



AMERICA'S **ANNUAL REPORT**
HEALTH RANKINGS[®]
UNITED HEALTH FOUNDATION



A call to action for individuals and their communities

| **2015**

Data, Then Action

While the bulk of this book is about data, the *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* is all about action. It's about going beyond where your state is in the rankings to where it could be. It's about using the data to investigate why your state fell or rose in the rankings, and then looking for actions to take. What can you do to make your community and state healthier? Searching for answers will lead you to advocacy, to taking steps to implement—and perhaps create—programs that positively affect health in your state.



The United Health Foundation,

along with our partner the American Public Health Association, is pleased to present the 26th edition of the *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report: A Call to Action for Individuals and Their Communities*. First published in 1990, the *Annual Report* provides the longest-running state-by-state analysis of factors affecting the health of individuals and communities across America. It delivers an in-depth, trusted view into the status of America's health that has been used by state and local public health leaders across the country to inform state health priorities and help transform health systems.

The *Annual Report* would not be possible without the collaboration, guidance, and expertise of our Scientific Advisory Committee. The committee is comprised 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. The committee regularly reviews, discusses, and modifies the methodological framework used to ensure that the *Annual Report* meets the most rigorous statistical standards and accurately reflects the state of our nation's health.

The 2015 *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* shows improvements in preventable hospitalizations, decreases in cigarette smoking, and increases in immunizations among children—all marking progress in some of our public health challenges. However, these gains are set against

a backdrop where different and complex health challenges are compromising our nation's health. The rates of drug deaths, diabetes, obesity, and children living in poverty are currently on the rise.

I am pleased to announce that in 2016, the United Health Foundation will build upon the successes of *America's Health Rankings®* by introducing a robust new suite of reports that use data and insights from the *Annual Report* as a foundation. We will release reports examining the health of mothers and children as well as our nation's veteran population; these will complement the existing *Annual Report* and *America's Health Rankings® Senior Report*. We will also issue new "spotlight" reports in 2016 that examine important markers of our nation's public health, such as substance abuse, prevention, healthy lifestyles, and mental health. Taken together, this new set of *America's Health Rankings®* reports will create deeper insights that can inform stakeholders as they work to improve the health of our nation.

As *America's Health Rankings®* expands its focus, we at the United Health Foundation invite public health officials, thought leaders, and stakeholders from across society, business, health, and government to share their perspectives on the reports through social media such as Facebook and Twitter and through our website. We also encourage you to share ideas or programs that have made a difference in your community by emailing AHR@uhg.com.

On behalf of my colleagues, we thank Reed Tuckson, MD, Rhonda Randall, DO, and Russ

The 2015 *America's Health Rankings*® Annual Report shows improvements in preventable hospitalizations, decreases in cigarette smoking, and increases in immunizations among children and adolescents—all marking progress in some of our public health challenges.



Bennett for their ongoing commitment and collaboration in the dissemination of the *America's Health Rankings*® Annual Report.

The United Health Foundation also acknowledges the following agencies and organizations for providing data that make this *Annual Report* possible. Our thanks to the US Department of Health and Human Services (CDC), US Department of Commerce (CB, BEA), US Department of Education (NCES), US Department of Justice (FBI), US Department of Labor (BLS), US Environmental Protection Agency, American Dental Association, American Medical Association, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, Trust for America's Health, World Health Organization, and the many others who

provided valuable information about our nation's health.

Finally, at the United Health Foundation, we are especially grateful for America's health care workers, policy makers, and public health professionals who work to improve our nation's health. Thanks to their tireless efforts in communities across the country, we are better prepared to address the public health changes of today and tomorrow. They deserve our deepest appreciation.

Chris Stidman
President, United Health Foundation



**Health is a state
of complete physical,
mental, and social
well-being** — World Health Organization

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Introduction

Now in its 26th year, the *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* has become established as the nation's annual checkup. The results often cause conversations to begin or renew. Individuals, elected officials, health care professionals, public health professionals, employers, educators, and communities analyze and react to the *Rankings* with questions that fall under the category of: "How can we improve our population's health?"

The *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* serves public health by:

1. Providing a benchmark. The report is vital for gauging how a state's health changes from year to year and decade to decade, and how it compares with the health of other states and the nation. This is the longest-running annual assessment of America's health on a state-by-state basis. The data for many measures extend back to 1990, allowing for a wide-angle, holistic view of state and US health.
2. Stimulating action. This is the overarching purpose of every *Annual Report*—to kindle and continue to fuel dialogue that leads to action. Numerous states incorporate the *Rankings* into their annual review of programs, and several organizations use the report as a reference point when assigning goals for health-improvement programs.

Each measure does not stand alone but influences and interconnects with many other factors that make up health.

The 2015 *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* highlights some promising progress in important markers of our nation's public health. Cigarette use continues to fall, immunization rates continue to rise, and there are long-term positive trends in reducing cardiovascular-related and infant deaths. At the same time, our nation continues to struggle with certain complex and deep-seated health concerns: obesity, diabetes, substance abuse, and child poverty.

The 2015 *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* includes rich data beyond the "headlines" of the state rankings. Specifically, every state has strengths and challenges to examine and act upon. Consider that the metrics are interrelated—that is, each measure does not stand alone but influences and interconnects with many other factors that make up health. For example, a change for the good in physical inactivity could affect obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular deaths, poor mental health days, and other measures.

To see this data illustrated, please visit the website and select your state of interest <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/states>. While on the state page, click on the Measures tab to display the Core Measure Impact diagram. This shows the specific measures that have the greatest impact on a state's overall ranking. Use the Change My Rank tool from the state page by selecting the Change My Rank tab. This visual shows how improving the rank of one or many individual metrics can affect the state's overall rank.

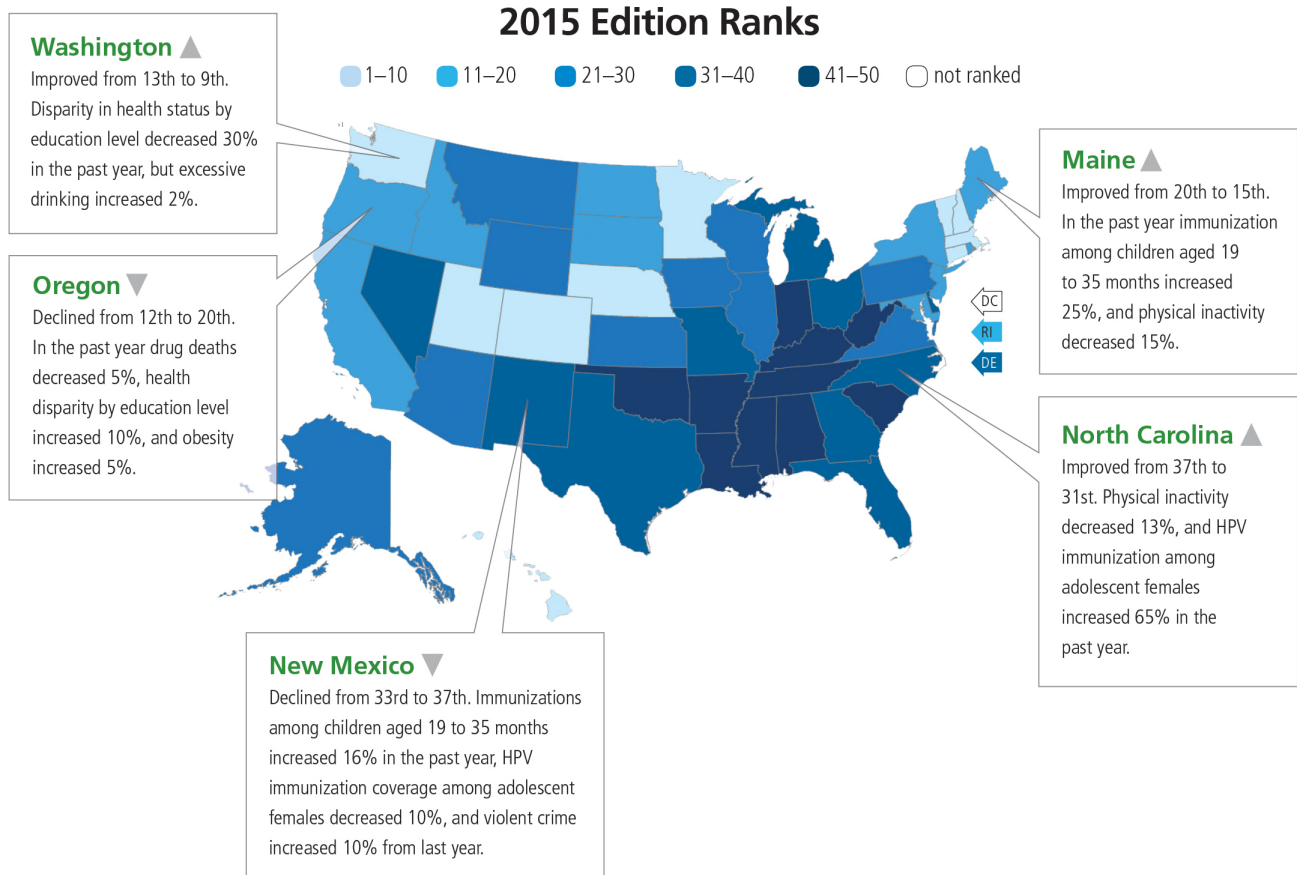
The data show each state's ranking but also serve as a tool to change a state's ranking. The *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* is a snapshot in an ever-changing view of state health. The data can be used to investigate why a state fell or rose in the rankings and, most important, to develop actions to take to make a community or state healthier. Searching for answers will lead to advocacy, to taking steps to implement—and perhaps create—programs that positively affect health in every state.

Findings

Overview

From the entire data set in the 2015 *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report*, here are state and national highlights:

- Hawaii—for the fourth consecutive year—takes the title of healthiest state in 2015.
- North Carolina shows the biggest improvement in rank over the past year, rising to 31st from 37th.
- The nation shows signs of short-term improvement with decreases in preventable hospitalizations and physical inactivity, and with increases in immunization coverage among children and adolescents. There was also continued long-term improvement in less cigarette smoking, fewer cardiovascular deaths, and lower infant mortality.
- There are troubling increases in rates of US drug deaths, diabetes, obesity, and children in poverty. In addition, premature death rates—an indicator of early death in a population—have plateaued; many early deaths are preventable through lifestyle modifications.



Findings

TABLE 1
2015 Ranking

2015 Rank (1-50)	State	Score
1	Hawaii	0.892
2	Vermont	0.831
3	Massachusetts	0.709
4	Minnesota	0.696
5	New Hampshire	0.688
6	Connecticut	0.669
7	Utah	0.653
8	Colorado	0.560
9	Washington	0.512
10	Nebraska	0.490
11	New Jersey	0.473
12	North Dakota	0.453
13	New York	0.438
14	Rhode Island	0.377
15	Maine	0.370
16	California	0.354
17	Idaho	0.351
18	Maryland	0.330
19	South Dakota	0.318
20	Oregon	0.306
21	Virginia	0.294
22	Iowa	0.238
23	Montana	0.208
24	Wisconsin	0.192
25	Wyoming	0.132
26	Kansas	0.105
27	Alaska	0.057
28	Illinois	-0.001
29	Pennsylvania	-0.028
30	Arizona	-0.069
31	North Carolina	-0.130
32	Delaware	-0.162
33	Florida	-0.174
34	Texas	-0.191
35	Michigan	-0.275
36	Missouri	-0.291
37	New Mexico	-0.317
38	Nevada	-0.354
39	Ohio	-0.366
40	Georgia	-0.371
41	Indiana	-0.440
42	South Carolina	-0.555
43	Tennessee	-0.586
44	Kentucky	-0.599
45	Oklahoma	-0.663
46	Alabama	-0.696
47	West Virginia	-0.770
48	Arkansas	-0.888
49	Mississippi	-0.952
50	Louisiana	-0.986

TABLE 2
2015 Alphabetical Ranking

2015 Rank (1-50)	State	Score
46	Alabama	-0.696
27	Alaska	0.057
30	Arizona	-0.069
48	Arkansas	-0.888
16	California	0.354
8	Colorado	0.560
6	Connecticut	0.669
32	Delaware	-0.162
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9	Washington	0.512
47	West Virginia	-0.770
24	Wisconsin	0.192
25	Wyoming	0.132

State Rankings

Healthiest

Hawaii again takes the title of healthiest state in 2015 and is followed by Vermont (2) and Massachusetts (3). Minnesota (4) and New Hampshire (5) return to the top 5.

- **Hawaii:** Hawaii has consistently been in the top 6 states since the *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* launched in 1990.

Hawaii scores well for having a low prevalence of obesity, low rates of preventable hospitalizations, and few poor mental health days.

Immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months—identified as a key challenge for the state last year—increased 11% from 66.5% to 73.7% over the past year.

Like all states, Hawaii also has areas needing improvement. It scores below the national average for immunizations among adolescents for the Tdap vaccine and above the national average for excessive drinking and the incidence of *Salmonella*.

Most Improved

- **North Carolina:** North Carolina shows the biggest improvement in rank over the past year, moving up 6 places. The state's rise is due to an improvement in the percentage of immunizations among children and HPV immunizations among adolescent females. Also, there was a decline in physical inactivity and in the incidence of *Salmonella* infections.
- **Notably Improved States:** Maine moves from 20th last year to 15th, Washington from 13th to 9th, Kentucky from 47th to 44th, and Delaware from 35th to 32nd.

Most Challenged

- **Louisiana:** Louisiana ranks 50th this year, moving Mississippi out of the bottom spot to 49th. Arkansas (48), West Virginia (47), and Alabama (46) complete the bottom 5 states. Oklahoma (45) and Kentucky (44) move out of the bottom 5.

Many of the successes in this year's report reflect long-term public health efforts.



National Successes

Many of the successes in this year's report reflect long-term public health efforts.

- **Preventable Hospitalizations:** In the last year, preventable hospitalizations decreased 8% from 62.9 to 57.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.

In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 11%, and since 2001 the decrease has been 30%.

- **Physical Inactivity:** In the last year, the prevalence of physical inactivity decreased 11% from 25.3% to 22.6% of adults.

Findings

TABLE 3

Largest Changes in Rank Since 2014 Edition (1 Year)

Rank Improved	2014 Rank	2015 Rank	Change
North Carolina	37	31	6
Maine	20	15	5
Washington	13	9	4
Delaware	35	32	3
Kentucky	47	44	3

Rank Declined	2014 Rank	2015 Rank	Change
Oregon	12	20	8
New Mexico	33	37	4
Alabama	43	46	3
North Dakota	9	12	3
Texas	31	34	3
West Virginia	44	47	3

- **Immunizations:** More people are getting recommended vaccines.

In the past 2 years, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 5% from 68.5% to 71.6%. In 1996 the percentage was less than 60%.

Similarly, in the last year HPV vaccinations among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 6% from 37.6% to 39.7%.

The incidence of pertussis—a vaccine-preventable condition—decreased 41% from 15.5 to 9.1 cases per 100,000 population.

- **Smoking:** In the last year, the prevalence of smoking decreased 5% from 19.0% to 18.1% of adults.

Smoking has decreased since 1990 from 29.5% to 18.1% of the adult population. However, 1 in 6 adults still smoke.

- **Cardiovascular Deaths:** In the past 10 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 23% from 326.6 to 250.8 per 100,000 population.
- **Infant Mortality:** Since 1990 infant mortality has decreased 41% from 10.2 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

National Challenges

Our nation continues to struggle with certain persistent health concerns: obesity, diabetes, drug deaths, children in poverty, and premature death.

- **Obesity:** In the past 2 years, obesity increased 7.2% from 27.6% to 29.6% of adults. In 1990 obesity was less than 12% of adults.
- **Diabetes:** Self-reported diabetes continues to increase—now at 10.0% of the adult population. Twenty years ago, it was 4.4% of the adult population.
- **Drug Deaths:** In the last year, the rate of drug deaths increased 4% from 13.0 to 13.5 deaths per 100,000 population.
- **Children in Poverty:** In the last year, the percent of children living in poverty increased by 6% from 19.9% to 21.1% of children under age 18 years. Since 2002 children in poverty has increased 34% from 15.8% to 21.1%.
- **Premature Death:** For the third year in a row the nation has not made progress in the premature death rate. Premature death is a measure of early death in a population. A variety of intervention strategies that encourage healthy lifestyles and preventive care can be effective in decreasing premature death.

TABLE 4

National Successes and Challenges—Long Term Changes

Successes

Smoking	In the last year the prevalence of smoking decreased 5% from 19.0% to 18.1% of adults. Smoking has decreased since 1990 from 29.5% to 18.1% of the adult population. However, 1 in 6 adults still smoke.
Immunizations	Vaccine coverage is increasing. In the past 2 years immunization coverage among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 5% from 68.4% to 71.6%. In 1996, the percentage was less than 60%.
Preventable Hospitalizations	In the last year preventable hospitalizations decreased 8% from 62.9 to 57.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries. In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 11%, and since 2001 the decrease has been 30%.
Infant Mortality	Since 1990, infant mortality has decreased 41% from 10.2 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. In the past year, infant mortality has not changed.
Cardiovascular Deaths	In the past 10 years cardiovascular deaths decreased 23% from 326.6 to 250.8 deaths per 100,000 population.
Cancer Deaths	Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 4% from 197.5 to 189.6 per 100,000 population.
Air Pollution	In the past 10 years, air pollution decreased 24% from 12.5 to 9.5 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
Violent Crime	In the past 20 years, violent crime decreased 51% from 746 to 368 offenses per 100,000 population.

Challenges

Drug Deaths	In the last year, the rate of drug deaths increased 4% from 13.0 to 13.5 deaths per 100,000 population. In 2013, drug deaths were only 12.2 deaths per 100,000 population.
Obesity	In the past 2 years, obesity increased 7% from 27.6% to 29.6% of adults who are obese by self-report. In 1990, obesity was less than 12% of the adult population.
Children in Poverty	In the last year, the percentage of children living in poverty increased 6% from 19.9% to 21.1% of children under age 18 years. Since 2002, children in poverty has increased 34% from 15.8% to 21.1%.
Diabetes	Self-reported diabetes continues to increase—now at 10.0% of the adult population. Twenty years ago it was 4.4% of the adult population.
Premature Death	For the third year in a row, the nation has not made progress in the premature death rate, a measure of early death in the population. Many of these deaths are preventable through lifestyle modifications.

Findings




TABLE 5

National Successes Since the 2014 Edition

Decreased Smoking Prevalence		18.1% Smoking declined 5% from 19.0% to 18.1% of adults who are self-reported smokers.
Decreased Physical Inactivity		22.6% Physical inactivity decreased 11% from 25.3% to 22.6% of adults who self-report doing no exercise other than their regular job in the last 30 days.
Increased HPV Vaccinations—Adolescent Females		39.7% In the last year HPV vaccinations among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 6% from 37.6% to 39.7%.
Decreased Pertussis		9.1 The incidence of pertussis—a vaccine-preventable condition—decreased 41% from 15.5 to 9.1 cases per 100,000 population.
Decreased Preventable Hospitalizations		57.6 Preventable hospitalizations decreased 8% from 62.9 to 57.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.

TABLE 6

National Challenges Since the 2014 Edition

<p>Increased Drug Deaths</p>		<p>13.5</p> <p>Drug deaths increased 4.0% from 13.0 to 13.5 deaths per 100,000 population.</p>
<p>Increased Children in Poverty</p>		<p>21.1%</p> <p>Children living in poverty increased 6.0% from 19.9% to 21.1% of children under 18 years.</p>
<p>Unchanged Premature Death</p>		<p>N/C</p> <p>The rate of improvement in premature deaths has slowed considerably in the last 15 years, but the premature death rate has remained essentially constant for the last 3 years.</p>

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. WHO estimated the US infant mortality rate at 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013, ranking the United States 45th among WHO nations. This ranks just below Bosnia, Serbia, and the former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia but slightly above Slovakia and Qatar. In 14 countries—including 7 western European countries, Japan, and Singapore—the infant mortality rate is less than 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, with a life expectancy of 79 years, ranks 34th and is tied with Costa Rica, Nauru, and Qatar. Almost all western European countries, Japan, Australia, Singapore, Canada, and New Zealand have a longer life expectancy than the United States. Nineteen countries have a life expectancy at least 3 years longer than the US life expectancy.

Global life expectancy at birth for both sexes rose 6.2 years (from 65.3 in 1990 to 71.5 in 2013). This reflects declines in death and illness caused by HIV/AIDS and malaria in the past decade and significant advances made in addressing

communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders. Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth rose 5.4 years (from 56.9 in 1990 to 62.3 in 2013). HALE takes into account mortality and the impact of nonfatal conditions; it summarizes years lived with disability and years lost due to premature mortality. The HALE increase has not been as dramatic as the growth of life expectancy, and as a result, people—especially in the United States—are living more years with illness and disability. US life expectancy gains for men since 1990 was 4.4 years; for women, 2.6 years. However, men's HALE rose 3.1 years while women's went up only 1.6 years. Life expectancy for US women is still better than that of US men, 81.4 years versus 76.3 years.

In addition to US rankings for infant mortality and life expectancy being disappointingly low, US expenditure on health care, as measured by percent of gross domestic product (GDP) spent on health by private and public sectors, ranks second among 191 countries at 17.1% of GDP. Ranking first is Tuvalu at 19.7%. Only 20 countries, including 10 shown on Table 7, spend more than 10% of GDP on health care. 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

● <5.3 ● 5.3 to <12.5 ● 12.5 to <23.5 ● 23.5 to <46.0 ● ≥46.0

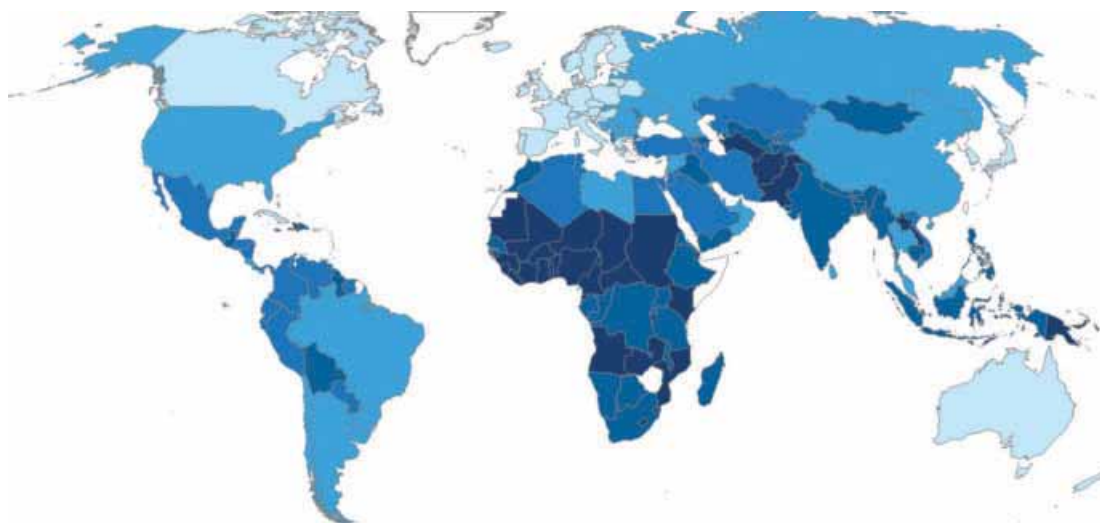


TABLE 7

International Comparison

Country	Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Live Births) ¹	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) ²	Health Expenditures (Percent of GDP) ³
Iceland	1.6	82	9.1
Luxembourg	1.6	82	7.1
Finland	2.1	81	9.4
Japan	2.1	84	10.3
Andorra	2.2	83	8.1
Singapore	2.2	83	4.6
Norway	2.3	82	9.6
Slovenia	2.3	80	9.2
Sweden	2.4	82	9.7
Estonia	2.7	77	5.7
Cyprus	2.8	82	7.4
San Marino	2.8	83	6.5
Czech Republic	2.9	78	7.2
Denmark	2.9	80	10.6
Italy	3	83	9.1
Monaco	3	82	4
Portugal	3.1	81	9.7
Austria	3.2	81	11
Germany	3.2	81	11.3
Ireland	3.2	81	8.9
Israel	3.2	82	7.2
Republic of Korea	3.2	82	7.2
Netherlands	3.3	81	12.9
Australia	3.4	83	9.4
Belgium	3.5	80	11.2
France	3.5	82	11.7
Spain	3.6	83	8.9
Switzerland	3.6	83	11.5
Belarus	3.7	72	6.1
Greece	3.7	81	9.8
Croatia	3.8	78	7.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3.9	81	9.1
Lithuania	4	74	6.2
Poland	4.5	77	6.7
Canada	4.6	82	10.9
Montenegro	4.9	76	6.5
Cuba	5	78	8.8
Bahrain	5.2	77	4.9
Hungary	5.2	75	8
New Zealand	5.2	82	9.7
Malta	5.3	81	8.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.7	77	9.6
Serbia	5.8	75	10.6
The former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia	5.8	76	6.4
United States of America	5.9	79	17.1
Slovakia	6	76	8.2
Qatar	7	79	2.2
United Arab Emirates	7	77	3.2
Chile	7.1	80	7.7
Malaysia	7.2	74	4
Mexico	12.5	75	6.2
Colombia	14.5	78	6.8

1 2013 Estimates, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Aug. 24, 2015.

2 2013 Estimates for both genders, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Aug. 23, 2015.

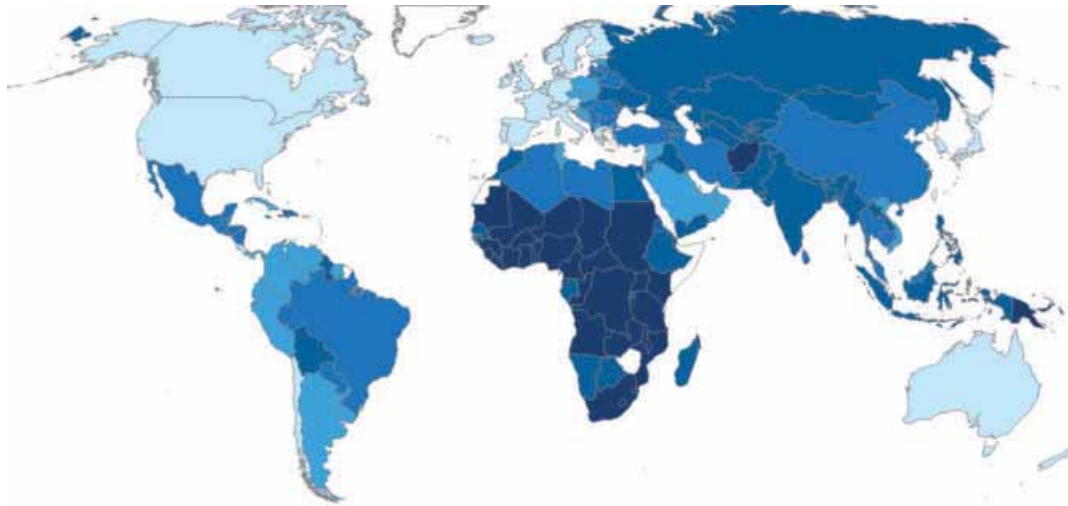
3 2013 Estimates, Global Health Observatory, World Health Organization, extracted Aug. 23, 2015.

Comparison With Other Nations

Life Expectancy

Years of life expected at birth

● >78 ● 78 to >75 ● 75 to >71 ● 71 to >63 ● ≤63

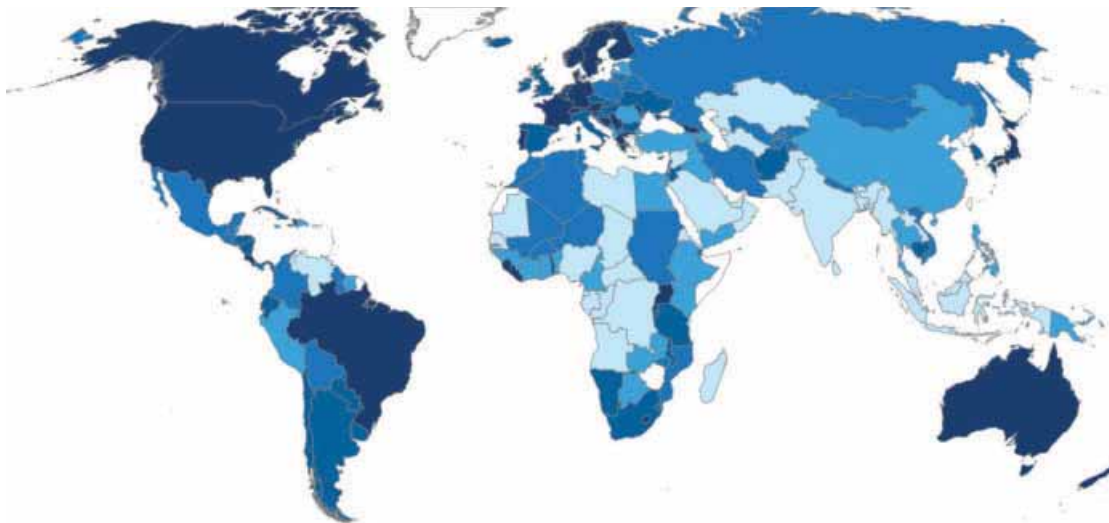


Global life expectancy at birth for both sexes rose 6.2 years (from 65.3 in 1990 to 71.5 in 2013).

Expenditures on Health Care

Percent of GDP spent on health care

● ≤4.3% ● >4.3% to 5.9% ● >5.9% to 7.1% ● >7.1% to 9.1% ● >9.1%



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

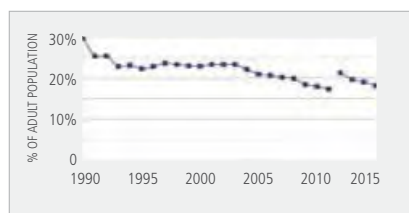
These 4 aspects interact with each other in a complex web of cause and effect, and much of this interaction is just beginning to be fully understood. Understanding these interactions is vital if we are to create the healthy outcomes we desire, including a long, disease-free, robust life for all individuals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



Smoking



Smoking is the US's leading cause of preventable death, contributing to 480,000 deaths annually. Secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths yearly, and 10.9 million suffer from a smoking-related illness. Approximately 14 million major medical conditions are attributed to smoking, which damages nearly every body organ and causes respiratory disease, heart disease, stroke, cancer, preterm birth, low birthweight, and premature death. Smoking shortens lifespan an average of 10 years. The US annual smoking cost: \$170 billion in direct medical expenses and \$156 billion in lost productivity.



When smokers quit, heart attack risk drops sharply after just 1 year.

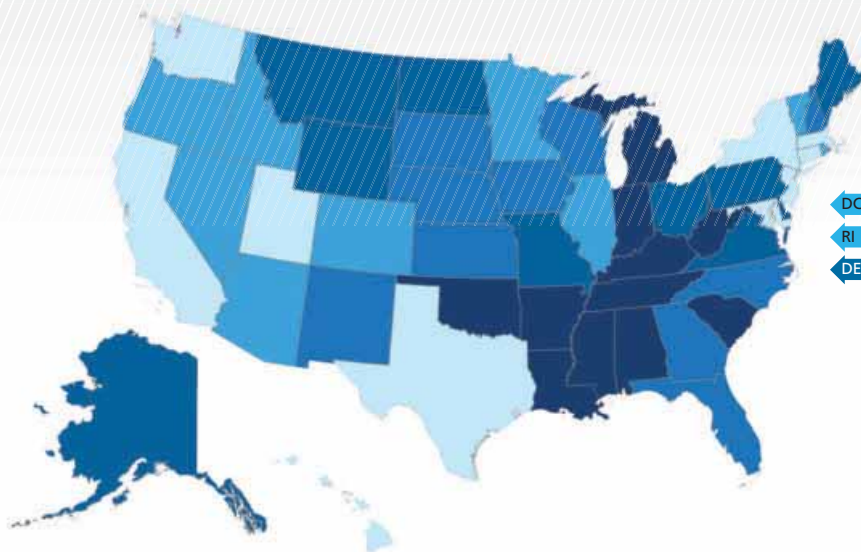
Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

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

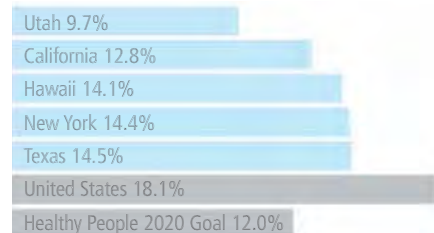
Smoking by State

Percentage of adults who are self-reported smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke)

■ <15.7%
 ■ 15.7% to <17.3%
 ■ 17.3% to <19.3%
 ■ 19.3% to <21.1%
 ■ >=21.1%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

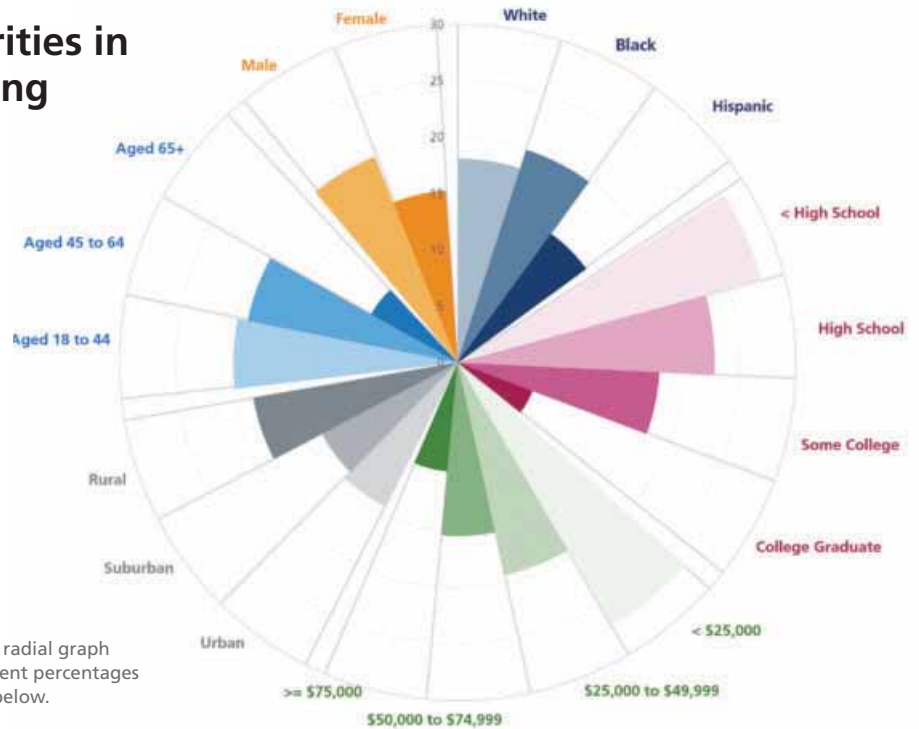


Ranking

by Smoking

Rank	State	Value
1	Utah	9.7
2	California	12.8
3	Hawaii	14.1
4	New York	14.4
5	Texas	14.5
6	Maryland	14.6
7	Massachusetts	14.7
8	New Jersey	15.1
9	Washington	15.3
10	Connecticut	15.4
11	Colorado	15.7
12	Idaho	15.9
13	Minnesota	16.3
13	Rhode Island	16.3
15	Vermont	16.4
16	Arizona	16.5
16	Illinois	16.5
18	Nevada	17.0
18	Oregon	17.0
20	Nebraska	17.3
21	Georgia	17.4
21	Wisconsin	17.4
23	New Hampshire	17.5
24	Florida	17.6
25	Kansas	18.1
26	Iowa	18.5
27	South Dakota	18.6
28	New Mexico	19.1
28	North Carolina	19.1
30	Maine	19.3
31	Virginia	19.5
31	Wyoming	19.5
33	Alaska	19.9
33	Delaware	19.9
33	Montana	19.9
33	North Dakota	19.9
33	Pennsylvania	19.9
38	Missouri	20.6
39	Ohio	21.0
40	Alabama	21.1
40	Oklahoma	21.1
42	Michigan	21.2
43	South Carolina	21.5
44	Indiana	22.9
45	Mississippi	23.0
46	Louisiana	24.0
47	Tennessee	24.2
48	Arkansas	24.7
49	Kentucky	26.2
50	West Virginia	26.7
	United States	18.1
	District of Columbia	16.4

Disparities in Smoking



The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	18.1	(17.9 - 18.4)	9.3	26.7
Non-Hispanic Black	19.8	(19.0 - 20.6)	13.0	35.1
Hispanic	14.1	(13.3 - 14.8)	8.2	51.0
Less Than High School	27.9	(26.9 - 28.8)	17.0	44.1
High School Graduate	22.8	(22.3 - 23.3)	15.3	31.2
Some College	17.9	(17.5 - 18.4)	8.5	25.7
College Graduate	7.1	(6.9 - 7.4)	2.5	13.5
Less Than \$25,000	27.0	(26.4 - 27.6)	18.5	40.8
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19.3	(18.8 - 19.9)	10.3	26.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15.4	(14.7 - 16.0)	9.7	24.0
\$75,000 or More	9.7	(9.3 - 10.0)	5.0	16.4

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	18.4	(17.8 - 19.0)	9.8	26.2
Suburban	13.6	(13.2 - 14.1)	6.0	23.5
Urban	14.3	(13.8 - 14.8)	6.0	24.2
Aged 18 to 44 years	19.9	(19.5 - 20.3)	10.6	33.3
Aged 45 to 64 years	19.0	(18.6 - 19.3)	10.4	27.7
Aged 65+	8.8	(8.5 - 9.1)	4.5	12.7
Male	19.7	(19.3 - 20.0)	11.2	27.8
Female	15.3	(15.1 - 15.6)	8.2	25.6

QUIT

PLAN TO

- avoid triggers
- support network
- medication
- counseling
- patience
- effort
- lifestyle change

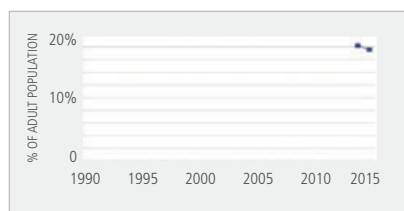
set a quit date • medication • nicotine patch • Nicotine Anonymous™
• remove ash trays • support network • counseling • avoid triggers •
manage withdrawal symptoms • choose smoke-free settings • patience

Excessive Drinking



Excessive alcohol use includes binge drinking and chronic drinking; it can lead to fetal damage, liver diseases, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, and other major health problems. An annual average of 87,798 alcohol-attributable deaths, 2.5 million years of potential life lost, and an average of 12,460 motor vehicle traffic crashes were due to excessive drinking from 2006 to 2010. Excessive alcohol use cost states a median of \$3.5 billion in 2010, or \$2.05 per state per alcoholic beverage consumed. Costs were from workplace-productivity losses, increased health care and

criminal justice expenses, motor vehicle crashes, and property damage.



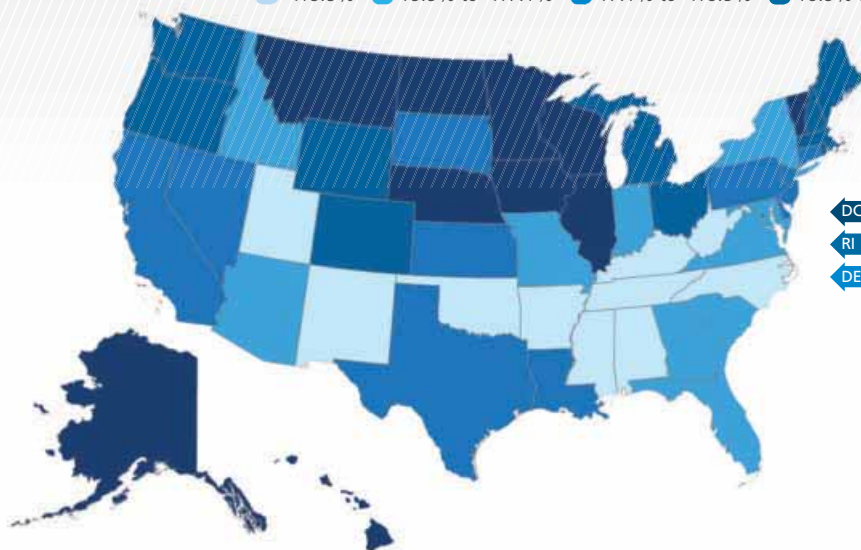
Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Excessive

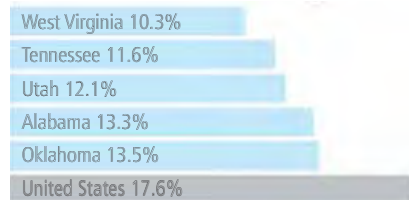
Excessive Drinking by State

Percentage of adults who self-report either binge drinking (consuming more than 4 [women] or more than 5 [men] alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the last month) or chronic drinking (consuming 8 or more [women] or 15 or more [men] alcoholic beverages per week)

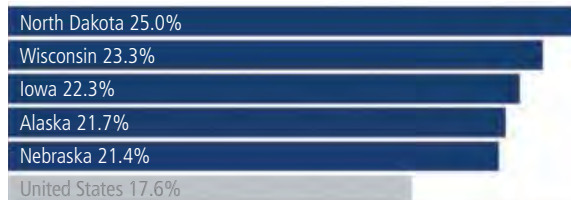
Legend: ● <15.5% ● 15.5% to <17.1% ● 17.1% to <18.5% ● 18.5% to <20.6% ● >=20.6%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

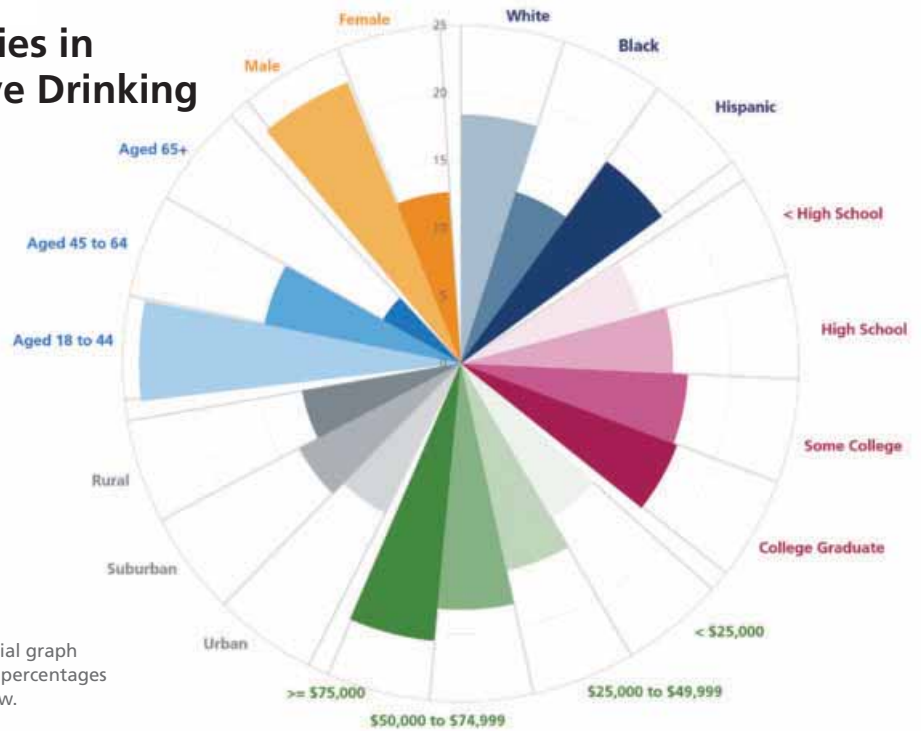


Ranking

by Excessive Drinking

Rank	State	Value
1	West Virginia	10.3
2	Tennessee	11.6
3	Utah	12.1
4	Alabama	13.3
5	Oklahoma	13.5
6	Kentucky	13.6
7	Mississippi	13.8
8	Arkansas	14.3
9	New Mexico	15.1
9	North Carolina	15.1
11	South Carolina	15.5
12	Georgia	15.6
13	Indiana	15.8
14	Idaho	16.1
14	Missouri	16.1
16	New York	16.5
17	Arizona	16.6
17	Virginia	16.6
19	Maryland	16.8
20	Florida	17.0
21	Kansas	17.1
22	California	17.2
22	Delaware	17.2
24	New Jersey	17.3
25	Texas	17.4
26	Connecticut	17.6
26	Nevada	17.6
28	Louisiana	17.7
28	Pennsylvania	17.7
30	South Dakota	18.3
31	Wyoming	18.5
32	Washington	18.8
33	New Hampshire	18.9
33	Oregon	18.9
35	Colorado	19.0
35	Maine	19.0
37	Ohio	19.1
38	Massachusetts	19.6
39	Rhode Island	20.2
40	Michigan	20.4
41	Vermont	20.6
42	Montana	20.8
43	Hawaii	21.1
44	Minnesota	21.2
45	Illinois	21.4
45	Nebraska	21.4
47	Alaska	21.7
48	Iowa	22.3
49	Wisconsin	23.3
50	North Dakota	25.0
	United States	17.6
	District of Columbia	27.2

Disparities in Excessive Drinking



The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	18.4	(18.2 - 18.7)	10.2	25.0
Non-Hispanic Black	13.3	(12.6 - 14.0)	8.2	22.9
Hispanic	18.4	(17.5 - 19.2)	12.7	39.5
Less Than High School	13.8	(13.0 - 14.6)	7.8	22.0
High School Graduate	15.7	(15.2 - 16.1)	7.9	24.2
Some College	16.8	(16.3 - 17.3)	9.3	25.9
College Graduate	17.1	(16.7 - 17.5)	7.4	21.8
Less Than \$25,000	13.2	(12.7 - 13.7)	7.5	20.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15.7	(15.2 - 16.2)	8.5	23.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.2	(17.5 - 18.9)	9.2	27.8
\$75,000 or More	20.6	(20.2 - 21.1)	11.1	27.2

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	11.9	(11.4 - 12.4)	6.0	20.4
Suburban	13.5	(13.1 - 14.0)	5.2	19.1
Urban	12.4	(12.0 - 12.8)	7.2	20.9
Aged 18 to 44 years	23.8	(23.4 - 24.3)	15.1	35.5
Aged 45 to 64 years	14.8	(14.5 - 15.1)	9.1	22.3
Aged 65+	6.6	(6.4 - 6.9)	2.9	11.1
Male	22.4	(22.0 - 22.8)	15.2	30.8
Female	12.7	(12.4 - 13.0)	5.6	19.0

A support group meeting

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

Drug Deaths



Drug overdose deaths—the nation’s leading cause of injury death—rose over the past 2 decades. An estimated 24.6 million Americans over age 12 in 2013 used an illicit drug in the last month including marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and misused prescription drugs. Total estimated cost of illicit drug use on the US economy is \$193 billion. After marijuana, prescription drugs are the second-most abused substance. Painkillers prescribed and overdose deaths quadrupled from 1999 to 2013. Annual prescription opioid abuse costs reached upwards of \$55 billion in 2007 due to work-productivity

losses, health care costs, drug treatment, and criminal justice expenses.

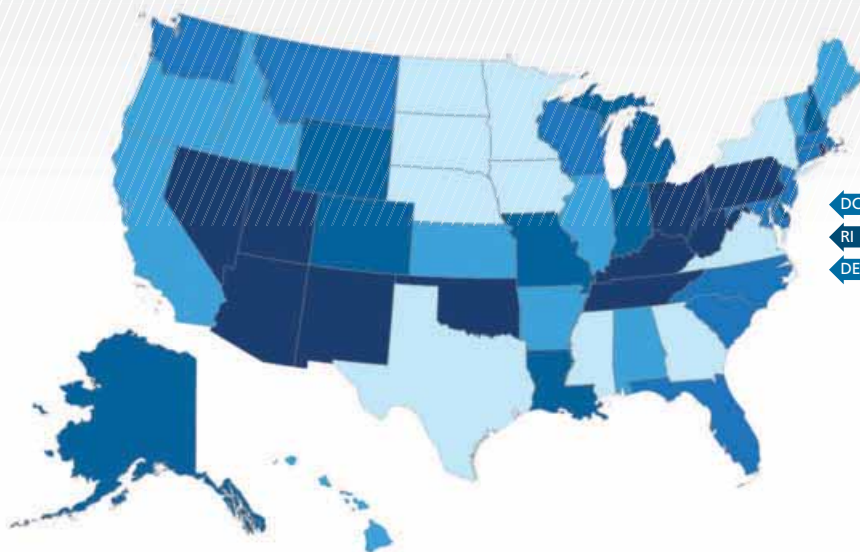


Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Drugdeaths

Drug Deaths by State

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

● <11.1
 ● 11.1 to <13.0
 ● 13.0 to <14.4
 ● 14.4 to <17.6
 ● >=17.6



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

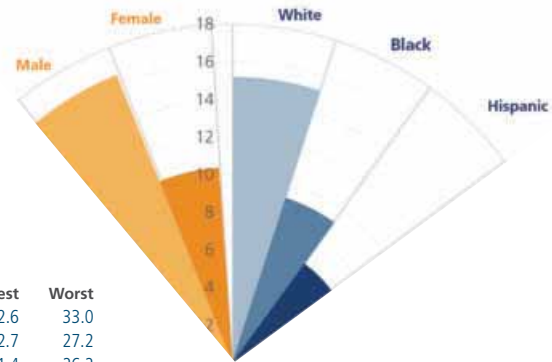


Ranking

by Drug Deaths

Rank	State	Value
1	North Dakota	2.7
2	South Dakota	6.4
3	Nebraska	7.3
4	Iowa	8.7
5	Minnesota	9.4
6	Virginia	9.5
7	Texas	9.8
8	New York	10.6
9	Mississippi	10.7
10	Georgia	10.8
11	Kansas	11.1
12	California	11.3
13	Hawaii	11.8
14	Illinois	11.9
14	Maine	11.9
16	Alabama	12.0
17	Arkansas	12.1
18	Oregon	12.5
19	Idaho	12.8
20	Vermont	12.9
21	North Carolina	13.0
21	South Carolina	13.0
23	Connecticut	13.1
23	New Jersey	13.1
23	Wisconsin	13.1
26	Maryland	13.4
26	Montana	13.4
28	Massachusetts	13.7
29	Florida	13.9
30	Washington	14.1
31	Louisiana	14.4
32	Michigan	14.5
32	New Hampshire	14.5
34	Alaska	15.3
35	Colorado	15.8
35	Indiana	15.8
37	Missouri	16.4
37	Wyoming	16.4
39	Delaware	17.2
40	Tennessee	17.6
41	Arizona	18.1
42	Pennsylvania	18.7
43	Ohio	18.9
44	Rhode Island	19.6
45	Oklahoma	20.3
46	Utah	21.9
47	Nevada	22.4
48	Kentucky	24.0
49	New Mexico	24.4
50	West Virginia	32.4
	United States	13.5
	District of Columbia	14.9

Disparities in Drug Deaths

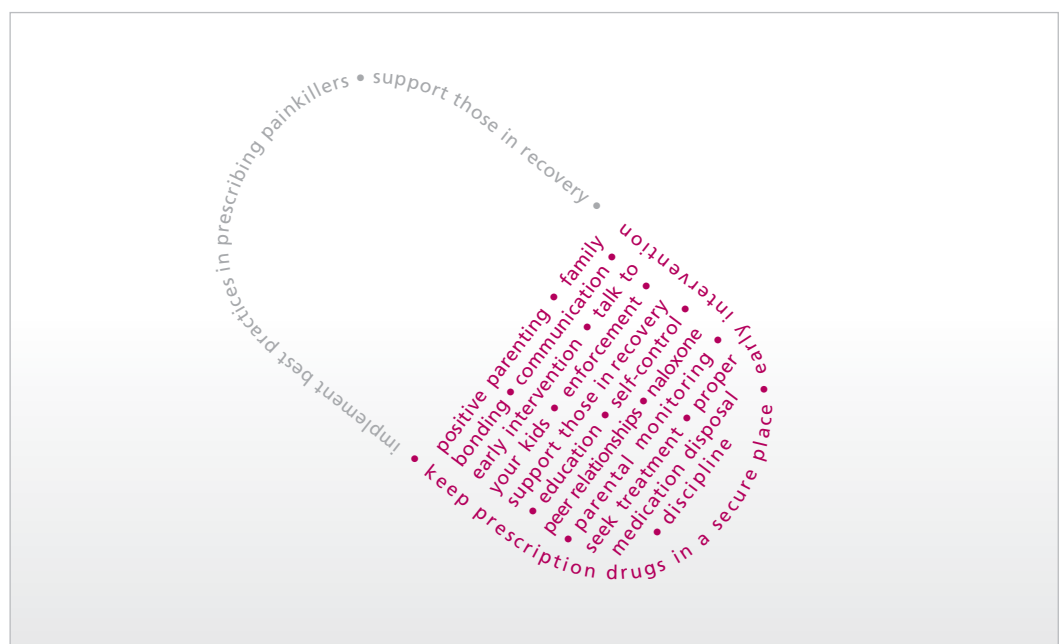


The sunburst radial graph values represent rates in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
White	15.2	(15.1 - 15.2)	2.6	33.0
Black	9.2	(9.0 - 9.3)	2.7	27.2
Hispanic	6.5	(6.4 - 6.7)	1.4	26.2
Male	16.5	(16.4 - 16.6)	3.5	40.2
Female	10.4	(10.3 - 10.5)	6.4	24.4

“Since 1999, the amount of prescription painkillers prescribed and sold in the US has nearly quadrupled, yet there has not been an overall change in the amount of pain that Americans report.”

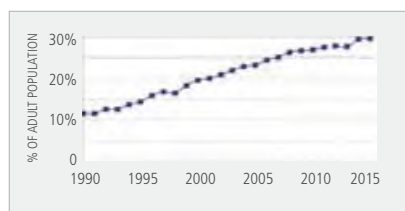
—CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



Obesity



Almost one-third of US adults are obese. Obesity contributes to an estimated 200,000 deaths yearly and is a leading factor in such preventable conditions as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, cancer, hypertension, liver disease, kidney disease, Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, respiratory conditions, and osteoarthritis. An estimated \$190.2 billion is spent on obesity-related health issues each year, representing 21% of annual medical spending. Obese adults spend on average 42% more on health care than healthy-weight adults. Obesity, smoking, and excessive alcohol



consumption contribute similarly to chronic conditions and overall poor health.

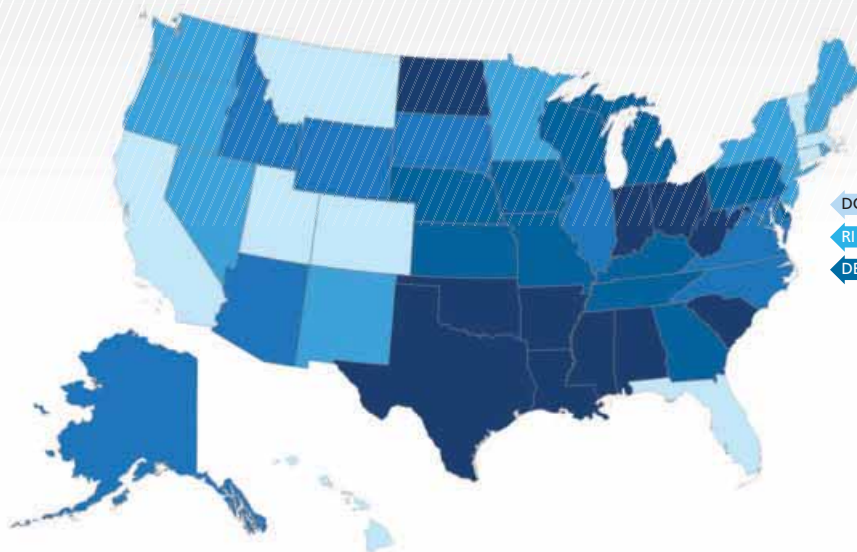
Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Obesity

Obesity by State

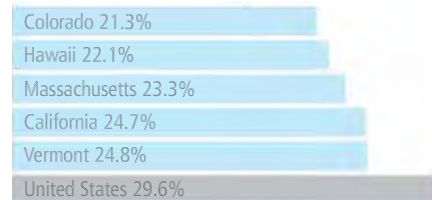
Percentage of adults who are obese by self-report, with a body mass index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher

■ <26.9%
 ■ 26.9% to <28.5%
 ■ 28.5% to <30.2%
 ■ 30.2% to <31.9%
 ■ ≥31.9%

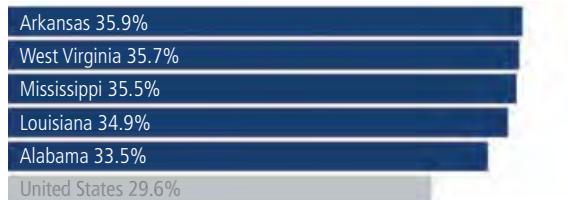


DC
RI
DE

Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

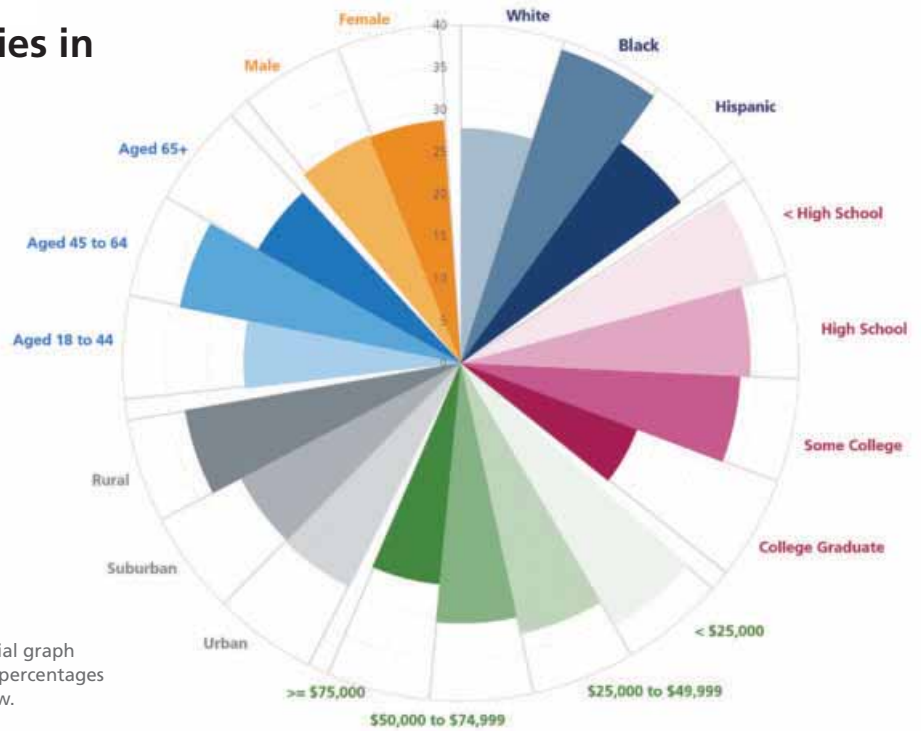


Ranking

by Obesity

Rank	State	Value
1	Colorado	21.3
2	Hawaii	22.1
3	Massachusetts	23.3
4	California	24.7
5	Vermont	24.8
6	Utah	25.7
7	Florida	26.2
8	Connecticut	26.3
9	Montana	26.4
10	New Jersey	26.9
11	New York	27.0
11	Rhode Island	27.0
13	Washington	27.3
14	New Hampshire	27.4
15	Minnesota	27.6
16	Nevada	27.7
17	Oregon	27.9
18	Maine	28.2
19	New Mexico	28.4
20	Virginia	28.5
21	Arizona	28.9
21	Idaho	28.9
23	Illinois	29.3
24	Wyoming	29.5
25	Maryland	29.6
26	Alaska	29.7
26	North Carolina	29.7
28	South Dakota	29.8
29	Missouri	30.2
29	Nebraska	30.2
29	Pennsylvania	30.2
32	Georgia	30.5
33	Delaware	30.7
33	Michigan	30.7
35	Iowa	30.9
36	Tennessee	31.2
36	Wisconsin	31.2
38	Kansas	31.3
39	Kentucky	31.6
40	Texas	31.9
41	South Carolina	32.1
42	North Dakota	32.2
43	Ohio	32.6
44	Indiana	32.7
45	Oklahoma	33.0
46	Alabama	33.5
47	Louisiana	34.9
48	Mississippi	35.5
49	West Virginia	35.7
50	Arkansas	35.9
	United States	29.6
	District of Columbia	21.7

Disparities in Obesity



The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	27.8	(27.5 - 28.1)	17.6	35.1
Non-Hispanic Black	38.9	(37.9 - 39.8)	29.4	46.5
Hispanic	32.2	(31.2 - 33.2)	18.5	40.8
Less Than High School	36.6	(35.5 - 37.6)	23.1	43.9
High School Graduate	34.3	(33.7 - 34.8)	26.3	40.1
Some College	33.1	(32.5 - 33.6)	24.3	41.1
College Graduate	22.3	(22.0 - 22.7)	16.5	31.8
Less Than \$25,000	36.0	(35.3 - 36.6)	27.5	42.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999	32.8	(32.2 - 33.4)	23.3	40.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30.8	(30.0 - 31.5)	21.8	39.7
\$75,000 or More	26.3	(25.8 - 26.8)	19.5	35.7

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	33.1	(32.4 - 33.8)	19.8	39.4
Suburban	29.4	(28.9 - 30.0)	22.7	47.6
Urban	29.6	(29.0 - 30.3)	18.6	36.9
Aged 18 to 44 years	25.7	(25.3 - 26.2)	18.3	35.9
Aged 45 to 64 years	33.9	(33.5 - 34.4)	25.1	41.7
Aged 65+	27.5	(27.1 - 28.0)	14.1	33.4
Male	29.0	(28.6 - 29.4)	21.9	35.8
Female	28.8	(28.5 - 29.2)	20.7	37.9

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

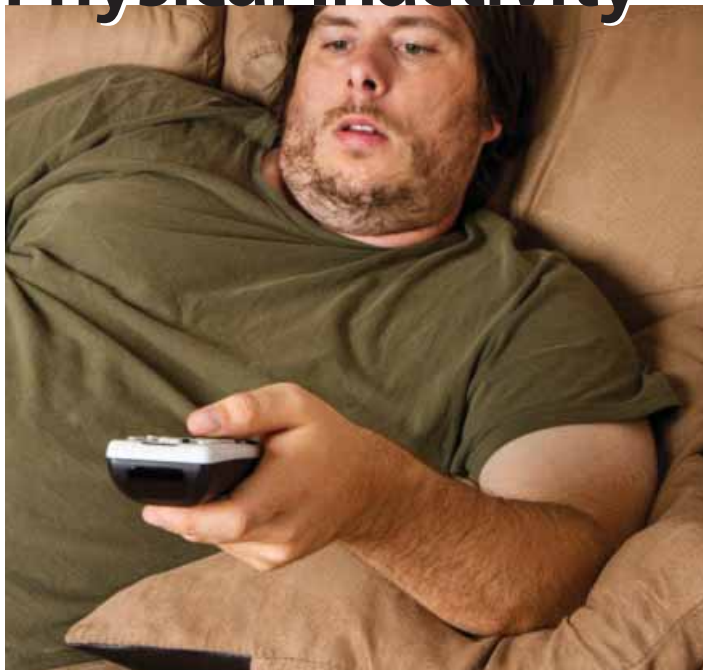
maintain nutrition • restrict calorie intake

limit fast food • avoid food triggers • make recess count •

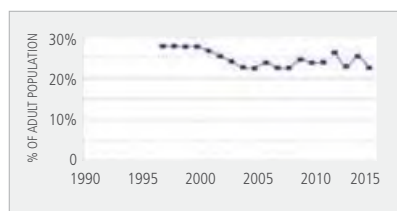
limit sweets • limit alcohol exercise • eat vegetables

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Physical Inactivity



Physical inactivity is responsible for 1 in 10 deaths yearly and increases risk of coronary heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, certain cancers, and premature death. Only 21% of adults meet the US Department of Health and Human Services recommendation of at least 150 minutes of physical activity weekly. Adults with higher education or those with higher incomes are more likely to be physically active than those with low education or low income. Non-Hispanic white adults report more aerobic and muscle-strengthening physical activity than non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adults.



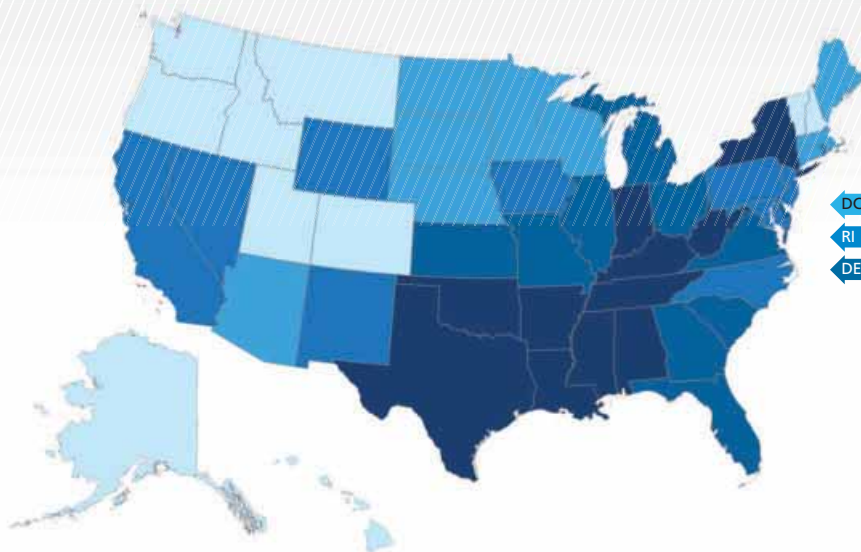
Increasing—especially starting—physical activity can prevent and help manage chronic diseases.

Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Sedentary

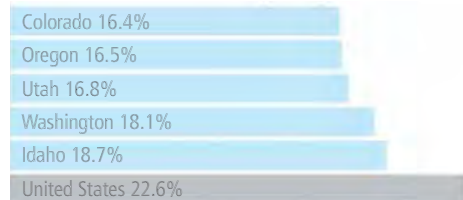
Physical Inactivity by State

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

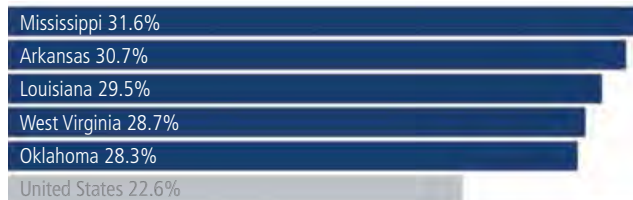
■ <19.7%
 ■ 19.7% to <21.4%
 ■ 21.4% to <23.5%
 ■ 23.5% to <25.9%
 ■ ≥25.9%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

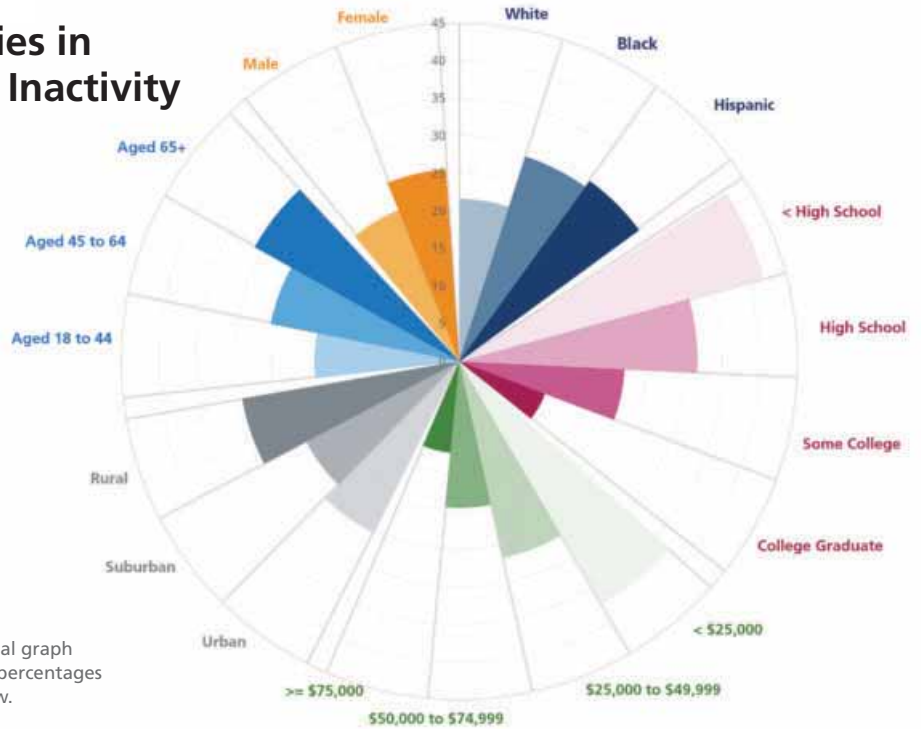


Ranking

by Physical Inactivity

Rank	State	Value
1	Colorado	16.4
2	Oregon	16.5
3	Utah	16.8
4	Washington	18.1
5	Idaho	18.7
6	Vermont	19.0
7	Alaska	19.2
8	New Hampshire	19.3
9	Hawaii	19.6
9	Montana	19.6
11	Maine	19.7
12	Massachusetts	20.1
13	Minnesota	20.2
14	Connecticut	20.6
15	Arizona	21.2
15	South Dakota	21.2
15	Wisconsin	21.2
18	Nebraska	21.3
18	North Dakota	21.3
20	Maryland	21.4
21	California	21.7
22	Wyoming	22.1
23	Nevada	22.5
23	Rhode Island	22.5
25	Iowa	22.6
26	North Carolina	23.2
27	New Jersey	23.3
27	New Mexico	23.3
27	Pennsylvania	23.3
30	Virginia	23.5
31	Georgia	23.6
32	Florida	23.7
33	Kansas	23.8
34	Illinois	23.9
35	Delaware	24.9
36	Missouri	25.0
36	Ohio	25.0
38	South Carolina	25.3
39	Michigan	25.5
40	New York	25.9
41	Indiana	26.1
42	Tennessee	26.8
43	Alabama	27.6
43	Texas	27.6
45	Kentucky	28.2
46	Oklahoma	28.3
47	West Virginia	28.7
48	Louisiana	29.5
49	Arkansas	30.7
50	Mississippi	31.6
	United States	22.6
	District of Columbia	20.8

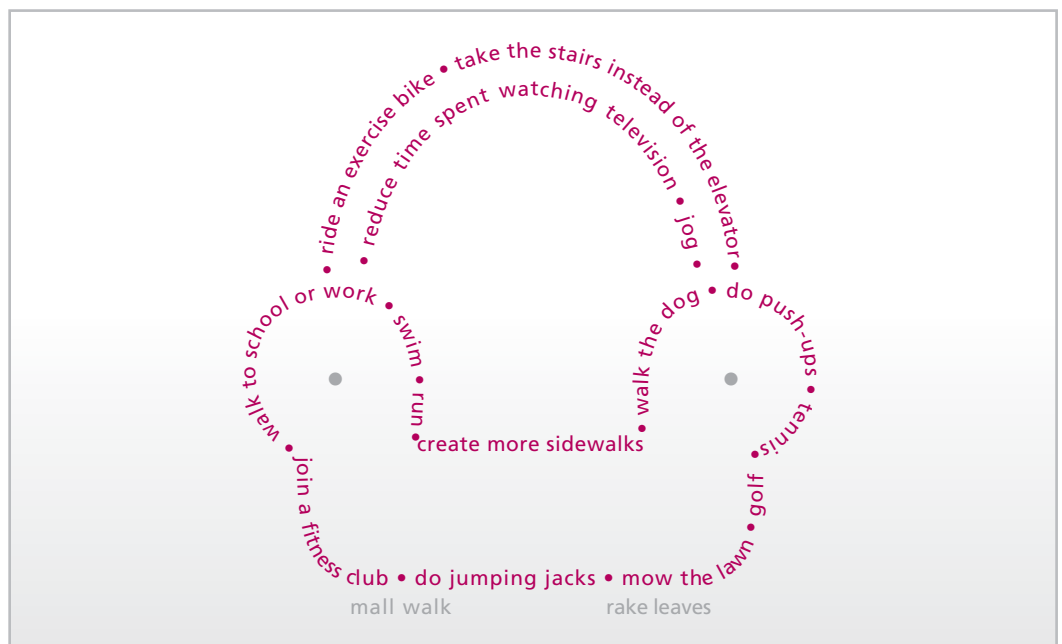
Disparities in Physical Inactivity



The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	21.6	(21.3 - 21.9)	13.2	30.1
Non-Hispanic Black	28.6	(27.8 - 29.5)	6.8	39.8
Hispanic	29.6	(28.6 - 30.5)	7.3	37.2
Less Than High School	42.0	(41.0 - 43.0)	25.9	52.4
High School Graduate	31.7	(31.2 - 32.2)	22.7	39.1
Some College	22.0	(21.5 - 22.5)	15.7	28.7
College Graduate	12.2	(11.9 - 12.5)	7.5	17.3
Less Than \$25,000	37.4	(36.8 - 38.1)	26.5	45.0
\$25,000 to \$49,999	26.8	(26.3 - 27.4)	19.9	33.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.5	(18.8 - 20.1)	12.9	27.6
\$75,000 or More	12.2	(11.9 - 12.6)	7.0	17.8

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	29.3	(28.6 - 29.9)	19.1	38.6
Suburban	23.0	(22.5 - 23.5)	14.7	33.9
Urban	25.5	(24.9 - 26.1)	15.8	31.6
Aged 18 to 44 years	19.3	(18.8 - 19.7)	12.0	26.6
Aged 45 to 64 years	25.6	(25.2 - 26.0)	15.8	36.1
Aged 65+	31.2	(30.7 - 31.7)	22.7	41.2
Male	21.7	(21.3 - 22.1)	14.8	28.9
Female	25.6	(25.3 - 26.0)	17.2	36.1

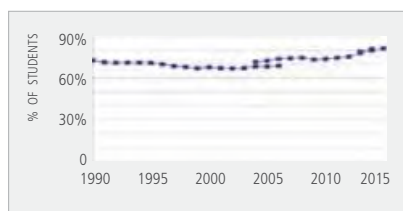


High School Graduation



Studies show if the health of less-educated Americans equaled that of college-educated Americans, health improvements would result in more than \$1 trillion in savings annually. College graduates' life expectancy is 5 years longer than those who did not complete high school. For those without a high school education, life expectancy has decreased since the 1990s. Individuals with more education are less likely to smoke, drink heavily, or be overweight or obese; they are more likely to have a higher earning potential and better employment opportunities, which allow for access

to healthier food, health insurance, medical care, and safe neighborhoods.



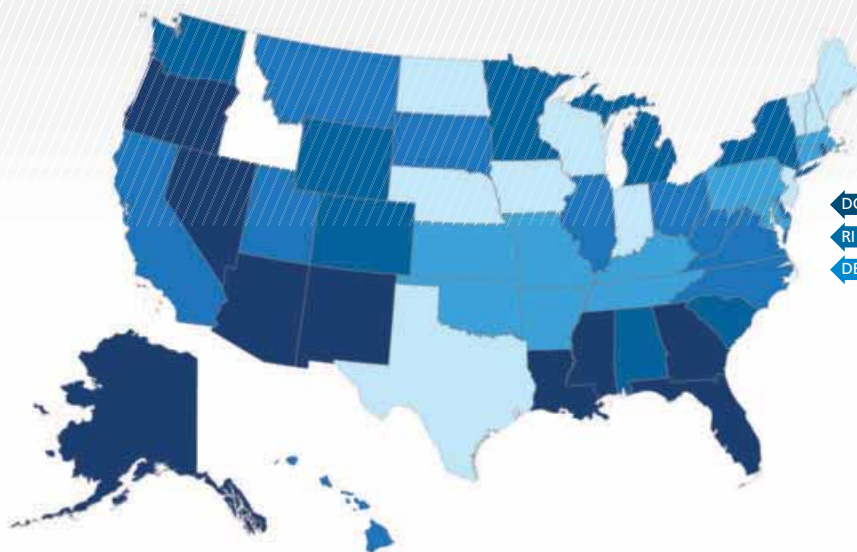
Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2012 to 2013 (ACGR)

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

High School Graduation by State

Percentage of high school students who graduate within 4 years of starting ninth grade with a regular high school diploma

■ >=86.3%
 ■ <86.3% to 84.5%
 ■ <84.5% to 80.4%
 ■ <80.4% to 75.6%
 ■ <75.6%



Top 5 States

Iowa	89.7%
Nebraska	88.5%
Texas	88.0%
Wisconsin	88.0%
New Jersey	87.5%
United States	81.4%

Bottom 5 States

Oregon	68.7%
New Mexico	70.3%
Nevada	70.7%
Georgia	71.7%
Alaska	71.8%
United States	81.4%

Ranking

by High School Graduation

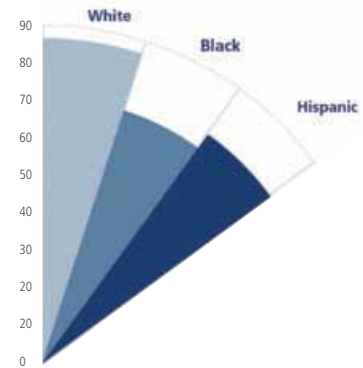
Rank	State	Value
1	Iowa	89.7
2	Nebraska	88.5
3	Texas	88.0
3	Wisconsin	88.0
5	New Jersey	87.5
5	North Dakota	87.5
7	New Hampshire	87.3
8	Indiana	87.0
9	Vermont	86.6
10	Maine	86.4
11	Tennessee	86.3
12	Kentucky	86.1
13	Kansas	85.7
13	Missouri	85.7
15	Connecticut	85.5
15	Pennsylvania	85.5
17	Idaho	NA*
18	Maryland	85.0
18	Massachusetts	85.0
20	Arkansas	84.9
21	Oklahoma	84.8
22	Virginia	84.5
23	Montana	84.4
24	Illinois	83.2
25	Utah	83.0
26	South Dakota	82.7
27	North Carolina	82.5
28	Hawaii	82.4
29	Ohio	82.2
30	West Virginia	81.4
31	California	80.4
31	Delaware	80.4
33	Alabama	80.0
34	Minnesota	79.8
35	Rhode Island	79.7
36	South Carolina	77.6
37	Michigan	77.0
37	Wyoming	77.0
39	Colorado	76.9
40	New York	76.8
41	Washington	76.4
42	Florida	75.6
43	Mississippi	75.5
44	Arizona	75.1
45	Louisiana	73.5
46	Alaska	71.8
47	Georgia	71.7
48	Nevada	70.7
49	New Mexico	70.3
49	Oregon	68.7
	United States	81.4
	District of Columbia	62.3

* Idaho's value was not available for this year's report.

Disparities in High School Graduation

The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
White	86.6	(0.0 - 0.0)	71.0	93.1
Black	70.7	(0.0 - 0.0)	56.7	84.1
Hispanic	75.2	(0.0 - 0.0)	59.0	85.1



“Many, if not most of the obstacles to school completion (teen pregnancy, school violence, hunger, homelessness, unmet physical and mental health needs) are the same obstacles to vibrant health and well-being.”

—AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION—
THE CENTER FOR SCHOOL, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

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

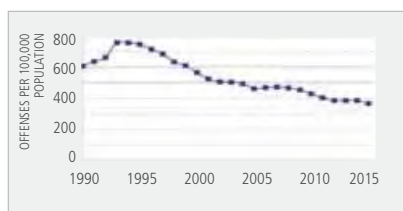
TUTOR • ASK QUESTIONS •
ATTEND CLASSES •

Violent Crime



Violent crime causes injuries, mental health issues, disability, death, and long-term stress in children, families, and neighborhoods. Violent crime interferes with healthy lifestyles by discouraging physical activity. Exposure to violence in childhood is associated with increased risk of chronic diseases in adulthood such as heart disease, diabetes, and stroke. There were more than 1.1 million US violent crimes in 2013 and nearly 14,000 homicides. Homicide is the third-leading cause of death among 15 to 34 year olds. Violent crime carries an annual economic burden estimated at \$65

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

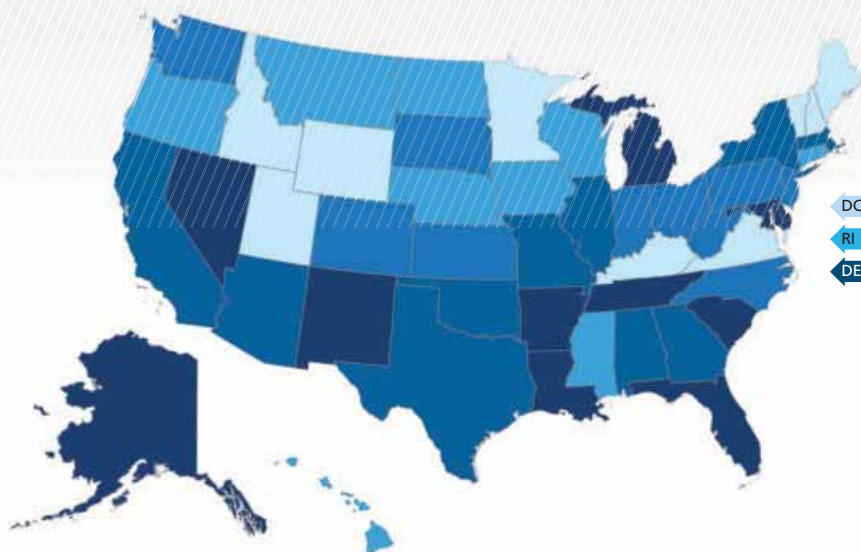


Data source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2013
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Crime

Violent Crime by State

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

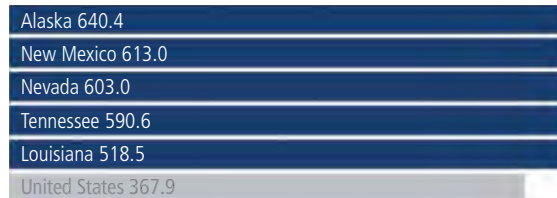
■ <252
 ■ 252 to <286
 ■ 286 to <366
 ■ 366 to <450
 ■ >=450



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

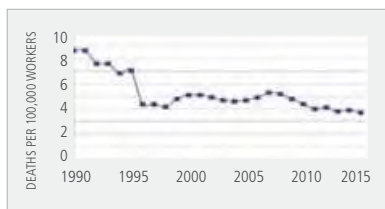


Occupational Fatalities



Occupational fatalities represent how high-risk jobs and unsafe working conditions impact the population. In 2013, 4,405 deaths occurred on the job. The leading causes were transportation incidents, contact with equipment, falls, and violence that includes homicide and suicide. Hispanic workers are at higher risk of dying from work-related injuries than non-Hispanic workers. Workplace fatalities are almost always preventable. Increased safety precautions and regulatory oversight have helped to decrease the estimated 8.6 million annual occupational injuries that

lead to fatalities. The estimated annual direct and indirect cost of these fatalities is \$6 billion.



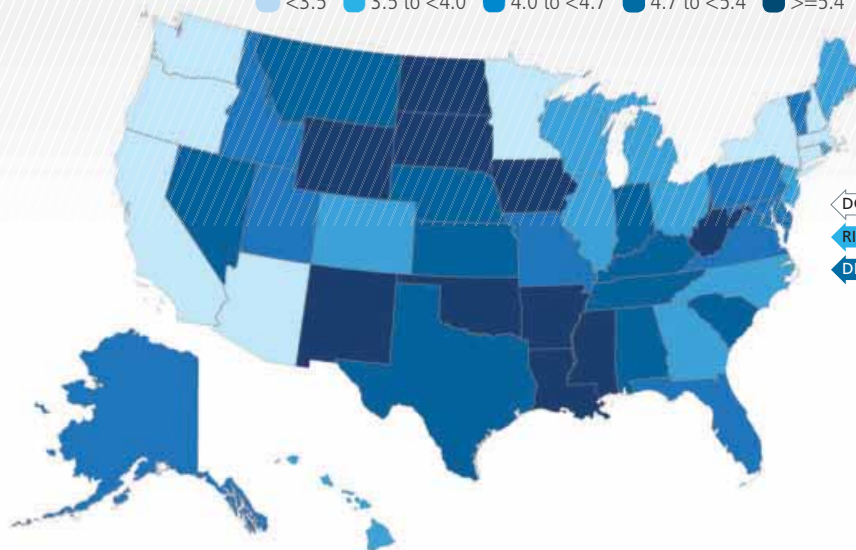
Data source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011 to 2014P

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/WorkFatalities

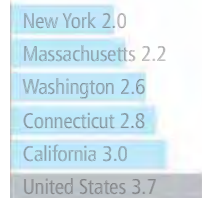
Occupational Fatalities by State

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

Legend: ● <3.5 ● 3.5 to <4.0 ● 4.0 to <4.7 ● 4.7 to <5.4 ● >=5.4



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



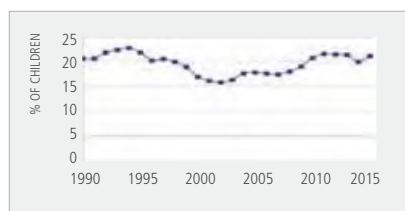
Children in Poverty



Data source: Current Population Survey 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/ChildPoverty

Poverty's effect on health has been documented with higher rates of chronic diseases and shorter life expectancy. Poverty influences a family's ability to meet children's basic needs and limits access to health care, healthy foods, educational opportunities, and physical activity choices. Children in poverty are 3 times more likely to have unmet health needs than other children. Children born into poverty are more likely than other children to have low birthweight and die within a month after birth. Programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) help alleviate some ill effects of poverty.

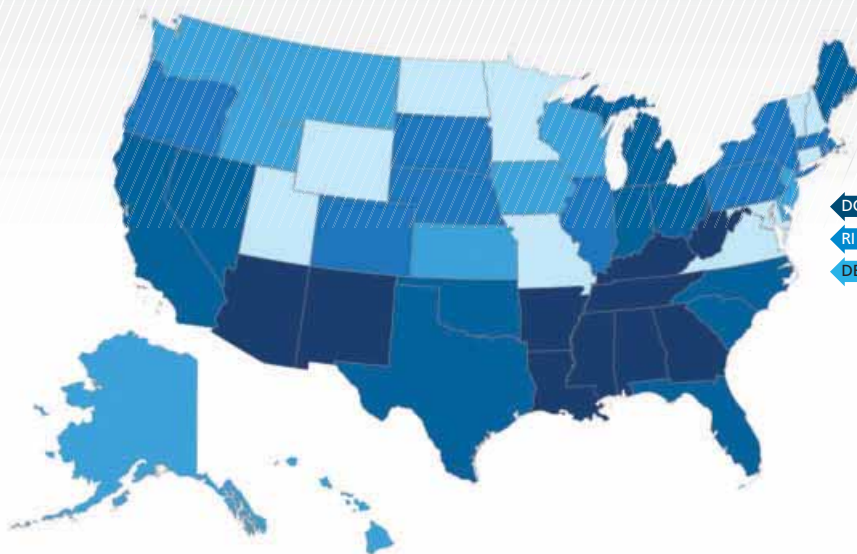


Infants, and Children (WIC) help alleviate some ill effects of poverty.

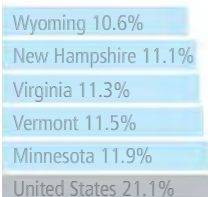
Children in Poverty by State

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

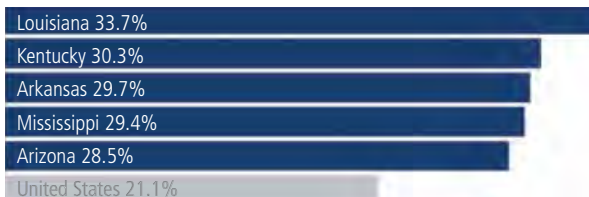
■ <14.3%
 ■ 14.3% to <17.2%
 ■ 17.2% to <20.8%
 ■ 20.8% to <25.2%
 ■ >=25.2%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



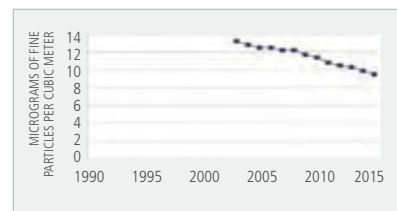
Air Pollution



Data source: Environmental Protection Agency, 2012 to 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/air

Fine particulates in smoke or haze penetrate lung tissue and increase premature death in people with heart disease and lung disease. Large particulates irritate eyes, lungs, and the throat. Air pollution is linked to increased respiratory symptoms, decreased lung function, asthma, chronic bronchitis, irregular heartbeats, and heart attacks. Asthma affects 7.1 million children; its direct medical costs total \$50.1 billion annually, while lost productivity adds \$6.1 billion. Combustion emissions cause an estimated 200,000 annual premature deaths. The EPA estimates the Clean Air Act prevented 130,000

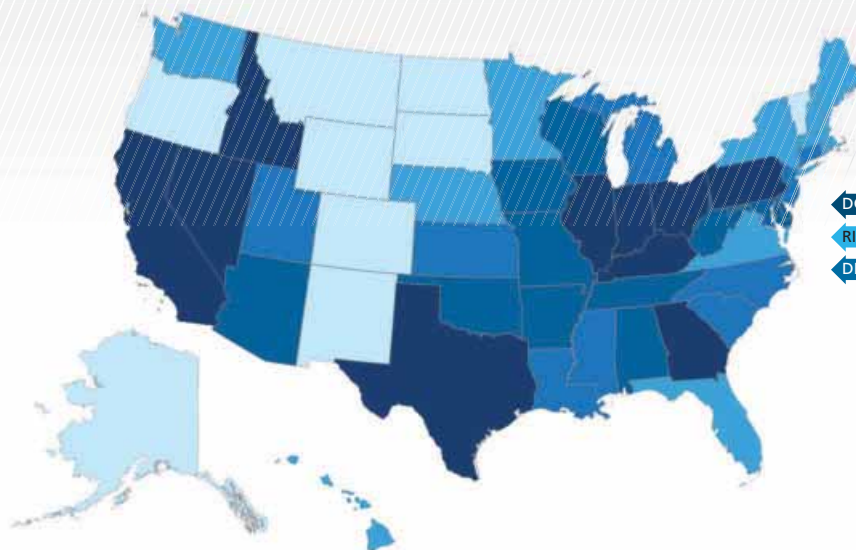


heart attacks, 1.7 million asthma attacks, and 13 million lost workdays between 1990 and 2010.

Air Pollution by State

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

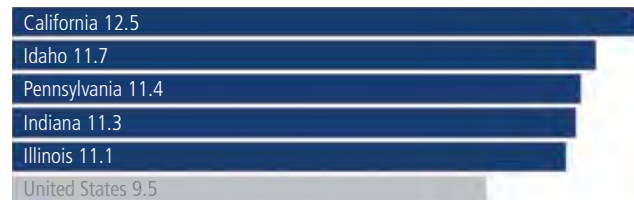
Legend: <7.2, 7.2 to <8.6, 8.6 to <9.1, 9.1 to <9.8, >=9.8



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Infectious Disease



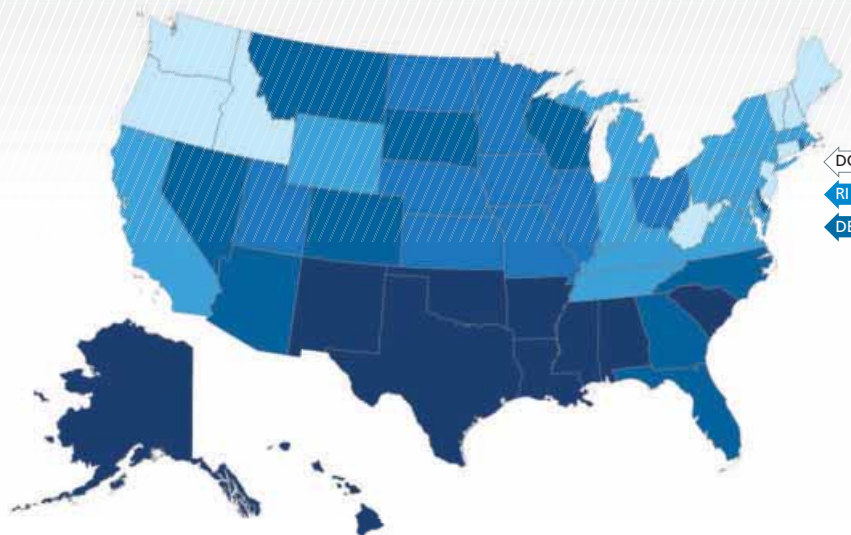
Historically, public health focused on combating infectious diseases caused by inferior sanitation and poor hygiene. Many public health strides were made through clean water, immunizations, antibiotics, and education. Public health's focus shifted in the mid-1900s from infectious diseases like cholera and smallpox to chronic diseases like diabetes and cancer. Despite this focus on chronic diseases, infectious diseases still pose a threat and burden on our nation's health; they can be especially severe in young children and seniors, leading to hospitalizations and even death. The incidence of infectious diseases indicates the toll that largely preventable diseases place on the population.

Data source: Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2013 & NCHSTP Atlas, 2013
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/infectiousdisease

Infectious Disease by State

Combined average z score using the incidence rates of *Chlamydia*, pertussis, and *Salmonella* per 100,000 population

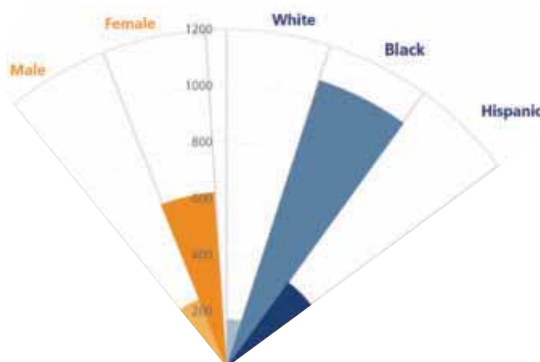
Legend: <math>< -0.4</math> (lightest blue), <math>-0.4 \text{ to } < -0.2</math>, <math>-0.2 \text{ to } < 0.0</math>, <math>< 0.0 \text{ to } < 0.5</math>, ≥ 0.5 (darkest blue)



Disparities in *Chlamydia*

The sunburst radial graph values represent rates in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	172.6	-	40.2	420.9
Non-Hispanic Black	1069.8	-	349.5	1805.4
Hispanic	373.0	-	80.6	797.6
Male	262.6	-	142.9	491.8
Female	623.1	-	327.2	1113.3



Chlamydia



1.4 million *Chlamydia* cases reported in 2012—most for any reportable disease—but 2013 incidence rate dropped 1.5% (first recorded decrease).

Data source: NCHHSTP Atlas, 2013

Ranking

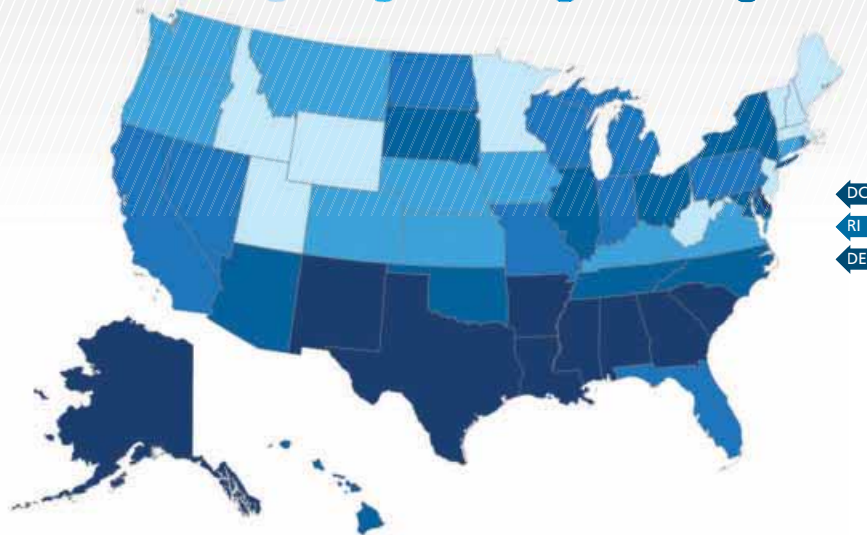
by *Chlamydia*

Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value
1	New Hampshire	236.2	18	Colorado	393.0	35	South Dakota	471.2
2	Maine	258.7	19	Nebraska	393.5	36	Hawaii	476.9
3	Utah	263.9	20	Virginia	407.0	37	Oklahoma	479.1
4	West Virginia	277.0	21	Pennsylvania	407.8	38	New York	489.5
5	Vermont	294.2	22	Rhode Island	410.6	39	Illinois	495.5
6	New Jersey	319.6	23	Wisconsin	411.6	40	North Carolina	496.5
7	Idaho	340.2	24	Florida	415.1	41	Texas	498.3
8	Wyoming	347.8	25	North Dakota	419.1	42	Georgia	514.8
9	Minnesota	348.4	26	Nevada	427.0	43	Arkansas	523.8
10	Massachusetts	349.2	27	Indiana	428.7	44	South Carolina	541.8
11	Connecticut	355.8	28	California	439.9	45	Delaware	568.4
12	Iowa	356.3	29	Michigan	453.6	46	Mississippi	585.1
13	Washington	361.8	30	Missouri	453.8	47	New Mexico	587.3
14	Oregon	363.7	31	Maryland	454.1	48	Alabama	611.0
15	Montana	379.8	32	Ohio	460.2	49	Louisiana	624.5
16	Kansas	381.6	33	Arizona	466.4	50	Alaska	789.4
17	Kentucky	391.2	34	Tennessee	470.4		United States	446.6
							District of Columbia	1,014.4

Chlamydia by State

Number of new cases of *Chlamydia* per 100,000 population

Legend: <355.8, 355.8 to <407.8, 407.8 to <454.1, 454.1 to <498.3, >=498.3



Top 5 States

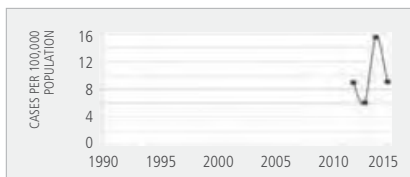
New Hampshire	236.2
Maine	258.7
Utah	263.9
West Virginia	277.0
Vermont	294.2
United States	446.6

Bottom 5 States

Alaska	789.4
Louisiana	624.5
Alabama	611.0
New Mexico	587.3
Mississippi	585.1
United States	446.6

Infectious Disease, *continued*

Pertussis



CDC estimates that half of infants aged 1 year and younger who develop pertussis are hospitalized.

Data source: Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2013

Ranking

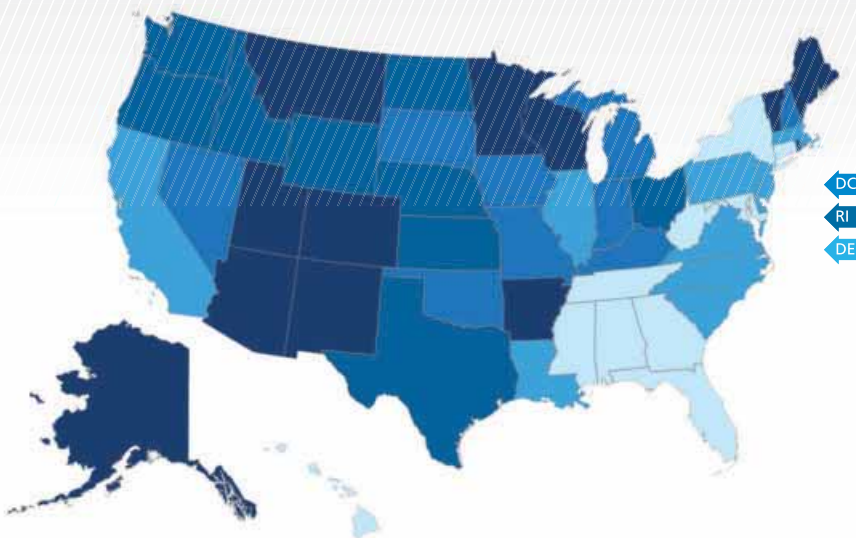
by Pertussis

Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value
1	West Virginia	1.0	18	North Carolina	6.0	35	Wyoming	13.0
2	Connecticut	1.7	19	Illinois	6.1	36	Kansas	14.0
3	Mississippi	2.0	20	Delaware	6.2	37	Idaho	14.9
4	Georgia	3.2	21	Nevada	6.6	38	Rhode Island	15.2
5	Hawaii	3.6	22	Oklahoma	6.7	39	Texas	15.3
5	Maryland	3.6	23	South Dakota	8.0	40	Arkansas	15.8
7	Florida	3.8	24	Kentucky	8.7	41	Minnesota	16.1
7	Tennessee	3.8	25	Missouri	9.3	42	Vermont	18.2
9	Alabama	4.1	26	Indiana	9.4	43	Arizona	22.0
10	New York	4.4	27	New Hampshire	9.9	43	Wisconsin	22.0
11	New Jersey	4.6	28	Iowa	10.0	45	Maine	25.0
11	South Carolina	4.6	28	Michigan	10.0	46	Colorado	27.3
13	Louisiana	4.7	30	Washington	10.8	47	New Mexico	29.4
14	Pennsylvania	5.0	31	North Dakota	12.4	48	Alaska	43.3
15	Virginia	5.1	32	Nebraska	12.5	49	Utah	45.8
16	California	5.3	32	Oregon	12.5	50	Montana	66.0
16	Massachusetts	5.3	34	Ohio	12.7		United States	9.1
							District of Columbia	6.6

Pertussis by State

Number of new cases of pertussis per 100,000 population

Legend: <4.6, 4.6 to <6.6, 6.6 to <10.8, 10.8 to <15.8, >=15.8



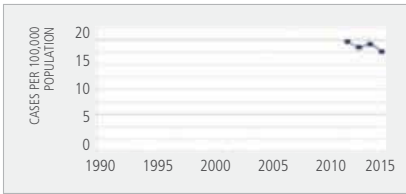
Top 5 States

West Virginia	1.0
Connecticut	1.7
Mississippi	2.0
Georgia	3.2
Hawaii	3.6
United States	9.1

Bottom 5 States

Montana	66.0
Utah	45.8
Alaska	43.3
New Mexico	29.4
Colorado	27.3
United States	9.1

Salmonella



1.2 million US *Salmonella* infections occur annually; 1 million of them result from food eaten in the United States.

Data source: Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2013

Ranking

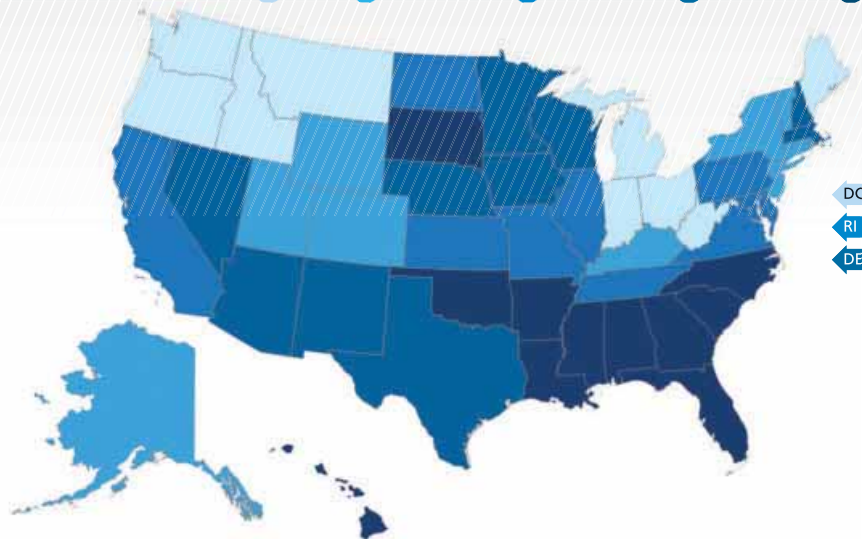
by *Salmonella*

Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value
1	Idaho	8.4	18	Wyoming	12.3	35	New Mexico	16.8
2	Montana	9.3	19	New York	12.4	36	Massachusetts	17.2
3	Oregon	9.6	20	Pennsylvania	12.7	37	Iowa	18.7
4	Washington	9.7	21	Virginia	12.8	38	Nevada	18.9
5	Maine	9.9	22	Delaware	13.2	39	Texas	19.0
6	Michigan	10.1	23	California	13.3	40	North Carolina	19.2
7	Ohio	10.2	24	Tennessee	13.4	41	South Dakota	21.8
8	West Virginia	10.5	25	Illinois	13.8	42	Alabama	22.5
9	Indiana	10.8	26	Missouri	14.1	43	Georgia	23.0
10	Utah	11.3	27	Maryland	14.6	44	Arkansas	23.9
11	Alaska	11.9	27	North Dakota	14.6	44	Oklahoma	23.9
11	Connecticut	11.9	29	Kansas	14.7	46	South Carolina	24.1
13	Kentucky	12.0	30	Minnesota	14.9	47	Hawaii	25.1
13	New Jersey	12.0	31	Arizona	15.4	48	Louisiana	27.9
13	Vermont	12.0	32	Wisconsin	15.6	49	Mississippi	30.7
16	Colorado	12.2	33	New Hampshire	16.1	50	Florida	31.7
16	Rhode Island	12.2	34	Nebraska	16.5		United States	16.1
							District of Columbia	8.2

Salmonella by State

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

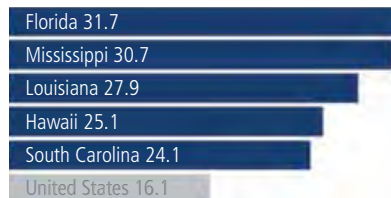
Legend: <11.3, 11.3 to <12.7, 12.7 to <14.9, 14.9 to <19.2, >=19.2



Top 5 States



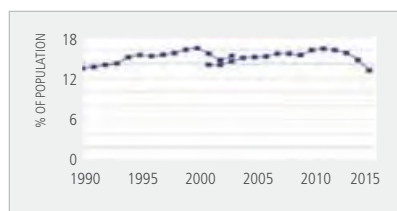
Bottom 5 States



Lack of Health Insurance



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



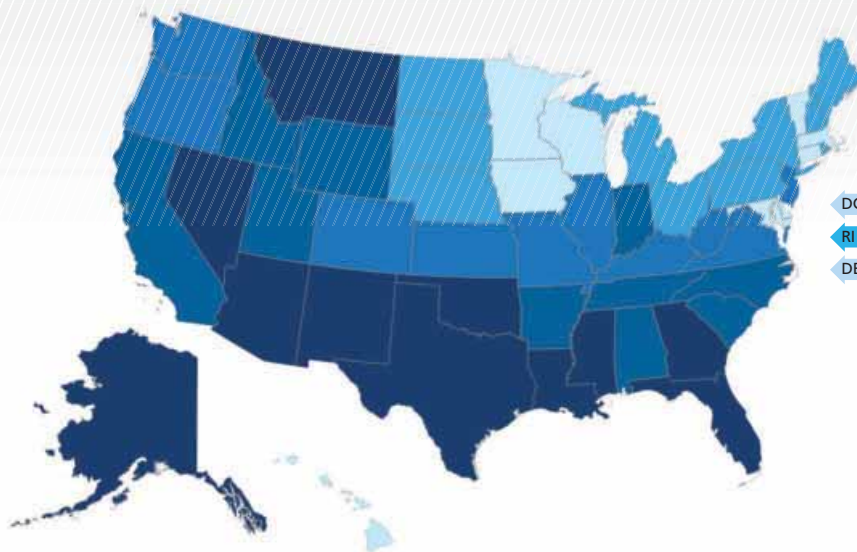
insurance; this accounts for an estimated 18,000 excess deaths annually.

Data source: American Community Survey, 2013 to 2014
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/HealthInsurance

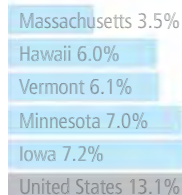
Lack of Health Insurance by State

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

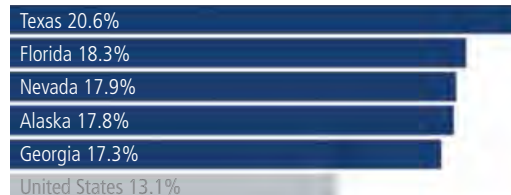
● <9.1%
 ● 9.1% to <11.2%
 ● 11.2% to <12.7%
 ● 12.7% to <15.3%
 ● ≥15.3%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

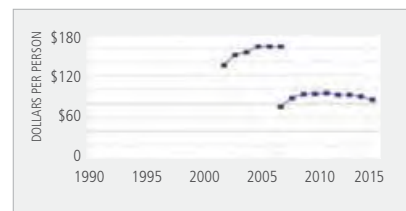


Public Health Funding



Public health funding allows states to proactively implement preventive and education programs that improve health. Public health program spending 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 investing \$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. This is a return of \$5.60 for every \$1 invested.



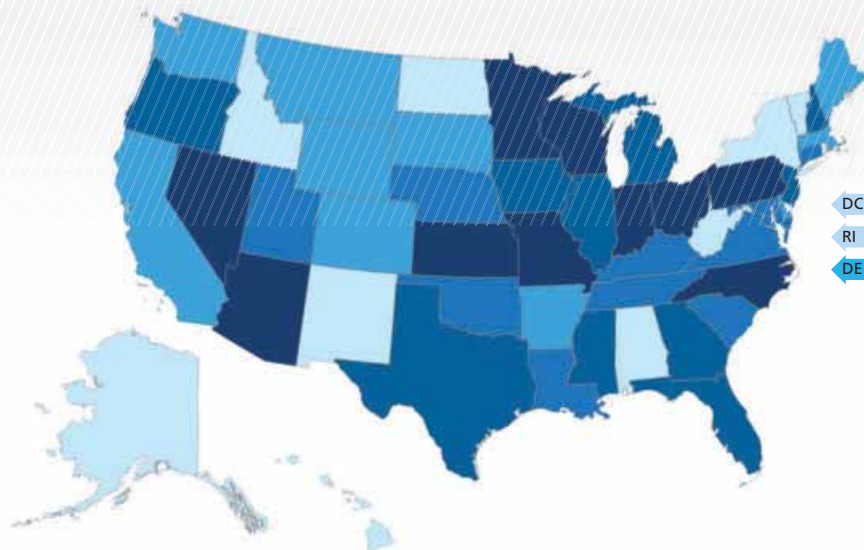
Data source: Trust For America's Health, 2013 to 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PH_Spending

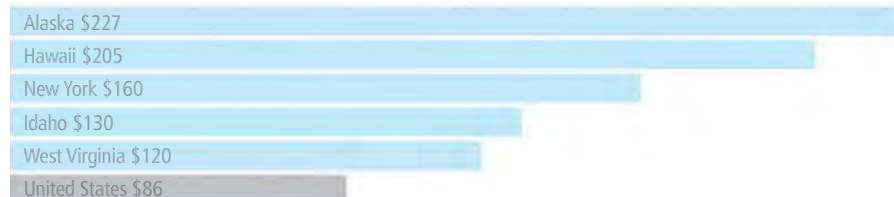
Public Health Funding by State

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

● >=\$101
 ● <\$101 to \$79
 ● <\$79 to \$62
 ● <\$62 to \$49
 ● <\$49



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

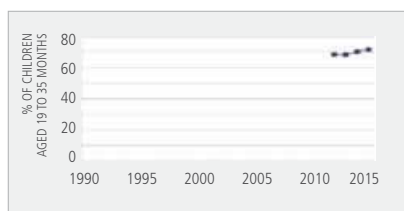


Immunizations—Children



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

public health achievements of the 20th century.



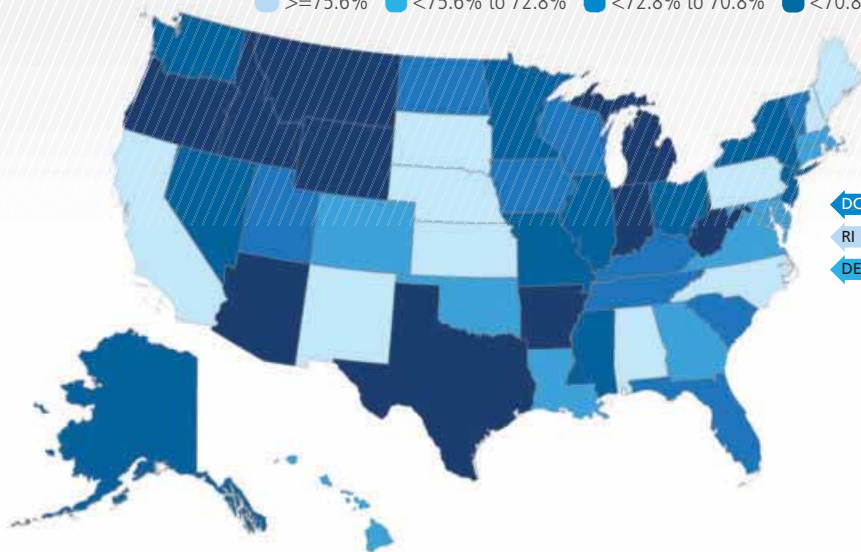
Data source: National Immunization Survey, 2014

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

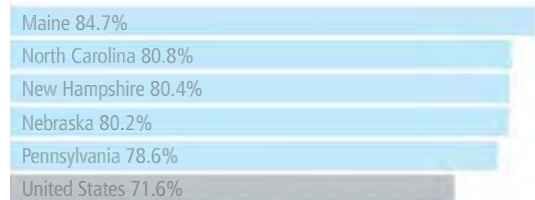
Immunizations—Children by State

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

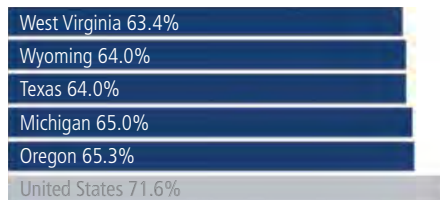
● ≥75.6%
 ● <75.6% to 72.8%
 ● <72.8% to 70.8%
 ● <70.8% to 67.2%
 ● <67.2%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Immunizations—Adolescents



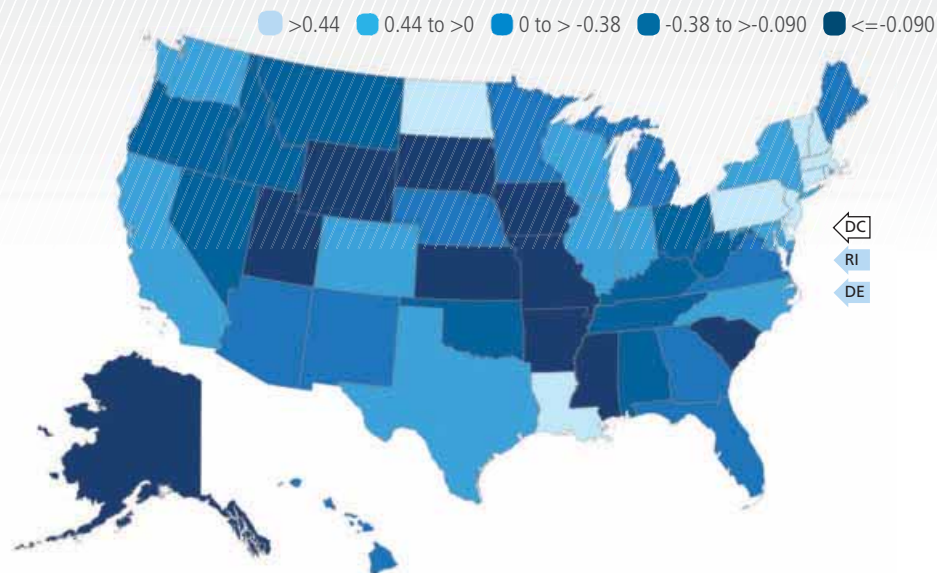
As children age, protection from some childhood vaccines begins to diminish, putting school-aged children at risk for diseases like pertussis. A Tdap booster at age 11 or 12 is needed to maintain protection against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis. The booster also protects those who come in contact with school-aged children, most importantly infants and the elderly. Additional vaccines protect against new diseases older children may come in contact with as children or as adults. This includes meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) that protects against meningococcal disease and HPV vaccination that protects against cervical, genital, and oropharyngeal cancers.

Data source: National Immunization Survey, 2014

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

Immunizations—Adolescents by State

Average of Tdap, MCV4, and combined HPV (female and male) z scores



Top 5 States

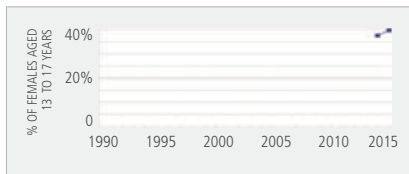
Rhode Island	1.31
New Hampshire	1.18
Connecticut	1.14
Pennsylvania	1.03
Massachusetts	1.01
United States	.00

Bottom 5 States

Mississippi	-1.96
Alaska	-1.62
South Dakota	-1.40
South Carolina	-1.22
Kansas	-1.19
United States	.00

Immunizations—Adolescents, *continued*

HPV Female—Adolescents



This vaccine targets the HPV types that most commonly cause cervical cancer and can cause anal, oropharyngeal, vulvar, and penile cancers.

Data source: National Immunization Survey, 2014
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize_teens

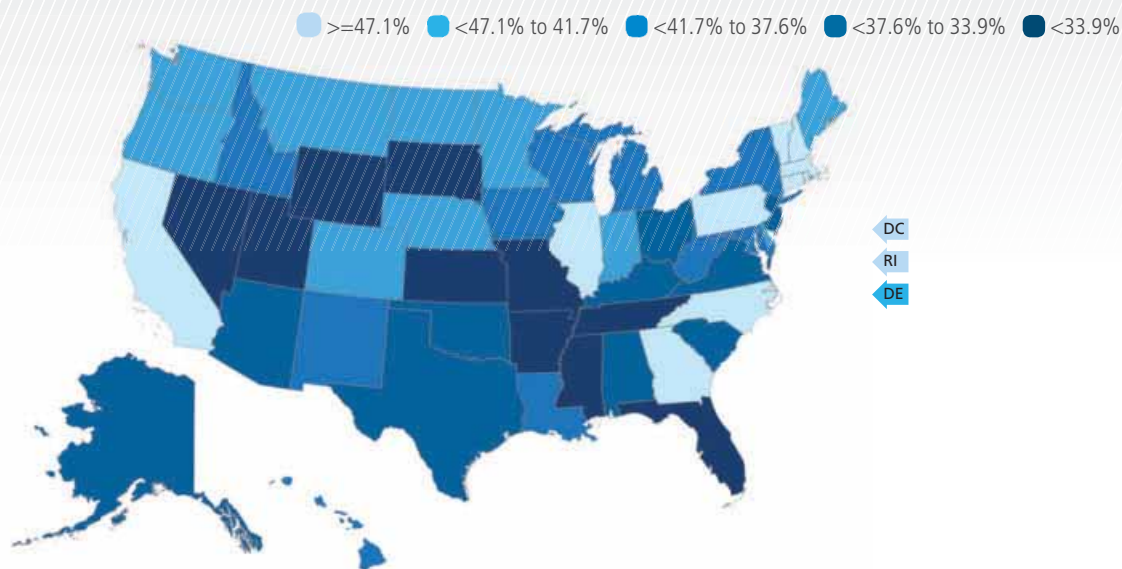
Ranking

by Immunizations, HPV Female—Adolescents

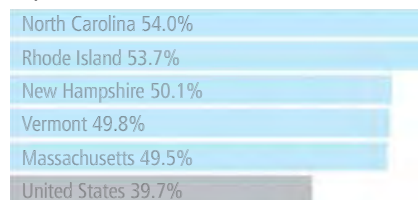
Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value
1	North Carolina	54.0	18	Delaware	42.3	35	Arizona	35.8
2	Rhode Island	53.7	19	Colorado	42.1	36	Alabama	35.3
3	New Hampshire	50.1	20	North Dakota	41.7	37	Ohio	35.2
4	Vermont	49.8	21	Michigan	40.9	38	New Jersey	34.5
5	Massachusetts	49.5	21	Wisconsin	40.9	39	Alaska	34.4
6	Connecticut	48.5	23	New York	40.1	40	Texas	33.9
7	Pennsylvania	48.2	24	West Virginia	40.0	41	Wyoming	33.6
8	California	47.7	25	New Mexico	39.9	42	South Dakota	33.1
8	Illinois	47.7	26	Maryland	39.4	43	Nevada	32.5
10	Georgia	47.1	27	Louisiana	38.4	44	Florida	28.5
11	Indiana	44.4	28	Idaho	38.3	45	Missouri	28.3
12	Washington	43.8	29	Hawaii	38.0	46	Utah	26.0
13	Nebraska	43.3	30	Iowa	37.6	47	Kansas	24.8
14	Oregon	43.1	31	Kentucky	37.5	48	Mississippi	24.6
15	Maine	43.0	32	Oklahoma	36.4	49	Arkansas	23.4
16	Montana	42.9	33	South Carolina	35.9	50	Tennessee	20.1
17	Minnesota	42.5	33	Virginia	35.9		United States	39.7
							District of Columbia	56.9

Immunizations, HPV Female—Adolescents by State

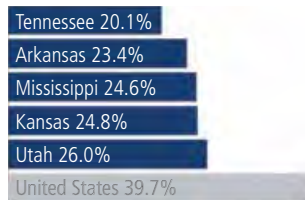
Percentage of females aged 13 to 17 years who have received 3 doses of HPV vaccine



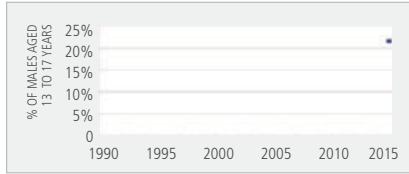
Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



HPV Male—Adolescents



This vaccine targets the HPV types that most commonly cause cervical cancer and can cause anal, oropharyngeal, vulvar, and penile cancers.

Data source: National Immunization Survey, 2014
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize_teens

Ranking

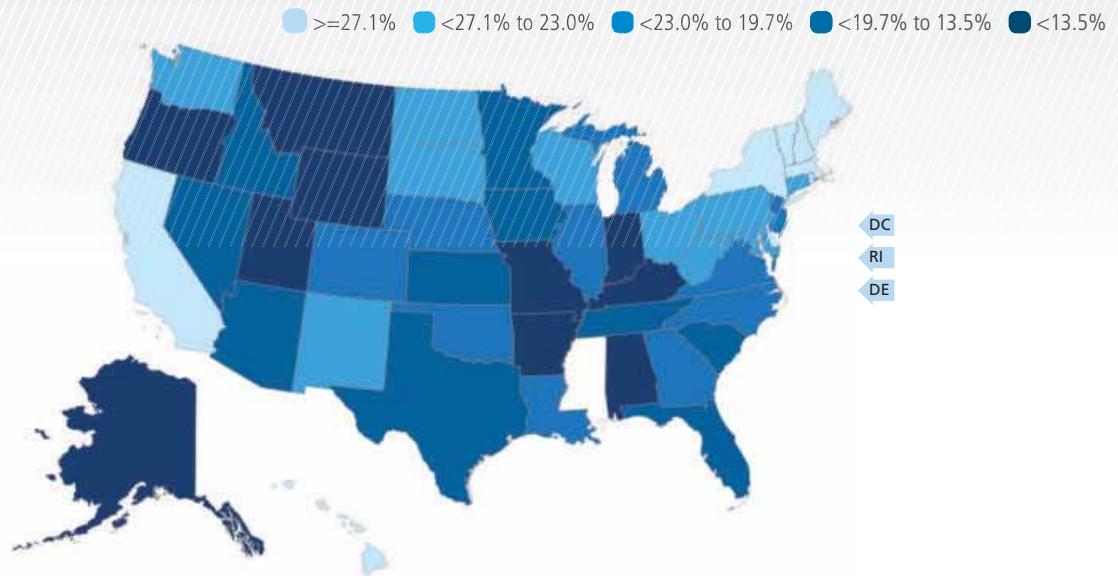
by Immunizations, HPV Male—Adolescents

Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value			
1	Rhode Island	42.9	18	Ohio	23.3	36	South Carolina	16.1
2	New Hampshire	33.0	20	Nebraska	22.8	37	Nevada	15.7
3	California	31.1	21	Illinois	22.6	38	Tennessee	14.0
4	Delaware	31.0	22	Virginia	22.5	39	Minnesota	13.6
5	Hawaii	30.9	23	Michigan	22.1	40	Alaska	13.3
6	Vermont	30.5	24	Colorado	21.9	40	Kentucky	13.3
7	New York	28.5	25	Louisiana	21.5	42	Montana	13.0
8	Maine	27.5	26	New Jersey	21.2	43	Indiana	12.8
9	Massachusetts	27.3	27	Georgia	21.0	44	Utah	12.4
10	Connecticut	27.0	28	North Carolina	20.9	45	Oregon	12.3
11	Pennsylvania	26.0	29	Oklahoma	19.9	46	Wyoming	12.2
12	North Dakota	25.3	30	Kansas	19.5	47	Arkansas	11.4
13	Washington	24.6	31	Iowa	18.7	48	Missouri	11.3
14	Maryland	24.5	32	Texas	17.7	49	Alabama	9.0
15	Wisconsin	23.6	33	Florida	17.5	50	Mississippi	NA*
16	South Dakota	23.5	34	Idaho	17.2		United States	21.6
16	West Virginia	23.5	35	Arizona	16.7		District of Columbia	34.5
18	New Mexico	23.3						

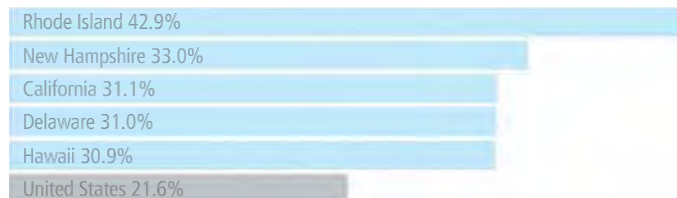
*Not Available

Immunizations, HPV Male—Adolescents by State

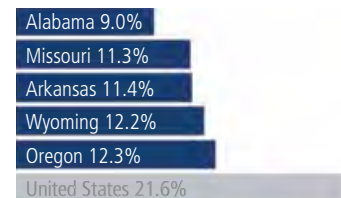
Percentage of males aged 13 to 17 years who have received 3 doses of HPV vaccine



Top 5 States

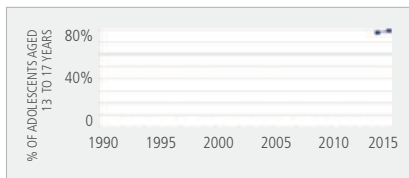


Bottom 5 States



Immunizations—Adolescents, *continued*

MCV4—Adolescents



The meningococcal vaccine protects against the most common forms of meningococcal disease and its complications.

Data source: National Immunization Survey, 2014
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize_teens

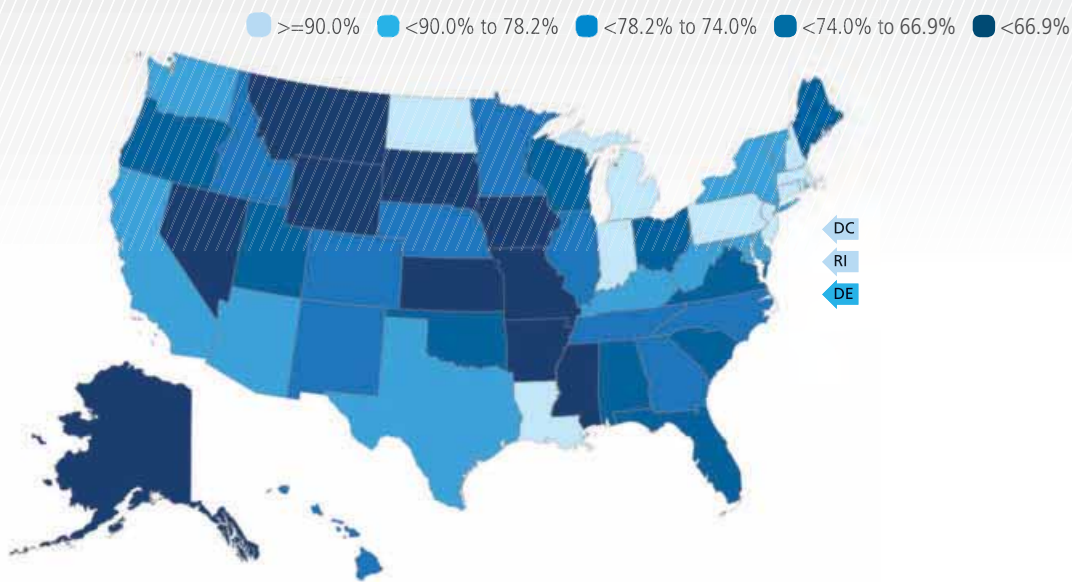
Ranking

by Immunizations, MCV4—Adolescents

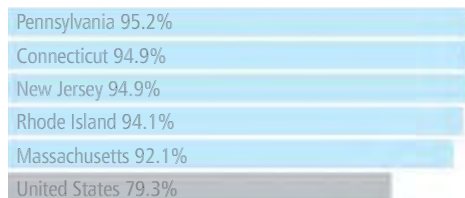
Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value
1	Pennsylvania	95.2	18	California	79.3	35	Florida	72.2
2	Connecticut	94.9	19	West Virginia	78.9	36	Alabama	71.6
2	New Jersey	94.9	20	Kentucky	78.2	37	Oklahoma	70.8
4	Rhode Island	94.1	21	Idaho	78.1	38	Oregon	68.4
5	Massachusetts	92.1	22	Hawaii	77.7	39	South Carolina	67.3
6	Louisiana	91.8	23	Illinois	77.1	40	Utah	66.9
6	North Dakota	91.8	24	Colorado	76.8	41	Nevada	66.5
8	Michigan	90.7	25	Minnesota	75.5	42	Kansas	65.1
9	New Hampshire	90.6	26	New Mexico	75.1	43	Arkansas	64.8
10	Indiana	90.0	27	Georgia	74.9	44	Iowa	64.4
11	Texas	88.6	28	Nebraska	74.1	45	Missouri	63.3
12	Delaware	86.7	28	North Carolina	74.1	46	Montana	60.2
13	Maryland	86.5	30	Tennessee	74.0	47	South Dakota	57.0
14	Arizona	85.9	31	Wisconsin	73.8	48	Alaska	56.9
15	Washington	82.1	32	Ohio	73.7	49	Wyoming	55.6
16	Vermont	81.3	33	Maine	73.6	50	Mississippi	46.0
17	New York	79.6	34	Virginia	72.5		United States	79.3
							District of Columbia	93.5

Immunizations, MCV4—Adolescents by State

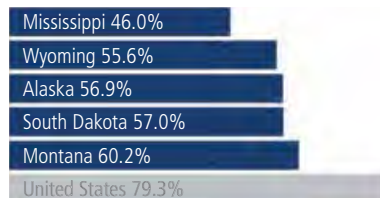
Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years who have received 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine



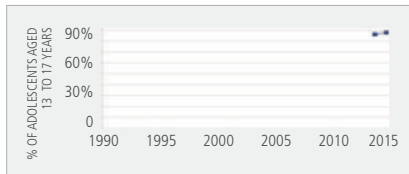
Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Tdap—Adolescents



Since US Tdap vaccination began, reported tetanus and diphtheria cases dropped 99%, and reported pertussis cases dropped 80%.

Data source: National Immunization Survey, 2014
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/
 ALL/Immunize_teens

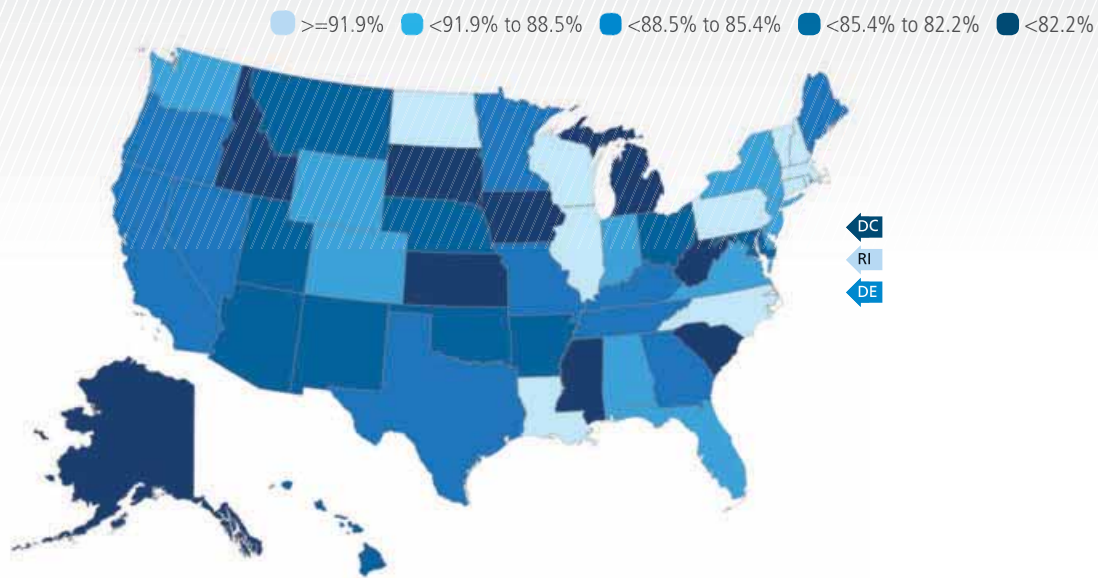
Ranking

by Immunizations, Tdap—Adolescents

Rank	State	Value	Rank	State	Value
1	Connecticut	94.8	19	Alabama	88.6
2	New Hampshire	94.4	19	Indiana	88.6
3	Louisiana	93.8	21	Washington	88.5
4	Vermont	93.4	22	Texas	88.2
5	Wisconsin	93.3	23	Oregon	88.0
6	Massachusetts	93.2	24	California	87.7
7	Pennsylvania	93.0	25	Nevada	87.6
8	Rhode Island	92.4	26	Minnesota	87.2
9	North Carolina	92.3	27	Georgia	86.1
10	North Dakota	92.1	27	Missouri	86.1
11	Illinois	91.9	29	Tennessee	86.0
12	New York	91.5	30	Kentucky	85.5
13	Virginia	91.2	31	Maine	85.4
14	Florida	90.7	32	Maryland	85.0
15	Delaware	90.5	33	Utah	84.8
16	Colorado	90.2	34	Montana	84.7
17	New Jersey	90.1	35	Arkansas	84.6
18	Wyoming	89.1			
			36	Arizona	84.2
			37	New Mexico	83.3
			38	Ohio	83.0
			39	Oklahoma	82.6
			40	Hawaii	82.3
			41	Nebraska	82.2
			42	Kansas	79.8
			43	Michigan	79.3
			44	West Virginia	77.9
			45	Iowa	76.7
			46	South Dakota	75.0
			47	Alaska	73.8
			48	South Carolina	72.6
			49	Idaho	70.8
				Mississippi	70.8
				United States	87.6
				District of Columbia	81.4

Immunizations, Tdap—Adolescents by State

Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years who have received 1 dose of Tdap vaccine since the age of 10 years



Top 5 States

Connecticut	94.8%
New Hampshire	94.4%
Louisiana	93.8%
Vermont	93.4%
Wisconsin	93.3%
United States	87.6%

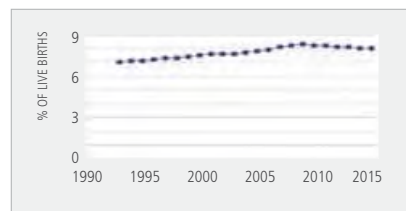
Bottom 5 States

Mississippi	70.8%
Idaho	70.8%
South Carolina	72.6%
Alaska	73.8%
South Dakota	75.0%
United States	87.6%

Low Birthweight



Low birthweight (LBW)—1 of the 3 leading causes of US infant mortality—indicates current and future child health as well as maternal health. Compared with babies of normal weight, very LBW babies are more likely to have such health problems as respiratory distress syndrome, brain bleeding, patent ductus arteriosus, or necrotizing enterocolitis. Adults who were LBW babies may be at greater risk for such health conditions as diabetes and heart disease. LBW commonly occurs because of preterm birth or fetal growth restriction and is associated with such maternal behaviors as smoking, alcohol and drug use, poor nutrition, and weight gain.



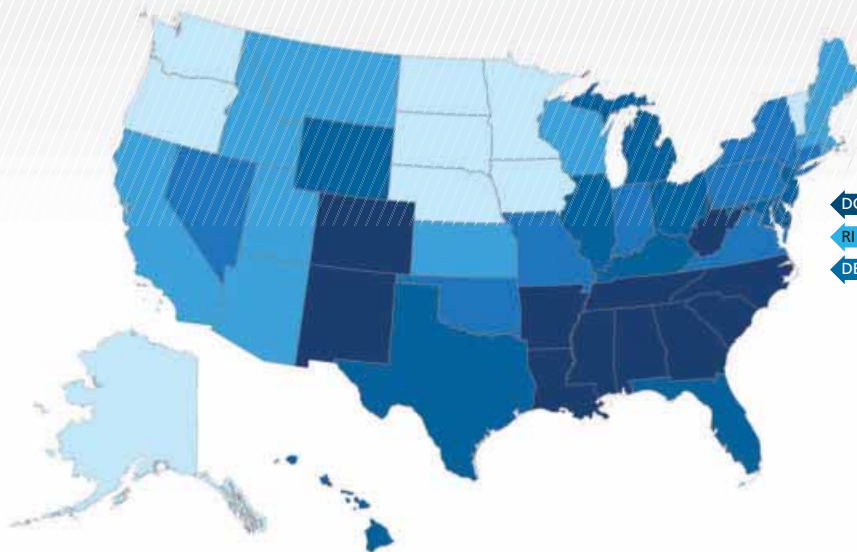
Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2013

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/birthweight

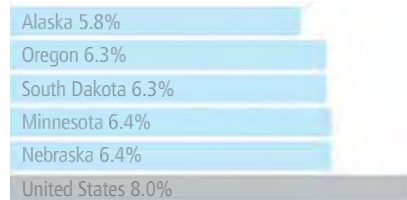
Low Birthweight by State

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

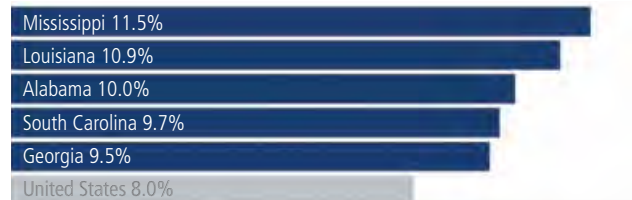
■ <6.8%
 ■ 6.8% to <7.8%
 ■ 7.8% to <8.2%
 ■ 8.2% to <8.8%
 ■ ≥8.8%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Ranking

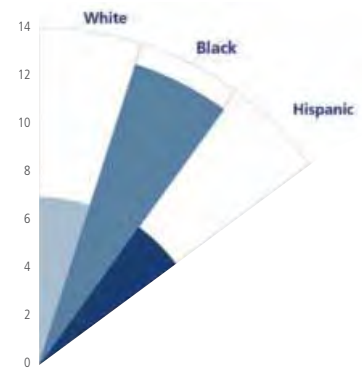
by Low Birthweight

Rank	State	Value
1	Alaska	5.8
2	Oregon	6.3
2	South Dakota	6.3
4	Minnesota	6.4
4	Nebraska	6.4
4	North Dakota	6.4
4	Washington	6.4
8	Iowa	6.6
9	Vermont	6.7
10	California	6.8
10	New Hampshire	6.8
12	Arizona	6.9
12	Idaho	6.9
12	Rhode Island	6.9
15	Kansas	7.0
15	Utah	7.0
15	Wisconsin	7.0
18	Maine	7.1
19	Montana	7.4
20	Massachusetts	7.7
21	Connecticut	7.8
22	Indiana	7.9
23	Missouri	8.0
23	Nevada	8.0
23	New York	8.0
23	Pennsylvania	8.0
23	Virginia	8.0
28	Oklahoma	8.1
29	Hawaii	8.2
29	Illinois	8.2
29	Michigan	8.2
32	Delaware	8.3
32	New Jersey	8.3
32	Texas	8.3
35	Florida	8.5
35	Maryland	8.5
35	Ohio	8.5
38	Wyoming	8.6
39	Kentucky	8.7
40	Arkansas	8.8
40	Colorado	8.8
40	North Carolina	8.8
43	New Mexico	8.9
44	Tennessee	9.1
45	West Virginia	9.4
46	Georgia	9.5
47	South Carolina	9.7
48	Alabama	10.0
49	Louisiana	10.9
50	Mississippi	11.5
	United States	8.0
	District of Columbia	9.4

Disparities in Low Birthweight

The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	7.0	(7.0 - 7.0)	5.5	9.2
Non-Hispanic Black	13.1	(13.0 - 13.2)	6.5	16.1
Hispanic	7.1	(7.0 - 7.2)	5.3	9.4



“About 1 in 3 children born prematurely needs special school services at some point during their school years. The Institute of Medicine says these services cost an estimated \$2,200 per year per child.”

—MARCH OF DIMES

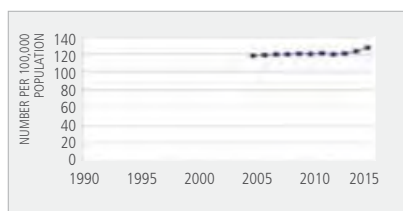


Primary Care Physicians



Primary care physicians, an indicator of availability of health care providers, offer direct patient care and counsel patients on the appropriate use of specialists and advanced treatment options. Primary care physicians are typically the first point of contact with the health care system for patients and provide critical preventive care, ongoing care, and referrals to specialists. Primary care physician availability has a documented influence on health; more primary care physicians have been linked to better health outcomes including lower rates of low birthweight,

lower all-cause mortality, and longer life spans.



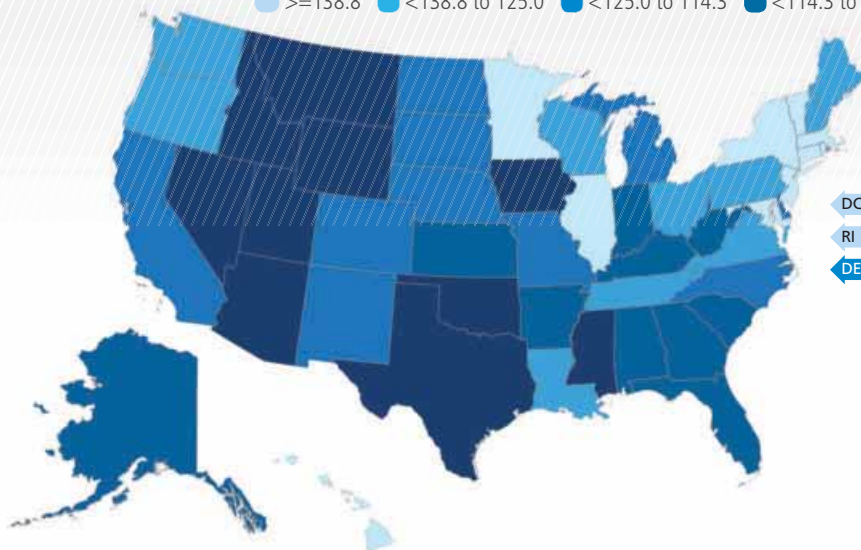
Data source: American Medical Association, 2013

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PCP

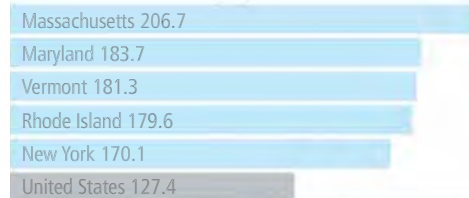
Primary Care Physicians by State

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

● >=138.8
 ● <138.8 to 125.0
 ● <125.0 to 114.3
 ● <114.3 to 103.5
 ● <103.5



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

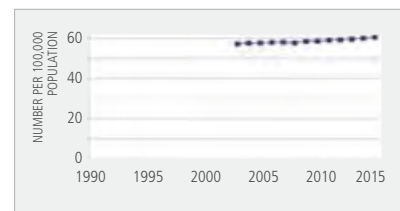


Dentists



Oral health is a vital part of overall health and a window into a patient's general health. Many underlying conditions such as nutritional deficiencies, microbial infections, and immune disorders have oral manifestations that dentists identify in oral examinations. Periodontal disease is associated with diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Nearly one-third of US adults have untreated tooth decay, and despite steady growth in working dentists, the Health Resources and Services Administration projects the dentist shortage will continue to grow as baby boomers retire. The

most significant US oral health care disparities exist in rural communities.



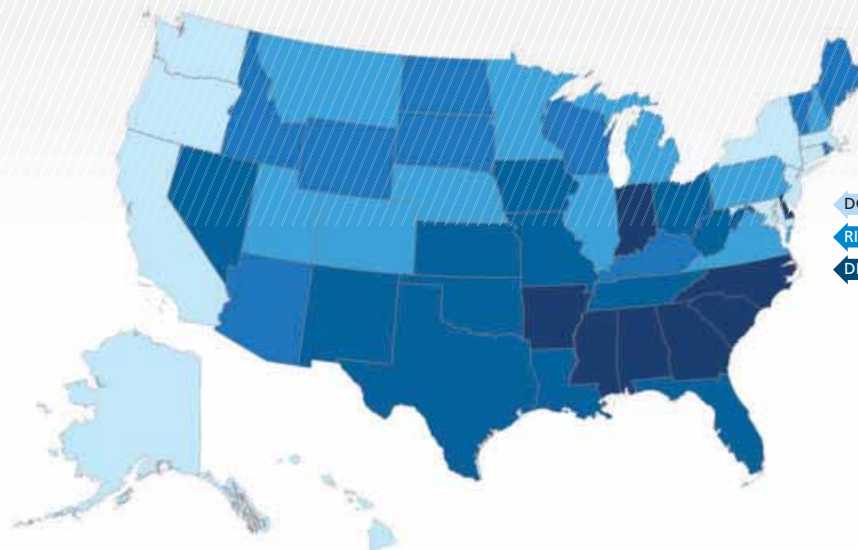
Data source: American Dental Association, 2013

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/dentists

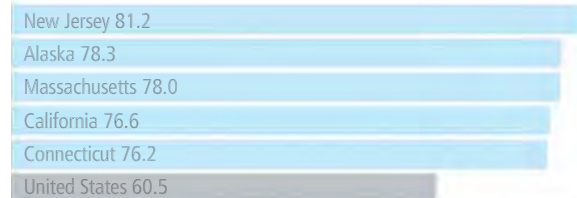
Dentists by State

Number of practicing dentists per 100,000 population

■ >=68.9
 ■ <68.9 to 58.9
 ■ <58.9 to 52.2
 ■ <52.2 to 48.0
 ■ <48.0



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

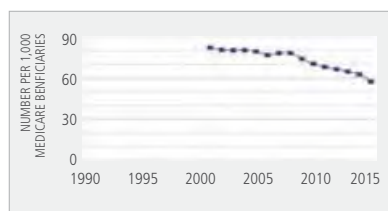


Preventable Hospitalizations



Accessible and effective preventive care can reduce hospitalizations for many preventable infectious diseases, asthma attacks, diabetes, and hypertension. Preventable hospitalizations reflect the efficiency of a population’s use of primary care 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. High rates of preventable hospital admissions can indicate problems with a population’s access to primary health care and deficiencies in the quality of outpatient care. They burden

the health care system financially, with \$30.8 billion attributed to preventable hospitalizations in 2006.



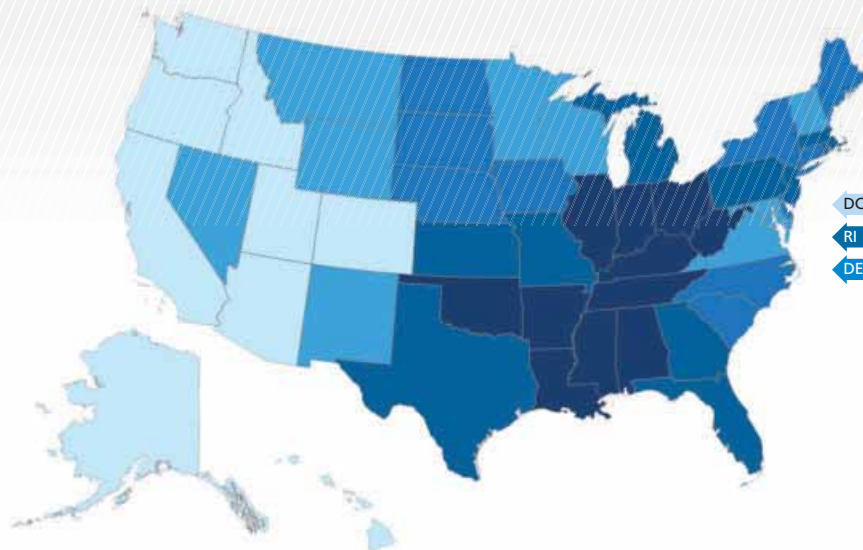
Data source: The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2013

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

Preventable Hospitalizations by State

Number of discharges for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries

Legend: <41.2, 41.2 to <49.8, 49.8 to <54.0, 54.0 to <59.4, >=59.4



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



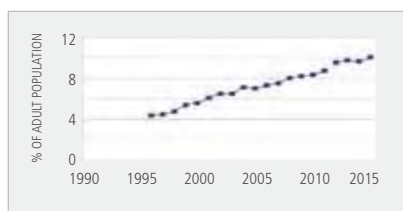
Outcomes

Diabetes



Diabetes, the US's seventh-leading cause of death, has 3 major types: type 1, type 2, and gestational. Type 2 accounts for 90% to 95% of all cases and is a largely preventable progressive disease managed through lifestyle modifications and health care interventions. Type 2's onset can be prevented through improving diet, increasing physical activity, and losing weight; study participants losing an average 12 pounds lowered risk 58% in 3 years. Diabetics' medical expenses are 2.3 times higher than if they did not have diabetes. Costs of type 1, type 2, gestational and undiagnosed diabetes,

and prediabetes exceeded \$322 billion in 2012.



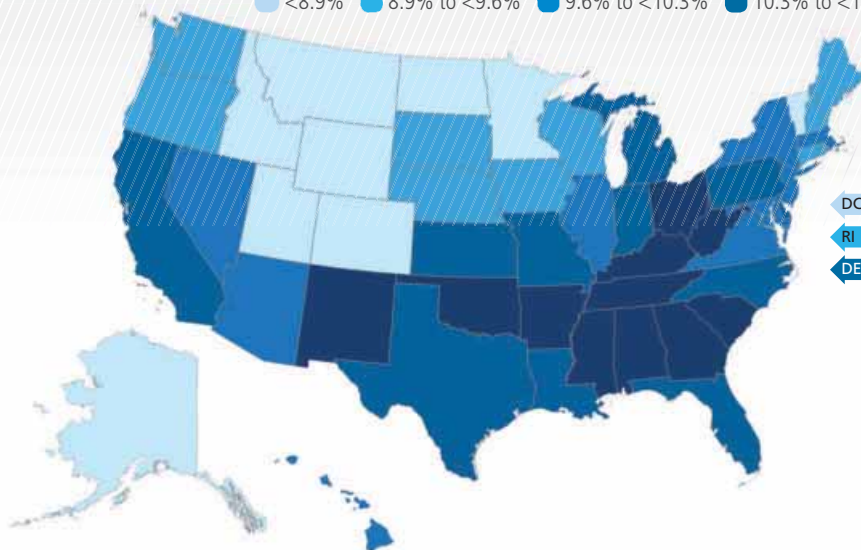
Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Diabetes

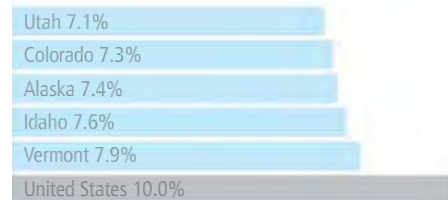
Diabetes by State

Percentage of adults who responded yes to the question: "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?" (excludes pre-diabetes and gestational diabetes)

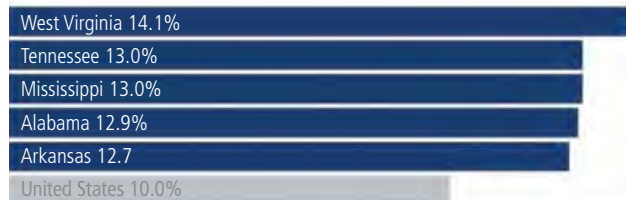
Legend: <8.9% (lightest blue), 8.9% to <9.6% (light blue), 9.6% to <10.3% (medium blue), 10.3% to <11.5% (dark blue), >=11.5% (darkest blue)



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

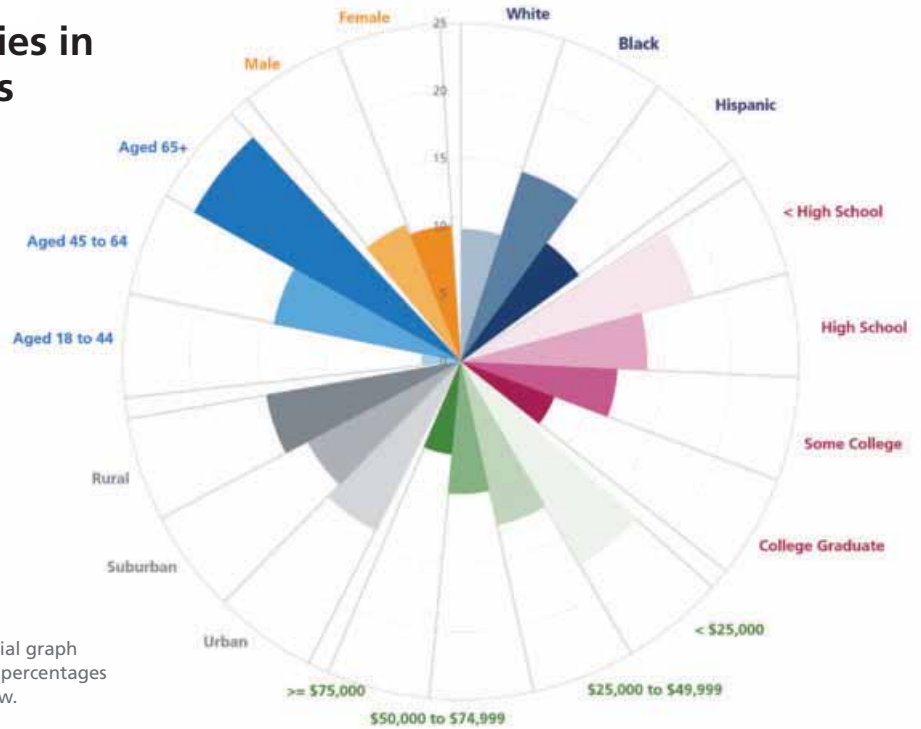


Ranking

by Diabetes

Rank	State	Value
1	Utah	7.1
2	Colorado	7.3
3	Alaska	7.4
4	Idaho	7.6
5	Vermont	7.9
6	Minnesota	8.1
7	Wyoming	8.4
8	North Dakota	8.6
9	Montana	8.8
10	Washington	8.9
11	Oregon	9.0
11	Wisconsin	9.0
13	New Hampshire	9.1
13	South Dakota	9.1
15	Connecticut	9.2
15	Nebraska	9.2
17	Rhode Island	9.4
18	Iowa	9.5
18	Maine	9.5
20	Nevada	9.6
21	Massachusetts	9.7
21	New Jersey	9.7
21	Virginia	9.7
24	Hawaii	9.8
25	Arizona	10.0
25	New York	10.0
27	Illinois	10.1
27	Maryland	10.1
29	California	10.3
29	Kansas	10.3
31	Michigan	10.4
32	Indiana	10.7
33	North Carolina	10.8
34	Texas	11.0
35	Delaware	11.1
35	Missouri	11.1
37	Florida	11.2
37	Pennsylvania	11.2
39	Louisiana	11.3
40	New Mexico	11.5
41	Georgia	11.6
42	Ohio	11.7
43	Oklahoma	12.0
43	South Carolina	12.0
45	Kentucky	12.5
46	Arkansas	12.7
47	Alabama	12.9
48	Mississippi	13.0
48	Tennessee	13.0
50	West Virginia	14.1
	United States	10.0
	District of Columbia	8.4

Disparities in Diabetes



The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	9.8	(9.6 - 10.0)	4.4	13.9
Non-Hispanic Black	14.7	(14.1 - 15.3)	7.2	19.2
Hispanic	10.8	(10.2 - 11.4)	0.9	13.6
Less Than High School	17.9	(17.2 - 18.6)	9.6	25.0
High School Graduate	13.8	(13.4 - 14.2)	8.6	16.7
Some College	11.6	(11.3 - 12.0)	8.2	15.2
College Graduate	7.4	(7.1 - 7.6)	5.1	10.9
Less Than \$25,000	17.4	(16.9 - 17.9)	12.7	20.7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12.4	(12.0 - 12.8)	8.1	16.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9.8	(9.4 - 10.3)	6.7	13.4
\$75,000 or More	6.9	(6.6 - 7.2)	4.2	8.9

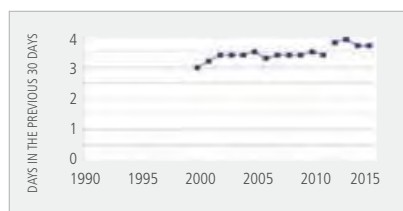
Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	14.6	(14.1 - 15.0)	8.6	19.4
Suburban	12.8	(12.4 - 13.2)	6.3	18.7
Urban	14.0	(13.6 - 14.5)	8.5	19.9
Aged 18 to 44 years	2.9	(2.7 - 3.1)	1.8	4.8
Aged 45 to 64 years	14.1	(13.8 - 14.4)	8.3	18.1
Aged 65+	22.6	(22.1 - 23.0)	16.5	26.7
Male	10.9	(10.6 - 11.1)	6.3	14.1
Female	10.1	(9.9 - 10.3)	6.7	14.1



Poor Mental Health Days



The number of poor mental health days is a predictor of future health, forecasting 1-month and 12-month office visits and hospitalizations. Poor mental health in extreme cases can lead to suicide, the 10th-leading cause of death for all ages and the second-leading cause of death for adults aged 25 to 34. US medical costs of mental illness are not far behind those of heart disease and traumatic injury. The 2013 annual direct and indirect costs of untreated serious mental illness were estimated to be \$300 billion annually, an increase of \$200 billion from 2003 estimates.

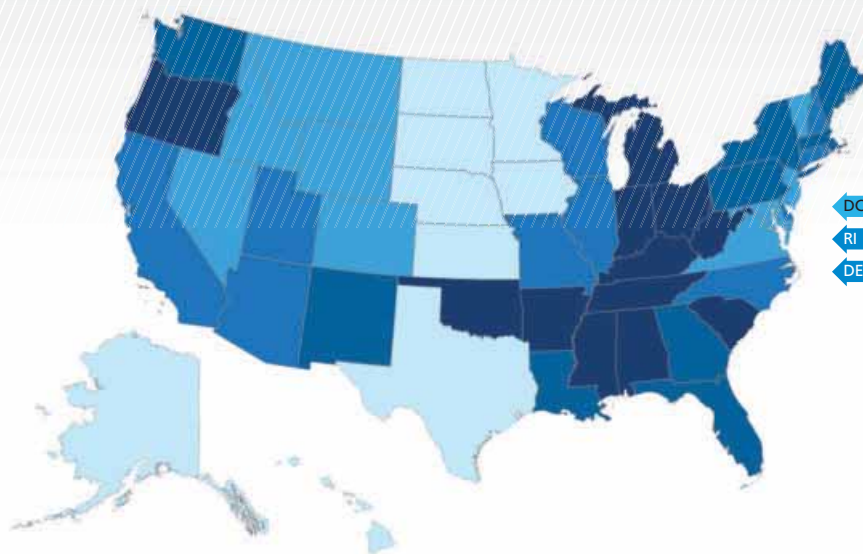


Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/MentalHealth

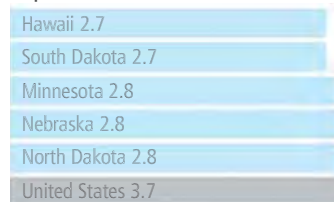
Poor Mental Health Days by State

Number of days in the past 30 days that adults self-reported their mental health was not good

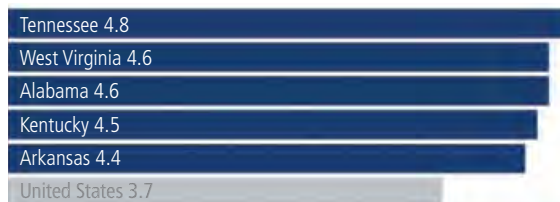
Legend: <3.2 (lightest blue), 3.2 to <3.5 (light blue), 3.5 to <3.7 (medium blue), 3.7 to <4.1 (dark blue), >=4.1 (darkest blue)



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

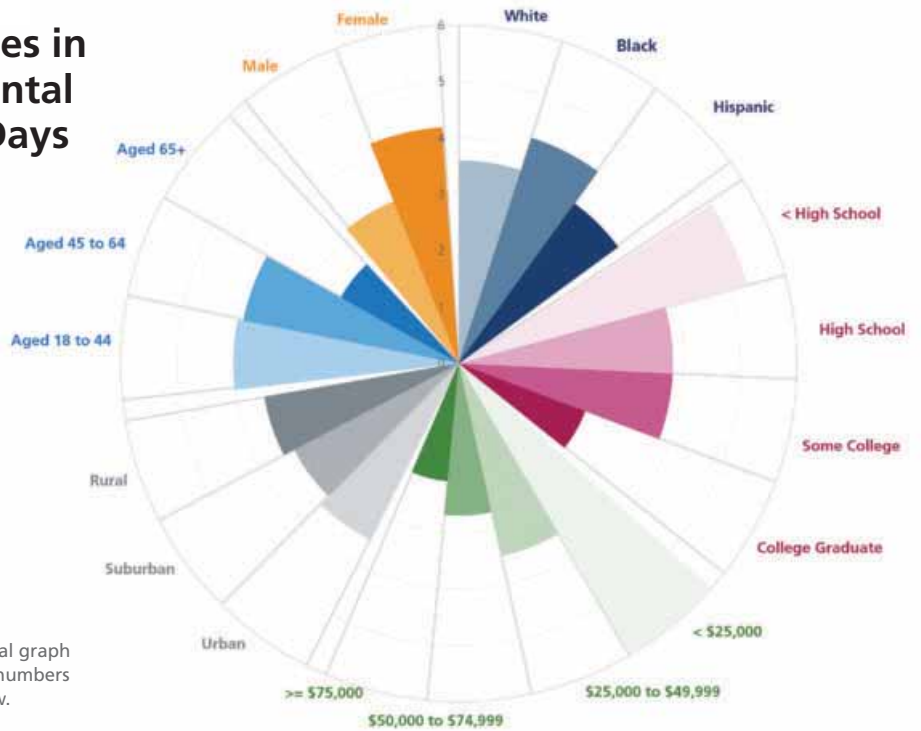


Ranking

by Poor Mental Health Days

Rank	State	Value
1	Hawaii	2.7
1	South Dakota	2.7
3	Minnesota	2.8
3	Nebraska	2.8
3	North Dakota	2.8
6	Iowa	3.0
6	Kansas	3.0
6	Texas	3.0
9	Alaska	3.1
10	Colorado	3.2
10	Idaho	3.2
12	Maryland	3.3
12	Montana	3.3
12	Virginia	3.3
12	Wyoming	3.3
16	Nevada	3.4
16	New Jersey	3.4
16	Vermont	3.4
19	Delaware	3.5
19	New Hampshire	3.5
19	Utah	3.5
22	Arizona	3.6
22	California	3.6
22	Connecticut	3.6
22	Illinois	3.6
22	Missouri	3.6
22	North Carolina	3.6
22	Rhode Island	3.6
22	Wisconsin	3.6
30	New York	3.7
30	Washington	3.7
32	Florida	3.8
32	Maine	3.8
34	Louisiana	3.9
34	Massachusetts	3.9
34	New Mexico	3.9
34	Pennsylvania	3.9
38	Georgia	4.0
39	Indiana	4.1
39	Michigan	4.1
39	Ohio	4.1
39	Oklahoma	4.1
39	Oregon	4.1
44	Mississippi	4.2
44	South Carolina	4.2
46	Arkansas	4.4
47	Kentucky	4.5
48	Alabama	4.6
48	West Virginia	4.6
50	Tennessee	4.8
	United States	3.7
	District of Columbia	3.4

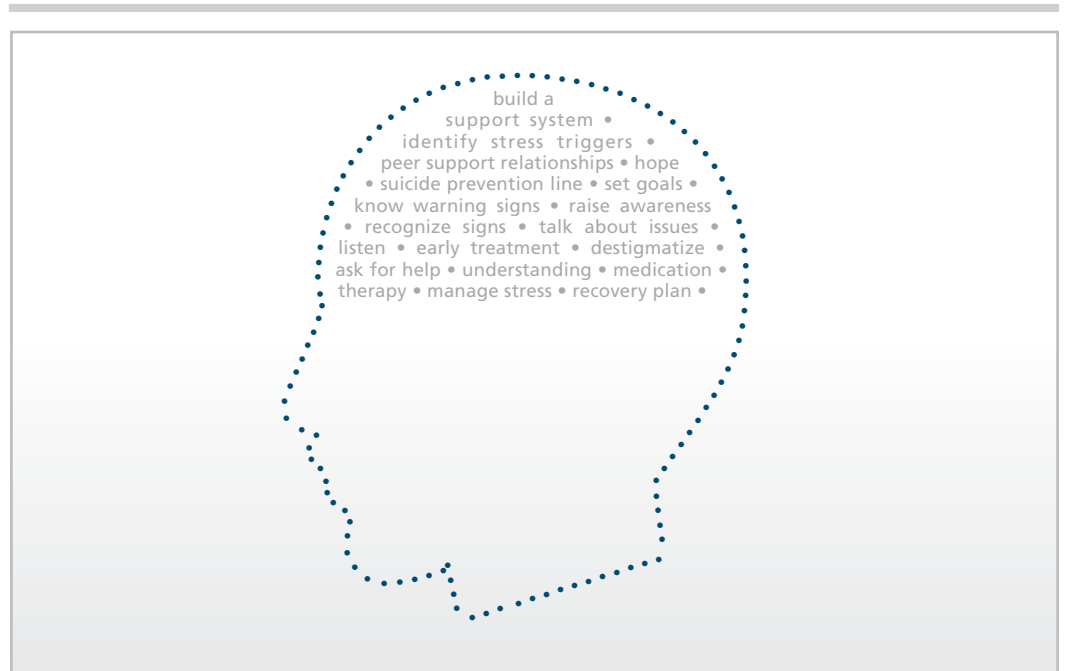
Disparities in Poor Mental Health Days



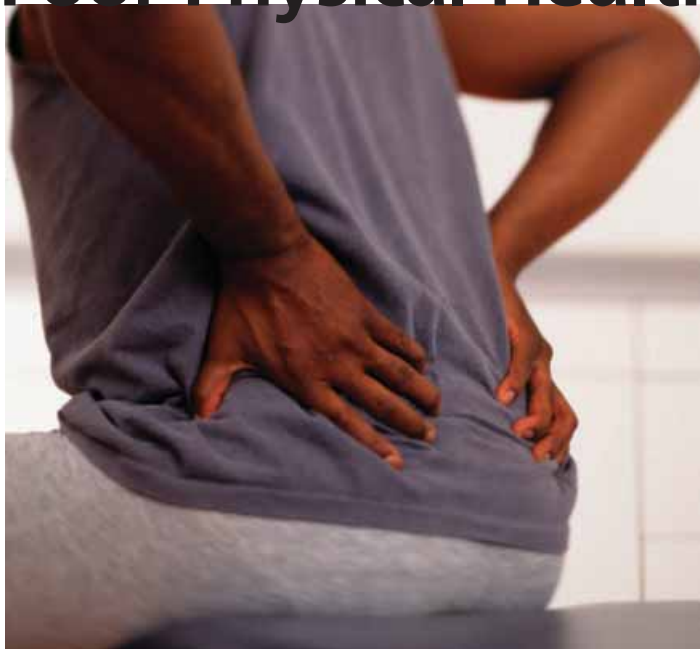
The sunburst radial graph values represent numbers in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	3.6	(3.6 - 3.7)	2.5	4.8
Non-Hispanic Black	4.2	(4.0 - 4.3)	2.7	5.8
Hispanic	3.5	(3.4 - 3.7)	2.3	7.0
Less Than High School	5.3	(5.1 - 5.5)	3.2	8.4
High School Graduate	3.8	(3.7 - 3.9)	2.6	4.9
Some College	3.8	(3.7 - 3.9)	2.5	5.0
College Graduate	2.4	(2.3 - 2.4)	1.8	3.0
Less Than \$25,000	6.0	(5.9 - 6.1)	3.8	8.1
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3.5	(3.3 - 3.6)	2.4	4.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2.7	(2.6 - 2.8)	1.9	3.3
\$75,000 or More	2.1	(2.0 - 2.2)	1.3	2.7

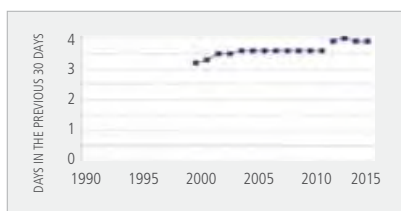
Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	3.5	(3.3 - 3.6)	2.1	4.8
Suburban	3.3	(3.2 - 3.4)	2.1	6.2
Urban	3.5	(3.4 - 3.6)	2.1	4.3
Aged 18 to 44 years	4.0	(3.9 - 4.1)	3.0	5.3
Aged 45 to 64 years	3.9	(3.8 - 4.0)	2.4	5.4
Aged 65+	2.4	(2.3 - 2.5)	1.6	3.0
Male	3.1	(3.0 - 3.2)	2.2	4.1
Female	4.2	(4.2 - 4.3)	2.8	5.5



Poor Physical Health Days



Poor physical health days are an indicator of the population's health-related quality of life. The number of poor physical health days reveals information about all-cause morbidity within the population regardless of disease or health condition. Poor physical health days and poor mental health days provide 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 that poor physical health is a predictor of 1-month and 12-month hospitalizations and office visits.

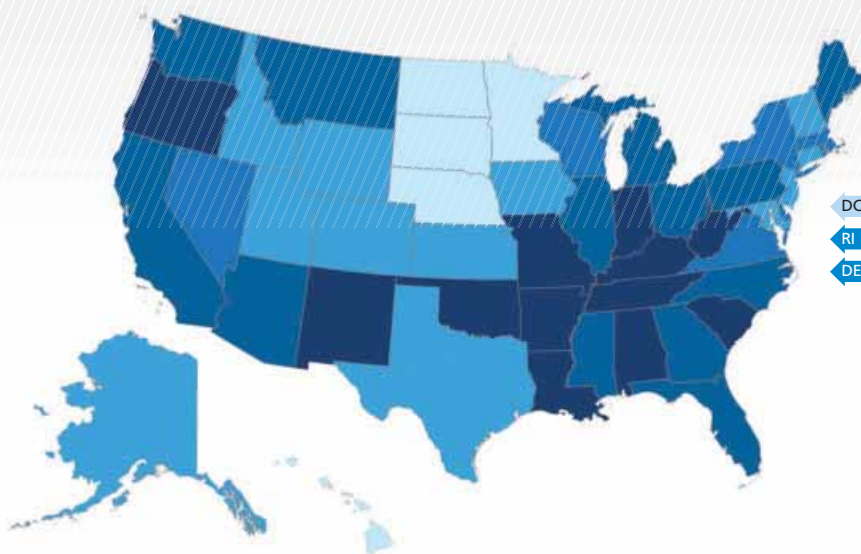


Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/PhysicalHealth

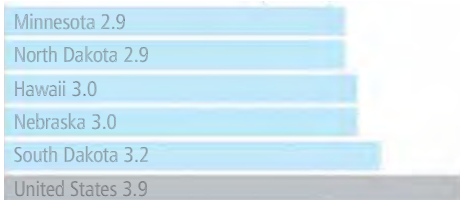
Poor Physical Health Days by State

Number of days in the past 30 days that adults self-reported their physical health was not good

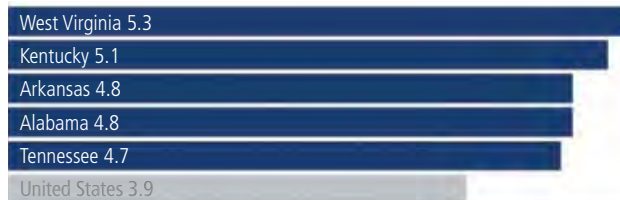
■ <3.3
 ■ 3.3 to <3.6
 ■ 3.6 to <3.9
 ■ 3.9 to <4.2
 ■ >=4.2



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

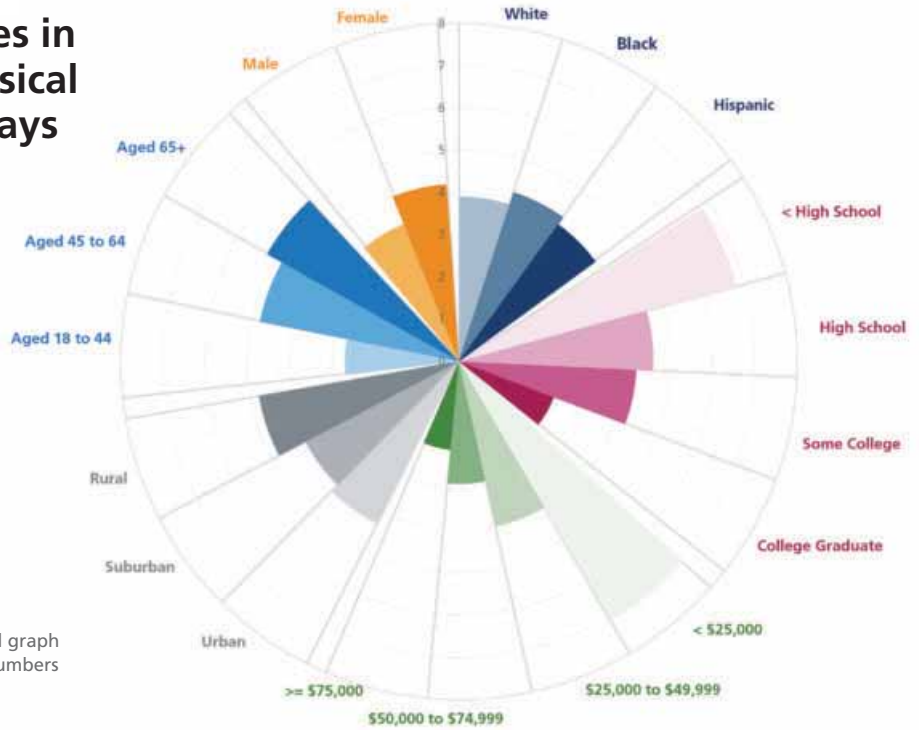


Ranking

by Poor Physical Health Days

Rank	State	Value
1	Minnesota	2.9
1	North Dakota	2.9
3	Hawaii	3.0
3	Nebraska	3.0
5	South Dakota	3.2
6	Connecticut	3.3
6	Idaho	3.3
6	Iowa	3.3
6	Kansas	3.3
6	New Hampshire	3.3
6	Utah	3.3
12	Colorado	3.4
12	Maryland	3.4
12	New Jersey	3.4
12	Wyoming	3.4
16	Alaska	3.5
16	Texas	3.5
16	Vermont	3.5
19	Delaware	3.6
19	Massachusetts	3.6
19	Virginia	3.6
22	Nevada	3.7
23	New York	3.8
23	Rhode Island	3.8
23	Wisconsin	3.8
26	Georgia	3.9
26	Illinois	3.9
26	Maine	3.9
26	Pennsylvania	3.9
26	Washington	3.9
31	Arizona	4.0
31	California	4.0
31	Michigan	4.0
31	Montana	4.0
31	North Carolina	4.0
36	Florida	4.1
36	Mississippi	4.1
36	Ohio	4.1
39	Indiana	4.2
39	Missouri	4.2
39	South Carolina	4.2
42	Louisiana	4.3
42	Oregon	4.3
44	New Mexico	4.5
44	Oklahoma	4.5
46	Tennessee	4.7
47	Alabama	4.8
47	Arkansas	4.8
49	Kentucky	5.1
50	West Virginia	5.3
	United States	3.9
	District of Columbia	3.0

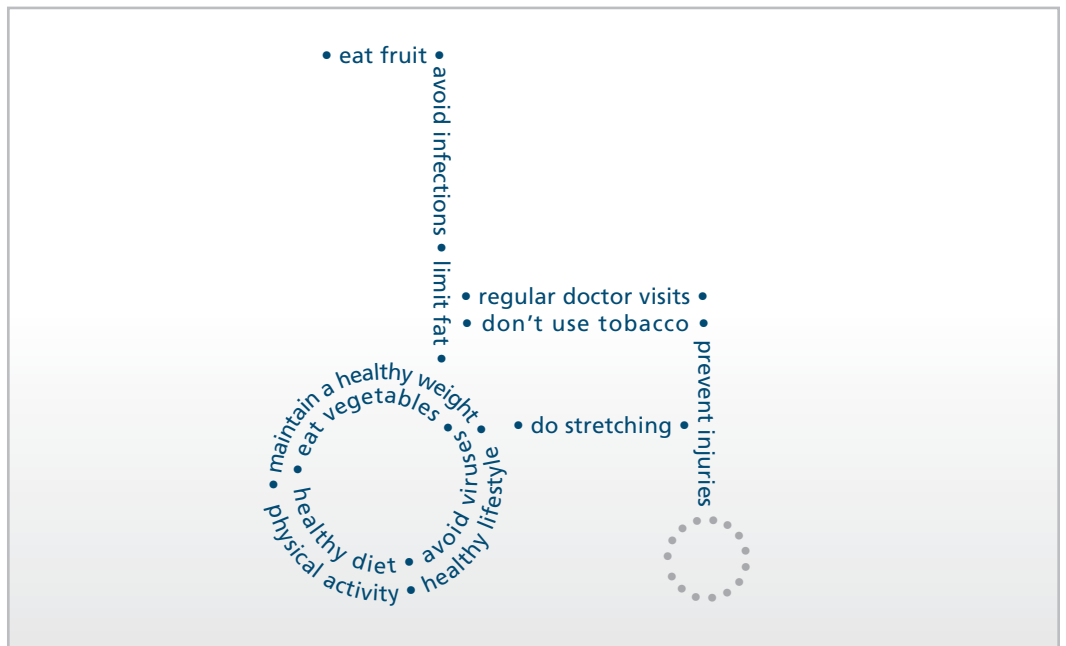
Disparities in Poor Physical Health Days



The sunburst radial graph values represent numbers in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	3.9	(3.8 - 3.9)	2.8	5.3
Non-Hispanic Black	4.2	(4.0 - 4.3)	2.6	6.2
Hispanic	4.0	(3.8 - 4.1)	1.9	5.4
Less Than High School	6.8	(6.6 - 7.0)	4.2	10.0
High School Graduate	4.6	(4.5 - 4.7)	3.5	6.1
Some College	4.2	(4.1 - 4.3)	2.9	5.3
College Graduate	2.4	(2.3 - 2.4)	1.8	3.0
Less Than \$25,000	7.1	(7.0 - 7.2)	5.1	9.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4.0	(3.9 - 4.2)	2.8	5.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2.9	(2.8 - 3.0)	2.1	3.9
\$75,000 or More	2.1	(2.0 - 2.1)	1.4	2.7

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	4.8	(4.7 - 5.0)	3.2	6.4
Suburban	4.1	(3.9 - 4.2)	2.6	5.7
Urban	4.3	(4.2 - 4.4)	3.1	5.8
Aged 18 to 44 years	2.7	(2.6 - 2.8)	1.9	3.5
Aged 45 to 64 years	4.8	(4.7 - 4.9)	3.4	6.8
Aged 65+	5.2	(5.1 - 5.3)	3.7	6.8
Male	3.5	(3.5 - 3.6)	2.5	5.0
Female	4.2	(4.1 - 4.3)	3.0	5.7



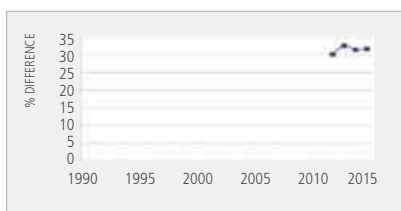
Disparity in Health Status



Education improves health, and this disparity measure showcases the importance of keeping students in school through high school and beyond. Reducing health disparities between US adults with less education and those with college education would result in savings of more than \$1 trillion annually, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. Education is a socioeconomic indicator associated with longer life regardless of age, gender, or race. It may improve health directly (healthier lifestyles, better stress-coping, more effective chronic disease management) and indirectly (better work and economic conditions and

social-psychological resources).

Each increase in education level generally improves health status.



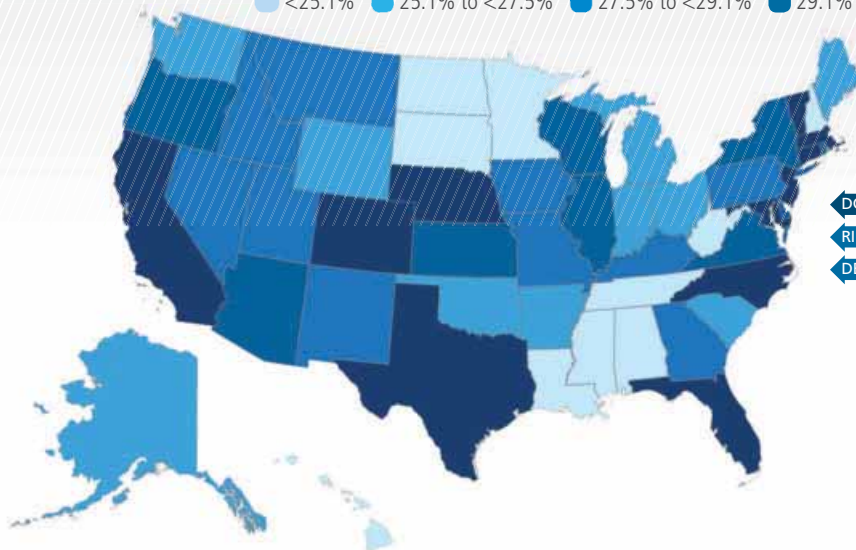
Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

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 self-reported that their health was very good or excellent

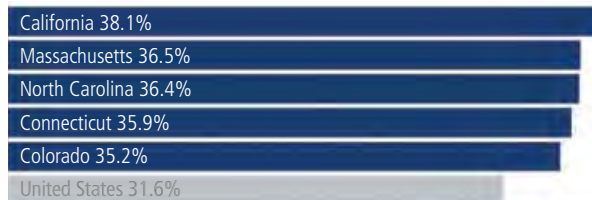
● <25.1%
 ● 25.1% to <27.5%
 ● 27.5% to <29.1%
 ● 29.1% to <32.4%
 ● ≥32.4%



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States

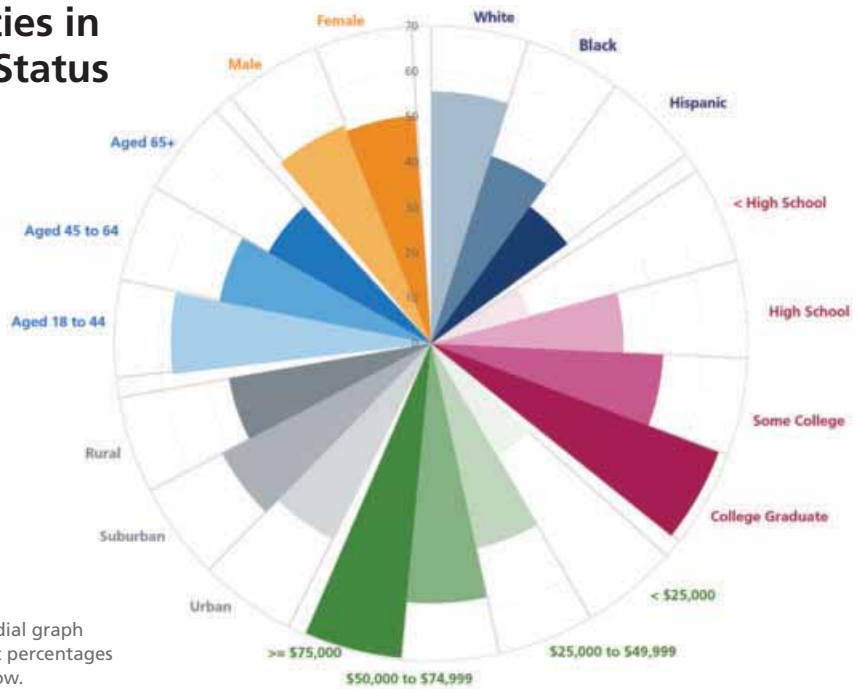


Ranking

by Disparity in Health Status

Rank	State	Value
1	Mississippi	14.9
2	Hawaii	18.3
3	Alabama	20.2
4	Louisiana	22.0
5	South Dakota	22.6
6	Tennessee	23.1
7	West Virginia	24.0
8	North Dakota	24.5
9	Minnesota	24.6
10	New Hampshire	24.7
11	Oklahoma	25.1
12	Alaska	25.3
12	Ohio	25.3
14	Arkansas	25.4
15	Michigan	25.8
16	South Carolina	25.9
17	Washington	26.2
17	Wyoming	26.2
19	Maine	26.6
20	Indiana	27.0
21	Kentucky	27.5
22	Georgia	28.0
23	Montana	28.1
23	Nevada	28.1
23	Pennsylvania	28.1
26	Iowa	28.6
26	New Mexico	28.6
28	Idaho	28.7
28	Missouri	28.7
28	Utah	28.7
31	Kansas	29.1
32	Illinois	30.8
33	Virginia	30.9
34	Rhode Island	31.0
35	Delaware	31.3
36	Oregon	31.6
37	New York	31.8
38	Arizona	31.9
39	Wisconsin	32.2
40	Florida	32.4
40	New Jersey	32.4
42	Maryland	33.2
43	Nebraska	33.8
44	Texas	34.0
44	Vermont	34.0
46	Colorado	35.2
47	Connecticut	35.9
48	North Carolina	36.4
49	Massachusetts	36.5
49	California	38.1
	United States	31.6
	District of Columbia	39.8

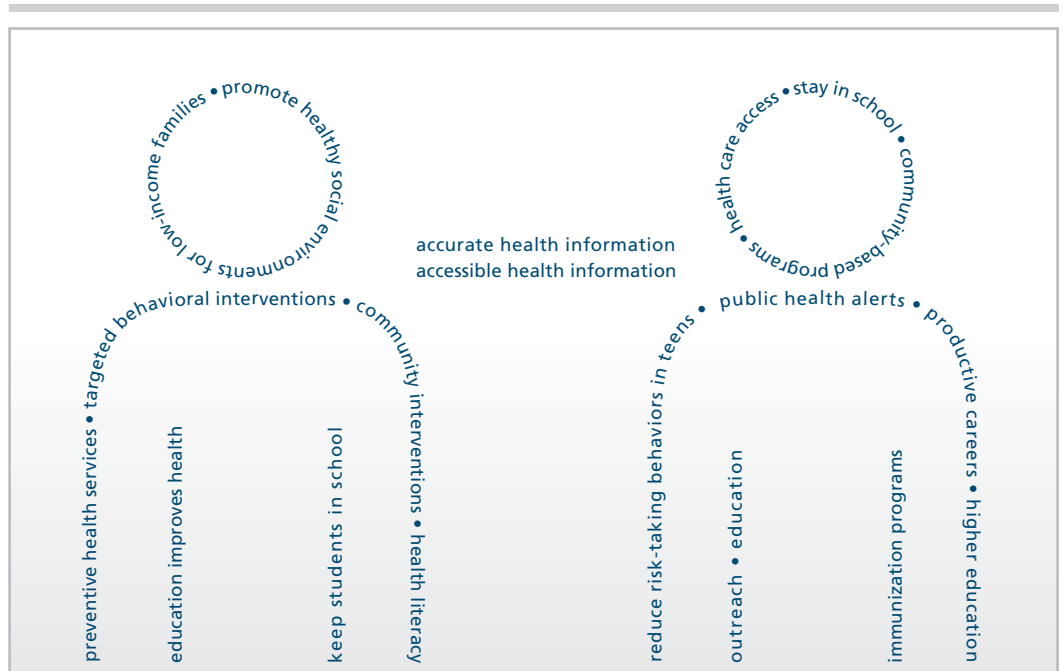
Disparities in Health Status



The sunburst radial graph values represent percentages in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Non-Hispanic White	55.6	(55.3 - 55.9)	41.9	65.2
Non-Hispanic Black	43.3	(42.3 - 44.2)	32.8	53.7
Hispanic	37.2	(36.2 - 38.2)	28.5	68.3
Less Than High School	22.6	(21.7 - 23.4)	16.7	36.8
High School Graduate	42.5	(42.0 - 43.1)	34.3	49.9
Some College	51.3	(50.7 - 51.9)	44.1	61.2
College Graduate	67.9	(67.5 - 68.4)	60.4	76.3
Less Than \$25,000	28.8	(28.2 - 29.4)	23.4	36.8
\$25,000 to \$49,999	46.3	(45.6 - 46.9)	39.7	55.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	57.3	(56.5 - 58.1)	46.9	68.5
\$75,000 or More	69.6	(69.1 - 70.1)	60.3	76.5

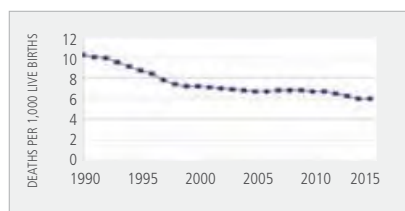
Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
Rural	45.3	(44.6 - 46.0)	34.7	60.1
Suburban	52.1	(51.5 - 52.8)	39.3	62.6
Urban	48.3	(47.6 - 49.0)	39.3	59.9
Aged 18 to 44 years	57.5	(57.0 - 58.0)	49.1	65.9
Aged 45 to 64 years	47.7	(47.2 - 48.2)	34.6	61.1
Aged 65+	41.2	(40.7 - 41.7)	30.4	50.7
Male	51.8	(51.3 - 52.2)	42.5	58.7
Female	50.4	(50.0 - 50.8)	40.9	61.3



Infant Mortality



US infant mortality rate is higher than that of other developed countries, and 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 with the worst infant mortality are in the South. Infant mortality is an indicator of maternal health, prenatal care, and access to quality health care. Congenital malformations, low birthweight, and sudden infant death syndrome account for 58% of infant mortality. Prevention strategies include improving women's pre-conception health, access to quality prenatal care, and reducing elective deliveries before 39 weeks.



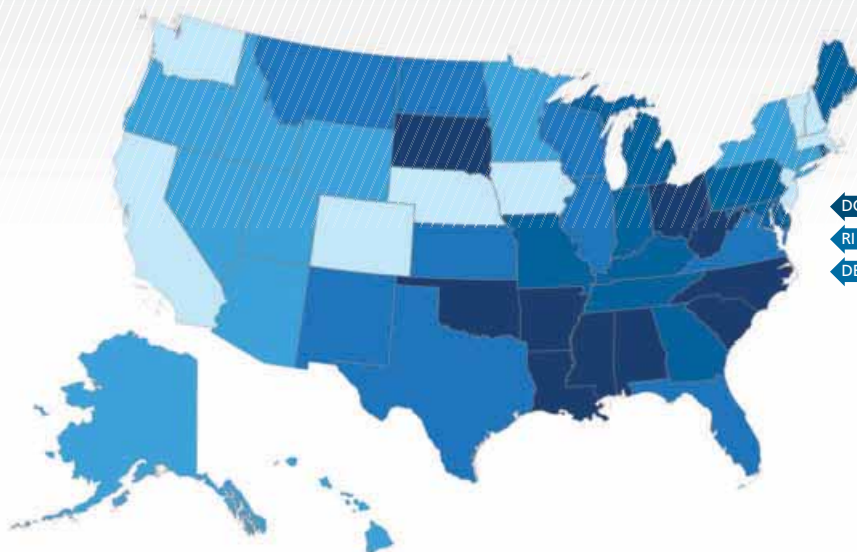
Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2012 to 2013

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/IMR

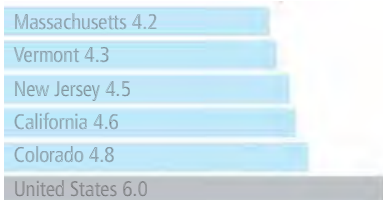
Infant Mortality by State

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

● <5.0
 ● 5.0 to <5.8
 ● 5.8 to <6.5
 ● 6.5 to <7.1
 ● >=7.1



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Ranking

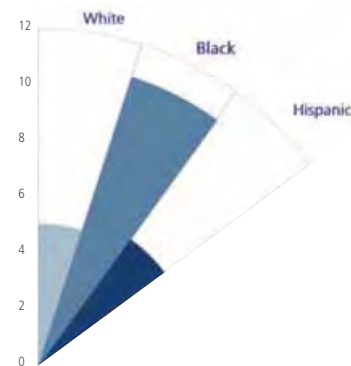
by Infant Mortality

Rank	State	Value
1	Massachusetts	4.2
2	Vermont	4.3
3	New Jersey	4.5
4	California	4.6
5	Colorado	4.8
5	Iowa	4.8
7	Nebraska	4.9
7	New Hampshire	4.9
7	Washington	4.9
10	Connecticut	5.0
10	New York	5.0
10	Utah	5.0
13	Minnesota	5.1
13	Nevada	5.1
13	Oregon	5.1
16	Wyoming	5.2
17	Alaska	5.4
18	Arizona	5.5
18	Idaho	5.5
20	Hawaii	5.6
21	Montana	5.8
21	Texas	5.8
23	Wisconsin	6.0
24	Florida	6.1
24	New Mexico	6.1
26	Illinois	6.2
26	North Dakota	6.2
28	Virginia	6.3
29	Kansas	6.4
30	Maryland	6.5
30	Rhode Island	6.5
32	Georgia	6.6
32	Missouri	6.6
34	Kentucky	6.8
35	Pennsylvania	6.9
36	Delaware	7.0
36	Indiana	7.0
36	Maine	7.0
36	Michigan	7.0
36	Tennessee	7.0
41	Oklahoma	7.1
42	North Carolina	7.2
42	South Carolina	7.2
44	Ohio	7.4
44	South Dakota	7.4
44	West Virginia	7.4
47	Arkansas	7.5
48	Louisiana	8.4
49	Alabama	8.7
50	Mississippi	9.3
	United States	6.0
	District of Columbia	7.3

Disparities in Infant Mortality

The sunburst radial graph values represent rates in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
White	5.1	-	3.4	7.3
Black	10.8	-	7.1	14.1
Hispanic	5.6	-	3.4	10.0



“From 1915 through 1997, the infant mortality rate declined greater than 90%..., and from 1900 through 1997, the maternal mortality rate declined almost 99%.”

—MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

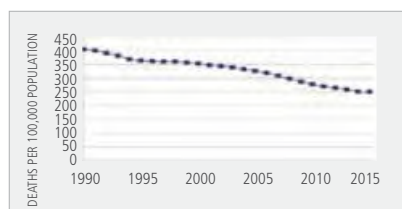


Cardiovascular Deaths



Heart disease and stroke are the US's leading and fifth-leading death causes, respectively, and leading causes of disability with 85.6 million people living with cardiovascular disease or stroke effects. Heart disease causes 1 in 4 deaths. Among stroke victims, 90% have residual disability contributing to direct medical costs and lost productivity. Black adults are twice as likely to have a stroke and more likely to die from stroke than white adults, and American Indian and Alaska Natives experience cardiovascular death before age 65 at twice the national rate. Cardiovascular disease equals

17% of medical spending and 30% of Medicare spending.

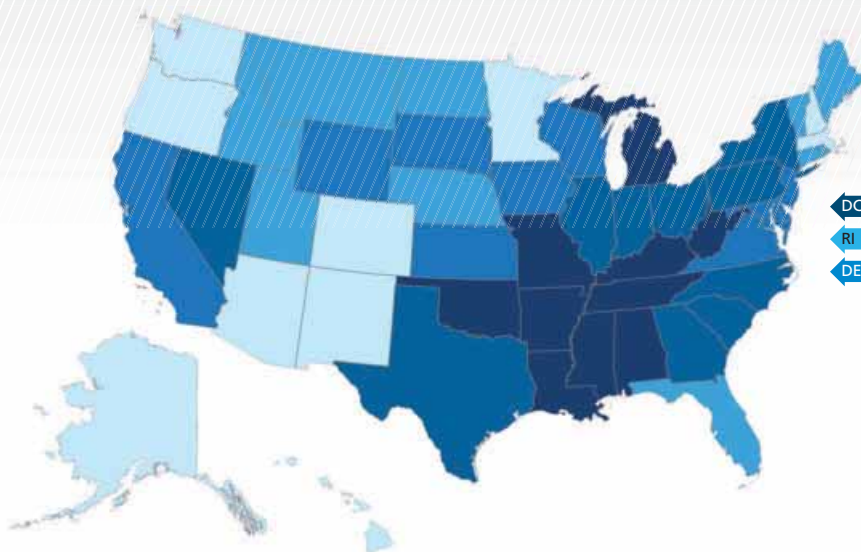


Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CVDdeaths

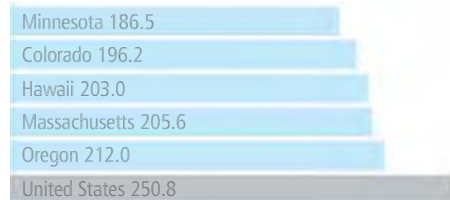
Cardiovascular Deaths by State

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

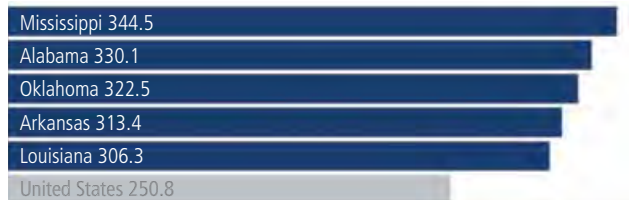
■ <217.5
 ■ 217.5 to <231.0
 ■ 231.0 to <251.1
 ■ 251.1 to <281.4
 ■ ≥281.4



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Ranking

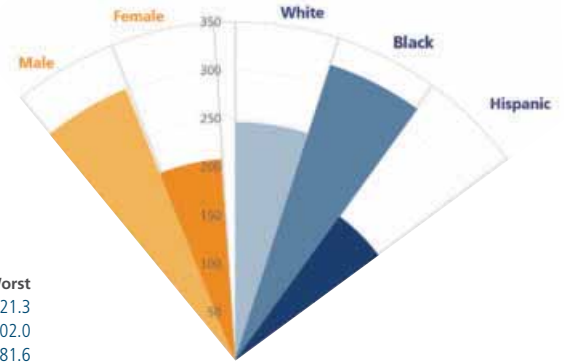
by Cardiovascular Deaths

Rank	State	Value
1	Minnesota	186.5
2	Colorado	196.2
3	Hawaii	203.0
4	Massachusetts	205.6
5	Oregon	212.0
6	Washington	212.9
7	New Hampshire	213.3
8	Alaska	214.9
9	New Mexico	216.3
10	Arizona	216.6
11	Connecticut	217.5
12	Maine	218.7
13	Utah	218.8
14	Vermont	220.3
15	Florida	221.0
16	Nebraska	224.7
17	North Dakota	224.8
18	Montana	227.6
19	Idaho	227.7
20	Rhode Island	229.9
21	Wyoming	231.0
22	South Dakota	232.5
23	California	233.6
24	Wisconsin	237.2
25	Virginia	239.1
26	Kansas	245.2
27	Iowa	245.4
28	Delaware	245.6
29	New Jersey	245.9
30	Maryland	250.1
31	North Carolina	251.1
32	Illinois	253.1
33	Texas	253.5
34	New York	258.5
35	Pennsylvania	260.3
36	Georgia	269.8
37	South Carolina	271.8
38	Nevada	274.8
39	Indiana	275.1
40	Ohio	276.1
41	Missouri	281.4
42	Michigan	284.3
43	Kentucky	298.1
44	Tennessee	299.0
45	West Virginia	299.6
46	Louisiana	306.3
47	Arkansas	313.4
48	Oklahoma	322.5
49	Alabama	330.1
50	Mississippi	344.5
	United States	250.8
	District of Columbia	289.7

Disparities in Cardiovascular Deaths

The sunburst radial graph values represent rates in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
White	246.7	(246.3 - 247.0)	185.0	321.3
Black	320.9	(319.7 - 322.1)	103.2	402.0
Hispanic	183.8	(182.7 - 184.8)	70.1	281.6
Male	302.6	(302.0 - 303.1)	231.1	413.2
Female	208.7	(208.3 - 209.1)	150.5	288.3



“Every day, 2,200 people die from cardiovascular diseases—that’s nearly 800,000 Americans each year.”

—MILLION HEARTS

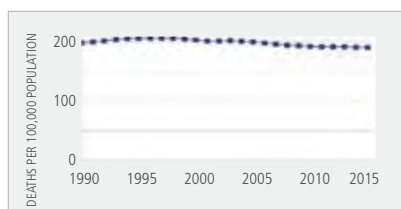
- avoid bad
- cholesterol
- smoke-free environments
- healthy diet • manage diabetes •
- eat fruits and vegetables • stay active
- massage therapy • manage stress •
- exercise • maintain a healthy weight
- maintain your social life • get sleep •
- manage anxiety and depression
- diet low in saturated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

Cancer Deaths



Cancer is the US's second-leading death cause. Most common sites in 2011 were breast, prostate, and lung. More than 1.7 million new cancer cases and 589,430 cancer deaths occur annually. Direct medical cancer costs were \$88.7 billion in 2011. Prostate cancer disproportionately affects black men. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among adult women; white women have the highest incidence, but mortality risk is 44% greater for black women. World Cancer Research estimates 25% to 33% of new cancers relate to obesity, physical inactivity, and nutrition. Every US adult losing

2.2 pounds would prevent 100,000 new cancer cases annually.



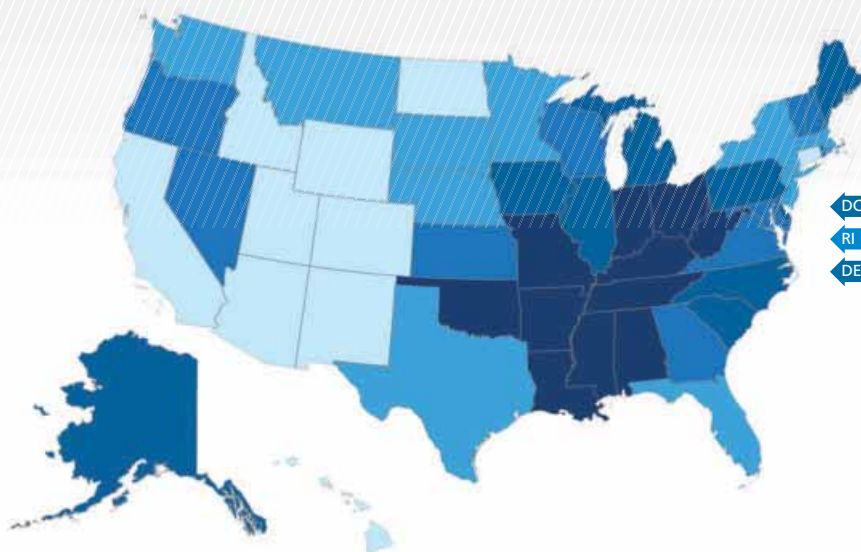
Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013

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

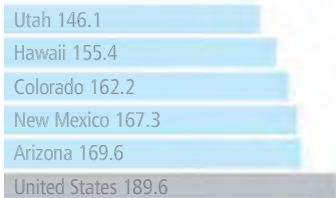
Cancer Deaths by State

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

■ <179.5
 ■ 179.5 to <188.0
 ■ 188.0 to <193.7
 ■ 193.7 to <206.3
 ■ >=206.3



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Ranking

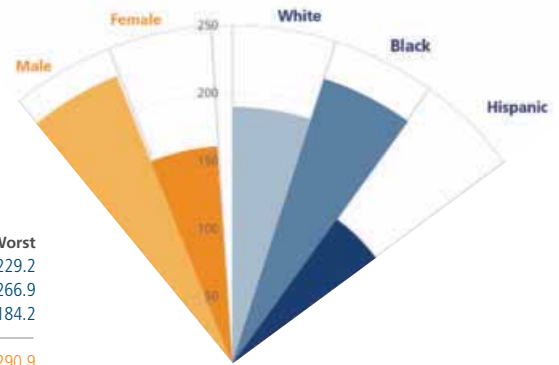
by Cancer Deaths

Rank	State	Value
1	Utah	146.1
2	Hawaii	155.4
3	Colorado	162.2
4	New Mexico	167.3
5	Arizona	169.6
6	California	170.1
7	Connecticut	174.6
7	Wyoming	174.6
9	Idaho	175.8
10	North Dakota	176.0
11	Minnesota	179.5
12	New York	179.9
13	Montana	180.1
14	Florida	182.0
15	Texas	182.3
16	Washington	182.8
17	New Jersey	183.6
18	South Dakota	184.8
19	Nebraska	185.4
20	Massachusetts	185.6
21	Maryland	188.0
22	Nevada	188.1
23	Virginia	189.2
24	New Hampshire	190.8
25	Kansas	191.0
25	Vermont	191.0
27	Oregon	192.1
28	Rhode Island	192.4
29	Georgia	192.8
30	Wisconsin	193.3
31	Iowa	193.7
32	Alaska	194.1
33	North Carolina	195.2
34	Illinois	198.6
35	Michigan	198.7
36	Delaware	199.1
37	Pennsylvania	199.6
38	South Carolina	203.2
39	Maine	204.3
40	Missouri	206.3
41	Ohio	207.6
42	Indiana	208.8
43	Alabama	211.6
44	Tennessee	213.7
45	Oklahoma	215.8
46	Arkansas	216.9
47	Louisiana	217.9
48	West Virginia	221.6
49	Mississippi	225.8
50	Kentucky	228.8
	United States	189.6
	District of Columbia	204.9

Disparities in Cancer Deaths

The sunburst radial graph values represent rates in the table below.

Group	Value	95% CI	Best	Worst
White	189.8	(189.5 - 190.1)	146.8	229.2
Black	221.0	(220.0 - 221.9)	90.1	266.9
Hispanic	131.8	(131.0 - 132.7)	66.5	184.2
Male	229.0	(228.6 - 229.5)	172.7	290.9
Female	161.2	(160.8 - 161.5)	125.7	190.6



“Forty-two states have enacted legislation limiting minors’ access to indoor tanning facilities, including restricting access by age or requiring parental permission and/or a physician’s order.”

—AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

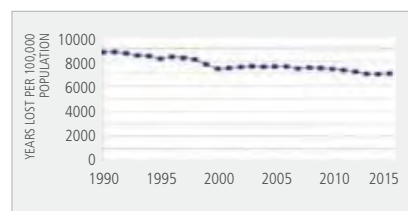


Premature Death



Premature death reflects the difference between the age of death and age 75. Young people’s deaths are more likely to be preventable than senior deaths and often indicate health care system failures and/or lifestyle factors. Heart disease, cancer, unintentional injuries, suicide, and perinatal deaths are the US’s top 5 causes of premature death. Many causes are preventable. Examples: 88% of adult smokers began by age 18 even though smoking decreases life expectancy by at least 10 years compared with nonsmokers. Also, heart disease is tied to several

modifiable risk factors such as obesity, diabetes, and physical inactivity.

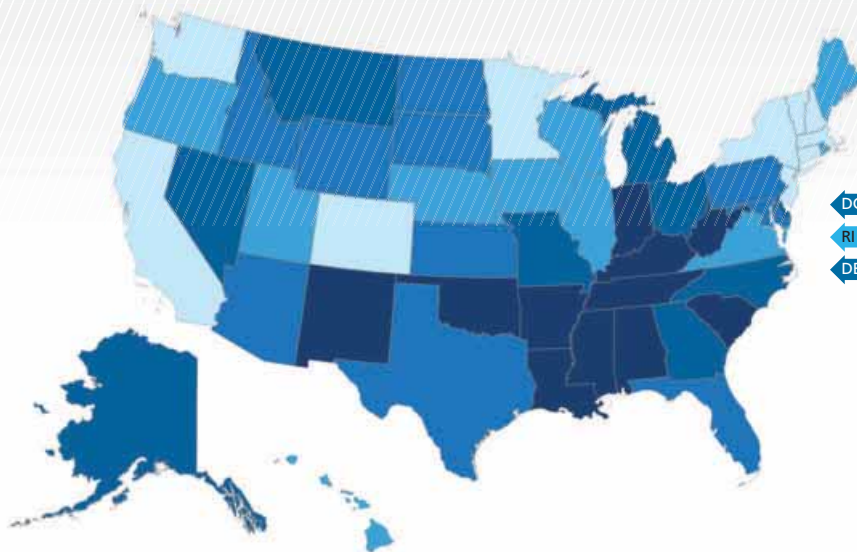


Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2013
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/YPLL

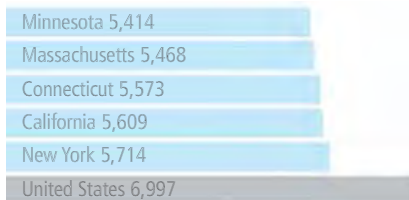
Premature Death by State

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

Legend: <6,055 | 6,055 to <6,761 | 6,761 to <7,516 | 7,516 to <8,148 | ≥8,148



Top 5 States



Bottom 5 States



Supplemental Measures

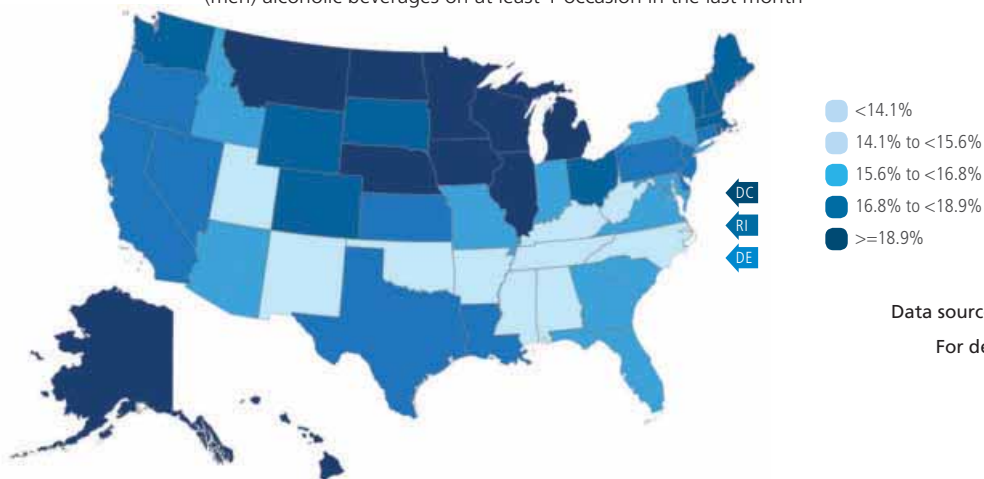
Binge Drinking

Behaviors

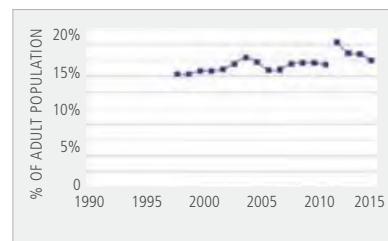
Excessive alcohol use caused 1 in 10 deaths among adults aged 20 to 64 years from 2006 to 2010; more than half were from binge or heavy episodic drinking. Roughly 38 million US adults binge drink 4 times monthly (average). Surprisingly, 90% of binge drinkers are not alcohol dependent. Excessive drinking contributes to fetal damage, liver diseases, hypertension, and

cardiovascular diseases. Binge drinking contributes to motor vehicle injuries and deaths, increased aggression, injuries, and risky sexual behavior leading to unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections. Excessive drinking cost \$223.5 billion nationally in 2006, largely from workplace-productivity losses.

Percentage of adults who self-report consuming 4 or more (women) or 5 or more (men) alcoholic beverages on at least 1 occasion in the last month



Binge Drinking



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Binge

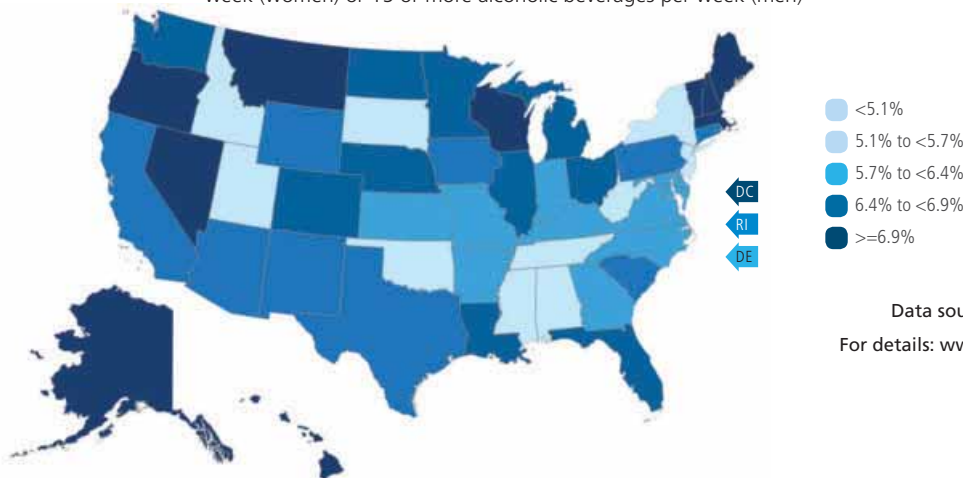
Chronic Drinking

Behaviors

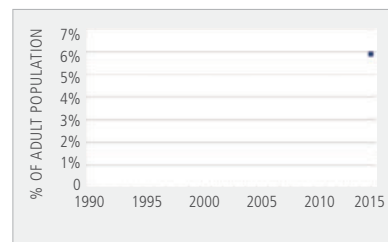
Consuming 8 or more drinks per week for women and 15 or more drinks per week for men is considered chronic or heavy drinking. The prevalence of chronic drinking among US adults was 5% in 2009, up from 3% in 1993. Excessive drinking contributes to fetal damage, liver diseases, hypertension,

cardiovascular diseases, and other health problems. The 2006 US excessive drinking cost was \$223.5 billion, or \$746 per person, in missed work, additional health care expenses, and increased crime. Healthy People 2020 goal: reduce average annual alcohol consumption from 2.3 to 2.1 gallons per person.

Percentage of adults who self-report consuming 8 or more alcoholic beverages per week (women) or 15 or more alcoholic beverages per week (men)



Chronic Drinking



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/chronic_drinking

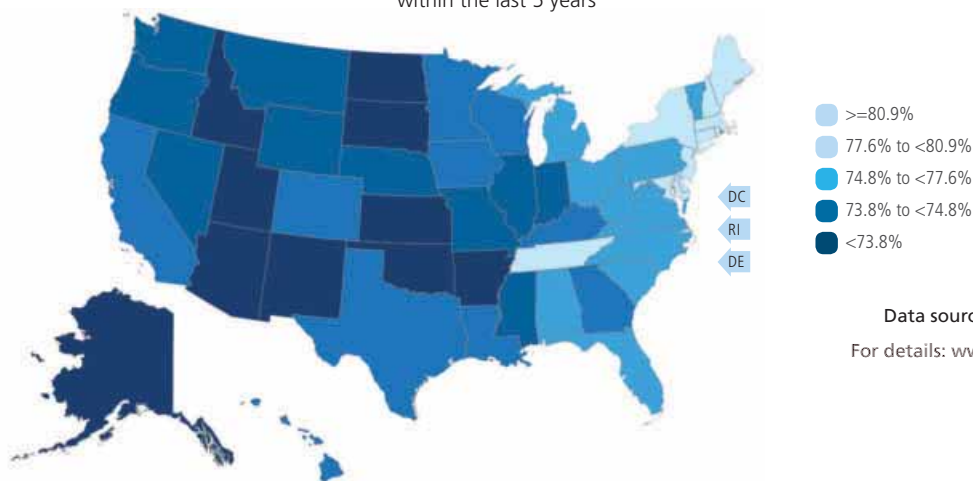
Cholesterol Check

Behaviors

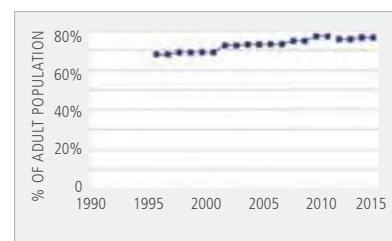
Elevated total serum cholesterol is a major and modifiable risk factor for heart disease, the US's leading death cause. Approximately 1 in 6 people have high cholesterol, which has no symptoms but increases risk of stroke, cardiovascular disease, and premature death. A blood test measures total cholesterol, LDL (low-density lipoprotein, "bad" cholesterol), HDL (high-

density lipoprotein, "good" cholesterol), and triglycerides. Reducing LDL is the primary goal. Mean total serum cholesterol level for US adults aged 20 years or older from 2009 to 2012 was 196 mg/dL; 13.4% had total cholesterol greater than or equal to 240 mg/dL.

Percentage of adults who self-report having their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years



Cholesterol Check



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/cholesteroltest

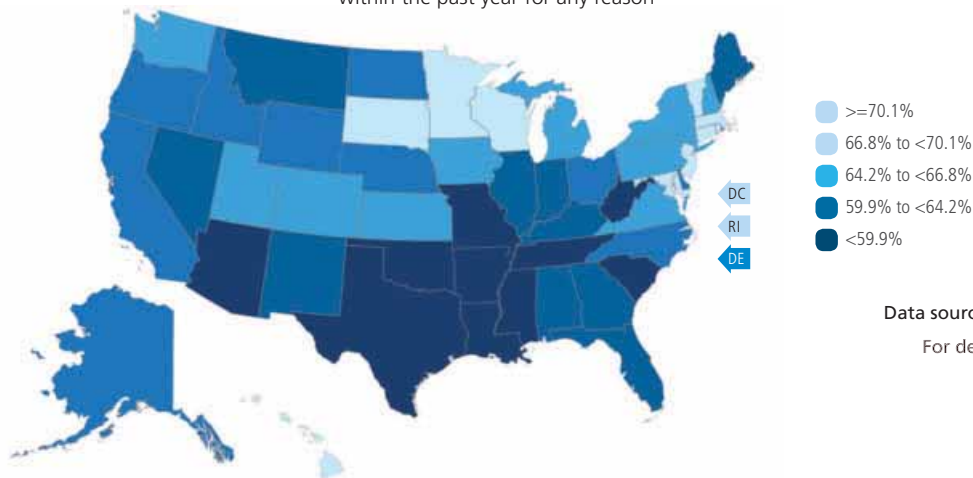
Dental Visit, Annual

Behaviors

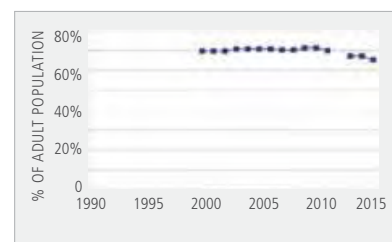
In 2013, 62% of adults aged 18 to 64 and 83% of children had a dental visit. Cost was the biggest obstacle; 42% could not afford treatment or did not have dental insurance. Other obstacles: fear, low oral health literacy, and limited access to and availability of dental services. Preventive dental services use is low in non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, low-income

families, and families with low educational attainment by head of household. These groups have more untreated tooth decay than the general population. The Institute of Medicine recommends increasing dental workforce diversity to improve patient access, satisfaction, and communication.

Percentage of adults who self-report visiting the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason



Dental Visit, Annual



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/dental

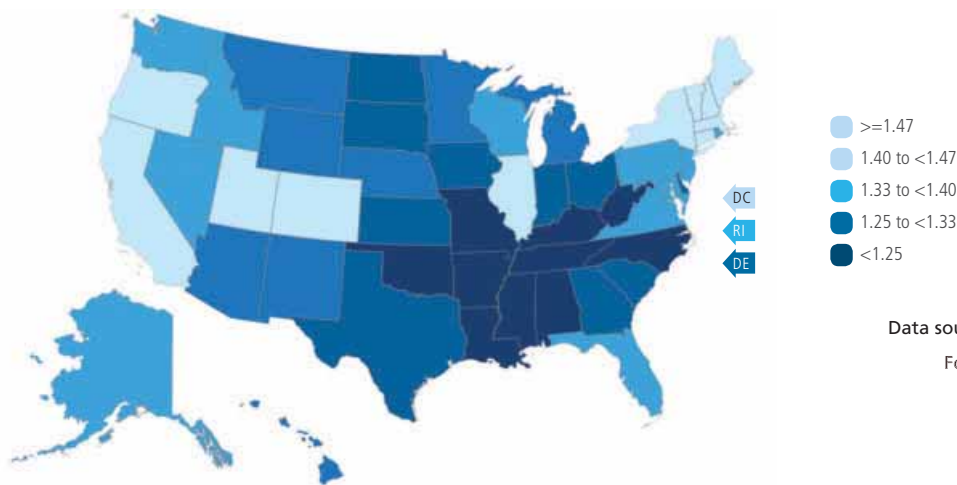
Fruits

Behaviors

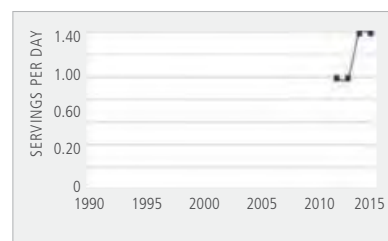
Roughly half of US adults suffer from 1 or more preventable chronic diseases related to poor diet and physical inactivity. High fruit-and-vegetable diets reduce the risk of chronic diseases and assist with weight management. Unfortunately, US adults consume fruits about 1.1 times daily and vegetables about 1.6 times daily. The first National Health and Nutrition Examination

Survey Epidemiologic Follow-up Study showed a 27% reduction in cardiovascular disease mortality and a 15% decrease in all-cause mortality in those consuming fruits and vegetables 3 or more times daily compared with those eating them less than once daily.

Self-reported number of fruits consumed by adults in an average day



Fruits



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/fruit

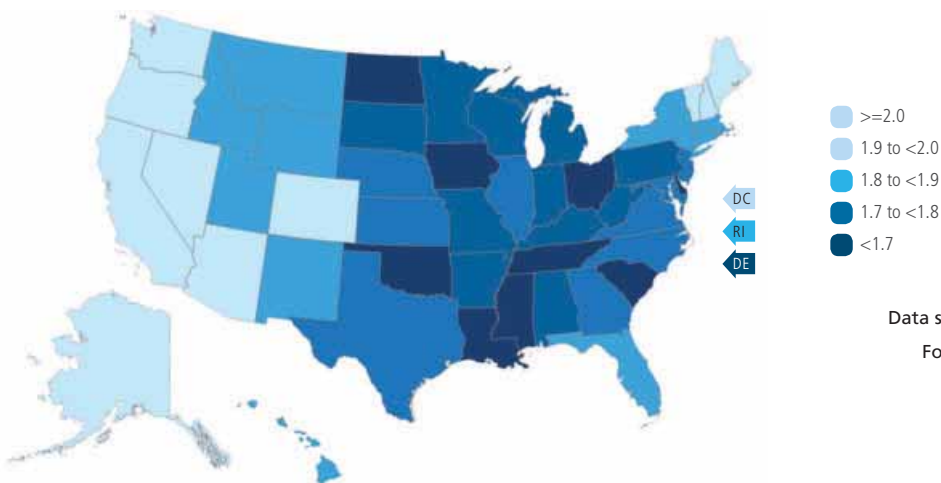
Vegetables

Behaviors

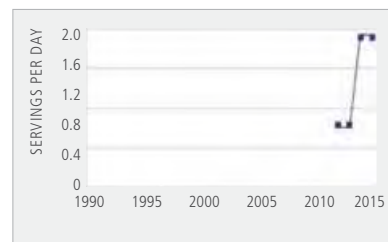
Epidemiological data show quantity, not variety, of fruit and vegetable intake associates with lower cardiovascular disease risk. The first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Epidemiologic Follow-up Study showed a 27% reduction in cardiovascular disease mortality and a 15% decrease in all-cause mortality in those consuming fruits and vegetables 3 or

more times daily compared with those consuming them less than once daily. Higher fruit-and-vegetable intake is also associated with a lower risk of myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, and ischemic stroke. Unfortunately, US adults daily consume fruits about 1.1 times and vegetables about 1.6 times.

Self-reported number of vegetables consumed by adults in an average day



Vegetables



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

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

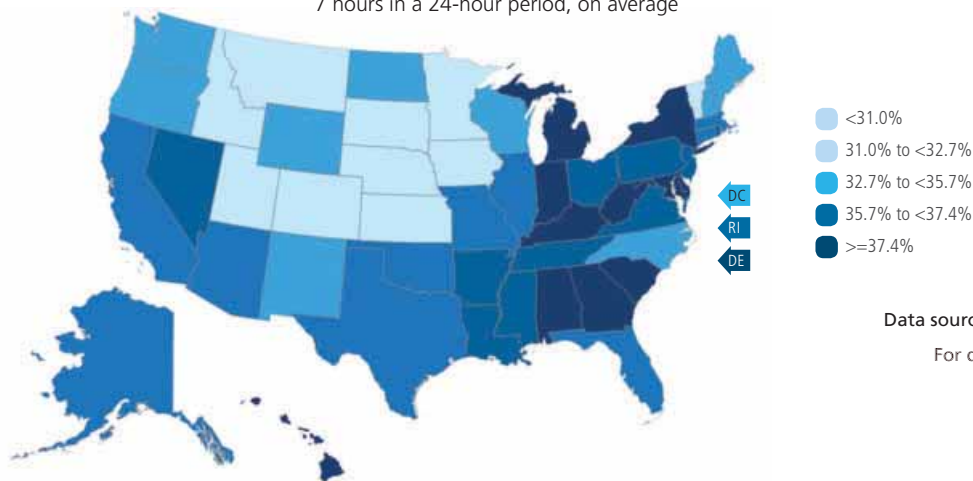
Insufficient Sleep

Behaviors

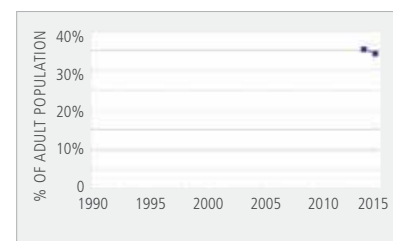
Insufficient sleep has become a public health epidemic. About 70 million US adults suffer from chronic sleep and wakefulness disorders. According to the National Center on Sleep Disorders Research, “each year, sleep disorders, sleep deprivation, and sleepiness add an estimated \$15.9 billion to the national health care bill. Additional costs to society for related health

problems, lost worker productivity, and accidents have not been calculated.” Adults averaging fewer than 7 hours of sleep nightly are more likely to have obesity, diabetes, cancer, hypertension, and depression. National Sleep Foundation nightly goals: adults 7 to 9 hours, children 9 to 11.

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



Insufficient Sleep



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014

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

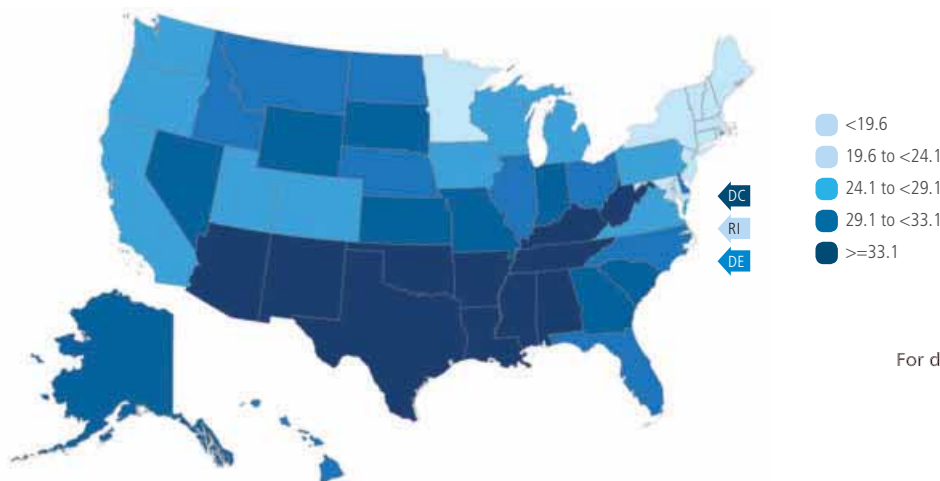
Teen Birth Rate

Behaviors

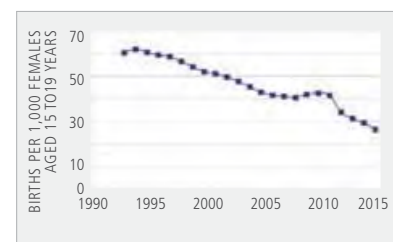
CDC estimates teen pregnancy and childbirth accounted for \$9.4 billion in increased health care and foster care costs in 2010 due to “increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents, and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers.” Teen birth rate declined 57% since 1991. The 2012 to 2013 decline was

greatest in non-Hispanic black and American Indian Alaskan Native teenagers (11%) followed by Hispanic and Asian Pacific Islander teenagers (10%). However, Hispanic and non-Hispanic black rates remain twice that of non-Hispanic whites. Policies supporting family planning and education help lower teen birth rates.

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



Teen Birth Rate



Data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, 2013

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/teenbirth

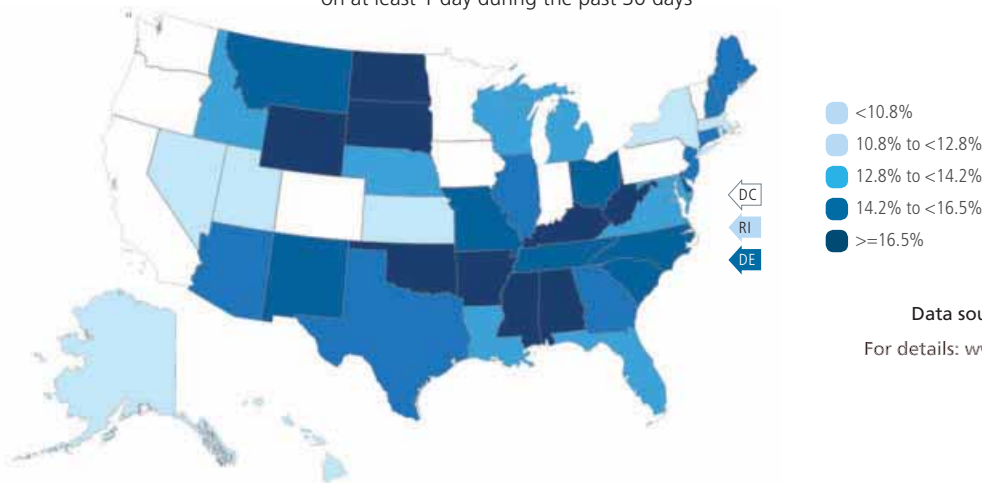
Youth Smoking

Behaviors

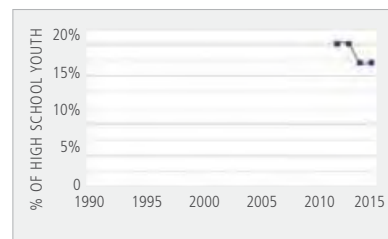
More than 21% of high school students use tobacco. By race and ethnicity, white students have the highest prevalence. Youth smoking cost is realized in adulthood with an annual average of \$130 billion in direct medical costs and \$150 billion in productivity losses. Nearly 90% of adult daily smokers started before age 18, and nearly 100% of adults who smoke daily

started smoking when they were younger than 26 years. Electronic cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product among high school (13.4%) and middle school (3.9%) students in 2014, with no use difference between males and females.

Percentage of high school students who self-report smoking cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days



Youth Smoking



Data source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthsmoking

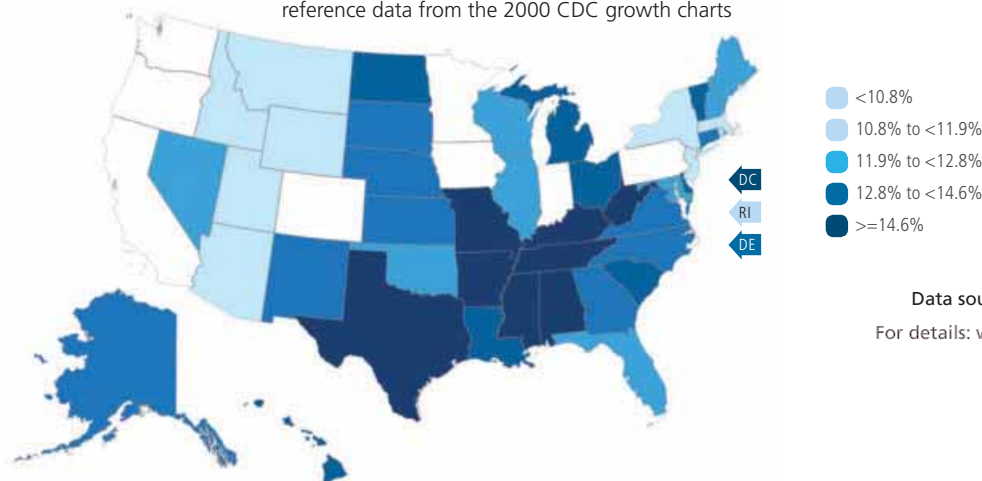
Youth Obesity

Behaviors

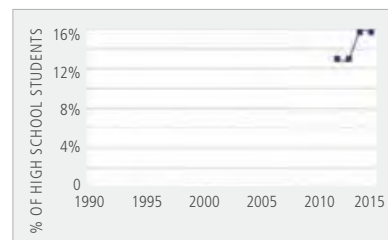
Obesity affects 1 in 6 young people and contributes to heart disease, diabetes, stroke, certain cancers, and poor general health. Overweight adolescents are 10 times more likely to have at least 2 risk factors for adult obesity and biochemical abnormalities versus normal weight adolescents. Among obese children, 70% have at least 1 cardiovascular disease

risk factor; 39% have 2 or more. The South has the greatest geographic prevalence of youth obesity. Direct economic costs of childhood obesity are an estimated \$14.2 billion annually, including inpatient and outpatient visits and annual prescription drug costs.

Percentage of high school students who were greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts



Youth Obesity



Data source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/youthobesity

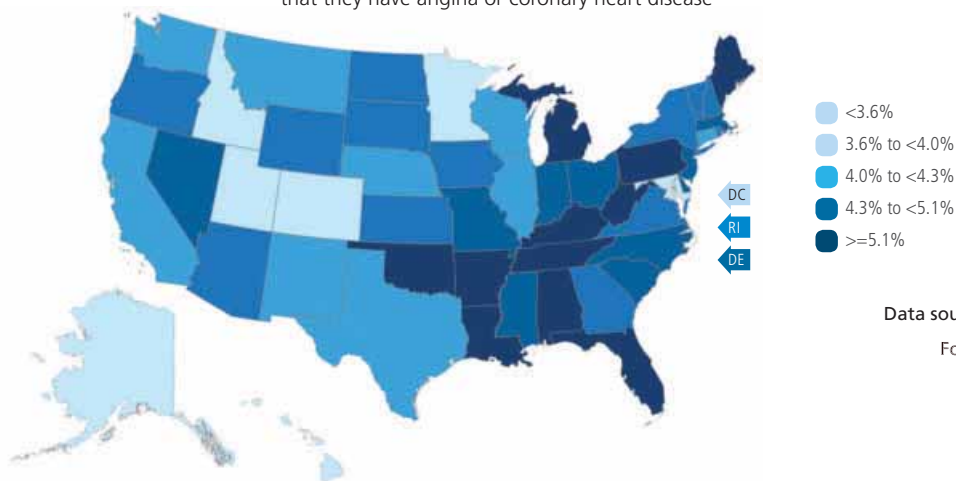
Heart Disease

Chronic Disease

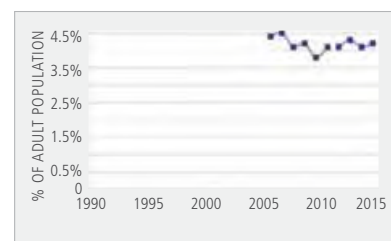
In 2011, 375,000 deaths were attributable to coronary heart disease (CHD). By 2030, CHD prevalence is projected to increase 16.6% from 2010 estimates, affecting 9.3% of the US population. An estimated 44% decline in CHD deaths from 1980 to 2000 was attributable to increasing physical activity and lowering total cholesterol, systolic blood pressure, and smoking

prevalence. For men with 2 or more risk factors, the lifetime risk of CHD is 37.5%; for women, 18.3%. CHD's estimated economic cost will exceed \$129 billion annually in 2015; direct and indirect costs are projected to exceed \$218 billion annually by 2030.

Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease



Heart Disease



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/CHD

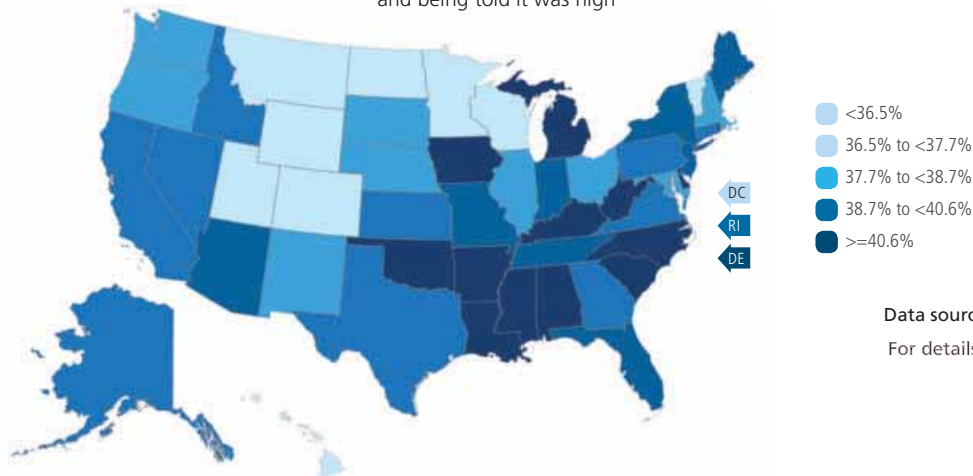
High Cholesterol

Chronic Disease

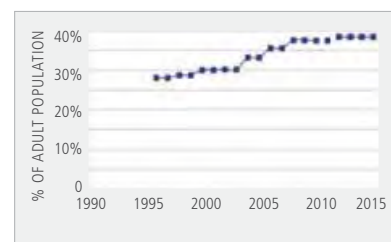
Total blood cholesterol higher than 240 mg/dL is unhealthy. Among US adults, 73.5 million have high cholesterol; only 48.1% of them receive treatment, and less than a third manage their condition. Because there are no symptoms for high cholesterol, adults over age 20 should have their cholesterol checked with a blood test every 5 years. High cholesterol is a

risk factor for heart disease including heart attack and stroke; high cholesterol doubles the risk of heart attack. To lower cholesterol, eat vegetables, beans, whole grains, nuts, and seafood instead of solid fats, added sugars, refined grains, and red meat.

Percentage of adults who self-report having their cholesterol checked and being told it was high



High Cholesterol



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/High_Chol

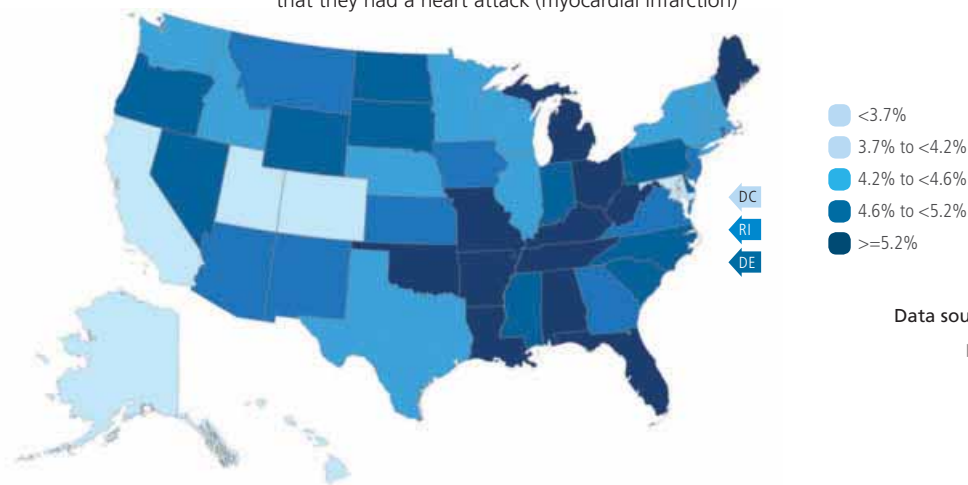
Heart Attack

Chronic Disease

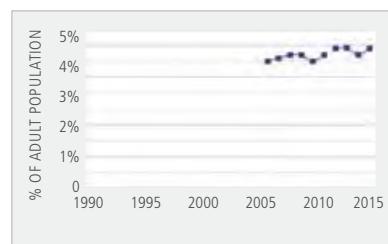
An estimated 525,000 heart attacks and 210,000 recurrent heart attacks occur yearly in US adults aged 35 years and older; 15% of those die as a result. The average age at first heart attack, or myocardial infarction (MI), is 65 years for men and 71.8 years for women. Adjusting for age, patient, and hospital

characteristics, black men, white men, and white women have similar in-hospital mortality rates; black women have the highest. Black women have the lowest rate of in-hospital interventions for acute MI treatment. MI's estimated direct and indirect costs were \$11.5 billion in 2010.

Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they had a heart attack (myocardial infarction)



Heart Attack



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/MI

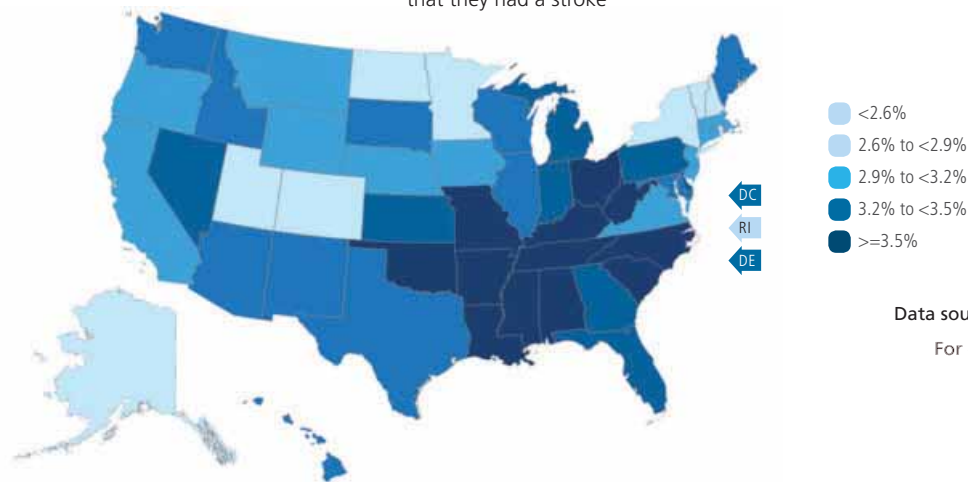
Stroke

Chronic Disease

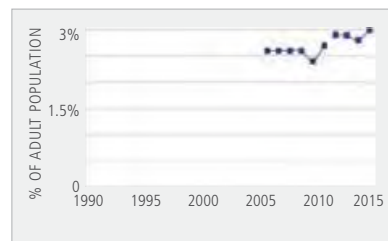
Roughly 800,000 people yearly experience a new or recurrent stroke, which is among the 5 leading causes of US deaths. Strokes cost an estimated \$67.7 billion annually in direct medical costs and indirect costs (lost productivity). A higher incidence is among white women >85 years of age compared

with men of the same age, and in blacks versus whites. Prevalence is greater in people with lower income levels and educational attainment, and in those in the southeastern US. Stroke prevalence is estimated to increase 22% by 2030, with the greatest increase (29%) in Hispanic men.

Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they had a stroke



Stroke



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/stroke

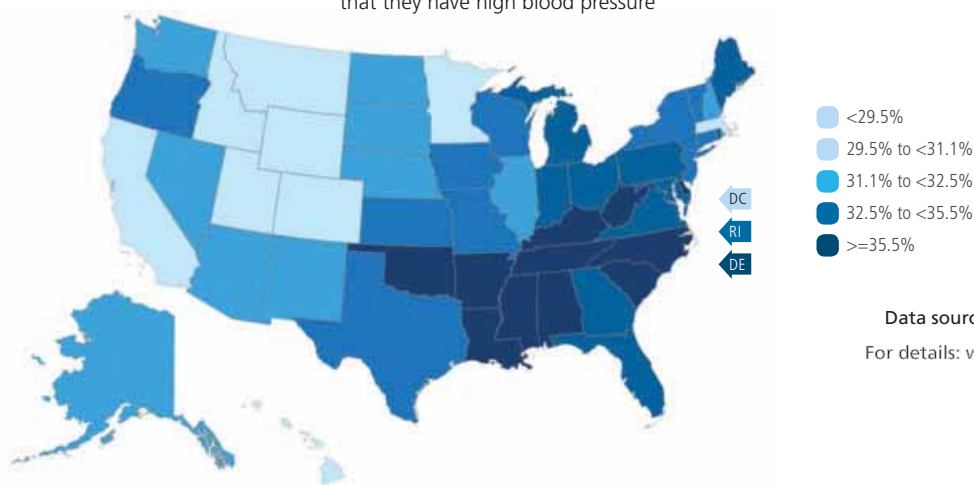
High Blood Pressure

Chronic Disease

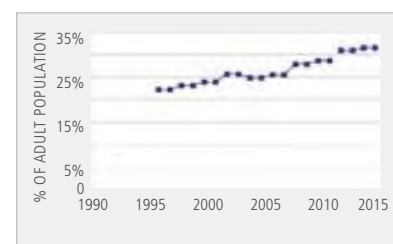
High blood pressure is a modifiable risk factor for heart disease and stroke, 2 of the 5 leading causes of US death. Hypertension often has no symptoms and is estimated to afflict 1 in 3—or 70 million—Americans. Only 52% with hypertension have it controlled, and many do not know they have it. Hypertension

expenses—medical, medication, and lost productivity costs—are an estimated \$46 billion annually. Blacks are more likely to develop high blood pressure than whites and Hispanics, and blacks are more likely to develop it at a younger age. Reducing sodium could prevent 11 million hypertension cases annually.

Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure



High Blood Pressure



Data source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/hypertension

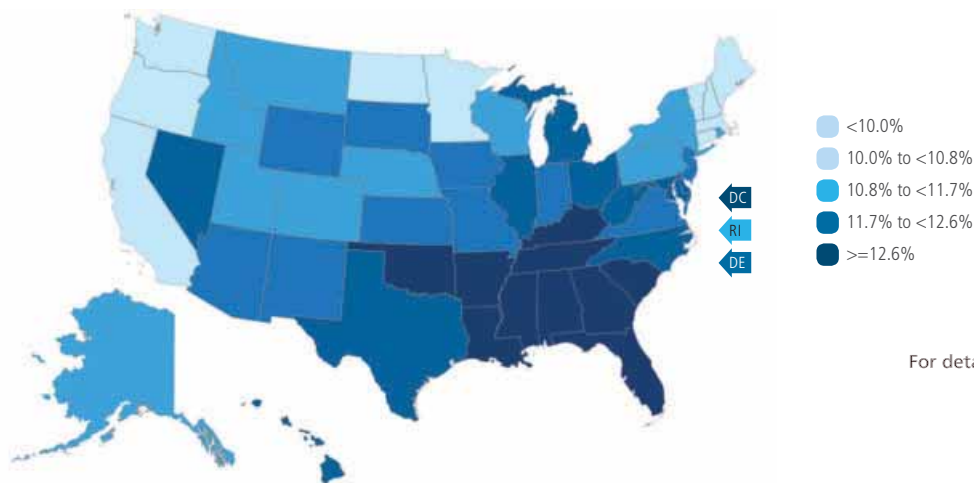
Preterm Birth

Clinical Care

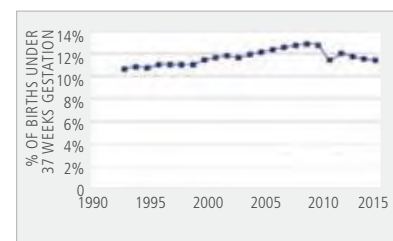
There are 500,000 US preterm births yearly, or 1 in 9 births. In 2010, 35% of all infant deaths were attributed to preterm birth. Late-preterm babies (34 to 37 weeks) are usually healthier than babies born earlier but are 3 times more likely to die in the first year than full-term infants. Preterm birth is associated with low

or high maternal age, low maternal income or socioeconomic status, single marital status, tobacco and alcohol use, substance abuse, late prenatal care, stress, and occupational and environmental exposures. Blacks are 60% more likely to experience a preterm birth than whites.

Percentage of babies born before 37 weeks gestation



Preterm Birth



Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2013

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

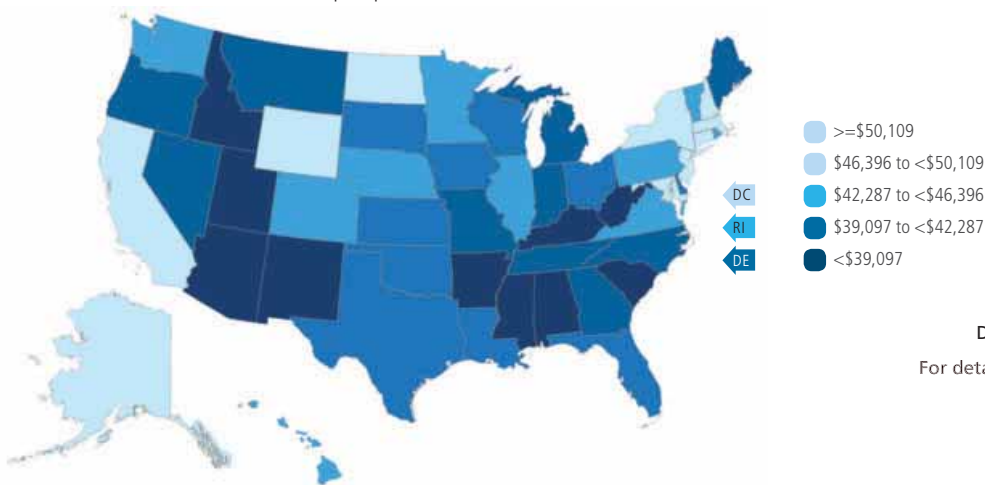
Personal Income

Community & Environment

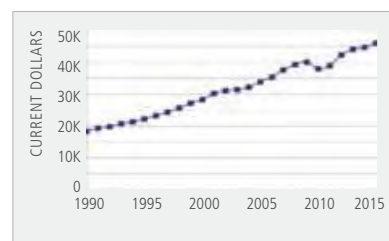
Personal income reflects a person’s ability to make purchases supporting a healthy lifestyle, preventive medicine, and curative care. National Longitudinal Mortality Survey data indicate the relative risk of premature death decreases with increasing family income, adjusted for sex and age. The most significant mortality increase occurs at incomes below \$30,000; this increase flattens

out above \$35,000. Data exclude non-family households and therefore have limitations. This relationship is independent of the classification of poverty, meaning people with low personal income—regardless of if they are classified as living in poverty—are more likely to have poorer health than higher income people.

Per capita personal income in dollars



Personal Income



Data source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2014

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

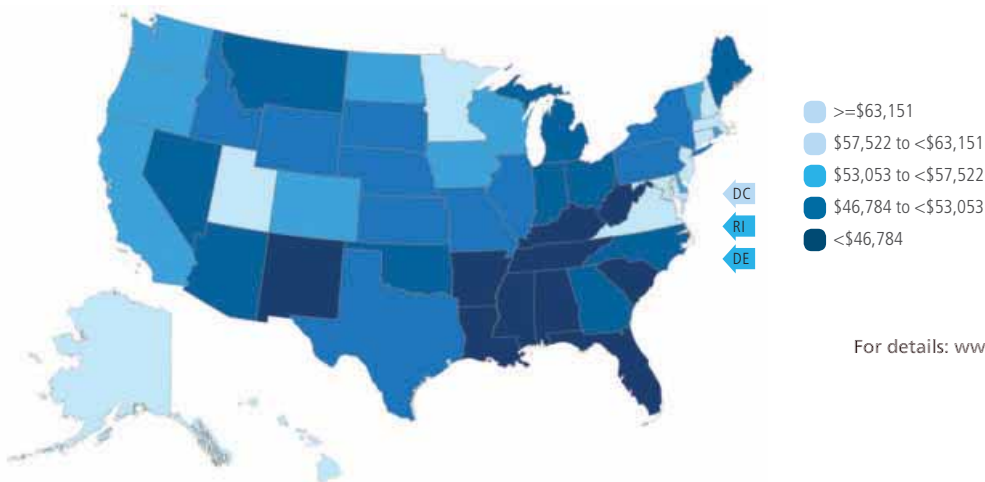
Median Household Income

Community & Environment

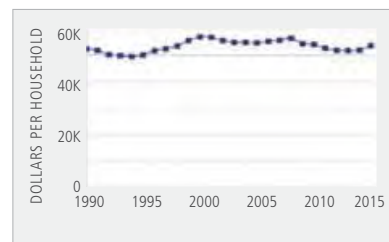
Median household income (MHI) reflects a household’s ability to afford a healthy diet, preventive medicine, and curative care. MHI tends to more accurately reflect the “typical” household than does average household income, which is based on a mean and can be distorted by a few extremely wealthy households. The 2013 US MHI was \$51,939. Compared with

2012, there was no statistically significant difference in 2013 MHI across all socioeconomic groups. The largest difference in health is between those with the highest and lowest incomes, and at every income level there are health differences between those with lesser versus those with higher income.

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



Median Household Income



Data source: US Census Bureau, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/medianincome

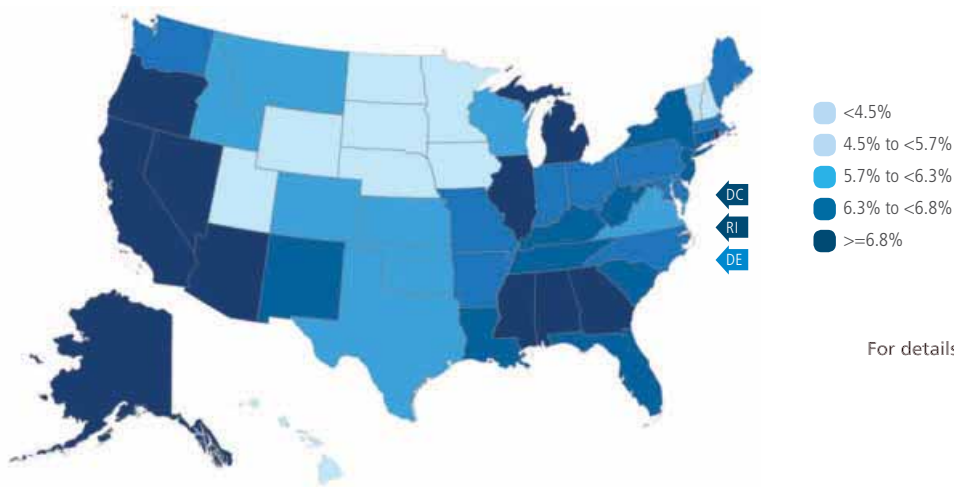
Unemployment Rate

Community & Environment

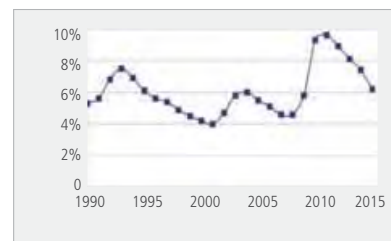
Unemployed adults are more burdened by medical care costs than those employed, more likely to experience delays in treatment, and report more chronic disease and poorer physical and mental health. Unemployment is also associated with an increase in unhealthy behaviors such as poor diet, lack of exercise, tobacco use, and excessive alcohol consumption.

The US's most common form of health insurance is employer-sponsored, and unemployment provides information about the number of uninsured. From 2009 to 2010, 81.4% of employed adults aged 18 to 64 had health insurance compared with only 48.1% of unemployed adults.

Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed (U-3 definition)



Unemployment Rate



Data source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/unemployed

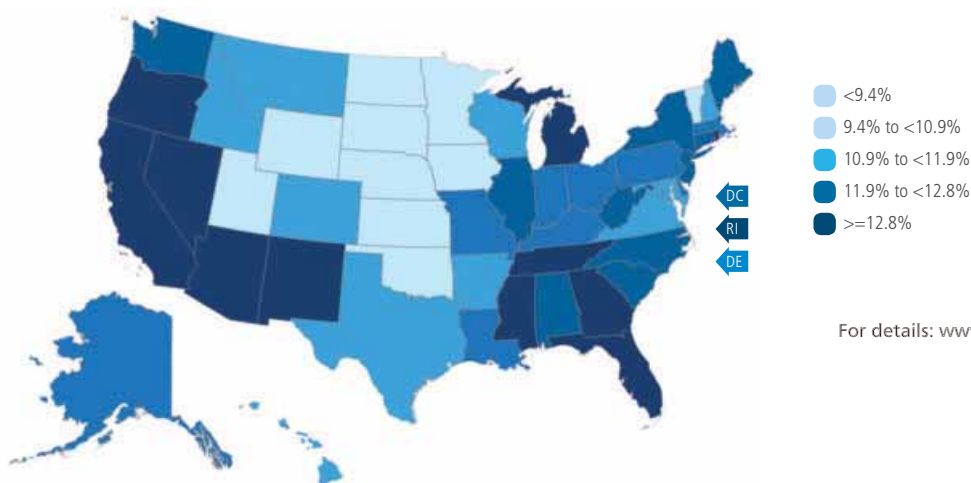
Underemployment Rate

Community & Environment

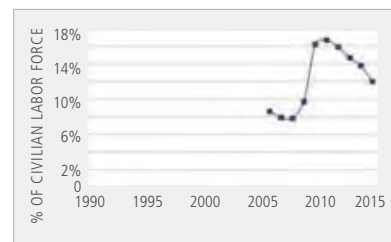
Underemployment is associated with a lack of health insurance and potentially leads to heightened stress, depression, and decreased earnings—all contributors to poor health. The underemployed are more likely than others to report lower levels of general well-being, while those underemployed based on income alone report more depression and alcohol abuse.

Women experience income-related underemployment 4 times more than men, and non-white women are underemployed twice as much as white women. Young and old workers are at higher risk of underemployment than middle-aged workers. Among native-born and ethnic immigrant workers, Asian men and women are most underemployed by skill.

Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus the total employed part-time for economic reasons (U-6 definition)



Underemployment Rate



Data source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014

For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/underemployed

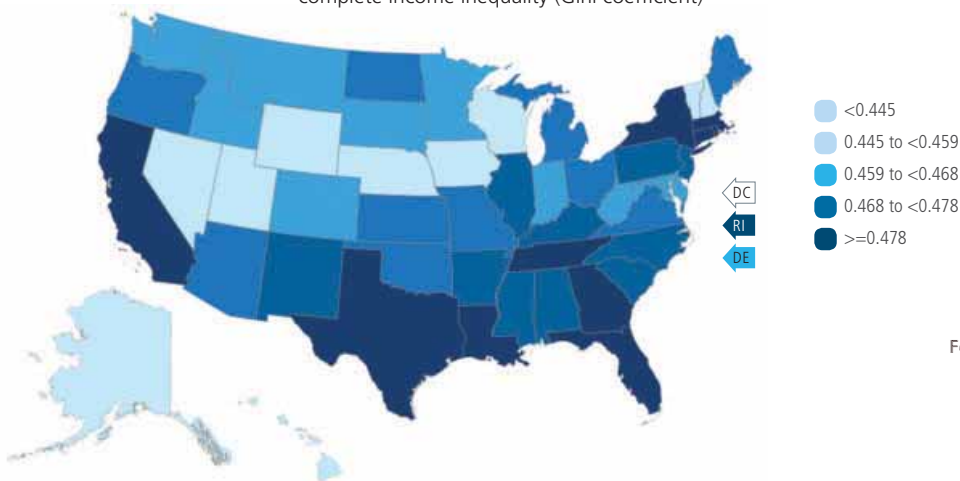
Income Disparity

Community & Environment

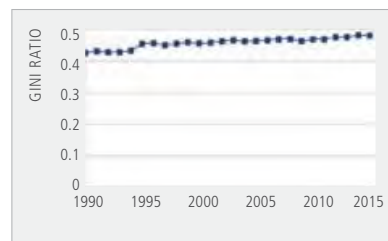
US income disparity increased over the past 45 years due to real median family income falling while the top tier of income distribution experienced growth. Countries with greater income disparity have higher rates of obesity, imprisonment, violence, and chronic stress as well as less social cohesion and trust. Individuals in states with the largest income disparity were 30%

more likely to self-report poor health compared with individuals in states with the smallest income disparity. Most developed European nations and Canada have Gini indices between 0.22 and 0.38, while the United States Gini index has stayed between 0.45 and 0.48 since the mid-1990s.

A value of 0 represents total income equality, and 1 indicates complete income inequality (Gini coefficient)



Income Disparity



Data source: US Census Bureau, 2014

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

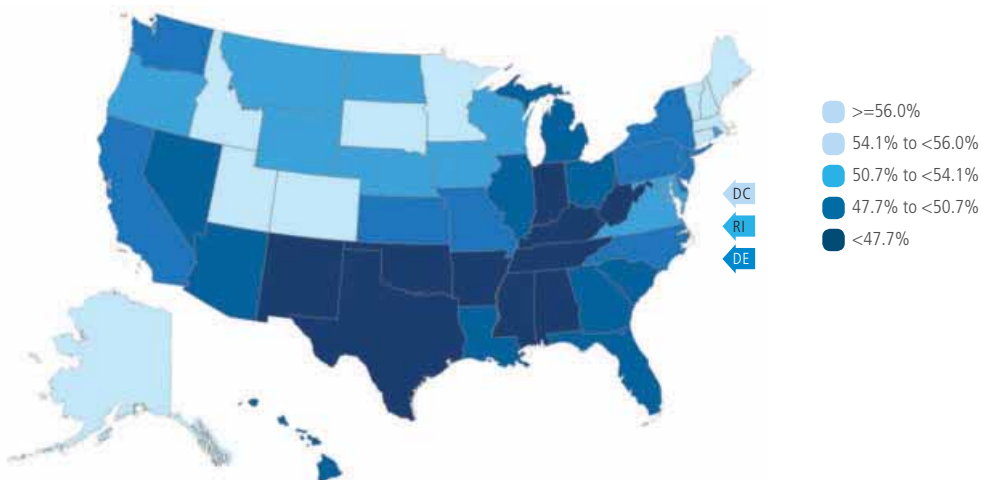
High Health Status

Outcomes

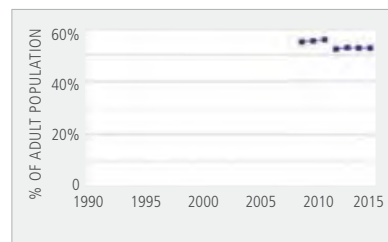
Research shows those with a higher self-reported health status have lower rates of mortality from all causes than those with lower self-reported health status. The subpopulation with the highest proportion reporting very good or excellent health is white adults without disabilities. A greater proportion of men report good or better health compared with women. Adults

aged 18 to 44 have a higher self-reported health status than adults aged 65 and older. Adults aged 25 years and older who have an advanced degree report good or better physical and mental health more often than those with less than a high school education.

Percentage of adults who self-report that their health is very good or excellent



High Health Status



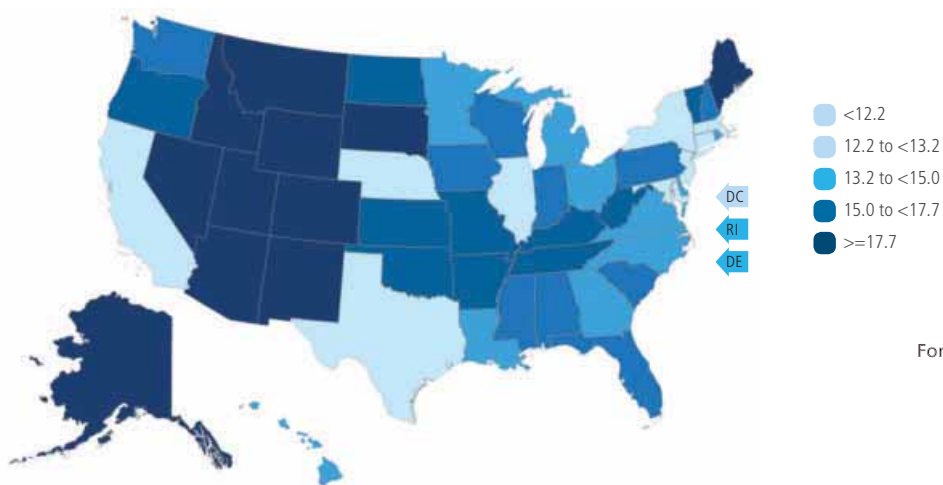
Suicide

Outcomes

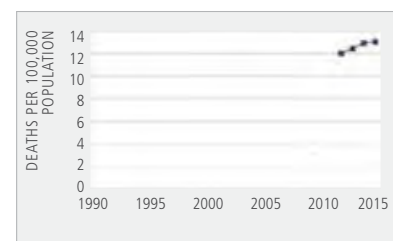
There were more than 41,000 deaths by suicide in 2013, making it the 10th-leading cause of death. Firearm discharge caused about half of those deaths. Each year 2.5 times as many deaths occur from suicide than from homicide. For each successful suicide there are 10 attempted suicides; many lead to hospitalizations and indicate how poor mental health burdens

the population. While the highest suicide rate occurs in white men aged 50 to 59, suicide is of great concern in young adult populations. The suicide rate in 2013 among American Indian/Alaska Native men aged 20 to 24 was 34.6 per 100,000, much higher than the overall rate of 21.8 for all males in this age group.

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



Suicide



Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2013
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/suicide

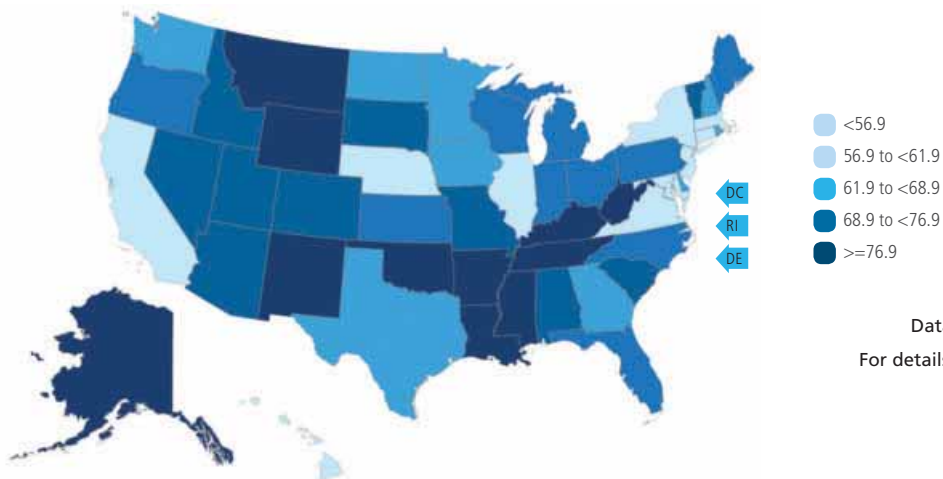
Injury Deaths

Outcomes

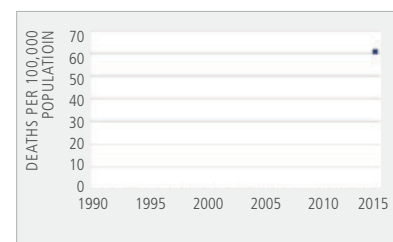
Unintentional injuries are the fourth-leading cause of mortality, with accidental poisonings, motor vehicle accidents, and falls the top 3 contributors. Leading causes of intentional injury fatalities include suicide by firearm, homicide by firearm, and suicide by suffocation. Suicide is the 10th-leading cause of US deaths. Firearm discharge causes more than half of suicides,

and 2.5 times as many yearly deaths are from suicide as homicide. Drugs cause the majority of poisonings, and 81% of drug poisoning deaths are unintentional. Unintentional and intentional injury fatalities had a 2010 economic burden—due to work loss and medical costs—of nearly \$190 billion.

Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population



Injury Deaths



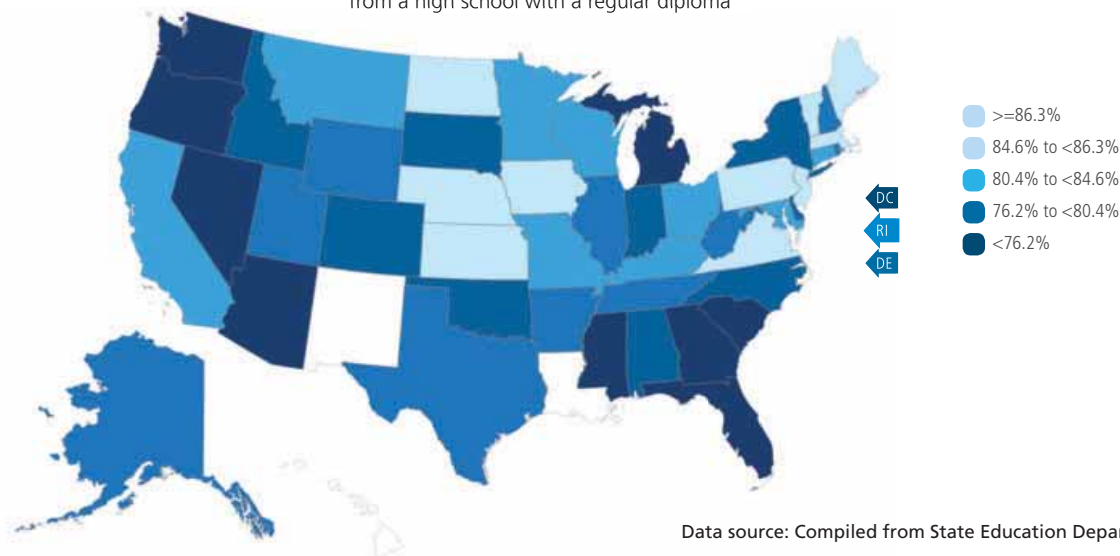
Data source: National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013
For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/injury_deaths

High School Graduation (AFGR)

Studies show if the health of less-educated Americans equaled that of college-educated Americans, health improvements would result in more than \$1 trillion in savings annually. College graduates' life expectancy is 5 years longer than those who did not complete high school. For those without a high school education, life expectancy has decreased since the

1990s. Individuals with more education are less likely to smoke, drink heavily, or be overweight or obese; they are more likely to have a higher earning potential and better employment opportunities, allowing for access to healthier food, health insurance, medical care, and safe neighborhoods.

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



Data source: Compiled from State Education Departments' websites, phone interviews, and NCES enrollment data
 For details: www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Graduation

State Summaries

State Summaries

The following pages describe the overall ranking, strengths, challenges, and highlights—including notable changes in metrics—for each state. The table outlines the values and ranks for all core metrics. 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



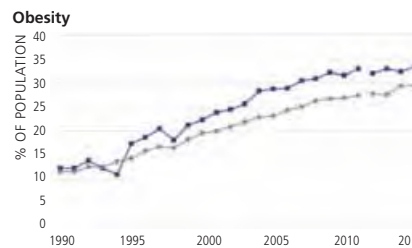
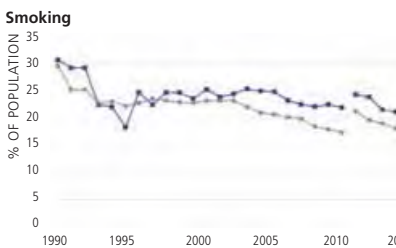
Overall Rank: 46

Change: ▼ 3
 Determinants Rank: 43
 Outcomes Rank: 49



	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	21.1	40	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	13.3	4	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	12.0	16	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	33.5	46	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	27.6	43	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	80.0	33	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	-0.13	40	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	431	37	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.4	38	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	25.2	41	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.76	45	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	611.0	48	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	4.1	9	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	22.5	42	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.5	34	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.10	45	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.9	31	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$105	9	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	76.9	7	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.56	35	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	35.3	36	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	9.0	49	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	71.6	36	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	88.6	19	94.8
Policy Total*	0.03	17	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	10.0	48	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	103.5	40	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	44.0	48	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	65.4	45	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	-0.18	48	0.17	
All Determinants*	-0.37	43	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	12.9	47	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.6	48	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.8	47	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	20.2	3	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	8.7	49	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	330.1	49	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	211.6	43	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	10,095	48	5,414	
All Outcomes*	-0.33	49	0.33	
Overall*	-0.70	46	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- High infant mortality rate
- Low immunization among adolescent males for HPV
- High prevalence of low birthweight

Ranking:

Alabama is 46th this year; it was 43rd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 12% from 31.5% to 27.6% of adults.
- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 8% from 12.3% to 13.3% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status by education level decreased 31% from 29.4% to 20.2%.
- In the past 10 years, infant mortality increased 2% from 8.5 to 8.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased 4% from 26.2% to 25.2% of children.

State Health Department Website: www.adph.org

Alaska

ALASKA



Overall Rank: 27

Change: ▼ 1
 Determinants Rank: 30
 Outcomes Rank: 10



Strengths:

- High per capita public health funding
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low prevalence of diabetes

Challenges:

- High violent crime rate
- High incidence of *chlamydia*
- Low immunization coverage among adolescents

Ranking:

Alaska is 27th this year; it was 26th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, smoking decreased 12% from 22.6% to 19.9% of adults.
- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 27% from 27.1% to 34.4%.
- In the past 2 years, obesity increased 16% from 25.7% to 29.7% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 24% from 53.1 to 40.1 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, violent crime increased 41% from 455 to 640 offenses per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
<http://dhss.alaska.gov>

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.9	33	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	21.7	47	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	15.3	34	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	29.7	26	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	19.2	7	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	71.8	46	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.15	43	-0.33

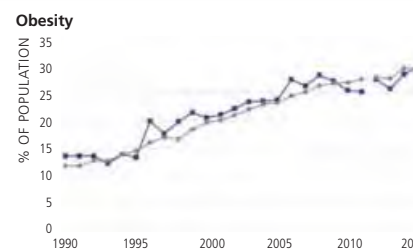
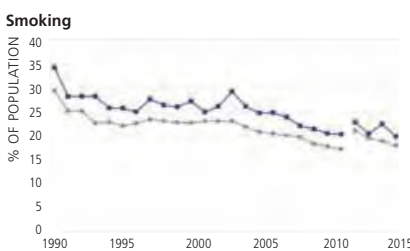
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	640	50	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.7	30	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	15.6	13	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	1.09	49	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	789.4	50	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	43.3	48	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	11.9	11	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	6.0	4	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.06	37	-0.24

Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	17.8	47	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$227	1	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	67.3	39	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.62	49	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	34.4	39	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	13.3	40	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	56.9	48	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	73.8	47	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.08	45	0.16

Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	5.8	1	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	114.2	31	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	78.3	2	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	40.1	7	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.17	1	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.11	30	0.67

Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	7.4	3	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.1	9	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.5	16	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	25.3	12	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.4	17	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	214.9	8	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	194.1	32	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,758	36	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.17	10	0.33
Overall*	0.06	27	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Arizona

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	16.5	16	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	16.6	17	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	18.1	41	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	28.9	21	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	21.2	15	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	75.1	44	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.02	30	-0.33

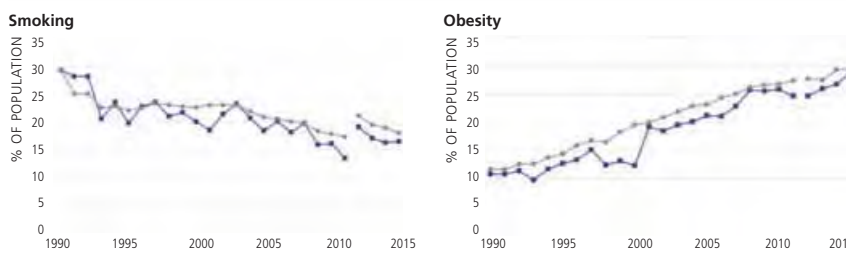
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	417	36	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.4	8	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	28.5	46	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.37	37	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	466.4	33	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	22.0	43	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	15.4	31	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.7	37	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.06	38	-0.24	

Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	15.4	41	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$39	49	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	66.1	43	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.19	26	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	35.8	35	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	16.7	35	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	85.9	14	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	84.2	36	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.10	46	0.16	

Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.9	12	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	99.7	42	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	54.5	25	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	40.1	7	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.03	24	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.14	32	0.67

Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.0	25	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.0	31	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	31.9	38	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.5	18	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	216.6	10	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	169.6	5	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,164	28	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.07	20	0.33
Overall*	-0.07	30	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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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Overall Rank: 30



Change: ▼ 1
 Determinants Rank: 32
 Outcomes Rank: 20



Strengths:

- Low rate of cancer deaths
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Low rate of cardiovascular deaths

Challenges:

- Low per capita public health funding
- High percentage of children in poverty
- Low rate of high school graduation

Ranking:

Arizona is 30th this year; it was 29th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 16% from 25.2% to 21.2% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 13% from 16.0 to 18.1 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 22% from 51.4 to 40.1 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, children in poverty increased 35% from 21.1% to 28.5% of children.
- In the past 10 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 21% from 273.8 to 216.6 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.azdhs.gov

Arkansas

ARKANSAS

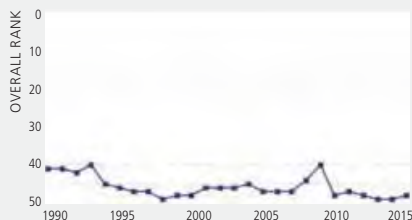


Overall Rank: 48

Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 48

Outcomes Rank: 48



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- Limited availability of dentists
- Low immunization among adolescent females for HPV

Ranking:

Arkansas is 48th this year; it was 49th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 11% from 34.4% to 30.7% of adults.
- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level increased 5% from 24.2% to 25.4%.
- In the past year, MCV4 immunizations increased 60% from 40.4% to 64.8% of adolescents.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased 18% from 25.2% to 29.7% of children.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths increased 10% from 196.9 to 216.9 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:

www.healthy.arkansas.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	24.7	48	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	14.3	8	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	12.1	17	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	35.9	50	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	30.7	49	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	84.9	20	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.22	47	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	460	41	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	6.7	43	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	29.7	48	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.88	46	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	523.8	43	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	15.8	40	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	23.9	44	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.7	37	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.15	49	-0.24

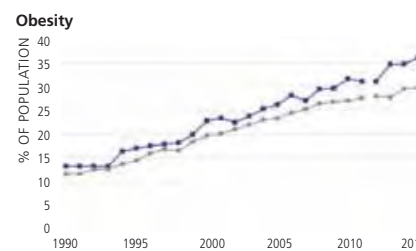
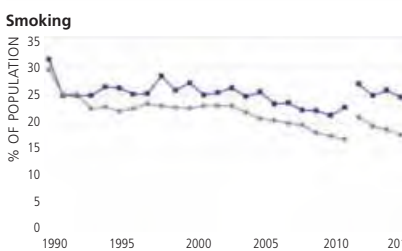
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	13.9	35	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$90	16	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	66.0	44	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.15	45	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	23.4	49	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	11.4	47	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	64.8	43	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	84.6	35	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.07	42	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.8	40	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	105.3	39	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	40.9	50	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	65.9	46	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.15	46	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.58	48	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	12.7	46	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.4	46	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.8	47	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	25.4	14	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.5	47	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	313.4	47	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	216.9	46	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	9,586	45	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.30	48	0.33
Overall*	-0.89	48	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.

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California

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	12.8	2	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.2	22	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	11.3	12	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	24.7	4	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	21.7	21	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	80.4	31	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.20	3	-0.33

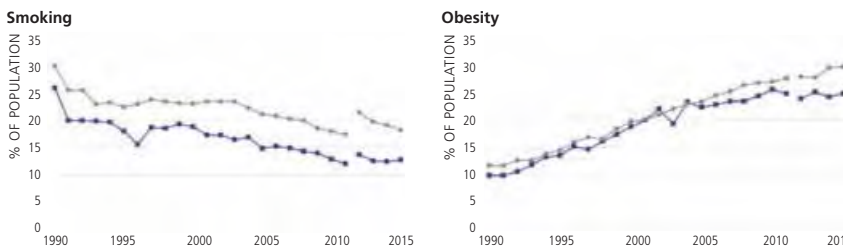
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	402	33	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.0	5	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	22.9	34	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.29	17	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	439.9	28	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	5.3	16	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	13.3	23	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	12.5	50	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.08	42	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	14.8	38	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$98	13	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	77.9	6	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.40	11	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	47.7	8	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	31.1	3	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	79.3	18	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	87.7	24	94.8
Policy Total*	0.03	18	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.8	10	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	123.3	22	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	76.6	4	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	40.7	9	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.14	7	0.17
All Determinants*	0.28	16	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.3	29	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.0	31	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	38.1	50	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.6	4	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	233.6	23	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	170.1	6	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,609	4	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.07	22	0.33
Overall*	0.35	16	0.89

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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.



State — Nation — The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 16

Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 16
 Outcomes Rank: 22



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low infant mortality rate

Challenges:

- Large disparity in health status by education level
- High levels of air pollution
- High percentage of uninsured population

Ranking:

California is 16th this year; it was 17th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past 2 years, physical inactivity increased 21% from 18.0% to 21.7% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, lack of health insurance decreased 21% from 18.8% to 14.8% of the population.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 29% from 57.0 to 40.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 20 years, cancer deaths decreased 12% from 192.9 to 170.1 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 49% from 9.0 to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website: www.cdph.ca.gov

Colorado

COLORADO

Overall Rank: 8

Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 13
 Outcomes Rank: 4



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- Large disparity in health status by education level
- High incidence of pertussis
- High prevalence of low birthweight

Ranking:

Colorado is 8th this year; it was 8th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased 13% from 38.2 to 33.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past year, children in poverty increased 23% from 14.0% to 17.2% of children.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 11% from 17.7% to 15.7% of adults.
- In the past 10 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 27% from 268.6 to 196.2 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 48% from 9.2 to 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.colorado.gov/cdphe

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	15.7	11	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	19.0	35	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	15.8	35	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	21.3	1	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	16.4	1	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	76.9	39	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.13	9	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	308	24	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.9	18	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	17.2	21	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.10	33	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	393.0	18	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	27.3	46	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.2	16	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.0	9	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.10	15	-0.24

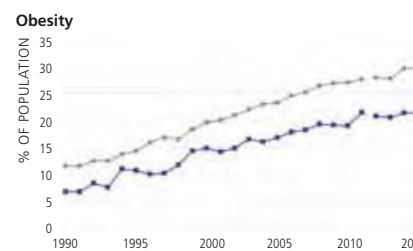
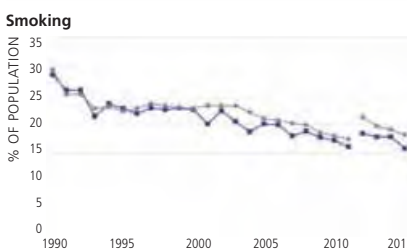
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.2	27	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$83	18	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	72.8	21	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.12	19	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	42.1	19	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	21.9	24	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	76.8	24	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	90.2	16	94.8
Policy Total*	0.02	20	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.8	40	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	123.2	23	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	68.7	11	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	33.2	3	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.07	16	0.17
All Determinants*	0.32	13	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	7.3	2	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.2	10	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	12	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	35.2	46	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.8	5	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	196.2	2	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	162.2	3	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,982	10	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.24	4	0.33
Overall*	0.56	8	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.

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Connecticut

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	15.4	10	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.6	26	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.1	23	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	26.3	8	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	20.6	14	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	85.5	15	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.16	5	-0.33

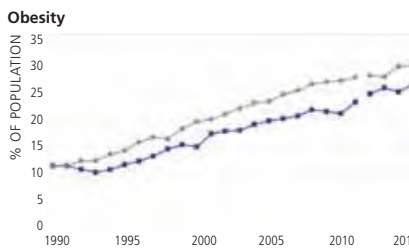
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	263	15	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	2.8	4	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	12.3	8	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.73	3	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	355.8	11	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	1.7	2	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	11.9	11	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.8	24	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.13	9	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	8.2	6	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$70	26	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	73.0	20	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	1.14	3	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	48.5	6	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	27.0	10	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	94.9	2	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	94.8	1	94.8
Policy Total*	0.09	8	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.8	21	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	169.0	6	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	76.2	5	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	50.1	21	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.14	6	0.17
All Determinants*	0.53	4	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.2	15	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	6	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	35.9	47	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.0	10	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	217.5	11	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	174.6	7	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,573	3	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.14	15	0.33
Overall*	0.67	6	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 6



Change: ▼ 2
 Determinants Rank: 4
 Outcomes Rank: 15



Strengths:

- High immunization among adolescents for Tdap
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Low premature death rate

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

Connecticut is 6th this year; it was 4th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased 19% from 11.0 to 13.1 per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, children in poverty decreased 20% from 15.3% to 12.3% of children.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 16% from 59.8 to 50.1 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 20 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 34% from 330.2 to 217.5 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 13% from 200.1 to 174.6 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.ctgov/dph/site/default.usp

Delaware

DELAWARE

Overall Rank: 32



Change: ▲ 3
 Determinants Rank: 31
 Outcomes Rank: 34



Strengths:

- Low percentage of uninsured population
- High immunization coverage among adolescents
- High per capita public health funding

Challenges:

- Limited availability of dentists
- High incidence of *chlamydia*
- High violent crime rate

Ranking:

Delaware is 32nd this year; it was 35th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, children in poverty decreased 27% from 22.7% to 16.6% of children.
- In the past 2 years, obesity increased 14% from 26.9% to 30.7% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, infant mortality decreased 10% from 7.8 to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the past 10 years, air pollution decreased 34% from 14.6 to 9.7 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 10% from 222.1 to 199.1 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.9	33	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.2	22	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	17.2	39	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	30.7	33	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	24.9	35	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	80.4	31	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.10	36	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	491	44	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.5	28	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	16.6	16	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.14	34	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	568.4	45	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	6.2	20	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	13.2	22	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.7	37	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.06	40	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	8.5	8	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$100	12	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	74.5	13	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.65	9	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	42.3	18	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	31.0	4	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	86.7	12	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	90.5	15	94.8
Policy Total*	0.10	5	0.16

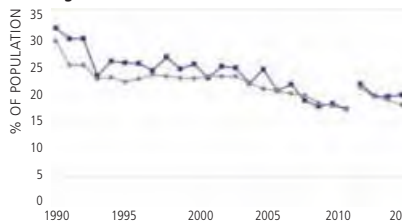
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.3	32	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	114.3	30	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	45.4	47	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	53.3	28	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.07	37	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.12	31	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.1	35	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.5	19	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	19	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	31.3	35	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.0	36	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	245.6	28	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	199.1	36	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,509	32	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.04	34	0.33
Overall*	-0.16	32	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Florida

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	17.6	24	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.0	20	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.9	29	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	26.2	7	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.7	32	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	75.6	42	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.01	27	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	470	42	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.2	24	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	24.2	38	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.42	39	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	415.1	24	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	3.8	7	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	31.7	50	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.2	10	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.01	30	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	18.3	49	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$53	37	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	72.7	22	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.38	30	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	28.5	44	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	17.5	33	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	72.2	35	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	90.7	14	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.10	47	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.5	35	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	111.7	32	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	50.7	35	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	55.3	33	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	-0.06	34	0.17	
All Determinants*	-0.16	33	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.2	37	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.8	32	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	36	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	32.4	40	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.1	24	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	221.0	15	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	182.0	14	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,059	24	5,414	
All Outcomes*	-0.01	32	0.33	
Overall*	-0.17	33	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

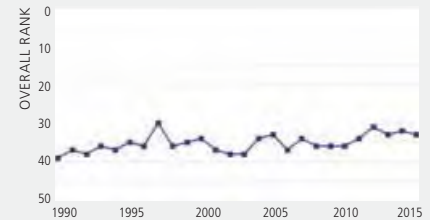


State ● Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 33



Change: ▼ 1
 Determinants Rank: 33
 Outcomes Rank: 32



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low incidence of pertussis
- Low levels of air pollution

Challenges:

- High percentage of uninsured population
- High incidence of *Salmonella*
- Low rate of high school graduation

Ranking:

Florida is 33rd this year; it was 32nd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 14% from 27.7% to 23.7% of adults.
- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years decreased 17% from 34.3% to 28.5%.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths decreased 16% from 16.5 to 13.9 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, poor mental health days decreased 14% from 4.4 to 3.8 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past 10 years, children in poverty increased 42% from 17.0% to 24.2% of children.

State Health Department Website:
www.floridahealth.gov/

Georgia

GEORGIA



Overall Rank: 40

Change: ▼ 2
 Determinants Rank: 38
 Outcomes Rank: 36



Strengths:

- Low incidence of pertussis
- Low rate of drug deaths
- High immunization among adolescent females for HPV

Challenges:

- High percentage of uninsured population
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- Low rate of high school graduation

Ranking:

Georgia is 40th this year; it was 38th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 13% from 27.2% to 23.6% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 15% from 20.4% to 17.4% of adults.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 36% from 86.3 to 55.1 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, air pollution decreased 34% from 14.9 to 9.8 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- In the past 20 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 32% from 398.3 to 269.8 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: dph.georgia.gov/

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	17.4	21	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	15.6	12	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	10.8	10	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	30.5	32	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.6	31	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	71.7	47	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.06	33	-0.33

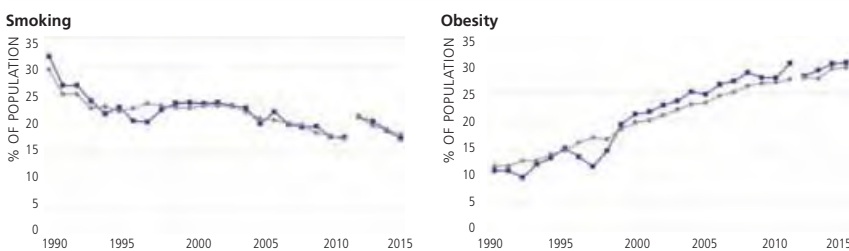
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	366	30	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.9	18	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	25.6	42	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.46	40	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	514.8	42	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	3.2	4	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	23.0	43	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.8	41	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.04	34	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	17.3	46	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$56	36	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	74.0	15	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.06	21	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	47.1	10	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	21.0	27	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	74.9	27	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	86.1	27	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.07	43	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	9.5	46	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	107.1	36	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	47.0	46	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	55.1	32	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.11	44	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.29	38	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.6	41	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.0	38	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	26	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.0	22	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.6	32	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	269.8	36	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	192.8	29	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,880	37	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.08	36	0.33
Overall*	-0.37	40	0.89

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Hawaii

HAWAII

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	14.1	3	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	21.1	43	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	11.8	13	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	22.1	2	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	19.6	9	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	82.4	28	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.20	4	-0.33

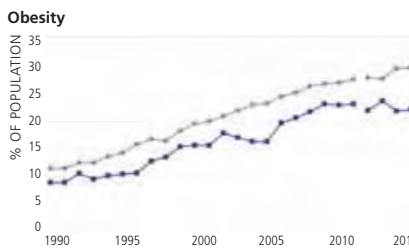
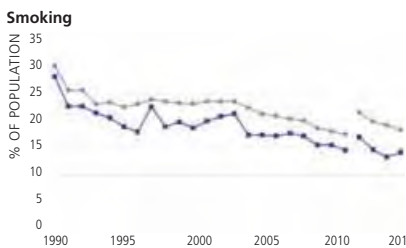
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	252	10	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.6	12	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	16.9	20	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.47	41	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	476.9	36	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	3.6	5	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	25.1	47	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.6	14	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.09	17	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	6.0	2	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$204	2	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	73.7	16	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.14	25	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	38.0	29	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	30.9	5	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	77.7	22	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	82.3	40	94.8
Policy Total*	0.16	1	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.2	29	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	140.9	9	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	75.2	6	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	24.4	1	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.14	8	0.17
All Determinants*	0.58	3	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.8	24	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	2.7	1	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.0	3	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	18.3	2	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.6	20	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	203.0	3	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	155.4	2	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,047	11	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.31	2	0.33
Overall*	0.89	1	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

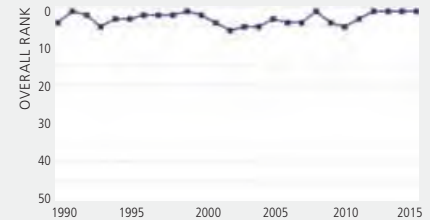


State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 1



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 3
 Outcomes Rank: 2



Strengths:

- Few poor mental health days
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High incidence of *Salmonella*
- Low immunization among adolescents for Tdap

Ranking:

Hawaii is 1st this year; it was 1st in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 11% from 66.5% to 73.7%.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes increased 26% from 7.8% to 9.8% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, air pollution increased 13% from 6.7 to 7.6 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- In the past 5 years, lack of health insurance decreased 25% from 8.0% to 6.0% of the population.
- In the past 20 years, children in poverty increased 32% from 12.8% to 16.9% of children.

State Health Department Website:
health.hawaii.gov/

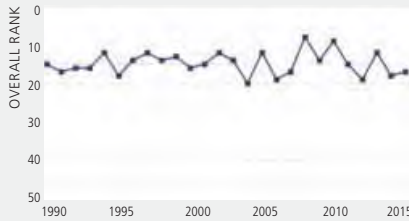
Idaho

IDAHO

Overall Rank: 17



Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 20
 Outcomes Rank: 7



Strengths:

- Low incidence of *Salmonella*
- High per capita public health funding
- Low prevalence of diabetes

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

Idaho is 17th this year; it was 18th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, poor mental health days decreased 14% from 3.7 to 3.2 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 21% from 23.7% to 18.7% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, children in poverty decreased 22% from 18.6% to 14.6% of children.
- In the past 5 years, air pollution increased 43% from 8.2 to 11.7 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 49% from 10.8 to 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	15.9	12	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	16.1	14	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	12.8	19	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	28.9	21	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	18.7	5	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	0.0	17	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.14	8	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	217	7	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.3	25	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	14.6	12	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.63	5	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	340.2	7	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	14.9	37	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	8.4	1	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	11.7	49	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.03	23	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	14.9	39	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$130	4	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	65.9	45	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.84	39	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	38.3	28	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	17.2	34	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	78.1	21	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	70.8	49	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.05	35	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.9	12	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	81.5	50	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	57.8	22	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	33.3	4	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.04	20	0.17
All Determinants*	0.16	20	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	7.6	4	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.2	10	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	6	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.7	28	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.5	18	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	227.7	19	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	175.8	9	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,747	21	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.19	7	0.33
Overall*	0.35	17	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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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Illinois

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	16.5	16	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	21.4	45	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	11.9	14	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	29.3	23	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.9	34	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	83.2	24	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.02	22	-0.33

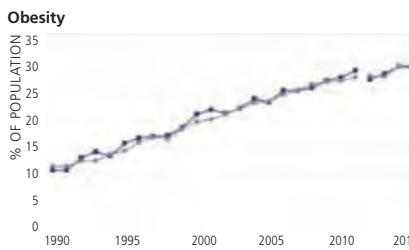
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	380	31	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.7	13	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	20.5	29	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.06	29	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	495.5	39	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	6.1	19	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	13.8	25	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	11.1	46	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.05	35	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	11.2	20	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$60	32	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	68.3	35	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.36	14	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	47.7	8	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	22.6	21	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	77.1	23	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	91.9	11	94.8
Policy Total*	0.00	25	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.2	29	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	138.8	10	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	66.7	12	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	59.4	40	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.03	25	0.17
All Determinants*	0.00	27	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.1	27	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	26	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	30.8	32	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.2	26	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	253.1	32	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	198.6	34	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,555	19	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.00	31	0.33
Overall*	0.00	28	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 28



Change: ▲ 2
 Determinants Rank: 27
 Outcomes Rank: 31



Strengths:

- Low rate of drug deaths
- High immunization among adolescent females for HPV
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

Illinois is 28th this year; it was 30th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 41% from 33.8% to 47.7%.
- In the past 2 years, children in poverty increased 11% from 18.5% to 20.5% of children.
- In the past 10 years, premature death decreased 13% from 7,573 to 6,555 years lost per 100,000 population.
- In the past 10 years, violent crime decreased 30% from 543 to 380 offenses per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 48% from 11.9 to 6.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.dph.illinois.gov

Indiana

INDIANA

Overall Rank: 41



Change: no change
Determinants Rank: 41
Outcomes Rank: 40



Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- High immunization among adolescents for MCV4
- Low incidence of *Salmonella*

Challenges:

- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of smoking
- High levels of air pollution

Ranking:

Indiana is 41st this year; it was 41st in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 16% from 31.0% to 26.1% of adults.
- In the past year, children in poverty increased 59% from 14.7% to 23.3% of children.
- In the past 2 years, infant mortality decreased 9% from 7.7 to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 16% from 75.6 to 63.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, violent crime increased 9% from 329 to 357 offenses per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.in.gov/isdh/

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	22.9	44	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	15.8	13	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	15.8	35	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	32.7	44	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	26.1	41	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	87.0	8	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.12	38	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	357	29	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.9	32	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	23.3	35	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.36	14	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	428.7	27	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	9.4	26	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	10.8	9	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	11.3	47	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.05	36	-0.24

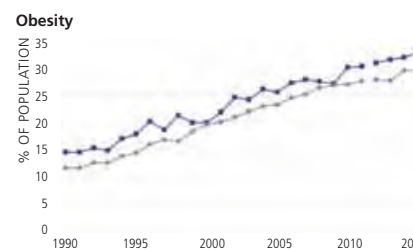
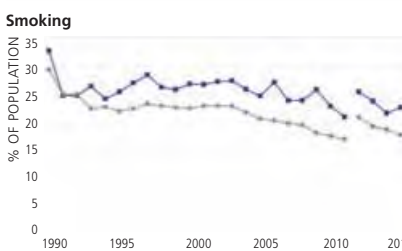
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.9	31	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$39	48	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	66.3	42	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.25	16	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	44.4	11	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	12.8	43	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	90.0	10	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	88.6	19	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.05	36	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.9	22	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	106.7	38	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	47.4	45	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	63.2	42	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.09	40	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.31	41	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.7	32	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	39	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.2	39	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	27.0	20	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.0	36	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	275.1	39	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	208.8	42	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	8,129	40	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.13	40	0.33
Overall*	-0.44	41	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Iowa

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	18.5	26	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	22.3	48	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	8.7	4	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	30.9	35	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	22.6	25	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	89.7	1	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.03	21	-0.33

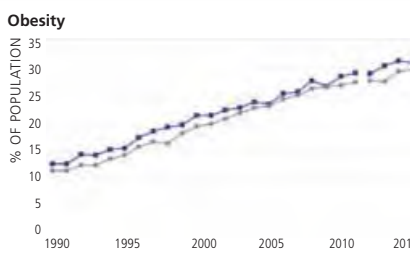
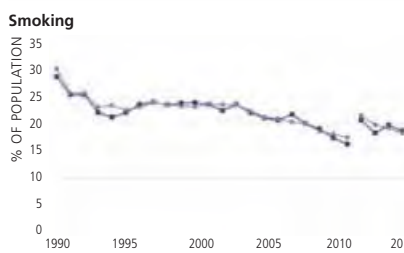
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	271	17	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.5	41	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	14.3	11	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.12	26	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	356.3	12	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	10.0	28	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	18.7	37	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.3	32	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.04	22	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	7.2	5	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$52	38	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	71.3	27	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.12	44	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	37.6	30	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	18.7	31	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	64.4	44	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	76.7	45	94.8
Policy Total*	0.03	16	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.6	8	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	89.0	45	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	51.9	33	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	50.9	24	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.02	29	0.17
All Determinants*	0.09	24	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.5	18	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.0	6	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	6	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.6	26	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.8	5	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	245.4	27	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	193.7	31	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,252	14	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.15	14	0.33
Overall*	0.24	22	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

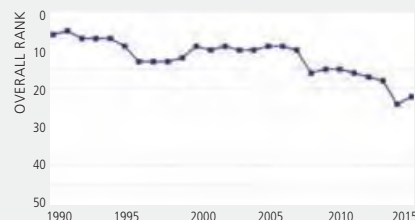


State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 22



Change: ▲ 2
 Determinants Rank: 24
 Outcomes Rank: 14



Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Low infant mortality rate

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

Ranking:

Iowa is 22nd this year; it was 24th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 21% from 28.5% to 22.6% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, lack of health insurance decreased 29% from 10.1% to 7.2% of the population.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 25% from 68.1 to 50.9 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths increased 6% from 182.6 to 193.7 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 45% from 8.8 to 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.idph.state.ia.us/

Kansas

KANSAS

Overall Rank: 26



Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: 26

Outcomes Rank: 19



Strengths:

- Few poor mental health days
- Few poor physical health days
- High immunization coverage among children

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of obesity

Ranking:

Kansas is 26th this year; it was 27th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 10% from 26.5% to 23.8% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, public health funding decreased 14% from \$51 to \$44 per person.
- In the past 2 years, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 18% from 65.0% to 76.5%.
- In the past 20 years, children in poverty decreased 18% from 20.3% to 16.6% of children.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths increased 9% from 175.1 to 191.0 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.kdheks.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	18.1	25	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.1	21	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	11.1	11	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	31.3	38	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.8	33	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	85.7	13	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.02	23	-0.33

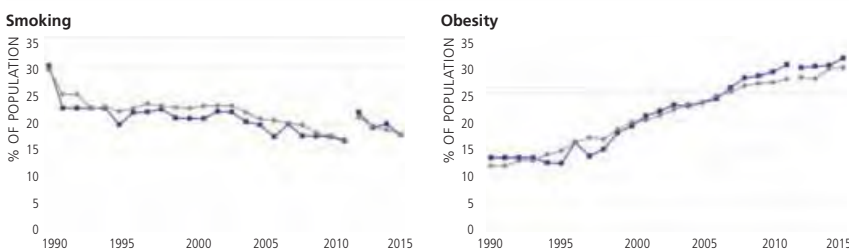
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	340	27	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.4	38	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	16.6	16	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.15	25	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	381.6	16	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	14.0	36	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	14.7	29	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.6	21	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.03	24	-0.24

Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	11.2	20	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$44	44	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	76.5	8	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.19	46	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	24.8	47	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	19.5	30	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	65.1	42	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	79.8	42	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.01	26	0.16

Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.0	15	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	108.3	35	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	50.5	37	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	54.5	31	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.02	30	0.17
All Determinants*	0.03	26	0.67

Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.3	29	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.0	6	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	6	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	29.1	31	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.4	29	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	245.2	26	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	191.0	25	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,110	27	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.08	19	0.33
Overall*	0.11	26	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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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Kentucky

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	26.2	49	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	13.6	6	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	24.0	48	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	31.6	39	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	28.2	45	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	86.1	12	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	-0.19	46	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	210	5	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.1	35	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	30.3	49	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.43	13	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	391.2	17	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	8.7	24	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.0	13	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	10.1	44	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.03	26	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	11.4	23	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$72	25	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	72.3	24	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.39	31	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	37.5	31	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	13.3	40	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	78.2	20	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	85.5	30	94.8
Policy Total*	0.01	23	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.7	39	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	107.0	37	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	56.6	23	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	85.1	50	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	-0.14	45	0.17	
All Determinants*	-0.30	39	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	12.5	45	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.5	47	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	5.1	49	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	27.5	21	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.8	34	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	298.1	43	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	228.8	50	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	9,110	44	5,414	
All Outcomes*	-0.30	47	0.33	
Overall*	-0.60	44	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

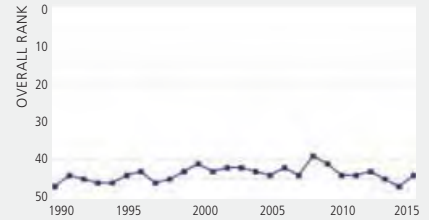


State — Nation — The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 44



Change: ▲ 3
 Determinants Rank: 39
 Outcomes Rank: 47



Strengths:

- Low violent crime rate
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High rate of high school graduation

Challenges:

- High rate of cancer deaths
- High rate of preventable hospitalizations
- High prevalence of smoking

Ranking:

Kentucky is 44th this year; it was 47th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 40% from 26.8% to 37.5%.
- In the past 2 years, lack of health insurance decreased 24% from 15.0% to 11.4% of the population.
- In the past year, diabetes increased 18% from 10.6% to 12.5% of adults.
- In the past 10 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 21% from 378.7 to 298.1 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 20 years, violent crime decreased 55% from 463 to 210 offenses per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
chfs.ky.gov/dph/

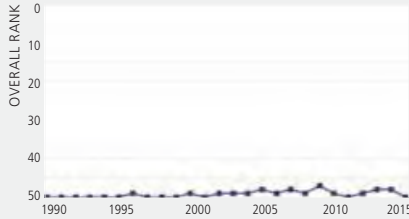
Louisiana

LOUISIANA

Overall Rank: 50



Change: ▼ 2
 Determinants Rank: 50
 Outcomes Rank: 43



Strengths:

- High immunization coverage among adolescents
- Low levels of air pollution
- Small disparity in health status by education level

Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of children in poverty

Ranking:

Louisiana is 50th this year; it was 48th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level decreased 17% from 26.5% to 22.0%.
- In the past 5 years, children in poverty increased 73% from 19.5% to 33.7% of children.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 16% from 87.5 to 73.3 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 5 years, public health funding decreased 33% from \$95 to \$64 per person.
- In the past 20 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 26% from 414.4 to 306.3 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: dhh/louisiana.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	24.0	46	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.7	28	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	14.4	31	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	34.9	47	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	29.5	48	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	73.5	45	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.33	50	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	519	46	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	7.6	46	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	33.7	50	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	1.12	50	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	624.5	49	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	4.7	13	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	27.9	48	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.6	21	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.24	50	-0.24

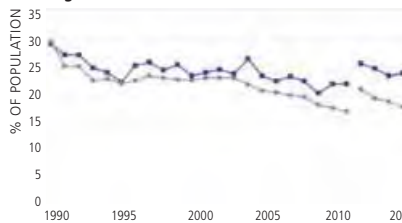
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	15.7	42	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$64	29	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	73.2	19	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.66	8	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	38.4	27	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	21.5	25	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	91.8	6	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	93.8	3	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.03	33	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	10.9	49	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	125.0	20	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	48.0	41	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	73.3	47	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.17	47	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.77	50	0.67

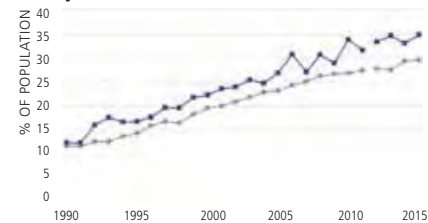
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.3	39	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	34	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.3	42	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	22.0	4	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	8.4	48	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	306.3	46	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	217.9	47	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	9,957	47	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.22	43	0.33
Overall*	-0.99	50	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Maine

	2015 Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.3	30	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	19.0	35	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	11.9	14	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	28.2	18	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	19.7	11	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	86.4	10	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.06	17	-0.33

	2015 Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	129	2	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.5	10	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	20.8	30	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.53	8	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	258.7	2	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	25.0	45	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	9.9	5	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.4	13	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.19	3	-0.24	

	2015 Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	10.7	19	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$79	20	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	84.7	1	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.07	23	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	43.0	15	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	27.5	8	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	73.6	33	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	85.4	31	94.8
Policy Total*	0.08	11	0.16	

	2015 Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.1	18	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	135.2	12	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	52.2	30	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	50.5	22	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.03	22	0.17
All Determinants*	0.35	10	0.67

	2015 Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.5	18	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.8	32	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	26	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	26.6	19	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.0	36	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	218.7	12	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	204.3	39	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,729	20	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.02	30	0.33
Overall*	0.37	15	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 15



Change: ▲ 5
 Determinants Rank: 10
 Outcomes Rank: 30



Strengths:

- High immunization coverage among children
- Low violent crime rate
- High immunization among adolescent males for HPV

Challenges:

- High infant mortality rate
- High incidence of pertussis
- High prevalence of excessive drinking

Ranking:

Maine is 15th this year; it was 20th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 25% from 68.0% to 84.7%.
- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 15% from 23.3% to 19.7% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, low birthweight increased 13% from 6.3% to 7.1% of live births.
- In the past 20 years, infant mortality increased 13% from 6.2 to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 46% from 408.0 to 218.7 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.maine.gov/dhhs/

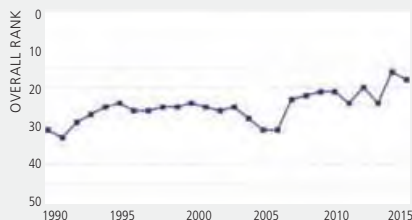
Maryland

MARYLAND

Overall Rank: 18



Change: ▼ 2
 Determinants Rank: 15
 Outcomes Rank: 29



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

Maryland is 18th this year; it was 16th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased 10% from 12.2 to 13.4 per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 15% from 25.3% to 21.4% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, lack of health insurance decreased 31% from 13.1% to 9.0% of the population.
- In the past 5 years, public health funding decreased 31% from \$109 to \$75 per person.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 15% from 221.1 to 188.0 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: dhmh.maryland.gov/dhmh/home.html

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	14.6	6	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	16.8	19	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.4	26	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	29.6	25	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	21.4	20	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	85.0	18	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.12	10	-0.33

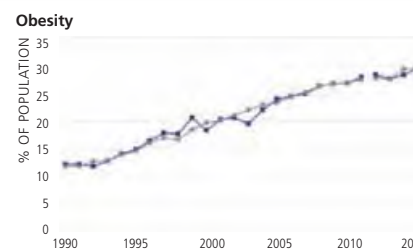
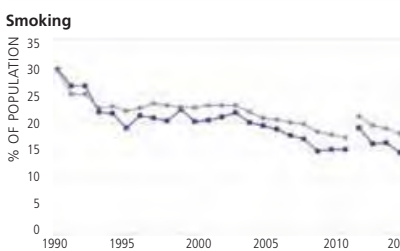
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	474	43	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.0	21	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	13.4	9	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.21	19	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	454.1	31	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	3.6	5	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	14.6	27	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.6	36	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.02	31	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.0	9	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$75	23	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	74.4	14	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.13	18	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	39.4	26	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	24.5	14	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	86.5	13	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	85.0	32	94.8
Policy Total*	0.07	12	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.5	35	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	183.7	2	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	71.9	8	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	49.7	19	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.12	10	0.17
All Determinants*	0.30	15	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.1	27	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	12	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	12	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	33.2	42	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.5	30	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	250.1	30	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	188.0	21	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,780	22	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.04	29	0.33
Overall*	0.33	18	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

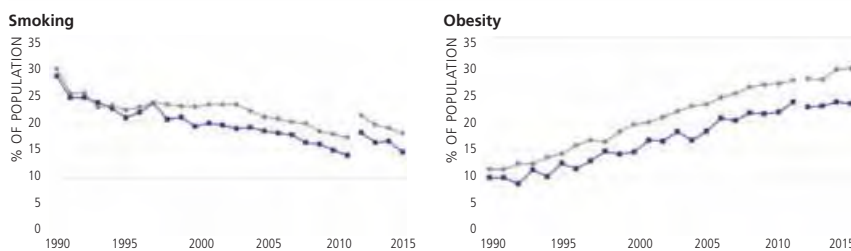


The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Massachusetts

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	14.7	7	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	19.6	38	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.7	28	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	23.3	3	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	20.1	12	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	85.0	18	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.20	2	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	413	35	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	2.2	2	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	17.6	22	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.35	15	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	349.2	10	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	5.3	16	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	17.2	36	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.2	10	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.10	16	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	3.5	1	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$101	11	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	75.4	12	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	1.01	5	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	49.5	5	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	27.3	9	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	92.1	5	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	93.2	6	94.8
Policy Total*	0.16	2	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.7	20	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	206.7	1	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	78.0	3	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	56.2	35	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	0.15	4	0.17	
All Determinants*	0.60	2	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.7	21	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	34	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	19	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	36.5	49	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.2	1	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	205.6	4	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	185.6	20	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,468	2	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.11	17	0.33	
Overall*	0.71	3	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

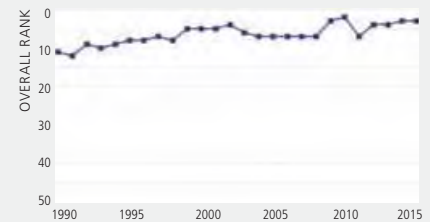


State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 3



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 2
 Outcomes Rank: 17



Strengths:

- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Low infant mortality rate
- Low prevalence of obesity

Challenges:

- High violent crime rate
- Large disparity in health status by education level
- High prevalence of excessive drinking

Ranking:

Massachusetts is 3rd this year; it was 3rd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 26% from 39.3% to 49.5%.
- In the past year, drug deaths increased 13% from 12.1 to 13.7 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 21% from 70.8 to 56.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 20 years, cancer deaths decreased 14% from 215.8 to 185.6 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 47% from 388.4 to 205.6 per 100,000 population.

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

Michigan

MICHIGAN

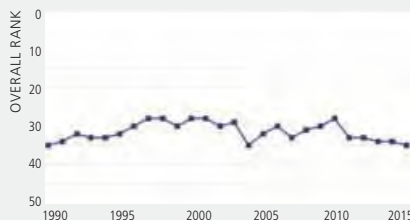
Overall Rank: 35



Change: ▼ 1

Determinants Rank: 35

Outcomes Rank: 37



Strengths:

- High immunization among adolescents for MCV4
- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Small disparity in health status by education level

Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Low immunization among adolescents for Tdap

Ranking:

Michigan is 35th this year; it was 34th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 19% from 34.5% to 40.9%.
- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level decreased 13% from 29.7% to 25.8%.
- In the past 5 years, lack of health insurance decreased 24% from 12.7% to 9.7% of the population.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased 6% from 22.1% to 20.8% of children.
- In the past 20 years, infant mortality decreased 32% from 10.3 to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website: www.michigan.gov/mdhhs

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	21.2	42	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	20.4	40	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	14.5	32	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	30.7	33	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	25.5	39	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	77.0	37	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.17	45	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	450	40	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.8	16	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	20.8	30	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.30	16	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	453.6	29	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	10.0	28	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	10.1	6	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.8	24	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.00	29	-0.24

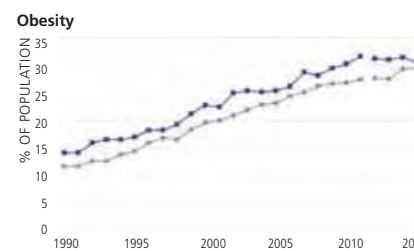
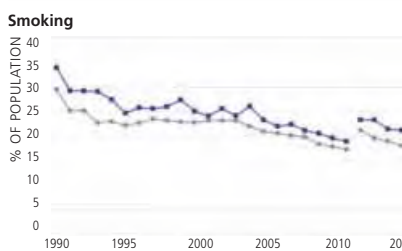
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.7	13	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$52	39	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	65.0	47	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.07	24	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	40.9	21	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	22.1	23	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	90.7	8	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	79.3	43	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.01	28	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.2	29	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	124.1	21	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	61.4	17	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	59.1	39	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.01	28	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.19	35	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.4	31	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	39	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.0	31	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	25.8	15	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.0	36	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	284.3	42	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	198.7	35	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,618	34	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.09	37	0.33
Overall*	-0.28	35	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

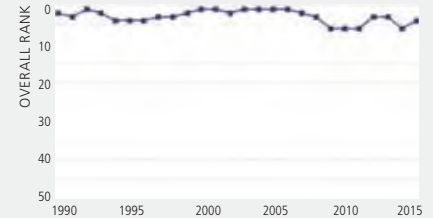
Minnesota

MINNESOTA



Overall Rank: 4

Change: ▲ 2
 Determinants Rank: 7
 Outcomes Rank: 1



Strengths:

- Low rate of cardiovascular deaths
- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Few poor physical health days

Challenges:

- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low immunization among adolescent males for HPV

Ranking:

Minnesota is 4th this year; it was 6th in 2014.

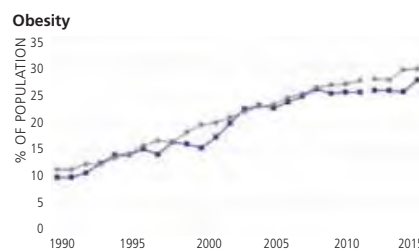
Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 14% from 23.5% to 20.2% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 13% from 18.8% to 16.3% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, low birthweight decreased 4% from 6.7% to 6.4% of live births.
- In the past 10 years, infant mortality increased 6% from 4.8 to 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 47% from 350.6 to 186.5 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.health.state.mn.us

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	16.3	13	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	21.2	44	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	9.4	5	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	27.6	15	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	20.2	13	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	79.8	34	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.06	16	-0.33
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	234	9	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.1	6	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	11.9	5	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.19	23	-1.09
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	348.4	9
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	16.1	41
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	14.9	30
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.0	17	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.14	7	-0.24
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	7.0	4	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$44	43	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	70.5	33	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.26	27	1.31
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	42.5	17
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	13.6	39
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	75.5	25
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	87.2	26
Policy Total*	0.05	14	0.16
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.4	4	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	146.2	7	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	60.6	18	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	41.2	10	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.13	9	0.17
All Determinants*	0.37	7	0.67
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	8.1	6	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	2.8	3	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	2.9	1	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	24.6	9	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.1	13	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	186.5	1	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	179.5	11	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,414	1	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.33	1	0.33
Overall*	0.70	4	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

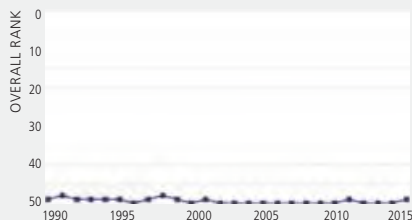
Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI

Overall Rank: 49



Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 49
 Outcomes Rank: 46



Strengths:

- Small disparity in health status by education level
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low rate of drug deaths

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High premature death rate

Ranking:

Mississippi is 49th this year; it was 50th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 17% from 38.1% to 31.6% of adults.
- In the past year, premature death increased 4% from 10,354 to 10,744 years lost per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months decreased 9% from 77.5% to 70.7%.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status by education level decreased 30% from 21.2% to 14.9%.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths increased 15% from 197.2 to 225.8 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.msdc.state.ms.us

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	23.0	45	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	13.8	7	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	10.7	9	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	35.5	48	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	31.6	50	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	75.5	43	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.25	48	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	275	18	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	7.9	48	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	29.4	47	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.92	47	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	585.1	46	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	2.0	3	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	30.7	49	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.9	27	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.06	39	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	15.8	43	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$60	31	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	70.7	31	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.96	50	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	24.6	48	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	0.0	50	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	46.0	50	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	70.8	49	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.11	48	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	11.5	50	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	84.7	49	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	42.6	49	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	73.6	48	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.24	50	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.67	49	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	13.0	48	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.2	44	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	36	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	14.9	1	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.3	50	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	344.5	50	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	225.8	49	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	10,744	50	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.29	46	0.33
Overall*	-0.95	49	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

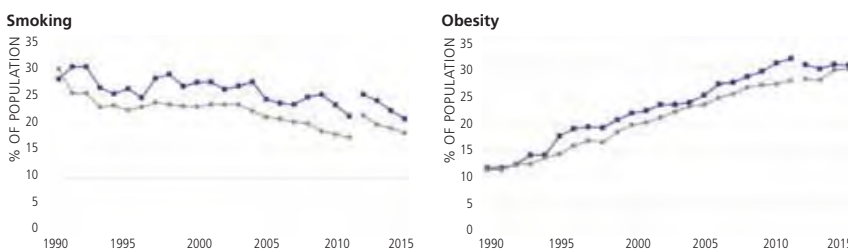


The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Missouri

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	20.6	38	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	16.1	14	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	16.4	37	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	30.2	29	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	25.0	36	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	85.7	13	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	-0.04	32	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	433	38	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.6	29	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	14.2	10	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.09	27	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	453.8	30	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	9.3	25	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	14.1	26	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.7	37	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.02	33	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.3	29	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$41	46	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	70.0	34	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.03	43	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	28.3	45	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	11.3	48	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	63.3	45	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	86.1	27	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.05	39	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.0	23	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	115.2	28	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	48.0	42	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	59.0	38	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	-0.07	35	0.17	
All Determinants*	-0.18	34	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.1	35	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.2	39	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.7	28	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.6	32	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	281.4	41	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	206.3	40	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	8,117	39	5,414	
All Outcomes*	-0.11	39	0.33	
Overall*	-0.29	36	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 36



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 34
 Outcomes Rank: 39



Strengths:

- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High rate of high school graduation

Challenges:

- Low per capita public health funding
- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- Limited availability of dentists

Ranking:

Missouri is 36th this year; it was 36th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, diabetes increased 16% from 9.6% to 11.1% of adults.
- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level increased 40% from 20.5% to 28.7%.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 14% from 23.9% to 20.6% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, children in poverty decreased 40% from 23.8% to 14.2% of children.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased 10% from 7.3% to 8.0% of live births.

State Health Department Website:

www.dhss.mo.gov

Montana

MONTANA

Overall Rank: 23



Change: ▼ 1
 Determinants Rank: 23
 Outcomes Rank: 18



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low levels of air pollution
- Low incidence of *Salmonella*

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

Montana is 23rd this year; it was 22nd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 13% from 22.5% to 19.6% of adults.
- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 52% from 28.3% to 42.9%.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes increased 22% from 7.2% to 8.8% of adults.
- In the past 10 years, low birthweight increased 9% from 6.8% to 7.4% of live births.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased 29% from 23.8% to 16.8% of children.

State Health Department Website:
www.dphhs.mt.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.9	33	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	20.8	42	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.4	26	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	26.4	9	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	19.6	9	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	84.4	23	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.03	20	-0.33

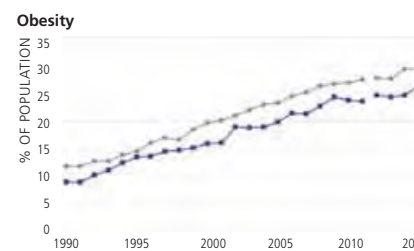
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	253	11	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.2	36	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	16.8	18	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.06	32	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	379.8	15	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	66.0	50	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	9.3	2	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	5.7	3	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.13	8	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	15.3	40	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$92	15	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	67.1	41	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.84	40	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	42.9	16	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	13.0	42	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	60.2	46	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	84.7	34	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.07	44	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.4	19	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	102.6	41	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	58.9	20	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	43.7	12	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.02	26	0.17
All Determinants*	0.12	23	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	8.8	9	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	12	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.0	31	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.1	23	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.8	21	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	227.6	18	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	180.1	13	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,673	35	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.09	18	0.33
Overall*	0.21	23	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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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Nebraska

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	17.3	20	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	21.4	45	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	7.3	3	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	30.2	29	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	21.3	18	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	88.5	2	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.08	13	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	262	14	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.3	37	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	18.3	25	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.05	30	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	393.5	19	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.5	32	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	16.5	34	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.8	15	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.08	18	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	10.5	17	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$77	22	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	80.2	4	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.33	29	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	43.3	13	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	22.8	20	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	74.1	28	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	82.2	41	94.8
Policy Total*	0.07	13	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.4	4	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	123.1	24	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	64.4	14	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	51.3	26	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	0.08	15	0.17	
All Determinants*	0.31	14	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.2	15	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	2.8	3	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.0	3	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	33.8	43	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.9	7	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	224.7	16	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	185.4	19	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,125	12	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.19	8	0.33	
Overall*	0.49	10	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

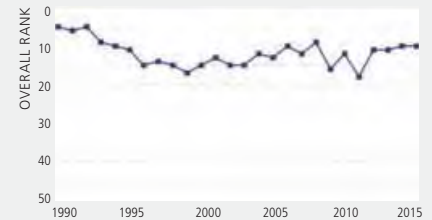


State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 10



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 14
 Outcomes Rank: 8



Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Few poor mental health days

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Large disparity in health status by education level
- Low immunization among adolescents for Tdap

Ranking:

Nebraska is 10th this year; it was 10th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 16% from 25.3% to 21.3% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 12% from 19.7% to 17.3% of adults.
- In the past 10 years, premature death decreased 11% from 6,883 to 6,125 years lost per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased 62% from 11.3% to 18.3% of children.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 39% from 368.7 to 224.7 per 100,000 population.

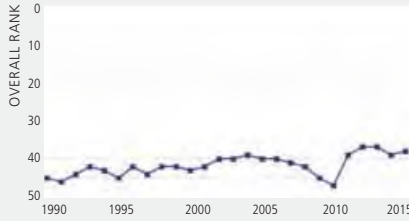
State Health Department Website:
www.dhhs.ne.gov/

Nevada

NEVADA

Overall Rank: 38

Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 45
 Outcomes Rank: 24



Strengths:

- Low infant mortality rate
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Low prevalence of smoking

Challenges:

- Low per capita public health funding
- Low rate of high school graduation
- High percentage of uninsured population

Ranking:

Nevada is 38th this year; it was 39th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, smoking decreased 12% from 19.4% to 17.0% of adults.
- In the past year, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 12% from 60.6% to 67.7%.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 20% from 57.4 to 45.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 20 years, children in poverty increased 46% from 16.4% to 23.9% of children.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 11% from 211.8 to 188.1 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: dhhs.nv.gov/

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	17.0	18	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.6	26	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	22.4	47	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	27.7	16	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	22.5	23	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	70.7	48	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.09	35	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	603	48	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.0	34	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	23.9	37	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.03	31	-1.09
<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	427.0	26	236.2
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	6.6	21	1.0
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	18.9	38	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	10.0	43	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.14	48	-0.24

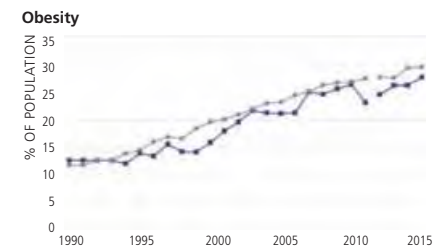
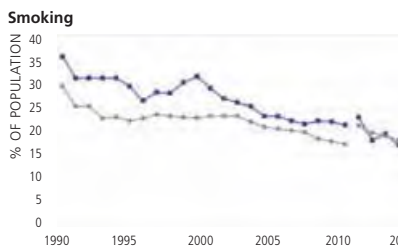
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	17.9	48	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$33	50	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	67.7	37	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.66	37	1.31
HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	32.5	43	54.0
HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	15.7	37	42.9
MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	66.5	41	95.2
Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	87.6	25	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.14	49	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.0	23	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	85.6	47	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	51.9	32	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	45.7	14	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.05	32	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.41	45	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.6	20	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	16	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.7	22	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.1	23	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.1	13	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	274.8	38	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	188.1	22	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,497	31	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.06	24	0.33
Overall*	-0.35	38	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

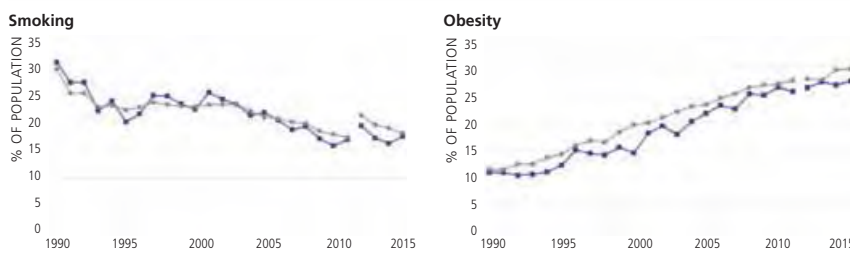


The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

New Hampshire

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	17.5	23	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	18.9	33	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	14.5	32	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	27.4	14	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	19.3	8	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	87.3	7	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.11	11	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	215	6	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.4	8	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	11.1	2	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.64	4	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	236.2	1	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	9.9	27	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	16.1	33	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.2	10	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.19	2	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.9	16	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$57	33	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	80.4	3	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	1.18	2	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	50.1	3	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	33.0	2	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	90.6	9	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	94.4	2	94.8
Policy Total*	0.10	6	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.8	10	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	137.5	11	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	64.0	15	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	46.3	15	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	0.10	12	0.17	
All Determinants*	0.50	5	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.1	13	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.5	19	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	6	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	24.7	10	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.9	7	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	213.3	7	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	190.8	24	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,809	6	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.19	6	0.33	
Overall*	0.69	5	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State — Nation — The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 5



Change: ▲ 2
 Determinants Rank: 5
 Outcomes Rank: 6



Strengths:

- Low percentage of children in poverty
- High immunization coverage among adolescents
- High immunization coverage among children

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

New Hampshire is 5th this year; it was 7th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 14% from 22.4% to 19.3% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 29% from 11.2 to 14.5 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, poor physical health days decreased 11% from 3.7 to 3.3 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past 10 years, infant mortality increased 2% from 4.8 to 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 46% from 392.3 to 213.3 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.dhhs.nh.gov

New Jersey

NEW JERSEY

Overall Rank: 11



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 11
 Outcomes Rank: 16



Strengths:

- Ready availability of dentists
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Low infant mortality rate

Challenges:

- Large disparity in health status by education level
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Low per capita public health funding

Ranking:

New Jersey is 11th this year; it was 11th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 13% from 26.8% to 23.3% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 90% from 6.9 to 13.1 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 5 years, public health funding decreased 17% from \$69 to \$57 per person.
- In the past 10 years, premature death decreased 13% from 6,714 to 5,819 years lost per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 14% from 213.7 to 183.6 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.state.nj.us/health

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	15.1	8	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.3	24	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.1	23	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	26.9	10	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.3	27	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	87.5	5	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.16	7	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	289	21	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.5	10	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	16.1	14	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.77	2	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	319.6	6	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	4.6	11	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.0	13	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.8	24	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.11	13	-0.24

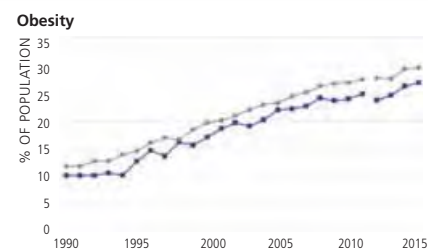
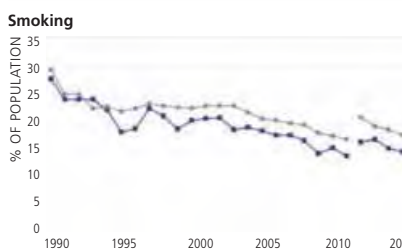
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.1	26	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$57	34	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	67.2	40	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.46	10	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	34.5	38	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	21.2	26	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	94.9	2	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	90.1	17	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.02	30	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.3	32	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	145.2	8	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	81.2	1	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	55.5	34	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.09	13	0.17
All Determinants*	0.35	11	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.7	21	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	16	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	12	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	32.4	40	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.5	3	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	245.9	29	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	183.6	17	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,819	7	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.13	16	0.33
Overall*	0.47	11	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

New Mexico

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.1	28	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	15.1	9	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	24.4	49	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	28.4	19	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.3	27	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	70.3	49	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.14	41	-0.33

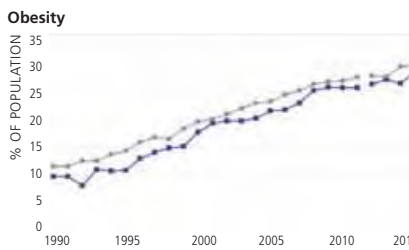
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	613	49	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	6.3	42	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	25.7	43	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	1.04	48	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	587.3	47	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	29.4	47	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	16.8	35	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	6.6	7	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.11	46	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	16.6	45	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$109	8	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	75.9	10	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.30	28	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	39.9	25	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	23.3	18	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	75.1	26	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	83.3	37	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.02	32	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.9	43	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	119.9	26	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	50.9	34	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	45.5	13	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.04	31	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.30	40	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.5	40	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	34	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.5	44	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.6	26	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.1	24	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	216.3	9	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	167.3	4	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	8,190	41	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.02	33	0.33
Overall*	-0.32	37	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.
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State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 37



Change: ▼ 4
 Determinants Rank: 40
 Outcomes Rank: 33



Strengths:

- Low rate of cancer deaths
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low levels of air pollution

Challenges:

- Low rate of high school graduation
- High violent crime rate
- High rate of drug deaths

Ranking:

New Mexico is 37th this year; it was 33rd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 16% from 65.7% to 75.9%.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status by education level decreased 14% from 33.2% to 28.6%.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased 24% from 7.2% to 8.9% of live births.
- In the past 20 years, children in poverty decreased 15% from 30.3% to 25.7% of children.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 31% from 314.7 to 216.3 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: nm.health.org

New York

NEW YORK

Overall Rank: 13



Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 8
 Outcomes Rank: 21



Strengths:

- High per capita public health funding
- Low premature death rate
- Low prevalence of smoking

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

New York is 13th this year; it was 14th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, excessive drinking decreased 13% from 18.9% to 16.5% of adults.
- In the past year, smoking decreased 13% from 16.6% to 14.4% of adults.
- In the past 10 years, premature death decreased 14% from 6,678 to 5,714 years lost per 100,000 population.
- In the past 20 years, cancer deaths decreased 13% from 205.8 to 179.9 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 41% from 434.5 to 258.5 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.health.ny.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	14.4	4	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	16.5	16	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	10.6	8	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	27.0	11	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	25.9	40	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	76.8	40	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.08	14	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	394	32	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	2.0	1	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	19.1	27	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.21	20	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	489.5	38	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	4.4	10	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.4	19	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.0	17	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.07	19	-0.24

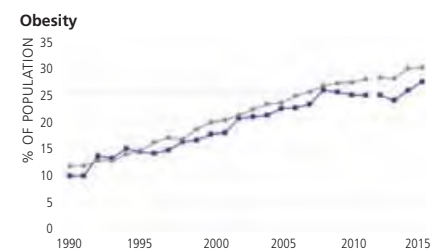
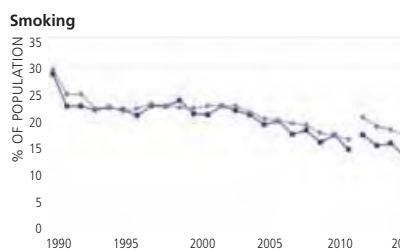
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.7	13	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$160	3	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	70.7	31	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.39	12	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	40.1	23	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	28.5	7	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	79.6	17	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	91.5	12	94.8
Policy Total*	0.10	7	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.0	23	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	170.1	5	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	73.5	7	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	53.3	28	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.12	11	0.17
All Determinants*	0.37	8	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.0	25	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.7	30	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.8	23	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	31.8	37	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.0	10	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	258.5	34	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	179.9	12	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,714	5	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.07	21	0.33
Overall*	0.44	13	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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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North Carolina

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.1	28	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	15.1	9	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.0	21	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	29.7	26	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.2	26	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	82.5	27	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.01	26	-0.33

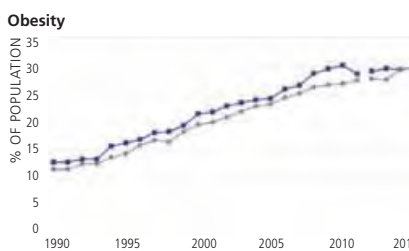
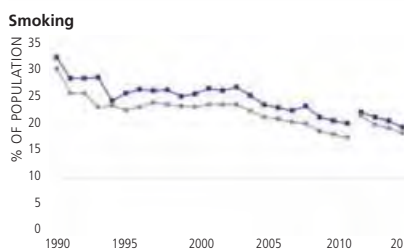
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	342	28	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.7	13	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	24.4	39	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.26	36	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	496.5	40	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	6.0	18	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	19.2	40	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.7	23	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.01	27	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	14.4	36	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$44	42	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	80.8	2	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.39	13	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	54.0	1	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	20.9	28	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	74.1	28	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	92.3	9	94.8
Policy Total*	0.01	22	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.8	40	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	119.7	27	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	47.9	44	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	51.1	25	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.06	33	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.03	28	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.8	33	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.0	31	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	36.4	48	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.2	42	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	251.1	31	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	195.2	33	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,604	33	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.10	38	0.33
Overall*	-0.13	31	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State — Nation — The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 31



Change: ▲ 6
 Determinants Rank: 28
 Outcomes Rank: 38



Strengths:

- High immunization among adolescent females for HPV
- High immunization coverage among children
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking

Challenges:

- Large disparity in health status by education level
- Low per capita public health funding
- High infant mortality rate

Ranking:

North Carolina is 31st this year; it was 37th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 13% from 26.6% to 23.2% of adults.
- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 64.6% from 32.8% to 54.0%.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status by education level increased 13% from 32.1% to 36.4%.
- In the past 10 years, premature death decreased 9% from 8,396 to 7,604 years lost per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 42% from 430.3 to 251.1 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: www.ncdhs.gov

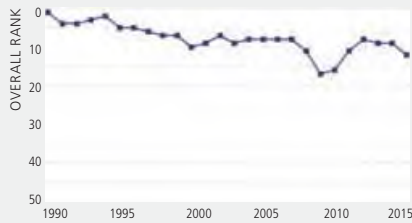
North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA

Overall Rank: 12



Change: ▼ 3
 Determinants Rank: 18
 Outcomes Rank: 5



Strengths:

- Few poor physical health days
- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low levels of air pollution

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

North Dakota is 12th this year; it was 9th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 23% from 27.6% to 21.3% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 27% from 69.0 to 50.6 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, lack of health insurance decreased 8% from 9.9% to 9.1% of the population.
- In the past 20 years, cancer deaths decreased 8% from 190.4 to 176.0 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, children in poverty decreased 31% from 17.3% to 12.0% of children.

State Health Department Website:
www.ndhealth.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.9	33	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	25.0	50	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	2.7	1	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	32.2	42	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	21.3	18	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	87.5	5	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.02	29	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	270	16	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	10.4	49	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	12.0	6	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.08	28	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	419.1	25	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	12.4	31	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	14.6	27	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	5.2	2	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.12	11	-0.24

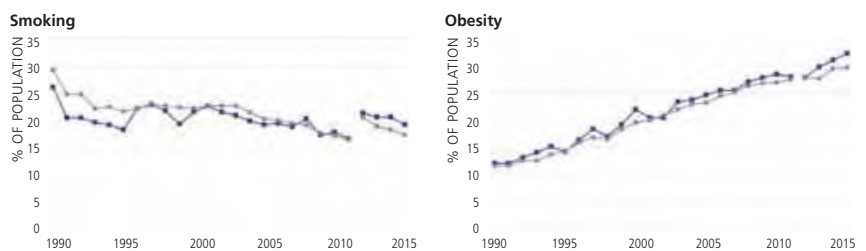
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.1	10	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$110	7	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	71.3	27	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.73	7	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	41.7	20	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	25.3	12	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	91.8	6	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	92.1	10	94.8
Policy Total*	0.09	10	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.4	4	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	122.4	25	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	54.4	26	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	50.6	23	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.04	18	0.17
All Determinants*	0.23	18	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	8.6	8	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	2.8	3	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	2.9	1	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	24.5	8	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.2	26	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	224.8	17	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	176.0	10	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,098	26	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.22	5	0.33
Overall*	0.45	12	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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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Ohio

OHIO

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	21.0	39	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	19.1	37	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	18.9	43	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	32.6	43	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	25.0	36	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	82.2	29	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	-0.16	44	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	286	20	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.9	18	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	22.1	32	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.20	21	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	460.2	32	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.7	34	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	10.2	7	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	10.6	45	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.01	28	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.7	13	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$42	45	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	68.1	36	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.46	33	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	35.2	37	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	23.3	18	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	73.7	32	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	83.0	38	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.01	29	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.5	35	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	129.7	15	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	51.9	31	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	64.9	44	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	-0.07	35	0.17	
All Determinants*	-0.23	36	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.7	42	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	39	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	36	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	25.3	12	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.4	44	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	276.1	40	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	207.6	41	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,991	38	5,414	
All Outcomes*	-0.14	41	0.33	
Overall*	-0.37	39	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State — Nation — The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.



Overall Rank: 39

Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 36
 Outcomes Rank: 41



Strengths:

- Low incidence of *Salmonella*
- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Ready availability of primary care physicians

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of diabetes

Ranking:

Ohio is 39th this year; it was 40th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 12% from 28.5% to 25.0% of adults.
- In the past year, children in poverty increased 31% from 16.9% to 22.1% of children.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 35% from 14.0 to 18.9 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 10 years, premature death increased 3% from 7,762 to 7,991 years lost per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 37% from 436.3 to 276.1 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.odh.ohio.gov

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA

Overall Rank: 45

Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 46
 Outcomes Rank: 44



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High rate of cardiovascular deaths
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

Ranking:

Oklahoma is 45th this year; it was 46th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level decreased 22% from 32.1% to 25.1%.
- In the past year, smoking decreased 11% from 23.7% to 21.1% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 29% from 88.7 to 62.6 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased 21% from 6.7% to 8.1% of live births.
- In the past 10 years, children in poverty increased 77% from 14.1% to 25.0% of children.

State Health Department Website:
www.ok.gov/health

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	21.1	40	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	13.5	5	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	20.3	45	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	33.0	45	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	28.3	46	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	84.8	21	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.13	39	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	441	39	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	7.6	46	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	25.0	40	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.49	42	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	479.1	37	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	6.7	22	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	23.9	44	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.5	34	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.11	47	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	16.5	44	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$74	24	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	73.3	18	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.62	36	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	36.4	32	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	19.9	29	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	70.8	37	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	82.6	39	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.06	40	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.1	28	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	85.2	48	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	50.4	38	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	62.6	41	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.11	43	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.41	46	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	12.0	43	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	39	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.5	44	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	25.1	11	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.1	41	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	322.5	48	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	215.8	45	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	9,799	46	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.25	44	0.33
Overall*	-0.66	45	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.
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Oregon

OREGON

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	17.0	18	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	18.9	33	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	12.5	18	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	27.9	17	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	16.5	2	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	68.7	49	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.01	28	-0.33

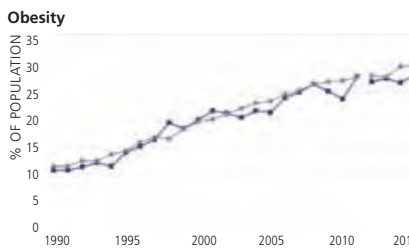
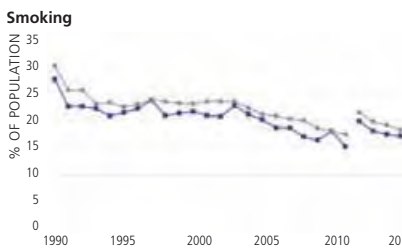
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	254	12	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.3	7	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	18.8	26	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.55	7	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	363.7	14	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.5	32	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	9.6	3	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	6.7	8	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.17	4	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.2	27	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$57	35	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	65.3	46	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.44	32	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	43.1	14	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	12.3	45	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	68.4	38	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	88.0	23	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.05	37	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.3	2	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	134.6	14	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	68.9	10	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	34.5	5	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.16	2	0.17
All Determinants*	0.27	17	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.0	11	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.1	39	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.3	42	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	31.6	36	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.1	13	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	212.0	5	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	192.1	27	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,319	16	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.04	28	0.33
Overall*	0.31	20	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 20



Change: ▼ 8
 Determinants Rank: 17
 Outcomes Rank: 28



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low rate of cardiovascular deaths

Challenges:

- Low rate of high school graduation
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Low immunization among adolescent males for HPV

Ranking:

Oregon is 20th this year; it was 12th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths decreased 5% from 13.1 to 12.5 per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, lack of health insurance decreased 18% from 14.8% to 12.2% of the population.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes decreased 9% from 9.9% to 9.0% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status by education level increased 16% from 27.2% to 31.6%.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 43% from 370.0 to 212.0 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
public.health.oregon.gov/

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA

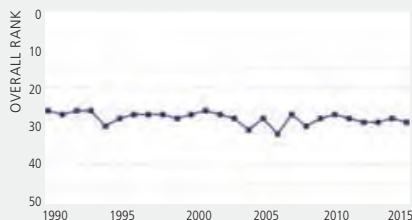
Overall Rank: 29



Change: ▼ 1

Determinants Rank: 25

Outcomes Rank: 35



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

Pennsylvania is 29th this year; it was 28th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, children in poverty increased 15% from 16.9% to 19.4% of children.
- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level increased 18% from 23.8% to 28.1%.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 24% from 15.1 to 18.7 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 10 years, infant mortality increased 1% from 6.8 to 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 4% from 207.9 to 199.6 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: www.health.pa.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.9	33	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.7	28	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	18.7	42	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	30.2	29	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.3	27	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	85.5	15	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.04	31	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	335	26	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.1	23	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	19.4	28	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.43	10	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	407.8	21	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	5.0	14	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.7	20	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	11.4	48	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.02	32	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.1	10	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$48	41	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	78.6	5	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	1.03	4	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	48.2	7	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	26.0	11	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	95.2	1	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	93.0	7	94.8
Policy Total*	0.09	9	0.16

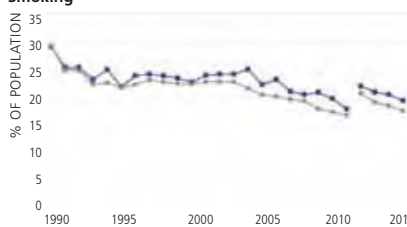
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.0	23	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	135.1	13	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	60.2	19	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	57.1	36	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.01	27	0.17
All Determinants*	0.04	25	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.2	37	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	34	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	26	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.1	23	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.9	35	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	260.3	35	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	199.6	37	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,204	29	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.07	35	0.33
Overall*	-0.03	29	0.89

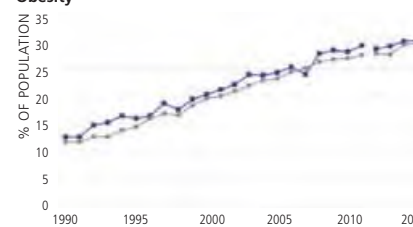
*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.

**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



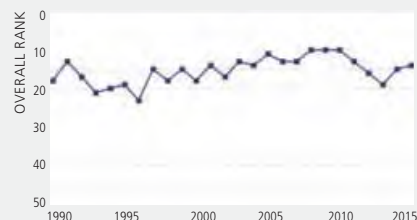
The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Rhode Island



Overall Rank: 14

Change: ▲ 1
 Determinants Rank: 12
 Outcomes Rank: 27



	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	16.3	13	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	20.2	39	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	19.6	44	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	27.0	11	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	22.5	23	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	79.7	35	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.01	25	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	257	13	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.7	13	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	17.7	23	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.18	24	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	410.6	22	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	15.2	38	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.2	16	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	7.8	15	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.11	12	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	9.5	12	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$111	6	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	75.6	11	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	1.31	1	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	53.7	2	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	42.9	1	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	94.1	4	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	92.4	8	94.8
Policy Total*	0.12	4	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.9	12	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	179.6	4	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	53.7	28	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	54.0	30	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	0.09	14	0.17	
All Determinants*	0.34	12	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.4	17	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.8	23	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	31.0	34	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.5	30	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	229.9	20	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	192.4	28	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,308	15	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.04	27	0.33	
Overall*	0.38	14	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

Strengths:

- High immunization coverage among adolescents
- Ready availability of primary care physicians
- High per capita public health funding

Challenges:

- High rate of drug deaths
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Large disparity in health status by education level

Ranking:

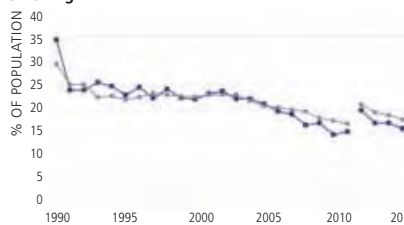
Rhode Island is 14th this year; it was 15th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 16% from 26.9% to 22.5% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 23% from 70.3 to 54.0 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, infant mortality increased 25% from 5.2 to 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the past 20 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 33% from 345.0 to 229.9 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 7% from 207.7 to 192.4 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.health.state.ri.us

Smoking



Obesity



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA

Overall Rank: 42



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 44
 Outcomes Rank: 42



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- High prevalence of smoking
- High violent crime rate

Ranking:

South Carolina is 42nd this year; it was 42nd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, poor mental health days increased 11% from 3.8 to 4.2 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level decreased 15% from 30.4% to 25.9%.
- In the past 5 years, children in poverty increased 28% from 17.6% to 22.5% of children.
- In the past 20 years, infant mortality decreased 34% from 10.9 to 7.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 41% from 458.9 to 271.8 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.scdhec.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	21.5	43	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	15.5	11	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.0	21	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	32.1	41	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	25.3	38	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	77.6	36	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.15	42	-0.33

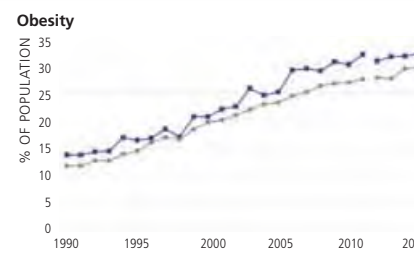
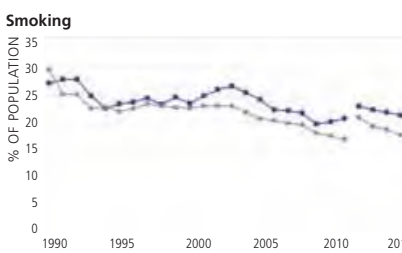
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	509	45	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.8	31	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	22.5	33	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.65	44	-1.09
<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	541.8	44	236.2
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	4.6	11	1.0
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	24.1	46	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.0	29	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.09	43	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	14.7	37	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$62	30	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	72.6	23	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.22	47	1.31
HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	35.9	33	54.0
HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	16.1	36	42.9
MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	67.3	39	95.2
Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	72.6	48	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.06	41	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	9.7	47	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	108.8	34	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	47.9	43	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	49.8	20	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.10	42	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.40	44	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	12.0	43	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.2	44	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.2	39	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	25.9	16	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.2	42	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	271.8	37	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	203.2	38	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	8,592	42	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.16	42	0.33
Overall*	-0.56	42	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

South Dakota

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	18.6	27	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	18.3	30	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	6.4	2	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	29.8	28	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	21.2	15	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	82.7	26	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.04	18	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	317	25	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	6.9	45	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	17.7	23	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.38	38	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	471.2	35	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	8.0	23	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	21.8	41	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	6.3	6	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.06	20	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	10.5	17	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$84	17	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	76.3	9	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.40	48	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	33.1	42	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	23.5	16	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	57.0	47	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	75.0	46	94.8
Policy Total*	0.02	19	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.3	2	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	114.9	29	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	54.1	27	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	51.8	27	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	0.03	23	0.17	
All Determinants*	0.15	21	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.1	13	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	2.7	1	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.2	5	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	22.6	5	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.4	44	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	232.5	22	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	184.8	18	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,913	23	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.16	11	0.33	
Overall*	0.32	19	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

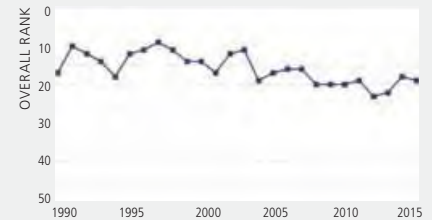


State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 19



Change: ▼ 1
 Determinants Rank: 21
 Outcomes Rank: 11



Strengths:

- Few poor mental health days
- Low rate of drug deaths
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- High infant mortality rate
- High occupational fatalities rate

Ranking:

South Dakota is 19th this year; it was 18th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, poor physical health days increased 14% from 2.8 to 3.2 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years decreased 22% from 42.3% to 33.1%.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 15% from 22.0% to 18.6% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, children in poverty increased 21% from 14.6% to 17.7% of children.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths increased 3% from 178.9 to 184.8 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: doh.sd.gov

Tennessee

TENNESSEE

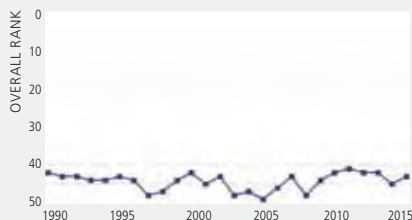
Overall Rank: 43



Change: ▲ 2

Determinants Rank: 42

Outcomes Rank: 45



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- Low immunization among adolescent females for HPV
- Many poor mental health days
- High prevalence of smoking

Ranking:

Tennessee is 43rd this year; it was 45th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 28% from 37.2% to 26.8% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, poor mental health days increased 20% from 4.0 to 4.8 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 26% from 87.7 to 64.8 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 22% from 382.3 to 299.0 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, violent crime increased 11% from 534 to 591 offenses per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website: tn.gov/health

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	24.2	47	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	11.6	2	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	17.6	40	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	31.2	36	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	26.8	42	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	86.3	11	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.11	37	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	591	47	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.9	32	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	26.2	45	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.22	18	-1.09
<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	470.4	34	236.2
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	3.8	7	1.0
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	13.4	24	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.1	30	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	-0.09	44	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.9	31	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$78	21	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	71.9	25	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.75	38	1.31
HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	20.1	50	54.0
HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	14.0	38	42.9
MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	74.0	30	95.2
Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	86.0	29	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.02	31	0.16

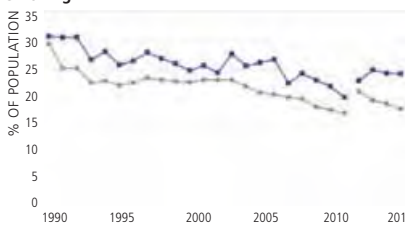
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	9.1	44	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	126.4	18	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	50.0	39	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	64.8	43	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.09	41	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.32	42	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	13.0	48	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.8	50	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.7	46	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	23.1	6	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.0	36	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	299.0	44	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	213.7	44	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	9,088	43	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.27	45	0.33
Overall*	-0.59	43	0.89

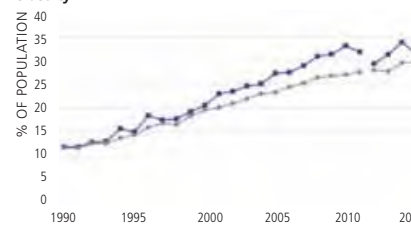
*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.

**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



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Texas

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	14.5	5	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.4	25	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	9.8	7	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	31.9	40	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	27.6	43	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	88.0	3	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.09	12	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	408	34	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.4	38	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	23.8	36	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.50	43	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	498.3	41	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	15.3	39	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	19.0	39	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.9	42	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	-0.08	41	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	20.6	50	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$49	40	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	64.0	48	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.08	20	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	33.9	40	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	17.7	32	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	88.6	11	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	88.2	22	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.16	50	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.3	32	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	99.4	43	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	50.5	36	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	57.6	37	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	-0.08	39	0.17	
All Determinants*	-0.24	37	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	11.0	34	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.0	6	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.5	16	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	34.0	44	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.8	21	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	253.5	33	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	182.3	15	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,084	25	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.04	26	0.33	
Overall*	-0.19	34	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 34



Change: ▼ 3
 Determinants Rank: 37
 Outcomes Rank: 26



Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of smoking
- Few poor mental health days

Challenges:

- High percentage of uninsured population
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Large disparity in health status by education level

Ranking:

Texas is 34th this year; it was 31st in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level increased 20% from 28.3% to 34.0%.
- In the past 2 years, obesity increased 9% from 29.2% to 31.9% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 20% from 18.2% to 14.5% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, poor mental health days decreased 17% from 3.6 to 3.0 days in the previous 30 days.
- In the past 20 years, cancer deaths decreased 9% from 201.3 to 182.3 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:

www.dshs.state.tx.us

Utah

UTAH

Overall Rank: 7



Change: ▼ 2
 Determinants Rank: 6
 Outcomes Rank: 3



Strengths:

- Low rate of cancer deaths
- Low prevalence of diabetes
- Low prevalence of smoking

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- High rate of drug deaths
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

Ranking:

Utah is 7th this year; it was 5th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 18% from 20.6% to 16.8% of adults.
- In the past year, children in poverty increased 30% from 9.2% to 12.0% of children.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 19% from 18.4 to 21.9 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status by education level decreased 16% from 34.1% to 28.7%.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased 25% from 5.6% to 7.0% of live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.health.utah.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	9.7	1	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	12.1	3	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	21.9	46	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	25.7	6	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	16.8	3	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	83.0	25	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.27	1	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	224	8	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.0	21	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	12.0	6	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.20	22	-1.09
<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	263.9	3	236.2
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	45.8	49	1.0
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	11.3	10	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.9	27	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.10	14	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	13.3	34	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$66	27	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	70.8	30	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-1.02	42	1.31
HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	26.0	46	54.0
HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	12.4	44	42.9
MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	66.9	40	95.2
Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	84.8	33	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.05	34	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.0	15	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	90.5	44	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	65.2	13	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	31.1	2	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.07	17	0.17
All Determinants*	0.40	6	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	7.1	1	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.5	19	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	6	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	28.7	28	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.0	10	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	218.8	13	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	146.1	1	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,157	13	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.26	3	0.33
Overall*	0.65	7	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Vermont

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	16.4	15	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	20.6	41	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	12.9	20	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	24.8	5	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	19.0	6	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	86.6	9	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.16	6	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	121	1	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.3	25	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	11.5	4	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.48	9	-1.09	
Infectious Disease	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	294.2	5	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	18.2	42	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.0	13	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	6.2	5	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.24	1	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	6.1	3	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$101	10	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	71.8	26	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.79	6	1.31	
Immunizations	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	49.8	4	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	30.5	6	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	81.3	16	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	93.4	4	94.8
Policy Total*	0.13	3	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.7	9	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	181.3	3	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	58.2	21	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	43.2	11	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	0.15	5	0.17	
All Determinants*	0.67	1	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	7.9	5	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	16	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.5	16	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	34.0	44	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	220.3	14	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	191.0	25	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,958	9	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.16	12	0.33	
Overall*	0.83	2	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



State — Nation — The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 2



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 1
 Outcomes Rank: 12



Strengths:

- Low violent crime rate
- Low infant mortality rate
- Low percentage of uninsured population

Challenges:

- Large disparity in health status by education level
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High incidence of pertussis

Ranking:

Vermont is 2nd this year; it was 2nd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 8% from 19.1% to 20.6% of adults.
- In the past year, preventable hospitalizations decreased 11% from 48.3 to 43.2 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 2 years, disparity in health status by education level increased 11% from 30.7% to 34.0%.
- In the past 20 years, children in poverty increased 31% from 8.8% to 11.5% of children.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 45% from 401.7 to 220.3 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.healthvermont.gov

Virginia

VIRGINIA



Overall Rank: 21

Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 19
 Outcomes Rank: 23



Strengths:

- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low violent crime rate
- Low incidence of infectious disease

Challenges:

- Large disparity in health status by education level
- High prevalence of smoking
- Low per capita public health funding

Ranking:

Virginia is 21st this year; it was 21st in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, drug deaths increased 13% from 8.4 to 9.5 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, smoking increased 3% from 19.0% to 19.5% of adults.
- In the past 10 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 34% from 74.0 to 49.0 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 20 years, cancer deaths decreased 11% from 212.8 to 189.2 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 42% from 413.2 to 239.1 per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
vdh.virginia.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.5	31	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	16.6	17	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	9.5	6	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	28.5	20	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	23.5	30	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	84.5	22	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.04	19	-0.33

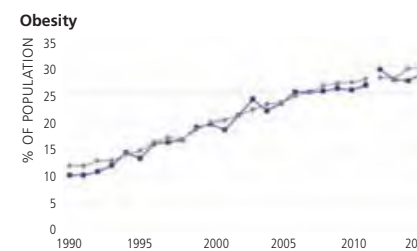
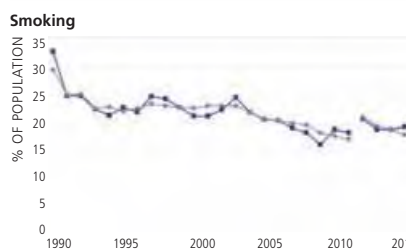
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	196	3	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.4	27	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	11.3	3	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.43	10	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	407.0	20	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	5.1	15	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.8	21	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.3	20	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.14	6	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	11.6	24	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$65	28	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	73.7	16	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.07	22	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	35.9	33	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	22.5	22	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	72.5	34	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	91.2	13	94.8
Policy Total*	0.02	21	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.0	23	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	127.2	17	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	62.8	16	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	49.0	18	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.03	21	0.17
All Determinants*	0.23	19	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.7	21	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	12	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	19	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	30.9	33	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.3	28	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	239.1	25	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	189.2	23	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,435	18	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.07	23	0.33
Overall*	0.29	21	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Washington

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	15.3	9	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	18.8	32	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	14.1	30	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	27.3	13	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	18.1	4	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	76.4	41	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.07	15	-0.33

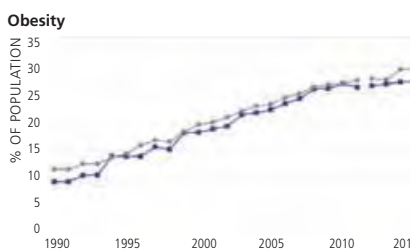
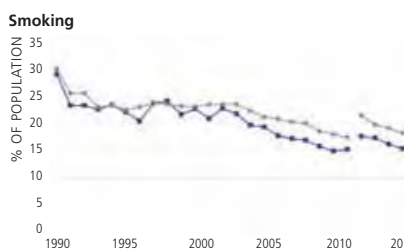
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	289	22	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	2.6	3	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	16.8	18	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.60	6	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	361.8	13	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	10.8	30	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	9.7	4	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.0	17	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.13	10	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	11.6	24	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$80	19	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	67.4	38	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.29	15	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	43.8	12	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	24.6	13	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	82.1	15	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	88.5	21	94.8
Policy Total*	0.00	24	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	6.4	4	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	128.2	16	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	71.0	9	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	35.6	6	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.15	3	0.17
All Determinants*	0.36	9	0.67

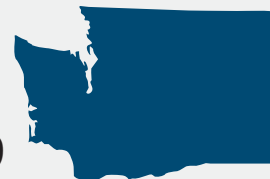
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	8.9	10	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.7	30	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9	26	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	26.2	17	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	4.9	7	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	212.9	6	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	182.8	16	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	5,835	8	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.16	13	0.33
Overall*	0.51	9	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

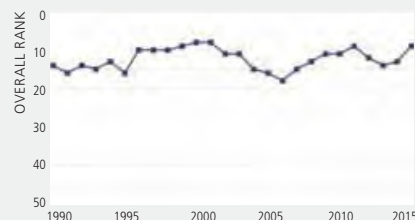


State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 9



Change: ▲ 4
 Determinants Rank: 9
 Outcomes Rank: 13



Strengths:

- Low incidence of infectious disease
- Low rate of cardiovascular deaths
- Small disparity in health status by education level

Challenges:

- Low rate of high school graduation
- Low immunization coverage among children
- High prevalence of excessive drinking

Ranking:

Washington is 9th this year; it was 13th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 2% from 18.4% to 18.8% of adults.
- In the past year, disparity in health status by education level decreased 30% from 37.5% to 26.2%.
- In the past 10 years, cancer deaths decreased 6% from 194.9 to 182.8 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 20 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 34% from 323.5 to 212.9 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased 42% from 11.8% to 16.8% of children.

State Health Department Website: www.doh.wa.gov

West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA

Overall Rank: 47



Change: ▼ 3

Determinants Rank: 47

Outcomes Rank: 50



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High per capita public health funding
- Low incidence of infectious disease

Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of diabetes
- Low immunization coverage among children

Ranking:

West Virginia is 47th this year; it was 44th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, lack of health insurance decreased 20% from 14.2% to 11.3% of the population.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 47% from 22.0 to 32.4 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 10 years, children in poverty increased 43% from 18.0% to 25.7% of children.
- In the past 5 years, infant mortality has not changed at 7.4 per 1,000 live births.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased 31% from 7.2% to 9.4% of live births.

State Health Department Website:

www.dhr.wv.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	26.7	50	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	10.3	1	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	32.4	50	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	35.7	49	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	28.7	47	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	81.4	30	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.29	49	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	300	23	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	6.8	44	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	25.7	43	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-1.09	1	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	277.0	4	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	1.0	1	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	10.5	8	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.4	33	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.03	25	-0.24

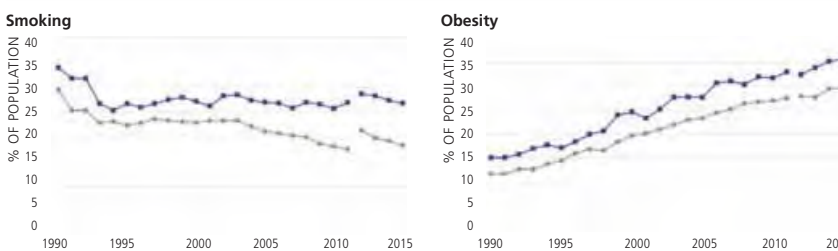
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	11.3	22	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$120	5	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	63.4	50	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.47	34	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	40.0	24	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	23.5	16	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	78.9	19	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	77.9	44	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.01	27	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	9.4	45	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	109.2	33	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	48.0	40	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	81.2	49	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.18	49	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.44	47	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	14.1	50	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	4.6	48	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	5.3	50	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	24.0	7	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.4	44	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	299.6	45	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	221.6	48	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	10,129	49	5,414
All Outcomes*	-0.33	50	0.33
Overall*	-0.77	47	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Wisconsin

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	17.4	21	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	23.3	49	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.1	23	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	31.2	36	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	21.2	15	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	88.0	3	89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.02	24	-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	278	19	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.8	16	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	16.2	15	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.21	35	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	411.6	23	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	22.0	43	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	15.6	32	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.1	30	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.05	21	-0.24	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	8.2	6	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$39	47	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	70.9	29	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.22	17	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	40.9	21	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	23.6	15	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	73.8	31	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	93.3	5	94.8
Policy Total*	0.04	15	0.16	

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	7.0	15	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	125.3	19	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	56.0	24	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	47.9	16	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.04	19	0.17
All Determinants*	0.15	22	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	9.0	11	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.6	22	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.8	23	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	32.2	39	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.0	23	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	237.2	24	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	193.3	30	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,365	17	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.05	25	0.33
Overall*	0.19	24	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

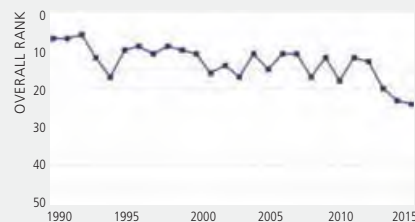


State ◆ Nation ● The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Overall Rank: 24



Change: ▼ 1
 Determinants Rank: 22
 Outcomes Rank: 25



Strengths:

- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of uninsured population
- High immunization among adolescents for Tdap

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of obesity

Ranking:

Wisconsin is 24th this year; it was 23rd in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 11% from 36.8% to 40.9%.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 19% from 11.0 to 13.1 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 20% from 60.0 to 47.9 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 20 years, low birthweight increased 19% from 5.9% to 7.0% of live births.
- In the past year, infant mortality has not changed at 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.dhs.wisconsin.gov

Wyoming

WYOMING

Overall Rank: 25



Change: no change
 Determinants Rank: 29
 Outcomes Rank: 9



Strengths:

- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low levels of air pollution
- Low prevalence of diabetes

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among children
- Low immunization coverage among adolescents
- Limited availability of primary care physicians

Ranking:

Wyoming is 25th this year; it was 25th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, children in poverty decreased 25% from 14.1% to 10.6% of children.
- In the past 2 years, obesity increased 20% from 24.6% to 29.5% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, infant mortality decreased 28% from 7.2 to 5.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the past 2 years, lack of health insurance decreased 23% from 16.6% to 12.7% of the population.
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased 28% from 283 to 205 offenses per 100,000 population.

State Health Department Website:
www.health.wyo.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	19.5	31	9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	18.5	31	10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	16.4	37	2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	29.5	24	21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	22.1	22	16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	77.0	37	89.7
Behaviors Total*	-0.09	34	-0.33

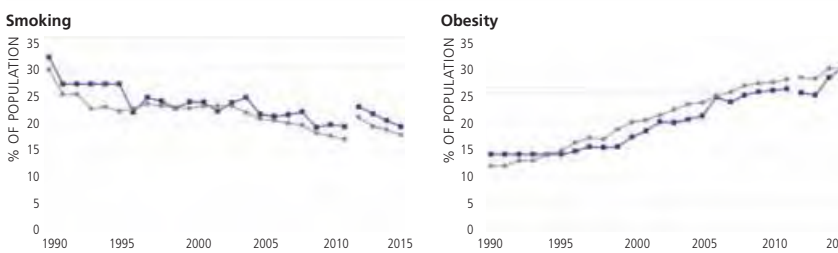
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	205	4	121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	12.0	50	2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	10.6	1	10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	-0.43	10	-1.09
Infectious Disease— <i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	347.8	8	236.2
Infectious Disease—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	13.0	35	1.0
Infectious Disease— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	12.3	18	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	5.0	1	5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.16	5	-0.24

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	12.7	30	3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$96	14	\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	64.0	48	84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	-0.94	41	1.31
Immunizations—HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	33.6	41	54.0
Immunizations—HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	12.2	46	42.9
Immunizations—MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	55.6	49	95.2
Immunizations—Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	89.1	18	94.8
Policy Total*	-0.05	38	0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.6	38	5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	88.7	46	206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	53.0	29	81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	47.9	16	24.4
Clinical Care Total*	-0.07	38	0.17
All Determinants*	-0.04	29	0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	8.4	7	7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.3	12	2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	12	2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	26.2	17	14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.2	16	4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	231.0	21	186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	174.6	7	146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	7,320	30	5,414
All Outcomes*	0.18	9	0.33
Overall*	0.13	25	0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.

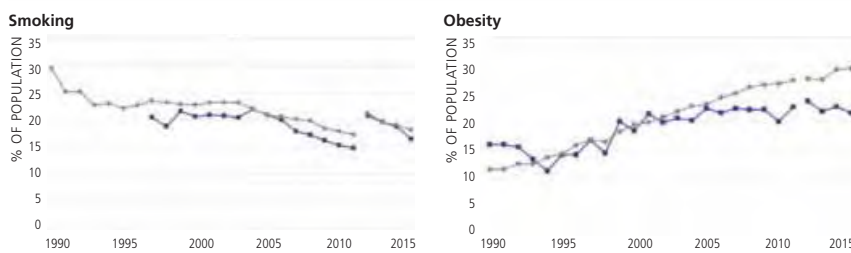


The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

District of Columbia

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State	
Behaviors				
Smoking (% of adult population)	16.4	-	9.7	
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	27.2	-	10.3	
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	14.9	-	2.7	
Obesity (% of adult population)	21.7	-	21.3	
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	20.8	-	16.4	
High School Graduation (% of students)	62.3	-	89.7	
Behaviors Total*	0.00	-	-0.33	
Community & Environment				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	1,300	-	121	
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	0.0	-	2.0	
Children in Poverty (% of children)	28.6	-	10.6	
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Pertussis</i> , <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.00	-	-1.09	
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	1014.4	-	236.2
	<i>Pertussis</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	6.6	-	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	8.2	-	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	11.1	-	5.0	
Community & Environment Total*	0.00	-	-0.24	
Policy				
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	5.9	-	3.5	
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$414	-	\$227	
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	71.1	-	84.7	
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.00	-	1.31	
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	56.9	-	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	34.5	-	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	93.5	-	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	81.4	-	94.8
Policy Total*	0.00	-	0.16	
Clinical Care				
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	9.4	-	5.8	
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	325.5	-	206.7	
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	89.2	-	81.2	
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	40.7	-	24.4	
Clinical Care Total*	0.00	-	0.17	
All Determinants*	0.00	-	0.67	
Outcomes				
Diabetes (% of adult population)	8.4	-	7.1	
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.4	-	2.7	
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.0	-	2.9	
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	39.8	-	14.9	
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.3	-	4.2	
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	289.7	-	186.5	
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	204.9	-	146.1	
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	8,026	-	5,414	
All Outcomes*	0.00	-	0.33	
Overall*	0.00	-	0.89	

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Rank: not ranked

Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- High per capita public health funding
- Few poor physical health days

Challenges:

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

Ranking:

District of Columbia is 0th this year; it was 0th in 2014.

Highlights:

- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 88% from 30.2% to 56.9%.
- In the past 2 years, drug deaths increased 57% from 9.5 to 14.9 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 2 years, smoking decreased 16% from 19.6% to 16.4% of adults.
- In the past 5 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 26% from 55.3 to 40.7 per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, infant mortality decreased 28% from 10.1 to 7.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

State Health Department Website:
www.healthfinder.gov

United States

Highlights:

- In the past year, infant mortality has not changed at 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the past year, smoking decreased 5% from 19.0% to 18.1% of adults.
- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 11% from 25.3% to 22.6% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, obesity increased 7% from 27.6% to 29.6% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, diabetes increased 3% from 9.7% to 10.0% of adults.
- In the past 2 years, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months increased 5% from 68.4% to 71.6%.
- In the past 2 years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 11% from 64.9 to 57.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.
- In the past 10 years, cardiovascular deaths decreased 23% from 326.6 to 250.8 per 100,000 population.
- In the past 10 years, air pollution decreased 24% from 12.5 to 9.5 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter.
- In the past 20 years, violent crime decreased 51% from 746 to 368 offenses per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, cancer deaths decreased 4% from 197.5 to 189.6 per 100,000 population.
- Since 1990, children in poverty increased 2% from 20.6% to 21.1% of children.

State Health Department Website:
www.hhs.gov

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Behaviors			
Smoking (% of adult population)	18.1		9.7
Excessive Drinking (% of adult population)	17.6		10.3
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	13.5		2.7
Obesity (% of adult population)	29.6		21.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adult population)	22.6		16.4
High School Graduation (% of students)	81.4		89.7
Behaviors Total*	0.00		-0.33

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Community & Environment			
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	368		121
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	3.7		2.0
Children in Poverty (% of children)	21.1		10.6
Infectious Disease (combined value <i>Chlamydia</i> , Pertussis, <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.00		-1.09
Infectious Disease—	<i>Chlamydia</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	446.6	236.2
	Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	9.1	1.0
	<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	16.1	8.4
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.5		5.0
Community & Environment Total*	0.00		-0.24

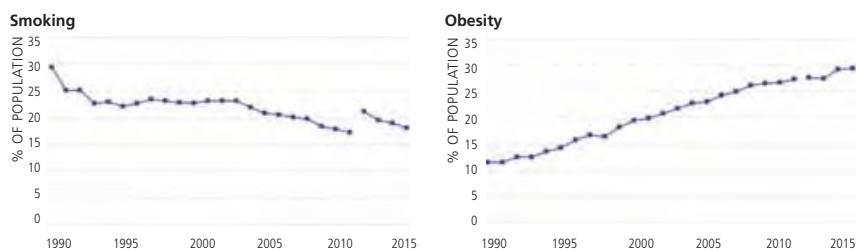
	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Policy			
Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)	13.1		3.5
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$86		\$227
Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)	71.6		84.7
Immunizations—Adolescents (combined value of HPV, MCV4, and Tdap)*	0.00		1.31
Immunizations—	HPV Females (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)	39.7	54.0
	HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)	21.6	42.9
	MCV4 (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	79.3	95.2
	Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	87.6	94.8
Policy Total*	0.00		0.16

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Clinical Care			
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.0		5.8
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	127.4		206.7
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	60.5		81.2
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	57.6		24.4
Clinical Care Total*	0.00		0.17
All Determinants*	0.00		0.67

	Value	2015 Rank	No 1 State
Outcomes			
Diabetes (% of adult population)	10.0		7.1
Poor Mental Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.7		2.7
Poor Physical Health Days (days in previous 30)	3.9		2.9
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by education level)**	31.6		14.9
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.0		4.2
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	250.8		186.5
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	189.6		146.1
Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)	6,997		5,414
All Outcomes*	0.00		0.33
Overall*	0.00		0.89

*Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above 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.



The 2012 to 2015 data in the above graphs are not directly comparable with prior years. See Methodology for additional information.

Appendix

Appendix

Table 8
Description of Core Measures

Behaviors

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Smoking	Percentage of adults who are self-reported smokers (smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Excessive Drinking	Percentage of adults who self-report either binge drinking (consuming more than 4 [women] or more than 5 [men] alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the last month) or chronic drinking (consuming 8 or more [women] or 15 or more [men] alcoholic beverages per week)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Drug Deaths	Number of deaths due to drug injury of any intent (unintentional, suicide, homicide, or undetermined) per 100,000 population	National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013
Obesity	Percentage of adults who are obese by self-report, with a body mass index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Physical Inactivity	Percentage of adults who self-report doing no physical activity or exercise other than their regular job in the last 30 days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
High School Graduation (ACGR)	Percentage of high school students who graduate with a regular high school diploma within 4 years of starting ninth grade	National Center for Education Statistics, 2012 to 2013

Community & Environment

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Violent Crime	Number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population	Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2013
Occupational Fatalities	Number of fatal occupational injuries in construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, utilities, professional services, and business services per 100,000 workers	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2012 to 2014P
Children in Poverty	Percentage of persons younger than 18 years who live in households at or below the poverty threshold	Current Population Survey 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014
Infectious Disease	Combined average z score using the incidence of <i>Chlamydia</i> , pertussis, and <i>Salmonella</i> per 100,000 population	
• <i>Chlamydia</i>	Number of new cases of <i>Chlamydia</i> per 100,000 population	NCHHSTP Atlas, 2013
•Pertussis	Number of new cases of pertussis per 100,000 population	Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2013
• <i>Salmonella</i>	Number of new cases of <i>Salmonella</i> per 100,000 population	Summary of Notifiable Diseases (MMWR), 2013
Air Pollution	Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less in size (PM2.5)	Environmental Protection Agency, 2012 to 2014

Policy

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Lack of Health Insurance	Percentage of the population that does not have health insurance privately, through their employer, or through the government	American Community Survey, 2013 to 2014
Public Health Funding	State dollars dedicated to public health and federal dollars directed to states by the CDC and the HRSA	Trust For America's Health, 2013 to 2014
Immunizations—Children	Combined average z score of children aged 19 to 35 months receiving recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella, and PCV vaccines	National Immunization Survey, 2014
Immunizations—Adolescents	Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years who have received 1 dose of Tdap since the age of 10 years, 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine, and 3 doses of HPV (females and males)	
•HPV Females	Percentage of females aged 13 to 17 years who have received 3 doses of HPV vaccine	National Immunization Survey, 2014
•HPV Males	Percentage of males aged 13 to 17 years who have received 3 doses of HPV vaccine	National Immunization Survey, 2014
•MCV4	Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years who have received 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine	National Immunization Survey, 2014
•Tdap	Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years who have received 1 dose of Tdap vaccine since the age of 10 years	National Immunization Survey, 2014

Clinical Care

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Low Birthweight	Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth	National Vital Statistics System, 2013
Primary Care Physicians	Number of primary care physicians (including general practice, family practice, OB-GYN, pediatrics, and internal medicine) per 100,000 population	American Medical Association, 2013
Dentists	Number of practicing dentists per 100,000 population	American Dental Association, 2013
Preventable Hospitalizations	Number of discharges for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2013

Outcomes

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Diabetes	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)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Poor Mental Health Days	Number of days in the past 30 days that adults self-reported their mental health was not good	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Poor Physical Health Days	Number of days in the past 30 days that adults self-reported their physical health was not good	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Disparity in Health Status	Difference in the percentage of adults with vs. without a high school degree who self-reported that their health was very good or excellent	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Infant Mortality	Number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births	National Vital Statistics System, 2012 to 2013
Cardiovascular Deaths	Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases including heart disease and strokes per 100,000 population	National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013
Cancer Deaths	Number of deaths due to all causes of cancer per 100,000 population	National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013
Premature Death	Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population	National Vital Statistics System, 2013

Appendix

Table 9
Description of Supplemental Measures

Behaviors

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Binge Drinking	Percentage of adults who self-report consuming 4 or more (women) or 5 or more (men) alcoholic beverages on at least 1 occasion in the last month	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Chronic Drinking	Percentage of adults who self-report consuming 8 or more alcoholic beverages per week (women) or 15 or more alcoholic beverages per week (men)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Cholesterol Check*	Percentage of adults who self-report having their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
Dental Visit, Annual	Percentage of adults who self-report visiting the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Fruits*	Self-reported number of fruits consumed by adults in an average day	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
Vegetables*	Self-reported number of vegetables consumed by adults in an average day	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
Insufficient Sleep	Percentage of adults who self-report sleeping fewer than 7 hours in a 24-hour period, on average	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Teen Birth Rate	Number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years	National Vital Statistics Reports, 2013
Youth Smoking*	Percentage of high school students who self-report smoking cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days	Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013
Youth Obesity*	Percentage of high school students who were greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts	Youth Behavioral Risk Surveillance System, 2013

Chronic Disease

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Heart Disease	Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
High Cholesterol*	Percentage of adults who self-report having their cholesterol checked and being told it was high	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
Heart Attack	Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they had a heart attack (myocardial infarction)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Stroke	Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they had a stroke	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
High Blood Pressure*	Percentage of adults who self-report being told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013

Clinical Care

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Preterm Birth	Percentage of babies born before 37 weeks gestation	National Vital Statistics System, 2013

Economic Environment

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
Personal Income	Per capita personal income in dollars	US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2014
Median Household Income	Dollar amount that divides the household income distribution into 2 equal groups	US Census Bureau, 2014
Unemployment Rate	Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed (U-3 definition)	US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014
Underemployment Rate	Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus the total employed part-time for economic reasons (4-6 definition)	US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014
Income Disparity	A value of 0 represents total income equality, and 1 indicates complete income inequality (Gini coefficient)	US Census Bureau, 2014

Outcomes

Measure	Description	Source, Data Year(s)
High Health Status	Percentage of adults who self-report that their health is very good or excellent	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014
Suicide	Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 population	National Vital Statistics System, 2013
Injury Deaths	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population	National Vital Statistics System, 2011 to 2013
High School Graduation (AFGR)**	Percentage of incoming ninth graders who graduate in 4 years from a high school with a regular diploma	National Center for Education Statistics, 2012 to 2013

*The data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2014 edition. An update was not available at time of publication.

**The AFGR appearing in this edition was calculated from data gathered from each state's Department of Education.

Methodology

For each measure, the raw data are obtained from secondary sources and presented as “value.” The score for each state is based on the following formula:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{State Value} - \text{National Value}}{\text{Standard Deviation of All State Values}}$$

This “z score” indicates the number of standard deviations a state is above or below the national value. A 0.00 indicates a state has the same value as the nation. States with higher values than the national value have a positive

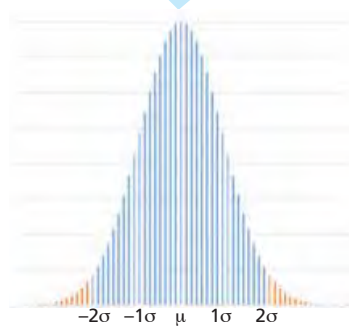
score; states below the national value have a negative score. To prevent an extreme score from exerting excessive influence, the maximum score for a measure is capped at +/- 2.00. If a US value is not available for a measure, the mean of all state values is used with the exception of measures from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). For BRFSS measures, the median of the state values is used for the US value to conform to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention tradition. Overall score is calculated by adding the scores of each measure multiplied by its assigned weight (the percentage of total overall ranking).

The overall ranking is the ordering of each state according to the overall score. The ranking of individual measures is the ordering of each state according to the measure’s value, with the exception of Infectious Disease and Immunizations-Adolescents, which are ranked according to score. Ties in values are assigned equal ranks. Not all changes in rank are statistically significant.

See more details at www.americashealthrankings.org/about/annual?tabname=methodology.

Behaviors
Community & Environment
Public & Health Policies
Clinical Care
Health Outcomes

1. Gather data
2. Normalize state values for each metric using US value (calculate z score)



3. Eliminate outliers
4. Multiply by weights
5. Sum weighted scores
6. Rank states by sum of all metric scores

Model Development

Changes Implemented in 2015

- Excessive Drinking (page 20) replaced Binge Drinking as a core measure, and Chronic Drinking was added as a supplemental measure. Binge Drinking and Chronic Drinking are now separate supplemental measures. Substituting Excessive Drinking for Binge Drinking allows for discussing as health risks the frequency of drinking and the amount of alcohol consumed. Also, the definition of Excessive Drinking includes both binge and chronic drinking. Using the measure Excessive Drinking aligns *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* with *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*, allowing for easier comparisons between publications. See www.americashealthrankings.org/all/excessdrink.
- Revised definition of High School Graduation. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and all states have adopted the Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR) as the definitive measure of high school graduation. This measure is now preferred over the Average Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR) for the following reasons:
 1. The ACGR employs student-level data collected over a 5-year period and accounts for movement in and out of a cohort of students due to the transfer or death of students.
 2. The AFGR, on the other hand, is a proxy rate indicator that is based on data available to NCES at the federal level (grade level aggregates by race/ethnicity and sex) and is a less comparable measure between states. It is still calculated because it is useful for trend analysis within a state.
 3. The ACGR has been the standard for measuring graduation rates since 2011.

The ACGR is used in this edition to calculate the state ranking. As available, we will include AFGR as a supplemental measure.
- The definition of Immunizations—Adolescents was revised. The National Immunization Survey doesn't release a composite adolescent immunization coverage estimate as it does for the measure Immunizations—Children. When Immunizations—Adolescents was introduced in the 2013 *America's Health Rankings®*, a composite value was calculated by averaging the percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years who received 1 dose of tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine since the age of 10 years; 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4); and females who received 3 doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine. However, because HPV immunization coverage estimates are much lower than Tdap coverage estimates, this method of combination misrepresents the percentage of teens who are fully vaccinated. To address this issue, we are including coverage estimates for the 3 individual vaccines to highlight the differences in coverage by vaccine. In addition, this year data became available for male HPV immunization coverage in all states except Mississippi. We averaged the female and male z scores to create a composite HPV vaccine coverage score. In this edition of *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report*, Immunization—Adolescents was calculated as the average of the z scores for Tdap, MCV4, and combined HPV (female and male). The model weight for Immunizations—Adolescents (2.5%) is equally divided among Tdap (www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize_tdap), MCV4 (www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/Immunize_MCV4), and HPV vaccine (composite of female [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/immunize_hpv_female] and male [www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/immunize_hpv_male] coverage estimates).
- Added Injury Deaths as a supplemental measure. Injuries, both unintentional and

Appendix

intentional, are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the US. Unintentional injuries are the fourth-leading cause of mortality, with accidental poisonings, motor vehicle accidents, and falls the top 3 contributors. Leading causes of intentional injury fatalities include suicide by firearm, homicide by firearm, and suicide by suffocation.

Possible Changes for 2016

Each year, we consider changes in the core model to reflect the evolving understanding of population health, to improve existing data sources, to integrate new data sources, and to adjust to changing availability of information. The following areas are being explored and will be discussed at the spring Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting:

Insufficient Sleep (page 71). The importance of sleep as a public health issue is growing. The measure Insufficient Sleep will continue to be included as a supplemental measure, and its incorporation as a core measure will be re-examined at the spring SAC meeting. See www.americashealthrankings.org/all/sleep.

Teeth extractions. Extraction of teeth due to disease is both an indicator of adverse current health conditions and a potential determinant of continued adverse health conditions in the future. Full extraction, limited extraction (6+ teeth), and extractions occurring before age 65 will be considered as an indicator of dental health.

Water fluoridation. Water fluoridation is considered a top-10 achievement in public health in the last century.¹ The prevalence of fluoridation in public water systems will be explored as an indicator of implementation of proven public health policy.

Sealants among Medicaid beneficiaries. The SAC will explore the prevalence of sealants among Medicaid beneficiaries as an indicator of clinical dental care in a challenged population.

Colorectal cancer screening. Colorectal cancer screening will be added as a supplemental measure during 2016. Incorporation of this measure into the core data set will be discussed at the SAC meeting.

Environmental pollution. The current measure Air Pollution does not fully address all avenues of pollution, especially water. This area will be explored for potential new measures to be included. Also, reconciling the differences in methodology between *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* and *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* will be explored to reduce confusion among users.

All changes are explored using modeling to clarify the impact of any change. Final recommendations are made to the SAC in early spring. Approved recommendations are announced via our newsletter and social channels. If you wish to receive this information or if you have metric suggestions for *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report*, contact us at www.americashealthrankings.org/home/contactus.

In addition to the 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 socioeconomic status indicators.

Lack of Health Insurance

America's Health Rankings® Annual Report 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 were collected in 2013 and 2014 before full implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

1. <http://www.cdc.gov/about/history/tengpha.htm>, accessed October 21, 2015

Scientific Advisory Committee

The Scientific Advisory Committee, led by Anna Schenck, PhD, MSPH, at the University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health, meets annually to review *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report*. The committee assesses the report for potential improvements that maintain the value of the comparative, longitudinal information; uses new or improved health measures as they become available; and incorporates new methods as feasible. The committee reflects the evolving role and science of public health, and it emphasizes the importance of *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report* as a vehicle to promote and improve the general discussion of public health. Finally, the committee encourages 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, members of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials and the American Public Health Association, as well as experts from many academic disciplines. Scientific Advisory Committee members include:

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Appendix

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America's Health Rankings® Annual Report is a team effort. Members of this team, listed alphabetically below by organization, all contribute a vital part to the creation and dissemination of this report and to the website, www.americashealthrankings.org.

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Appendix

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Please direct questions and comments on the report to United Health Foundation at unitedhealthfoundationinfo@uhg.org.

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Change My Rank

At the *America's Health Rankings*[®] website, you can find information about the health of your state compared with other states. You can also build custom reports, download graphs to share, and discover ways to take action and make changes in the health of your state.

What impact will you have on your overall ranking if you reduce physical inactivity? Lower obesity rates? Improve immunization coverage or high school graduation rates? You can answer these and other questions by going to the Change My Rank application. This app is located on its own tab on each state's information page.

Go to your state's information page by clicking on your state's image or by selecting the state from various drop-down lists. Then click on the Change My Rank tab. Use the plus and minus buttons to change your rate for physical inactivity, smoking, drug deaths, or whatever measure interests you. You'll immediately see the change in rank for that measure and how that change may affect the overall ranking for your state. Click on the Change Measures button at the bottom of the page to choose other measures to explore.





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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