Alabama

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for diabetes
• Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for cancer
• Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^2\) areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for high health status
• Between Hispanic\(^2\) and Asian/Pacific Islander\(^2\) for child poverty
• Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for poverty

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.

Highlights

23% ▼ Premature Death in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,571 to 4,313 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

40% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the multiracial population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 21.6% to 13.0%

15% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.2% to 19.7%

67% ▲ Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.1% to 31.9%

47% ▲ Asthma in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.2% to 9.1%

11% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 33.5% to 37.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Alabama, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Alabama’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and white for cancer
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college education for diabetes

High Disparities
- Between Black and Hispanic for premature death
- Between those with a high school education and college graduates for smoking
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and white for severe housing problems

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

18% ▲ Dedicated Health Care Provider in American Indian/Alaska Native adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 58.6% to 69.1%

24% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 17.6% to 13.3%

21% ▲ Flu Vaccination in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 39.6% to 48.0%

10% ▲ Premature Death in females between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,964 to 6,628 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population

39% ▲ Frequent Mental Distress in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.1% to 9.9%

24% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 17.6% to 13.3%

18% ▲ Dedicated Health Care Provider in American Indian/Alaska Native adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 58.6% to 69.1%

21% ▲ Flu Vaccination in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 39.6% to 48.0%

46% ▲ Poverty in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.9% to 8.6%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Alaska, income inequality has increased since 2011. Alaska’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
- Between Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander for low birthweight
- Between females and males for less than a high school education

High Disparities

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for child poverty

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

19% ▼ Infant Mortality in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 6.7 to 5.4 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

35% ▲ Frequent Mental Distress in college graduate adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.8% to 7.8%

36% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the multiracial population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.4% to 6.7%

82% ▲ Food Insecurity in households headed by a college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 3.4% to 6.2%

23% ▲ Child Poverty in white children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.2% to 11.3%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income inequality and poorer population health.

In Arizona, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Arizona’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities\(^1\)
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for unemployment
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and multiracial\(^3\) for excessive drinking
- Between those with a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for cancer

High Disparities
- Between Black\(^2\) and Hispanic\(^3\) for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^2\) for less than a high school education

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

16% ▼ Premature Death in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4,279 to 3,590 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

47% ▼ Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.1% to 3.8%

45% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 30.1% to 16.7%

33% ▲ Diabetes in those with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 14.7% to 19.6%

122% ▲ Food Insecurity in households headed by a college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 2.7% to 6.0%

19% ▲ Diabetes in the white population between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.1% to 13.2%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

![Graph showing high health status by race and ethnicity over time.]

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

![Graph showing frequent mental distress by education over time.]

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Arkansas, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Arkansas’ ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.


California

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight
- Between Hispanic and white for infant mortality
- Between females and males for unemployment

High Disparities

- Between Hispanic and white for high health status
- Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for food insecurity
- Between less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

37% ▼ **Frequent Mental Distress** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.7% to 10.6%

36% ▲ **Depression** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.4% to 14.1%

34% ▼ **Less Than a High School Education** in the multiracial population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.2% to 6.7%

21% ▲ **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.2% to 12.3%

55% ▼ **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in the American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.1% to 12.2%

15% ▲ **Physical Inactivity** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 32.3% to 37.0%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In California, income inequality has decreased since 2011. California’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for able-bodied
- Between females and males for diabetes
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployment

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for dedicated health care provider
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and white for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

46% ▼ Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 14.9 to 8.0 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

26% ▲ Frequent Mental Distress in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.7% to 14.7%

41% ▼ Unemployment in multiracial civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.3% to 6.1%

9% ▲ Low Birthweight in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 8.5% to 9.3%

34% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 28.8% to 18.9%

14% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.9% to 18.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Colorado, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Colorado’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities¹
- Between females³ and males³ for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education³ and some college education² for cancer
- Between females¹ and males² for unemployment

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for high health status
- Between Hispanic² and white³ for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for physical inactivity

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
² Rates worse than national average.
³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Infant Mortality in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 4.1 to 3.0 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births 27% ▼

Less Than a High School Education in the Black population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 18.7% to 13.0% 31% ▼

Smoking in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 14.5% to 11.0% 24% ▼

Multiple Chronic Conditions in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.0% to 10.7% 19% ▲

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.8% to 18.5% 89% ▲

Cancer in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.9% to 8.8% 11% ▲

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Adults</th>
<th>2011-2013</th>
<th>2014-2016</th>
<th>2017-2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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<td>55.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Adults</th>
<th>2011-2013</th>
<th>2014-2016</th>
<th>2017-2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Connecticut, income inequality has increased since 2011. Connecticut’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities¹

- Between females² and males² for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education³ and some college education² for cancer
- Between females² and males² for unemployment

High Disparities

- Between females² and males² for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for high health status
- Between Hispanic² and multiracial³ for less than a high school education

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
² Rates worse than national average.
³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- Less Than a High School Education in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.8% to 8.7% (32% ▼)
- Diabetes in the Hispanic population between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.9% to 9.1% (86% ▲)
- Smoking in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 11.2% (47% ▼)
- Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 8.0% to 14.0% (75% ▲)
- Severe Housing Problems in Hispanic-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2013-2017 from 32.1% to 24.9% (22% ▼)
- Physical Inactivity in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.9% to 30.8% (10% ▲)

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Delaware, income inequality has increased since 2011. Delaware’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for unemployment
- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

2 Rates worse than national average.

3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **Infant Mortality** in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 6.0 to 4.8 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

- **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.3% to 4.9%

- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.1% to 18.7%

- **Premature Death** in American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4,988 to 5,757 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

- **Food Insecurity** in households headed by a college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 2.8% to 4.9%

- **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.0% to 25.9%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Florida, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Florida’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

Georgia

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between females and males for unemployment
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white adults for dedicated health care provider
- Between Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander for less than a high school education

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 13.2 to 11.5 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births
- **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.9% to 10.4%
- **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.7% to 4.1%
- **Poverty** in households headed by a college graduate between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4.3% to 5.1%
- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.4% to 19.8%
- **Physical Inactivity** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 13.8% to 16.1%

Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>American Indian/Alaska Native</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Multiracial</th>
<th>White</th>
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### Frequent Mental Distress by Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Less than High School</th>
<th>High School Graduate</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>College Graduate</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2017-2019</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Georgia, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Georgia’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

Hawaii

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for avoided care due to cost
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and Black for flu vaccination
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Less Than a High School Education in the Asian/Pacific Islander population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.4% to 11.4%

Smoking in multiracial adults between 2011-2013 to 2017-2019 from 21.6% to 17.4%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.3% to 10.5%

Diabetes in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.1% to 11.3%

Flu Vaccination in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 47.0% to 43.4%

Physical Inactivity in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.3% to 22.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Hawaii, income inequality has increased since 2011. Hawaii’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.
Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Idaho, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Idaho’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^3\) for child poverty
- Between metropolitan\(^1\) and non-metropolitan\(^3\) areas for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education\(^3\) and college graduates\(^3\) for asthma

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for less than a high school education

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.

\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

33% \(\downarrow\) Excessive Drinking in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.2% to 15.5%

35% \(\downarrow\) Less Than a High School Education in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 5.9%

10% \(\uparrow\) Dedicated Health Care Provider in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 74.6% to 83.3%

28% \(\uparrow\) Depression in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.9% to 20.3%

18% \(\uparrow\) Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.7% to 9.1%

24% \(\uparrow\) Physical Inactivity in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.3% to 32.7%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Illinois, income inequality has increased since 2011. Illinois’ ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities\(^1\)
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and high school graduates\(^3\) for excessive drinking
- Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^3\) areas for low birthweight

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for high health status
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and Asian/Pacific Islander\(^3\) for smoking
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for physical inactivity

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

**Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.8 to 12.4 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

**Premature Death** in the Asian/Pacific Islander population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 2,156 to 3,032 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

**Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.4% to 5.3%

**Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 15.3%

**Smoking** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 28.5% to 20.5%

**Multiple Chronic Conditions** in adults with a college degree between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.4% to 6.5%

Trends

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Indiana, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Indiana’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

**Income Inequality**

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Iowa, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Iowa’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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Kansas

Summary
Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployment
- Between females and males for high health status
- Between those with a high school education and college graduates for cancer

High Disparities
- Between Black and white for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for smoking
- Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

Infant Mortality in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 6.6 to 5.5 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births 17% ▼

Unemployment in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.3% to 9.0% 27% ▼

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 24.6% to 19.3% 22% ▼

Multiple Chronic Conditions in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.5% to 6.8% 51% ▲

Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 9.3% 24% ▲

Physical Inactivity in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.7% to 24.8% 9% ▲

Trends
High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality
Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Kansas, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Kansas’ ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for diabetes
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college education for dedicated health care provider

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic and white for dedicated health care provider
- Between females and males for depression

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 12.2% 47% ▼

Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.8% to 4.4% 35% ▼

Smoking in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.8% to 23.7% 15% ▼

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 22.8% to 32.2% 41% ▲

Physical Inactivity in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 31.3% to 35.5% 13% ▲

Diabetes in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.0% to 21.8% 45% ▲

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Kentucky, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Kentucky’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for diabetes
- Between Hispanic\(^3\) and Black\(^4\) for cancer
- Between metropolitan\(^5\) and non-metropolitan\(^6\) areas for unemployment

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^5\) for high health status
- Between Black\(^2\) and Asian/Pacific Islander\(^3\) adults for child poverty
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^2\) for multiple chronic conditions

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>22% ↓</th>
<th>Food Insecurity</th>
<th>74% ↑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 14.4 to 11.3 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births</td>
<td></td>
<td>in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.1% to 33.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less Than a High School Education</th>
<th>28% ↓</th>
<th>Multiple Chronic Conditions</th>
<th>40% ↑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.6% to 11.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.9% to 16.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avoided Care Due to Cost</th>
<th>30% ↓</th>
<th>Depression</th>
<th>33% ↑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.9% to 18.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.5% to 21.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>70.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>60.0</td>
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<td>40.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Frequent Mental Distress by Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Louisiana, income inequality has increased since 2011. Louisiana’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^1\) for child poverty
- Between Asian/Pacific Islander\(^2\) and Hispanic\(^3\) for low birthweight
- Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^3\) areas for unemployment

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for smoking
- Between Black\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for child poverty
- Between white\(^2\) and American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) for frequent mental distress

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **20%** \(\downarrow\) Smoking in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.9% to 15.1%
- **33%** \(\uparrow\) Multiple Chronic Conditions in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.7% to 12.9%
- **31%** \(\downarrow\) Less Than a High School Education in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.0% to 8.3%
- **26%** \(\uparrow\) Physical Inactivity in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.3% to 14.2%
- **23%** \(\downarrow\) Child Poverty in children in metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.4% to 11.8%
- **9%** \(\downarrow\) High Health Status in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 48.1% to 43.6%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Maine, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Maine’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

Maryland

Summary

Low Disparities1

• Between females2 and males3 for diabetes
• Between those with a high school education1 and some college education3 for cancer
• Between metropolitan1 and non-metropolitan3 areas for child poverty

High Disparities

• Between Hispanic2 and white3 for less than a high school education
• Between American Indian/Alaska Native2 and Asian/Pacific Islander3 for smoking
• Between those with less than a high school education2 and college graduates3 for physical inactivity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

18% ▼ Excessive Drinking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.2% to 18.3%

81% ▲ Diabetes in Asian/Pacific Islander adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.8% to 12.3%

33% ▼ Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.9% to 4.6%

55% ▲ Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.4% to 14.6%

23% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.4% to 11.8%

30% ▲ Child Poverty in Hispanic children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.3% to 17.3%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Maryland, income inequality has increased since 2011. Maryland’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college education for uninsured
- Between those with some college education and college graduates for cancer

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic and white for severe housing problems
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander for smoking

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

16% ▼ Premature Death in the Black population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8,235 to 6,955 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

45% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the multiracial population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.6% to 7.5%

27% ▼ Smoking in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.5% to 11.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Massachusetts, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Massachusetts’ ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

**Summary**

**Low Disparities**
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college for uninsured
- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for poverty

**High Disparities**
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for child poverty
- Between multiracial and Asian/Pacific Islander for smoking

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average. 3 Rates same or better than national average.

**Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td>2003-06</td>
<td>2015-18</td>
<td>19% ▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>2011-13</td>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>21% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>2005-09</td>
<td>2015-19</td>
<td>50% ▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>2003-07</td>
<td>2015-19</td>
<td>30% ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided Care Due to Cost</td>
<td>2011-13</td>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>29% ▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Inactivity</td>
<td>2011-13</td>
<td>2017-19</td>
<td>15% ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends**

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>2011-13</th>
<th>2014-16</th>
<th>2017-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>2011-13</th>
<th>2014-16</th>
<th>2017-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Income Inequality**

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Michigan, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Michigan’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

Minnesota

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between females and males for less than a high school education
• Between white and Hispanic for low birthweight
• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured

High Disparities

• Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education
• Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander for smoking
• Between Black and white for child poverty

Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

Rates worse than national average.

Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

10% ▼ Excessive Drinking in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.8% to 23.2%

33% ▲ Diabetes in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.9% to 9.2%

45% ▼ Unemployment in Black civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.6% to 8.1%

54% ▲ Infant Mortality in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 4.3 to 6.6 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births.

29% ▼ Smoking in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.0% to 5.7%

9% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.9% to 29.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Minnesota, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Minnesota’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan\(^1\) and non-metropolitan\(^2\) areas for low birthweight
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^3\) and some college education\(^3\) for excessive drinking
- Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^2\) areas for uninsured

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for physical inactivity
- Between Asian/Pacific Islander\(^2\) and white\(^3\) adults for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for poverty

\(^{1}\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^{2}\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^{3}\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **24%** ▼ **Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.3 to 11.6 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births
- **36%** ▲ **Asthma** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.7% to 9.1%
- **31%** ▼ **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 19.8% to 13.7%
- **30%** ▲ **Diabetes** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.3% to 23.7%
- **29%** ▼ **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 29.0% to 20.5%
- **39%** ▲ **Food Insecurity** in white households between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 12.6%

Trends

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Mississippi, income inequality has increased since 2011. Mississippi’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

Missouri

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployed
- Between females and males for those with less than a high school education
- Between females and males for uninsured

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for smoking
- Between Black and white for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average. 3 Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

17% ▼ Smoking in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 19.0%

40% ▼ Unemployment in Black civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.9% to 8.3%

17% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in males between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 14.4% to 12.0%

21% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.2% to 12.3%

14% ▲ Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.7% to 9.9%

18% ▲ Depression in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 24.8% to 29.2%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Missouri, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Missouri’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for child poverty
- Between metropolitan\(^3\) and non-metropolitan\(^3\) areas for uninsured
- Between metropolitan\(^3\) and non-metropolitan\(^3\) areas for less than a high school education

High Disparities
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for smoking
- Between less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for physical inactivity
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for child poverty

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

10% ▲ Flu Vaccination in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 36.2% to 39.9%

22% ▲ Low Birthweight in American Indian/Alaska Native infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 7.4% to 9.0%

39% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 22.8% to 13.9%

27% ▲ Frequent Mental Distress in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.3% to 13.1%

30% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.5% to 11.5%

14% ▲ Depression in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.4% to 28.9%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Montana, income inequality has increased since 2011. Montana’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities¹
• Between females³ and males³ for less than a high school education
• Between metropolitan³ and non-metropolitan³ areas for low birthweight
• Between those with a high school education² and college graduates³ for cancer

High Disparities
• Between Hispanic² and white³ for dedicated health care provider
• Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for high health status
• Between Hispanic² and white³ for less than a high school education

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
² Rates worse than national average.
³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

21% ▼ Depression in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.3% to 16.0%
87% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in American Indian/Alaska Native adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 13.3% to 24.9%
44% ▼ Unemployment in Black civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.5% to 7.6%
22% ▲ Diabetes in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.8% to 7.1%
22% ▼ Smoking in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.1% to 15.0%
23% ▲ Physical Inactivity in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 32.8% to 40.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Nebraska, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Nebraska’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
• Between females and males for cardiovascular disease
• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for less than a high school education

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
• Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for dedicated health care provider

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages. 2 Rates worse than national average. 3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

28% ▼ Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 13.4 to 9.6 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

28% ▼ Unemployment in civilians living in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.0% to 5.8%

42% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.0% to 13.4%

13% ▲ Low Birthweight in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.7% to 7.6%

64% ▲ Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.8% to 16.1%

31% ▲ Physical Inactivity in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.3% to 33.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Nevada, income inequality has increased since 2011. Nevada’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan\(^1\) and non-metropolitan\(^1\) areas for poverty
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for avoided care due to cost
- Between metropolitan\(^1\) and non-metropolitan\(^1\) areas for uninsured

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for smoking
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for premature death

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

**Infant Mortality** in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 5.1 to 3.5 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

**Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.8% to 5.8%

**Avoided Care Due to Cost** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.0% to 11.6%

**Cancer** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.9% to 8.0%

**Premature Death** in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6,118 to 7,336 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

**Frequent Mental Distress** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 12.7% to 15.9%

Trends

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In New Hampshire, income inequality has decreased since 2011. New Hampshire’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

New Jersey

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education and college graduates for cancer
- Between Black and white for diabetes

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic and multiracial for dedicated health care provider
- Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for child poverty

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

20% ▼ Excessive Drinking in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.6% to 14.8%
38% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.2% to 5.7%
26% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.3% to 14.2%

35% ▲ Diabetes in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.6% to 11.6%
25% ▲ Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.6% to 7.0%
21% ▲ Physical Inactivity in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.9% to 27.6%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In New Jersey, income inequality has decreased since 2011. New Jersey’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^2\) areas for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for cardiovascular disease

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for uninsured
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for dedicated health care provider

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **Less Than a High School Education** in the American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 26.7% to 20.2%

- **Diabetes** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.7% to 12.8%

- **Smoking** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.7% to 6.8%

- **Child Poverty** in white children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 11.8% to 15.2%

- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 24.3% to 16.5%

- **Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 8.6% to 9.5%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In New Mexico, income inequality has decreased since 2011. New Mexico’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

New York

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between females and males for less than a high school education
• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for asthma

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
• Between females and males for excessive drinking
• Between Hispanic and white for severe housing problems

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

24% ▼ Depression in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.0% to 17.6%
34% ▼ Unemployment in multiracial civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.7% to 7.1%
28% ▼ Smoking in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.7% to 13.5%

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.5% to 24.8%

Poverty in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.3% to 18.1%

Low Birthweight in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 7.9% to 8.6%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In New York, income inequality has increased since 2011. New York’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between females and males for unemployment
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for asthma
• Between non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas for uninsured

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
• Between Hispanic and white for child poverty
• Between females and males for dedicated health care provider

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

21% Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.5 to 12.2 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

18% Low Birthweight in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.3% to 7.4%

28% Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 5.4%

16% Poverty in households headed by a college graduate between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4.4% to 5.1%

16% Smoking in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.6% to 15.6%

16% Depression in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.4% to 25.9%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In North Carolina, income inequality has decreased since 2011. North Carolina’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for cancer
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
- Between females and males for less than a high school education

High Disparities

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and white for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between females and males for those with a dedicated health care provider

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

45% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 11.1% to 6.1%

12% ▲ Premature Death in metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,699 to 6,378 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

33% ▼ Child Poverty in female children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.3% to 9.6%

46% ▲ Depression in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.0% to 23.4%

17% ▼ Smoking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.6% to 19.5%

7% ▼ Dedicated Health Care Provider in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 71.4% to 66.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In North Dakota, income inequality has decreased since 2011. North Dakota’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities1

- Between females3 and males2 for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education2 and college graduates3 for cancer
- Between metropolitan2 and non-metropolitan2 areas for uninsured

High Disparities

- Between Black2 and Asian/Pacific Islander3 for child poverty
- Between females3 and males2 for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education2 and college graduates3 for physical inactivity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

16% ▼ Smoking in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.2% to 19.5%

39% ▼ Unemployment in civilians in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.8% to 4.8%

29% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.0% to 14.2%

27% ▼ Multiple Chronic Conditions in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.8% to 6.1%

13% ▼ Poverty in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 29.4% to 33.3%

16% ▼ Cancer in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.8% to 7.9%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Ohio, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Ohio’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployment
- Between those with some college education and college graduates for smoking

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for smoking
- Between females and males for depression
- Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Unemployment in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 11.8% to 9.2%

Diabetes in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.3% to 12.2%

Excessive Drinking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 18.5%

Depression in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 25.7%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.9% to 19.2%

Cardiovascular Disease in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.5% to 12.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Oklahoma, income inequality decreased since 2011. Oklahoma’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured

• Between females and males for less than a high school education

• Between Black and white for low birthweight

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status

• Between Black and white for severe housing problems

• Between females and males for depression

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

2 Rates worse than national average.

3 Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

35% ▼ Excessive Drinking in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.9% to 12.9%

27% ▲ Low Birthweight in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 5.5% to 7.0%

33% ▼ Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.6% to 5.8%

13% ▲ Poverty in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.5% to 17.5%

31% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.3% to 11.3%

27% ▲ Physical Inactivity in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 17.7% to 22.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Oregon, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Oregon’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for unemployment
- Between white and Hispanic for cancer
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Black and white for food insecurity
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and white for child poverty

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 14.8 to 10.9 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

Less Than a High School Education in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.1% to 9.2%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.7% to 13.2%

Multiple Chronic Conditions in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.9% to 6.4%

Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 8.9%

Diabetes in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.7% to 10.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Pennsylvania, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Pennsylvania’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education\(^3\) and college graduates\(^3\) for uninsured
- Between Black\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for low birthweight

High Disparities
- Between those with a high school education\(^3\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and Hispanic\(^3\) for multiple chronic conditions

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Premature Death in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4,484 to 3,863 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

Diabetes in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 13.4% to 18.1%

Unemployment in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.2% to 10.7%

Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.9% to 10.2%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.5% to 8.2%

Cancer in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.4% to 8.2%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Rhode Island, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Rhode Island’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for diabetes
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
- Between females and males for less than a high school education

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for food insecurity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

29% ▼ Premature Death in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,552 to 3,927 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

29% ▼ Unemployment in female civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.9% to 5.6%

20% ▼ Smoking in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.0% to 17.7%

25% ▲ Cancer in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.4% to 8.0%

15% ▲ Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 10.5%

9% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 31.1% to 33.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In South Carolina, income inequality has decreased since 2011. South Carolina’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
• Between females and males for unemployment
• Between non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas for uninsured
• Between those with a high school education and some college education for cancer

High Disparities
• Between American Indian/Alaska Native and white for child poverty
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
• Between Black and white for dedicated health care provider

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

31% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.5% to 7.3%

17% ▼ Poverty in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.6% to 13.0%

28% ▼ Smoking in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.8% to 7.1%

25% ▲ Premature Death in the American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 18,149 to 22,598 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

46% ▲ Cancer in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.4% to 7.9%

16% ▼ Flu Vaccination in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 to 2017-2019 from 45.5% to 38.4%

Trends

Income Inequality
Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In South Dakota, income inequality has decreased since 2011. South Dakota’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

**Summary**

**Low Disparities**

- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight
- Between females and males for less than a high school education
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for cancer

**High Disparities**

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for dedicated health care provider

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages. 2 Rates worse than national average. 3 Rates same or better than national average.

**Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
<td>Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 16.3 to 11.3 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44%</td>
<td>Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.1% to 4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36%</td>
<td>Smoking in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.9% to 7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43%</td>
<td>Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 18.8% to 26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>Asthma in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.0% to 7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Excessive Drinking in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.3% to 11.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends**

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

**Income Inequality**

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Tennessee, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Tennessee’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.


www.AmericasHealthRankings.org
Texas

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between females and males for less than a high school education
• Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for unemployment
• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
• Between American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander for able-bodied
• Between Hispanic and white for dedicated health care provider

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

17% ▼ Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 12.2 to 10.1 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

57% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.9% to 14.0%

40% ▼ Unemployment in American Indian/Alaska Native civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.6% to 5.2%

27% ▲ Cardiovascular Disease in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.3% to 8.0%

19% ▼ Smoking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.9% to 17.8%

21% ▲ Diabetes in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.5% to 11.5%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Texas, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Texas’ ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between metropolitan\(^1\) and non-metropolitan\(^2\) areas for low birthweight
• Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for less than a high school education
• Between college graduates\(^3\) and those with less than a high school education\(^3\) for cancer

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
• Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for less than a high school education
• Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for uninsured

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average. \(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

11%  ▼  Excessive Drinking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.7% to 14.8%

48%  ▼  Unemployment in Asian/Pacific Islander civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.4% to 3.3%

21%  ▼  Avoided Care Due to Cost in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 29.5% to 23.3%

24%  ▲  Multiple Chronic Conditions in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.6% to 5.7%

108% ▲  Child Poverty in Black children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 18.4% to 38.2%

16%  ▲  Cancer in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.6% to 6.5%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

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

Summary

Low Disparities1
• Between metropolitan3 and non-metropolitan3 areas for poverty
• Between females3 and males3 for physical inactivity
• Between those with a high school education3 and college graduates2 for cancer

High Disparities
• Between those with less than a high school education2 and college graduates2 for unemployment
• Between American Indian/Alaska Native2 and Hispanic3 for smoking
• Between those with less than a high school education2 and college graduates2 for multiple chronic conditions

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Smoking in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 39.4% to 30.2%

Unemployment in civilians in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.7% to 3.5%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.8% to 9.0%

Premature Death in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6,212 to 6,920 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.6% to 9.6%

Diabetes in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.1% to 9.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Vermont, income inequality has increased since 2011. Vermont’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education\(^3\) and college graduates\(^2\) for cancer
- Between non-metropolitan\(^2\) and metropolitan\(^3\) areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for dedicated health care provider
- Between non-metropolitan\(^2\) and metropolitan\(^3\) areas for premature death

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.

\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

**Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.0% to 14.8%

**Depression** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 17.3% to 20.5%

**Less Than a High School Education** in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 25.2% to 15.9%

**Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.0% to 7.3%

**Smoking** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.0% to 13.3%

**Multiple Chronic Conditions** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.0% to 10.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Virginia, income inequality has increased since 2011. Virginia’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

Washington

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas for low birthweight
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for excessive drinking

High Disparities
- Between females and males for depression
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **Infant Mortality** in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 5.0 to 4.1 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births
- **Diabetes** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.7% to 10.8%
- **Unemployment** in civilians in metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.4% to 4.7%
- **Depression** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.8% to 23.9%
- **Smoking** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 17.2%
- **Low Birthweight** in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 7.2% to 8.0%

Trends

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black
- Hispanic
- Multiracial
- White

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

- Less than High School
- High School Graduate
- Some College
- Multiracial
- College Graduate

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Washington, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Washington’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

West Virginia

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for smoking
- Between non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas for uninsured
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college education for dedicated health care provider

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for poverty
- Between Black and white for severe housing problems
- Between females and males for premature death

Highlights

27% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.2% to 19.1%

35% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the Black population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.0% to 9.8%

15% ▼ Smoking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 29.6% to 25.1%

45% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 14.0% to 20.3%

58% ▲ Food Insecurity in white households between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 14.4%

19% ▲ Unemployment in civilians in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.2% to 7.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In West Virginia, income inequality has decreased since 2011. West Virginia’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas for child poverty
- Between females and males for able-bodied adults
- Between white and Hispanic for asthma

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Black white for severe housing problems
- Between females and males for premature death

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

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

Highlights

31% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.2% to 7.0%

43% ▼ Unemployment in Black civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.7% to 9.0%

17% ▼ Smoking in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.1% to 15.8%

26% ▲ Depression in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.0% to 20.2%

16% ▲ Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.0% to 8.1%

30% ▲ Low Birthweight in American Indian/Alaska Native infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.0% to 7.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Wisconsin, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Wisconsin's ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

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

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployed
- Between females and males for diabetes
- Between white and Hispanic for infant mortality

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for smoking
- Between Hispanic and white for uninsured
- Between females and males for premature death

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Premature Death in Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6,928 to 5,684 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

Cardiovascular Disease in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.7% to 8.3%

Less Than a High School Education in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.8% to 6.6%

Severe Housing Problems in American Indian/Alaska Native households between 2005-2009 and 2013-2017 from 18.7% to 30.4%

Smoking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.6% to 19.3%

Dedicated Health Care Provider in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 66.9% to 62.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Wyoming, income inequality has increased since 2011. Wyoming’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.
District of Columbia

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for unemployment
- Between Black\(^3\) and white\(^3\) for cancer
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for high health status

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^2\) for poverty
- Between Black\(^2\) and Hispanic\(^3\) for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.

\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.


Highlights

- **Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 17.7 to 12.8 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births
- **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.6% to 9.1%
- **Smoking** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.8% to 6.2%
- **Excessive Drinking** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 25.1%
- **Frequent Mental Distress** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.2% to 7.9%
- **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.7% to 27.3%

Trends

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In the District of Columbia (DC), income inequality has decreased since 2011. DC’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

United States

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between females and males for child poverty
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for cancer
• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan for low birthweight

High Disparities

• Between Black and Hispanic for maternal mortality
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
• Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 13.5 to 11.0 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births (19%)
- Maternal Mortality in Black mothers between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 35.8 to 43.8 deaths per 100,000 live births (22%)
- Unemployment in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.3% to 9.9% (26%)
- Food Insecurity in American Indian/Alaska Native households between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.2% to 26.7% (39%)
- Avoided Care Due to Cost in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.4% to 20.7% (25%)
- Multiple Chronic Conditions in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.0% to 12.1% (10%)

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

Nationally, income inequality has decreased since 2011. In 2019, income inequality varied considerably across states. District of Columbia had the highest income inequality (6.3), whereas Utah had the lowest (3.7).

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