



# Health Disparities Profiles 2011 Edition



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Office on Women's Health





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Website:

For more information about Health Disparities Profiles or to access data files directly, visit:

<http://www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata/>



# Introduction

The *Health Disparities Profiles: 2011 Edition* examine key health indicators at the state level for different racial and ethnic populations in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Twenty-two health indicators are presented, which highlight some of the key areas related to health disparities among different populations. This updated edition of the *Health Disparities Profiles* can be used as a reference for policymakers and program managers to identify areas where major health disparities exist in each state.

Development of these profiles was sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services' Office on Women's Health as a tool to help identify changes in vulnerable and underserved populations at the state level, where most decisions regarding health policy are developed and implemented. The data presented are taken from *Quick Health Data Online (QHData)*, [www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata](http://www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata). The information represents only a small portion of the data available from *QHData*, which addresses many other health topics.

The *Health Disparities Profiles: 2011 Edition* is intended to present data in a straightforward, user-friendly manner. More technically-detailed publications can be obtained from the original data sources (National Vital Statistics System and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) and from *QHData*.

The first section of the updated *Health Disparities Profiles: 2011 Edition* contains U.S. maps for each of the featured health indicators. Each health indicator is presented on a single map showing the variation in health status across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. The maps present geographic differences in either death rates or proportions of the population with specific health characteristics. Data for each health indicator are divided into 5 categories (quintiles), with approximately 10 jurisdictions in each category. Variations in health status are represented using a color gradation of dark to light, with dark colors representing poorer relative health status and light colors representing better relative health status across all maps. Maps reflect state variations for the total population; race-specific variations are presented in the state profiles and can be compared to the state total population as well as race-specific data for other jurisdictions.

The second section of this report contains health disparities profiles for the 54 geographic areas. Each profile contains population statistics and data on each of the 22 featured health and mortality indicators, for the total population and by race and Hispanic origin, and includes a brief summary that highlights how each state or territory fares on the presented indicators. *Healthy People 2020* targets are included for comparison, where available.<sup>1</sup> Note that the inclusion of *Healthy People 2020* targets distinguishes this chartbook from previous editions, due to changes in targets. Previous editions of this chartbook included targets from the *Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review*.<sup>2</sup> In addition, a new indicator, "Dental visit within the past year," was added to provide information related to oral health care. Finally, the state or territory's relative ranking on each indicator is presented, with lower numerical ranking values indicating better health status relative to other states and territories.

The following table indicates the changes made to the indicators:

Indicator	Description of Change	Healthy People 2020 National Target	Healthy People 2010 National Target
All cause	--	+	+
Heart disease	--	+	+
Coronary heart disease	--	100.8	162.0
Total cancer	--	160.6	158.6
Breast cancer	--	20.6	21.3
Colorectal cancer	--	14.5	13.7
Lung cancer	--	45.5	43.3
Stroke	--	33.8	50.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	--	98.5	62.3
Diabetes-related	--	65.8	46.0
Influenza and pneumonia	--	+	+
Unintentional injuries	--	36.0	17.1
Suicide	--	10.2	4.8
Diagnosed high blood pressure	--	26.9	+
Obesity (age 20 & over)	--	30.6	15.0
No leisure-time physical activity	--	32.6	20.0
Binge drinking	--	24.3	+
Smoking currently	--	12.0	12.0
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day	--	+	+
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs.	--	82.1	80.0
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs.	--	+	+
Dental visit within the past year	- New variable added	+	+
Health insurance coverage (ages 18–64)	--	100.0	100.0

Two appendices provide information on the sources of data (Appendix I) and explanations of terms and analytic issues (Appendix II).

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2020*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 2010. Available at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/>

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 2006. Available at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/Data/midcourse/>



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Quick Health Data Online  
files may be downloaded from:

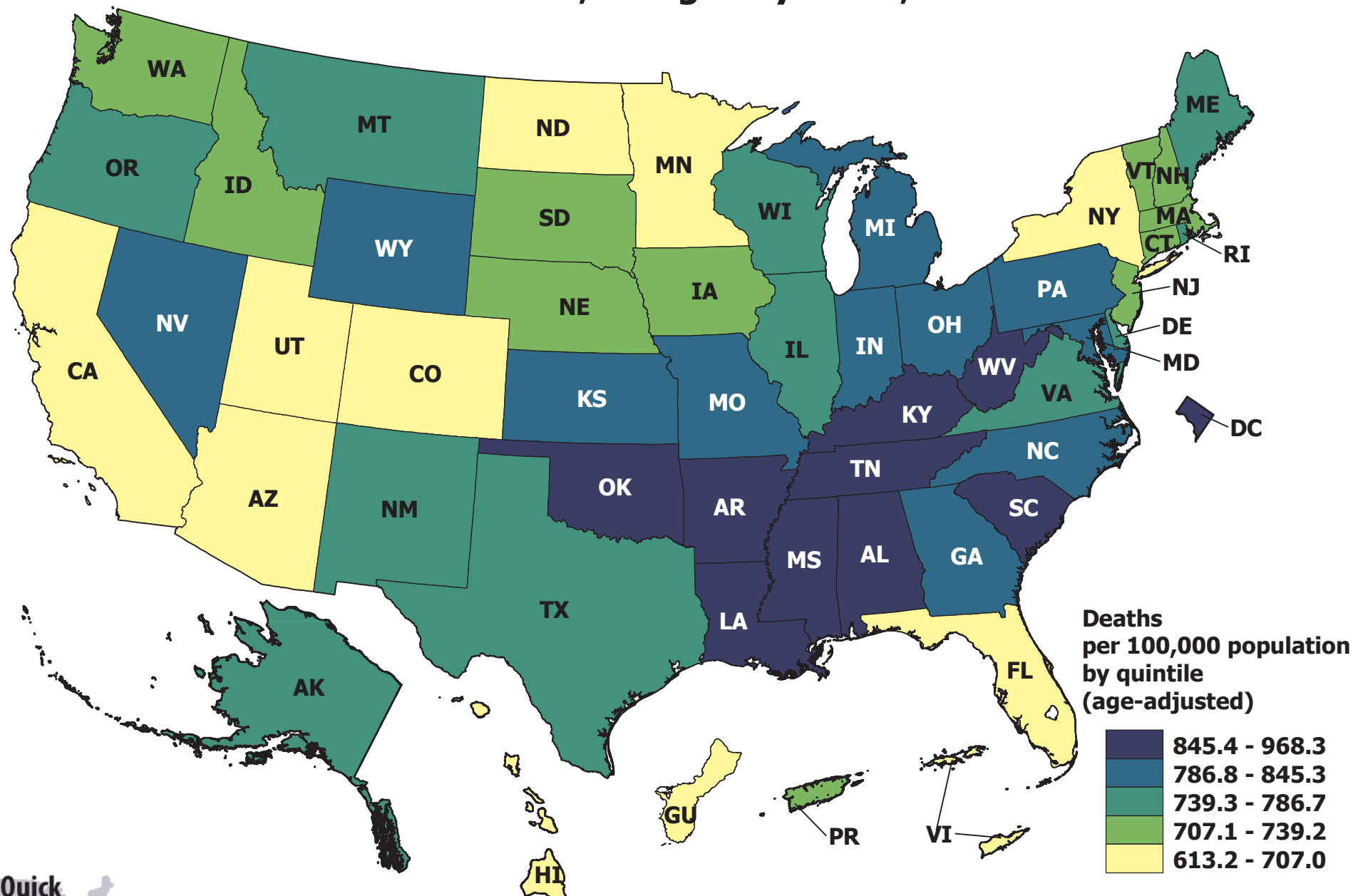
<http://www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata/>



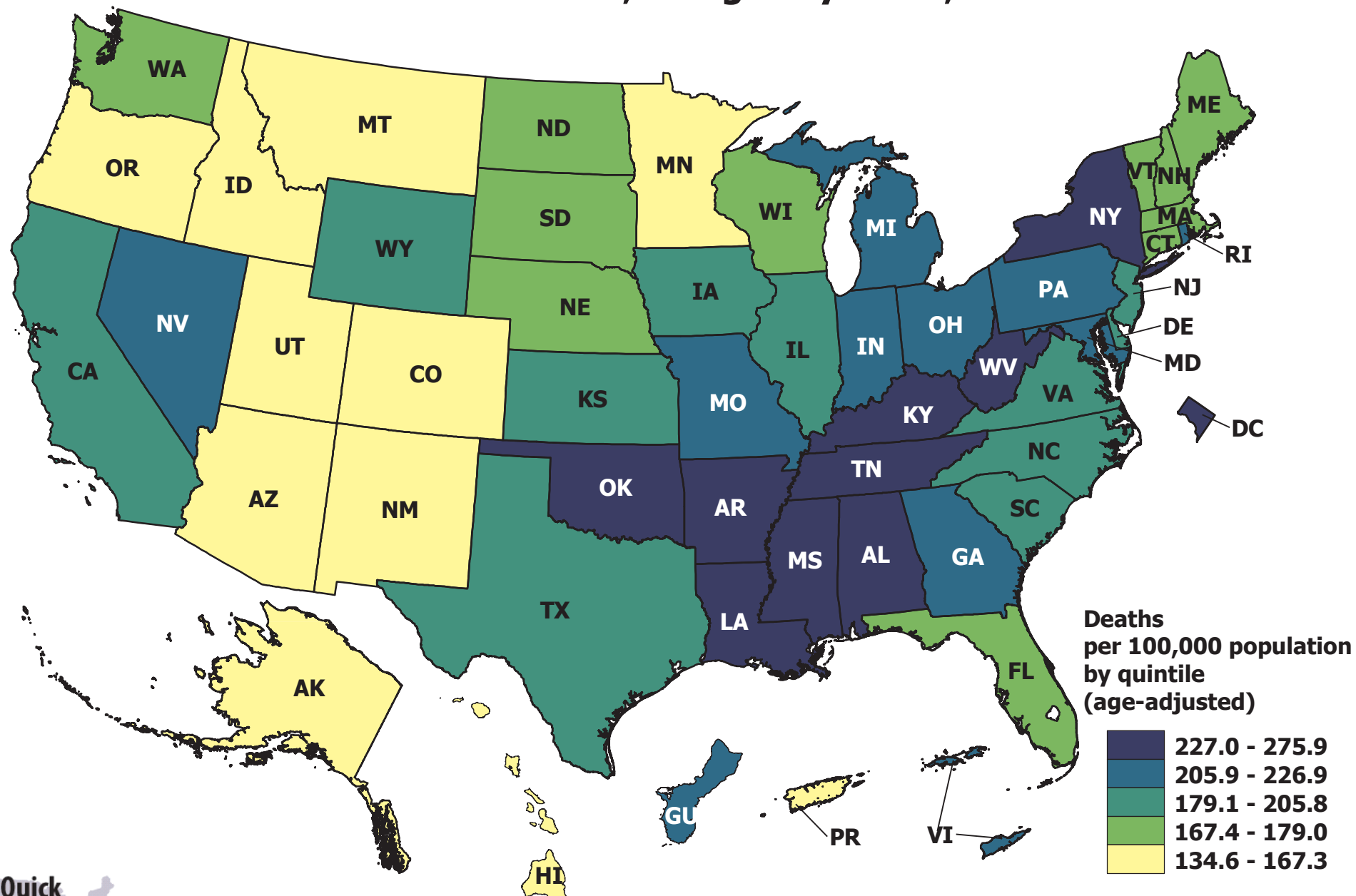
# Health Indicator Maps



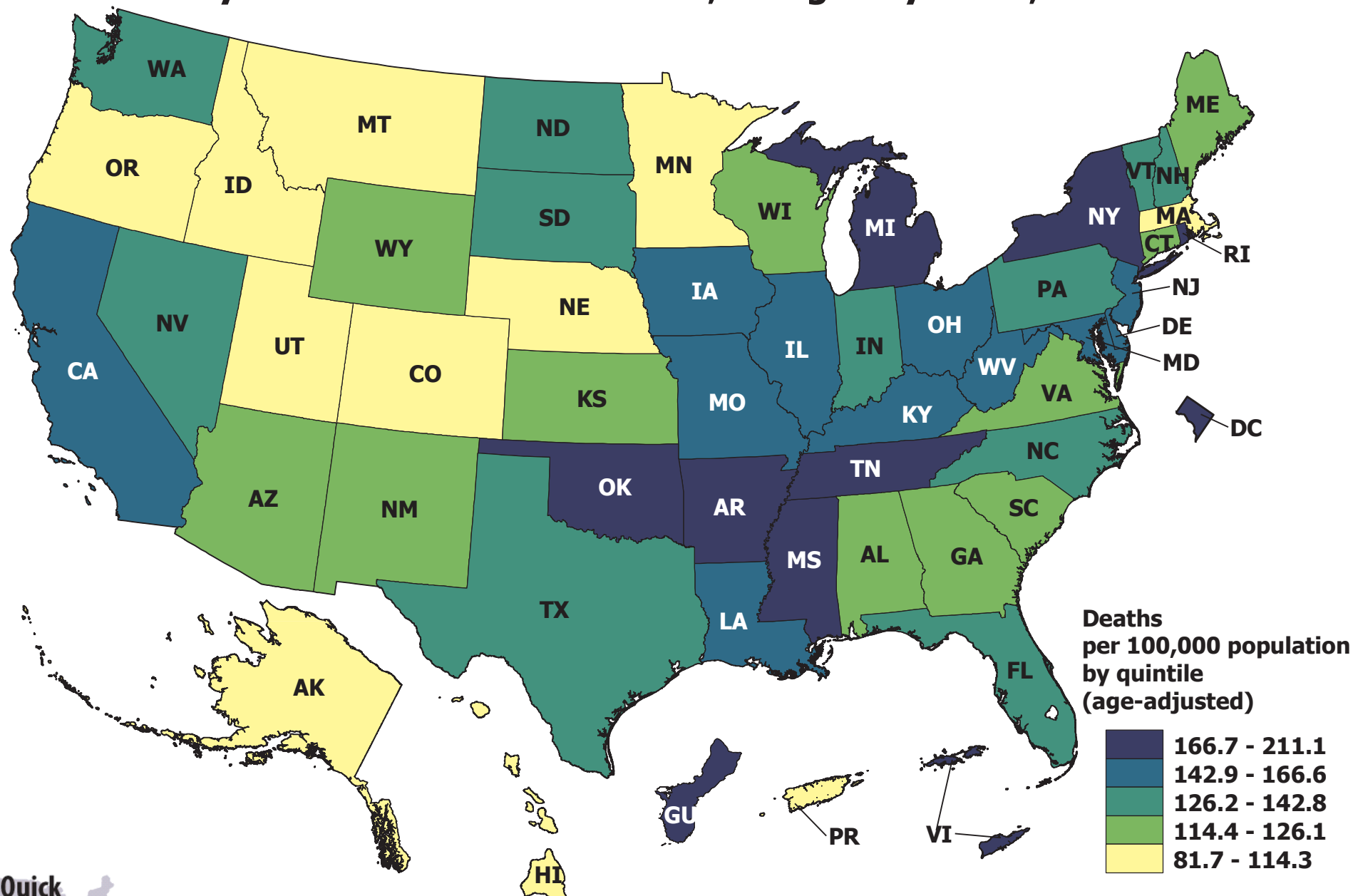
# All cause death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



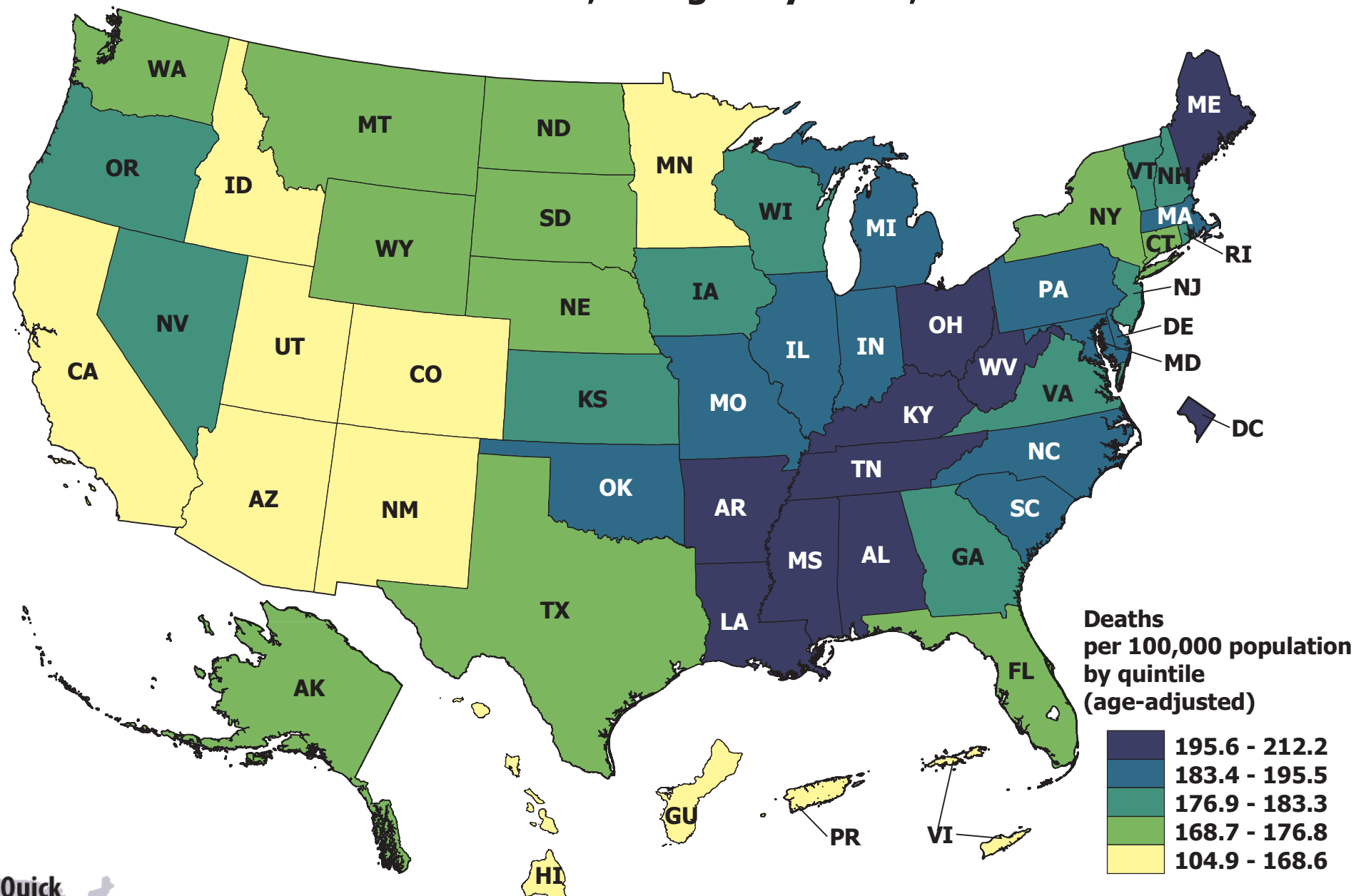
# Heart disease death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



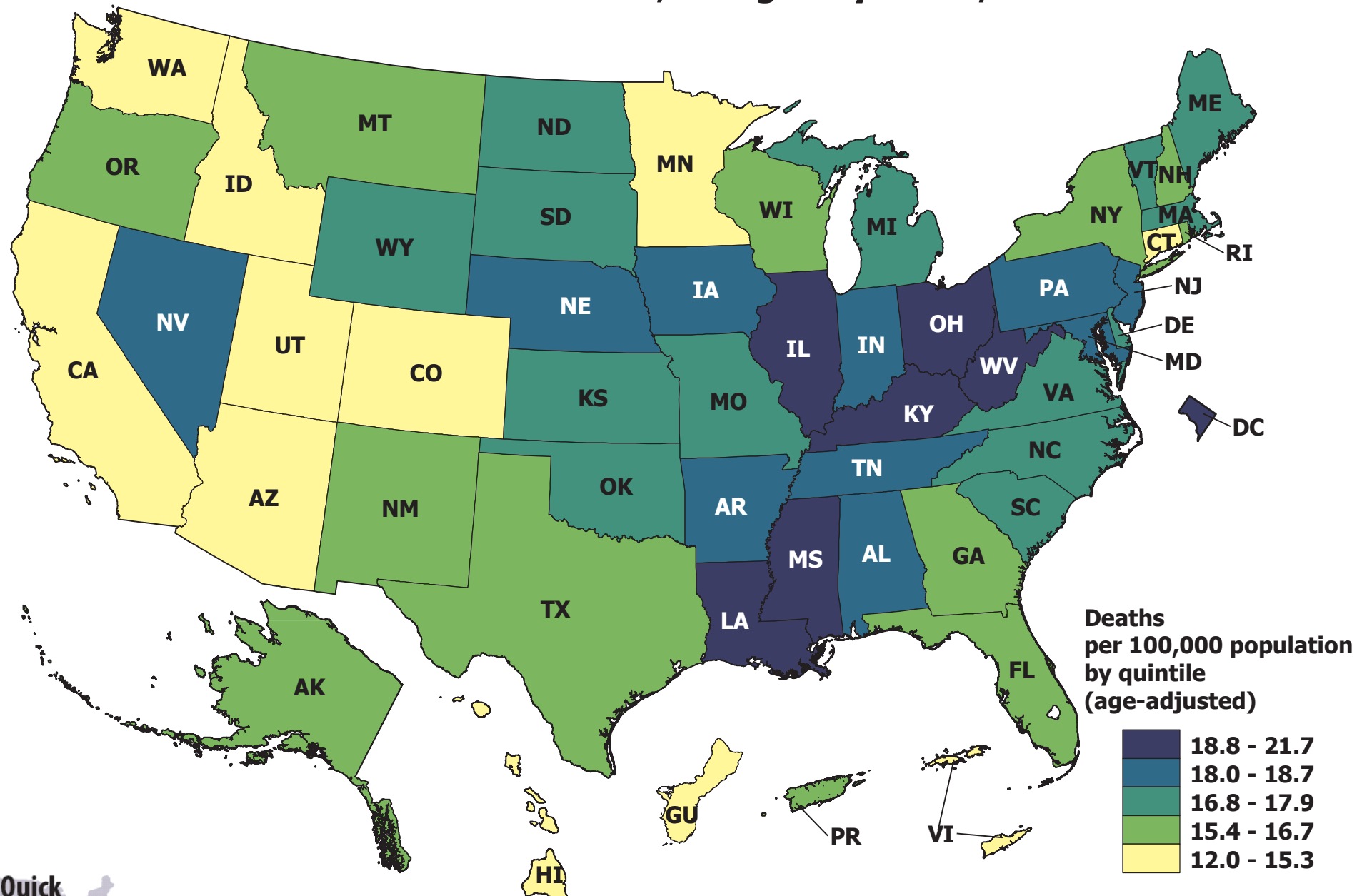
# Coronary heart disease death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



# All cancer death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



# Colorectal cancer death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



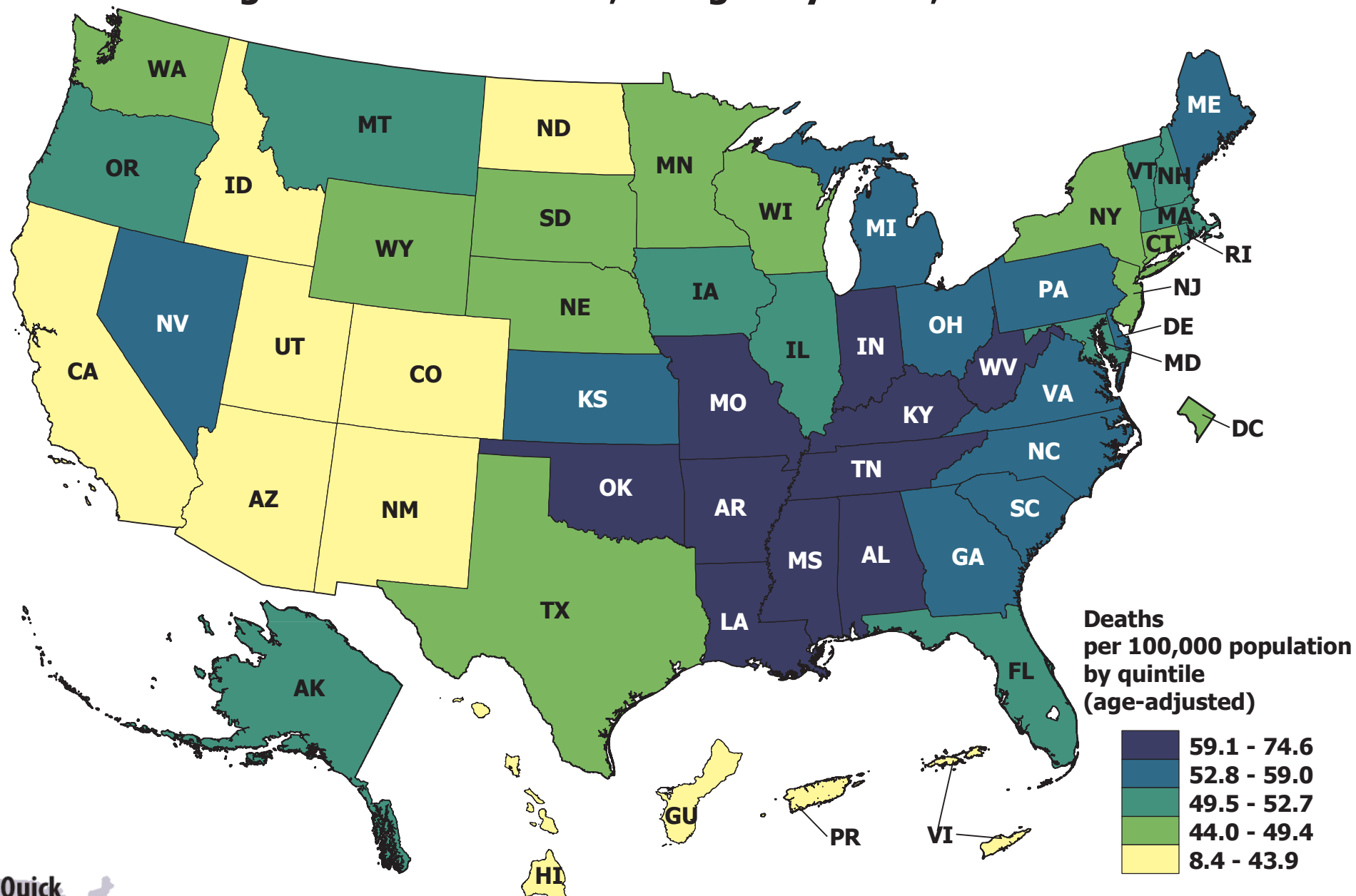
These data and much more  
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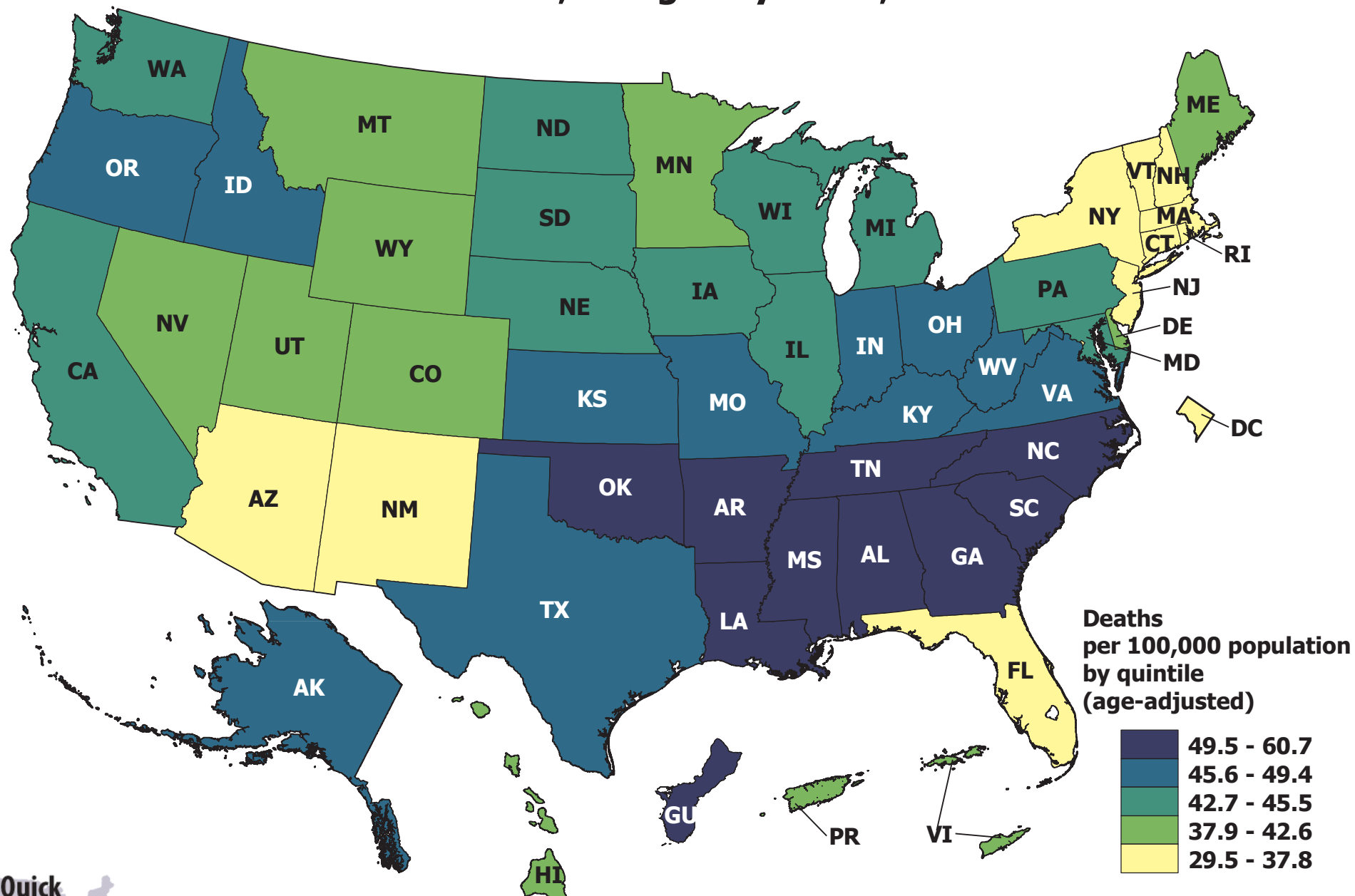
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). National Center for Health Statistics,  
National Vital Statistics System Detail Mortality Files (2005, 2006, 2007).



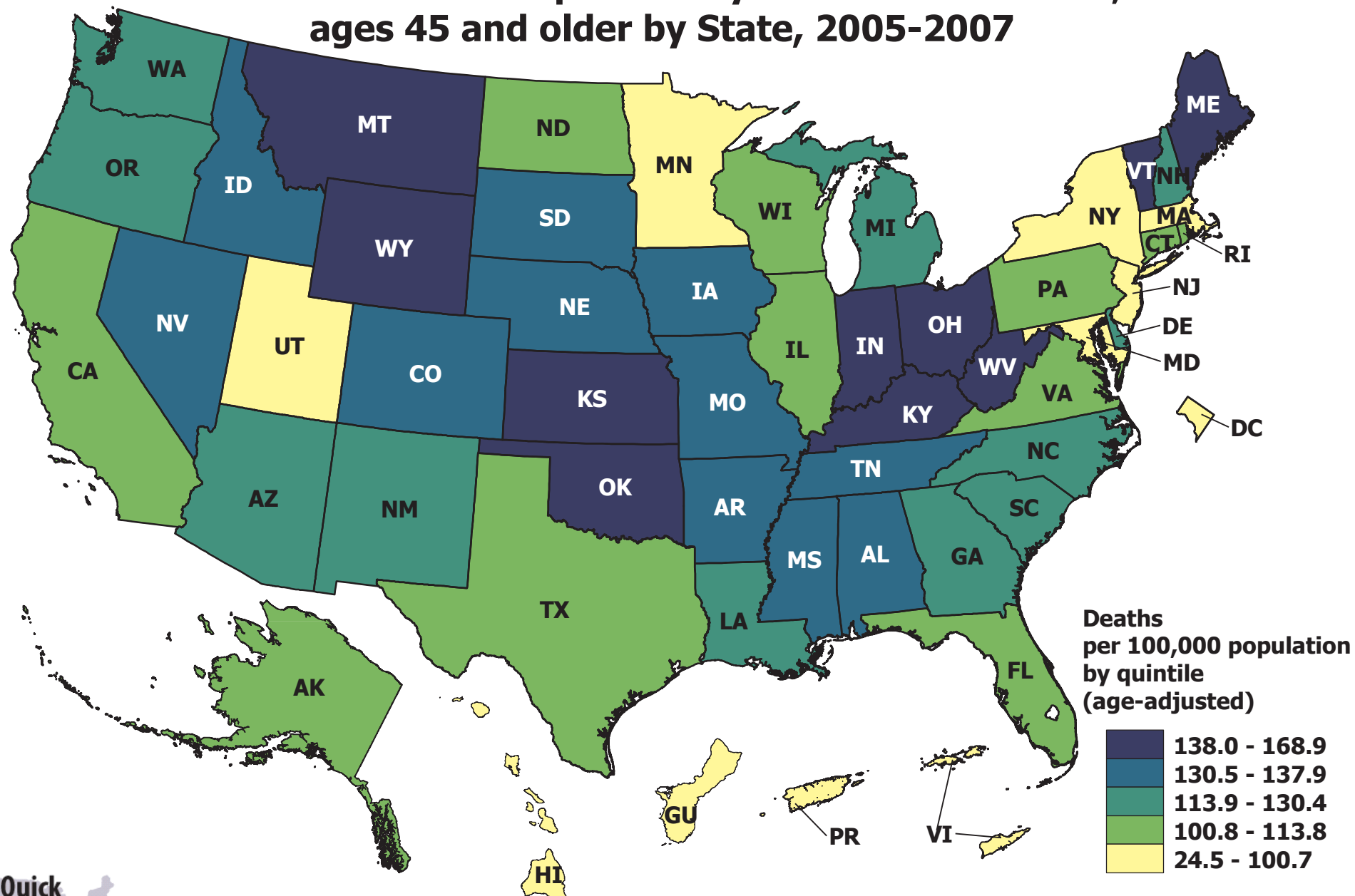
# Lung cancer death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



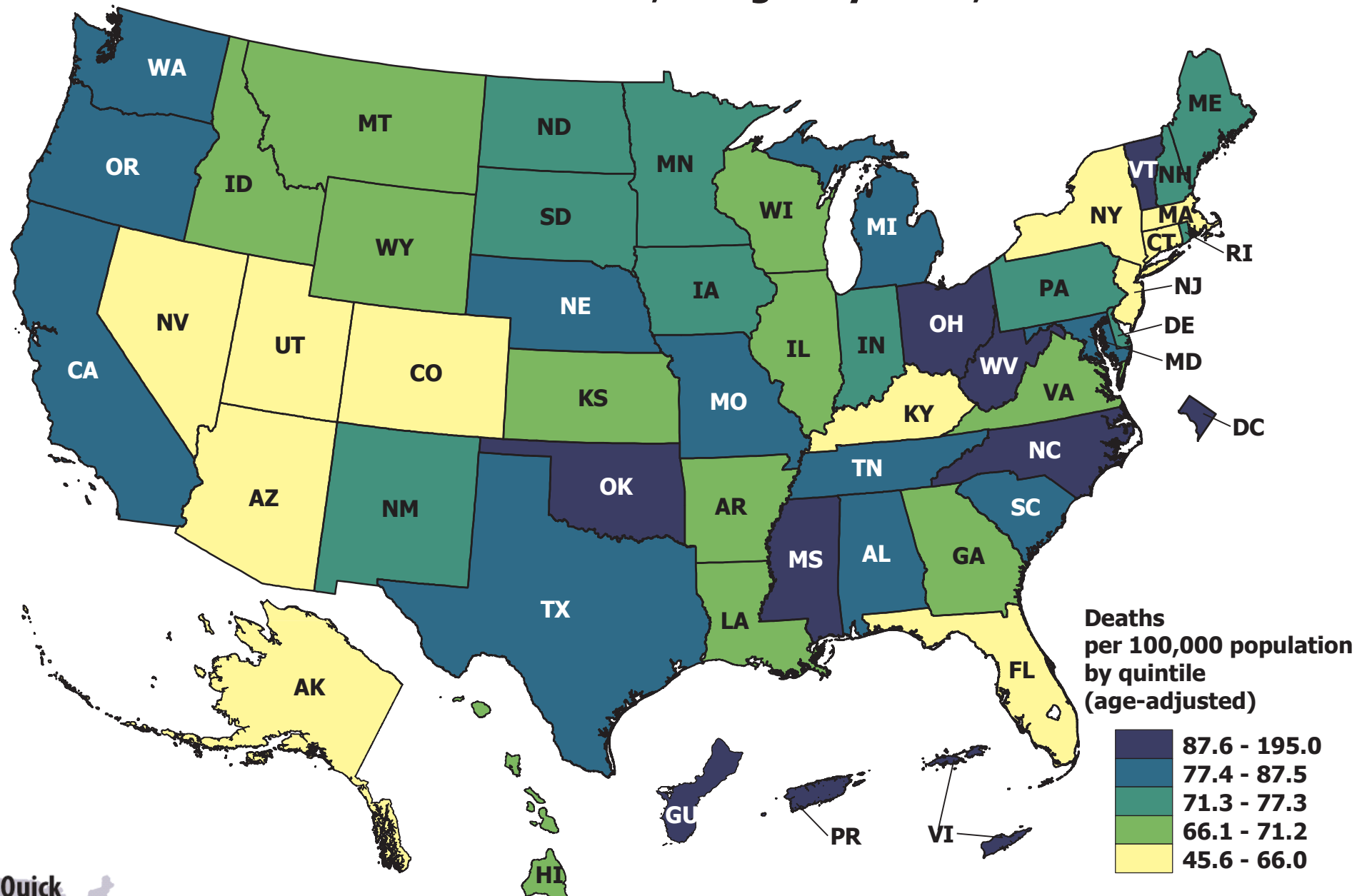
# Stroke death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



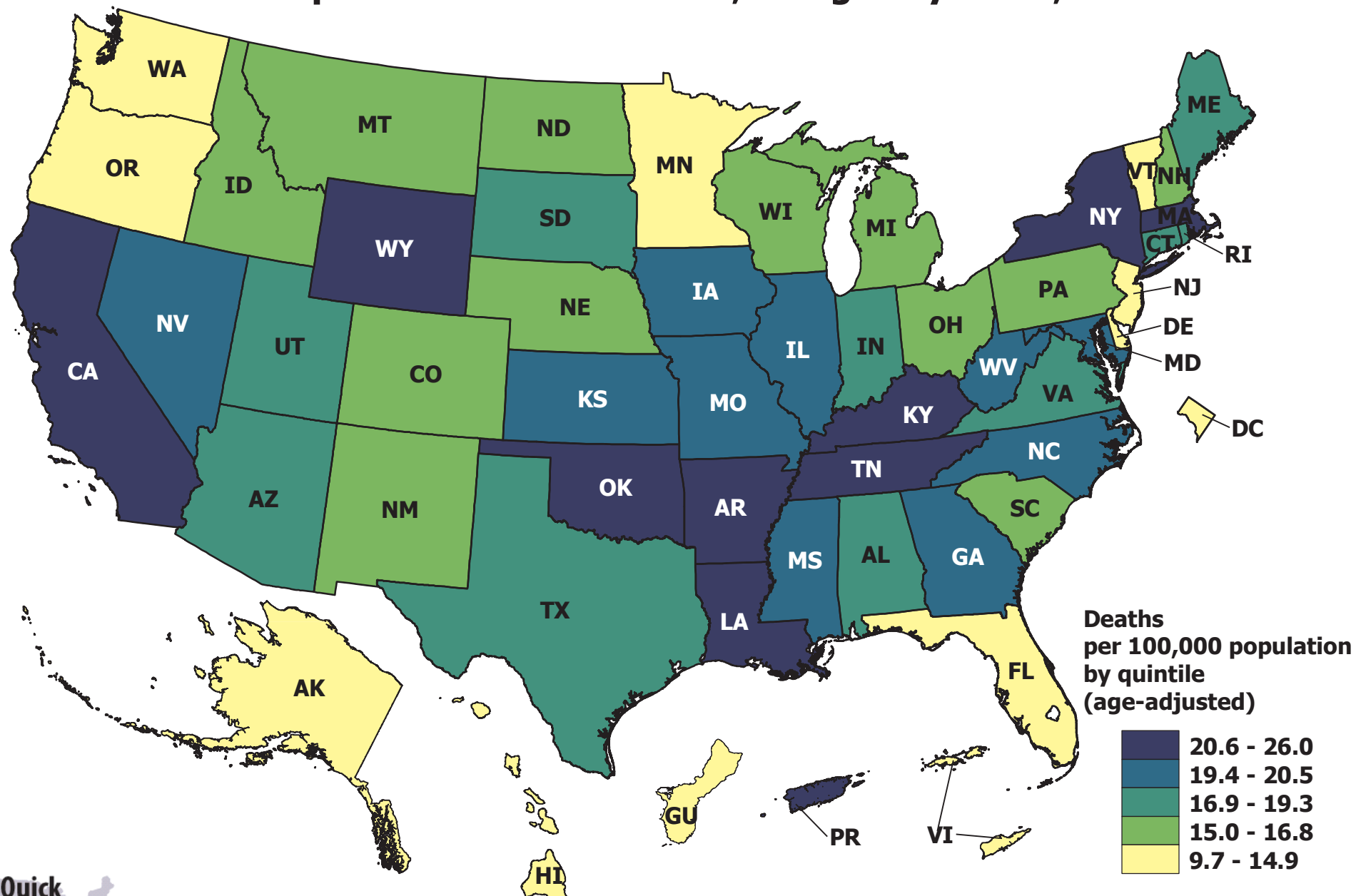
# Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease death rates, ages 45 and older by State, 2005-2007



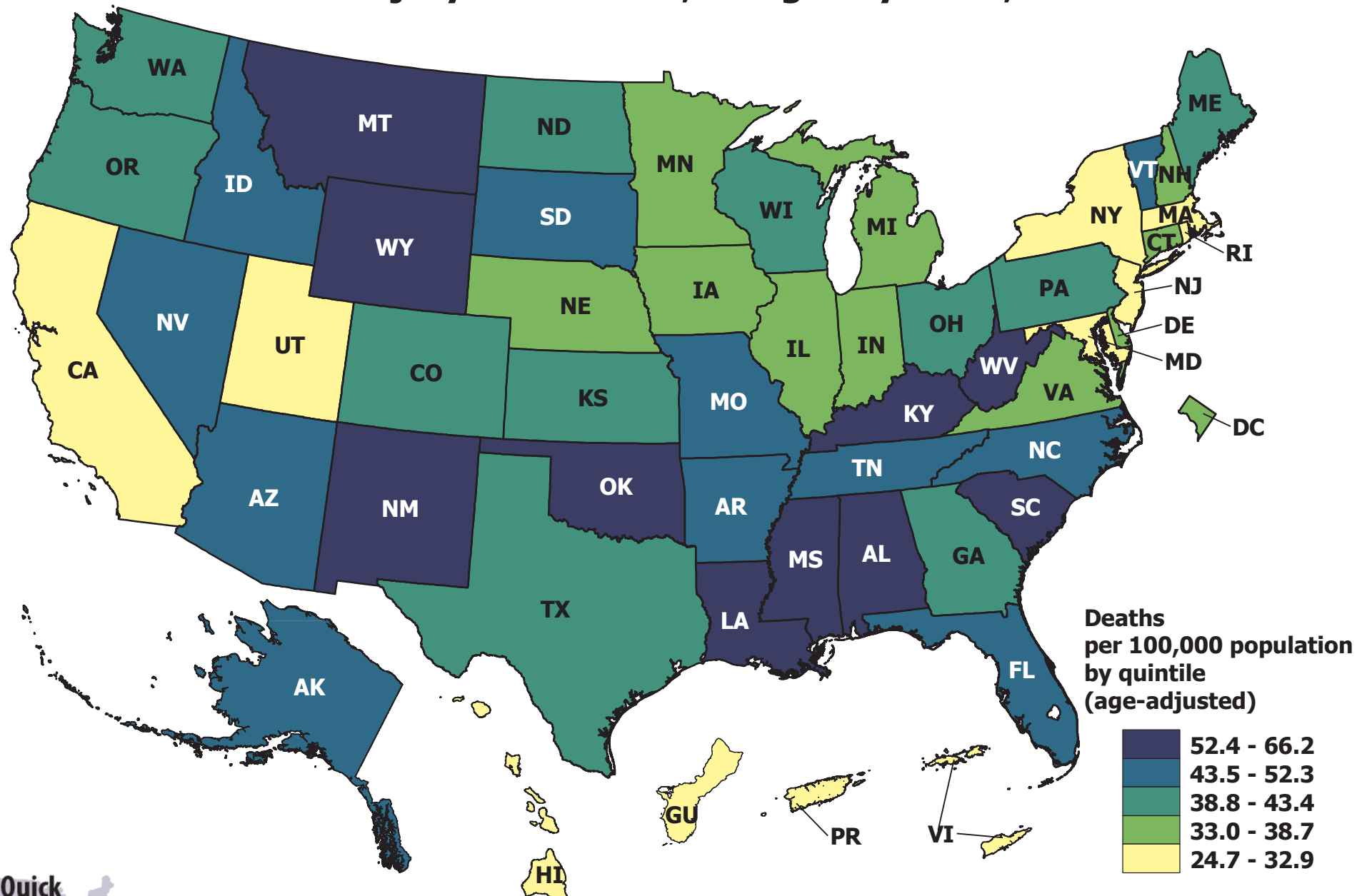
# Diabetes-related death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



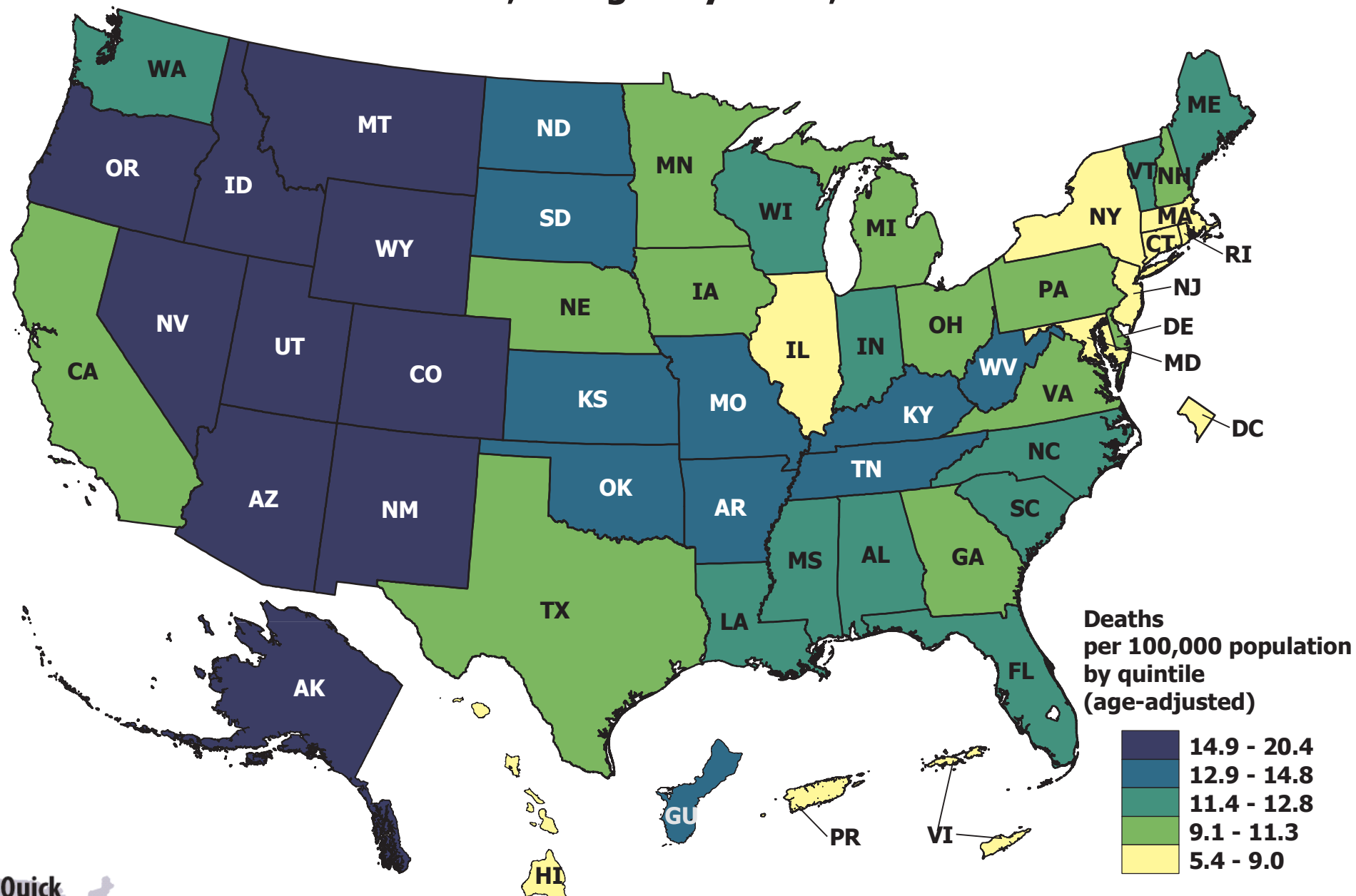
# Influenza and pneumonia death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



# Unintentional injury death rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007

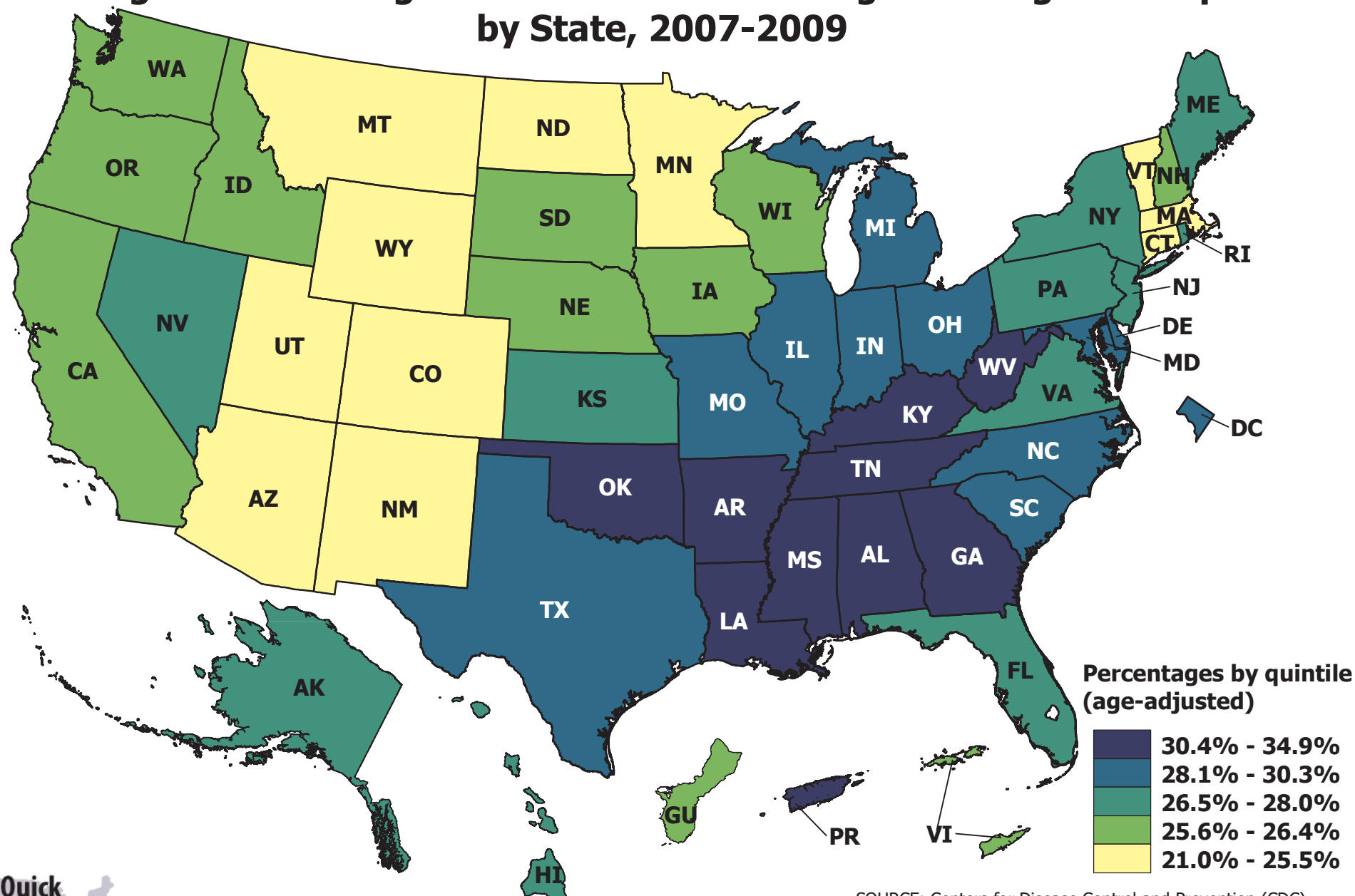


# Suicide rates, all ages by State, 2005-2007



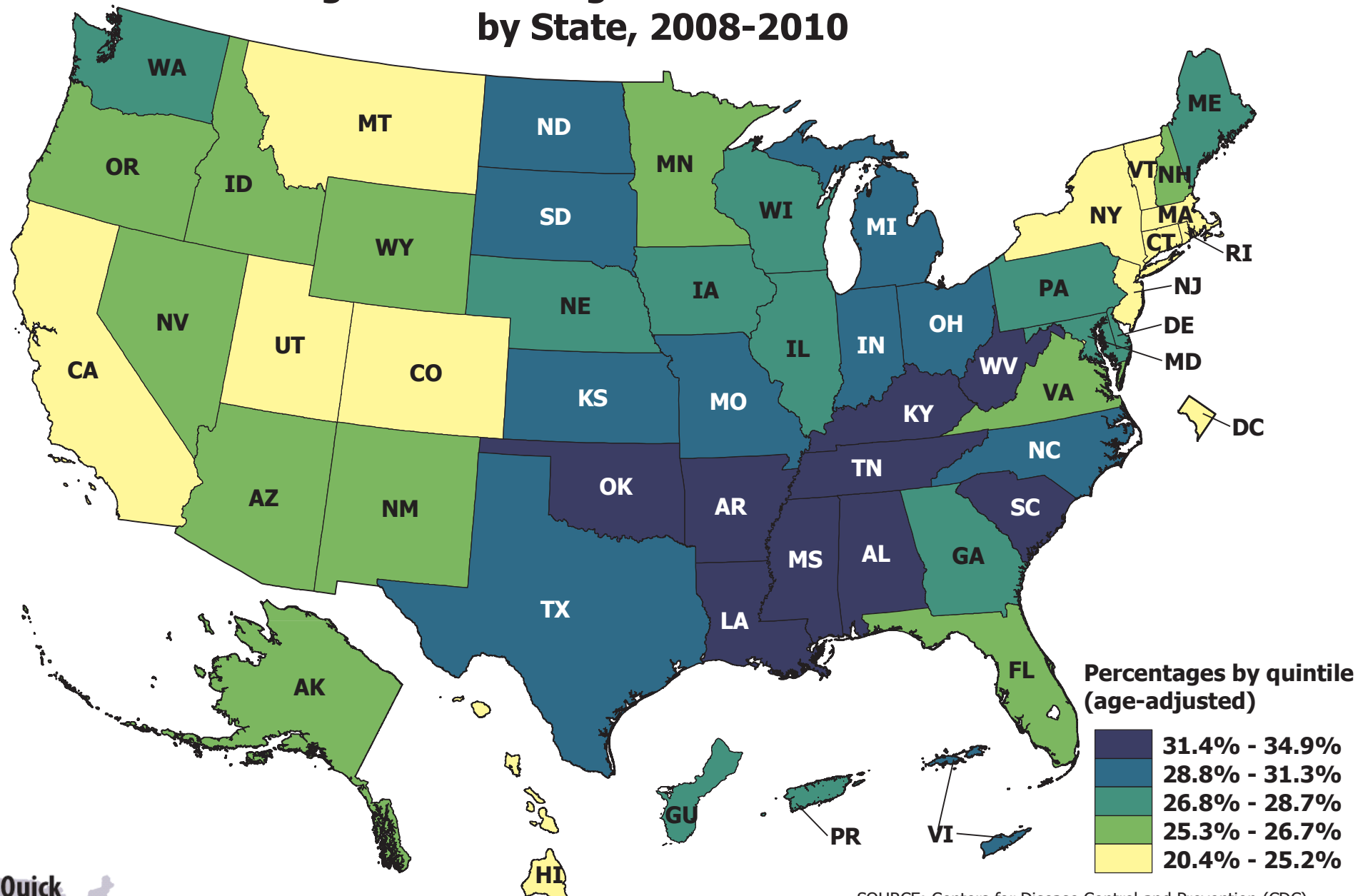


# Percentages of adults aged 18 and older with diagnosed high blood pressure by State, 2007-2009

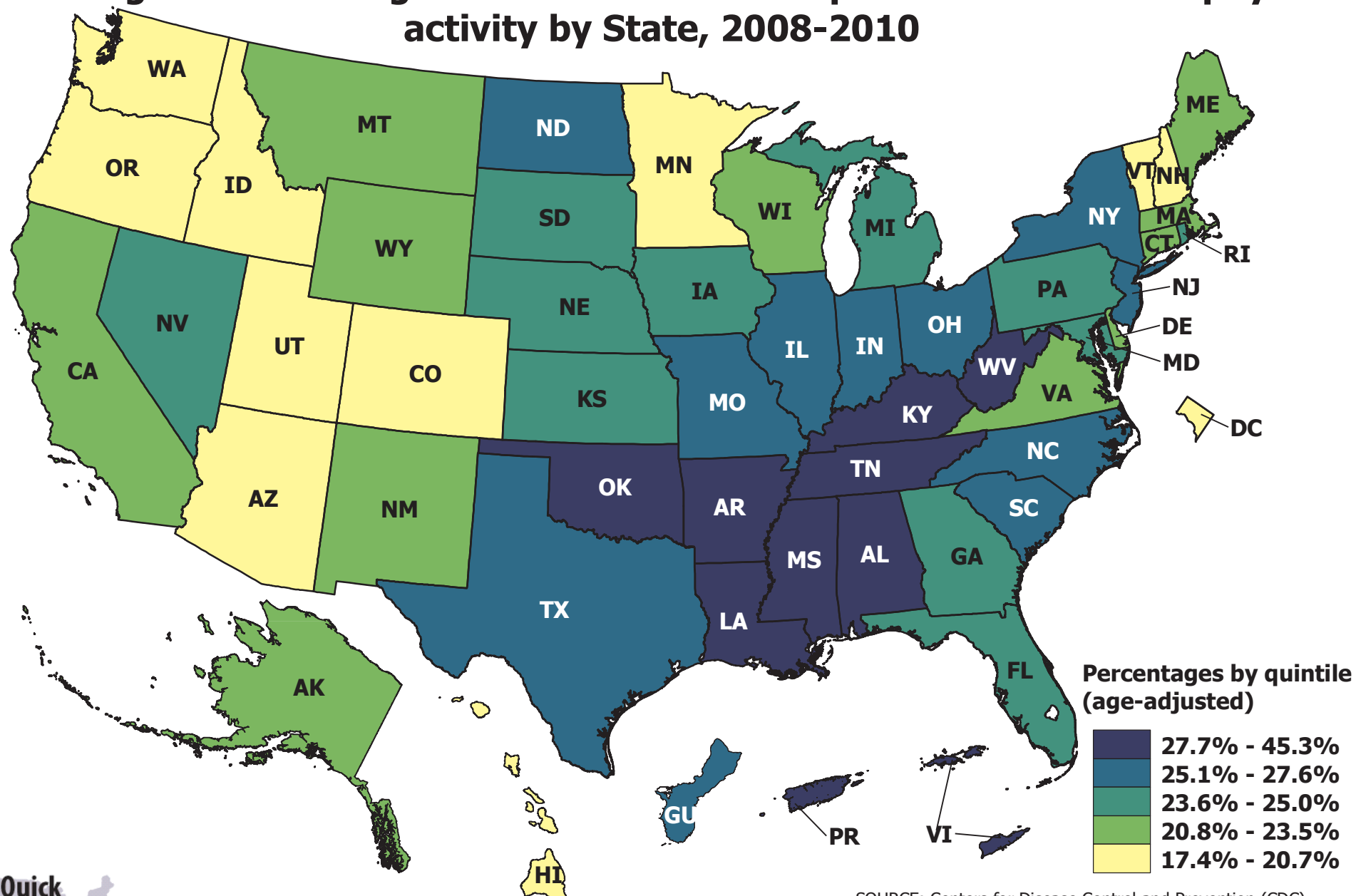




# Percentages of adults aged 20 and older who are obese by State, 2008-2010

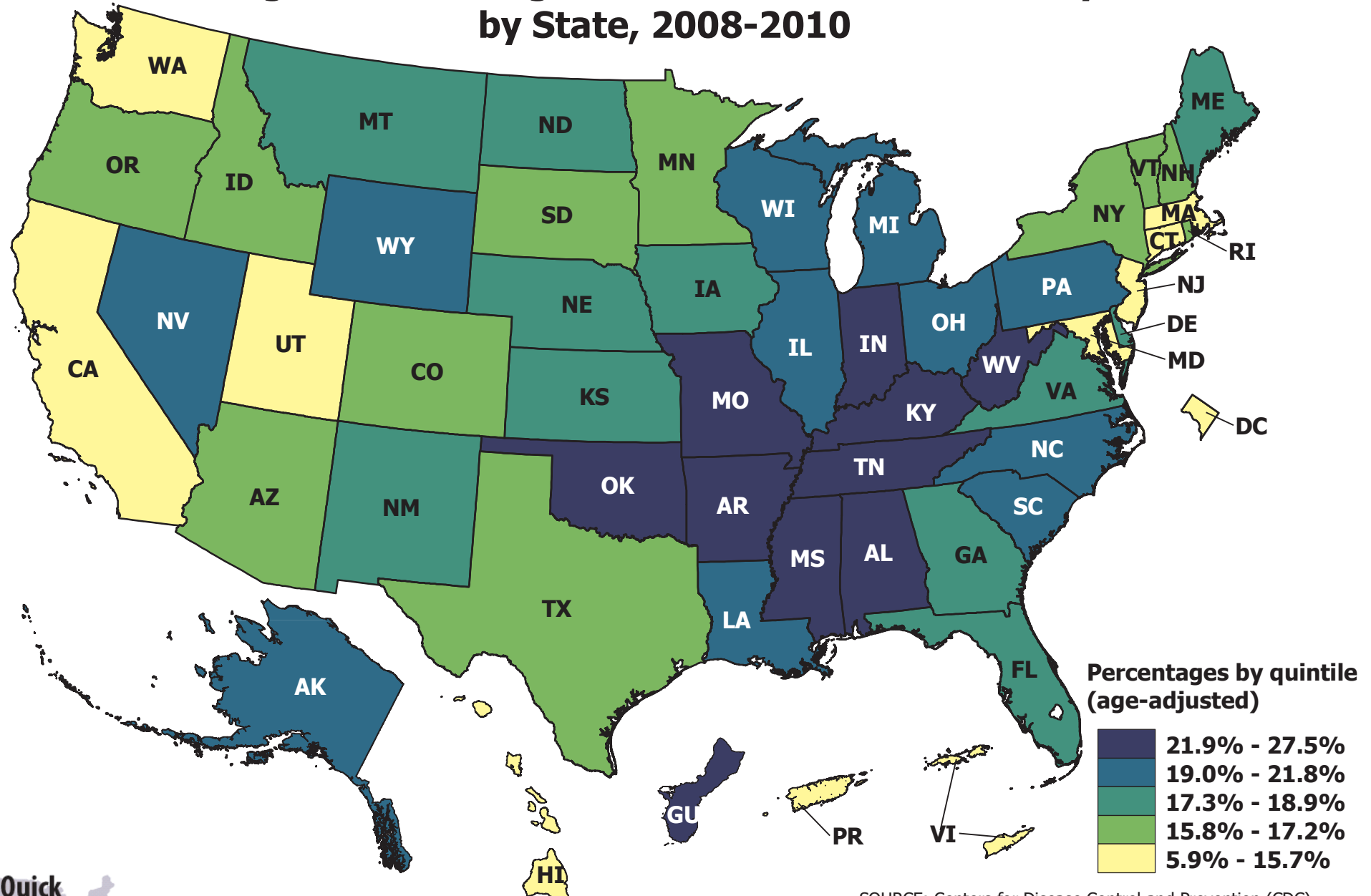


# Percentages of adults aged 18 and older who report no leisure-time physical activity by State, 2008-2010

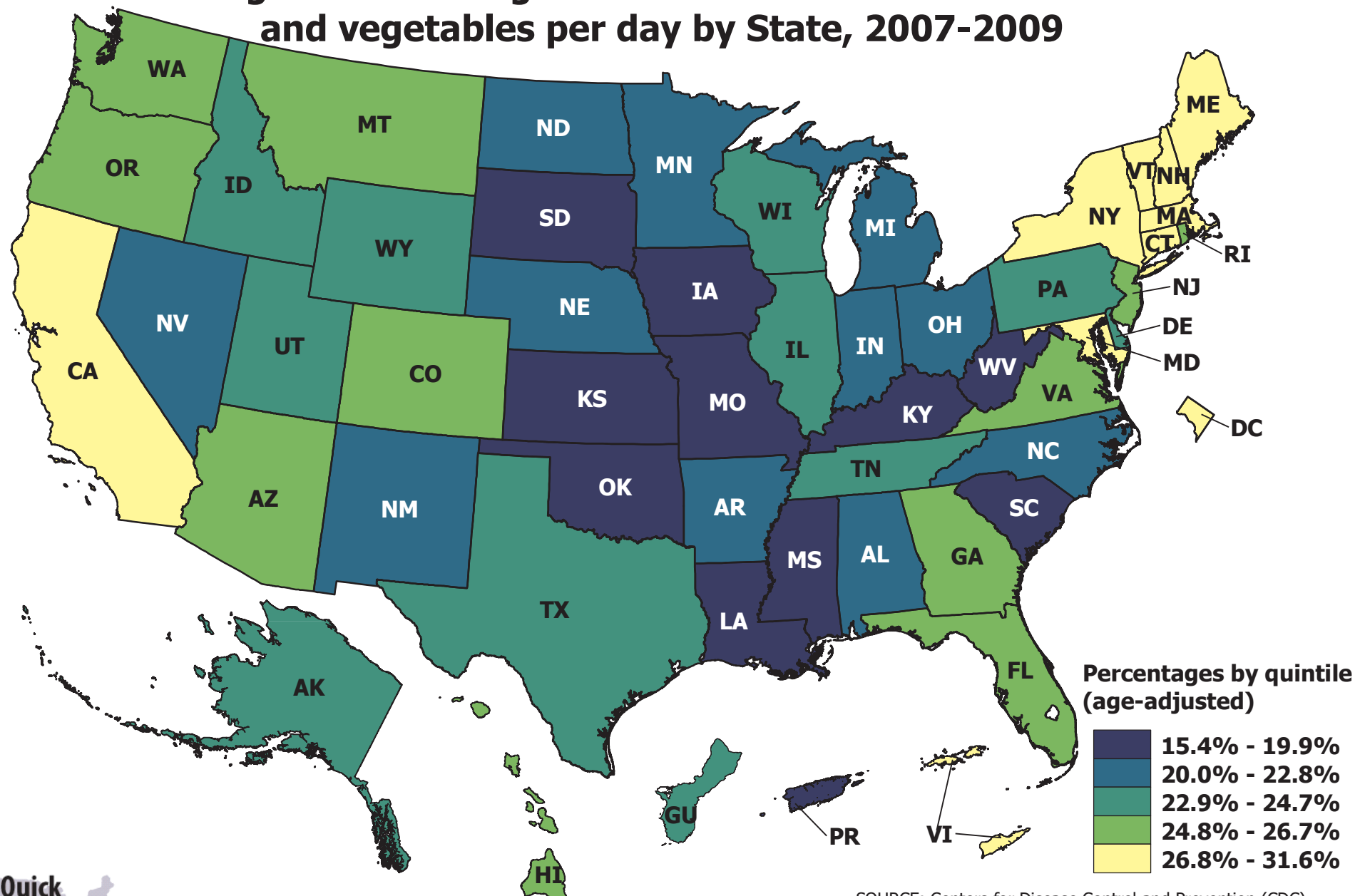


Smoking Currently

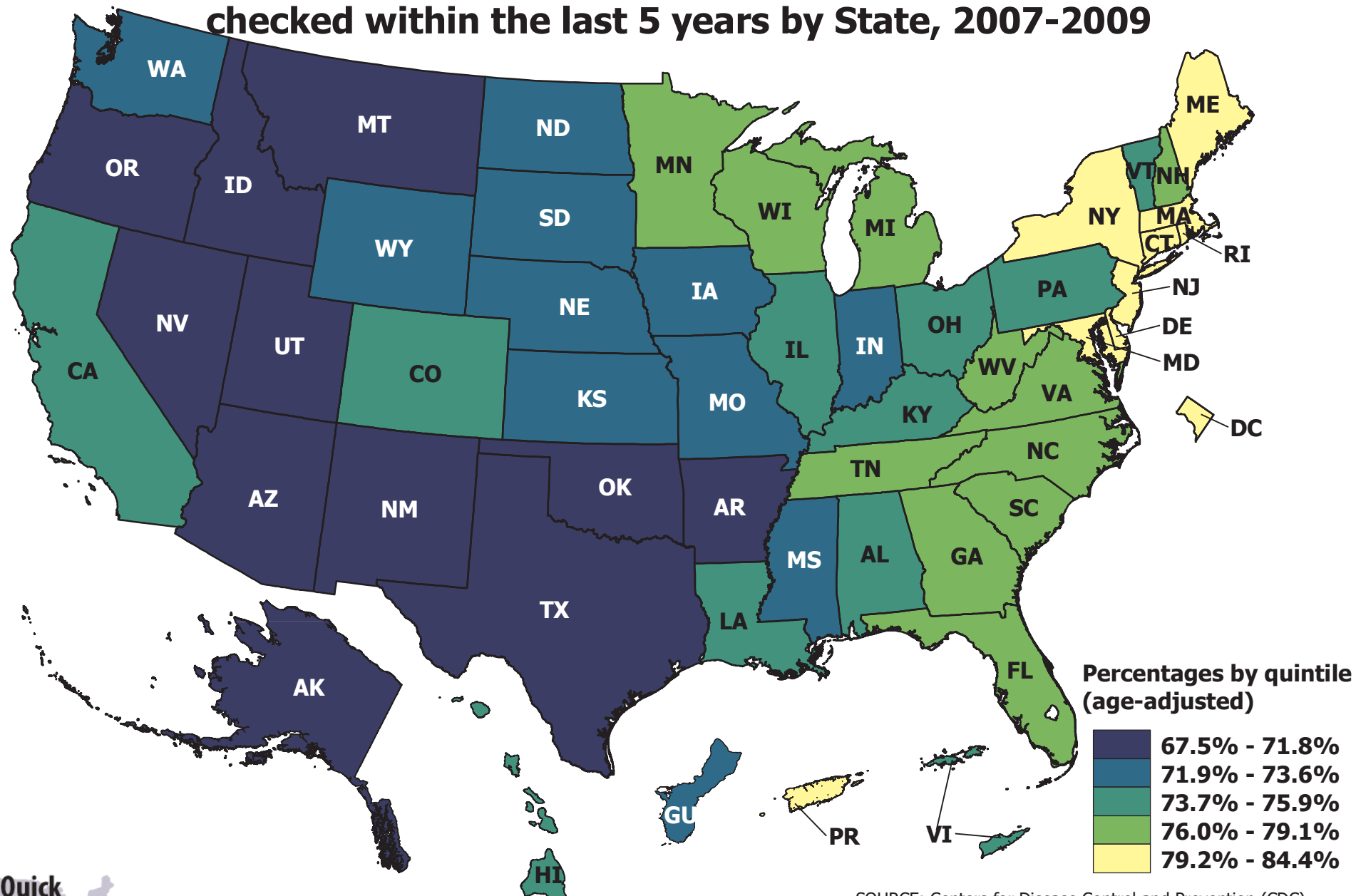
## Percentages of adults aged 18 and older who currently smoke by State, 2008-2010



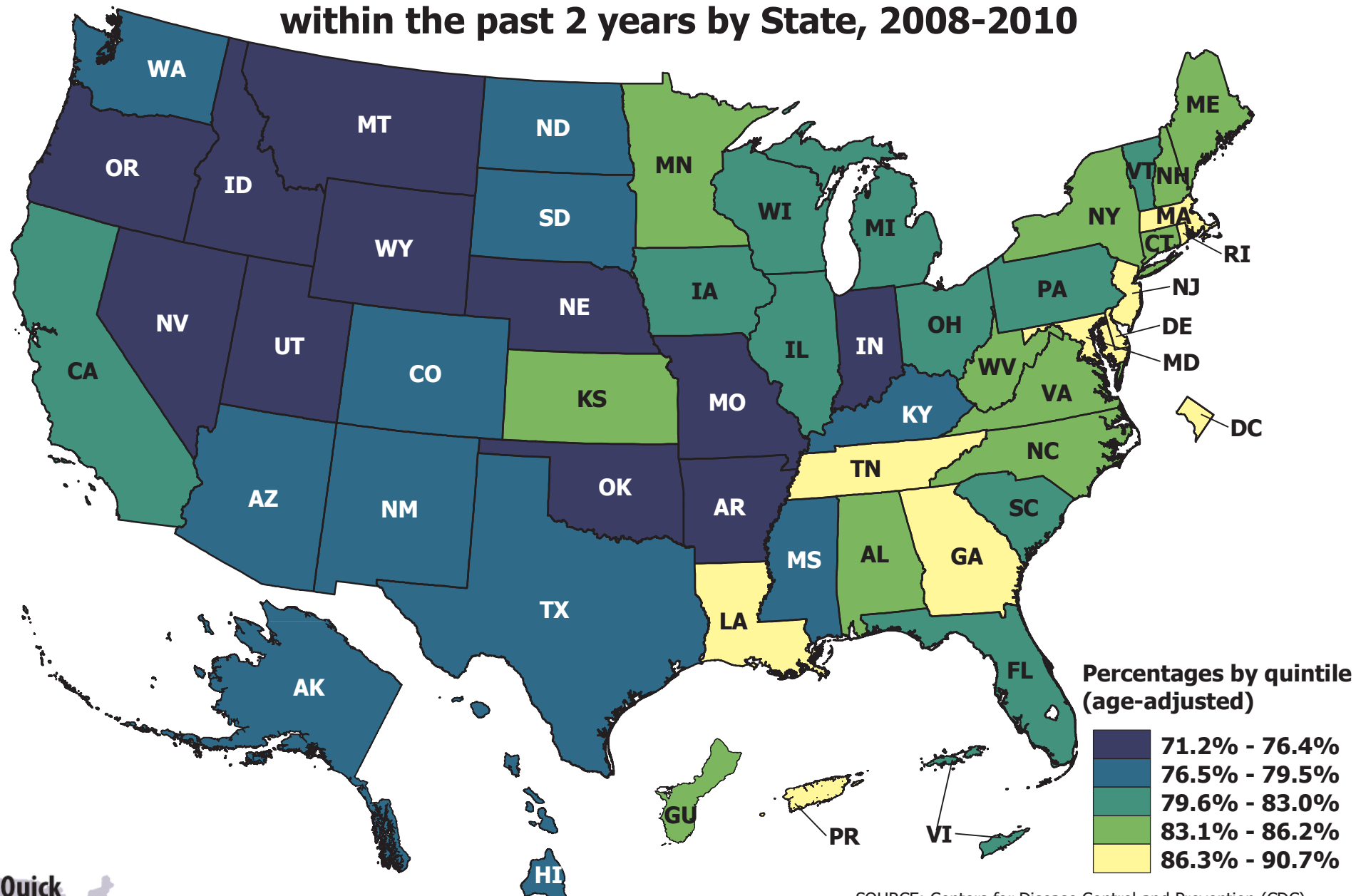
# Percentages of adults aged 18 and older who eat at least 5 fruit and vegetables per day by State, 2007-2009



# Percentages of adults aged 18 and older who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years by State, 2007-2009



# Percentages of adults aged 18 and older who have had a routine check-up within the past 2 years by State, 2008-2010



These data and much more  
can be found at  
Quick Health Data Online:

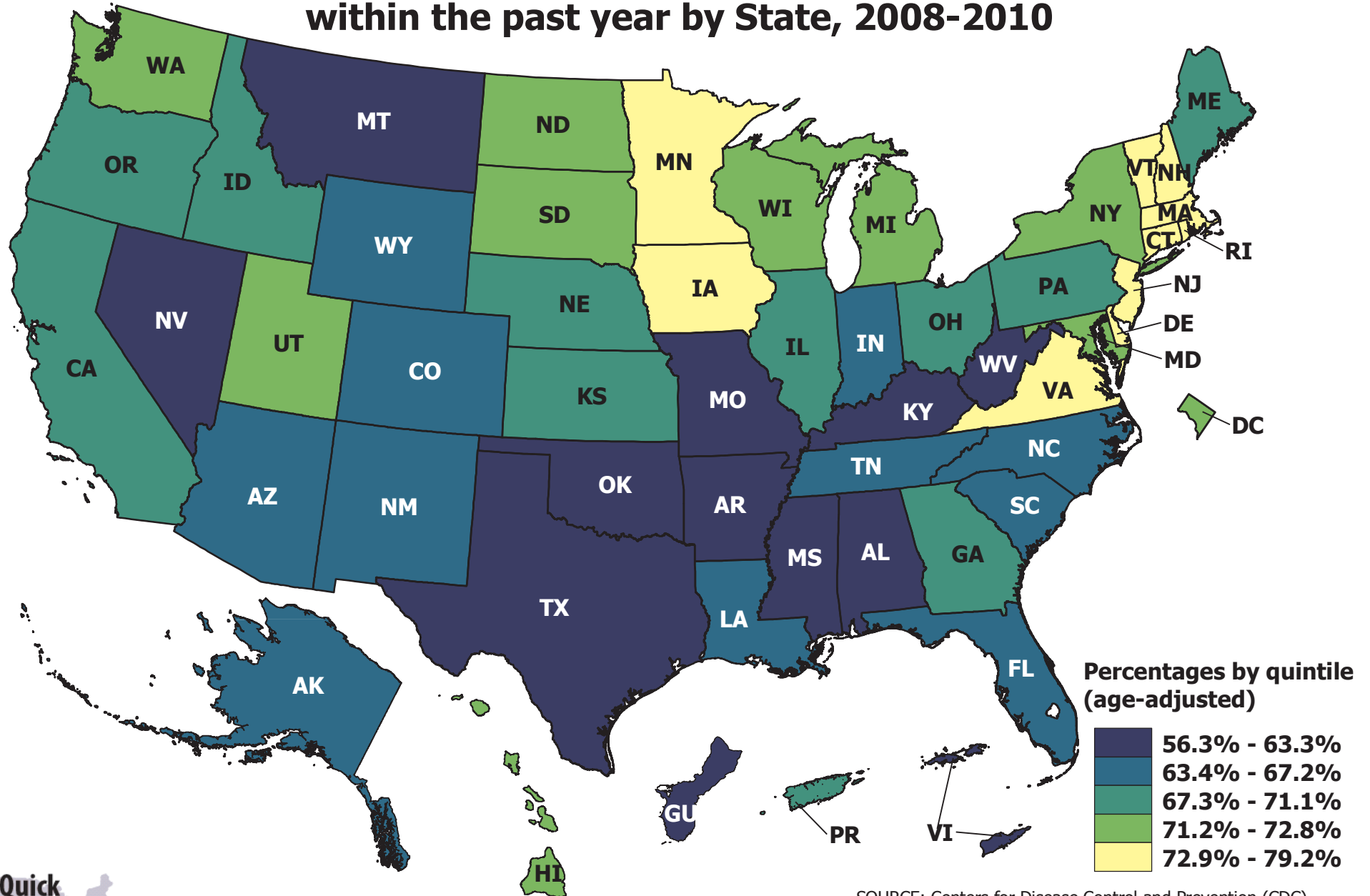
<http://www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata>

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).  
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data.  
Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [2008, 2009, 2010].

**Routine Check-Ups**

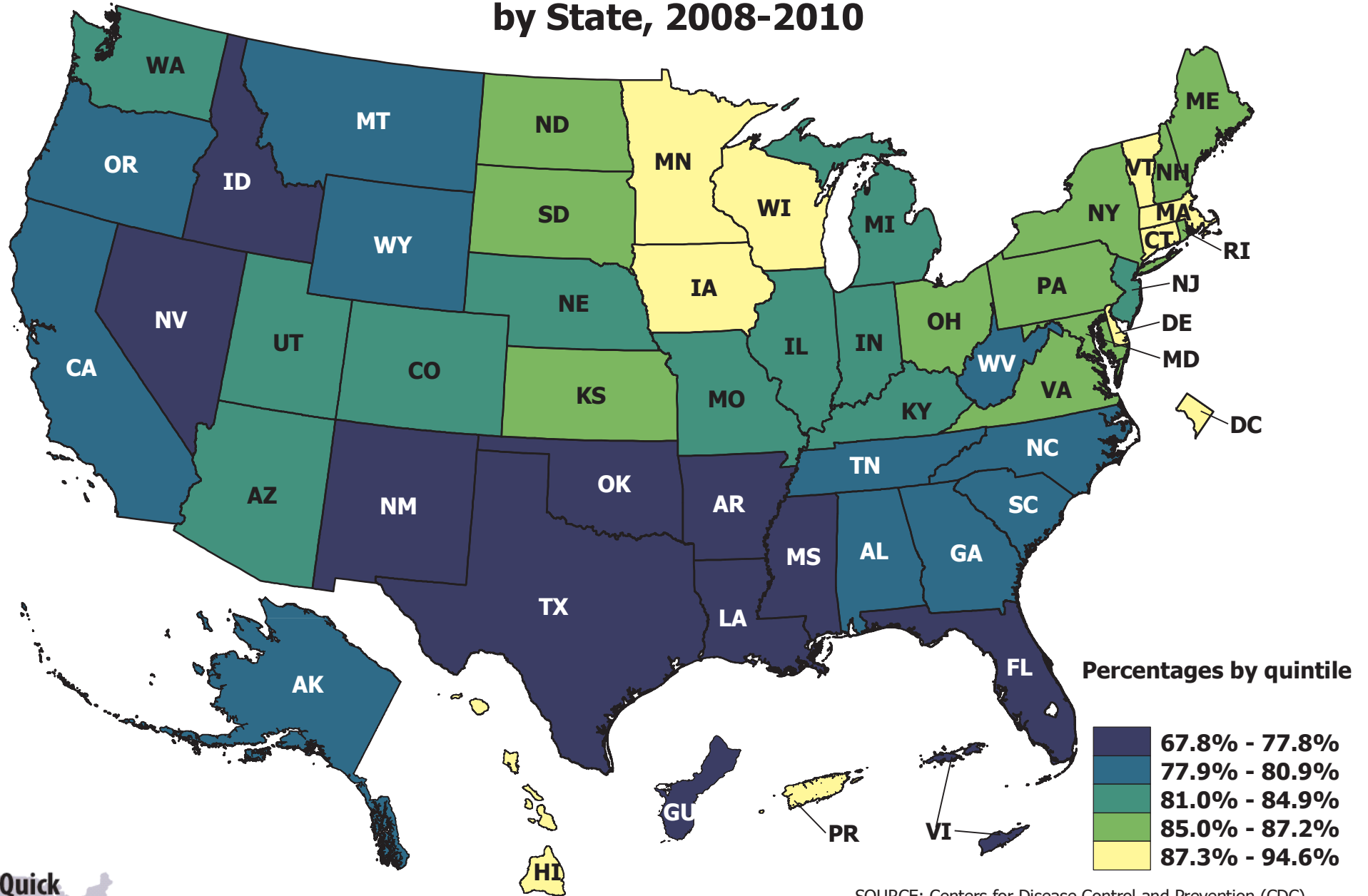
## Dental visits

# Percentages of adults aged 18 and older who have seen a dentist within the past year by State, 2008-2010





## Percentages of adults aged 18-64 who have health insurance coverage by State, 2008-2010



Quick Health Data Online

http://www.hhs.gov/ohrt

These data and much more  
can be found at  
Quick Health Data Online:  
[www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata](http://www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [2008, 2009, 2010].





# State Profiles





# Alabama Profile

Alabama is among those states with the highest rates of death for several leading causes, including heart disease, cancer and stroke. These rates, as well as rates for diabetes-related causes, are notably higher for the state's black population. Health risk factors including high blood pressure, obesity and physical inactivity are each associated with these causes of death, and all are areas in which Alabama ranks among the worst in the nation. Rates of obesity and high blood pressure are substantially higher for the state's black population as compared with the state's white and Hispanic populations. Alabama ranks among states with the highest proportions of residents who have had a routine check-up within the past two years, and the proportion is best for the state's black population among the population groups presented. Less than seventy-five percent of the state's black and Asian/Pacific Islander populations have health insurance coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	68.6	26.5	3.2	0.6	1.2	<b>4,708,708</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	913.9	1,100.4	304.3	301.7	333.0	<b>944.6</b>	+	51
Heart disease	243.0	285.3	54.4	82.4	80.0	<b>248.8</b>	+	51
Coronary heart disease	124.6	133.7	23.9	38.1	42.4	<b>124.9</b>	100.8	20
Total cancer	192.9	227.5	48.1	51.6	68.6	<b>197.5</b>	160.6	47
Colorectal cancer	17.1	25.3	*	*	*	<b>18.4</b>	14.5	42
Lung cancer	63.3	57.5	*	*	*	<b>61.4</b>	45.5	46
Stroke	51.1	79.5	13.9	*	*	<b>56.4</b>	33.8	52
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	152.5	69.9	*	*	*	<b>134.9</b>	98.5	38
Diabetes-related	66.8	131.6	23.3	35.6	35.3	<b>78.9</b>	65.8	35
Influenza and pneumonia	19.2	18.9	*	*	*	<b>18.9</b>	+	32
Unintentional injuries	55.7	45.2	63.1	*	32.3	<b>52.9</b>	36.0	46
Suicide	15.0	4.8	*	*	*	<b>12.1</b>	10.2	28
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	30.2	43.5	30.4	28.6	*	<b>33.1</b>	26.9	52
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	29.6	43.0	31.2	31.6	14.2	<b>32.8</b>	30.6	52
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	27.8	35.7	25.9	25.1	32.8	<b>29.8</b>	32.6	49
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	23.4	20.8	26.2	27.6	12.0	<b>22.6</b>	12.0	46
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	20.6	18.7	23.3	16.6	*	<b>20.4</b>	+	43
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	75.8	76.4	70.7	84.0	*	<b>75.9</b>	82.1	22
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	82.3	90.0	87.6	83.7	81.4	<b>84.8</b>	+	15
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	67.4	53.7	60.5	47.6	*	<b>63.3</b>	+	43
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	84.0	73.0	78.2	78.8	72.4	<b>80.6</b>	100.0	36

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Alaska Profile

Alaska ranks among the states with the lowest rates of death due to heart disease, influenza and pneumonia, colorectal cancer and diabetes-related causes. Over 16 percent of Alaska's residents identify themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN), and there are notable differences in the health status of this group when compared with the state's white population. The state ranks among those with the highest rates of death due to unintentional injuries and suicide, and rates of death due to these causes are more than twice as high for Alaska's AI/AN population as compared with the white population. The state ranks among those states with the lowest percentages of the population having had a recent cholesterol screening and a recent routine check-up.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	67.3	4.5	6.4	16.5	6.1	<b>698,473</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	718.9	669.0	443.4	1,034.9	438.5	<b>743.5</b>	+	24
Heart disease	160.0	144.2	82.8	168.5	81.7	<b>155.2</b>	+	6
Coronary heart disease	100.5	104.0	*	99.0	43.7	<b>96.2</b>	100.8	4
Total cancer	168.9	181.6	96.9	222.3	112.3	<b>171.8</b>	160.6	16
Colorectal cancer	15.0	*	*	27.0	*	<b>16.6</b>	14.5	19
Lung cancer	48.3	*	*	66.9	39.4	<b>49.8</b>	45.5	23
Stroke	44.6	*	*	60.2	44.7	<b>46.9</b>	33.8	35
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	104.2	*	*	141.8	*	<b>102.6</b>	98.5	13
Diabetes-related	67.7	79.1	*	53.3	75.4	<b>66.0</b>	65.8	11
Influenza and pneumonia	11.5	*	*	23.7	*	<b>12.6</b>	+	5
Unintentional injuries	45.9	*	43.3	104.2	22.4	<b>51.9</b>	36.0	43
Suicide	17.8	*	*	41.3	*	<b>20.4</b>	10.2	54
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.7	49.6	35.6	29.0	28.4	<b>27.5</b>	26.9	31
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.7	44.5	30.3	33.8	15.3	<b>26.5</b>	30.6	21
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	20.6	29.4	30.2	32.0	36.6	<b>23.5</b>	32.6	22
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.9	15.5	15.7	37.2	14.4	<b>20.0</b>	12.0	37
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.2	13.4	23.6	14.5	29.2	<b>23.8</b>	+	26
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.6	85.3	68.4	61.9	63.2	<b>71.8</b>	82.1	44
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	76.6	85.2	80.5	74.5	81.5	<b>76.8</b>	+	43
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	67.6	58.8	69.3	55.9	65.2	<b>66.3</b>	+	37
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	83.1	77.5	76.1	73.2	67.0	<b>80.8</b>	100.0	34

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§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Arizona Profile

Arizona continues to lead the nation with the lowest rate of diabetes-related deaths and ranks among the states with the lowest rates of death from all cancers and stroke. The rate of diabetes-related deaths, however, is twice as high for the state's Hispanic population, two and one half times as high for the black population, and three times as high for the state's American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population as compared with the state's white population. Arizona ranks among the states with the lowest percentages of the population having high blood pressure, though rates are notably higher in the state's black and AI/AN populations. It is one of the states in which all population groups have achieved the Healthy People 2020 target for percentages of population with no leisure-time physical activity. The state has one of the lowest rates of recent cholesterol screening in the nation. The percentages of population with health insurance coverage are noticeably lower in the state's Hispanic and AI/AN populations as compared to the white and black populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	58.1	4.1	30.8	5.1	3.1	<b>6,595,778</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	706.2	838.2	627.4	799.1	327.4	<b>702.7</b>	+	9
Heart disease	165.0	209.4	135.7	131.3	70.7	<b>161.0</b>	+	8
Coronary heart disease	129.5	170.7	105.7	96.7	57.2	<b>126.0</b>	100.8	21
Total cancer	160.9	170.4	121.1	100.5	70.3	<b>153.1</b>	160.6	6
Colorectal cancer	15.1	17.8	12.9	6.2	7.0	<b>14.5</b>	14.5	4
Lung cancer	45.7	45.1	20.9	6.9	15.7	<b>41.1</b>	45.5	9
Stroke	33.8	49.2	35.5	24.8	26.9	<b>34.3</b>	33.8	2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	136.7	70.7	51.5	23.8	*	<b>121.6</b>	98.5	26
Diabetes-related	38.3	96.6	76.6	117.2	21.1	<b>45.6</b>	65.8	1
Influenza and pneumonia	16.2	16.9	17.1	41.8	11.1	<b>17.0</b>	+	25
Unintentional injuries	49.3	55.0	46.4	106.1	20.1	<b>51.1</b>	36.0	42
Suicide	18.7	6.4	8.7	14.6	7.2	<b>15.8</b>	10.2	48
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.6	33.9	23.0	30.7	20.5	<b>25.2</b>	26.9	10
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.3	36.8	33.6	41.3	11.2	<b>26.3</b>	30.6	19
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	18.2	19.2	29.4	25.2	11.3	<b>20.5</b>	32.6	8
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.1	16.0	14.3	18.5	8.8	<b>15.8</b>	12.0	12
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	26.2	36.5	23.9	27.5	26.6	<b>26.0</b>	+	14
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	76.4	65.7	60.9	62.3	73.6	<b>71.7</b>	82.1	45
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	78.9	91.2	79.7	78.7	83.4	<b>79.5</b>	+	33
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	71.5	57.1	54.4	61.9	68.5	<b>66.6</b>	+	36
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	87.5	84.5	63.3	72.3	89.8	<b>81.5</b>	100.0	29

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Arkansas Profile

Arkansas ranks among the states with the highest rates of death across most presented measures, with many of the presented rates of death being substantially higher for the black population as compared with the white population. While the state ranks among those states with relatively lower rates of diabetes-related deaths, the black population has over twice the rate of diabetes-related deaths as the white population. Arkansas ranks among the states with the highest obesity and high blood pressure rates, with its black population having noticeably higher rates. In general the state rates poorly across all presented health risk factors and preventive care measures. Additionally, Arkansas has one of the lowest levels of health insurance coverage among adults ages 18-64; less than half of the state's Hispanic population has health insurance coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	76.0	15.8	6.0	0.9	1.4	2,889,450		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	871.3	1,108.5	327.3	346.8	422.9	885.9	+	46
Heart disease	225.8	291.9	76.9	86.9	114.0	230.0	+	46
Coronary heart disease	164.3	212.6	57.0	70.0	87.2	167.1	100.8	45
Total cancer	197.8	243.3	59.9	54.6	95.1	199.3	160.6	49
Colorectal cancer	17.2	27.7	*	*	*	18.1	14.5	39
Lung cancer	67.2	67.2	*	*	*	65.9	45.5	51
Stroke	54.5	88.7	16.6	47.0	*	57.7	33.8	53
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	148.6	67.0	*	*	*	137.7	98.5	43
Diabetes-related	63.8	137.2	36.4	*	*	70.8	65.8	20
Influenza and pneumonia	25.0	21.7	*	*	*	24.4	+	53
Unintentional injuries	49.9	43.7	33.5	*	30.5	47.6	36.0	40
Suicide	16.0	5.6	6.4	*	*	13.9	10.2	39
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	30.5	44.5	23.5	30.3	*	31.2	26.9	46
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	30.7	42.6	34.3	30.9	8.7	31.5	30.6	46
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	28.6	32.9	34.2	36.7	28.6	29.3	32.6	46
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	22.4	23.1	17.4	31.1	10.8	22.7	12.0	47
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	20.2	22.1	21.1	20.3	*	20.9	+	40
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	70.7	73.0	58.8	59.8	*	70.5	82.1	50
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	73.0	85.2	67.4	68.5	80.9	73.9	+	49
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	62.4	57.0	40.5	47.5	*	60.6	+	48
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	78.2	68.1	48.0	53.8	88.1	75.7	100.0	51

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# California Profile

California has some of the lowest rates of death due to various causes including deaths from cancer and deaths due to unintentional injuries. The state ranks among those with the highest rates of deaths due to influenza and pneumonia, and diabetes-related causes, with substantially higher rates of diabetes-related deaths among the black and Hispanic populations. Rates of high blood pressure and obesity are higher for the black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations in the state as compared with the white and Asian/Pacific Islander populations. It is one of the states in which all population groups have achieved the Healthy People 2020 target for percentages of population with no leisure-time physical activity. California ranks among the states with low proportions of current smokers and high percentages of residents who eat five or more fruits and vegetables per day. California ranks in the lower range of states for health insurance coverage, and the rate of coverage for the state's large Hispanic population is notably lower than for other population groups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	42.7	6.4	37.0	1.4	13.7	<b>36,961,664</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	745.7	1,004.1	550.1	403.2	433.2	<b>690.2</b>	+	5
Heart disease	203.3	289.6	141.1	101.6	110.7	<b>187.1</b>	+	26
Coronary heart disease	157.2	230.4	112.6	77.7	91.1	<b>145.9</b>	100.8	35
Total cancer	179.3	221.7	119.1	82.3	113.4	<b>162.4</b>	160.6	9
Colorectal cancer	16.3	24.5	11.7	9.3	11.7	<b>15.3</b>	14.5	9
Lung cancer	47.5	57.2	19.0	21.2	26.2	<b>40.0</b>	45.5	8
Stroke	44.0	66.5	38.0	23.6	39.9	<b>44.4</b>	33.8	30
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	141.9	97.8	45.8	60.1	43.6	<b>110.5</b>	98.5	19
Diabetes-related	75.1	171.5	112.8	78.1	68.8	<b>86.0</b>	65.8	42
Influenza and pneumonia	21.7	27.6	17.9	9.8	17.8	<b>21.0</b>	+	45
Unintentional injuries	36.4	39.8	27.2	25.4	15.8	<b>31.5</b>	36.0	8
Suicide	13.4	6.0	4.4	3.7	5.6	<b>9.3</b>	10.2	12
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.3	35.1	27.1	32.5	22.3	<b>26.1</b>	26.9	20
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	22.0	36.1	31.8	34.7	10.5	<b>25.2</b>	30.6	11
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	15.7	26.0	29.0	27.2	21.1	<b>22.1</b>	32.6	16
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	13.9	20.1	12.0	17.9	7.5	<b>12.8</b>	12.0	4
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	29.3	25.1	26.3	28.6	29.1	<b>28.4</b>	+	5
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	80.1	77.5	68.4	72.6	77.1	<b>75.1</b>	82.1	24
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	80.4	90.3	78.9	77.1	84.5	<b>80.6</b>	+	29
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	75.4	62.6	57.9	57.3	69.3	<b>67.6</b>	+	30
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	90.2	84.8	67.0	73.1	86.6	<b>79.8</b>	100.0	38

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\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Colorado Profile

Colorado ranks among states with the lowest rates of death due to heart disease, cancer and diabetes-related causes, although the rate of diabetes-related death is twice as high in the black and Hispanic populations as in the white population. It is one of few states in which all population groups have achieved the Healthy People 2020 target for reducing lung cancer deaths. Across the presented health risk factors, Colorado ranks among the states with the best rates; it boasts the lowest obesity rate, the second lowest percentage of residents diagnosed with high blood pressure, and the third lowest rate of physical inactivity in the nation. The state's Hispanic population, however, has rates of physical inactivity nearly twice those of the white population. Cholesterol screening rates, dental visits and health insurance coverage are notably lower for Colorado's Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations as compared to the white population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	71.6	4.3	20.3	1.4	3.2	5,024,748		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	711.3	825.7	664.9	486.7	369.2	707.0	+	11
Heart disease	152.8	171.4	129.9	90.4	64.0	149.9	+	4
Coronary heart disease	103.8	121.0	91.1	59.6	38.7	102.0	100.8	7
Total cancer	156.9	191.5	129.7	88.5	102.2	154.0	160.6	7
Colorectal cancer	15.3	21.8	14.5	*	*	15.3	14.5	9
Lung cancer	38.8	44.4	25.9	28.4	24.4	37.4	45.5	6
Stroke	38.8	53.2	37.4	*	31.3	39.1	33.8	13
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	147.8	93.2	82.1	73.0	30.0	137.4	98.5	42
Diabetes-related	53.4	99.4	107.9	74.1	38.8	60.0	65.8	5
Influenza and pneumonia	15.6	16.2	12.9	*	*	15.3	+	13
Unintentional injuries	43.4	42.8	43.2	39.1	19.1	42.7	36.0	31
Suicide	17.9	11.0	9.1	10.6	8.5	16.0	10.2	49
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	21.8	34.2	24.2	25.9	21.8	22.5	26.9	2
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	18.7	28.8	26.3	31.6	8.6	20.4	30.6	1
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	15.0	24.4	28.8	30.3	22.2	18.5	32.6	3
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.0	20.5	18.8	25.3	12.6	16.5	12.0	16
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	26.2	24.6	21.3	21.6	34.8	25.4	+	17
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	77.0	77.1	66.3	69.9	80.6	74.6	82.1	27
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	77.3	84.0	75.5	72.0	84.4	77.2	+	40
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	71.0	59.6	54.9	50.4	62.1	67.2	+	32
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	87.0	80.8	59.3	65.9	87.9	81.0	100.0	32

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NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.



# Connecticut Profile

Connecticut has some of the lowest rates of death due to stroke, suicide and diabetes. It is also among the states with the best records across presented measures of health risk factors and preventive care; it has some of the lowest rates of obesity and one of the highest percentages of residents who eat at least five fruits and vegetables a day. The percentages of those who are obese and those who reported physical inactivity are notably higher for the black and Hispanic populations, compared to the white population. The black population also exhibits substantially higher blood pressure than the white population. Connecticut has the highest percentage of residents with a dental visit in the past year and ranks among the states with the highest percentages of residents who have had a recent cholesterol screening and who have health insurance coverage; however, the rates of cholesterol screening and insurance coverage for the Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations are notably lower.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	73.8	9.8	12.3	0.4	3.8	3,518,288		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	706.5	828.6	532.8	329.7	320.3	709.7	+	12
Heart disease	177.1	195.0	123.4	95.3	76.7	176.6	+	20
Coronary heart disease	115.0	125.6	84.2	80.6	55.5	114.8	100.8	12
Total cancer	178.6	192.7	106.8	*	91.5	175.5	160.6	20
Colorectal cancer	15.4	20.3	10.3	*	*	15.3	14.5	9
Lung cancer	48.5	42.3	21.1	*	16.9	46.6	45.5	15
Stroke	34.7	46.3	32.3	*	21.1	35.7	33.8	6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	111.9	59.4	46.8	*	*	104.8	98.5	14
Diabetes-related	57.8	111.9	82.6	*	34.1	62.1	65.8	7
Influenza and pneumonia	19.5	18.5	13.3	*	*	19.3	+	34
Unintentional injuries	34.6	33.2	27.7	*	14.3	33.6	36.0	13
Suicide	8.8	4.0	5.6	*	*	7.8	10.2	7
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	24.6	36.9	22.2	26.3	23.1	24.9	26.9	8
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	20.6	39.8	29.8	26.3	8.8	21.9	30.6	3
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	19.2	29.1	29.2	40.5	24.5	21.2	32.6	13
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	15.4	15.5	15.0	35.8	8.4	15.4	12.0	8
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	28.8	23.9	25.0	32.8	34.4	28.5	+	4
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	81.4	77.0	68.6	72.6	77.5	79.9	82.1	6
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	84.0	90.2	86.8	90.7	89.8	85.0	+	13
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	80.8	65.1	69.9	50.4	76.1	79.2	+	1
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	92.0	76.6	71.3	70.0	90.4	89.1	100.0	7

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# Delaware Profile

Delaware has moderately low rates of death due to stroke, suicide, and influenza and pneumonia. With the exceptions of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, influenza and pneumonia, unintentional injuries and suicide, the rate of death across each presented measure is higher for the black population than for the white population. With regard to health risk factors, the black population in Delaware fares worse than the white population with higher rates of high blood pressure, obesity and physical inactivity. Delaware ranks among the states with the best rates of preventive care and health insurance coverage, and is second in the nation in percent of population having had a routine check-up within the past two years.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	68.2	21.2	7.2	0.4	3.2	885,122		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	768.9	921.7	478.8	606.4	301.2	786.7	+	33
Heart disease	202.8	236.0	96.9	204.4	78.5	205.8	+	33
Coronary heart disease	148.7	171.5	85.2	*	*	150.4	100.8	38
Total cancer	192.5	205.9	102.6	*	75.8	191.9	160.6	41
Colorectal cancer	17.9	20.6	*	*	*	17.9	14.5	33
Lung cancer	59.5	60.4	*	*	*	58.8	45.5	42
Stroke	38.2	56.7	*	*	*	40.7	33.8	18
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	123.4	77.9	*	*	*	115.1	98.5	24
Diabetes-related	66.8	133.8	68.6	*	*	76.0	65.8	29
Influenza and pneumonia	15.1	13.5	*	*	*	14.9	+	11
Unintentional injuries	37.8	24.7	46.6	*	*	35.4	36.0	16
Suicide	12.2	4.6	*	*	*	10.2	10.2	13
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	27.5	34.6	31.1	35.8	23.0	28.8	26.9	39
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	26.1	41.8	33.4	25.1	7.1	28.4	30.6	32
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	20.0	33.4	34.2	34.3	20.5	23.0	32.6	21
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	19.1	15.4	19.9	28.0	3.3	18.1	12.0	28
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	22.6	21.6	21.5	*	32.2	23.2	+	32
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	79.3	82.8	76.2	86.6	79.6	79.8	82.1	7
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	89.8	95.7	91.3	85.8	89.6	90.6	+	2
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	76.3	60.6	73.7	*	71.4	73.8	+	10
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	91.8	87.2	67.7	95.9	88.3	89.6	100.0	6

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# District of Columbia Profile

The District of Columbia's small size, urban demographics and racial composition make it more comparable to urban cities than to states. Residents in DC have among the highest rates of death due to diabetes, heart disease and colorectal cancer in the nation; these rates are notably higher for the District's black population as compared to the white population. Risk factors associated with these diseases--high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and obesity--occur at rates that are approximately two, three and four times higher, respectively, for the city's black population as compared with the white population. DC ranks best in the nation for the highest percent of residents who eat five or more fruits and vegetables a day. DC also ranks among states with the best record across the presented measures of preventive care; it leads the nation in percentage of those who have had a recent cholesterol screening and ranks nearly as high for residents having a recent routine check-up. Rates of health insurance coverage among residents ages 18-64 are among the best in the nation as well. Although DC has one of the highest overall rates of health insurance coverage, rates of coverage are lower for the black and Hispanic populations in the city than for the white population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	33.9	53.5	8.8	0.5	3.6	<b>599,657</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	579.8	1,124.3	329.7	294.9	407.9	<b>900.3</b>	+	48
Heart disease	167.7	307.6	65.1	*	111.5	<b>253.5</b>	+	53
Coronary heart disease	140.0	254.7	54.0	*	105.0	<b>211.1</b>	100.8	54
Total cancer	147.9	235.1	77.3	*	103.1	<b>199.1</b>	160.6	48
Colorectal cancer	12.9	26.7	*	*	*	<b>21.7</b>	14.5	54
Lung cancer	32.8	58.1	*	*	*	<b>47.9</b>	45.5	18
Stroke	27.8	45.3	*	*	*	<b>37.8</b>	33.8	11
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	70.0	59.6	*	*	*	<b>60.7</b>	98.5	4
Diabetes-related	38.3	128.0	29.9	*	*	<b>95.3</b>	65.8	47
Influenza and pneumonia	11.4	16.2	*	*	*	<b>14.1</b>	+	8
Unintentional injuries	22.6	44.2	24.5	*	*	<b>35.0</b>	36.0	15
Suicide	5.9	5.1	*	*	*	<b>5.4</b>	10.2	1
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	19.6	37.3	22.2	*	22.1	<b>28.3</b>	26.9	36
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	9.2	34.2	19.1	*	8.2	<b>21.4</b>	30.6	2
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	9.5	29.3	27.2	24.1	23.5	<b>20.5</b>	32.6	8
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	10.3	21.9	15.5	15.8	6.4	<b>15.7</b>	12.0	11
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	35.9	28.0	28.7	*	37.6	<b>31.6</b>	+	1
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	87.2	83.5	72.2	*	85.1	<b>84.4</b>	82.1	1
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	85.2	93.5	84.5	88.8	88.2	<b>88.6</b>	+	6
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	83.5	64.0	69.8	*	73.8	<b>71.9</b>	+	16
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	97.2	89.0	77.2	*	95.2	<b>91.7</b>	100.0	3

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Florida Profile

Florida is among states with the lowest rates of death due to stroke, influenza and pneumonia and diabetes; however, rates of death due to stroke and diabetes are twice as high for the state's black population as the white population. The state ranks among those states with relatively higher percentages of people eating five or more fruits and vegetables per day and ranks among the middle range of states with respect to the other presented health risk factors. However, rates of physical inactivity are particularly high for the state's black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations. Among residents ages 18-64, Florida has one of the lowest levels of health insurance coverage in the nation, a rate of coverage that is particularly low for the state's large Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	60.1	15.4	21.5	0.6	2.7	<b>18,537,969</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	711.1	906.4	547.4	267.1	308.4	<b>701.0</b>	+	8
Heart disease	171.5	220.5	154.6	53.3	73.4	<b>172.4</b>	+	17
Coronary heart disease	134.9	168.3	125.4	44.8	57.5	<b>135.4</b>	100.8	28
Total cancer	178.2	192.2	120.6	59.6	78.0	<b>169.9</b>	160.6	13
Colorectal cancer	15.5	21.5	13.7	*	8.2	<b>15.6</b>	14.5	14
Lung cancer	56.2	44.3	25.3	17.0	19.6	<b>50.5</b>	45.5	25
Stroke	33.0	66.2	28.0	19.2	25.8	<b>35.1</b>	33.8	4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	122.4	62.4	58.2	49.8	18.2	<b>108.4</b>	98.5	17
Diabetes-related	46.7	106.4	47.6	33.4	29.3	<b>51.3</b>	65.8	3
Influenza and pneumonia	9.7	13.2	8.2	*	4.5	<b>9.7</b>	+	1
Unintentional injuries	53.4	37.8	33.8	25.2	16.5	<b>46.1</b>	36.0	37
Suicide	16.6	4.3	7.0	*	7.0	<b>12.8</b>	10.2	34
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.0	37.6	23.9	27.9	19.5	<b>26.6</b>	26.9	23
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.6	39.2	30.1	25.1	12.1	<b>26.7</b>	30.6	23
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	20.7	31.0	30.9	31.9	22.4	<b>23.7</b>	32.6	24
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	21.6	14.6	12.0	38.5	9.0	<b>18.4</b>	12.0	30
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.8	26.3	21.8	27.0	22.3	<b>25.3</b>	+	19
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	79.0	81.1	68.7	72.1	73.8	<b>77.5</b>	82.1	15
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	81.1	89.6	83.6	80.9	87.9	<b>83.0</b>	+	22
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	67.3	54.7	61.1	51.4	67.4	<b>64.9</b>	+	38
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	82.3	74.7	64.3	68.7	81.1	<b>77.8</b>	100.0	44

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\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005-2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Georgia Profile

Georgia is among the states with high rates of death due to heart disease and stroke, both of which are notably higher for the state's black population. The state is part of the "stroke belt" region of the South, where stroke death rates are higher than those found in the rest of the country. Health risk factors associated with heart disease and stroke are also high among Georgia's residents as the state has some of the highest rates of high blood pressure in the nation as well as relatively high rates of obesity. These risk factors occur at higher rates among the state's sizeable black population than in its white population. Georgia ranks among the states with higher percentages of residents having had recent cholesterol screenings and recent routine check-ups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	58.1	30.2	8.3	0.4	3.2	9,829,211		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	828.4	975.3	265.3	478.2	382.6	845.3	+	44
Heart disease	206.3	244.8	53.2	127.6	87.0	210.6	+	39
Coronary heart disease	117.8	140.1	27.2	69.1	51.1	120.0	100.8	17
Total cancer	178.8	202.3	52.8	69.3	85.5	179.7	160.6	25
Colorectal cancer	15.4	22.6	6.1	*	8.2	16.6	14.5	19
Lung cancer	58.4	49.4	7.9	*	17.3	54.7	45.5	37
Stroke	46.8	66.2	17.3	*	31.0	50.5	33.8	45
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	143.5	63.8	17.5	*	22.1	122.4	98.5	29
Diabetes-related	56.4	112.0	21.1	49.2	33.3	67.2	65.8	14
Influenza and pneumonia	20.5	18.4	4.9	*	5.8	19.7	+	38
Unintentional injuries	48.7	35.5	27.5	24.5	22.5	43.4	36.0	33
Suicide	13.2	4.7	5.0	*	5.0	10.3	10.2	14
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	28.1	40.1	28.2	37.7	29.8	31.3	26.9	47
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	25.6	38.5	33.9	36.6	10.9	28.7	30.6	33
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	22.0	28.9	27.1	33.9	22.6	24.5	32.6	30
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	19.6	15.4	13.3	31.0	9.6	18.0	12.0	26
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	24.8	25.7	26.7	30.4	27.9	25.1	+	21
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	79.2	76.5	73.3	77.4	80.8	78.0	82.1	14
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	84.6	91.6	85.4	83.4	87.0	86.6	+	9
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	72.4	63.2	62.8	54.3	75.2	69.7	+	26
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	85.1	75.1	60.6	69.0	85.6	80.5	100.0	37

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# Guam Profile

Guam has some of the lowest rates of death due to all causes with the lowest rates of death due to all cancers and colorectal cancers. The territory has one of the highest rates of death due to coronary heart disease and the highest rates of death due to stroke and diabetes-related causes. Guam tends to rank among those jurisdictions with higher rates of death due to suicide and lower rates of death due to chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), influenza and pneumonia, unintentional injuries, and lung cancer. The territory has achieved the Healthy People 2020 targets for the rates of death due to cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, COPD and unintentional injuries. Guam tends to rank among those jurisdictions with higher rates of no leisure-time activity and the highest rates of current smoking. It ranks among those jurisdictions with relatively higher rates of the population having had a recent routine check-up and ranks among those jurisdictions with the lowest rates of dental visits and health insurance coverage

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	*	*	*	*	*	178,430		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	*	*	*	*	*	638.6	+	2
Heart disease	*	*	*	*	*	209.4	+	35
Coronary heart disease	*	*	*	*	*	187.9	100.8	52
Total cancer	*	*	*	*	*	104.9	160.6	1
Colorectal cancer	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	14.5	1
Lung cancer	*	*	*	*	*	30.6	45.5	4
Stroke	*	*	*	*	*	60.7	33.8	54
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	*	*	*	*	*	44.0	98.5	2
Diabetes-related	*	*	*	*	*	195.0	65.8	54
Influenza and pneumonia	*	*	*	*	*	11.8	+	3
Unintentional injuries	*	*	*	*	*	28.2	36.0	5
Suicide	*	*	*	*	*	13.6	10.2	36
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	23.4	*	29.3	*	26.2	26.2	26.9	21
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	16.0	*	26.5	*	28.1	27.3	30.6	26
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	11.5	*	28.1	*	27.0	25.3	32.6	35
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	12.3	*	24.5	*	25.1	24.6	12.0	51
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	24.5	*	28.2	*	23.8	24.0	+	25
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	80.3	*	90.7	*	72.5	73.5	82.1	34
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	88.2	*	84.8	*	83.3	83.6	+	19
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	78.7	*	69.6	*	56.9	58.9	+	51
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	94.0	*	81.3	*	73.9	75.9	100.0	50

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# Hawaii Profile

Hawaii is unique among U.S. states in that the great majority of its residents are Asian or Pacific Islander (API). The state continues to have the lowest overall rate of death in the nation as well as some of the lowest rates of death due to coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and cancer. Hawaii's API and Hispanic populations exhibit higher rates of physical inactivity and high blood pressure as well as lower percentages of those who eat five or more fruits and vegetables per day than the white population. Hawaii has the second highest rate of health insurance coverage in the nation, with over 85 percent of the population of each presented race having coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	28.0	3.4	9.0	0.7	62.0	1,295,178		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	679.2	447.7	953.0	353.2	604.0	613.2	+	1
Heart disease	157.3	120.5	253.6	*	145.9	145.7	+	2
Coronary heart disease	94.1	75.0	155.7	*	82.1	83.9	100.8	3
Total cancer	170.0	99.6	211.0	*	142.5	146.5	160.6	5
Colorectal cancer	14.8	*	23.1	*	15.3	14.7	14.5	5
Lung cancer	46.5	*	52.9	*	35.7	37.7	45.5	7
Stroke	37.3	*	60.2	*	45.1	42.1	33.8	21
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	84.6	*	92.5	*	41.7	51.9	98.5	3
Diabetes-related	50.4	65.8	135.6	*	77.2	69.5	65.8	19
Influenza and pneumonia	16.4	*	*	*	14.1	14.2	+	9
Unintentional injuries	38.0	*	41.8	*	30.4	32.1	36.0	9
Suicide	12.7	*	*	*	8.3	9.0	10.2	11
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	20.3	35.7	31.3	*	30.5	28.0	26.9	33
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	19.4	39.2	27.4	*	18.0	23.8	30.6	5
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	13.3	17.7	24.0	*	23.4	19.2	32.6	7
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	14.7	14.3	20.1	*	12.0	15.4	12.0	8
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	30.5	16.7	29.9	*	21.5	25.9	+	15
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	74.6	77.3	74.1	*	72.6	74.0	82.1	31
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	77.1	93.8	80.7	*	77.6	77.4	+	39
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	78.1	66.4	66.1	*	72.9	71.4	+	19
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	92.9	99.7	89.1	*	92.4	91.8	100.0	2

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# Idaho Profile

Idaho has some of the lowest rates of death due to colorectal cancer and lung cancer but ranks among those states with high rates of death due to stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and suicide. Idaho is among the states with the lowest levels of physical inactivity, but the rate of physical inactivity is notably higher for the state's Hispanic population. With regard to preventive health care, Idaho ranks worst in the nation for percent of residents who have had a recent routine cholesterol screening and routine check-up in the past two years, with noticeably lower rates of cholesterol screening in the Hispanic population. The proportions of residents having health insurance coverage vary widely, with the AI/AN and Hispanic populations in the state having rates of coverage that are notably lower than those of the white and Asian/Pacific Islander populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	85.5	1.0	10.7	1.7	1.5	<b>1,545,801</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	744.3	554.9	526.6	738.2	418.5	<b>737.7</b>	+	20
Heart disease	169.7	*	97.6	143.8	104.3	<b>167.3</b>	+	11
Coronary heart disease	115.8	*	74.7	87.7	83.3	<b>114.3</b>	100.8	11
Total cancer	167.9	*	108.9	118.2	86.7	<b>164.7</b>	160.6	10
Colorectal cancer	15.2	*	*	*	*	<b>14.7</b>	14.5	5
Lung cancer	43.3	*	21.5	*	*	<b>42.2</b>	45.5	10
Stroke	48.2	*	42.6	*	*	<b>48.2</b>	33.8	39
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	140.1	*	*	*	*	<b>135.9</b>	98.5	41
Diabetes-related	67.7	*	83.6	100.9	*	<b>68.5</b>	65.8	16
Influenza and pneumonia	16.8	*	19.1	*	*	<b>16.8</b>	+	23
Unintentional injuries	43.0	*	43.4	71.2	*	<b>44.0</b>	36.0	35
Suicide	16.3	*	7.1	*	*	<b>15.5</b>	10.2	47
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.7	*	25.8	29.6	12.5	<b>26.0</b>	26.9	17
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	25.6	*	32.6	40.7	12.8	<b>26.3</b>	30.6	19
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	19.3	*	35.2	29.8	23.6	<b>20.7</b>	32.6	11
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.2	*	14.8	29.1	10.4	<b>16.2</b>	12.0	13
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	23.3	*	20.7	23.2	30.2	<b>23.3</b>	+	31
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	68.0	*	56.5	66.0	65.7	<b>67.5</b>	82.1	54
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	71.7	*	69.1	74.9	71.9	<b>71.2</b>	+	54
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	68.8	*	56.3	62.5	81.1	<b>67.9</b>	+	29
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	80.4	*	50.8	72.2	76.6	<b>77.8</b>	100.0	44

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# Illinois Profile

Illinois is among those states with the highest rates of death due to colorectal cancer; the state's black population has higher rates than the white population while the Hispanic population rates are notably lower. Illinois has some of the lowest rates of suicide and unintentional injury deaths in the U.S., but the rate of death due to unintentional injuries is higher for the state's black population and much lower for the Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander populations. For the presented health risk factors, Illinois ranks in the middle range of states, with rates of high blood pressure that are notably higher for the state's black population as compared to the state's white population and rates of physical inactivity and obesity that are relatively higher in the state's black and Hispanic populations. The Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations have substantially lower rates of health insurance coverage compared to other population groups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	65.1	14.9	15.2	0.4	4.7	<b>12,910,409</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	766.7	1,030.0	436.9	261.7	352.9	<b>778.3</b>	+	31
Heart disease	200.6	270.3	102.8	64.1	86.5	<b>203.4</b>	+	32
Coronary heart disease	141.1	197.9	75.3	50.4	67.4	<b>144.0</b>	100.8	34
Total cancer	188.3	241.6	95.7	51.1	87.8	<b>187.2</b>	160.6	36
Colorectal cancer	18.5	27.6	8.1	*	10.6	<b>18.9</b>	14.5	48
Lung cancer	54.2	66.8	17.1	*	21.4	<b>52.7</b>	45.5	33
Stroke	44.0	61.2	28.5	*	27.9	<b>45.5</b>	33.8	33
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	119.3	72.9	25.9	*	22.3	<b>106.9</b>	98.5	16
Diabetes-related	64.7	101.0	61.8	*	44.4	<b>68.7</b>	65.8	17
Influenza and pneumonia	20.3	22.7	12.3	*	11.1	<b>20.3</b>	+	41
Unintentional injuries	34.3	41.6	22.3	*	11.3	<b>33.4</b>	36.0	12
Suicide	10.1	4.8	3.1	*	4.4	<b>8.3</b>	10.2	9
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.4	40.1	23.2	29.7	24.8	<b>28.1</b>	26.9	34
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	25.7	40.1	34.0	41.9	11.8	<b>28.3</b>	30.6	30
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	23.4	32.2	31.5	28.9	21.7	<b>25.6</b>	32.6	37
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.7	23.1	19.3	33.3	11.1	<b>19.0</b>	12.0	34
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	23.4	22.8	21.7	21.9	36.5	<b>23.5</b>	+	28
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	75.3	78.8	66.1	71.6	71.5	<b>74.6</b>	82.1	27
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	78.0	87.5	80.4	80.5	82.6	<b>79.9</b>	+	32
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	72.8	55.0	56.6	48.9	66.7	<b>67.3</b>	+	31
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	89.9	76.7	64.5	67.6	81.5	<b>83.9</b>	100.0	25

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# Indiana Profile

Indiana has a high rate of death due to cancer and one of the highest rates of death due to chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases in the nation. Compared to the white population, the state's black population has notably higher rates of death due to heart disease and cancer. With respect to health risk factors, Indiana ranks among the states with the highest rates of high blood pressure, obesity, physical inactivity and smoking, with substantially higher rates of high blood pressure and obesity in the state's black population, higher levels of physical inactivity in the black and Hispanic populations, and high percentages of smoking in the AI/AN population. A far lower percentage of the state's Hispanic population has health insurance coverage than other population groups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	83.4	9.3	5.5	0.4	1.6	<b>6,423,113</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	830.8	1,031.7	396.0	142.5	250.2	<b>834.2</b>	+	40
Heart disease	212.5	257.2	90.3	*	79.9	<b>212.9</b>	+	40
Coronary heart disease	141.3	172.9	64.8	*	58.2	<b>141.6</b>	100.8	31
Total cancer	196.2	239.7	78.8	*	47.3	<b>195.5</b>	160.6	44
Colorectal cancer	18.5	24.9	8.4	*	*	<b>18.6</b>	14.5	44
Lung cancer	62.3	70.7	13.8	*	*	<b>61.5</b>	45.5	47
Stroke	47.4	65.3	24.4	*	17.7	<b>48.1</b>	33.8	38
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	152.0	87.0	31.4	*	*	<b>145.3</b>	98.5	48
Diabetes-related	72.0	124.7	55.5	*	25.5	<b>74.7</b>	65.8	26
Influenza and pneumonia	17.8	18.0	6.3	*	*	<b>17.6</b>	+	29
Unintentional injuries	40.2	30.7	25.7	*	13.3	<b>38.7</b>	36.0	22
Suicide	13.6	5.3	4.1	*	*	<b>12.4</b>	10.2	29
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	28.3	40.2	25.3	24.6	20.8	<b>28.8</b>	26.9	39
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	29.1	38.1	30.8	28.8	11.3	<b>29.5</b>	30.6	39
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	25.6	33.1	33.9	30.6	22.0	<b>26.9</b>	32.6	43
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	22.8	30.6	23.4	41.0	13.8	<b>23.5</b>	12.0	50
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	20.9	22.4	24.9	20.9	29.4	<b>21.6</b>	+	38
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	74.8	72.4	58.2	70.0	81.4	<b>73.6</b>	82.1	33
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	75.8	85.1	76.0	76.2	81.8	<b>76.4</b>	+	44
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	68.9	58.4	57.5	47.7	69.8	<b>66.8</b>	+	35
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	83.8	72.5	59.0	68.4	88.6	<b>81.2</b>	100.0	31

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§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Iowa Profile

Iowa's rates of death rank among the middle range of states, with the state's black population having higher rates of death for most of the presented causes. Across the presented health risk factors and preventive care measures, Iowa has one of the lowest percentages of residents eating five or more fruits and vegetables per day in the U.S. and some of the highest percentages of residents with dental visits. While the state ranks among those with the highest rates of health insurance coverage, the rate of coverage is particularly low for the Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	90.4	3.0	4.5	0.5	1.8	3,007,856		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	732.3	955.0	338.1	604.0	315.6	730.1	+	18
Heart disease	184.4	221.4	79.0	*	61.5	183.6	+	25
Coronary heart disease	147.2	156.3	73.0	*	54.5	146.4	100.8	36
Total cancer	181.0	241.6	70.6	123.2	94.3	179.8	160.6	26
Colorectal cancer	18.2	29.5	*	*	*	18.1	14.5	39
Lung cancer	52.1	76.1	20.6	*	*	51.7	45.5	27
Stroke	44.1	64.0	25.7	*	*	44.2	33.8	27
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	136.1	83.7	*	*	*	133.8	98.5	36
Diabetes-related	75.2	174.9	46.8	159.2	*	76.1	65.8	30
Influenza and pneumonia	19.6	*	*	*	*	19.4	+	35
Unintentional injuries	36.9	28.5	28.2	*	18.4	36.4	36.0	21
Suicide	11.4	*	*	*	*	11.0	10.2	18
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.4	49.7	18.8	*	23.9	25.7	26.9	13
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	28.7	32.7	27.5	49.6	10.7	28.7	30.6	33
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	23.0	37.6	37.6	37.0	26.6	24.1	32.6	27
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	17.4	32.2	15.9	36.2	8.4	17.7	12.0	24
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	18.5	22.1	17.1	*	43.7	18.8	+	46
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.1	72.8	56.0	*	74.8	72.2	82.1	40
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	83.0	84.3	82.6	76.2	91.0	83.0	+	22
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	75.2	62.6	63.2	*	76.8	74.1	+	7
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	89.9	80.5	59.4	*	84.5	88.3	100.0	9

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Kansas Profile

Kansas has a relatively low rate of death due to coronary heart disease, and the rate is particularly low for the state's Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander (API) populations. While the state has one of the highest death rates due to chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, rates for the Hispanic population are again substantially lower. Kansas ranks among the middle range of states with respect to rates of high blood pressure and current smokers. The rate of high blood pressure is substantially greater in the black population as compared to the white population, and the rate of current smoking in the American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population is more than twice that of the white population. The obesity rate is notably higher in the black population, and rates of physical inactivity are higher in the black, AI/AN, and Hispanic populations. Kansas has a relatively lower rate of recent cholesterol screenings with the lowest rates observed among the state's Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	80.8	6.4	9.3	1.2	2.5	<b>2,818,747</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	784.1	1,049.7	511.7	1,211.2	360.1	<b>792.5</b>	+	35
Heart disease	181.9	239.6	102.0	290.8	68.2	<b>183.1</b>	+	24
Coronary heart disease	117.2	144.1	68.5	185.7	42.0	<b>117.4</b>	100.8	15
Total cancer	181.4	229.0	109.7	245.9	101.0	<b>181.4</b>	160.6	29
Colorectal cancer	17.6	27.7	11.6	*	*	<b>17.9</b>	14.5	33
Lung cancer	54.8	64.2	22.1	98.6	24.2	<b>54.2</b>	45.5	36
Stroke	46.0	68.7	30.3	58.3	35.9	<b>47.1</b>	33.8	36
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	151.2	93.4	39.6	287.2	*	<b>146.6</b>	98.5	49
Diabetes-related	62.8	141.4	81.0	143.4	42.6	<b>67.1</b>	65.8	13
Influenza and pneumonia	20.8	17.2	11.0	*	*	<b>20.5</b>	+	44
Unintentional injuries	41.2	41.2	31.0	68.3	16.6	<b>41.0</b>	36.0	29
Suicide	14.7	6.9	7.0	*	*	<b>13.6</b>	10.2	36
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.4	40.7	26.8	32.9	20.8	<b>27.0</b>	26.9	26
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	29.0	41.5	35.2	30.5	8.3	<b>29.7</b>	30.6	40
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	22.4	31.2	37.0	33.0	24.7	<b>24.0</b>	32.6	26
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	17.4	23.0	16.2	36.0	11.3	<b>17.7</b>	12.0	24
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	18.5	20.1	15.4	19.4	24.1	<b>18.6</b>	+	47
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.8	76.2	62.4	66.0	68.7	<b>72.8</b>	82.1	38
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	84.0	89.1	80.6	84.9	83.8	<b>83.9</b>	+	18
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	73.0	59.7	60.1	67.1	72.6	<b>71.1</b>	+	21
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	88.4	74.2	64.3	80.8	76.5	<b>85.6</b>	100.0	20

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Kentucky Profile

Kentucky has some of the highest rates of death in the nation across most of the presented causes, with the exception of diabetes. The state continues to have the highest rates of death due to total cancer and lung cancer, and the rate of total cancer is substantially higher in the black population. It also has one of the highest rates of death due to unintentional injuries, a rate that is highest in the white population. With respect to health risk factors, Kentucky has some of the highest rates of high blood pressure, obesity and physical inactivity in the U.S., with the black population having notably higher rates of high blood pressure and obesity. Kentucky also has nearly the highest percentage of residents who currently smoke.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	87.9	8.0	2.7	0.3	1.2	4,314,113		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	906.2	1,038.1	542.8	187.2	397.4	908.2	+	49
Heart disease	233.4	259.8	109.1	*	89.8	233.4	+	48
Coronary heart disease	156.0	169.8	78.2	*	60.8	155.7	100.8	39
Total cancer	212.2	240.8	131.7	*	129.8	212.2	160.6	54
Colorectal cancer	20.0	26.9	*	*	*	20.2	14.5	53
Lung cancer	75.1	78.0	43.3	*	*	74.6	45.5	54
Stroke	48.5	64.4	40.6	*	33.8	49.3	33.8	43
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	165.2	109.1	*	*	*	160.7	98.5	51
Diabetes-related	63.2	117.8	40.6	*	*	65.8	65.8	10
Influenza and pneumonia	21.8	19.6	*	*	*	21.6	+	47
Unintentional injuries	58.4	38.3	41.6	*	23.3	56.3	36.0	48
Suicide	15.1	7.3	10.5	*	*	14.3	10.2	41
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	30.9	39.2	31.9	38.5	*	31.7	26.9	49
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	31.4	43.0	34.2	29.2	12.8	31.9	30.6	49
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	29.1	30.8	30.0	33.7	18.4	29.3	32.6	46
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	25.5	27.3	23.7	37.6	5.6	25.6	12.0	53
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	19.6	17.1	24.2	32.7	*	19.9	+	44
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	74.8	72.8	82.7	74.3	*	74.8	82.1	26
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	76.5	86.9	80.1	78.7	77.7	76.9	+	42
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	63.6	59.2	62.9	53.3	*	62.9	+	45
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	81.6	79.7	79.0	82.5	74.4	81.3	100.0	30

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NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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# Louisiana Profile

Louisiana ranks among states with the highest rates of death due to heart disease, stroke and cancer, rates that are higher in the state's sizeable black population. The death rate due to unintentional injuries is among the highest in the nation. The state also ranks among those with the worst levels of the presented health risk factors. Across these risk factors, the state's black population has substantially higher rates of high blood pressure, obesity, and physical inactivity. Louisiana has one of the highest rates of recent routine check-ups. It has one of the lowest rates of health insurance coverage in the U.S., particularly among its black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	62.0	32.2	3.6	0.7	1.6	<b>4,492,076</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	910.7	1,174.4	388.3	313.5	423.7	<b>968.3</b>	+	54
Heart disease	230.3	284.3	83.6	74.8	92.2	<b>240.6</b>	+	50
Coronary heart disease	151.4	189.7	58.4	54.4	69.2	<b>159.0</b>	100.8	42
Total cancer	197.1	250.4	77.9	66.3	96.9	<b>206.7</b>	160.6	52
Colorectal cancer	17.9	28.1	6.7	*	*	<b>20.0</b>	14.5	51
Lung cancer	62.3	67.4	17.9	*	22.6	<b>62.4</b>	45.5	48
Stroke	46.8	75.1	24.8	*	34.4	<b>53.4</b>	33.8	48
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	128.9	78.0	*	*	*	<b>114.1</b>	98.5	23
Diabetes-related	56.7	120.0	24.7	32.4	43.3	<b>71.0</b>	65.8	21
Influenza and pneumonia	21.2	22.6	*	*	*	<b>21.2</b>	+	46
Unintentional injuries	65.7	58.4	43.9	34.8	24.8	<b>62.2</b>	36.0	52
Suicide	15.2	5.0	6.8	*	*	<b>11.9</b>	10.2	26
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	30.0	40.9	36.3	30.6	23.8	<b>32.8</b>	26.9	51
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	28.7	41.1	30.2	33.8	14.9	<b>32.1</b>	30.6	50
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	25.8	36.8	30.1	29.0	22.3	<b>29.5</b>	32.6	48
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	22.5	20.6	20.1	23.6	13.3	<b>21.6</b>	12.0	43
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	18.3	16.4	22.2	15.3	32.8	<b>18.2</b>	+	48
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	75.9	70.1	69.8	74.6	72.0	<b>74.2</b>	82.1	30
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	86.1	90.7	83.4	89.8	88.8	<b>87.2</b>	+	8
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	70.0	53.6	65.4	61.6	63.1	<b>64.9</b>	+	38
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	81.8	67.3	71.5	70.3	74.6	<b>76.6</b>	100.0	48

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# Maine Profile

Maine's racial distribution is unique in that no non-white population group comprises much more than one percent of the state's total population, and limited data are available for these groups. Overall, Maine has some of the highest rates of death due to total cancer, lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and a relatively lower rate of death due to heart disease. The state ranks among those with the highest percentage of residents reporting eating five or more fruits or vegetables a day, one indicator of good nutrition. The state also ranks among states with high rates of recent cholesterol screening.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	95.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	<b>1,318,301</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	786.0	500.6	263.2	999.8	313.2	<b>785.2</b>	+	32
Heart disease	176.2	97.2	*	222.9	*	<b>175.8</b>	+	19
Coronary heart disease	116.9	*	*	149.9	*	<b>116.7</b>	100.8	14
Total cancer	195.9	*	*	267.2	85.7	<b>195.6</b>	160.6	45
Colorectal cancer	17.7	*	*	*	*	<b>17.7</b>	14.5	32
Lung cancer	58.9	*	*	*	*	<b>58.8</b>	45.5	42
Stroke	41.4	*	*	*	*	<b>41.3</b>	33.8	19
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	141.3	*	*	*	*	<b>140.7</b>	98.5	46
Diabetes-related	72.8	*	*	*	*	<b>72.9</b>	65.8	23
Influenza and pneumonia	17.3	*	*	*	*	<b>17.4</b>	+	28
Unintentional injuries	41.1	*	*	*	*	<b>41.3</b>	36.0	30
Suicide	12.3	*	*	*	*	<b>12.4</b>	10.2	29
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.7	*	29.6	36.0	15.7	<b>27.0</b>	26.9	26
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	27.1	37.8	23.1	26.8	9.0	<b>26.8</b>	30.6	24
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	21.6	28.4	18.8	40.0	13.2	<b>21.7</b>	32.6	14
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.5	16.5	22.8	46.3	10.1	<b>18.9</b>	12.0	33
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	27.7	*	32.6	34.7	25.7	<b>27.9</b>	+	7
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	79.3	*	77.4	70.8	79.0	<b>79.3</b>	82.1	9
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	83.5	88.4	87.8	75.6	81.9	<b>83.5</b>	+	20
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	68.8	*	62.8	56.8	71.8	<b>68.4</b>	+	28
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	86.2	78.9	88.7	73.7	86.6	<b>86.1</b>	100.0	17

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# Maryland Profile

Maryland has some of the lowest death rates due to unintentional injuries, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and suicide. With respect to health risk factors, rates of high blood pressure are higher in the state's black population, and rates of obesity and physical inactivity are higher in the black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations. Maryland ranks among states with the lowest rates of current smoking and the highest rates of eating five or more fruits or vegetables a day. The state has one of the highest rates of adults receiving cholesterol screenings and ranks among states with higher rates of recent routine check-ups and dental visits. Health insurance levels are notably lower for the Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	57.5	29.5	7.2	0.4	5.6	5,699,478		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	766.3	949.6	330.6	309.5	359.9	790.1	+	34
Heart disease	200.8	250.7	77.7	77.3	87.7	206.1	+	34
Coronary heart disease	153.8	193.0	58.7	58.9	67.1	157.6	100.8	40
Total cancer	185.4	208.3	74.9	80.3	91.1	184.5	160.6	35
Colorectal cancer	17.2	24.0	9.8	*	9.1	18.3	14.5	41
Lung cancer	54.8	53.0	13.0	*	21.0	52.2	45.5	31
Stroke	41.7	52.1	25.6	*	28.1	43.9	33.8	26
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	115.5	57.5	*	*	18.6	97.3	98.5	9
Diabetes-related	72.3	134.1	33.4	*	44.0	83.5	65.8	40
Influenza and pneumonia	20.4	19.9	6.7	*	11.8	19.9	+	40
Unintentional injuries	26.0	25.5	22.0	*	15.2	25.7	36.0	2
Suicide	11.1	4.8	3.2	*	5.9	8.7	10.2	10
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.2	38.6	24.4	25.1	18.7	28.6	26.9	38
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.6	37.2	28.9	28.5	9.8	27.6	30.6	27
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	20.0	29.9	30.3	29.0	22.4	23.6	32.6	23
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.1	16.6	7.9	24.0	5.9	15.2	12.0	5
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	26.2	25.9	27.1	25.0	30.5	26.9	+	9
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	81.2	82.8	70.4	67.3	84.4	80.7	82.1	4
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	84.3	91.2	85.3	91.7	87.9	86.5	+	10
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	76.4	64.8	67.6	60.5	72.1	72.2	+	15
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	91.1	83.2	60.5	83.5	90.6	86.5	100.0	13

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.



# Massachusetts Profile

Massachusetts continues to have some of the lowest rates of unintentional injury deaths in the nation and ranks among states with the lowest rates of death due to suicide and diabetes. However, rates of diabetes death are higher for the black and Hispanic populations. The state has some of the highest percentages of residents who have had recent cholesterol screenings and dental visits, as well as the highest percentage of routine check-ups, and one of the lowest percentages of residents who smoke. Although the state ranks among those with the lowest rates of high blood pressure and obesity and relatively low rate of physical inactivity, these rates are substantially higher for the black, American Indian/Alaskan Native and Hispanic populations. Massachusetts ranks as having the highest rate of health insurance coverage in the nation, though the rates are lower in the Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	79.3	6.3	8.8	0.4	5.4	6,593,587		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	725.1	844.4	472.7	309.9	343.7	717.9	+	13
Heart disease	173.1	183.1	94.0	87.0	65.7	169.8	+	14
Coronary heart disease	115.2	116.5	63.7	51.6	45.5	112.8	100.8	10
Total cancer	187.4	205.3	98.0	62.2	99.8	183.4	160.6	34
Colorectal cancer	17.1	20.5	9.7	*	9.3	16.9	14.5	24
Lung cancer	53.6	51.9	16.7	*	26.2	51.7	45.5	27
Stroke	37.3	46.9	28.2	*	30.8	37.6	33.8	9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	106.7	50.9	28.7	*	26.8	100.7	98.5	11
Diabetes-related	52.0	97.4	70.8	*	35.8	53.9	65.8	4
Influenza and pneumonia	22.8	16.9	10.0	*	11.7	22.2	+	48
Unintentional injuries	31.4	28.3	26.3	*	10.2	30.2	36.0	7
Suicide	7.8	4.7	4.1	*	3.9	7.2	10.2	5
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	24.1	33.8	30.5	32.2	18.0	24.7	26.9	7
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	21.9	32.2	30.2	28.5	7.3	22.6	30.6	4
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	18.3	26.1	38.3	26.5	21.2	21.0	32.6	12
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	15.7	16.6	13.7	34.7	6.8	15.4	12.0	8
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	27.3	21.4	23.9	30.2	26.8	26.8	+	10
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	83.9	80.5	68.3	66.8	81.5	82.0	82.1	2
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	90.5	93.6	92.2	92.2	89.5	90.7	+	1
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	80.3	72.0	71.7	64.8	75.1	79.0	+	2
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	96.4	90.0	82.4	88.1	97.0	94.6	100.0	1

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NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Michigan Profile

Michigan has some of the highest rates of death due to heart disease and coronary heart disease, and these rates are notably elevated among the state's black population. The state ranks among those states with relatively lower rates of death due to unintentional injuries; these rates are notably lower for the Asian/Pacific Islander populations. It is one of a few states in which all population groups have achieved the Healthy People 2020 target for reducing unintentional injury deaths. Michigan has one of the highest rates of obesity, a rate that is substantially higher in the state's black and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations. These two population groups also have higher rates of high blood pressure and physical inactivity compared to the white and Hispanic populations. The state ranks among the states with relatively higher proportions of residents having had recent cholesterol screenings and dental visits.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	78.1	14.4	4.2	0.8	2.6	<b>9,969,727</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	780.2	1,053.9	666.4	905.4	353.8	<b>810.6</b>	+	38
Heart disease	216.2	320.5	175.6	233.9	99.0	<b>226.9</b>	+	44
Coronary heart disease	160.0	251.8	131.7	184.0	73.0	<b>169.1</b>	100.8	46
Total cancer	185.3	231.6	137.8	188.3	85.5	<b>188.9</b>	160.6	39
Colorectal cancer	16.7	24.5	15.9	19.2	7.9	<b>17.4</b>	14.5	29
Lung cancer	54.9	63.7	28.5	68.9	18.3	<b>55.1</b>	45.5	39
Stroke	43.5	59.2	41.1	50.4	28.2	<b>45.3</b>	33.8	32
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	128.9	76.6	51.7	163.9	22.2	<b>121.8</b>	98.5	27
Diabetes-related	76.0	125.6	106.0	142.4	47.4	<b>81.9</b>	65.8	38
Influenza and pneumonia	15.9	19.3	13.4	18.9	*	<b>16.3</b>	+	17
Unintentional injuries	34.9	35.8	33.5	34.8	11.9	<b>34.8</b>	36.0	14
Suicide	12.1	5.9	7.6	9.5	5.0	<b>11.0</b>	10.2	18
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.9	39.5	28.5	33.0	22.4	<b>28.2</b>	26.9	35
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	29.5	42.7	32.7	46.4	7.7	<b>31.3</b>	30.6	45
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	22.4	30.8	26.7	28.4	22.8	<b>23.9</b>	32.6	25
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	19.5	21.1	22.8	27.9	10.0	<b>20.1</b>	12.0	38
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	21.7	21.3	19.3	24.9	28.0	<b>21.9</b>	+	36
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	76.9	82.3	76.7	84.2	77.4	<b>78.1</b>	82.1	13
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	81.1	89.0	79.6	81.8	80.2	<b>82.0</b>	+	25
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	75.3	61.3	67.2	61.8	70.4	<b>72.6</b>	+	12
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	86.3	78.0	75.6	73.6	82.0	<b>84.5</b>	100.0	23

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NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Minnesota Profile

Minnesota continues to lead the nation with the lowest rate of death due to heart disease and has some of the lowest rates of death across most of the presented causes. The state also leads the nation with the lowest rates of physical inactivity and diagnosed high blood pressure. However, physical inactivity rates are notably higher for the state's non-white populations. Minnesota ranks among states with the highest percentages of residents having had dental visits within the past year. The state is among those states having the highest rates of health insurance coverage, although the rate of coverage is notably lower for the Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	85.6	4.9	4.3	1.4	4.0	5,266,214		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	664.0	841.2	391.6	981.2	470.8	670.5	+	3
Heart disease	134.8	137.6	54.2	180.2	63.1	134.6	+	1
Coronary heart disease	83.7	75.3	30.3	125.1	36.8	83.5	100.8	2
Total cancer	168.6	227.0	96.3	180.4	108.1	168.6	160.6	11
Colorectal cancer	15.2	16.4	*	*	10.6	15.2	14.5	8
Lung cancer	44.7	59.9	21.8	67.9	22.8	44.7	45.5	13
Stroke	39.2	44.4	32.3	53.2	46.7	39.8	33.8	14
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	101.6	59.6	*	107.7	33.0	99.7	98.5	10
Diabetes-related	71.1	144.8	67.9	206.4	61.2	73.3	65.8	24
Influenza and pneumonia	11.9	*	*	20.2	*	11.8	+	3
Unintentional injuries	35.2	42.3	28.0	87.8	21.2	36.0	36.0	18
Suicide	10.9	6.2	5.5	25.0	5.8	10.6	10.2	16
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	20.6	33.0	25.6	28.7	16.3	21.0	26.9	1
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	25.2	28.9	27.1	38.4	14.5	25.6	30.6	13
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	16.5	30.6	24.8	24.9	21.9	17.4	32.6	1
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.0	22.7	15.9	44.8	7.5	16.4	12.0	14
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	20.1	19.6	19.8	18.3	25.9	20.7	+	42
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	76.0	75.1	69.1	74.1	77.3	76.0	82.1	20
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	85.7	90.0	85.4	84.7	78.1	85.7	+	12
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	76.7	66.1	66.4	69.7	69.2	76.1	+	4
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	91.0	84.5	77.8	78.9	87.1	90.2	100.0	5

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# Mississippi Profile

Mississippi has some of the highest rates of death in the U.S., ranking at or near the bottom for nearly all presented measures except chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and suicide. The state also ranks at or near the bottom for each of the presented health risk factors; it continues to have the highest proportion of residents with high blood pressure and obesity, and nearly has the highest proportion of residents reporting physical inactivity. The state's large black population shows high rates of high blood pressure, obesity, and physical inactivity. The state ranks among the lowest states with respect to dental visits and health insurance coverage, and rates of health insurance coverage are notably lower for the state's black and Hispanic populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	58.7	37.3	2.5	0.5	1.0	<b>2,951,996</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	909.7	1,116.5	259.6	811.2	427.4	<b>964.6</b>	+	53
Heart disease	259.3	325.4	55.7	152.0	90.2	<b>275.9</b>	+	54
Coronary heart disease	162.8	195.6	42.5	96.6	56.3	<b>170.8</b>	100.8	47
Total cancer	193.5	240.5	25.4	150.8	98.6	<b>204.8</b>	160.6	51
Colorectal cancer	17.4	27.2	*	*	*	<b>19.9</b>	14.5	50
Lung cancer	65.8	64.4	*	*	*	<b>65.1</b>	45.5	50
Stroke	47.7	71.2	*	*	*	<b>53.8</b>	33.8	49
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	154.5	80.0	*	*	*	<b>133.6</b>	98.5	35
Diabetes-related	79.9	153.4	23.3	208.8	46.0	<b>99.4</b>	65.8	49
Influenza and pneumonia	19.7	22.3	*	*	*	<b>20.3</b>	+	41
Unintentional injuries	69.4	54.9	65.6	73.1	35.7	<b>64.2</b>	36.0	53
Suicide	16.8	5.7	*	*	*	<b>12.7</b>	10.2	32
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	30.6	44.1	22.1	36.6	*	<b>34.9</b>	26.9	54
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	31.0	43.2	36.4	32.2	9.1	<b>34.9</b>	30.6	54
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	29.4	38.0	29.8	23.7	40.6	<b>32.3</b>	32.6	52
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	23.5	22.1	21.8	36.1	6.5	<b>23.1</b>	12.0	48
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	17.8	15.9	26.1	15.3	*	<b>17.5</b>	+	51
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.6	72.1	73.9	65.0	*	<b>73.2</b>	82.1	36
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	75.8	83.1	76.8	75.4	70.0	<b>78.6</b>	+	34
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	61.9	46.7	46.8	44.7	*	<b>56.7</b>	+	53
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	81.2	67.3	64.9	73.9	*	<b>75.7</b>	100.0	51

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# Missouri Profile

Missouri is among the states with the highest rates of death due to coronary heart disease and lung cancer, with higher rates for both diseases among the black population. The state ranks among states with higher rates of high blood pressure and obesity, with rates that are notably higher for the state's black population. Missouri ranks among the states with the highest proportions of residents who smoke, with rates being higher in the state's black and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations. The percentage of residents who have had a routine check-up within the past two years is substantially better for the state's black population as compared to the white population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	82.6	11.7	3.4	0.6	1.7	5,987,580		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	823.7	1,073.8	504.9	392.6	397.5	839.4	+	42
Heart disease	218.2	283.3	117.6	89.8	83.1	221.6	+	43
Coronary heart disease	155.8	211.6	86.3	72.2	58.1	158.9	100.8	41
Total cancer	191.8	243.2	113.4	96.9	95.1	193.9	160.6	42
Colorectal cancer	17.5	25.0	13.1	*	*	17.9	14.5	33
Lung cancer	61.4	67.9	25.2	33.4	17.0	61.1	45.5	45
Stroke	47.9	66.6	29.2	*	38.2	49.4	33.8	44
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	142.1	83.2	38.9	*	*	135.4	98.5	39
Diabetes-related	73.0	141.0	75.2	46.8	47.6	78.1	65.8	34
Influenza and pneumonia	20.6	18.2	12.4	*	*	20.3	+	41
Unintentional injuries	49.7	44.5	31.6	*	26.0	48.4	36.0	41
Suicide	14.3	6.3	5.5	*	*	13.1	10.2	35
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	27.6	43.0	27.8	24.4	17.7	28.9	26.9	41
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	30.0	38.9	30.3	37.6	22.6	30.9	30.6	44
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	25.3	37.5	31.3	33.8	26.6	26.6	32.6	41
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	23.3	24.4	20.8	30.2	13.4	23.3	12.0	49
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	19.3	20.0	13.4	26.2	35.6	19.7	+	45
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	72.1	77.6	70.6	67.5	70.6	72.1	82.1	42
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	74.6	87.5	77.1	74.7	75.9	76.0	+	46
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	63.4	54.6	61.2	64.1	*	62.1	+	46
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	84.2	73.7	63.8	81.6	87.1	82.7	100.0	27

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# Montana Profile

Montana ranks among states with the lowest rates of death due to coronary heart disease; however, these rates are notably higher for the state's American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population. The state has some of the highest death rates due to suicide, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and unintentional injuries, with the rate of death due to unintentional injuries for the AI/AN population more than double that of the white population. Individuals in Montana have among the lowest levels of high blood pressure and obesity in the U.S. However, these rates are notably higher for the AI/AN population in the state. The proportions of residents in Montana who have had a recent cholesterol test, routine check-up or dental visit are among the lowest in the U.S., as is the percentage of residents with health care coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	88.6	0.8	3.1	6.9	0.9	<b>974,989</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	757.5	608.9	514.8	1,117.6	384.6	<b>776.3</b>	+	28
Heart disease	164.1	*	73.8	189.2	*	<b>165.2</b>	+	9
Coronary heart disease	100.0	*	*	124.2	*	<b>100.8</b>	100.8	6
Total cancer	174.7	*	98.9	232.5	146.7	<b>176.8</b>	160.6	22
Colorectal cancer	16.4	*	*	24.4	*	<b>16.7</b>	14.5	22
Lung cancer	50.0	*	*	63.2	*	<b>50.2</b>	45.5	24
Stroke	41.3	*	*	58.1	*	<b>42.0</b>	33.8	20
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	155.0	*	*	167.2	*	<b>155.5</b>	98.5	50
Diabetes-related	65.0	*	85.0	158.8	*	<b>69.1</b>	65.8	18
Influenza and pneumonia	16.2	*	*	23.7	*	<b>16.4</b>	+	19
Unintentional injuries	52.0	*	46.5	106.6	*	<b>55.9</b>	36.0	47
Suicide	20.3	*	*	21.6	*	<b>20.2</b>	10.2	53
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	24.1	*	19.7	32.3	25.9	<b>24.6</b>	26.9	5
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	23.4	*	25.0	42.6	15.3	<b>24.5</b>	30.6	8
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	20.9	*	24.6	32.0	25.4	<b>21.8</b>	32.6	15
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.5	*	24.7	42.5	17.3	<b>18.4</b>	12.0	30
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.0	*	34.3	24.8	26.1	<b>25.3</b>	+	19
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	69.8	*	63.4	66.1	69.0	<b>69.3</b>	82.1	53
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	71.5	*	71.2	75.3	69.5	<b>71.7</b>	+	52
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	62.3	*	50.3	52.3	63.1	<b>61.6</b>	+	47
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	80.0	*	63.9	64.2	75.5	<b>78.4</b>	100.0	42

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# Nebraska Profile

Nebraska has some of the lowest rates of death due to coronary heart disease. The state ranks among the states with relatively low percentages of residents with high blood pressure and ranks among the middle range of states with respect to rates of the other presented health risk factors. The state has one of the lowest percentages of residents who have had a recent routine check-up. Health insurance coverage for the Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations in the state is notably lower than for other population groups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	84.1	4.8	8.4	1.2	1.9	<b>1,796,619</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	733.2	1,010.3	487.8	1,110.5	390.6	<b>739.2</b>	+	22
Heart disease	167.0	222.8	105.6	208.2	97.6	<b>167.8</b>	+	12
Coronary heart disease	99.2	128.5	68.8	135.5	62.2	<b>99.7</b>	100.8	5
Total cancer	176.6	221.9	109.9	179.4	81.4	<b>175.7</b>	160.6	21
Colorectal cancer	18.6	32.2	*	*	*	<b>18.6</b>	14.5	44
Lung cancer	48.7	61.9	*	*	*	<b>48.1</b>	45.5	19
Stroke	43.8	64.5	23.0	*	*	<b>44.6</b>	33.8	31
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	136.9	82.1	*	*	*	<b>133.8</b>	98.5	36
Diabetes-related	75.4	198.5	102.9	283.3	76.2	<b>79.6</b>	65.8	37
Influenza and pneumonia	16.1	*	*	*	*	<b>15.9</b>	+	15
Unintentional injuries	36.5	29.4	26.1	66.0	*	<b>36.2</b>	36.0	19
Suicide	11.5	*	*	*	*	<b>10.8</b>	10.2	17
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.6	35.3	21.9	28.3	25.8	<b>25.7</b>	26.9	13
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	27.6	41.9	35.3	45.0	8.3	<b>28.3</b>	30.6	30
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	23.0	38.2	35.9	25.4	21.8	<b>24.2</b>	32.6	28
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	17.2	23.5	16.5	40.6	11.3	<b>17.6</b>	12.0	23
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	21.9	24.8	20.3	23.2	49.1	<b>22.4</b>	+	35
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.3	81.2	57.1	71.1	76.4	<b>72.4</b>	82.1	39
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	75.3	84.7	69.9	82.5	82.2	<b>75.5</b>	+	47
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	70.7	57.9	58.2	57.2	71.5	<b>69.5</b>	+	27
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	87.5	75.9	53.4	64.4	82.2	<b>84.5</b>	100.0	23

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\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Nevada Profile

Nevada continues to rank among states with the lowest rates of diabetes-related deaths and the highest rates of death due to suicide and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Nevada's suicide rate is notably lower among the state's black, Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander populations. Nevada ranks among states with relatively lower rates of obesity, although these rates are higher among the black and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations. Across the presented measures of preventive care and health insurance coverage, the state ranks among the states with the lowest percentages. Health insurance coverage rates are particularly low among the state's Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	57.0	8.0	26.5	1.7	7.7	2,643,085		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	898.8	926.0	416.0	613.6	432.2	827.8	+	39
Heart disease	233.4	270.5	98.8	194.5	108.1	217.4	+	42
Coronary heart disease	143.5	143.2	57.1	115.2	64.9	131.6	100.8	26
Total cancer	199.1	186.5	83.0	81.2	101.1	181.1	160.6	28
Colorectal cancer	19.5	20.4	9.0	*	11.0	18.0	14.5	38
Lung cancer	62.2	49.4	16.2	*	24.0	54.9	45.5	38
Stroke	40.1	55.9	29.1	*	38.2	40.5	33.8	17
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	164.1	63.8	33.6	*	26.7	137.9	98.5	44
Diabetes-related	51.1	77.5	35.3	59.0	31.0	50.2	65.8	2
Influenza and pneumonia	20.9	22.5	10.6	*	13.1	19.7	+	38
Unintentional injuries	53.7	42.7	27.0	50.3	21.8	46.0	36.0	36
Suicide	24.2	8.9	8.1	*	7.6	19.0	10.2	51
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	27.3	36.2	23.0	21.0	20.0	26.9	26.9	25
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.5	29.4	28.4	33.6	19.5	25.7	30.6	14
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	21.7	28.6	33.7	28.4	26.3	25.0	32.6	31
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	22.0	22.0	19.1	26.3	19.5	21.8	12.0	44
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	21.3	20.9	24.6	25.7	33.2	22.7	+	34
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	74.1	75.4	63.1	76.2	74.1	71.7	82.1	45
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	75.7	85.9	74.9	80.6	82.4	76.3	+	45
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	67.5	61.6	54.2	64.0	64.2	63.3	+	43
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	83.7	71.4	54.6	79.6	81.8	76.4	100.0	49

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# New Hampshire Profile

New Hampshire has some of the lowest death rates due to stroke in the nation. Across the presented health risk factors, the state also ranks among those with the highest rates of daily consumption of five or more fruits and vegetables and the lowest rates of physical inactivity. New Hampshire ranks among the states with relatively high rates of recent cholesterol screenings, recent routine check-ups, dental visits and health insurance coverage. Due to the relatively low proportion of non-white residents in the state, it is difficult to make comparisons across racial groups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	93.4	1.4	2.8	0.3	2.1	1,324,575		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)<sup>¶</sup></b>								
All cause	734.7	477.4	269.2	*	294.4	726.4	+	17
Heart disease	179.1	116.0	65.2	*	66.9	177.2	+	21
Coronary heart disease	128.7	*	54.1	*	*	127.3	100.8	24
Total cancer	185.3	103.2	65.4	*	85.7	183.0	160.6	31
Colorectal cancer	16.9	*	*	*	*	16.6	14.5	19
Lung cancer	52.9	*	*	*	*	52.2	45.5	31
Stroke	35.2	*	*	*	*	35.1	33.8	4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	131.0	*	*	*	*	128.6	98.5	31
Diabetes-related	74.1	*	*	*	*	73.4	65.8	25
Influenza and pneumonia	16.4	*	*	*	*	16.3	+	17
Unintentional injuries	36.6	*	*	*	*	35.9	36.0	17
Suicide	11.8	*	*	*	*	11.3	10.2	22
<b>Health risk factors (percent) <sup>§</sup></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.9	21.1	32.5	31.8	28.5	25.8	26.9	15
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	26.0	34.3	25.9	27.3	7.2	25.9	30.6	16
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	20.6	21.2	22.2	27.7	17.0	20.6	32.6	10
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.7	18.8	14.6	46.1	4.0	17.0	12.0	19
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	28.0	15.9	38.4	25.8	25.3	28.1	+	6
<b>Preventive care (percent) <sup>§</sup></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	79.6	74.1	75.5	75.0	74.2	79.0	82.1	12
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	84.9	90.0	88.1	87.5	91.5	85.0	+	13
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	75.9	65.0	76.2	60.0	77.1	75.4	+	5
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	87.5	72.6	86.4	82.3	86.5	87.2	100.0	11

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# New Jersey Profile

New Jersey ranks among those states with the lowest rates of death due to stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, diabetes-related causes, unintentional injuries, and suicide, but ranks among those with the highest rates of death due to colorectal cancer. New Jersey ranks among the states with lower obesity and smoking rates as well as relatively higher rates of daily consumption of five or more fruits and vegetables. However, obesity rates are substantially higher for the state's black population. The state is also among those with the highest percentages of physical inactivity, rates which are notably higher for the state's non-white population groups. New Jersey has some of the highest proportions of residents who have had recent cholesterol screenings, routine check-ups and dental visits. The rate of health insurance coverage continues to be particularly low for the state's sizeable Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	61.7	13.5	16.7	0.4	8.2	<b>8,707,739</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	752.2	966.1	454.1	343.1	327.0	<b>738.9</b>	+	21
Heart disease	208.7	236.5	110.2	94.7	88.7	<b>201.8</b>	+	31
Coronary heart disease	154.7	171.3	83.7	77.6	68.6	<b>149.2</b>	100.8	37
Total cancer	191.6	213.1	103.6	78.5	75.3	<b>181.7</b>	160.6	30
Colorectal cancer	19.2	25.0	11.9	*	5.9	<b>18.7</b>	14.5	46
Lung cancer	51.8	50.3	18.4	*	14.4	<b>47.2</b>	45.5	16
Stroke	35.1	54.8	24.7	*	25.3	<b>36.3</b>	33.8	7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	102.6	73.2	35.3	*	14.1	<b>90.8</b>	98.5	8
Diabetes-related	59.0	118.7	61.1	35.0	39.9	<b>64.1</b>	65.8	9
Influenza and pneumonia	15.0	16.6	9.8	*	7.2	<b>14.6</b>	+	10
Unintentional injuries	30.3	34.0	20.0	*	12.2	<b>28.0</b>	36.0	4
Suicide	7.8	3.3	4.4	*	4.1	<b>6.4</b>	10.2	2
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.1	36.6	25.3	32.1	24.8	<b>26.6</b>	26.9	23
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	23.1	35.7	27.7	24.1	8.3	<b>24.3</b>	30.6	7
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	21.7	30.9	37.9	35.9	26.7	<b>26.4</b>	32.6	40
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.8	16.7	12.4	10.8	6.5	<b>15.2</b>	12.0	5
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	26.4	25.3	25.6	33.5	29.3	<b>26.6</b>	+	12
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	82.2	80.2	67.3	71.1	83.1	<b>79.3</b>	82.1	9
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	88.5	92.6	88.3	85.1	90.7	<b>89.0</b>	+	5
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	78.5	64.6	64.2	61.6	79.2	<b>74.0</b>	+	8
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	91.6	80.1	65.1	66.1	86.0	<b>84.9</b>	100.0	22

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# New Mexico Profile

New Mexico's population is different from that of most states as it has a greater Hispanic population than any other race group and it also has a sizable proportion of residents who are American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN). New Mexico ranks among states with the lowest rates of death due to cancer and stroke, and death rates for cancer are substantially lower for the AI/AN population. The state continues to have the highest rate of death in the nation due to unintentional injuries, and this rate is notably higher among the AI/AN population. The state ranks among those states with relatively low rates of high blood pressure, but rates are substantially higher among the state's black population. New Mexico's Hispanic population has a notably lower rate of daily consumption of five or more fruits and vegetables than other population groups. Across the presented measures of preventive care and health insurance coverage, New Mexico ranks among the states with the lowest rates. Rates of health insurance coverage are particularly low for the state's Hispanic and AI/AN populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	41.6	2.5	45.6	10.1	1.8	<b>2,009,671</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	754.9	766.4	731.1	777.5	345.0	<b>758.8</b>	+	25
Heart disease	179.4	201.2	147.7	114.8	79.1	<b>167.0</b>	+	10
Coronary heart disease	128.6	146.5	108.1	81.8	57.3	<b>120.2</b>	100.8	18
Total cancer	166.0	147.8	146.5	116.3	91.3	<b>156.9</b>	160.6	8
Colorectal cancer	15.0	*	16.7	12.8	*	<b>15.5</b>	14.5	12
Lung cancer	44.1	38.9	24.9	11.5	*	<b>35.9</b>	45.5	5
Stroke	36.3	53.5	39.8	29.7	*	<b>37.6</b>	33.8	9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	155.2	89.0	83.2	26.6	*	<b>123.6</b>	98.5	30
Diabetes-related	55.1	123.1	99.2	141.7	58.5	<b>75.8</b>	65.8	28
Influenza and pneumonia	15.0	*	17.9	28.3	*	<b>16.6</b>	+	21
Unintentional injuries	60.3	46.2	64.4	93.0	30.0	<b>66.2</b>	36.0	54
Suicide	22.2	*	13.9	18.3	*	<b>18.7</b>	10.2	50
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	24.5	41.8	26.8	28.2	24.3	<b>25.5</b>	26.9	11
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	21.5	34.3	31.5	38.2	14.4	<b>26.6</b>	30.6	22
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	18.1	25.7	27.6	28.3	13.9	<b>22.6</b>	32.6	18
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.0	25.2	18.9	19.1	14.4	<b>18.6</b>	12.0	32
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.2	22.9	18.3	25.4	35.0	<b>22.8</b>	+	33
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.3	82.7	65.6	66.1	73.0	<b>69.9</b>	82.1	52
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	78.0	84.8	76.6	78.7	79.0	<b>77.7</b>	+	38
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	69.3	66.3	57.1	59.8	66.2	<b>64.2</b>	+	40
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	86.3	69.4	69.4	61.6	75.2	<b>76.7</b>	100.0	46

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# New York Profile

New York continues to lead the nation in having the lowest death rate due to stroke and unintentional injuries and also ranks among the states with the lowest death rates due to suicide. It is one of a few states in which all population groups have achieved the Healthy People 2020 target for reducing unintentional injury deaths. However, the state ranks among those with the highest rates of both total heart disease and coronary heart disease and influenza and pneumonia, rates that are notably higher for the black population. The state ranks among those with higher percentages of residents who eat five or more fruits and vegetables per day and relatively lower rates of obesity, yet the obesity rate is higher for the black population. New York ranks among states with relatively high levels of physical inactivity. The state is among those states with high percentages of residents having recent cholesterol screenings and routine checkups. Health insurance coverage is particularly low among the state's sizeable Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	60.5	15.2	16.8	0.7	7.5	<b>19,541,453</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	708.5	829.4	537.6	250.0	357.6	<b>700.1</b>	+	7
Heart disease	233.9	276.9	178.7	61.8	122.0	<b>231.9</b>	+	47
Coronary heart disease	190.8	243.5	160.2	52.2	111.8	<b>192.7</b>	100.8	53
Total cancer	176.7	186.1	115.3	60.2	96.2	<b>168.7</b>	160.6	12
Colorectal cancer	16.7	21.1	12.7	*	10.9	<b>16.7</b>	14.5	22
Lung cancer	49.5	42.0	20.0	16.1	23.0	<b>44.5</b>	45.5	12
Stroke	29.6	33.6	21.5	*	18.8	<b>29.5</b>	33.8	1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	104.6	50.6	34.8	43.6	22.4	<b>88.3</b>	98.5	7
Diabetes-related	55.4	111.8	74.0	39.6	34.2	<b>63.1</b>	65.8	8
Influenza and pneumonia	21.1	29.8	25.8	*	18.3	<b>22.5</b>	+	51
Unintentional injuries	26.1	25.0	21.0	13.2	12.4	<b>24.7</b>	36.0	1
Suicide	8.0	3.8	3.8	*	5.0	<b>6.5</b>	10.2	3
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.0	35.8	27.2	28.5	22.6	<b>27.0</b>	26.9	26
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.3	32.2	28.3	30.2	10.2	<b>25.2</b>	30.6	11
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	22.4	30.6	32.0	27.1	21.9	<b>25.2</b>	32.6	34
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.0	17.2	15.2	23.8	9.7	<b>16.9</b>	12.0	18
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	26.6	26.2	25.7	22.7	31.8	<b>27.1</b>	+	8
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	80.5	80.1	76.6	75.8	78.2	<b>79.7</b>	82.1	8
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	83.9	91.9	87.7	88.0	88.1	<b>86.2</b>	+	11
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	74.1	65.8	66.2	75.2	65.6	<b>71.3</b>	+	20
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	90.4	83.1	72.9	79.7	84.6	<b>86.0</b>	100.0	19

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# North Carolina Profile

North Carolina has some of the highest rates of deaths due to stroke and diabetes-related causes in the nation, rates that are notably higher for the state's substantial black population. The state ranks among those with higher rates of high blood pressure, obesity and smoking, and, with the exception of smoking, these rates are higher for the state's black population than the white population. North Carolina ranks among the states with relatively high proportions of residents who have had a routine check-up within the past two years and those who have had a cholesterol screening within the past five years, but ranks among the states with low levels of health insurance coverage. Of note, just over a third of the state's Hispanic population has health insurance coverage

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	67.4	21.6	7.7	1.3	2.3	9,380,884		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	810.4	1,021.6	257.6	838.5	349.8	837.4	+	41
Heart disease	189.7	235.3	45.5	206.2	75.2	195.0	+	28
Coronary heart disease	131.7	157.7	34.4	154.0	50.2	134.2	100.8	27
Total cancer	184.8	224.0	53.7	157.0	93.7	188.5	160.6	37
Colorectal cancer	15.9	23.6	6.6	10.3	*	16.9	14.5	24
Lung cancer	59.8	57.0	5.5	53.6	20.1	58.2	45.5	41
Stroke	48.8	72.4	14.6	54.3	35.1	52.6	33.8	46
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	144.1	75.9	*	81.9	*	129.8	98.5	32
Diabetes-related	80.3	163.3	35.5	142.4	41.8	93.6	65.8	45
Influenza and pneumonia	20.2	18.4	5.3	10.8	*	19.6	+	37
Unintentional injuries	49.6	41.0	31.5	70.9	14.4	47.1	36.0	38
Suicide	14.4	4.8	3.8	10.4	4.2	11.7	10.2	24
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	27.4	41.2	24.8	32.6	22.9	29.6	26.9	43
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	27.2	43.4	26.6	34.7	10.0	29.9	30.6	42
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	23.0	31.6	30.6	32.7	26.0	25.6	32.6	37
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	21.0	20.9	12.7	33.8	16.0	20.4	12.0	39
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	21.9	18.5	18.1	21.5	31.0	21.1	+	39
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	79.1	79.5	58.4	76.9	78.8	77.1	82.1	17
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	83.9	91.5	77.8	84.4	83.6	84.6	+	16
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	71.9	58.3	48.8	61.2	65.6	67.0	+	33
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	85.1	74.2	37.4	67.1	82.9	78.2	100.0	43

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# North Dakota Profile

North Dakota has relatively low rates of death due to chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and lung cancer. The rates of death due to all causes, unintentional injuries, and diabetes-related causes are two, three and a half, and four times higher in the American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population than in the white population, respectively. North Dakota ranks among those states with low rates of diagnosed high blood pressure, though the rates are higher for the AI/AN population. The proportion of AI/AN population that smokes is more than double that of the white population. The state ranks among those that have relatively higher levels of health insurance coverage, but the rate of coverage for the AI/AN population is notably low.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	89.8	1.3	2.3	5.8	1.0	<b>646,844</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	665.4	650.0	274.1	1,282.7	*	<b>704.6</b>	+	10
Heart disease	166.8	*	*	261.4	*	<b>174.3</b>	+	18
Coronary heart disease	130.3	*	*	190.0	*	<b>135.6</b>	100.8	29
Total cancer	166.8	*	*	312.1	*	<b>173.1</b>	160.6	18
Colorectal cancer	17.2	*	*	*	*	<b>17.9</b>	14.5	33
Lung cancer	41.9	*	*	110.9	*	<b>43.9</b>	45.5	11
Stroke	41.4	*	*	*	*	<b>42.8</b>	33.8	23
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	99.2	*	*	145.2	*	<b>102.0</b>	98.5	12
Diabetes-related	70.1	*	*	264.3	*	<b>77.1</b>	65.8	31
Influenza and pneumonia	15.6	*	*	*	*	<b>16.1</b>	+	16
Unintentional injuries	34.0	*	*	120.6	*	<b>39.5</b>	36.0	23
Suicide	12.0	*	*	38.3	*	<b>13.9</b>	10.2	39
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	24.2	*	20.3	37.8	*	<b>25.1</b>	26.9	9
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	28.1	26.0	32.3	43.3	10.3	<b>28.8</b>	30.6	36
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	24.2	33.8	46.9	38.4	32.0	<b>25.5</b>	32.6	36
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.7	19.9	24.9	42.8	6.3	<b>18.3</b>	12.0	29
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	21.6	*	22.6	20.6	*	<b>21.9</b>	+	36
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.5	*	81.1	67.4	*	<b>73.5</b>	82.1	34
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	78.0	79.2	81.3	75.9	85.5	<b>77.9</b>	+	36
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	72.7	*	73.3	64.4	*	<b>71.9</b>	+	16
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	88.4	79.1	79.7	62.4	88.2	<b>86.6</b>	100.0	12

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\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Ohio Profile

Ohio has some of the highest rates of deaths due to diabetes-related causes and colorectal cancer, both of which are noticeably higher in the state's black population. The state is among those with the highest rates of smoking, a contributing factor for lung cancer and other disease. Within the state, rates of high blood pressure and obesity are notably higher for the black population. The state's small American Indian/Alaskan Native population has a lower rate of health insurance coverage than other populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	82.8	12.4	2.8	0.3	1.8	11,542,645		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	827.6	1,048.4	441.5	225.8	309.2	843.5	+	43
Heart disease	212.6	255.7	104.3	56.0	71.7	215.3	+	41
Coronary heart disease	161.7	194.4	85.8	44.7	57.7	163.7	100.8	43
Total cancer	194.8	243.7	86.7	54.2	76.2	197.2	160.6	46
Colorectal cancer	18.6	25.1	6.4	*	*	19.0	14.5	49
Lung cancer	58.7	70.2	18.2	*	15.8	59.0	45.5	44
Stroke	44.9	61.6	24.6	*	28.2	46.3	33.8	34
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	148.8	105.2	33.5	*	*	143.0	98.5	47
Diabetes-related	98.9	165.7	85.5	*	41.9	104.5	65.8	50
Influenza and pneumonia	15.7	15.9	7.4	*	*	15.7	+	14
Unintentional injuries	40.4	37.9	28.8	*	13.5	39.6	36.0	24
Suicide	12.2	6.5	4.8	*	*	11.3	10.2	22
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	27.4	39.5	33.1	30.1	20.6	28.4	26.9	37
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	28.9	41.5	36.4	35.9	9.8	29.8	30.6	41
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	24.5	35.1	30.9	39.1	19.7	25.8	32.6	39
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	20.9	22.9	24.7	53.6	9.7	21.2	12.0	42
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	20.4	23.1	17.7	22.5	34.0	20.8	+	41
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.5	75.3	74.4	66.4	81.7	73.8	82.1	32
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	80.1	90.9	83.8	78.2	77.8	81.2	+	27
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	71.6	63.4	66.6	54.8	71.1	70.7	+	22
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	86.5	75.9	81.1	67.8	86.5	85.2	100.0	21

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NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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# Oklahoma Profile

Oklahoma ranks among the states with the highest rates of death due to heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, stroke, and lung cancer, and is among the highest for most other causes of death. The diabetes death rate is notably higher for the state's sizable black population and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations. The state ranks at or near the bottom for most of the presented health risk factors, including daily fruit and vegetable consumption, physical inactivity and current smoking. The AI/AN population in Oklahoma has higher rates of obesity and smoking compared to other population groups. Oklahoma also ranks among states with the lowest rates for the presented preventive care measures, with the lowest rate of dental visits within the past year, and health insurance coverage, with less than half of the Hispanic population having health insurance coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	73.1	8.3	8.2	9.1	2.0	3,687,050		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	928.3	1,097.9	472.7	915.4	396.0	924.8	+	50
Heart disease	251.3	310.9	106.1	221.5	93.6	249.2	+	52
Coronary heart disease	185.4	222.5	67.1	168.8	72.8	183.3	100.8	51
Total cancer	198.3	229.6	90.8	175.9	103.3	195.3	160.6	43
Colorectal cancer	17.8	23.8	9.9	18.0	*	17.9	14.5	33
Lung cancer	65.0	63.9	18.9	53.8	26.9	62.9	45.5	49
Stroke	54.3	74.2	31.0	42.7	45.4	54.6	33.8	50
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	181.1	91.0	39.4	117.9	*	168.9	98.5	54
Diabetes-related	89.6	172.5	84.2	149.7	51.5	97.0	65.8	48
Influenza and pneumonia	22.8	19.0	12.0	19.2	*	22.2	+	48
Unintentional injuries	57.9	45.5	40.1	74.4	16.5	56.5	36.0	49
Suicide	15.9	7.1	8.8	14.6	*	14.8	10.2	44
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	30.4	38.9	27.3	38.0	28.3	31.5	26.9	48
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	30.0	42.5	30.9	40.5	11.4	31.8	30.6	48
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	28.8	35.7	38.6	32.0	28.4	30.3	32.6	50
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	23.9	30.5	20.5	31.1	11.3	24.6	12.0	51
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	14.7	16.4	14.3	15.1	23.9	15.4	+	54
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	72.1	70.8	63.2	73.8	71.8	71.4	82.1	47
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	71.0	79.8	62.8	76.0	76.4	71.6	+	53
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	59.2	48.3	47.9	54.3	54.4	56.3	+	54
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	80.5	69.4	49.8	76.3	80.8	76.7	100.0	46

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+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.



# Oregon Profile

Oregon is among states with the highest rates of death due to diabetes-related causes and suicide but also stands among states with the lowest rates of death due to heart disease and influenza and pneumonia. The state ranks among those with relatively low rates across many of the presented health risk factors. Though the physical inactivity rate in Oregon ranks among the best in the nation, rates of inactivity are notably higher for the Hispanic population. Similarly, the state has a relatively low proportion of current smokers with notably high rates for the American Indian/Alaskan Native population. Across the presented preventive care and health insurance coverage measures, Oregon ranks among the middle to bottom range of states with lower rates of recent screenings. Less than sixty percent of the state's Hispanic population has health insurance coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	81.0	2.2	11.2	1.8	4.4	3,825,657		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	778.6	827.9	399.6	738.0	422.9	761.3	+	27
Heart disease	164.0	153.8	76.6	124.3	81.6	159.9	+	7
Coronary heart disease	106.2	99.8	49.7	80.7	51.6	103.5	100.8	8
Total cancer	185.4	180.7	88.5	144.4	103.2	180.3	160.6	27
Colorectal cancer	16.8	18.0	7.4	17.9	10.8	16.4	14.5	17
Lung cancer	53.6	53.0	18.3	39.2	23.0	51.8	45.5	30
Stroke	48.8	78.9	32.2	40.1	45.7	48.8	33.8	41
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	135.7	90.2	35.2	130.2	30.9	130.4	98.5	33
Diabetes-related	86.6	166.2	81.2	150.2	68.0	87.4	65.8	43
Influenza and pneumonia	13.1	*	6.0	*	*	12.7	+	6
Unintentional injuries	41.5	30.8	25.8	57.4	18.4	39.9	36.0	25
Suicide	16.2	*	6.2	*	5.8	15.0	10.2	45
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.1	*	24.0	37.9	26.7	25.6	26.9	12
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	25.4	42.3	30.4	42.9	6.6	25.8	30.6	15
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	16.9	23.8	25.1	28.0	23.9	17.8	32.6	2
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.1	15.5	13.8	33.5	9.1	16.6	12.0	17
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	27.3	*	22.6	21.9	28.4	26.5	+	13
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	71.8	*	60.3	71.0	65.1	70.6	82.1	48
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	74.3	86.8	70.3	62.1	76.1	73.7	+	50
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	71.7	69.6	54.6	49.0	74.2	69.8	+	25
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	82.6	75.4	59.0	67.5	80.7	79.8	100.0	38

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NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Pennsylvania Profile

Pennsylvania ranks among the states with high rates of death due to colorectal cancer. The state also ranks among those states with relatively lower rates of death due to influenza and pneumonia and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Across the presented health risk factors, Pennsylvania is in the middle range of states with notably high rates of high blood pressure and obesity in the state's black population. Pennsylvania ranks among those states with relatively high proportions of residents having health insurance coverage, although the state's small American Indian/Alaskan Native population has rates that are notably lower than the white population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	81.4	10.7	5.1	0.3	2.7	12,604,767		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	789.8	1,066.3	489.0	230.4	350.1	806.1	+	37
Heart disease	207.8	259.0	109.2	53.9	78.2	209.7	+	36
Coronary heart disease	141.7	176.0	76.6	40.1	56.6	142.8	100.8	33
Total cancer	189.9	243.6	92.3	58.7	84.0	191.1	160.6	40
Colorectal cancer	18.4	24.9	11.7	*	8.3	18.7	14.5	46
Lung cancer	52.6	69.8	16.8	*	19.8	52.9	45.5	34
Stroke	42.8	63.2	29.3	*	35.9	44.3	33.8	29
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	113.4	91.1	33.3	*	16.9	109.8	98.5	18
Diabetes-related	75.4	106.3	65.1	*	31.5	77.3	65.8	32
Influenza and pneumonia	16.5	18.8	9.4	*	9.1	16.6	+	21
Unintentional injuries	41.3	42.7	32.0	*	15.9	40.3	36.0	27
Suicide	12.0	6.9	6.3	*	4.9	11.1	10.2	20
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.6	40.9	25.1	34.4	11.2	27.4	26.9	30
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	27.8	39.2	35.0	34.6	6.2	28.7	30.6	33
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	23.4	31.7	31.7	38.4	27.9	25.0	32.6	31
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	20.4	26.7	19.0	44.4	10.2	20.8	12.0	40
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	24.1	23.8	23.0	21.9	27.6	24.5	+	23
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	75.3	75.2	79.6	71.5	73.1	75.8	82.1	23
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	80.7	89.9	88.8	68.7	85.5	82.0	+	25
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	71.6	55.5	69.6	46.3	77.5	70.1	+	24
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	88.1	78.3	78.9	64.1	83.8	86.3	100.0	15

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Puerto Rico Profile

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the largest of the U.S. territories, shows great variation across the presented measures. Puerto Rico has among the lowest rates of death for heart disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, unintentional injuries and suicide. However, death rates for diabetes and influenza and pneumonia are among the highest of all jurisdictions presented. The territory ranks at the bottom of all jurisdictions for several health risk factors including rates of physical inactivity, high blood pressure and daily consumption of five or more fruits and vegetables. Puerto Rico ranks among those states with the lowest levels of current smoking and the highest levels for two measures of preventive care, as well as one of the highest rates of health insurance coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	*	*	*	*	*	3,967,288		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	*	*	*	*	*	731.0	+	19
Heart disease	*	*	*	*	*	145.9	+	3
Coronary heart disease	*	*	*	*	*	109.2	100.8	9
Total cancer	*	*	*	*	*	120.5	160.6	3
Colorectal cancer	*	*	*	*	*	15.5	14.5	12
Lung cancer	*	*	*	*	*	14.2	45.5	2
Stroke	*	*	*	*	*	40.2	33.8	16
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	*	*	*	*	*	71.0	98.5	5
Diabetes-related	*	*	*	*	*	108.6	65.8	51
Influenza and pneumonia	*	*	*	*	*	26.0	+	54
Unintentional injuries	*	*	*	*	*	29.3	36.0	6
Suicide	*	*	*	*	*	7.0	10.2	4
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	36.0	*	33.7	*	*	33.7	26.9	53
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.0	*	27.9	*	*	27.8	30.6	28
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	43.8	*	45.3	*	*	45.3	32.6	54
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	12.0	*	11.3	*	*	11.4	12.0	3
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	16.4	*	15.6	*	*	15.6	+	53
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	60.9	*	80.5	*	*	80.6	82.1	5
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	89.7	*	89.1	*	*	89.2	+	4
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	71.7	*	70.3	*	*	70.4	+	23
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	87.0	*	90.7	*	*	90.6	100.0	4

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§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Rhode Island Profile

Rhode Island has one of the highest rates of death due to coronary heart disease and some of the lowest rates of death due to stroke, unintentional injuries and suicide. While the state has some of the lowest rates of obesity and a relatively low rate of current smoking, it falls within the middle range of states across the other presented health risk factors. The proportion of residents who are physically inactive is higher for the state's non-white populations. While Rhode Island has some of the highest rates of preventive care and is among those states with relatively high rates of health insurance coverage, the rates of recent cholesterol screening and health insurance coverage are substantially lower for the state's Hispanic population.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	78.9	5.6	12.1	0.7	3.1	1,053,209		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	768.7	897.3	384.6	616.5	402.0	760.2	+	26
Heart disease	213.2	229.2	88.8	168.0	84.9	210.2	+	37
Coronary heart disease	177.4	187.7	73.9	153.3	63.4	174.6	100.8	48
Total cancer	187.2	209.1	78.1	141.7	121.8	183.2	160.6	32
Colorectal cancer	16.3	18.4	*	*	*	16.3	14.5	16
Lung cancer	53.2	66.8	*	*	*	51.7	45.5	27
Stroke	34.6	42.1	24.3	*	*	34.9	33.8	3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	116.7	71.3	*	*	*	111.5	98.5	20
Diabetes-related	75.3	151.0	63.9	*	47.8	77.3	65.8	32
Influenza and pneumonia	18.3	*	*	*	*	18.0	+	30
Unintentional injuries	34.0	36.6	17.8	*	*	32.9	36.0	11
Suicide	8.8	*	*	*	*	7.7	10.2	6
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	27.1	36.8	33.4	33.5	25.5	27.9	26.9	32
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	23.8	36.2	32.8	34.2	16.1	25.1	30.6	10
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	22.2	34.3	37.1	30.2	33.5	24.2	32.6	28
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.9	14.6	11.9	22.0	15.7	16.4	12.0	14
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.8	26.0	25.4	21.3	23.9	25.7	+	16
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	82.8	80.0	66.1	73.7	74.3	81.2	82.1	3
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	89.9	89.4	89.7	83.4	87.7	89.8	+	3
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	79.0	56.4	68.9	49.7	77.7	77.0	+	3
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	89.1	79.6	62.6	73.2	82.1	86.1	100.0	17

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# South Carolina Profile

South Carolina has some of the highest rates of death due to stroke, with notably higher rates among the state's black population. The state also has relatively high rates of death due to lung cancer and unintentional injuries. Death rates for Asian/Pacific Islanders in the state are lower than for the white population for all presented causes of death. South Carolina has some of the highest rates of high blood pressure and obesity in the nation, and these rates are substantially higher for the state's black and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations. Rates of physical inactivity are also higher in these two population groups. South Carolina ranks among the middle range of states with respect to the presented measures of preventive care. The state's Hispanic and AI/AN populations have particularly low rates of health insurance coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	65.4	28.2	4.5	0.5	1.5	4,561,242		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	809.6	1,025.3	422.8	398.3	325.6	855.0	+	45
Heart disease	188.7	243.4	86.8	97.0	67.0	199.3	+	30
Coronary heart disease	121.8	147.2	58.8	41.8	41.9	126.1	100.8	22
Total cancer	181.5	220.3	94.6	67.8	85.9	188.6	160.6	38
Colorectal cancer	15.5	24.6	14.7	*	*	17.4	14.5	29
Lung cancer	59.2	53.6	24.2	*	24.5	57.5	45.5	40
Stroke	47.2	74.2	30.6	*	32.4	53.2	33.8	47
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	137.1	64.2	*	*	*	119.7	98.5	25
Diabetes-related	67.3	142.2	39.1	*	34.5	83.1	65.8	39
Influenza and pneumonia	16.5	16.9	*	*	*	16.4	+	19
Unintentional injuries	54.4	48.4	57.0	*	20.0	52.6	36.0	45
Suicide	14.9	4.6	5.6	*	*	11.7	10.2	24
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	28.1	37.7	26.8	34.6	13.9	30.3	26.9	44
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	27.9	41.4	37.0	38.2	12.9	31.5	30.6	46
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	24.0	31.6	34.2	40.2	21.0	26.6	32.6	41
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	21.7	18.4	14.3	37.4	19.6	20.8	12.0	40
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	18.2	16.0	18.0	17.0	26.6	17.8	+	49
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	78.1	75.3	73.9	71.8	66.1	76.9	82.1	18
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	78.6	87.2	76.3	59.1	81.4	80.5	+	30
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	69.3	51.8	64.3	38.5	66.1	63.7	+	42
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	83.8	70.8	63.4	53.9	78.6	79.0	100.0	41

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# South Dakota Profile

South Dakota has relatively low death rates due to heart disease and cancer and relatively high rates of death due to unintentional injuries and suicide. Death rates for unintentional injuries and diabetes-related causes are both approximately four times as high in the state's sizable American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population as compared to the white population. For the presented health risk factors, South Dakota residents have relatively low rates of diagnosed high blood pressure and having some of the lowest rates of residents eating five or more fruits and vegetables per day. Obesity rates are consistent with those of the middle range of states, but are higher for the AI/AN population. The proportion of residents with health insurance coverage is notably low for the AI/AN and Hispanic populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	86.2	1.4	2.9	8.9	1.0	<b>812,383</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	686.2	691.1	356.0	1,294.6	407.9	<b>720.3</b>	+	14
Heart disease	166.3	*	*	245.6	*	<b>170.0</b>	+	16
Coronary heart disease	135.1	*	*	196.8	*	<b>138.0</b>	100.8	30
Total cancer	171.5	*	*	219.0	*	<b>172.3</b>	160.6	17
Colorectal cancer	17.5	*	*	*	*	<b>17.5</b>	14.5	31
Lung cancer	48.2	*	*	71.5	*	<b>48.7</b>	45.5	21
Stroke	42.9	*	*	52.9	*	<b>43.5</b>	33.8	25
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	131.4	*	*	154.4	*	<b>131.3</b>	98.5	34
Diabetes-related	67.3	*	*	250.0	*	<b>74.7</b>	65.8	26
Influenza and pneumonia	18.2	*	*	33.1	*	<b>18.9</b>	+	32
Unintentional injuries	38.8	*	*	136.5	*	<b>47.2</b>	36.0	39
Suicide	13.2	*	*	24.2	*	<b>14.5</b>	10.2	43
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.7	*	19.7	34.0	*	<b>26.0</b>	26.9	17
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	28.4	*	34.6	42.2	10.2	<b>29.2</b>	30.6	38
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	24.3	*	25.1	32.6	25.8	<b>25.0</b>	32.6	31
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	15.3	*	21.5	42.4	5.5	<b>17.1</b>	12.0	20
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	16.7	*	19.4	17.4	*	<b>16.9</b>	+	52
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	72.8	*	73.3	64.3	*	<b>72.2</b>	82.1	40
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	78.3	*	79.7	79.1	90.3	<b>78.5</b>	+	35
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	73.3	*	69.5	62.4	*	<b>72.4</b>	+	13
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	88.7	*	79.1	60.0	*	<b>86.3</b>	100.0	15

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# Tennessee Profile

Tennessee ranks among the states with the highest rates of death for nearly all presented measures. Heart disease and diabetes death rates are particularly high for the state's black population. Across the presented health risk factors, Tennessee ranks among the states with the highest rates, with substantially higher rates of obesity and high blood pressure for the black population and higher rates of physical inactivity for the state's black and Hispanic populations. However, the state is among the middle range of states with respect to the rate of daily consumption of five or more fruits and vegetables and rates of health insurance coverage. Tennessee has one of the highest proportions of residents who have had a routine check-up within the past two years.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	77.2	16.9	4.2	0.4	1.6	6,296,254		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	878.4	1,096.4	272.6	289.2	382.4	896.7	+	47
Heart disease	223.9	289.1	61.8	73.3	90.3	229.0	+	45
Coronary heart disease	176.4	216.9	45.1	64.5	63.3	178.9	100.8	50
Total cancer	197.9	250.5	55.7	78.5	92.4	201.6	160.6	50
Colorectal cancer	17.4	28.3	*	*	*	18.4	14.5	42
Lung cancer	67.4	71.1	10.2	*	19.6	66.8	45.5	52
Stroke	53.3	75.6	12.6	*	35.4	55.6	33.8	51
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	145.0	80.4	*	*	*	135.7	98.5	40
Diabetes-related	80.4	148.4	33.0	50.3	44.1	87.5	65.8	44
Influenza and pneumonia	24.7	21.9	*	*	*	24.2	+	52
Unintentional injuries	54.9	43.6	36.3	*	25.4	52.3	36.0	44
Suicide	15.7	5.4	3.9	*	*	13.7	10.2	38
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	29.7	40.5	27.7	*	23.5	31.1	26.9	45
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	30.8	40.9	28.4	43.3	7.5	32.2	30.6	51
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	27.7	34.2	40.7	30.5	24.8	29.2	32.6	45
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	22.9	19.7	21.3	24.0	12.2	21.9	12.0	45
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.0	21.5	30.7	*	*	24.7	+	22
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	77.1	77.4	83.2	*	*	77.4	82.1	16
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	87.6	92.1	80.7	94.5	88.9	88.2	+	7
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	65.0	58.4	58.2	*	*	63.9	+	41
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	82.7	77.7	55.0	67.6	73.2	80.7	100.0	35

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# Texas Profile

Texas has some of the highest rates of death due to diabetes, and diabetes death rates are particularly high for the state's black and Hispanic populations. Rates of death for cancer and heart disease are notably higher for the state's black population. The state is among those states with high rates of obesity and physical inactivity, with substantially higher rates for the black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations. The state has nearly the worst health insurance coverage rate in the nation, with less than half of the Hispanic population having health insurance coverage and just over seventy percent of the black and AI/AN populations covered.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	47.4	11.6	36.9	0.9	3.9	24,782,302		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	802.3	998.6	634.1	198.5	373.8	778.0	+	30
Heart disease	203.2	256.7	158.2	47.8	83.5	197.1	+	29
Coronary heart disease	145.1	181.7	120.8	34.4	59.4	141.8	100.8	32
Total cancer	180.2	224.7	128.2	42.8	92.3	171.4	160.6	14
Colorectal cancer	16.3	26.8	12.9	6.2	9.9	16.4	14.5	17
Lung cancer	55.3	61.3	23.2	9.0	23.8	48.3	45.5	20
Stroke	47.2	71.6	40.4	10.9	33.1	48.3	33.8	40
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	142.5	76.2	41.4	35.2	22.5	113.8	98.5	22
Diabetes-related	69.5	145.8	116.6	29.6	48.9	85.3	65.8	41
Influenza and pneumonia	18.0	19.3	14.2	*	10.9	17.3	+	27
Unintentional injuries	46.7	38.0	31.5	11.6	17.2	40.3	36.0	27
Suicide	14.8	4.8	5.4	*	4.8	10.4	10.2	15
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	27.5	39.8	28.2	36.0	23.0	29.0	26.9	42
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	27.2	39.2	36.8	41.2	10.4	30.5	30.6	43
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	22.6	30.7	34.8	29.7	22.9	27.6	32.6	44
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	19.0	18.3	15.2	26.6	11.1	17.2	12.0	22
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.3	23.7	22.5	24.1	28.6	24.5	+	23
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	77.4	72.9	58.3	74.1	77.2	70.6	82.1	48
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	77.8	85.4	73.3	72.7	79.5	77.1	+	41
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	66.8	52.2	49.8	56.7	64.7	59.7	+	50
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	85.3	70.4	49.6	70.3	84.9	71.5	100.0	53

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# Utah Profile

Utah has some of the lowest rates of death for most of the presented measures. It has the lowest rates of death due to coronary heart disease and some of the lowest rates of death due to colorectal cancer and lung cancer in the nation. The death rate due to coronary heart disease is particularly low in the state's Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander populations, and in fact Utah is one state in which all population groups have achieved the Healthy People 2020 target for reducing coronary heart disease deaths and the 2020 target for reducing total cancer deaths. The state is among those states with low rates across most of the presented health risk factors. Utah is among the leaders in the nation with the low proportion of current smokers and has low rates of high blood pressure, obesity, and physical inactivity. Across most health risk factors, rates in the Hispanic population parallel those of the white population; one notable exception is physical inactivity where the Hispanic rate is nearly double that of the white population. The state is among the states with relatively high rates of dental visits and among those with the lowest rates for the other two preventive care measures; rates of recent cholesterol screening and health insurance coverage are notably lower for the state's Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	82.1	1.3	12.3	1.5	3.1	<b>2,784,572</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	700.7	830.7	504.8	704.4	529.0	<b>691.0</b>	+	6
Heart disease	155.9	179.7	93.6	104.9	93.9	<b>152.3</b>	+	5
Coronary heart disease	83.4	86.6	54.1	73.5	48.0	<b>81.7</b>	100.8	1
Total cancer	133.4	140.7	97.2	103.8	123.2	<b>131.2</b>	160.6	4
Colorectal cancer	12.6	*	9.0	*	*	<b>12.4</b>	14.5	2
Lung cancer	22.7	*	16.7	*	27.2	<b>22.6</b>	45.5	3
Stroke	39.1	*	29.0	*	41.2	<b>39.0</b>	33.8	12
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	90.3	*	46.3	*	*	<b>87.2</b>	98.5	6
Diabetes-related	60.0	94.7	73.5	106.3	59.0	<b>61.2</b>	65.8	6
Influenza and pneumonia	17.4	*	11.1	*	20.5	<b>17.1</b>	+	26
Unintentional injuries	32.4	40.8	26.8	49.9	26.1	<b>32.3</b>	36.0	10
Suicide	16.1	*	7.2	20.5	*	<b>15.1</b>	10.2	46
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	23.9	*	24.7	19.6	32.8	<b>24.1</b>	26.9	3
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.3	43.3	28.9	33.3	20.4	<b>24.7</b>	30.6	9
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	17.5	25.9	32.5	22.3	24.2	<b>19.1</b>	32.6	5
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	8.8	11.4	12.0	17.4	6.4	<b>9.2</b>	12.0	2
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	23.5	*	19.9	21.2	28.2	<b>23.5</b>	+	28
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	71.2	*	58.3	54.0	68.0	<b>70.1</b>	82.1	51
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	74.5	87.2	71.6	76.4	78.8	<b>74.4</b>	+	48
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	74.0	67.2	55.7	60.4	68.7	<b>72.3</b>	+	14
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	86.0	83.4	51.7	67.7	73.3	<b>82.7</b>	100.0	27

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Vermont Profile

Vermont continues to be among those states with low rates of death to influenza and pneumonia and stroke, but has some of the highest rates of death due to diabetes and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Across the presented health risk factors, the state is among those with relatively low rates of diagnosed high blood pressure, obesity and physical inactivity and relatively high rates of eating five or more fruits and vegetables per day. Vermont is among those states with higher rates of dental visits and health insurance coverage. Vermont's small population and limited racial diversity limit the validity of comparisons across racial groups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	95.7	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.3	621,760		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	733.0	504.3	170.3	493.9	238.6	725.3	+	16
Heart disease	172.1	*	*	*	*	169.8	+	14
Coronary heart disease	129.3	*	*	*	*	127.8	100.8	25
Total cancer	178.9	*	*	*	*	177.0	160.6	23
Colorectal cancer	17.3	*	*	*	*	17.3	14.5	28
Lung cancer	52.1	*	*	*	*	51.3	45.5	26
Stroke	37.7	*	*	*	*	37.3	33.8	8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	141.0	*	*	*	*	139.3	98.5	45
Diabetes-related	95.4	*	*	*	*	94.9	65.8	46
Influenza and pneumonia	11.6	*	*	*	*	11.4	+	2
Unintentional injuries	44.6	*	*	*	*	43.9	36.0	34
Suicide	13.0	*	*	*	*	12.7	10.2	32
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	23.9	*	27.9	33.7	20.3	24.2	26.9	4
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	24.0	27.1	19.7	37.8	7.7	23.9	30.6	6
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	18.4	26.7	21.9	31.7	10.7	18.6	32.6	4
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	16.7	27.9	18.9	40.5	13.8	17.1	12.0	20
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	29.4	*	35.4	33.9	41.1	29.5	+	3
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	74.7	*	83.5	76.9	64.6	74.6	82.1	27
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	80.0	70.2	80.9	78.7	87.5	80.0	+	31
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	74.4	*	67.2	60.5	86.8	73.9	+	9
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	89.0	65.0	83.5	70.6	91.7	88.6	100.0	8

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Virgin Islands Profile

The U.S. Virgin Islands has the lowest rates of death due to lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. However, the territory has one of the highest rates of deaths due to diabetes-related causes and ranks among jurisdictions with higher rates of death due to coronary heart disease. The Virgin Islands also ranks among those states with the lowest rates of death due to all cancers, colorectal cancer, unintentional injuries, and suicide. The percent of the population who currently smoke is the lowest among all jurisdictions, a rate that is particularly low among the territory's Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations, and the percent of the population who eat five or more fruit and vegetables per day ranks among those jurisdictions with the highest rates. Across the preventive measures, the Virgin Islands tends to rank among the middle of jurisdictions with respect to cholesterol screenings and routine physical exams, and is among those jurisdictions with the lowest rates of dental visits. The territory has the lowest rate of health insurance coverage among all jurisdictions, with particularly low rates for the state's Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	*	*	*	*	*	<b>109,825</b>		
<b><i>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</i></b>								
All cause	*	*	*	*	*	<b>678.2</b>	+	4
Heart disease	*	*	*	*	*	<b>210.5</b>	+	38
Coronary heart disease	*	*	*	*	*	<b>175.1</b>	100.8	49
Total cancer	*	*	*	*	*	<b>113.5</b>	160.6	2
Colorectal cancer	*	*	*	*	*	<b>14.0</b>	14.5	3
Lung cancer	*	*	*	*	*	<b>8.4</b>	45.5	1
Stroke	*	*	*	*	*	<b>39.9</b>	33.8	15
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	*	*	*	*	*	<b>24.5</b>	98.5	1
Diabetes-related	*	*	*	*	*	<b>141.6</b>	65.8	53
Influenza and pneumonia	*	*	*	*	*	<b>14.9</b>	+	11
Unintentional injuries	*	*	*	*	*	<b>27.2</b>	36.0	3
Suicide	*	*	*	*	*	<b>8.0</b>	10.2	8
<b><i>Health risk factors (percent) §</i></b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	20.8	27.7	27.3	24.4	18.4	<b>26.0</b>	26.9	17
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	13.5	31.9	34.0	9.9	26.5	<b>29.1</b>	30.6	37
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	16.3	34.4	43.5	36.7	27.8	<b>32.6</b>	32.6	53
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.6	3.3	7.0	7.3	7.5	<b>5.9</b>	12.0	1
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	33.7	29.6	26.7	19.8	24.4	<b>29.7</b>	+	2
<b><i>Preventive care (percent) §</i></b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	77.4	76.2	66.7	75.1	81.9	<b>75.1</b>	82.1	24
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	75.3	83.6	80.4	73.0	82.3	<b>82.3</b>	+	24
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	68.1	55.4	52.2	*	65.4	<b>57.4</b>	+	52
<b><i>Health insurance coverage (percent)</i></b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	76.8	69.3	53.9	32.0	67.8	<b>67.8</b>	100.0	54

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\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Virginia Profile

Virginia is among those states with relatively low rates of death due to coronary heart disease and diabetes. However, rates of death due to diabetes are more than twice as high in the state's black population than the white population. Across most of the presented health risk factors, Virginia falls in the middle range of states with notably high rates of obesity and high blood pressure among the state's black population. The state ranks among those states with relatively high proportions of residents who eat five or more fruits and vegetables per day and who have had recent cholesterol screenings and dental visits. While the state ranks among the states with relatively high rates of health insurance coverage, coverage rates among the state's American Indian/Alaskan Native population are lower than for other population groups in the state, with less than half having coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	67.1	20.0	7.2	0.4	5.5	<b>7,882,590</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	761.1	960.6	349.9	262.8	382.3	<b>776.9</b>	+	29
Heart disease	185.6	230.4	78.2	55.4	83.7	<b>188.5</b>	+	27
Coronary heart disease	118.5	144.5	49.2	*	55.8	<b>119.7</b>	100.8	16
Total cancer	180.5	226.0	79.1	71.9	103.1	<b>183.3</b>	160.6	33
Colorectal cancer	16.1	23.9	5.0	*	7.9	<b>16.9</b>	14.5	24
Lung cancer	55.0	59.9	16.7	*	24.1	<b>54.0</b>	45.5	35
Stroke	44.6	67.5	22.2	*	34.2	<b>47.9</b>	33.8	37
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	119.7	62.8	23.2	*	15.1	<b>105.9</b>	98.5	15
Diabetes-related	58.6	118.1	31.4	*	33.9	<b>66.8</b>	65.8	12
Influenza and pneumonia	18.7	17.5	6.7	*	11.5	<b>18.2</b>	+	31
Unintentional injuries	39.0	31.0	26.1	*	16.7	<b>36.2</b>	36.0	19
Suicide	13.4	5.8	3.7	*	4.8	<b>11.1</b>	10.2	20
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.5	37.7	22.0	35.5	24.8	<b>27.0</b>	26.9	26
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	25.4	38.2	27.5	37.5	9.3	<b>26.2</b>	30.6	18
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	20.1	31.9	30.3	43.6	24.5	<b>22.8</b>	32.6	19
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.1	18.0	17.4	48.9	10.9	<b>18.0</b>	12.0	26
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	27.1	26.7	24.4	22.6	24.9	<b>26.7</b>	+	11
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	79.9	79.3	67.7	75.5	84.3	<b>79.1</b>	82.1	11
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	83.2	92.7	86.0	68.1	90.0	<b>84.6</b>	+	16
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	77.7	65.9	69.0	49.3	79.9	<b>75.3</b>	+	6
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	89.9	79.6	67.3	47.1	88.3	<b>86.5</b>	100.0	13

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+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# Washington Profile

Washington has some of the lowest rates of death due to heart disease, colorectal cancer, and influenza and pneumonia. The state ranks among those states with the lowest rates of physical inactivity and current smoking, yet rates of physical inactivity are much higher for the state's black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations and smoking rates are higher in the black and AI/AN populations. Washington ranks in the middle range of states with respect to rates of routine physical exams and health insurance coverage. Less than sixty percent of the state's Hispanic residents have health insurance coverage.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	76.1	4.1	10.3	2.0	8.1	6,664,195		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	737.6	870.2	454.7	865.4	436.8	721.5	+	15
Heart disease	172.2	195.5	100.6	172.9	94.2	167.8	+	12
Coronary heart disease	130.5	146.0	77.6	131.8	75.3	127.2	100.8	23
Total cancer	180.1	209.2	95.3	162.5	120.3	175.0	160.6	19
Colorectal cancer	15.1	25.4	9.3	11.8	10.2	14.9	14.5	7
Lung cancer	51.6	56.1	16.9	33.4	29.8	49.4	45.5	22
Stroke	43.0	55.9	31.2	50.3	38.7	43.2	33.8	24
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	130.8	79.7	31.2	118.2	36.7	122.2	98.5	28
Diabetes-related	77.4	158.6	90.9	118.7	62.5	78.9	65.8	35
Influenza and pneumonia	13.1	7.6	8.5	15.6	7.5	12.7	+	6
Unintentional injuries	41.0	46.0	31.9	81.1	17.7	40.0	36.0	26
Suicide	13.7	7.8	4.3	15.5	7.0	12.6	10.2	31
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	26.4	39.1	23.5	29.7	22.0	26.4	26.9	22
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	26.6	34.4	33.1	43.5	10.4	26.8	30.6	24
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	17.2	26.0	32.2	25.8	19.8	19.1	32.6	5
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	15.5	21.0	11.4	28.8	6.7	15.3	12.0	7
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	25.4	26.6	21.2	23.4	30.8	25.4	+	17
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.6	76.4	54.7	66.9	71.9	72.0	82.1	43
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	77.4	85.1	78.4	80.3	81.7	77.8	+	37
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	73.6	62.5	58.4	62.5	74.1	71.6	+	18
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	86.8	77.3	54.6	78.1	83.8	83.2	100.0	26

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+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.

# West Virginia Profile

West Virginia has some of the highest rates of death for most presented measures, with the exception of deaths due to influenza and pneumonia and stroke. The state also ranks among the bottom tier of states across the presented health risk factors, with even higher rates of obesity and high blood pressure within the state's black population. Across all populations the obesity rate exceeds 25 percent, nearly the worst in the nation. The state is the worst in the nation regarding the percent of the population that smokes. While the state is among those with the lowest rates of health insurance coverage and dental visits, it falls within the middle range of states for the other presented measures of preventive care.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	93.9	3.9	1.2	0.2	0.8	<b>1,819,777</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	952.2	1,063.5	168.6	177.0	165.9	<b>945.7</b>	+	52
Heart disease	239.0	246.7	54.0	*	*	<b>237.2</b>	+	49
Coronary heart disease	168.2	161.2	*	*	*	<b>166.6</b>	100.8	44
Total cancer	208.8	216.2	*	*	*	<b>206.8</b>	160.6	53
Colorectal cancer	20.1	27.1	*	*	*	<b>20.1</b>	14.5	52
Lung cancer	68.7	55.7	*	*	*	<b>67.7</b>	45.5	53
Stroke	49.1	66.2	*	*	*	<b>49.2</b>	33.8	42
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	167.4	88.1	*	*	*	<b>163.6</b>	98.5	52
Diabetes-related	107.5	185.3	*	*	*	<b>108.6</b>	65.8	51
Influenza and pneumonia	19.7	17.2	*	*	*	<b>19.5</b>	+	36
Unintentional injuries	60.5	52.8	*	*	*	<b>59.3</b>	36.0	51
Suicide	14.8	11.5	*	*	*	<b>14.4</b>	10.2	42
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	32.4	44.7	33.7	*	*	<b>32.5</b>	26.9	50
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	32.7	46.3	29.6	*	*	<b>32.8</b>	30.6	52
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	31.6	36.4	31.0	*	*	<b>31.6</b>	32.6	51
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	27.4	28.8	26.5	*	*	<b>27.5</b>	12.0	54
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	17.3	18.5	21.8	*	*	<b>17.7</b>	+	50
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	76.7	74.0	77.5	*	*	<b>76.6</b>	82.1	19
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	83.0	94.7	86.6	*	*	<b>83.2</b>	+	21
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	60.0	62.5	52.7	*	*	<b>60.0</b>	+	49
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	78.9	78.5	80.8	*	*	<b>79.1</b>	100.0	40

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# Wisconsin Profile

Wisconsin ranks among the middle range of states with respect to most of the presented rates of death. While Wisconsin ranks among those states with relatively low rates of physical inactivity, the rates of inactivity are substantially higher for the black population in the state. Wisconsin ranks among the middle range of states for the other presented health risk factors, with high rates of high blood pressure, obesity and smoking for its black population; over 48 percent of the black population is obese. Wisconsin ranks among those states with relatively high rates of health insurance coverage and dental visits and is in the middle range of states with respect to cholesterol screenings and recent routine check-ups.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	85.2	6.3	5.3	1.1	2.3	5,654,774		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	729.8	1,063.1	396.8	1,020.2	449.3	740.9	+	23
Heart disease	177.8	235.8	79.7	215.2	91.2	179.0	+	22
Coronary heart disease	119.5	161.0	55.9	156.0	56.6	120.3	100.8	19
Total cancer	178.4	248.0	87.7	226.7	93.9	179.2	160.6	24
Colorectal cancer	15.7	22.5	*	*	*	15.8	14.5	15
Lung cancer	47.5	72.1	15.6	72.6	13.9	47.8	45.5	17
Stroke	43.5	64.1	23.2	40.5	50.6	44.2	33.8	27
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	115.4	87.1	*	168.0	*	113.5	98.5	21
Diabetes-related	68.3	143.4	70.1	200.6	43.5	71.2	65.8	22
Influenza and pneumonia	16.7	15.8	10.1	26.0	*	16.8	+	23
Unintentional injuries	42.1	54.5	31.4	78.0	21.4	42.8	36.0	32
Suicide	12.5	7.3	5.7	22.6	10.6	12.0	10.2	27
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	25.5	34.5	30.9	29.0	36.3	25.8	26.9	15
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	27.1	48.5	26.3	41.3	17.4	28.1	30.6	29
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	21.1	33.5	33.2	30.1	21.1	22.2	32.6	17
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.7	27.1	23.1	32.5	11.1	19.5	12.0	35
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	23.0	24.5	21.7	26.3	34.5	23.4	+	30
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	76.2	76.7	70.4	67.1	76.3	76.0	82.1	20
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	80.5	90.8	85.3	77.7	88.1	80.8	+	28
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	74.5	64.1	60.8	56.8	75.2	72.8	+	11
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	89.2	81.2	66.8	67.8	80.6	87.7	100.0	10

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NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

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# Wyoming Profile

Wyoming has relatively lower rates of death due to coronary heart disease and lung cancer, but ranks among states with the highest rates of death due to chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, suicide, unintentional injuries, and influenza and pneumonia in the nation. The state ranks among those with relatively low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. Wyoming ranks among the middle range of states with respect to proportions of residents who have had dental visits and recent cholesterol screenings, with lower rates of screening for the state's Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations. In addition, the state has nearly the lowest rate of recent routine check-ups, rates that are relatively low across all racial groups. Less than sixty percent of Wyoming's Hispanic and AI/AN populations have health insurance.

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	State Total	Healthy People 2020 National Target	State Rank
Population (2009) (all ages)	87.1	1.4	8.1	2.8	1.0	<b>544,270</b>		
<b>Major causes of death (rate per 100,000)¶</b>								
All cause	799.1	698.0	725.2	965.9	343.7	<b>801.7</b>	+	36
Heart disease	184.4	*	151.4	124.5	*	<b>182.8</b>	+	23
Coronary heart disease	116.1	*	105.4	*	*	<b>115.5</b>	100.8	13
Total cancer	173.8	*	142.6	155.1	*	<b>171.7</b>	160.6	15
Colorectal cancer	17.3	*	*	*	*	<b>17.0</b>	14.5	27
Lung cancer	46.6	*	*	*	*	<b>45.8</b>	45.5	14
Stroke	42.7	*	36.9	*	*	<b>42.6</b>	33.8	22
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (age 45 & over)	171.2	*	*	*	*	<b>165.8</b>	98.5	53
Diabetes-related	65.1	*	106.6	161.8	*	<b>68.2</b>	65.8	15
Influenza and pneumonia	22.0	*	*	*	*	<b>22.2</b>	+	48
Unintentional injuries	56.9	*	49.2	126.8	*	<b>58.1</b>	36.0	50
Suicide	18.8	*	17.2	*	*	<b>19.5</b>	10.2	52
<b>Health risk factors (percent) §</b>								
Diagnosed high blood pressure (2007–2009)	24.3	*	25.0	32.3	*	<b>24.6</b>	26.9	5
Obesity (2008–2010) (age 20 & over)	25.0	29.0	33.1	43.8	18.6	<b>26.0</b>	30.6	17
No leisure-time physical activity (2008–2010)	22.4	26.0	27.6	30.2	15.6	<b>22.8</b>	32.6	19
Smoking currently (2008–2010)	18.8	35.0	22.8	40.4	17.3	<b>19.6</b>	12.0	36
Eats 5+ fruits and vegetables a day (2007–2009)	23.2	*	24.6	26.2	*	<b>23.7</b>	+	27
<b>Preventive care (percent) §</b>								
Cholesterol screening in past 5 yrs. (2007–2009)	73.8	*	66.3	62.3	*	<b>73.1</b>	82.1	37
Routine check-up in past 2 yrs. (2008–2010)	71.9	81.1	73.7	75.4	73.3	<b>72.1</b>	+	51
Dental visit within the past year (2008–2010)	68.0	63.7	59.8	59.0	*	<b>66.9</b>	+	34
<b>Health insurance coverage (percent)</b>								
Health insurance coverage (2008–2010) (ages 18–64)	83.0	74.0	58.5	57.2	91.5	<b>80.9</b>	100.0	33

¶ Estimate age-adjusted and for all ages unless noted.

§ Estimate age-adjusted and for 18 years of age and over unless noted.

\* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

+ No Healthy People 2020 target associated with this health indicator.

NOTE: All data are from 2005–2007 unless noted.

NOTE: Low numerical rankings indicate better relative health status.

NOTE: State rank includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, where data are available and reliable.

NOTE: Healthy People targets correspond with the Healthy People 2020 Objectives.





# Appendices



# Appendix I: Data Sources

## ***Introduction to data sources***

Information for the *Health Disparities Profiles* was obtained from the DHHS' Office on Women's Health *Quick Health Data Online* which utilizes data from many different federal and state agencies. The data presented in these profiles are from the data systems of two Centers within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion and the National Center for Health Statistics. In each case, the sponsoring organization collected data using its own methods and procedures. Therefore, data will vary with respect to source, method of collection, definitions, and reference period.

Although a detailed description and comprehensive evaluation of each data source are beyond the scope of this appendix, users should be aware of the general strengths and limitations of the different data systems. For example, population-based surveys obtain socio-demographic data, data on family characteristics, and information on health behaviors. These data are limited by the amount of information a respondent remembers or is willing to report. Specific medical information may not be known and if not known, may not be reported.

The populations covered by different data collection systems may not be the same, and understanding the differences is critical to interpreting the data. Data on vital statistics cover the entire population for all ages. Data on morbidity cover only the civilian non-institutionalized population who are 18 years of age and over. Such statistics do not include data for military personnel who are usually young, for institutionalized people who may be any age, or for nursing home residents who are usually old.

All data collection systems are subject to error, and records may be incomplete or contain inaccurate information. People may not remember essential information, a question may not mean the same thing to different respondents, and some institutions or individuals may not respond at all. It is not always possible to measure the magnitude of these errors or their impact on the data.

Overall estimates generally have relatively small sampling errors, but estimates for certain population subgroups may be based on small numbers and have relatively large sampling errors. Numbers of births and deaths from the vital statistics system represent complete counts. Therefore, they are not subject to sampling error. However, when the figures are used for analytical purposes, such as the comparison of rates between racial groups, the number of events that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances. When the number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the conditions described by the figures. Estimates that are unreliable because of large sampling errors or small numbers of events are noted with asterisks in selected tables. The criteria used to designate unreliable estimates are indicated in Appendix II: Relative Standard Error.

Descriptive summaries of the data sets that follow provide a general overview of study design, methods of data collection, and reliability and validity of the data. The agency or organization that sponsored the data collection is specified. More complete and detailed discussions are in the publications and Web sites listed at the end of each summary. The entries are listed alphabetically by dataset name.

## ***Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System***

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

*National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion*

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an ongoing, state-based telephone surveillance system administered and supported by the Division of Adult and Community Health, National

Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC. State public health departments are collaborators with CDC in producing these data.

The purpose of the BRFSS is to collect uniform, state-based data on preventive health practices and risk behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases in the U.S. population. Data are collected through monthly telephone interviews conducted among a sample of each state's adult population. When aggregated, the data show the prevalence of risk behaviors and preventive health practices on an annual basis. Respondents' participation is voluntary and personal identifiers such as names and addresses are not used. Individual-level data are pooled to provide information about the health practices of state residents.

States collect behavioral risk data via telephone interviews. Telephone interviews are an efficient method to collect data. Telephone interviews are easy to administer and monitor. All calls can be made from one location, and interviews are usually entered directly into a data file by use of computer-assisted methods. This enhances quality control efforts. Telephone interviews have some limitations, however. There is a major concern about non-coverage of persons in households without telephones and persons who only use cellular telephones which are not included in telephone survey sample universes. Also, data cannot be verified by physical measurement or visual means, which can increase validity concerns.

#### *BRFSS questionnaire*

The BRFSS questionnaire is designed to give states the flexibility to study areas of local concern while also providing annual data on topics of interest to all states and to CDC. The questionnaire has three parts: (1) the core component, consisting of the fixed core, the rotating core, and emerging issues questions, (2) optional modules, and (3) state-added questions. All BRFSS data included in the *Health Disparities Profiles* come from the core component of the survey.

Core component questions are asked by all states. The core component includes queries about current health related perceptions, conditions and behaviors, and questions on demographic characteristics. The fixed core is a standard set of questions asked each year. The rotating core is two separate sets of standardized questions, each asked in alternating years. In the years that rotating topics are not used in the core, they are available as optional modules for states to use as desired.

Each year, the states and CDC agree on the content of the core component and optional modules. For comparability, many of the questions are taken from established national surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. This practice allows states to compare their data with those from other surveys.

#### *Comparability of data*

The BRFSS is a cross-sectional surveillance survey currently involving 54 reporting areas. It is important to note that any survey will have natural variation over sample sites; therefore some variation between states is to be expected. The complex sample design and the multiple reporting areas complicate the analysis of the BRFSS. Although CDC works with the states to minimize deviations, each year there are some deviations in sampling and weighting protocols, and slight differences in question wording, populations covered on some sections, sample size, response rates, and collection or processing procedures. Because of the differences in data collection by states, national estimates are not calculated from BRFSS for this publication.

For more information about the BRFSS, see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

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### ***National Vital Statistics System***

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Health Statistics*

Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Geographic coverage for births and deaths has been complete since 1933.

In 1972, some states began sending their data to NCHS through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). States that participated in the CHSS program processed 100 percent of their death and birth records and sent the entire data file to NCHS on computer tapes. Currently, the data are sent to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP), following the same procedures as CHSS. Starting in 1985 all 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in VSCP.

In most areas practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the U.S. during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the U.S. is at least as complete as birth registration. The National Vital Statistics System is one of the few sources of comparable health-related data for smaller geographic areas in the U.S. and over a long time period.

#### ***U.S. Standard Certificates***

U.S. Standard Live Birth and Death Certificates and Fetal Death Reports are revised periodically, allowing careful evaluation of each item and addition, modification, and deletion of items. The data presented in the *Health Disparities Profiles* come from the 1989 revised standard certificates. The mortality data file is comprised of demographic and medical information from death certificates. Demographic information is provided by the funeral director based on information supplied by an informant. Medical certification of cause of death is provided by a physician, medical examiner, or coroner. The mortality data file is a fundamental source of cause-of-death information by demographic characteristics and for geographic areas, such as states.

For more information, see National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II Mortality Part A, Technical Appendix*, available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/dataawh/statab/pubd/ta.htm>.

### ***Population Census and Population Estimates***

*Bureau of the Census  
Race data on Census 2000*

The question on race on Census 2000 was based on the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 "Revisions of the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" (see Appendix II: Race). The 1997 Standards changed the way race data are collected, tabulated and presented in two major ways. First, the 1997 Standards increased from four to five the minimum set of categories to be used by Federal agencies for identification of race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. Second, the 1997 Standards included the requirement that Federal data collection programs allow respondents to select one or more race categories when responding to a query on their racial identity. This provision means that there are potentially 31 race groups, depending on whether an individual selects one, two, three, four, or all five of the race categories. The 1997 Standards continue to call for use, when possible, of a separate question on Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and specify that the ethnicity question should appear before the question on race. Thus, under the 1997 Standards, Hispanics may be of any race.

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### *Bridged-race population estimates for Census 2000*

Race data on Census 2000 are not comparable with race data on other data systems that have continued to collect data using the 1977 Standards on race and ethnicity during the transition to full implementation of the 1997 Standards. For example, most of the states in the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program were in the process of redesigning their birth and death certificates to conform to the 1997 Standards in 2003. Thus, population estimates for 2000 and beyond with race categories comparable to the 1977 categories are needed so that race specific birth and death rates can be calculated. To meet this need, NCHS, in collaboration with the U.S. Census Bureau, developed methodology to bridge the 31 race groups in Census 2000 to the four single-race categories specified under the 1977 Standards.

The bridging methodology was developed using information from the 1997-2000 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), an annual survey sponsored by NCHS and conducted by the Census Bureau. The NHIS provides a unique opportunity to investigate multiple-race groups because since 1982, the NHIS has allowed respondents to choose more than one race but has also asked respondents reporting multiple races to choose a "primary" race. The bridging methodology developed by NCHS involved the application of regression models relating person-level and county-level covariates to the selection of a particular primary race by the multiple-race respondents. Bridging proportions derived from these models were applied by the U.S. Census Bureau to the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File. This application resulted in bridged counts of the April 1, 2000 resident single-race populations for four racial groups, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. Since 2000, NCHS has released annual estimates of the July 1 resident US bridged-race population.

For more information about bridged-race population estimates, see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>.

### ***Quick Health Data Online***

*Department of Health and Human Services  
Office of the Secretary, Office on Women's Health*

In 2002, the Department of Health and Human Services' Office on Women's Health initiated an effort to make information and statistics on the health and well-being of women and men available in a user-friendly, Web-based format. From the *Quick Health Data Online* website (<http://www.womenshealth.gov/quickhealthdata>), data may be extracted, viewed and downloaded. Data available describe health status in each state by sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, and year. Topics covered include demographics, mortality, maternal and reproductive health, morbidity, health risk factors, violence, access to care, and preventive care. County, state, region and national-level statistics are provided. Data from over 20 different national sources as well as from health departments of each state and territory are included.

All data are pre-tabulated, age-adjusted where necessary, and presented only when NCHS's standards of reliability and confidentiality are met. To present the greatest number of estimates for small subpopulations, three year averages are presented. While this might not allow for quick identification of changes in trends, it allows for a greater number of reliable estimates to be included.

Currently, data contained on *Quick Health Data Online* that are included on state profiles include:

1. Mortality: 1998-2007
2. Natality: 1998-2008
3. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): 1998-2010

## Appendix II: Definitions and Methods

Appendix II contains an alphabetical listing of terms used in the *Health Disparities Profiles*, with definitions and methods described below.<sup>1</sup> This Appendix includes cross-references to related terms and synonyms. It also describes the methods used for calculating rates.

**Age adjustment** - Age adjustment is used to compare statistics for two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time. Age-adjusted rates should be viewed as relative indexes rather than actual measures of risk. Age-adjusted rates and proportions are computed by the direct method by applying age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution in order to eliminate differences in observed rates or proportions that result from age differences in population composition.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n r_i \times (p_i / P)$$

Where  $r_i$  = rate or proportion in age group  $i$  in the population of interest  
 $p_i$  = standard population in age group  $i$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$$

Where  $n$  = total number of age groups over the age range of the age-adjusted rate

Age adjustment by the direct method requires use of a standard age distribution. The standard for age adjusting death rates and estimates is the year 2000 projected U.S. resident population.

### *Mortality data*

Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population (Table I). Age-adjusted rates are calculated using age-specific death rates per 100,000 population rounded to 1 decimal place. Adjustment is based on 11 age groups.

### *BRFSS data*

BRFSS Proportions are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population (Table I). Adjustment is generally based on 3 age groups: 18-44, 45-64, and 65+.

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<sup>1</sup> Brett KM, Hayes SG. Women's Health and Mortality Chartbook. Washington, DC: DHHS Office on Women's Health. 2004. Definitions and descriptions provided in this documentation were largely derived from this source.

**Table I. United States standard population, 2000**

Age	Number
All ages	1,000,000
Under 1 year	13,818
1-4 years	55,317
5-14 years	145,565
15-24 years	138,646
25-34 years	135,573
35-44 years	162,613
45-54 years	134,834
55-64 years	87,247
65-74 years	66,037
75-84 years	44,842
85 years and over	15,508

**Body mass index (BMI) - See Obesity**

**Cause of death** - Cause of death is reported by attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners on death certificates filed in state vital statistics offices. For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and utilizing the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the reported conditions. Cause of death is coded according to the appropriate revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The Tenth Revision (ICD-10) was implemented in the U.S. effective with deaths occurring in January 1999 (Table II).

*Underlying cause of death.*

The underlying cause is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence, which produced the fatal injury. In the presented profiles, most death rates are computed using the underlying cause of death.

*Multiple cause of death*

The conditions that are not selected as underlying cause of death constitute the non-underlying cause of death, also known as multiple cause of death. All deaths which listed diabetes as either underlying or multiple cause of death were tabulated within the category of diabetes-related deaths.

**Table II. Codes for Selected Causes of Death, Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)**

Cause of death	ICD-10-codes
All cause	A00-Z99
Heart disease	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51
Coronary heart disease	I11, I20-I25
Total cancer	C00-C97
Colorectal cancer	C18-21



Lung cancer	C33-C34
Stroke	I60-I69
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	J40-J44
Diabetes-related	E10-E14
Influenza and pneumonia	J10-J18
Unintentional injuries	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Suicide	X60-X84

**Cholesterol screening** - BRFSS respondents were asked the questions: 1) “Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?” and 2) “About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?” The proportions shown are based on the respondents who answered “yes” to the first question and “within the past year”, “within the past 2 years”, or “within the past 5 years” to the second question. These questions are part of a series of questions included in the standard BRFSS questionnaire in odd years and the data are generally reported as two year averages. No states included the cholesterol questions in 2008.

**Death rate** - Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths in 2004-2006 in a population by the resident population in 2005-2007 as presented in the bridged-race postcensal population estimates. Population estimates are made annually and present the estimated July 1 resident population. Death rates are expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 population (See related Appendix II: Age adjustment and Table I. United States standard population, 2000).

**Dental visits** – BRFSS respondents were asked the question “How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists?” The proportions shown are based on the respondents who answered “Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).” These questions are part of a series of questions included in the standard BRFSS questionnaire in even years and the data are generally reported as two year averages. No states included the oral health questions in 2009.

**Diagnosed high blood pressure** - see High blood pressure

**Exercise** - see Leisure-time physical activity

**Fruit and vegetable consumption** - Fruit and vegetable consumption is calculated according to formulas developed by BRFSS staff. This calculation was based on respondents’ answers to questions about average servings of fruit juice; fruits other than juices; green salad; potatoes not including french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips; carrots; and all other vegetables. This series of questions is included in the standard BRFSS questions in odd years and the data are reported as two year averages. No states included the fruits and vegetables questions in 2008.

**Health insurance coverage** - BRFSS respondents were asked the question “Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?” The proportions shown are based on the respondents who answered “yes.”

**Healthy People 2010** - Healthy People 2010 is a national health promotion and disease prevention agenda, developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is a statement of national health objectives designed to identify the most significant preventable threats to health and to establish national objectives to reduce these threats. Healthy People 2010 is a set of health objectives for the Nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. More information on Healthy People 2010 is available at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2010/>.

**Healthy People 2020** - Healthy People 2020 is a national health promotion and disease prevention agenda, developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is a statement of national

health objectives designed to identify the most significant preventable threats to health and to establish national objectives to reduce these threats. Healthy People 2020 is a set of health objectives for the Nation to achieve over the second decade of the new century. More information on Healthy People 2020 is available at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/>.

**Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review** - Midway through the decade, the Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review was conducted to assess the status of the national health objectives. Through the midcourse review, HHS, Federal agencies, and other experts across the Nation assessed the data trends during the first half of the decade, considered new science and available data, and made changes to ensure that Healthy People 2010 remains current, accurate, and relevant, while concurrently assessing emerging public health priorities. Changes to the Healthy People 2010 objectives and subobjectives included establishing baselines and targets for developmental objectives, changing the wording of objectives and subobjectives, deleting objectives and subobjectives, adding new subobjectives, and revising baselines and targets. Revisions to Healthy People 2010 targets based on the Midcourse Review are reflected in the *Health Disparities Profiles*. More information on the Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review is available at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/Data/midcourse/>.

**High blood pressure** - BRFSS respondents were asked the question "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?" The proportions shown are based on the respondents who answered "yes." This question is part of a series of questions included in the standard BRFSS questionnaire in odd years and the data are reported as two year averages. No states included the hypertension question in 2008.

**Hispanic origin** - Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other or unknown Latin American or Spanish origins. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In BRFSS, questions on Hispanic origin are self-reported and precede questions on race. On the birth certificate, Hispanic origin of the mother is included as a check-box on the standard 1989 birth certificate form.

Ethnicity information on the death certificate is reported by the funeral director as provided by an informant, often the surviving next of kin, or, in the absence of an informant, on the basis of observation. Ethnicity information from the census is by self report. To the extent that Hispanic origin is inconsistent between these two data sources, death rates will be biased. Studies have shown that persons self reported as Hispanic on census and survey records may sometimes be reported as non-Hispanic on death certificates, resulting in an underestimation of deaths and death rates for Hispanics. The net effects of misclassification result in understated death rates for Hispanics by 2 percent.

For more information, see Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. *Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research*, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999.

**Leisure-time physical activity** - BRFSS respondents were asked, "During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?" The proportions shown are based on the respondents who answered "no."

**Obesity** - Obesity is defined using the body mass index (BMI), a measure that adjusts bodyweight for height. BMI is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. Obesity for adults is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI weight categories are defined in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Tracking Healthy People 2010. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. Objectives 19.1, 19.2, and 19.3, or it is available at: <http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/html/volume2/19nutrition.htm>. BRFSS depends on self-reported weight and height measurements, which may introduce error into the measure.

**Population** - The U.S. Bureau of the Census collects and publishes data on populations in the United States according to several different definitions. Various statistical systems then use the appropriate population for calculating rates. See also Appendix I: Population Census and Population Estimates.

*Resident population*

Resident population includes persons whose usual place of residence (that is, the place where one usually lives and sleeps) is in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico. It includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the U.S. and their families. It excludes international military, naval, and diplomatic personnel and their families located in this country and residing in embassies or similar quarters. Also excluded are international workers and international students in this country and Americans living abroad. The resident population is the denominator when calculating death rates.

*Civilian non-institutionalized population*

The civilian non-institutionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions. Institutions include correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile delinquents; homes for aged and dependent persons (for example, nursing homes and convalescent homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for mentally or physically handicapped persons; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals; and residential treatment centers. Census Bureau estimates of the civilian non-institutionalized population are used to calculate sample weights for BRFSS.

**Race** - In 1977, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Race and Ethnicity Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting in order to promote comparability of data among Federal data systems. The 1977 Standards called for the Federal Government's data systems to classify individuals into the following four racial groups: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. Depending on the data source, the classification by race was based on self-classification or on observation by an interviewer or other person filling out the questionnaire. The 1977 Standards were used to present race in these profiles.

*BRFSS race*

Beginning in 2001, the BRFSS questionnaire allows respondents the opportunity to identify themselves as belonging to one or more races. Persons of multiple races are not classified as belonging to any single race and thus, are not included in presentations of race-specific data; persons identifying themselves as multi-racial are included in totals.

*Mortality race*

Deaths are classified by race: white, black, American Indian, and Asian or Pacific Islander. The white category includes, persons reported as white, as well as those for whom the race item on the death certificate was reported as Hispanic, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and all other Caucasians. The American Indian category includes North, Central, and South American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. If the racial entry on the death certificate indicates a mixture of Hawaiian and any other race, the entry is coded to Hawaiian. If the race is given as a mixture of white and any other race, the entry is coded to the appropriate nonwhite race. If a mixture of races other than white is given (except Hawaiian), the entry is coded to the first race listed.

*Quality of mortality race data*

A number of studies have been conducted on the reliability of race reported on the death certificate by comparing race on the death certificate with that reported on another data collection instrument, such as the census or a survey. Differences may arise because of differences in who provides race information on the compared records. Race information on the death certificate is reported by the funeral director as provided by an informant or in the absence of an informant, on the basis of observation. In contrast, race

on the census or on the Current Population Survey (CPS) is obtained while the individual is alive and is self-reported or reported by another member of the household familiar with the individual and, therefore, may be considered more valid. A high level of agreement between the death certificate and the census or survey report is essential to assure unbiased death rates by race.

Results from several studies show that a person self-reported as American Indian or Asian on census or survey records was sometimes reported as white on the death certificate.<sup>2,3,4</sup> The net effect of misclassification is an underestimation of deaths and death rates for races other than white and black. In addition, undercoverage of minority groups in the census and resultant population estimates, introduces biases into death rates by race.<sup>5,6,7</sup> Estimates of the approximate effect of the combined bias due to race misclassification on death certificates and underenumeration on the 1990 census are as follows: white, -1.0 percent; black, -5.0; American Indian, +20.6, Asian or Pacific Islander, +10.7.<sup>7</sup>

#### *Other races and race not stated, mortality race data*

All records coded as "Other races" (0.02 percent of the total deaths in 1997) were assigned to the specified race of the previous record. Records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable (0.08 percent) were assigned the racial designation of the previous record.

**Ranking process** - States were ranked in terms of their relative standing on each presented indicator. The ranks indicate how healthy a state is, in general, compared to other states. Low numbers designate states that are healthier relative to other states, while high numbers denote states with less healthy populations. Because not all indicators are measured in the same direction, this ranking does not necessarily match higher or lower values for particular indicators. When states were tied, the lower (or healthier) ranking was given to those states and the higher ranking was not used.

**Relative standard error** - The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate (SE(r)) by the estimate itself (r). This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate and is calculated as follows:  $RSE = 100 \times (SE(r)/r)$ . Estimates with large RSEs are considered unreliable and are not presented. For death and birth data, rates or proportions with a numerator of less than 20, which corresponds to an RSE of 23 percent are considered unreliable. For BRFSS, proportions with a RSE of > 30 percent are considered unreliable.

**Routine check-up** - BRFSS respondents were asked the question "About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition." The proportions shown are based on the respondents who answered "within the past year" or "within the past 2 years". This question was part of the core BRFSS questionnaire in 2005 but had not previously been included as a core question since 2000.

**Smoking currently** - Smoking status is calculated according to formulas developed by BRFSS staff. This calculation was based on respondents' answers to a series of smoking questions. BRFSS respondents defined as 'current smokers' have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life and smoke everyday or some days.

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<sup>2</sup> Hambricht TZ. Comparability of marital status, race, nativity, and country of origin on the death certificate and matching census record: United States, May-Aug 1960. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(32). 1969.

<sup>3</sup> Sorlie PD, Rogot E, Johnson NJ. Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate. Epidemiology 3(2):181-4. 1992.

<sup>4</sup> Poe GS, Powell-Griner E, McLaughlin JK, et al. Comparability of the death certificate and the 1986 national mortality followback survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(118). 1993.

<sup>5</sup> National Center for Health Statistics. Technical appendix. Vital statistics of the United States: mortality, 1995. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/about/major/dvs/mortdata.htm> and to be included on the CDROM entitled, "Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, 1995."

<sup>6</sup> Hogan H. The 1990 post-enumeration survey: Operations and results. J Am Stat Assoc. Vol 48 no 423: 1047-1060. 1993.

<sup>7</sup> Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999.

Standard of reliability or precision - see Relative standard error

**Unknown values** - All unknown values (persons coded as “refused,” “don’t know,” or “not ascertained”) with respect to each variable of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating the proportions presented.