

Annual Report 2019



30 YEARS

Analysis and Insights to
Build Healthier Communities

In partnership with

30 YEARS

Analysis and Insights to
Build Healthier Communities

This year marks the 30th Anniversary of *America's Health Rankings*.[®] First published in 1990, *America's Health Rankings Annual Report* provides the longest running state-by-state analysis of the nation's health. Over the last 30 years, the model and measures used in the report have evolved as our understanding of public health has advanced. In addition to looking at recent changes in today's health, this year's report looks back at key successes and challenges experienced by the country over the past three decades, highlighting public health issues that have significantly impacted our communities. *America's Health Rankings* will continue to provide a state and national snapshot to inform and drive action to build healthier communities.

Contents

Introduction	2
State Rankings	4
National Successes and Challenges	14
Successes	16
Challenges	26
International Comparison	40
Preview of 2020 Model	43
State Summaries	46
Appendix	99
Rankings Measures: Descriptions, Sources and Data Years	100
Supplemental Measures: Descriptions, Sources and Data Years	103
Data Source Descriptions	106
Methodology	109
Annual Report Advisory Committee	110
2019 Revisions	111
The Team	112
References	114

Introduction

The United Health Foundation is excited to release the 30th edition of *America's Health Rankings® Annual Report*. First published in 1990, *America's Health Rankings Annual Report* provides the longest running state-by-state analysis of the nation's health. Over the last 30 years, the model and measures used in the report have evolved as our understanding of public health has advanced. In addition to looking at recent changes in today's health, this year's report looks back at key successes and challenges experienced by the country over the past three decades, highlighting public health issues that have significantly impacted our communities.

The report provides a unique opportunity to track short- and long-term public health successes as well as identify current and emerging challenges at state and national levels. When reading the report, think beyond the rankings; every state, whether ranked first or last, has strengths and challenges. Additionally, each measure does not stand alone but rather influences and is influenced by other measures of health and everyday life.

America's Health Rankings will continue to provide an evolving state and national snapshot to inform and drive action to build healthier communities.

Summary of Key Findings

Successes

- + Percentage of children in poverty continues to decrease.
- + The supply of mental health providers continues to increase.

Long-term successes

- + Smoking among adults has decreased 45% since the first *Annual Report*.
- + Infant mortality has reached its lowest rate in 30 years.
- + The violent crime rate is 50% lower than the peak in 1993.
- + Air pollution has decreased 36% since 2003.

Challenges

- Suicide rates continue to increase.
- Drug deaths continue to climb.
- Chlamydia rates continue to increase.

Long-term Challenges

- Obesity among adults has increased 166% over the past 30 years.
- Diabetes has reached its highest prevalence in *Annual Report* history.
- Low birthweight remains a challenge.

Troubling trend reversals

- The premature death rate has increased for five consecutive years after generally decreasing since 1990.
- Cardiovascular deaths are on the rise after decreasing for over two decades.

Purpose and Objective

America's Health Rankings' purpose is to create widespread awareness of where states stand on important public health measures. To achieve this, comprehensive data are necessary to assess the current health of populations across the nation. The report uses a wealth of reputable data sources to produce a combination of key health-related measures across categories of health determinants and health outcomes.

- **Thirty-five measures** of health are used to rank states. Over 25 additional measures track current and emerging issues such as e-cigarette use, severe housing problems and concentrated disadvantage.
- **Five categories** of health comprise the rankings model: behaviors, community & environment, policy, clinical care and health outcomes.
- **Nineteen data sources** are used including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and Current Population Survey.

The objective of *America's Health Rankings Annual Report* is to improve population health by:

- **Providing a benchmark for states.** Each year the report presents trends, strengths, challenges and highlights of every state. In addition, the website offers a Core Measure

***America's Health Rankings'* purpose is to create widespread awareness of where states stand on important public health measures.**

Impact visual that displays all measures in order of impact on a state's overall rank. This enables states to zoom in on health issues that have the largest impact on population health. With *America's Health Rankings Annual Report's* 30 years of data, individuals can monitor health trends over time and compare their state with neighboring states and the nation.

- **Stimulating action.** The report is intended to drive change and improve health by promoting data-driven discussions among individuals, community leaders, the media, policymakers and public health officials. States can incorporate the report into their annual review of programs, and many organizations use the report as a reference when assigning goals for health-improvement plans.
- **Highlighting disparities.** The state rankings show differences in health between states and among population groups at state and national levels. The report highlights disparities across states and among gender, age, race/ethnicity, education and income groups.

State Rankings

Health across states

Figure 1 displays the 2019 rankings shaded by quintile. Three of the top five states are in the Northeast, with the addition of Hawaii and Utah. The bottom five states are in the South.

The states are ranked according to a score derived from 35 measures across five categories of health: behaviors, community & environment, policy, clinical care and outcomes. For a more detailed description of how the overall score is calculated, see Methodology (Page 109).

Highest ranked states

- #1 Vermont**
- #2 Massachusetts**
- #3 Hawaii**
- #4 Connecticut**
- #5 Utah**

Lowest ranked states

- #46 Oklahoma**
- #47 Alabama**
- #48 Arkansas**
- #49 Louisiana**
- #50 Mississippi**

Figure 1
2019 state ranking map

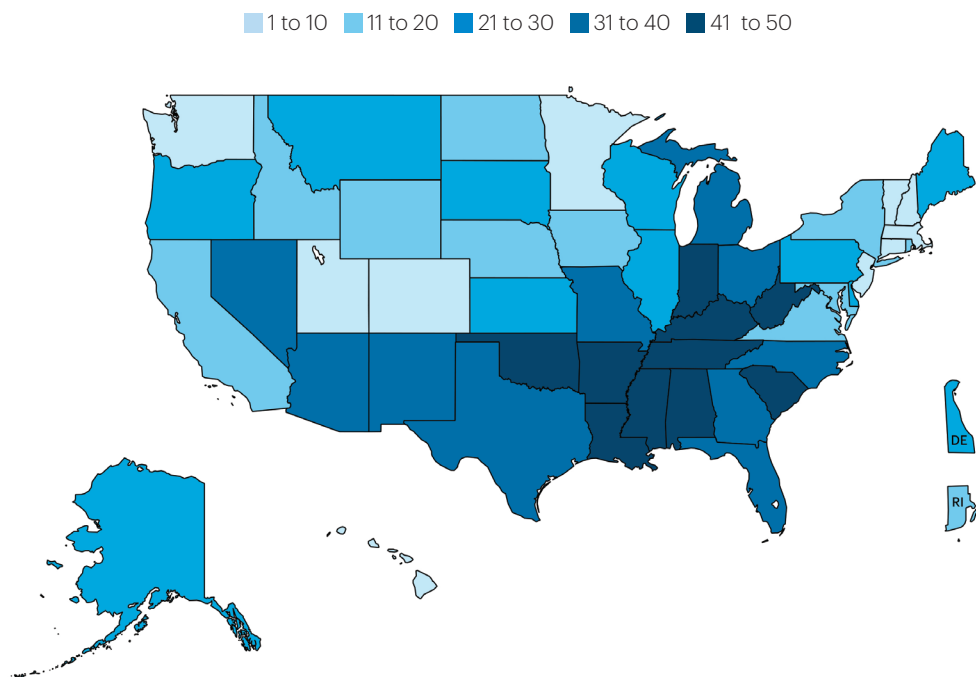
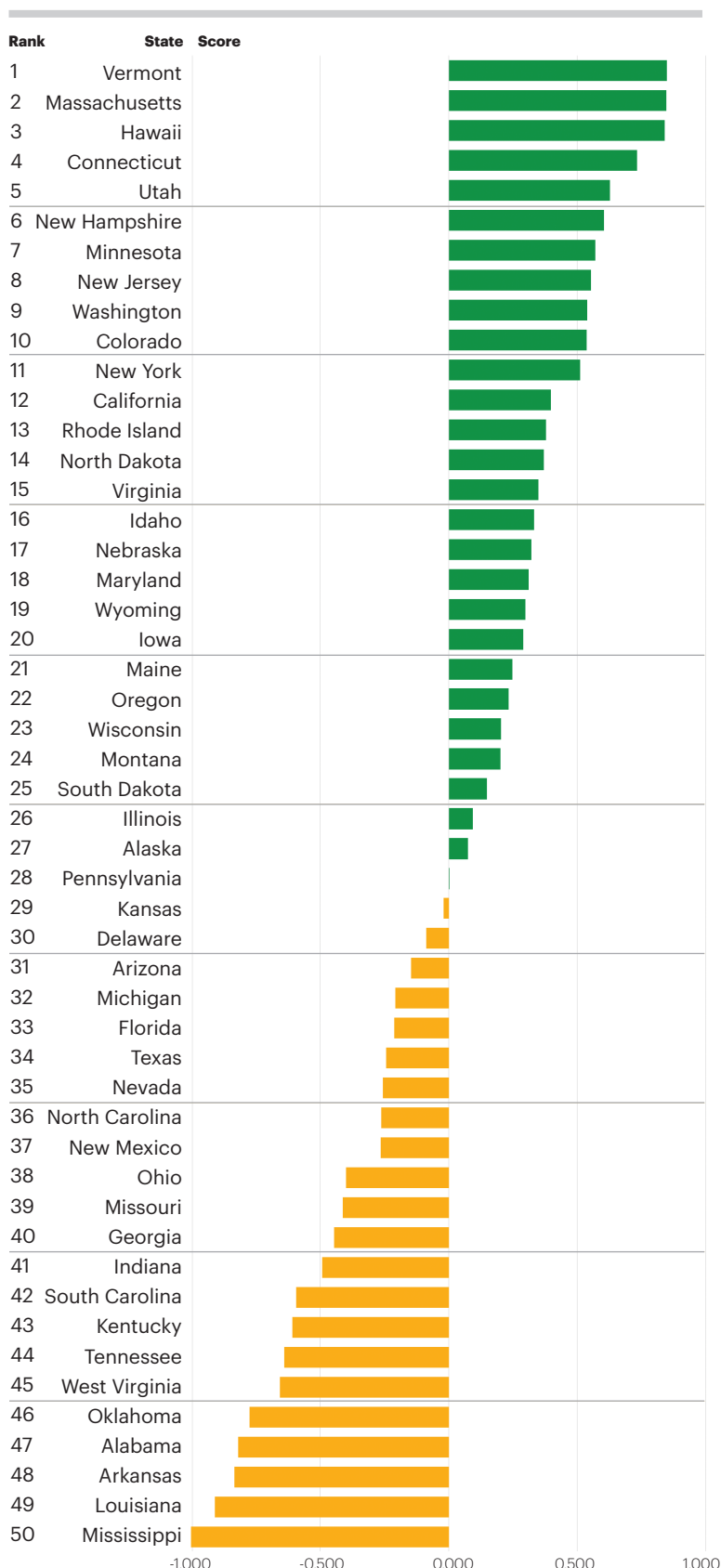


Figure 2
2019 state scores* listed by ranking



* Weighted standard deviation relative to U.S. value. A score of zero is equal to the U.S. value.

Figure 2 displays the states in order of rank. The green bars represent states scoring higher than the U.S. score (above zero), while gold bars represent states scoring lower than the U.S. score (below zero). The difference between length of the bars indicates the difference between state scores. For example, New York (No. 11) and California (No. 12) have a large difference in score, making it difficult for California to move up in the rankings. There is also a large gap in score between Ohio (No. 38) and the next higher state, New Mexico (No. 37).

Adjust My Rank is a web tool that illustrates the changes in health needed to improve a state's rank. Users can adjust up to eight measures to achieve the desired change in rank. The tool assumes all other state and national values remain constant. **Adjust My Rank** demonstrates that improving population health at the state level requires a multi-pronged approach. Focusing on one measure alone likely does not improve health enough to change a state's rank. **Adjust My Rank** can be used to prioritize public health goals and interventions as well as to spark dialogue on how to improve state health.

Vermont Moves to the Top Spot

Vermont (Page 91) is the healthiest state in this year’s report, moving up three spots since last year. The state’s top rank is driven by substantial gains in the outcomes category, particularly for disparity in health status (+44 ranks) decreasing from 33.8% to 17.4% and frequent mental distress (+13 ranks) decreasing from 13.0% to 12.1%. Vermont also made gains in the behaviors category, particularly for smoking (+9 ranks) decreasing from 15.8% to 13.7%. Vermont’s large improvement in disparity in health status was driven by a large increase in the percentage of adults with less than a high school education who reported high health status (24.3% to 36.7%). Vermont now ranks in the top five across the behaviors, community & environment and policy categories (Table 1).

Strengths

- Low incidence of chlamydia at 297.9 cases per 100,000, compared with 524.6 cases per 100,000 nationally
- Low violent crime rate at 172 offenses per 100,000, compared with 381 offenses per 100,000 nationally
- Low percentage of uninsured population at 4.3%, compared with 8.8% nationally

Table 1
Vermont 2019 model category rankings

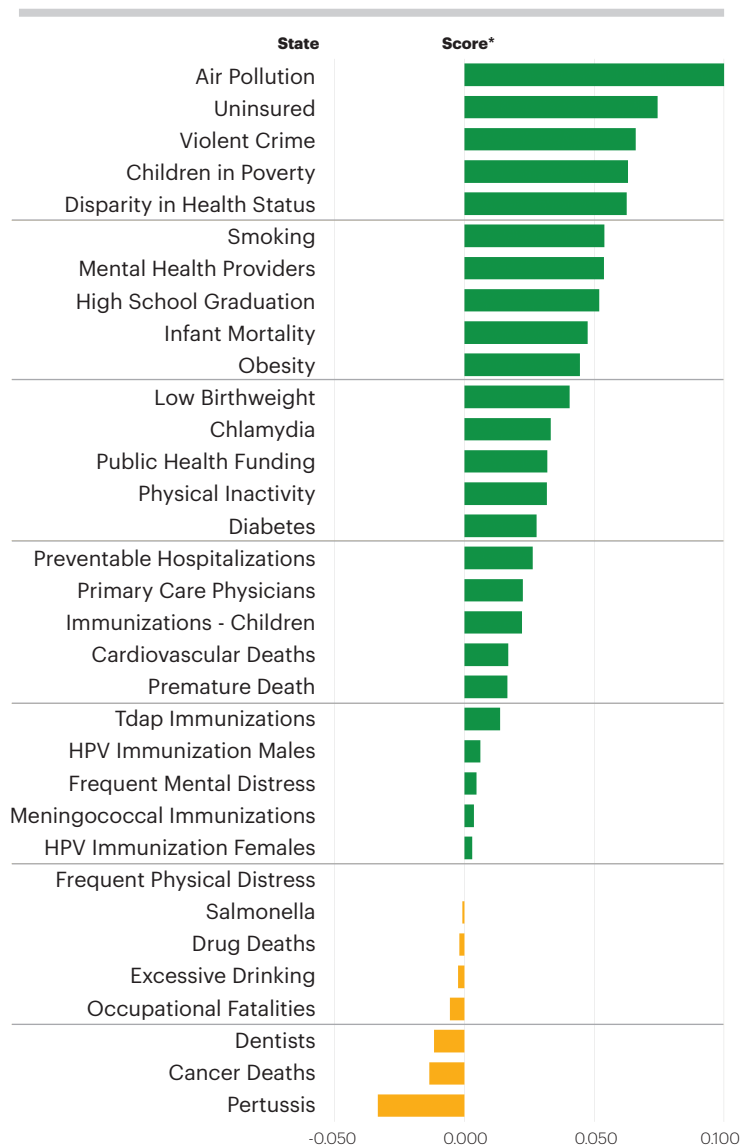
Model Category	2019 Ranking	Rank Change Since 2018
Behaviors	4	+4
Community & Environment	4	-1
Policy	3	no change
Clinical Care	6	+1
Outcomes	6	+11
State Ranking	1	+3

Challenges

- High incidence of pertussis at 17.3 cases per 100,000, compared with 5.8 cases per 100,000 nationally
- High cancer death rate at 197.0 deaths per 100,000, compared with 189.3 deaths per 100,000 nationally
- High occupational fatality rate at 4.8 deaths per 100,000, compared with 4.4 deaths per 100,000 nationally

Figure 3 shows how the measures impact Vermont’s rank this year. The length of the bar represents the normalized measure value (standard deviation relative to the U.S. value) multiplied by the measure weight. Vermont outperforms the U.S. score in 25 measures (green bars) including air pollution, uninsured and violent crime. Vermont performs below the U.S. score in seven measures (gold bars) including pertussis, cancer deaths and dentists.

Figure 3
Impact of measures on Vermont's 2019 ranking



* Weighted standard deviation relative to U.S. value. A score of zero is equal to the U.S. value.

State Rankings

Mississippi Drops to the Bottom Spot

Mississippi (Page 70) is No. 50, falling one spot since last year. The state's bottom rank is driven by drops in the policy and the behaviors categories. Mississippi's behaviors ranking decline was a result of Ohio and Alaska, ranked near Mississippi for behaviors, experiencing larger improvements than Mississippi across various behaviors measures. Mississippi ranks in the bottom six across all model categories (Table 2).

Strengths

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking at 13.8%, compared with 18.2% nationally
- Low disparity in health status at 18.8% compared with 27.6% nationally
- Low drug death rate at 12.1 deaths per 100,000, compared with 19.2 deaths per 100,000 nationally

Table 2
Mississippi 2019 model category rankings

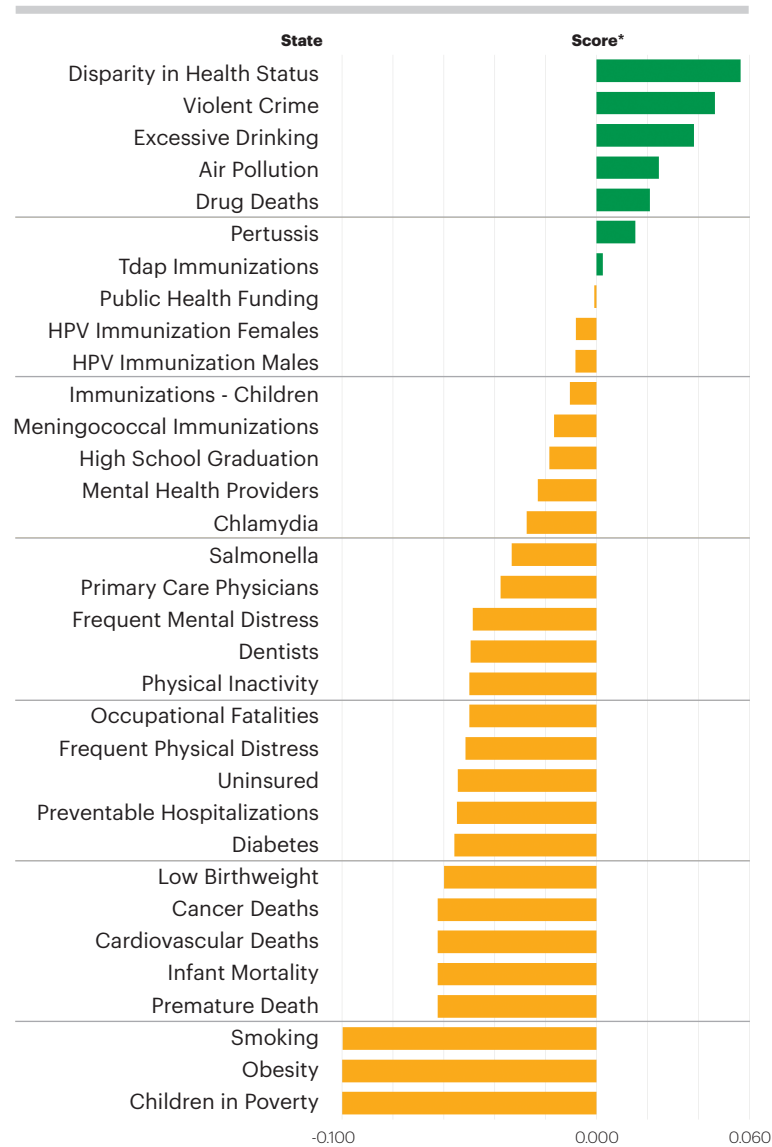
Model Category	2019 Ranking	Rank Change Since 2018
Behaviors	47	-2
Community & Environment	45	+1
Policy	48	-1
Clinical Care	50	no change
Outcomes	47	+3
State Ranking	50	-1

Challenges

- High infant mortality rate at 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births nationally
- High prevalence of obesity at 39.5% compared with 30.9% nationally
- High cardiovascular death rate at 363.2 deaths per 100,000, compared with 260.4 deaths per 100,000 nationally

Figure 4 displays how the measures impact Mississippi's rank this year. Mississippi outperforms the U.S. score in eight measures (green bars) including disparity in health status, violent crime and excessive drinking. Mississippi falls short of the U.S. score in 25 measures (gold bars) including children in poverty, obesity and smoking.

Figure 4
Impact of measures on Mississippi's 2019 ranking



* Weighted standard deviation relative to U.S. value. A score of zero is equal to the U.S. value.

Largest changes in state ranking

Since 2018

Improvements

Alaska (Page 48), Virginia (Page 92) and Wyoming (Page 96) made the largest improvements in the ranking since 2018, all rising five spots (Table 3).

Alaska's improvement was driven by gains in the behaviors category (+9 ranks), particularly for obesity (+27) decreasing from 34.2% to 29.5%, and excessive drinking (+19) decreasing from 21.3% to 17.7%. Also a factor was an advance in the community & environment category (+7), particularly for air pollution (+12) decreasing from 7.4 to 6.4 micrograms per cubic meter.

Virginia's improvement was driven by advances in the outcomes category (+4 ranks), particularly for disparity in health status (+21) decreasing from 33.3% to 26.2%, and the behaviors category (+3), especially for physical inactivity (+13) significantly declining from 25.9% to 22.0%.

Wyoming's rise was driven by gains in the behaviors category (+12 ranks), particularly for high school graduation increasing from 80.0% to 86.2%, and physical inactivity significantly decreasing from 25.7% to 21.7% (both +14). Gains were also made in the policy category (+4), notably for HPV immunization among females (+25).

Table 3

Largest improvements since 2018

State	2018 Ranking	2019 Ranking	Rank Change
Alaska	32	27	+5
Virginia	20	15	+5
Wyoming	24	19	+5
New Jersey	11	8	+3
Texas	37	34	+3
Vermont	4	1	+3

Table 4

Largest declines since 2018

State	2018 Ranking	2019 Ranking	Rank Change
Maine	16	21	-5
Florida	29	33	-4
Montana	21	24	-3
North Carolina	33	36	-3

Declines

Maine (Page 65) and Florida (Page 55) experienced the largest declines, dropping five and four ranks, respectively (Table 4).

Maine's decline was driven by drops in the behaviors category (-9 ranks), particularly for obesity (-5) increasing from 29.1% to 30.4%, drug deaths significantly increasing from 21.6 to 27.0 deaths per 100,000 and smoking increasing from 17.3% to 17.8% (both -4). Maine also dropped in the policy category (-5), especially for children in poverty (-10) significantly increasing from 13.1% to 14.5%.

Florida's dip was driven by declines in the outcomes category (-7 ranks), particularly for disparity in health status (-19) increasing from 24.8% to 27.2% and diabetes (-17) significantly increasing from 10.5% to 12.6%. Florida also dropped in the community & environment category (-4), notably for air pollution (-9) increasing 7.1 to 7.4 micrograms per cubic meter.

Since the first *Annual Report* in 1990

Improvements

New York (Page 78) made the largest improvement in the rankings since 1990, rising 29 ranks, followed by Vermont (Page 91) at +19 (Table 5).

New York's improvement was driven by decreases in premature death (+42 ranks) dropping from 9,754 to 5,830 years lost before age 75 per 100,000, infant mortality (+28) declining from 10.7 to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, violent crime dropping from 1,007 to 351 offenses per 100,000 and cancer deaths declining from 205.6 to 176.4 deaths per 100,000 (both +23).

Vermont's improvement was the result of decreases in smoking (+21 ranks) from 30.7% to 13.7%, uninsured (+17) from 10.7% to 4.3%, infant mortality (+11) from 9.2 to 4.0 deaths per 1,000 live births and cardiovascular deaths (+7) from 390.4 to 238.7 deaths per 100,000.

Declines

Kansas (Page 62), Wisconsin (Page 95) and Missouri (Page 71) experienced the largest declines, dropping 17, 16 and 15 ranks, respectively (Table 6).

Kansas' decline was driven by cancer deaths (-20 ranks) increasing from 180.2 to 194.7 deaths per 100,000. Kansas' rank was also impacted by relatively small improvements compared with other states in uninsured (-19 ranks, decreasing from 9.0% to 8.8%), high school graduation (-16 ranks, increasing from 84.1% to 86.5%) and cardiovascular deaths (-16 ranks, decreasing from 361.0 to 261.8 deaths per 100,000).

Wisconsin's drop was due to an increase in violent crime (-10 ranks, increasing from 250

Table 5
Largest improvements since 1990

State	1990 Ranking	2019 Ranking	Rank Change
New York	40	11	+29
Vermont	20	1	+19
Maryland	31	18	+13
New Jersey	21	8	+13

Table 6
Largest declines since 1990

State	1990 Ranking	2019 Ranking	Rank Change
Kansas	12	29	-17
Wisconsin	7	23	-16
Missouri	24	39	-15
Iowa	6	20	-14
Oklahoma	32	46	-14

to 295 offenses per 100,000) and relatively small improvements compared with other states in infant mortality (-25 ranks, decreasing from 8.9 to 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births) and smoking (-20 ranks, dropping from 26.3% to 16.4%).

Missouri's drop was the result of relatively small declines in smoking (-30 ranks, decreasing from 27.7% to 19.4%), occupational fatalities (-21 ranks, declining from 6.0 to 4.7 deaths per 100,000 workers) and cardiovascular deaths (-12 ranks, decreasing from 399.0 to 295.3 deaths per 100,000) compared with other states. In addition, cancer death rates went up during this time (-15 ranks) from 198.2 to 206.3 deaths per 100,000.

State Rankings

Table 7 shows the state rankings shaded by quintile at 10-year increments from the first *Annual Report* in 1990. Of states in the top 10 today, five were in the top 10 in 2010, 2000 and 1990; this includes Hawaii (No. 3), Connecticut (No. 4), Utah (No. 5), New Hampshire (No. 6) and Minnesota (No. 7). Of the bottom 10 states today, eight were in the bottom 10 in 2010, 2000 and 1990; this includes South Carolina (No. 42), Kentucky (No. 43), Tennessee (No. 44), West Virginia (No. 45), Alabama (No. 47), Arkansas (No. 48), Louisiana (No. 49) and Mississippi (No. 50). Nevada (No. 35) moved out of the bottom 10 in 2011 and has remained out of the bottom 10 since.

Table 7
Rankings by decade listed by 2019 ranking

	2019 Ranking	2010 Ranking	2000 Ranking	1990 Ranking
Vermont	1	1	12	20
Massachusetts	2	2	5	11
Hawaii	3	5	2	4
Connecticut	4	4	7	8
Utah	5	7	4	3
New Hampshire	6	3	3	9
Minnesota	7	6	1	2
New Jersey	8	17	22	21
Washington	9	11	8	14
Colorado	10	13	6	10
New York	11	24	32	40
California	12	26	19	23
Rhode Island	13	10	18	18
North Dakota	14	16	10	1
Virginia	15	22	21	22
Idaho	16	9	16	15
Nebraska	17	12	15	5
Maryland	18	21	24	31
Wyoming	19	19	25	16
Iowa	20	15	9	6
Maine	21	8	13	19
Oregon	22	14	17	28
Wisconsin	23	18	11	7
Montana	24	25	23	13
South Dakota	25	20	14	17
Illinois	26	29	30	34
Alaska	27	30	26	37
Pennsylvania	28	27	27	26
Kansas	29	23	20	12
Delaware	30	32	40	38
Arizona	31	31	29	29
Michigan	32	28	28	35
Florida	33	36	34	39
Texas	34	40	37	33
Nevada	35	47	43	45
North Carolina	36	35	38	36
New Mexico	37	34	35	25
Ohio	38	33	31	27
Missouri	39	39	36	24
Georgia	40	37	39	43
Indiana	41	38	33	30
South Carolina	42	41	45	44
Kentucky	43	44	41	47
Tennessee	44	42	42	42
West Virginia	45	43	47	48
Oklahoma	46	46	44	32
Alabama	47	45	46	45
Arkansas	48	48	48	41
Louisiana	49	49	49	50
Mississippi	50	50	50	49

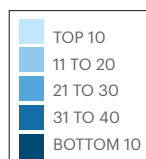
TOP 10
11 TO 20
21 TO 30
31 TO 40
BOTTOM 10

Health within states

When examining model categories separately, variations emerge in the ranking within many states. Table 8 displays the five model categories sorted by overall rank and shaded by quintile. Six states are consistent across all five model categories. Vermont (No. 1), Massachusetts (No. 2), Hawaii (No. 3) and Connecticut (No. 4) rank in the first quintile (i.e., top 10 states), while Nebraska (No. 17) ranks in the second quintile and Mississippi (No. 50) in the fifth quintile (i.e., bottom 10 states). Most states do not perform equally across all categories of health. For example, California (No. 12) ranks in the top 10 in the behaviors and clinical care categories, near the middle in the policy category and in the bottom 10 in the community & environment category. West Virginia (No. 45) ranks in the bottom 10 across the behaviors, clinical care and outcomes categories, yet ranks No. 11 in the policy category.

Table 8
Model category rankings listed by overall ranking

	Overall Ranking	Behaviors	Community & Environment	Policy	Clinical Care	Health Outcomes
Vermont	1	4	4	3	6	6
Massachusetts	2	9	10	1	1	7
Hawaii	3	6	3	5	8	1
Connecticut	4	5	9	7	5	8
Utah	5	1	12	36	15	10
New Hampshire	6	15	1	4	16	21
Minnesota	7	18	6	16	12	2
New Jersey	8	3	12	31	13	11
Washington	9	7	14	25	4	14
Colorado	10	10	16	19	13	3
New York	11	12	20	12	9	13
California	12	2	42	23	6	12
Rhode Island	13	17	21	2	11	27
North Dakota	14	38	5	7	23	9
Virginia	15	11	11	22	28	22
Idaho	16	13	8	34	24	15
Nebraska	17	19	14	13	18	20
Maryland	18	8	22	10	17	28
Wyoming	19	22	7	38	30	4
Iowa	20	25	17	9	27	18
Maine	21	30	2	27	10	33
Oregon	22	27	18	26	3	28
Wisconsin	23	24	19	24	24	19
Montana	24	16	23	35	22	16
South Dakota	25	34	24	27	31	5
Illinois	26	20	35	14	20	24
Alaska	27	37	39	43	2	17
Pennsylvania	28	32	26	17	19	31
Kansas	29	23	25	39	34	26
Delaware	30	33	33	6	35	35
Arizona	31	21	43	45	29	23
Michigan	32	43	32	15	21	36
Florida	33	26	31	42	39	30
Texas	34	14	40	50	42	25
Nevada	35	29	37	44	37	32
North Carolina	36	27	34	40	38	37
New Mexico	37	35	49	18	24	34
Ohio	38	44	27	32	33	42
Missouri	39	40	36	41	36	39
Georgia	40	31	38	47	45	38
Indiana	41	45	28	37	40	40
South Carolina	42	39	46	45	40	41
Kentucky	43	49	29	20	43	44
Tennessee	44	41	41	21	44	45
West Virginia	45	48	30	11	47	49
Oklahoma	46	42	44	49	32	46
Alabama	47	35	47	33	49	50
Arkansas	48	46	48	29	46	48
Louisiana	49	50	50	30	48	43
Mississippi	50	47	45	48	50	47



National Successes

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

▼ **20%** since 2013 from 22.6% to 18.0%

MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

▲ **13%** since 2017 from 218.0 to 247.4 providers per 100,000

Long-term successes

SMOKING among adults

▼ **45%** since 1990 from 29.5% to 16.1%

INFANT MORTALITY

▼ **43%** since 1990 from 10.2 to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births

VIOLENT CRIME

▼ **50%** since 1993 from 758 to 381 offenses per 100,000

AIR POLLUTION

▼ **36%** since 2003 from 13.2 to 8.4 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter

National Challenges

SUICIDE

▲ **4%** since 2018 from 13.9 to 14.5 deaths per 100,000

DRUG DEATHS

▲ **37%** since 2016 from 14.0 to 19.2 deaths per 100,000

CHLAMYDIA

▲ **5%** since 2018 from 497.3 to 524.6 new cases per 100,000

Long-term challenges

OBESITY among adults

▲ **166%** since 1990 from 11.6% to 30.9%

DIABETES among adults

▲ **148%** since 1996 from 4.4% to 10.9%

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

▲ **19%** since 1993 from 7.0% to 8.3% of live births

Troubling trend reversals

PREMATURE DEATH

▲ **7%** since 2014 from 6,976 to 7,447 years lost before age 75 per 100,000 after decreasing 20% between 1990 (8,716) and 2014

CARDIOVASCULAR DEATHS

▲ **4%** since 2015 from 250.8 to 260.4 deaths per 100,000 after decreasing 37% between 1990 (400.7) and 2015

Successes

Children in poverty and mental health providers were featured as successes in the 2018 Annual Report, and these two measures continue to improve.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Percentage of children in poverty continues to decrease

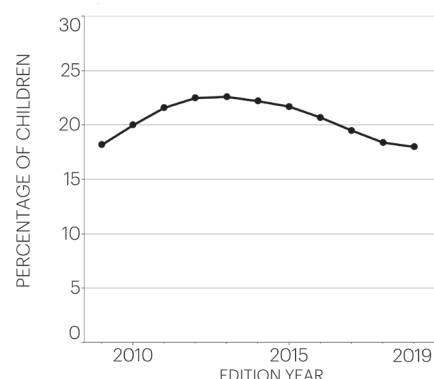
The percentage of children living in poverty continues to improve, significantly decreasing 2% in the past year (18.4% to 18.0%) and down 20% since the peak in 2013 (22.6%) (Figure 5).

Exposure to chronic stress — including unreliable access to food, health care and stable housing — may impair child development and affect health throughout the lifespan.¹ One estimate of the social cost of childhood poverty, including lost potential earnings and costs of poor health, totaled \$1.03 billion annually in the United States, or around 5.5% of gross domestic product.²

Geographic variation

The disparity between the states with the highest and lowest percentage has improved over time. The percentages of children in poverty is 2.9 times higher in Mississippi (27.8%) than Utah (9.5%); this disparity is smaller than in 2009 when children in poverty was 3.4 times higher in Mississippi (30.4%) than New Hampshire (9.0%).

Figure 5
Children in poverty, 2009-2019 editions



DEFINITION

Percentage of children who live in households below the poverty threshold.

DISPARITIES

CHILDREN IN POVERTY is



▲ 2.9x

higher in **Mississippi** (27.8%) than **Utah** (9.5%)

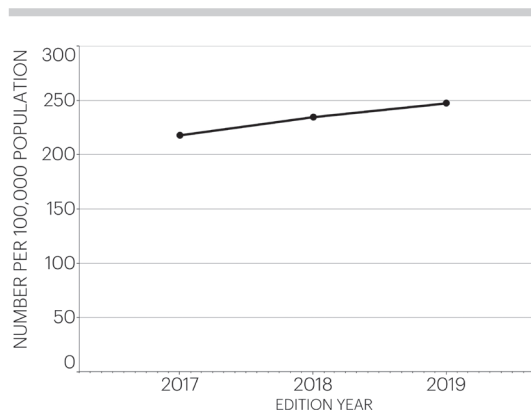
MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

Mental health providers increasing

The number of mental health providers per 100,000 increased 5% in the past year (234.7 to 247.4) and improved 13% since the measure was added in 2017 (218.0) (Figure 6).

An analysis by the Kaiser Family Foundation found that more than 115 million Americans live in mental health shortage areas, and only 26.1% of the need is being met. Additionally, the National Council of Behavioral Health reported that 77% of U.S. counties experience a severe shortage of psychiatrists. The National Center for Health Workforce Analysis projected that by 2025 there will be a 45,000 to 250,000 shortage in mental health professionals.

Figure 6
Mental health providers, 2017-2019 editions



Geographic variation

Mental health providers is 6.2 times higher in Massachusetts (626.6 providers per 100,000) than Alabama (100.7).

DEFINITION

Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse as well as advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care per 100,000 population.

DISPARITIES

MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS is



▲ 6.2x

higher in **Massachusetts** (626.6 providers per 100,000) than **Alabama** (100.7)

Long-term successes in smoking, infant mortality, violent crime and air pollution

SMOKING

Smoking decreased 45% since 1990, but improvements not experienced equally

Smoking among adults decreased 45% since the first *Annual Report* in 1990* (from 29.5%) and continued to decrease 6% in the past year (from 17.1%). Today, 16.1% of adults smoke, well above the Healthy People 2020 national goal to reduce smoking to 12.0% of adults.

In the past year, smoking significantly decreased 5% among males (18.6% to 17.6%),

DEFINITION

Percentage of adults who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke daily or on some days.

8% among adults ages 18 to 44 (18.5% to 17.1%) and 5% among white adults (17.1% to 16.3%).

While no significant decreases occurred at the state-level in the past year, since 2012 smoking prevalence significantly decreased in

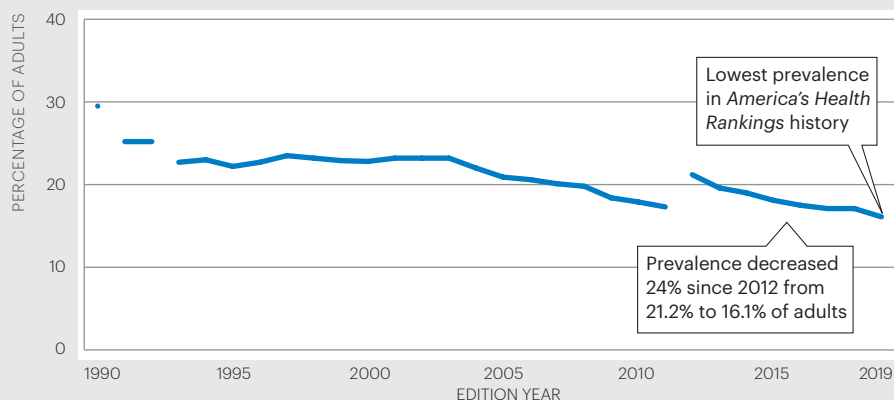
*1989 Surgeon General's Report (data year 1985). DHHS Publication CDC 89-8411, Pages 282-3.

THEN AND NOW

30 YEARS

SMOKING

Smoking among adults has **decreased 45%** since the 1990 *Annual Report*



Percentage of adults who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke daily or some days. National value based on median of 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (1993-2019), the Current Population Survey, Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factor Supplement (1991-1992) and the 1989 Surgeon General's Report (1990)



Visit [AmericasHealthRankings.org/Smoking-30Years](https://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/Smoking-30Years) for more information.

the District of Columbia and all states except Alaska, Idaho, North Dakota and Tennessee.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the nation. More than 480,000 people die annually from smoking-related causes, including more than 41,000 deaths from secondhand smoke. Additionally, over 16 million Americans live with a disease caused by smoking, and smokers, on average, live 10 years less than non-smokers.

Disparities and geographic variation

Disparities in smoking are present across states and by gender, age, race/ethnicity, education and income groups (Figure 7). Smoking tends to be lowest among women, adults ages 65 and older, Asian adults, college graduates ages 25 and older and adults ages 25 and older with incomes of \$75,000 or more. Populations with the highest smoking prevalences over time include men, American Indian/Alaska Native

Concerns over vaping products: E-cigarette use

Despite declines in smoking, e-cigarette use is an emerging issue. The nation needs more data on the use of e-cigarettes and vaping products. Supplemental data on adult e-cigarette use has been added to this year's report. Among 36 states with data, adult e-cigarette use varies from 4.3% in Maryland to 7.5% in Colorado. For data visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

While e-cigarette prevalence is lower than traditional cigarette smoking among adults, it is an emerging problem among youth, with use increasing 78% between 2017 to 2018 among high school students (11.7% to 20.8%), and a 49% increase among middle school students (3.3% to 4.9%), according to the CDC.

DISPARITIES

SMOKING among adults is



▲ **2.8x**

higher in **West Virginia** (25.2%) than **Utah** (9.0%)



▲ **3.8x**

higher among **American Indian/Alaska Native** (29.1%) than **Asian** (7.7%) adults



▲ **3.9x**

higher among adults ages 25 and older with **less than a high school education** (25.3%) than **college graduates** (6.5%)



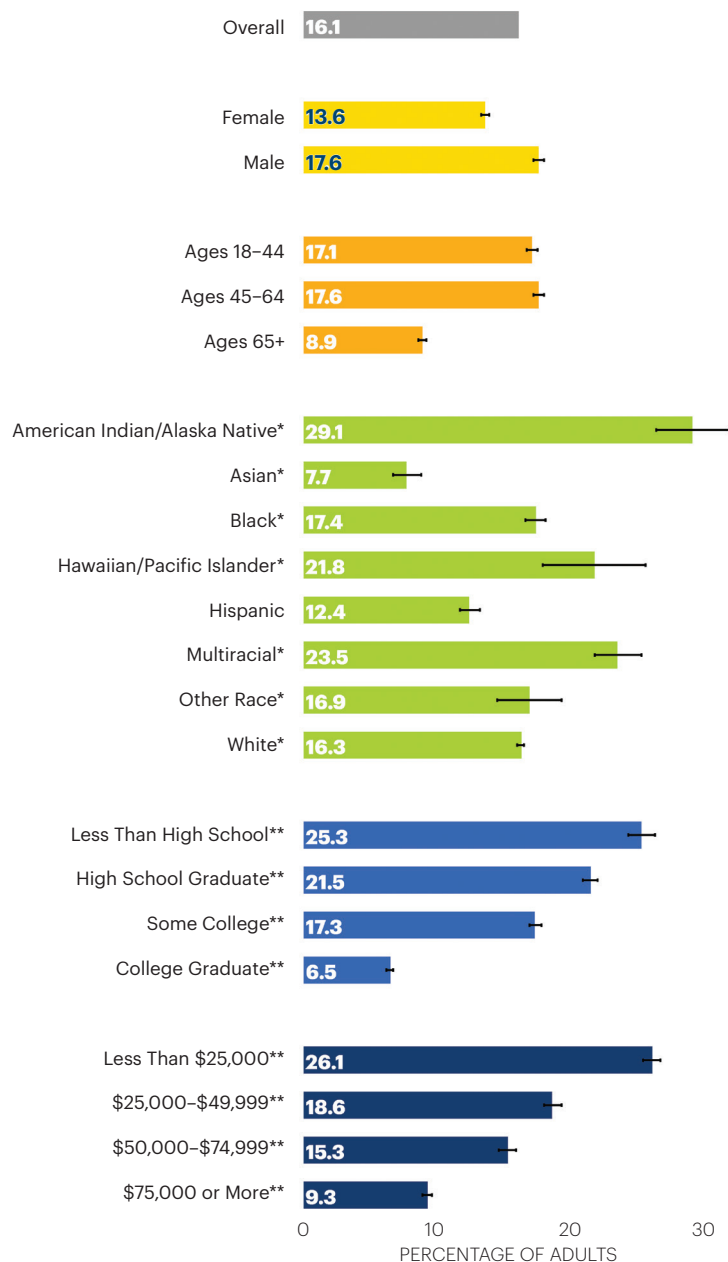
▲ **2.8x**

higher among adults ages 25 and older with incomes **less than \$25,000** (26.1%) than those with incomes of **\$75,000 or more** (9.3%)

adults, adults ages 25 and older with less than a high school education and adults ages 25 and older with incomes less than \$25,000. With each increase in education

level or income, smoking prevalence is significantly lower. Smoking among adults is 2.8 times higher in West Virginia (25.2%) than Utah (9.0%).

Figure 7
Smoking among adults by subpopulations, 2019 edition



* Non-Hispanic

** Adults ages 25 and older

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality declining, at its lowest rate in 30 years

Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 43% (10.2 to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births), the lowest value in *Annual Report* history. The greatest improvement occurred during the 1990s and was largely driven by reductions in sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and vaccine-preventable diseases as well as advances in medical care.³ With the progress made in the last decade, the Healthy People 2020 goal of reducing the infant mortality rate to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births has been achieved.

Since 1990, infant mortality decreased in all states. Figure 8 displays states with the largest and smallest decreases since 1990. The largest improvements occurred in South Carolina (13.0

DEFINITION

Number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births (2-year estimate).

to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births), New York (10.7 to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births), Illinois (11.9 to 6.2 deaths per 1,000 live births) and Washington (9.7 to 4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births). States with the smallest improvements since 1990 include Arkansas (10.3 to 8.1 deaths per 1,000 live births), Oklahoma (10.0 to 7.6 deaths per 1,000 live births) and Wisconsin (8.9 to 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births).

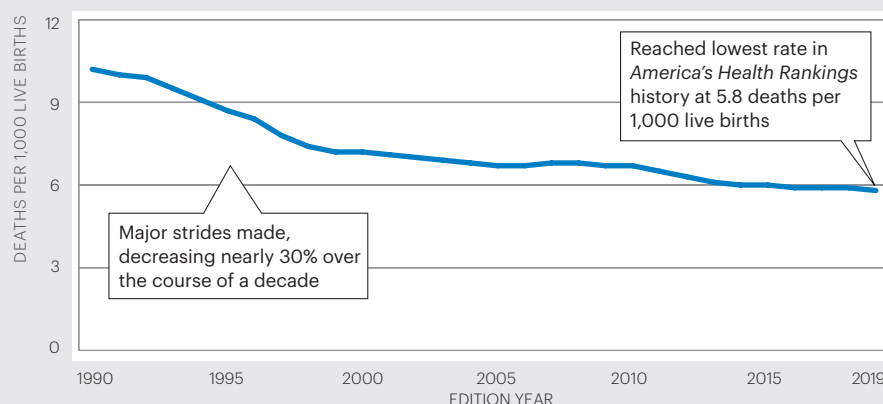
Progress is still being made; nearly 1,200

THEN AND NOW

30 YEARS

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality has **decreased 43%** since the 1990 *Annual Report*



Number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births (2-year estimate).
Data Source: CDC WONDER Mortality data



Visit [AmericasHealthRankings.org/InfantMortality-30Years](https://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/InfantMortality-30Years) for more information.

Successes

INFANT MORTALITY

fewer infant deaths have occurred since the 2017 *Annual Report*. Still, more than 45,000 infants died since then. Furthermore, the U.S. infant mortality rate remains higher than comparable countries (see International Comparison Page 40). Out of 36 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries, the United States ranks No. 33 in infant mortality.

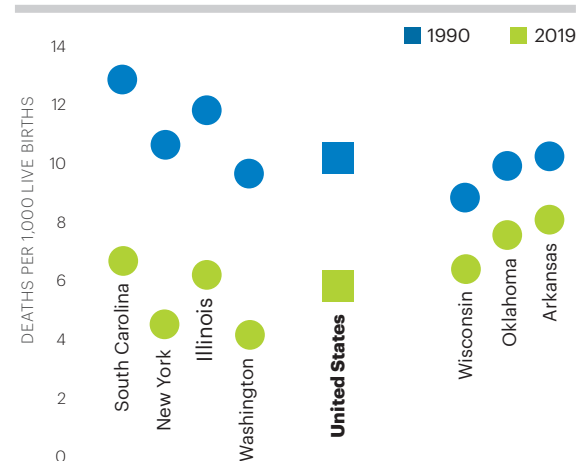
Losing an infant is devastating for parents, families and communities. According to the CDC, significant disparities persist in infant mortality, particularly between babies born to black women and babies born to white women. The leading causes of infant mortality include low birthweight, birth defects, preterm birth, maternal pregnancy complications, SIDS and unintentional injuries.

Geographic variation

Infant mortality is 2.3 times higher in Mississippi (8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births) than Massachusetts (3.8).

Figure 8

Largest (left) and smallest (right) state improvements in infant mortality, 1990 and 2019 editions



DISPARITIES

INFANT MORTALITY is



▲ **2.3x**

higher in **Mississippi** (8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births) than **Massachusetts** (3.8)

VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crime 50% lower than its peak in 1993

Since peaking in 1993, the violent crime rate decreased 50% from 758 to 381 offenses per 100,000 and fell in 40 states. The largest improvements occurred in New York (1,164 to 351 offenses per 100,000), Florida (1,184 to 385), California (1,090 to 447) and Illinois (1,039 to 404). Ten states, however, experienced increases in the violent crime rate since 1993. The largest increases were seen in Alaska (614 to 885 offenses per 100,000), Montana (140 to 374), South Dakota (182 to 405) and North Dakota (65 to 281).

DEFINITION

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

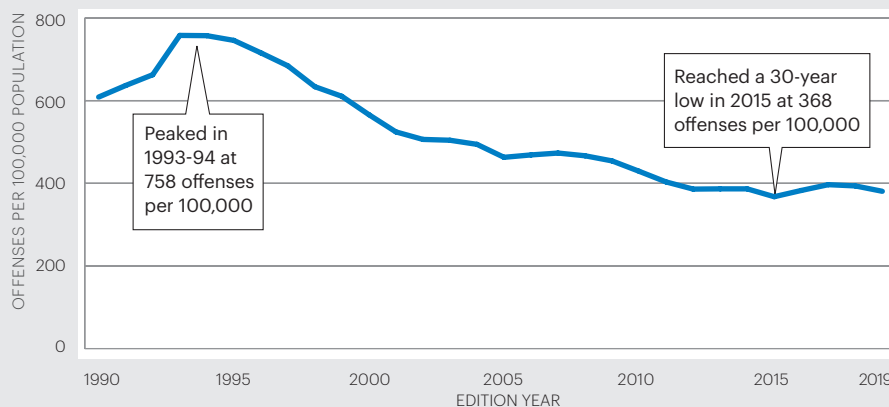
According to FBI data, there were more than 1.2 million acts of violent crime in 2017. Violent crimes cause physical harm as well as social and emotional distress, and contribute to injury, disability, premature death, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. Exposure to violent crime can have both an immediate and lasting impact on health and well-being.

THEN AND NOW

30 YEARS

VIOLENT CRIME

The violent crime rate has **decreased 50%** since the 1993 *Annual Report*



Number of murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population.
Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

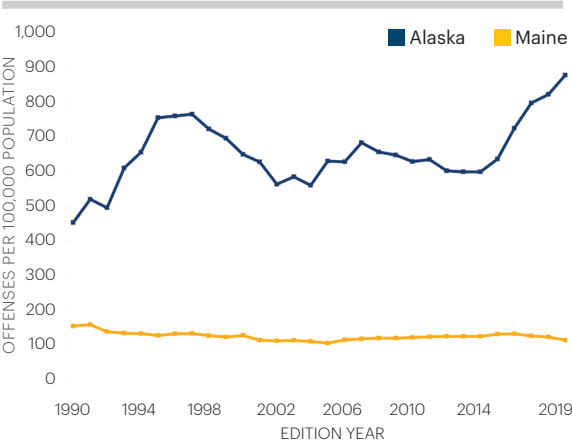


Visit AmericasHealthRankings.org/ViolentCrime-30Years for more information.

Geographic variation

The rate of violent crime is 7.9 times higher in Alaska, the state with the highest rate (885 offenses per 100,000), than Maine, the state with the lowest rate (112). Since 1990, Alaska's rate increased 95% (455 to 885 offenses per 100,000), while Maine's already low rate decreased 27% (153 to 112 offenses per 100,000) as shown in Figure 9. While today's gap between the top and bottom state is large, it was even larger in 1990 when the violent crime rate was 18 times higher in Florida (1,024 offenses per 100,000) than North Dakota (57).

Figure 9
Violent crime trends in Alaska and Maine, 1990-2019 editions



DISPARITIES

VIOLENT CRIME is



▲ 7.9x

higher in **Alaska** (885 offenses per 100,000) than **Maine** (112)

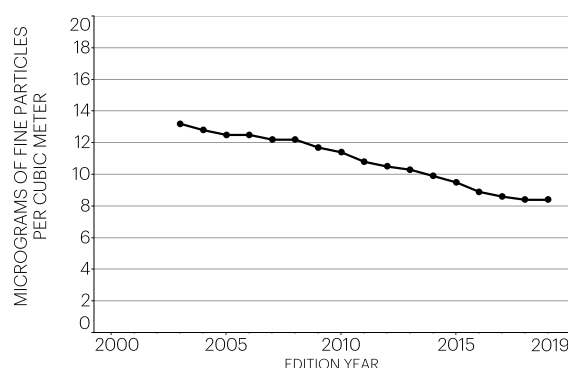
AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution improved over past decade and a half

Air pollution decreased 36% since 2003 (13.2 to 8.4 micrograms per cubic meter [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]) and 6% since 2016 (from 8.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), as shown in Figure 10. The largest improvements in air pollution since 2003 occurred in Georgia (16.5 to 8.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), Alabama (15.6 to 8.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), Tennessee (14.9 to 7.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and Ohio (15.7 to 8.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). While the United States has made great strides in reducing air pollution over the past decade and a half, a National Bureau of Economic Research report using single-year estimates suggests signs of a reversal in this trend.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, air pollution is associated with heart and lung problems and premature death. CDC reports that large pollutant particles in the air can cause irritation and discomfort, while small, fine pollutant particles including $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ (i.e., tiny particles in the air that are two and one half microns or less in width) from sources such as auto exhaust or power plants can penetrate deeply into lung tissue and enter the bloodstream. An estimated 200,000 premature deaths occur annually in the United States from combustion emissions alone.⁴

Figure 10
Air pollution, 2003-2019 editions



DEFINITION

Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) measured in micrograms per cubic meter (3-year estimate).

Geographic variation

The disparity between the states with the highest and lowest values has improved over time. Air pollution is 2.9 times higher in California (12.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) than New Hampshire (4.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$); this disparity is smaller than in 2003 when air pollution was 3.3 times higher in California (17.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) than Wyoming (5.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

DISPARITIES

AIR POLLUTION is



▲ 2.9x

higher in **California** (12.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) than **New Hampshire** (4.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Challenges

Suicide, drug deaths and chlamydia were featured as challenges in the 2018 Annual Report and remain topics of national concern.

SUICIDE

Suicide rates increasing

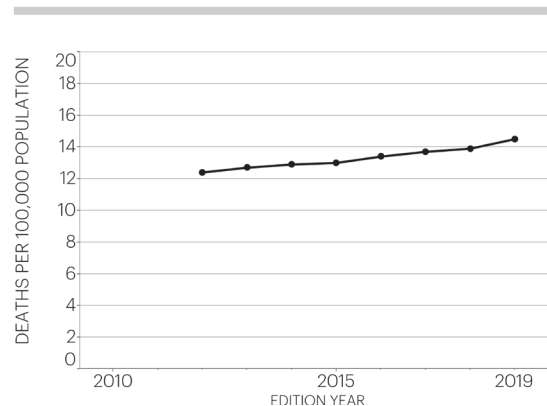
Since 2012, suicide rates have significantly increased nationally from 12.4 to 14.5 deaths per 100,000 (Figure 11) as well as in 30 states. In the past year, rates continued to significantly increase nationally (up 4% from 13.9 deaths per 100,000) and in Washington (up 14% from 15.5 to 17.6 deaths per 100,000). The current rate is well above the Healthy People target of reducing the suicide rate to 10.2 deaths per 100,000 by 2020.

According to CDC, suicide is the tenth leading cause of death in the nation. Mental health disorders and/or substance use disorders are the most significant risk factors for suicidal behaviors.⁵ According to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, other risk factors include previous suicide attempts, family history of suicide and environmental factors such as stressful life events and access to lethal means like firearms or drugs. Firearms were involved in half of all suicides in 2017, as reported by the Suicide Prevention Resource Center.

Disparities and geographic variation

Disparities in suicide are present across states and by gender, age and race/ethnicity groups (Figure 12). Suicide has been lowest among women and people ages 15-24 and highest among men, whites

Figure 11
Suicide, 2012-2019 editions



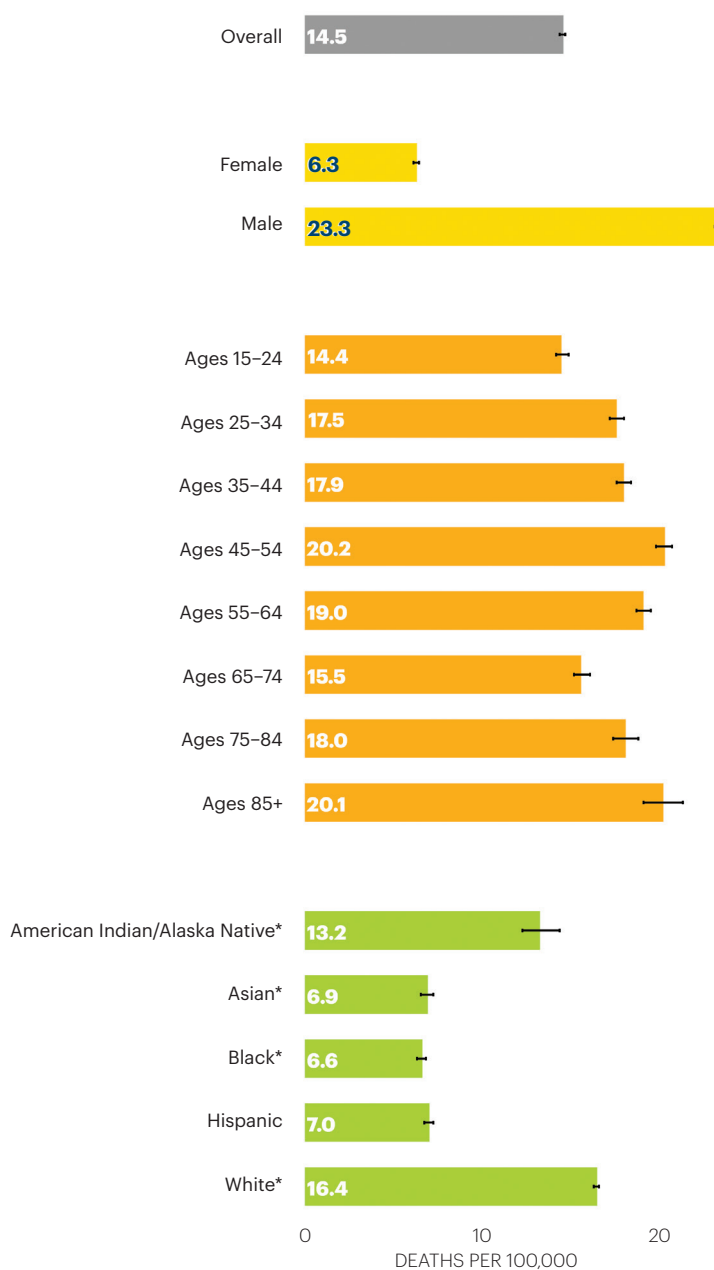
DEFINITION

Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to data year).

and American Indian/Alaska Natives. The suicide rate is 3.7 times higher among males (23.3 deaths per 100,000) than females (6.3).

The disparity between the states with the highest and lowest rates has worsened over time. Suicide per 100,000 is 3.5 times higher in Montana (29.7 deaths per 100,000) than New York (8.4); this disparity is larger than in 2012 when suicide was 3.0 times higher in Alaska (23.3 deaths per 100,000) than New York (7.8).

Figure 12
Suicide by subpopulations, 2019 edition



* Non-Hispanic

DRUG DEATHS

Drug deaths climbing

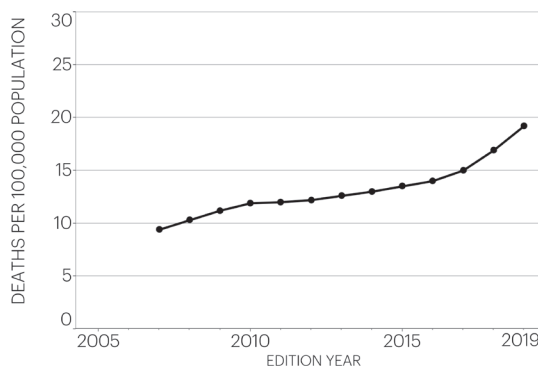
Since 2007, drug deaths increased 104% from 9.4 to 19.2 deaths per 100,000, well above the Healthy People target to reduce drug-induced deaths to 11.3 deaths per 100,000 by 2020. Since 2016, the rate has risen 37% from 14.0 deaths per 100,000 (Figure 13). This equates to 53,000 additional deaths over the most recent comparable three-year period.

A report published by the Trust for America's Health finds that drug overdoses in the United States have become the leading cause of injury death. The rate has more than tripled between 1999 and 2017, according to the National Institutes of Health. Heavy drug use and overdoses burden individuals, families, their communities, the health care system and the economy. The effects of substance misuse contribute to significant public health problems including crime, homicide, suicide, teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, child abuse and motor vehicle accidents, according to Healthy People 2020.

Disparities and geographic variation

Disparities in drug deaths are present across states and by age, gender and race/ethnicity groups. The drug death rate is 6.6 times higher among whites (21.2 deaths

Figure 13
Drug deaths, 2007-2019 editions



DEFINITION

Number of deaths due to drug injury (unintentional, suicide, homicide or undetermined) per 100,000 population (3-year estimate age-adjusted to the mid-year).

per 100,000) than Asian/Pacific Islanders (3.2); 4.2 times higher among people ages 45-54 and 35-44 (both at 34.1 deaths per 100,000) compared with people ages 65-74 (8.2); and 1.9 times higher among males (25.1 deaths per 100,000) than females (13.3). Drug deaths per 100,000 is 6.7 times higher in West Virginia (48.3) than Nebraska (7.2).

DISPARITIES

The **DRUG DEATH RATE** is



▲ **6.7x**

higher in **West Virginia** (48.3 deaths per 100,000) than **Nebraska** (7.2)

CHLAMYDIA

Chlamydia rates increasing

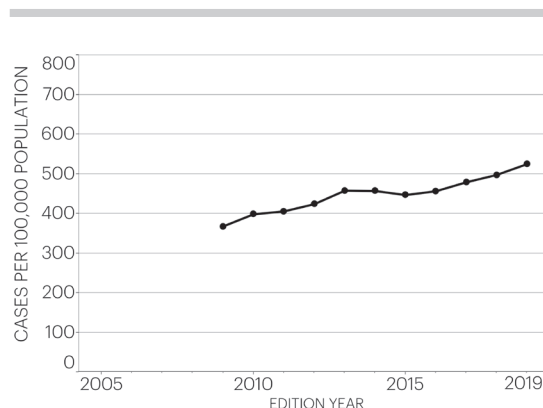
Chlamydia increased 5% in the past year from 497.3 to 524.6 new cases per 100,000, 15% in the past five years (from 456.7) and 43% in the past 10 years (from 367.5) (Figure 14).

According to CDC, chlamydia is the most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection. More than 1.7 million chlamydia cases were reported in 2017, though many more cases go undiagnosed and unreported, since infections are usually asymptomatic. Among women, untreated chlamydia can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, inability to get pregnant, ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside the uterus) and chronic pelvic pain. In men, untreated chlamydia rarely causes life-threatening damage but can lead to epididymitis (i.e., swelling or pain in the testicles), reports the Cleveland Clinic.

Geographic variation

The disparity between the states with the highest and lowest rates has improved over time. Chlamydia is 3.5 times higher in Alaska (802.1 cases per 100,000) than West Virginia (228.0); this disparity is smaller than in 2009 when chlamydia was 6.1 times higher in Mississippi (743.0 cases per 100,000) than New Hampshire (122.1).

Figure 14
Chlamydia, 2009-2019 editions



DEFINITION

Number of new cases of chlamydia per 100,000 population.

DISPARITIES

The **CHLAMYDIA RATE** is



▲ **3.5x**

higher in **Alaska** (802.1 cases per 100,000) than **West Virginia** (228.0)

Long-term challenges in obesity, diabetes and low birthweight

OBESITY

Obesity affects more than 30% of adults

Obesity among adults increased 166% (11.6% to 30.9%) since the first *Annual Report* in 1990. Today's obesity prevalence is higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 30.5% adults.

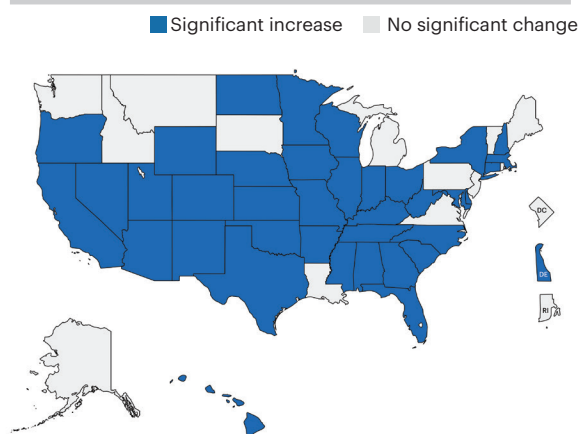
Since 2012, obesity among adults has increased 11% (from 27.8%), with significant increases in 37 states (Figure 15).

Over the past year, obesity prevalence

DEFINITION

Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight.

Figure 15
Changes in obesity prevalence among adults by state, 2012 and 2019 editions

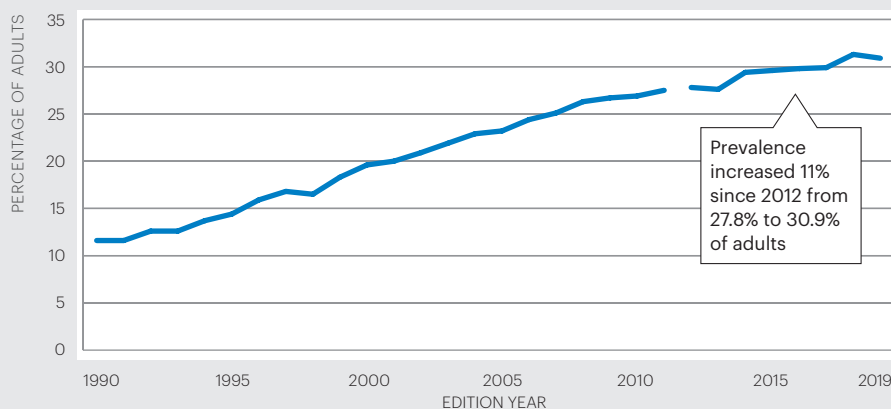


THEN AND NOW

30 YEARS

OBESITY

Obesity among adults has **increased 166%** over the past 30 years



Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight. National value based on median of 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

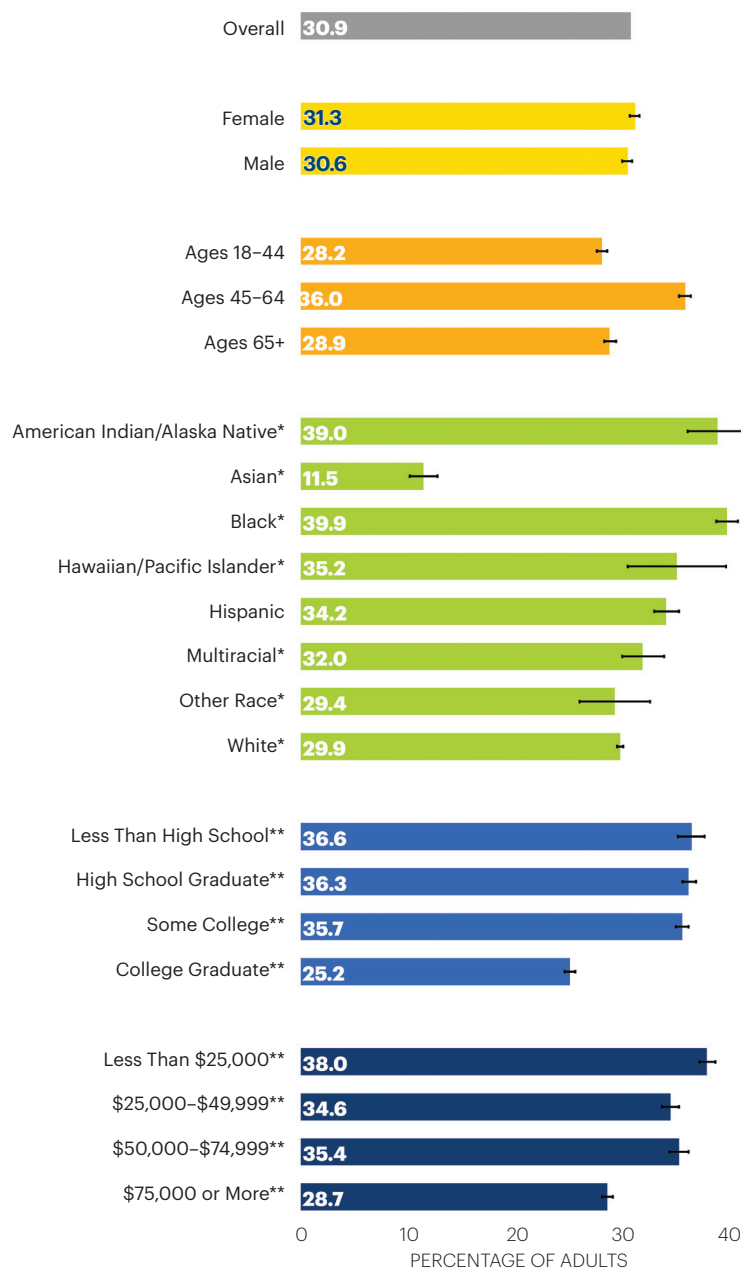
+ Visit [AmericasHealthRankings.org/Obesity-30Years](https://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/Obesity-30Years) for more information.

increased in two states, New Mexico (up 14% from 28.4% to 32.3%) and Utah (up 10% from 25.2% to 27.7%). Obesity prevalence also significantly increased among college graduates ages 25 and older (up 8% from 23.3% to 25.2%), adults ages 25 and older with incomes

\$50,000-\$74,999 (up 7% from 33.0% to 35.4%) and \$75,000 or more (up 6% from 27.2% to 28.7%), adults ages 18-44 (up 6% from 26.7% to 28.2%) and females (up 4% from 30.0% to 31.3%).

According to a study by the Cleveland Clinic, obesity is one of the leading causes of

Figure 16
Obesity by subpopulations, 2019 edition



* Non-Hispanic
** Adults ages 25 and older

Challenges

OBESITY

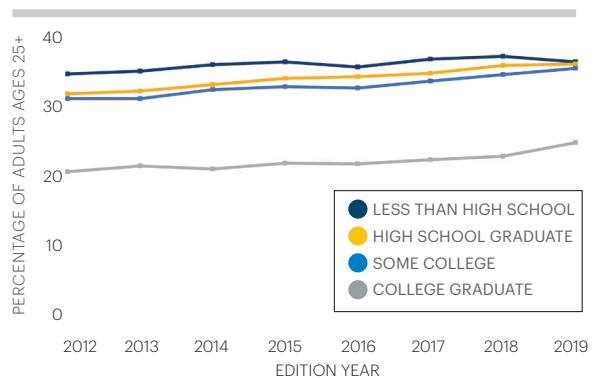
preventable life-years lost among Americans. CDC finds that adults who have obesity, when compared with adults at a healthy weight, are more likely to have a decreased quality of life and have an increased risk of developing serious health conditions including hypertension, type 2 diabetes, heart disease and stroke, sleep apnea and breathing problems, as well as some cancers. Costs associated with obesity and obesity-related health problems are staggering; medical costs were estimated at \$342.2 billion in 2013,⁶ and lost productivity is estimated at \$8.65 billion annually.⁷

Disparities

Disparities in obesity are present across states and by age, race/ethnicity, education and income groups (Figure 16). Obesity has been lowest among Asian adults, college graduates (ages 25 and older) and adults ages 25 and older with incomes \$75,000 or more. Obesity is 3.5 times higher among blacks (39.9%), 3.4 times higher among American Indian/Alaska Natives (39.0%), 3.1 times higher among Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (35.2%) and 2.6

times higher among whites (29.9%) than Asians (11.5%). When considering education level among adults ages 25 and older, obesity is significantly lower among college graduates than those with less than high school, high school and some college education. Recently obesity prevalence among the three lower education groups has converged (Figure 17). Similar to education, obesity among adults ages 25 and older is significantly lower among those with incomes of \$75,000 or more and is significantly higher among those with incomes less than \$25,000 than the two middle income groups.

Figure 17
Obesity among adults by education, 2012-2019 editions



DISPARITIES

OBESITY among adults is



▲ **1.7x**

higher in **West Virginia and Mississippi** (39.5%) than **Colorado** (22.9%)



▲ **3.5x**

higher among **black** (39.9%) than **Asian** (11.5%) adults



▲ **1.5x**

higher among adults ages 25 and older with **less than a high school education** (36.6%) than **college graduates** (25.2%)

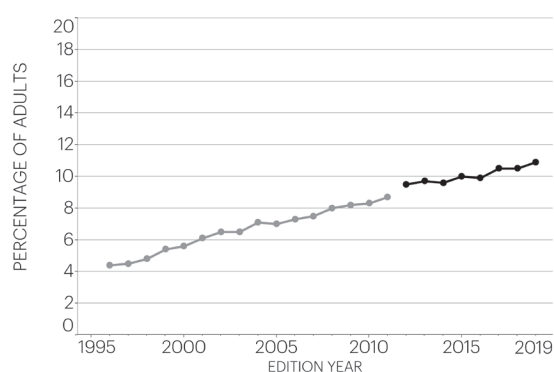
DIABETES

Diabetes at highest level in Annual Report history

Since 1996, diabetes prevalence among adults increased 148% from 4.4% to 10.9%, which is the highest prevalence in *America's Health Rankings* history (Figure 18). Since 2012, diabetes prevalence increased 15%, with significant increases occurring in 23 states.

In the past year, significant increases occurred in Florida (up 20% from 10.5% to 12.6%), Maryland (up 15% from 10.4% to 12.0%), Minnesota (up 14% from 7.8% to 8.9%) and New Hampshire (up 23% from 8.4% to 10.3%) (Figure 19). Also in the past year, diabetes significantly increased 12% among adults ages 25 and older with incomes \$50,000-\$74,999 (10.2% to 11.4%), 10% among college graduates ages 25

Figure 18
Diabetes among adults, 1996-2019 editions



DEFINITION

Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they have diabetes (excluding prediabetes and gestational diabetes).

DISPARITIES

DIABETES among adults is



▲ **2.3x**

higher in **West Virginia** (16.2%) than **Colorado** (7.0%)



▲ **2.5x**

higher among adults ages 25 and older with **less than a high school education** (20.0%) than **college graduates** (8.0%)



▲ **2.6x**

higher among adults ages 25 and older with incomes **less than \$25,000** (19.4%) than those with incomes **\$75,000 or more** (7.5%)

Challenges

DIABETES

and older (7.3% to 8.0%), 6% among adults ages 65 and older (22.6% to 23.9%) and 6% among white adults (10.1% to 10.7%).

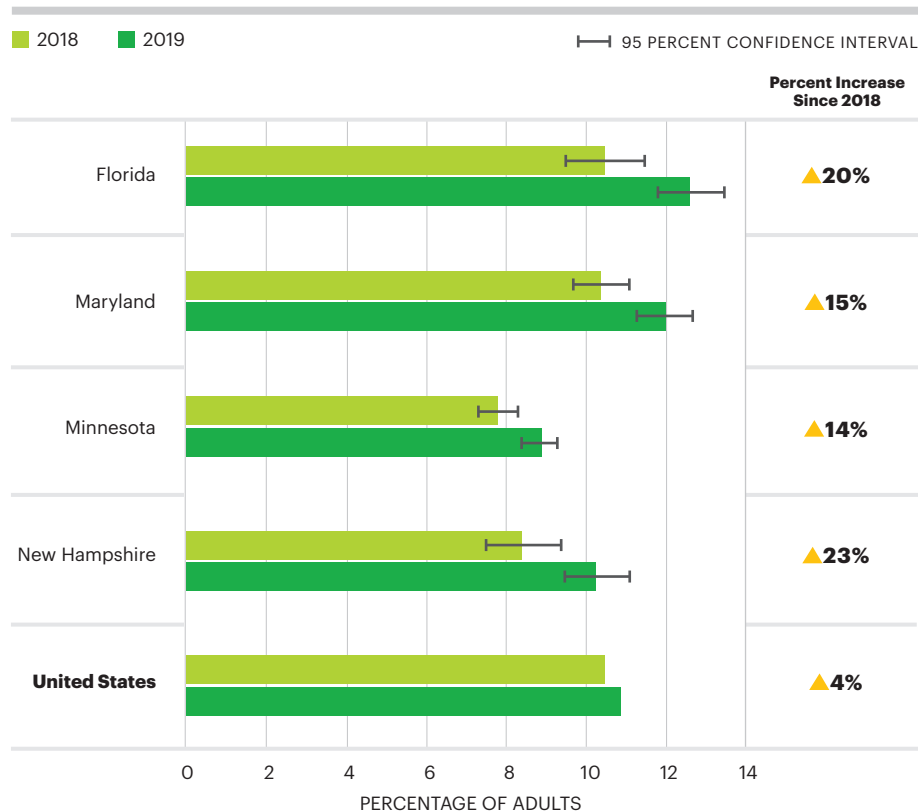
According to CDC, diabetes is the nation's seventh-leading cause of death, accounting for 83,564 deaths in 2017. Diabetes is a serious risk factor for heart disease and stroke. According to the American Diabetes Association, costs attributable to diagnosed diabetes are estimated at \$327 billion annually, and health care costs are 2.3 times higher among Americans with diabetes than Americans without diabetes.

Disparities and geographic variation

Disparities in diabetes are present across states and by gender, age, race/ethnicity, education and income groups (Figure 20). Diabetes is lowest among adults ages 18-44, college graduates (ages 25 and older) and adults ages 25 and older with incomes \$75,000 or more. Populations with the highest diabetes prevalence include adults ages 65 and older, adults ages 25 and older with less than a high school education and adults ages 25 and older with incomes less than \$25,000. Diabetes prevalence is significantly higher as education

Figure 19

States with significant increases in diabetes among adults, 2018 and 2019 editions



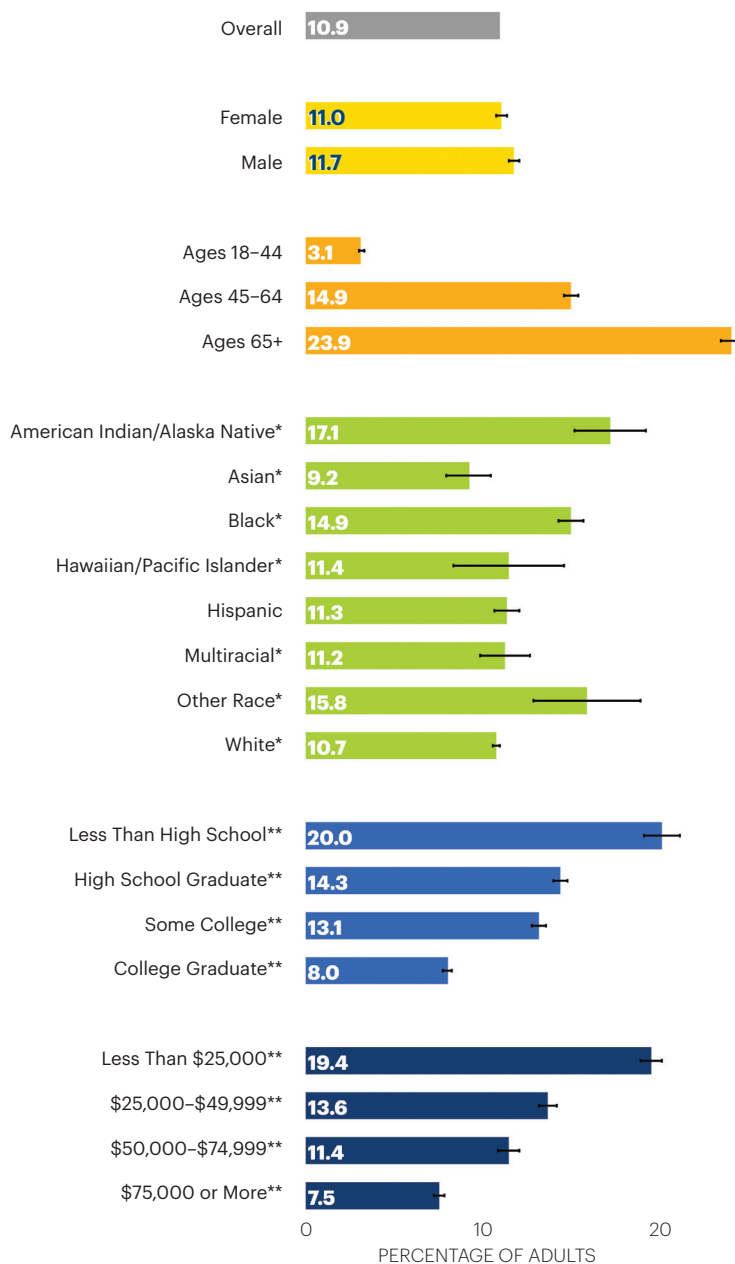
level and income level decreases.

The disparity between the states with the highest and lowest prevalences has worsened over time. Diabetes is 2.3 times higher in West

Virginia (16.2%) than Colorado (7.0%); this disparity is larger than in 2012 when diabetes was 1.9 times higher in Mississippi (12.4%) than Colorado (6.7%).

Figure 20

Diabetes among adults by subpopulations, 2019 edition



* Non-Hispanic

** Adults ages 25 and older

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

Low birthweight increasing

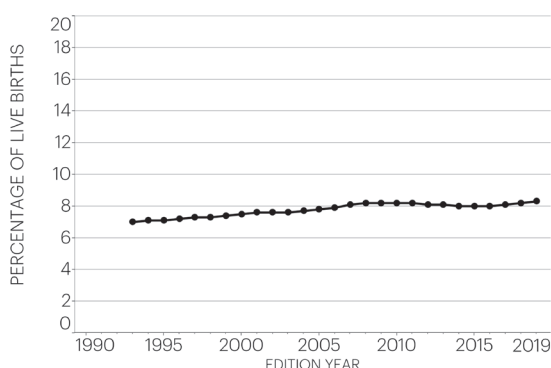
Since 1993, the percentage of infants born with a low birthweight has increased 19% (7.0% to 8.3%), the highest percentage in *Annual Report* history (Figure 21). During this period, low birthweight increased in all states but decreased 30% in the District of Columbia (15.1% to 10.5%). The largest increases in low birthweight occurred in West Virginia (7.1% to 9.5%), Nebraska (5.3% to 7.5%), New Mexico (7.4% to 9.5%), New Hampshire (4.9% to 6.9%), Mississippi (9.6% to 11.6%) and Maine (5.1% to 7.1%) (Figure 22). Low birthweight in the District of Columbia has risen since its lowest level of 9.4% in 2015.

Low birthweight remains a challenge

While low birthweight is a major risk factor for infant mortality, improvements in infant mortality have been largely driven by reductions in SIDS and in vaccine-preventable diseases as well as advances in medical care.

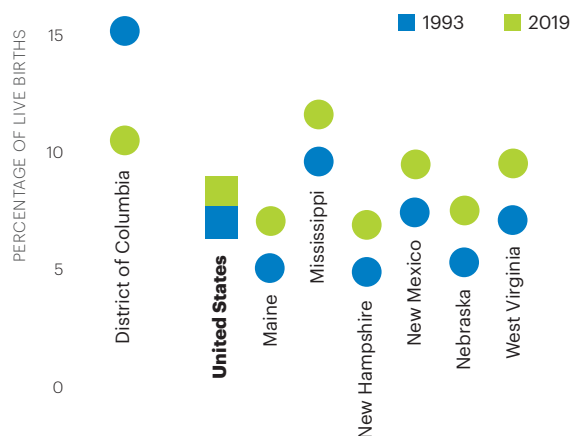
The most common causes of low birthweight are premature birth and restricted fetal growth. Risk factors include inadequate prenatal care⁸ for mothers and smoking or drinking alcohol during pregnancy, according to CDC. Low and very low birthweight infants who survive to adulthood often experience serious physical⁹ and mental¹⁰ illnesses, significantly increasing the costs¹¹ of hospitalization and care from birth and throughout the lifespan.

Figure 21
Low birthweight, 1993-2019 editions



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

Figure 22
Low birthweight, largest improvement (left) and declines (right), 1993 and 2019 editions



DISPARITIES

The percentage of **LOW BIRTHWEIGHT** infants is



▲ **1.9x**

higher in **Mississippi** (11.6%) than **Alaska** (6.2%)

Troubling trend reversals

PREMATURE DEATH

Premature death rate continues to rise

The premature death rate has decreased 15% between 1990 and 2019. The rate reached a historic low in 2014, however, has increased every year since. After the low in 2014, the premature death rate has significantly increased nationally (6,976 to 7,447) and in 44 states. In the past year, the rate continued to significantly increase nationally (from 7,432) and in four states, while three states showed decreases (Figure 23).

According to CDC's Years of Potential Life Lost Report, unintentional injury, cancer, heart disease, suicide and perinatal deaths were the top five causes of premature death in the United States in 2017. Social factors such as low education, poverty, racial segregation and inadequate social support also contribute to premature death. Many premature deaths may be preventable through

DEFINITION

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

lifestyle modifications such as smoking cessation or healthy eating and exercise.

Geographic variation

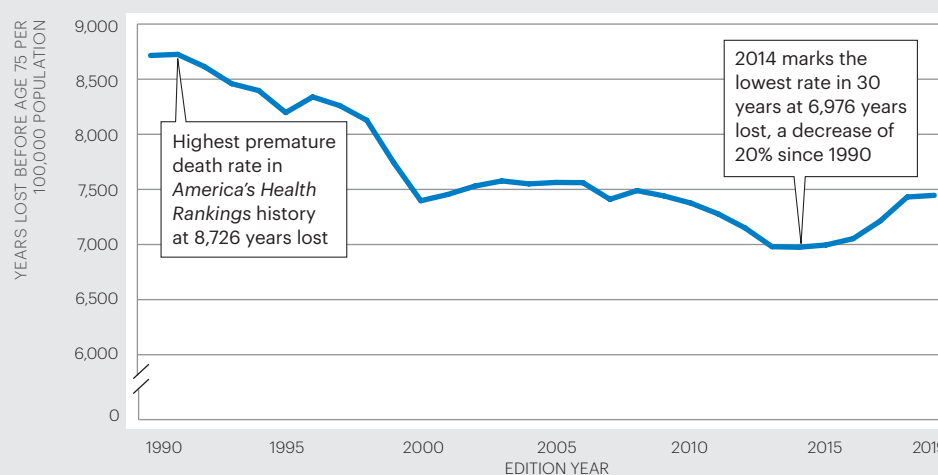
The disparity between the states with the highest and lowest rates has worsened over time. The premature death rate of the No. 1 state for this measure has dropped since 1990, while the rate of the No. 50 state has increased. Premature death is 2.0 times higher in West Virginia (11,448 deaths per 100,000) than California (5,665); this disparity is larger than in 1990 when premature death was 1.7 times higher in Mississippi (10,941) than Minnesota (6,541).

THEN AND NOW

30 YEARS

PREMATURE DEATH

After decades of steady decrease, the premature death rate has **increased each year since 2014**



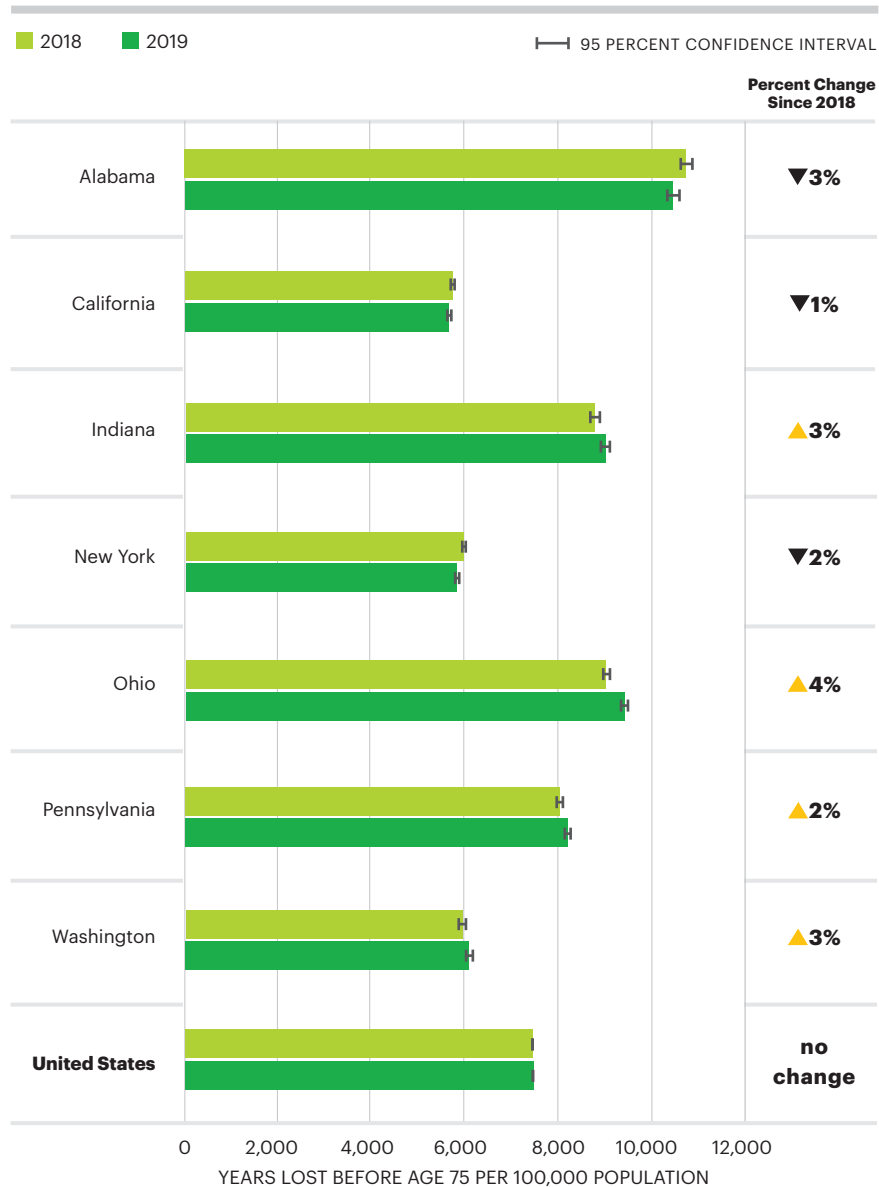
Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population. Data Source: CDC WONDER Mortality data and Population files



Visit AmericasHealthRankings.org/PrematureDeath-30Years for more information.

Figure 23

States with significant changes in premature death, 2018 and 2019 editions



CARDIOVASCULAR DEATHS

Cardiovascular deaths rising

The cardiovascular death rate has significantly increased 4% (250.8 to 260.4) since 2015 — after steadily decreasing since 1990. This is the fourth consecutive year the cardiovascular death rate has increased nationally.

According to CDC, heart disease and stroke are the nation's leading and fifth-leading causes of death, respectively. In 2017, heart disease accounted for 647,457 deaths, and stroke accounted for 146,383 deaths. Symptoms of cardiovascular disease, identified by the Mayo Clinic, often include fatigue and shortness of breath. These symptoms and their accompanying diagnosis can have dramatic effects on people's lives. Recent increases in conditions that can lead to cardiovascular disease, such as obesity and diabetes, have

DEFINITION

Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases including heart disease and stroke per 100,000 population (3-year estimate age-adjusted to mid-year).

resulted in rising cardiovascular disease rates,¹² particularly in high-risk populations.¹³

Geographic variation

The cardiovascular death rate is 1.9 times higher in Mississippi (363.2 deaths per 100,000) than Minnesota (193.8).

New this year

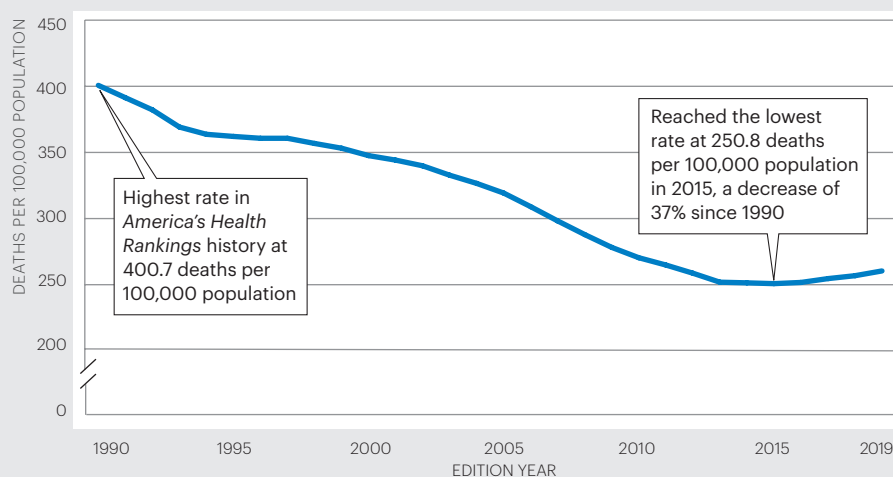
Crude rates and rates age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population are now available for cardiovascular deaths at www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

THEN AND NOW

30 YEARS

CARDIOVASCULAR DEATHS

The cardiovascular death rate has been **increasing since 2015**, after steadily decreasing since 1990



Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases including heart disease and stroke per 100,000 population (3-year estimate age-adjusted to the mid-year population).
Data Source: CDC WONDER Mortality data



Visit AmericasHealthRankings.org/CardiovascularDeaths-30Years for more information.

International Comparison

This section evaluates how U.S. population health compares with the 36 countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), of which the United States is a member. The organization's mission is to promote economic development and social well-being of people worldwide. It collects and analyzes data from each of the member countries on a wide range of social, economic and health-related topics.

The following international perspective offers insight into how the health of the U.S. population compares with the health of its peers in key measures of population health. This analysis compares OECD member countries with the U.S. top state, bottom state and national average for three health measures: infant mortality, obesity and life expectancy.

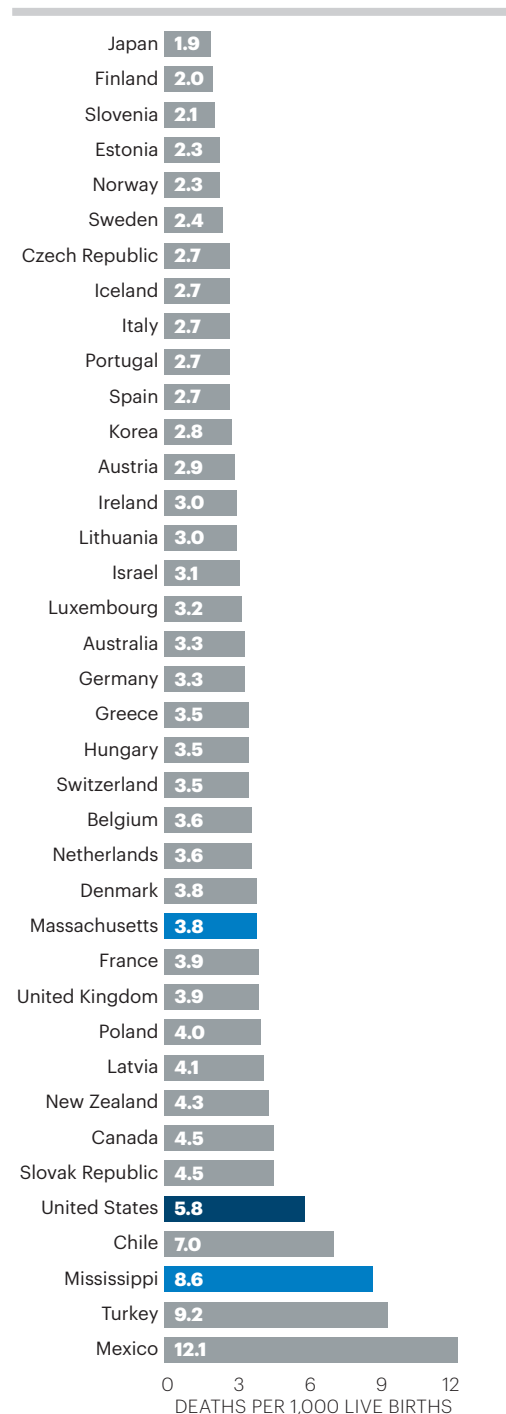
Results show the United States has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher prevalence of obesity and a lower life expectancy compared with most OECD member countries. Even the top U.S. state in each of these measures ranks low among member countries.

Infant Mortality

Over the past 50 years, improvements in the U.S. infant mortality rate has not kept pace with improvements in other OECD countries.¹⁴ Today the average rate of infant mortality among OECD countries is 3.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. At 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, the United States ranks No. 33 out of 36 OECD countries (Figure 24). Japan (No. 1) has the lowest rate with 1.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. Turkey (No. 35) and Mexico (No. 36) have the highest infant mortality rates of OECD countries at 9.2 and 12.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

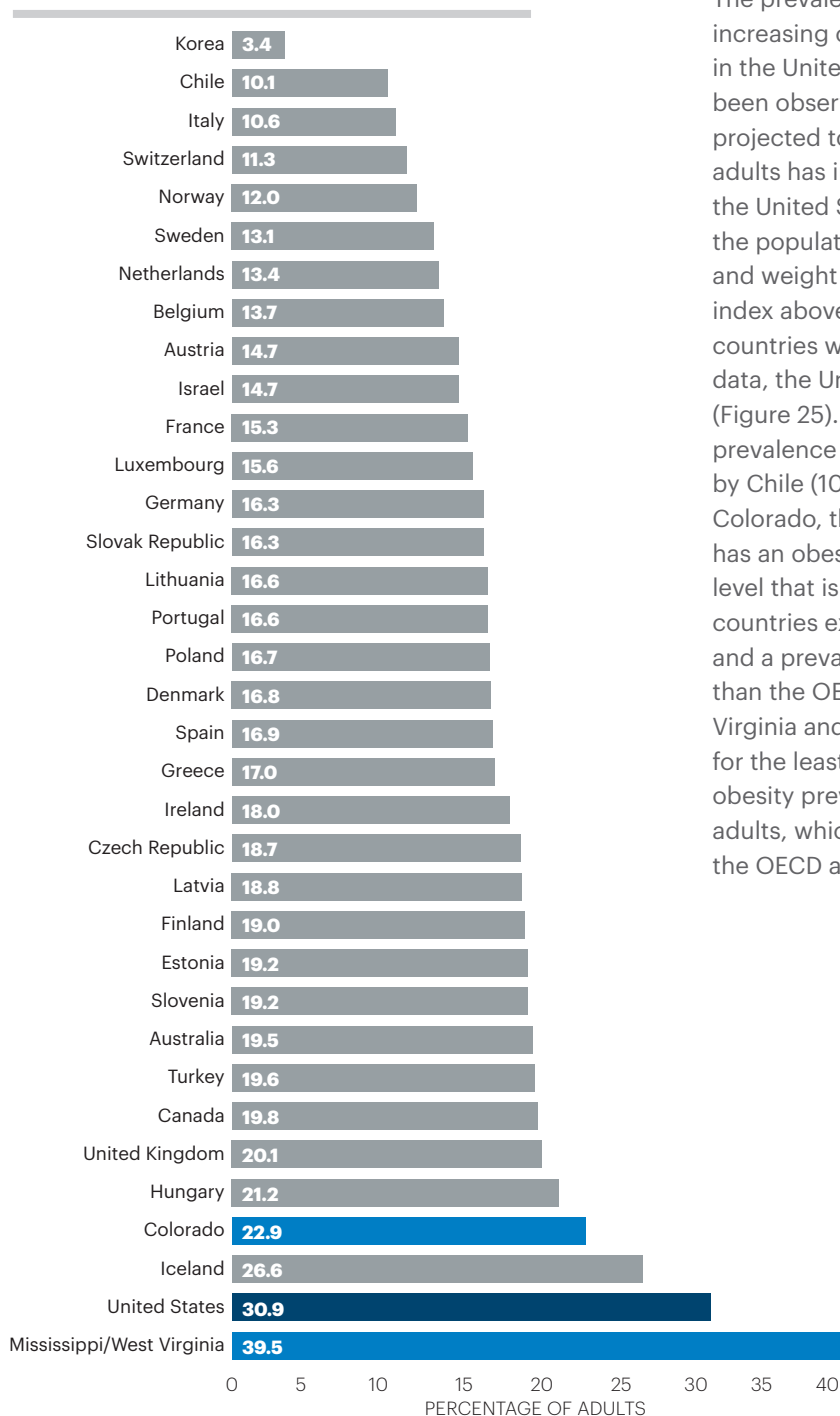
Massachusetts is the top U.S. state with 3.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, on par with Denmark (No. 25). The bottom-ranked state, Mississippi, has an infant mortality rate of 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, which is 2.3 times higher than the OECD average and the U.S. state with the lowest rate.

Figure 24
Infant mortality rates by OECD member countries and top- and bottom-ranking U.S. states, 2019 edition



Data presented for OECD member countries came from the OECD Health Statistics 2019 online database for the most recent data year available.

Figure 25
**Obesity prevalence by OECD member countries
and top- and bottom-ranking U.S. states,
2019 edition**



Data presented for OECD member countries came from the OECD Health Statistics 2019 online database for the most recent data year available.

Obesity

The prevalence of obesity has been increasing over the past three decades in the United States. This trend has also been observed internationally¹⁵ and is projected to continue.¹⁶ Obesity among adults has increased 11% since 2012 in the United States, with nearly a third of the population self-reporting a height and weight that equates to a body mass index above 30.0. Among the 33 OECD countries with self-reported obesity data, the United States ranks last (Figure 25). Korea (No. 1) has the lowest prevalence at 3.4% of adults, followed by Chile (10.1%) and Italy (10.6%). Colorado, the top-ranked U.S. state, has an obesity prevalence of 22.9%, a level that is higher than all other OECD countries except for Iceland (26.6%), and a prevalence that is 1.4 times higher than the OECD average of 16.7%. West Virginia and Mississippi, which are tied for the least healthy U.S. state, have an obesity prevalence of 39.5% among adults, which is 2.4 times higher than the OECD average.

International Comparison

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a common and important long-term population health indicator. It describes how long a newborn can expect to live, on average, if current death rates remain the same. The average life expectancy in OECD countries is 80.7 years. The U.S. life expectancy at birth of 78.6 years ranks No. 28 out of the 36 OECD countries, below the Czech Republic (79.1 years) and above Estonia (78.2 years) (Figure 26). Hawaii, the U.S. state with the highest life expectancy at 82.5 years, is tied at No. 11 with Sweden. Mississippi, the U.S. state with the lowest life expectancy at 74.8 years, is tied with Latvia (No. 36).

Figure 26

Life expectancy at birth by OECD member countries and top- and bottom-ranking U.S. states, 2019 edition



Data presented for OECD member countries came from the OECD Health Statistics 2019 online database for the most recent data year available. Life expectancy values for states are from Measure of America's *Mapping America: Health Indicators*. New York: Social Science Research Council, 2018.

Preview of 2020 Model

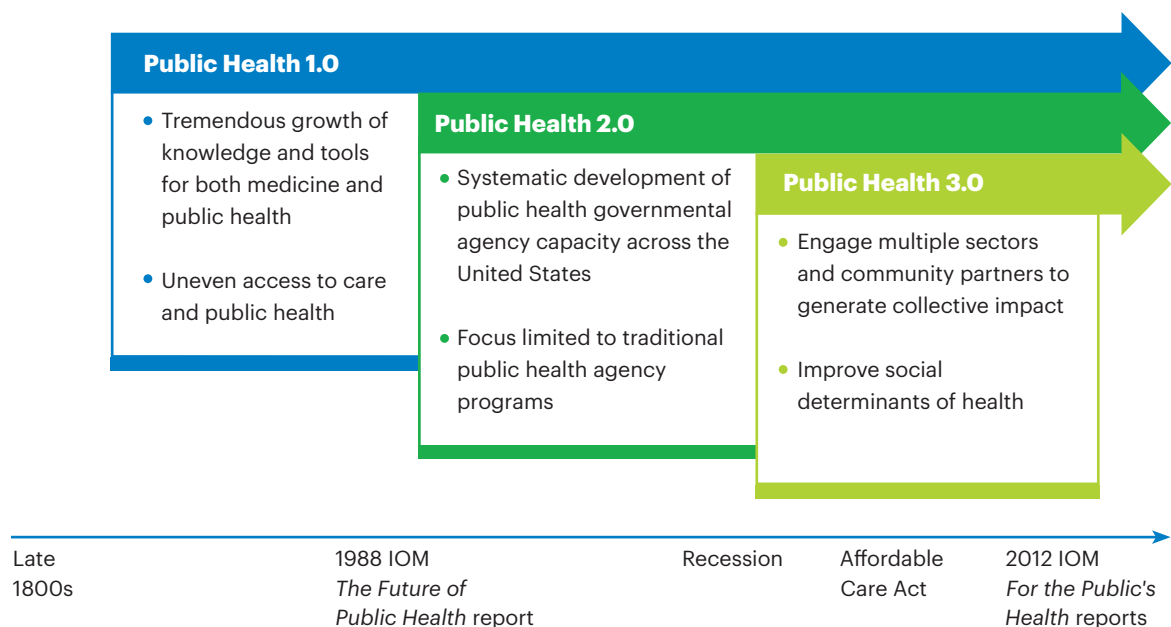
In the 30 years since *America's Health Rankings* began publishing, the understanding of health from a holistic, population-based perspective has changed considerably. Accordingly, the role of measuring population health must evolve.

This shift is characterized as moving from Public Health 1.0 to Public Health 2.0 and then to Public Health 3.0.¹⁷ When *America's Health Rankings* began, public health was on the cusp of moving from Public Health 1.0, characterized by tremendous growth in knowledge and tools, to Public Health 2.0, which is characterized by the development of public health agency capacity and implementation of many traditional public health programs. Public health is now firmly in Public Health 3.0, characterized by agreement on the profound

impact social determinants have on health and engagement with multisector stakeholders to collectively improve health. Figure 27 shows this evolution and the fact that all stages of public health will continue into the future; earlier stages are not replaced by subsequent ones, but are additive.

Like public health practices, the *America's Health Rankings* model must evolve to remain relevant. Three years ago, under the guidance of the *America's Health Rankings'* Advisory Council and report-specific advisory committees, discussions began on the revision of the rankings model. Valuable insights were also gained from other ranking and health models, particularly *County Health Rankings*, *Healthy People 2020* and *Healthy People 2030*.

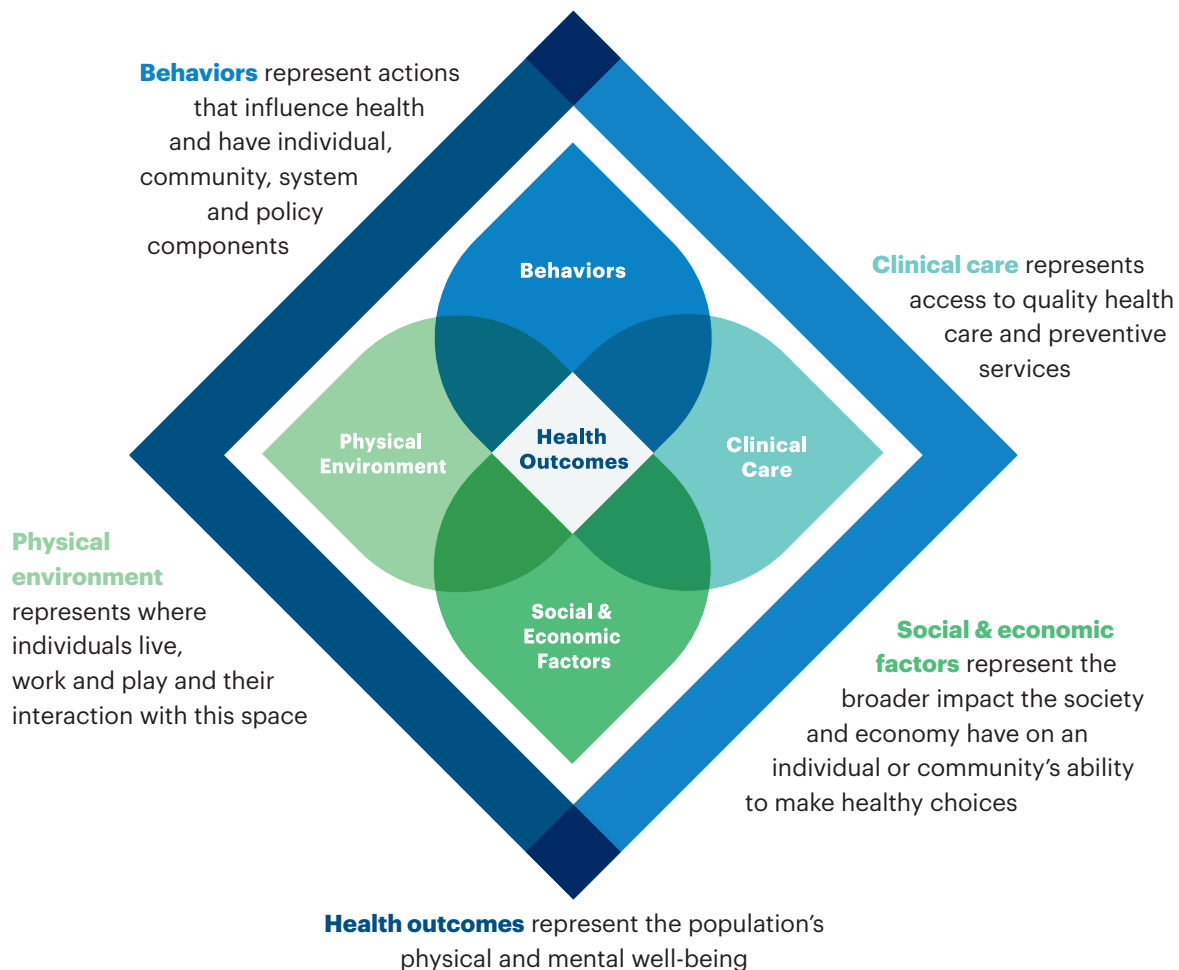
Figure 27
Evolution of public health practices, Institute of Medicine (IOM)



Source: Karen B. DeSalvo, K et al. "Public Health 3.0: A Call to Action for Public Health to Meet the Challenges of the 21st Century." *Preventing Chronic Disease* 14 (2017).

Preview of 2020 Model

Figure 28
2020 America's Health Rankings model



The new rankings model will be introduced in all 2020 reports. The new rankings model (Figure 28) consists of four drivers or determinants of health: behaviors, social & economic factors, physical environment and clinical care. These influence health outcomes, shown in the center of the diagram.

The most notable change is the enhanced focus on the social determinants of health, represented by two categories: social &

economic factors and physical environment. Policy, a category in the current ranking model, will be removed, and the measures representing the influence of policy on health will be distributed to other categories.

The list of measures in each model category is being finalized. Early in 2020, visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org to view the new measures and how they will impact the state rankings.

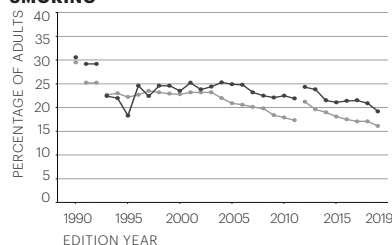
State Summaries

Alabama

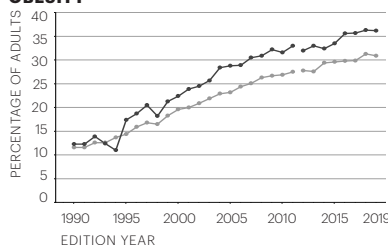
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	16.1	19	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	13.8	3	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	89.3	7	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	36.2	45	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	30.7	45	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	19.2	40	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.082	35	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.1	36	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	23.8	45	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.550	46	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	614.1	44	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	4.7	18	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	23.3	42	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	6.4	41	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	520	44	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.150	47	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.290	33	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	52.0	32	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	48.4	28	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	80.0	39	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.4	23	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	71.2	21	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$115	11	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	9.7	37	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.001	33	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	41.8	50	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	10.3	48	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	100.7	50	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	62.0	46	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	122.8	42	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.204	49	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.437	46	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	210.8	42	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	347.0	48	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	14.5	49	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	28.0	33	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	15.6	45	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	15.1	44	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	8.2	49	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	10,435	48	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.383	50	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.820	47	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



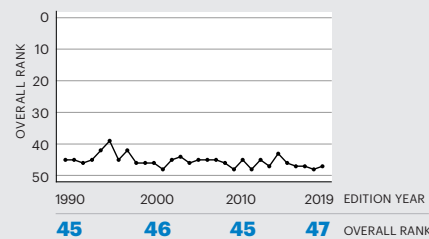
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

47

Change: ▲1



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High per capita public health funding

Challenges:

- High prevalence of diabetes
- Low rate of dentists
- High cardiovascular death rate

Highlights:

- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 24% from 72.0% to 89.3% of students
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 13% from 543.5 to 614.1 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 2001, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 25% from 12.9% to 9.7%
- In the past year, mental health providers increased 9% from 92.6 to 100.7 per 100,000 population
- Since 2003, air pollution decreased 48% from 15.6 to 8.1 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past three years, frequent mental distress increased 12% from 13.9% to 15.6% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 44

Health of Women and Children

Report Rank: 45

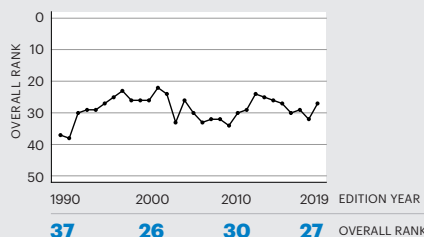
State Health Department Website:

alabamapublichealth.gov

Alaska

OVERALL RANK:
27

Change: ▲ 5



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- High rate of dentists
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

Challenges:

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- High occupational fatality rate
- High percentage of uninsured population

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 17% from 22.9% to 19.1% of adults
- Since 2011, high school graduation increased 13% from 69.1% to 78.2% of students
- In the past five years, violent crime increased 47% from 603 to 885 offenses per 100,000 population
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 29% from 4.8% to 6.2% of live births
- In the past year, diabetes increased 19% from 7.4% to 8.8% of adults
- Since 2012, frequent mental distress increased 21% from 9.1% to 11.0% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 33
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 31

State Health Department Website:
dhss.alaska.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	17.6	22	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	17.7	24	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	78.2	46	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	29.5	15	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	19.6	6	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	19.1	38	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.087	37	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	6.4	10	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	14.1	17	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.260	41	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	802.1	50	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	8.0	39	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	6.5	1	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	10.2	49	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	885	50	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.052	39	0.307

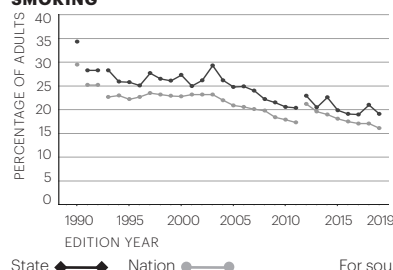
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-1.600	50	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	45.3	46	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	42.9	35	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	69.2	48	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	79.6	50	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	69.5	32	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$281	1	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	13.2	47	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.068	43	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	81.5	2	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.2	1	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	429.9	5	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	36.0	7	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	141.2	29	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.179	2	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	-0.027	29	0.687

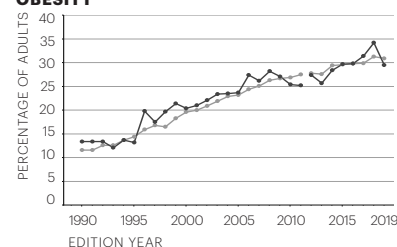
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	185.4	18	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	227.6	11	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	8.8	6	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	23.5	16	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.0	5	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.0	23	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.5	15	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,513	37	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.101	17	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.074	27	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



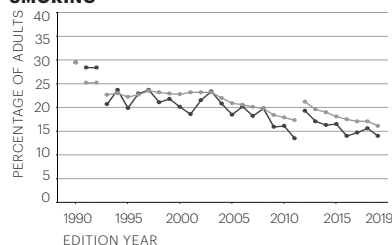
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Arizona

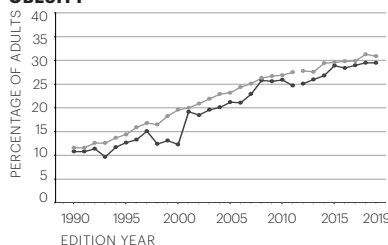
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	20.8	29	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	17.2	21	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	78.0	48	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++++	29.5	15	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	22.1	15	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	14.0	11	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	0.004	21	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	9.7	49	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	20.1	37	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.100	24	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	564.4	39	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	6.0	29	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	12.4	12	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	4.3	19	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	475	41	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.092	43	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.457	37	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	51.0	36	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	50.4	25	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	89.1	17	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	82.9	47	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	66.5	44	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$53	47	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	10.4	39	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.081	45	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	54.4	25	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.5	15	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	132.9	47	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	36.1	8	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	125.8	40	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	-0.019	29	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.187	34	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	168.5	4	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	223.8	7	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	10.8	23	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	27.1	31	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.5	27	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	14.2	38	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.6	16	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,467	24	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	0.039	23	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.148	31	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

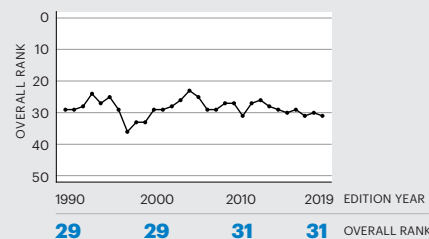


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:
31

Change: ▼ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low cardiovascular death rate

Challenges:

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- High levels of air pollution
- Low Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents

Highlights:

- Since 2007, drug deaths increased 53% from 13.6 to 20.8 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, children in poverty decreased 26% from 27.2% to 20.1% of children
- Since 2003, dentists increased 21% from 45.0 to 54.4 per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, air pollution increased 4% from 9.3 to 9.7 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 40% from 9.4 to 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 13% from 9.6% to 10.8% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 31
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 37

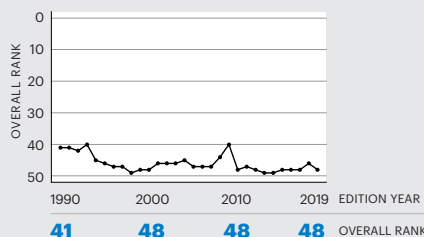
State Health Department Website:
azdhs.gov

Arkansas

OVERALL
RANK:
48



Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Small difference in health status by high school education

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of children in poverty
- High prevalence of frequent physical distress

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 17% from 12.1 to 14.2 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 64% from 351.1 to 576.5 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past six years, high school graduation increased 9% from 81.0% to 88.0% of students
- In the past year, frequent mental distress decreased 8% from 17.3% to 16.0% of adults
- In the past seven years, diabetes increased 24% from 11.2% to 13.9% of adults
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 9% from 213.3 to 231.6 per 100,000 population

Senior Report Rank: 45
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 49

State Health Department Website:
healthy.arkansas.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	14.2	14	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	15.8	10	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	88.0	14	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	37.1	48	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	31.0	48	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	22.7	48	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.202	46	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	7.1	19	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	24.7	47	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.543	45	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	576.5	40	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	7.5	36	0.7
Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)	+	21.8	41	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	7.8	46	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	544	47	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.151	48	0.307

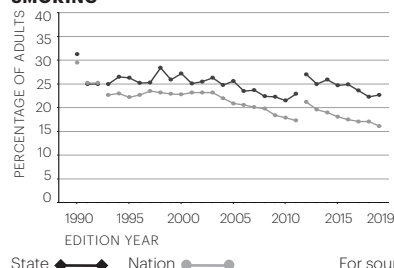
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	0.038	21	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	46.4	43	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	39.0	43	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	91.7	11	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.2	16	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	69.4	34	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$108	17	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	8.1	25	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.018	29	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	42.1	49	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	9.3	42	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	231.6	27	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	61.8	45	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	122.3	43	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.143	46	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.478	48	0.687

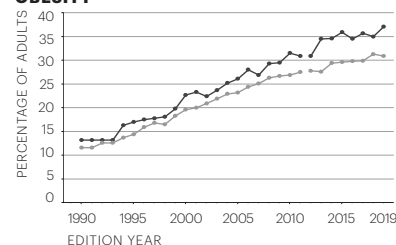
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	217.7	46	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	338.3	47	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	13.9	46	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	21.6	10	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	16.0	47	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	16.1	49	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	8.1	48	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	10,210	46	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.358	48	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.836	48	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



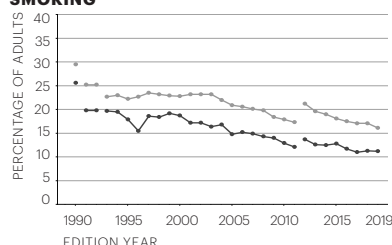
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

California

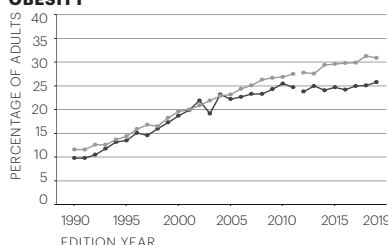
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	12.1	7	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	17.6	23	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	82.7	34	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	25.8	5	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	21.0	10	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	11.2	2	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.200	2	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	12.8	50	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	17.4	27	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.033	30	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	553.4	36	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	6.5	31	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	13.6	20	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	2.8	2	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	44.7	37	11.2
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.091	42	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.052	20	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	50.1	37	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++++	55.1	15	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	85.6	25	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.7	22	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	68.6	39	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$114	12	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	7.2	21	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.032	23	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	77.8	4	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.9	8	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	356.2	12	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	36.2	9	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	141.4	28	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.131	6	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.272	16	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	168.9	5	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	236.7	17	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	10.4	19	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	31.8	47	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.4	12	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.2	27	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.2	5	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	5,665	1	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.127	12	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.398	12	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

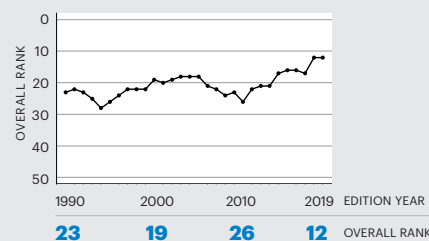


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:
12

Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low premature death rate
- Low infant mortality rate

Challenges:

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- High levels of air pollution
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- In the past year, excessive drinking decreased 8% from 19.2% to 17.6% of adults
- In the past year, disparity in health status decreased 14% from 37.1% to 31.8%
- Since 2012, physical inactivity increased 10% from 19.1% to 21.0% of adults
- Despite decreasing since 2012, air pollution increased 12% over the past three years from 11.4 to 12.8 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 43% from 388.3 to 553.4 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 1990, cardiovascular deaths decreased 37% from 377.0 to 236.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Senior Report Rank: 17
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 7

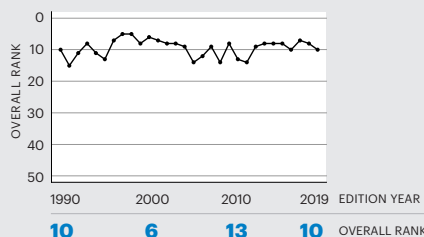
State Health Department Website:
cdph.ca.gov

Colorado

OVERALL RANK:

10

Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low prevalence of diabetes

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- Since 2007, drug deaths increased 44% from 11.5 to 16.6 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past year, violent crime increased 8% from 368 to 397 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, occupational fatalities decreased 5% from 3.9 to 3.7 deaths per 100,000 workers
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 14% from 313.5 to 356.4 per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, disparity in health status increased 12% from 33.7% to 37.6%
- In the past year, frequent mental distress decreased 4% from 11.6% to 11.1% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 5
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 10

State Health Department Website:
colorado.gov/cdphe

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	16.6	20	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	20.8	42	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	79.1	45	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	22.9	1	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	16.4	1	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	14.5	13	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.106	10	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	6.7	14	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	11.9	6	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.087	35	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	481.4	23	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	11.9	45	0.7
Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	13.3	18	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.7	10	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	397	31	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.125	16	0.307

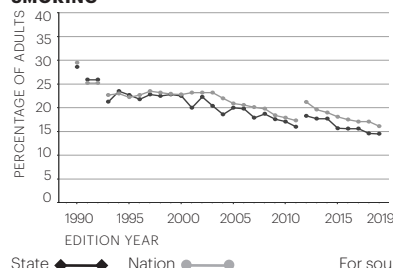
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.428	15	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	59.0	16	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	65.8	4	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	84.9	30	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.3	14	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	71.0	23	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$101	19	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	7.5	23	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.044	19	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	70.1	10	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	9.1	39	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	356.4	11	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	31.2	3	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	143.4	27	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.069	13	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.343	11	0.687

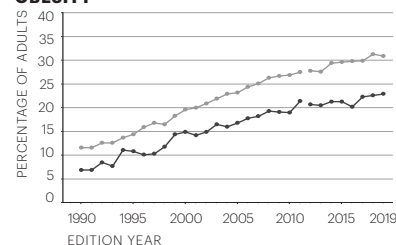
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	163.1	3	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	207.2	2	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	7.0	1	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	37.6	50	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.1	8	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	9.8	3	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.7	8	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	6,288	8	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.194	3	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.537	10	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



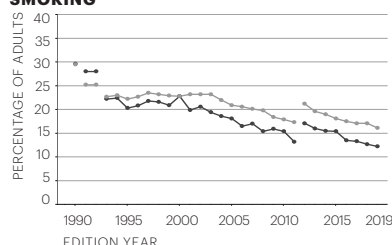
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Connecticut

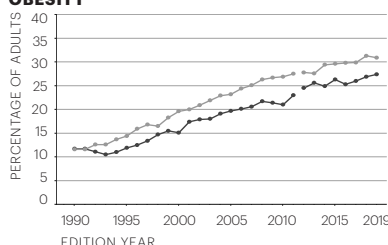
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	26.4	40	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	19.0	35	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	87.9	15	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	27.4	7	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	22.4	18	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	12.2	4	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.153	5	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.2	22	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	14.1	17	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.540	7	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	494.7	24	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	2.1	8	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	12.9	17	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.4	8	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	207	5	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.179	9	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	0.890	6	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	54.7	24	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++++	51.6	20	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	92.1	8	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	95.4	3	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	75.3	10	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$86	28	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	5.4	8	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.108	7	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	73.3	7	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.1	22	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	396.9	8	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	46.2	19	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	220.0	4	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.134	5	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.574	4	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	174.2	8	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	219.8	5	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	9.7	12	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	30.7	41	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.0	5	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	10.5	8	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.7	8	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	6,091	4	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.160	8	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.734	4	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



State — Nation

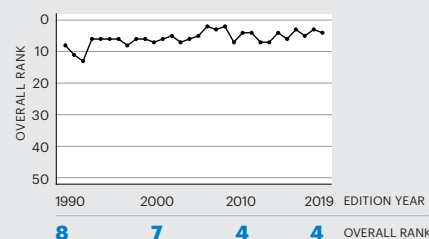
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

4



Change: ▼ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- High rate of primary care physicians
- Low cardiovascular death rate

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High drug death rate
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 6% from 83.0% to 87.9% of students
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 23% from 6.6% to 8.1% of live births
- In the past three years, air pollution decreased 18% from 8.8 to 7.2 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past five years, drug deaths increased 140% from 11.0 to 26.4 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past 10 years, children in poverty increased 13% from 12.5% to 14.1% of children
- In the past year, chlamydia increased 28% from 387.4 to 494.7 cases per 100,000 population

Senior Report Rank: 3

Health of Women and Children

Report Rank: 5

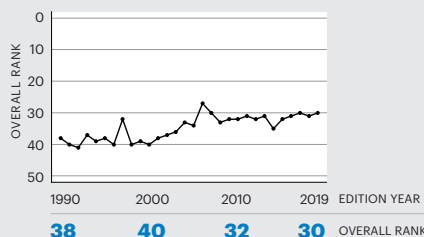
State Health Department Website:

portal.ct.gov/dph

Delaware

OVERALL
RANK:
30

Change: ▲ 1



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low percentage of uninsured population
- High HPV immunization coverage among adolescent females

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- Low rate of dentists
- High drug death rate

Highlights:

- In the past year, obesity increased 5% from 31.8% to 33.5% of adults
- Since 2012, excessive drinking decreased 18% from 22.1% to 18.1% of adults
- In the past three years, occupational fatalities decreased 20% from 4.9 to 3.9 deaths per 100,000 workers
- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 61% from 18.1 to 29.2 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past 10 years, violent crime decreased 40% from 703 to 424 offenses per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, frequent mental distress increased 18% from 10.5% to 12.4% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 15
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 21

State Health Department Website:
dhss.delaware.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	29.2	42	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	18.1	25	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	86.9	19	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	33.5	33	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	26.8	39	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	16.5	27	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.065	33	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.3	40	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	18.7	33	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.060	29	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	560.5	38	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	0.9	2	0.7
Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)	++	19.6	37	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.9	12	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	424	35	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.008	33	0.307

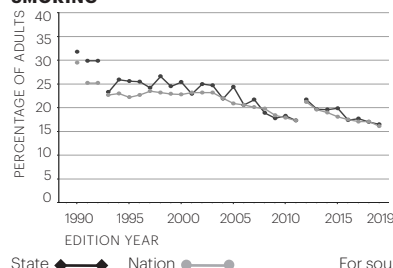
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.270	17	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	63.9	6	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++++	53.1	17	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	85.9	23	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.1	25	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	77.1	6	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$111	16	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	5.7	13	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.113	6	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	43.3	47	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	9.0	38	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	262.6	20	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	47.2	23	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	166.2	17	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.052	35	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	-0.012	27	0.687

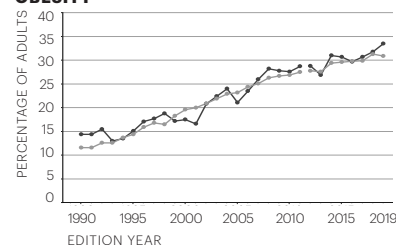
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	201.3	37	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	256.4	28	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	11.9	33	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	25.0	20	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.4	26	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.1	26	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.3	41	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,268	35	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.076	35	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	-0.088	30	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



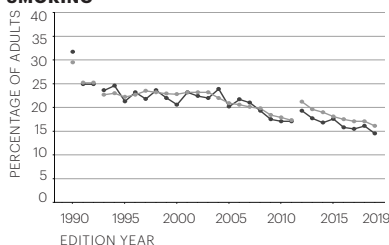
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Florida

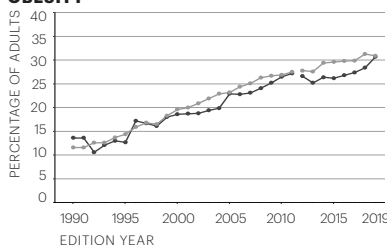
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	21.4	32	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	18.2	26	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	82.3	38	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	30.7	24	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	26.8	39	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	14.5	13	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.014	26	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.4	25	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	19.7	36	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.253	40	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	476.6	20	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	1.7	5	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	31.3	49	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.9	30	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	385	30	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.004	31	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.495	38	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	52.9	29	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	40.5	39	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	76.3	44	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.1	18	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	76.2	8	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$64	39	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	13.0	46	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.059	42	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	51.2	37	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	8.8	34	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	160.5	41	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	53.6	35	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	131.3	35	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.096	39	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.173	33	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	181.1	13	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	236.7	17	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.6	40	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	27.2	32	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.8	29	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	13.8	36	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	6.1	28	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,739	29	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	-0.040	30	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.213	33	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

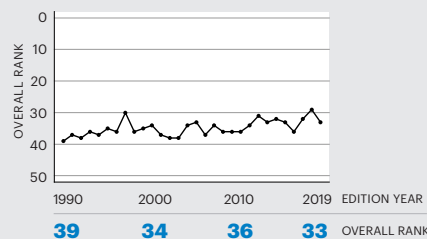


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:
33

Change: ▼ 4



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- High immunization coverage among children
- Low cardiovascular death rate

Challenges:

- High percentage of uninsured population
- Low rate of mental health providers
- High prevalence of diabetes

Highlights:

- In the past year, obesity increased 8% from 28.4% to 30.7% of adults
- In the past two years, physical inactivity decreased 10% from 29.8% to 26.8% of adults
- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 62% from 13.2 to 21.4 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 21% from 10.4% to 12.6% of adults
- In the past year, smoking decreased 10% from 16.1% to 14.5% of adults
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased 62% from 1,024 to 385 offenses per 100,000 population

Senior Report Rank: 29

Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 39

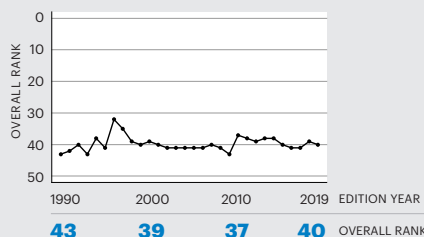
State Health Department Website:

floridahealth.gov

Georgia

OVERALL
RANK:
40

Change: ▼1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High meningococcal immunization coverage among adolescents
- Low drug death rate

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among children
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- Low rate of mental health providers

Highlights:

- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 20% from 67.0% to 80.6% of students
- Since 2012, obesity increased 16% from 28.0% to 32.5% of adults
- In the past year, smoking decreased 8% from 17.5% to 16.1% of adults
- In the past three years, violent crime decreased 13% from 378 to 327 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 12% from 122.5 to 137.3 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 24% from 10.2% to 12.6% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 41
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 40

State Health Department Website:
dph.georgia.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	13.6	13	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	16.1	12	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	80.6	41	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	32.5	30	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	26.2	37	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	16.1	25	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.048	31	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.3	40	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	20.5	39	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.243	39	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	624.2	45	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	2.2	9	0.7
Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)	++	20.1	39	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.5	35	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	327	24	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.033	38	0.307

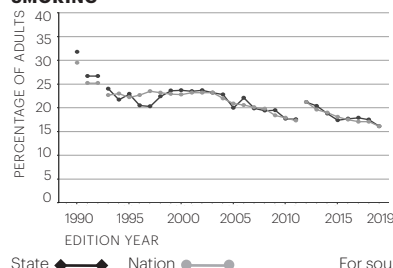
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	0.788	9	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	53.7	26	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	45.6	32	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	94.8	4	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	94.2	5	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	65.6	50	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$76	36	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	13.6	48	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.095	47	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	46.8	46	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	9.9	47	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	137.3	46	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	50.2	30	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	123.9	41	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.138	45	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.315	43	0.687

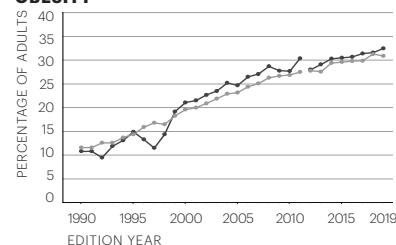
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	194.8	30	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	285.3	38	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.6	40	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.8	30	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	13.1	31	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.7	29	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.4	43	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,243	34	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.132	38	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.447	40	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



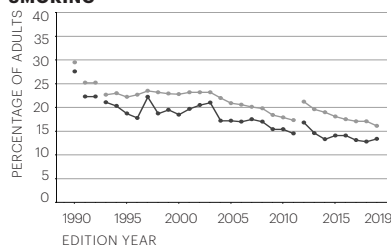
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Hawaii

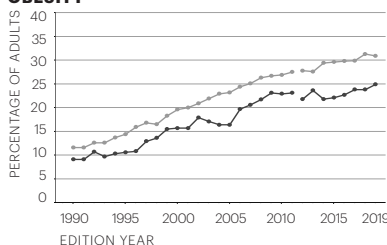
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	13.3	12	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	21.3	43	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	82.7	34	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	24.9	2	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	19.9	7	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	13.4	8	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.133	6	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	5.4	6	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	11.9	6	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.173	21	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	479.8	22	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	2.7	10	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	19.7	38	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.7	10	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	249	14	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.225	3	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	-0.067	27	1,863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	62.5	7	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	58.9	7	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	83.6	35	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	85.8	42	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	69.8	31	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$192	3	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	4.0	2	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.124	5	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	76.0	5	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.5	29	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	250.5	24	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	23.3	1	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	193.9	8	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.124	8	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.605	3	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	159.1	2	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	209.8	3	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	11.5	29	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	14.5	1	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	9.9	2	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	10.5	8	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.7	19	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	6,245	7	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.234	1	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.840	3	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

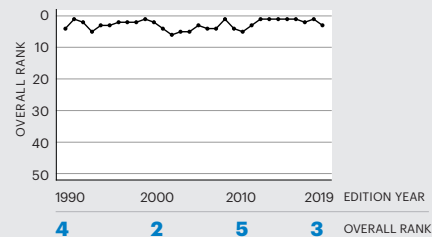


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:
3

Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Low cancer death rate

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of high school graduation
- Low Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents

Highlights:

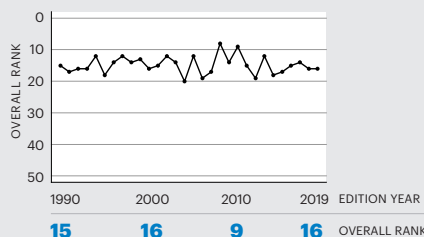
- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 19% from 11.2 to 13.3 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, public health funding decreased 15% from \$225 to \$192
- After reaching a peak in 2013, air pollution has decreased 41% from 9.1 to 5.4 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past two years, diabetes increased 10% from 10.5% to 11.5% of adults
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 9% from 229.5 to 250.5 per 100,000 population
- In the past five years, frequent mental distress increased 21% from 8.2% to 9.9% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 1
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 14

State Health Department Website:
health.hawaii.gov

Idaho

IDAHO

OVERALL
RANK:
16Change: **no change****Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low violent crime rate
- Small difference in health status by high school education

Challenges:

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- Low HPV immunization coverage among adolescent males
- Low rate of primary care physicians

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 15% from 17.2% to 14.7% of adults
- Since 2007, drug deaths increased 86% from 7.8 to 14.5 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, low birthweight increased 9% from 6.4% to 7.0% of live births
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 8% from 193.6 to 208.8 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, disparity in health status decreased 29% from 30.9% to 22.0%
- Despite decreasing since 2012, frequent mental distress increased 28% in the past four years from 9.3% to 11.9% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 24
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 22

State Health Department Website:
healthandwelfare.idaho.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	14.5	15	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	16.5	14	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	79.7	43	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++++	28.4	12	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	20.5	8	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	14.7	16	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.058	13	0.288

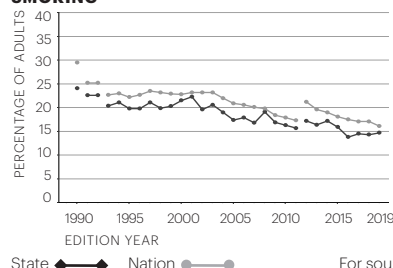
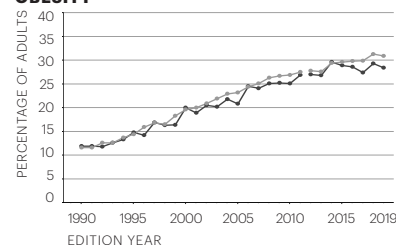
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	6.8	15	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	14.3	19	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.780	3	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	361.1	6	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.2	21	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	12.0	9	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.6	26	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	227	11	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.180	8	0.307

Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.343	34	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	47.9	40	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	39.2	42	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	89.4	14	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	86.7	38	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	69.2	36	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$150	4	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	10.6	40	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.010	34	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	53.3	30	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.0	11	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	208.8	32	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	32.3	4	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	96.6	50	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	-0.002	24	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.226	19	0.687

Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	184.8	17	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	247.8	26	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	10.2	17	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	22.0	13	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.9	17	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.5	17	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.4	13	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,669	15	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.107	15	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.333	16	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING**OBESITY**

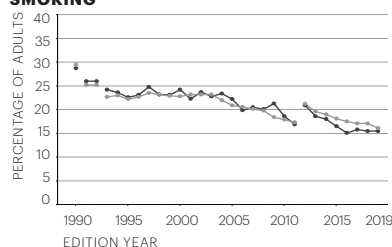
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Illinois

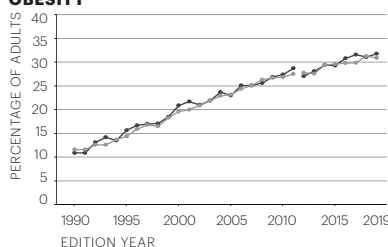
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	18.1	24	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	20.4	41	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	87.0	18	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	31.8	27	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	24.6	31	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	15.5	20	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.008	20	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	9.3	48	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	16.2	24	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.043	32	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	589.9	42	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.4	24	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	14.4	23	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	3.9	12	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	404	32	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.015	35	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.548	12	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	55.9	22	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	51.0	21	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	91.5	12	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	91.7	8	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	75.4	9	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$73	37	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	6.9	19	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.068	14	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	67.3	11	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.5	29	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	228.8	28	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	54.8	38	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	190.0	10	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.017	20	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	0.078	25	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	198.7	34	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	262.4	33	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	10.0	15	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	28.6	35	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.4	12	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.0	11	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.2	31	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,158	21	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	0.017	24	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.094	26	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

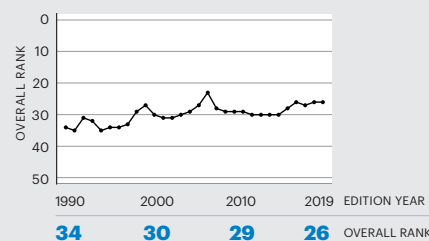


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:
26

Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- High immunization coverage among children
- High rate of dentists
- Low prevalence of frequent physical distress

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High levels of air pollution
- High incidence of chlamydia

Highlights:

- In the past five years, drug deaths increased 63% from 11.1 to 18.1 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past four years, chlamydia increased 19% from 495.5 to 589.9 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past five years, children in poverty decreased 22% from 20.7% to 16.2% of children
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased 49% from 795 to 404 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 18% from 193.8 to 228.8 per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, frequent mental distress increased 14% from 10.0% to 11.4% of adults

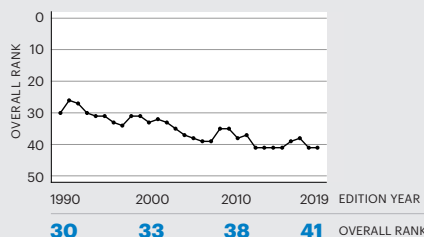
Senior Report Rank: 31
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 26

State Health Department Website:
dph.illinois.gov

Indiana

OVERALL
RANK:
41

Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High meningococcal immunization coverage among adolescents
- Small difference in health status by high school education

Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- Low rate of mental health providers
- Low immunization coverage among children

Highlights:

- In the past three years, obesity increased 9% from 31.3% to 34.1% of adults
- Since 2007, drug deaths increased 176% from 8.6 to 23.7 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, smoking decreased 18% from 25.6% to 21.1% of adults
- In the past two years, violent crime decreased 6% from 405 to 382 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 11% from 144.2 to 160.0 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 23% from 10.2% to 12.5% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 36
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 35

State Health Department Website:
in.gov/isdh

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	23.7	36	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	17.5	22	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	83.8	30	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.1	35	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	27.4	42	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	21.1	47	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.196	45	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	8.4	43	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	18.0	29	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.340	12	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	514.2	29	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.7	26	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	11.1	7	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.0	31	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	382	29	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.009	28	0.307

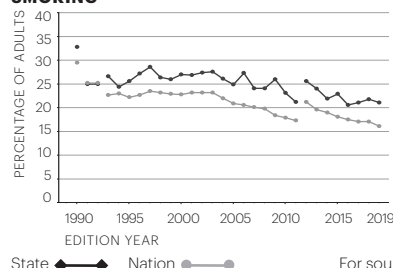
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	0.028	22	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	55.7	23	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	42.5	36	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	89.3	15	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	88.5	31	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	66.3	46	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$53	47	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	8.3	28	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.035	37	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	48.0	42	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.3	25	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	160.0	42	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	56.8	41	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	127.2	38	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.103	40	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.325	44	0.687

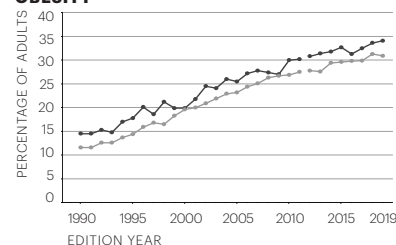
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	209.5	41	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	282.6	37	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.5	36	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	22.9	14	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.3	34	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	13.0	32	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.4	43	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,995	39	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.168	40	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.493	41	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



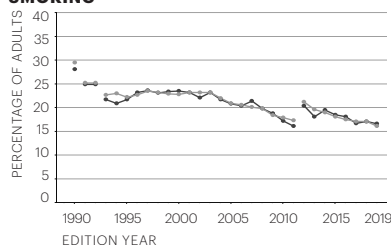
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Iowa

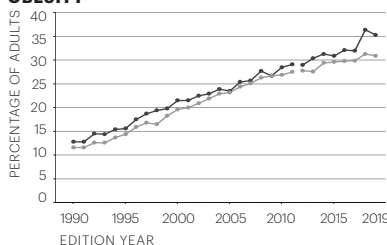
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	10.6	5	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	23.7	49	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	91.0	1	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	35.3	44	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	22.9	23	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	16.6	28	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.011	25	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	7.1	19	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	13.5	12	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.073	34	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	441.6	16	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	5.1	19	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	23.5	44	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.1	32	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	250	15	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.122	17	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	0.743	10	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	61.9	10	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	48.6	27	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	89.2	16	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	94.0	6	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	72.8	16	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$91	24	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	4.7	6	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.103	9	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	54.1	27	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.6	2	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	155.7	44	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	48.9	25	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	152.2	22	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	-0.005	27	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	0.209	21	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	195.3	31	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	252.2	27	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	10.0	15	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	30.5	40	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	10.2	3	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	9.6	1	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.7	19	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,733	16	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.081	18	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.289	20	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



State — Nation

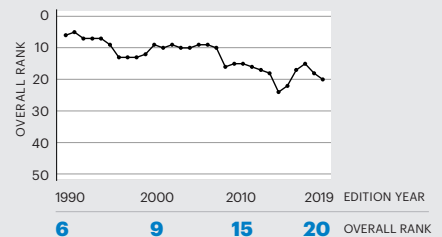
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

20



Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of obesity
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 19% from 20.4% to 16.6% of adults
- Since 2007, drug deaths increased 152% from 4.2 to 10.6 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past five years, chlamydia increased 19% from 371.5 to 441.6 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past year, violent crime decreased 15% from 293 to 250 offenses per 100,000 population after increasing from 2012 to 2018
- In the past four years, infant mortality increased 21% from 4.7 to 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 16% from 134.7 to 155.7 per 100,000 population

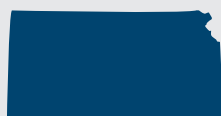
Senior Report Rank: 13
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 10

State Health Department Website:

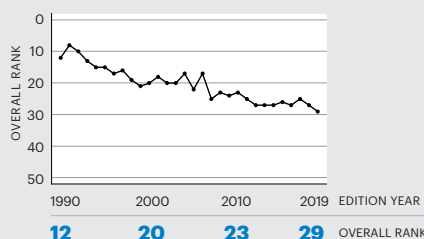
idph.iowa.gov

Kansas

OVERALL
RANK:
29



Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- Low drug death rate
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Small difference in health status by high school education

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- Low rate of dentists
- Low HPV immunization coverage among adolescent females

Highlights:

- Since 2012, obesity increased 16% from 29.6% to 34.4% of adults
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 58% from 294.7 to 465.3 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, violent crime increased 13% from 390 to 439 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past year, diabetes increased 10% from 10.5% to 11.6% of adults
- In the past two years, disparity in health status decreased 32% from 31.7% to 21.6%
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 10% from 11.4% to 12.5% of adults

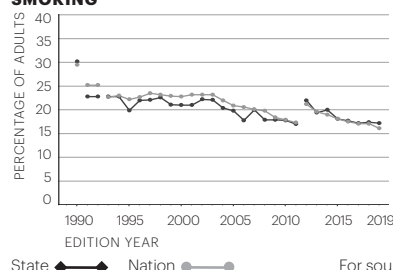
Senior Report Rank: 28
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 25

State Health Department Website:
kdheks.gov

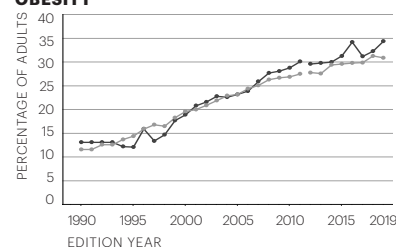
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	11.6	6	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	171	20	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	86.5	24	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.4	38	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	22.5	20	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	17.2	30	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.008	23	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	7.0	18	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	14.9	21	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.087	25	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	465.3	19	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	7.0	34	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	16.9	31	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.1	32	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	439	36	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.058	25	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-0.870	45	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	38.1	49	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	43.2	34	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	75.3	46	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.4	23	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	69.5	32	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$60	40	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	8.8	31	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.043	39	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	50.1	38	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.4	14	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	196.7	35	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	51.3	32	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	138.1	32	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.042	34	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	-0.034	30	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	194.7	29	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	261.8	31	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	11.6	31	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	21.6	10	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.5	27	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.5	17	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	6.0	26	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,608	26	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	0.013	26	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	-0.021	29	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



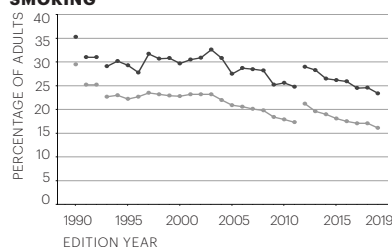
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Kentucky

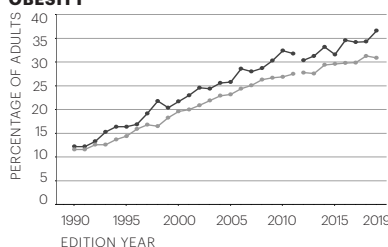
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	32.2	46	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	15.9	11	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	89.7	4	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	36.6	46	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	32.4	50	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	23.4	49	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.234	49	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.1	36	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	23.0	44	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.067	28	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	433.7	11	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	10.1	43	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	15.2	26	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.2	34	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	212	7	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.003	29	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-0.765	43	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	45.4	45	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	39.9	40	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	84.4	32	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	84.9	45	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	71.0	23	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$87	27	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	5.5	9	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.039	20	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	55.3	23	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	8.8	34	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	227.5	29	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	76.6	50	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	127.0	39	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.119	43	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.311	42	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	233.4	50	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	301.2	42	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	13.7	44	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	21.9	12	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	16.7	49	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	15.3	45	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.6	36	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	10,400	47	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.298	44	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.609	43	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

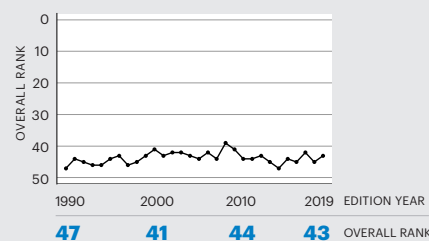


For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

43

Change: ▲ 2



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High cancer death rate

Highlights:

- Since 2012, obesity increased 20% from 30.4% to 36.6% of adults
- In the past 10 years, drug deaths increased 96% from 16.4 to 32.2 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2010, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 66% from 16.1% to 5.5%
- In the past three years, frequent mental distress increased 21% from 13.8% to 16.7% of adults
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 17% from 194.6 to 227.5 per 100,000 population
- In the past four years, diabetes increased 10% from 12.5% to 13.7% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 49
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 44

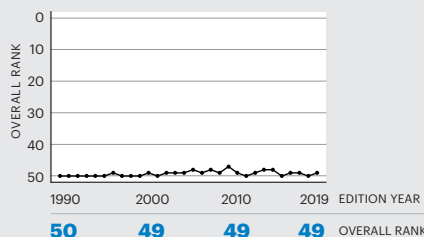
State Health Department Website:
chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph

Louisiana

OVERALL
RANK:
49



Change: ▲ 1



Strengths:

- High Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents
- High rate of mental health providers
- Small difference in health status by high school education

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of children in poverty
- High cardiovascular death rate

Highlights:

- In the past five years, drug deaths increased 65% from 12.9 to 21.3 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, smoking decreased 20% from 25.7% to 20.5% of adults
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 36% from 11.8 to 7.5 deaths per 1,000 live births
- Since 2012, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 60% from 20.3% to 8.2%
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 65% from 451.0 to 742.0 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past seven years, disparity in health status decreased 18% from 22.2% to 18.3%

Senior Report Rank: 48
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 47

State Health Department Website:
ldh.la.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	21.3	31	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	18.8	34	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	78.1	47	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	36.8	47	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	30.8	46	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	20.5	43	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.309	50	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	7.9	33	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	26.2	48	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.870	48	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	742.0	49	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	1.9	7	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	25.5	46	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	6.2	40	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	538	45	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.188	50	0.307

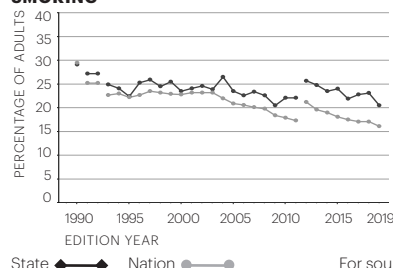
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	-0.047	26	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	52.9	29	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	40.8	38	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	84.9	30	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.8	11	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	70.0	28	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$89	25	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	8.2	27	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.007	30	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	47.8	44	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	10.7	49	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	264.6	19	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	65.8	47	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	139.7	30	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.151	48	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.640	49	0.687

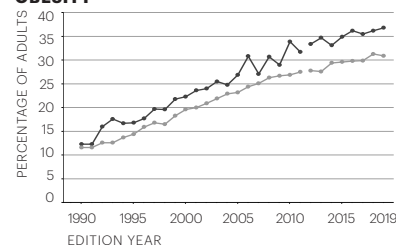
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	214.5	44	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	323.5	46	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	14.1	47	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	18.3	4	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	15.7	46	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	14.2	38	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.5	46	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	10,169	45	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.273	43	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.912	49	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



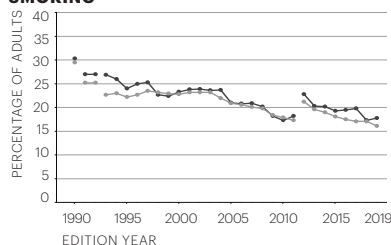
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Maine

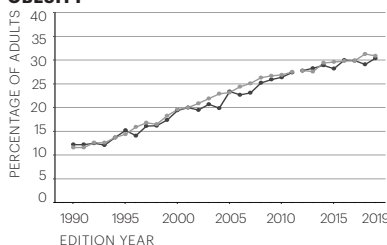
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	27.0	41	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	19.4	38	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	86.9	19	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	30.4	23	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	22.5	20	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	17.8	32	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.030	30	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	5.9	7	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	14.5	20	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.373	10	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	341.0	5	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	30.7	50	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	7.6	3	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	4.3	19	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	112	1	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.230	2	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.453	36	1,863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	52.0	32	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	49.5	26	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	83.1	36	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	85.8	42	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	72.7	17	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$99	20	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	8.1	25	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.021	27	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	53.2	31	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.1	12	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	474.6	3	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	49.4	28	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	199.1	7	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.099	10	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.320	14	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	209.3	40	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	233.6	13	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	10.6	21	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	28.3	34	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.3	34	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	13.7	35	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	5.8	21	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,575	25	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.072	33	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.248	21	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

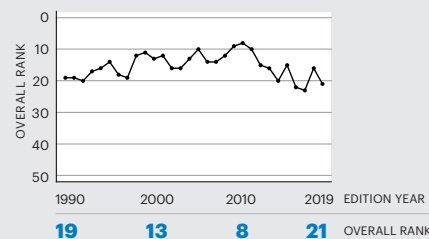


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:
21

Change: ▼ 5



Strengths:

- Low violent crime rate
- Low incidence of chlamydia
- Low levels of air pollution

Challenges:

- High drug death rate
- Low Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents
- High cancer death rate

Highlights:

- In the past year, excessive drinking decreased 4% from 20.2% to 19.4% of adults
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased 27% from 153 to 112 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 7% from 442.1 to 474.6 per 100,000 population
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 77% from 192.9 to 341.0 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 10% from 9.6% to 10.6% of adults
- In the past three years, infant mortality decreased 16% from 6.9 to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 8
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 16

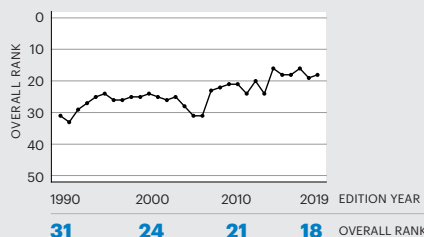
State Health Department Website:
maine.gov/dhhs

Maryland

OVERALL
RANK:
18



Change: ▲ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

Challenges:

- High drug death rate
- High violent crime rate
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- Since 2012, excessive drinking decreased 26% from 19.6% to 14.6% of adults
- Since 2012, smoking decreased 35% from 19.1% to 12.5% of adults
- In the past year, chlamydia increased 8% from 510.4 to 552.1 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 17% from 219.3 to 257.4 per 100,000 population
- In the past year, diabetes increased 15% from 10.4% to 12.0% of adults
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 44% from 11.6 to 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 12
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 12

State Health Department Website:
health.maryland.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	30.2	45	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	14.6	6	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	87.7	16	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	30.9	25	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	22.9	23	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	12.5	5	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.122	8	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.7	30	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	11.6	4	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.277	16	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	552.1	35	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	1.8	6	0.7
Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	14.9	25	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.4	22	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	469	40	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.079	22	0.307

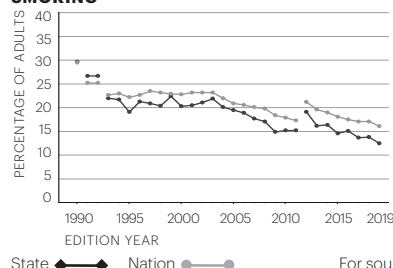
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.443	14	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	60.9	12	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++++	55.4	14	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	91.8	10	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	88.4	32	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	75.2	11	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$104	18	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	6.1	15	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.095	10	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	70.6	8	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	8.9	37	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	257.4	21	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	46.7	20	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	192.1	9	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.047	17	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.342	13	0.687

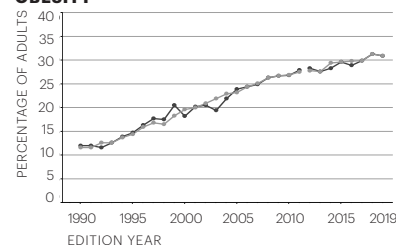
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	187.2	20	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	262.1	32	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.0	34	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	32.9	49	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.1	8	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	10.5	8	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.5	35	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,689	28	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	-0.030	28	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.312	18	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



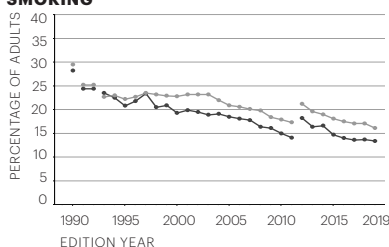
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Massachusetts

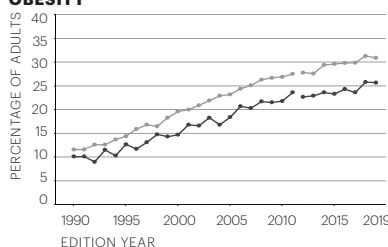
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	29.3	43	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	22.4	46	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	88.3	12	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	25.7	4	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	22.4	18	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	13.4	8	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.114	9	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	6.3	9	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	12.2	9	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.293	15	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	427.3	10	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.9	27	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	16.5	30	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.3	5	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	338	25	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.178	10	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	1.172	3	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	66.6	3	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	70.6	2	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	94.7	5	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	91.2	10	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	82.1	1	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$137	9	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	2.8	1	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.206	1	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	82.7	1	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.5	15	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	626.6	1	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	54.3	37	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	247.4	2	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.188	1	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.686	2	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	182.6	15	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	209.8	3	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	8.6	3	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	29.2	39	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.8	29	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.4	16	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	3.8	1	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	6,130	6	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.162	7	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.848	2	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



State — Nation

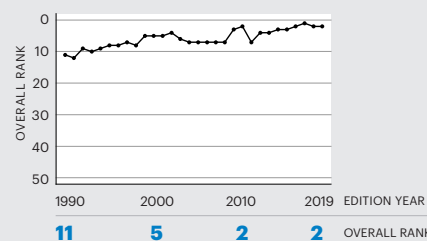
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

2



Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- High rate of mental health providers
- Low infant mortality rate

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High drug death rate
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 87% from 15.7 to 29.3 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, immunizations among children ages 19–35 months increased 16% from 70.7% to 82.1%
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 71% from 250.3 to 427.3 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, public health funding increased 27% from \$108 to \$137
- Since 1990, violent crime decreased 40% from 565 to 338 offenses per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 8% from 8.0% to 8.6% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 11

Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 2

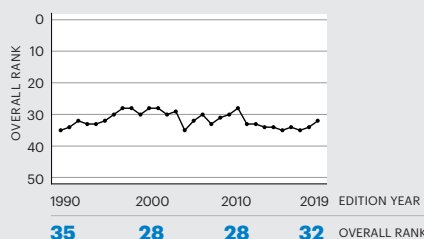
State Health Department Website:

mass.gov/orgs/departments-of-public-health

Michigan

OVERALL RANK:
32

Change: ▲ 2



Strengths:

- Low percentage of uninsured population
- High rate of primary care physicians
- Small difference in health status by high school education

Challenges:

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- High cardiovascular death rate
- High prevalence of frequent physical distress

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 19% from 23.3% to 18.9% of adults
- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 8% from 74.0% to 80.2% of students
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 37% from 370.9 to 507.9 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 13% from 234.8 to 265.4 per 100,000 population
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 16% from 7.6% to 8.8% of live births
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 17% from 10.0% to 11.7% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 26
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 29

State Health Department Website:
michigan.gov/mdhhs

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	23.9	37	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	19.5	39	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	80.2	42	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	33.0	31	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	23.8	25	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	18.9	36	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.167	43	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.0	34	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	19.4	34	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.250	18	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	507.9	27	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	7.5	36	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	10.9	5	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	4.2	18	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	449	38	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.007	32	0.307

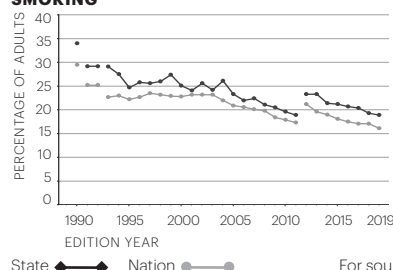
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.985	5	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	56.9	19	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++++	53.3	16	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	95.9	2	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	93.8	7	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	69.9	29	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$58	43	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	5.3	7	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.063	15	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	60.6	18	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	8.8	34	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	265.4	18	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	55.4	39	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	205.2	6	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	0.010	21	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.100	31	0.687

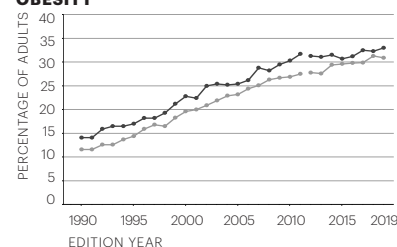
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	200.9	36	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	300.7	41	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	11.7	32	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	18.9	6	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.3	34	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	14.3	40	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.6	36	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,111	32	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.109	36	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.209	32	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



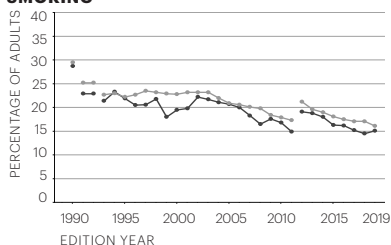
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Minnesota

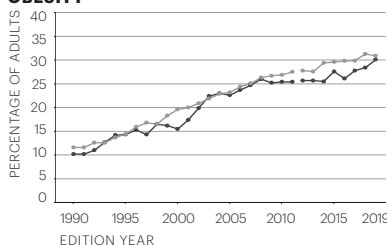
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	12.1	7	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	21.8	44	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	82.7	34	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++++	30.1	20	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	20.5	8	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	15.1	18	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.022	18	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	6.6	11	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	11.7	5	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.193	38	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	422.1	9	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	13.1	47	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	17.1	34	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.3	5	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	220	10	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.186	6	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.548	12	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	62.2	9	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++++	55.6	11	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	88.9	18	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.7	12	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	66.1	48	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$85	29	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	4.4	4	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.059	16	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	58.5	20	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.7	4	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	250.7	23	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	36.6	10	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	169.5	16	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.076	12	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.343	11	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	181.8	14	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	193.8	1	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	8.9	7	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.7	29	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	10.5	4	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	9.8	3	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	4.9	11	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	5,683	2	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.228	2	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.571	7	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



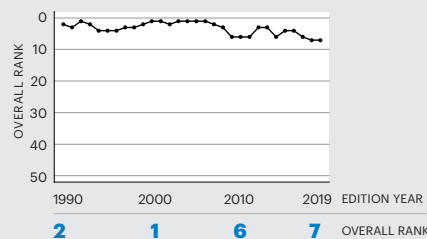
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

7

Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low prevalence of low birthweight
- Low cardiovascular death rate

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Low percentage of high school graduation

Highlights:

- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 7% from 77.0% to 82.7% of students
- Since 2013, air pollution decreased 19% from 8.1 to 6.6 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 31% from 5.1% to 6.7% of live births
- Since 2013, chlamydia increased 78% from 237.5 to 422.1 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 16% from 216.8 to 250.7 per 100,000 population
- In the past four years, frequent mental distress increased 27% from 8.3% to 10.5% of adults

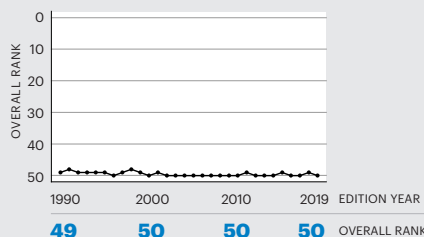
Senior Report Rank: 4
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 6

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

Mississippi

**OVERALL
RANK:
50**

Change: ▼1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Small difference in health status by high school education
- Low drug death rate

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of children in poverty
- High cardiovascular death rate

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 21% from 26.0% to 20.5% of adults
- In the past 15 years, air pollution decreased 39% from 12.7 to 7.7 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 21% from 9.6% to 11.6% of live births
- In the past three years, primary care physicians increased 8% from 102.3 to 110.8 per 100,000 population
- In the past five years, premature death increased 7% from 10,354 to 11,043 years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 15% from 12.4% to 14.3% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 50
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 50

State Health Department Website:
msdh.ms.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	12.1	7	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	13.8	3	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	83.0	33	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	39.5	49	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	32.0	49	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	20.5	43	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.209	47	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.7	30	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	27.8	50	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.913	50	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	708.7	48	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	1.2	4	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	36.7	50	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	9.1	48	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	234	13	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.125	45	0.307

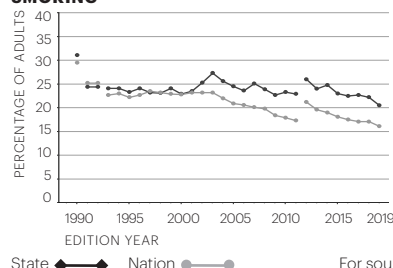
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-1.228	47	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	38.1	49	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	27.3	50	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	64.0	50	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.0	19	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	68.7	38	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$85	29	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	12.1	45	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.097	48	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	43.1	48	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	11.6	50	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	159.0	43	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	70.2	48	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	110.8	47	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.225	50	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.656	50	0.687

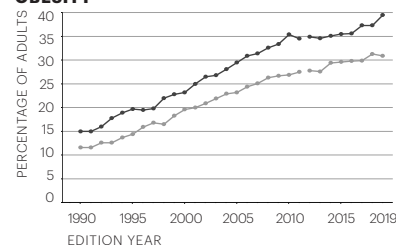
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	226.8	49	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	363.2	50	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	14.3	48	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	18.8	5	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	15.5	44	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	15.4	46	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	8.6	50	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	11,043	49	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.350	47	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-1.005	50	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



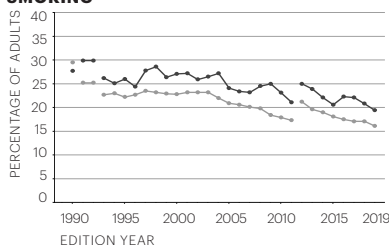
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Missouri

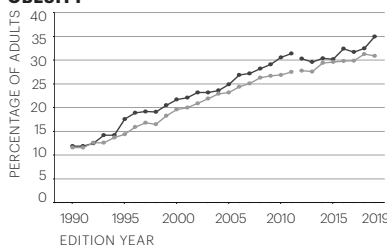
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	21.1	30	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	19.2	37	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	88.3	12	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	35.0	42	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	26.1	36	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	19.4	41	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.115	40	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.5	28	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	18.3	31	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.070	33	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	534.6	32	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	6.7	33	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	16.3	29	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.7	27	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	502	43	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.018	36	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-1.325	49	1,863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	51.1	35	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	33.5	46	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	78.3	43	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	80.6	49	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	71.2	21	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$57	44	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	9.3	33	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.053	41	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	49.4	40	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	8.7	31	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	193.7	36	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	56.6	40	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	171.5	15	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.066	36	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.252	38	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	206.3	39	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	295.3	40	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	11.5	29	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.3	25	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.4	39	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	13.8	36	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.4	33	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,828	38	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.162	39	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.413	39	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

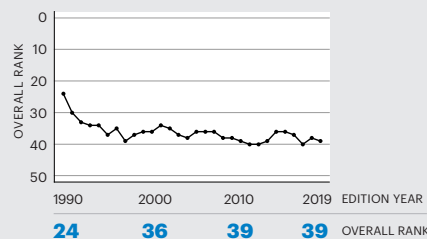


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:
39

Change: ▼ 1



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- High immunization coverage among children
- High rate of primary care physicians

Challenges:

- High violent crime rate
- Low Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress

Highlights:

- In the past year, obesity increased 8% from 32.5% to 35.0% of adults
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 35% from 396.5 to 534.6 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 2013, children in poverty decreased 19% from 22.6% to 18.3% of children
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 13% from 171.5 to 193.7 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 13% from 10.2% to 11.5% of adults
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 39% from 10.5 to 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 39
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 37

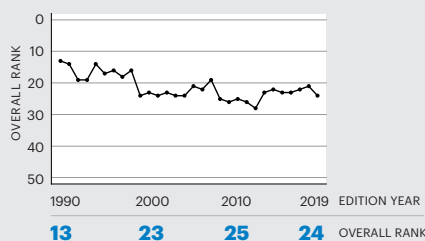
State Health Department Website:
health.mo.gov

Montana

OVERALL
RANK:
24



Change: ▼ 3



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of diabetes
- Low incidence of chlamydia

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low immunization coverage among children
- Low rate of primary care physicians

Highlights:

- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 5% from 82.0% to 85.8% of students
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 51% from 286.9 to 434.1 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 11% from 265.2 to 295.3 per 100,000 population
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 29% from 6.2% to 8.0% of live births
- In the past five years, diabetes increased 21% from 7.7% to 9.3% of adults
- Since 2012, disparity in health status decreased 36% from 32.7% to 20.8%

Senior Report Rank: 27
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 27

State Health Department Website:
dphhs.mt.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	12.4	10	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	20.1	40	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	85.8	27	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	26.9	6	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	22.7	22	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	18.0	33	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.034	16	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	6.6	11	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	16.0	23	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.170	22	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	434.1	13	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	10.1	43	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	13.3	18	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.9	39	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	374	27	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.075	23	0.307

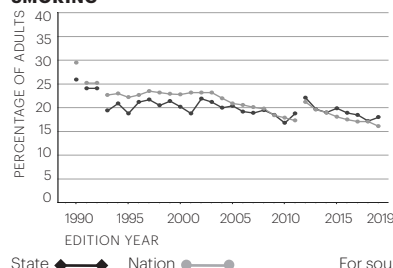
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-0.773	44	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	53.0	28	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	43.9	33	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	75.6	45	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	86.7	38	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	66.2	47	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$120	10	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	8.4	30	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.020	35	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	61.0	17	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.0	21	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	295.3	16	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	41.1	13	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	116.0	44	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	0.008	22	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	0.097	24	0.687

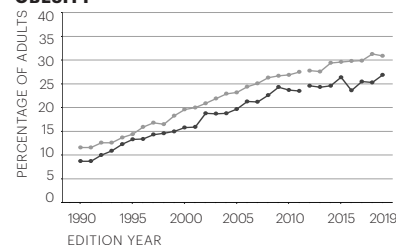
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	185.4	18	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	240.2	22	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	9.3	9	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	20.8	9	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.8	16	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	11.9	21	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.6	16	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,660	27	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.105	16	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.202	24	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



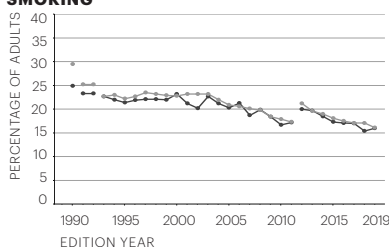
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Nebraska

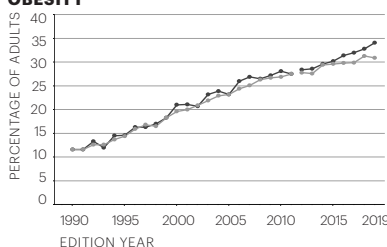
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	7.2	1	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	22.3	45	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	89.1	8	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.1	35	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	23.8	25	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	16.0	24	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.012	19	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	7.1	19	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	12.9	11	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.070	27	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	447.6	17	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	5.1	19	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	20.5	40	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.5	25	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	285	18	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.132	14	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.325	16	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	66.6	3	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	59.0	6	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	84.0	33	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.0	29	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	77.9	5	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$98	22	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	8.3	28	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.069	13	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	65.3	13	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.5	15	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	254.7	22	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	48.3	24	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	158.2	19	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.036	18	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.249	18	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	187.6	21	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	236.4	16	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	9.7	12	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	32.5	48	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.2	10	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	10.2	6	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	5.9	24	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,555	11	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.072	20	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.321	17	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



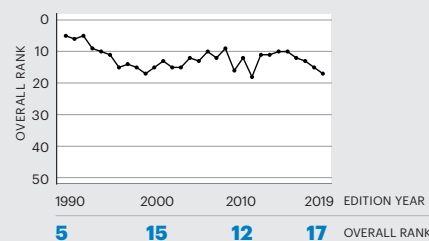
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:
17



Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- Low drug death rate
- High immunization coverage among children
- Low prevalence of frequent physical distress

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of obesity
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- Since 2012, obesity increased 20% from 28.4% to 34.1% of adults
- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 4% from 86.0% to 89.1% of students
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 42% from 5.3% to 7.5% of live births
- In the past three years, primary care physicians increased 7% from 148.0 to 158.2 per 100,000 population
- In the past year, violent crime decreased 7% from 306 to 285 offenses per 100,000 population
- Since 2013, diabetes increased 20% from 8.1% to 9.7% of adults

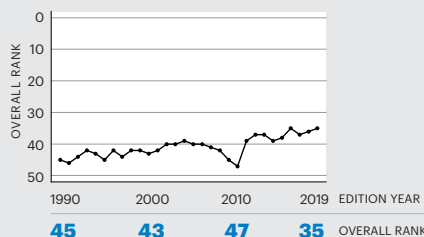
Senior Report Rank: 23
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 28

State Health Department Website:
dhhs.ne.gov

Nevada

**OVERALL
RANK:
35**

Change: ▲ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- High HPV immunization coverage among adolescent males
- Low percentage of children in poverty

Challenges:

- High violent crime rate
- Low rate of primary care physicians
- High cardiovascular death rate

Highlights:

- In the past year, high school graduation increased 10% from 73.6% to 80.9% of students
- Since 2012, immunizations among children ages 19-35 months increased 10% from 64.7% to 71.3%
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 46% from 370.9 to 542.4 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 2003, dentists increased 36% from 40.3 to 54.7 per 100,000 population
- Since 2013, diabetes increased 20% from 8.9% to 10.7% of adults
- In the past year, frequent physical distress increased 12% from 13.0% to 14.5% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 38
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 46

State Health Department Website:
dhhs.nv.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	22.1	33	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	17.0	18	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	80.9	40	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++++	29.5	15	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	25.0	32	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	15.7	23	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.021	29	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	9.0	46	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	17.7	28	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.643	5	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	542.4	34	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	3.1	11	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	7.1	2	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	4.1	16	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	541	46	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.032	37	0.307

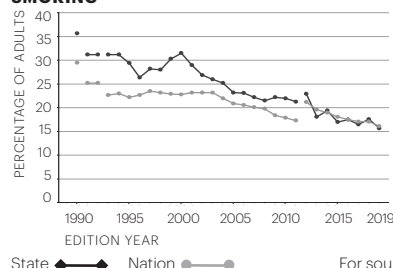
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.625	39	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	49.4	38	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	52.7	18	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	80.6	38	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	85.2	44	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	71.3	20	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$46	50	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	11.2	43	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.073	44	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	54.7	24	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	9.1	39	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	211.6	31	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	42.2	14	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	107.4	48	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.068	37	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.195	36	0.687

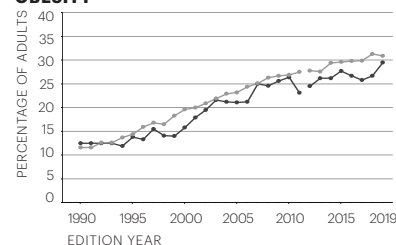
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	189.7	23	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	302.6	43	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	10.7	22	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	23.8	19	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	13.1	31	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	14.5	41	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	5.8	21	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,785	30	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.062	32	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.256	35	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



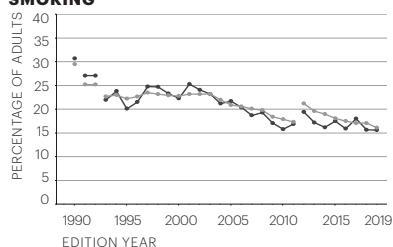
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

New Hampshire

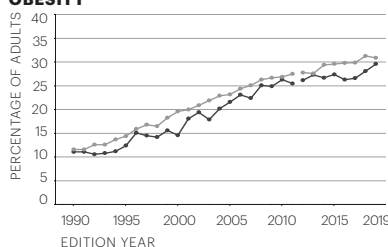
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	35.2	48	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	18.3	27	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	88.9	10	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++++	29.6	18	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	21.5	11	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	15.6	21	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.045	15	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	4.4	1	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	10.6	3	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.953	2	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	328.6	4	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.6	25	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	10.1	4	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.3	5	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	173	3	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.307	1	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	1.225	2	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	66.4	5	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	68.5	3	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	86.2	21	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	97.5	1	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	78.9	3	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$82	31	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	5.8	14	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.127	4	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	62.1	15	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.9	8	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	307.3	15	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	47.1	22	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	162.9	18	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.063	16	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.542	5	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	192.3	28	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	226.0	8	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	10.3	18	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	30.9	42	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	13.8	33	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.3	15	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	3.9	2	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,770	17	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	0.063	21	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.605	6	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



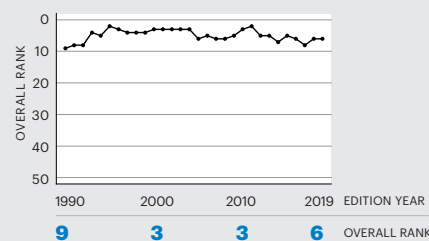
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

6

Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low levels of air pollution
- High Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents
- Low infant mortality rate

Challenges:

- High drug death rate
- Large difference in health status by high school education
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress

Highlights:

- Since 2012, obesity increased 13% from 26.2% to 29.6% of adults
- Since 2012, smoking decreased 20% from 19.4% to 15.6% of adults
- Since 2012, immunizations among children ages 19–35 months increased 11% from 70.8% to 78.9%
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 41% from 4.9% to 6.9% of live births
- In the past year, mental health providers increased 6% from 290.7 to 307.3 per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, infant mortality decreased 22% from 5.0 to 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 6
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 3

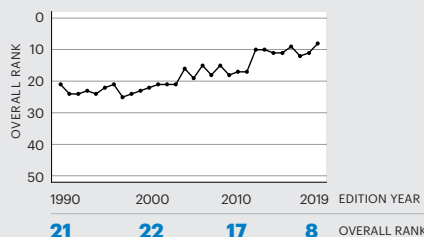
State Health Department Website:
dhhs.nh.gov

New Jersey

OVERALL RANK:

8

Change: ▲ 3



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low violent crime rate

Challenges:

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low per capita public health funding
- Low immunization coverage among children

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 63% from 14.0 to 22.8 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 9% from 83.0% to 90.5% of students
- Since 2003, air pollution decreased 40% from 13.4 to 8.1 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 58% from 247.9 to 391.3 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, disparity in health status decreased 35% from 36.4% to 23.7%
- In the past 10 years, cancer deaths decreased 7% from 194.3 to 180.4 deaths per 100,000 population

Senior Report Rank: 21
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 8

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

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	22.8	34	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	15.2	7	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	90.5	2	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	25.6	3	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	28.5	44	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	13.1	7	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.190	3	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.1	36	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	13.7	13	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.577	6	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	391.3	8	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.2	21	0.7
Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	14.1	22	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.2	4	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	208	6	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.156	12	0.307

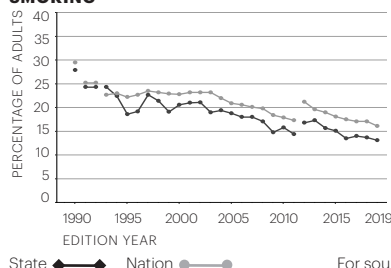
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.097	19	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	51.5	34	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	45.7	31	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	91.9	9	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	88.4	32	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	69.3	35	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$66	38	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	7.6	24	2.8
Policy Total*	++	0.004	31	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	79.0	3	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.9	20	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	220.7	30	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	49.6	29	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	181.0	12	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.069	13	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.419	8	0.687

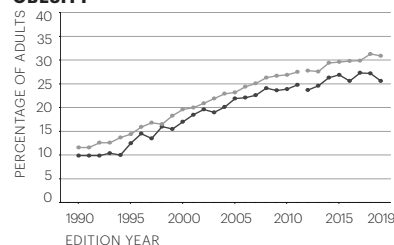
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	180.4	12	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	247.2	25	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	10.8	23	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	23.7	17	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.3	11	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	11.9	21	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.3	6	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	6,329	9	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.134	11	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.553	8	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



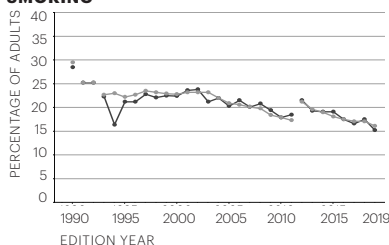
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

New Mexico

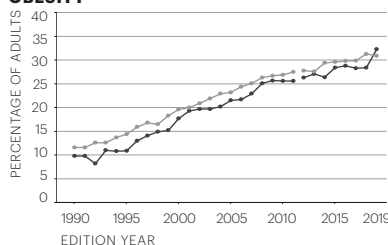
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	24.7	39	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	15.7	8	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	71.1	50	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	32.3	29	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	22.2	16	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	15.2	19	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.082	35	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	6.0	8	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	26.3	49	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.620	47	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	649.4	47	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	9.4	41	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	16.9	31	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.8	38	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	857	49	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.155	49	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	-0.172	30	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	58.4	18	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	55.6	11	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	79.7	40	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	88.1	34	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	71.9	19	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$220	2	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	9.3	33	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.046	18	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	52.4	34	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	9.5	44	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	388.8	9	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	39.5	12	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	144.7	26	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	-0.002	24	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.193	35	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	170.0	7	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	231.4	12	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.5	36	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.5	28	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.3	34	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	14.5	41	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	6.1	28	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	9,135	40	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.074	34	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.266	37	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

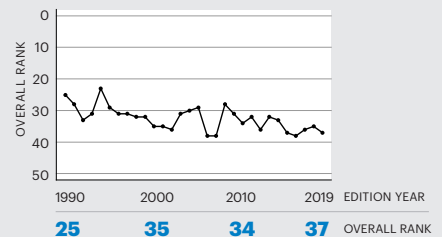


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:
37

Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- Low levels of air pollution
- High rate of mental health providers
- Low cancer death rate

Challenges:

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

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 29% from 21.5% to 15.2% of adults
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 35% from 480.2 to 649.4 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 2001, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 61% from 23.9% to 9.3%
- In the past five years, violent crime increased 53% from 559 to 857 offenses per 100,000 population after decreasing since 2000
- Since 2003, dentists increased 18% from 44.4 to 52.4 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 25% from 10.0% to 12.5% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 42
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 34

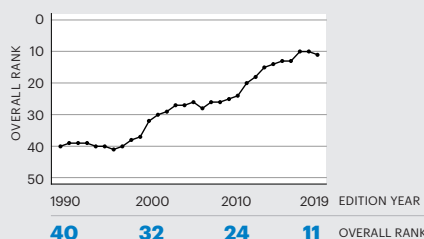
State Health Department Website:
nmhealth.org

New York

OVERALL RANK:

11

Change: ▼ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- High rate of primary care physicians
- Low occupational fatality rate

Challenges:

- Low immunization coverage among children
- High incidence of chlamydia
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 53% from 11.1 to 17.0 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2001, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 64% from 15.6% to 5.6%
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 41% from 418.3 to 588.5 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, primary care physicians increased 12% from 206.2 to 230.7 per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 12% from 259.2 to 291.1 per 100,000 population
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 58% from 10.7 to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 16
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 13

State Health Department Website:
health.ny.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	17.0	21	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	18.4	28	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	81.8	39	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	27.6	9	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	23.8	25	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	12.8	6	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.090	12	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	6.6	11	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	18.6	32	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.203	20	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	588.5	41	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	3.5	14	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	12.2	11	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	2.8	2	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	351	26	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.098	20	0.307

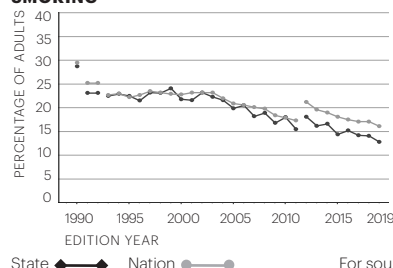
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	0.820	7	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	56.4	20	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	58.1	8	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	94.9	3	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	91.7	8	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	67.5	42	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$148	5	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	5.6	12	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.090	12	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	74.9	6	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.1	22	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	291.1	17	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	46.8	21	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	230.7	3	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.117	9	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.395	9	0.687

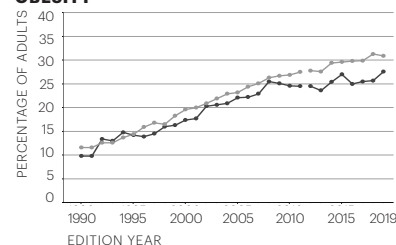
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	176.4	9	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	259.4	30	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	11.0	26	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	28.6	35	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.0	5	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	11.2	13	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.5	7	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	5,830	3	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.118	13	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.512	11	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



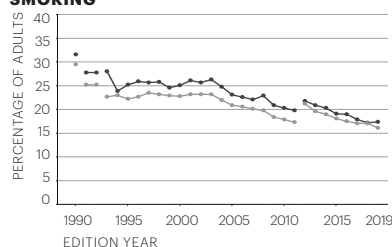
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

North Carolina

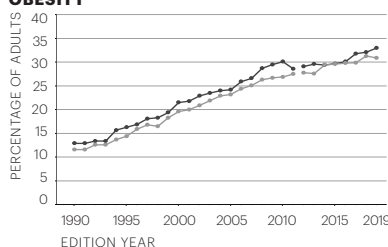
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	19.5	26	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	16.4	13	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	86.6	22	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	33.0	31	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	23.9	28	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	17.4	31	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.020	27	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.2	22	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	20.2	38	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.533	44	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	612.0	43	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	4.2	17	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	23.7	45	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.8	28	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	378	28	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.013	34	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	0.022	23	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	53.7	26	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	50.5	24	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	86.1	22	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.1	25	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	70.9	25	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$59	42	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	10.7	41	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.044	40	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	52.2	35	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	9.4	43	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	243.6	26	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	49.0	26	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	134.4	33	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.071	38	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.148	32	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	196.1	32	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	257.2	29	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.5	36	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	31.7	46	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.3	24	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.2	27	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	7.1	39	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,276	36	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.115	37	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.263	36	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



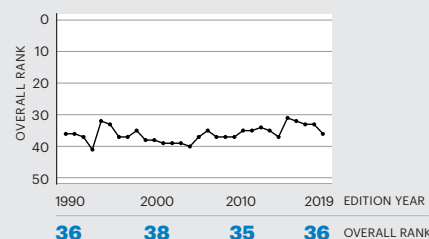
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:

36

Change: ▼ 3



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low levels of air pollution
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

Challenges:

- High percentage of uninsured population
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- High incidence of chlamydia

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 47% from 13.3 to 19.5 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2013, children in poverty decreased 22% from 26.0% to 20.2% of children
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 81% from 337.8 to 612.0 cases per 100,000 population
- Since peaking in 2011, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 39% from 17.4% to 10.7%
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 15% from 10.9% to 12.5% of adults
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 39% from 11.7 to 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 37
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 30

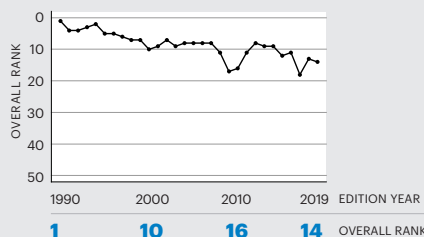
State Health Department Website:
ncdhhs.gov

North Dakota

OVERALL
RANK:
14



Change: ▼ 1



Strengths:

- Low levels of air pollution
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low prevalence of frequent physical distress

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High occupational fatality rate
- Low rate of mental health providers

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 13% from 21.9% to 19.1% of adults
- In the past year, obesity increased 6% from 33.1% to 35.1% of adults
- In the past three years, primary care physicians increased 14% from 136.3 to 154.9 per 100,000 population
- Since 2005, violent crime increased 254% from 79 to 281 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past 10 years, children in poverty decreased 35% from 15.3% to 9.9% of children
- Since 2012, frequent mental distress increased 47% from 7.8% to 11.5% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 18
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 15

State Health Department Website:
ndhealth.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	9.3	3	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	22.8	47	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	87.2	17	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	35.1	43	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	22.3	17	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	19.1	38	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.094	38	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	4.6	2	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	9.9	2	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.433	9	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	433.9	12	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	6.6	32	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	12.7	16	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	7.5	45	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	281	17	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.198	5	0.307

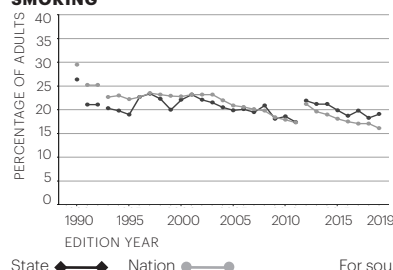
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	0.817	8	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	72.2	2	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++++	55.5	13	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	92.5	7	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.2	16	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	78.8	4	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$113	13	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++	7.4	22	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.108	7	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	54.3	26	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.7	4	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	188.4	37	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	49.1	27	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	154.9	20	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	0.004	23	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.216	20	0.687

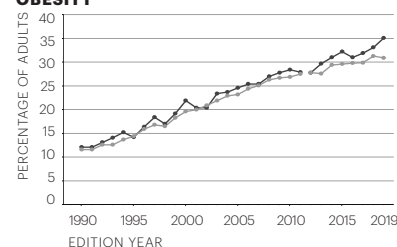
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	176.8	10	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	227.5	10	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	9.4	11	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	25.3	22	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.5	14	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	9.8	3	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.4	13	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,914	19	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.156	9	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.371	14	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



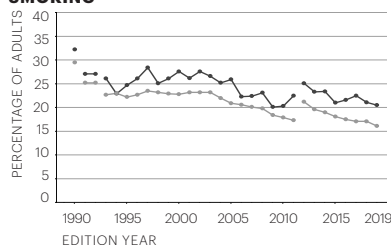
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Ohio

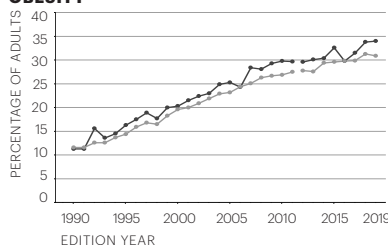
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	37.3	49	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	17.0	18	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	84.2	28	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.0	34	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	25.4	34	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	20.5	43	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.195	44	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	8.5	45	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	19.5	35	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.140	23	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	526.6	31	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	7.4	35	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	12.0	9	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.4	22	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	280	16	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.020	27	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.200	18	1,863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	59.1	14	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	57.3	10	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	85.2	27	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.1	25	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	66.4	45	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$53	47	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	6.3	16	2.8
Policy Total*	++	0.003	32	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	53.4	29	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	8.7	31	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++	245.1	25	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	57.0	42	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	178.2	13	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.038	33	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.210	37	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	210.9	43	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	291.3	39	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.2	35	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	23.3	15	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	14.9	42	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	13.1	33	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.3	41	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	9,399	42	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.191	42	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.401	38	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

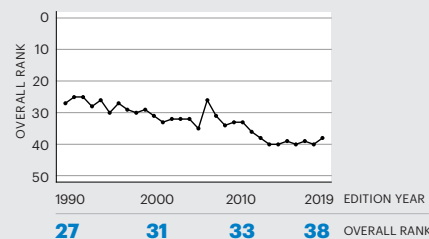


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:
38

Change: ▲ 2



Strengths:

- Low violent crime rate
- High HPV immunization coverage among adolescent males
- High rate of primary care physicians

Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High premature death rate
- High prevalence of diabetes

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 77% from 21.1 to 37.3 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, smoking decreased 9% from 22.5% to 20.5% of adults
- In the past 10 years, air pollution decreased 37% from 13.4 to 8.5 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 34% from 182.5 to 245.1 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 22% from 10.0% to 12.2% of adults
- In the past three years, frequent mental distress increased 24% from 12.0% to 14.9% of adults

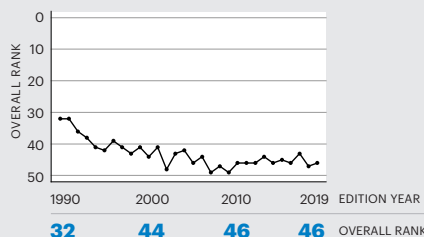
Senior Report Rank: 30
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 32

State Health Department Website:
odh.ohio.gov

Oklahoma

OVERALL
RANK:
46

Change: ▲ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High rate of mental health providers
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High percentage of uninsured population
- High infant mortality rate

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 25% from 26.1% to 19.7% of adults
- In the past year, obesity decreased 5% from 36.5% to 34.8% of adults after generally increasing since 2012
- In the past three years, violent crime increased 10% from 422 to 466 offenses per 100,000 population after general decreases since peaking in 1997
- Since 2013, chlamydia increased 46% from 377.9 to 553.4 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 5% from 382.7 to 401.4 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 13% from 11.1% to 12.5% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 47
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 48

State Health Department Website:
ok.gov/health

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	20.3	28	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	14.0	5	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	82.6	37	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.8	40	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	27.2	41	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	19.7	42	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.145	42	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.2	39	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	21.7	41	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.417	43	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	553.4	36	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.3	23	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	23.4	43	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	7.2	44	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	466	39	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.118	44	0.307

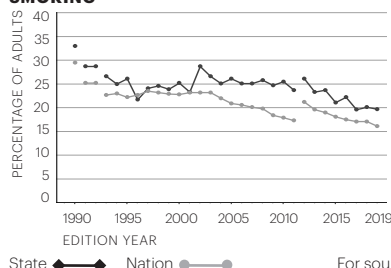
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-1.232	48	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	43.9	48	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	32.1	48	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	72.9	47	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	87.1	37	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	67.3	43	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$89	25	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	14.2	49	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.138	49	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	49.2	41	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.1	22	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	401.4	7	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	59.9	44	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	131.2	37	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.037	32	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.437	46	0.687

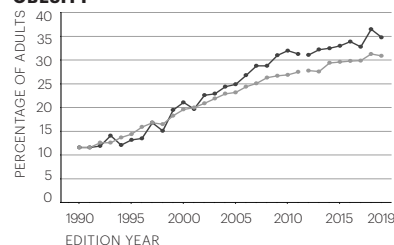
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	219.2	47	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	347.5	49	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.5	36	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	29.0	38	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	15.4	43	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	14.9	43	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.6	47	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	9,945	44	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.340	46	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.777	46	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



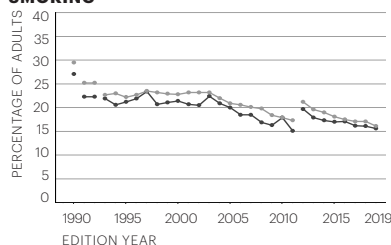
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Oregon

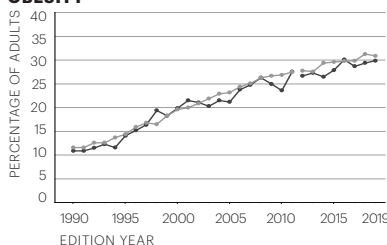
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	12.4	10	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	18.4	28	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	76.7	49	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	29.9	19	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	19.3	5	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	15.6	21	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.020	27	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	7.8	32	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	15.7	22	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.480	8	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	449.8	18	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	5.9	27	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	11.8	8	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	3.4	8	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	286	19	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.113	18	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	-0.162	29	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	59.0	16	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	57.5	9	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	83.0	37	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	86.1	41	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	70.3	27	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$81	32	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	7.0	20	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.022	26	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	67.3	11	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.8	7	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	522.3	2	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	33.9	6	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	147.4	25	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.147	3	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.262	17	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	190.6	26	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	226.1	9	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	11.0	26	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++	28.8	37	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.3	34	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	15.6	47	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.0	12	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,561	12	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	-0.030	28	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.232	22	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



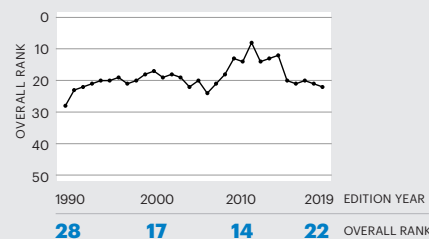
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:
22



Change: ▼ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- High rate of mental health providers
- Low prevalence of low birthweight

Challenges:

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- Low Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents
- High prevalence of frequent physical distress

Highlights:

- Since 2012, obesity increased 12% from 26.7% to 29.9% of adults
- In the past five years, high school graduation increased 13% from 68.0% to 76.7% of students
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 71% from 262.8 to 449.8 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, children in poverty decreased 33% from 23.6% to 15.7% of children
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 15% from 453.7 to 522.3 per 100,000 population
- In the past year, diabetes increased 15% from 9.6% to 11.0% of adults

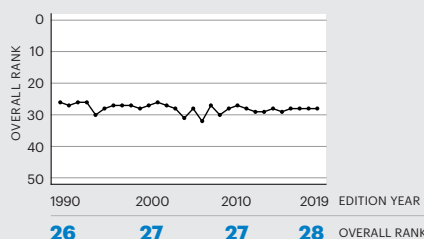
Senior Report Rank: 19
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 20

State Health Department Website:
oregon.gov/oha/ph

Pennsylvania

OVERALL RANK:

28

Change: **no change**

Strengths:

- Low percentage of uninsured population
- High rate of primary care physicians
- High immunization coverage among adolescents

Challenges:

- High levels of air pollution
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High drug death rate

Highlights:

- Drug deaths increased 25% from 28.1 to 35.1 deaths per 100,000 population in the past year, and 185% since 2007
- Since 2012, smoking decreased 24% from 22.4% to 17.0% of adults
- In the past 15 years, air pollution decreased 41% from 15.6 to 9.2 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 13% from 182.0 to 206.2 per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 19% from 9.5% to 11.3% of adults
- In the past three years, frequent mental distress increased 26% from 11.4% to 14.4% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 19
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 23

State Health Department Website:
health.pa.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	35.1	47	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	18.6	31	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	86.6	22	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	30.9	25	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	24.0	29	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	17.0	29	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.049	32	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	9.2	47	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	16.8	26	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.343	11	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	440.8	15	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	7.7	38	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	12.6	15	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	4.0	15	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	306	22	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.031	26	0.307

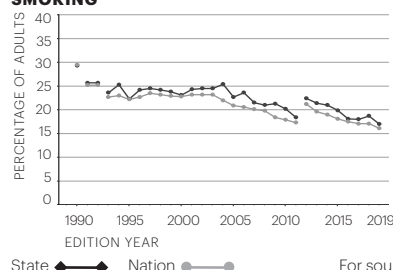
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++++	0.585	11	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	62.3	8	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	46.3	30	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	94.3	6	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.0	19	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	70.4	26	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$57	44	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	5.5	9	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.052	17	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	60.5	19	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.4	26	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	206.2	33	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	51.7	33	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	216.3	5	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.023	19	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	0.058	26	0.687

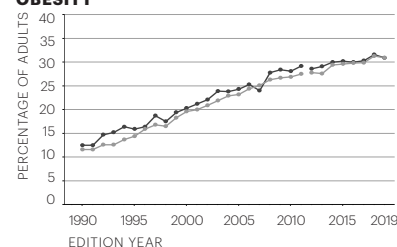
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	200.2	35	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	269.0	35	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	11.3	28	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	20.6	8	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++	14.4	39	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	12.9	31	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	6.1	28	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	8,186	33	5,665
All Outcomes*	++	-0.056	31	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.002	28	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



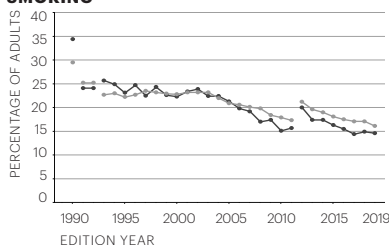
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Rhode Island

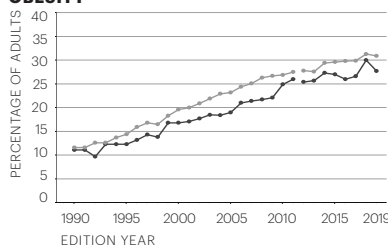
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	29.7	44	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	18.6	31	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	84.1	29	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	27.7	10	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	25.3	33	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	14.6	15	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.026	17	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.3	24	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	18.0	29	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++	-0.080	26	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	498.5	25	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++	8.0	39	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	14.0	21	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.4	22	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	219	9	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.094	21	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	1.863	1	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++++	76.1	1	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	80.0	1	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++++	98.7	1	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	96.3	2	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	74.4	14	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$141	7	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	4.4	4	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.174	2	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	53.6	28	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.5	15	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	409.5	6	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	54.0	36	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	274.9	1	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.091	11	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.384	10	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	191.7	27	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	234.5	14	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++	10.9	25	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	31.5	44	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.3	24	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.7	29	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	6.0	26	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,602	13	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	-0.006	27	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.378	13	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

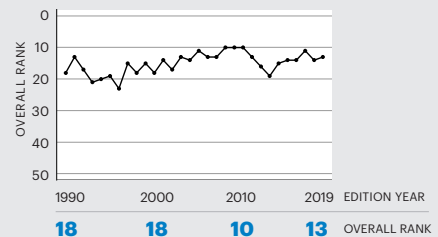


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:
13

Change: ▲ 1



Strengths:

- Low violent crime rate
- High rate of primary care physicians
- Low percentage of uninsured population

Challenges:

- Low rate of dentists
- Large difference in health status by high school education
- High drug death rate

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 39% from 21.4 to 29.7 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past five years, high school graduation increased 9% from 77.0% to 84.1% of students
- In the past 15 years, air pollution decreased 35% from 11.3 to 7.3 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 66% from 300.3 to 498.5 cases per 100,000 population
- Since its peak in 1993, violent crime decreased 53% from 462 to 219 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past year, frequent mental distress decreased 16% from 14.6% to 12.3% of adults after increasing each year since 2015

Senior Report Rank: 7
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 1

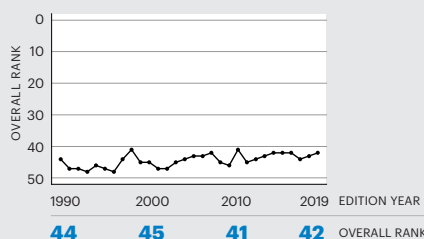
State Health Department Website:
health.ri.gov

South Carolina

OVERALL
RANK:
42



Change: ▲ 1



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low levels of air pollution
- Low drug death rate

Challenges:

- High percentage of children in poverty
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 34% from 13.4 to 18.0 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 13% from 74.0% to 83.6% of students
- Since 2003, air pollution decreased 45% from 13.5 to 7.4 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past three years, occupational fatalities increased 44% from 4.8 to 6.9 deaths per 100,000 workers
- Infant mortality decreased 4% from 7.0 to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in the past year, and 48% since 1990
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 6% from 13.9% to 14.8% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 34
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 36

State Health Department Website:
scdhec.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	18.0	23	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	16.7	16	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	83.6	32	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.3	37	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	26.7	38	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	18.0	33	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.101	39	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.4	25	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	22.6	43	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.887	49	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+	641.6	46	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	3.8	16	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	29.3	48	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	6.9	43	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	488	42	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.126	46	0.307

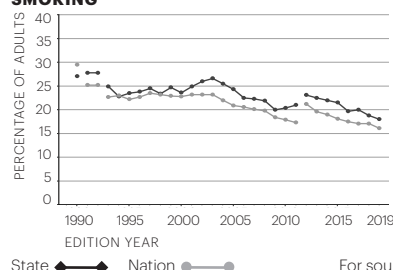
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.665	40	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	44.8	47	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	37.7	45	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	79.7	40	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	88.9	30	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	66.0	49	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$80	33	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	10.8	42	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.081	45	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	47.8	44	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	9.7	46	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	174.1	39	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	45.6	18	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	131.3	35	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.103	40	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.411	45	0.687

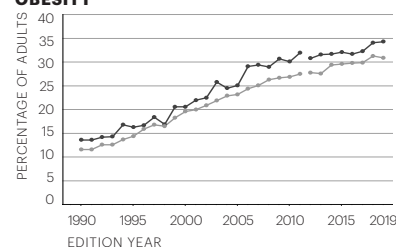
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	201.7	38	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	278.5	36	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	13.3	43	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.4	26	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	14.8	41	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++	13.2	34	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.7	38	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	9,255	41	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.184	41	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.595	42	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



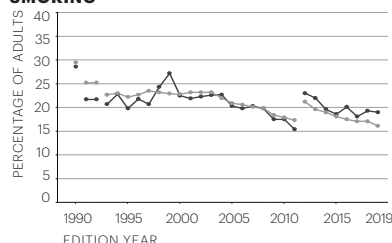
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

South Dakota

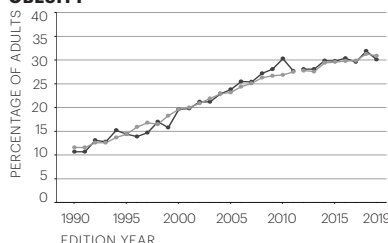
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	8.4	2	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	23.2	48	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++	83.7	31	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	30.1	20	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++	24.0	29	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	19.0	37	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++	-0.078	34	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	5.1	4	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++	16.4	25	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.137	37	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	510.2	28	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	1.0	3	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+	25.9	47	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	6.7	42	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	405	33	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	0.072	24	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.358	35	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	46.3	44	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	52.5	19	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	85.3	26	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	86.6	40	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	74.7	12	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$113	13	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	9.5	36	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.021	27	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	51.3	36	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.9	8	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	179.0	38	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	50.5	31	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	131.4	34	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++	-0.035	31	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	-0.020	28	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	188.9	22	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	240.1	21	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	9.3	9	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	16.8	2	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++++	9.3	1	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	9.6	1	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.3	32	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++	7,838	31	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.169	5	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.149	25	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



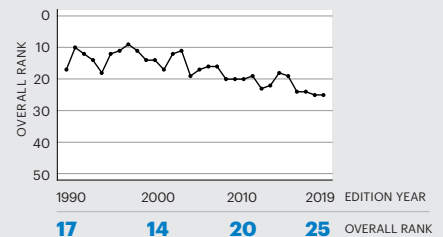
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:
25



Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low levels of air pollution
- Small difference in health status by high school education
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low rate of mental health providers
- High occupational fatality rate

Highlights:

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 22% from 19.0% to 23.2% of adults
- In the past 10 years, drug deaths increased 71% from 4.9 to 8.4 deaths per 100,000 population
- Despite generally increasing since 1990, violent crime decreased 7% from 434 to 405 offenses per 100,000 population in the past year
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 10% from 162.2 to 179.0 per 100,000 population
- In the past three years, air pollution decreased 19% from 6.3 to 5.1 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- Since 2010, premature death increased 18% from 6,641 to 7,838 years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population

Senior Report Rank: 22
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 23

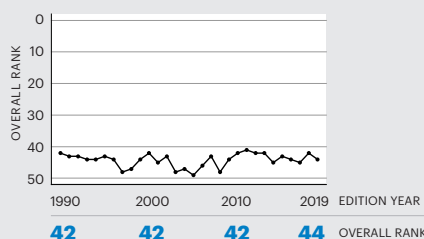
State Health Department Website:
doh.sd.gov

Tennessee

OVERALL RANK:

44

Change: ▼ 2



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents

Challenges:

- High prevalence of smoking
- High violent crime rate
- High prevalence of frequent physical distress

Highlights:

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 10% from 14.3% to 15.7% of adults
- In the past 10 years, drug deaths increased 58% from 15.4 to 24.3 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2003, air pollution decreased 50% from 14.9 to 7.4 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 11% from 138.2 to 153.0 per 100,000 population
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 17% from 13.7% to 16.0% of adults
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 23% from 11.2% to 13.8% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 43
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 41

State Health Department Website:
tn.gov/health

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	24.3	38	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	15.7	8	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	89.8	3	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.4	38	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	30.9	47	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	20.7	46	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.129	41	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.4	25	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	22.3	42	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.277	16	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	522.4	30	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	3.3	13	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	14.7	24	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.5	35	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+	624	48	112
Community & Environment Total*	+	-0.089	41	0.307

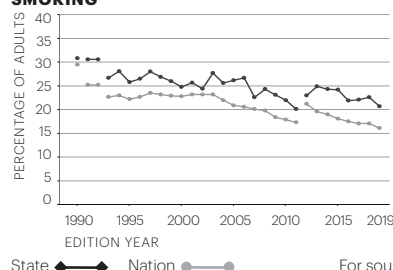
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	-0.145	28	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	47.5	42	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	++	41.5	37	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	85.2	27	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	90.7	12	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	79.3	2	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$99	20	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	9.8	38	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.037	21	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	49.5	39	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	9.2	41	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	153.0	45	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	59.3	43	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++	139.1	31	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.122	44	0.188
All Determinants*	+	-0.303	41	0.687

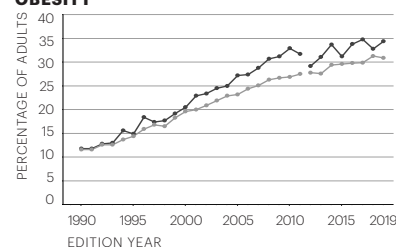
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	217.2	45	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	313.6	45	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	13.8	45	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.0	23	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	16.0	47	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	16.0	48	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+	7.4	43	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	9,931	43	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.338	45	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.641	44	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



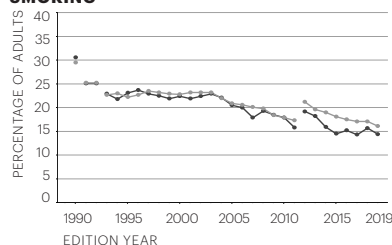
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Texas

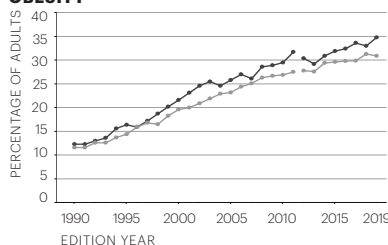
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	10.3	4	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	18.7	33	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	89.7	4	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++	34.8	40	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++	25.6	35	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	14.4	12	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.057	14	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.3	40	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++	21.1	40	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.130	36	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++	535.4	33	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	6.2	30	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	18.0	36	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.5	35	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++	411	34	112
Community & Environment Total*	++	-0.060	40	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-0.758	42	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+	47.8	41	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	39.4	41	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	86.7	20	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	83.4	46	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+	67.8	41	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$60	40	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	17.5	50	2.8
Policy Total*	+	-0.150	50	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	52.9	33	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.4	26	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	111.8	49	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	53.2	34	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	113.5	45	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.106	42	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.260	39	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	180.3	11	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	267.7	34	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++	12.6	40	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	25.2	21	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.7	15	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.8	19	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	5.8	21	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,240	22	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	0.016	25	0.234
OVERALL*	++	-0.244	34	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



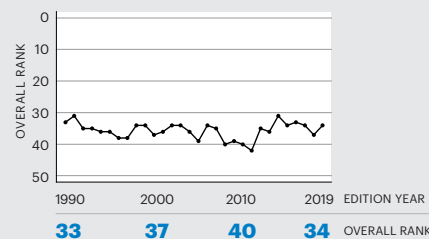
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

34

Change: ▲ 3



Strengths:

- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low drug death rate

Challenges:

- High percentage of uninsured population
- Low rate of mental health providers
- High prevalence of diabetes

Highlights:

- Since 2012, obesity increased 14% from 30.4% to 34.8% of adults
- Since 2007, drug deaths increased 24% from 8.3 to 10.3 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past year, violent crime decreased 6% from 439 to 411 offenses per 100,000 population, and has decreased 51% since peaking in 1993
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 14% from 98.3 to 111.8 per 100,000 population
- In the past year, diabetes increased 6% from 11.9% to 12.6% of adults
- Since 1993, low birthweight increased 22% from 6.9% to 8.4% of live births

Senior Report Rank: 40
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 43

State Health Department Website:
dshs.texas.gov

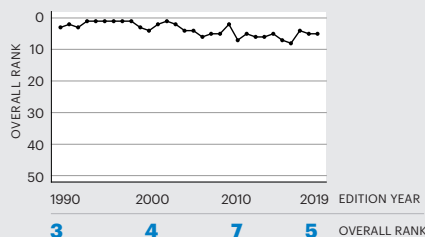
Utah

UTAH

OVERALL
RANK:

5

Change: no change



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- Low cancer death rate

Challenges:

- Low rate of primary care physicians
- Large difference in health status by high school education
- Low immunization coverage among children

Highlights:

- In the past year, obesity increased 10% from 25.2% to 27.7% of adults
- Since 2013, high school graduation increased 13% from 76.0% to 86.0% of students
- In the past year, children in poverty decreased 11% from 10.7% to 9.5% of children
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 14% from 293.4 to 335.5 per 100,000 population
- In the past year, diabetes increased 18% from 7.1% to 8.4% of adults
- In the past two years, infant mortality increased 12% from 5.0 to 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 2
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 9

State Health Department Website:
health.utah.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	23.0	35	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	11.3	1	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	86.0	26	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	27.7	10	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	17.5	2	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	9.0	1	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.288	1	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+	8.4	43	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	9.5	1	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.250	18	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	326.7	3	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	14.4	48	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	12.5	13	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	3.9	12	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	233	12	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.156	12	0.307

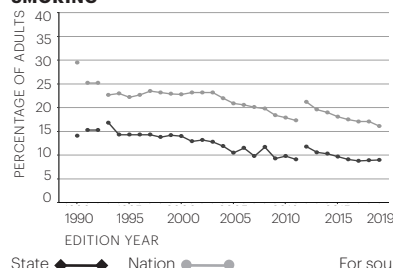
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.245	31	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++	48.6	39	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	38.1	44	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	85.2	27	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.9	21	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	67.9	40	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$80	33	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	9.3	33	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.034	36	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	62.1	15	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.2	13	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	335.5	14	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	27.9	2	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	102.0	49	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	++++	0.066	15	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.476	6	0.687

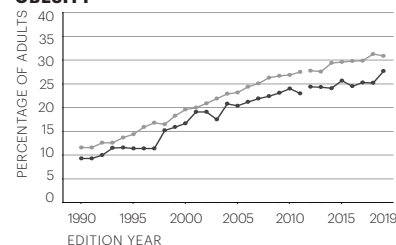
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	149.8	1	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	238.7	19	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	8.4	2	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	31.5	44	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.2	21	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++++	10.3	7	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++++	5.6	16	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	6,391	10	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.152	10	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.628	5	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



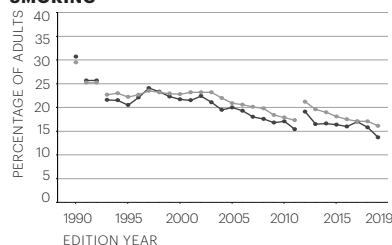
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Vermont

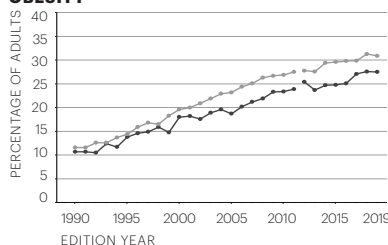
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	19.9	27	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++	18.5	30	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	89.1	8	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++++	27.5	8	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	18.9	4	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	13.7	10	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.178	4	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	5.1	4	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	12.1	8	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++	0.017	31	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	297.9	2	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	17.3	49	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	17.0	33	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++	4.8	28	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	172	2	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.223	4	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++++	1.070	4	1.863
Immunizations—Adolescents—HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	59.6	13	76.1
Immunizations—Adolescents—HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++++	64.3	5	80.0
Immunizations—Adolescents—Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.0	13	98.7
Immunizations—Adolescents—Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++++	95.1	4	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	74.0	15	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$144	6	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	4.3	3	2.8
Policy Total*	+++++	0.156	3	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	56.8	22	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.7	4	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	452.3	4	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	39.4	11	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	188.7	11	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.131	6	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.687	1	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++	197.0	33	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	238.7	19	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	9.2	8	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	17.4	3	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	12.1	19	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.0	23	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.0	3	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,646	14	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.163	6	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.850	1	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



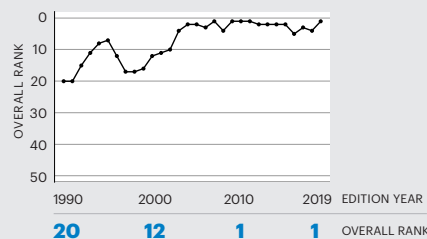
State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

1

Change: ▲ 3



Strengths:

- Low incidence of chlamydia
- Low violent crime rate
- Low percentage of uninsured population

Challenges:

- High incidence of pertussis
- High occupational fatality rate
- High cancer death rate

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 52% from 13.1 to 19.9 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past 15 years, air pollution decreased 47% from 9.7 to 5.1 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- Despite decreasing since 2016, chlamydia increased 10% from 269.9 to 297.9 cases per 100,000 population in the past year
- In the past three years, violent crime increased 46% from 118 to 172 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past year, disparity in health status decreased 49% from 33.8% to 17.4%
- In the past year, diabetes increased 12% from 8.2% to 9.2% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 8
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 4

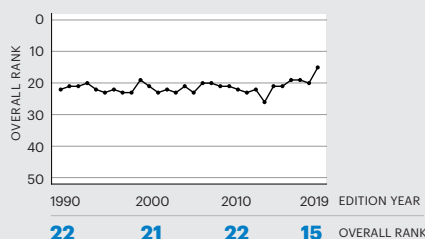
State Health Department Website:
healthvermont.gov

Virginia

OVERALL
RANK:
15



Change: ▲ 5



Strengths:

- Low violent crime rate
- Low percentage of children in poverty
- High immunization coverage among children

Challenges:

- Low rate of mental health providers
- Low per capita public health funding
- Low meningococcal immunization coverage among adolescents

Highlights:

- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 52% from 10.1 to 15.4 deaths per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, smoking decreased 29% from 20.9% to 14.9% of adults
- Since 2003, air pollution decreased 49% from 13.5 to 6.9 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past year, chlamydia increased 6% from 473.2 to 500.3 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past four years, frequent mental distress increased 21% from 10.0% to 12.1% of adults
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 44% from 10.6 to 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births

Senior Report Rank: 25
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 18

State Health Department Website:
www.vdh.virginia.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	15.4	18	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	16.9	17	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	86.9	19	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	30.3	22	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	22.0	14	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++++	14.9	17	9.0
Behaviors Total*	++++	0.096	11	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	6.9	17	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	13.7	13	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.303	13	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	500.3	26	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	3.5	14	0.7
Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	15.2	26	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	4.3	19	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	200	4	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.172	11	0.307

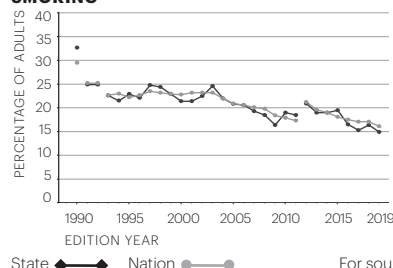
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	-0.033	25	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	59.1	14	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	50.8	22	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	79.7	40	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++++	90.3	14	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++++	77.1	6	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++	\$77	35	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++	8.8	31	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.035	22	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++++	62.6	14	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++	8.4	26	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	171.9	40	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	42.8	15	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	148.1	24	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	-0.009	28	0.188
All Determinants*	++++	0.293	15	0.687

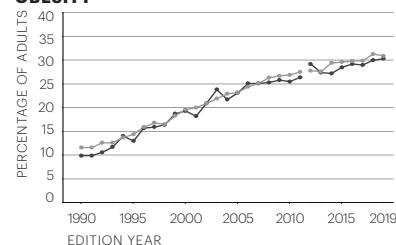
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	190.1	24	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	242.6	23	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	10.5	20	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.2	24	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	12.1	19	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.1	12	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++	5.9	24	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,914	19	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++	0.055	22	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.349	15	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



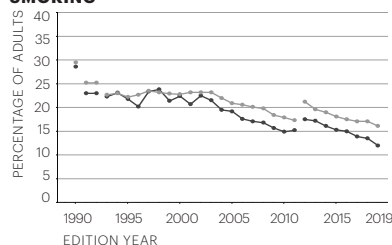
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Washington

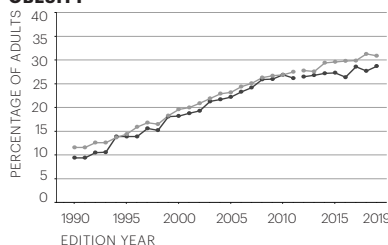
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	15.2	16	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++++	16.5	14	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+	79.4	44	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++++	28.7	13	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+++++	17.6	3	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++++	12.0	3	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++++	0.128	7	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.0	34	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+++++	12.5	10	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	++++	-0.303	13	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	435.2	14	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	10.0	42	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	10.9	5	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+++++	2.7	1	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	312	23	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.132	14	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-0.718	41	1,863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	56.3	21	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	47.0	29	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++	83.7	34	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+	82.0	48	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	+++	69.9	29	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	\$96	23	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	6.3	16	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.026	25	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	70.6	8	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+++++	6.6	2	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+++++	373.3	10	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	32.7	5	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	150.0	23	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++++	0.139	4	0.188
All Determinants*	+++++	0.425	7	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	184.7	16	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	222.4	6	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	++++	9.9	14	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+	31.1	43	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	++++	12.0	18	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.8	19	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.1	4	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++++	6,094	5	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.114	14	0.234
OVERALL*	+++++	0.540	9	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



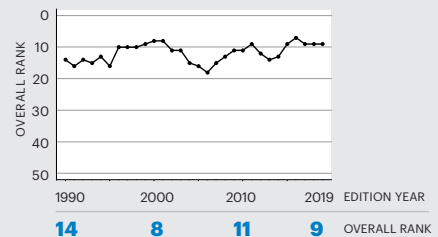
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL RANK:

9



Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low occupational fatality rate
- Low infant mortality rate

Challenges:

- Low percentage of high school graduation
- Low Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents
- Large difference in health status by high school education

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 31% from 17.5% to 12.0% of adults
- In the past year, children in poverty decreased 13% from 14.3% to 12.5% of children
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 21% from 308.5 to 373.3 per 100,000 population
- Despite steady decreases since 1994, violent crime increased 10% from 284 to 312 offenses per 100,000 population in the past three years
- In the past year, diabetes increased 9% from 9.1% to 9.9% of adults
- In the past two years, infant mortality decreased 13% from 4.7 to 4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, continuing a steady decrease since 1990

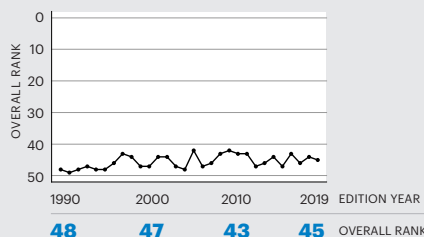
Senior Report Rank: 14
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 17

State Health Department Website:
doh.wa.gov

West Virginia

OVERALL
RANK:
45

Change: ▼ 1



Strengths:

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

Challenges:

- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of children in poverty
- High premature death rate

Highlights:

- Drug deaths increased 50% from 32.2 to 48.3 deaths per 100,000 population in the past three years, and 120% since 2007
- In the past year, violent crime decreased 17% from 351 to 290 offenses per 100,000 population after steadily increasing since 1990
- In the past three years, occupational fatalities increased 26% from 6.8 to 8.6 deaths per 100,000 workers
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 9% from 17.3% to 18.9% of adults
- In the past seven years, immunizations among children ages 19-35 months increased 23% from 60.9% to 74.7%
- Since 2003, air pollution decreased 47% from 14.4 to 7.6 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter

Senior Report Rank: 46
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 42

State Health Department Website:
dhhr.wv.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	48.3	50	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+++++	12.6	2	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++++	89.4	6	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+	39.5	49	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	+	28.2	43	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+	25.2	50	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+	-0.224	48	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++	7.6	29	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	+	24.5	46	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-1.230	1	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	228.0	1	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	0.7	1	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	12.5	13	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	8.6	47	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	290	20	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++	-0.001	30	0.307

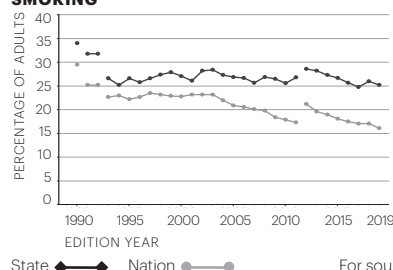
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	++	-0.250	32	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	52.9	29	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	33.5	46	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	++++	88.7	19	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	87.9	35	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	74.7	12	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++++	\$140	8	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	++++	6.3	16	2.8
Policy Total*	++++	0.091	11	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+	48.0	42	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	9.5	44	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	+	127.8	48	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	75.0	49	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	++++	172.8	14	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+	-0.148	47	0.188
All Determinants*	++	-0.282	40	0.687

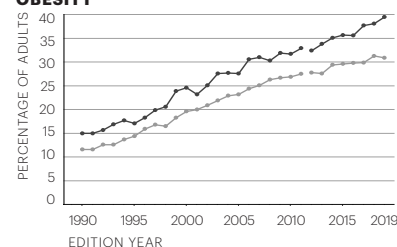
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	224.9	48	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+	303.7	44	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+	16.2	50	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++	26.4	26	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+	18.9	50	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+	19.2	50	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	7.2	40	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	11,448	50	5,665
All Outcomes*	+	-0.375	49	0.234
OVERALL*	+	-0.657	45	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



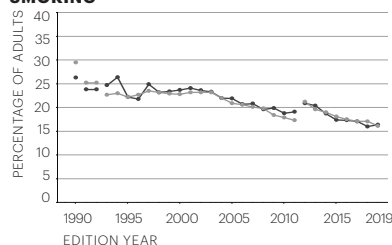
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Wisconsin

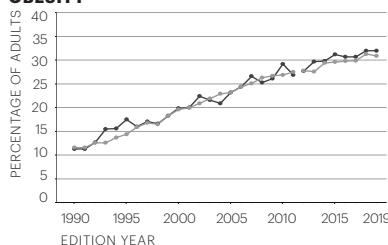
	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	18.3	25	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	+	25.0	50	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	++++	88.6	11	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	+++	32.0	28	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	21.8	13	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	+++	16.4	26	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	-0.009	24	0.288
Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++++	6.8	15	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	14.0	16	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+	0.370	42	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	478.6	21	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	+	13.0	46	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	++	17.3	35	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	++++	4.1	16	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++	295	21	112
Community & Environment Total*	++++	0.111	19	0.307
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+++	-0.005	24	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	++++	61.0	11	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+++	50.7	23	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+++	85.8	24	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	++	87.2	36	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++	69.2	36	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+	\$55	46	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+++++	5.5	9	2.8
Policy Total*	+++	0.029	24	0.206
Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	+++	57.1	21	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++++	7.7	19	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++	200.2	34	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	45.0	17	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+++	152.4	21	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	-0.002	24	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	0.129	22	0.687
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	190.4	25	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++	242.6	23	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	8.7	4	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	++++	23.7	17	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.2	21	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.0	23	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.4	33	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	++++	6,800	18	5,665
All Outcomes*	++++	0.074	19	0.234
OVERALL*	+++	0.203	23	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY

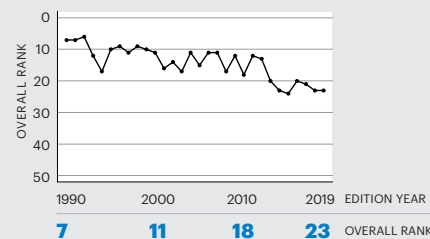


State — Nation

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

OVERALL
RANK:
23

Change: **no change**



Strengths:

- Low percentage of uninsured population
- Low levels of air pollution
- Low prevalence of diabetes

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low per capita public health funding
- Low immunization coverage among children

Highlights:

- Since 2012, obesity increased 16% from 27.7% to 32.0% of adults
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 37% from 349.1 to 478.6 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past year, violent crime decreased 8% from 320 to 295 offenses per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 12% from 178.5 to 200.2 per 100,000 population
- In the past two years, diabetes decreased 11% from 9.8% to 8.7% of adults
- Despite generally decreasing since 1990, infant mortality increased 12% from 5.7 to 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in the past two years

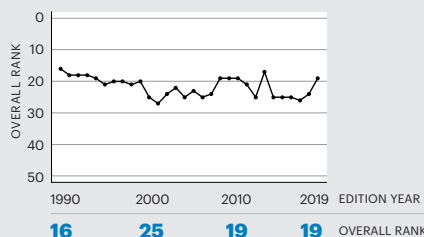
Senior Report Rank: 10
Health of Women and Children
Report Rank: 19

State Health Department Website:
dhs.wisconsin.gov

Wyoming

OVERALL
RANK:
19

Change: ▲ 5



Strengths:

- Low levels of air pollution
- Low violent crime rate
- Low prevalence of diabetes

Challenges:

- High occupational fatality rate
- Low meningococcal immunization coverage among adolescents
- Low rate of primary care physicians

Highlights:

- Despite increasing since 2007, drug deaths decreased 14% from 17.7 to 15.3 deaths per 100,000 population in the past three years
- In the past year, high school graduation increased 8% from 80.0% to 86.2% of students
- Since 2012, obesity increased 16% from 25.0% to 29.0% of adults
- In the past two years, violent crime decreased 13% from 244 to 212 offenses per 100,000 population
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 52% from 10.1 to 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births
- Since 2012, frequent mental distress increased 23% from 9.9% to 12.2% of adults

Senior Report Rank: 35
Health of Women and Children Report Rank: 33

State Health Department Website:
health.wyo.gov

	Rating	2019 Value	2019 Rank	No. 1 State
Behaviors				
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	15.3	17	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	++	19.0	35	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	86.2	25	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	++++	29.0	14	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	++++	21.7	12	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	++	18.8	35	9.0
Behaviors Total*	+++	0.001	22	0.288

Community & Environment				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	+++++	5.0	3	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	++++	13.8	15	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	+++++	-0.683	4	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	+++++	369.7	7	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	++++	3.1	11	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	+++	15.9	28	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	10.9	50	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	212	7	112
Community & Environment Total*	+++++	0.183	7	0.307

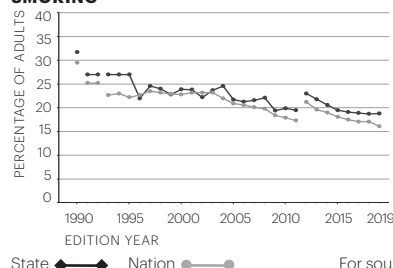
Policy				
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	+	-0.922	46	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	+++	54.4	25	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	+	30.3	49	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	+	65.1	49	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	+++	89.1	25	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	++++	72.0	18	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	++++	\$112	15	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	+	11.4	44	2.8
Policy Total*	++	-0.042	38	0.206

Clinical Care				
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	++	53.1	32	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	++	8.7	31	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	++++	343.2	13	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	43.1	16	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	+	111.0	46	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	+++	-0.028	30	0.188
All Determinants*	+++	0.113	23	0.687

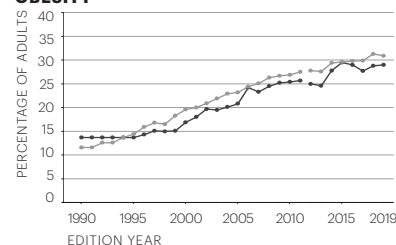
Outcomes				
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	+++++	169.5	6	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	++++	234.7	15	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	+++++	8.7	4	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	+++++	19.6	7	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	+++	12.2	21	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	++++	11.2	13	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	+++++	4.8	10	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+++	7,412	23	5,665
All Outcomes*	+++++	0.184	4	0.234
OVERALL*	++++	0.298	19	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



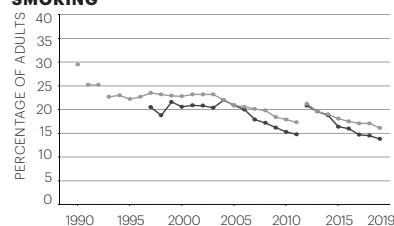
For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

District of Columbia

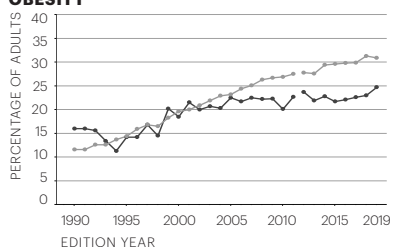
	2019 Value	No. 1 State
Behaviors		
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	38.8	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	26.3	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	73.2	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	24.7	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	19.6	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	13.8	9.0
Behaviors Total*	—	0.288
Community & Environment		
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	9.8	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	23.1	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	—	-1.230
Infectious Diseases—Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	1,312.3	228.0
Infectious Diseases—Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	3.2	0.7
Infectious Diseases— <i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	8.8	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	5.8	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	996	112
Community & Environment Total*	—	0.307
Policy		
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	—	1.863
Immunizations—HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	73.5	76.1
Immunizations—HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	69.2	80.0
Adolescents—Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	93.8	98.7
Adolescents—Tdap (% ages 13–17)	86.1	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	74.0	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$499	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	3.5	2.8
Policy Total*	—	0.206
Clinical Care		
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	102.8	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	10.5	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	508.6	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	38.3	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	466.1	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	—	0.188
All Determinants*	—	0.687
Outcomes		
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	195.7	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	303.1	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	8.4	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	27.5	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	12.6	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	8.8	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.6	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	8,844	5,665
All Outcomes*	—	0.234
OVERALL*	—	0.850

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



OBESITY



State —●— Nation —○—

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.



Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- High rate of mental health providers
- Low prevalence of diabetes

Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High violent crime rate
- High drug death rate

Highlights:

- In the past year, physical inactivity decreased 15% from 23.0% to 19.6% of adults
- In the past two years, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 10% from 3.9% to 3.5%
- In the past three years, drug deaths increased 154% from 15.3 to 38.8 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past 10 years, chlamydia increased 28% from 1,024.8 to 1,312.3 cases per 100,000 population
- Since 2012, frequent mental distress increased 17% from 10.8% to 12.6% of adults
- In the past 10 years, infant mortality decreased 38% from 12.2 to 7.6 deaths per 1,000 live births

State Health Department Website:

dchealth.dc.gov

United States

Highlights:

- Since 2012, smoking decreased 24% from 21.2% to 16.1% of adults
- Since 2012, obesity increased 11% from 27.8% to 30.9% of adults
- Since 2003, air pollution decreased 36% from 13.2 to 8.4 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- Since peaking in 1993, violent crime decreased 50% from 758 to 381 offenses per 100,000 population
- Low birthweight increased 4% from 8.0% to 8.3% of live births in the past three years, and 19% since 1993
- Since 2012, diabetes increased 15% from 9.5% to 10.9% of adults
- In the past four years, frequent mental distress increased 13% from 11.0% to 12.4% of adults
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased 43% from 10.2 to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births
- In the past two years, mental health providers increased 13% from 218.0 to 247.4 per 100,000 population
- Drug deaths increased 37% from 14.0 to 19.2 deaths per 100,000 population in the past three years, and 104% since 2007

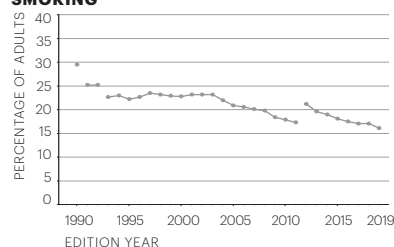
State Health Department Website:

[hhs.gov](https://www.hhs.gov)

	2019 Value	No. 1 State
Behaviors		
Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	19.2	7.2
Excessive Drinking (% of adults)	18.2	11.3
High School Graduation (% of students)	84.6	91.0
Obesity (% of adults)	30.9	22.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults)	23.8	16.4
Smoking (% of adults)	16.1	9.0
Behaviors Total*	0.000	0.288
Community & Environment		
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	8.4	4.4
Children in Poverty (% of children)	18.0	9.5
Infectious Disease (mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i>)*	0.000	-1.230
Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)	524.6	228.0
Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)	5.8	0.7
<i>Salmonella</i> (cases per 100,000 population)	16.7	6.5
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	4.4	2.7
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	381	112
Community & Environment Total*	0.000	0.307
Policy		
Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)*	0.000	1.863
HPV Females (% ages 13–17)	53.7	76.1
HPV Males (% ages 13–17)	48.7	80.0
Meningococcal (% ages 13–17)	86.6	98.7
Tdap (% ages 13–17)	88.9	97.5
Immunizations—Children (% ages 19–35 months)	70.4	82.1
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	\$87	\$281
Uninsured (% of population)	8.8	2.8
Policy Total*	0.000	0.206
Clinical Care		
Dentists (number per 100,000 population)	61.0	82.7
Low Birthweight (% of live births)	8.3	6.2
Mental Health Providers (number per 100,000 population)	247.4	626.6
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	49.4	23.3
Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)	159.6	274.9
Clinical Care Total*	0.000	0.188
All Determinants*	0.000	0.687
Outcomes		
Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	189.3	149.8
Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)	260.4	193.8
Diabetes (% of adults)	10.9	7.0
Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)	27.6	14.5
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)	12.4	9.3
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)	12.0	9.6
Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.8	3.8
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	7,447	5,665
All Outcomes*	0.000	0.234
OVERALL*	0.000	0.850

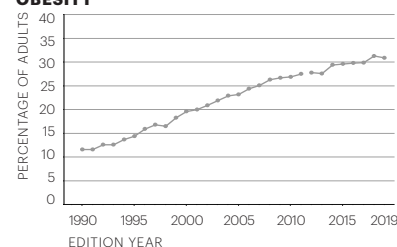
* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below U.S. value; positive scores are above U.S. value. Years reflect edition year, not data source year. For measure definitions, including data sources and years, see Table 9.

SMOKING



Nation ●

OBESITY



For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Appendix

Appendix

Table 9
Rankings Measures

Behaviors	Measure	Description	Source	Data Year(s)
	Drug Deaths	Number of deaths due to drug injury (unintentional, suicide, homicide or undetermined) per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to mid-year)	CDC WONDER Mortality data	2015-2017
	Excessive Drinking	Percentage of adults who reported either binge drinking (having four or more [women] or five or more [men] drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days) or chronic drinking (having eight or more [women] or 15 or more [men] drinks per week)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	High School Graduation	Percentage of high school students who graduate with a regular high school diploma within four years of starting ninth grade	National Center for Education Statistics	2016-2017 School Year
	Obesity	Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Physical Inactivity	Percentage of adults who reported doing no physical activity or exercise other than their regular job in the past 30 days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
Community & Environment	Smoking	Percentage of adults who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke daily or some days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Air Pollution	Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5) measured in micrograms per cubic meter	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency <i>Denominator: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018</i>	2016-2018
	Children in Poverty	Percentage of children who live in households below the poverty threshold	American Community Survey	2018
	Infectious Disease	Mean z score of the incidence of chlamydia, pertussis and <i>Salmonella</i> per 100,000 population	<i>America's Health Rankings Composite Measure</i>	2019
	— Chlamydia	Number of new cases of chlamydia per 100,000 population	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Atlas	2017
	— Pertussis	Number of new cases of pertussis per 100,000 population	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System <i>Denominator: CDC Wonder Bridged-Race Population Estimates 1990-2018</i>	2017
	— <i>Salmonella</i>	Number of new cases of <i>Salmonella</i> per 100,000 population	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System <i>Denominator: CDC Wonder Bridged-Race Population Estimates 1990-2018</i>	2017

Community & Environment	Measure	Description	Source	Data Year(s)
	Occupational Fatalities	Number of fatal occupational injuries in construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, utilities, and professional and business services per 100,000 workers	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries <i>Denominator: Bureau of Economic Analysis</i>	2015-2017
	Violent Crime	Number of murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population	Federal Bureau of Investigation	2018
Policy	Immunizations — Adolescents	Mean z score of the percentage of adolescents ages 13-17 who received recommended doses of Tdap, meningococcal and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines	<i>America's Health Rankings</i> Composite Measure	2019
	— HPV Females	Percentage of females ages 13-17 who are up-to-date on recommended doses of HPV vaccine	National Immunization Survey-Teen	2018
	— HPV Males	Percentage of males ages 13-17 who are up-to-date on recommended doses of HPV vaccine	National Immunization Survey-Teen	2018
	— Meningococcal	Percentage of adolescents ages 13-17 who received one or more doses of meningococcal conjugate vaccine	National Immunization Survey-Teen	2018
	— Tdap	Percentage of adolescents ages 13-17 who received one or more doses of tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine since age 10	National Immunization Survey-Teen	2018
	Immunizations — Children*	Percentage of children ages 19-35 months who received recommended doses of diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis (DTaP); measles, mumps and rubella (MMR); polio; <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib); hepatitis B; varicella; and pneumococcal conjugate vaccines	National Immunization Survey-Child	2017
	Public Health Funding	State dollars dedicated to public health and federal dollars directed to states per person by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources & Services Administration	Trust for America's Health and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services <i>Denominator: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018</i>	2017-2018
	Uninsured	Percentage of population that does not have health insurance privately, through an employer or through the government	American Community Survey, <i>Health Insurance Coverage in the United States Report</i>	2017-2018

* Data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2018 edition.

Appendix

Table 9
Rankings Measures Continued

Clinical Care	Measure	Description	Source	Data Year(s)
	Dentists	Number of practicing dentists per 100,000 population	American Dental Association	2018
	Low Birthweight	Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth	CDC WONDER Natality data	2017
	Mental Health Providers	Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse as well as advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care per 100,000 population	National Plan and Provider Enumeration System <i>Denominator: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018</i>	Sept. 2019 <i>Denominator: 2018</i>
	Preventable Hospitalizations*	Number of discharges for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	2015
Outcomes	Primary Care Physicians	Number of active primary care physicians (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics and internal medicine) per 100,000 population	Redi-Data, Inc. <i>Denominator: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2018</i>	Sept. 23, 2019 <i>Denominator: 2018</i>
	Cancer Deaths	Number of deaths due to all cancer causes per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to mid-year)	CDC WONDER Mortality data	2015-2017
	Cardiovascular Deaths	Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases including heart disease and stroke per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to mid-year)	CDC WONDER Mortality data	2015-2017
	Diabetes	Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they have diabetes (excluding prediabetes and gestational diabetes)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Disparity in Health Status	Difference between the percentage of adults ages 25 and older with at least a high school education compared with those without who reported their health is very good or excellent	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System <i>Denominator: CDC Wonder Population Projections</i>	2018
	Frequent Mental Distress	Percentage of adults who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Frequent Physical Distress	Percentage of adults who reported their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Infant Mortality	Number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births	CDC WONDER Mortality data	2016-2017
	Premature Death	Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population	CDC WONDER Mortality data	2017

* Data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2018 edition.

Table 10
Supplemental Measures

Behaviors	Measure	Description	Source	Data Year(s)
	E-cigarette Use	Percentage of adults who reported using e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products daily or some days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Fruits*	Mean number of fruits consumed per day by adults	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2017
	Insufficient Sleep	Percentage of adults who reported sleeping less than seven hours in a 24-hour period on average	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Seat Belt Use	Percentage of adults who reported always using a seat belt when driving or riding in a car	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
Community & Environment	Vegetables*	Mean number of vegetables consumed per day by adults	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2017
	Adverse Childhood Experiences	Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: economic hardship; parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal or severely depressed; domestic violence witness; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of parent	National Survey of Children's Health	2016-2017
	Concentrated Disadvantage	Percentage of households located in census tracts whose averaged z-scores of family households below the poverty line, individuals receiving public assistance, female-headed households, unemployed ages 16 and older and population younger than 18 fall within the 75th percentile	American Community Survey and IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System	2013-2017
	Disconnected Youth	Percentage of teens and young adults ages 16-24 who are neither working nor in school	Measure of America, Youth Disconnection Report	2017
	Median Household Income	Dollar amount that divides the household income distribution of the population into two equal groups	Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement	2018
	Neighborhood Amenities	Percentage of children ages 0-17 with access to a park or playground; recreation center, community center or boys' and girls' club; library or bookmobile; and sidewalks or walking paths	National Survey of Children's Health	2016-2017
	Severe Housing Problems	Percentage of occupied housing units with at least one of four problems: lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing facilities, severely crowded, or severely cost-burdened occupants	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy	2012-2016

* Data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2018 edition.

Appendix

Table 10
Supplemental Measures Continued

Community & Environment	Measure	Description	Source	Data Year(s)
	Underemployment Rate	Total unemployed and employed part-time for economic reasons and all marginally attached workers, as a percentage of the civilian workforce and all marginally attached workers (U-6 definition)	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2018
	Unemployment Rate	Total unemployed, as a percentage of the civilian workforce (U-3 definition)	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2018
	Voter Registration	Percentage of U.S. citizens ages 18 and older registered to vote in biennial national elections	Current Population Survey, Voter Registration	2018
Policy	Water Fluoridation*	Percentage of population served by community water systems that receive fluoridated water	Water Fluoridation Reporting System	2014
Clinical Care	Cholesterol Check*	Percentage of adults who reported having their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2017
	Colorectal Cancer Screening	Percentage of adults ages 50-75 who reported receiving one or more of the recommended colorectal cancer screening tests within the recommended time interval (fecal occult blood test [FOBT] within the past year, colonoscopy within the past 10 years, or sigmoidoscopy within five years and a home FOBT within the past three years)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Dedicated Health Care Provider	Percentage of adults who reported having a personal doctor or health care provider	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Dental Visit	Percentage of adults who reported visiting the dentist or dental clinic within the past year	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018

* Data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2018 edition.

Outcomes

Measure	Description	Source	Data Year(s)
Heart Attack	Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they had a heart attack (myocardial infarction)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
Heart Disease	Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
High Blood Pressure*	Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2017
High Cholesterol*	Percentage of adults who reported having their cholesterol checked and were told by a health professional that it was high	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2017
High Health Status	Percentage of adults who reported that their health is very good or excellent	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
Injury Deaths	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to mid-year)	CDC WONDER Mortality data	2015-2017
Stroke	Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they had a stroke	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
Suicide	Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to data year)	CDC WONDER Mortality data	2017

* Data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2018 edition.

Data Source Descriptions

America's Health Rankings Composite Measure

Composite measures are calculated from existing measures to provide summary information for multiple measures. Data are analyzed and a mean z score is calculated across respective measures.

American Dental Association

The association's Health Policy Institute is a source for policy knowledge related to the U.S. dental care system. The institute provides information on issues including health policy reform, access to dental care, dental workforce, dental care use and benefits, dental education and oral health outcomes.

The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care

This source uses Medicare data to provide information and analysis on how medical resources are distributed and used in the United States. Data are provided by request from the Dartmouth Atlas Project.

IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System

This system from the Minnesota Population Center at the University of Minnesota provides summary statistics and geographic information system files for U.S. censuses and other nationwide surveys.

Measure of America, Youth Disconnection Report

Measure of America is a project that provides tools for understanding the distribution of well-being and opportunity in America, particularly regarding health, education and living standards. The organization produces an annual report on youth disconnection using employment and enrollment data from the American Community Survey.

Trust for America's Health

This is a public health policy, research and advocacy organization. State public health funding data are obtained via a direct request to the organization.

U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. Census Bureau

American Community Survey

This ongoing survey provides information about population demographics and housing in the nation.

The Census Bureau's annual *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States Report* publishes health insurance statistics by leveraging ACS data.

Current Population Survey

This ongoing survey is sponsored jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS survey provides information monthly about employment, earnings and education in the nation.

CPS' Annual Social and Economic Supplement produces annual income and migration statistics, including official poverty figures.

Voting and registration data are available every two years following national elections.

U.S. Department of Education

National Center for Education Statistics

This is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the nation. The survey, Common Core of Data, collects national, state and local data on public schools and school districts.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

This is the nation's largest phone-based population survey. The survey provides information about U.S. residents' health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions and use of preventive services.

CDC WONDER Natality

CDC Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research is a query system for analyzing public-use data. Natality files are derived from birth certificates and include counts and rates of births to U.S. residents occurring within the United States as well as demographic characteristics.

CDC WONDER Mortality

CDC Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research is a query system for analyzing public-use data. Multiple Cause of Death files contain counts, rates and causes of death, as well as demographic information for U.S. residents based on death certificates.

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention Atlas

This interactive atlas allows users to create customized tables, maps and charts using more than 15 years of surveillance data on HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis as well as social and economic data.

National Immunization Surveys

These phone surveys collect information about vaccination coverage among children 19-35 months and teens 13-17 years, and flu vaccinations for children 6 months-17 years.

National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

This is a public health program to monitor, control and prevent roughly 120 diseases, including infectious and non-infectious conditions.

Water Fluoridation Reporting System

The Division of Oral Health monitors community water systems receiving optimally fluoridated drinking water through its Water Fluoridation Reporting System. The division provides national- and state-level water fluoridation statistics.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

National Plan and Provider Enumeration System

This is a system used to assign unique identifiers to health care providers and health plans as required by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Data are obtained via the National Provider Identifier Registry.

Health Resources & Services Administration

Federal public health funding data allocated to states are obtained from the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) and CDC. HRSA grants are awarded to states each year to ensure access to essential health care for underserved populations and to eliminate health disparities. States also receive annual CDC grants as well as federal funds for vaccines via the Vaccines for Children Program.

National Survey of Children's Health

This ongoing survey is funded by the Health Resources & Services Administration Maternal and Child Health Bureau. This survey provides information about children's health and access to health care as well as children's family, neighborhood, school and social contexts. Data are accessed via an indicator data set available by request from the Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health — a project of the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy

The department's Office of Policy Development and Research manages data from the American Community Survey. These data, known as CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and needs, particularly for low-income households.

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FBI manages the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, a nationwide effort of nearly 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on reported crimes. The program's annual *Crime in the United States* report includes the number and rate of violent and property crime offenses in the nation and by state.

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The bureau's Local Area Unemployment Statistics program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment and labor force data by residence.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The bureau's Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities program produces information about workplace injuries and illnesses. Data are collected and reported annually through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

This agency performs a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. The agency publishes public and environmental health data. State-level data are obtained via a special request to the agency.

Redi-Data, Inc.

Redi-Data, Inc. provides health care professional, consumer and business postal and email lists, data services, and direct and digital marketing solutions. Active state-licensed physicians data were obtained via a special data request on September 23, 2019.

Methodology

Rankings Calculation

For each measure, the most recent state-level data as of October 16, 2019, are presented as the value. The ranking of each measure is the ordering of states according to value. Ties in values are assigned equal ranks. The state value is then normalized into a z score. The score for each measure is based on the following formula:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{state value} - \text{national value}}{\text{standard deviation of all state values}}$$

The score indicates the number of standard deviations a state value is above or below the U.S. value. A zero score indicates a state has the same value as the nation. States with higher values than the U.S. have a positive score, while states that perform below the U.S. 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 U.S. value is

not available from the original data source for a measure, the mean of all states and the District of Columbia is used. For measures from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the median of state and District of Columbia values is used for the U.S. value to conform to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention methodology.

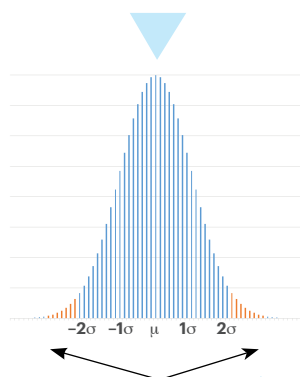
The overall ranking is the ordering of each state according to its overall score. A state's overall score is calculated by adding the products of the score for each ranked measure multiplied by its assigned weight. If a state value is not available for a measure in this edition, the value for the measure from a prior edition is used. If no previous value exists for a missing measure, the state's score for that measure is set to zero. Measure weights can be found at AmericasHealthRankings.org/about. It's important to note that the rankings are a relative measure of health. Not all changes in rank translate into actual declines or improvements in health.

For additional methodology, please see AmericasHealthRankings.org/about/methodology.

Behaviors
Community & Environment
Public & Health Policies
Clinical Care
Health Outcomes

1. Gather data.

2. Normalize state values for each measure using U.S. value (calculate z score).



3. Eliminate outliers.

4. Multiply by weights.

Σ

5. Sum weighted scores.

6. Rank states by sum of all measure scores.

Data Considerations

Data presented in this report are aggregated at the state level and cannot be used to make inferences at the individual level. The edition year is not the same as data year(s). The most recent data available is used. For some measures, multiple years of data are combined to have sufficient sample size. For measure data source and year(s), see Tables 9 and 10. Values and ranks from prior years are updated on our website to reflect known errors or updates from the reporting source. Error bars on graphs represent the 95 percent confidence interval.

Annual Report Advisory Committee

The measures and model for *America's Health Rankings Annual Report* were developed by an advisory committee, led by Dr. Anna Schenck from the University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health. The advisory committee includes representatives from state health departments, members of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials and the American Public Health Association as well as experts from academic disciplines such as epidemiology and health economics.

Each year, the advisory committee reviews the model and measures to improve existing measures, addresses emerging public health concerns and makes adjustments for changing availability of data.

Measures used to produce the state rankings in the *Annual Report* must:

1. Represent a broad range of health topics that affect the health of the population.
2. Be available at the state level.
3. Use common measurement criteria across the 50 states.
4. Be current and updated periodically.
5. Be amenable to change.

The advisory group is always monitoring for new survey and surveillance data sources for use in future publications. In particular, the advisory committee is attentive to state-level data for health topics such as distracted driving, physical activity, nutrition, mass-transit, built environment and weather-related events.

Advisory Committee Members

Dennis P. Andrulis, Ph.D., M.P.H.
Senior Research Scientist, Texas Health Institute

Andrew Coburn, Ph.D.
Professor Emeritus, Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine

Leah Devlin, D.D.S., M.P.H.
Professor of the Practice, Health Policy and Management, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Marisa Domino, Ph.D.
Professor, Health Policy and Management, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

John Dreyzehner, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.C.O.E.M.
Director of the Center for Preparedness and Response, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Tom Eckstein, M.B.A.
Principal, Arundel Metrics, Inc.

Jonathan E. Fielding, M.D., M.P.H., M.B.A., M.A.
Distinguished Professor in Residence of Health Policy and Management, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health
Distinguished Professor of Pediatrics, UCLA David Geffen School of Medicine

Marthe Gold, M.D., M.P.H.
Senior Scholar, The New York Academy of Medicine

Glen P. Mays, Ph.D., M.P.H.
Professor and Chair, Department of Health Systems, Management and Policy, Colorado School of Public Health at Colorado University Anschutz Medical Campus

Sarah Milder, M.P.H.

Principal, Arundel Metrics, Inc.

Rhonda Randall, D.O.

Senior Medical Advisor to the United Health Foundation
Chief Medical Officer of UnitedHealthcare National Markets

Patrick Remington, M.D., M.P.H.

Associate Dean for Public Health, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health

Thomas C. Ricketts, Ph.D., M.P.H.

Professor of Health Policy and Administration and Social Medicine, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Anna Schenck, Ph.D., M.S.P.H.

Professor and Director of the Public Health Leadership Program, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Mary C. Selecky

Retired Secretary of Health, Washington State

Katie Sellers, Dr.P.H., C.P.H.

Vice President for Impact, de Beaumont Foundation

Kristin Shaw, M.P.H.

Principal, Arundel Metrics, Inc.

Leiyu Shi, Ph.D.

Professor, Department of Health Policy and Management
Co-Director, Primary Care Policy Center for the Underserved, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health

Steven Teutsch, M.D., M.P.H.

Senior Fellow, USC Schaeffer Center for Health Policy and Economics
Adjunct Professor, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health
Population Health Consultant

2019 Revisions

Rankings Measures

Thirty-five measures are used to calculate the state health rankings. Two measures, Immunizations—Children and Preventable Hospitalizations, were not updated this year due to no new data being released by the source prior to October, 16, 2019; the values and ranks of these two measures are the same as in the 2018 edition. National Immunization Survey-Teen measures are not comparable to prior editions due to a methodology change by the data source. For current measures, definitions and source details, see Table 9 (Page 100).

Supplemental Measures

These measures are not included in the state rankings calculation but provide context and highlight current and emerging issues affecting the nation's health. To explore supplemental measure data visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org. For current supplemental measures, definitions and source details, see Table 10 (Page 103).

The Team

America's Health Rankings Annual Report is created and disseminated by professionals in the following organizations, listed alphabetically:

Aldrich Design

Emily Aldrich
Angela Hagen

Arundel Metrics, Inc.

Aaron Clark
Tom Eckstein
Dr. Mary Ann Honors
Laura Houghtaling
Nataasha Kataeva
Christine Kim Park
Alexia Málaga
Sarah Milder
Elise Parks
Sofia Pozsonyiova
Kristin Shaw

The Glover Park Group

Teal Hutton
Talia Katz
André Malkine
Peter Martin
Dan Richfield
Dan Stone
John Taylor
Wayne Walrath

Mirum

Kali Barlau
Nathan Denton
Kates Hartman
Anna Kalscheur
Lauren Moll
Kelly Suter

Reservoir Communications Group

Danielle Apfel
Jill Courtney Kornmayer
David Lumbert
Robert Schooling
Gretta Stone

RoninWare Inc.

T.J. Kellie

United Health Foundation

Alyssa Malinski Erickson
Tracy Malone
Jenifer McCormick
Dr. Rhonda Randall
Anne Yau

America's Health Rankings® Annual Report is available in its entirety at www.AmericasHealthRankings.org. Visit the site to request or download additional copies.

America's Health Rankings Annual Report 2019 edition is funded entirely by United Health Foundation, a recognized 501(c)(3) organization.

Data contained within this report were obtained from and used with permission of:

American Dental Association

The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care

IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System

Measure of America, a project of the Social Science Research Council

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Trust for America's Health

U.S. Department of Commerce

Census Bureau

Bureau of Economic Analysis

U.S. Department of Education

National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Health Resources & Services Administration

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Redi-Data, Inc.

United Health Foundation encourages the distribution of information contained in this publication for non-commercial and charitable, educational or scientific purposes.

Please acknowledge *America's Health Rankings Annual Report* as the source and provide the following notice: ©2019 United Health Foundation. All Rights Reserved.

Please acknowledge the original source of specific data as cited.

Arundel Metrics, Inc. of Saint Paul, Minnesota, conducted this project for and in cooperation with United Health Foundation.

Design by Aldrich Design, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Questions and comments on the report should be directed to United Health Foundation at unitedhealthfoundationinfo@uhc.com.

Copyright ©2019 United Health Foundation

References

1. Candice L. Odgers et al. "Routine Versus Catastrophic Influences on the Developing Child." *Annual Review of Public Health* 34 (2013): 29-48.
2. Michael McLaughlin et al. "Estimating the Economic Cost of Childhood Poverty in the United States." *Social Work Research* 42, no. 2 (2018): 73-83.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Achievements in Public Health, 1900-1999: Healthier Mothers and Babies." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48, no. 38 (1999): 849-58.
4. Fabio Caiazzo et al. "Air Pollution and Early Deaths in the United States. Part I: Quantifying the Impact of Major Sectors in 2005." *Atmospheric Environment* 79 (2013): 198-208.
5. Kenneth R. Conner et al. "Metaanalysis of Mood and Substance Use Disorders In Proximal Risk for Suicide Deaths." *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior* 49, no. 1 (2019): 278-92.
6. Adam Biener et al. "The High and Rising Costs of Obesity to the US Health Care System." *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 32, no. 1 (2017): 6-8.
7. Tatiana Andreyeva et al. "State-level Estimates of Obesity-Attributable Costs of Absenteeism." *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 56, no. 11 (2014): 1120-27.
8. Maggie L. Thorsen et al. "Operational Efficiency, Patient Composition and Regional Context of US Health Centers: Associations with Access to Early Prenatal Care and Low Birth Weight." *Social Science & Medicine* 226 (2019): 143-52.
9. Hannah C. Glass et al. "Outcomes for Extremely Premature Infants." *Anesthesia and Analgesia* 120, no. 6 (2015): 1337-51.
10. Fu Wang et al. "Relationship Between Birth Weight and the Double Product in Childhood, Adolescence, and Adulthood (from the Bogalusa Heart Study)." *The American Journal of Cardiology* 120, no. 6 (2017): 1016-19.
11. Stavros Petrou et al. "The Long-Term Costs of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: Results of a Systematic Review." *Child: Care, Health and Development* 27, no. 2 (2001): 97-115.
12. Stephen Sidney et al. "Recent Trends in Cardiovascular Mortality In the United States and Public Health Goals." *JAMA Cardiology* 1, no. 5 (2016): 594-99.
13. Emelia J. Benjamin et al. "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2019 Update: A Report from the American Heart Association." *Circulation* 139, no. 10 (2019): 56-528.
14. Ashish P. Thakrar et al. "Child Mortality In The US And 19 OECD Comparator Nations: A 50-Year Time-Trend Analysis." *Health Affairs* 37, no. 1 (2018): 140-49.
15. Global Burden of Disease 2015 Obesity Collaborators et al. "Health Effects of Overweight and Obesity in 195 Countries over 25 Years." *The New England Journal of Medicine* 377, no. 1 (2017): 13-27.
16. Tamara L.J. Kelly et al. "Global Burden of Obesity in 2005 and Projections to 2030." *International Journal of Obesity* 32, (2008): 1431-37.
17. Karen B. DeSalvo et al. "Public Health 3.0: A Call to Action for Public Health to Meet the Challenges of the 21st Century." *Preventing Chronic Disease* 14 (2017).

Explore data.

Gain insights.

Learn more about your state.

VISIT: www.AmericasHealthRankings.org





AMERICA'S HEALTH RANKINGS®

UNITED HEALTH FOUNDATION

30 YEARS

Analysis and Insights to
Build Healthier Communities

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.

United Health Foundation
9900 Bren Road East
Minnetonka, MN 55343

America's Health Rankings® is available in its entirety at www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Visit the website to request or download additional copies.

DECEMBER 2019