

# Alabama

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for diabetes
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>2</sup> for cancer
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for poverty

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better 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%

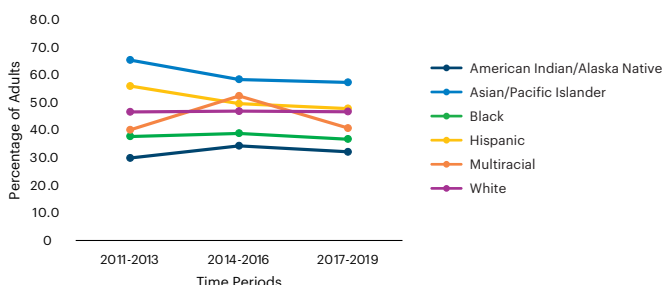
**67% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.1% to 31.9%

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

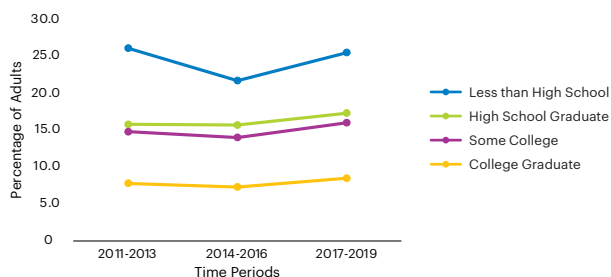
**11% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 33.5% to 37.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



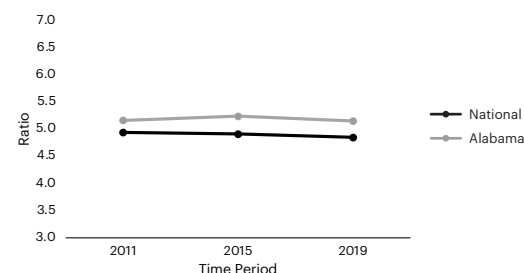
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Alaska

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>3</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>3</sup> for diabetes

### High Disparities

- Between Black<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for premature death
- Between those with a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for severe housing problems

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

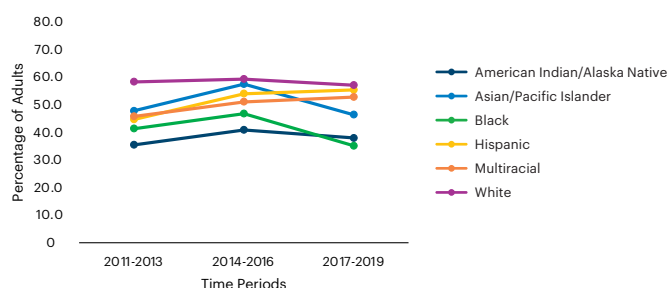
**10% ▲** **Premature Death** in females between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,964 to 6,628 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population

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

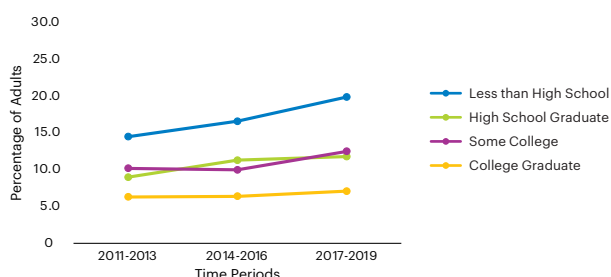
**46% ▲** **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.9% to 8.6%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



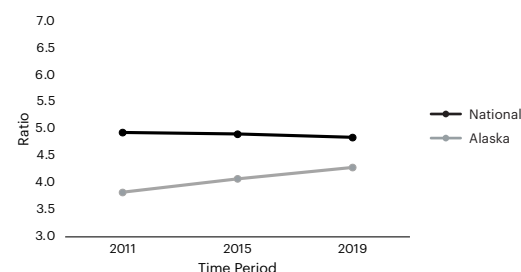
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



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# Arizona

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between Hispanic<sup>3</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for low birthweight
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education

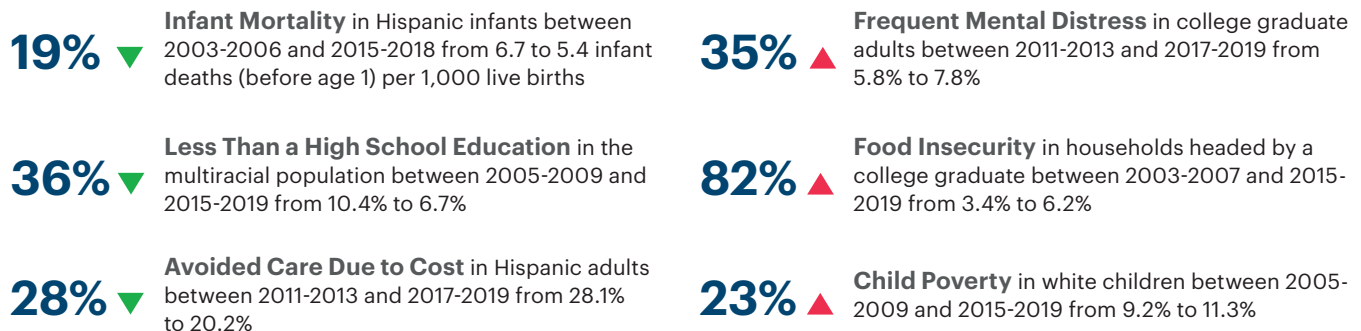
### High Disparities

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty

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

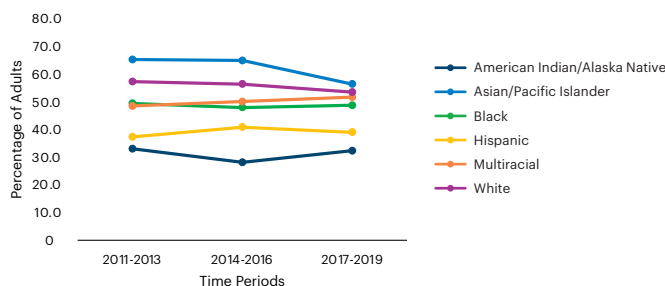
<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

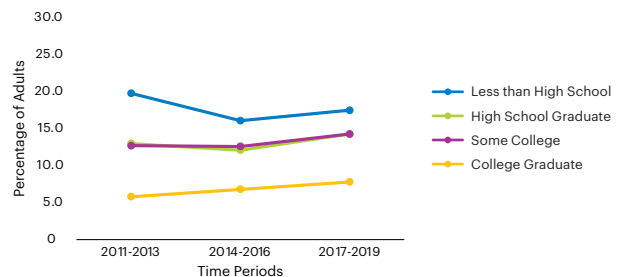


## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



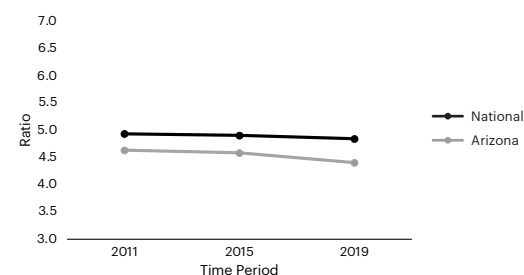
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



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# Arkansas

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and multiracial<sup>3</sup> for excessive drinking
- Between those with a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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)

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

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

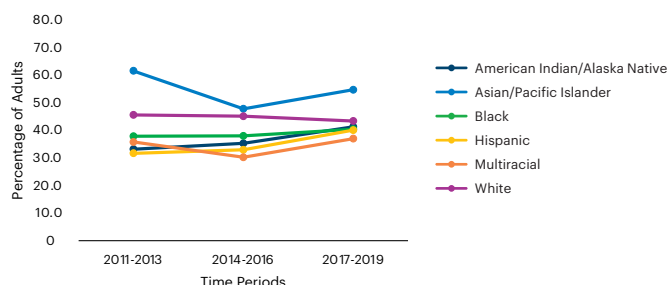
**122% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by a college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 2.7% to 6.0%

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

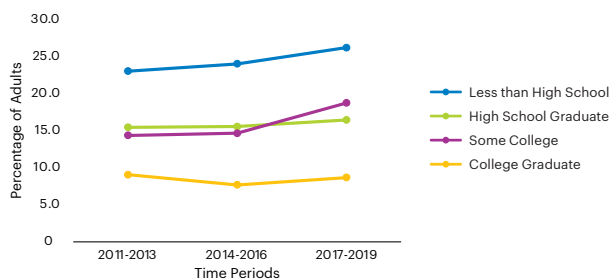
**19% ▲** **Diabetes** in the white population between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.1% to 13.2%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



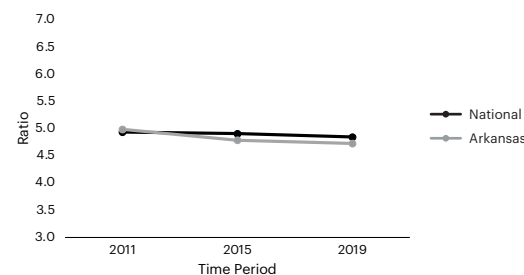
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



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# California

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight
- Between Hispanic<sup>3</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for infant mortality
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment

### High Disparities

- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for food insecurity
- Between less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## 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%

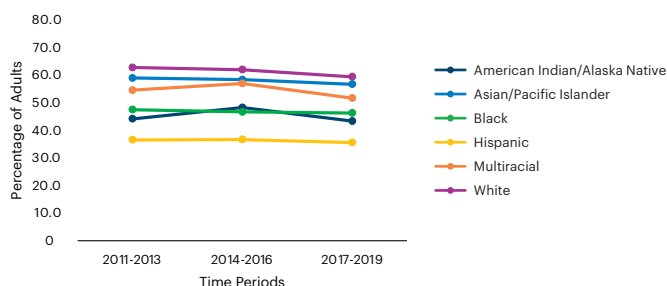
**21% ▲** **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.2% to 12.3%

**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%

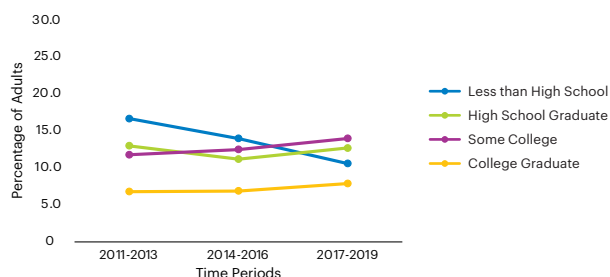
**15% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 32.3% to 37.0%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



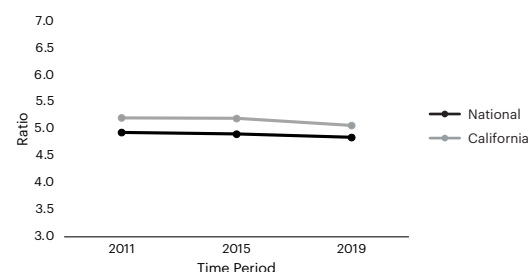
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



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# Colorado

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for able-bodied
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for diabetes
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for unemployment

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

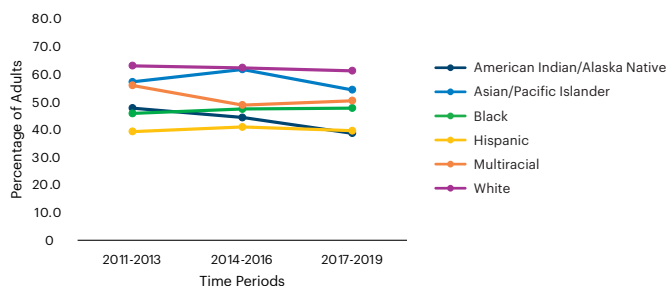
**9% ▲** **Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 8.5% to 9.3%

**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%

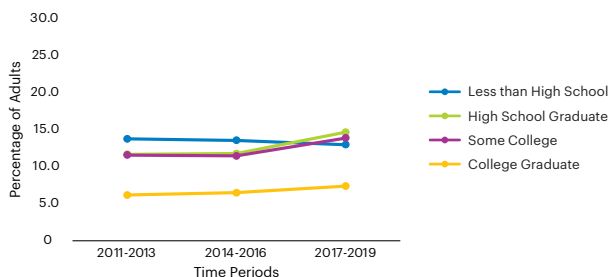
**14% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.9% to 18.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



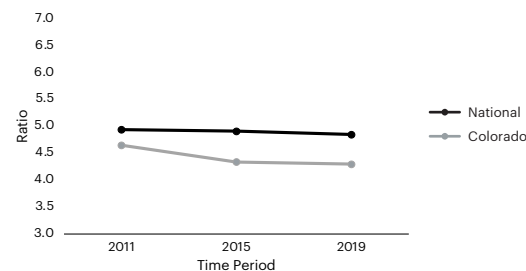
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



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# Connecticut

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>2</sup> for cancer
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**27% ▼** **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

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

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

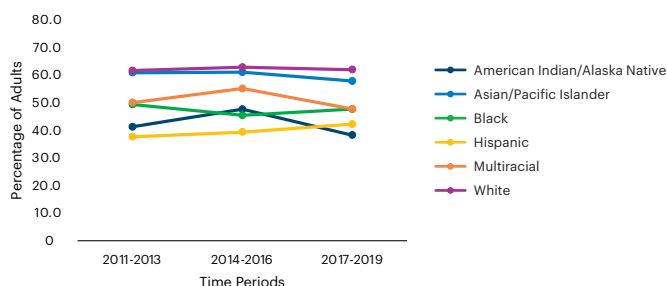
**89% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.8% to 18.5%

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

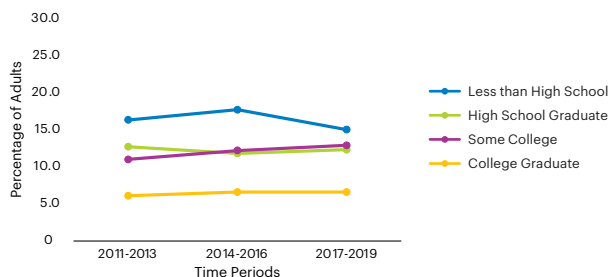
**11% ▲** **Cancer** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.9% to 8.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



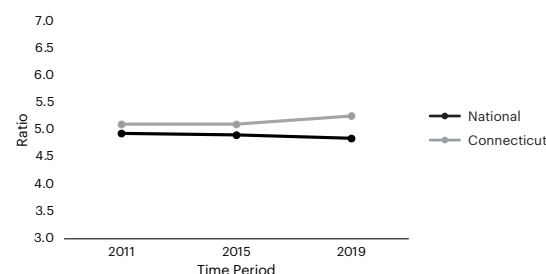
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



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# Delaware

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>2</sup> for cancer
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment

### High Disparities

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and multiracial<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**32% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.8% to 8.7%

**86% ▲** **Diabetes** in the Hispanic population between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.9% to 9.1%

**47% ▼** **Smoking** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 11.2%

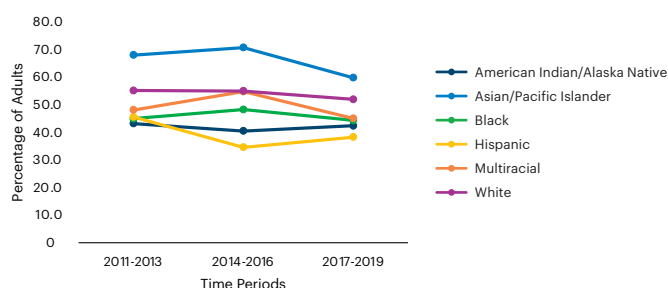
**75% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 8.0% to 14.0%

**22% ▼** **Severe Housing Problems** in Hispanic-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2013-2017 from 32.1% to 24.9%

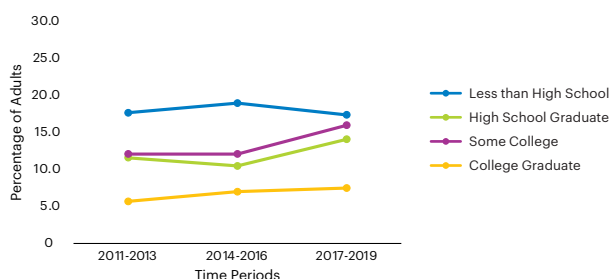
**10% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.9% to 30.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



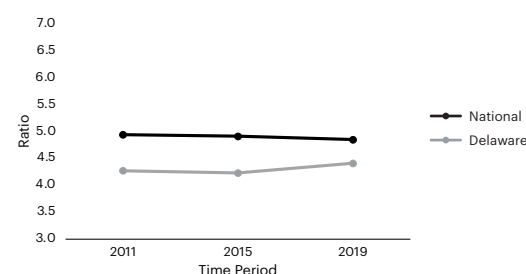
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



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# Florida

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for child poverty
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**20% ▼** **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

**15% ▲** **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

**33% ▼** **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.3% to 4.9%

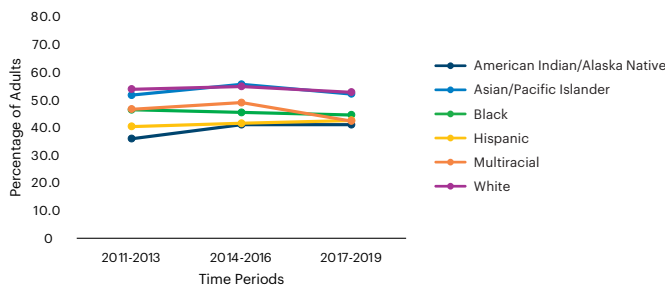
**75% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by a college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 2.8% to 4.9%

**28% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.1% to 18.7%

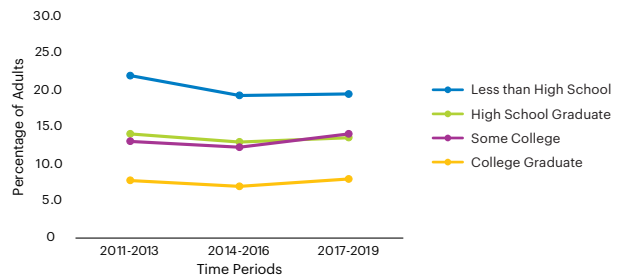
**13% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.0% to 25.9%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



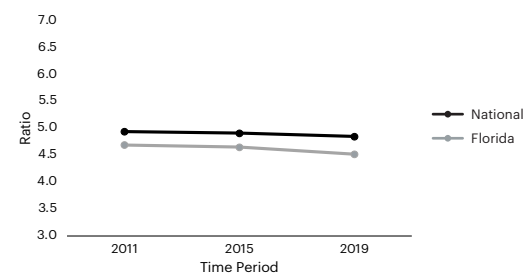
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



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# Georgia

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for child poverty
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> adults for dedicated health care provider
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**13%** ▼ **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

**32%** ▲ **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.9% to 10.4%

**39%** ▼ **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.7% to 4.1%

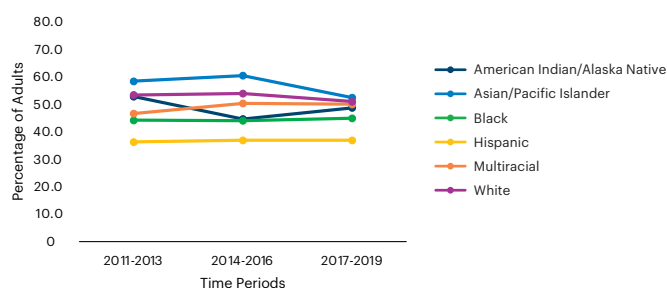
**19%** ▲ **Poverty** in households headed by a college graduate between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4.3% to 5.1%

**15%** ▼ **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.4% to 19.8%

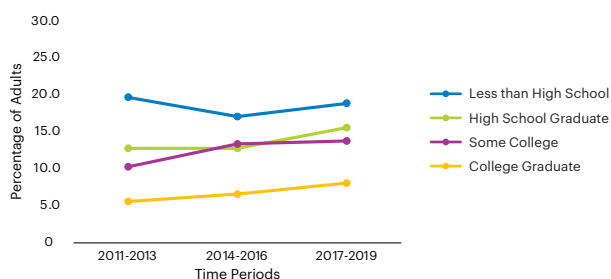
**17%** ▲ **Physical Inactivity** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 13.8% to 16.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



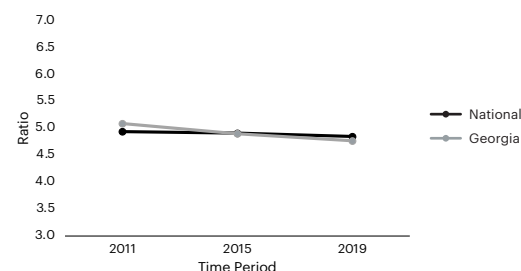
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Hawaii

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for avoided care due to cost
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and Black<sup>3</sup> for flu vaccination
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**21% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the Asian/Pacific Islander population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.4% to 11.4%

**40% ▲** **Diabetes** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.1% to 11.3%

**19% ▼** **Smoking** in multiracial adults between 2011-2013 to 2017-2019 from 21.6% to 17.4%

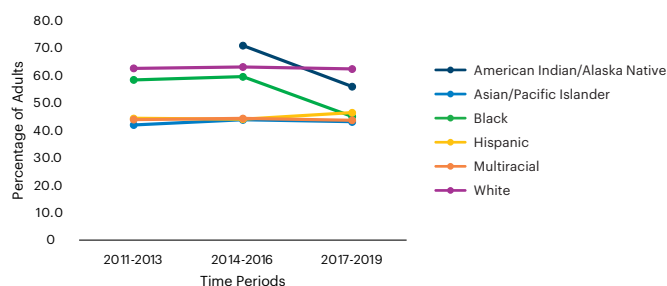
**8% ▼** **Flu Vaccination** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 47.0% to 43.4%

**36% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.3% to 10.5%

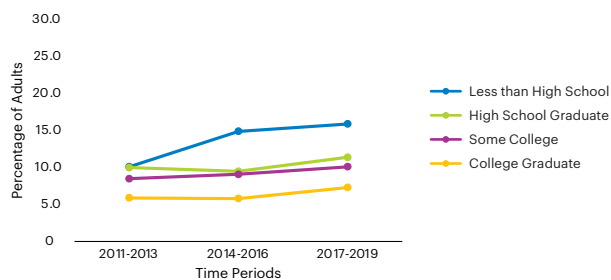
**16% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.3% to 22.4%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



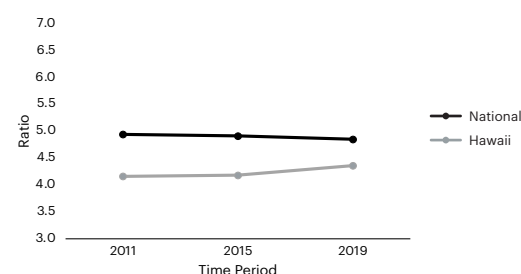
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Idaho

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for diabetes
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for unemployment

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than high school graduation
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**13% ▼** **Premature Death** in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,167 to 4,488 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

**34% ▼** **Unemployment** in civilians with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.6% to 3.7%

**36% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 30.7% to 19.7%

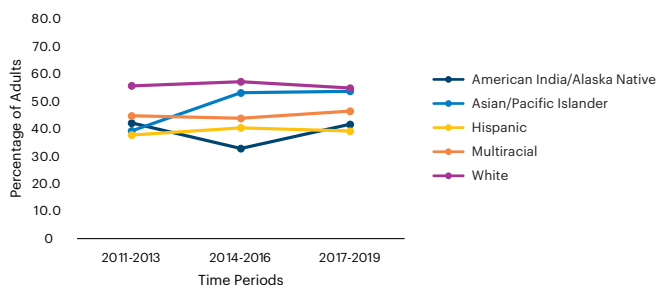
**81% ▲** **Cancer** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.7% to 8.5%

**22% ▲** **Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.5% to 7.9%

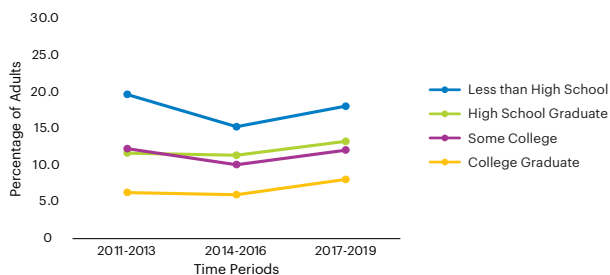
**24% ▲** **Diabetes** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.8% to 9.7%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



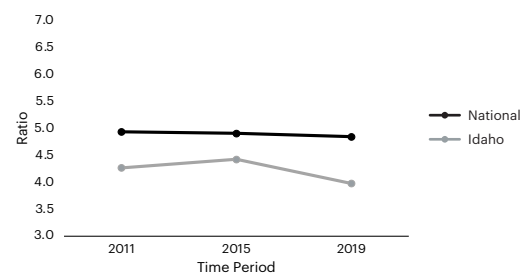
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Illinois

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for asthma

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

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

**28% ▲** **Depression** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.9% to 20.3%

**35% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 5.9%

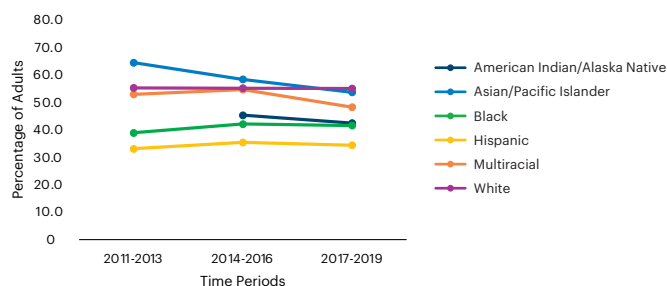
**18% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.7% to 9.1%

**10% ▲** **Dedicated Health Care Provider** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 74.6% to 83.3%

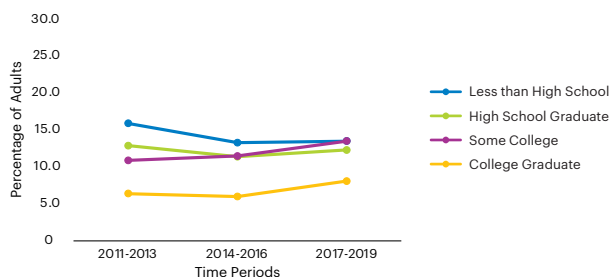
**24% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.3% to 32.7%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



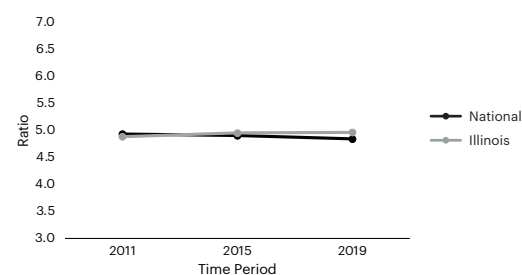
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Indiana

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and high school graduates<sup>3</sup> for excessive drinking
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**22% ▼** **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

**28% ▲** **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

**44% ▼** **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.4% to 5.3%

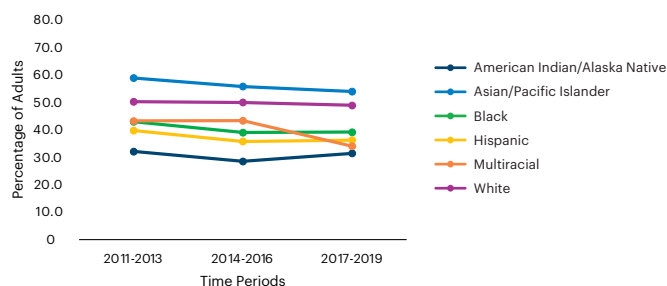
**68% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 15.3%

**28% ▼** **Smoking** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 28.5% to 20.5%

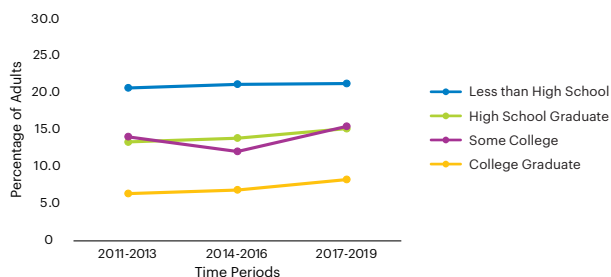
**20% ▲** **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in adults with a college degree between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.4% to 6.5%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



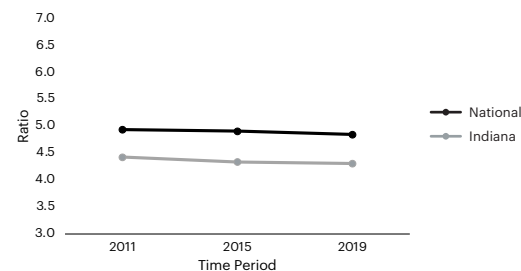
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Iowa

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for unemployment
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between those with a less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian American/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for premature death
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for food insecurity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**8%** ▼ **Low Birthweight** in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.7% to 6.2%

**24%** ▲ **Frequent Mental Distress** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.7% to 13.3%

**45%** ▼ **Child Poverty** in multiracial children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 31.3% to 17.3%

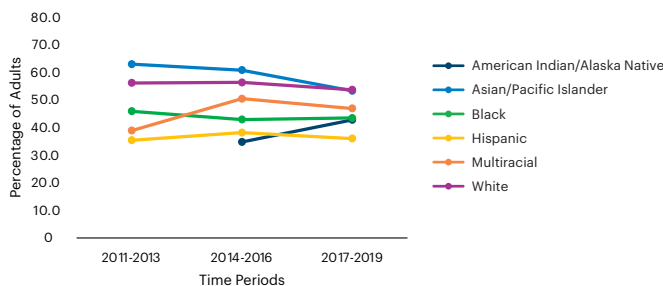
**19%** ▲ **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 11.7% to 13.9%

**16%** ▼ **Smoking** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.5% to 18.1%

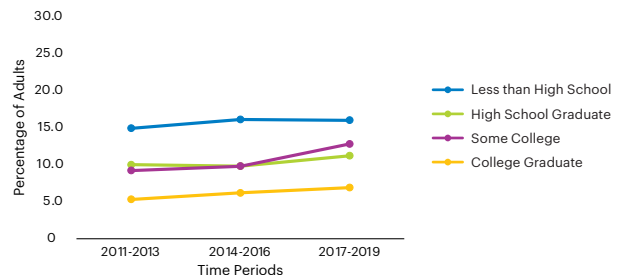
**8%** ▼ **Flu Vaccination** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 44.4% to 40.7%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



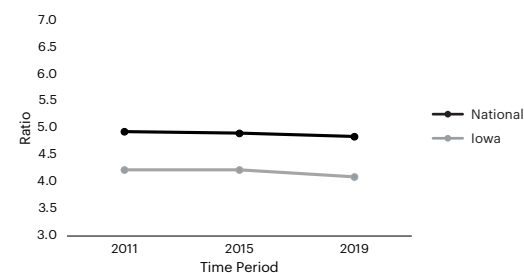
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Kansas

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for unemployment
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between those with a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**17% ▼** **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

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

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

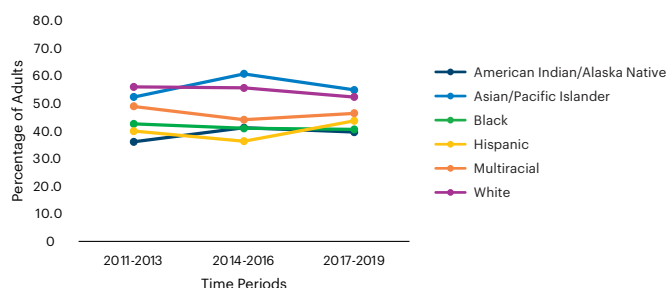
**24% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 9.3%

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

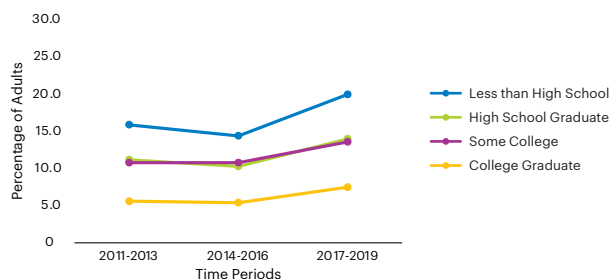
**9% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.7% to 24.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



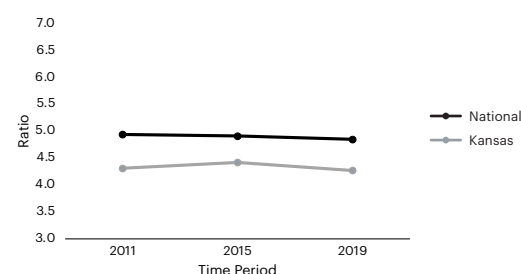
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).



# Kentucky

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for diabetes
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for depression

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

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

**41% ▲** **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%

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

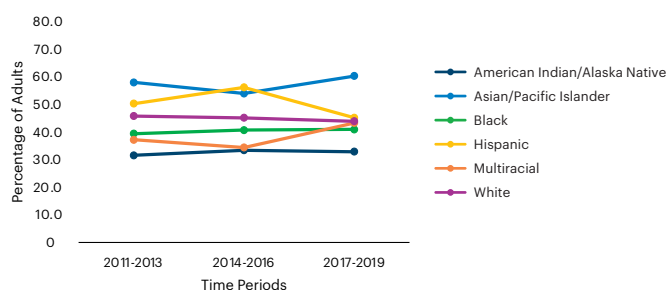
**13% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 31.3% to 35.5%

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

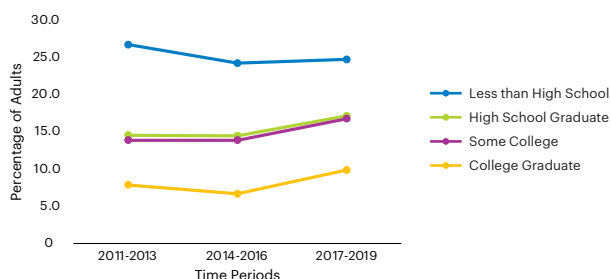
**45% ▲** **Diabetes** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.0% to 21.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



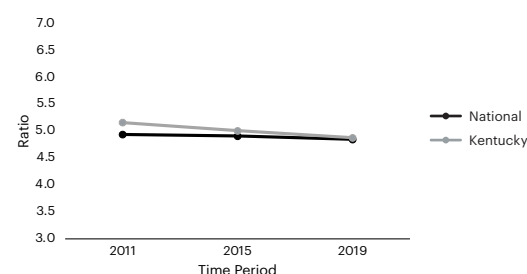
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Louisiana

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for diabetes
- Between Hispanic<sup>3</sup> and Black<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for unemployment

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> adults for child poverty
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for multiple chronic conditions

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**22% ▼** **Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 14.4 to 11.3 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

**74% ▲** **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 33.3%

**28% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.6% to 11.3%

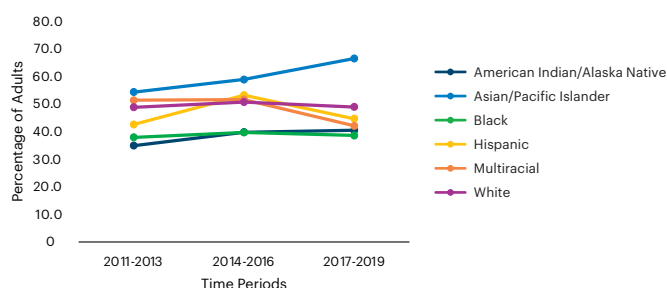
**40% ▲** **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.9% to 16.6%

**30% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.9% to 18.2%

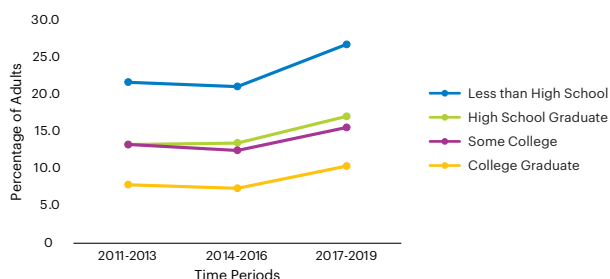
**33% ▲** **Depression** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.5% to 21.9%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



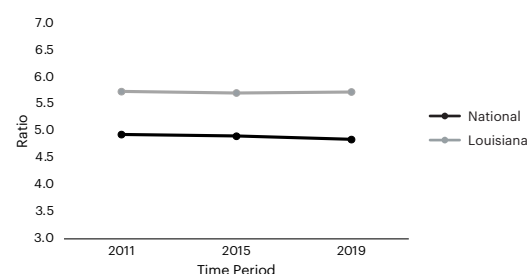
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Maine

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for low birthweight
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for unemployment

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between white<sup>2</sup> and American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> for frequent mental distress

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**20% ▼** **Smoking** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.9% to 15.1%

**33% ▲** **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.7% to 12.9%

**31% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.0% to 8.3%

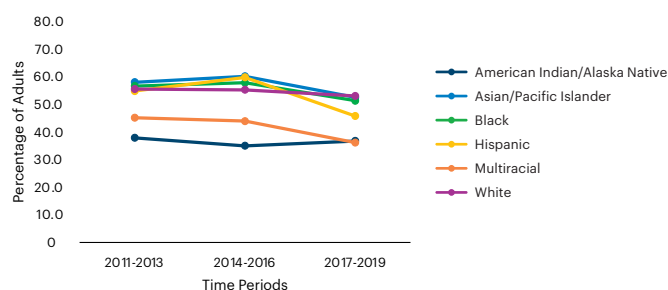
**26% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.3% to 14.2%

**23% ▼** **Child Poverty** in children in metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.4% to 11.8%

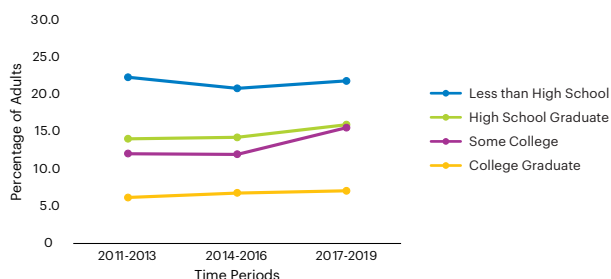
**9% ▼** **High Health Status** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 48.1% to 43.6%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



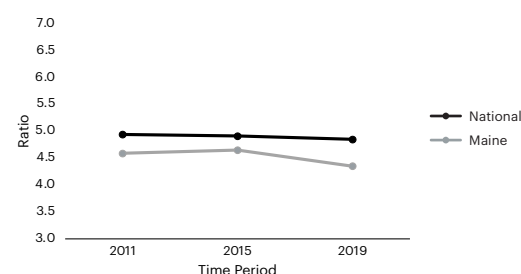
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Maryland

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for diabetes
- Between those with a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for child poverty

### High Disparities

- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

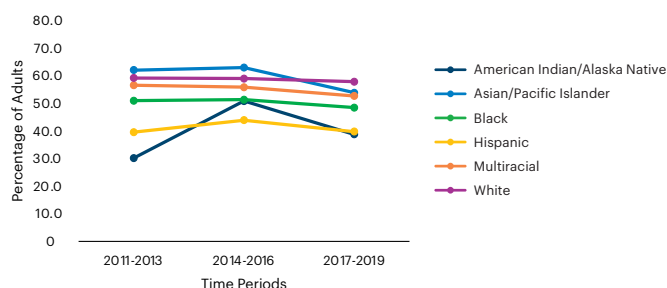
**55% ▲** Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.4% to 14.6%

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

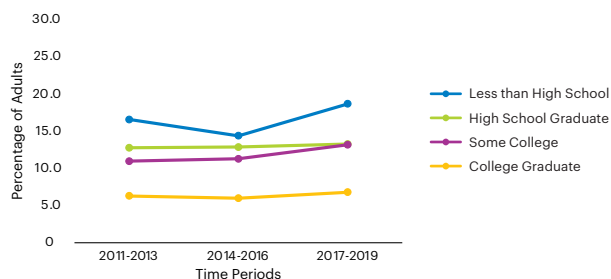
**30% ▲** Child Poverty in Hispanic children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.3% to 17.3%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



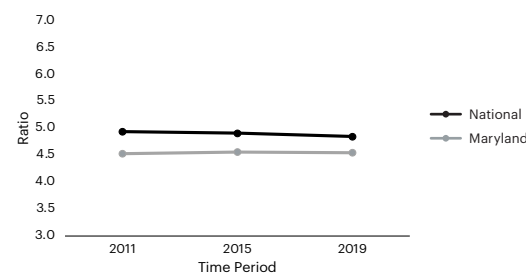
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Massachusetts

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>3</sup> for uninsured
- Between those with some college education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for severe housing problems
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for smoking

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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

**13% ▲** **Frequent Mental Distress** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.1% to 12.5%

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

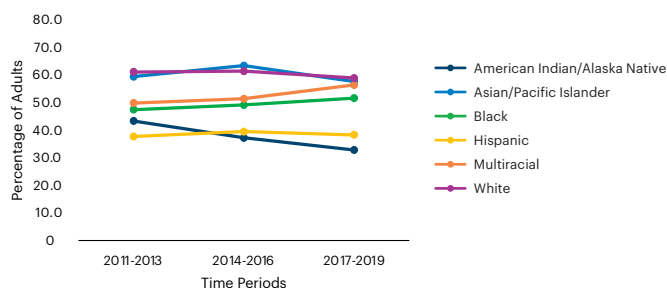
**15% ▲** **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.4% to 15.4%

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

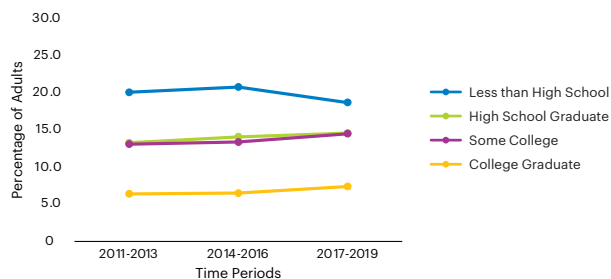
**18% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.6% to 24.3%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



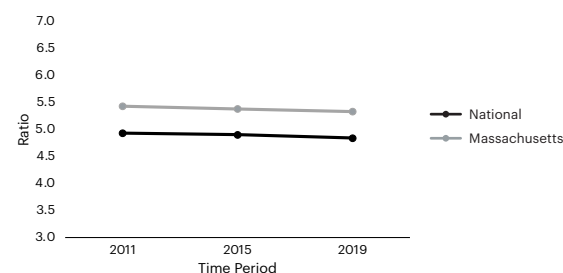
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Michigan

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college<sup>3</sup> for uninsured
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for child poverty
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for poverty

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between multiracial<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for smoking

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**19% ▼** **Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.9 to 12.9 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

**21% ▲** **Cancer** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.1% to 7.4%

**50% ▼** **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.4% to 6.2%

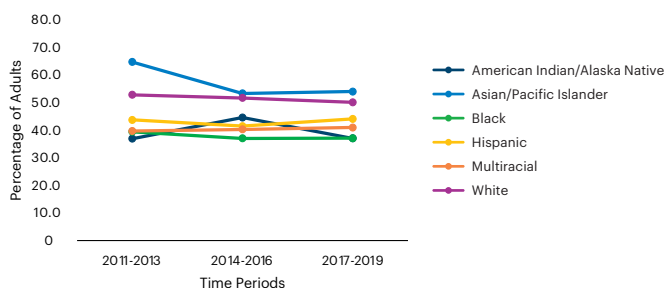
**30% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 12.6% to 16.4%

**29% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.7% to 15.4%

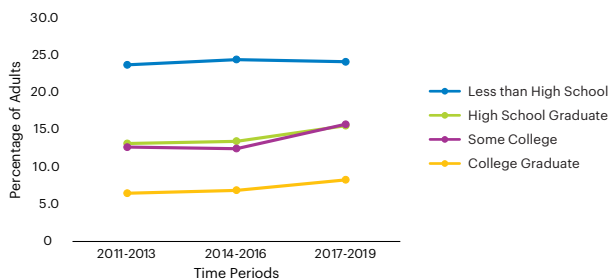
**15% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.0% to 24.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



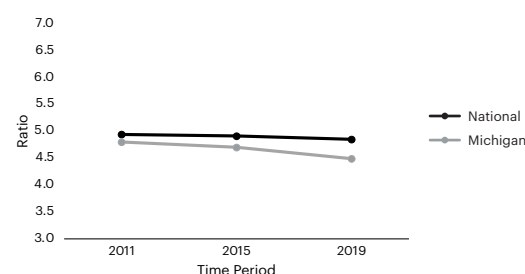
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Minnesota

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between white<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for low birthweight
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for uninsured

### High Disparities

- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## 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%

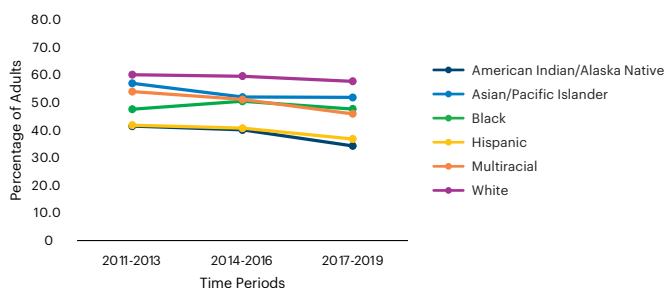
**54% ▲** **Infant Mortality** in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 4.3 to 6.6 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births.

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

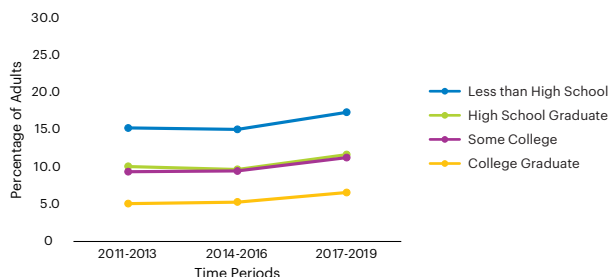
**9% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.9% to 29.4%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



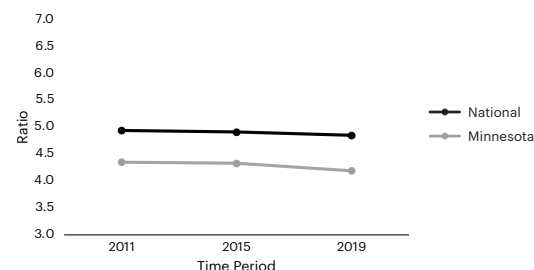
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Mississippi

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for low birthweight
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>3</sup> for excessive drinking
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for uninsured

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> adults for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for poverty

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

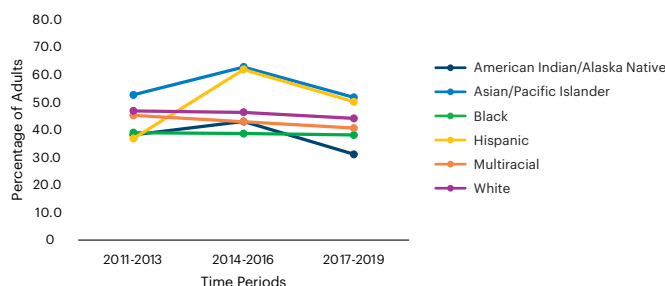
**39% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in white households between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 12.6%

**29% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 29.0% to 20.5%

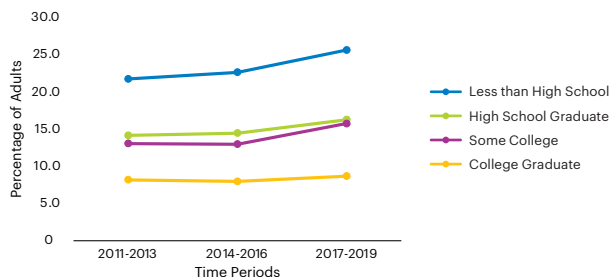
**30% ▲** **Diabetes** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.3% to 23.7%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



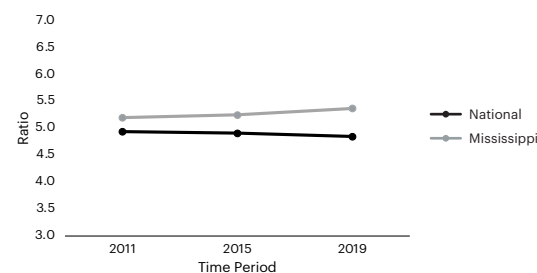
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).



# Missouri

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for unemployed
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for those with less than a high school education
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for uninsured

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

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

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

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

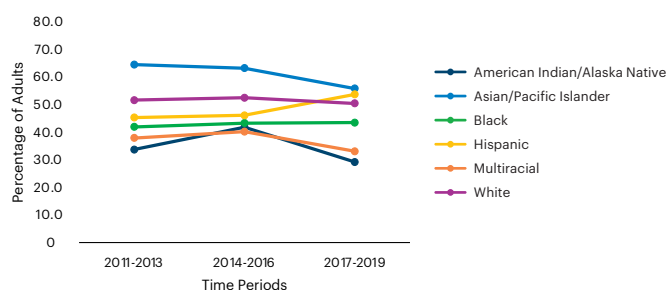
**14% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.7% to 9.9%

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

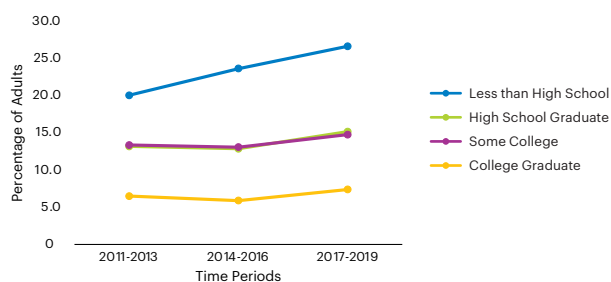
**18% ▲** **Depression** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 24.8% to 29.2%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



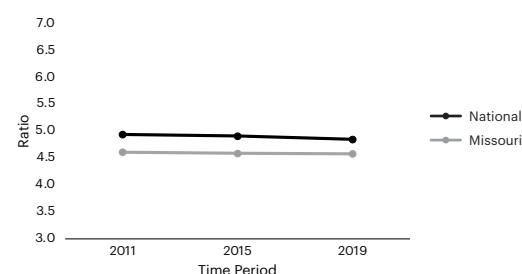
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Montana

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for less than a high school education

### High Disparities

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

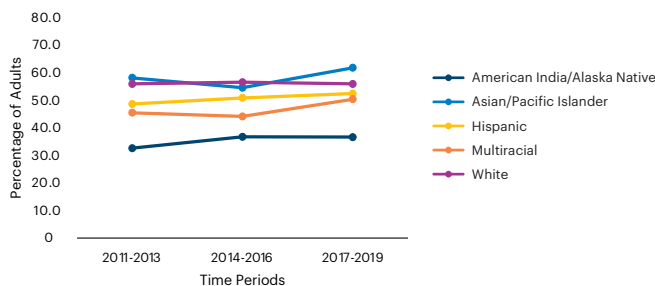
**27%** ▲ **Frequent Mental Distress** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.3% to 13.1%

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

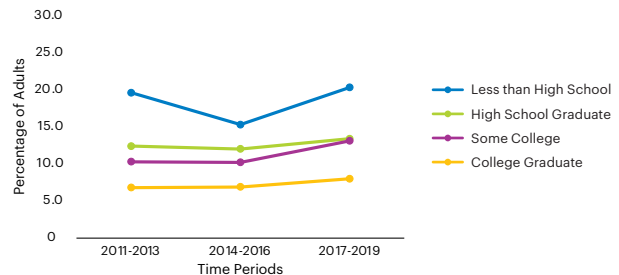
**14%** ▲ **Depression** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.4% to 28.9%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



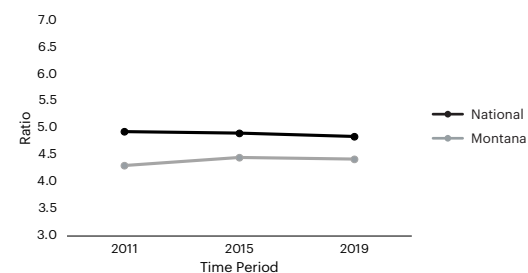
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Nebraska

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight
- Between those with a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

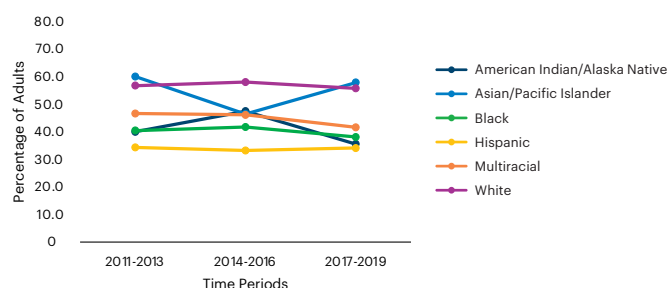
**22% ▲** **Diabetes** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.8% to 7.1%

**22% ▼** **Smoking** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.1% to 15.0%

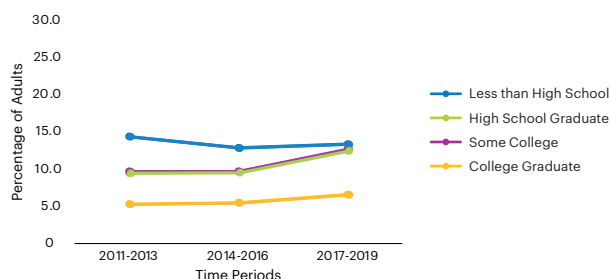
**23% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 32.8% to 40.4%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



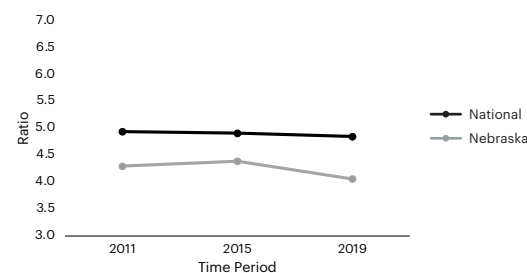
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Nevada

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for cardiovascular disease
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for less than a high school education

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>2</sup> for dedicated health care provider

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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

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

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

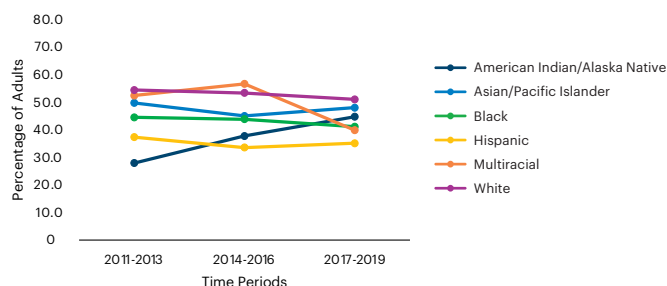
**64% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.8% to 16.1%

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

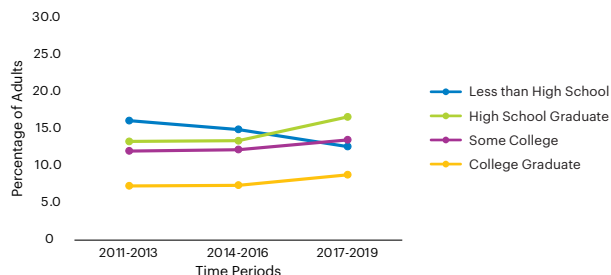
**31% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.3% to 33.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



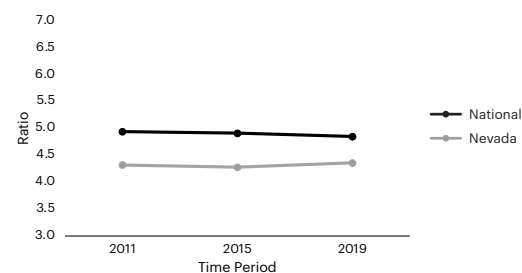
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# New Hampshire

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for poverty
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for avoided care due to cost
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for uninsured

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for premature death

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**31% ▼** **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

**36% ▲** **Cancer** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.9% to 8.0%

**34% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.8% to 5.8%

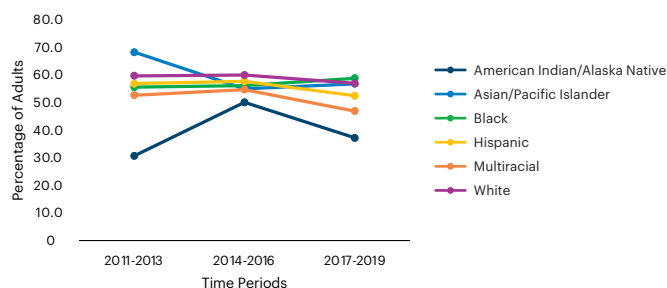
**20% ▲** **Premature Death** in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6,118 to 7,336 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

**23% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.0% to 11.6%

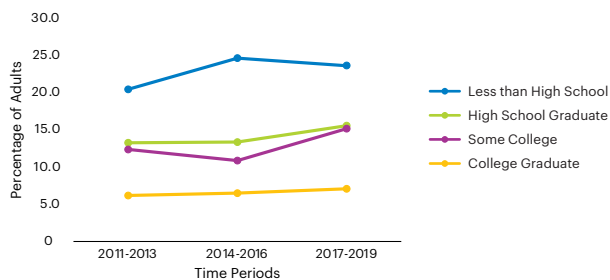
**25% ▲** **Frequent Mental Distress** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 12.7% to 15.9%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



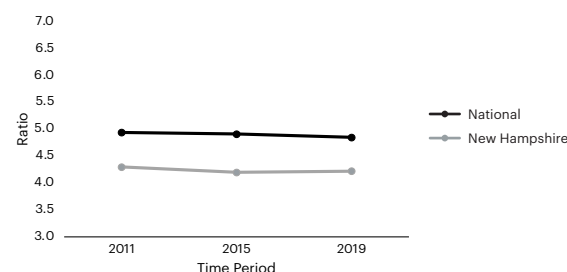
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# New Jersey

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for diabetes

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and multiracial<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for child poverty

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

**35% ▲** **Diabetes** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.6% to 11.6%

**38% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.2% to 5.7%

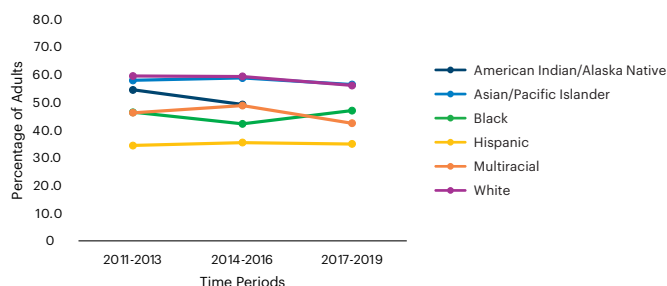
**25% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.6% to 7.0%

**26% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.3% to 14.2%

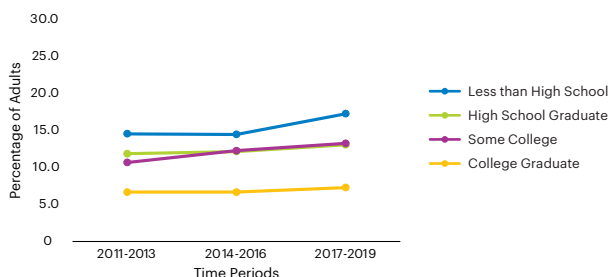
**21% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.9% to 27.6%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



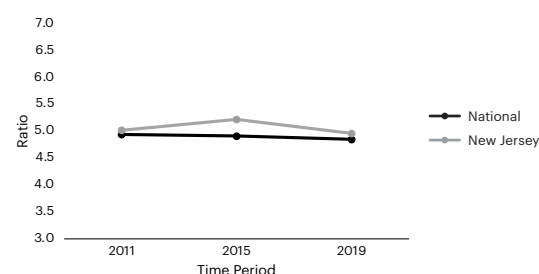
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# New Mexico

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cardiovascular disease

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for uninsured
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for dedicated health care provider

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**24%** ▼

**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%

**20%** ▲

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

**30%** ▼

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

**29%** ▲

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

**32%** ▼

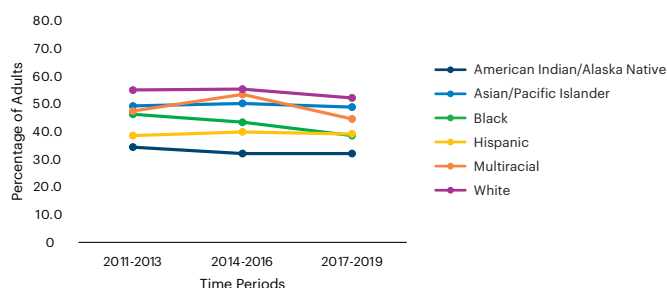
**Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 24.3% to 16.5%

**11%** ▲

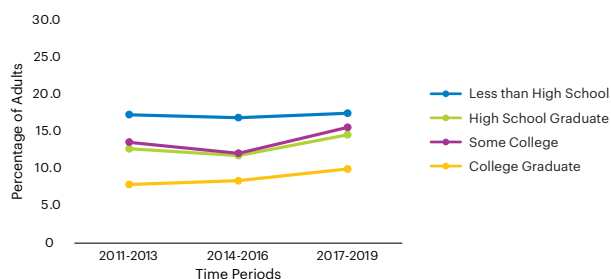
**Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 8.6% to 9.5%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



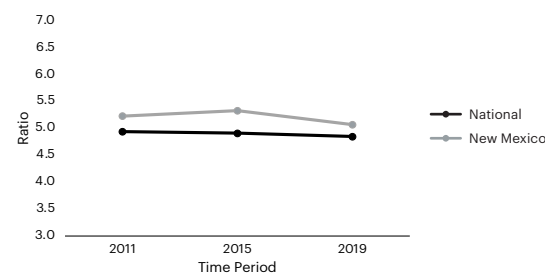
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# New York

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for asthma

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for excessive drinking
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for severe housing problems

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

**27% ▲** **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%

**34% ▼** **Unemployment** in multiracial civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.7% to 7.1%

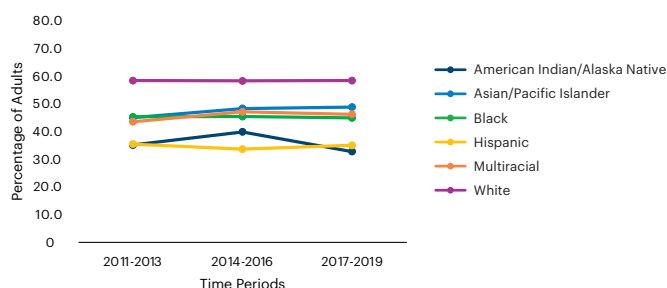
**18% ▲** **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.3% to 18.1%

**28% ▼** **Smoking** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.7% to 13.5%

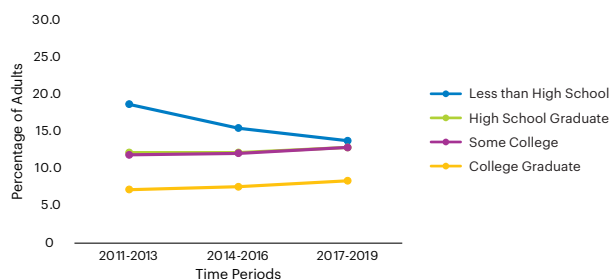
**9% ▲** **Low Birthweight** in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 7.9% to 8.6%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



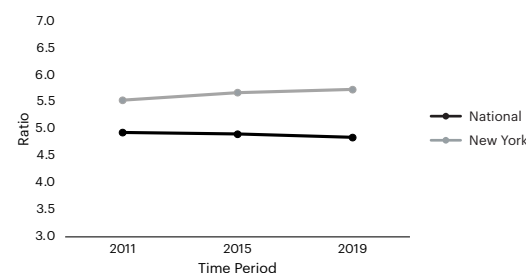
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).



# North Carolina

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for asthma
- Between non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for uninsured

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for dedicated health care provider

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## 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%

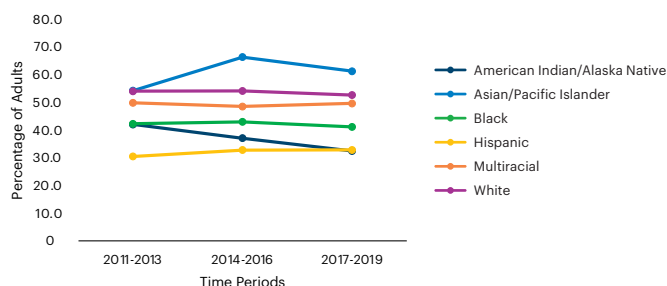
**16% ▲** **Poverty** in households headed by a college graduate between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4.4% to 5.1%

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

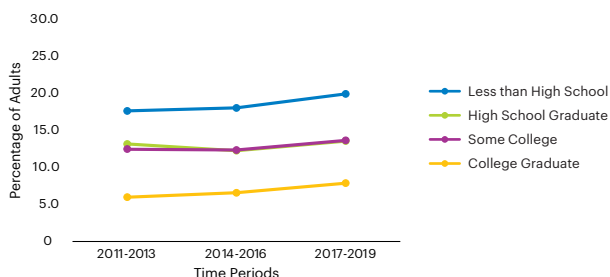
**16% ▲** **Depression** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.4% to 25.9%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



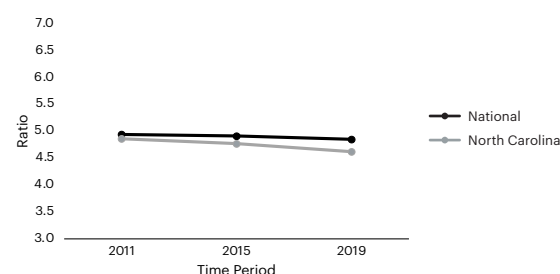
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# North Dakota

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

### High Disparities

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for those with a dedicated health care provider

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

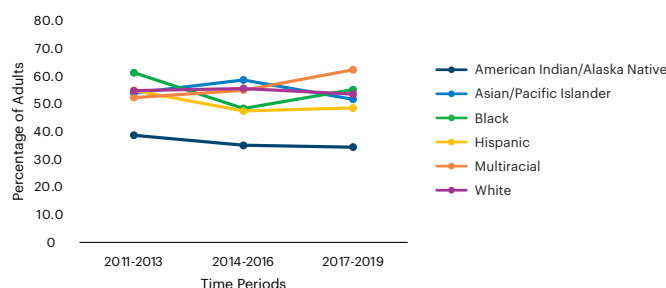
**46% ▲** **Depression** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.0% to 23.4%

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

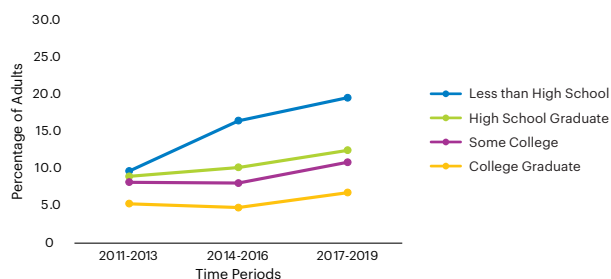
**7% ▼** **Dedicated Health Care Provider** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 71.4% to 66.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



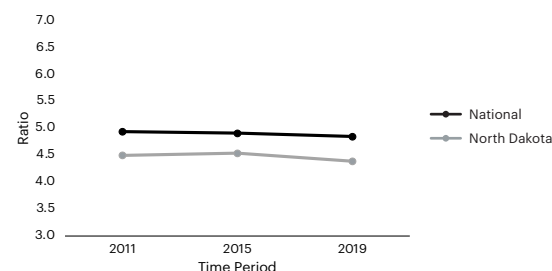
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Ohio

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployed
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for uninsured

### High Disparities

- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

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

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

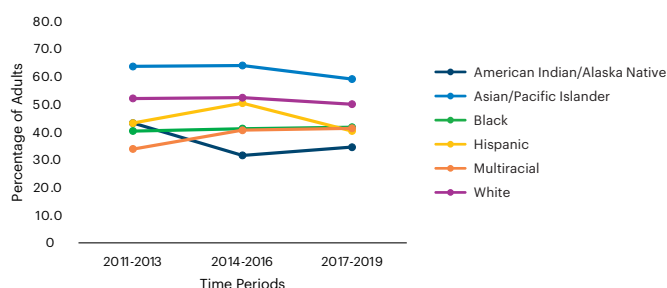
**13% ▲** **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 29.4% to 33.3%

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

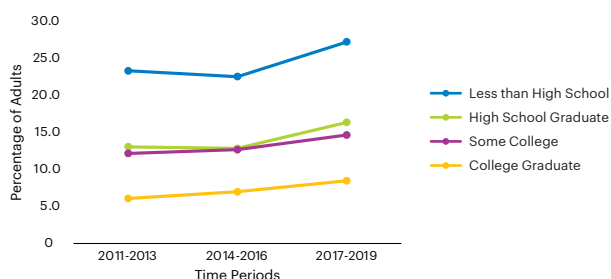
**16% ▲** **Cancer** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.8% to 7.9%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



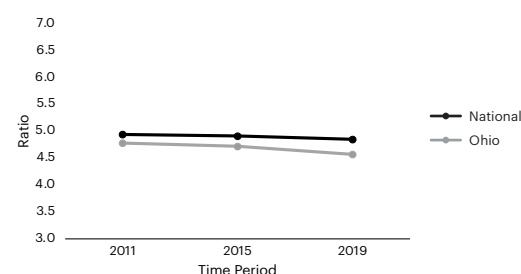
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Oklahoma

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for unemployment
- Between those with some college education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for asthma

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for depression
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**22%** ▼ **Unemployment** in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 11.8% to 9.2%

**18%** ▲ **Diabetes** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.3% to 12.2%

**12%** ▼ **Excessive Drinking** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 18.5%

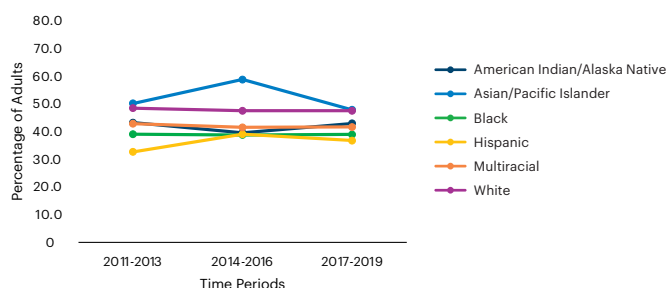
**13%** ▲ **Depression** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 25.7%

**26%** ▼ **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.9% to 19.2%

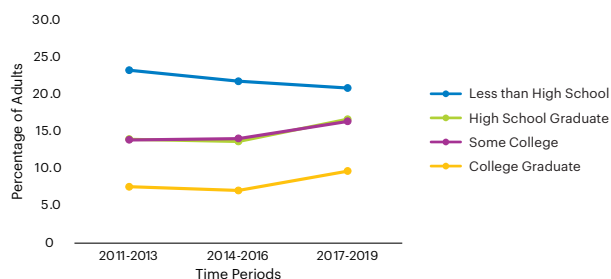
**15%** ▲ **Cardiovascular Disease** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.5% to 12.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



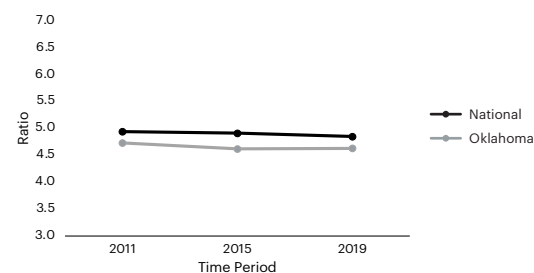
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Oregon

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for severe housing problems
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for depression

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## 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%

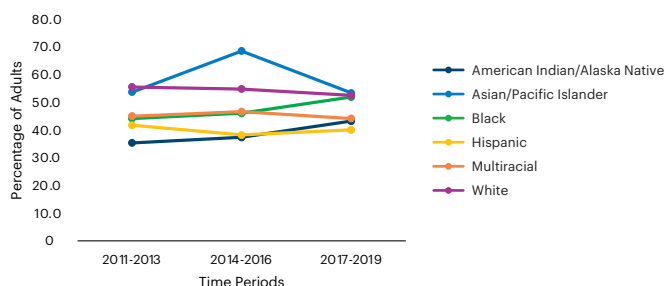
**13% ▲** **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.5% to 17.5%

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

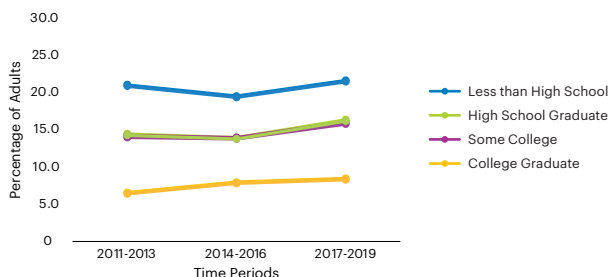
**27% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 17.7% to 22.4%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



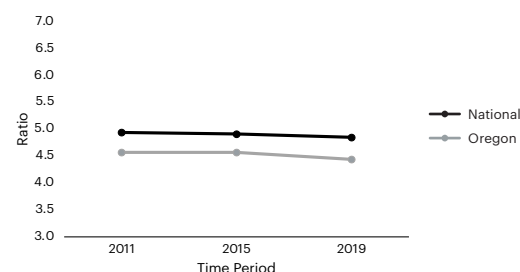
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Pennsylvania

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment
- Between white<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for food insecurity
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**26% ▼** **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

**31% ▲** **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.9% to 6.4%

**30% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.1% to 9.2%

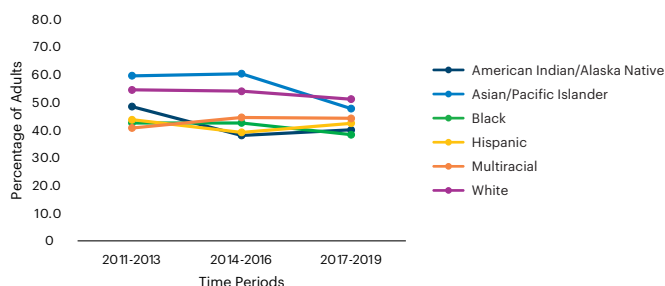
**19% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 8.9%

**33% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.7% to 13.2%

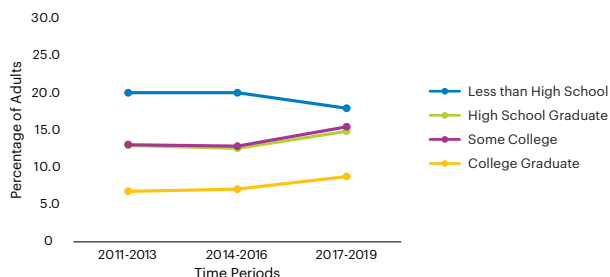
**24% ▲** **Diabetes** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.7% to 10.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



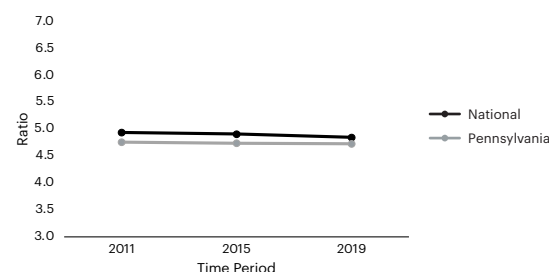
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Rhode Island

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for uninsured
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for multiple chronic conditions

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**14% ▼** **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

**25% ▼** **Unemployment** in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.2% to 10.7%

**29% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.5% to 8.2%

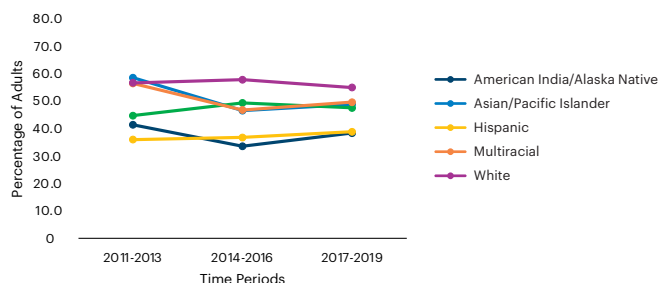
**35% ▲** **Diabetes** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 13.4% to 18.1%

**29% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.9% to 10.2%

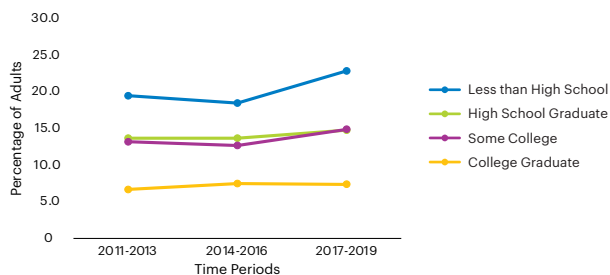
**28% ▲** **Cancer** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.4% to 8.2%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



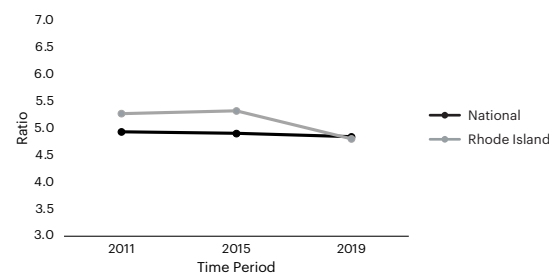
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# South Carolina

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for diabetes
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for food insecurity

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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

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

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

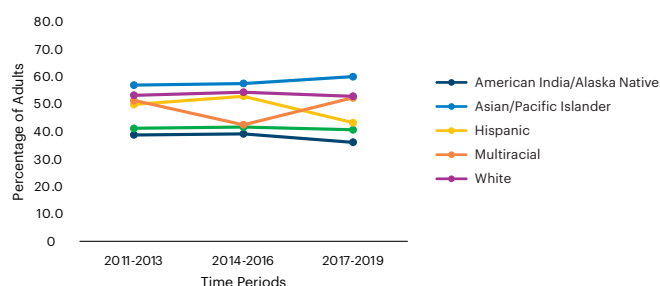
**15% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.1% to 10.5%

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

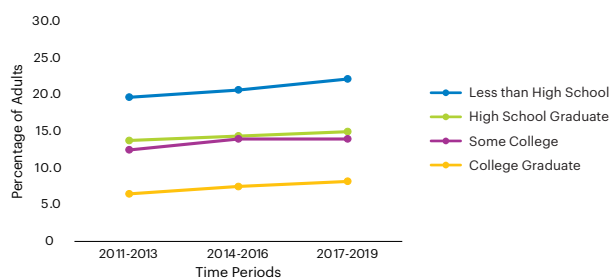
**9% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 31.1% to 33.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



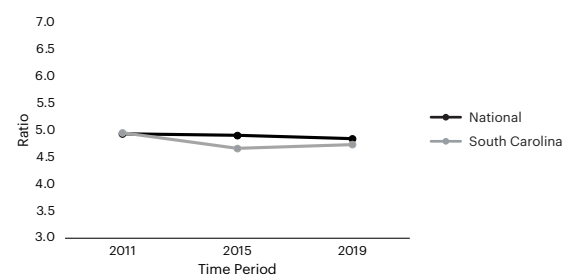
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).



# South Dakota

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between those with a high school education<sup>2</sup> and some college education<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

**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

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

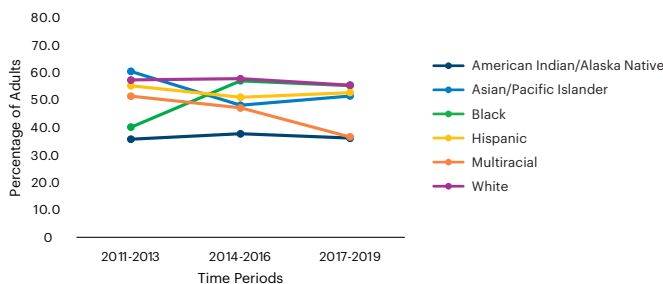
**46% ▲** **Cancer** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.4% to 7.9%

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

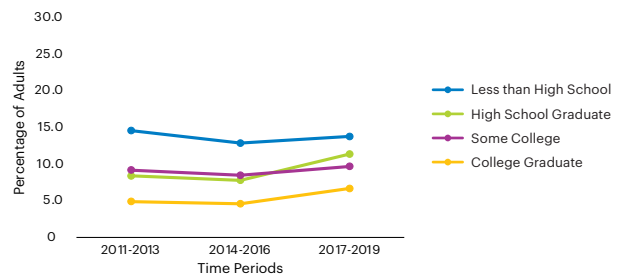
**16% ▼** **Flu Vaccination** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 to 2017-2019 from 45.5% to 38.4%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



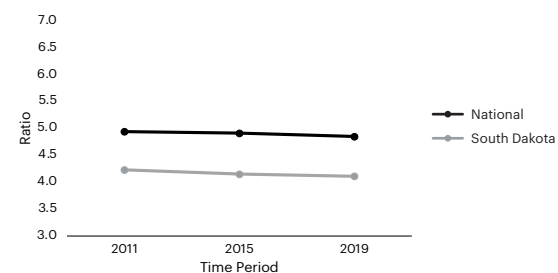
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Tennessee

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> areas for low birthweight
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**31% ▼** **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

**43% ▲** **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%

**44% ▼** **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.1% to 4.5%

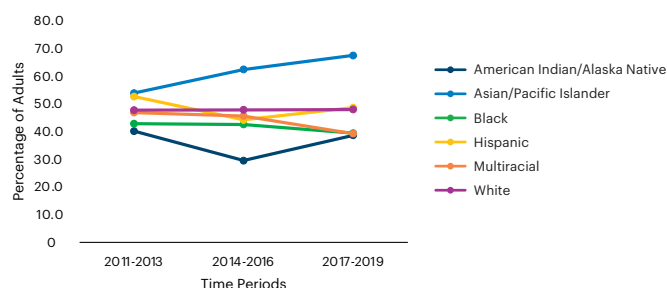
**58% ▲** **Asthma** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.0% to 7.9%

**36% ▼** **Smoking** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.9% to 7.0%

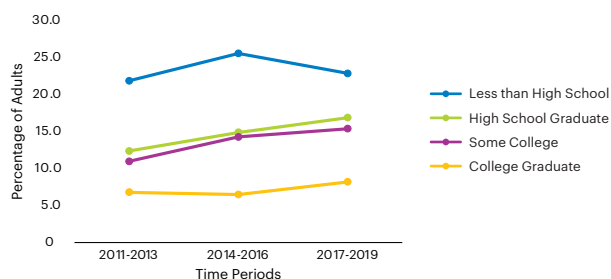
**55% ▲** **Excessive Drinking** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.3% to 11.3%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



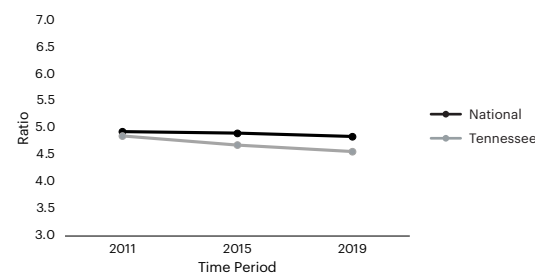
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 disparity and poorer population health.

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



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Texas

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Asian/Pacific Islander<sup>3</sup> for able-bodied
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

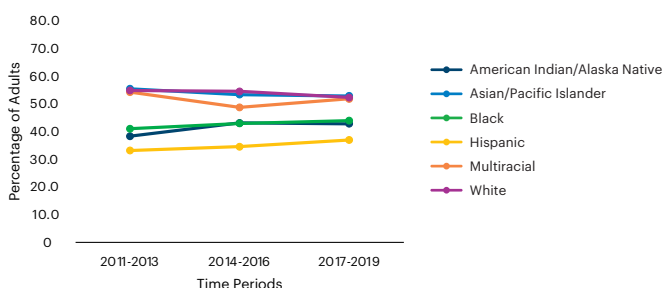
**27%** ▲ **Cardiovascular Disease** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.3% to 8.0%

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

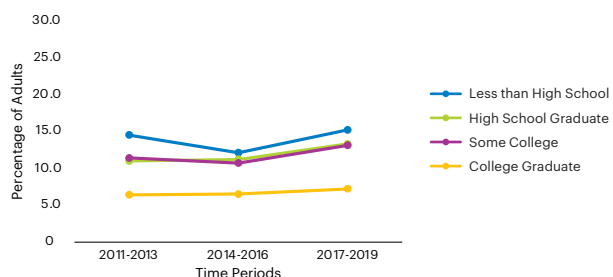
**21%** ▲ **Diabetes** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.5% to 11.5%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



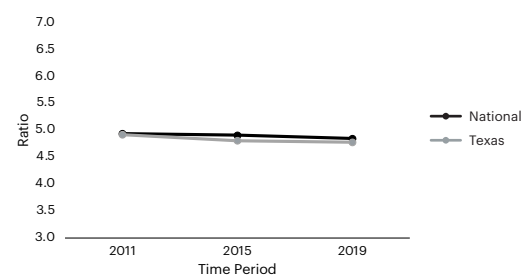
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Utah

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between college graduates<sup>3</sup> and those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for uninsured

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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%

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

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

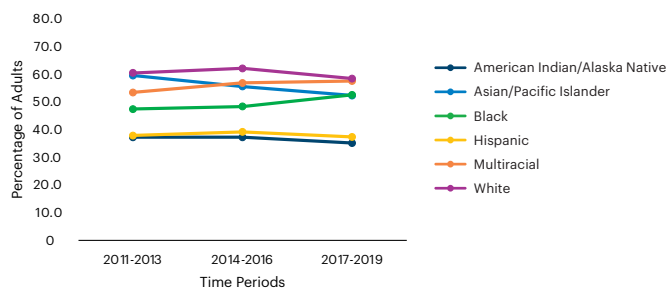
**108%** ▲ **Child Poverty** in Black children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 18.4% to 38.2%

**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%

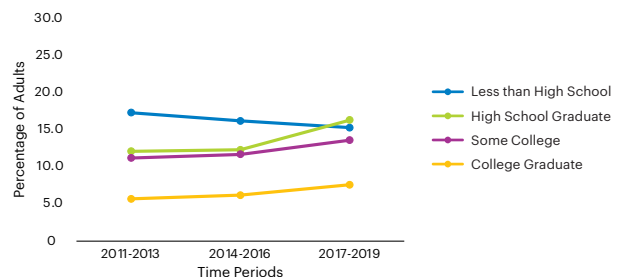
**16%** ▲ **Cancer** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.6% to 6.5%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



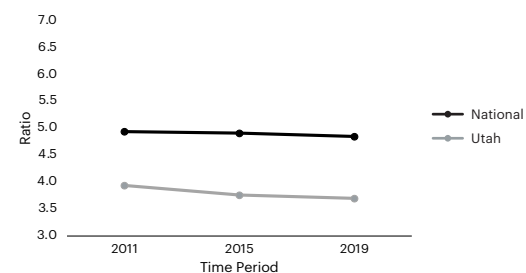
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Vermont

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for poverty
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between those with a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>2</sup> for cancer

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for multiple chronic conditions

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**23% ▼** **Smoking** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 39.4% to 30.2%

**11% ▲** **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

**39% ▼** **Unemployment** in civilians in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.7% to 3.5%

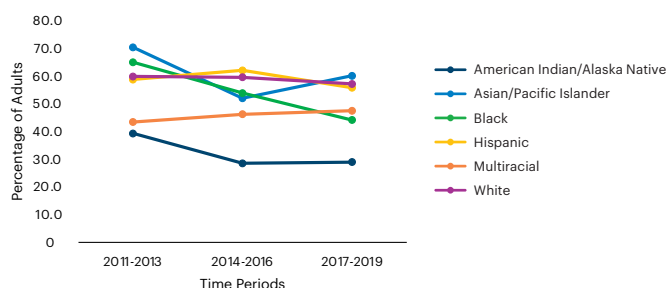
**26% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.6% to 9.6%

**24% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.8% to 9.0%

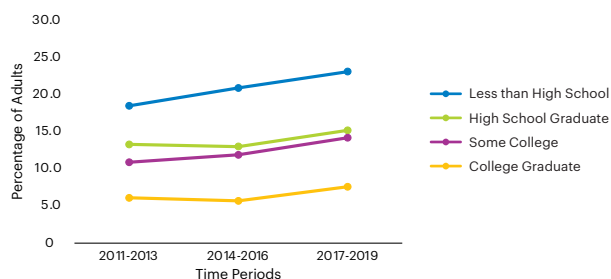
**21% ▲** **Diabetes** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.1% to 9.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



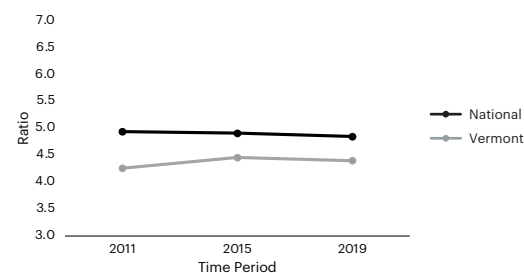
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Virginia

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider
- Between non-metropolitan<sup>2</sup> and metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for premature death

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**26% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.0% to 14.8%

**19% ▲** **Depression** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 17.3% to 20.5%

**37% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 25.2% to 15.9%

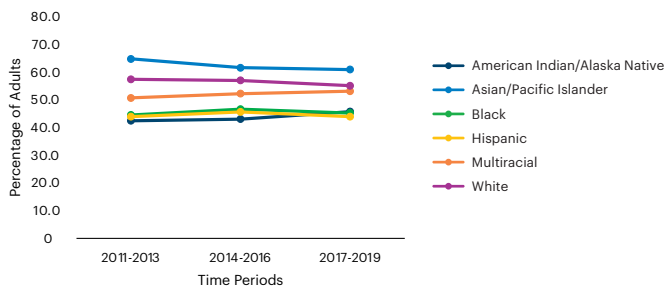
**22% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.0% to 7.3%

**26% ▼** **Smoking** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.0% to 13.3%

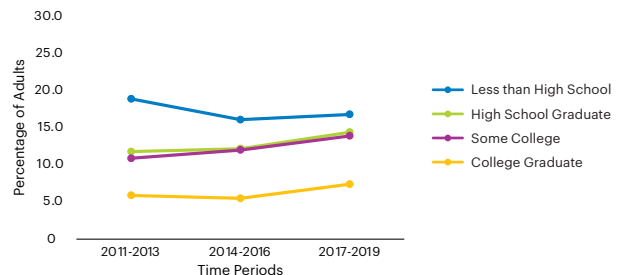
**26% ▲** **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.0% to 10.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



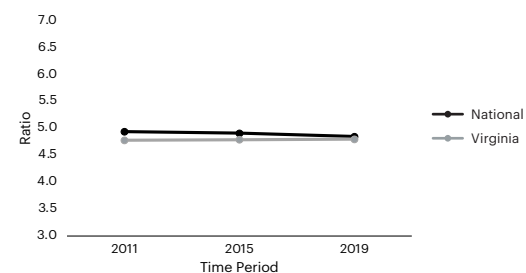
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Washington

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for low birthweight
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for excessive drinking

### High Disparities

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for depression
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**18% ▼** **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

**40% ▲** **Diabetes** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.7% to 10.8%

**27% ▼** **Unemployment** in civilians in metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.4% to 4.7%

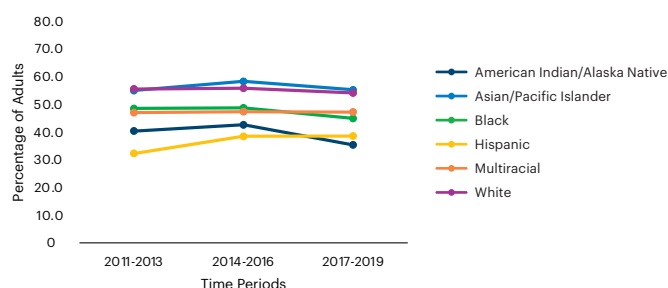
**15% ▲** **Depression** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.8% to 23.9%

**25% ▼** **Smoking** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 17.2%

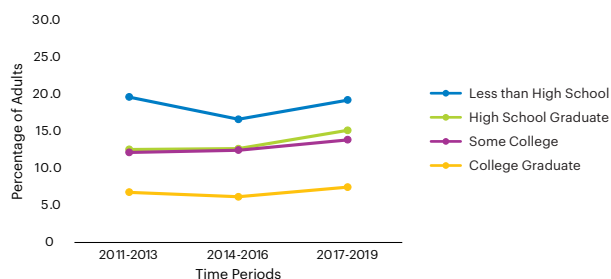
**11% ▲** **Low Birthweight** in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 7.2% to 8.0%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



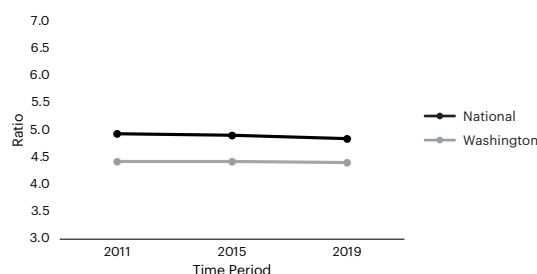
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



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



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# West Virginia

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for smoking
- Between non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for uninsured
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and some college education<sup>3</sup> for dedicated health care provider

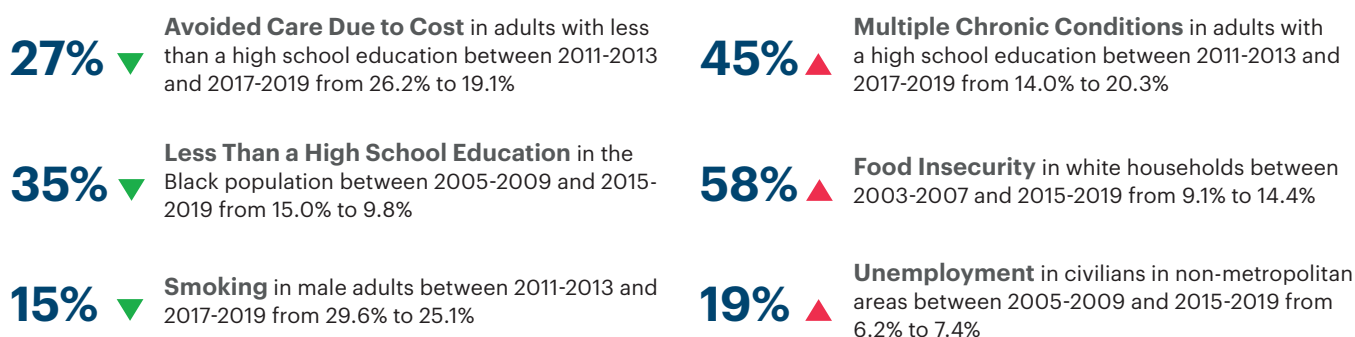
### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for poverty
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for severe housing problems
- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for premature death

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

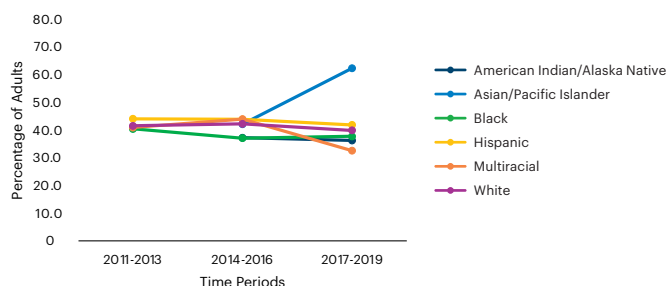
<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

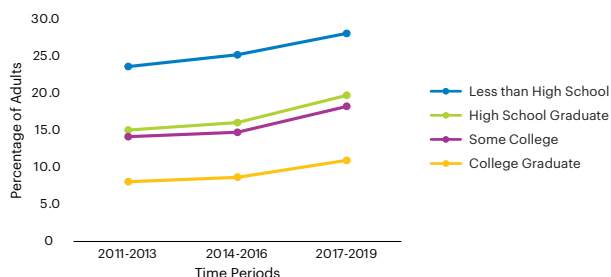


## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



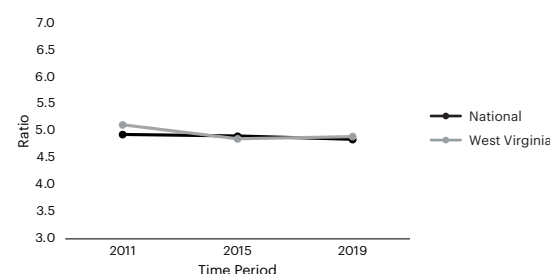
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).



# Wisconsin

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for child poverty
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for able-bodied adults
- Between white<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for asthma

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> white<sup>3</sup> for severe housing problems
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for premature death

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> 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 10.2% to 7.0%

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

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

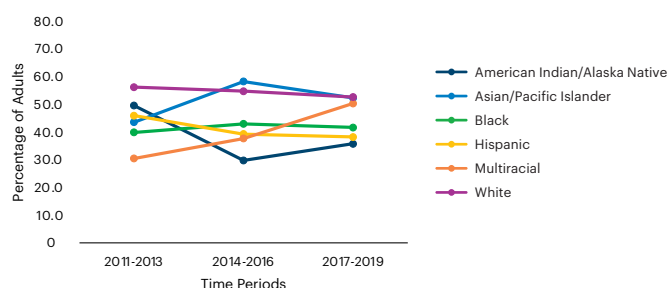
**16% ▲** **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.0% to 8.1%

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

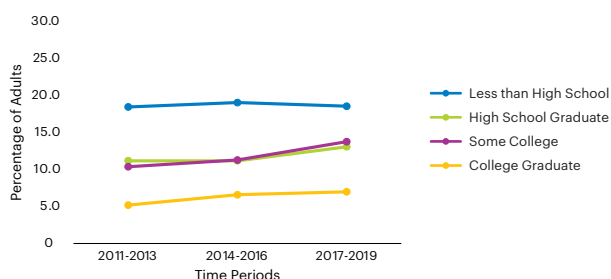
**30% ▲** **Low Birthweight** in American Indian/Alaska Native infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.0% to 7.8%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



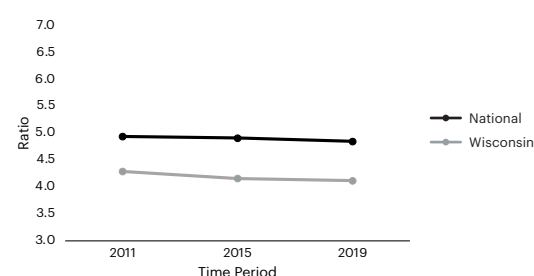
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# Wyoming

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> areas for unemployed
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for diabetes
- Between white<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for infant mortality

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for smoking
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>2</sup> for uninsured
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for premature death

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**18% ▼** **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

**24% ▲** **Cardiovascular Disease** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.7% to 8.3%

**25% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.8% to 6.6%

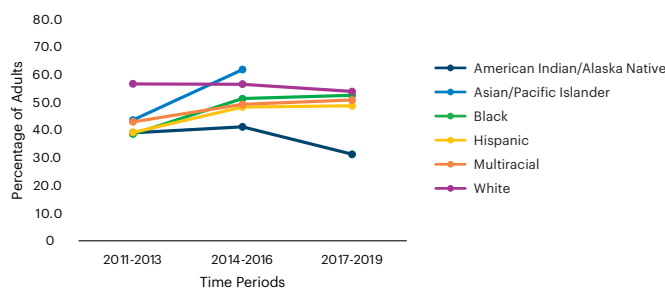
**63% ▲** **Severe Housing Problems** in American Indian/Alaska Native households between 2005-2009 and 2013-2017 from 18.7% to 30.4%

**18% ▼** **Smoking** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.6% to 19.3%

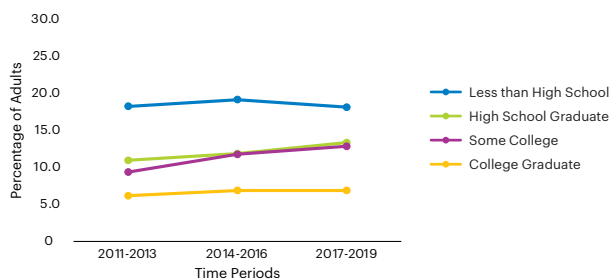
**7% ▼** **Dedicated Health Care Provider** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 66.9% to 62.4%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



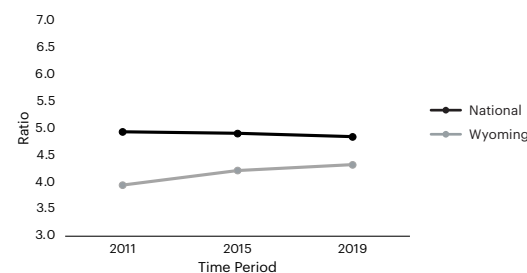
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# District of Columbia

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>2</sup> for unemployment
- Between Black<sup>3</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between females<sup>3</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for high health status

### High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for poverty
- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**28% ▼** **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

**19% ▲** **Excessive Drinking** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 25.1%

**38% ▼** **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.6% to 9.1%

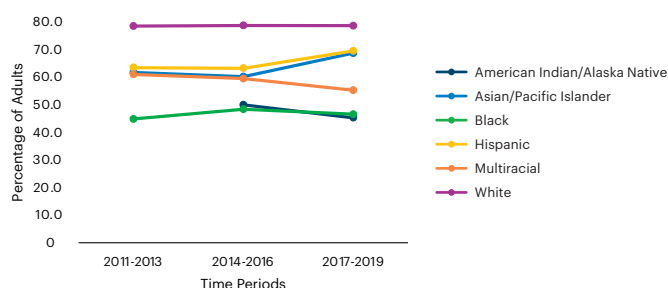
**52% ▲** **Frequent Mental Distress** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.2% to 7.9%

**30% ▼** **Smoking** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.8% to 6.2%

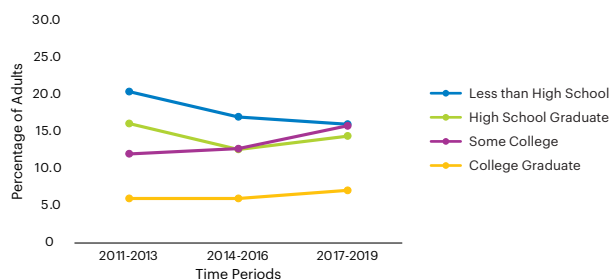
**32% ▲** **Physical Inactivity** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.7% to 27.3%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



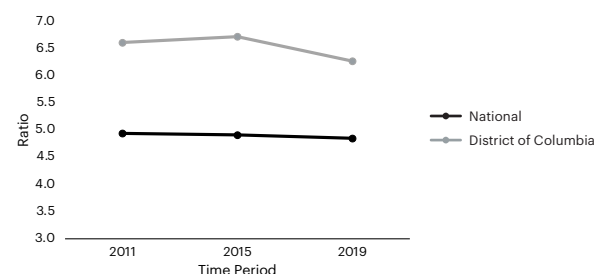
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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 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.



For source details and methodology visit [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).

# United States

## Summary

### Low Disparities<sup>1</sup>

- Between females<sup>2</sup> and males<sup>3</sup> for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>3</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for cancer
- Between metropolitan<sup>3</sup> and non-metropolitan<sup>3</sup> for low birthweight

### High Disparities

- Between Black<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic<sup>3</sup> for maternal mortality
- Between those with less than a high school education<sup>2</sup> and college graduates<sup>3</sup> for high health status
- Between Hispanic<sup>2</sup> and white<sup>3</sup> for less than a high school education

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

<sup>2</sup> Rates worse than national average. <sup>3</sup> Rates same or better than national average.

## Highlights

**19% ▼** **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

**22% ▲** **Maternal Mortality** in Black mothers between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 35.8 to 43.8 deaths per 100,000 live births

**26% ▼** **Unemployment** in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.3% to 9.9%

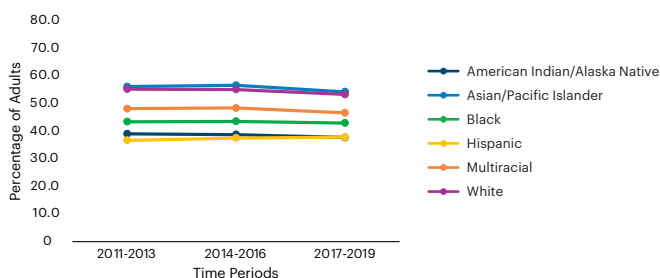
**39% ▲** **Food Insecurity** in American Indian/Alaska Native households between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.2% to 26.7%

**25% ▼** **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.4% to 20.7%

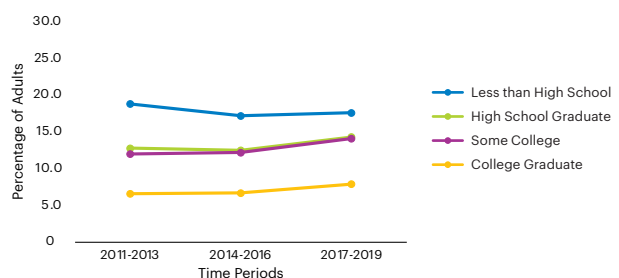
**10% ▲** **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.0% to 12.1%

## Trends

### High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



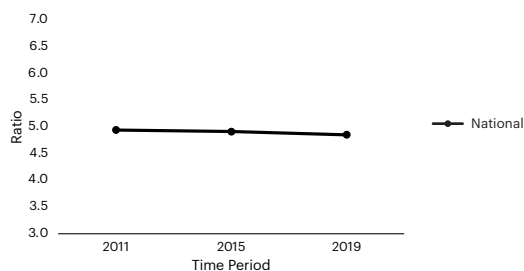
### Frequent Mental Distress by Education



## 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.

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](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org).