AMERICA'S
HEALTH RANKINGS®
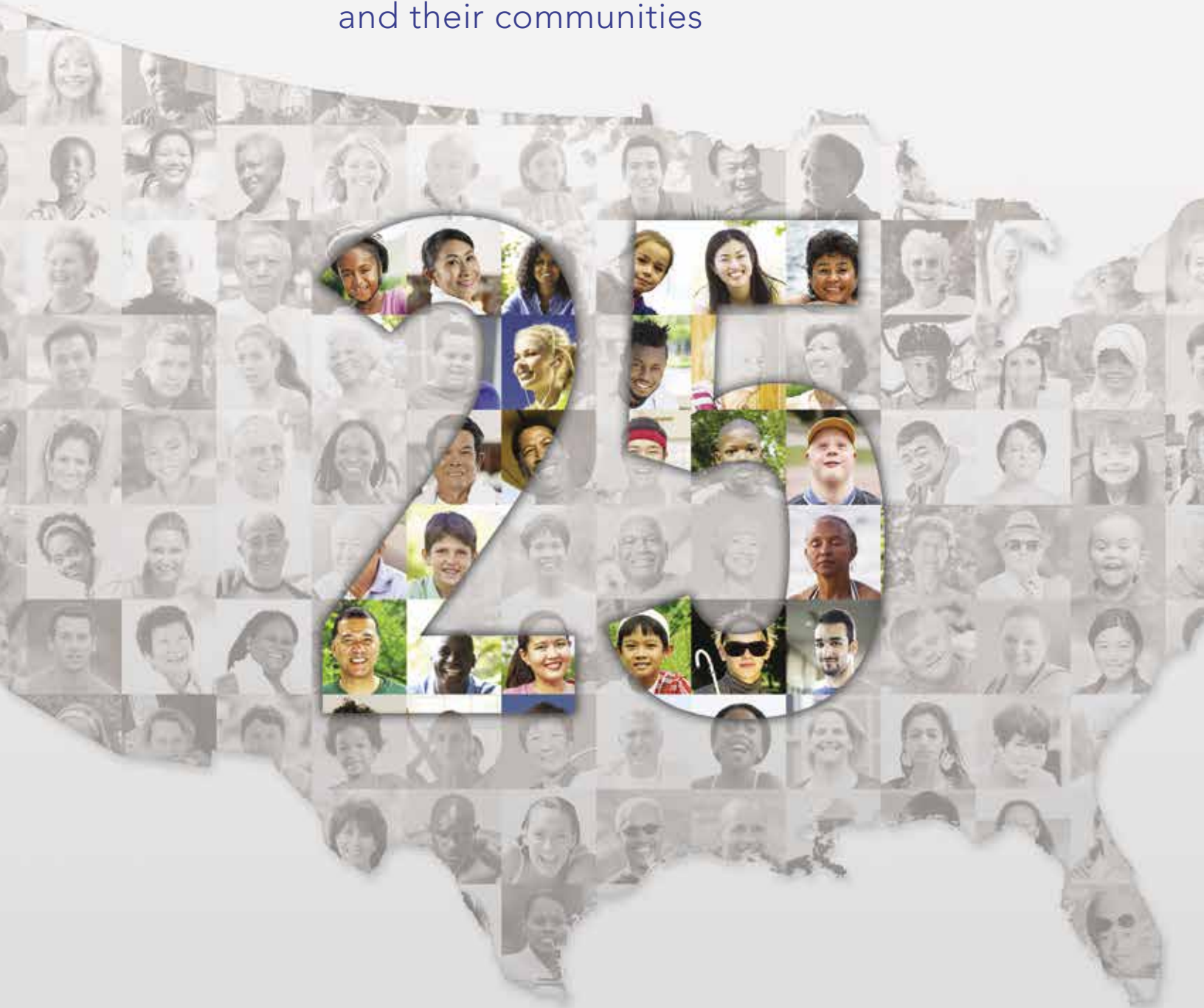
UNITED HEALTH FOUNDATION®

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.

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. Also, please engage with us on LinkedIn, post on our Facebook page at 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, measur-ing 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 com-munities, 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.

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.

2014 Edition Ranks

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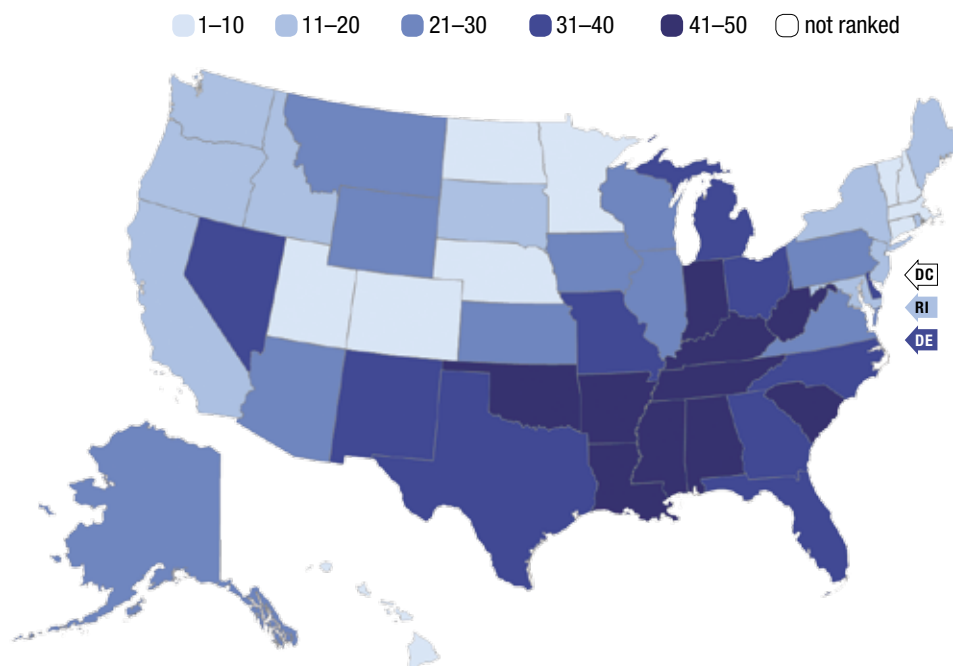
Findings

TABLE 1

2014 Edition Ranking

2014 RANK (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 RANK (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

2014 RANKINGS

2013 Edition Ranks

Legend: ● 1–10 ● 11–20 ● 21–30 ● 31–40 ● 41–50 ○ not ranked

Wyoming ▼
Declined from 17th to 25th. Obesity and physical inactivity increased in the past year. The incidence of pertussis increased in the past year, and public health funding decreased.

Texas ▲
Improved from 36th to 31st. In the past year, smoking decreased 13%, immunization coverage among children increased 12%, and disparity in health status decreased 18%.

Maryland ▲
Improved from 24th to 16th. Preventable hospitalizations declined 11%, and binge drinking declined 13% in the past year. Immunization coverage among children improved 13%, which improved rank from 31st to 7th.

DC
RI
DE

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

**1990 Edition Ranks**

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

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.
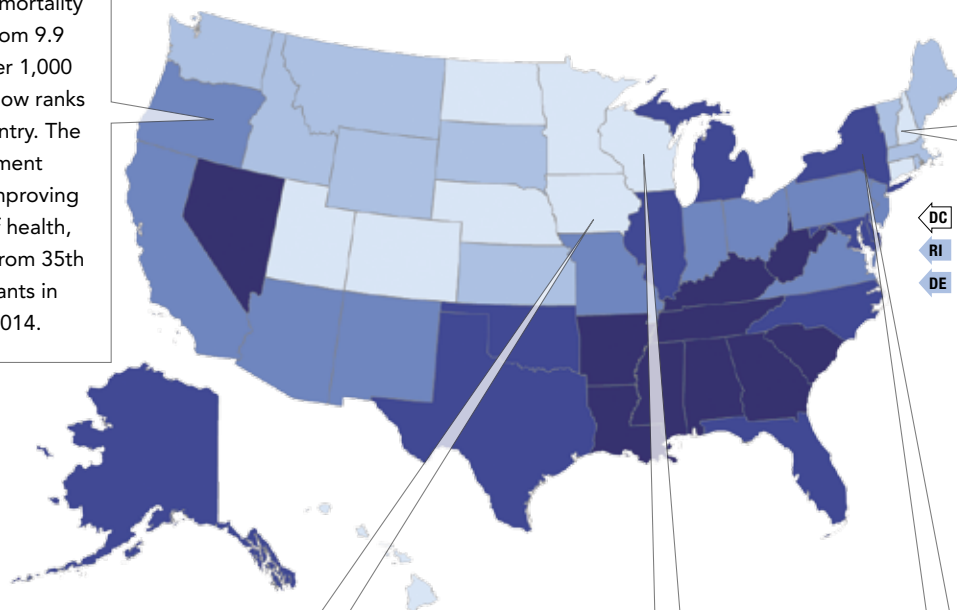
Vermont ▲

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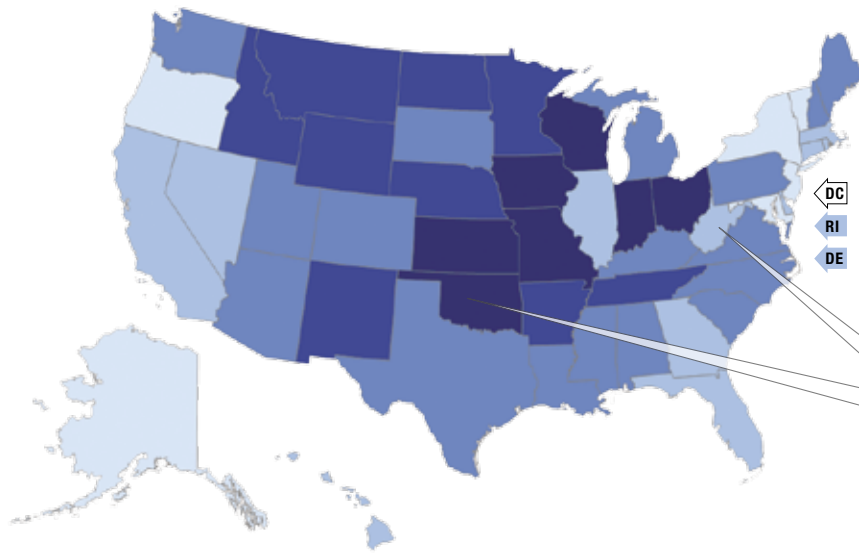
Premature death decreased 10% or more in 32 states between the 1990 and 2014 Edition. However, during the same time period, premature death increased 10% in Oklahoma and West Virginia.

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

SUCCESSES

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 heath. 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.
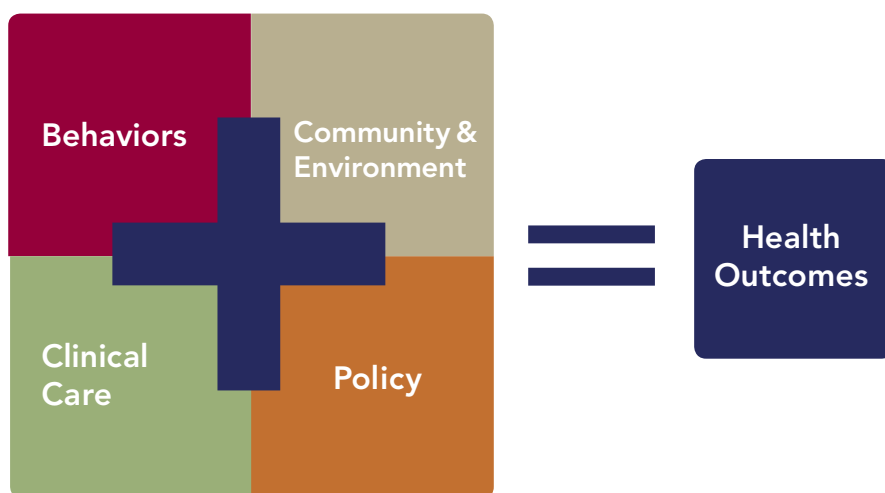
Measures of Mortality

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.
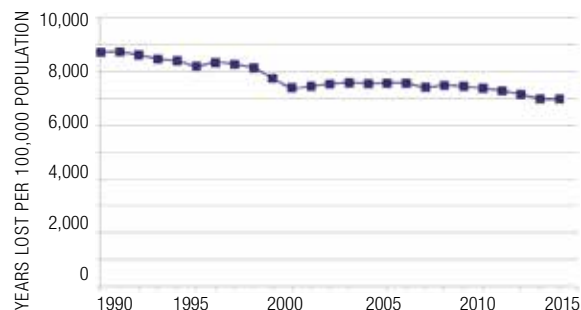
Infant Mortality

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.
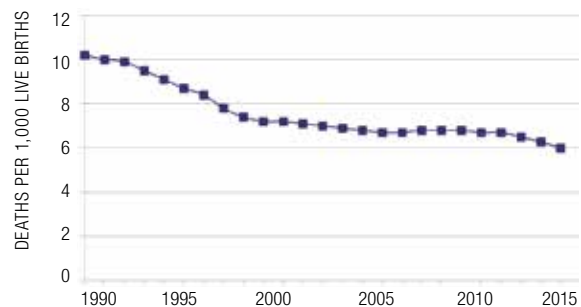
Cardiovascular Deaths

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.

Premature Death

Infant Mortality

Cardiovascular Deaths
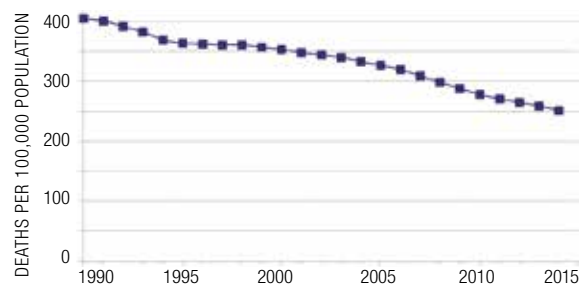
Reflections Over a Quarter of a Century
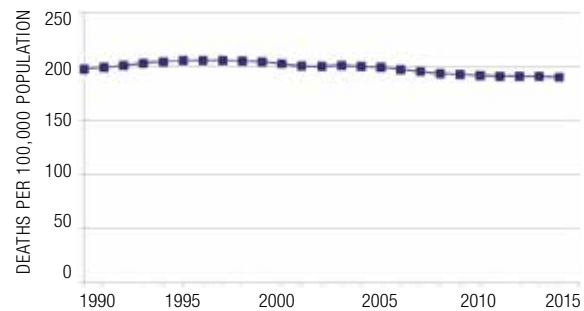
Cancer Deaths

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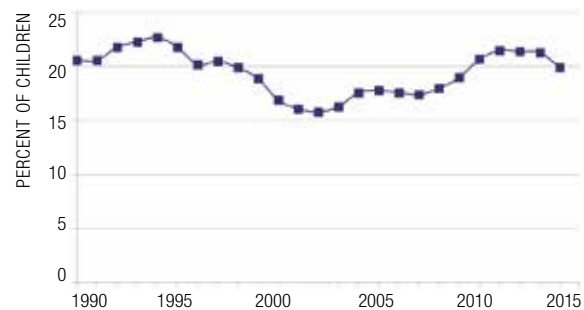
Since a peak in 1996, there has been a slow-but-steady decrease in cancer mortality, reflecting a decline in the incidence of some cancers, like lung cancer, and improvements in cancer treatment.

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.
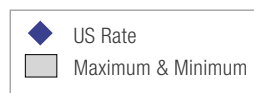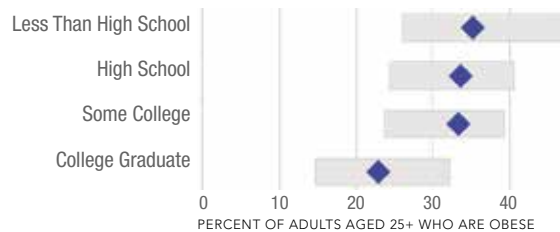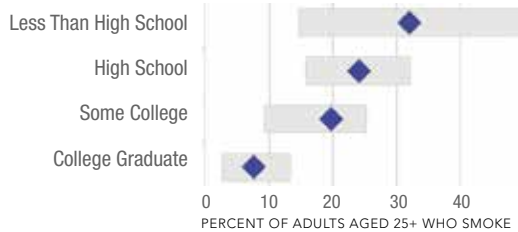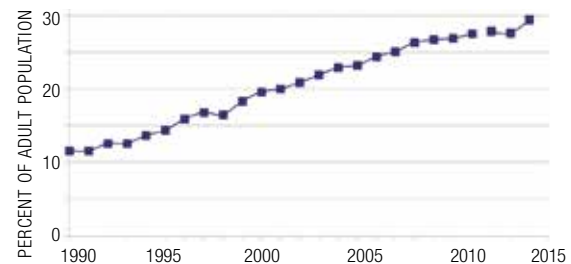
Our nation's struggle with obesity continues and is a leading cause of preventable death in the United States. It has increased almost yearly since 1990. Obesity appears to be abating among the very young and is identified as a "winnable battle" by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. The 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 The prto 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

PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+ WHO SMOKE

PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+ WHO ARE OBESE

◆ US Rate
▢ Maximum & Minimum
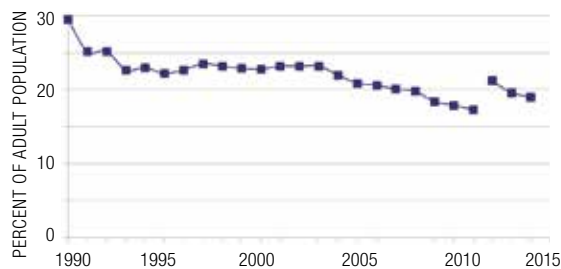
*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html. Accessed October 24, 2014.

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 environ-ment, 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 out-side the workplace is crucial in preventing and managing chronic disease.

Similar to obesity and smoking, inactiv-ity 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 connec-tion 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 iden-tify. 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/. Accessed October 24, 2014.
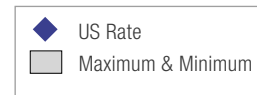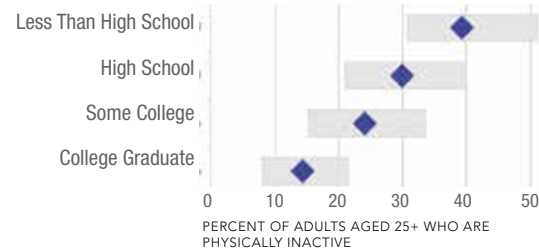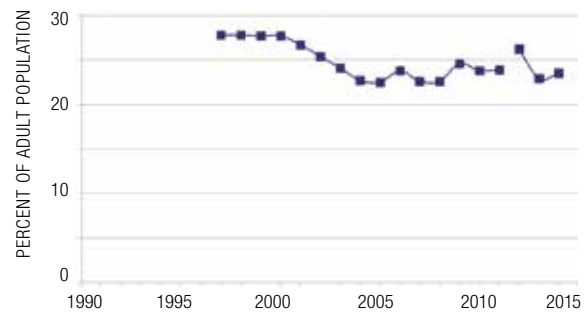
Physical Inactivity

Diabetes

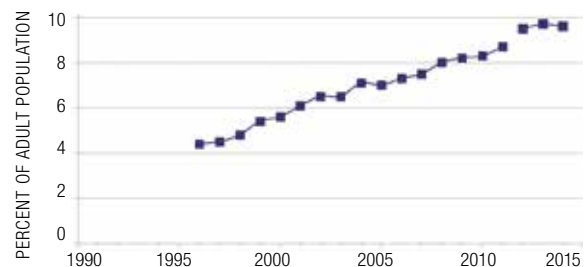CDC has identified nutrition, physical activity, and obesity as "winnable battles." Progress in these areas is being made by developing policy, systems, and environmental initiatives that help make healthy choices available, affordable, and easy.

—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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.
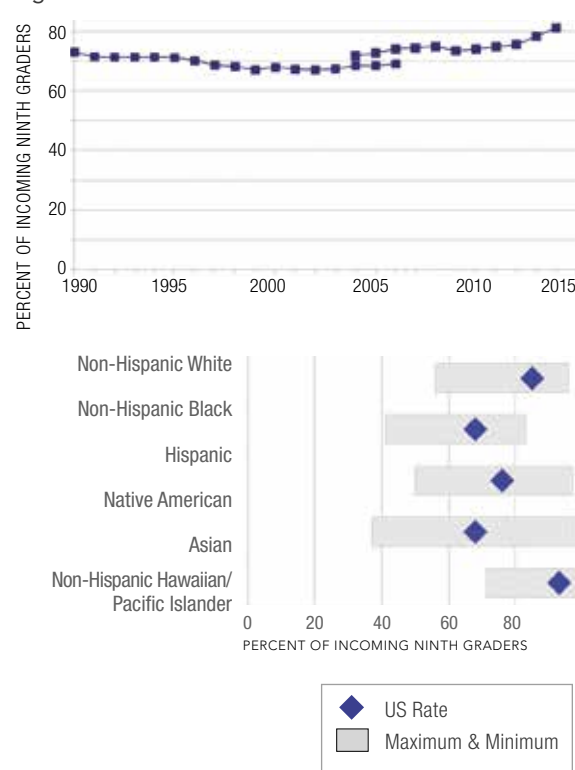
Violent Crime

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 camauflauge 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.
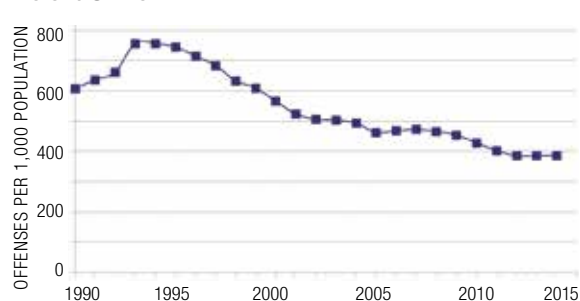
Clinical Care

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.
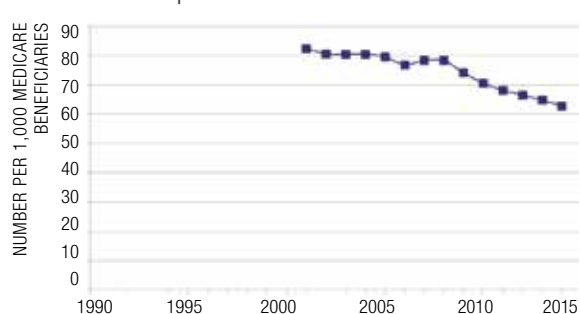
Looking over the 25 years of health captured by *America's Health Rankings*®, there are many accomplishments to celebrate. However, a lot of work remains so that we can all live up to our full life potential. Life expectancy at birth, while the highest it has ever been at 78.8 years, still lags behind 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.

High School Graduation

Violent Crime

Preventable Hospitalizations

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
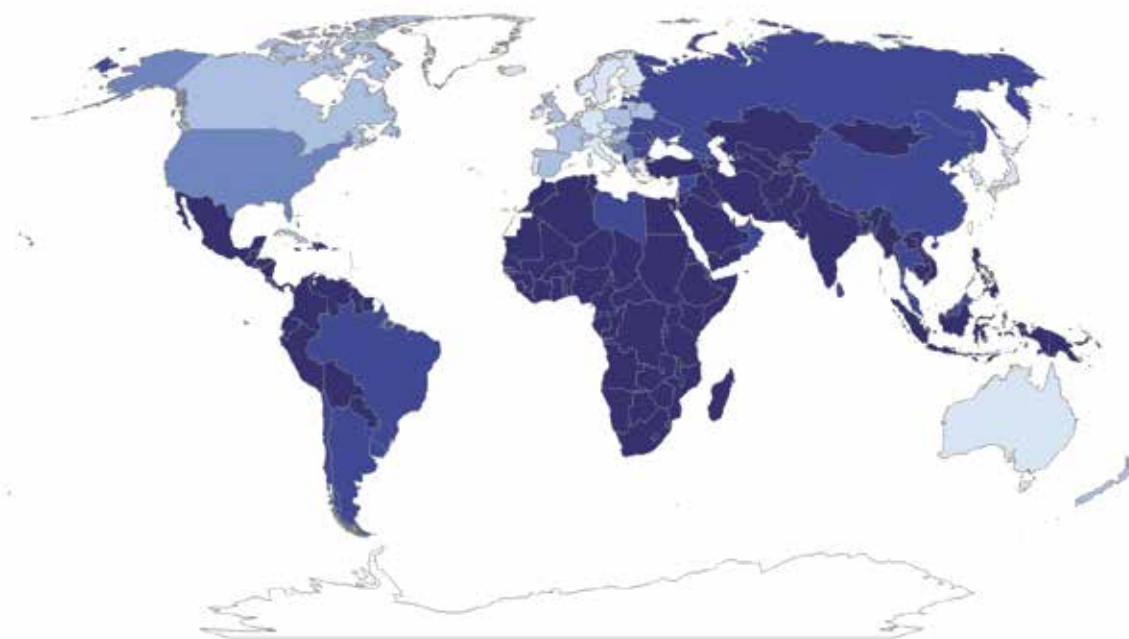
Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

<=3   4–5   6   7–12   >12

TABLE 8
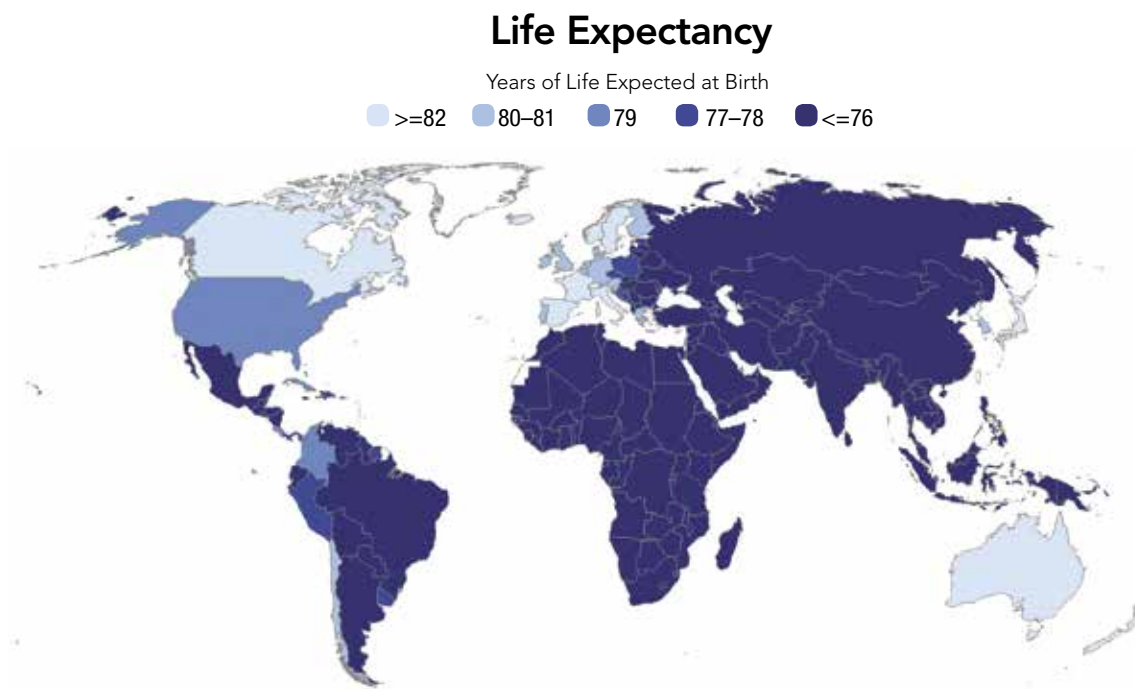# International Comparison

COUNTRY	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)*	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)**	HEALTH EXPENDITURES (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 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 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.
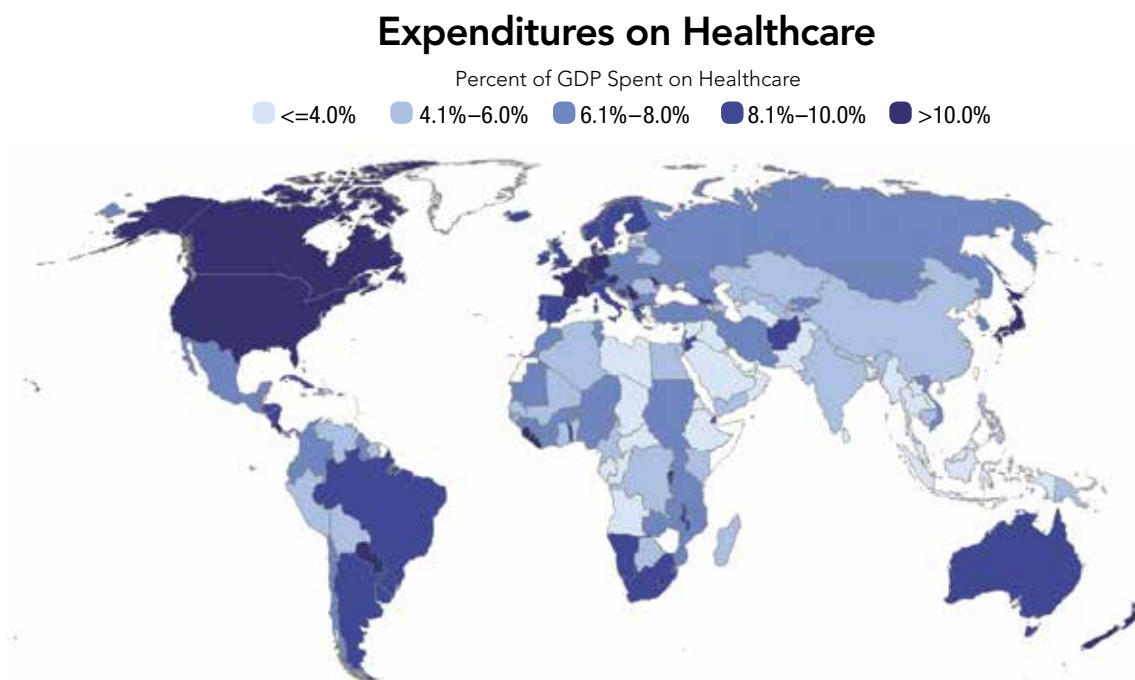**2012 Estimates for both genders, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Oct 22, 2014.
***2012 Estimates, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Oct 22, 2014.

Comparison with Other Nations

Life Expectancy

Years of Life Expected at Birth

○ >=82 ○ 80–81 ● 79 ● 77–78 ● <=76

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

Expenditures on Healthcare

Percent of GDP Spent on Healthcare

○ <=4.0% ○ 4.1%–6.0% ● 6.1%–8.0% ● 8.1%–10.0% ● >10.0%

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.
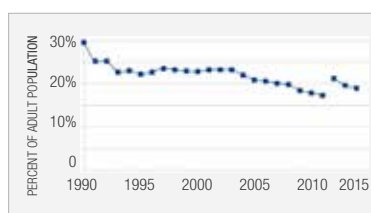
Smoking

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.
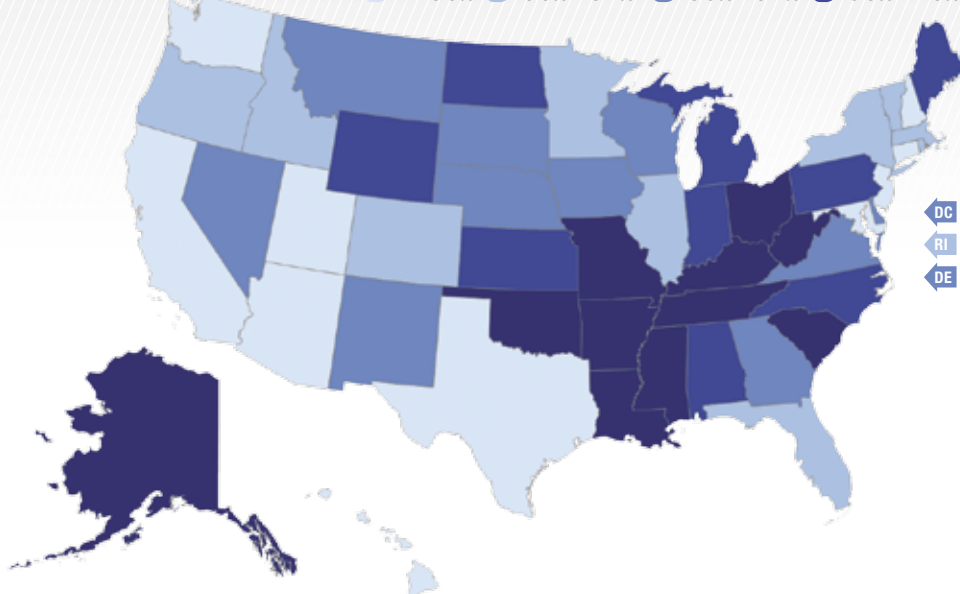
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Smoking

Smoking by State

Percentage of adults who are current smokers
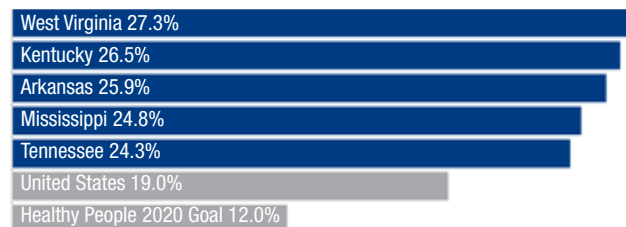
<=16.5%   16.6%–18.4%   18.5%–19.7%   19.8%–22.0%   >=22.1%

DC
RI
DE

Top 5 States	
Utah	10.3%
California	12.5%
Hawaii	13.3%
Connecticut	15.5%
New Jersey	15.7%
United States	19.0%
Healthy People 2020 Goal	12.0%

Bottom 5 States	
West Virginia	27.3%
Kentucky	26.5%
Arkansas	25.9%
Mississippi	24.8%
Tennessee	24.3%
United States	19.0%
Healthy People 2020 Goal	12.0%
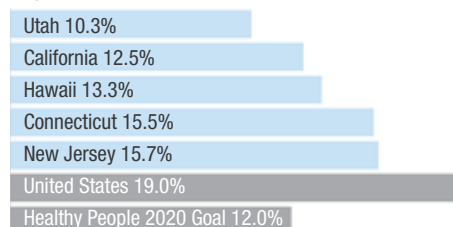
Ranking

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
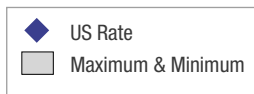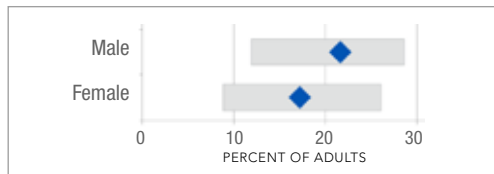
US Rate
Maximum & Minimum

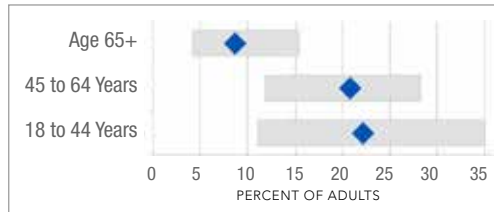### Prevalence by Gender
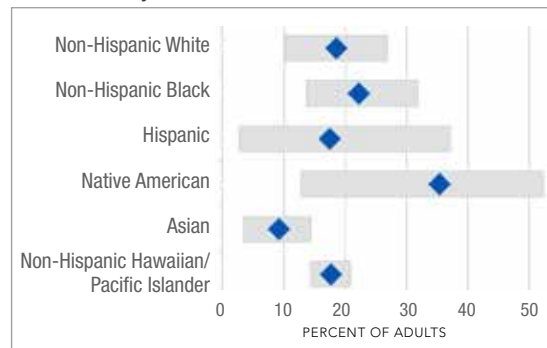

Prevalence by Urbanicity
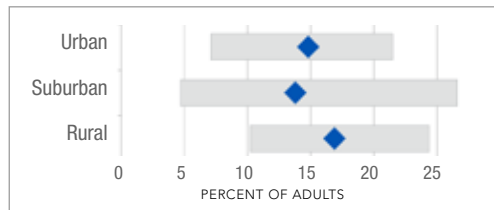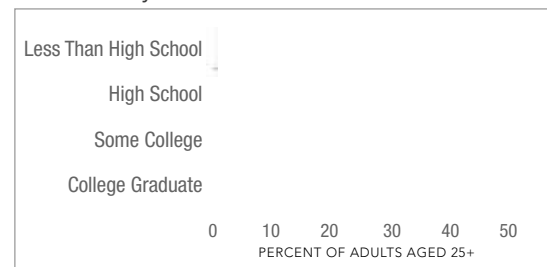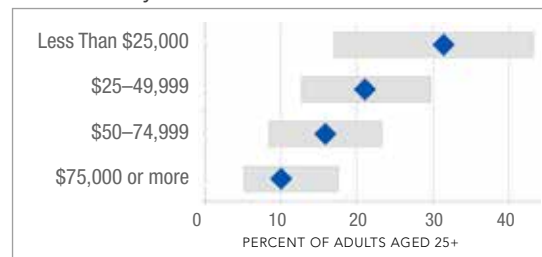

Prevalence by Age

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
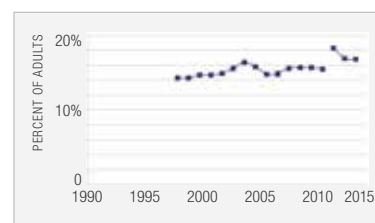
Binge Drinking

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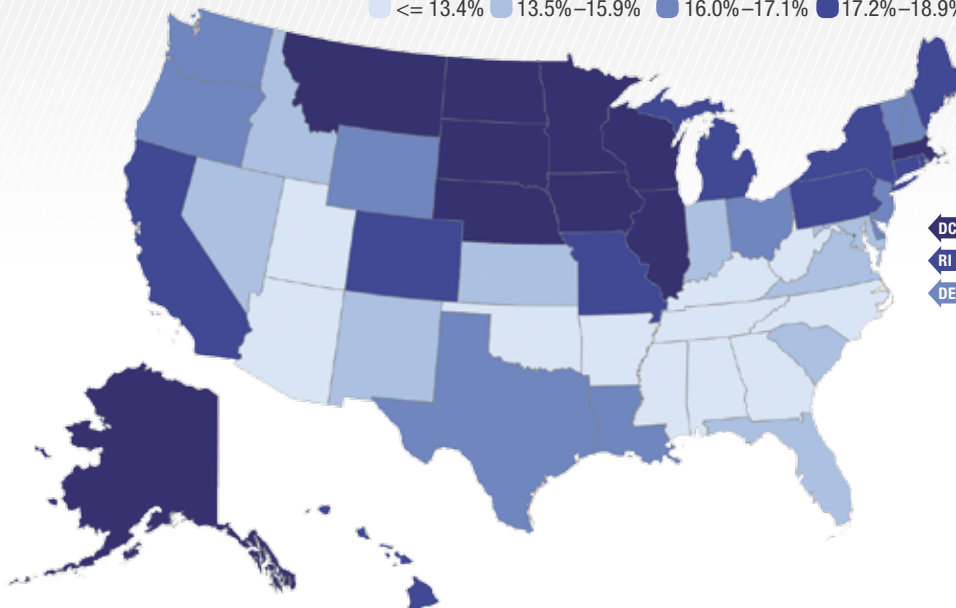
Nationally in 2006, excessive drinking cost $223.5 billion, largely from loss of workplace productivity, health care expenses, and motor vehicle crash costs.
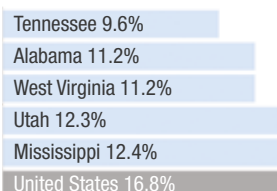

Binge Drinking by State

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

<= 13.4%   13.5%–15.9%   16.0%–17.1%   17.2%–18.9%   >=19.0%

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%
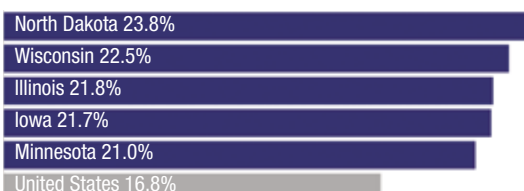
Ranking

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
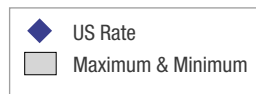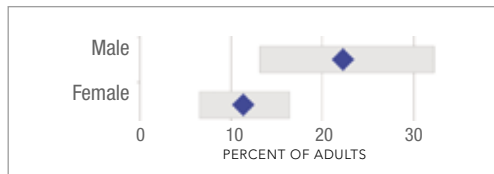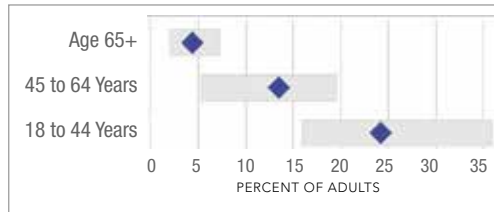
- ◆ US Rate
- ▭ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Gender

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Urbanicity

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Age

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Race

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Education

PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+

Prevalence by Income

PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+
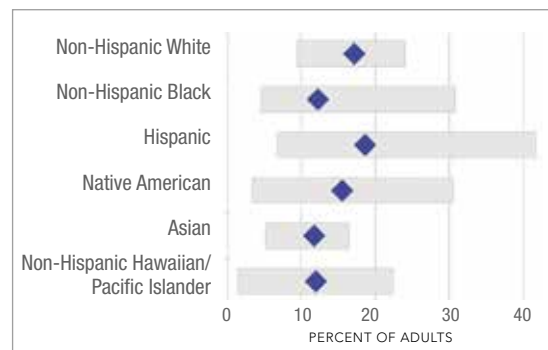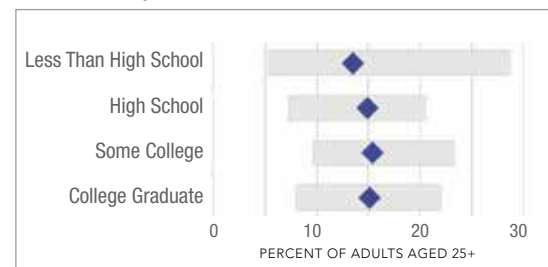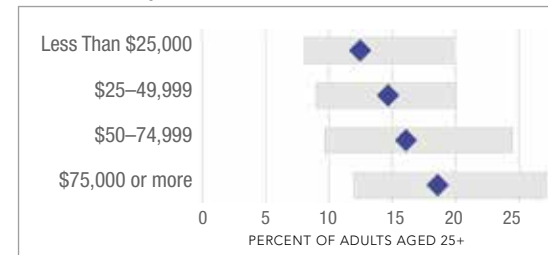
moderation • set goals • accountability • drive sober • ask for help • admit you have a problem • talk with loved ones • find a support network • make a plan • don't keep alcohol at home • recognize triggers • slow the pace • exercise • find productive ways to handle stress • fill your time with healthy activities • drink water between alcoholic beverages • set limits •drive sober establish drinking rules • never drink alone • reward yourself for sobriety • avoid heavy drinkers • goals

A supp- ort group meeting

Drug Deaths

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Drugdeaths

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.

Drug Deaths by State

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

<=10.8   10.9–12.0   12.1–13.7   13.8–16.9   >=17.0

Top 5 States	
North Dakota	3.0
South Dakota	6.1
Nebraska	7.3
Virginia	8.4
Iowa	8.5
United States	13.0

Bottom 5 States	
West Virginia	31.3
New Mexico	24.8
Kentucky	24.0
Nevada	22.2
Utah	20.1
United States	13.0

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

- ◆ US Rate
- ▢ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Gender

Male
Female

0   10   20   30
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION

Prevalence by Race

Non-Hispanic White
Non-Hispanic Black
Hispanic
Native American
Asian

0   10   20   30   40
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
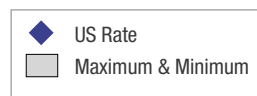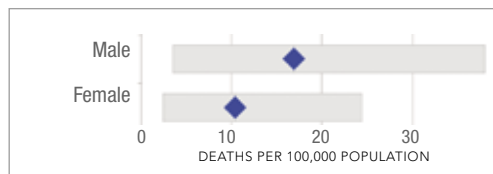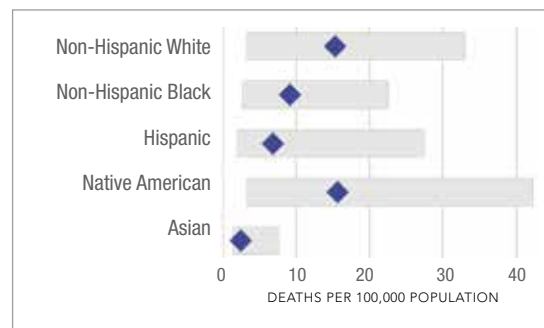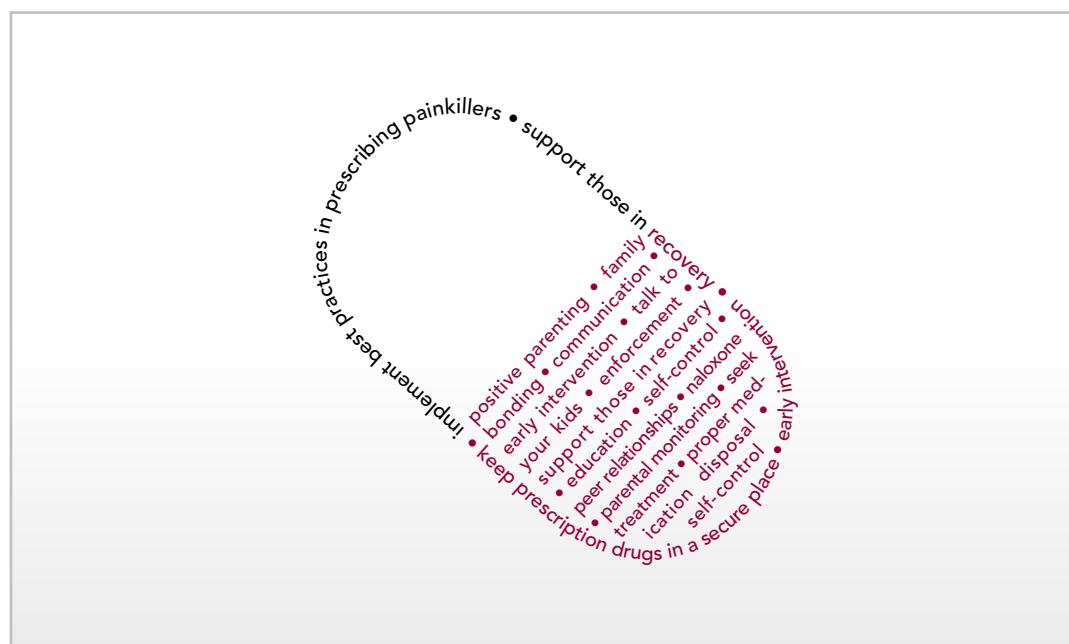
"The biggest concern right now would be the prescription drug abuse epidemic. We have seen a marked increase over the last 20 years in the effects of prescription drugs in our community. Most significantly we've seen impacts of opioids—these are the painkillers—and we witnessed an epidemic of overdoses 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 bonding • communication • talk to your kids • early intervention • enforcement • support those in recovery • education • self-control • peer relationships • naloxone • parental monitoring • seek treatment • proper med- ication 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.
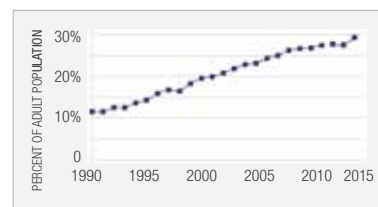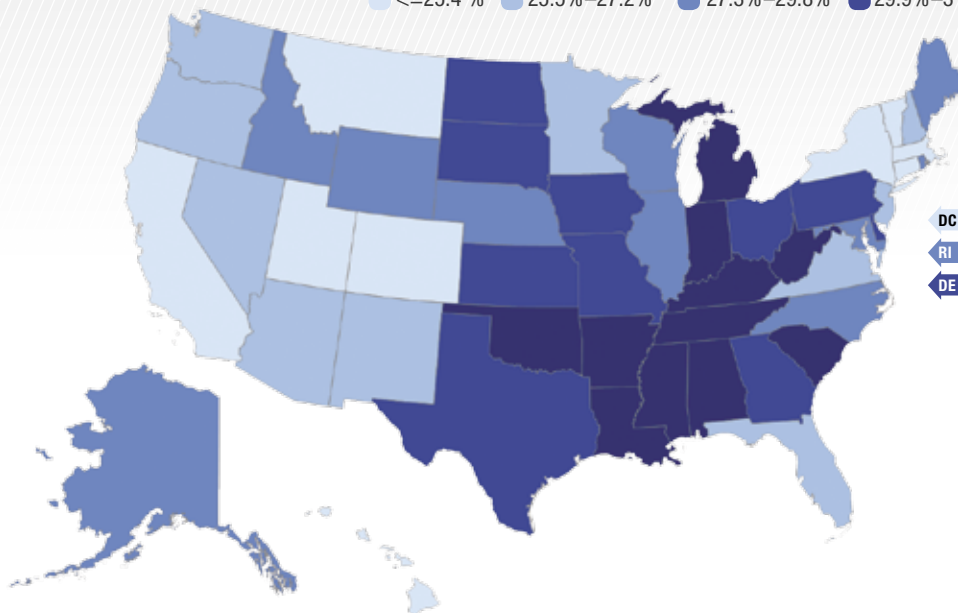

Obesity by State

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

Colorado 21.3%	
Hawaii 21.8%	
Massachusetts 23.6%	
California 24.1%	
Utah 24.1%	
United States 29.4%	

Bottom 5 States

West Virginia 35.1%	
Mississippi 35.1%	
Arkansas 34.6%	
Tennessee 33.7%	
Kentucky 33.2%	
United States 29.4%	
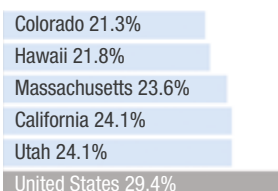
Ranking

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

Legend:
- ◆ US Rate
- ▭ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Gender
Male, Female — PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Urbanicity
Urban, Suburban, Rural — PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Age
Age 65+, 45 to 64 Years, 18 to 44 Years — PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Race
Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, Native American, Asian, Non-Hispanic Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander — PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Education
Less Than High School, High School, Some College, College Graduate — PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+

Prevalence by Income
Less Than $25,000, $25–49,999, $50–74,999, $75,000 or more — PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+

carbohydrates • increase physical activity • develop a support network • stick to your healthy weight plan • weight-loss surgery • restrict calorie intake • maintain nutrition • take the stairs instead of the elevator • cut down on carbohydrates

avoid food triggers • make recess count

124

limit sweets • limit alcohol
exercise • eat vegetables

limit fast food

Physical Inactivity

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Sedentary

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.
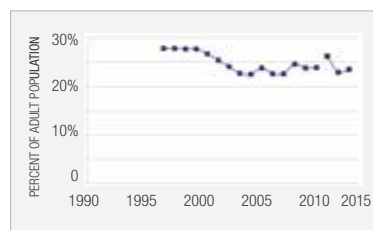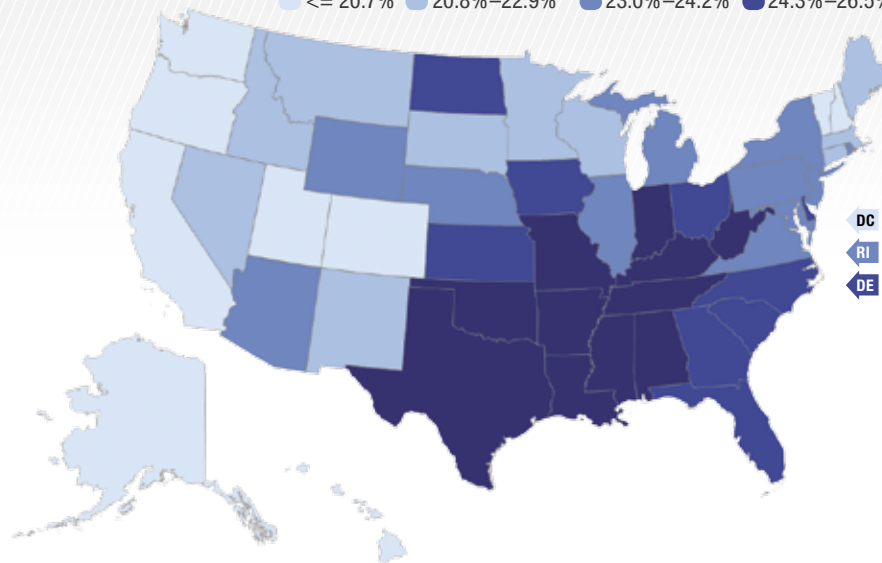

Physical Inactivity by State

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

<= 20.7% 20.8%–22.9% 23.0%–24.2% 24.3%–26.5% >=26.6%

Top 5 States

State	Percentage
Colorado	16.2%
Oregon	16.6%
California	18.6%
Vermont	18.8%
Washington	19.0%
United States	23.5%

Bottom 5 States

State	Percentage
Mississippi	35.2%
Tennessee	33.6%
Arkansas	31.5%
Oklahoma	31.1%
West Virginia	30.7%
United States	23.5%
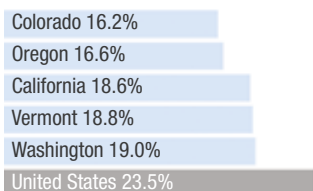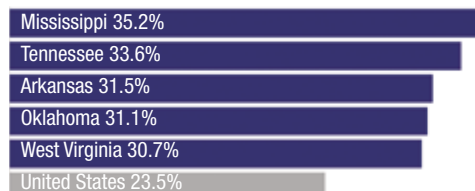
Ranking

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
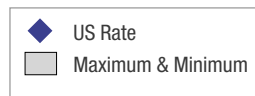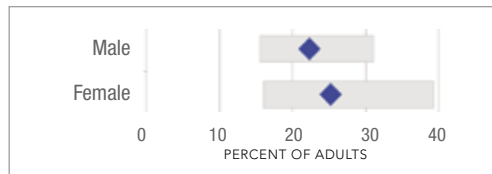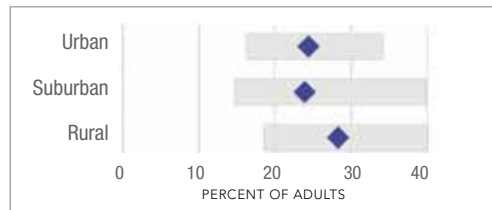
- ◆ US Rate
- ▭ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Gender

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Urbanicity

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Age

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Race

PERCENT OF ADULTS

Prevalence by Education

PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+

Prevalence by Income

PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 25+
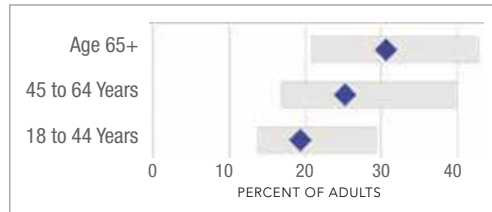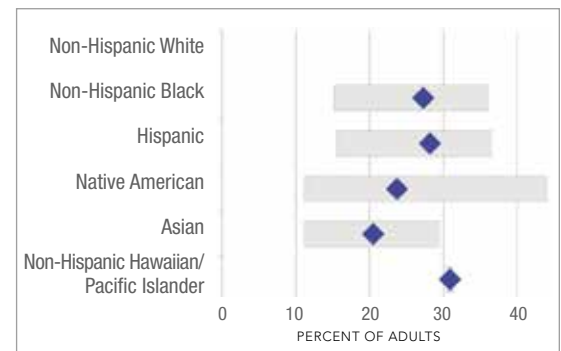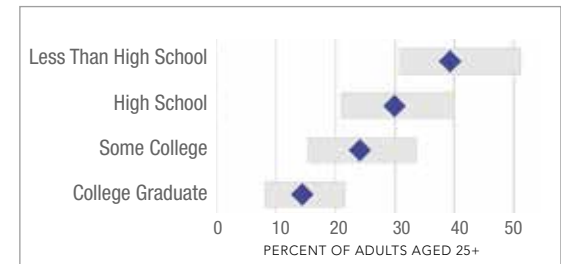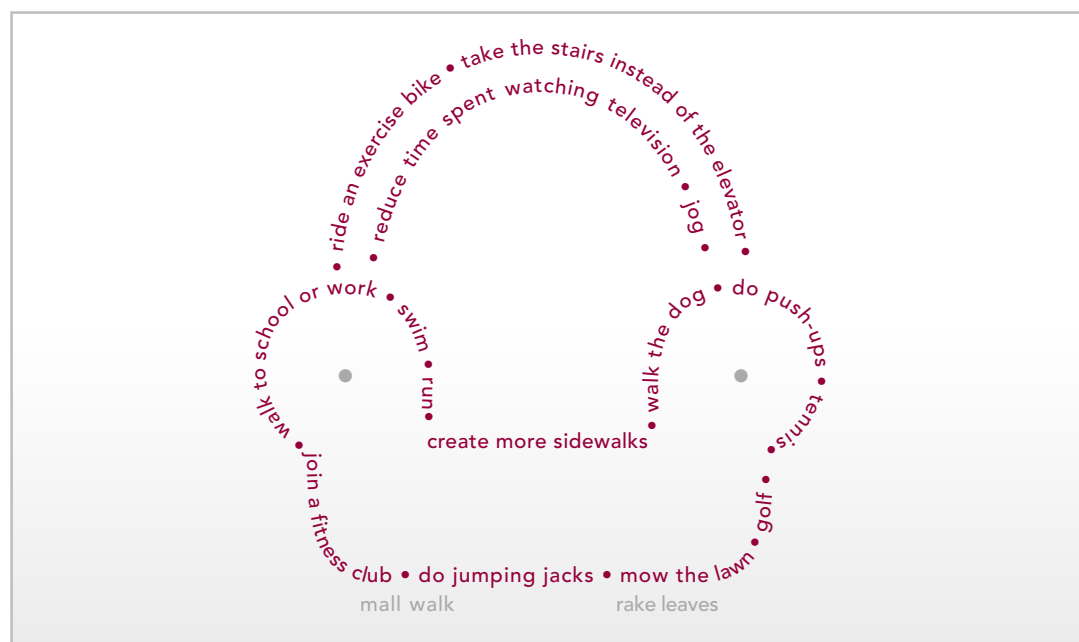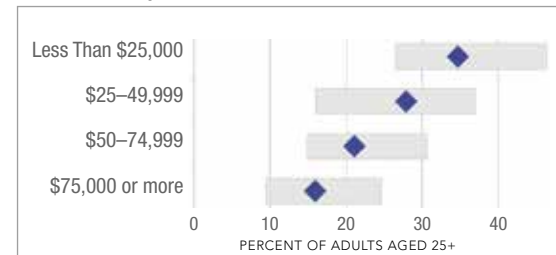
High School Graduation

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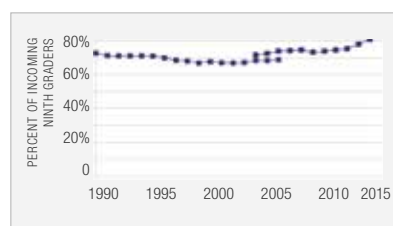
DATA SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 2011-2012

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Graduation

High School Graduation by State

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

>=87% | 86%−83% | 82%−79% | 78%−77% | <=76%
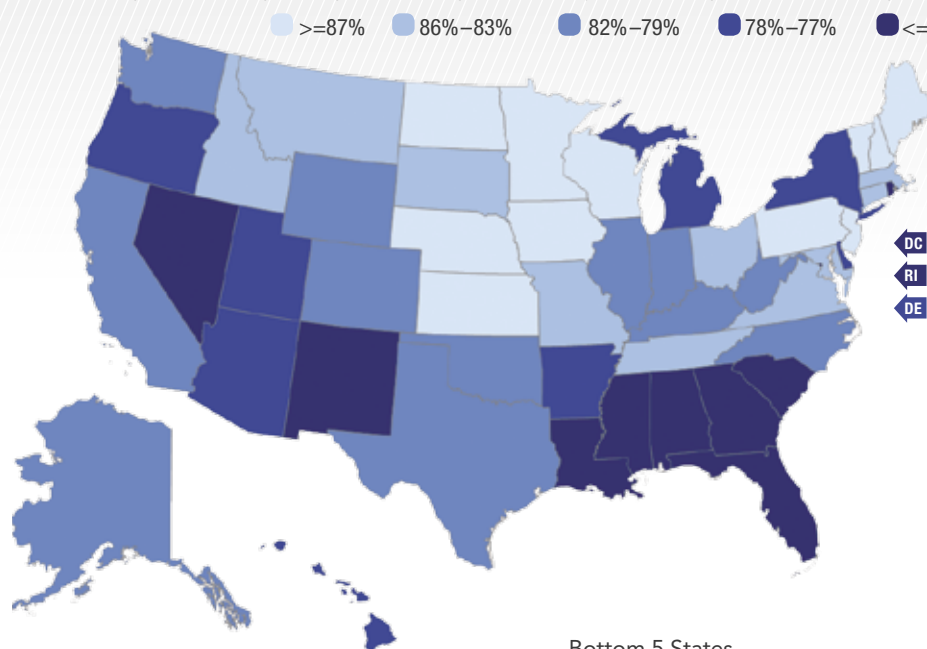
Top 5 States

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 — PERCENT OF INCOMING NINTH GRADERS

Prevalence by Race — PERCENT OF INCOMING NINTH GRADERS
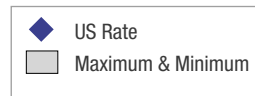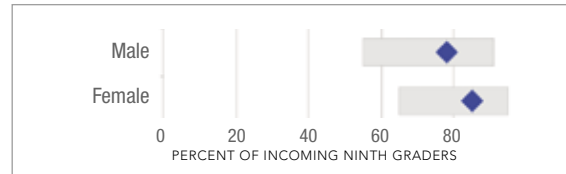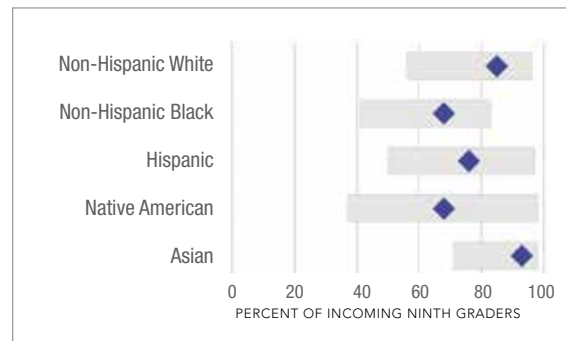
"Tobacco use, poor diet and physical inactivity are the leading causes of poor health in the US and these vary across the US based on education, work setting and income of the population, and policy, community and environmental factors. You cannot improve health if you ignore education and poverty."

—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
involvment • 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.
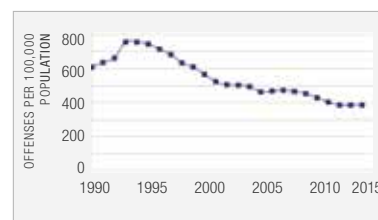
Violent Crime by State

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

<=240   241–294   295–399   400–469   >=470
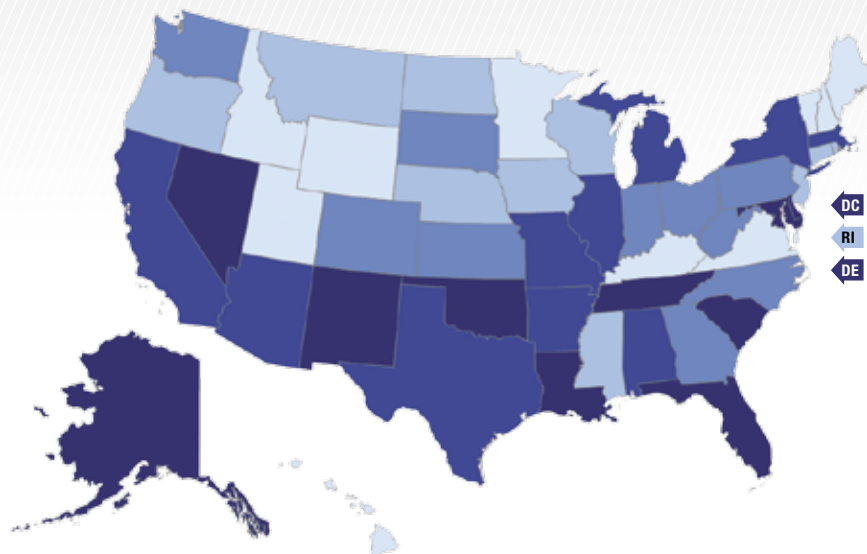
Top 5 States

State	Value
Maine	123
Vermont	143
New Hampshire	188
Virginia	190
Wyoming	201
United States	387

Bottom 5 States

State	Value
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

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

<=3.6   3.7–4.1   4.2–4.6   4.7–6.0   >=6.1

DC
RI
DE
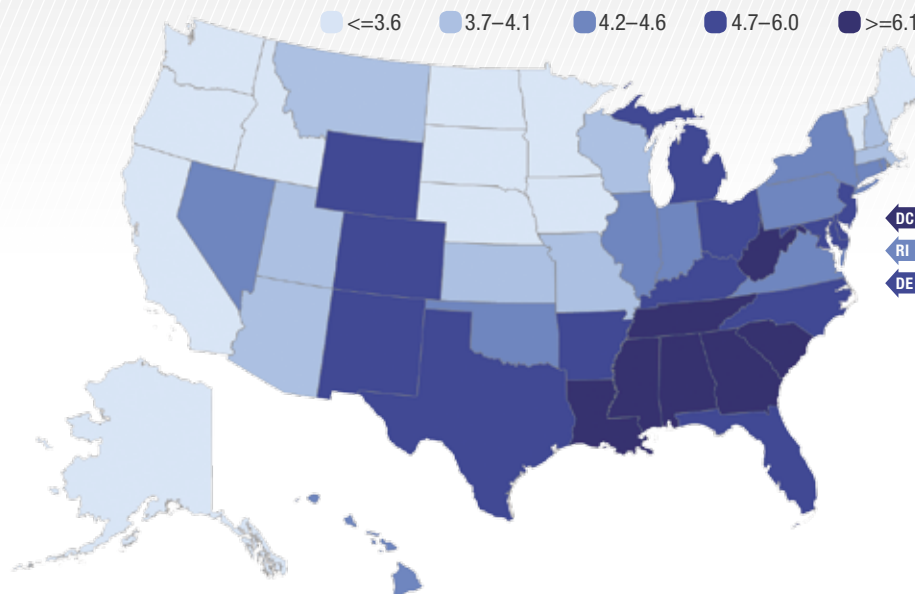
Top 5 States

| 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

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.
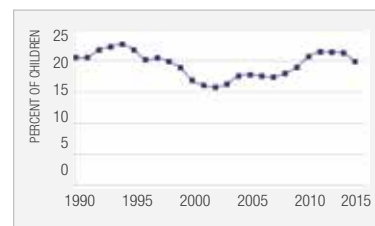
Children in Poverty by State

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

<=14.2%　14.3%–16.0%　16.1%–19.5%　19.6%–23.9%　>=24.0%

Top 5 States

Utah	9.2%
Vermont	12.1%
Hawaii	12.7%
South Dakota	13.0%
New Hampshire	13.5%
United States	19.9%

Bottom 5 States

Kentucky	31.8%
Mississippi	30.5%
New Mexico	28.7%
Arizona	27.2%
North Carolina	26.8%
United States	19.9%
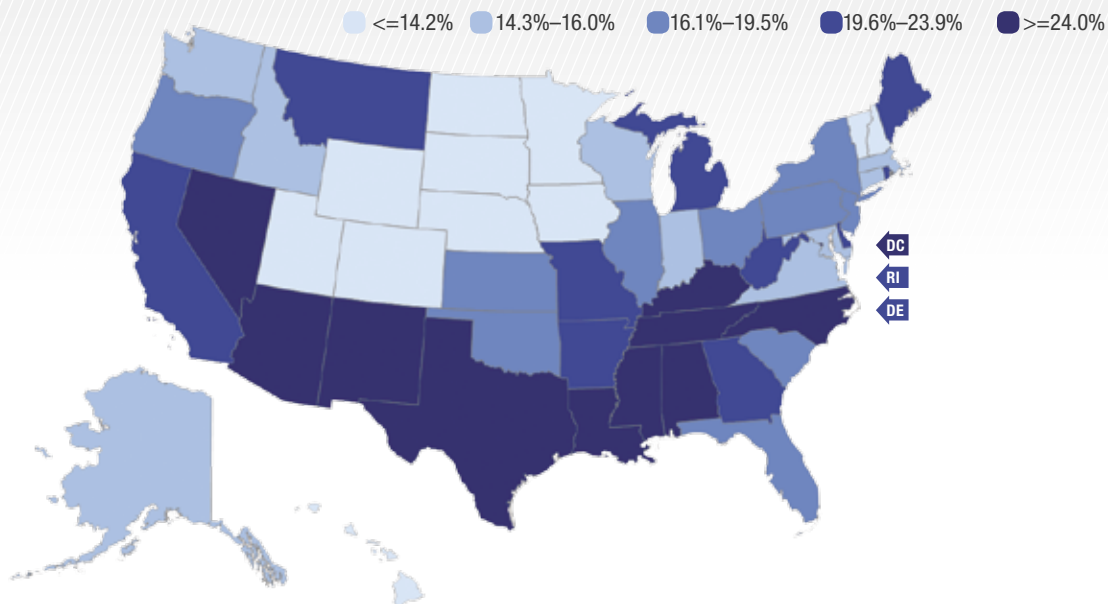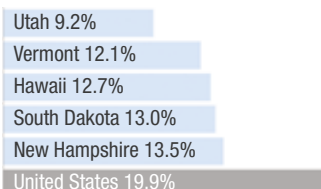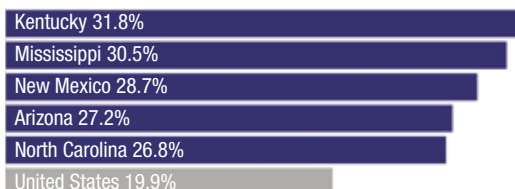
Air Pollution

DATA SOURCE: Environmental Protection Agency, 2011-2013
For Details: 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.
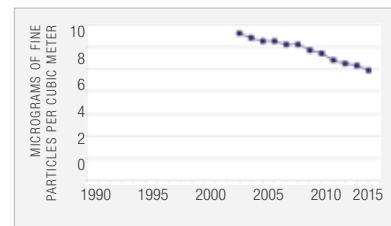
Air Pollution by State

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

<=7.4   7.5–8.7   8.8–9.5   9.6–10.2   >=10.3

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
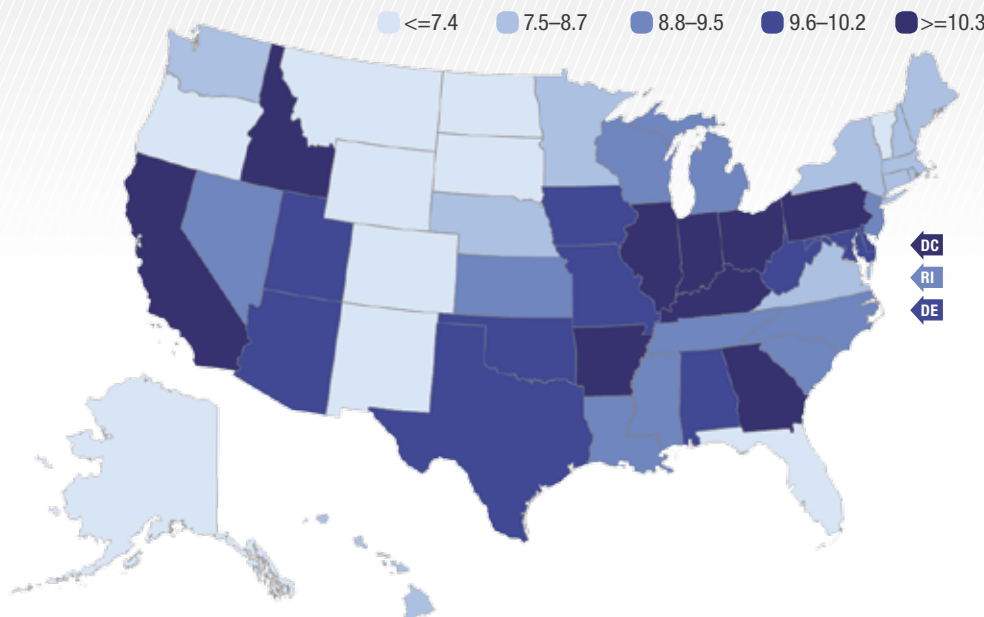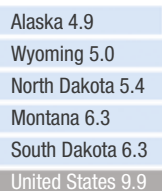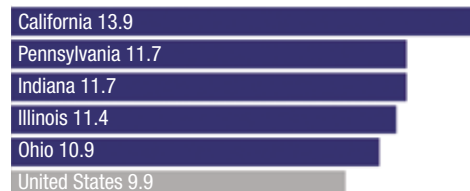
Infectious Disease

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

wash hands • get vaccinated • safe sex • use condoms
travel wisely • stay home when ill • prepare food safely • screening and testing
don't share personal items • hygiene • booster shots • eggs
thoroughly cook meat and
don't share drinking glass • aware
refrigerate food • be
soap • cover your cough
antibiotics
booster shots • antibiotics • hygiene
insect repellent • vaccinate
home pest control • limit number of sex partners

Chlamydia

Disparities in Chlamydia

Legend:
- ◆ US Rate
- ▭ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Race

Non-Hispanic White	
Non-Hispanic Black	
Hispanic	
Native American	
Asian	

PERCENT OF ADULTS (0, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000)

Prevalence by Gender

Male	
Female	

PERCENT OF ADULTS (0, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000)
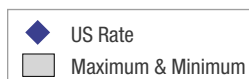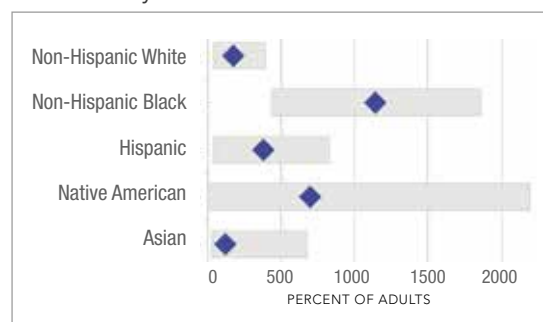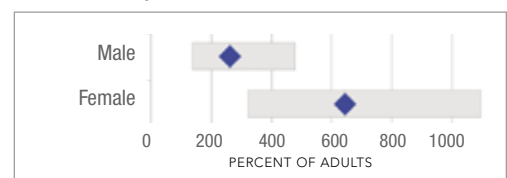
Chlamydia

DATA SOURCE: NCHHSTP Atlas, 2012
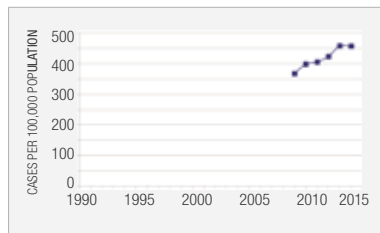
Ranking

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
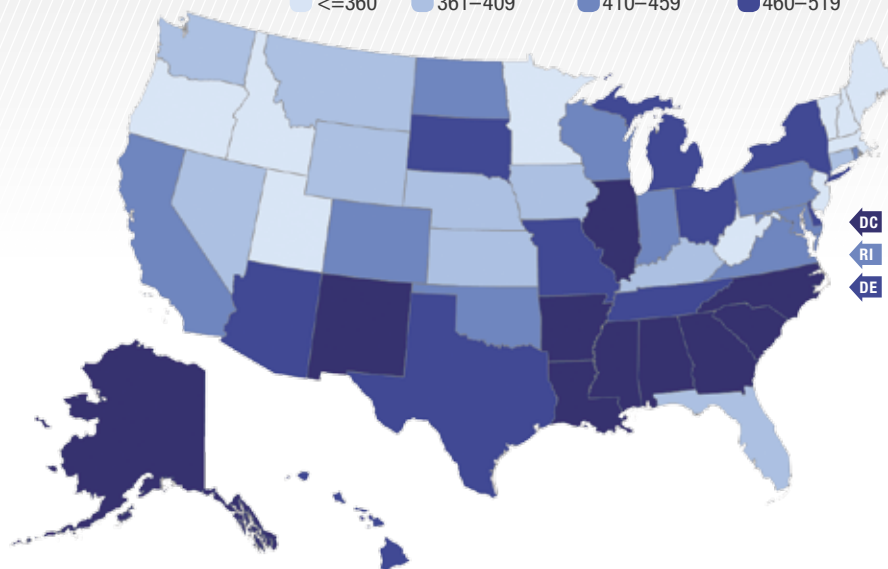
Top 5 States

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
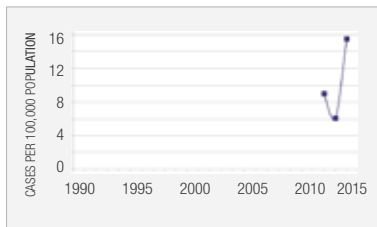
Ranking

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
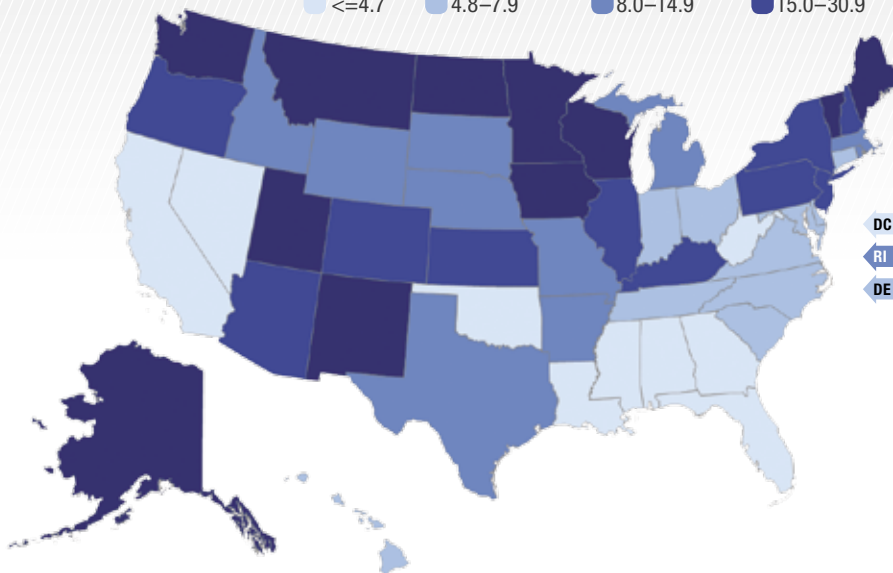
Top 5 States		Bottom 5 States	
Louisiana	1.6	Wisconsin	120.5
California	2.1	Vermont	102.9
Mississippi	2.6	Minnesota	77.5
Florida	3.0	Washington	72.1
Georgia	3.2	Iowa	56.7
United States	15.5	United States	15.5

Salmonella
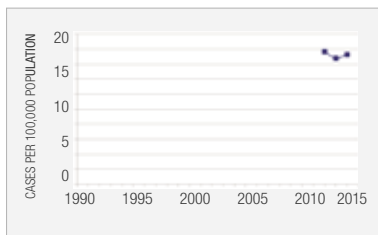
Ranking

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
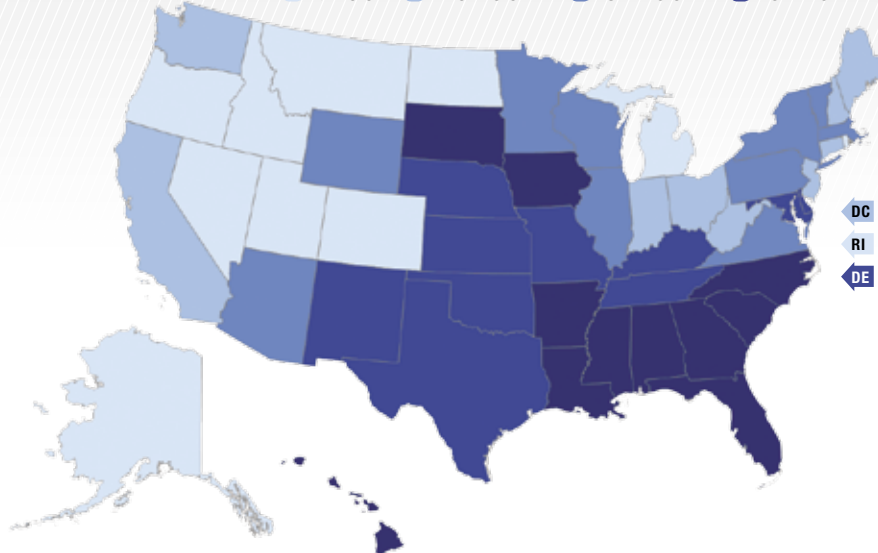
Top 5 States

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

DATA SOURCE: American Community Survey, 2012–2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/HealthInsurance

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.

Lack of Health Insurance by State

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

<=10.0%   10.1%–12.0 %   12.1%–14.1%   14.2%–16.9%   >=17.0%
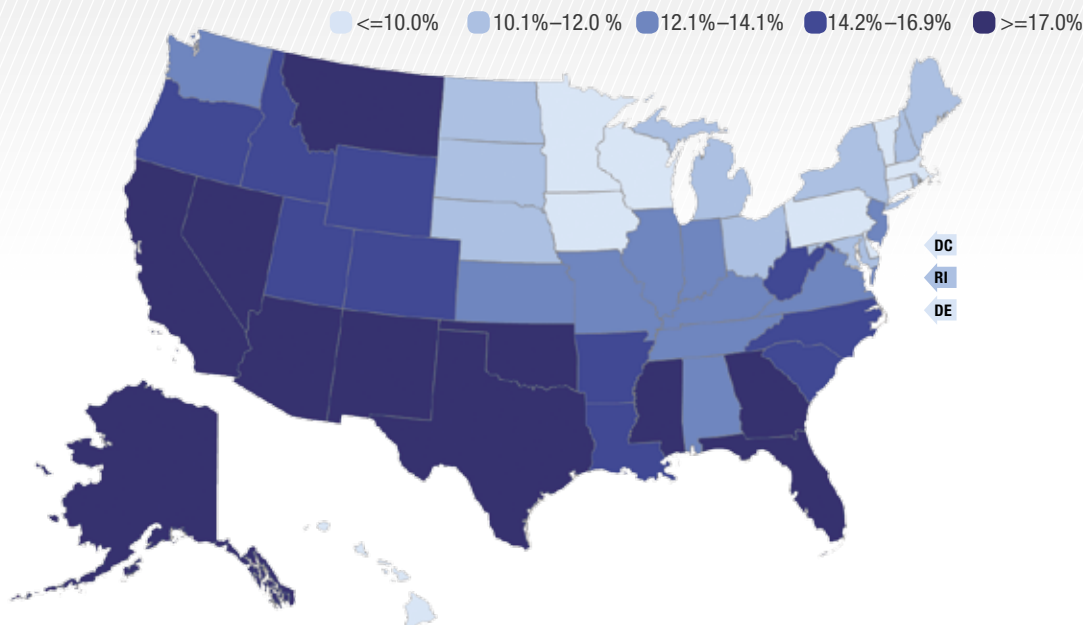
Top 5 States

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.
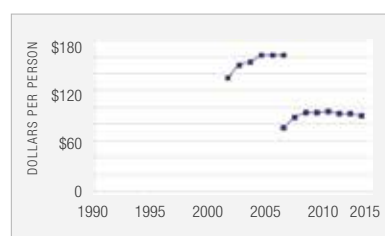
Public Health Funding by State

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

>=$106 $105–$83 $82–66 $65–$51   <=$50
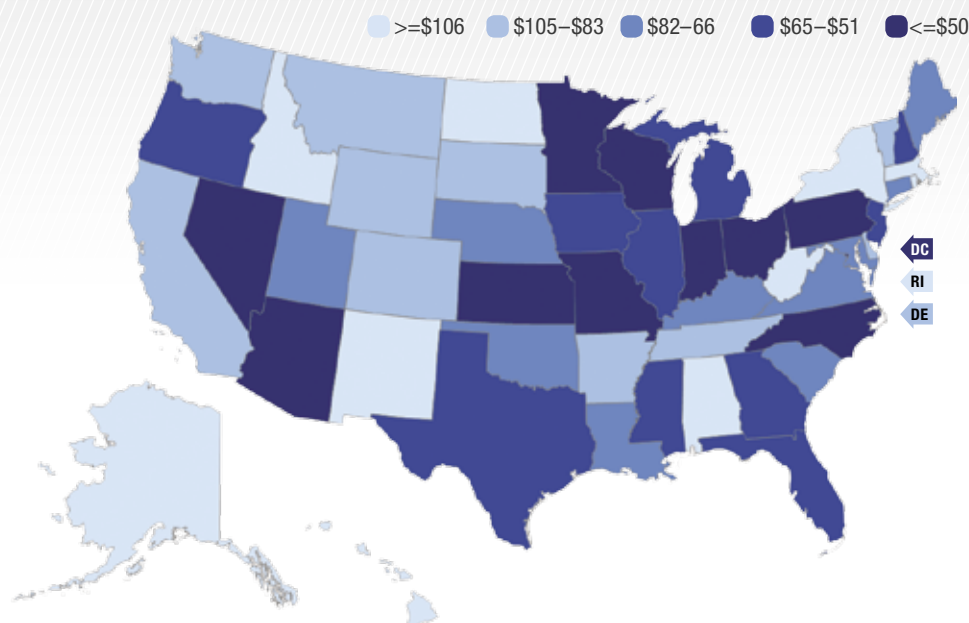
Top 5 States

State	Amount
Alaska	$219
Hawaii	$213
New York	$149
Idaho	$137
West Virginia	$135
United States	$90

Bottom 5 States

State	Amount
Nevada	$39
Wisconsin	$44
Arizona	$44
Indiana	$44
Ohio	$45
United States	$90

Immunization—Children

DATA SOURCE: National Immunization Survey, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize

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.
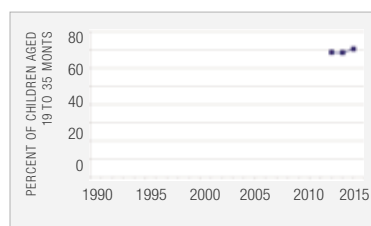
Child Immunization by State

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

>=75.0%   74.9%–72.0%   71.9%–69.2%   69.1%–66.0%   <=66.0%

DC
RI
DE

Top 5 States

State	Percentage
Rhode Island	82.1%
Nebraska	79.0%
Massachusetts	78.5%
Iowa	78.3%
Connecticut	78.2%
United States	70.4%

Bottom 5 States

State	Percentage
Arkansas	57.1%
Nevada	60.6%
Ohio	61.7%
Oklahoma	62.7%
Alaska	63.9%
United States	70.4%
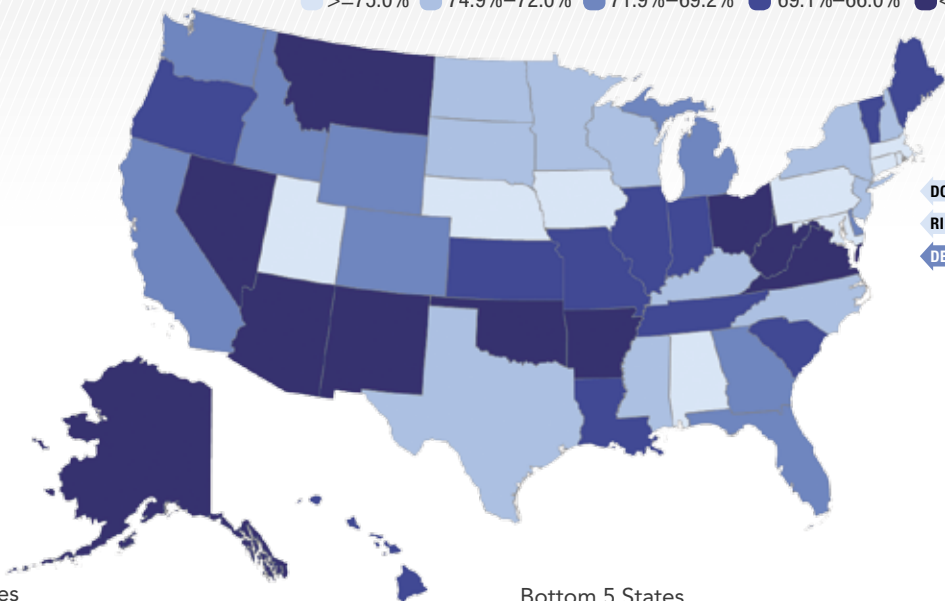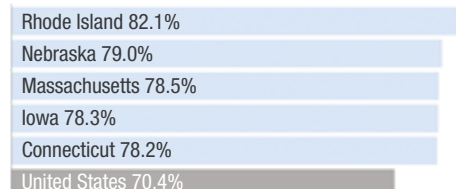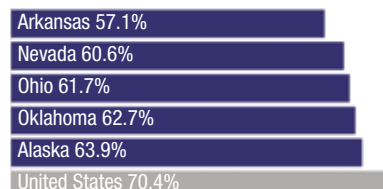
Immunization—Adolescents

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.
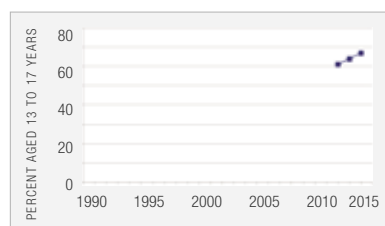
DATA SOURCE: National Immunization Survey, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize_teens

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 menigococcal conjugate vaccine, and 3 doses of HPV (females)

>=72.0% 71.9%–68.0% 67.9%–64.1% 64.0%–59.5% <=59.4%

DC
RI
DE
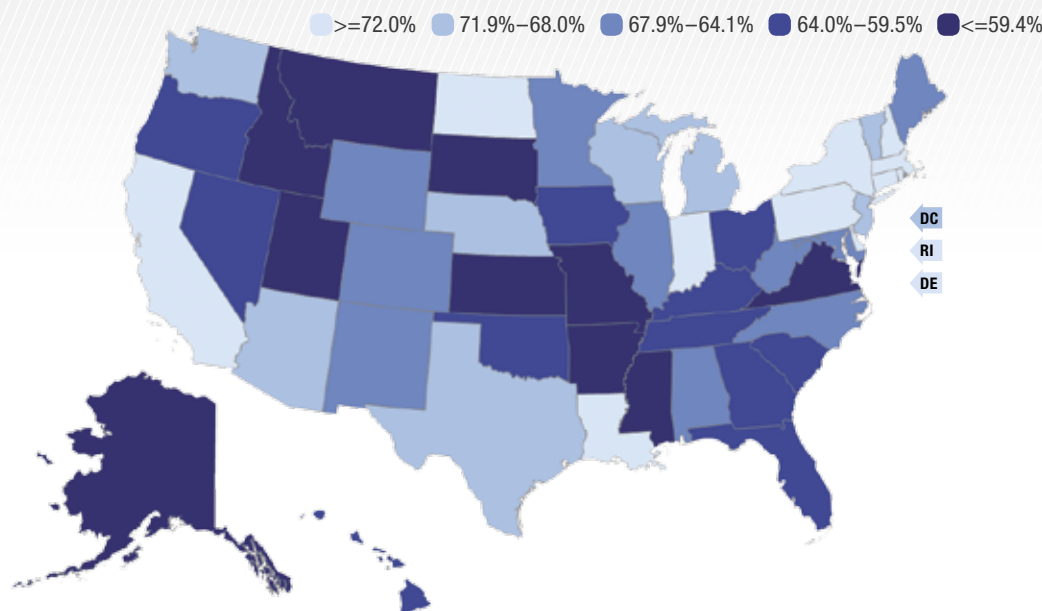
Top 5 States

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
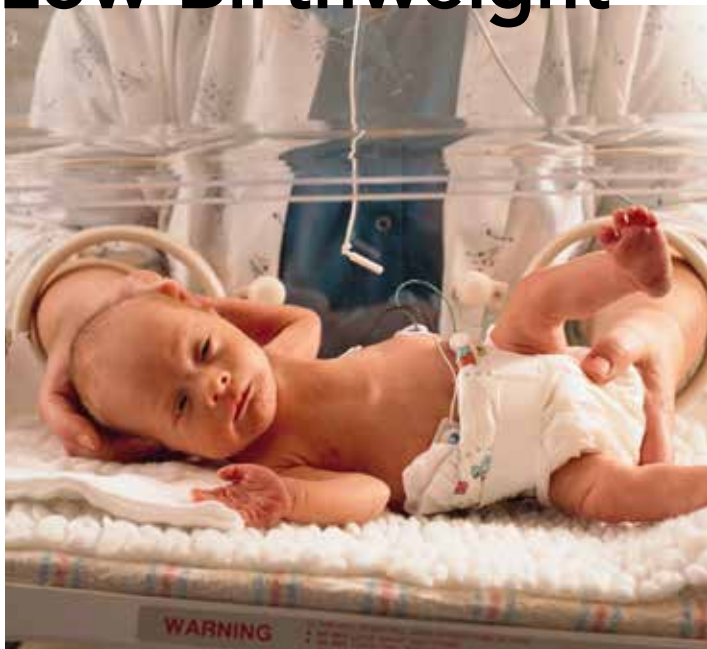
DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012
For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/birthweight

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.
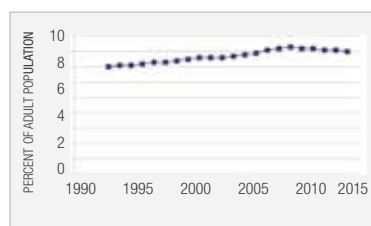
Low Birthweight by State

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

<=6.7%　　6.8–7.8%　　7.9–8.2%　　8.3–8.8%　　>=8.9%

Top 5 States

Alaska	5.7%
Oregon	6.1%
Washington	6.1%
North Dakota	6.2%
South Dakota	6.2%
United States	8.0%
Healthy People 2020 Goal	7.8%

Bottom 5 States

Mississippi	11.6%
Louisiana	10.8%
Alabama	10.0%
South Carolina	9.6%
Georgia	9.3%
United States	8.0%
Healthy People 2020 Goal	7.8%
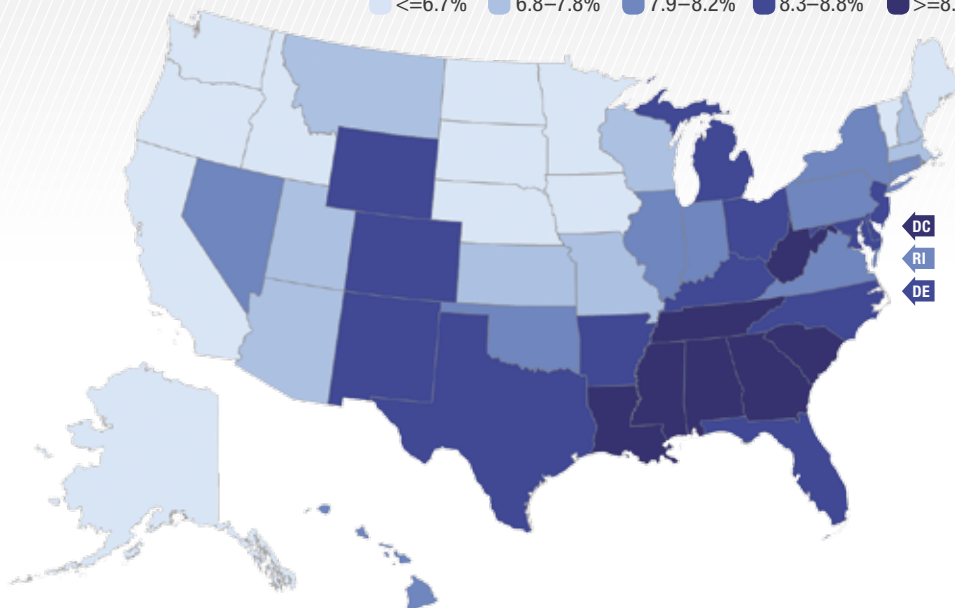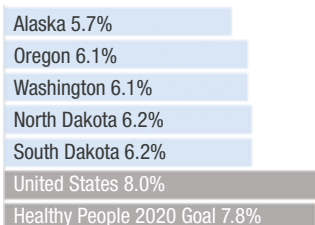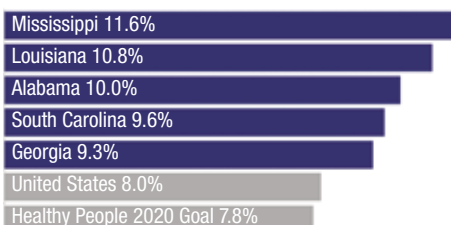
Ranking

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

- ◆ US Rate
- ▢ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Race

PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS
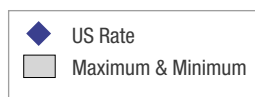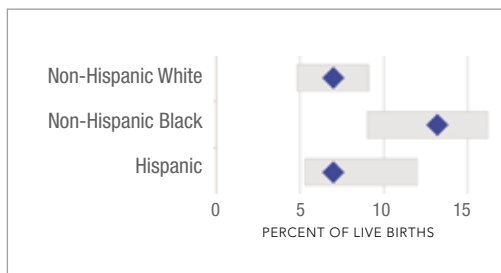
To reduce the risk of having a low birthweight infant*:

- 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.

prevent infection · take folic acid · prenatal visits · stay rested · healthy diet · avoid alcohol & drug use · during pregnancy · gain adequate weight · quit smoking · get rest · treat illness

Primary Care Physicians

DATA SOURCE: American Medical Association, 2012

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PCP
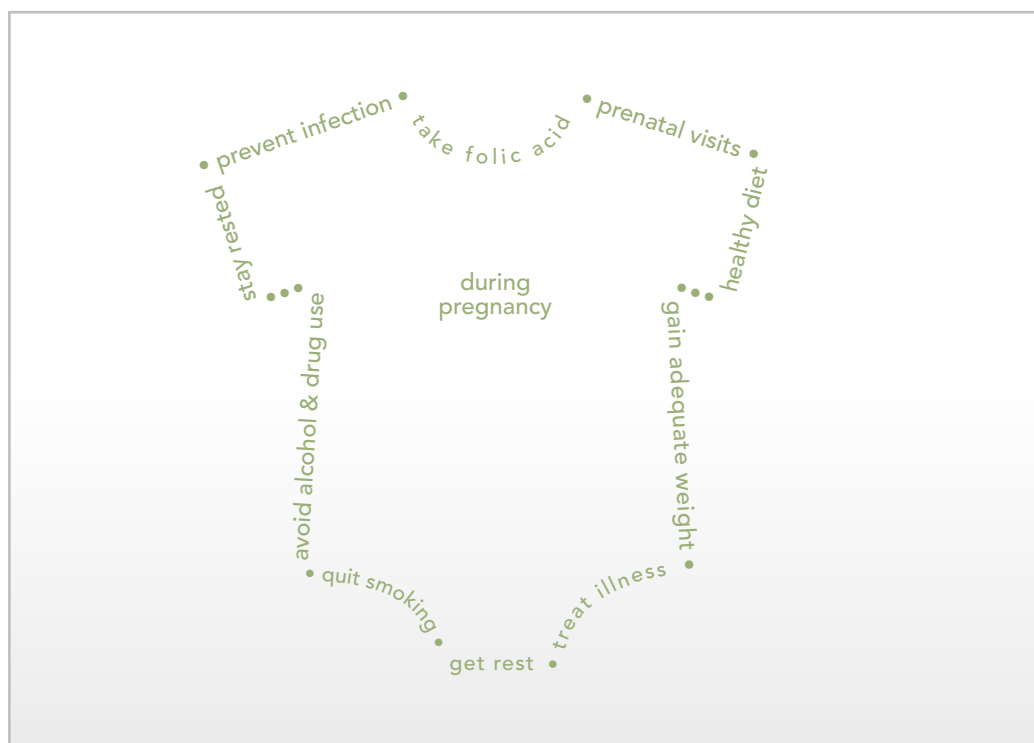
Primary care physicians, an indicator of availability of health care providers, offer direct patient care and counsel patients in the appropriate use of specialists and advanced treatment options. For patients, primary care physicians are typically the first point of contact within the health care system 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.

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

>=140.0 | 139.9–125.0 | 124.9–113.0 | 112.9–102.0 | >=101.9

DC
RI
DE
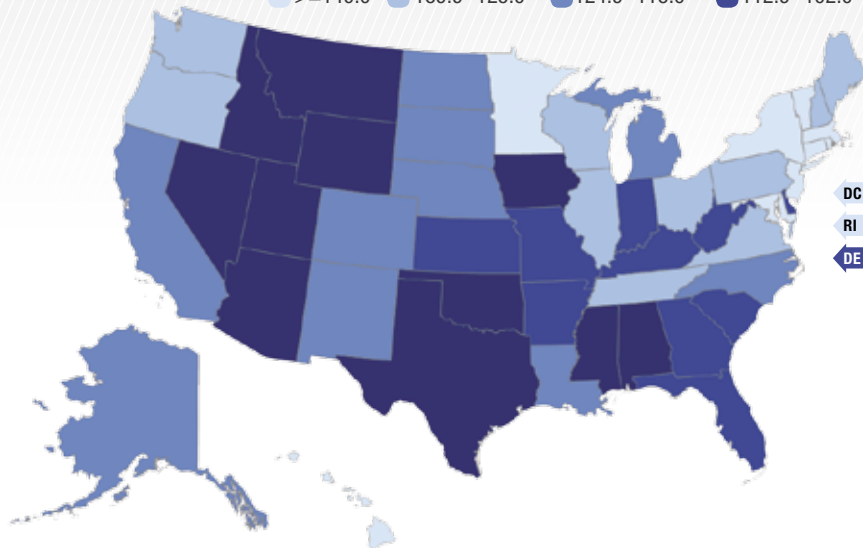
Top 5 States

State	Value
Massachusetts	200.8
Maryland	178.5
Rhode Island	177.0
Vermont	170.9
New York	167.3
United States	123.5

Bottom 5 States

State	Value
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.
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For Details: 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.
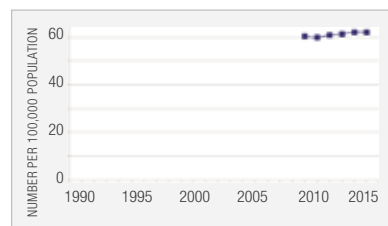
Dentists by State

Number of practicing dentists per 100,000 population

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

DC
RI
DE
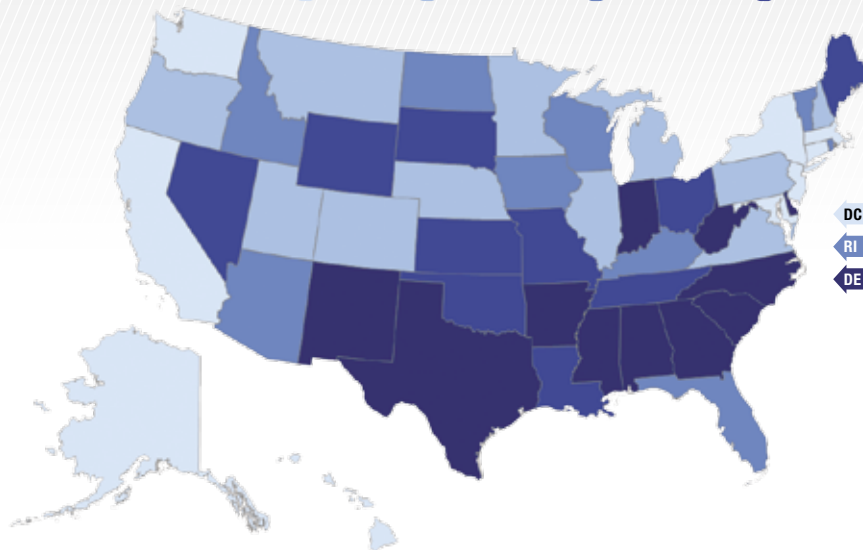
Top 5 States		Bottom 5 States	
Massachusetts	85.6	Arkansas	41.7
New Jersey	83.0	Mississippi	41.9
Alaska	80.9	Alabama	43.8
New York	79.5	North Carolina	46.7
Hawaii	79.2	West Virginia	47.3
United States	62.0	United States	62.0

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.
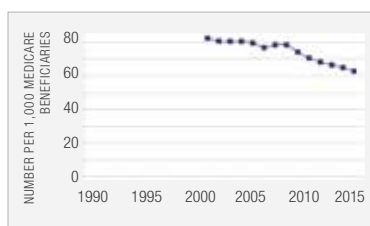
DATA SOURCE: Dartmouth Atlas, 2012

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/preventable

NUMBER PER 1,000 MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES

80
60
40
20
0
1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015

Preventable Hospitalizations by State

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

<=46.9   47.0–54.0   54.1–59.2   59.3–65.0   >=65.1

DC
RI
DE

Top 5 States

Hawaii	28.2
Utah	34.0
Idaho	36.4
Oregon	37.7
Colorado	38.2
United States	62.9

Bottom 5 States

Kentucky	94.4
West Virginia	93.3
Louisiana	80.3
Mississippi	78.5
Tennessee	73.1
United States	62.9
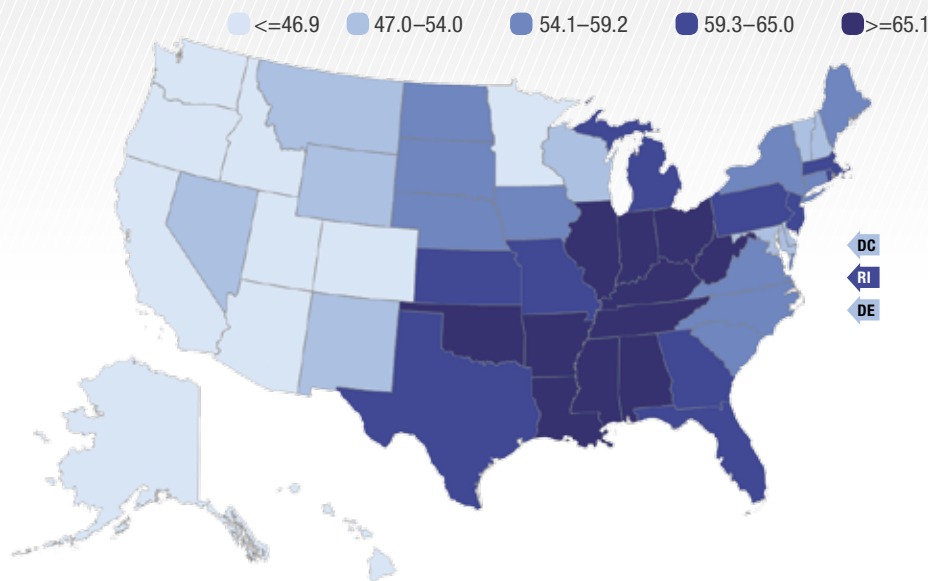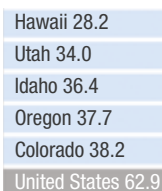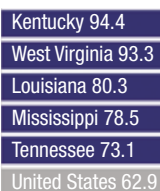
Health Outcomes

"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

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/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.

Diabetes by State

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

<= 8.4%   8.5%–9.2%   9.3%–10.1%   10.2%–11.0 %   >=11.1%

Top 5 States

Colorado	6.5%
Alaska	7.1%
Utah	7.1%
Minnesota	7.4%
Montana	7.7%
United States	9.6%

Bottom 5 States

Alabama	13.8%
West Virginia	13.0%
Mississippi	12.9%
South Carolina	12.5%
Tennessee	12.2%
United States	9.6%
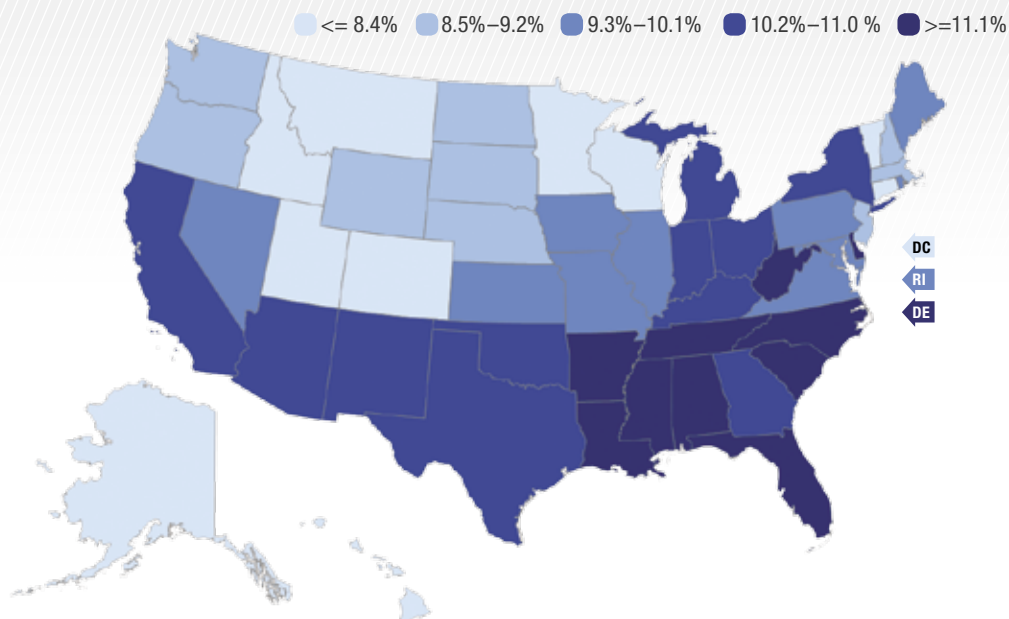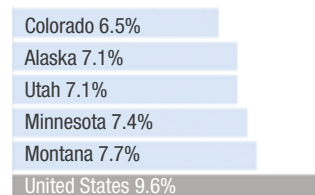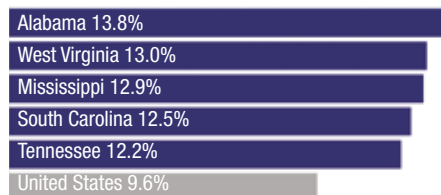
Ranking

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
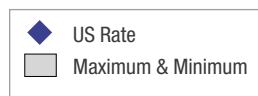
Prevalence by Gender
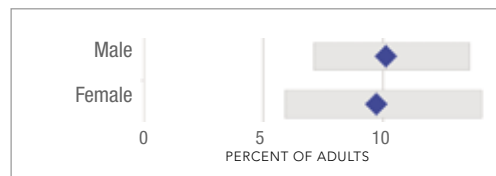
Prevalence by Urbanicity

Prevalence by Age

Prevalence by Race

Prevalence by Education
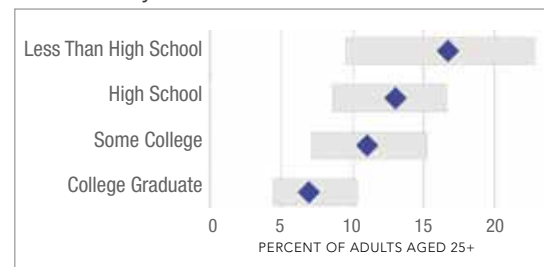
Prevalence by Income
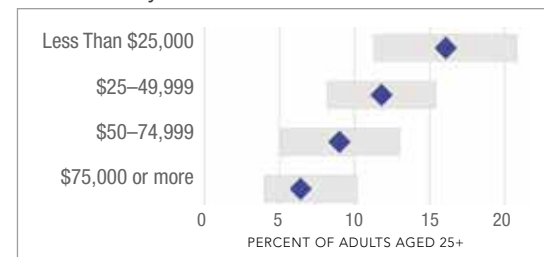
Poor Mental Health Days

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.
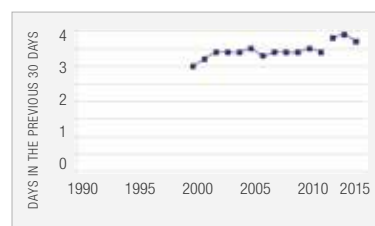
DAYS IN THE PREVIOUS 30 DAYS

4
3
2
1
0

1990   1995   2000   2005   2010   2015

Poor Mental Health Days by State

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

<= 3.2   3.3–3.5   3.6–3.7   3.8–3.9   >=4.0

DC
RI
DE

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
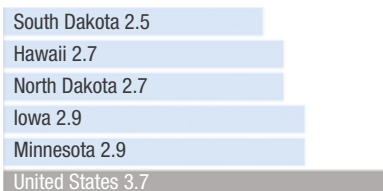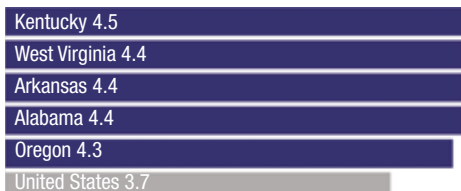
Ranking

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
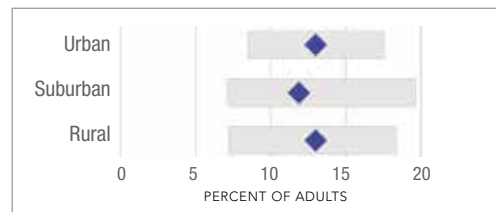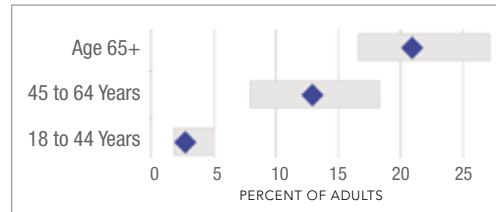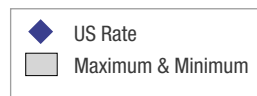

Prevalence by Gender
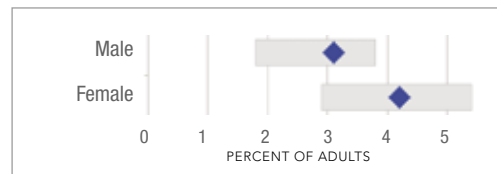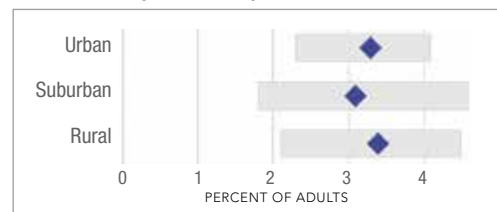
Prevalence by Urbanicity

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

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PhysicalHealth
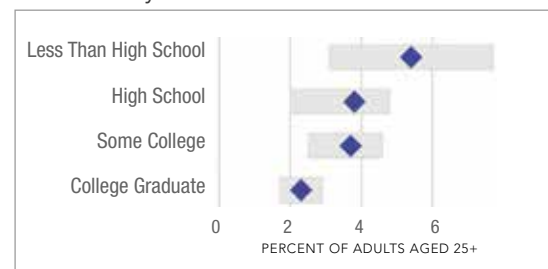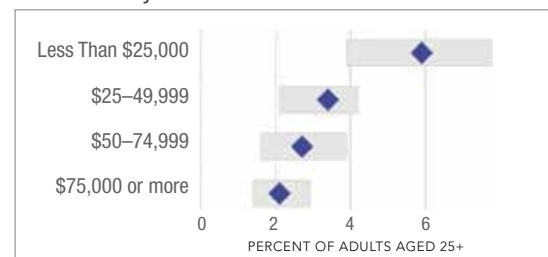
Poor physical health days are an indicator of the population's health-related quality of life. The number of poor physical health days reveals information about all-cause morbidity within the population regardless of disease or health condition. Along with poor mental health days, it provides insight 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.

Poor Physical Health Days by State

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

<=3.4　　3.5–3.7　　3.8–3.9　　4.0–4.2　　>=4.3

DC
RI
DE

Top 5 States

State	Value
South Dakota	2.8
Minnesota	2.9
Nebraska	3.1
Hawaii	3.2
Iowa	3.3
United States	3.9

Bottom 5 States

State	Value
West Virginia	5.3
Tennessee	5.0
Kentucky	4.9
Alabama	4.9
Mississippi	4.8
United States	3.9

Ranking

Disparities in Poor Physical Health Days
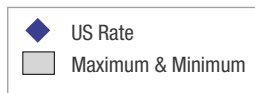
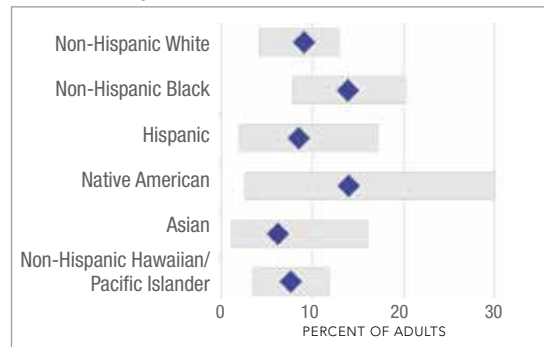**Prevalence by Gender**
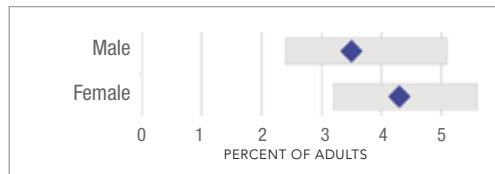
Prevalence by Urbanicity
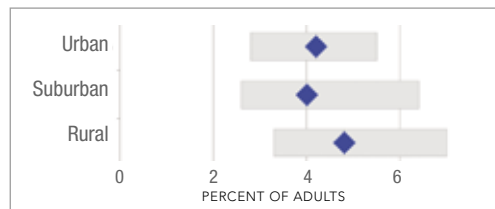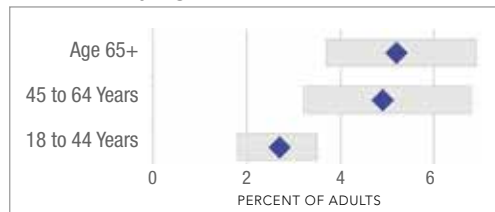
Prevalence by Age
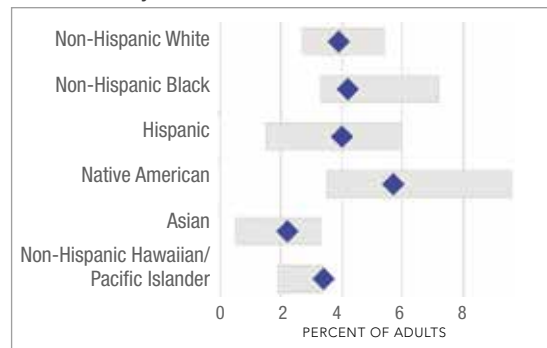
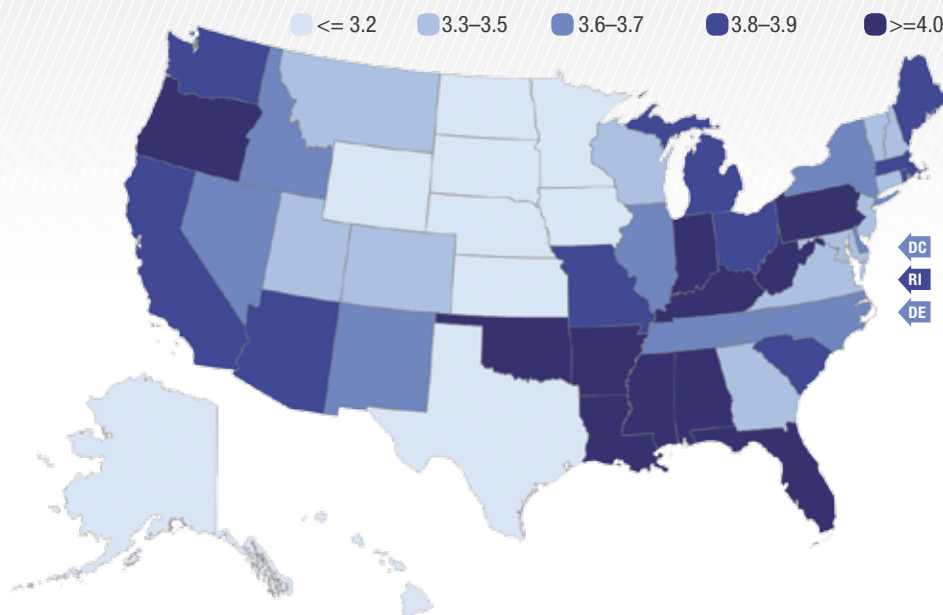**Prevalence by Race**

Prevalence by Education
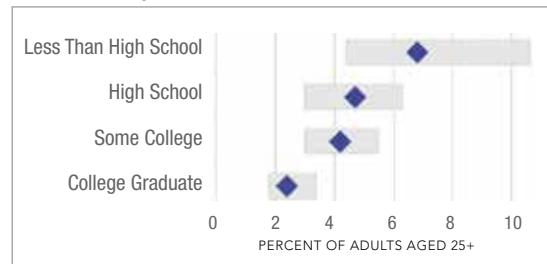
Prevalence by Income

Disparity in Health Status
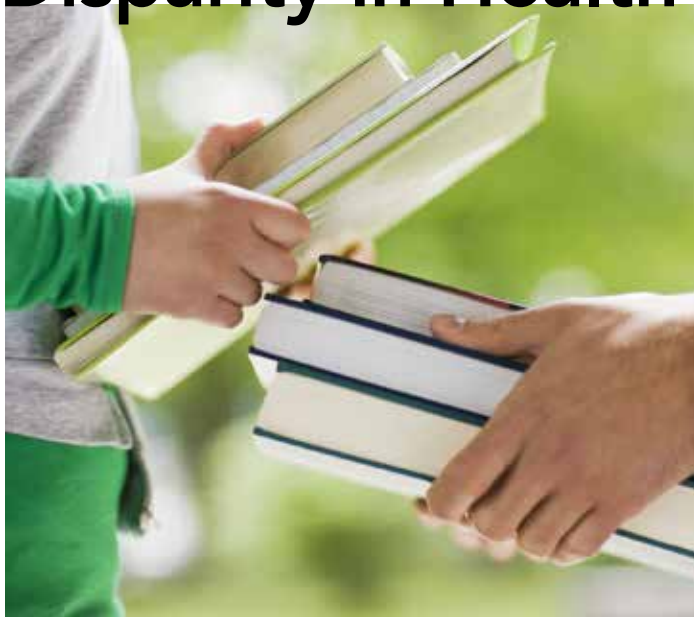
Education is a socioeconomic indicator associated with longer life regardless of age, gender, or race. It may improve health directly through adopting healthier lifestyles, better stress-coping practices, and more effective management of chronic diseases. Indirectly, it may improve health through work 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.
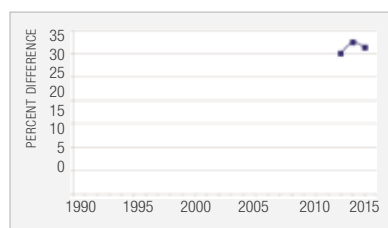
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/healthstatus_disparity

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

<=25.0%   25.1%–27.5%   27.6%–30.0%   30.1%–32.3%   >=32.4%

Top 5 States

Hawaii	15.5
Mississippi	18.0
Alabama	19.4
North Dakota	19.9
Missouri	20.5
United States	31.4

Bottom 5 States

California	38.6
Washington	37.5
Arizona	36.6
Colorado	36.5
Nebraska	36.1
United States	31.4
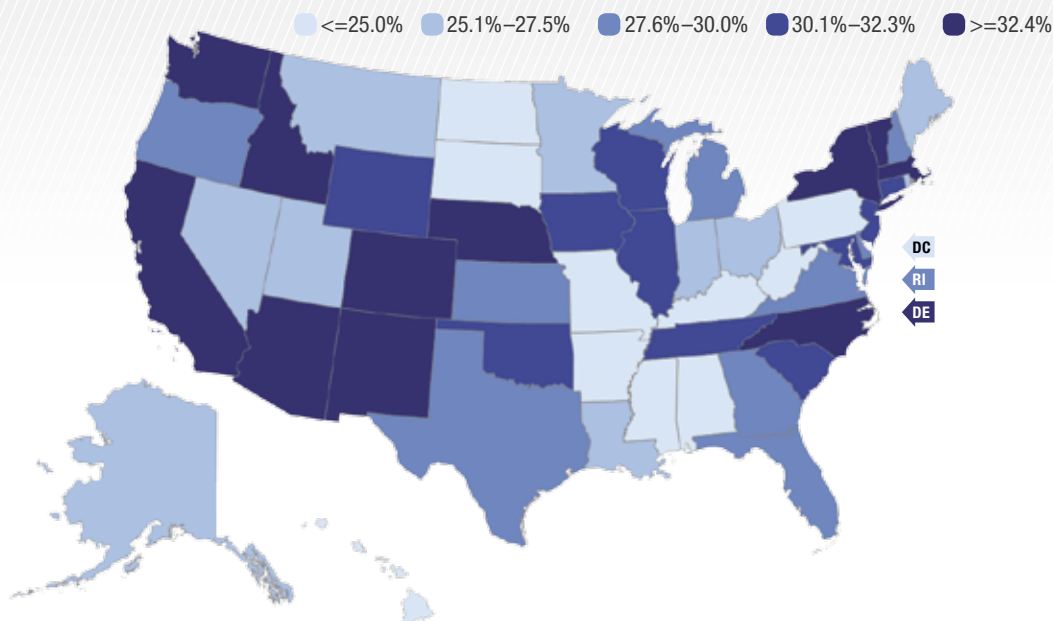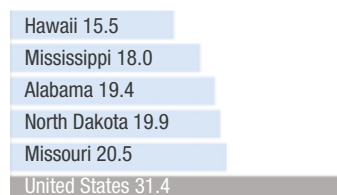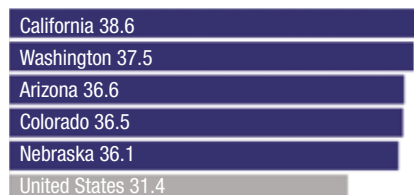
Ranking

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
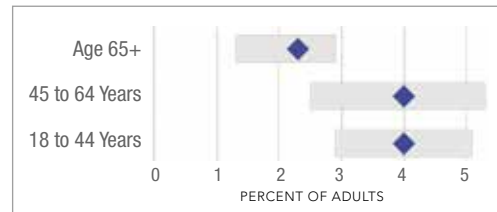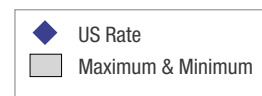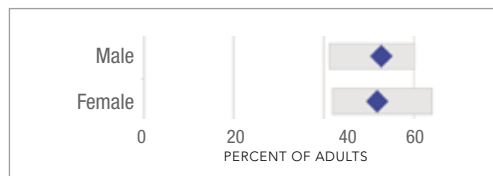
◆ US Rate
▨ Maximum & Minimum
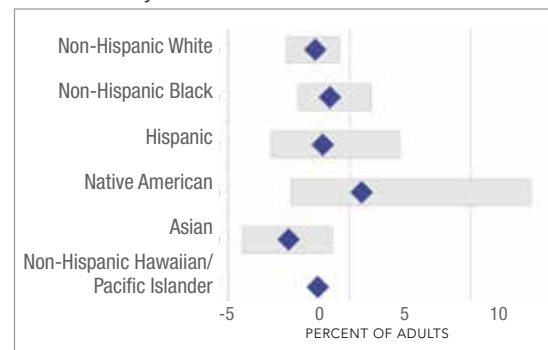
Prevalence by Gender

Prevalence by Urbanicity

Prevalence by Age
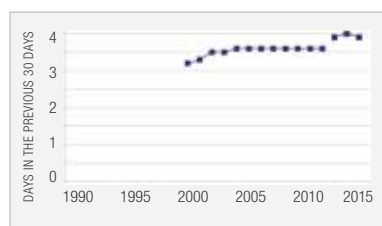

Prevalence by Race

Prevalence by Education

Prevalence by Income

promote healthy social environments for low-income families •
• stay in school
health care access •
community-based programs
accurate health information
accessible health information
• targeted behavioral interventions • community interventions • health literacy
reduce risk-taking behaviors in teens • public health alerts
productive careers • higher education

preventive health services
community interventions
public health alerts
outreach • education
immunization programs
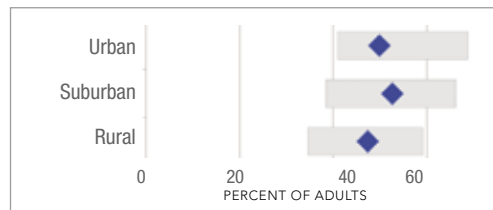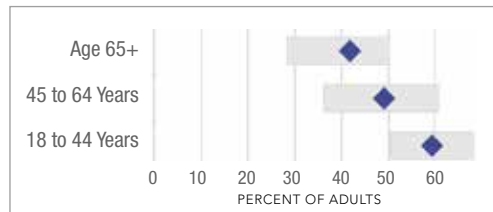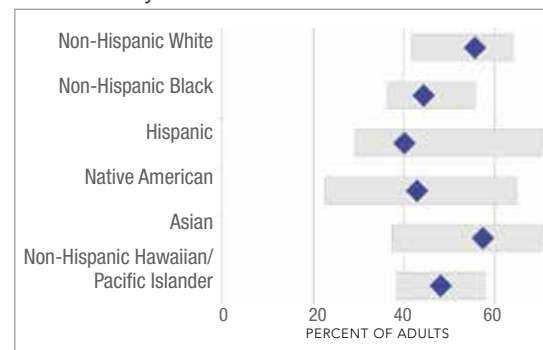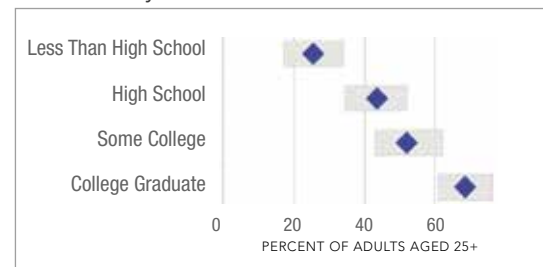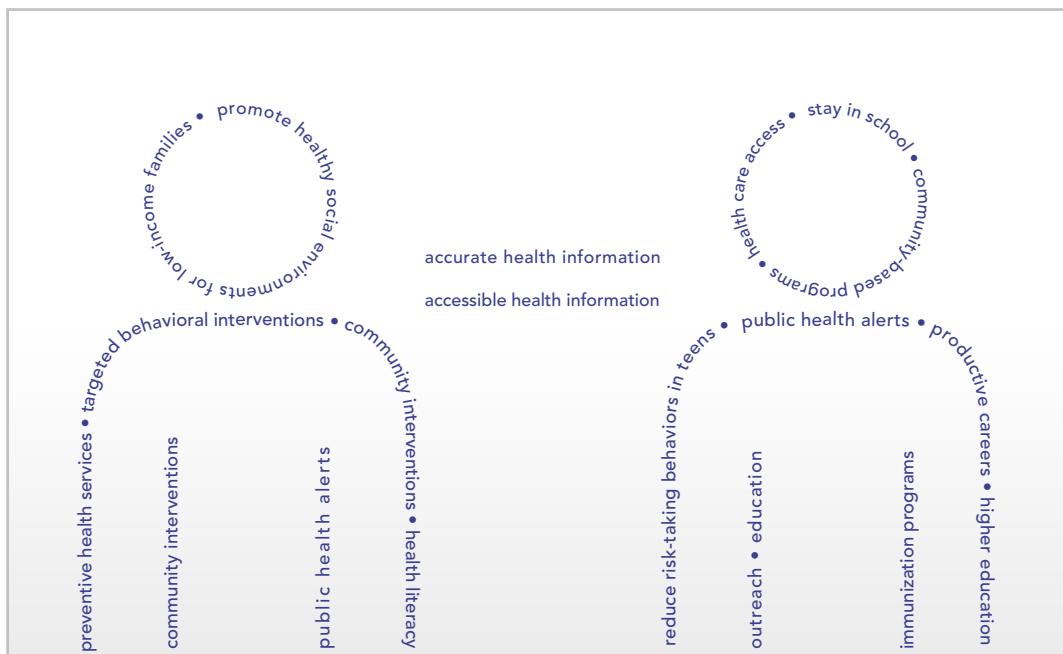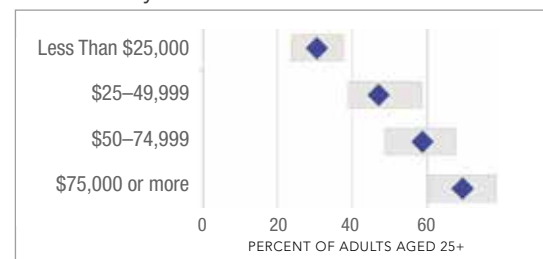
Infant Mortality

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.
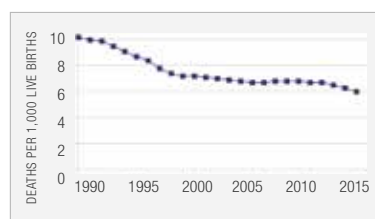
Infant Mortality by State

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

<=5.0   5.1–5.9   6.0–6.5   6.6–7.2   >=7.3

Top 5 States

Massachusetts	4.2
Alaska	4.5
New Hampshire	4.5
California	4.6
Vermont	4.6
United States	6.0

Bottom 5 States

Mississippi	9.1
Alabama	8.6
Louisiana	8.2
Delaware	8.2
Ohio	7.7
United States	6.0
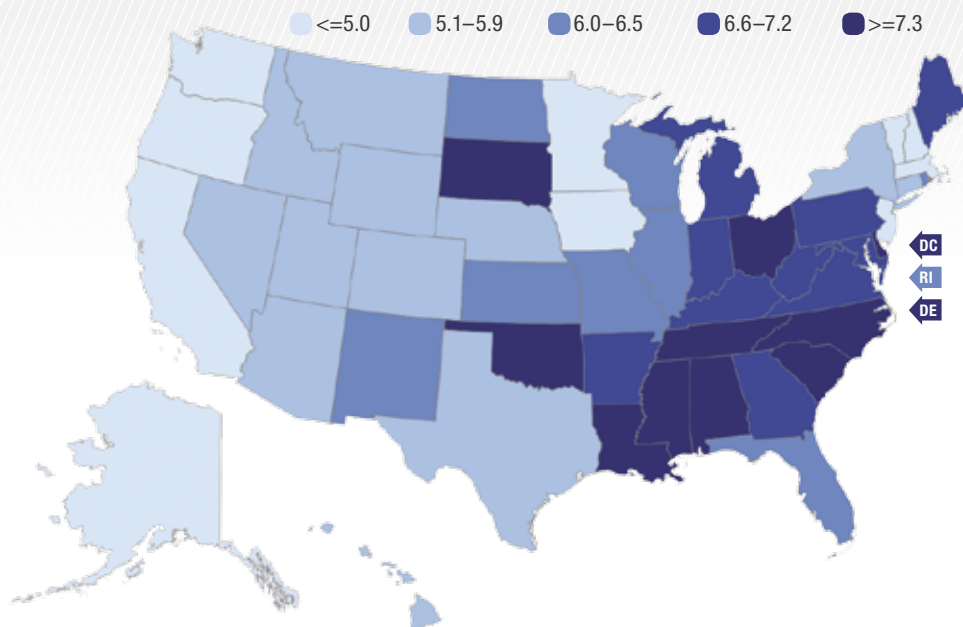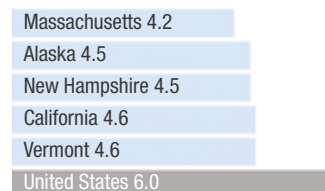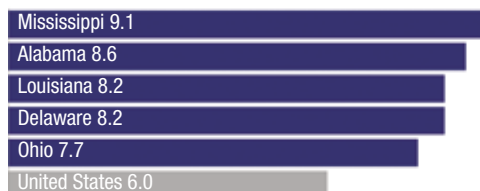
Ranking

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

US Rate
Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Race

Non-Hispanic White
Non-Hispanic Black
Hispanic
Native American
Asian

0   5   10   15
DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

continuous prenatal care • reduce preterm birth • prevent premature labor • reduce teen pregnancy • HIV testing for pregnant women • pacifier • reduce low birthweight babies • stop smoking • folic acid • safe home environment • breastfeed • immunization • put baby to sleep on their back • safe home environment

room sharing • healthy pregnancy • pacifier • folic acid • breastfeed • treat birth defects • continuous prenatal care

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.
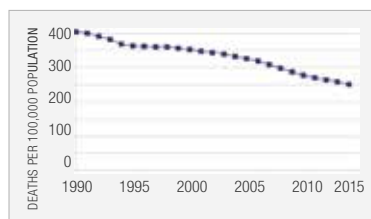
DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2010-2012
For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CVDdeaths

Cardiovascular Deaths by State

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

<=216.3   216.4–232.9   233.0–250.9   251.0–279.9   >=280.0

Top 5 States

Minnesota 184.7
Colorado 197.1
Hawaii 199.1
Massachusetts 206.9
Oregon 210.5
United States 251.4

Bottom 5 States

Mississippi 346.0
Alabama 329.2
Oklahoma 322.0
Arkansas 313.7
Louisiana 307.5
United States 251.4
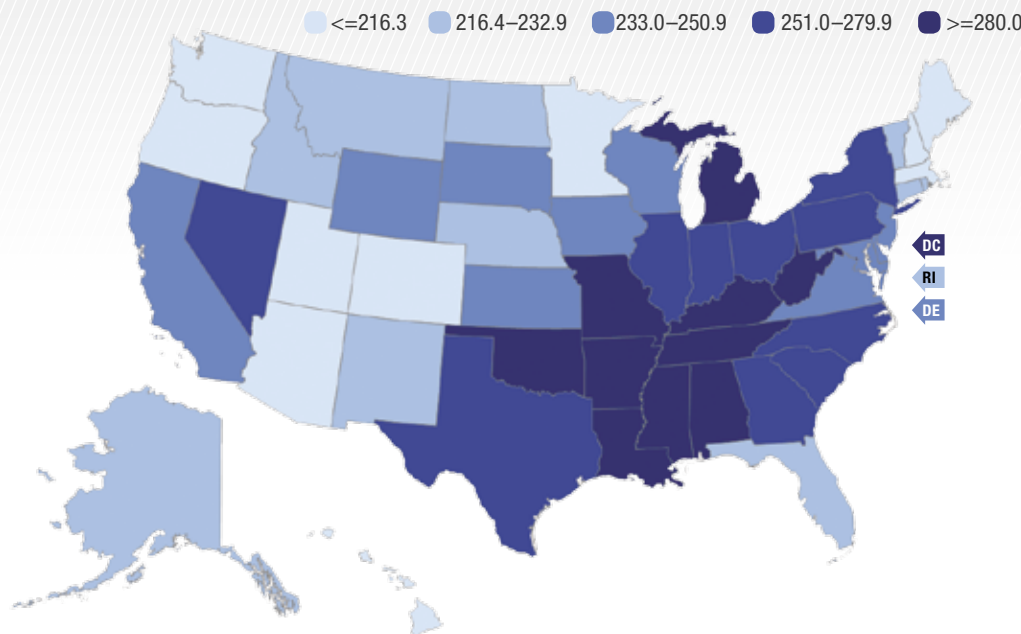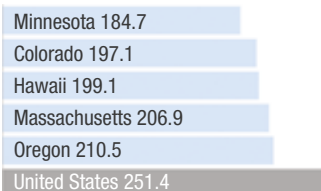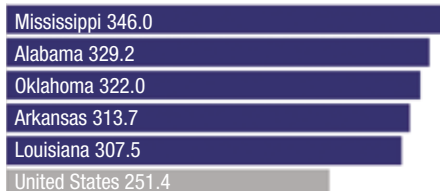
Ranking

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

- ◆ US Rate
- ▭ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Gender

Prevalence by Race

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
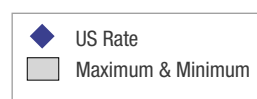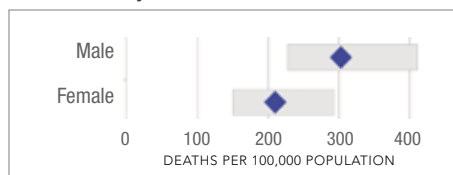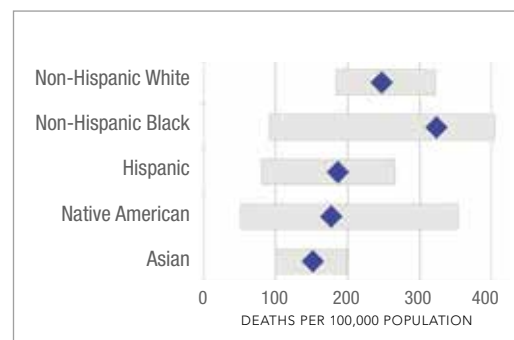
"Despite a remarkable decrease in cardiovascular mortality in the last 25 years, cardiovascular disease is still the number 1 cause of death in the United States and a major contributor to escalating health care costs."

—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

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CancerDeaths

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.

Cancer Deaths by State

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

<=179.7   179.8–187.8   187.9–192.9   193.0–204.9   >=205.0

Top 5 States

State	Value
Utah	145.7
Hawaii	155.3
Colorado	163.0
New Mexico	167.1
Arizona	170.2
United States	189.9

Bottom 5 States

State	Value
Kentucky	228.3
Mississippi	223.7
West Virginia	220.5
Louisiana	217.4
Arkansas	214.9
United States	189.9
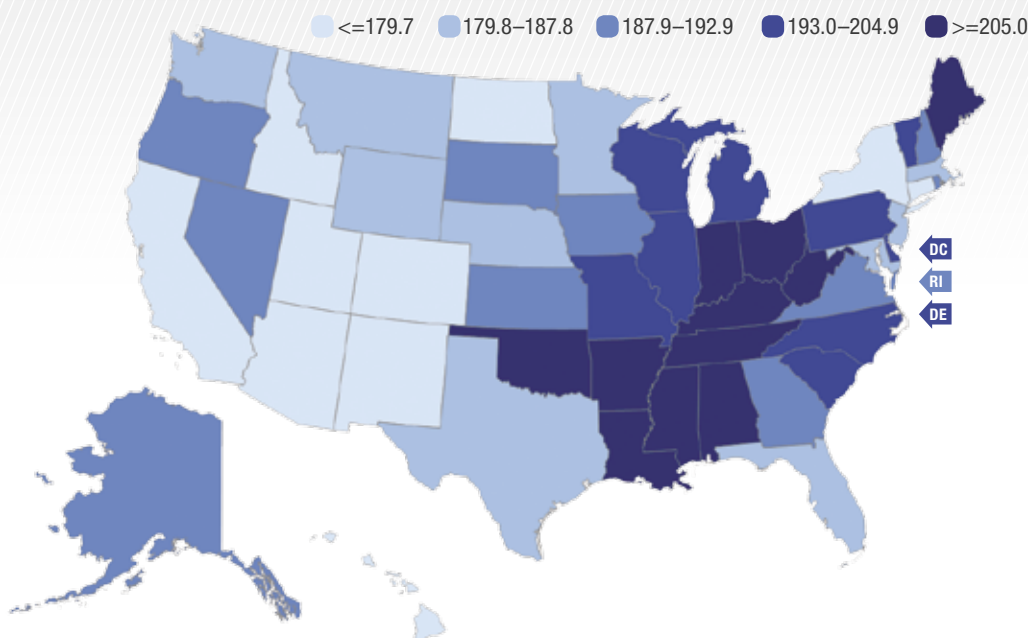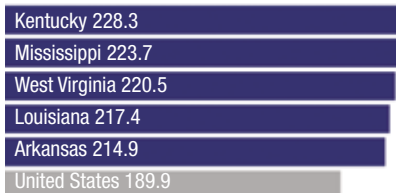
Ranking

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

◆ US Rate
▢ Maximum & Minimum

Prevalence by Race

Non-Hispanic White
Non-Hispanic Black
Hispanic
Native America
Asian

0   50   100   150   200   250
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION

Prevalence by Gender

Male
Female

0   50   100   150   200   250
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
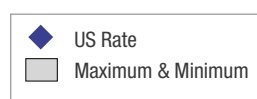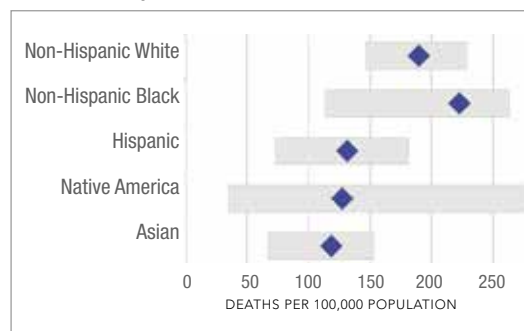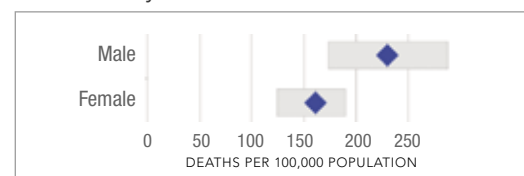
"Over the past 25 years, we have seen remarkable progress in the battle to improve lung health. Air quality is dramatically improved, smoking rates are down and asthma mortality has been cut. But much work remains. Lung cancer is one of the most critical challenges."

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

limit fat • eat fruit
screening
self-exams
aerobic physical activity
safe sex
limit fat
avoid pesticides • stop smoking
regular doctor visits
avoid secondhand smoke • maintain a healthy weight
get immunized
be active
avoid tanning beds
eat vegetables
self-exams
regular doctor visits
don't use tobacco
safe sex
limit fat • eat fruit

Premature Deaths

DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012
For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/YPLL

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.

Premature Deaths by State

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

<=5950　　5951–6699　　6700–7390　　7400–8299　　>=8300

DC
RI
DE
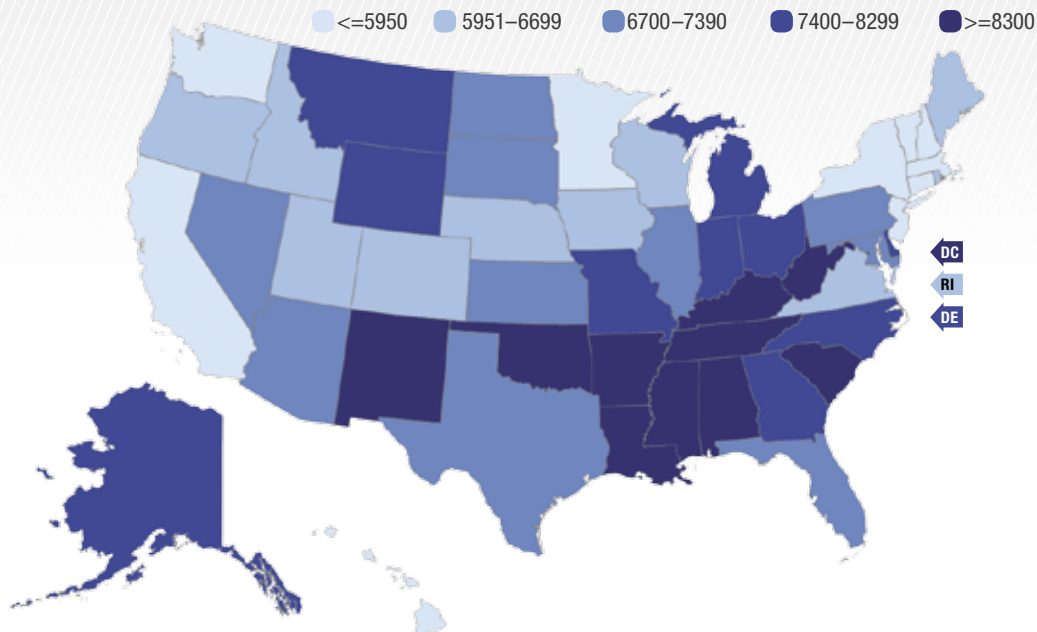
Top 5 States

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

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)
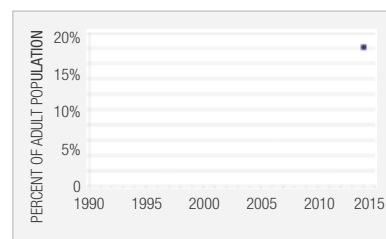
<=14.2%
14.3%–17.3%
17.4%–18.4%
18.5%–19.8%
>=19.9%

Excessive Drinking

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/ExcessDrink

Cholesterol Check

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

>=81.0%
77.6%–80.9%
75.0%–77.5%
73.8%–74.9%
<=73.7%
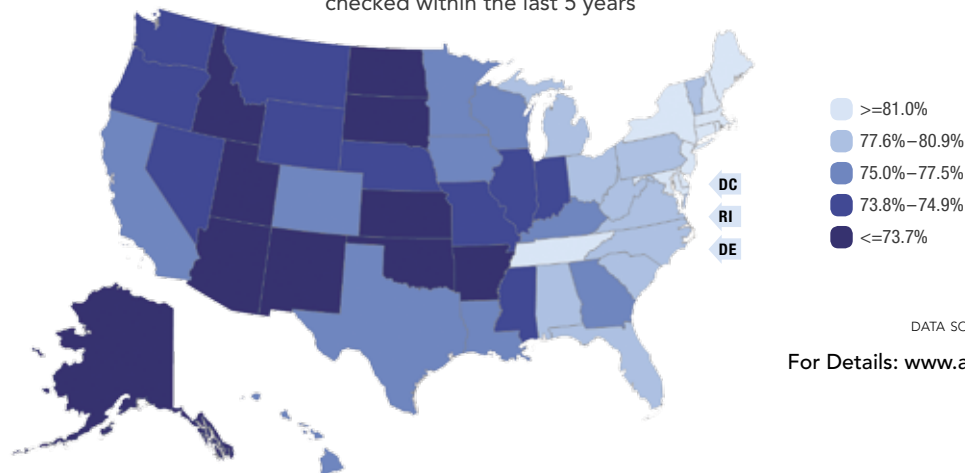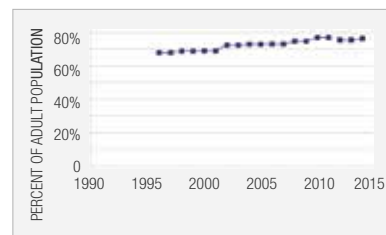
Cholesterol Check

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/cholesteroltest

Dental Visit, Annual

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

- >=71.0%
- 67.6%–70.9%
- 65.3%–67.5%
- 60.9%–65.2%
- <=60.8%
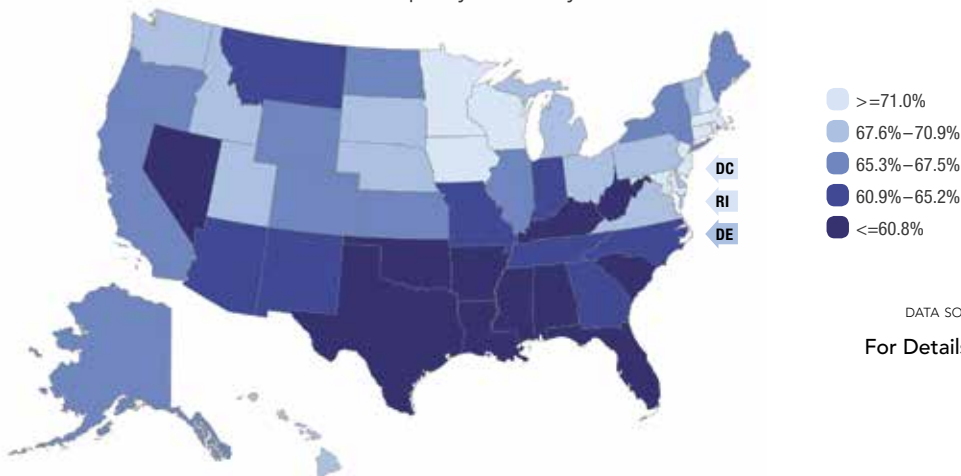
Dental Visit, Annual
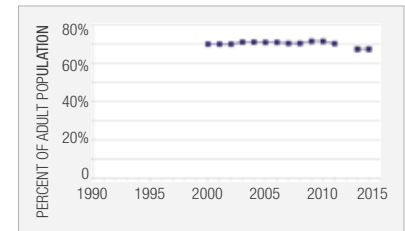
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/dental

Fruits

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

- >=1.48
- 1.40–1.47
- 1.33–1.39
- 1.25–1.32
- <=1.24
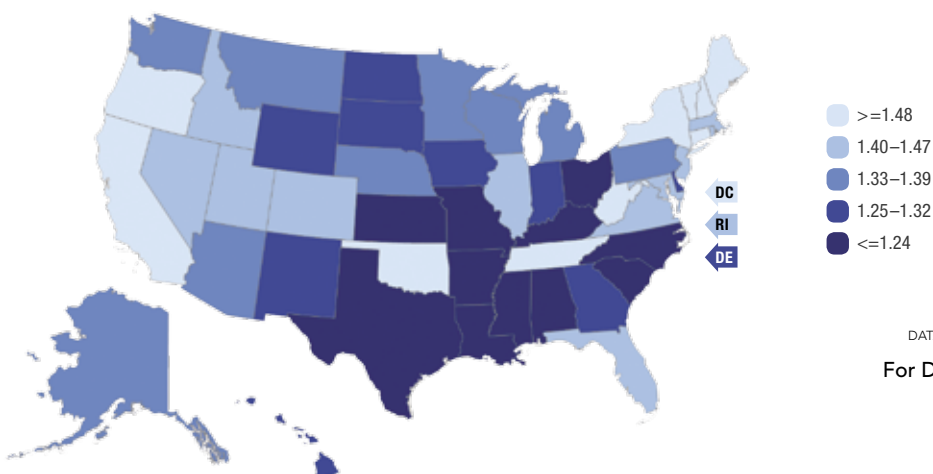
Fruit Consumption
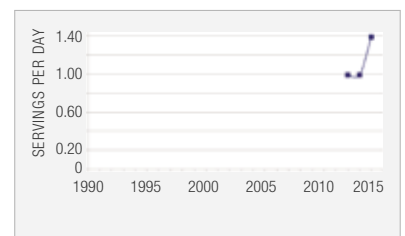
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Fruit

Vegetables

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,

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 vegetables consumed by adults in an average day
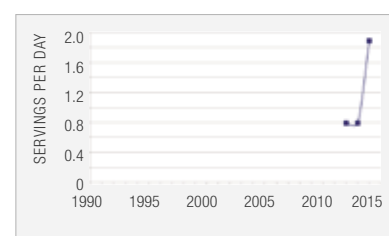
>=2.00
1.94–1.99
1.85–1.93
1.73–1.84
<=1.72

DC
RI
DE

Vegetable Consumption

SERVINGS PER DAY

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Veggie

Insufficient Sleep

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

<=31.5%
31.6%–32.9%
33.0%–36.1%
36.2%–37.8%
>=37.9%

DC
RI
DE

Insufficient Sleep

PERCENT OF ADULT POPULATION
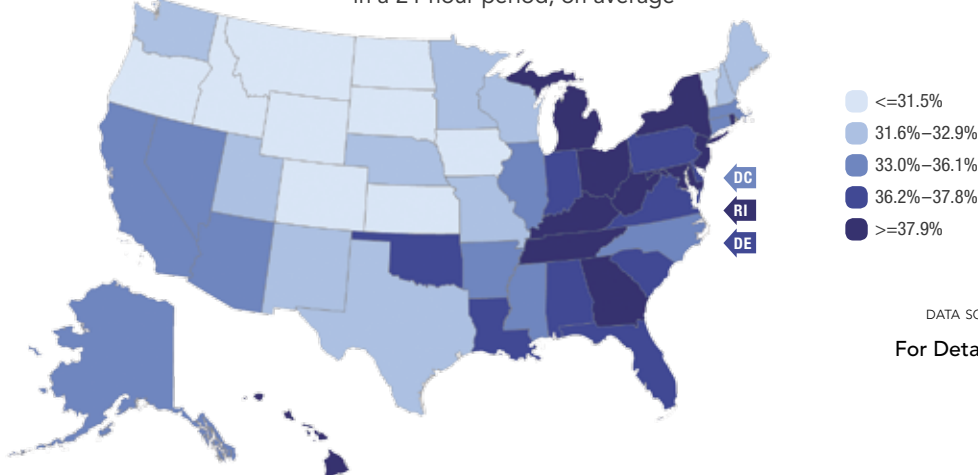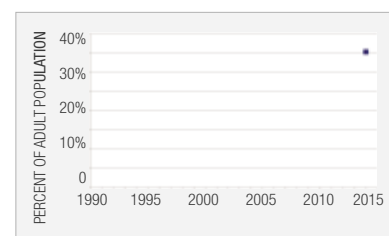
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/sleep

Teen Birth Rate

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.
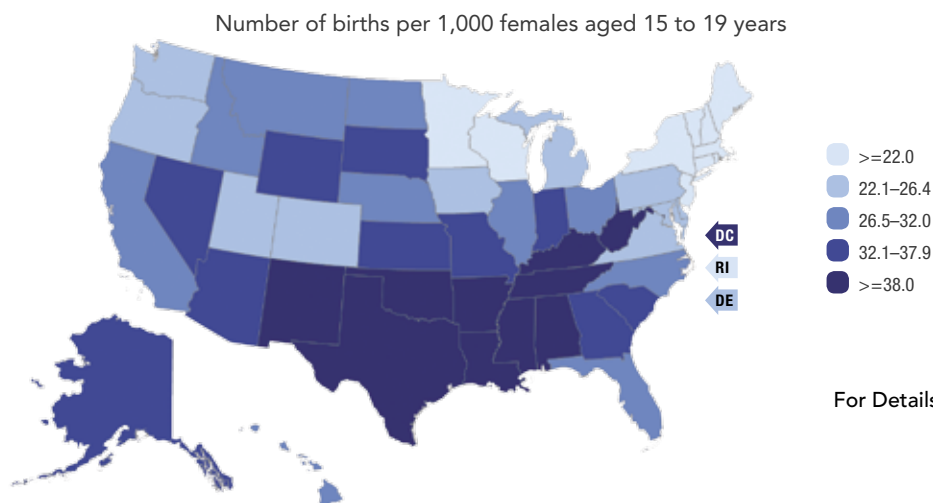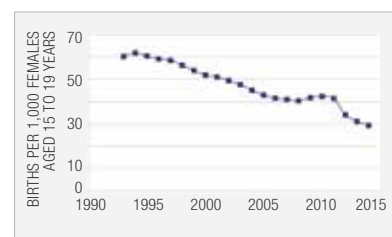
Number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years

Teen Birth Rate

- >=22.0
- 22.1–26.4
- 26.5–32.0
- 32.1–37.9
- >=38.0

DC
RI
DE

DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/TeenBirth

Youth Smoking

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.
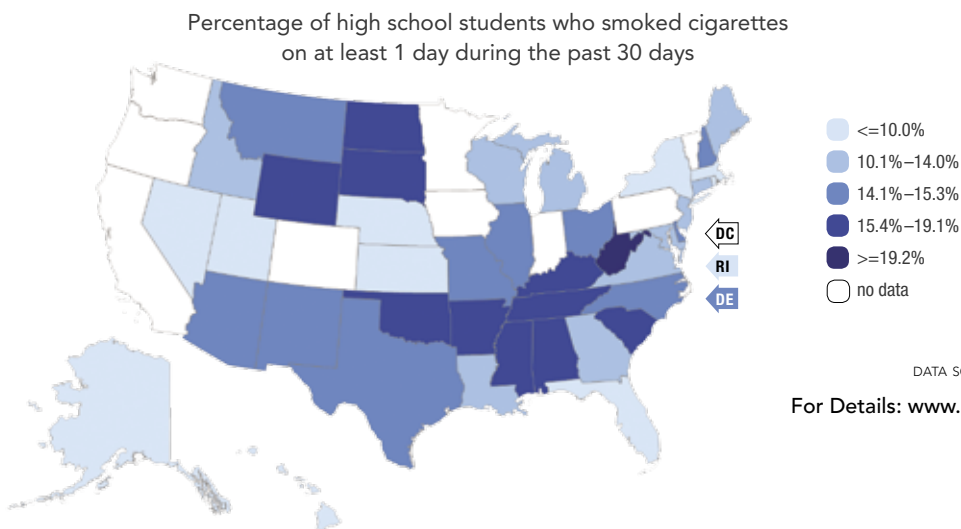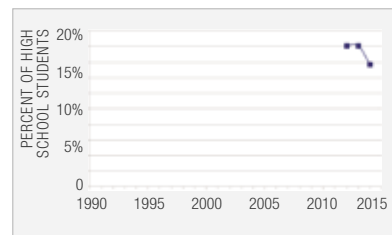
Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days

Youth Smoking

- <=10.0%
- 10.1%–14.0%
- 14.1%–15.3%
- 15.4%–19.1%
- >=19.2%
- no data

DC
RI
DE

DATA SOURCE: Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthsmoking

Youth Obesity

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 (≥95th percentile for BMI)
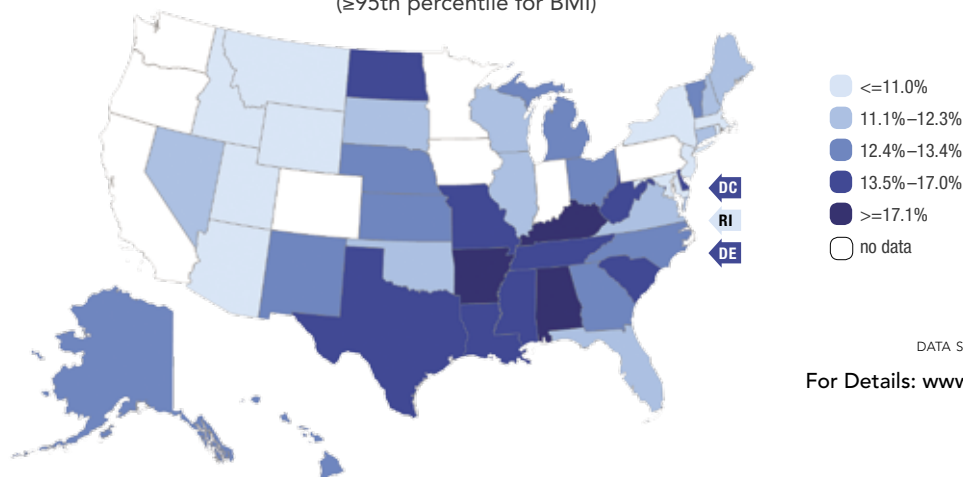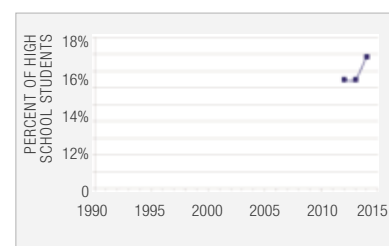
- <=11.0%
- 11.1%–12.3%
- 12.4%–13.4%
- 13.5%–17.0%
- >=17.1%
- no data

Youth Obesity

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

18%, 16%, 14%, 12%, 0

1990   1995   2000   2005   2010   2015

DATA SOURCE: Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthobesity

Heart 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

- <=3.3%
- 3.4%–3.9%
- 4.0%–4.4%
- 4.5%–4.9%
- >=5.0%

Heart Disease

PERCENT OF ADULT POPULATION

4.5%, 3.5%, 2.5%, 1.5%, .5%, 0

1990   1995   2000   2005   2010   2015
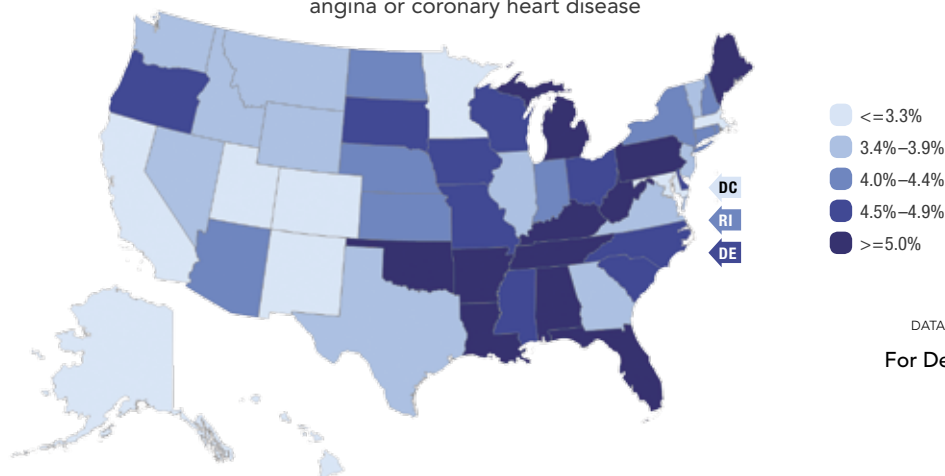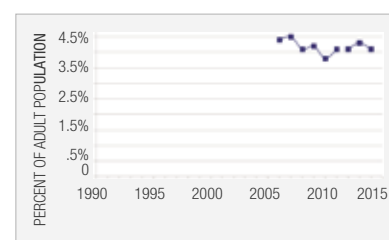
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CHD

High Cholesterol

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

>=36.4%
36.5%−37.5%
37.6%−38.6%
38.7%−40.6%
>=40.7%
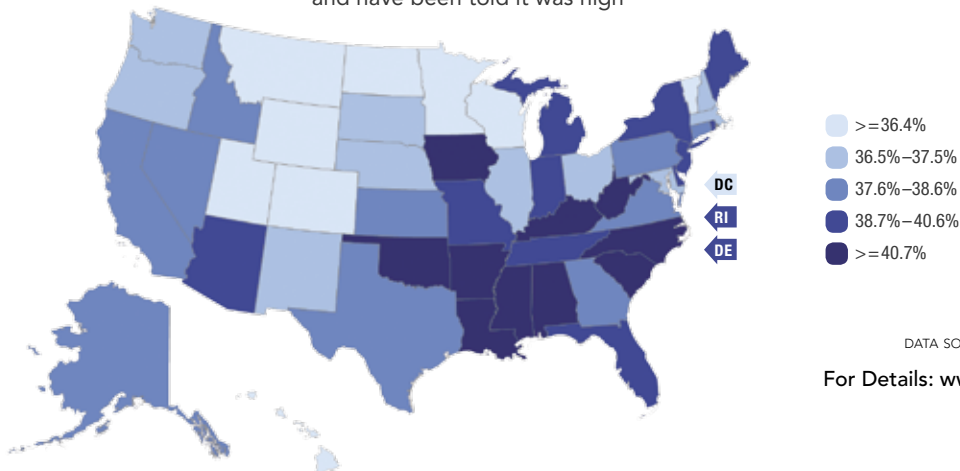
High Cholesterol
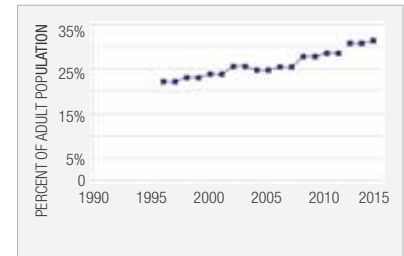
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/High_Chol

Heart Attack

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

<=3.8%
3.9%−4.1%
4.2%−4.5%
4.6%−5.2%
>=5.3%
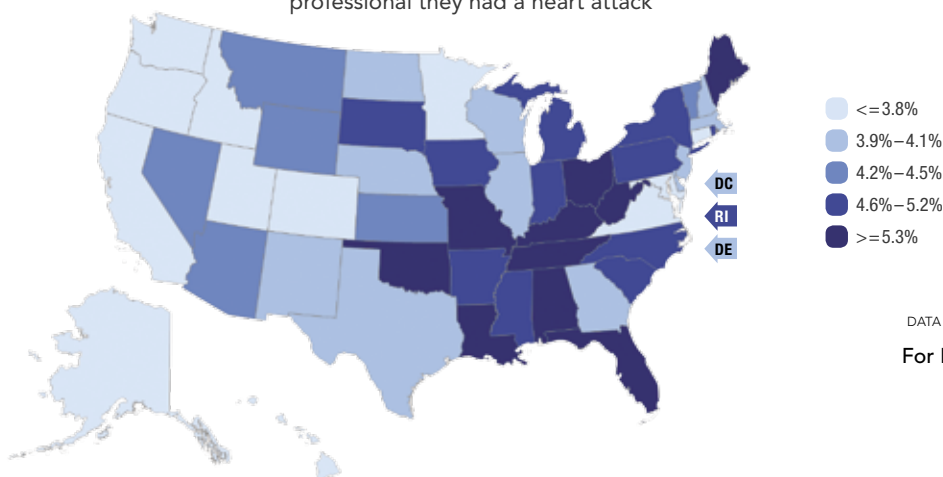
Heart Attack
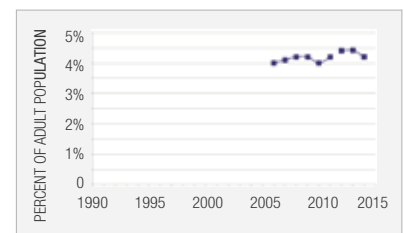
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/MI

Stroke

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
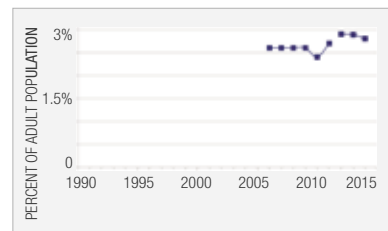
	<=2.4%
	2.5%–2.7%
	2.8%–3.0%
	3.1%–3.6%
	>=3.7%

Stroke

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/stroke

High Blood Pressure

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

	>=29.4%
	29.5%–31.0%
	31.1%–32.4%
	32.5%–35.4%
	>=35.5%
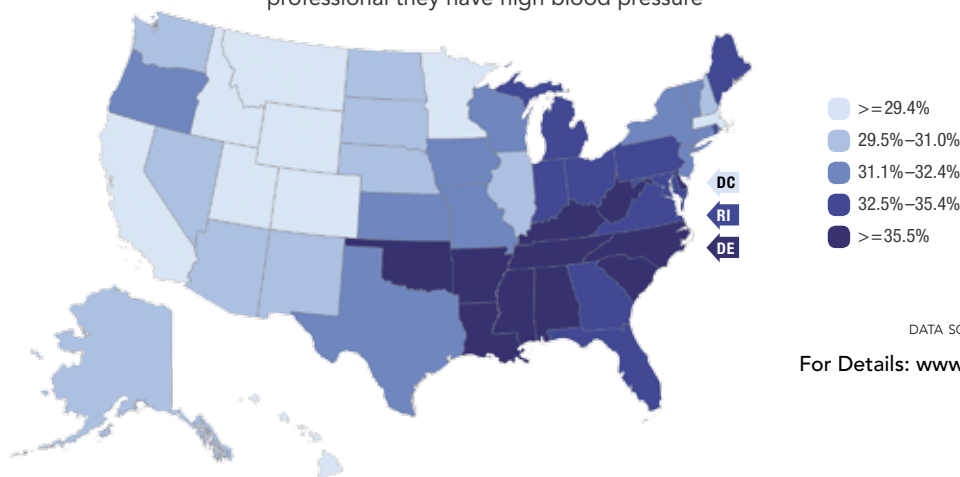
High Blood Pressure

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Hypertension

Preterm Birth

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
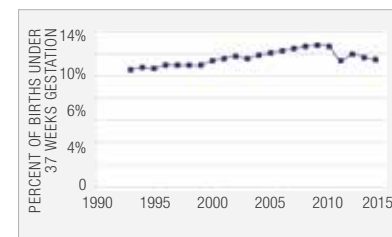
- <=10.1%
- 10.2%–10.9%
- 11.0%–11.7%
- 11.8%–12.6%
- >=12.7%

Preterm Birth

DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/preterm

Personal Income

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

- >=$50,000
- $46,000–$49,999
- $41,100–$45,999
- $38,000–$41,099
- <=$37,999
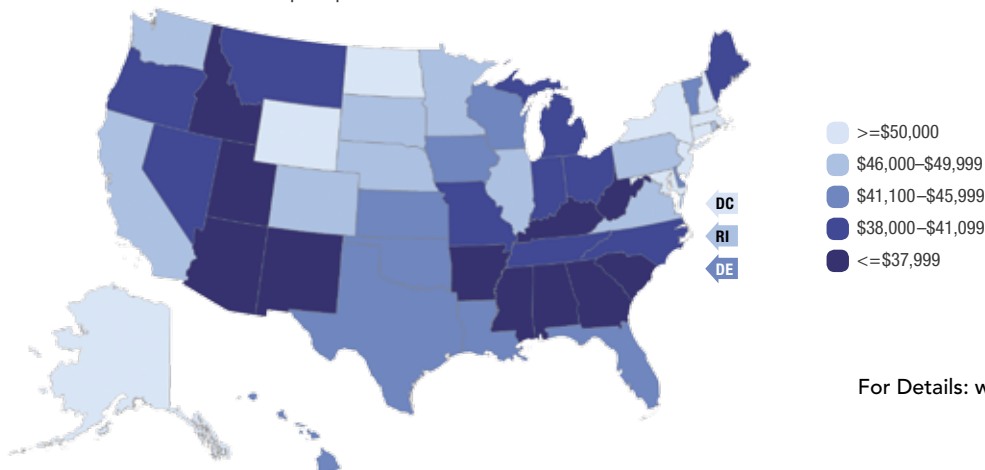
Personal Income
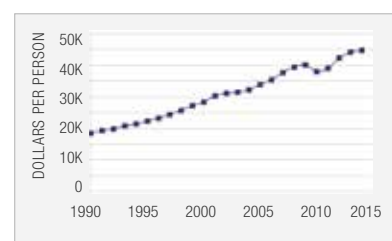
DATA SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/income

Median Household Income

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

- >=$61,000
- $54,850−$60,999
- $51,000−$54,849
- $44,001−$50,999
- <=$44,000

DC
RI
DE
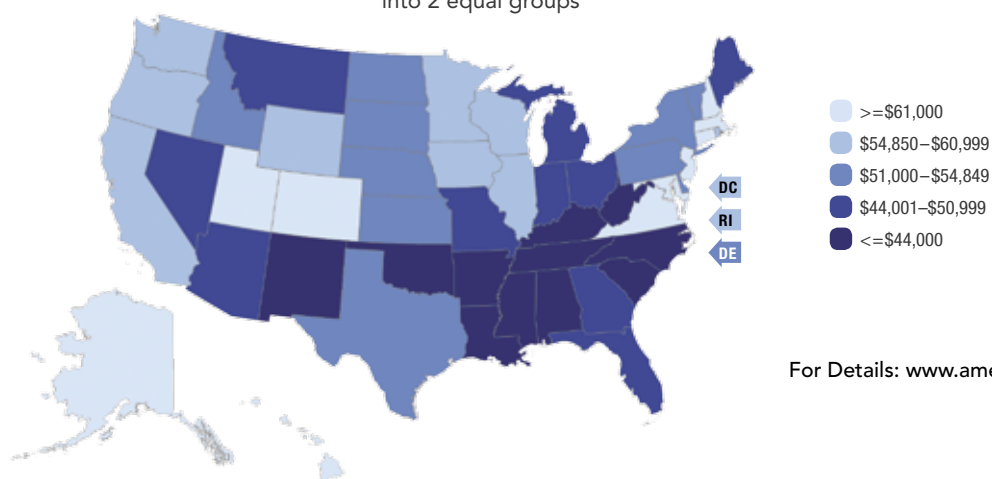
Median Household Income
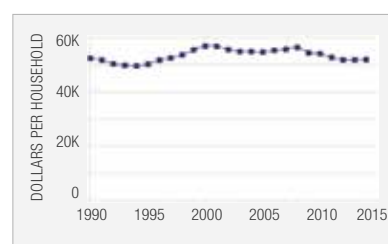
DATA SOURCE: CPS Census Bureau, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Medianincome

Unemployment Rate

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
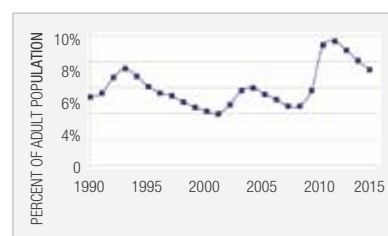
- <=5.3%
- 5.4%−6.5%
- 6.6%−7.2%
- 7.3%−8.1%
- >=8.2%

DC
RI
DE

Unemployment Rate

DATA SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Unemployed

Underemployment Rate

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

<=10.9%
11.0%–12.3%
12.4%–13.7%
13.8%–14.7%
>=14.8%
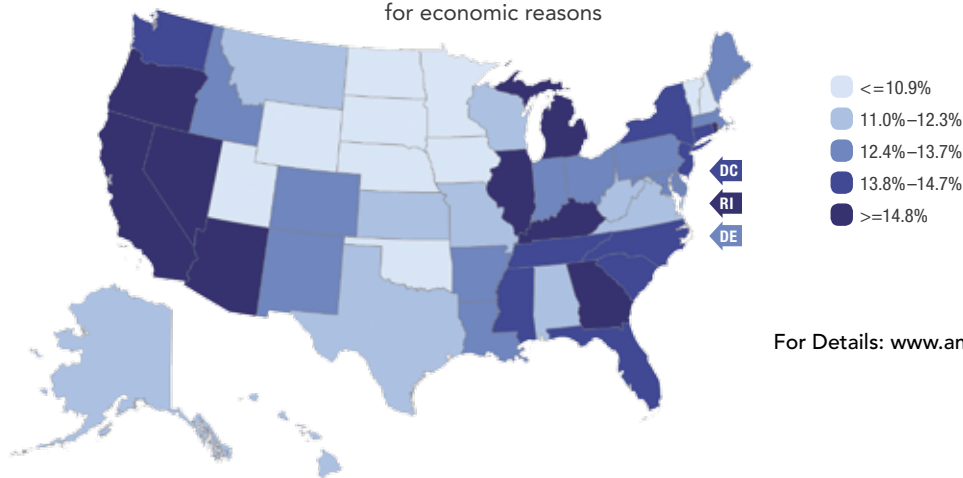
Underemployment Rate
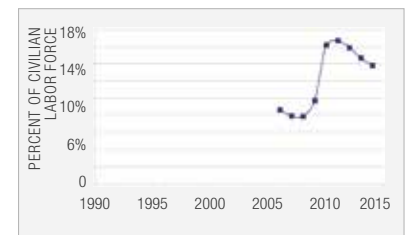
DATA SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Underemployed

Income Disparity

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.

<=0.445
0.446–0.459
0.460–0.467
0.468–0.479
>=0.480
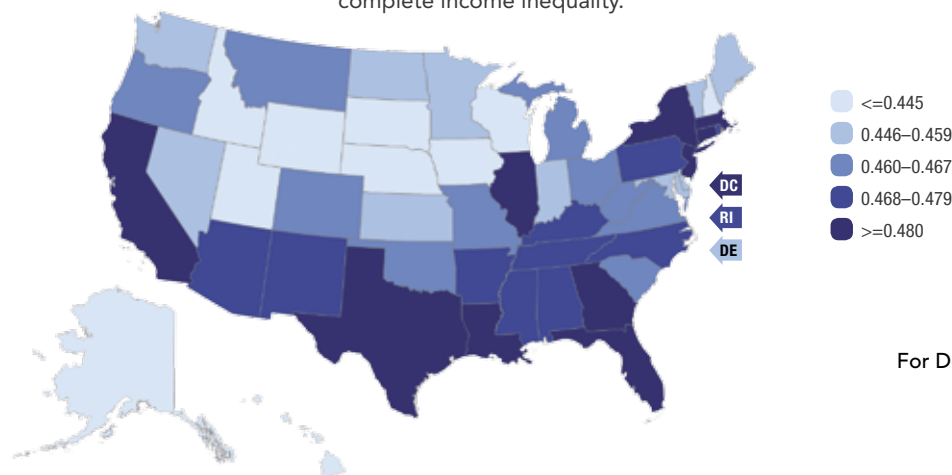
Income Disparity

DATA SOURCE: US Census, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/gini

High Health Status

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.
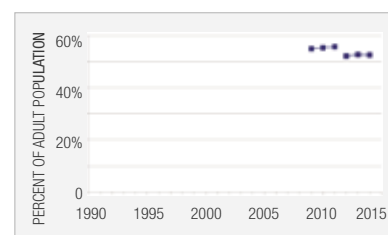
Percentage of adults reporting their health is very good or excellent

>=55.5%
53.7%–55.4%
51.0%–53.6%
49.1%–50.9%
<=49.0%

High Health Status

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For Details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Health_Status

Suicide

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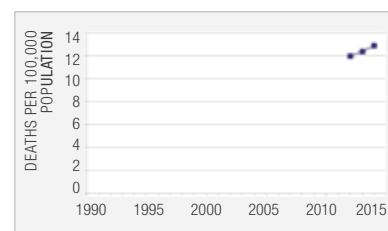
Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 population

<=12.0
12.1–13.2
13.3–14.9
15.0–17.7
>=17.8

Suicide

DATA SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, 2012

For Details: 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 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 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	43.8	48	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	71.5	43	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.34	41	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.33	49	0.34
OVERALL	-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

Overall Rank: 43

Change: ▲ 4
Determinants Rank: 41
Outcomes Rank: 49
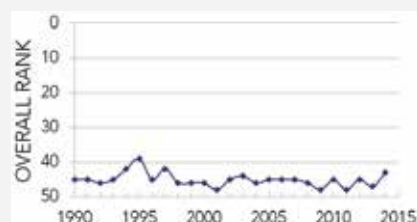
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- High immunization coverage among children
- Small disparity in health status by education level

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

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

Alaska

Overall Rank: 26

Change: ▼ 1
Determinants Rank: 29
Outcomes Rank: 6
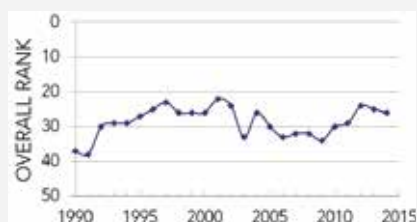
Strengths:
• Low levels of air pollution
• Low prevalence of low birthweight
• Low infant mortality rate

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 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplulation)	80.9	3	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	46.7	10	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.06	29	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.18	6	0.34
OVERALL	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
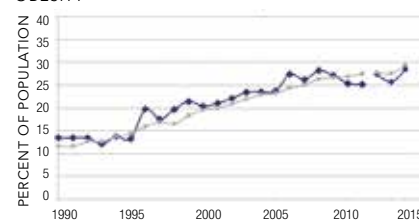
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	AK	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.5	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	12.1	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$61,137	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	122,000
Obesity	150,000
Physical Inactivity	114,000
Diabetes	39,000

Arizona

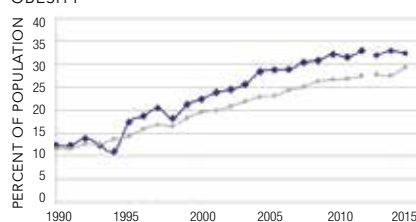|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	16.3	9	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	13.4	10	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	17.7	44	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	26.8	17	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	23.0	20	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	77.0	39	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	55.0	28	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	45.2	8	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.01	28	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.03	32	0.34
OVERALL	-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
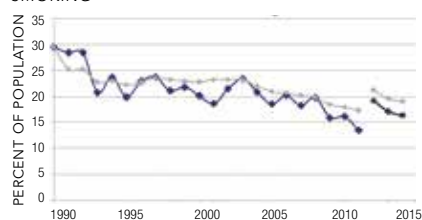
OBESITY
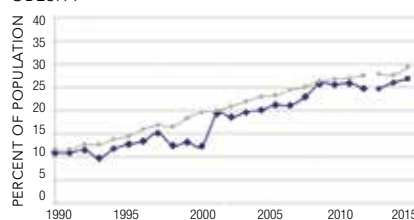
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	AZ	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.0	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	16.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$50,602	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	788,000
Obesity	1,261,000
Physical Inactivity	1,153,000
Diabetes	533,000

Overall Rank: 29

Change: ▼ 1
Determinants Rank: 28
Outcomes Rank: 32
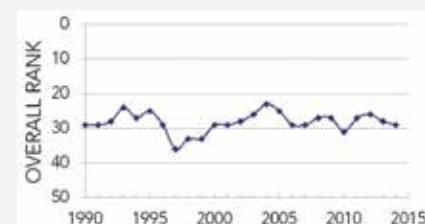
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low occupational fatalities rate
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

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

Arkansas

Overall Rank: 49

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 49
Outcomes Rank: 45
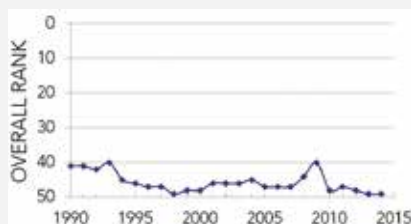
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- High per capita public health funding
- Small disparity in health status by education level

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

	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	41.7	50	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	71.6	44	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.66	49	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.28	45	0.34
OVERALL	-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
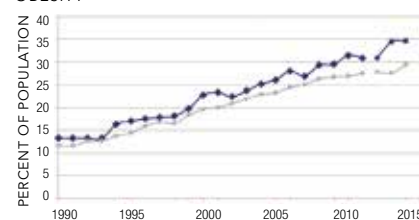
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ◦——◦   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	AR	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.5	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$39,919	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	568,000
Obesity	748,000
Physical Inactivity	710,000
Diabetes	259,000

California

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.40	11	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	444.9	28	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	2.1	2	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	78.0	7	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	45.3	9	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.29	17	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.05	24	0.34
OVERALL	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
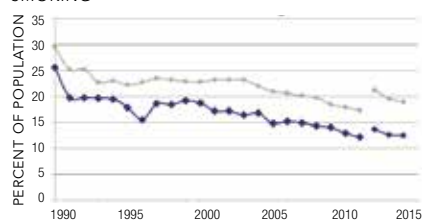
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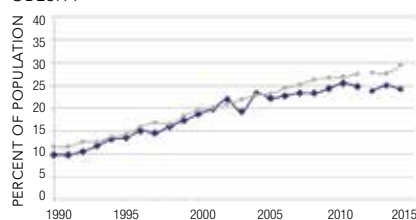
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

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
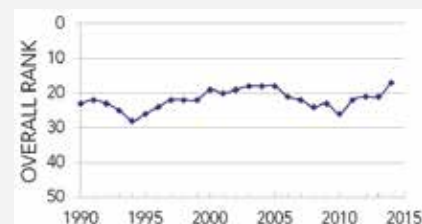
Strengths:
• Low prevalence of smoking
• Low prevalence of obesity
• Low prevalence of physical inactivity

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

Colorado

Overall Rank: 8

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 11
Outcomes Rank: 4
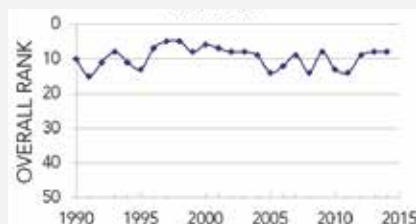
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of diabetes

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

	2014 VALUE	2014 RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplulation)	69.4	11	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	38.2	5	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.35	11	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.22	4	0.34
OVERALL	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
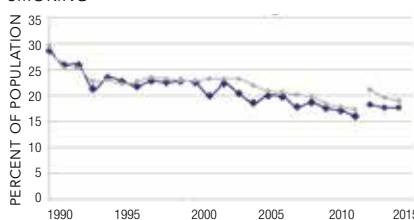
OBESITY
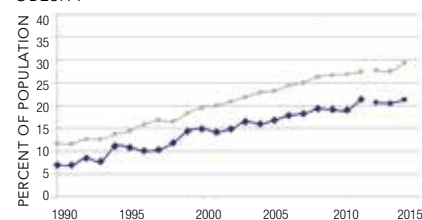
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ◦——◦ The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	CO	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.8	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	12.5	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$63,371	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	671,000
Obesity	808,000
Physical Inactivity	654,000
Diabetes	260,000

Connecticut

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	79.1	6	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	56.7	26	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.56	4	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.18	7	0.34
OVERALL	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

Overall Rank: 4

Change: ▲ 3
Determinants Rank: 4
Outcomes Rank: 7
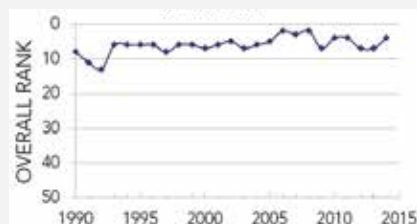
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low occupational fatalities rate
- High immunization coverage among children

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

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	CT	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.8	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.9	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$67,781	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	422,000
Obesity	665,000
Physical Inactivity	642,000
Diabetes	234,000

Delaware

Overall Rank: 35

Change: ▼ 4
Determinants Rank: 33
Outcomes Rank: 37
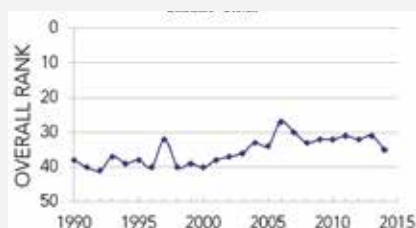
Strengths:
- High per capita public health funding
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Low incidence of pertussis

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplulation)	47.7	43	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	53.9	19	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.13	33	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.10	37	0.34
OVERALL	-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
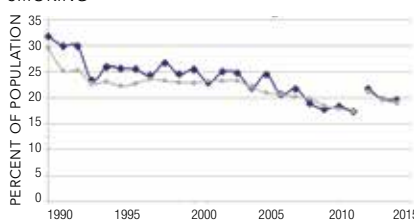
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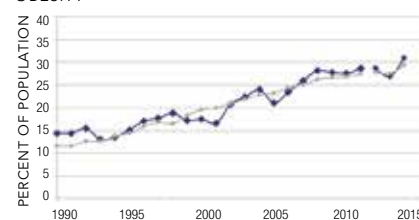
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	DE	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.7	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.5	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$52,219	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	137,000
Obesity	211,000
Physical Inactivity	190,000
Diabetes	80,000

Florida

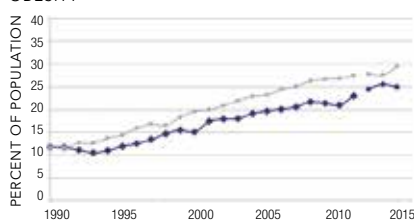|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	16.8	14	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	15.6	19	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	15.2	36	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	26.4	13	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	25.6	35	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	75.0	43	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	0.37	40	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	407.4	19	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	3.0	4	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	54.7	29	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	59.3	30	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.10	31	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.05	36	0.34
OVERALL	-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
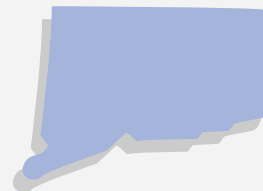
Overall Rank: 32

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

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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.2	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.3	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$47,886	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	2,517,000
Obesity	3,895,000
Physical Inactivity	3,984,000
Diabetes	1,737,000

Georgia

Overall Rank: 38

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 40
Outcomes Rank: 32
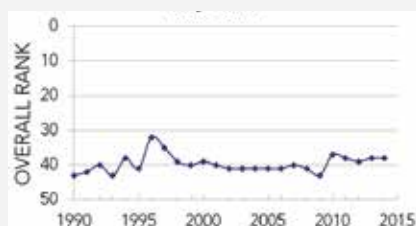
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low occupational fatalities rate

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
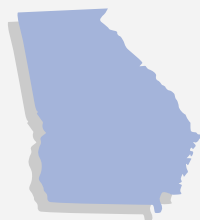
|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	18.8	23	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	13.1	9	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	10.8	10	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	30.3	33	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	24.5	31	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	70.0	48	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	47.3	45	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	60.6	33	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.29	40	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.03	32	0.34
OVERALL	-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
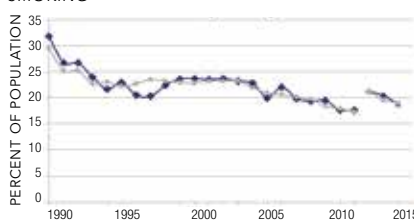
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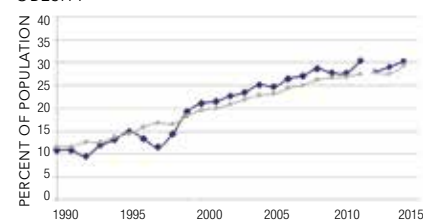
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	GA	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.2	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.8	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$47,439	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,349,000
Obesity	2,135,000
Physical Inactivity	1,850,000
Diabetes	814,000

Hawaii

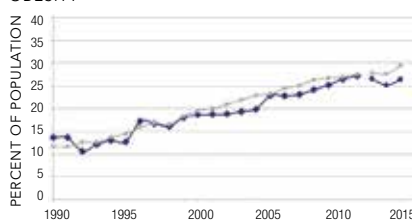|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	13.3	3	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	18.3	38	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	11.7	18	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	21.8	2	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	20.7	9	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	78.0	34	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	79.2	5	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	28.2	1	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.57	3	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.34	1	0.34
OVERALL	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
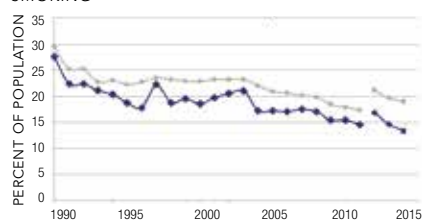
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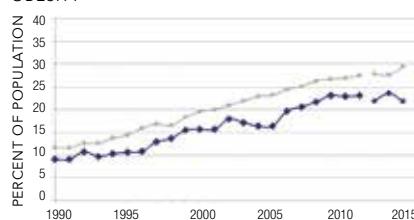
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.
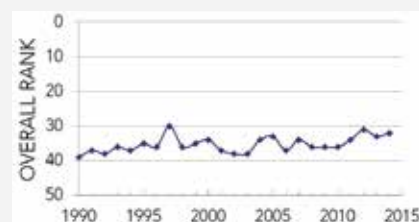
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	HI	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	4.8	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	11.5	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$61,408	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	143,000
Obesity	231,000
Physical Inactivity	227,000
Diabetes	92,000

Overall Rank: 1

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 3
Outcomes Rank: 1
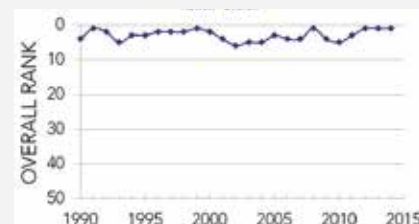
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Low rate of cancer deaths

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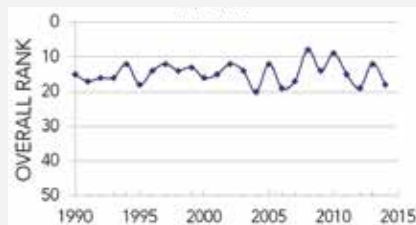
Strengths:
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- High per capita public health funding
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.85	2	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	287.1	6	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	14.8	29	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.23	20	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.11	16	0.34
OVERALL	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
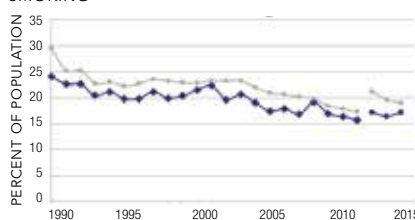
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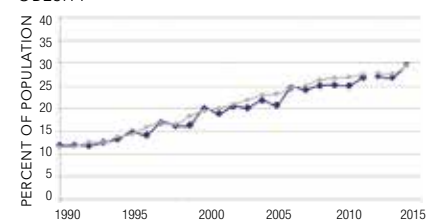
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	ID	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.2	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	12.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$51,767	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	199,000
Obesity	330,000
Physical Inactivity	260,000
Diabetes	99,000

Illinois

ILLINOIS

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	67.5	12	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	65.2	40	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.07	30	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.01	31	0.34
OVERALL	-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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	9.2	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	16.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$57,196	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,740,000
Obesity	2,822,000
Physical Inactivity	2,325,000
Diabetes	970,000

Overall Rank: 30

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 30
Outcomes Rank: 31
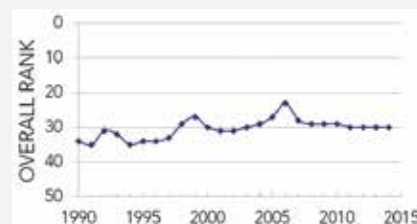
Strengths:
- Low occupational fatalities rate
- Ready availability of primary care physicians
- Ready availability of dentists

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

Indiana

INDIANA

Overall Rank: 41

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 39
Outcomes Rank: 41
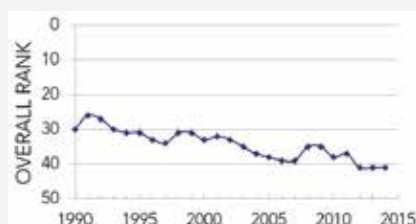
Strengths:
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- High immunization coverage among teens

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.26	39	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.12	41	0.34
OVERALL	-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
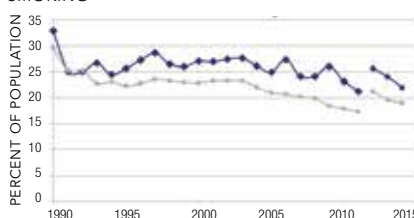
OBESITY
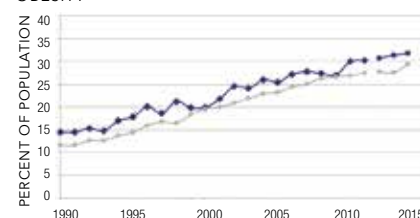
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	IN	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.5	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.2	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$50,553	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,059,000
Obesity	1,497,000
Physical Inactivity	1,409,000
Diabetes	546,000

Iowa

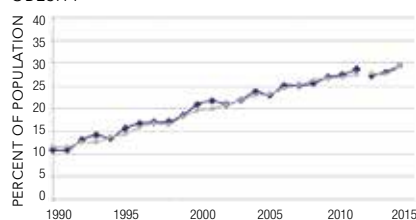|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	19.5	28	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	21.7	47	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	8.5	5	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	31.3	39	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	26.5	39	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	89.0	5	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella*)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	55.7	27	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	55.7	23	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.07	25	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.14	13	0.34
OVERALL	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

Overall Rank: 24

Change: ▼ 6
Determinants Rank: 25
Outcomes Rank: 13
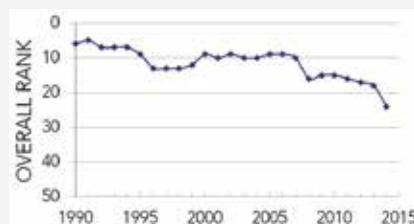
Strengths:
- Low rate of drug deaths
- High rate of high school graduation
- High immunization coverage among children

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/

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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	4.6	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	9.2	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$54,855	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	451,000
Obesity	697,000
Physical Inactivity	626,000
Diabetes	221,000

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

|	2014 VALUE	2014 RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	52.0	33	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	59.9	31	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.00	27	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.07	18	0.34
OVERALL	0.08	27	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
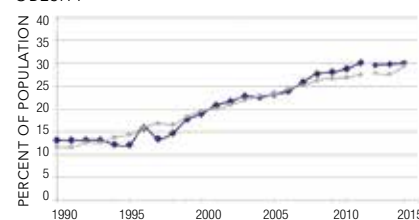
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	KS	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	5.4	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	11.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$51,485	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	428,000
Obesity	614,000
Physical Inactivity	545,000
Diabetes	208,000

Kentucky

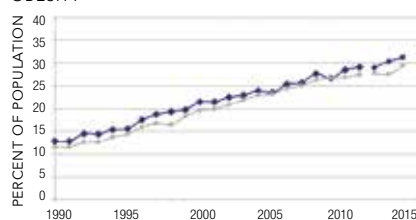|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	26.5	49	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	13.4	10	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	24.0	48	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	33.2	46	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	27.4	42	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	82.0	22	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.20	21	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	395.3	18	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	15.3	30	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	56.4	25	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	94.4	50	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.49	47	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.27	43	0.34
OVERALL	-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
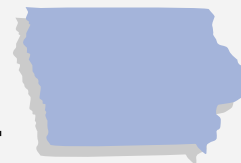
SMOKING

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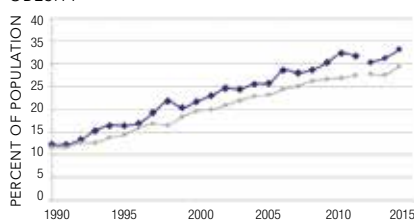
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	KY	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.3	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	15.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$42,158	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	857,000
Obesity	1,055,000
Physical Inactivity	929,000
Diabetes	359,000

Overall Rank: 47

Change: ▼ 2
Determinants Rank: 47
Outcomes Rank: 43
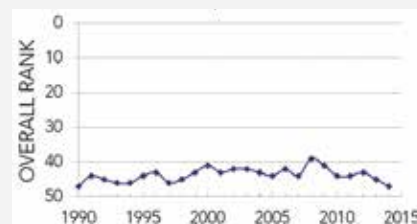
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low violent crime rate
- High immunization coverage among children

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.
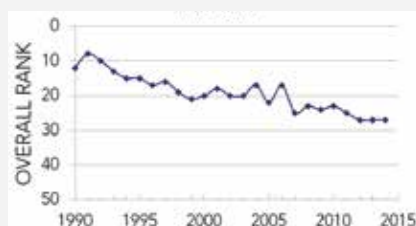- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 32 percent from 9.8 to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.chfs.ky.gov

Louisiana

Overall Rank: 48
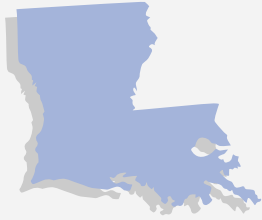
Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 48
Outcomes Rank: 44
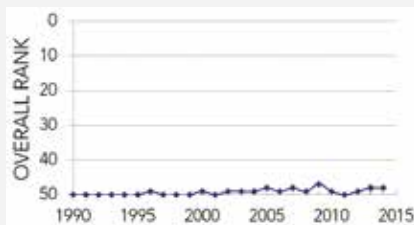
Strengths:
- Low incidence of pertussis
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Small disparity in health status by education level

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/

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplulation)	49.6	39	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	80.3	48	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.53	48	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.27	44	0.34
OVERALL	-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	LA	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.2	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	12.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$39,622	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	811,000
Obesity	1,124,000
Physical Inactivity	1,065,000
Diabetes	407,000

Maine

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	51.1	35	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	55.1	21	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.29	18	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.01	29	0.34
OVERALL	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
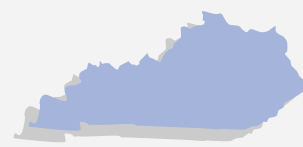
Overall Rank: 20

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

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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.7	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$50,121	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	211,000
Obesity	297,000
Physical Inactivity	233,000
Diabetes	103,000

Maryland

Overall Rank: 16

Change: ▲ 8
Determinants Rank: 16
Outcomes Rank: 25
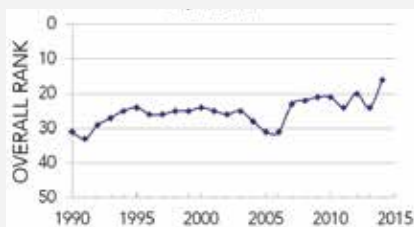
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of smoking
- High immunization coverage among children
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

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.dhmh.maryland.gov

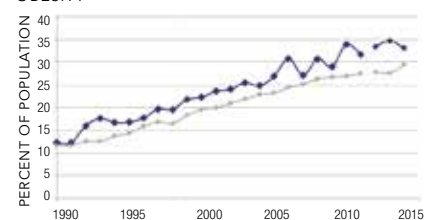|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	16.4	10	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	14.2	12	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	12.2	22	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	28.3	22	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	23.3	24	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	84.0	16	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	74.7	8	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	53.8	18	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.31	16	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.05	25	0.34
OVERALL	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	MD	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.6	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	12.5	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$65,262	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	727,000
Obesity	1,212,000
Physical Inactivity	1,073,000
Diabetes	451,000

Massachusetts

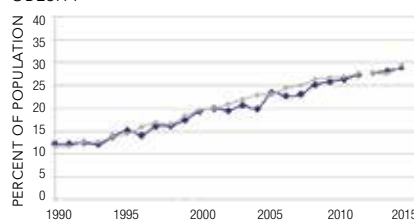|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	16.6	11	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	19.4	42	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	12.1	21	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	23.6	3	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	21.0	11	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	86.0	12	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	85.6	1	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	62.7	36	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.60	2	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.14	11	0.34
OVERALL	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
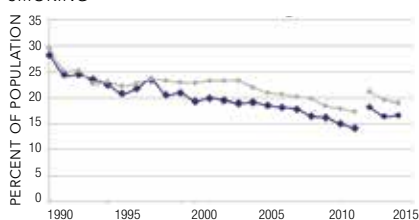
OBESITY
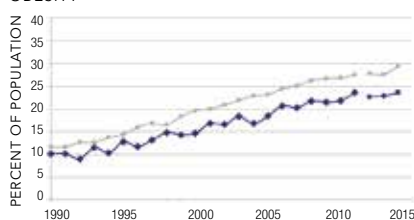
STATE ◆——◆   NATION ●——●   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.
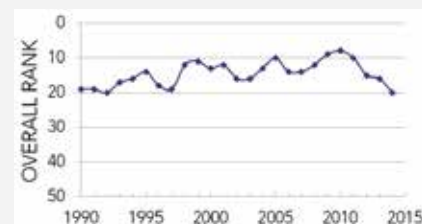
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	MA	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.1	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.2	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$62,963	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	840,000
Obesity	1,158,000
Physical Inactivity	1,116,000
Diabetes	453,000
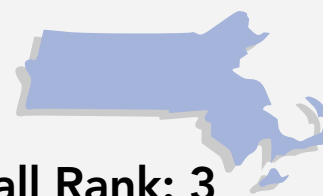
Overall Rank: 3

Change: ▲ 1
Determinants Rank: 2
Outcomes Rank: 11
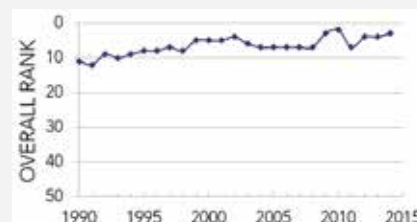
Strengths:
• Low percentage of uninsured population
• Ready availability of primary care physicians
• Low infant mortality rate

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.
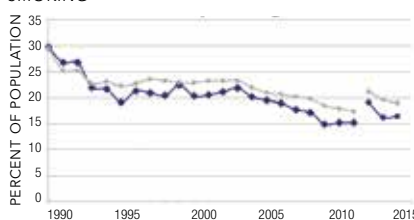• In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased by 20 percent from 78.7 to 62.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
• Since 1990, premature death decreased by 27 percent from 7,270 to 5,345 years lost per 100,000 population. Massachusetts has the lowest rate of premature death among states.

State Health Department Website:
www.mass.gov/dph

Michigan

Overall Rank: 34

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 32
Outcomes Rank: 38
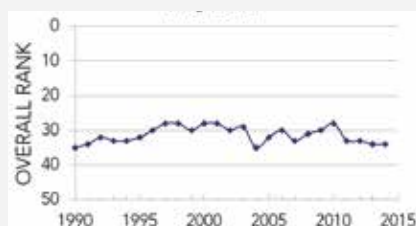
Strengths:
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Ready availability of dentists
- High immunization coverage among teens

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

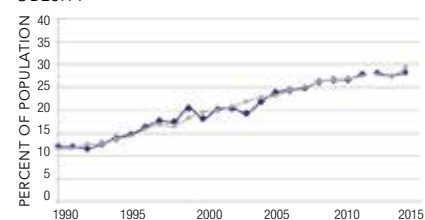|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	21.4	37	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	18.9	40	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	13.9	31	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	31.5	40	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	23.0	20	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	77.0	39	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popluation)	62.3	18	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	64.5	38	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.10	32	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.11	38	0.34
OVERALL	-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
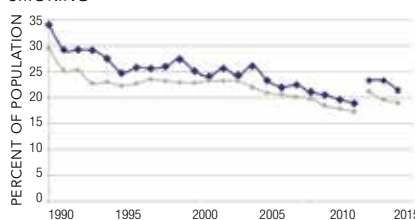
OBESITY
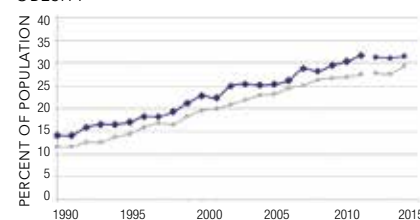
STATE ◆———◆ NATION ○———○   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	MI	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.8	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	15.3	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$48,801	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,597,000
Obesity	2,289,000
Physical Inactivity	1,756,000
Diabetes	790,000

Minnesota

	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popluation)	62.4	17	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	44.9	7	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.40	7	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.33	2	0.34
OVERALL	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
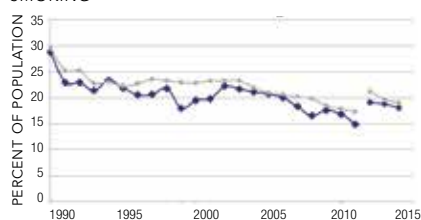
OBESITY
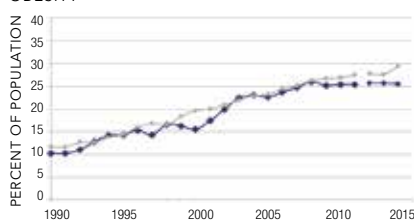
STATE ◆——◆   NATION ●——●   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

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 AFFECTED
Smoking	707,000
Obesity	984,000
Physical Inactivity	878,000
Diabetes	308,000

Overall Rank: 6
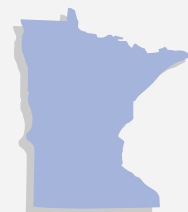
Change: ▼ 3
Determinants Rank: 7
Outcomes Rank: 2
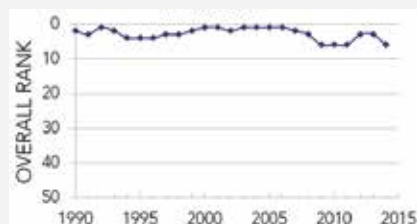
Strengths:
- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low prevalence of diabetes
- Few poor physical health days

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

Mississippi

Overall Rank: 50

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 50
Outcomes Rank: 50
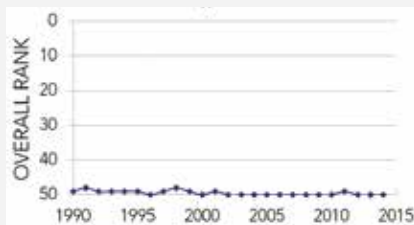
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- High immunization coverage among children
- Small disparity in health status by education level

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	41.9	49	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	78.5	47	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.66	50	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.34	50	0.34
OVERALL	-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
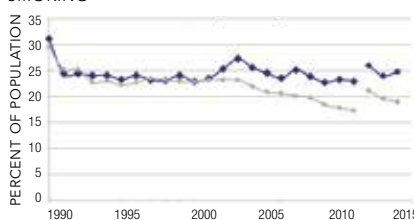
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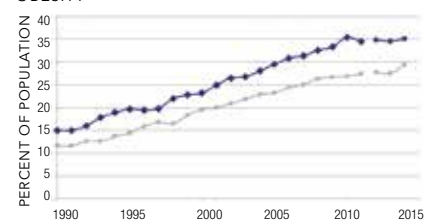
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	MS	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.6	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.6	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$40,850	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	540,000
Obesity	747,000
Physical Inactivity	791,000
Diabetes	289,000

Missouri

	2014 VALUE	2014 RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	0.02	30	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	463.1	33	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	13.6	28	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	49.9	38	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	64.7	39	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.24	37	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.04	34	0.34
OVERALL	-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
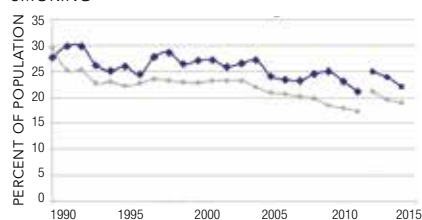
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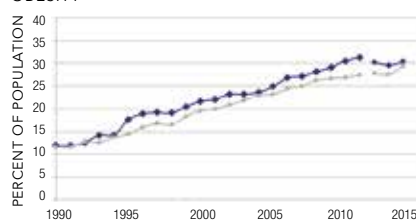
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	MO	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.5	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	11.6	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$50,311	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,006,000
Obesity	1,338,000
Physical Inactivity	1,245,000
Diabetes	445,000

Overall Rank: 36

Change: ▲ 3
Determinants Rank: 37
Outcomes Rank: 34
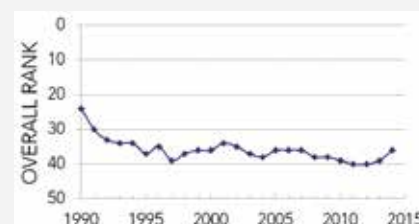
Strengths:
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Small disparity in health status by education level

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

Montana

Overall Rank: 22

Change: ▲ 1
Determinants Rank: 23
Outcomes Rank: 15
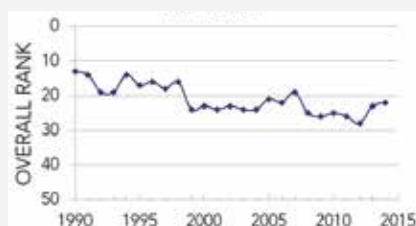
Strengths:
• Low prevalence of obesity
• Low levels of air pollution
• Low prevalence of diabetes

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, Salmonella*)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	61.6	20	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	47.0	11	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.16	23	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.12	15	0.34
OVERALL	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
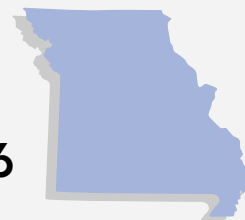
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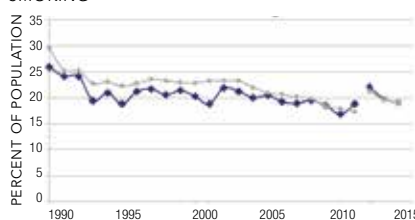
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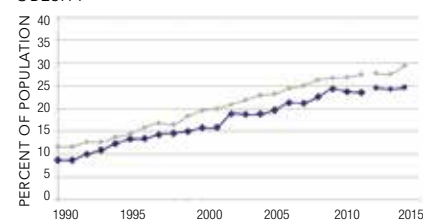
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	MT	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	5.6	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	11.6	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$44,132	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	148,000
Obesity	187,000
Physical Inactivity	169,000
Diabetes	61,000

Nebraska

	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.22	19	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	366.2	13	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	13.0	27	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	63.4	16	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	55.8	24	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.36	10	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.14	12	0.34
OVERALL	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
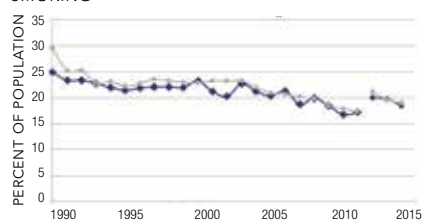
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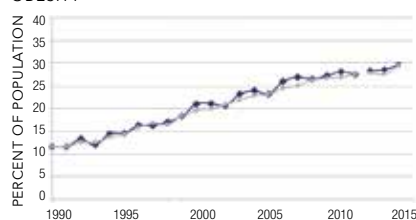
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ○——○   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	NE	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	3.9	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	8.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$53,774	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	252,000
Obesity	393,000
Physical Inactivity	331,000
Diabetes	129,000

Overall Rank: 10

Change: ▲ 1
Determinants Rank: 10
Outcomes Rank: 12
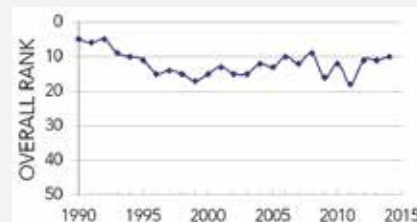
Strengths:
- Low rate of drug deaths
- High rate of high school graduation
- High immunization coverage among children

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/

Nevada

NEVADA

Overall Rank: 39

Change: ▼ 2
Determinants Rank: 42
Outcomes Rank: 26
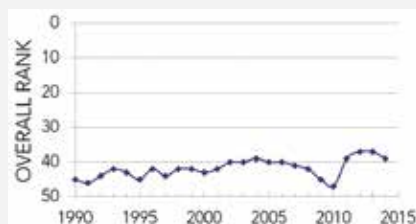
Strengths:
• Low prevalence of obesity
• Low prevalence of physical inactivity
• Low incidence of infectious disease

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 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.37	42	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.04	26	0.34
OVERALL	-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
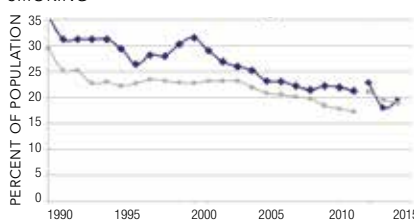
OBESITY

STATE ◆——◆ NATION ○——○

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	NV	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	9.8	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	18.1	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$45,369	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	400,000
Obesity	531,000
Physical Inactivity	468,000
Diabetes	204,000

New Hampshire

	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	64.9	14	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	50.7	15	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.52	5	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.16	8	0.34
OVERALL	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

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

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	NH	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	5.3	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	10.9	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$71,322	$51,939

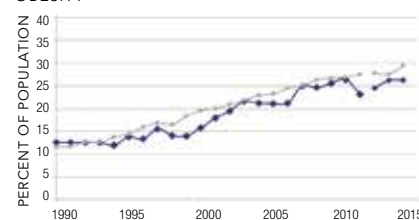| MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	166,000
Obesity	268,000
Physical Inactivity	216,000
Diabetes	97,000

New Jersey

Overall Rank: 11

Change: ▼ 1
Determinants Rank: 12
Outcomes Rank: 14
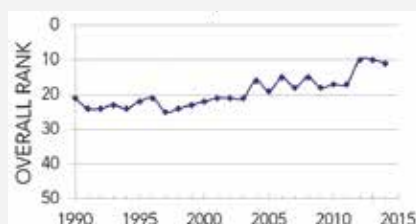
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Ready availability of dentists

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

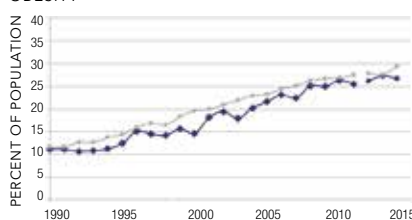|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	15.7	5	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	16.3	21	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	11.6	17	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	26.3	12	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	24.1	27	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	87.0	9	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.59	5	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	309.2	7	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	15.8	32	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	83.0	2	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	60.8	34	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.34	12	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.14	14	0.34
OVERALL	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
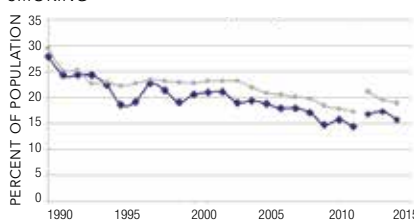
OBESITY

STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.
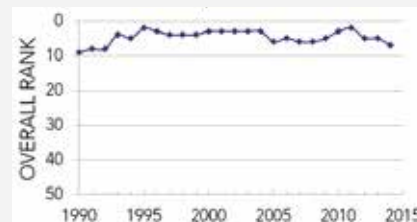
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	NJ	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.2	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$61,782	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,020,000
Obesity	1,657,000
Physical Inactivity	1,660,000
Diabetes	633,000

New Mexico

	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	48.9	41	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	50.1	13	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.16	34	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.01	30	0.34
OVERALL	-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
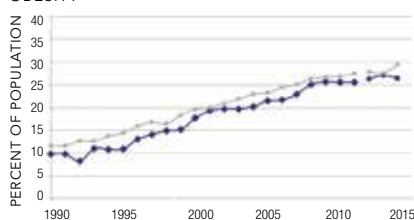
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	NM	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.9	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$42,127	$51,939

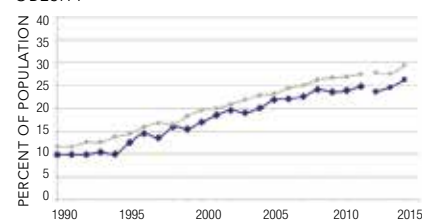| MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	295,000
Obesity	396,000
Physical Inactivity	348,000
Diabetes	169,000

Overall Rank: 33

Change: ▼ 1
Determinants Rank: 34
Outcomes Rank: 30
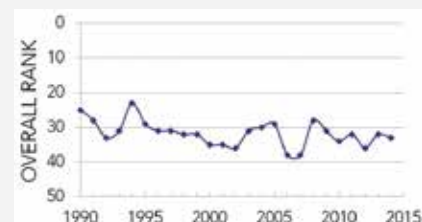
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low levels of air pollution

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

New York

Overall Rank: 14

Change: ▲ 1
Determinants Rank: 9
Outcomes Rank: 28
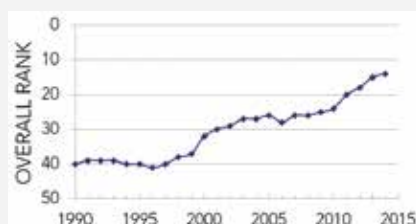
Strengths:
- High per capita public health funding
- Ready availability of primary care physicians
- Ready availability of dentists

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

|	2014 VALUE	2014 RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, Salmonella*)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplulation)	79.5	4	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	59.2	29	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.37	9	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.02	28	0.34
OVERALL	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	NY	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.7	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.8	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$53,843	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	2,464,000
Obesity	3,693,000
Physical Inactivity	3,726,000
Diabetes	1,625,000

North Carolina

	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.17	36	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.11	40	0.34
OVERALL	-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

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.
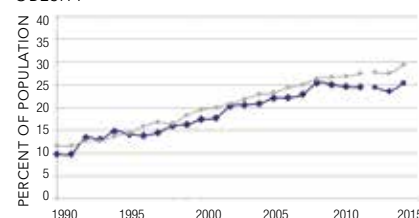
State Health Department Website:
www.dhhs.state.nc.us

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

North Dakota

Overall Rank: 9

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 13
Outcomes Rank: 5
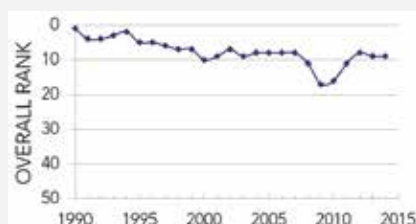
Strengths:
- Low rate of drug deaths
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

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

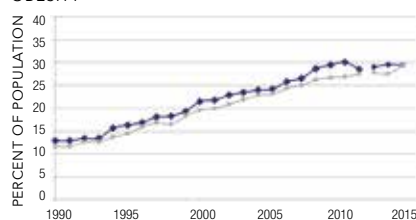|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	21.2	36	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	23.8	50	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	3.0	1	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	31.0	37	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	25.8	36	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	91.0	4	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	56.1	26	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	56.1	25	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.33	13	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.22	5	0.34
OVERALL	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
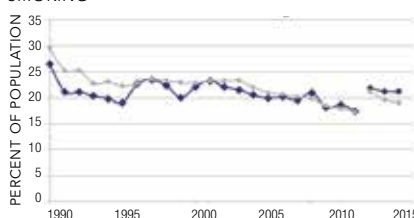
OBESITY
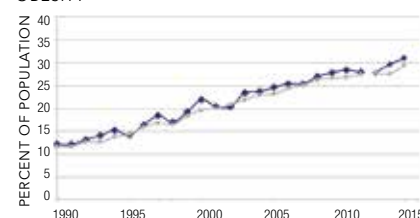
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ○——○

The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.
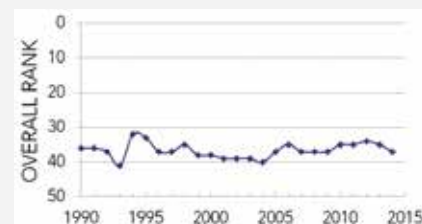
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	ND	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	2.9	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	5.6	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$52,888	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	116,000
Obesity	165,000
Physical Inactivity	144,000
Diabetes	50,000

Ohio

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	54.0	30	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	71.7	45	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.25	38	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.11	39	0.34
OVERALL	-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
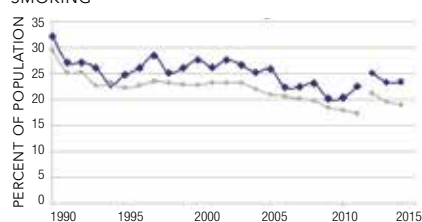
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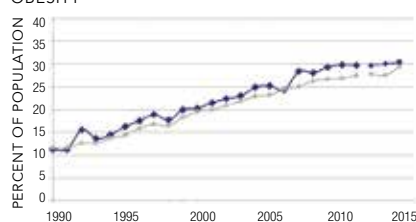
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	OH	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.4	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.6	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$46,398	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,996,000
Obesity	2,553,000
Physical Inactivity	2,335,000
Diabetes	921,000

Overall Rank: 40

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 38
Outcomes Rank: 39
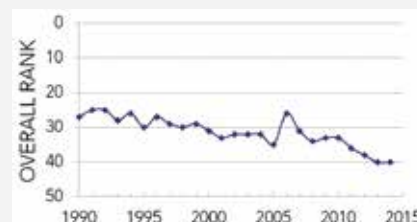
Strengths:
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Small disparity in health status by education level

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

Oklahoma

Overall Rank: 46

Change: ▼ 2
Determinants Rank: 45
Outcomes Rank: 47
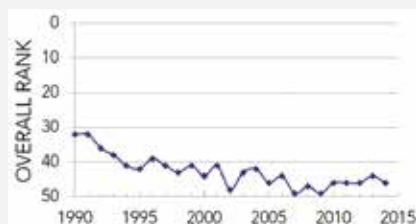
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of pertussis
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, Salmonella*)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	50.2	37	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	71.4	42	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.44	45	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.30	47	0.34
OVERALL	-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
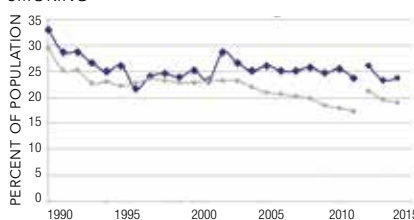
SMOKING

OBESITY
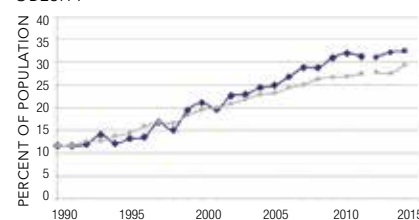
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●

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ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	OK	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	5.4	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	10.2	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$43,777	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	679,000
Obesity	900,000
Physical Inactivity	904,000
Diabetes	321,000

Oregon

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.49	7	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	347.5	9	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	23.4	37	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	70.6	10	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	37.7	4	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.38	8	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.03	27	0.34
OVERALL	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

Overall Rank: 12

Change: ▲ 1
Determinants Rank: 8
Outcomes Rank: 27
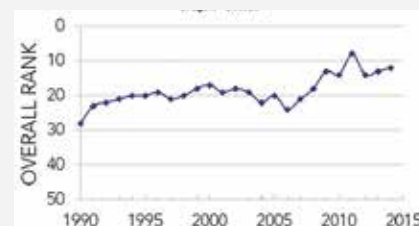
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

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/

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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.7	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	16.5	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$56,307	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	515,000
Obesity	770,000
Physical Inactivity	511,000
Diabetes	282,000

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

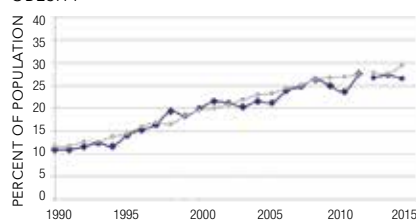|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	21.0	35	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	17.2	31	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	17.4	42	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	30.0	31	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	24.1	27	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	88.0	7	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, Salmonella*)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.05	26	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.05	35	0.34
OVERALL	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
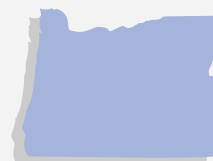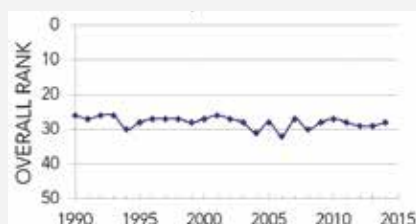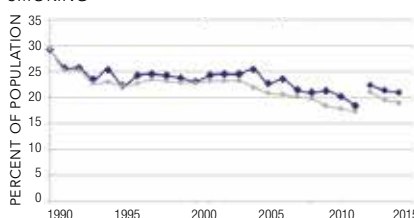
SMOKING

OBESITY
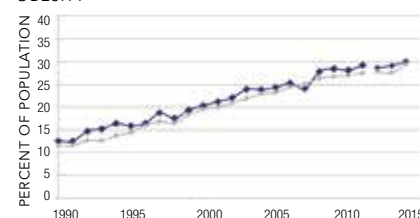
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ○——○

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	PA	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.4	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.4	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$53,952	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	2,044,000
Obesity	2,870,000
Physical Inactivity	2,433,000
Diabetes	1,015,000

Rhode Island

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.47	9	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	410.3	21	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	10.8	25	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	59.1	23	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	60.4	32	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.31	15	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.06	22	0.34
OVERALL	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
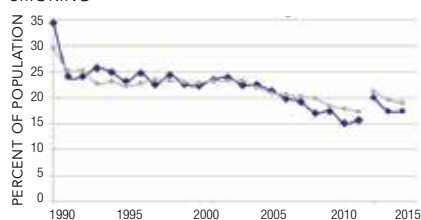
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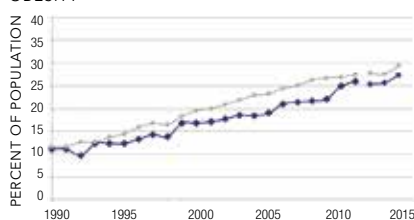
STATE ◆━━◆ NATION ●━━●   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	RI	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	9.5	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	15.5	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$57,812	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	140,000
Obesity	216,000
Physical Inactivity	202,000
Diabetes	77,000

Overall Rank: 15

Change: ▲ 4
Determinants Rank: 15
Outcomes Rank: 22
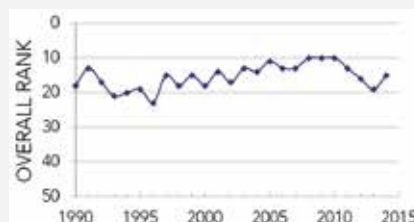
Strengths:
- High immunization coverage among children
- High immunization coverage among teens
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

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

South Carolina

Overall Rank: 42

Change: ▲ 1
Determinants Rank: 46
Outcomes Rank: 42
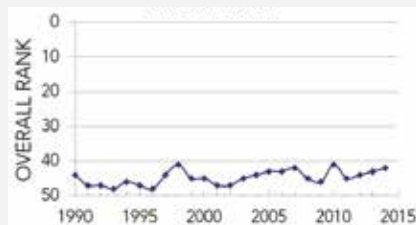
Strengths:
• Low prevalence of binge drinking
• Low incidence of pertussis
• Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	47.6	44	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	54.1	20	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.45	46	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.19	42	0.34
OVERALL	-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
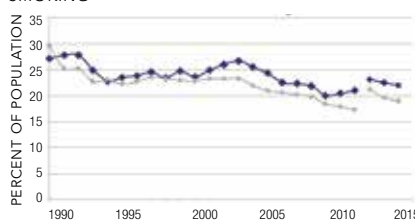
OBESITY
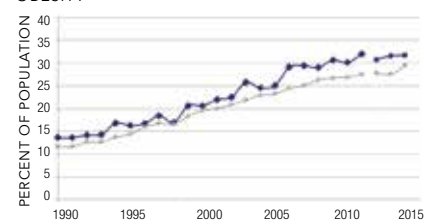
STATE ◆—◆ NATION ●—●   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	SC	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.6	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$43,749	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	792,000
Obesity	1,121,000
Physical Inactivity	918,000
Diabetes	461,000

South Dakota

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	0.10	33	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	476.2	35	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	8.5	21	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	53.6	31	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	57.5	28	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.18	21	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.16	9	0.34
OVERALL	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
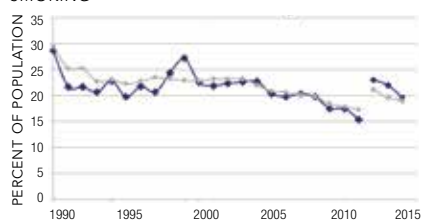
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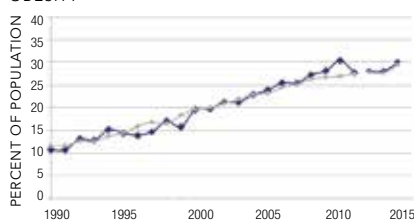
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	SD	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	3.8	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	7.1	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$54,453	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	122,000
Obesity	180,000
Physical Inactivity	143,000
Diabetes	58,000

Overall Rank: 18

Change: ▲ 4
Determinants Rank: 21
Outcomes Rank: 9
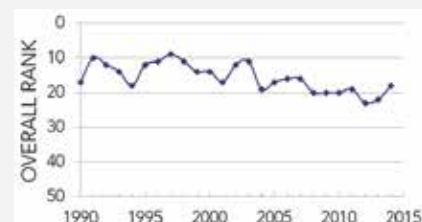
Strengths:
- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

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
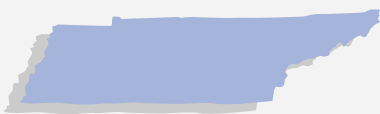
Overall Rank: 45

Change: ▼ 3
Determinants Rank: 44
Outcomes Rank: 46
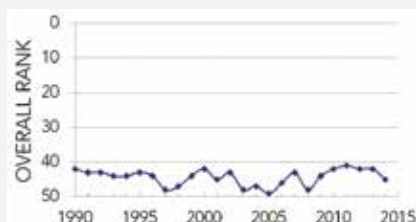
Strengths:
- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of pertussis
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

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 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, Salmonella*)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	50.9	36	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	73.1	46	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.43	44	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.29	46	0.34
OVERALL	-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.
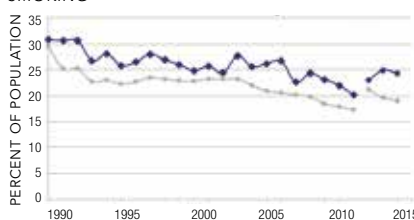
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	TN	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.2	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$42,499	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,163,000
Obesity	1,595,000
Physical Inactivity	1,691,000
Diabetes	615,000

Texas

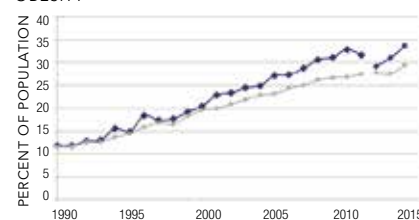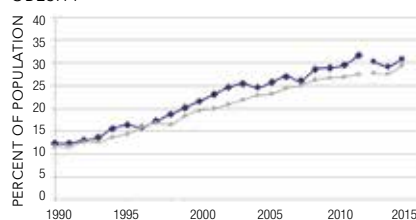|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	15.9	6	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	16.7	25	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	9.9	8	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	30.9	36	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	27.3	41	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	82.0	22	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	48.9	40	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	62.9	37	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.17	35	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.06	21	0.34
OVERALL	-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
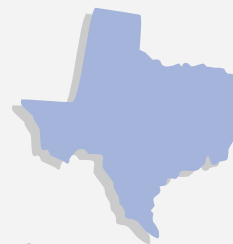

Overall Rank: 31

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
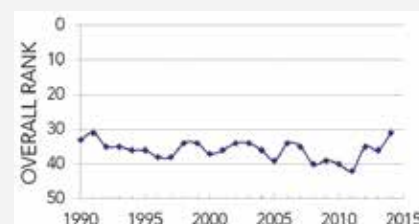

SMOKING

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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.3	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	11.3	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$53,027	$51,939

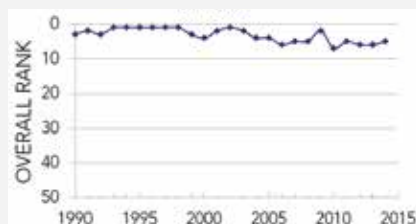| MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	2,993,000
Obesity	5,545,000
Physical Inactivity	5,337,000
Diabetes	2,133,000

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

	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	67.3	13	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	34.0	2	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.47	6	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.26	3	0.34
OVERALL	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
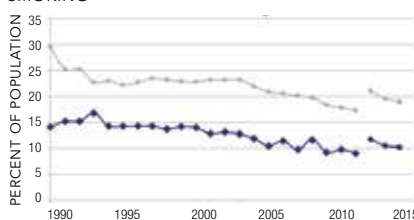
OBESITY
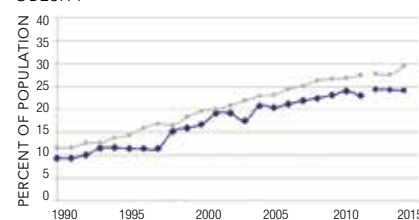
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ◯——◯   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	UT	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	4.4	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	9.7	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$62,967	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	204,000
Obesity	460,000
Physical Inactivity	387,000
Diabetes	144,000

Vermont

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	60.0	21	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	48.3	12	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.71	1	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.15	10	0.34
OVERALL	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
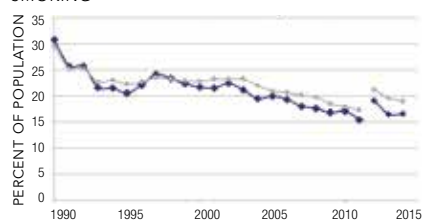
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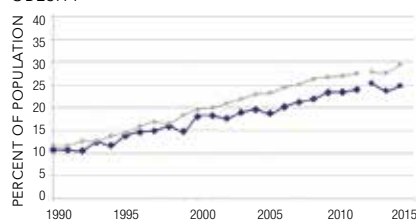
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——● The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	VT	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	4.4	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	9.3	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$54,842	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	81,000
Obesity	119,000
Physical Inactivity	95,000
Diabetes	39,000

Overall Rank: 2

Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 1
Outcomes Rank: 10
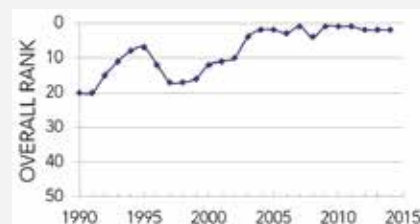
Strengths:
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low violent crime rate

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

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
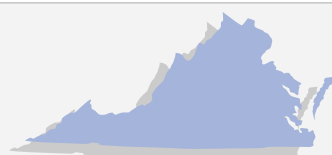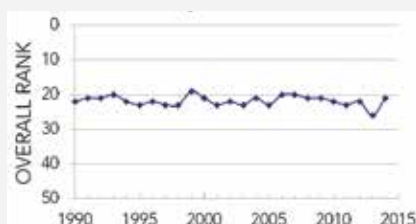- High infant mortality rate

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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-0.29	16	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	431.8	26	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	7.7	18	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.24	19	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.06	23	0.34
OVERALL	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
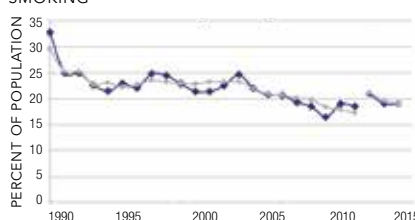
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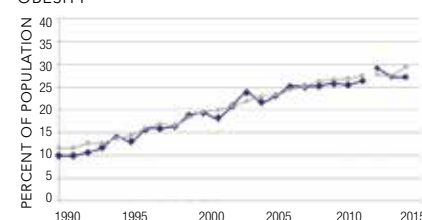
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ○——○   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	VA	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	5.5	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	11.5	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$67,620	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	1,159,000
Obesity	1,632,000
Physical Inactivity	1,481,000
Diabetes	631,000

Washington

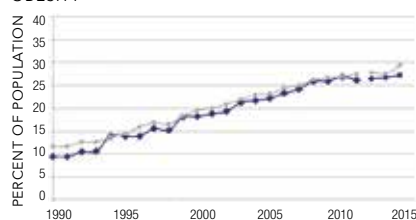|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	16.1	7	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	16.8	26	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	14.0	32	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	27.2	18	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	19.0	5	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	79.0	30	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	72.3	9	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	39.3	6	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.33	14	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.07	19	0.34
OVERALL	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
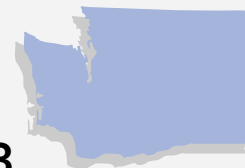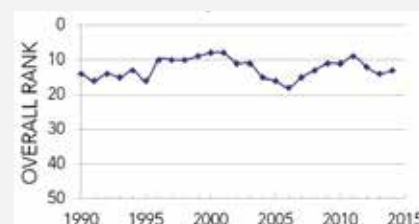
Overall Rank: 13

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

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	WA	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.0	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$60,106	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	854,000
Obesity	1,384,000
Physical Inactivity	1,029,000
Diabetes	463,000

West Virginia

Overall Rank: 44
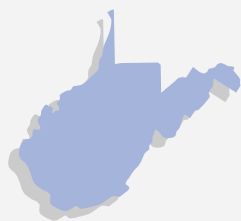
Change: ▲ 2
Determinants Rank: 43
Outcomes Rank: 48

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.
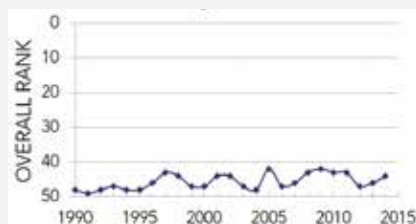
Highlights:
- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 42 percent from 22.0 to 31.3 deaths per 100,000 population, the highest rate in the nation.
- In the last 15 years, violent crime increased by 44 percent from 219 to 316 offenses per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, children in poverty increased 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

|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popluation)	47.3	46	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	93.3	49	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	-0.40	43	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	-0.31	48	0.34
OVERALL	-0.71	44	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
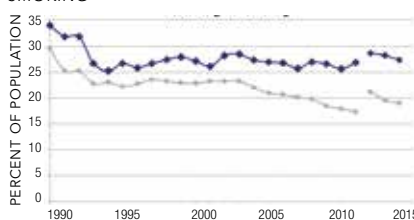
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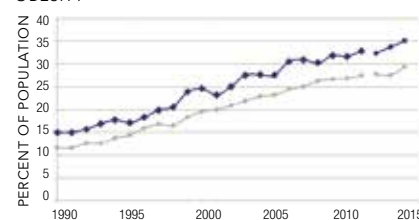
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ●——●   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	WV	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.5	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	12.0	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$40,241	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	399,000
Obesity	496,000
Physical Inactivity	453,000
Diabetes	192,000

Wisconsin

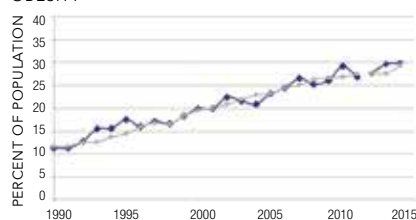|	2014 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	18.7	22	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	22.5	49	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	11.8	20	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	29.8	29	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	20.8	10	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	92.0	3	93.0
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	0.48	43	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	415.4	22	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	120.5	50	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 poplulation)	58.3	24	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	50.6	14	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.17	22	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.07	20	0.34
OVERALL	0.23	23	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
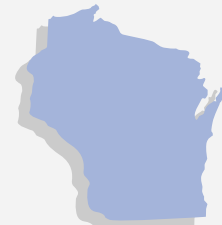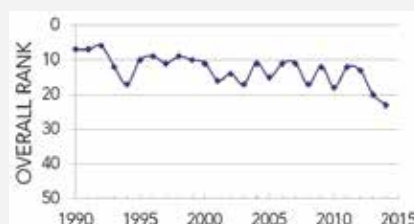
Overall Rank: 23

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

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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	6.7	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	12.1	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$55,258	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	782,000
Obesity	1,239,000
Physical Inactivity	921,000
Diabetes	365,000

133

Overall Rank: 25

Change: ▼ 8
Determinants Rank: 24
Outcomes Rank: 17
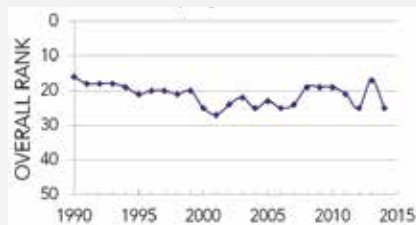
Strengths:
• Low violent crime rate
• Low percentage of children in poverty
• Low levels of air pollution

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 VALUE	RANK	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors			
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
Community & Environment			
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, *Salmonella**)	-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
Policy			
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
Clinical Care			
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 popplation)	51.7	34	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	52.7	17	28.2
ALL DETERMINANTS	0.12	24	0.71
OUTCOMES			
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
ALL OUTCOMES	0.09	17	0.34
OVERALL	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
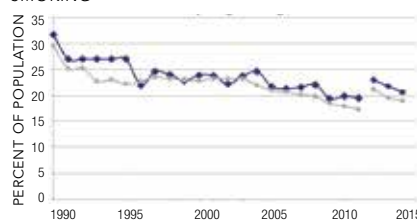
OBESITY
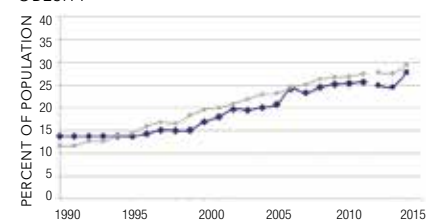
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ⬤——⬤

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

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	WY	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	4.6	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	8.4	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$55,700	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	91,000
Obesity	119,000
Physical Inactivity	104,000
Diabetes	39,000

District of Columbia

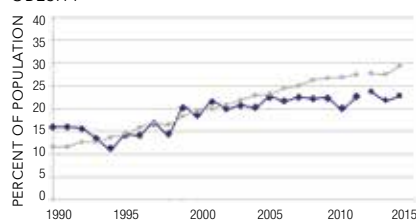|	2014 VALUE	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors		
Smoking (Percent of adult population)	18.8	10.3
Binge Drinking (Percent of adult population)	22.4	9.6
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	13.9	3.0
Obesity (Percent of adult population)	22.8	21.3
Physical Inactivity (Percent of adult population)	17.0	16.2
High School Graduation (Percent of incoming ninth graders)	71.0	93.0
Community & Environment		
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, *Salmonella**)	—	-0.9
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	1,101.6	233.0
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	4.2	1.6
Salmonella (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
Policy		
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
Clinical Care		
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 popplution)	107.6	107.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (Number per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	47.2	28.2
OUTCOMES		
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

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

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
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.3	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	14.1	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$60,675	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	96,000
Obesity	116,000
Physical Inactivity	91,000
Diabetes	42,000

United States

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

Healthy People: www.healthypeople.gov

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: www.health.gov

US Department of Health & Human Services: www.hhs.gov

|	2014 VALUE	NO 1 STATE
Behaviors		
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
Community & Environment		
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, *Salmonella**)	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
Policy		
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
Clinical Care		
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
OUTCOMES		
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
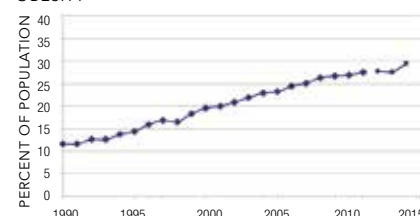
STATE ◆——◆ NATION ○——○   The 2012–2014 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable to prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	US
Annual Unemployment Rate (2013)	7.4
Annual Underemployment Rate (2013)	13.8
Median Household Income (2013)	$51,939

MEASURE	ADULT POPULATION AFFECTED
Smoking	42,498,000
Obesity	64,597,000
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 *Salmonella* 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
•*Salmonella*	Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2012	Number of new cases of *Salmonella* 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—Adolesents	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 menigococcal 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 (≥95th 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
Undermployment 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.

Appendix

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.

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.

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 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.

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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  Morgan Warners
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  Lisa Wolford

Rockfish Interactive
  Tom Black
  Pam Bottles
  Jeremy Daley
  Mike Green
  Jason Ferrara
  Teni Hallums
  Scott Hamm
  Tyler Hartsook
  Evan Heiter
  Kelsey Jackson
  Caleb Khazoyan
  Craig McCoy
  Bill Mason
  Megan Mikles
  Casey Miller
  Jake Mitchell
  Mike Moffitt
  Molly Petre
  Steve Plunkett
  David Routon
  Jennifer Wiens

RoninWare Inc
  TJ Kellie

Tuckson Health Connections
  Reed Tuckson

United Health Foundation
  Russell Bennett
  Shelly Espinosa
  Catherine Kelley
  Lauren Mihajlov
  Jane Pennington
  Rhonda Randall
  Kate Rubin
  Ipyana Spencer

Appendix

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.

AMERICA'S HEALTH RANKINGS®

UNITED HEALTH FOUNDATION®

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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