## Contents

**Introduction**  
2

**National Highlights**  
8

**Key Findings**  
Social and Economic Factors  
10  
Physical Environment  
13  
Clinical Care  
15  
Behaviors  
22  
Health Outcomes  
26

**International Comparison**  
37

**State Summaries**  
41

**Appendix**  
Measures Table  
95  
Data Source Descriptions  
101  
Methodology  
103  
Model Development  
105  
Advisory Committee  
106  
The Team  
107  
References  
108
Introduction

The America’s Health Rankings® Annual Report is the longest running state-by-state analysis of the nation’s health. First published in 1990, America’s Health Rankings has provided an opportunity to track short- and long-term public health successes as well as identify current and emerging challenges at the state and national levels. This year, as the nation continues to grapple with the effects of the COVID-19 public health crisis, the United Health Foundation remains committed to providing data-driven insights that can help build healthier communities across the country.
This year’s 2021 Annual Report reveals a complex picture of the nation’s health and provides insights into the early effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on Americans’ health and well-being. The Annual Report highlights a dramatic increase in the U.S. death rate, as well as contrasting reversals of longer-term trends across several measures.

The report finds that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact across the country, as the nation experienced a 17% increase between 2019 and 2020 in the overall U.S. death rate, according to an America’s Health Rankings analysis of the latest provisional data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The report further finds notable reversals of long-term trends in some measures during the pandemic, including a significant increase in the number of Americans reporting their health was very good or excellent. However, Americans continue to experience large disparities by geography, race and ethnicity, education and other factors, with new data that reinforce the broad, deep and persistent disparities highlighted in the 2021 Health Disparities Report.

The Annual Report underscores well-known challenges in some measures of behavioral and mental health while highlighting unexpected reversals of trends in others. Lastly, this year’s report reveals that during the early part of the pandemic, flu vaccinations and the number of primary care and mental health providers reached their highest levels since America’s Health Rankings began tracking the measures. Not all states benefited equally, as these rates varied significantly by geography.

This year’s America’s Health Rankings does not include overall state rankings out of the shared understanding that the country faces ongoing challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The report, however, still provides rankings for individual measures that help in monitoring a state’s progress on key health indicators. Community leaders and advocates can use this year’s report to bring into focus opportunities to build healthier communities and to address issues caused by or exacerbated by the pandemic.
Impact of COVID-19

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the COVID-19 pandemic has claimed nearly 750,000 lives across the country as of November 3, 2021 and affected countless others.\(^1\) The pandemic has disproportionately affected certain racial and ethnic groups, reflecting some of the longstanding disparities that persist in many of the measures analyzed in the Annual Report.

Provisional Mortality Trends

According to the America’s Health Rankings’ analysis of the CDC’s provisional mortality data, deaths from all causes (all-cause mortality) increased 17% from 715.2 to 835.4 deaths per 100,000 population between 2019 and 2020. The most recent provisional 2021 data showed an even larger increase of 21% from pre-pandemic levels, from 715.2 to 865.6 deaths per 100,000 population between 2019 and the 12 months ending on March 31, 2021.

Between 2019 and 2020, all-cause mortality increased in all states, led by 29% in New York (616.2 to 797.1), 27% in New Jersey (657.3 to 834.4), 23% in the District of Columbia (703.2 to 862.3) and 22% in Louisiana (857.0 to 1,044.7). The smallest increases were 3% in Hawaii (573.3 to 588.0), 4% in Maine (759.7 to 787.2) and 5% in New Hampshire (700.0 to 737.7).

According to a CDC report featuring 2020 provisional mortality data, COVID-19 was the third-leading cause of death in the country, accounting for nearly 378,000 deaths.\(^2\) Further, the impact of the pandemic was not experienced equally in 2020. Death rates with COVID-19 listed as an underlying or contributing cause were highest among the American Indian/Alaska Native population (187.8 deaths per 100,000), males (115.0) and adults ages 85 and older (1,797.8). Death rates among the Hispanic population (164.3), the Black population (151.1) and the Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population (122.3) also exceeded the national rate (91.5) in 2020.\(^2\)

Meanwhile, COVID-19 vaccination rates in the U.S. continue to climb with the Food and Drug Administration approvals of vaccines for children ages 12-17, and more recently children ages 5-11. As of November 14, 2021, 58.8% of the U.S. population had been fully vaccinated.\(^3\) The America’s Health Rankings website contains state and national data for COVID-19 vaccination rates, case rates and hospitalization rates. This year, provisional mortality data through the first quarter of 2021 were added to the COVID-19 Report, available on the website. In addition, the website has a library of health topics featuring conditions identified as risk factors for more severe illness or death from COVID-19 as well as other related measures.

Deaths from all causes increased 17% between 2019 and 2020 and 21% between 2019 and the 12 months ending on March 31, 2021.
The Annual Report was developed in partnership with the American Public Health Association (APHA). The United Health Foundation is pleased to partner with the APHA as a champion for the health of all people and all communities. The United Health Foundation’s focus on improving health and health care in communities across the country closely aligns with the APHA’s mission to improve the health of the public and achieve equity in health status.

**BEGINNING TO UNPACK THE PANDEMIC’S IMPACT ON OUR NATION’S HEALTH**

Dr. Georges C. Benjamin, American Public Health Association (APHA)

Since the beginning of 2020, the public health community has been working overtime to track, analyze and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic on a day-by-day basis. While that crucial work continues, the America’s Health Rankings 2021 Annual Report marks the beginning of a new phase; we now can begin to analyze and understand the bigger picture of COVID-19, the impact of this public health emergency on the health of the nation overall and where we go from here.

At the American Public Health Association, our mission is to improve the health of the public and achieve equity in health status. We believe we have the opportunity to make the United States the healthiest it has ever been in one generation. So, the imperative question is: How has the pandemic changed our course so far? How do we move forward given this set back and where do we go from here?

As I look at the America’s Health Rankings data I see a complex picture, including reversals in trends and underlying disparities. For example, the percentage of Americans who reported having multiple chronic conditions decreased by 4% between 2019 and 2020, reaching its lowest point since 2015. Cancer was a big part of the improvement, with a 7% decrease in prevalence. While this appears to be a victory, we also know that many people missed regular cancer screening appointments due to the pandemic — and it is unclear whether the decrease in multiple chronic conditions reflects a tangible improvement in our nation’s health. Add to that the wide disparities we see by race — the rate of multiple chronic conditions was approximately 5 times higher among American Indian/Alaska Native (13.8%) and multiracial (13.1%) adults than Asian adults (2.5%).

Similarly, frequent mental distress dropped 4% nationally between 2019 and 2020, after increasing year over year since 2014. This improvement runs counter to what some expected amidst the disruption and isolation brought on by the pandemic. Not all groups experienced a decrease in frequent mental distress. During the same timeframe, there was a notable increase in frequent mental distress among adults with the highest income level — from 7.5% to 8.9% as well as the highest education level — 8.3% to 9.4%. In addition, wide racial disparities persisted. For example, frequent mental distress was 2.9 times higher among multiracial adults at 21.1% than Asian adults at 7.4%.

In response to the pandemic, public health funding grew from $87 per person in 2017-2018 to $116 per person in 2019-2020. While this is an important finding, there remain enormous geographic differences: public health funding was highest in the District of Columbia at $874 per person in 2019-2020 and just $72 per person in Nevada and Wisconsin. And public health departments are now more short-staffed than ever while facing constantly evolving challenges.

This report is an important step in understanding the early effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. We must leverage this data to know where we stand, evaluate the driving factors and better target our work to meet the health needs of all Americans so we can become the healthiest nation in one generation.
Objective

America’s Health Rankings’ objective is to inform and drive action to build healthier communities by offering credible, trusted data for improving health and health care. To achieve this, a comprehensive set of measures were analyzed to assess the 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, including:

• Eighty-one measures. This is a combination of 50 composite measures used in the scoring of states as well as 31 additional measures used to track current and emerging health issues at state and national levels. The Annual Report leveraged the most recent data available for each measure.

• Five categories of health. These include health outcomes and four categories that are determinants of health: social and economic factors, physical environment, behaviors and clinical care.

• Thirty data sources. The data included in this report are from many different sources, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Household Food Security in the United States report and the U.S. Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey.

The America’s Health Rankings Annual Report aims to improve population health by:

• Presenting a holistic view of health. This report goes beyond measures of clinical care and health behaviors by considering social, economic and physical environment measures to reflect the growing understanding of the impact of social determinants on health.

• Providing a benchmark for states. Each year the report presents trends, strengths, challenges and highlights for every state. With the America’s Health Rankings Annual Report’s 32 years of data, public health advocates can monitor health trends over time and compare their state with neighboring states and the nation. Every state has its strengths and challenges. It is important to consider the measures collectively, as each measure does not stand alone but rather influences and is influenced by other measures of health and everyday life.

• Stimulating action. The report is intended to drive change and improve health by promoting data-driven discussions among individuals, community leaders, public health workers, policymakers and the media. 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 report shows differences in health between states and among population groups at state and national levels, with groupings based on age, gender, race and ethnicity, educational attainment and income. These analyses often reveal differences among groups that national or state aggregate data may mask.

Model for Measuring America’s Health

America’s Health Rankings is built upon the World Health Organization’s definition of health: “Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”
### Social and Economic Factors

#### Community and Family Safety
- **Success**: Public health funding
  - **33%** increase from $87 to $116 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020.

#### Economic Resources
- **Success**: Food insecurity
  - **13%** decrease from 12.3% to 10.7% of households between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020.
- **Challenge**: Homeownership racial disparity
  - **32.0 percentage point** difference in the homeownership rate between the white population (72.1%) and the Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population (40.1%) in 2019.

### Physical Environment

#### Air and Water Quality
- **Success**: Air pollution
  - **37%** decrease from 13.2 to 8.3 micrograms per cubic meter between 2000-2002 and 2018-2020.

#### Housing and Transit
- **Success**: Severe housing problems
  - **8%** decrease from 18.9% to 17.3% of occupied housing units between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018.

### Clinical Care

#### Preventive Clinical Services
- **Challenge**: Dental visit
  - **1%** decrease from 67.6% to 66.7% of adults between 2018 and 2020.
- **Success**: Flu vaccination
  - **8%** increase from 43.7% to 47.0% of adults between 2019 and 2020.

#### Access to Care
- **Success**: Avoided care due to cost
  - **22%** decrease from 12.6% to 9.8% of adults between 2019 and 2020.
- **Success**: Mental health providers
  - **6%** increase from 268.6 to 284.3 providers per 100,000 population between 2020 and 2021.
- **Success**: Primary care providers
  - **4%** increase from 241.9 to 252.3 providers per 100,000 population between 2020 and 2021.
### Behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLEEP HEALTH</th>
<th>SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUCCESS</strong></td>
<td><strong>CHALLENGE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient sleep</td>
<td>E-cigarette use*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ 6%</td>
<td>▲ 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 34.5% to 32.3% of adults between 2018 and 2020.</td>
<td>from 4.6% to 5.2% of adults between 2017 and 2020.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data were available for 38 states in 2020. National value is the median of the 38 states with data.

### Health Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</th>
<th>PHYSICAL HEALTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHALLENGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>SUCCESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug deaths</td>
<td>Excessive drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ 4%</td>
<td>▼ 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 20.6 to 21.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019.</td>
<td>from 18.6% to 17.6% of adults between 2019 and 2020.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SUCCESS</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUCCESS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequent mental distress</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▼ 4%</td>
<td>▼ 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 13.8% to 13.2% of adults between 2019 and 2020.</td>
<td>from 14.8 to 14.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SUCCESS</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUCCESS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High health status</td>
<td>Multiple chronic conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲ 13%</td>
<td>▼ 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from 49.7% to 56.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020.</td>
<td>from 9.5% to 9.1% of adults between 2019 and 2020.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SAFETY

Public Health Funding

Increased spending on public health programs is associated with a decrease in mortality from preventable causes of death, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, stroke and cancer.¹

Findings

State dollars dedicated to public health and federal dollars directed to states by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources & Services Administration increased 33% nationally from $87 to $116 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020 — the highest level since 2014-2015 when America’s Health Rankings began using the current sources for tracking the measure.

Public health funding increased 12% or more in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, led by 77% in Iowa ($91 to $161), 75% in the District of Columbia ($499 to $874), 67% in New Jersey ($66 to $110) and 60% in both Alaska ($281 to $449) and Vermont ($144 to $231) between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020.

Disparities

In 2019-2020, public health funding was highest in the District of Columbia ($874), Alaska ($449), New Mexico ($265) and Hawaii ($241); it was lowest in both Nevada and Wisconsin ($72), Texas ($74) and Ohio ($75).

Public health funding ranged from $874 per person in the District of Columbia and $449 in Alaska to $72 in both Nevada and Wisconsin.
Food insecurity has dropped continuously since 2011-2013, reaching its lowest point in 2018-2020.

**ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

**Food Insecurity**

Food insecurity has broad effects on health due to the mental and physical stress it places on the mind and body.⁵

**Findings**

Nationally, the percentage of U.S. households unable to provide adequate food for one or more household members due to lack of resources significantly decreased 13% from 12.3% to 10.7% between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020, and 27% from 14.6% in 2011-2013. Food insecurity has dropped continuously since 2011-2013, reaching its lowest point in 2018-2020.

Food insecurity significantly decreased in two states: 39% in New Hampshire (9.4% to 5.7%) and 29% in Oregon (12.9% to 9.2%) between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020.

**Disparities**

In 2018-2020, food insecurity was highest in Mississippi (15.3%), West Virginia (15.1%) and Louisiana (14.8%); it was lowest in New Hampshire (5.7%), Iowa (6.9%) and Minnesota (7.0%).

Food insecurity was 2.7 times higher in Mississippi than in New Hampshire.
ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Homeownership Racial Disparity

Owning a home is a way for individuals to build wealth. Addressing the racial homeownership gap can help reduce the racial wealth gap and its associated educational and health disparities.\(^6\)

Findings

Nationally in 2019, the percentage of housing units owned by the occupant was 64.1%. The U.S. homeownership rate for the non-Hispanic white population was 72.1%; it was 40.1% for the Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population, the population with the lowest national rate. This is a difference of 32.0 percentage points in 2019. The homeownership rate for the Black population was 42.0%, 30.1 percentage points lower than the non-Hispanic white population rate. The rates among the Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population, Black population and population that identified as other race (40.6%), however, were not significantly different from one another, with rates well below the national rate.

Disparities

In 2019, the homeownership racial disparity was highest in Minnesota with a 51.6 percentage point difference between the white population and the racial and ethnic population with the lowest rate. Both Iowa and South Dakota (50.8) and Utah (50.3) were second and third highest, respectively. Lowest were the District of Columbia (15.3), Alaska (23.1), both California and Wyoming (26.9) and Mississippi (27.2). All comparisons were between the non-Hispanic white and Black populations except for that of Wyoming, which was between the non-Hispanic white and Asian populations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>Homeownership Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>72.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hispanic is an ethnicity. All race groups except white include Hispanic ethnicity.
Air pollution was 3.2 times higher in California than in Wyoming.

13.3 micrograms per cubic meter in California

4.2 micrograms per cubic meter in Wyoming

Air pollution was 3.2 times higher in California than in Wyoming.

Air and Water Quality

Air Pollution

Air pollution is associated with heart and lung problems and even premature death.7,8 Large pollutant particles in the air can cause irritation and discomfort, while small, fine pollutants from sources such as auto exhaust or power plant emissions can penetrate deeply into lung tissue and enter the bloodstream.9,10

Findings

Nationally, the average exposure of the general public to particulate matter 2.5 microns or less, measured in micrograms per cubic meter, decreased 1% from 8.4 to 8.3 between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020, and 37% from 13.2 in 2000-2002, when America’s Health Rankings began tracking the measure.

Air pollution decreased 10% or more in 12 states, led by 26% in Hawaii (5.8 to 4.3), 23% in Maine (6.5 to 5.0) and 19% in both Maryland (8.3 to 6.7) and Montana (6.8 to 5.5) between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020. Over the same period, air pollution increased 10% or more in four states: 19% in Oregon (7.7 to 9.2), 17% in Massachusetts (6.0 to 7.0), 12% in California (11.9 to 13.3) and 10% in Kansas (6.9 to 7.6).

Disparities

In 2018-2020, air pollution was highest in California (13.3), Illinois (9.6) and Nevada (9.3); it was lowest in Wyoming (4.2), both Hawaii and New Hampshire (4.3) and North Dakota (4.8).
More than 1 in 6 occupied housing units had severe housing problems.

17.3%
United States

Housing and Transit

Severe Housing Problems

Poor quality housing can cause disease and injury and negatively affect childhood development. Other housing-related factors such as neighborhood environment and overcrowding can affect mental and physical health as well. Families with high housing-related costs may have difficulty affording other basic needs such as health care, food and heat.

Findings

Severe housing problems is the percentage of occupied housing units with at least one of the following problems: lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing facilities, overcrowding or severely cost-burdened occupants. Nationally, this percentage decreased 8% from 18.9% to 17.3% between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018.

Severe housing problems significantly decreased in 39 states, led by 16% in both Michigan (16.9% to 14.2%) and Nevada (22.1% to 18.5%) and 15% in Utah (15.9% to 13.5%) between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018.

Between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018, severe housing problems decreased across all racial and ethnic groups, dropping 13% among Hispanic households (33.4% to 29.2%); 9% among both Black (27.4% to 24.9%) and white (14.5% to 13.2%) households; 8% among Asian/Pacific Islander households (24.4% to 22.5%); and 6% among American Indian/Alaska Native households (25.3% to 23.7%).

Disparities

In 2014-2018, severe housing problems were highest in Hawaii (26.4%), California (26.2%) and New York (23.3%); they were lowest in West Virginia (11.1%), North Dakota (11.6%) and both Iowa and South Dakota (11.8%).

In 2014-2018, severe housing problems varied by race and ethnicity and were disproportionately higher among Hispanic, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander households than among white households.

Severe housing problems were 2.2 times higher among Hispanic than white households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hispanic is an ethnicity. All race groups are non-Hispanic.
**PREVENTIVE CLINICAL SERVICES**

**Dental Visit**

Oral health problems are largely preventable through routine visits to the dentist and good oral hygiene.\(^{13}\)

**Findings**

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported visiting a dentist or dental clinic within the past year decreased 1% from 67.6% to 66.7% between 2018 and 2020. Roughly 2.8 million fewer adults visited a dentist in 2020 compared with 2018.

Annual dental visits significantly decreased in 10 states and the District of Columbia, led by 10% in Alaska (69.3% to 62.5%), 8% in both the District of Columbia (73.8% to 67.9%) and Kentucky (61.9% to 57.2%) and 7% in Florida (65.7% to 61.2%) between 2018 and 2020. Over the same period, annual dental visits significantly increased 10% in South Carolina (61.8% to 67.7%) and 7% in Mississippi (54.1% and 57.7%).

Between 2018 and 2020, annual dental visits significantly decreased among Asian and white adults, all income levels except the lowest, both genders, adults ages 18-44 and 45-64, and adults ages 25 and older with some college education and college graduates. By group, the largest decreases were:

- 7% among Asian adults (70.1% to 65.4%).
- 5% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $50,000-$74,999 (71.2% to 67.9%).

**Disparities**

In 2020, annual dental visits were highest in Hawaii (74.7%), Rhode Island (74.2%) and Massachusetts (73.3%); they were lowest in Arkansas (57.0%), Kentucky (57.2%) and Texas (57.5%).

In 2020, annual dental visits varied most by education and income, but also significantly varied by race and ethnicity, gender and age. The percentage was higher among:

- Adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (77.9%), 1.8 times higher than among adults with less than a high school education (42.5%). The prevalence of dental visits was significantly higher with each increase in educational attainment.
- Adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (78.2%), 1.7 times higher than among those with an income less than $25,000 (45.1%). The prevalence of dental visits was significantly higher with each increase in income level.
- White (68.4%) than American Indian/Alaska Native adults (54.8%).
- Females (67.5%) than males (62.0%).
- Both adults ages 65 and older (67.3%) and adults ages 45-64 (66.3%) than adults ages 18-44 (62.6%).

**Dental visits were 1.8 times higher among adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college than those with less than a high school education.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Than High School</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREVENTIVE CLINICAL SERVICES

Flu Vaccination

Each year in the United States, millions of people get the flu, and thousands of people die from it. A flu vaccine is the best protection against seasonal influenza viruses. The vaccine can prevent people from coming down with the virus and mitigate symptoms of those who get the flu.

Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported receiving a seasonal flu vaccine in the past 12 months increased 8% from 43.7% to 47.0% between 2019 and 2020, the highest rate since 2012, when America’s Health Rankings started tracking the measure.

Flu vaccination significantly increased in 25 states and the District of Columbia, led by 27% in Illinois (38.8% to 49.4%), 17% in Nevada (32.5% to 38.1%) and 16% in both Maine (46.4% to 53.6%) and Michigan (40.4% to 46.7%) between 2019 and 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, flu vaccination significantly increased among Asian and white adults, all education and income levels except the lowest, all age groups and both genders. By group, the largest increases were:

- 18% among Asian adults (43.5% to 51.3%).
- 10% among adults ages 25 and older with some college education (42.9% to 47.1%).
- 10% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (48.5% to 53.4%).
- 10% among adults ages 18-44 (32.8% to 36.2%).
- 9% among males (39.0% to 42.4%).

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported receiving a seasonal flu vaccine in the past 12 months increased 8% between 2019 and 2020.
Disparities
In 2020, flu vaccination was highest in Massachusetts (56.5%), the District of Columbia (55.7%), Rhode Island (55.1%) and South Dakota (54.6%); it was lowest in Florida and Nevada (both 38.1%) and Alaska (39.6%).

In 2020, flu vaccination varied the most by age and education, but also significantly varied by race and ethnicity, income and gender. The percentage was higher among:

- Adults ages 65 and older (67.2%), 1.9 times higher than among adults ages 18-44 (36.2%). Flu vaccination was significantly higher with each increase in age group.

- Adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (58.1%), 1.6 times higher than among those with less than a high school education (37.1%). Flu vaccination was significantly higher with each increase in educational attainment.

- Asian (51.3%) than Hispanic (35.4%) adults, adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (53.4%) than among those with an income less than $25,000 (40.0%), and females (50.1%) than males (42.4%).

Related Findings
Nationally, the percentage of adolescents ages 13-17 who received all recommended doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine significantly increased 8% from 54.2% to 58.6% between 2019 and 2020, and 35% from 43.4% in 2016, the data year the measure was first included in America’s Health Rankings. Only one state had a significant increase between 2019 and 2020: 19% in New York (57.0% to 68.1%). In 2020, HPV vaccination was highest in Rhode Island (83.0%), Hawaii (73.9%) and Massachusetts (73.4%); it was lowest in Mississippi (31.9%), West Virginia (43.4%) and Wyoming (44.8%).

Flu vaccination was 1.5 times higher in Massachusetts than in both Florida and Nevada.

Key Findings
Flu vaccination was 1.6 times higher among adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college than those with less than a high school education.
Avoided care due to cost was 2.5 times higher in Texas than in Hawaii.

27.4M adults needed but could not receive a doctor’s care because of cost in 2020.

ACCESS TO CARE
Avoided Care Due to Cost

The high cost of health care in the U.S. is one of the leading factors in avoiding needed care. Lack of access to health care has long been associated with increased preventable hospitalizations and missed opportunities to prevent disease and manage chronic conditions, all of which can lead to worse and more expensive health outcomes.

Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost decreased 22% from 12.6% to 9.8% between 2019 and 2020, equaling nearly 27.4 million adults in 2020.

Avoiding care due to cost significantly decreased in 28 states and the District of Columbia, led by 33% in the District of Columbia (10.4% to 7.0%), 32% in Michigan (11.7% to 7.9%) and 31% in New Mexico (13.9% to 9.6%) between 2019 and 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, avoiding care due to cost significantly decreased among Asian, multiracial, white, Hispanic and Black adults; all age, education and income levels; and both genders. By group, the largest decreases were:

• 25% among Asian adults (10.2% to 7.7%).
• 24% among adults ages 45-64 (13.8% to 10.5%).
• 22% among adults ages 25 and older with less than a high school education (22.2% to 17.4%).
• 21% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (5.7% to 4.5%).
• 21% among females (14.6% to 11.6%).
Disparities

In 2020, avoiding care due to cost was highest in Texas (15.2%), Georgia (15.1%) and Oklahoma (14.6%); it was lowest in Hawaii (6.0%), the District of Columbia (7.0%), Iowa (7.3%) and North Dakota (7.4%).

In 2020, avoiding care due to cost varied most by income and age, but also significantly varied by education, race and ethnicity and gender. The percentage was higher among:

- Adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income less than $25,000 (18.9%), 4.2 times higher than among those with an income of $75,000 or more (4.5%). Avoiding care due to cost was significantly lower with each increase in income level.

- Adults ages 18-44 (13.8%), 3.3 times higher than among adults ages 65 and older (4.2%). Avoiding care due to cost was significantly lower with each increase in age group.

- Adults ages 25 and older with less than a high school education (17.4%), 2.8 times higher than among college graduates (6.3%).

- Hispanic adults (16.7%), 2.2 times higher than among Asian adults (7.7%). White adults also had a low prevalence (8.4%).

- Females (11.6%) than males (9.7%).

Avoiding care due to cost was **2.2 times higher among Hispanic than Asian adults.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hispanic is an ethnicity. All race groups are non-Hispanic.
The supply of mental health providers was 5.7 times higher in Massachusetts than in Alabama.

### Findings

Nationally, the number of mental health providers per 100,000 population increased 6% from 268.6 to 284.3 between 2020 and 2021, and 30% from 218.0 in 2017, when the measure was first included in America’s Health Rankings. Providers included psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, as well as advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care, including those treating alcohol and other drug abuse. In 2021, there were approximately 937,000 mental health providers in the U.S., nearly 55,000 more than in 2020.

The supply of mental health providers increased 6% or more in 28 states between 2020 and 2021, led by 19% in Alaska (523.8 to 625.9) and 8% in Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Texas and Virginia.

### Disparities

In 2021, the supply of mental health providers per 100,000 population was highest in Massachusetts (693.6), Alaska (625.9) and Oregon (602.7); it was lowest in Alabama (120.8), Texas (133.0) and West Virginia (149.7).
ACCESS TO CARE

Primary Care Providers

Having a sufficient supply of primary care providers in a community wields numerous benefits, including lower rates of low-birthweight births, lower all-cause mortality, longer life spans and reductions in health system costs and health disparities across populations.21

Findings

Nationally, the number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population increased 4% from 241.9 to 252.3 between 2020 and 2021, and 18% from 213.8 in 2018, the year the measure was first included in America’s Health Rankings. In 2021, there were approximately 831,000 primary care providers in the U.S., 37,000 more than in 2020.

The supply of primary care providers increased 5% or more in 14 states, led by 8% in Hawaii (223.5 to 242.0) and 6% in Florida (252.0 to 266.9) between 2020 and 2021.

Disparities

In 2021, the supply of primary care providers per 100,000 population was highest in the District of Columbia (494.0), Massachusetts (373.3), Rhode Island (352.2) and Maine (344.1); it was lowest in Nevada (191.1), Utah (194.3) and California (197.8).
Behaviors

**SLEEP HEALTH**

**Insufficient Sleep**

Sleep is critical for brain and body functions, including cognition and emotion, as well as for the immune, hormonal and metabolic systems. Insufficient sleep is associated with chronic diseases such as cancer, depression, diabetes, hypertension and obesity.\textsuperscript{23,24}

**Findings**

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported sleeping, on average, fewer than seven hours in a 24-hour period decreased 6% from 34.5% to 32.3% between 2018 and 2020. This is the lowest prevalence since America’s Health Rankings started tracking this measure. In 2020, more than 83.4 million adults reported insufficient sleep.

Insufficient sleep significantly decreased in 18 states and the District of Columbia between 2018 and 2020, led by 16% in Tennessee (40.0% to 33.7%), 15% in New York (38.6% to 32.9%) and 14% in both New Jersey (37.6% to 32.3%) and the District of Columbia (34.8% to 30.1%).

Between 2018 and 2020, insufficient sleep significantly decreased among all racial and ethnic groups except Hawaiian/Pacific Islander adults, all income levels except adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $50,000-$74,999, all education levels, both genders and all age groups. By group, the largest decreases were:

- 19% among Asian adults (37.5% to 30.5%), 17% among adults who identified their race as other (43.2% to 35.8%) and 13% among both American Indian/Alaska Native (44.1% to 38.2%) and multiracial (45.3% to 39.5%) adults.

- 10% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (33.2% to 30.0%).

- 10% among adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (30.5% to 27.5%).
Disparities

In 2020, insufficient sleep was highest in Hawaii (39.4%), West Virginia (39.2%) and Kentucky (38.6%); it was lowest in Colorado (26.8%), Minnesota (27.0%) and South Dakota (28.1%).

In 2020, insufficient sleep varied most by race and ethnicity, but also significantly varied by age, income, education and gender. The percentage was higher among:

- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander adults (46.2%), 1.5 times higher than among Asian (30.5%) and white (30.6%) adults. Insufficient sleep was significantly higher among Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black (43.6%), multiracial (39.5%) and American Indian/Alaska Native (38.2%) adults than Asian, white and Hispanic (32.1%) adults.
- Adults ages 18-44 (34.7%) and adults ages 45-64 (34.5%) than adults ages 65 and older (26.0%).
- Adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income less than $25,000 (38.4%) than those with an income of $75,000 or more (30.0%).
- Adults ages 25 and older with some college education (36.8%) than college graduates (27.5%).
- Males (33.3%) than females (32.1%).

Insufficient sleep was 1.5 times higher among Hawaiian/Pacific Islander than Asian adults.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hispanic is an ethnicity. All race groups are non-Hispanic.
SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE

E-cigarette Use*

In recent years, there has been an increase in the popularity of electronic cigarettes, more commonly referred to as e-cigarettes. E-cigarettes typically deliver the highly addictive compound nicotine and often contain other harmful additives such as cancer-causing chemicals, small particles that can go deep into lungs and flavoring chemicals linked to serious lung disease and lung injury.\(^{25,27}\)

Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported using e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products at least once in their lifetime and now use daily or some days increased 13% from 4.6% to 5.2% between 2017 and 2020. This equaled nearly 7.0 million adults in 2020.

E-cigarette use significantly increased in four states between 2017 and 2020: 55% in Nebraska (3.8% to 5.9%), 41% in both Connecticut (3.2% to 4.5%) and Utah (5.1% to 7.2%) and 36% in Minnesota (3.6% to 4.9%).

Between 2017 and 2020, e-cigarette use significantly increased among adults ages 18-44, Hispanic and white adults, adults with the highest levels of education and income, and both genders. By group, the largest increases were:

- 38% among adults ages 18-44 (6.9% to 9.5%).
- 35% among Hispanic adults (3.1% to 4.2%).
- 32% among adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (1.9% to 2.5%).

Disparities

Of the 38 states with data in 2020, e-cigarette use was highest in Utah (7.2%), Tennessee (6.9%), and Nevada, Kentucky and Idaho (all 6.7%); it was lowest in Illinois (3.4%), Maryland (3.8%) and South Dakota (3.9%).

* Data were available for 38 states in 2020. National value is the median of the 38 states with data.
In 2020, e-cigarette use varied most by age and race and ethnicity, but also significantly varied by gender, education and income. The percentage was higher among:

- Adults ages 18-44 (9.5%), 10.6 times higher than among adults ages 65 and older (0.9%). E-cigarette use was significantly lower with each increase in age group.

- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander adults (9.1%), 2.8 times higher than among Black adults (3.3%). E-cigarette use was also significantly higher among multiracial (8.4%) and American Indian/Alaska Native (7.3%) adults and significantly lower among Black (3.3%), Asian (3.7%) and Hispanic (4.2%) adults than all other racial and ethnic groups except for adults who identified their race as other (6.2%).

- Males (6.3%) than females (4.3%).

- Adults ages 25 and older with lower levels of education than college graduates (2.5%).

- Adults ages 25 and older with lower levels of income than those with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (3.7%).

**Related Findings**

This increase in e-cigarette use contrasts the long-term success in lowering cigarette smoking rates, which recently decreased 9% nationally from 17.1% to 15.5% of adults between 2017 and 2020.

---

**E-cigarette use was 2.8 times higher among Hawaiian/Pacific Islander than Black adults.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hispanic is an ethnicity. All race groups are non-Hispanic.
Health Outcomes

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Drug Deaths

Heavy drug use and overdoses burden individuals, families, their communities, the health care system and the economy. Drug poisoning was the most common cause of injury deaths in 2019.28

Findings

Deaths due to drug injury (unintentional, suicide, homicide or undetermined) in the U.S. significantly increased 4% from 20.6 to 21.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019. This increase reversed a 5% decrease between 2017 and 2018. When considering long-term trends, however, drug deaths increased 79% between 2009 and 2019 (12.0 to 21.5). There were nearly twice as many drug deaths in the U.S. in 2019 (approximately 70,600) than in 2009 (approximately 37,000). Recently released provisional data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show that drug overdose deaths reached a record high of roughly 93,000 in 2020.29

Drug deaths significantly increased in eight states between 2018 and 2019, led by 27% in Mississippi (10.6 to 13.5), 23% in Minnesota (11.5 to 14.2) and 16% in California (13.5 to 15.7). Over the same period, drug deaths significantly decreased in one state: 8% in Michigan (26.3 to 24.2).

Between 2009 and 2019, drug deaths significantly increased across all subpopulations. Between 2018 and 2019 drug deaths significantly increased:

• 15% among the Black (22.3 to 25.7) and Hispanic (11.1 to 12.8) populations.
• 11% among adults ages 65-74 (10.2 to 11.3), 7% among adults ages 55-64 (28.3 to 30.4), 6% among adults ages 35-44 (38.3 to 40.5) and 5% among adults ages 45-54 (35.3 to 36.9).

• 6% among males (27.7 to 29.4).

Disparities

In 2019, drug deaths were highest in West Virginia (50.4), the District of Columbia (49.4), Delaware (46.2) and Maryland (38.5); they were lowest in Nebraska (8.7), South Dakota (10.3), and both North Dakota and Texas (11.1).

In 2019, drug deaths significantly varied by race and ethnicity, age and gender. The rate was higher among:

• The American Indian/Alaska Native population (29.1), 7.5 times higher than among the Asian/Pacific Islander population (3.9).

• Adults ages 35-44 (40.5), 3.6 times higher than among adults ages 15-24 (11.2) and ages 65-74 (11.3), the two age groups with the lowest rates.

• Males (29.4), 2.1 times higher than among females (13.7).

Related findings

In 2021, the percentage of adults who reported using prescription drugs non-medically (including pain relievers, stimulants and sedatives) or illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in the last 12 months was 12.0% nationally. Between 2020 and 2021, there were no significant changes in non-medical drug use nationally or at the state level. In 2021, non-medical drug use was highest in the District of Columbia (18.7%); Oregon, Oklahoma and Nevada (all 17.2%); and both Georgia and Colorado (16.2%). It was lowest in Vermont (4.7%), North Dakota (7.1%) and Massachusetts (7.3%).
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Excessive Drinking

Alcohol is the third-leading preventable cause of death in the United States, behind tobacco and poor diet/physical inactivity. Excessive drinking comes with short- and long-term risks ranging from motor vehicle accidents to hypertension, heart disease, stroke and liver disease.

Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking or heavy drinking decreased 5% from 18.6% to 17.6% between 2019 and 2020, equaling roughly 40.4 million adults in 2020. The rate hasn’t been this low since 2014. This change was likely driven by a 7% decrease in binge drinking from 16.8% to 15.7% between 2019 and 2020, while heavy drinking moved from 6.5% to 6.7% over the same period.

Excessive drinking significantly decreased in four states: 31% in Illinois (21.6% to 14.8%), 15% in Maine (19.9% to 17.0%), 13% in Massachusetts (21.3% to 18.5%) and 9% in Minnesota (22.0% to 20.1%) between 2019 and 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, excessive drinking significantly decreased:

• 34% among adults who identified their race as other (17.5% to 11.5%) and 4% among white adults (19.2% to 18.4%).
• 8% among adults ages 25 and older with some college education (18.0% to 16.6%) and 7% among college graduates (18.3% to 17.0%).
• 7% among adults ages 18-44 (25.2% to 23.4%).
• 6% among males (22.7% to 21.3%).
• 6% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (22.6% to 21.3%).

Excessive drinking significantly decreased in four states between 2019 and 2020.

Illinois ▼31%
from 21.6% to 14.8%
of adults

Maine ▼15%
from 19.9% to 17.0%
of adults

Massachusetts ▼13%
from 21.3% to 18.5%
of adults

Minnesota ▼9%
from 22.0% to 20.1%
of adults
Disparities

In 2020, excessive drinking was highest in both the District of Columbia and Wisconsin (24.4%), Iowa (22.8%) and North Dakota (22.4%); it was lowest in both Utah and West Virginia (12.1%), Oklahoma (12.8%) and Maryland (13.8%).

In 2020, excessive drinking varied the most by age and race and ethnicity, but also significantly varied by gender, income and education. The percentage was higher among:

• Adults ages 18-44 (23.4%), 3.2 times higher than among adults ages 65 and older (7.4%). Excessive drinking was significantly lower with each increase in age group.

• Hispanic adults (18.6%), 1.9 times higher than among Asian adults (9.9%). Excessive drinking was significantly lower among Asian adults than all other racial and ethnic groups except adults who identified their race as other (11.5%). Excessive drinking among Hispanic adults was not statistically different from white (18.4%), multiracial (18.2%), Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (18.0%) and American Indian/Alaska Native (16.7%) adults.

• Males (21.3%) than females (13.6%).

• Adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (21.3%) than those with an income less than $25,000 (13.2%). Excessive drinking was significantly higher with each increase in income level.

• Adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (17.0%), those with a high school degree (16.9%) and those with some college education (16.6%) than those with less than a high school education (14.9%).

**Excessive drinking was 3.2 times higher among adults ages 18-44 than adults ages 65 and older.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18-44</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 45-64</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65 and Older</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Frequent Mental Distress

Frequent mental distress is determined by self-reported poor mental health days. The measure aims to capture the population experiencing persistent, and likely severe, mental health issues that may have a significant impact on health-related quality of life and overall wellness.

Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days decreased 4% from 13.8% to 13.2% between 2019 and 2020, affecting approximately 34.1 million adults in 2020. This recent decrease reversed a steady increase from 2014 to 2019.

Frequent mental distress significantly decreased in two states: 17% in Mississippi (17.3% to 14.4%) and 15% in West Virginia (20.6% to 17.5%) between 2019 and 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, frequent mental distress significantly decreased 7% among adults ages 25 and older with a high school degree (14.1% to 13.1%) and 6% among males (11.6% to 10.9%). Over the same period, frequent mental distress significantly increased 19% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (7.5% to 8.9%) and 13% among adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (8.3% to 9.4%).

Frequent mental distress improved among some subpopulations and worsened among others between 2019 and 2020.

- **7%** from 14.1% to 13.1% among adults ages 25 and older with a high school degree
- **6%** from 11.6% to 10.9% among male adults
- **19%** from 7.5% to 8.9% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more
- **13%** from 8.3% to 9.4% among college graduates ages 25 and older
Disparities

In 2020, frequent mental distress was highest in Arkansas (17.8%), Louisiana (17.6%) and West Virginia (17.5%); it was lowest in South Dakota (9.4%), Alaska (9.9%) and Illinois (10.0%).

In 2020, frequent mental distress varied most by race and ethnicity and income, but also significantly varied by age, education and gender. The percentage was higher among:

- Multiracial adults (21.1%), 2.9 times higher than among Asian adults (7.4%). Frequent mental distress among multiracial adults was not statistically different than among American Indian/Alaska Native adults (18.8%). Frequent mental distress among Asian adults was significantly lower than all other racial and ethnic groups.

- Adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income less than $25,000 (20.7%), 2.3 times higher than among those with an income of $75,000 or more (8.9%). Frequent mental distress was significantly lower with each increase in income level.

- Adults ages 18-44 (16.5%) than adults ages 65 and older (8.1%).

- Adults ages 25 and older with less than a high school education (16.4%) than those who graduated from college (9.4%).

- Females (16.0%) than males (10.9%).

Related findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported ever being told by a health professional that they have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, minor depression or dysthymia) decreased 2% from 19.9% to 19.5% between 2019 and 2020. Depression significantly decreased in four states: 20% in Illinois (18.3% to 14.7%), 17% in both Idaho (22.7% to 18.9%) and Florida (17.7% to 14.7%) and 14% in Oregon (24.6% to 21.2%) between 2019 and 2020. Over the same period, depression significantly increased in one state: 23% in Connecticut (14.4% to 17.7%). In 2020, depression was highest in West Virginia (26.4%), Kentucky (24.2%) and Tennessee (24.1); it was lowest in Hawaii (12.7%), California (14.1%), Florida (14.7%) and Illinois (14.7%).

Frequent mental distress was 2.9 times higher among multiracial than Asian adults.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hispanic is an ethnicity. All race groups are non-Hispanic.
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Suicide

Suicide was the 10th-leading cause of death in the United States in 2019. In the same year, there were an estimated 1.4 million suicide attempts. Mental health disorders and substance use disorders are the most significant risk factors for suicidal behaviors.

Findings

Deaths due to intentional self-harm significantly decreased 2% nationally from 14.8 to 14.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019, returning to the same rate as 2017. This recent decrease follows a steady increase in the suicide rate from 2009 (12.0) to 2018. There were more than 47,500 deaths by suicide in 2019, roughly 830 fewer than in 2018.

Despite the national decrease, no states experienced significant changes between 2018 and 2019.

Between 2018 and 2019, suicide significantly decreased 3% among the white population from 18.6 to 18.1. There were no other significant changes by age, gender or race and ethnicity.

Disparities

In 2019, suicide was highest in Wyoming (29.8), Alaska (28.6) and Montana (27.0); it was lowest in the District of Columbia (6.5), New Jersey (8.4), New York (8.6) and Massachusetts (9.1).

In 2019, suicide significantly varied by gender, race and ethnicity and age. The rate was higher among:

- Males (23.4), 3.8 times higher than among females (6.1).
- The American Indian/Alaska Native population (21.4), 2.9 times higher than among both Asian and Black (7.3) and Hispanic (7.4) populations. The white population also had a higher rate at 18.1.
- Adults ages 85 and older (20.1), ages 45-54 (19.6), ages 55-64 (19.4), ages 75-84 (18.6), ages 35-44 (18.1) and ages 25-34 (17.5); approximately 1.4 times higher than among those ages 15-24 (13.9). Adults ages 65-74 had a rate of 15.5.
PHYSICAL HEALTH

High Health Status

Adults with high self-reported health status have lower rates of mortality from all causes compared with those with low self-reported health status.\textsuperscript{26,37}

Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported their health was very good or excellent increased 13% from 49.7% to 56.3% between 2019 and 2020. This reversed a downward trend that began in 2012, when the percentage of adults reporting high health status was 52.7%. States with the highest percentage of high health status were concentrated in the West, Midwest and Northeast. States with the lowest percentage of high health status were concentrated in the South and included Nevada.

High health status significantly increased in 46 states, led by 21% in Hawaii (47.8% to 57.9%), 20% in New Mexico (44.9% to 53.7%) and 19% in both Maine (51.1% to 60.7%) and South Dakota (51.9% to 61.6%) between 2019 and 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, high health status significantly increased among all education levels, all racial and ethnic groups except adults who identified as other race, all income and age levels and both genders. By group, the largest increases were:

- 26% among adults ages 25 and older with less than a high school education (23.2% to 29.3%).
- 25% among Hawaiian/Pacific Islander adults (44.5% to 55.8%).
- 24% among adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income less than $25,000 (26.5% to 32.8%).

Disparities

In 2020, high health status was highest in the District of Columbia (64.2%), Colorado (63.3%), Massachusetts (62.3%), and both New Hampshire and Vermont (62.1%); it was lowest in West Virginia (44.7%), Mississippi (46.1%) and Alabama (47.5%).
In 2020, high health status varied most by education, income and age, but also significantly varied by race and ethnicity and gender. The percentage was higher among:

- Adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (69.3%), 2.4 times higher than among those with less than a high school education (29.3%). High health status was significantly higher with each increase in educational attainment.

- Adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income of $75,000 or more (70.6%), 2.2 times higher than among those with an income less than $25,000 (32.8%). High health status was significantly higher with each increase in income level.

- Adults ages 18-44, 1.5 times higher than among adults ages 65 and older (43.5%). High health status was significantly lower with each increase in age group.

- Asian (60.5%) and white (59.2%) adults than American Indian/Alaska Native (43.5%), Hispanic (46.5%) and Black (47.7%) adults.

- Males (57.1%) than females (53.8%).

Related Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who reported their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days decreased 21% from 12.5% to 9.9% between 2019 and 2020. **Frequent physical distress** significantly decreased in 34 states, led by 35% in Maine (14.0% to 9.1%), 31% in Hawaii (10.6% to 7.3%) and 29% in Virginia (11.7% to 8.3%) between 2019 and 2020. In 2020, frequent physical distress was highest in West Virginia (15.8%), Kentucky (15.2%) and Arkansas (14.2%); it was lowest in the District of Columbia (6.7%), both Hawaii and Maryland (7.3%) and Massachusetts (7.7%).

**States with a higher percentage of high health status were concentrated in the West, Midwest and Northeast.**
PHYSICAL HEALTH

Multiple Chronic Conditions

Adults with multiple chronic conditions represent one of the highest-need segments of the population because each of their chronic conditions is likely to require extra medication and monitoring.38

Findings

Nationally, the percentage of adults who had three or more of the eight chronic health conditions included in this measure decreased 4% from 9.5% to 9.1% between 2019 and 2020. This is the second year in a row multiple chronic conditions decreased, dropping below the previous lowest rate from 2015 (9.4%), when America’s Health Rankings first analyzed data for this measure.

Despite the national decrease, no states experienced significant changes between 2019 and 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, multiple chronic conditions significantly decreased 24% among American Indian/Alaska Native adults (18.1% to 13.8%), 8% among adults ages 25 and older who graduated from college (6.2% to 5.7%) and 7% among adults ages 45-64 (12.3% to 11.4%).

Nationally in 2020, the most prevalent conditions among adults with multiple chronic conditions were arthritis and depression. Between 2019 and 2020, the national prevalence decreased 7% for cancer (7.3% to 6.8%), 5% for both arthritis (25.9% to 24.5%) and

Arthritis and depression were the most common conditions among adults with multiple chronic conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular Disease</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Kidney Disease</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.5% to 6.2%), 4% for cardiovascular disease (8.4% to 8.1%), 2% for both depression (19.9% to 19.5%) and diabetes (10.8% to 10.6%) and 1% for asthma (9.7% to 9.6%). The prevalence for chronic kidney disease did not change (2.9%). The recent drop in cancer prevalence followed a 9% increase between 2016 and 2019.

**Disparities**

In 2020, multiple chronic conditions were highest in West Virginia (18.8%), Kentucky (16.1%) and Alabama (14.3%); they were lowest in Hawaii (6.5%), Colorado (6.9%) and Alaska (7.2%).

In 2020, multiple chronic conditions varied most by age and race and ethnicity, but also significantly varied by income, education and gender. The percentage was higher among:

- Adults ages 65 and older (20.8%), 7.4 times higher than among adults ages 18-44 (2.8%). The prevalence of multiple chronic conditions was significantly higher with each increase in age group.
- American Indian/Alaska Native (13.8%) and multiracial (13.1%) adults, approximately 5 times higher than among Asian adults (2.5%); Asian adults had a significantly lower prevalence of multiple chronic conditions than all other racial and ethnic groups.
- Adults ages 25 and older with an annual household income less than $25,000 (20.2%) than those with incomes of $75,000 or more (4.7%).
- Adults ages 25 and older with less than a high school education (17.2%) than college graduates (5.7%).
- Females (11.2%) than males (7.7%).

**Multiple chronic conditions were 5.5 times higher among American Indian/Alaska Native than Asian adults.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hispanic is an ethnicity. All race groups are non-Hispanic.
International Comparison

Comparing the health of the United States to that of other countries is an indicator of how healthy our nation is and shows the potential this country has to improve measures of health and create healthier communities. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is composed of 38 member countries, including the United States. OECD’s mission is to promote the economic development and social well-being of people worldwide. OECD collects and analyzes data from each member country on a wide range of social, economic and health-related topics.

The following analysis compared the U.S. with other OECD countries using three health measures: infant mortality, life expectancy at birth and total health spending. For infant mortality, the top and bottom states from the 2021 Health of Women and Children Report were included for reference. The top and bottom state data for life expectancy from the National Center for Health Statistics were also included.

The U.S. had a higher infant mortality rate and lower life expectancy than most other OECD member countries. Even top U.S. states ranked poorly among member countries for the infant mortality and life expectancy measures, despite the U.S. having the highest total health spending of all OECD countries.
The United States ranked No. 33 out of 38 OECD member countries for infant mortality in 2019.

Infant mortality

Over the past 50 years, the U.S. infant mortality rate has not improved at the same pace as that of other OECD countries. The average rate of infant mortality among OECD countries was 4.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019. At 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births, the U.S. ranked No. 33 out of the 38 OECD countries in 2019. Iceland (No. 1) had the lowest rate in 2019 with 1.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. Mexico (No. 37) and Columbia (No. 38) had the highest infant mortality rates of OECD countries at 13.1 and 17.3 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire were the states with the lowest infant mortality rates both at 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019, placing them on par with France and Poland (tied for No. 27). The state with the highest rate, Mississippi, had an infant mortality rate of 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, which was twice the OECD average.

Sources: CDC WONDER, Linked Birth/Infant Death Files; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

* Provisional data
** 2017-2018 data
*** 2017 data
Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth 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 was 81.0 years in 2019. The U.S. life expectancy at birth was 78.9 years and ranked No. 29 out of the 38 OECD countries, falling between the Czech Republic (79.3 years, No. 28) and Estonia (78.8 years, No. 30).

Hawaii, the U.S. state with the highest life expectancy at 81.0 years, fell between Germany and the United Kingdom (both 81.4) and Chile (80.6). West Virginia, the U.S. state with the lowest life expectancy at 74.4 years, fell below Mexico (75.1), the OECD country with the lowest life expectancy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth (2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>84.4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>83.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>83.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>83.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>82.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>82.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>82.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>82.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>81.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>81.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii**</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica*</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>76.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>75.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia**</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

* Provisional data
** 2018 data
The United States had the highest total health spending of all OECD member countries in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Health Spending per Capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$10,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>$7,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$6,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$6,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>$5,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$5,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$5,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>$5,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$5,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>$5,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada*</td>
<td>$5,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$5,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>$5,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia**</td>
<td>$4,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan**</td>
<td>$4,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>$4,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>$4,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand**</td>
<td>$4,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$3,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain*</td>
<td>$3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>$3,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>$3,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>$3,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>$3,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>$2,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>$2,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>$2,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>$2,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>$2,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>$2,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>$2,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>$2,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>$2,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia*</td>
<td>$1,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>$1,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$1,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

* Provisional data
** Estimated value

Total health spending

Health spending represents the total consumption of goods and services; this includes personal health care (such as curative, rehabilitative and long-term care) and collective services (such as prevention and public health services).

The average total spending on health in OECD countries was $4,087 U.S. dollars per capita. The U.S. spent nearly 3 times that amount, totaling $10,948 U.S. dollars per capita in 2019. Switzerland, which spent the second most on health among OECD countries, still spent two-thirds the amount the U.S. spent in 2019.

Spending on inpatient and outpatient care accounted for the largest share of the difference between the U.S. and other countries, and represented a greater share of health spending in 2018. Roughly 50% of total health spending in the United States came from public funds in 2017, which was much less than the OECD average of 71%.39,40
State Summaries
Alabama

State Health Department Website: alabamapublichealth.gov

Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High rate of high school graduation
- High prevalence of colorectal cancer screening

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High rate of high school graduation
- High prevalence of colorectal cancer screening

**Highlights:**

**FREQUENT PHYSICAL DISTRESS**

▲26%

from 16.0% to 11.8% of adults between 2019 and 2020

**OBESITY**

▲16%

from 33.5% to 39.0% of adults between 2014 and 2020

**PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING**

▲12%

from $115 to $129 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

**Measures**

**SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$129</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Environment</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL CARE</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBESITY</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIORS</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH OUTCOMES</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State**

ALABAMA

Pension:

Alabama State Health Department Website: alabamapublichealth.gov

www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

— Data not available, missing or suppressed.

*Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier. For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
## Alaska

State Health Department Website: [dhss.alaska.gov](dhss.alaska.gov)

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPECIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-0.162</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-0.016</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Quality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-0.328</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-0.009</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.059</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High per capita public health funding
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

**Challenges:**
- High racial disparity in premature death rates
- High occupational fatality rate
- Low prevalence of having a dedicated health care provider

**Highlights:**
- **DEPRESSION** ▼21% from 20.2% to 15.9% of adults between 2018 and 2020
- **FLU VACCINATION** ▲17% from 33.8% to 39.6% of adults between 2018 and 2020
- **ANNUAL DENTAL VISITS** ▲10% from 69.3% to 62.5% of adults between 2018 and 2020
Arizona
State Health Department Website: azdhs.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- High voter participation
- Low prevalence of cigarette smoking
- Low preventable hospitalization rate

Challenges:
- High economic hardship index score
- Low rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of having a dedicated health care provider

Highlights:

FOOD INSECURITY

▼29% from 15.4% to 11.0% of households between 2012-2014 and 2018-2020

ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST

▼17% from 14.1% to 11.7% between 2017 and 2020

DRUG DEATHS

▲12% from 23.9 to 26.8 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019

Measures

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*

Community and Family Safety
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)
Economic
Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)
Resources
Food insecurity (% of households)
Income inequality (80-20 ratio)
Education
High School Graduation (% of students)
High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)
Social Support and Engagement
Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)
High-speed Internet (% of households)
Volunteerism (% ages 16+)
Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

Air and Water Quality
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)
Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)
Water Fluoridation (% of population served)
Housing and Transit
Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)
Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)
Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)

CLINICAL CARE*

Access to Care
Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)
Providers (per 100,000 population)
Dental Care
Primary Care
Uninsured (% of population)

Preventive Clinical Services
Colonoscopy Screening (% ages 50-75)
Dental Visit (% ages 18+)
Immunizations
Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)
Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)
HPV Vaccination (% ages 16-17)

Quality of Care
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)

BEHAVIORS*

Nutrition and Physical Activity
Exercise (% ages 18+)
Fructose and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)
Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)

Sexual Health
Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)
High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)
Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

Sleep Health
Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)

Smoking and Tobacco Use
Smoking (% ages 18+)

HEALTH OUTCOMES*

Behavioral Health
Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)
Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)
Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)

Mortality
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)
Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)

Physical Health
Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)
Low Birthweight (% of live births)
Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)
Obesity (% ages 18+)

OVERALL

Rating Rank — Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
**Arkansas**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>-0.773</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$128</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>84.1%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-0.798</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-0.586</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>254.3%</td>
<td>284.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>216.1%</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>254.3%</td>
<td>284.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>216.1%</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4,198</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4,198</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIORS*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-1.097</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>599.9%</td>
<td>551.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Outcomes</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-0.798</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (percent of population served)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.798</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

**Summary**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Highlights:**

**FOOD INSECURITY**

- **41%**
  - from 21.2% to 12.6% of households between 2011-2013 and 2018-2020

**FLU VACCINATION**

- **14%**
  - from 42.1% to 76.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020

**ADULTS WITH A DEDICATED HEALTH CARE PROVIDER**

- **6%**
  - from 81.3% to 76.3% between 2018 and 2020
California
State Health Department Website: cdph.ca.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low premature death rate
- Low prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- Low prevalence of cigarette smoking

Challenges:
- Low prevalence of colorectal cancer screening
- Low supply of primary care providers
- High levels of air pollution

Highlights:
- **ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**
  - **28%** from 11.9% to 8.6% between 2019 and 2020
- **VOTER PARTICIPATION**
  - **42%** from 47.3% to 58.5% of U.S. citizens age 18 and older between 2014/2016 and 2018/2020
- **DRUG DEATHS**
  - **16%** from 13.5 to 15.7 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Social &amp; Economic Factors*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-0.042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>$138</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Physical Environment* | + | 49 | -0.580 |
| Air and Water Quality | Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter) | + | 50 | 13.3 | 8.3 |
| Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems) | ++++ | 1 | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score) | ++ | 36 | 7,184,517 | 1,5 |
| Water Fluoridation (% of population served) | ++ | 36 | 50.3% | 73.0% |
| Housing and Transit | Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+) | +++ | 9 | 73.5% | 75.9% |
|          | Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock) | +++ | 28 | 17.6% | 17.6% |
|          | Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units) | + | 49 | 26.2% | 17.3% |

| Clinical Care* | +++ | 29 | 0.051 |
| Access to Care | Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+) | +++ | 13 | 8.6% | 9.8% |
| Providers (per 100,000 population) | Dental Care | +++ | 4 | 775 | 62.3 |
| Mental Health | Primary Care | +++ | 48 | 1978 | 252.3 |
| Uninsured (% of population) | ++ | 22 | 7.7% | 9.2% |
| Preventive Clinical Services | Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75) | + | 50 | 62.4% | 74.3% |
| Dental Visit (% ages 18+) | Immunizations | ++ | 31 | 64.6% | 66.7% |
| Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months) | Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+) | + | 31 | 46.3% | 470.0% |
| HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17) | ++ | 18 | 62.3% | 58.6% |
| Quality of Care | Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+) | +++ | 35 | 75.7% | 77.6% |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | +++ | 13 | 3,045 | 3,770 |

| Behaviors* | ++++ | 15 | 0.420 |
| Nutrition and Physical Activity | Exercise (% ages 18+) | +++ | 27 | 22.6% | 23.0% |
| Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+) | Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 16 | 8.7% | 8.0% |
| Sexual Health | Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) | +++ | 37 | 599.1 | 16.7 |
| High-risk HSV Behaviors (% ages 18+) | Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) | ++ | 37 | 12.4 | 16.7 |
| Sleep Health | Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 19 | 31.2% | 32.3% |
| Smoking and Tobacco Use | Smoking (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 2 | 8.9% | 15.5% |

| Health Outcomes* | ++++ | 13 | 0.365 |
| Behavioral Health | Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+) | +++ | 30 | 18.0% | 17.6% |
| Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+) | Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+) | +++ | 17 | 12.7% | 13.2% |
| Mortality | Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population) | ++++ | 1 | 5,703 | 7,337 |
| Mortality | Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio) | +++ | 27 | 15 | 15.0 |
| Physical Health | Physical Activity | +++ | 25 | 9.3% | 9.9% |
| Low Birthweight (% of live births) | Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio) | +++ | 11 | 7.1% | 8.3% |
| Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+) | Obesity (% ages 18+) | +++ | 4 | 73.1% | 91.6% |

OVERALL | 0.112 |
Colorado

State Health Department Website: cdphe.colorado.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.317</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>$127.7</td>
<td>$116.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>381.3</td>
<td>379.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
<td>601.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.421</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,147.930</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>176.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.397</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>407.2</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>266.2</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.820</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>517.9</td>
<td>555.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.337</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.445</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

**Summary**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep
- Low preventable hospitalization rate

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of having a dedicated health care provider

**Highlights:**

**FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS**

15% from 11.1% to 12.8% of adults between 2018 and 2020

**SMOKING**

14% from 14.5% to 12.4% of adults between 2018 and 2020

**MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS**

14% from 356.4 to 407.2 per 100,000 population between 2019 and 2021
Connecticut
State Health Department Website: ct.gov/dph

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- Low prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- Low percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost

Challenges:
- High income inequality
- High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
- High percentage of housing with lead risk

Highlights:

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING

**47%**
from $86 to $126 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST

**23%**
from 9.9% to 7.6% between 2019 and 2020

DRUG DEATHS

**14%**
from 29.9 to 34.0 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++++ 14</td>
<td>0.358</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++++ 9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++ 11</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++ 5</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++ 7</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL CARE*</td>
<td>++++ 4</td>
<td>1.184</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++ 4</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++++ 8</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>++++ 11</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional Intake</td>
<td>++++ 6</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++ 2</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++++ 13</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>++++ 8</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

— Data not available, missing or suppressed.

© 2021 United Health Foundation, All Rights Reserved.
## Delaware

**State Health Department Website:** dhss.delaware.gov

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.474</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>$152</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8,342</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,513,402</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>299.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.546</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.22%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong>*</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-0.177</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-0.069</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8,342</td>
<td>7,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Values derived from individual measure data; higher values are considered healthier.**

---

### Summary

**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High childhood immunization rate
- High prevalence of colorectal cancer screening

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of obesity
- High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
- High preventable hospitalization rate

**Highlights:**

**DRUG DEATHS**

- 29% from 35.9 to 46.2 deaths per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2019

**MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS**

- 27% from 235.7 to 299.0 per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2021

**HIGH HEALTH STATUS**

- 12% from 49.2% to 55.2% of adults between 2019 and 2020

---

*For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.*
Florida

State Health Department Website: floridahealth.gov

Summary

Strengths:
• Low prevalence of excessive drinking
• Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
• Low prevalence of obesity

Challenges:
• High prevalence of non-medical drug use
• High prevalence of physical inactivity
• Low flu vaccination rate

Highlights:
FREQUENT PHYSICAL DISTRESS
▼25% from 13.8% to 10.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020

ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST
▼20% from 17.6% to 14.0% between 2014 and 2020

DRUG DEATHS
▲11% from 22.4 to 24.9 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019

Measures
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-0.027</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Community and Family Safety
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)
Public Health Funding (dollars per person)
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)

Economic Resources
Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)
Food Insecurity (% of households)
Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)

Education
High School Graduation (% of students)
High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)

Social Support and Engagement
Adverse Childhood Experiences (% of children ages 0-17)
High-speed Internet (% of households)

Housing and Transit
Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)
Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)

Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)


Physical Environment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air and Water Quality
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)
Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)
Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)
Water Fluoridation (% of population served)

Housing and Transit
Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)
Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)

Quality of Care
Dental Visit (% ages 18+)

Clinical Care*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventive Services
Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)
Dental Vist (% ages 18+)
Uninsured (% of population)

Quality of Care
Dental Care
Primary Care

Nutrition and Physical Activity
Exercise (% ages 18+)
Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)

Sleep Health
Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)

Smoking and Tobacco Use
Smoking (% ages 18+)

Health Outcomes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Behavioral Health
Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)
Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)
Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)

Mortality
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)
Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)

Physical Health
Frequent Physical Distress (% of people ages 18+)
Low Birthweight (% of live births)

OVERALL
— | — | -0.081 |

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

Rating Rank
+++++ 1-10
++++ 11-20
+++ 21-30
++ 31-40
+ 41-50

ANNUAL REPORT www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

50
# Georgia

State Health Department Website: [dph.georgia.gov](http://dph.georgia.gov)

## Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-0.057</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>132.1</td>
<td>85.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behaviors</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-0.435</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>76.9%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexuality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>80.7%</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Outcomes</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-0.266</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Summary

### Strengths:
- Low racial disparity in premature death rates
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

### Challenges:
- High prevalence of non-medical drug use
- High prevalence of insufficient sleep
- High percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost

### Highlights:
- **41%** from $76 to $107 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020
- **23%** from 28.0% to 34.3% of adults between 2011 and 2020
- **14%** from 36.2% to 41.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020
Hawaii
State Health Department Website: health.hawaii.gov

Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- Low racial disparity in high school graduation rates
- Low percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost

**Challenges:**
- Low voter participation
- High prevalence of insufficient sleep
- High percentage of severe housing problems

**Highlights:**

**DRUG DEATHS**

▲43%

from 12.0 to 17.1 deaths per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2019

**PRIMARY CARE PROVIDERS**

▲21%

from 199.8 to 242.0 per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2021

**EXCESSIVE DRINKING**

▼17%

from 21.3% to 17.6% of adults between 2018 and 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>4.083</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$241</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>91.3%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| * Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.*

**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>+++++</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLINICAL CARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visits (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (% of 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH OUTCOMES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OVERALL**

— 0.616 —
### Idaho

State Health Department Website: healthandwelfare.idaho.gov

#### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Safety and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$172</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>80.3%</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Outcomes</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.639</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low incidence of chlamydia
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep
- Low preventable hospitalization rate

**Challenges:**
- Low rate of high school graduation
- Low prevalence of colorectal cancer screening
- Low supply of primary care providers

**Highlights:**
- **OBESITY** ▲14% from 27.4% to 31.1% of adults between 2016 and 2020
- **SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS** ▲14% from 16.4% to 14.1% between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018
- **FLU VACCINATION** ▲12% from 38.2% to 42.7% of adults between 2019 and 2020
Illinois
State Health Department Website: dph.illinois.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- Low prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences

Challenges:
- High racial disparity in low birthweight
- High incidence of chlamydia
- High preventable hospitalization rate

Highlights:
PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING
49%
from $73 to $109 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

CHLAMYDIA
29%
from 495.5 to 639.3 cases per 100,000 population between 2013 and 2019

FLU VACCINATION
27%
from 38.8% to 49.4% of adults between 2019 and 2020

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++++ 21 0.167 —</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+++ 11 3.6 4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++ 33 $109 $116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++ 33 407 379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++ 21 41 —</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++ 13 9.2% 10.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++ 42 4.97 4.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+ 45 1.4% 1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++ 27 86.2% 85.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++ 24 14.3 15.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++ 4 11.3% 14.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++ 20 89.8% 89.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+ 45 73 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+++ 16 36.8% 33.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++ 25 60.7% 60.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

| Air and Water Quality | + 42 -0.136 — |
| Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter) | + 49 9.6 8.3 |
| Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems) | ++++ 14 0.1% 0.8% |
| Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score) | ++ 46 20966000 5 |
| Water Fluoridation (part) | ++++ 3 98.2% 73.0% |

Housing and Transit

| Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock) | +++ 8 72.4% 75.9% |
| Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+) | ++ 44 22.9% 17.6% |
| Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock) | + 44 22.9% 17.6% |
| Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units) | + 34 16.6% 17.3% |

CLINICAL CARE*

| Access to Care | +++ 24 0.182 — |
| Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+) | +++ 26 10.3% 9.8% |
| Providers (per 100,000 population) | Dental Care | ++++ 6 73.5 62.3 |
| Mental Health | +++ 27 275.0 284.3 |
| Primary Care | +++ 28 260.3 252.3 |
| Uninsured (% of population) | +++ 21 7.4% 9.2% |

Preventive Services

| Preventive Care | ColoRectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75) | +++ 43 69.3% 74.3% |
| Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75) | +++ 14 68.4% 66.7% |
| Immunizations | Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months) | ++ 31 75.2% 75.4% |
| Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+) | +++ 18 49.4% 47.0% |
| HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17) | ++++ 17 63.1% 58.6% |

Quality of Care

| Quality of Care | Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+) | +++ 18 79.5% 77.6% |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | + 45 4,476 3,770 |

BEHAVIORS*

| Nutrition and Physical Activity | Exercise (% ages 18+) | +++ 23 23.4% 23.0% |
| Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+) | ++ 36 6.9% 8.0% |
| Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+) | ++ 36 25.3% 22.4% |

Sexual Health

| Sexual Health | Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) | +++ 43 639.2 711.0 |
| High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+) | +++ 35 6.0% 5.6% |
| Teen Births (births per 1000 females 15-19) | ++++ 20 14.8 16.7 |

Sleep Health

| Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+) | ++++ 17 31.1% 32.3% |

Smoking and Tobacco Use

| Smoking (% ages 18+) | +++ 11 12.7% 15.5% |

HEALTH OUTCOMES*

| Health Outcomes | Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+) | +++ 6 14.8% 17.6% |
| Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+) | +++ 3 10.0% 13.2% |
| Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+) | +++ 30 12.0% 12.0% |

Mortality

| Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population) | + 20 7016 7337 |
| Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio) | + 36 1.8 1.5 |

Physical Health

| Physical Health | Low Birthweight (% of live births) | +++ 26 8.4% 8.3% |
| Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio) | + 45 2.2 2.1 |
| Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+) | +++ 9 7.8% 9.1% |
| Obesity (% ages 18+) | ++++ 28 32.4% 31.9% |

OVERALL — 0.126 —
Indiana

State Health Department Website: https://www.in.gov/health

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-0.159</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Violence</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (%) of households</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (%) of students</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Economic Segregation</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Lead Risk</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (%) of U.S. citizens ages 18+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (%) of community water systems</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10036.425</td>
<td>102.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (%) of population served</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>92.4%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (%) of housing stock</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (%) of occupied housing units</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-0.291</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>183.0</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>244.3</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (%) by age 35 months</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (%) ages 13-17</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43.37%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-0.400</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>528.3%</td>
<td>573.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-0.261</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8.64%</td>
<td>7.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Birthweight (%) of live births</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (%) of live births</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesidy (%) ages 18+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
- Low percentage of severe housing problems

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High prevalence of obesity
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

### Highlights:
- **FREQUENT PHYSICAL DISTRESS**
  - **22%** from 13.8% to 10.8% of adults between 2019 and 2020
- **OBESITY**
  - **18%** from 31.3% to 36.8% of adults between 2015 and 2020
- **ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**
  - **17%** from 12.6% to 10.4% between 2019 and 2020

ANNUAL REPORT  www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Iowa
State Health Department Website: idph.iowa.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low percentage of households with food insecurity
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost

Challenges:
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of housing with lead risk

Highlights:

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING

- 77% from $91 to $161 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

FOOD INSECURITY

- 35% from 10.6% to 6.9% of households between 2013-2015 and 2018-2020

SUICIDE

- 29% from 13.2 to 17.0 deaths per 100,000 population between 2014 and 2019

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLINICAL CARE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>181.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>255.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>681.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>82.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3,198%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEHAVIORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health Alcohol (drinks per day)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>508.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH OUTCOMES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6,886%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericaHealthRankings.org

www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
### Kansas

State Health Department Website: kdheks.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>$87</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—0.044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—0.044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLINICAL CARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—0.044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Exercise</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—0.044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH OUTCOMES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—0.044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY**

**Strengths:**
- Low income inequality
- High childhood immunization rate
- Low percentage of severe housing problems

**Challenges:**
- High occupational fatality rate
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking
- Low prevalence of colorectal cancer screening

**Highlights:**

**Drug Deaths**
- **29%**
  - from 11.2 to 14.4 deaths per 100,000 population between 2016 and 2019

**Food Insecurity**
- **29%**
  - from 15.9% to 11.3% of households between 2012-2014 and 2018-2020

**High Health Status**
- **12%**
  - from 49.7% to 55.8% of adults between 2019 and 2020
Kentucky

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

Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low racial disparity in premature death rates
- High rate of high school graduation
- High percentage of fluoridated water

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High prevalence of insufficient sleep
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Highlights:**

**FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS**

**26%**
from 13.8% to 17.4% of adults between 2015 and 2020

**SMOKING**

**26%**
from 29.0% to 21.4% of adults between 2011 and 2020

**FLU VACCINATION**

**10%**
from 42.1% to 46.5% of adults between 2019 and 2020

---

### Measures

**SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-0.139</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>90.3%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteering (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5,892.418</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>82.0%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLINICAL CARE***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>263.8%</td>
<td>284.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>281.5%</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4,985.7%</td>
<td>3,770.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4,985.7%</td>
<td>3,770.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIORS***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>468.1%</td>
<td>511.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH OUTCOMES***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>99.22%</td>
<td>7,337%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>99.22%</td>
<td>7,337%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OVERALL**

-0.477

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
## Louisiana

State Health Department Website: [ldh.la.gov](http://ldh.la.gov)

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-1.125</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$126</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (60-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Engagement</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-0.370</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16433.56</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoration (% of population served)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>176.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-0.574</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>283.6</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>226.8</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preventive Services</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Vist (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Care</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>78.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>78.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4914</td>
<td>3770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-1.374</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>777.2</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>777.2</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-1.063</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10,053</td>
<td>7,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-1.001</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

### Summary

#### Strengths:
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- High prevalence of having a dedicated health care provider
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

#### Challenges:
- High premature death rate
- High prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- High percentage of households with food insecurity

#### Highlights:
**ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**
- 34% from 17.6% to 11.6% between 2016 and 2020

**DRUG DEATHS**
- 16% from 23.8 to 27.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2019

**SMOKING**
- 16% from 21.9% to 18.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020
Maine
State Health Department Website: maine.gov/dhhs

Summary

Strengths:
- High voter participation
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
- High prevalence of colorectal cancer screening

Challenges:
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- High percentage of housing with lead risk

Highlights:

Frequent Physical Distress ▼35%
from 14.0% to 9.1% of adults between 2019 and 2020

Air Pollution ▼23%
from 6.5 to 5.0 micrograms of fine particulate per cubic meter between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020

Low Birthweight △7%
from 6.9% to 7.4% of live births between 2015 and 2019

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLINICAL CARE*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Dental Care (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Care (% of population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Dental Visit (% of population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEHAVIORS*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Animal Abuse (cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen Births (births to 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH OUTCOMES*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Physical Health Quality of Life (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERALL — 0.476 —

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
## Maryland

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

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.347</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$136</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
<td>83.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>91.4%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage point difference</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.466</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preventive Services</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Vist (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Care</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of adults with adequate activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

### Summary

#### Strengths:
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low prevalence of frequent physical distress
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

#### Challenges:
- High racial disparity in high school graduation rates
- High violent crime rate
- High incidence of chlamydia

#### Highlights:

**SUICIDE**
- ▲19% from 9.1 to 10.8 deaths per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2019

**AIR POLLUTION**
- ▲19% from 8.3 to 6.7 micrograms of fine particulate per cubic meter between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020

**SMOKING**
- ▲14% from 12.7% to 10.9% of adults between 2019 and 2020
Massachusetts
State Health Department Website: mass.gov/orgs/department-of-public-health

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low prevalence of obesity
- High childhood immunization rate

Challenges:
- High income inequality
- High preventable hospitalization rate
- High percentage of housing with lead risk

Highlights:

Frequent Physical Distress ▼32%
from 11.4% to 7.7% of adults between 2018 and 2020

Air Pollution ▲17%
from 6.0 to 7.0 micrograms of fine particulate per cubic meter between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020

Flu Vaccination ▲12%
from 50.5% to 56.5% of adults between 2019 and 2020

Measures

Social & Economic Factors*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.505</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (index of U.S. households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing with Lead Risk (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Environment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.04 (95)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (percentage of population served)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clinical Care*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>603.6%</td>
<td>284.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>373.3%</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Screening (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Dental Vist (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>87.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
<td>470%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>87.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4,310</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Behaviors*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Fitness (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia cases per 100000 population (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 100 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Outcomes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.852</td>
<td>7.337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (age 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall — 0.728 —

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Michigan

State Health Department Website: michigan.gov/mdhhs

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-0.185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (Gini ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (units per score)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physically Active (Minutes per week)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Chlamydia New Cases per 100,000 Population</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-0.470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost
- High prevalence of colorectal cancer screening
- High prevalence of having a dedicated health care provider

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Highlights:**

**ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**

- **32%** from 11.7% to 7.9% between 2019 and 2020

**DIABETES**

- **18%** from 10.4% to 12.3% of adults between 2014 and 2020

**INSUFFICIENT SLEEP**

- **12%** from 39.0% to 34.2% of adults between 2018 and 2020
Minnesota
State Health Department Website: health.state.mn.us

Summary

Strengths:
- Low premature death rate
- High voter participation
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep
- Low rate of high school graduation

Challenges:
- High racial disparity in premature death rates
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep
- Low rate of high school graduation

Highlights:

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING

▲ 56% from $85 to $133 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS

▲ 33% from 9.2% to 12.2% of adults between 2017 and 2020

FLU VACCINATION

▲ 12% from 45.7% to 51.4% of adults between 2019 and 2020

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong>*</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.677</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>$133</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>151.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>151.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.383</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.4622</td>
<td>2.4622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.902</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>295.7</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>304.2</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>80.3%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>470.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>80.3%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>470.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.66%</td>
<td>7.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.928</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitness (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,765</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.648</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

Rating  Rank
+++  1–10
++  11–20
+  21–30
—  31–40
—  41–50
Mississippi

State Health Department Website: msdh.ms.gov

**SUMMARY**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low racial disparity in high school graduation rates
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

**Challenges:**
- High premature death rate
- High percentage of households with food insecurity
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Highlights:**

**DRUG DEATHS**

▲27%

Drugs deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019

**FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS**

▼17%

from 17.3% to 14.4% of adults between 2019 and 2020

**MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS**

▲8%

from 173.0 to 187.6 per 100,000 population between 2020 and 2021

**MEASURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-0.612</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$114</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing with lead risk</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-0.316</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-0.992</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-1.358</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-0.622</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.791</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values derived from individual measure data; higher values are considered healthier.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Missouri
State Health Department Website: health.mo.gov

Summary

Strengths:
• High rate of high school graduation
• Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
• Low percentage of severe housing problems

Challenges:
• High prevalence of frequent physical distress
• Low prevalence of exercise
• High percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost

Highlights:

FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS

▲31%
from 11.6% to 15.2% of adults between 2014 and 2020

SMOKING

▼14%
from 20.8% to 17.8% of adults between 2017 and 2020

SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS

▼10%
from 14.6% to 13.1% between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++ +</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>81.3%</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40,692</td>
<td>1,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-0.223</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>223.0</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>72.1%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visits (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>470.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>776.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4,597</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-0.599</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>560.3</td>
<td>570.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-0.581</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.893</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 65 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.283</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

Rating Rank
{+++, ++++, ++++, ++, +, —}_scores of 1-10
{++++, ++++, ++++, ++, +, —}_scores of 11-20
{+++++, ++++, ++++, ++, +, —}_scores of 21-30
{++++++, ++++, ++++, ++, +, —}_scores of 31-40
{++++++, ++++, ++++, ++, +, —}_scores of 41-50

66 | ANNUAL REPORT www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Montana

State Health Department Website: dphhs.mt.gov

### Measures

#### Social & Economic Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-0.193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>$162</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>176%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>173%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>173%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Physical Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>210.705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>176%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>173%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>173%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Clinical Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>270.2</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>270.2</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonoscopy Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>64.2%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>74.1%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>470%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>470%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Health Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7580</td>
<td>7337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7580</td>
<td>7337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

#### Strengths:
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- High voter participation
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep

#### Challenges:
- High racial disparity in premature death rates
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences

#### Highlights:
- **Air Pollution** decreased from 6.8 to 5.5 micrograms of fine particulate per cubic meter between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020
- **Obesity** increased from 25.3% to 28.5% of adults between 2017 and 2020
- **Flu Vaccination** increased from 42.9% to 46.1% of adults between 2019 and 2020
Nebraska
State Health Department Website: dhhs.ne.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of frequent physical distress
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

Challenges:
- High racial disparity in premature death rates
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High percentage of housing with lead risk

Highlights:

SUICIDE

▲38% from 12.0 to 16.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2019

INSUFFICIENT SLEEP

▼11% from 31.6% to 28.2% of adults between 2018 and 2020

FLU VACCINATION

▲9% from 49.0% to 53.2% of adults between 2019 and 2020

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.366</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>$122</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>88.4%</td>
<td>89.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (high school graduation)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Support and Engagement</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>755.701</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing and Transit</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone To Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>290.0%</td>
<td>284.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>286.2%</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Vis (%)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (%)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.399</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>480.3%</td>
<td>351.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (% of 1000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sleep Health</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smoking and Tobacco Use</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6,590</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (%)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.331</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

Rating Rank
++++ 1-10
+++ 11-20
++ 21-30
+ 31-40
— 41-50

www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
## Nevada

State Health Department Website: dhhs.nv.gov

### Summary

#### Strengths:
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- Low occupational fatality rate

#### Challenges:
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low adult flu vaccination rate

#### Highlights:
- **Flu Vaccination**
  - **32%** from 13.1% to 17.3% of adults between 2018 and 2020

- **SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS**
  - **16%** from 22.1% to 18.5% between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong>*</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-0.087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong>*</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong>*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.664</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong>*</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-0.532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong>*</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-0.411</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.527</td>
<td>7.337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
* Data not available, missing or suppressed.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.
New Hampshire
State Health Department Website: dhhs.nh.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low percentage of households with food insecurity
- Low teen birth rate

Challenges:
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of frequent physical distress
- Low percentage of fluoridated water

Highlights:

HIGH-RISK HIV BEHAVIORS
△56%
from 3.6% to 5.6% of adults between 2018 and 2020

FOOD INSECURITY
▼39%
from 9.4% to 5.7% of households between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020

INSUFFICIENT SLEEP
▼12%
from 34.3% to 30.1% of adults between 2018 and 2020

Measures

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++ 3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++ 29</td>
<td>$119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++ 2</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++ 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++ 8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++ 8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++ 12</td>
<td>88.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+++ 23</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++ 17</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+++ 4</td>
<td>92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++ 28</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++ 19</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++ 2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++ 24</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+++ 8</td>
<td>75.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+ 44</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++ 31</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++ 35</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++ 22</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLINICAL CARE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 17</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++ 20</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++ 15</td>
<td>352.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++ 7</td>
<td>312.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++ 13</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+++ 5</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Vist (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 8</td>
<td>69.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>+++ 13</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+++ 3</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 8</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++ 8</td>
<td>68.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 1</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+++ 20</td>
<td>3,437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEHAVIORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 5</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 9</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Chlamydia (% new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++ 1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 25</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++ 1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 11</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 20</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH OUTCOMES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++ 12</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++ 29</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality Rate</td>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++ 16</td>
<td>6,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++ 4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++ 30</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+ 2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++ 5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 20</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++ 14</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−−−−−</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>0.759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing, or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
New Jersey

State Health Department Website: nj.gov/health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.662</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalitys (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.96</td>
<td>4.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (Gini ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>89.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4.067</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing and Transit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.118</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>264.1</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>214.6</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>470.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>77.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4.016</td>
<td>3.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4.016</td>
<td>3.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.606</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity (minutes per day)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>423.2</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>423.2</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.538</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.538</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.538</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>176%</td>
<td>176%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.239</td>
<td>7.337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- Low prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- Low prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Challenges:**
- Low volunteerism rate
- Low supply of primary care providers
- High percentage of severe housing problems

**Highlights:**

**VOTER PARTICIPATION**

- **35%** from 49.0% to 66.2% of U.S. citizens age 18 and older between 2014/2016 and 2018/2020

**DEPRESSION**

- **29%** from 11.8% to 15.2% of adults between 2018 and 2020

**INSUFFICIENT SLEEP**

- **14%** from 37.6% to 32.3% of adults between 2018 and 2020
New Mexico
State Health Department Website: nmhealth.org

Summary

**Strengths:**
- High per capita public health funding
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep
- Low levels of air pollution

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- Low rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of households with high-speed internet

**Highlights:**

**ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**

31% from 13.9% to 9.6% between 2019 and 2020

**FREQUENT PHYSICAL DISTRESS**

26% from 14.4% to 10.7% of adults between 2019 and 2020

**PREMATURE DEATH**

7% from 9,135 to 9,789 years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2019

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-0.965</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (percentage of students)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12,552</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>80.7%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-0.111</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>417.7</td>
<td>284.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>256.8</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preventive Clinical Services</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visits (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>470%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,637</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>470%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-0.204</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>256.8</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>256.8</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>161%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-0.318</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7,989</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>9,789</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death: Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight: Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-0.415</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data; higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
New York
State Health Department Website: health.ny.gov

Measures | Rating | State Rank | State Value | U.S. Value |
---|---|---|---|---|
**SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS** | | | | |
Community and Family Safety | Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers) | ++++ | 1 | 2.8 |
| Public Health Funding (dollars per person) | ++++ | 6 | $193 | $116 |
| Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population) | +++ | 26 | 359 | 379 |
Economic | Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100) | +++ | 27 | 46 |
| Resources | Food Insecurity (% of households) | +++ | 26 | 10.5% |
| Income Inequality (80-20 ratio) | + | 50 | 5.74 | 4.85 |
| Education | High School Graduation (% of students) | ++ | 37 | 92.8% |
| High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference) | + | 41 | 20.2 | 15.1 |
Social Support and Engagement | Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17) | ++++ | 3 | 11.1% |
| High-speed Internet (% of households) | +++ | 24 | 89.2% |
| Volunteerism (% ages 18+) | + | 50 | 78 | 62 |
| Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+) | ++ | 37 | 57.1% |
**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT** | | | | |
Air and Water Quality | Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter) | ++++ | 12 | 6.3 |
| Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems) | ++++ | 14 | 0.1% |
| Risk-scoring Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score) | ++++ | 19 | 2,512.785 | 15 |
| Water Fluoridation (% of population served) | ++ | 31 | 71.5% |
Housing and Transit | Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+) | ++++ | 1 | 52.8% |
| Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing units) | + | 50 | 33.2% |
| Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units) | + | 48 | 23.3% |
**CLINICAL CARE** | | | | |
Access to Care | Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 15 | 8.8% |
| Providers per 100,000 population | | | | |
| Dental Care | ++++ | 11 | 71 | 62.3 |
| Mental Health | ++++ | 17 | 332.1 |
| Primary Care | ++++ | 8 | 304.7 |
| Uninsured (% of population) | ++++ | 7 | 5.2% |
Preventive Clinical Services | Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75) | ++++ | 13 | 76.7% |
| Dental Visit (% ages 18+) | +++ | 24 | 66.7% |
| Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months) | +++ | 24 | 76.4% |
| Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 23 | 47.2% |
| HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17) | ++++ | 9 | 68.1% |
Quality of Care | Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 16 | 79.7% |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | +++ | 29 | 3,887 |
**BEHAVIORS** | | | | |
Nutrition and Physical Activity | Exercise (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 18 | 24.1% |
| Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 3 | 11.0% |
| Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+) | +++ | 38 | 25.6% |
Sexual Health | Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) | ++++ | 44 | 64.0 |
| High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+) | ++ | 41 | 6.2% |
| Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) | ++++ | 9 | 11.4 |
Sleep Health | Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 28 | 32.9% |
| Smoking and Tobacco Use | Smoking (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 9 | 12.0% |
**HEALTH OUTCOMES** | | | | |
Behavioral Health | Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 20 | 16.7% |
| Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 17 | 12.7% |
| Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+) | +++ | 30 | 12.0% |
Mortality | Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population) | ++++ | 3 | 5,825 |
| Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio) | ++++ | 16 | 1.3 |
Physical Health | Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) | ++++ | 44 | 64.0 |
| Low Birthweight (% of live births) | ++++ | 23 | 8.1% |
| Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio) | ++ | 35 | 21 |
| Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 13 | 8.3% |
| Obesity (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 5 | 26.3% |
**OVERALL** | | | | |
| | | | 0.479 |

**Highlights:**
- **VOTER PARTICIPATION**
  - **25%**
  - from 45.8% to 57.1% of U.S. citizens age 18 and older between 2014/2016 and 2018/2020

- **HPV VACCINATION**
  - **19%**
  - from 57.0% to 68.1% of adolescents ages 13-17 between 2019 and 2020

- **FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS**
  - **8%**
  - from 11.8% to 12.7% of adults between 2019 and 2020

**Challenges:**
- Low volunteerism rate
- High incidence of chlamydia
- High percentage of severe housing problems
North Carolina
State Health Department Website: ncdhhs.gov

### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low racial disparity in high school graduation rates
- High childhood immunization rate
- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

**Challenges:**
- High percentage of households with food insecurity
- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

**Highlights:**

**ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**
- ▾28% from 15.9% to 11.5% between 2019 and 2020

**FREQUENT PHYSICAL DISTRESS**
- ▾20% from 13.4% to 10.7% of adults between 2017 and 2020

**OBESITY**
- ▾15% from 29.1% to 33.6% of adults between 2011 and 2020

## Measures

### SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteering (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>56.6%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7,396,096</td>
<td>593,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLINICAL CARE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>280.9%</td>
<td>284.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>266.4%</td>
<td>252.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Vist (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
<td>470.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4,078%</td>
<td>3,770%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BEHAVIORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>891.0%</td>
<td>911.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTH OUTCOMES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8,094%</td>
<td>7,337%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OVERALL

- **-0.036**
## North Dakota

State Health Department Website: health.nd.gov

### Measures Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.503</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$775</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(dollars per person)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenses (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>5.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (%) of students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(% ages 0-17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (%) 64.7</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of community water systems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>182.968</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>116%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.476</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>215.1</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>314.0</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (%) of population</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 50-75)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visits (%) of adults ages 18+</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 16-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 13-17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3,609</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-0.238</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>360.91</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (%)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7,309</td>
<td>7,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Physical Distress (%)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(live births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (%)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (%)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low percentage of households with food insecurity
- Low levels of air pollution

**Challenges:**
- High racial disparity in premature death rates
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High occupational fatality rate

**Highlights:**
- **85%** from 6.0 to 11.1 deaths per 100,000 population between 2014 and 2019

**PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING**
- **55%** from $113 to $175 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

**FLU VACCINATION**
- **27%** from 40.0% to 50.7% of adults between 2018 and 2020

---

*Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Ohio
State Health Department Website: odh.ohio.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- High volunteerism rate
- Low percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost
- Low percentage of severe housing problems

Challenges:
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High prevalence of insufficient sleep
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

Highlights:

FOOD INSECURITY

31% from 16.9% to 11.6% of households between 2012-2014 and 2018-2020

VOTER PARTICIPATION

19% from 51.7% to 61.3% of U.S. citizens age 18 and older between 2014/2016 and 2018/2020

OBESITY

13% from 31.5% to 35.5% of adults between 2016 and 2020

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-0.157</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>82.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-0.226</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>220/02307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL CARE*</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.144</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Visits (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>79.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIORS*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-0.615</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>560.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH OUTCOMES*</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-0.351</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.259</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

Rating

++++ 1–10
+++ 11–20
++ 21–30
+ 31–40
— 41–50
Oklahoma
State Health Department Website: oklahoma.gov/health

**Measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$126</td>
<td>$116</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL CARE*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>220.3</td>
<td>252.3</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>220.3</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIORS*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>416.6</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>432.2</td>
<td>377.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9,691</td>
<td>7,337</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9,691</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
- High supply of mental health providers

**Challenges:**
- High premature death rate
- High prevalence of non-medical drug use
- High percentage of households with food insecurity

**Highlights:**

- **CHLAMYDIA**: 57% from 377.9 to 594.3 cases per 100,000 population between 2011 and 2019
- **DRUG DEATHS**: 21% from 21.4 to 16.8 deaths per 100,000 population between 2016 and 2019
- **INSUFFICIENT SLEEP**: 10% from 37.0% to 33.2% of adults between 2018 and 2020
Oregon

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

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep
- High supply of mental health providers

Challenges:
- High prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low rate of high school graduation
- High percentage of severe housing problems

Highlights:

Food Insecurity

\[ \text{29\%} \]
from 12.9\% to 9.2\% of households between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020

Air Pollution

\[ \text{19\%} \]
from 7.7 to 9.2 micrograms of fine particulate per cubic meter between 2015-2017 and 2018-2020

Preventable Hospitalizations

\[ \text{15\%} \]
from 2,650 to 2,253 discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries between 2018 and 2019

Measures

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>$109</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-0.476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Vis (ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEHAVIORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Fitness</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 1,000,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH OUTCOMES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericaHealthRankings.org

Rating Rank

+++++ 1–10
++++   11–20
+++    21–30
++     31–40
+     41–50
Pennsylvania

State Health Department Website: health.pa.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$83</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>-0.477</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>27,983,685</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>75.2%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>176%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.807</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Due to Cost</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>242.5</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>292.5</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>69.1%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preventive Clinical Services</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>173.5%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visit (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>80.3%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (0-35 yrs)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>292.5</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Care</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider (per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3,943</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>148.1%</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sleep Health</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-0.049</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>148.1%</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-0.185</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Excessive Drinking</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7672</td>
<td>7337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highlight:**

- High prevalence of colorectal cancer screening
- High prevalence of having a dedicated health care provider
- Low percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost
- High prevalence of insufficient sleep
- High percentage of housing with lead risk

**ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**

1.0% to 7.8% between 2019 and 2020

**DRUG DEATHS**

2.9% from 42.9 to 34.6 deaths per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2019

**CHLAMYDIA**

9% from 440.8 to 481.9 cases per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2019
Rhode Island

State Health Department Website: health.ri.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low percentage of households with food insecurity
- High adolescent HPV vaccination rate

Challenges:
- Low volunteerism rate
- High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
- High percentage of housing with lead risk

Highlights:

CHLAMYDIA

▲31%

from 413.6 to 539.8 cases per 100,000 population between 2014 and 2019

ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST

▼31%

from 12.0% to 8.3% between 2017 and 2020

INSUFFICIENT SLEEP

▼11%

from 36.5% to 32.5% of adults between 2018 and 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.277</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$206</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-0.109</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34.967</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (untiless score)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.315</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>455.1</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>352.2</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>551.2</td>
<td>470.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3,784</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.271</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.394</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6,502</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.422</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

— Data not available, missing or suppressed.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

UNITED HEALTH FOUNDATION | AMERICA’S HEALTH RANKINGS® ANNUAL REPORT 2021

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

RHOODE ISLAND

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
South Carolina

State Health Department Website: scdhec.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-0.341</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>$102</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.74</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>811%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (percentage of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.397</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (percentage of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (percentage of population served)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>176%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (percentage of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-0.413</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>193.1</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>234.3</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (percentage of adults ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3,677</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-0.782</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-0.673</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9,202</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (for adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (percentage of live births)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (for adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (percentage of adults ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.443</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

** Highlights:**

- **OBESITY**
  - **↑12%** from 32.3% to 36.2% of adults between 2016 and 2020

- **INSUFFICIENT SLEEP**
  - **↑10%** from 37.4% to 33.7% of adults between 2018 and 2020

- **ANNUAL DENTAL VISITS**
  - **↑10%** from 61.8% to 67.7% of adults between 2018 and 2020

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- High prevalence of colorectal cancer screening
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

**Challenges:**
- High premature death rate
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High incidence of chlamydia
South Dakota

State Health Department Website: doh.sd.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep
- Low levels of air pollution

Challenges:
- High racial disparity in premature death rates
- High prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
- High occupational fatality rate

Highlights:
- HPV Vaccination
  - 85% from 38.6% to 71.5% of adolescents ages 13-17 between 2016 and 2020

Preventable Hospitalizations
- 28% from 4,733 to 3,421 discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries between 2017 and 2019

Low Birthweight
- 15% from 6.1% to 7.0% of live births between 2015 and 2019

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-0.147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
<td>103.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>84.1%</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>87.7%</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>Clinical Dental Vist (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEHAVIORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Sertri and HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH OUTCOMES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Tennessee

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-0.259</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>82.0%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-0.499</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-0.554</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-0.577</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.384</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Highlights:**

**ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST**

\[ ▼ 25\% \]

from 15.8% to 11.8% between 2018 and 2020

**INSUFFICIENT SLEEP**

\[ ▼ 16\% \]

from 40.0% to 33.7% of adults between 2018 and 2020

**DRUG DEATHS**

\[ ▼ 14\% \]

from 26.9% to 30.6 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019
Texas
State Health Department Website: dshs.state.tx.us

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High rate of high school graduation
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

Challenges:
- High percentage of households with food insecurity
- High teen birth rate
- Low prevalence of having a dedicated health care provider

Highlights:

VOTER PARTICIPATION

$\text{\textbf{25\%}}$
from 45.0% to 56.2% of U.S. citizens age 18 and older between 2014/2016 and 2018/2020

DRUG DEATHS

$\text{\textbf{16\%}}$
from 9.6 to 11.1 deaths per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2019

MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

$\text{\textbf{8\%}}$
from 123.7 to 133.0 per 100,000 population between 2020 and 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>-0.131</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percent point difference)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-0.253</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>79444.445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>80.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++++</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-1.266</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>66.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>66.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Activity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Fasting Physical Distress (% of population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong></td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>703.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-0.198</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

Rating Rank
— —
+++ 1-10
+++ 11-20
+++ 21-30
++ 31-40
+ 41-50

www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
ANNUAL REPORT
### Utah

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.560</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatality (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>$102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.294</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>194.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>Cartoon</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.049</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>334.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong>*</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.486</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.565</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vermont

State Health Department Website: healthvermont.gov

Summary

Strengths:
• Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
• Low incidence of chlamydia
• Low prevalence of insufficient sleep

Challenges:
• High prevalence of excessive drinking
• High prevalence of two or more adverse childhood experiences
• High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

Highlights:

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING

▲60% from $144 to $231 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

FLU VACCINATION

▲12% from 47.6% to 53.4% of adults between 2019 and 2020

ANNUAL DENTAL VISITS

▼6% from 72.6% to 68.5% of adults between 2018 and 2020

Measures

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1/100)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+++</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.153</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLINICAL CARE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Services</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Visit (% of adults age 18+)</td>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEHAVIORS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health</td>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH OUTCOMES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.600</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Health</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonmedical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions % (ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERALL

— 0.681 —

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Virginia
State Health Department Website: www.vdh.virginia.gov

**SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>$95</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (percentage of students)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>89.9%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.460</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10993.845</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL CARE***</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (100,000 population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>207.8</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>241.0</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>241.0</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>241.0</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured (% of population)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>470.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Care</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIORS***</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.334</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>964.3</td>
<td>523.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (%new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and Tobacco Use</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH OUTCOMES***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral - Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of frequent physical distress
- Low percentage of households with food insecurity
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

**Challenges:**
- Low per capita public health funding
- High prevalence of insufficient sleep
- Low supply of mental health providers

**Highlights:**
- **FREQUENT PHYSICAL DISTRESS**
  - **29%** from 11.7% to 8.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020
- **CHLAMYDIA**
  - **11%** from 507.3 to 564.3 cases per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019
- **MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS**
  - **8%** from 193.2 to 207.8 per 100,000 population between 2020 and 2021

---
*Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.
## Washington

State Health Department Website: doh.wa.gov

### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low premature death rate
- Low percentage of low birthweight infants
- Low prevalence of insufficient sleep

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low rate of high school graduation
- High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

**Highlights:**

**Food Insecurity**

32% from 12.9% to 8.8% of households between 2013-2015 and 2018-2020

**Adults Who Avoided Care Due to Cost**

23% from 11.5% to 8.9% between 2019 and 2020

**Drug Deaths**

19% from 13.7 to 16.3 deaths per 100,000 population between 2014 and 2019

### Measures

#### Social & Economic Factors*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Opportunities (per 10,000 workers)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>$121</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>93.7%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Physical Environment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4,295.574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Clinical Care*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>439.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>257.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(++)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Behaviors*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>(++++)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructose Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia and Gonorrhea cases per 10,000 population</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>496.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(++)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Health Outcomes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (yrs before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>(+++)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>(++)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(++)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>(++)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Overall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
WEST VIRGINIA

Measures | Rating | State Rank | State Value | U.S. Value |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
**SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS**<sup>*</sup> | + | 47 | -0.648 | — |
Community and Family Safety | | | | |
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers) | + | 49 | 9.0 | 4.2 |
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population) | +++ | 23 | 317 | 379 |
Economic Resources | | | | |
Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100) | + | 47 | 83 | — |
Food Insecurity (% of households) | + | 49 | 15.1 | 10.7 |
Income Inequality (80-20 ratio) | ++ | 40 | 4.9 | 4.85 |
Education | | | | |
High School Graduation (% of students) | ++++ | 3 | 91.2% | 85.8% |
High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference) | ++ | 34 | 16.5 | 15.1 |
Social Support and Engagement | | | | |
Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17) | + | 46 | 20.6% | 14.8% |
Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100) | ++++ | 19 | 60 | 62 |
Volunteerism (% ages 16+) | ++ | 35 | 32.1% | 33.4% |
Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+) | + | 49 | 50.1% | 60.1% |
**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT** | ++ | 36 | -0.044 | — |
Air and Water Quality | | | | |
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter) | +++ | 21 | 7 | 3.8 |
Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems) | + | 50 | 10.2% | 0.8% |
Water Fluoridation (% of population served) | +++ | 12 | 90.7% | 73.0% |
Housing and Transit | | | | |
Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+) | ++ | 38 | 82.0% | 75.9% |
Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock) | ++ | 36 | 21.8% | 17.6% |
Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units) | ++++ | 1 | 11.1% | 17.3% |
**CLINICAL CARE** | ++ | 35 | -0.263 | — |
Access to Care | | | | |
Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+) | ++ | 35 | 11.1% | 9.8% |
Primary Care | ++++ | 11 | 294.6 | 252.3 |
Preventive Services | | | | |
Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75) | ++ | 38 | 70.7% | 74.3% |
Dental Visit (% ages 18+) | + | 46 | 37.7% | 66.7% |
Immunizations | | | | |
Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months) | ++++ | 14 | 79.8% | 75.4% |
Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+) | +++ | 29 | 46.6% | 47.0% |
HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17) | + | 49 | 43.4% | 58.6% |
Quality of Care | | | | |
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 14 | 81.7% | 77.6% |
**BEHAVIORS**<sup>*</sup> | + | 44 | -0.889 | — |
Nutrition and Physical Activity | | | | |
Exercise (% ages 18+) | + | 46 | 17.1% | 23.0% |
Smoking (% ages 18+) | + | 48 | 5.2% | 8.0% |
Sexual Health | | | | |
Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) | ++++ | 4 | 313.0 | 55.8% |
High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 1 | 4.0% | 5.6% |
Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) | + | 45 | 25.2 | 16.7 |
Sleep Health | | | | |
Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+) | + | 49 | 39.2% | 32.3% |
Smoking and Tobacco Use | | | | |
Smoking (% ages 18+) | + | 50 | 22.6% | 15.5% |
**HEALTH OUTCOMES**<sup>*</sup> | + | 48 | -0.834 | — |
Behavioral Health | | | | |
Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+) | ++++ | 1 | 12.1% | 17.6% |
Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+) | + | 42 | 14.1% | 12.0% |
Mortality | | | | |
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population) | ++++ | 50 | 11,297 | 7,337 |
Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio) | ++++ | 3 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
Physical Health | | | | |
Low Birthweight (% of live births) | + | 50 | 15.8% | 15.9% |
Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio) | +++ | 10 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
Obesity (% ages 18+) | + | 49 | 39.1% | 31.9% |
**OVERALL** | — | — | — | — |

<sup>*</sup> Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier. — Data not available, missing or suppressed.

### Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors
- Low percentage of severe housing problems

**Challenges:**
- High prevalence of multiple chronic conditions
- High prevalence of insufficient sleep
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

**Highlights:**

#### CHLAMYDIA

**58%** from 198.2 to 313.0 cases per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019

**26%** from 14.9% to 11.1% between 2018 and 2020

#### FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS

**15%** from 20.6% to 17.5% of adults between 2019 and 2020
Wisconsin
State Health Department Website: dhs.wisconsin.gov

Summary

Strengths:
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- High rate of high school graduation
- High prevalence of having an annual dental visit

Challenges:
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High racial disparity in high school graduation rates
- Low prevalence of colorectal cancer screening

Highlights:

CHLAMYDIA
- 24% from 403.2 to 499.4 cases per 100,000 population between 2014 and 2019

ADULTS WHO AVOIDED CARE DUE TO COST
- 23% from 10.8% to 8.3% between 2017 and 2020

HIGH HEALTH STATUS
- 14% from 50.3% to 57.2% of adults between 2019 and 2020

Measures

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety: Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic: Economic Hardship Index (from 1-100)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement: Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit: Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care: Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity: Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health: Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>499.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health: Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use: Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.229</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.098</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendices or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

State Rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety: Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.325</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic: Economic Hardship Index (from 1-100)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement: Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit: Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Care: Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity: Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Health: Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>499.4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Health: Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use: Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.229</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wyoming

State Health Department Website: health.wyo.gov

Wyoming

Measure  | Rating  | State Rank | State Value | U.S. Value |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
**Social & Economic Factors**  |  |  |  |  |
Community and Family Safety |  |  |  |  |
Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers) |  | 50 | 9.7 | 4.2 |
Public Health Funding (dollars per person) |  | 14 | $159 | $116 |
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population) |  | 7 | 217 | 379 |
Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100) |  | 15 | 32 | 6 |
Food Insecurity (% of households) |  | 33 | 11.5% | 10.7% |
Income Inequality (80-20 ratio) |  | 13 | 4.33 | 4.85 |
Education |  | 38 | 29.1% | 33.8% |
High School Graduation (% of students) |  | 38 | 89.1% | 85.8% |
High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference) |  | 48 | 24.8 | 15.1 |
Social Support |  | 50 | 23.4% | 14.8% |
Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17) |  | 18 | 90.0% | 89.4% |
Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100) |  | 39 | 68 | 62 |
Volunteering (% ages 16+) |  | 33 | 32.6% | 33.4% |
Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+) |  | 50 | 58.8% | 60.1% |
**Physical Environment**  |  |  |  |  |
Air and Water Quality |  | 1 | 4.2 | 8.3 |
Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems) |  | 24 | 0.2% | 0.8% |
Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score) |  | 4 | 20.413 | 15.5 |
Water Fluoridation (% of population served) |  | 39 | 57% | 73.0% |
Housing and Transit |  | 18 | 76.9% | 75.9% |
Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+) |  | 24 | 16.1% | 17.6% |
Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing units) |  | 5 | 12.2% | 17.3% |
**Clinical Care**  |  |  |  |  |
Access to Care |  | 35 | 11.1% | 9.8% |
Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+) |  | 18 | 64.7 | 62.3 |
Dental Care |  | 13 | 37.1 | 284.3 |
Mental Health |  | 38 | 232.7 | 252.3 |
Primary Care |  | 45 | 12.3% | 9.2% |
Uninsured (% of population) |  | 49 | 63.4% | 74.3% |
Dental Visit (% ages 18+) |  | 29 | 65.4% | 66.7% |
Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75) |  | 43 | 72.0% | 75.4% |
Preventive Clinical Services |  | 45 | 43.1% | 47.0% |
Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months) |  | 48 | 44.8% | 58.6% |
Influenza Vaccination (% ages 18+) |  | 46 | 70.0% | 77.6% |
HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17) |  | 12 | 3.033 | 3.770 |
Quality of Care |  | 16 | 24.5% | 23.0% |
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+) |  | 36 | 6.9% | 8.0% |
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries) |  | 23 | 22.4% | 22.4% |
Sexual Health |  | 8 | 0.76 | 51.2% |
Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) |  | 12 | 5.2% | 5.6% |
Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) |  | 36 | 19.4 | 16.7 |
**Behaviors**  |  |  |  |  |
Nutrition and Physical Activity |  | 16 | 24.5% | 23.0% |
Exercise (% ages 18+) |  | 36 | 6.9% | 8.0% |
Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+) |  | 38 | 22.4% | 22.4% |
Sexual Health |  | 8 | 0.76 | 51.2% |
Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) |  | 12 | 5.2% | 5.6% |
Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19) |  | 36 | 19.4 | 16.7 |
Sleep Health |  | 21 | 31.7% | 32.3% |
Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+) |  | 18 | 15.5% | 15.5% |
Smoking and Tobacco Use |  | 25 | 0.094 | 0.1 |
Smoking (% ages 18+) |  | 29 | 17.9% | 17.6% |
**Health Outcomes**  |  |  |  |  |
Behavioral Health |  | 12 | 12.1% | 13.2% |
Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+) |  | 5 | 7.7% | 12.0% |
Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+) |  | 14 | 8.8% | 9.5% |
Mortality |  | 43 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population) |  | 33 | 8,000 | 7,337 |
Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio) |  | 43 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
Physical Health |  | 14 | 8.8% | 9.5% |
Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+) |  | 44 | 9.8% | 8.3% |
Low Birthweight (% of live births) |  | 1 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio) |  | 24 | 9.1% | 9.1% |
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+) |  | 17 | 30.7% | 31.9% |
Obesity (% ages 18+) |  | 14 | 8.8% | 9.5% |
**Overall** |  | 43 | -0.311 | — |

**Summary**

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of non-medical drug use
- Low incidence of chlamydia
- Low levels of air pollution

**Challenges:**
- High occupational fatality rate
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking
- Low prevalence of colorectal cancer screening

**Highlights:**
- **LOW BIRTHWEIGHT**
  ▲15% from 8.5% to 9.8% of live births between 2016 and 2019
- **FLU VACCINATION**
  ▲13% from 36.5% to 41.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020
- **HIGH HEALTH STATUS**
  ▲12% from 52.1% to 58.5% of adults between 2019 and 2020

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
District of Columbia

State Health Department Website: dchealth.dc.gov

Summary

**Strengths:**
- Low prevalence of frequent physical distress
- High per capita public health funding
- Low percentage of adults who avoided care due to cost

**Challenges:**
- High racial disparity in premature death rates
- High prevalence of non-medical drug use
- High prevalence of high-risk HIV behaviors

**Highlights:**

**SMOKING**

▲22%
from 14.5% to 11.3% of adults between 2017 and 2020

**VOTER PARTICIPATION**

▲15%
from 62.9% to 72.6% of U.S. citizens age 18 and older between 2014/2016 and 2018/2020

**ANNUAL DENTAL VISITS**

▲11%
from 76.0% to 67.9% of adults between 2016 and 2020

Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS*</th>
<th>D.C. Value</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>$874</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Resources</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support and Engagement</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Transit</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 16+)</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT* | — | — |
| Air and Water Quality | — | — |
| Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter) | 8.7 | 8.3 |
| Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems) | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (units less score) | 36.922 | 252.3 |
| Water Fluoridation (% of population served) | 100.0% | 73.0% |
| Housing and Transit | — | — |
| Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+) | 33.0% | 75.9% |
| Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock) | 33.9% | 17.6% |
| Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units) | 20.5% | 17.3% |

| CLINICAL CARE* | — | — |
| Access to Care | — | — |
| Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+) | 70.0% | 9.8% |
| Providers (per 100,000 population) | 103.7 | 62.3 |
| Dental Care | 589.6 | 284.3 |
| Mental Health | 494.0 | 252.3 |
| Primary Care | 3.5% | 9.2% |
| Uninsured (% of population) | — | — |
| Preventive Clinical Services | — | — |
| Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75) | 78.6% | 74.3% |
| Dental Visit (% ages 18+) | 67.9% | 66.7% |
| Childhood Immunizations | — | — |
| Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+) | 55.7% | 470% |
| HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17) | 72.3% | 58.6% |
| Quality of Care | — | — |
| Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+) | 76.8% | 77.6% |
| Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries) | 4640 | 3770 |

| BEHAVIORS* | — | — |
| Nutrition and Physical Activity | — | — |
| Exercise (% ages 18+) | 27.2% | 23.0% |
| Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+) | 10.4% | 8.0% |
| Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+) | 18.1% | 22.4% |
| Sexual Health | — | — |
| Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population) | 13.2% | 15.1% |
| High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+) | 11.3% | 5.6% |
| Teen Births (births per 1000 females ages 15-19) | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| Sleep Health | — | — |
| Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+) | 30.1% | 32.3% |
| Smoking and Tobacco Use | — | — |
| Smoking (% ages 18+) | 11.3% | 15.5% |

| HEALTH OUTCOMES* | — | — |
| Behavioral Health | — | — |
| Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+) | 24.4% | 17.6% |
| Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+) | 14.5% | 13.2% |
| Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+) | 18.7% | 12.0% |
| Mortality | — | — |
| Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population) | 8656 | 7337 |
| Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio) | 5.0 | 1.5 |
| Physical Health | — | — |
| Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+) | 6.7% | 9.9% |
| Low Birthweight (% of live births) | 9.9% | 8.3% |
| Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio) | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+) | 6.5% | 9.1% |
| Obesity (% ages 18+) | 24.3% | 31.9% |

**OVERALL**

— —

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
## United States

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

### Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>U.S. Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</strong>*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Family Safety</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding (dollars per person)</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Resources</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity (% of households)</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Support and Engagement</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet (% of households)</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</strong>*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Water Quality</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation (% of population served)</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing and Transit</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)</td>
<td>176%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL CARE</strong>*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>284.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>252.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preventive Clinical Services</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visit (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Care</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORS</strong>*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Physical Activity</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual Health</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>551.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sleep Health</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smoking and Tobacco Use</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH OUTCOMES</strong>*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>7,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (% of live births)</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (% ages 18+)</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.

— Data not available, missing or suppressed.

For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

---

### Summary

#### PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING

▲33% from $87 to $116 per person between 2017-2018 and 2019-2020

#### HIGH HEALTH STATUS

▲13% from 49.7% to 56.3% of adults between 2019 and 2020

#### FLU VACCINATION

▲8% from 43.7% to 47.0% of adults between 2019 and 2020

#### INSUFFICIENT SLEEP

▼6% from 34.5% to 32.3% of adults between 2018 and 2020

#### EXCESSIVE DRINKING

▼5% from 18.6% to 17.6% of adults between 2019 and 2020

#### DRUG DEATHS

▲4% from 20.6 to 21.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019
Appendix
# Measures

## Social and Economic Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community and Family Safety</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Fatalities</td>
<td>Number of fatal occupational injuries in construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, utilities as well as professional and business services per 100,000 workers</td>
<td>Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</td>
<td>2017-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Funding</td>
<td>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 &amp; Services Administration</td>
<td>CDC, HRSA and Trust for America's Health</td>
<td>2019-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime‡</td>
<td>Number of murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population</td>
<td>Uniform Crime Reporting Program</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Hardship Index**</td>
<td>Comparison of state economic conditions based on crowded housing, dependency, education, income, poverty and unemployment; normalized index scores are 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating worse economic conditions</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>Percentage of households unable to provide adequate food for one or more household members due to lack of resources</td>
<td>USDA, Household Food Security in the United States Report</td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership*</td>
<td>Percentage of housing units owned by the occupant</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership Racial Disparity*</td>
<td>Difference in the homeownership rate between the non-Hispanic white population and the racial/ethnic population with the lowest rate (varies by state)</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Inequality‡</td>
<td>Ratio of median household income at the 80th percentile to median household income at the 20th percentile</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Grade Reading Proficiency*</td>
<td>Percentage of fourth grade public school students who scored proficient or above on the National Assessment of Educational Progress assessment in reading comprehension</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation</td>
<td>Percentage of high school students graduating with a regular high school diploma within four years of starting ninth grade</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Education, Common Core of Data</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduation Racial Disparity</td>
<td>Difference in the high school graduation rate between non-Hispanic white students and the racial/ethnic group with the lowest rate (varies by state)</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Education, Common Core of Data</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ Data in this edition were repeated from last edition.

* Not included in calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures. State-level data for these measures are available on the website only.

** Data for subcomponents are available at www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.
### Social and Economic Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Support and Engagement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Childhood Experiences</td>
<td>Percentage of children ages 0-17 who experienced two or more of the following: parental divorce or separation; living with someone who had an alcohol or a drug problem; neighborhood violence victim or witness; living with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal or severely depressed; domestic violence victim; parent served jail time; being treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; or death of a parent</td>
<td>National Survey of Children’s Health</td>
<td>2019-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed Internet</td>
<td>Percentage of households with a broadband internet subscription and a computer, smartphone or tablet</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Segregation</td>
<td>Index of dissimilarity, with higher values indicating greater segregation between Black and white residents, ranging from zero (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation)</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2015-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteerism</td>
<td>Percentage of population ages 16 and older who reported volunteering in the past 12 months</td>
<td>CPS, Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter Participation</td>
<td>Average of the percentage of U.S. citizens ages 18 and older who voted in the last presidential and the last midterm national elections</td>
<td>CPS, Voting and Registration Supplement</td>
<td>2018/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Physical Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air and Water Quality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution</td>
<td>Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less measured in micrograms per cubic meter</td>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Violations</td>
<td>Percentage of population served by community water systems with a serious drinking water violation during the year</td>
<td>EPA, Safe Drinking Water Information System</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-smoking Regulation*</td>
<td>Percentage of population covered by 100% smokefree laws for restaurants, bars and non-hospitality workplaces</td>
<td>American Nonsmokers’ Rights Foundation</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score</td>
<td>Estimated human health-related risk from exposure to toxic chemicals based on emission data of more than 600 chemicals, with higher scores denoting elevated risk</td>
<td>EPA, Toxic Release Inventory</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fluoridation*</td>
<td>Percentage of population served by community water systems that have fluoridated water</td>
<td>Water Fluoridation Reporting System</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data in this edition were repeated from last edition
* Not included in calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures. State-level data for these measures are available on the website only
## Physical Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Change</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Policies*</td>
<td>Number of the following state policies in place: legally binding electricity portfolio standards, carbon pricing policies, climate change action plans and economy-wide greenhouse gas emission targets</td>
<td>Center for Climate and Energy Solutions</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Energy Use*</td>
<td>Amount of energy consumed by the transportation of people and goods per 100,000 population</td>
<td>State Energy Data System</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing and Transportation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Alone to Work‡</td>
<td>Percentage of workers ages 16 and older who drove alone to work</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing With Lead Risk‡</td>
<td>Percentage of housing stock with potential elevated lead risk due to age of housing</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Housing Problems</td>
<td>Percentage of occupied housing units with at least one of the following problems: lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of plumbing facilities, overcrowding or severely cost-burdened occupants</td>
<td>Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy</td>
<td>2014-2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Clinical Care

### Access to Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care Providers</td>
<td>Number of general dentists and advanced practice dental therapists per 100,000 population</td>
<td>National Plan and Provider Enumeration System</td>
<td>September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Providers</td>
<td>Number of psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care as well as those treating alcohol and other drug abuse per 100,000 population</td>
<td>National Plan and Provider Enumeration System</td>
<td>September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care Providers</td>
<td>Number of active primary care providers (including general practice, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, internal medicine, physician assistants and nurse practitioners) per 100,000 population</td>
<td>National Plan and Provider Enumeration System</td>
<td>September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured‡</td>
<td>Percentage of population not covered by private or public health insurance</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data in this edition were repeated from last edition
* Not included in calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures. State-level data for these measures are available on the website only.
## Clinical Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Clinical Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening</td>
<td>Percentage of adults ages 50-75 who reported receiving one or more of the recommended colorectal cancer screening tests within the recommended time interval (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, colonoscopy within the past 10 years, stool DNA test within the past three years, virtual colonoscopy within the past five years or sigmoidoscopy within the past 10 years and blood stool test in the past year)</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Visit</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported visiting a dentist or dental clinic within the past year</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immunizations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunizations</td>
<td>Percentage of children who received by age 35 months all recommended doses of the combined seven-vaccine series: diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine; measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine; poliovirus vaccine; <em>Haemophilus influenzae</em> type b (Hib) vaccine; hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine; varicella vaccine; and pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)</td>
<td>National Immunization Survey — Child (Birth Cohort)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Vaccination</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported receiving a seasonal flu vaccine in the past 12 months</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV Vaccination</td>
<td>Percentage of adolescents ages 13-17 who received all recommended doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine</td>
<td>National Immunization Survey — Teen</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Care</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Health Care Provider</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported having a personal doctor or health care provider</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations</td>
<td>Discharges following hospitalization for diabetes with short- or long-term complications, uncontrolled diabetes without complications, diabetes with lower-extremity amputation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, angina without a procedure, asthma, hypertension, heart failure, dehydration, bacterial pneumonia or urinary tract infection per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries ages 18 and older continuously enrolled in Medicare fee-for-service Part A</td>
<td>Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data in this edition were repeated from last edition.

* Not included in calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures. State-level data for these measures are available on the website only.
### Health Outcomes

#### Behavioral Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depression*</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they have a depressive disorder including depression, major depression, minor depression or dysthymia</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Deaths*</td>
<td>Deaths due to drug injury (unintentional, suicide, homicide or undetermined) per 100,000 population</td>
<td>CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death Files</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Drinking</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported binge drinking (four or more [females] or five or more [males] drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days) or heavy drinking (eight or more [females] or 15 or more [males] drinks per week)</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data in this edition were repeated from last edition

* Not included in calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures. State-level data for these measures are available on the website only.

---

**Note:**
- ‡ Data in this edition were repeated from last edition.
- * Not included in calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures. State-level data for these measures are available on the website only.
## Health Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Behavioral Health, continued</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-medical Drug Use**</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported using prescription drugs non-medically (including pain relievers, stimulants, sedatives) or illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in the last 12 months</td>
<td>Survey of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Program</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide*</td>
<td>Deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 population</td>
<td>CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death Files</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mortality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death</td>
<td>Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death Files</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death Racial Disparity</td>
<td>Ratio of the racial/ethnic group with the highest premature death rate before age 75 (varies by state) to the non-Hispanic white population</td>
<td>CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death Files</td>
<td>2017-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Physical Distress</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Health Status*</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported that their health was very good or excellent</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight</td>
<td>Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth</td>
<td>CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Racial Disparity</td>
<td>Ratio between low birthweight rates among births to mothers in the racial/ethnic group with the highest rate (varies by state) and births to non-Hispanic white mothers</td>
<td>CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Chronic Conditions**</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who had three or more of the following chronic health conditions: arthritis, asthma, chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease (heart disease, heart attack or stroke), cancer (excluding skin), depression and diabetes</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk Factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Blood Pressure**</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Cholesterol**</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who reported having their cholesterol checked and being told by a health professional that it was high</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Data in this edition were repeated from last edition.
* Not included in calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures. State-level data for these measures are available on the website only.
** Data for subcomponents are available at www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

---

### Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>Current Population Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRSA</td>
<td>U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexually transmitted disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WONDER</td>
<td>Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Source Descriptions

**American Community Survey** is an ongoing statistical survey coordinated by the U.S. Census Bureau providing detailed information on U.S. population demographics. Data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau directly via their **1-year** and **5-year** datasets.

**American Nonsmokers’ Rights Foundation** is a nonprofit organization creating programs to educate the public about the adverse health effects of smoking and secondhand smoke exposure as well as the benefits of smokefree environments. The foundation produces lists and maps covering laws regarding clean air, e-cigarettes, marijuana and tobacco sales in pharmacies. Data are accessed via the Lists & Maps webpage.

**Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)** is the nation’s largest phone-based population survey. The survey, coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with states and territories with many federal agency sponsors, provides information about health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions and use of preventive services. Data are accessed via the BRFSS website.

**CDC WONDER** is a query system for analyzing public-use data for U.S. births and deaths, among other topics. Data are produced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics and obtained from the Multiple Cause of Death, Natality and Single-Race Population Estimates files.

**Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries** data are collected annually for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities program. Data are obtained from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries website and combined with employment data from the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES)** is a nonprofit environmental policy think tank that produces data and reports on climate basics, solutions and policies. Data are obtained from C2ES State Electricity Portfolio Standards.

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** is the nation’s leading public health agency. CDC funding data are obtained from the Grant Funding Profiles webpage.


**Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)** is produced by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Office of Policy Development and Research, which manages specific housing data from the American Community Survey. These data demonstrate the extent of housing problems and needs, particularly for low-income households. Data are accessed via the Consolidated Planning/CHAS Data website.

**Current Population Survey** is an ongoing statistical survey, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, that collects information monthly about employment, earnings and education in the nation. Voting data are obtained from the survey’s Voting and Registration Supplement. Data are available every two years following national elections. Volunteerism data are obtained via the Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement and are released biennially in odd years.

**Health Resources and Services Administration** is an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that supports health infrastructure and provides health care to individuals in need with a particular focus on those in geographically isolated regions or with economic or medical vulnerabilities. Data are obtained via the Data Downloads webpage.

**Mapping Medicare Disparities (MMD) Tool** is a comprehensive source of information from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services’ Office of Minority Health, offering data on eliminating health disparities and improving the health of minority populations. This tool features health outcome measures for disease prevalence, costs, hospitalization for 60 chronic conditions, emergency department use, readmissions rates, mortality, preventable hospitalizations and preventive services. Data are obtained via the MMD by Population website.

**National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) 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 and tuberculosis. Data are obtained via the NCHHSTP AtlasPlus interactive website.
National Immunization Surveys are ongoing phone surveys conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that collect information about vaccination coverage among children ages 19-35 months and teens ages 13-17 years. Childhood immunization data are presented by birth year (birth cohort) rather than survey year. Data are obtained from the VaxView websites.

National Plan and Provider Enumeration System is a registry developed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to improve the efficiency of electronic health information transmission. The system uses a unique identification number, National Provider Identifier, for covered health care providers and health plans to conduct all administrative and financial transactions under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

National Survey of Children’s Health is an annual survey on children’s health and access to health care, funded and directed by the Health Resources & Services Administration’s Maternal and Child Health Bureau. The respondent is a parent or guardian who knows about the child’s health and health care needs. Data are obtained via a request to the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Datasets are also available for download from the U.S. Census Bureau’s website.

State Energy Data System (SEDS) of the U.S. Energy Information Administration provides facts on energy markets, production and more. Data are obtained via the Administration’s SEDS website, which tracks state energy consumption, prices and expenditures.

Survey of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Program is a data source from the Researched Abuse, Diversion and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS®) System that collects product- and geographically-specific data on abuse, misuse and diversion of prescription drugs. The RADARS System is part of Denver Health and Hospital Authority’s Rocky Mountain Poison & Drug Safety (RMPDS). Data are obtained via a direct request to the organization.

Trust for America’s Health is a public health policy, research and advocacy organization. State public health funding data are obtained via a direct request to the organization.

Uniform Crime Reporting Program, managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, generates nationwide crime statistics based on voluntary reports from all levels of law enforcement agencies. The program’s annual Crime in the U.S. report includes the number and rate of violent and property crime offenses in the nation and by state.


U.S. Department of Education produces many data products through the National Center for Education Statistics, which is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the nation. Data products include the Common Core of Data (data obtained via the data tables) and the National Assessment of Educational Progress (data obtained via the Report Card: Reading).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency performs federal research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. Data from this agency include the Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators model, which uses the Toxic Release Inventory to quantify toxic release as it relates to population health (data obtained via the EasyRSEI Dashboard). National Safe Drinking Water Act data are reported by states and compiled from the Safe Drinking Water Information System database for public water systems (data obtained via the Enforcement and Compliance History Online website). State-level air pollution data are obtained via special request to the agency.

Methodology

Individual Measures
A total of 81 measures were analyzed for the 2021 Annual Report. For each measure state-level data as of October 19, 2021 (most recent available) are presented as the value. As a result, the data years vary by measure. For some measures, multiple years of data were combined to ensure reliable state-level estimates. Measure definitions, sources and data years are available in the Measures Table (Page 95). The rank is the ordering of each state according to its value, with a rank of 1 assigned to the healthiest value. Ties in value are assigned equal ranks. If a state value is not available for a measure in this edition, its value from the most recent data year available is used or the state value is left empty.

It is 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.

Composite Measures
Composite measures are calculated for each state overall as well as by model category and health topic. Composite measures are derived from 50 core measures that meet the following criteria:
1. Represent a broad range of topics that affect population health.
2. Have data available at the state level.
3. Use common measurement criteria across the 50 states.
4. Are current and updated periodically.
5. Are amenable to change.

The state value for each measure is normalized into a z-score, hereafter referred to as score, using the following formula:

\[
Z\text{-score} = \frac{\text{State value} - \text{National value}}{\text{Standard deviation of all state values}}
\]

The score indicates the number of standard deviations a state value is above or below the U.S. value. Scores for a measure are capped at +/- 2.00 to prevent an extreme score from excessively influencing the state’s overall score. 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. If a value is not available for a state, it is assigned a score of zero.

Composite measures are calculated by adding the products of the score for each included individual measure multiplied by that measure’s relative assigned weight and association with health. Measures positively associated with population health, such as high school graduation and flu vaccination, are multiplied by 1, while measures with a negative association, such as smoking and premature death, are multiplied by -1. Higher composite measure scores are associated with better health, and lower scores are associated with poorer health. Measure weights are available at www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Data Notes
America's Health Rankings chose not to include overall state rankings in the 2021 Annual Report due to the unprecedented health challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall state scores were still calculated.

Substantial changes to the America's Health Rankings model in the 2020 edition have made model category scores and overall state scores incomparable with prior editions. However, most individual measures are still comparable over time.

The pandemic created data collection challenges in 2020 for many surveys, including the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
Surveillance System (BRFSS). Due to poor response rates in 2020, the Bureau is not releasing 2020 ACS estimates. As a result, 2019 ACS data were repeated in this year’s edition of the Annual Report. For BRFSS, all states met the minimum requirements to be included in the public-use data set for 2020. However, there were interruptions to data collection in some areas due to the pandemic. Initial shortfalls in data collection were made up for by the end of data collection. The anomaly in data collection timing could lead to some differences in seasonal estimates such as flu vaccination but are still considered comparable.

Data presented in this report are aggregated at the state level and cannot be used to make inferences at the individual level. Additionally, estimates cannot be extrapolated beyond the population upon which they were created. Values and ranks from prior years are updated on the America’s Health Rankings website to reflect known errors or updates from the reporting source. When available, estimates were compared within subpopulation groups and over time to ascertain whether differences were statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval threshold.

Use caution when interpreting data on specific health and behavioral measures. Many are self-reported measures that rely on an individual’s perception of health and behaviors. Additionally, some health outcome measures indicate whether respondents have been told by a health care professional that they have a disease, excluding those who may not have received a diagnosis or sought or obtained treatment.

Subpopulation Group Definitions

Subpopulation analyses were conducted to illuminate disparities by age, gender, race and ethnicity, education and income. Not all subpopulations were available for all data sources and measures. In addition, where they were reported definitions may have varied, particularly for race and ethnicity. Individual estimates were suppressed if they did not meet the reliability criteria laid out by the data source or by internally established criteria. Some values had wide confidence intervals, meaning that the true rate may have been far from the estimate listed.

Gender

This report includes data for females and males as available through public data sources.

Race and Ethnicity

Data were provided where available for the following racial and ethnic groups: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American (labeled in this report as Black), Hispanic or Latino (labeled in this report as Hispanic), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (labeled in this report as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander), white, multiracial and/or other race. People who identified as Hispanic or Latino were of any race.

Racial groups were defined differently across data sources. For example, some sources combined Asian and Pacific Islander while other sources differentiated the two groups as Asian and Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. In most data provided, the racial and ethnic groups were mutually exclusive, meaning all racial groups were non-Hispanic.
Model Development

Each year the America’s Health Rankings Annual Report model is evaluated to reflect the evolving understanding of population health, integrate new measures or data when appropriate and adjust to changing availability of information. Final recommendations are made to the Advisory Committee. In addition to the changes implemented this year, the Advisory Committee continues to explore new data sources that could enhance the Annual Report model of population health. Of particular interest are state-level measures of climate change, housing and transit.

The 2021 report includes 81 individual measures developed from 30 data sources. Data for 12 measures are repeated from the last edition. For a list of measures, definitions and source details, see the Measures Table (Page 95). Measures are grouped by model category and within categories by topic areas such as economic resources, preventive clinical services and behavioral health.

Measure Changes in 2021

- The colorectal cancer screening definition was updated to reflect new recommendations from the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.

- The race groups for low birthweight and low birthweight racial disparity were updated to reflect single-race categories (replacing the bridged-race categories).

- The residential segregation measure was updated to reflect non-Hispanic white race groups (versus white, including Hispanic) and to reflect household-level (versus population-level) data.

- The data source for risk-screening environmental indicator score revised its data. As a result, 2018 data were updated on the website to reflect this change.

- The data source for transportation energy use changed from the State Transportation Statistics of the U.S. Department of Transportation to the State Energy Data System of the U.S. Energy Information Administration due to a revision by the original data source that also affected the past two years of data. Updated data are available on the website.


- The measure voter participation previously reflected the midterm election. This year, with the release of 2020 presidential data, the measure was updated to represent an average of the past two national elections (a combination of midterm and presidential).

Data for these three new measures are available on the website only, along with all other measures not included in the calculation of overall, category and topic composite measures:

- Fourth grade reading proficiency is the percentage of fourth grade public school students who scored proficient or above on the reading assessment. Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, 2019.

- Homeownership is the percentage of housing units owned by the occupant. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019.

- Homeownership racial disparity is the difference in homeownership rate between the non-Hispanic white population and the racial/ethnic population with the lowest rate (varies by state). Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019.
Advisory Committee

The measures and model for *America’s Health Rankings 2021 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 members of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, 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.

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

**Maggie Carlin, M.P.H.**
Senior Director, Research and Evaluation
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

**Regina Davis Moss, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.C.H.E.S.**
Associate Executive Director of Health Policy and Practice
American Public Health Association

**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

**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.**
Senior Advisor for Strategy and Innovation
Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Kristin Shaw, M.P.H.**
Principal
Arundel Metrics, Inc.

**Leiyu Shi, Dr.P.H., M.P.A., M.B.A**
Professor, Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
Director, Johns Hopkins Primary Care Policy Center

**Steven Teutsch, M.D., M.P.H.**
Senior Fellow at the USC Schaeffer Center for Health Policy and Economics Adjunct Professor Population Health Consultant at the UCLA Fielding School of Public Health

**Mylynn Tufte, M.B.A., M.S.I.M., R.N.**
Senior Director, Population Health Practice Lead
Optum

**Marjory Givens, Ph.D.**
Associate Director
University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

**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
Executive Vice President & Chief Medical Officer of UnitedHealthcare Employer & Individual

**Patrick Remington, M.D., M.P.H.**
Professor Emeritus
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
The Team

America’s Health Rankings 2021 Annual Report is created and disseminated by professionals in the following organizations, listed alphabetically:

**Aldrich Design**
Emily Aldrich

**Arundel Metrics, Inc.**
Aaron Clark
Tom Eckstein
Dr. Mary Ann Honors
Pragya Karmacharya
Natasha Kataeva
Christine Kim Park
Rivers Laraque-Ho
Alexia Málaga
Sarah Milder
Kieu My Phi
Elise Parks Santangelo
Kristin Shaw

**Finsbury Glover Hering**
Jay Aluri
Talia Katz
André Malkine
Peter Martin
Stephanie Moy
Kevin Newman
Dan Richfield
Dan Stone
Amy Warnke

**Reservoir Communications Group**
Danielle Apfel
John Cerulli
David Lumbert
Robert Schooling
Gretta Stone

**RoninWare Inc.**
T.J. Kellie

**United Health Foundation**
Lee Craig
Emily Gerson
Shelly Kepner
Alyssa Malinski Erickson
Tracy Malone
Jennifer McCormick
Dr. Rhonda Randall
Anne Yau

**Wunderman Thompson**
Diana Agnew
Alison Guessou
Dina Hasic
Ann Johnson
Christopher Marble
Jean Rowe
Miranda Woehrle
References


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 2021 edition is funded entirely by the United Health Foundation, a recognized 501(c)(3) organization.

Data contained within this report were obtained from and used with permission of:
American Nonsmokers’ Rights Foundation
Center for Climate and Energy Solutions
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Rocky Mountain Poison & Drug Safety
RADARS® System
Trust for America’s Health
U.S. Census Bureau
American Community Survey
Current Population Survey
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
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. Energy Information Administration
State Energy Data System
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Information System
Toxic Release Inventory

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

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

Copyright ©2021 United Health Foundation
Explore data.

Gain insights.

Learn more about your state.

VISIT: www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
About America’s Health Rankings®

As the longest-running state-by-state analysis of our nation’s health, the platform provides actionable data-driven insights that stakeholders can use to effect change either in a state or nationally and continue the dialogue of improving our nation’s health.

For more information, contact:
The United Health Foundation
Jenifer McCormick
jenifer_mccormick@uhg.com
(952) 936-1917
www.AmericasHealthRankings.org