<table>
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<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Star Rating</th>
<th>2016 Value</th>
<th>2016 Rank</th>
<th>Least Healthy</th>
<th>State Value</th>
<th>US Value</th>
<th>Most Healthy</th>
<th>State Value</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Behaviors</strong></td>
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<td>Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>13.6</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>Excessive Drinking (% of adults)</td>
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<td>19.6</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>High School Graduation (% of students)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity (% of adults)</td>
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<td>17.9</td>
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<td>Smoking (% of adults)</td>
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<td>Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)</td>
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<td>6.8</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Children in Poverty (% of children)</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>Infectious Disease (mean z score of Chlamydia, Pertussis, Salmonella)*</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)</td>
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<td>Immunizations—Adolescents (mean z score of vaccines listed below)*</td>
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<td>0.338</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.788</td>
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<td>HPV Female (% of females aged 13 to 17 years)</td>
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<td>44.1</td>
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<td>HPV Males (% of males aged 13 to 17 years)</td>
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<td>Meningococcal (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)</td>
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<td>77.7</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>Tdap (% of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)</td>
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<td>87.7</td>
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<td>Immunizations—Children (% of children aged 19 to 35 months)</td>
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<td>Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)</td>
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<td><strong>Policy Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Clinical Care</strong></td>
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<td>Dentists (number per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>50.7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40.9</td>
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<td>◦</td>
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<td>Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)</td>
<td>★★★★</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>77.0</td>
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<td>Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>183.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>93.7</td>
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<td><strong>Clinical Care Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>All Determinants</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Outcomes</strong></td>
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<td>Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>★★</td>
<td>203.1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>232.2</td>
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<td>Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>220.8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>344.8</td>
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<td>Diabetes (% of adults)</td>
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<td>9.9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14.7</td>
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<td>◦</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)**</td>
<td>★★</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38.0</td>
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<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>14.8</td>
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<td>Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults)</td>
<td>★★</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
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<td>Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)</td>
<td>★★</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>★★</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>★★★★</td>
<td>6,812</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10,804</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>5,369</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>All Outcomes Total</strong></td>
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<td>-0.032</td>
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<td>-0.378</td>
<td>◦</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
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<td>0.192</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-1.123</td>
<td>◦</td>
<td>◦</td>
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<td>0.905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Value indicates z score. Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.

**Difference in the percentage of adults aged 25 years and older with venus without a high school education who report their health is very good or excellent.

**Strengths**

- Low levels of air pollution
- Low violent crime rate
- Higher number of primary care physicians

**Challenges**

- High prevalence of smoking
- High incidence of pertussis
- High infant mortality rate

**Highlights**

In the past two years, drug deaths increased 24% from 11.0 to 13.6 deaths per 100,000 population.
In the past year, HPV immunization among males aged 13 to 17 years increased 70% from 27.5% to 46.7%.
In the past year, immunizations among children aged 19 to 35 months decreased 15% from 84.7% to 71.8%.
In the past two years, low birthweight increased 15% from 6.6% to 7.8% of live births.
In the past year, disparity in health status by education increased 10% from 26.6% to 29.2%.
Smoking is regarded as a public health success story in the last 50 years. However, success varies by state and education level. These graphs show the prevalence of smoking over the past four years for the US and for your state. The graph to the right represents your state comparison and the four graphs below show the variation by education level. Overall, smoking prevalence among US adults aged 18 years and older is decreasing each year.

However, success in reducing smoking prevalence varies by group. In some states smoking prevalence is increasing among adults with less education.

Obesity is a public health challenge nationwide. These graphs show the prevalence of obesity over the past four years for the US and for your state. The graph to the right represents your state comparison and the four graphs below show the variation by education level. Overall, obesity prevalence among US adults aged 18 years and older is increasing at an average annual rate of 0.6% per year.

However, the prevalence of obesity is not increasing at the same rate in each group—in several states obesity prevalence is decreasing among adults in some education levels.
Cardiovascular Deaths and Premature Deaths: No improvement nationwide

Drug Deaths: Rapidly evolving challenge

Lack of Health Insurance: Reached a 27 year low
Frequent Distress: Impact varies widely across the various subpopulation groups

Frequent mental distress captures the segment of the population experiencing persistent and likely severe mental health issues. The measure is the percentage of adults who report their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days. The 14-day period is often the marker used for clinical diagnosis of depression and anxiety disorders, and a longer duration of symptoms is associated with greater limitation of activity.

The frequent physical distress measure captures the population experiencing persistent and likely severe physical health problems. It is the percentage of adults who report their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days.

**Graphs without a state value (blue diamond) indicate that there is insufficient data to estimate the prevalence.**