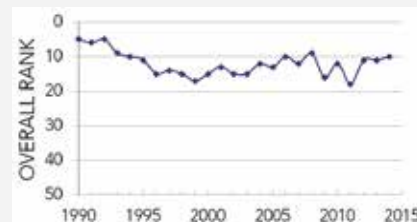
| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | NE       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION<br>AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 3.9      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 252,000                      |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 8.0      | 13.8     | Obesity             | 393,000                      |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$53,774 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 331,000                      |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 129,000                      |

## Overall Rank: 10

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 10

Outcomes Rank: 12



## Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- High rate of high school graduation
- High immunization coverage among children

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High incidence of *Salmonella*
- Large disparity in health status by education level

## Ranking:

Nebraska is 10th this year; it was 11th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Nebraska was 16th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, high school graduation increased by 12 percent from 82.9 percent to 93.0 percent of incoming ninth graders. Nebraska is tied with Vermont for the highest graduation rate in the nation.
- In the past year, children in poverty decreased by 27 percent from 19.6 percent to 14.3 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among children increased by 9 percent from 72.6 percent to 79.0 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months. Nebraska has the second best child immunization coverage in the nation.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 13 percent from 63.8 to 55.8 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes increased by 10 percent from 8.4 percent to 9.2 percent of adults.

## State Health Department Website:

[www.dhhs.ne.gov/](http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/)



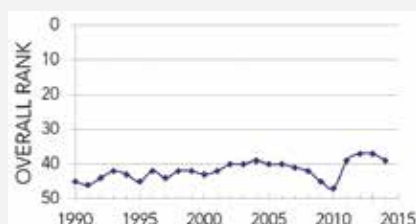
# Nevada

## Overall Rank: 39

Change: ▼ 2

Determinants Rank: 42

Outcomes Rank: 26



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low incidence of infectious disease

### Challenges:

- Low rate of high school graduation
- Low immunization coverage among children
- High violent crime rate

### Ranking:

Nevada is 39th this year; it was 37th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Nevada was 42nd in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 9 percent from 57.3 to 52.0 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past year, poor physical health days decreased by 14 percent from 4.2 to 3.6 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 15 percent from 22.9 percent to 19.4 percent of adults. Smoking was 35.7 percent in 1990.
- In the past 5 years, high school graduation increased by 8 percent from 55.8 percent to 60.0 percent of incoming ninth graders. However, Nevada still ranks 50th for high school graduation.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased by 73 percent from 14.6 percent to 25.3 percent of children.

### State Health Department Website:

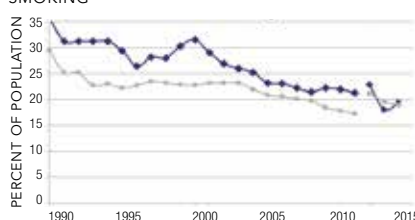
<http://dhhs.nv.gov/>

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 19.4          | 27   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 15.2          | 17   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 22.2          | 47   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 26.2          | 11   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 22.0          | 15   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 60.0          | 50   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 608           | 49   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.4           | 25   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.69         | 4    | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 408.9         | 20   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 4.1           | 6    | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 6.8           | 1    | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 25.3          | 42   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.3           | 27   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 21.4          | 49   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$39          | 50   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 60.6          | 49   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 59.9          | 39   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.0           | 24   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 85.3          | 47   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 53.6          | 32   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 52.0          | 16   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.37         | 42   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.6           | 22   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.7           | 24   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.6           | 15   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 27.4          | 20   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.3           | 18   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 271.9         | 36   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 188.0         | 22   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,297         | 29   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.04          | 26   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.33         | 39   | 0.91          |

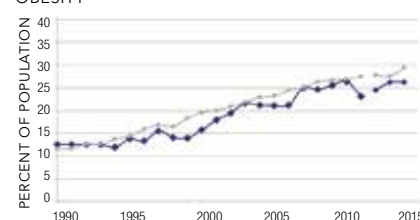
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
| MEASURE                            | NV       | US       |                           |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 9.8      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 400,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 18.1     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 531,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$45,369 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 468,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 204,000 |

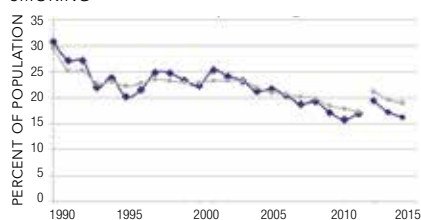
# New Hampshire

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.2          | 8            | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.8          | 26           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 13.4          | 29           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 26.7          | 16           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 20.5          | 7            | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 87.0          | 9            | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 188           | 3            | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.7           | 11           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.80         | 3            | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 233.0         | 1            | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 20.4          | 36           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 11.8          | 12           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 13.5          | 5            | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 7.5           | 11           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 10.7          | 12           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$57          | 37           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 74.9          | 10           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 74.5          | 5            | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.3           | 17           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 135.7         | 10           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 64.9          | 14           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 50.7          | 15           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.52          | 5            | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.2           | 16           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.5           | 18           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.6           | 15           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 27.7          | 21           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.5           | 2            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 213.8         | 7            | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 191.6         | 26           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,580         | 3            | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.16          | 8            | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.68          | 7            | 0.91           |

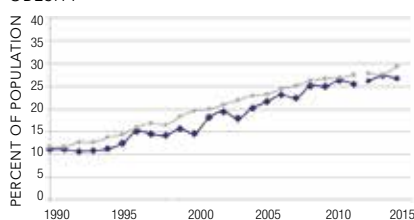
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

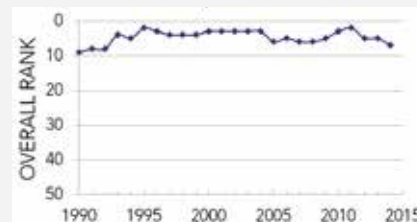
| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | NH       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 5.3      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 166,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 10.9     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 268,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$71,322 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 216,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 97,000  |

## Overall Rank: 7

Change: ▼ 2

Determinants Rank: 5

Outcomes Rank: 8



### Strengths:

- Low incidence of infectious disease
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Low infant mortality rate

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High rate of drug deaths
- Low per capita public health funding

### Ranking:

New Hampshire is 7th this year; it was 5th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in New Hampshire was 3rd in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 20 percent from 11.2 to 13.4 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 17 percent from 19.4 percent to 16.2 percent of adults.
- In the past 5 years, high school graduation increased by 7 percent from 81.1 percent to 87.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 18 percent from 61.5 to 50.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 46 percent from 8.4 to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.dhhs.state.nh.us](http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us)

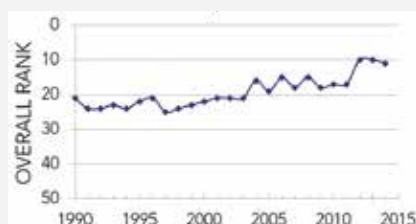
# New Jersey

## Overall Rank: 11

Change: ▼ 1

Determinants Rank: 12

Outcomes Rank: 14



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Ready availability of dentists

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of low birthweight
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Large disparity in health status by education level

### Ranking:

New Jersey is 11th this year; it was 10th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in New Jersey was 24th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, smoking decreased by 9 percent from 17.3 percent to 15.7 percent of adults. It was 27.9 percent in 1990.
- In the past 2 years, obesity increased by 11 percent from 23.7 percent to 26.3 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased by 71 percent from 6.8 to 11.6 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 23 percent from 79.0 to 60.8 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 50 percent from 9.6 to 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

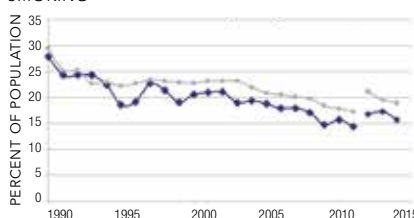
[www.state.nj.us/health](http://www.state.nj.us/health)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 15.7          | 5    | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.3          | 21   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.6          | 17   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 26.3          | 12   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 24.1          | 27   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 87.0          | 9    | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 290           | 20   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.7           | 11   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.59         | 5    | -0.9          |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 309.2         | 7    | 233.0         |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 15.8          | 32   | 1.6           |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 13.0          | 19   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 16.5          | 21   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.0           | 24   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 13.0          | 23   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$61          | 33   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 72.9          | 14   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 69.6          | 15   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.2           | 31   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 143.7         | 8    | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 83.0          | 2    | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 60.8          | 34   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.34          | 12   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.2           | 16   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.3           | 11   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.4           | 8    | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 30.6          | 35   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.8           | 6    | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 246.8         | 28   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 185.5         | 18   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,837         | 8    | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.14          | 14   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.47          | 11   | 0.91          |

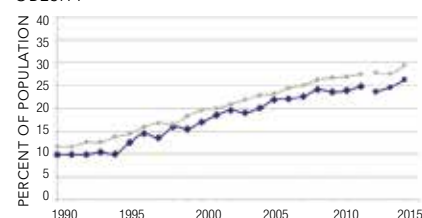
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | NJ       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.2      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 1,020,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.7     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 1,657,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$61,782 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 1,660,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 633,000                   |

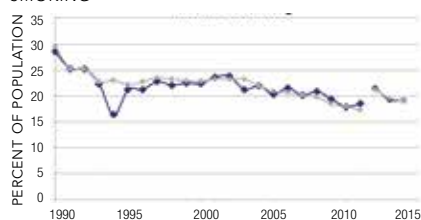
# New Mexico

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 19.1          | 26           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 14.5          | 13           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 24.8          | 49           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 26.4          | 13           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 22.0          | 15           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 74.0          | 45           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 559           | 47           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 8.8           | 48           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.65          | 44           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 571.4         | 45           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 44.4          | 41           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 16.1          | 30           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 28.7          | 48           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 7.1           | 9            | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 18.5          | 45           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$116         | 7            | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 65.7          | 42           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 66.9          | 20           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.8           | 40           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 115.6         | 27           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 48.9          | 41           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 50.1          | 13           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.16         | 34           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.7          | 35           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.7           | 24           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.2           | 38           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 32.4          | 40           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.1           | 24           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 217.0         | 12           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 167.1         | 4            | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 8,445         | 41           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.01         | 30           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.18         | 33           | 0.91           |

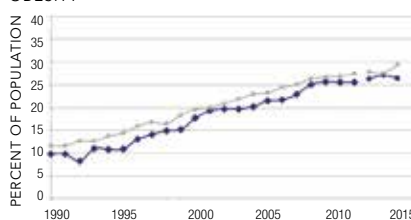
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

SMOKING



OBESITY



STATE — NATION

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

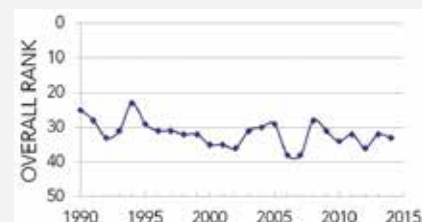
| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | NM       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.9      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 295,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.7     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 396,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$42,127 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 348,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 169,000                   |

## Overall Rank: 33

Change: ▼ 1

Determinants Rank: 34

Outcomes Rank: 30



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low levels of air pollution

### Challenges:

- High rate of drug deaths
- Low rate of high school graduation
- High percentage of children in poverty

### Ranking:

New Mexico is 33rd this year; it was 32nd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in New Mexico was 38th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, high school graduation increased by 10 percent from 67.3 percent to 74.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- In the past 5 years, public health funding decreased by 12 percent from \$132 to \$116 per person.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 20 percent from 62.8 to 50.1 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased by 11 percent from 628 to 559 offenses per 100,000 population.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased by 24 percent from 7.1 percent to 8.8 percent of live births.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.health.state.nm.us](http://www.health.state.nm.us)

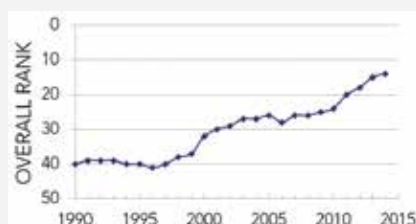
# New York

## Overall Rank: 14

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 9

Outcomes Rank: 28



### Strengths:

- High per capita public health funding
- Ready availability of primary care physicians
- Ready availability of dentists

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- Low rate of high school graduation
- Large disparity in health status by education level

### Ranking:

New York is 14th this year; it was 15th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in New York was 32nd in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, obesity increased by 8 percent from 23.6 percent to 25.4 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among children increased by 18 percent from 61.3 percent to 72.2 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 10 percent from 65.9 percent to 72.7 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- In the past 5 years, high school graduation increased by 16 percent from 67.4 percent to 78.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 52 percent from 10.7 to 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

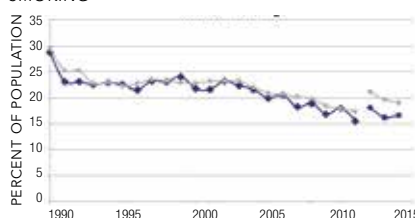
[www.health.state.ny.us](http://www.health.state.ny.us)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.6          | 11   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.4          | 34   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 9.4           | 7    | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 25.4          | 9    | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 24.2          | 29   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 78.0          | 34   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 407           | 32   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.0           | 4    | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.02          | 31   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 516.5         | 40   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 16.3          | 34   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 13.1          | 20   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 19.5          | 30   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.5           | 18   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 10.8          | 14   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$149         | 3    | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 72.2          | 18   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 72.7          | 8    | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.9           | 21   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 167.3         | 5    | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 79.5          | 4    | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 59.2          | 29   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.37          | 9    | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.6          | 33   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.7           | 24   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.9           | 25   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 35.3          | 45   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.1           | 11   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 260.8         | 35   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 179.7         | 10   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,737         | 7    | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.02          | 28   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.39          | 14   | 0.91          |

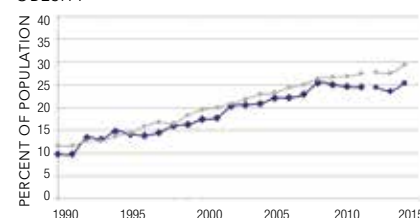
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | NY       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.7      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 2,464,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.8     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 3,693,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$53,843 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 3,726,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 1,625,000 |



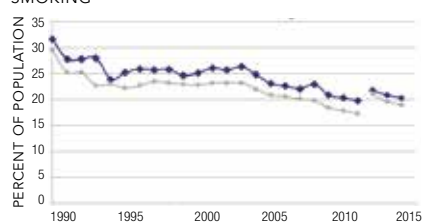
# North Carolina

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 20.3          | 33           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 13.0          | 8            | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 12.6          | 24           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 29.4          | 25           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 25.1          | 34           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 79.0          | 30           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 353           | 28           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.1           | 20           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.30          | 39           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 524.0         | 41           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 6.3           | 14           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 22.8          | 42           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 26.8          | 46           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.0           | 24           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 16.1          | 35           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$50          | 43           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 72.0          | 19           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 64.9          | 27           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.8           | 40           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 117.9         | 26           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 46.7          | 47           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 56.7          | 26           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.17         | 36           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 11.4          | 43           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.6           | 22           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.0           | 30           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 34.3          | 43           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 7.3           | 41           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 252.2         | 31           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 196.2         | 33           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,661         | 36           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.11         | 40           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.29         | 37           | 0.91           |

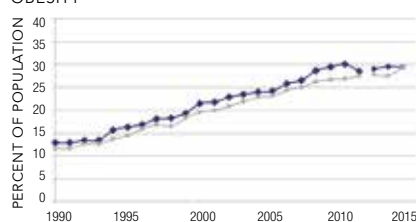
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE —◆— NATION —●—

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | NC       | US       |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.0      | 7.4      |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.7     | 13.8     |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$41,208 | \$51,939 |

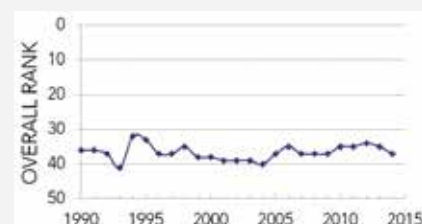
| MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Smoking             | 1,506,000                 |
| Obesity             | 2,070,000                 |
| Physical Inactivity | 1,899,000                 |
| Diabetes            | 860,000                   |

## Overall Rank: 37

Change: ▼ 2

Determinants Rank: 36

Outcomes Rank: 40



## Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of pertussis
- High immunization coverage among children

## Challenges:

- High percentage of children in poverty
- Limited availability of dentists
- High prevalence of diabetes

## Ranking:

North Carolina is 37th this year; it was 35th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in North Carolina was 29th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity decreased by 6 percent from 26.7 percent to 25.1 percent of adults.
- In the past 5 years, high school graduation increased by 10 percent from 71.8 percent to 79.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- In the past 5 years, air pollution decreased by 29 percent from 12.6 to 9.0 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 27 percent from 78.1 to 56.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased by 39 percent from 19.3 percent to 26.8 percent of children.

## State Health Department Website:

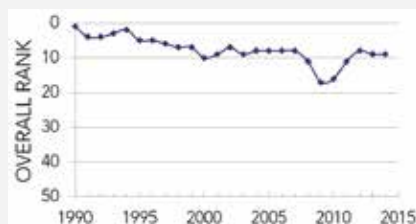
[www.dhhs.state.nc.us](http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us)



# North Dakota

## Overall Rank: 9

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 13  
Outcomes Rank: 5



### Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High prevalence of obesity
- High occupational fatalities rate

### Ranking:

North Dakota is 9th this year; it was 9th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in North Dakota was 18th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, obesity increased by 12 percent from 27.8 percent to 31.0 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 49 percent from 5.9 to 3.0 deaths per 100,000 population. North Dakota has the lowest rate of drug deaths among states.
- In the past 2 years, public health funding increased by 40 percent from \$78 to \$109 per person.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 15 percent from 66.5 percent to 76.6 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased by 35 percent from 347.4 to 226.8 deaths per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:  
[www.ndhealth.gov](http://www.ndhealth.gov)

|  | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>   |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)                      | 21.2          | 36   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)               | 23.8          | 50   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 3.0           | 1    | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)                      | 31.0          | 37   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)          | 25.8          | 36   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders) | 91.0          | 4    | 93.0          |

|   |       |    |       |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |       |    |       |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 245   | 11 | 123   |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 11.8  | 49 | 2.2   |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.19 | 22 | -0.9  |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 425.2 | 24 | 233.0 |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 31.2  | 40 | 1.6   |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 9.6   | 5  | 6.8   |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.1  | 8  | 9.2   |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 5.4   | 3  | 4.9   |

|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Policy</b>  |       |    |       |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)       | 10.2  | 10 | 3.8   |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)             | \$109 | 9  | \$219 |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)   | 72.0  | 19 | 82.1  |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years) | 76.6  | 2  | 81.3  |

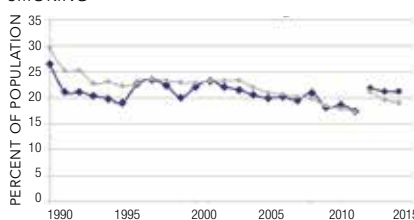
|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Clinical Care</b>   |       |    |       |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                               | 6.2   | 4  | 5.7   |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                | 123.6 | 21 | 324.6 |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                               | 56.1  | 26 | 107.6 |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | 56.1  | 25 | 28.2  |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>  | 0.33  | 13 | 0.71  |

|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>  |       |    |       |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)                               | 8.9   | 14 | 6.5   |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                   | 2.7   | 2  | 2.5   |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                 | 3.3   | 5  | 2.8   |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**) | 19.9  | 4  | 15.5  |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                      | 6.3   | 25 | 4.2   |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 226.8 | 18 | 184.7 |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                        | 173.7 | 7  | 145.7 |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                 | 6,878 | 23 | 5,345 |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>  | 0.22  | 5  | 0.34  |
| <b>OVERALL</b>   | 0.55  | 9  | 0.91  |

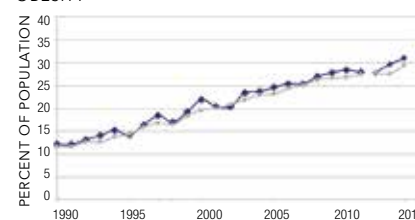
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE — NATION —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | ND       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 2.9      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 116,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 5.6      | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 165,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$52,888 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 144,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 50,000  |

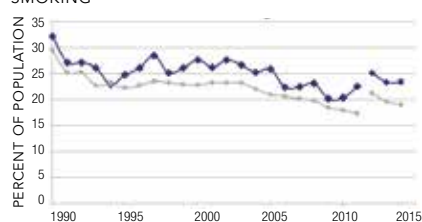
## Ohio

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 23.4          | 43           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.1          | 29           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 17.5          | 43           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 30.4          | 34           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 26.2          | 37           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 84.0          | 16           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 300           | 22           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.7           | 11           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.33         | 13           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 460.3         | 31           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 7.7           | 18           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 11.0          | 11           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 16.9          | 22           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.9          | 46           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 11.3          | 16           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$45          | 46           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 61.7          | 48           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 62.9          | 34           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.6           | 36           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 125.0         | 17           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 54.0          | 30           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 71.7          | 45           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.25         | 38           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.4          | 31           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.8           | 30           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.0           | 30           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 25.4          | 12           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 7.7           | 46           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 274.6         | 40           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 207.7         | 41           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,928         | 38           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.11         | 39           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.36         | 40           | 0.91           |

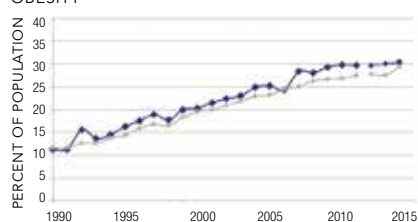
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



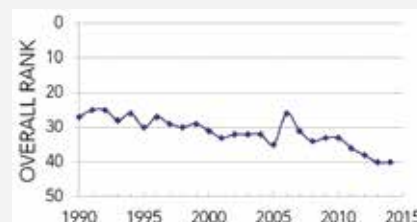
STATE — NATION — The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | OH       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.4      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 1,996,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.6     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 2,553,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$46,398 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 2,335,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 921,000                   |

## Overall Rank: 40



Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 38  
Outcomes Rank: 39



## Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Small disparity in health status by education level

## Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among children
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations
- High infant mortality rate

## Ranking:

Ohio is 40th this year; it was 40th in 2013.  
The ranking for senior health in Ohio was 31st in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 25 percent from 14.0 to 17.5 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among children decreased by 17 percent from 74.7 percent to 61.7 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- In the past 5 years, children in poverty decreased by 20 percent from 21.0 percent to 16.9 percent of children.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 21 percent from 91.3 to 71.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 22 percent from 9.9 to 7.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. Ohio now ranks 46th among the states.

State Health Department Website:  
[www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov)

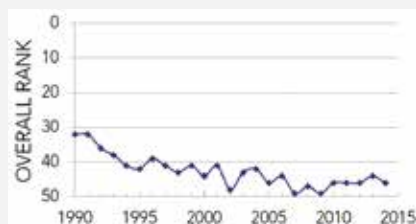
# Oklahoma

## Overall Rank: 46

Change: ▼ 2

Determinants Rank: 45

Outcomes Rank: 47



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of pertussis
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

### Ranking:

Oklahoma is 46th this year; it was 44th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Oklahoma was 47th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, children in poverty decreased by 35 percent from 27.4 percent to 17.8 percent of children.
- In the past 2 years, binge drinking decreased by 23 percent from 16.5 percent to 12.7 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 21 percent from 49.7 percent to 59.9 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, violent crime increased by 12 percent from 419 to 469 offenses per 100,000 population. The US rate of violent crime dropped by 37 percent during the same period.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased by 23 percent from 415.3 to 322.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

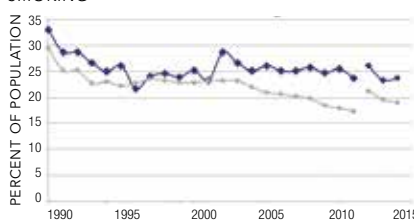
State Health Department Website:  
[www.ok.gov/health](http://www.ok.gov/health)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 23.7          | 45   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 12.7          | 7    | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 19.8          | 45   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 32.5          | 44   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 31.1          | 47   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 79.0          | 30   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 469           | 41   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 7.1           | 44   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.07         | 25   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 444.2         | 27   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 4.1           | 6    | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 20.1          | 39   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 17.8          | 26   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.7           | 33   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 18.0          | 44   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$79          | 24   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 62.7          | 47   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 59.9          | 39   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.0           | 24   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 84.8          | 48   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 50.2          | 37   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 71.4          | 42   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.44         | 45   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 11.0          | 39   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.3           | 44   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.4           | 42   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 32.1          | 38   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 7.4           | 43   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 322.0         | 48   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 214.1         | 45   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 9,654         | 46   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.30         | 47   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.74         | 46   | 0.91          |

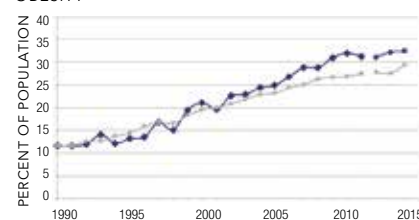
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ — NATION ● —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | OK       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 5.4      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 679,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 10.2     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 900,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$43,777 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 904,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 321,000 |

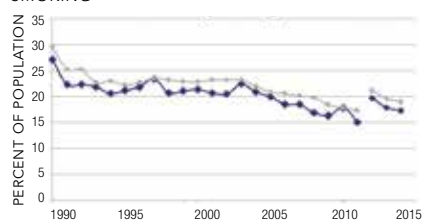
# Oregon

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 17.3          | 16           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.5          | 23           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 13.1          | 28           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 26.5          | 15           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 16.6          | 2            | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 78.0          | 34           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 248           | 12           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.0           | 4            | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.49         | 7            | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 347.5         | 9            | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 23.4          | 37           | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 10.4          | 9            | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 17.0          | 24           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 6.9           | 8            | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 14.8          | 34           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$58          | 36           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 66.6          | 39           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 63.9          | 31           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.1           | 2            | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 131.5         | 12           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 70.6          | 10           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 37.7          | 4            | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.38          | 8            | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.2           | 16           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.3           | 44           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.3           | 41           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 28.8          | 25           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.0           | 9            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 210.5         | 5            | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 192.4         | 30           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,371         | 18           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.03          | 27           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.41          | 12           | 0.91           |

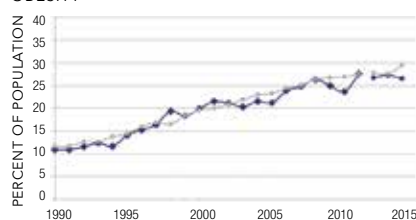
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY

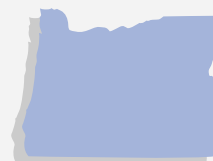


STATE ◆ ◆ NATION ◆ ◆

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | OR       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.7      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 515,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 16.5     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 770,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$56,307 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 511,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 282,000                   |

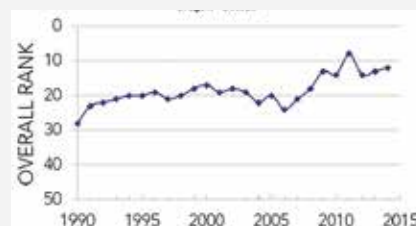
## Overall Rank: 12



Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 8

Outcomes Rank: 27



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

### Challenges:

- High incidence of pertussis
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Many poor mental health days

### Ranking:

Oregon is 12th this year; it was 13th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Oregon was 8th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 11 percent from 42.2 to 37.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 12 percent from 19.7 percent to 17.3 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity decreased by 16 percent from 19.8 percent to 16.6 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased by 54 percent from 540 to 248 offenses per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 50 percent from 9.9 to 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/>

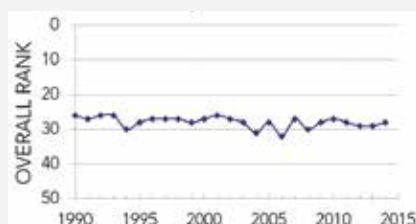
# Pennsylvania

## Overall Rank: 28

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 26

Outcomes Rank: 35



### Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- High immunization coverage among teens
- High immunization coverage among children

### Challenges:

- High rate of drug deaths
- High levels of air pollution
- Low per capita public health funding

### Ranking:

Pennsylvania is 28th this year; it was 29th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Pennsylvania was 22nd in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, children in poverty decreased by 14 percent from 19.7 percent to 16.9 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among children increased by 11 percent from 68.3 percent to 75.5 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 27 percent from 86.1 to 62.6 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 6 percent from 22.4 percent to 21.0 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 35 percent from 10.3 to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

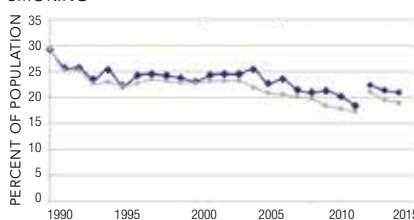
[www.health.state.pa.us](http://www.health.state.pa.us)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 21.0          | 35   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.2          | 31   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 17.4          | 42   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 30.0          | 31   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 24.1          | 27   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 88.0          | 7    | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 349           | 27   | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.4           | 25   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.23         | 18   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 431.6         | 25   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 15.3          | 30   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 13.3          | 22   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 16.9          | 22   | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 11.7          | 48   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 9.7           | 9    | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$51          | 41   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 75.5          | 8    | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 75.4          | 3    | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.1           | 27   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 130.3         | 13   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 63.6          | 15   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 62.6          | 35   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.05          | 26   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.1          | 29   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 4.0           | 40   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 4.1           | 36   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 23.8          | 8    | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.7           | 35   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 259.7         | 34   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 200.3         | 36   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,287         | 28   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | -0.05         | 35   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.01          | 28   | 0.91          |

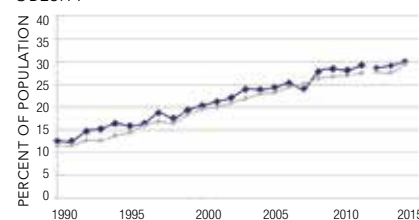
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE NATION

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | PA       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.4      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 2,044,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.4     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 2,870,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$53,952 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 2,433,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 1,015,000                 |



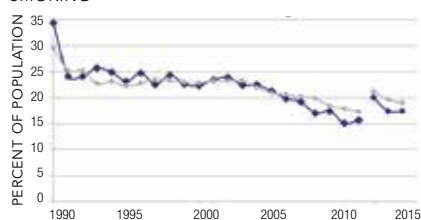
# Rhode Island

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 17.4          | 17           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.8          | 36           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 17.3          | 41           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 27.3          | 20           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 24.2          | 29           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 76.0          | 42           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 252           | 13           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.0           | 19           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.47         | 9            | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 410.3         | 21           | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 10.8          | 25           | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 10.3          | 8            | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 23.2          | 37           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.4           | 17           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 11.3          | 16           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$112         | 8            | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 82.1          | 1            | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 81.3          | 1            | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.0           | 24           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 177.0         | 3            | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 59.1          | 23           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 60.4          | 32           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.31          | 15           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.3           | 20           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.8           | 30           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.8           | 23           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 27.2          | 19           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.4           | 28           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 229.1         | 19           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 189.9         | 24           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,049         | 12           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.06          | 22           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.37          | 15           | 0.91           |

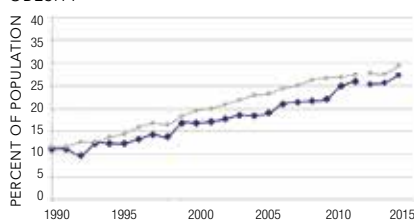
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | RI       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 9.5      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 140,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 15.5     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 216,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$57,812 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 202,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 77,000  |

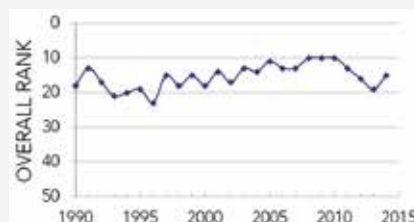
## Overall Rank: 15



Change: ▲ 4

Determinants Rank: 15

Outcomes Rank: 22



### Strengths:

- High immunization coverage among children
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

### Challenges:

- High rate of drug deaths
- Low rate of high school graduation
- High percentage of children in poverty

### Ranking:

Rhode Island is 15th this year; it was 19th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Rhode Island was 26th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, low birthweight increased by 8 percent from 7.4 percent to 8.0 percent of births.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 14 percent from 70.3 to 60.4 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, immunization coverage among children increased by 22 percent from 67.3 percent to 82.1 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months. Rhode Island has the highest child immunization coverage among the states.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased by 98 percent from 11.7 percent to 23.2 percent of children.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.health.state.ri.us](http://www.health.state.ri.us)



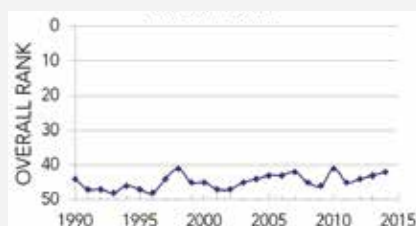
# South Carolina

## Overall Rank: 42

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 46

Outcomes Rank: 42



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of pertussis
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

### Challenges:

- Low rate of high school graduation
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- High prevalence of diabetes

### Ranking:

South Carolina is 42nd this year; it was 43rd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in South Carolina was 34th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 21 percent from 50.0 percent to 60.4 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity decreased by 9 percent from 27.2 percent to 24.8 percent of adults.
- In the past 2 years, high school graduation increased by 9 percent from 66.0 percent to 72.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 23 percent from 70.6 to 54.1 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 42 percent from 13.0 to 7.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.scdhec.gov](http://www.scdhec.gov)

|  | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>   |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)                      | 22.0          | 40   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)               | 14.9          | 14   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 13.5          | 30   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)                      | 31.7          | 41   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)          | 24.8          | 32   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders) | 72.0          | 46   | 93.0          |

|   |       |    |       |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |       |    |       |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 559   | 46 | 123   |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.5   | 38 | 2.2   |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.77  | 47 | -0.9  |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 580.2 | 46 | 233.0 |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 4.8   | 10 | 1.6   |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 31.1  | 46 | 6.8   |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 18.5  | 28 | 9.2   |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.5   | 30 | 4.9   |

|  |      |    |       |
|--|------|----|-------|
| <b>Policy</b>  |      |    |       |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)       | 16.3 | 38 | 3.8   |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)             | \$68 | 29 | \$219 |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)   | 66.5 | 40 | 82.1  |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years) | 60.4 | 38 | 81.3  |

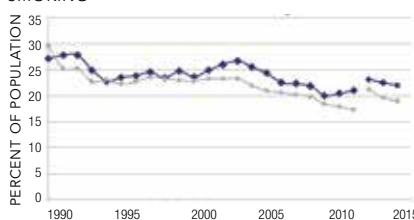
|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Clinical Care</b>   |       |    |       |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                               | 9.6   | 47 | 5.7   |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                | 107.9 | 33 | 324.6 |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                               | 47.6  | 44 | 107.6 |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | 54.1  | 20 | 28.2  |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>  | -0.45 | 46 | 0.71  |

|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>  |       |    |       |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)                               | 12.5  | 47 | 6.5   |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                   | 3.8   | 30 | 2.5   |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                 | 4.2   | 38 | 2.8   |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**) | 30.4  | 32 | 15.5  |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                      | 7.5   | 44 | 4.2   |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 272.2 | 37 | 184.7 |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                        | 203.5 | 38 | 145.7 |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                 | 8,645 | 42 | 5,345 |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>  | -0.19 | 42 | 0.34  |
| <b>OVERALL</b>   | -0.64 | 42 | 0.91  |

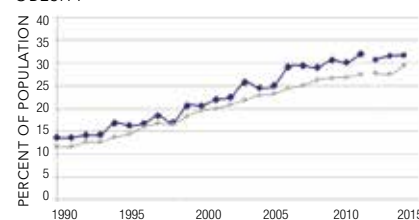
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE — NATION —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | SC       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.6      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 792,000   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.0     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 1,121,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$43,749 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 918,000   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 461,000   |

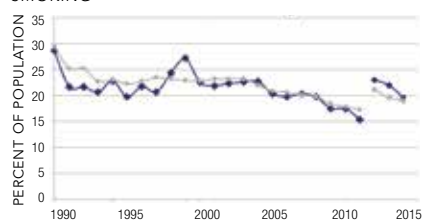
# South Dakota

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 19.6          | 29           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 19.2          | 41           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 6.1           | 2            | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 29.9          | 30           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 22.3          | 18           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 83.0          | 20           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 322           | 25           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 6.0           | 40           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.10          | 33           | -0.9           |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 476.2         | 35           | 233.0          |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 8.5           | 21           | 1.6            |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 20.6          | 41           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 13.0          | 4            | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 6.3           | 4            | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 11.4          | 19           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$87          | 17           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 73.8          | 13           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 54.7          | 46           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.2           | 4            | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 113.5         | 28           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 53.6          | 31           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 57.5          | 28           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.18          | 21           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.1           | 15           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 2.5           | 1            | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 2.8           | 1            | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 23.4          | 6            | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 7.5           | 44           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 233.1         | 21           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 187.9         | 21           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,330         | 30           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.16          | 9            | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.34          | 18           | 0.91           |

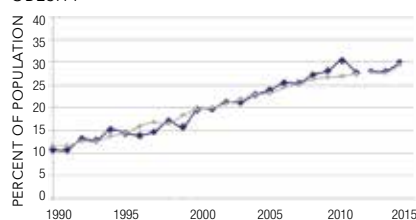
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE —◆— NATION —●—

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

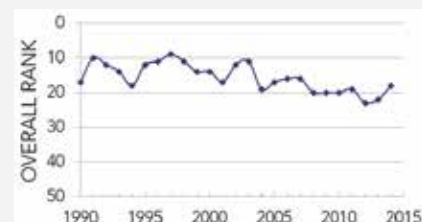
| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | SD       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 3.8      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 122,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 7.1      | 13.8     | Obesity             | 180,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$54,453 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 143,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 58,000                    |

## Overall Rank: 18

Change: ▲ 4

Determinants Rank: 21

Outcomes Rank: 9



### Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High occupational fatalities rate
- Low immunization coverage among teens

### Ranking:

South Dakota is 18th this year; it was 22nd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in South Dakota was 27th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, smoking decreased by 11 percent from 22.0 percent to 19.6 percent of adults.
- In the past year, immunization among children increased by 16 percent from 63.6 percent to 73.8 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- In the last 2 years, children in poverty decreased by 42 percent from 22.6 percent to 13.0 percent of children.
- In the last 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 19 percent from 71.1 to 57.5 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, violent crime increased by 168 percent from 120 to 322 offenses per 100,000 population.

### State Health Department Website:

<http://doh.sd.gov>

# Tennessee

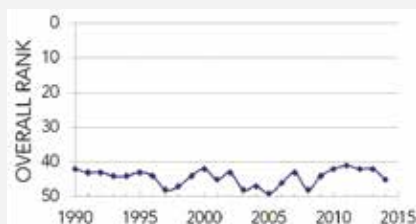


## Overall Rank: 45

Change: ▼ 3

Determinants Rank: 44

Outcomes Rank: 46



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of pertussis
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High violent crime rate

### Ranking:

Tennessee is 45th this year; it was 42nd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Tennessee was 43rd in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity increased by 17 percent from 28.6 percent to 33.6 percent of adults.
- In the past year, binge drinking decreased by 15 percent from 11.3 percent to 9.6 percent of adults, the lowest rate in the nation.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 10 percent from 80.8 to 73.1 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the last 2 years, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 16 percent from 52.7 percent to 61.2 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased by 10 percent from 29.6 percent to 26.7 percent of children.

### State Health Department Website:

<http://health.state.tn.us>

|  | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>   |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)                      | 24.3          | 46   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)               | 9.6           | 1    | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 17.2          | 40   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)                      | 33.7          | 47   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)          | 33.6          | 49   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders) | 83.0          | 20   | 93.0          |

|   |       |    |       |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |       |    |       |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 644   | 50 | 123   |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.0   | 32 | 2.2   |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.01  | 29 | -0.9  |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 507.9 | 39 | 233.0 |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 4.8   | 10 | 1.6   |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 17.2  | 35 | 6.8   |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 26.7  | 45 | 9.2   |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.5   | 30 | 4.9   |

|  |      |    |       |
|--|------|----|-------|
| <b>Policy</b>  |      |    |       |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)       | 13.9 | 26 | 3.8   |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)             | \$83 | 20 | \$219 |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)   | 68.5 | 33 | 82.1  |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years) | 61.2 | 36 | 81.3  |

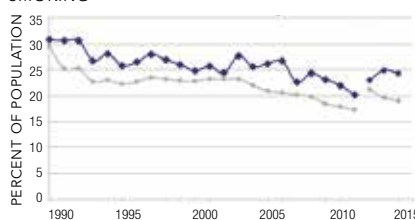
|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Clinical Care</b>   |       |    |       |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                               | 9.2   | 44 | 5.7   |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                | 124.4 | 19 | 324.6 |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                               | 50.9  | 36 | 107.6 |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | 73.1  | 46 | 28.2  |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>  | -0.43 | 44 | 0.71  |

|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>  |       |    |       |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)                               | 12.2  | 46 | 6.5   |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                   | 3.7   | 24 | 2.5   |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                 | 5.0   | 49 | 2.8   |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**) | 32.1  | 38 | 15.5  |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                      | 7.3   | 41 | 4.2   |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 300.6 | 44 | 184.7 |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                        | 213.5 | 44 | 145.7 |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                 | 9,168 | 43 | 5,345 |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>  | -0.29 | 46 | 0.34  |
| <b>OVERALL</b>   | -0.71 | 45 | 0.91  |

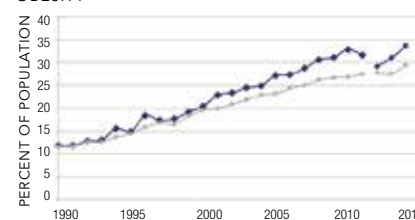
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ ◆ NATION ◆ ◆

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | TN       | US       |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.2      | 7.4      |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.7     | 13.8     |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$42,499 | \$51,939 |

| MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION<br>AFFECTED |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Smoking             | 1,163,000                    |
| Obesity             | 1,595,000                    |
| Physical Inactivity | 1,691,000                    |
| Diabetes            | 615,000                      |

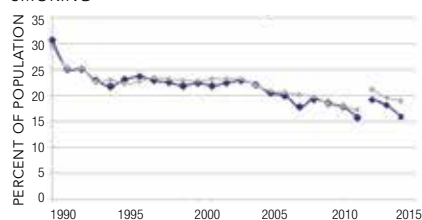
# Texas

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 15.9          | 6            | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.7          | 25           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 9.9           | 8            | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 30.9          | 36           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 27.3          | 41           | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 82.0          | 22           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 409           | 33           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 5.2           | 33           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.11          | 34           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 494.8         | 38           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 8.7           | 23           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 19.5          | 38           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 24.2          | 41           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.2          | 40           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 22.3          | 50           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$55          | 39           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 72.5          | 17           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 70.9          | 13           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.3           | 32           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 98.8          | 42           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 48.9          | 40           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 62.9          | 37           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | -0.17         | 35           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 10.9          | 38           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.2           | 9            | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.5           | 13           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 28.3          | 23           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.8           | 19           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 255.3         | 33           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 182.5         | 14           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,050         | 24           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.06          | 21           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | -0.11         | 31           | 0.91           |

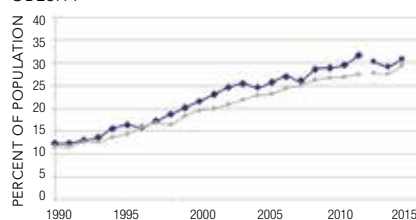
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



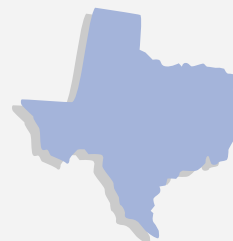
## OBESITY



STATE — NATION — The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | TX       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.3      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 2,993,000                 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 11.3     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 5,545,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$53,027 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 5,337,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 2,133,000                 |

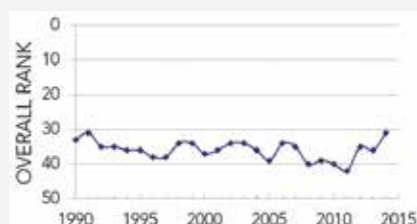
## Overall Rank: 31



Change: ▲ 5

Determinants Rank: 35

Outcomes Rank: 21



## Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low rate of drug deaths
- High immunization coverage among teens

## Challenges:

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High percentage of children in poverty
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

## Ranking:

Texas is 31st this year; it was 36th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Texas was 41st in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past year, smoking decreased by 13 percent from 18.2 percent to 15.9 percent of adults.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among children increased by 12 percent from 64.8 percent to 72.5 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months.
- In the past year, poor mental health days decreased by 11 percent from 3.6 to 3.2 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the last year, obesity increased by 6 percent from 29.2 percent to 30.9 percent of adults.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 38 percent from 9.3 to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## State Health Department Website:

[www.dshs.state.tx.us](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us)

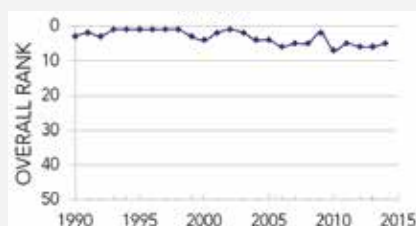
## Utah

## Overall Rank: 5

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 6

Outcomes Rank: 3



## Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

## Challenges:

- High rate of drug deaths
- Low immunization coverage among teens
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

## Ranking:

Utah is 5th this year; it was 6th in 2013.

The ranking for senior health in Utah was 7th in 2014.

## Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity increased by 16 percent from 16.5 percent to 19.1 percent of adults.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 9 percent from 37.2 to 34.0 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the last 2 years, smoking decreased by 13 percent from 11.8 percent to 10.3 percent of adults, the lowest rate in the nation.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased by 11 percent from 10.3 percent to 9.2 percent of children, the lowest rate among states.
- In the past year, disparity in health status decreased by 22 percent from a 34.1 percent difference to a 26.5 percent difference between adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education.

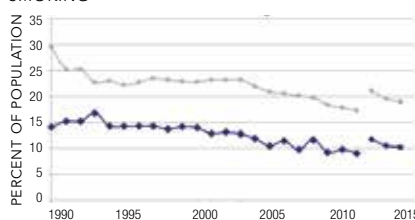
State Health Department Website:  
[www.health.utah.gov](http://www.health.utah.gov)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 10.3          | 1    | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 12.3          | 4    | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 20.1          | 46   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 24.1          | 4    | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 19.1          | 6    | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 78.0          | 34   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 206           | 6    | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.5           | 10   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.35         | 12   | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 270.3         | 4    | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 56.5          | 45   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 9.2           | 4    | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 9.2           | 1    | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 10.1          | 39   | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 14.2          | 30   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$67          | 30   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 75.2          | 9    | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 55.9          | 44   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.8           | 13   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 90.8          | 44   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 67.3          | 13   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 34.0          | 2    | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.47          | 6    | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 7.1           | 2    | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.5           | 18   | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.3           | 5    | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 26.5          | 16   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.2           | 16   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 212.2         | 6    | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 145.7         | 1    | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,143         | 13   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.26          | 3    | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.73          | 5    | 0.91          |

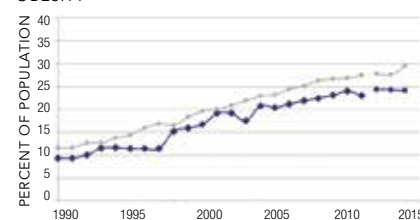
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | UT       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 4.4      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 204,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 9.7      | 13.8     | Obesity             | 460,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$62,967 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 387,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 144,000                   |



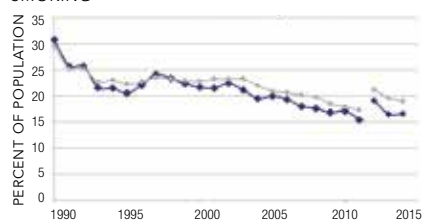
# Vermont

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.6          | 11           | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 17.1          | 29           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.3          | 16           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 24.7          | 7            | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 18.8          | 4            | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 93.0          | 1            | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 143           | 2            | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.3           | 24           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.01          | 28           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 275.2         | 5            | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 102.9         | 49           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 14.0          | 24           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 12.1          | 2            | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 6.4           | 6            | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 6.8           | 2            | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$104         | 13           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 66.9          | 37           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 71.2          | 12           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.2           | 4            | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 170.9         | 4            | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 60.0          | 21           | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 48.3          | 12           | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.71          | 1            | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 7.8           | 6            | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.3           | 11           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.5           | 13           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 35.0          | 44           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.6           | 4            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 218.4         | 13           | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 195.6         | 32           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,679         | 6            | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.15          | 10           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.85          | 2            | 0.91           |

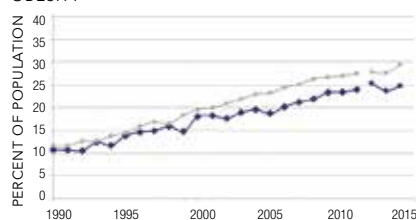
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY

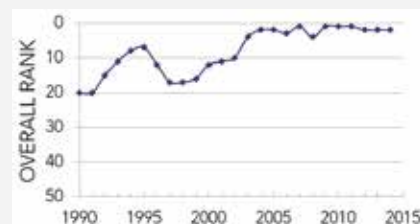


STATE — NATION — The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | VT       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 4.4      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 81,000                    |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 9.3      | 13.8     | Obesity             | 119,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$54,842 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 95,000                    |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 39,000                    |

## Overall Rank: 2

Change: no change  
Determinants Rank: 1  
Outcomes Rank: 10



### Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low violent crime rate

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Large disparity in health status by education level

### Ranking:

Vermont is 2nd this year; it was 2nd in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Vermont was 4th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, binge drinking decreased by 11 percent from 19.3 percent to 17.1 percent of adults.
- In the past year, pertussis increased by over 500 percent from 15.1 to 102.9 cases per 100,000 population, the second highest incidence in the nation.
- In the last 2 years, smoking decreased by 13 percent from 19.1 percent to 16.6 percent of adults.
- In the last 2 years, public health funding decreased by 30 percent from \$149 to \$104 per person.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 50 percent from 9.2 to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:  
[www.healthvermont.gov](http://www.healthvermont.gov)



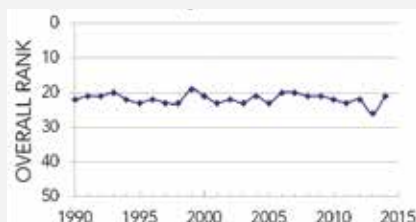
# Virginia

## Overall Rank: 21

Change: ▲ 5

Determinants Rank: 19

Outcomes Rank: 23



### Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low violent crime rate
- Low percentage of children in poverty

### Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among children
- Low immunization coverage among teens
- High infant mortality rate

### Ranking:

Virginia is 21st this year; it was 26th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Virginia was 21st in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, air pollution decreased by 6 percent from 9.3 to 8.7 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- In the last 2 years, drug deaths decreased by 10 percent from 9.3 to 8.4 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the last 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 25 percent from 73.8 to 55.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased by 42 percent from 413.2 to 241.1 deaths per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 38 percent from 10.6 to 6.6 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.vdh.state.va.us](http://www.vdh.state.va.us)

|  | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>   |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)                      | 19.0          | 24   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)               | 15.9          | 20   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 8.4           | 4    | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)                      | 27.2          | 18   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)          | 23.0          | 20   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders) | 84.0          | 16   | 93.0          |

|   |       |    |       |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |       |    |       |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 190   | 4  | 123   |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 4.4   | 25 | 2.2   |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.29 | 16 | -0.9  |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 431.8 | 26 | 233.0 |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 7.7   | 18 | 1.6   |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 14.1  | 25 | 6.8   |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.5  | 12 | 9.2   |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.7   | 19 | 4.9   |

|  |      |    |       |
|--|------|----|-------|
| <b>Policy</b>  |      |    |       |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)       | 12.4 | 20 | 3.8   |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)             | \$68 | 28 | \$219 |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)   | 69.2 | 29 | 82.1  |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years) | 58.5 | 42 | 81.3  |

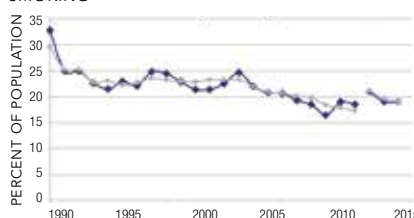
|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Clinical Care</b>   |       |    |       |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                               | 8.1   | 27 | 5.7   |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                | 125.8 | 16 | 324.6 |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                               | 61.6  | 19 | 107.6 |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | 55.2  | 22 | 28.2  |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>  | 0.24  | 19 | 0.71  |

|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>  |       |    |       |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)                               | 9.8   | 26 | 6.5   |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                   | 3.3   | 11 | 2.5   |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                 | 3.6   | 15 | 2.8   |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**) | 29.1  | 27 | 15.5  |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                      | 6.6   | 31 | 4.2   |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 241.1 | 25 | 184.7 |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                        | 189.5 | 23 | 145.7 |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                 | 6,502 | 19 | 5,345 |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>  | 0.06  | 23 | 0.34  |
| <b>OVERALL</b>   | 0.30  | 21 | 0.91  |

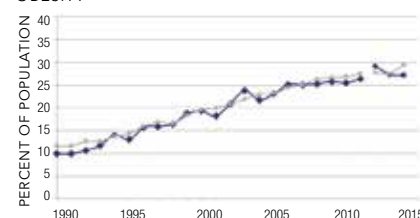
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ ◆ NATION ● ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |           |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | VA       | US       | MEASURE                   |           |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 5.5      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 1,159,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 11.5     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 1,632,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$67,620 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 1,481,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 631,000   |

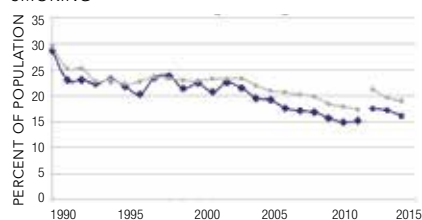
# Washington

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 16.1          | 7            | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.8          | 26           | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 14.0          | 32           | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 27.2          | 18           | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 19.0          | 5            | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 79.0          | 30           | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 296           | 21           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 2.5           | 2            | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.19          | 37           | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 360.1         | 11           | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 72.1          | 47           | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 12.3          | 17           | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 15.9          | 17           | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 8.1           | 16           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 13.9          | 26           | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$86          | 18           | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 70.8          | 22           | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 70.2          | 14           | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 6.1           | 2            | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 126.7         | 15           | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 72.3          | 9            | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 39.3          | 6            | 28.2           |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.33          | 14           | 0.71           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 8.6           | 12           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.8           | 30           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.9           | 25           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 37.5          | 49           | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 4.9           | 7            | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 214.8         | 8            | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 184.7         | 16           | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 5,912         | 10           | 5,345          |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.07          | 19           | 0.34           |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.40          | 13           | 0.91           |

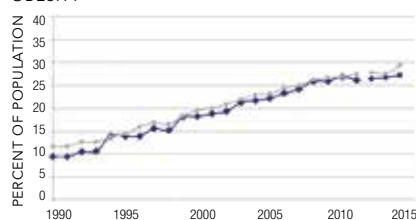
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY

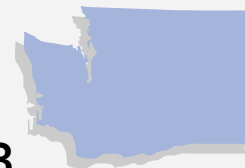


STATE ◆ ◆ NATION ◆ ◆

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| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | WA       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.0      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 854,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.0     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 1,384,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$60,106 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 1,029,000                 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 463,000                   |

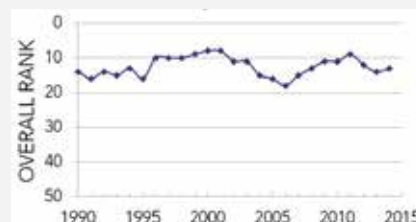
## Overall Rank: 13



Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 14

Outcomes Rank: 19



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

### Challenges:

- High rate of drug deaths
- High incidence of pertussis
- Large disparity in health status by education level

### Ranking:

Washington is 13th this year; it was 14th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Washington was 15th in 2014.

### Highlights:

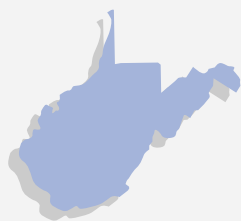
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased by 8 percent from 17.5 percent to 16.1 percent of adults.
- In the last 2 years, high school graduation increased by 7 percent from 73.7 percent to 79.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- In the past year, pertussis increased by over 400 percent from 14.3 to 72.1 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the last 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 26 percent from 53.3 to 39.3 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 50 percent from 9.7 to 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:

[www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

# West Virginia

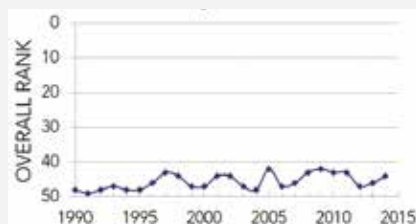
## Overall Rank: 44



Change: ▲ 2

Determinants Rank: 43

Outcomes Rank: 48



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- High per capita public health funding

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High rate of drug deaths
- High prevalence of obesity

### Ranking:

West Virginia is 44th this year; it was 46th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in West Virginia was 45th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 42 percent from 22.0 to 31.3 deaths per 100,000 population, the highest rate in the nation.
- In the last 15 years, violent crime increased by 44 percent from 219 to 316 offenses per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, children in poverty increased by 23 percent from 19.0 percent to 23.3 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 14 percent from 56.1 percent to 64.1 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 30 percent from 10.0 to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.dhhr.wv.gov](http://www.dhhr.wv.gov)

|  | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>   |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)                      | 27.3          | 50   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)               | 11.2          | 2    | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 31.3          | 50   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)                      | 35.1          | 49   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)          | 30.7          | 46   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders) | 80.0          | 27   | 93.0          |

|   |       |    |       |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |       |    |       |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 316   | 24 | 123   |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 6.8   | 43 | 2.2   |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.93 | 1  | -0.9  |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 258.2 | 3  | 233.0 |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 4.6   | 9  | 1.6   |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 11.8  | 12 | 6.8   |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 23.3  | 39 | 9.2   |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.8   | 34 | 4.9   |

|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Policy</b>  |       |    |       |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)       | 14.2  | 30 | 3.8   |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)             | \$135 | 5  | \$219 |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)   | 65.5  | 43 | 82.1  |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years) | 64.1  | 29 | 81.3  |

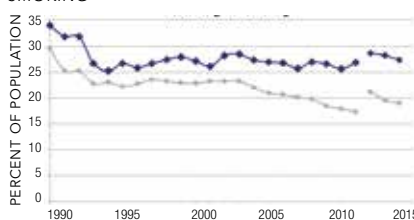
|  |       |    |       |
|--|-------|----|-------|
| <b>Clinical Care</b>   |       |    |       |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                               | 9.2   | 44 | 5.7   |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                | 107.8 | 34 | 324.6 |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                               | 47.3  | 46 | 107.6 |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | 93.3  | 49 | 28.2  |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>  | -0.40 | 43 | 0.71  |

|  |        |    |       |
|--|--------|----|-------|
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>  |        |    |       |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)                               | 13.0   | 49 | 6.5   |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                   | 4.4    | 47 | 2.5   |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                 | 5.3    | 50 | 2.8   |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**) | 23.4   | 6  | 15.5  |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                      | 7.0    | 38 | 4.2   |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                | 303.7  | 45 | 184.7 |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                        | 220.5  | 48 | 145.7 |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                 | 10,159 | 49 | 5,345 |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>  | -0.31  | 48 | 0.34  |
| <b>OVERALL</b>   | -0.71  | 44 | 0.91  |

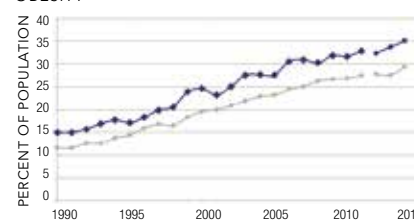
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### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE — NATION —

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                    | WV       | US       | MEASURE                   |         |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.5      | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 399,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.0     | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 496,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$40,241 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 453,000 |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes                  | 192,000 |

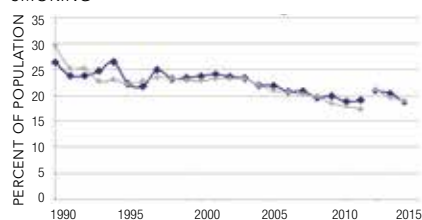
# Wisconsin

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | 2014<br>RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |              |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 18.7          | 22           | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 22.5          | 49           | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 11.8          | 20           | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 29.8          | 29           | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 20.8          | 10           | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 92.0          | 3            | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |              |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 281           | 18           | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.8           | 16           | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.48          | 43           | -0.9          |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 415.4         | 22           | 233.0         |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 120.5         | 50           | 1.6           |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 15.4          | 28           | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 15.9          | 17           | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.3           | 27           | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |              |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 9.0           | 6            | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$43          | 49           | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 72.8          | 15           | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 69.3          | 17           | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |              |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 7.1           | 15           | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 125.0         | 17           | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 58.3          | 24           | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 50.6          | 14           | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.17          | 22           | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |              |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 8.2           | 7            | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.5           | 18           | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.9           | 25           | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 30.9          | 37           | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.0           | 23           | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 236.8         | 24           | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 193.2         | 31           | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,207         | 14           | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.07          | 20           | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.23          | 23           | 0.91          |

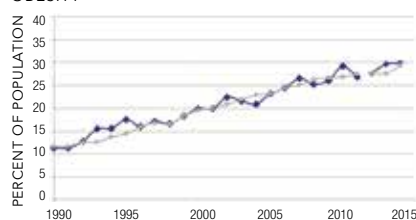
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\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

## SMOKING



## OBESITY

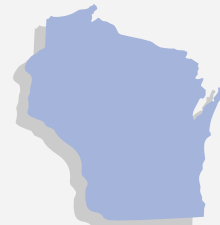


STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | WI       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 6.7      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 782,000                   |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 12.1     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 1,239,000                 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$55,258 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 921,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 365,000                   |

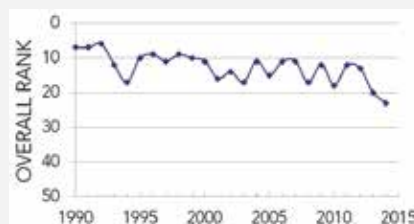
## Overall Rank: 23



Change: ▼ 3

Determinants Rank: 22

Outcomes Rank: 20



### Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of diabetes
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- High incidence of infectious disease
- Low per capita public health funding

### Ranking:

Wisconsin is 23rd this year; it was 20th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Wisconsin was 10th in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, binge drinking decreased by 11 percent from 25.2 percent to 22.5 percent of adults, improving Wisconsin's rank from 50th to 49th.
- In the last 2 years, pertussis increased by over 10 times from 10.3 to 120.5 cases per 100,000 population, the highest incidence in the nation.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased by 26 percent from 12.6 percent to 15.9 percent of children.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 8 percent from 55.0 to 50.6 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 33 percent from 8.9 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

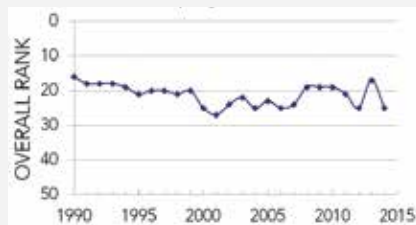
### State Health Department Website:

[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov)

# Wyoming

## Overall Rank: 25

Change: ▼ 8  
Determinants Rank: 24  
Outcomes Rank: 17



### Strengths:

- Low violent crime rate
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low levels of air pollution

### Challenges:

- High occupational fatalities rate
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

### Ranking:

Wyoming is 25th this year; it was 17th in 2013. The ranking for senior health in Wyoming was 33rd in 2014.

### Highlights:

- In the last 2 years, smoking decreased by 10 percent from 23.0 percent to 20.6 percent of adults.
- In the past year, obesity increased by 13 percent from 24.6 percent to 27.8 percent of adults.
- In the past year, pertussis increased by over 300 percent from 2.4 to 10.9 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 13 percent from 58.2 percent to 65.8 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 42 percent from 10.1 to 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births

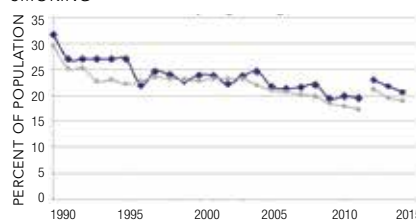
State Health Department Website:  
<http://www.health.wyo.gov>

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | RANK | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |      |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 20.6          | 34   | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.6          | 24   | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 15.7          | 37   | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 27.8          | 21   | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 23.2          | 23   | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 80.0          | 27   | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |      |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 201           | 5    | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 12.5          | 50   | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | -0.47         | 8    | -0.9          |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 370.0         | 14   | 233.0         |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 10.9          | 26   | 1.6           |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 13.2          | 21   | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 14.1          | 8    | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 5.0           | 2    | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |      |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 14.4          | 32   | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$102         | 14   | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 70.0          | 24   | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 65.8          | 24   | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |      |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.5           | 35   | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 90.0          | 45   | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 51.7          | 34   | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 52.7          | 17   | 28.2          |
| <b>ALL DETERMINANTS</b>   | 0.12          | 24   | 0.71          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |      |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 8.6           | 12   | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.2           | 9    | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.7           | 19   | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 30.3          | 30   | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 5.9           | 20   | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 233.6         | 22   | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 180.2         | 12   | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 7,593         | 33   | 5,345         |
| <b>ALL OUTCOMES</b>   | 0.09          | 17   | 0.34          |
| <b>OVERALL</b>  | 0.21          | 25   | 0.91          |

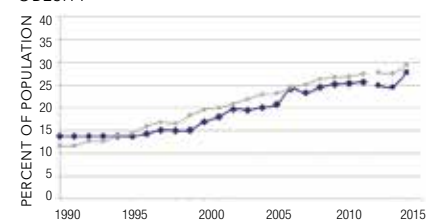
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

### SMOKING



### OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | WY       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 4.6      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 91,000                    |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 8.4      | 13.8     | Obesity             | 119,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$55,700 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 104,000                   |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 39,000                    |



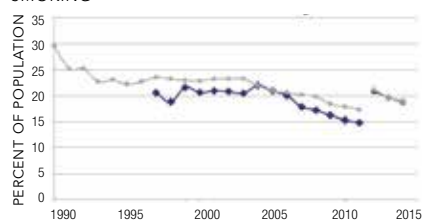
# District of Columbia

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | NO 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |               |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 18.8          | 10.3          |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 22.4          | 9.6           |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 13.9          | 3.0           |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 22.8          | 21.3          |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 17.0          | 16.2          |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 71.0          | 93.0          |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |               |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 1,244         | 123           |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | NA            | 2.2           |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | —             | -0.9          |
| <i>Chlamydia</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 1,101.6       | 233.0         |
| <i>Pertussis</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                               | 4.2           | 1.6           |
| <i>Salmonella</i> (Cases per 100,000 population)                              | 11.3          | 6.8           |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 37.2          | 9.2           |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 11.3          | 4.9           |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |               |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 6.3           | 3.8           |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$436         | \$219         |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 76.9          | 82.1          |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 68.2          | 81.3          |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |               |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 9.6           | 5.7           |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 324.6         | 324.6         |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 107.6         | 107.6         |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 47.2          | 28.2          |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |               |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 7.8           | 6.5           |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.6           | 2.5           |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.3           | 2.8           |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 28.4          | 15.5          |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 7.8           | 4.2           |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 288.2         | 184.7         |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 201.4         | 145.7         |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 8,531         | 5,345         |

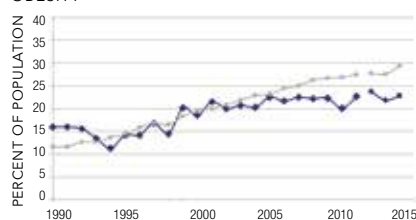
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

SMOKING



OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               | DC       | US       | MEASURE             | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 8.3      | 7.4      | Smoking             | 96,000                    |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 14.1     | 13.8     | Obesity             | 116,000                   |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$60,675 | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity | 91,000                    |
|                                    |          |          | Diabetes            | 42,000                    |

## Rank: not ranked

### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Ready availability of dentists

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of binge drinking
- Low rate of high school graduation
- High prevalence of low birthweight

### Ranking:

District of Columbia is not ranked.

### Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 46 percent from 9.5 to 13.9 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the last 2 years, smoking decreased by 10 percent from 20.8 percent to 18.8 percent of adults.
- In the last 2 years, diabetes decreased by 14 percent from 9.1 percent to 7.8 percent of adults.
- In the last 5 years, low birthweight decreased by 17 percent from 11.5 percent to 9.6 percent of births.
- In the last 5 years, infant mortality decreased by 38 percent from 12.6 to 7.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.dchealth.dc.gov](http://www.dchealth.dc.gov)



# United States

## Strengths:

- In the past year, smoking decreased by 3 percent from 19.6 percent to 19.0 percent of adults.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 5 percent from 64.0 percent to 67.1 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- In the past 5 years, high school graduation increased by 10 percent from 73.4 percent to 81.0 percent of incoming ninth graders.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 22 percent from 80.6 to 62.9 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, air pollution decreased by 23 percent from 12.8 to 9.9 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 41 percent from 10.2 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## Challenges:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 7 percent from 12.2 to 13.0 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, physical inactivity increased by 3 percent from 22.9 percent to 23.5 percent of adults.
- In the past year, obesity increased by 7 percent from 27.6 percent to 29.4 percent of adults.
- In the past year, pertussis increased by 154 percent from 6.1 to 15.5 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, chlamydia increased by 8 percent from 423.6 to 456.7 cases per 100,000 population.
- In the past 10 years, children in poverty increased by 13 percent from 17.6 percent to 19.9 percent of children.

## Websites:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

Healthy People: [www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov)

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: [www.health.gov](http://www.health.gov)

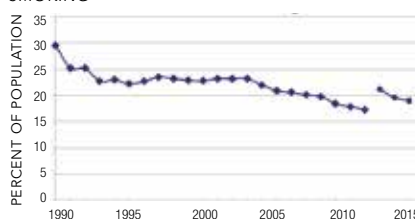
US Department of Health & Human Services: [www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)

|   | 2014<br>VALUE | NO. 1<br>STATE |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Behaviors</b>  |               |                |
| Smoking (Percent of adult population)   | 19.0          | 10.3           |
| Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)                                  | 16.8          | 9.6            |
| Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                   | 13.0          | 3.0            |
| Obesity (Percent of adult population)   | 29.4          | 21.3           |
| Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)                             | 23.5          | 16.2           |
| High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)                    | 81.0          | 93.0           |
| <b>Community &amp; Environment</b>  |               |                |
| Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)                               | 387           | 123            |
| Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)                          | 3.8           | 2.2            |
| Infectious Disease (Combined score Chlamydia, Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i> *) | 0.00          | -0.9           |
| Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 456.7         | 233.0          |
| Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)                                      | 15.5          | 1.6            |
| Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)                                     | 17.3          | 6.8            |
| Children in Poverty (Percent of children)                                     | 19.9          | 9.2            |
| Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)                  | 9.9           | 4.9            |
| <b>Policy</b>   |               |                |
| Lack of Health Insurance (Percent of population)                              | 14.6          | 3.8            |
| Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)                                    | \$90          | \$219          |
| Immunization—Children (Percent aged 19 to 35 months)                          | 70.4          | 82.1           |
| Immunization—Adolescents (Percent aged 13 to 17 years)                        | 67.1          | 81.3           |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>  |               |                |
| Low Birthweight (Percent of live births)                                      | 8.0           | 5.7            |
| Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)                       | 123.5         | 324.6          |
| Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)                                      | 62.0          | 107.6          |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)        | 62.9          | 28.2           |
| <b>OUTCOMES</b>   |               |                |
| Diabetes (Percent of adult population)  | 9.6           | 6.5            |
| Poor Mental Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                            | 3.7           | 2.5            |
| Poor Physical Health Days (Days in previous 30 days)                          | 3.9           | 2.8            |
| Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference by education level**)          | 31.4          | 15.5           |
| Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)                               | 6.0           | 4.2            |
| Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                         | 251.4         | 184.7          |
| Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)                                 | 189.9         | 145.7          |
| Premature Deaths (Years lost per 100,000 population)                          | 6,976         | 5,345          |

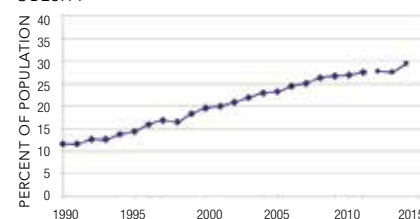
\*Negative score denotes less disease than US average, positive score indicates more than US average

\*\*Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 and older with vs without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent

SMOKING



OBESITY



STATE ◆ NATION ●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

| ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT               |          | ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED |            |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|------------|
|                                    | US       | MEASURE                   |            |
| Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)    | 7.4      | Smoking                   | 42,498,000 |
| Annual Underemployment Rate (2013) | 13.8     | Obesity                   | 64,597,000 |
| Median Household Income (2013)     | \$51,939 | Physical Inactivity       | 58,303,000 |
|                                    |          | Diabetes                  | 24,801,000 |

# Appendix

# Appendix

TABLE 9

## Description of Core Measures

### Behaviors

| MEASURE                 | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                                | DESCRIPTION  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Smoking                 | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013    | Percentage of adults who are smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke)                    |
| Binge Drinking          | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013    | Percentage of adults who had 4 or more (women) or 5 or more (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days |
| Drug Deaths*            | National Vital Statistics System, 2010-2012         | Number of deaths due to drug injury of any intent (unintentional, suicide, homicide, or undetermined) per 100,000 population   |
| Obesity                 | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013    | Percentage of adults who are obese, with a body mass index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher   |
| Physical Inactivity     | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013    | Percentage of adults who report doing no physical activity or exercise other than their regular job in the last 30 days        |
| High School Graduation* | National Center for Education Statistics, 2011-2012 | Percentage of incoming ninth graders who graduate in 4 years from a high school with a regular degree                          |

### Community & Environment

| MEASURE                 | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)   | DESCRIPTION   |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Violent Crime**         | Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2012  | Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population   |
| Occupational Fatalities | Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2011-2013P & US Bureau of Economic Analysis | Number of fatal occupational injuries in construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, utilities, professional, and business services per 100,000 workers |
| Children in Poverty     | Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013        | Percentage of persons younger than 18 years who live in households at or below the poverty threshold  |
| Infectious Disease      |  | Combined average z-score using the incidence of chlamydia, pertussis, and <i>Salmonella</i> per 100,000 population  |
| •Chlamydia              | NCHHSTP Atlas, 2012  | Number of new cases of chlamydia per 100,000 population   |
| •Pertussis              | Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2012  | Number of new cases of pertussis per 100,000 population   |
| • <i>Salmonella</i>     | Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2012  | Number of new cases of <i>Salmonella</i> per 100,000 population   |
| Air pollution           | Environmental Protection Agency, 2011-2013   | Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less in size (PM2.5)   |

\*Since the release of the 2013 Edition, the data source has released 2 data updates. This report contains the most recent data, which might cause a jump between 2013 and 2014 values.

\*\*The data appearing in this edition are the same data that appeared in the 2013 Edition. An update was not available at time of publication.

## Policy

| MEASURE                  | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                  | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lack of Health Insurance | American Community Survey, 2012-2013  | Percentage of the population that does not have health insurance privately, through their employer, or the government  |
| Public Health Funding    | Trust for America's Health, 2012-2013 | State dollars dedicated to public health and federal dollars directed to states by CDC and the HRSA  |
| Immunization—Children    | National Immunization Survey, 2013    | Percentage of children aged 19-35 months receiving recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella, and PCV vaccines  |
| Immunization—Adolescents | National Immunization Survey, 2013    | Percentage of adolescents aged 13-17 years who have received 1 dose of Tdap since the age of 10 years, 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine, and 3 doses of HPV vaccine (females) |

## Clinical Care

| MEASURE                      | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                   | DESCRIPTION   |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Low Birthweight              | National Vital Statistics System, 2012 | Percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth   |
| Primary Care Physicians      | American Medical Association, 2012     | Number of primary care physicians (including general practice, family practice, OB-GYN, pediatrics, and internal medicine) per 100,000 population |
| Dentists**                   | American Dental Association, 2011      | Number of practicing dentists per 100,000 population  |
| Preventable Hospitalizations | Dartmouth Atlas, 2012                  | Discharge rate of Medicare beneficiaries from hospitals for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions  |

## OUTCOMES

| MEASURE                    | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                             | DESCRIPTION  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Diabetes                   | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults who responded yes to the question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?" (Excludes pre-diabetes and gestational diabetes) |
| Poor Mental Health Days    | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Number of days in the past 30 days adults report their mental health was not good  |
| Poor Physical Health Days  | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Number of days in the past 30 days adults report their physical health was not good  |
| Disparity in Health Status | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Difference in the percentage of adults with vs without a high school degree who report their health is very good or excellent  |
| Infant Mortality*          | National Vital Statistics System, 2011-2012      | Number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births   |
| Cardiovascular Deaths*     | National Vital Statistics System, 2010-2012      | Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases including heart disease and strokes per 100,000 population   |
| Cancer Deaths*             | National Vital Statistics System, 2010-2012      | Number of deaths due to all causes of cancer per 100,000 population  |
| Premature Death*           | National Vital Statistics System, 2012           | Number of years of potential life lost prior to age 75 per 100,000 population  |

# Appendix

TABLE 10

## Description of Supplemental Measures

### Behaviors

| MEASURE                | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                             | DESCRIPTION   |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Excessive Drinking     | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults that report either binge drinking (males having 5 or more drinks on 1 occasion, females having 4 or more drinks on 1 occasion) or heavy drinking (males having more than 2 drinks per day, females having more than 1 drink per day) |
| Cholesterol Check      | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years   |
| Dental Visit, Annual** | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012 | Percentage of adults who visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason   |
| Fruits                 | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Number of fruits consumed by adults in an average day   |
| Vegetables             | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Number of vegetables consumed by adults in an average day   |
| Insufficient sleep     | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults who report sleeping less than 7 hours in a 24-hour period, on average  |
| Teen Birth Rate        | National Vital Statistics System, 2012           | Number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years  |
| Youth Smoking          | Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013  | Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days  |
| Youth Obesity          | Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013  | Percentage of obese high school students ( $\geq 95$ th percentile for BMI)   |

### Chronic Disease

| MEASURE             | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                             | DESCRIPTION  |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Heart Disease       | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults told by a health professional they had angina or coronary heart disease   |
| High Cholesterol    | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults who have had their cholesterol checked and have been told it was high     |
| Heart Attack        | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults told by a health professional they had a heart attack                     |
| Stroke              | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults told by a health professional they had a stroke                           |
| High Blood Pressure | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults who have been told by a health professional they have high blood pressure |

## Clinical Care

| MEASURE       | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                   | DESCRIPTION   |
|---------------|--|---|
| Preterm Birth | National Vital Statistics System, 2012 | Percentage of babies born before 37 weeks gestation |

## Community & Environment

| MEASURE              | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                | DESCRIPTION   |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Personal Income      | Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013   | Per capita personal income in dollars   |
| Median HH Income     | Current Population Survey, 2013     | Dollar amount that divides the household income distribution into 2 equal groups  |
| Unemployment Rate    | US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013 | Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed   |
| Underemployment Rate | US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013 | Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part-time for economic reasons |
| Income Disparity     | US Census Bureau, 2013              | A value of 0 represents total income equality and 1 indicates complete income inequality  |

## OUTCOMES

| MEASURE            | SOURCE, DATA YEAR(S)                             | DESCRIPTION   |
|--------------------|--|---|
| High Health Status | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013 | Percentage of adults reporting their health is very good or excellent |
| Suicide*           | National Vital Statistics System, 2012           | Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 population  |

\*Since the release of the 2013 Edition, the data source has released 2 data updates. This report contains the most recent data, which might cause a jump between 2013 and 2014 values.

\*\*The data appearing in this edition are the same data that appeared in the 2013 Edition. An update was not available at time of publication.



## Proposed Model Revisions, 2015 Edition

The model for this edition is identical to the model for the 2013 Edition of *America's Health Rankings*®.

For the 2015 Edition, we propose the following modifications to the model's Behaviors portion:

Replace binge drinking with excessive drinking (page 72). Excessive drinking is defined as adults who had 4 or more (women) or 5 or more (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or adults who consume more than 1 (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. Excessive drinking and binge drinking are highly correlated ( $r = 0.95$ ). Substituting excessive drinking for binge drinking allows for discussion of both the frequency of drinking and the amount of alcohol consumed as health risks. The measure excessive drinking aligns *America's Health Rankings*® with County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, allowing for easier comparisons between the publications. See [www.americashealthrankings.org/all/excessdrink](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/all/excessdrink).

Add insufficient sleep (page 74). Insufficient sleep is the percentage of adults who sleep fewer than 7 hours per night on average. The importance of sleep as a public health issue is growing. Adding insufficient sleep expands the Behaviors section to include a vital aspect of health and chronic disease prevention. See [www.americashealthrankings.org/all/sleep](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/all/sleep).

In early 2015, preliminary modeling will be completed, and we'll be able to understand the impact of these modifications. We will share the final recommendations with the Scientific Advisory Committee in early spring; we will also post final recommendations on [americashealthrankings.org](http://americashealthrankings.org) and announce them via our newsletter and social channels. If you wish to receive this information or if you have metric suggestions to suggest for inclusion in *America's Health Rankings*®, contact us at [www.americashealthrankings.org/home/contactus](http://www.americashealthrankings.org/home/contactus).

In addition to the above proposed changes, we continue to explore indicators that reflect the following areas of health: mental health, climate change, built environment, injury, diet, exercise, health equity and SES indicators.

### Lack of Health Insurance

*America's Health Rankings*® uses data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey to calculate the percentage of the population that does not have health insurance. The data presented in this report was collected in 2013, before full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. According to results of a July 2014 Commonwealth Fund survey\*, an estimated 9.5 million fewer US adults were uninsured at the close of the first open enrollment period than at the beginning.

\*The Commonwealth Fund. <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/press-releases/2014/jul/after-first-aca-enrollment-period>. Accessed November 20, 2014.

# Scientific Advisory Committee

The Scientific Advisory Committee, led by Anna Schenck, PhD, MSPH at UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, meets annually to review *America's Health Rankings*®. The committee assesses the *Rankings* for potential improvements that maintain the value of the comparative, longitudinal information; reflect the evolving role and science of public health; utilize new or improved measures of health as they become available; and incorporate new methods as feasible. The Committee emphasizes the importance of this tool as a vehicle to promote and improve the general discussion of public health and, also, to encourage balance among public health efforts to benefit the entire community.

The Scientific Advisory Committee represents a variety of stakeholders, including representatives from local health departments and the Association of State & Territorial Health Officials, members of the American Public Health Association, as well as experts from many academic disciplines. Scientific Advisory Committee members include:

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# Appendix

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# Appendix

*America's Health Rankings*®—2014 Edition is available in its entirety at [www.americashealthrankings.org](http://www.americashealthrankings.org). Visit the site to request or download additional copies.

*America's Health Rankings*®—2014 Edition is a joint effort of United Health Foundation ([www.unitedhealthfoundation.org](http://www.unitedhealthfoundation.org)), the American Public Health Association ([www.apha.org](http://www.apha.org)) and Partnership for Prevention ([www.prevent.org](http://www.prevent.org)). It is funded entirely by United Health Foundation, a recognized 501(c)(3) organization.

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Questions and comments on the report should be directed to United Health Foundation at [unitedhealthfoundationinfo@uhc.org](mailto:unitedhealthfoundationinfo@uhc.org).

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# 25 years

First published in 1990, *America's Health Rankings®* provides the longest running state-by-state analysis of factors affecting our country's health. Over the last 25 years, we have seen significant declines in premature death, infant mortality, cancer and cardiovascular deaths, as well as declines in smoking. While we celebrate the nation's significant health gains made over the past 25 years, we also don't want to lose sight of the sobering challenges we face. If we want to be in a healthier place 25 years from now, we must all be in this together.





Guided by a passion to help people live healthier lives, United Health Foundation provides helpful information to support decisions that lead to better health outcomes and healthier communities. The Foundation also supports activities that expand access to quality health care services for those in challenging circumstances and partners with others to improve the well-being of communities.

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