



AMERICA'S  
**HEALTH RANKINGS**<sup>®</sup>  
UNITED HEALTH FOUNDATION

A call to action for individuals  
and their communities

**Senior  
Report  
2017**



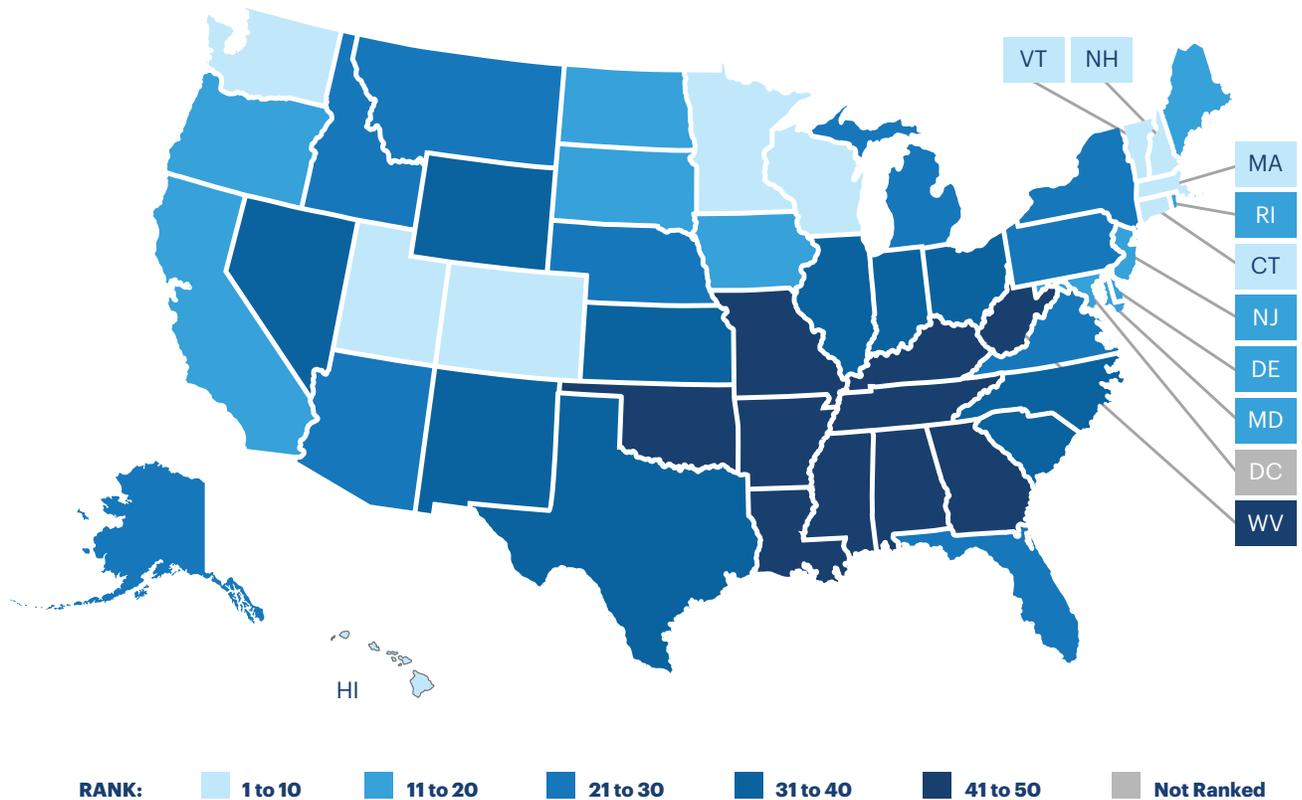


*America's Health Rankings*<sup>®</sup> and *America's Health Rankings*<sup>®</sup> *Senior Report* were built upon the World Health Organization definition of health: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

Our model reflects that determinants of health directly influence health outcomes, with determinants accounting for three-quarters and outcomes accounting for one-quarter of each state's overall score and ranking. Four categories of determinants are included in our model of health: Behaviors, Community & Environment, Policy and Clinical Care.

# State Rankings on Senior Health

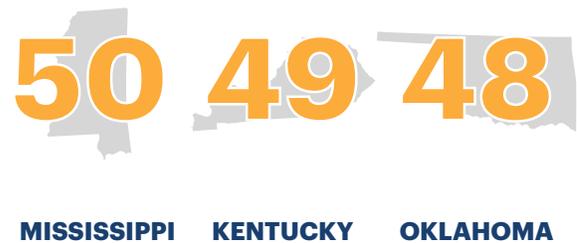
America's Health Rankings Senior Report offers a comprehensive analysis of senior population health on a national and state-by-state basis across 34 measures of senior health.



## The **HEALTHIEST** States



## The States with the Biggest **OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT**



## America's Health Rankings® Senior Report

# Executive Summary

The 2017 *America's Health Rankings® Senior Report* provides a comprehensive analysis of senior population health on a national and state-by-state basis across 34 measures of senior health. This report's model is based on the historical *America's Health Rankings* model of health and was adapted in 2013 for the senior population under the guidance of an advisory group of experts in the fields of aging and senior health. The 2017 edition marks the fifth publication of this meaningful report, which continues to serve as a benchmark of senior health for individuals, community leaders, policymakers, media and public health professionals.

### Successes and Challenges in Senior Health

In this year's report, we observed national improvements in several clinical care measures, and challenges in community & environment measures related to nutrition and access to healthy foods. Notably, the premature death rate among seniors increased in the past year after three consecutive years of decline, a trend that mirrors the trajectory of years of potential life lost before age 75 in the general population, as was reported in the December 2016 release of *America's Health Rankings Annual Report*.

Nationally, clinical care measures — hospital readmissions, preventable hospitalizations, hospital deaths and hospice care use — have improved since the first Senior Report was published in 2013. In many cases, these are promising trends that reflect consistent improvements each year from 2013 to 2017. Improvements were also made in the outcome measures intensive care unit (ICU) use and hip fracture hospitalizations.

In the past year:

- Preventable hospitalizations decreased 7 percent from 53.8 to 49.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees, continuing a four-year decline.

Since the 2013 edition:

- Hospital readmissions decreased 7 percent, from 15.9 percent to 14.8 percent of hospitalized Medicare enrollees.
- Hospital deaths decreased 30 percent from 30.1 percent to 21.0 percent and hospice care use increased 42 percent from 36.7 percent to 52.0 percent of chronically ill Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older.
- ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 9 percent from 15.2 percent to 13.8 percent of Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older.
- The hip fracture hospitalization rate decreased 21 percent from 7.3 to 5.8 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees, continuing a four-year decline.

As a nation, obesity, nutrition and access to healthy food remain challenges for seniors. Obesity and food insecurity both increased, while Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) reach and community support expenditures decreased.

In the past year:

- Obesity prevalence rose to 27.6 percent of adults aged 65 years and older in 2017, representing a five-year high.
- Food insecurity rose to 15.8 percent of adults aged 60 years and older.
- Community support funding for public nutrition, transportation, and other social services for seniors aged 60 and older living in poverty decreased 6 percent.

In the past two years, SNAP reach decreased 7 percent from 75.2 percent to 70.1 percent of adults aged 60 years and older living in poverty.

## 2017 Senior Health Rankings

The Senior Report ranks each state across 26 measures of health determinants and eight measures of health outcomes. The healthiest states for seniors are spread throughout the United States, while the least-healthy states are clustered in the southern region.

Minnesota ranks as the healthiest state for seniors this year. The state held the top spot in the first two years of the Senior Report. Utah improved to second, while Hawaii (third), Colorado (fourth) and New Hampshire (fifth) round out the top five states in 2017.

Mississippi ranks 50th this year. The state also held this ranking in the first two years of the Senior Report. Kentucky (49th), Oklahoma (48th), Louisiana (47th) and Arkansas (46th) round out the bottom five states, representing the states with the greatest opportunities for improvement.

California made the greatest improvement in rank in one year, rising 12 spots from 28th to 16th. South Dakota also made great strides this year, rising 10 spots from 25th to 15th. Pennsylvania and Alaska both dropped eight spots, now ranking 26th and 29th, respectively.

## Improving the Health of Our Nation's Seniors

With this report, United Health Foundation equips stakeholders with five years of senior health and well-being data that encourages continued conversations among policymakers, public health officials and community leaders, and drives action to promote better health for our nation's seniors. As a nation, we have experienced impressive improvements in critical areas of senior health since the launch of the first *America's Health Rankings Senior Report* in 2013. With this year's report, we are reminded of persistent social and economic barriers to proper nutrition and access to healthy foods, and continued successes in measures of clinical care.



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# Introduction

According to the Administration on Aging, 14.5 percent, or about one in every seven Americans, was 65 years old or older in 2014. This translates to 46.2 million seniors, a 28 percent increase since 2004. This proportion of older adults is expected to grow to 21.7 percent of the population by 2040. Not only will the next generation of seniors rapidly grow in numbers, but according to last year's *America's Health Rankings® Senior Report*, the next group of seniors are projected to have a higher prevalence of obesity and diabetes, and a lower prevalence of high health status. The increasing number of older adults combined with the growing prevalence of obesity, diabetes and other chronic diseases threaten to create serious challenges for our health care system. In order to learn where and how to take action to improve the health of current and future seniors, we assessed the current status of senior health in the fifth edition of *America's Health Rankings Senior Report*.

The report offers a comprehensive and convenient analysis of senior population health on a national and state-by-state basis. It includes 34 measures of health and well-being, all selected under the guidance of an advisory group of experts in the fields of aging and senior health. Comprehensive

rankings were calculated as well as rankings for each individual measure. Where available, subpopulation data were analyzed to gain a clearer picture of health within each state.

Now in its fifth year, the report serves to:

- Provide a benchmark for senior population health by state. State-level data allow community leaders, public health officials and policymakers to monitor health trends over time and to compare senior health measures with other states and the nation.
- Stimulate discussion and action to improve senior population health. The report's purpose is to kindle and continue to fuel dialogue and action among individuals, community leaders, the media, policymakers and public health officials by providing accurate, reliable and trustworthy information based on a holistic view of health.

This year, *America's Health Rankings Senior Report* presents five years of senior health data, allowing for the examination of national- and state-level trends. Each year we also present the strengths, challenges and highlights of every state to facilitate a shared discussion on improving senior population health.

This report continues to build an informational foundation that creates awareness about senior health in every state

— the next and most vital step is to take action. Learn more about this report at [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org). Here you can explore the data from this report and its related *America's Health Rankings* reports about general population health, the health of women and children, and the health of those who have served in the U.S. armed forces. Website tools allow you to interact with the data, to understand which measures have the greatest impact on your state's relative health, and to share these findings with others.

*America's Health Rankings* model of health includes two types of measures — determinants and outcomes (see Selection Process for the 34 Measures). Determinants are personal, social, economic and environmental factors that influence the future health of the population, whereas outcomes represent the current health status of the population. For a state to improve the health of its older population, efforts should focus on improving health determinants. The four categories of health determinants are behaviors, community & environment, policy and clinical care. The measures of senior health chosen for this report are interdependent and are related to what we do, where we live, the care we receive, and outcomes we experience. For example, a community's effort to reduce physical inactivity could affect obesity, management of joint pain, frequency of falls and effectiveness of diabetes management, to name a few.

#### **Selection Process for the 34 Measures**

The selection of the 34 measures that make up *America's Health Rankings Senior Report* is driven by these five factors:

1. The measures represent a broad range of issues that affect senior health.
2. Individual measures meet commonly accepted health-measurement criteria.
3. Data are available at the state level.
4. Data are current and updated periodically.
5. The aspect being measured is amenable to change.

While imperfect, these 34 measures are some of the best available indicators of health determinants and outcomes affecting senior health. An additional seven supplemental measures are provided to better describe the health of seniors in each state. Where available, measures are stratified by various subpopulations, such as gender and race, for a more in-depth look within each state.

# Findings

## State Rankings

Minnesota is the leading state for senior health in 2017, a title it also held in the first two years of the *America's Health Rankings Senior Report*. Utah (second) reached its highest ranking in the report's five-year history, after rising four spots this year. Hawaii (third), Colorado (fourth) and New Hampshire (fifth) round out the top five states.

- Massachusetts dropped from first place to sixth.
- Vermont also left the top five, taking eighth place this year.

**ALL STATES,  
NO MATTER THEIR  
RANKING, HAVE  
STRENGTHS AND  
CHALLENGES**

**SEE YOUR STATE'S STRENGTHS,  
CHALLENGES AND HEALTH HIGH-  
LIGHTS IN THE STATE SUMMARY  
SECTION (PAGES 70–122).**

Tables 1 and 2 display the 2017 rankings for all states, by rank and alphabetically.

Minnesota's strengths include a low percentage of seniors who face the threat of hunger and a high percentage who visited a dentist. Improvements in the prevalence of excessive drinking, pain management and obesity in the state in the past year also influenced the state's rise to the top spot this year. Minnesota continues to struggle with a low percentage of seniors with a dedicated health care provider and a high percentage of low-care nursing home residents. Minnesota maintained its No. 1 ranking in health outcomes and improved five rankings to third in health determinants.

Utah improved its health outcomes ranking this year moving up seven spots to second. The state ranks 27th this year in policy, rising 14 spots in the past year. A decline in geriatrician shortfall and the addition of healthcare-associated infection policies (a new measure this year) contributed to improvements in this category. Utah continues to rank first for a low smoking prevalence despite a 16 percent increase in the percentage of seniors smoking in the past year. Of note, Utah's overall score is only 1 percent below Minnesota's score (Figure 1).

## The Healthiest States for Seniors



Table 1  
2017 Alphabetical Ranking

2017 Rank	State	Score
43	Alabama	-0.431
29	Alaska	0.002
23	Arizona	0.079
46	Arkansas	-0.634
16	California	0.263
4	Colorado	0.595
7	Connecticut	0.526
17	Delaware	0.241
30	Florida	-0.018
41	Georgia	-0.332
3	Hawaii	0.619
22	Idaho	0.086
36	Illinois	-0.221
39	Indiana	-0.316
19	Iowa	0.217
31	Kansas	-0.027
49	Kentucky	-0.763
47	Louisiana	-0.741
11	Maine	0.338
14	Maryland	0.273
6	Massachusetts	0.545
27	Michigan	0.003
1	Minnesota	0.659
50	Mississippi	-0.791
42	Missouri	-0.356
27	Montana	0.003
24	Nebraska	0.057
40	Nevada	-0.323
5	New Hampshire	0.559
20	New Jersey	0.156
34	New Mexico	-0.123
21	New York	0.131
32	North Carolina	-0.056
18	North Dakota	0.239
35	Ohio	-0.152
48	Oklahoma	-0.754
12	Oregon	0.327
26	Pennsylvania	0.025
13	Rhode Island	0.305
33	South Carolina	-0.109
15	South Dakota	0.269
44	Tennessee	-0.478
38	Texas	-0.244
2	Utah	0.653
8	Vermont	0.503
25	Virginia	0.036
9	Washington	0.403
45	West Virginia	-0.522
10	Wisconsin	0.363
37	Wyoming	-0.231

Table 2  
2017 Ranking

2017 Rank	State	Score
1	Minnesota	0.659
2	Utah	0.653
3	Hawaii	0.619
4	Colorado	0.595
5	New Hampshire	0.559
6	Massachusetts	0.545
7	Connecticut	0.526
8	Vermont	0.503
9	Washington	0.403
10	Wisconsin	0.363
11	Maine	0.338
12	Oregon	0.327
13	Rhode Island	0.305
14	Maryland	0.273
15	South Dakota	0.269
16	California	0.263
17	Delaware	0.241
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27	Michigan	0.003
27	Montana	0.003
29	Alaska	0.002
30	Florida	-0.018
31	Kansas	-0.027
32	North Carolina	-0.056
33	South Carolina	-0.109
34	New Mexico	-0.123
35	Ohio	-0.152
36	Illinois	-0.221
37	Wyoming	-0.231
38	Texas	-0.244
39	Indiana	-0.316
40	Nevada	-0.323
41	Georgia	-0.332
42	Missouri	-0.356
43	Alabama	-0.431
44	Tennessee	-0.478
45	West Virginia	-0.522
46	Arkansas	-0.634
47	Louisiana	-0.741
48	Oklahoma	-0.754
49	Kentucky	-0.763
50	Mississippi	-0.791

# Findings

Figure 1  
**2017 Overall Score\***

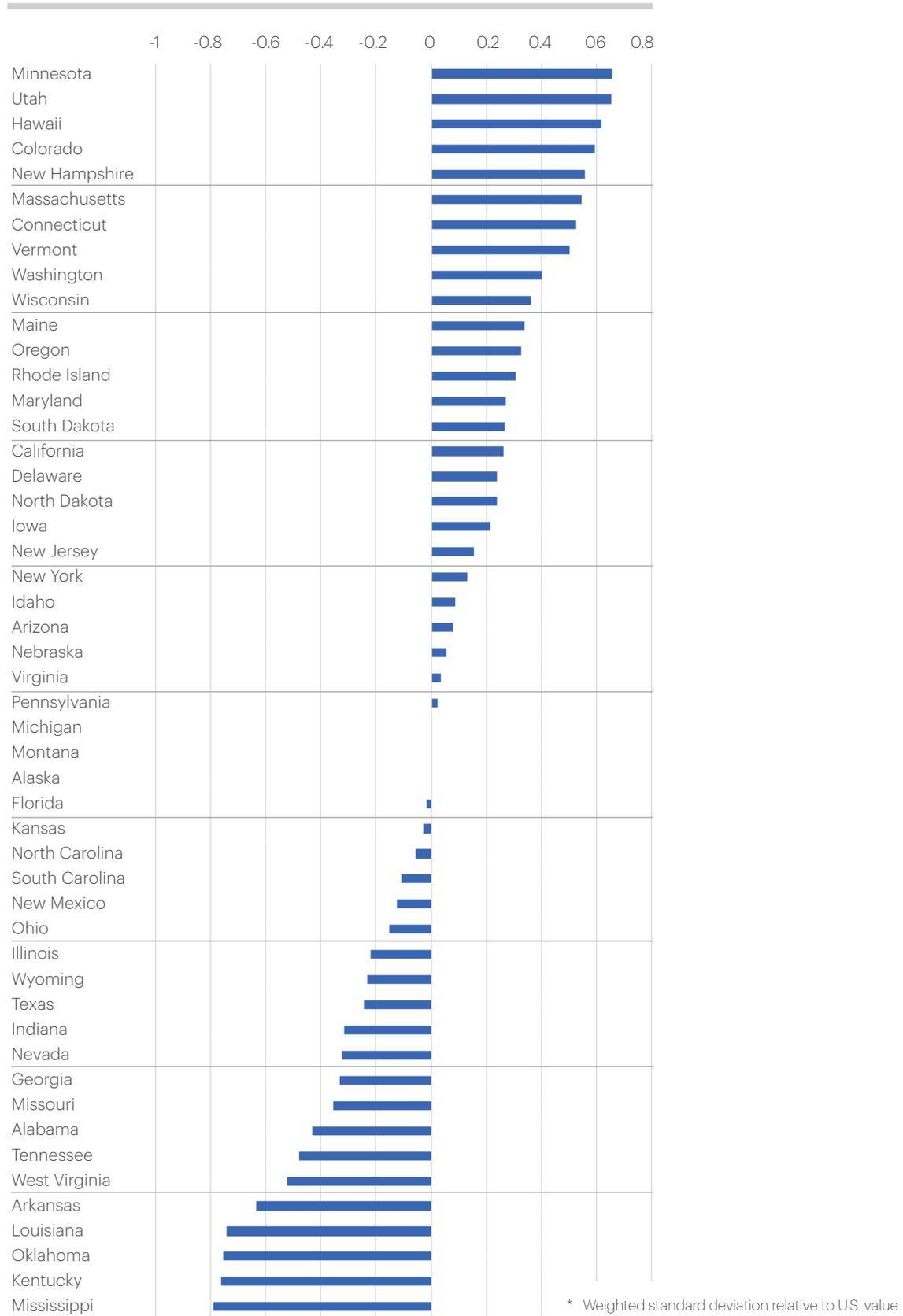
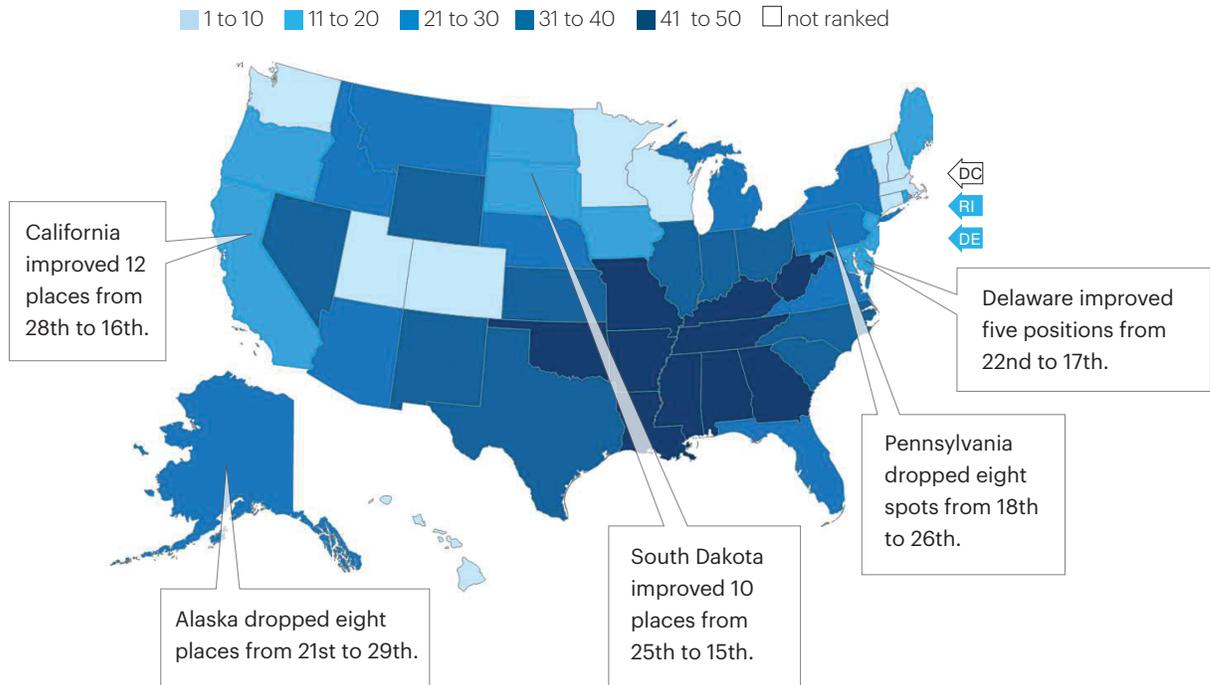


Figure 2  
**2017 Ranking U.S. Map**



The healthiest states for seniors are spread throughout the United States, while the least-healthy states are clustered in the southern region (Figure 2). Mississippi is 50th this year. Other states in the bottom five are Kentucky (49th), Oklahoma (48th), Louisiana (47th) and Arkansas (46th).

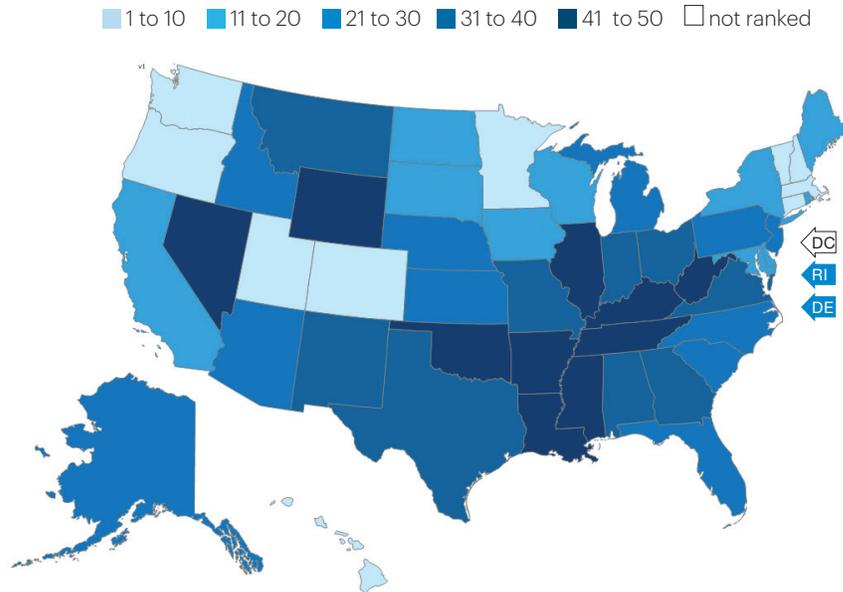
- Kentucky lost some ground this year, moving down four rankings from 45th to 49th.
- West Virginia improved one ranking this year to rise out of the bottom five.

Mississippi faces challenges in food insecurity, poverty and premature death. The state's behaviors ranking dropped from 22nd to 45th this year. These changes are potentially due to increases in the prevalence of obesity and physical inactivity, as well as the removal of the underweight measure from the model this year, which, at third, was the state's second-highest ranking measure in 2016 (see 2017 Edition

**The healthiest states for seniors are spread throughout the United States, while the least-healthy states are clustered in the southern region.**

# Findings

Figure 3  
**2017 Determinants Ranking U.S. Map**



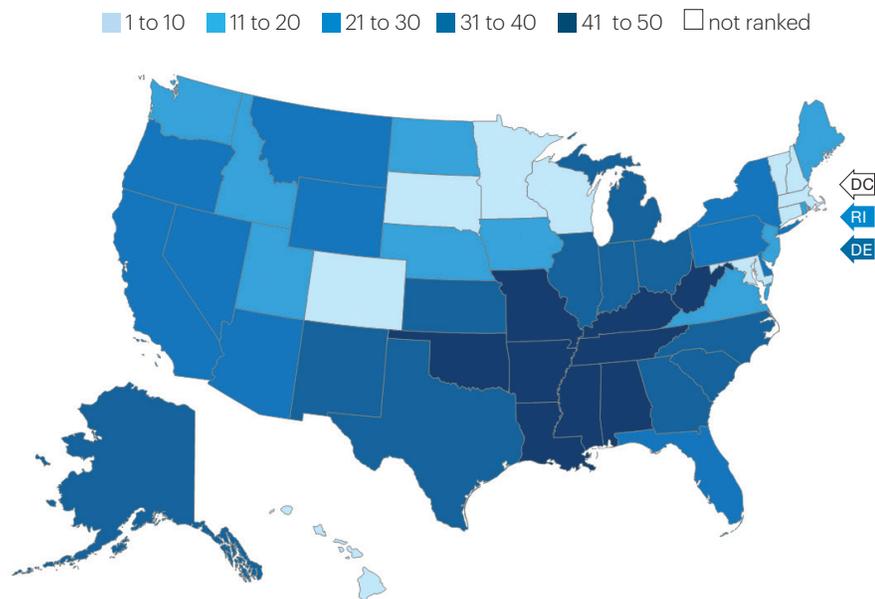
Model and Measure Revisions). Despite this, Mississippi maintained high rankings in two other behaviors measures this year — low prevalence of excessive drinking (third) and high prevalence of pain management among seniors with arthritis (ninth).

In Kentucky, increases in the prevalence of physical inactivity and smoking negatively impacted the state's ranking this year; all states in the bottom five continue to face these two challenges. Kentucky ranks 50th in health outcomes, representing no change from 2016, while dropping three rankings to 47th in health determinants. Most notable is the state's large drop in policy ranking in the past year from 21st to 30th.

The five healthiest states for seniors rank in top 10 for health determinants (Figure 3), but vary within the determinant categories

**The five healthiest states for seniors rank in top 10 for health determinants, while the five least-healthy states rank in the bottom six for health determinants.**

Figure 4  
**2017 Outcomes Ranking U.S. Map**



— behaviors, community & environment, policy and clinical care. The five least-healthy states rank in the bottom six for health determinants.

The five healthiest states for seniors rank in the top five for health outcomes (Figure 4), while the least-healthy states rank in the bottom 10 for health outcomes and show similar clustering in the southern region to the overall ranking map.

**The five healthiest states for seniors rank in the top five for health outcomes.**

# Findings

## Largest Changes in Ranking Since 2016

This year, several states made notable gains in their relative ranking (Table 3). Seven states improved four or more rankings. California and South Dakota made the greatest strides. Several states also declined in ranking in the last year (Table 4). Nine states dropped four or more rankings with Alaska and Pennsylvania experiencing the largest drops in ranking.

California achieved its highest ranking in the Senior Report's five-year history. California improved 12 places from 28th to 16th.

- Decreases in the prevalence of smoking, physical inactivity and obesity in the past year, as well as maintaining a low prevalence of seniors with teeth extractions and a low premature death rate influenced its improvement. California ranks well in healthcare-associated infection policies, a new measure this year.
- Challenges to California's senior health include a high prevalence of excessive drinking and falls, a low percentage of volunteerism and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) reach, and a high percentage of intensive care unit (ICU) use in the last six months of life. In addition, California has historically ranked in the bottom five states for home-delivered meals and this trend continues despite a revised definition of the measure this year (see 2017 Edition Model and Measure Revisions).

South Dakota reached its best ranking in the Senior Report's five-year history. South Dakota improved 10 places from 25th to 15th.

- In the past year, South Dakota experienced a decrease in the prevalence of excessive

drinking, an increase in the percentage of able-bodied seniors, an increase in the prevalence of pain management for seniors with arthritis and an increase in the prevalence of seniors with a dedicated health care provider, all of which influenced the improvement in overall ranking. Additional factors include a continued high prevalence of volunteerism, a low prevalence of frequent mental distress and a low percentage of ICU use in the last six months of life.

- South Dakota continues to be challenged by a low percentage of hospice care use and SNAP reach. A new challenge this year is an increase in the prevalence of smoking among seniors.

Delaware improved five places this year from its lowest ranking on record.

- An increase in the percentage of nursing home beds rated four- or five-stars (a revised definition) and a decrease in the percentage of seniors living in poverty influenced Delaware's improvement, as well as a continued decrease in the percentage of seniors suffering from food insecurity and increases in the prevalence of a dental visit and volunteerism. Delaware also received

**California improved 12 places from 28th to 16th.**

**South Dakota improved 10 places from 25th to 15th.**

Table 3  
**States with Largest One-Year Improvement in Ranking**

	2017	2016	Change
California	16	28	12
South Dakota	15	25	10
Delaware	17	22	5
Arizona	23	27	4
Montana	27	31	4
Utah	2	6	4
Virginia	25	29	4

Table 4  
**States with Largest One-Year Decline in Ranking**

	2017	2016	Change
Kentucky	49	45	-4
Nebraska	24	20	-4
New Jersey	20	16	-4
Massachusetts	6	1	-5
Florida	30	24	-6
Vermont	8	2	-6
Idaho	22	15	-7
Alaska	29	21	-8
Pennsylvania	26	18	-8

a high score in a new measure, healthcare-associated infection (HAI) policies (see 2017 Edition Model and Measure Revisions).

- Challenges for Delaware are a continued high prevalence of frequent mental distress and a low prevalence of pain management among seniors with arthritis, as well as a decrease in the percentage of Medicare enrollees with creditable prescription drug coverage and increases in the prevalence of physical inactivity and excessive drinking this year.

Both Pennsylvania and Alaska dropped eight places after reaching their best Senior Report ranking in 2016. Pennsylvania dropped from 18th to 26th, Alaska dropped from 21st to 29th.

- Pennsylvania seniors continue to struggle with a high percentage of ICU use in the last six months of life and a low percentage of quality nursing home beds (a revised definition), and had a slight drop in the percentage of seniors with a dedicated health care provider in the past year. Pennsylvania is also disadvantaged by a low prevalence of pain management among seniors with arthritis.

- Community support (a revised definition) expenditures remain a strength in Pennsylvania. The state also benefited from a high score in HAI policies (a new measure).
- Factors impacting Alaska's drop in ranking are increases in the prevalence of excessive drinking and obesity in older adults. Additional challenges for Alaska this year were a low percentage of hospice care use and diabetes management and a low prevalence of seniors with a dedicated health care provider.
- On the positive side, Alaska experienced a large increase in the prevalence of pain management among seniors with arthritis.

**Delaware improved five positions from 22nd to 17th.**

**Pennsylvania dropped from 18th to 26th, while Alaska dropped from 21st to 29th.**

# National Findings

The 2017 *America's Health Rankings Senior Report* finds improvements in several clinical care measures across the nation that are offset by nutrition and food access challenges, as well as an increase in the premature death rate among seniors aged 65 to 74 years.

## Successes

This year's report finds improvements in several clinical care and health outcomes measures.

- **Hospital readmissions** decreased 7 percent since 2013, from 15.9 percent to 14.8 percent. Hospital readmission is the percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older who were readmitted within 30 days of discharge. Returning to a hospital within a short period of time after being discharged is costly and often avoidable.
- **Preventable hospitalizations** decreased 7 percent from 53.8 to 49.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees in the past year, continuing a four-year decline. Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations have declined 25 percent. Preventable hospitalizations are excess hospital admissions for chronic or acute illnesses where hospitalization may have been avoided if the condition had been properly managed in an outpatient setting. Conditions that can usually be managed outside of a hospital include diabetes, infectious disease, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder and asthma.
- The percentage of **hospice care** and **hospital deaths** among chronically ill Medicare decedents have continuously improved since 2013. Since the first Senior Report in 2013, hospital deaths decreased 30 percent from 30.1 percent to 21.0 percent and hospice care increased 42 percent from 36.7 percent to 52.0 percent of chronically ill Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older.

SINCE THE 2013 EDITION,  
**HOSPITAL READMISSIONS  
DECREASED BY**

**▼7%**

FROM **15.9%** TO **14.8%** OF MEDICARE  
ENROLLEES AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER

IN THE PAST YEAR,  
**PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS  
DECREASED BY**

**▼7%**

FROM **53.8** TO **49.9** DISCHARGES PER  
1,000 MEDICARE ENROLLEES AGED 65  
YEARS AND OLDER

SINCE THE 2013 EDITION,  
**HOSPITAL DEATHS  
DECREASED BY**

**▼30%**

FROM **30.1%** TO **21.0%** OF  
CHRONICALLY ILL MEDICARE DECEDENTS  
AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER

- **Health screenings** may help detect diseases early, when treatment is easiest and most effective. Since the 2015 edition, health screenings increased 19 percent from 60.7 percent to 72.4 percent of seniors receiving recommended screenings. Health screenings reflect the percentage of women aged 65 to 74 years who reported receiving a mammogram in the past two years and the percentage of adults aged 65 to 75 years who reported receiving colorectal cancer screening within the recommended time periods. While this measure is limited to two types of cancer screenings, health screenings go beyond cancer screening and include procedures such as blood pressure checks, diabetes screenings and cholesterol checks.
- Since the 2013 edition, **Intensive Care Unit (ICU) use** in the last six months of life decreased 9 percent from 15.2 percent to 13.8 percent of Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older. While not correlated with better outcomes or longer life, ICU use is correlated with availability of critical care beds, which could indicate a supply-induced demand. Overuse of the critical care system often goes against the wishes of dying patients and is costly.
- Decreases in bone density and muscle mass associated with aging substantially increases the rate of hip fractures. Hip fractures often result in hospitalization, surgery and extensive rehabilitation in a long-term care facility and may signal the end of independence for older adults. Since the 2013 edition, the **hip fracture hospitalization rate** decreased 21 percent from 7.3 to 5.8 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

SINCE THE 2015 EDITION,  
**HEALTH SCREENINGS**  
 INCREASED BY

▲ **19%**

FROM **60.7%** TO **72.4%** OF SENIORS  
 RECEIVING RECOMMENDED SCREENINGS

SINCE THE 2013 EDITION,  
**ICU USE** IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS  
 OF LIFE **DECREASED BY**

▼ **9%**

FROM **15.2%** TO **13.8%** OF MEDICARE  
 DECEDENTS AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER

SINCE THE 2013 EDITION,  
**THE HIP FRACTURE**  
**HOSPITALIZATION RATE**  
 DECREASED BY

▼ **21%**

FROM **7.3** TO **5.8** HOSPITALIZATIONS  
 PER 1,000 MEDICARE ENROLLEES AGED  
 65 YEARS AND OLDER

# National Findings

## Challenges

There was a 1 percent increase in **premature death** in the senior population, a measure of mortality among adults aged 65 to 74. The premature death rate increased from 1,786 to 1,797 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74 years in the past year. Though the change is small, it represents the first increase in premature death after three consecutive years of decline. It echoes findings observed in the *America's Health Rankings Annual Report* in December 2016, which showed an increase in the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75) over the past two editions following two decades of predominantly declining YPLL-75 rates.

Additionally, a higher percentage of seniors today are struggling with maintaining a healthy weight and proper nutrition. Food insecurity — meaning reduced food intake and/or disrupted eating patterns due to lack of resources for food — is on the rise. Compared with younger adults, seniors living at home are at an increased risk of hunger due to health conditions, disability and functional limitations that impact their ability to obtain or prepare food. Home-delivered meal programs can enhance quality of life, provide a stable source of nutrition, increase nutrient intake and help older adults remain independent despite functional limitations. More than 4.8 million low-income adults aged 60 years and older rely on SNAP to stretch their monthly food budget.

- Since the 2013 edition, **obesity** increased 9 percent from 25.3 percent to 27.6 percent of adults aged 65 years and older, reaching the highest prevalence in the report's history. Obesity prevalence is higher among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic seniors, and those with lower education and income. The causes of obesity are complex and include lifestyle, social and physical environment, genetics and medical history.

IN THE PAST YEAR,  
**THE PREMATURE DEATH RATE  
INCREASED FROM 1,786 TO**

**1,797**

DEATHS PER 100,000 ADULTS AGED  
65 TO 74 YEARS

SINCE THE 2013 EDITION,  
**OBESITY INCREASED BY**

**▲ 9%**

FROM **25.3%** TO **27.6%** OF ADULTS  
AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER

SINCE THE 2015 EDITION,  
**SNAP REACH  
DECREASED BY**

**▼ 7%**

FROM **75.2%** TO **70.1%** OF ADULTS AGED  
60 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN POVERTY

- In the past two years, **SNAP reach** decreased 7 percent from 75.2 percent to 70.1 percent of adults aged 60 years and older living in poverty. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest federal nutrition program helping millions of low-income Americans access food and improve economic security and health outcomes. According to a 2016 article in *Aging*, compared with younger age groups, older adults who are eligible for SNAP are significantly less likely to participate in the program. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that only 42 percent of eligible seniors participate in SNAP, compared with 83 percent of all eligible adults.
- Since 2013, **food insecurity**, a measure of the percentage of seniors facing the threat of hunger, increased 16 percent from 13.6 percent to 15.8 percent of adults aged 60 years and older.
- **Community support** funding for public nutrition, transportation and other social services for seniors living in poverty decreased 6 percent in the past year. Seniors value living in their own home safely and independently. Several federal and state programs offer support to seniors, allowing them to remain independent at home, and a major source of this funding is The Older Americans Act (OAA). OAA dollars are used by states to fund personal care, congregate meals, transportation and nutrition-education programs for seniors. The 2015 National Survey of OAA Participants documented that 92 percent of home-delivered meal recipients said that receiving meals helped them stay in their own homes.

SINCE THE 2013 EDITION,  
**FOOD INSECURITY**  
 A MEASURE OF THE PERCENTAGE OF SENIORS FACING THE THREAT OF HUNGER,  
**INCREASED BY**  
 **16%**  
 FROM **13.6%** TO **15.8%** OF ADULTS AGED 60 YEARS AND OLDER

IN THE PAST YEAR,  
**COMMUNITY SUPPORT FUNDING**  
 FOR PUBLIC NUTRITION, TRANSPORTATION, AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES FOR SENIORS LIVING IN POVERTY  
**DECREASED BY**  
 **6%**  
 FROM **\$572** TO **\$536** PER ADULT AGED 60 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN POVERTY

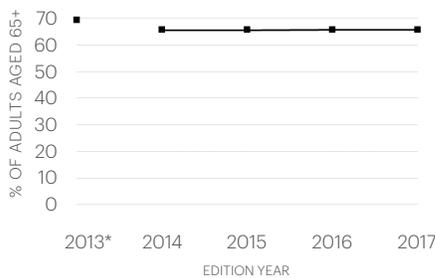


# Core Measures

# Dental Visit

Oral health naturally declines with age, and problems arise if routine care is not maintained. Poor oral health can have a large impact on quality of life by negatively affecting the ability to chew, speak and interact socially, in addition to increasing the risk for certain diseases such as diabetes and oral cancer. Most individuals lose dental insurance coverage when they retire, and Medicare generally does not cover dental care. This means the majority of seniors pay out-of-pocket for most or all dental expenses, which impacts dental care use. Evidence indicates that older adults who use preventive dental care reduce their dental bills and out-of-pocket payments.

Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/DentalVisits](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/DentalVisits)  
Biennial data



\*Not comparable to later years due to methodology change

## Ranking

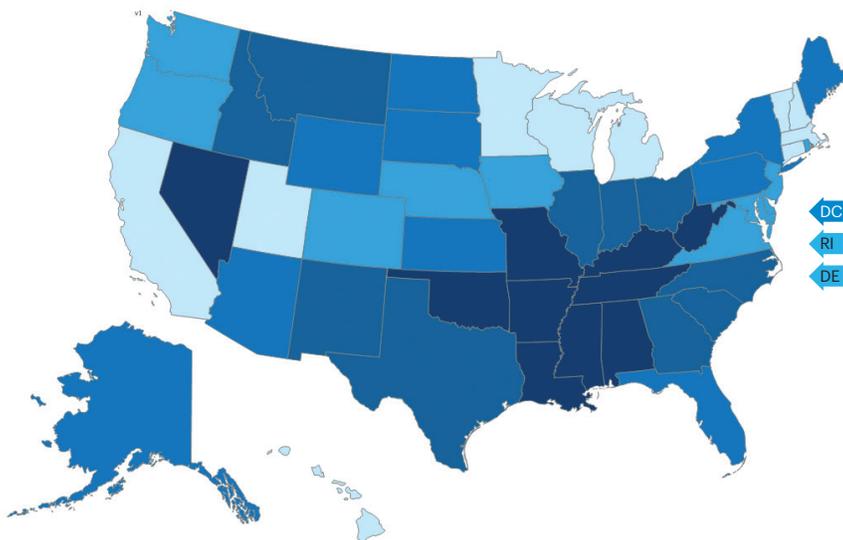
by Dental Visit

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Hawaii	78.1
2	Minnesota	75.6
3	Connecticut	75.1
4	New Hampshire	74.1
5	Michigan	72.4
6	Massachusetts	71.9
6	Vermont	71.9
8	Wisconsin	71.6
9	California	71.3
10	Utah	71.0
11	Colorado	70.9
12	Washington	70.6
13	Virginia	70.5
14	Rhode Island	70.4
15	Iowa	70.0
15	New Jersey	70.0
17	Maryland	69.9
18	Delaware	69.7
19	Nebraska	68.0
20	Oregon	67.5
21	Maine	67.4
22	Kansas	66.7
23	North Dakota	66.4
24	Florida	66.2
24	Wyoming	66.2
26	New York	65.8
27	South Dakota	65.4
28	Arizona	65.3
29	Alaska	64.5
29	Pennsylvania	64.5
31	Ohio	63.7
32	Montana	63.5
33	North Carolina	63.4
34	New Mexico	63.2
35	Idaho	62.5
36	Illinois	62.2
37	Georgia	62.1
38	Texas	61.2
39	South Carolina	60.8
40	Indiana	60.5
41	Nevada	59.7
42	Missouri	58.8
43	Tennessee	58.6
44	Alabama	57.9
45	Louisiana	57.2
46	Kentucky	57.0
47	Oklahoma	55.4
48	Arkansas	54.5
49	Mississippi	54.0
50	West Virginia	48.6
	United States	65.7
	District of Columbia	65.1

## Dental Visit by State

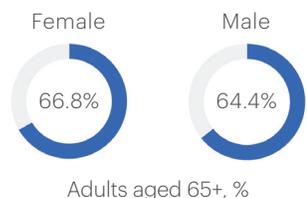
Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported visiting a dental health professional within the past 12 months

Legend: ■ >=71.0% ■ 67.5% to 70.9% ■ 64.5% to 67.4% ■ 60.5% to 64.4% ■ <=60.4%



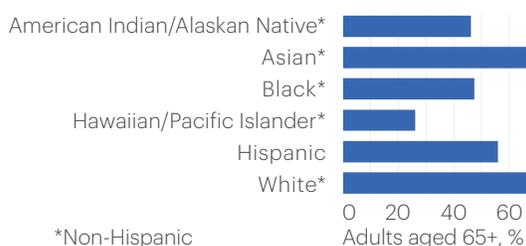
## Dental Visit by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



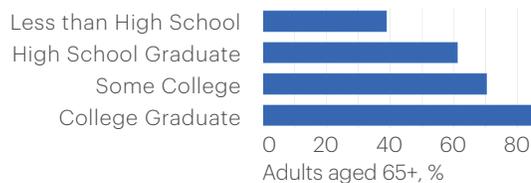
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	49.9%	66.8%	80.4%
Male	47.1%	64.4%	75.2%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



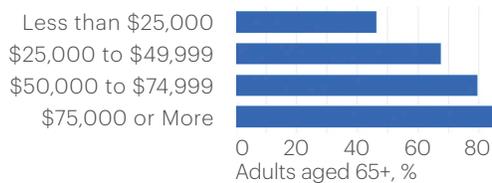
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	—	46.0%	68.8%
Asian*	62.7%	75.5%	86.4%
Black*	32.9%	47.3%	68.9%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	26.0%	—
Hispanic	39.0%	55.8%	88.2%
White*	49.9%	68.8%	85.9%

### Prevalence by Education



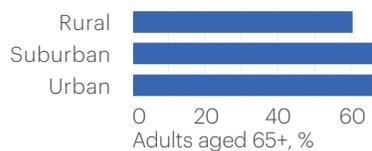
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	22.4%	38.9%	61.0%
High School Graduate	47.0%	61.1%	70.8%
Some College	60.4%	70.2%	81.8%
College Graduate	77.7%	84.7%	90.9%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	31.6%	46.3%	58.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	57.2%	67.4%	79.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64.1%	79.4%	87.4%
\$75,000 or More	73.2%	87.1%	94.6%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity

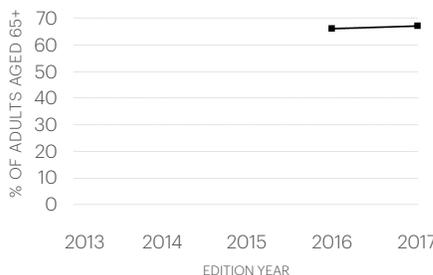
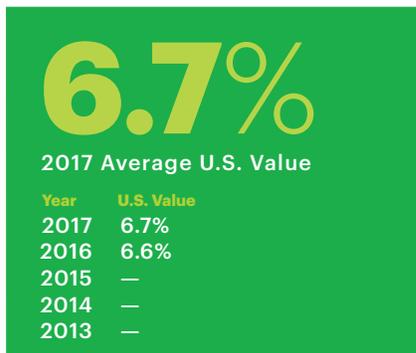


	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	43.7%	60.5%	76.5%
Suburban	49.2%	68.8%	79.5%
Urban	49.9%	67.7%	81.9%

# Excessive Drinking

Although moderate alcohol consumption has been shown to lower all-cause mortality rates in older adults, excessive alcohol consumption in seniors can lead to sleep disorders, depression, anxiety, suicide, liver diseases, cardiovascular diseases — including stroke — and cancers of the head, neck and esophagus. Heavy drinking can exacerbate health problems such as diabetes and high blood pressure and may increase the risk of dementia and cognitive dysfunction. The rate of alcohol-attributable deaths among seniors is more than twice the rate in the general population (60.3 per 100,000 compared with 28.5 per 100,000). Bereavement, loneliness and social isolation may contribute to excessive drinking in older adults.

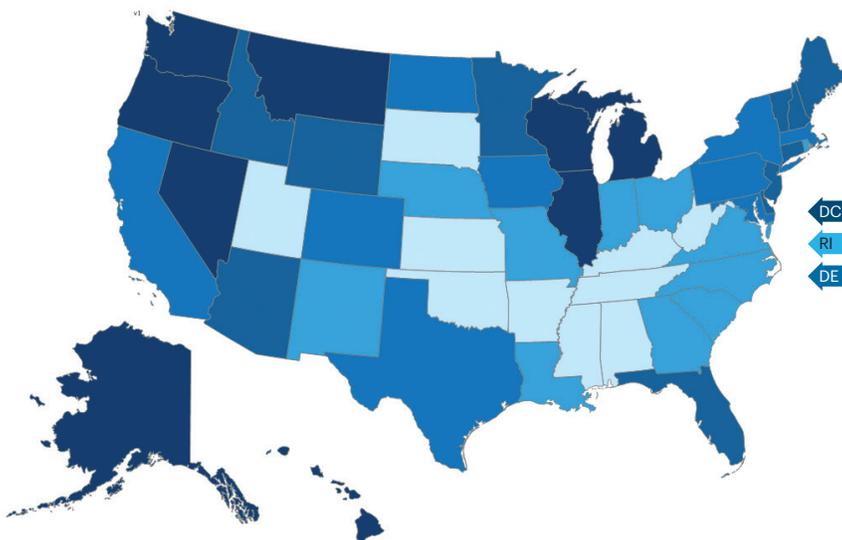
Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/ExcessiveDrinking](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/ExcessiveDrinking)



## Excessive Drinking by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported either binge drinking (having four or more [women] or five or more [men] drinks on one occasion in the past month) or chronic drinking (having eight or more [women] or 15 or more [men] drinks per week)

Legend: ≤4.8% (lightest blue), 4.9% to 6.4% (light blue), 6.5% to 7.1% (medium blue), 7.2% to 7.9% (dark blue), ≥8.0% (darkest blue)



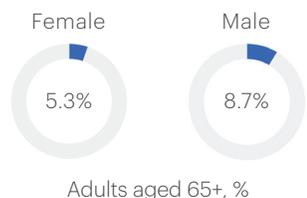
## Ranking

by Excessive Drinking

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	West Virginia	3.3
2	Tennessee	3.8
3	Mississippi	3.9
4	Arkansas	4.2
4	Oklahoma	4.2
4	Utah	4.2
7	Kentucky	4.3
8	Alabama	4.5
8	South Dakota	4.5
10	Kansas	4.8
11	Virginia	5.1
12	Georgia	5.3
13	North Carolina	5.4
14	Indiana	5.5
15	New Mexico	5.6
16	Missouri	5.9
17	Ohio	6.0
17	South Carolina	6.0
19	Louisiana	6.4
19	Nebraska	6.4
19	Rhode Island	6.4
22	Iowa	6.5
23	Maryland	6.6
23	Texas	6.6
25	Colorado	6.7
25	North Dakota	6.7
27	California	7.0
27	Massachusetts	7.0
27	Pennsylvania	7.0
30	New York	7.1
31	Idaho	7.2
31	Minnesota	7.2
31	New Jersey	7.2
34	Connecticut	7.3
34	Delaware	7.3
34	Wyoming	7.3
37	Arizona	7.5
37	New Hampshire	7.5
37	Vermont	7.5
40	Florida	7.9
40	Maine	7.9
42	Illinois	8.0
43	Michigan	8.3
43	Montana	8.3
45	Washington	8.5
46	Oregon	9.4
47	Hawaii	9.5
48	Nevada	9.8
49	Wisconsin	10.4
50	Alaska	10.7
	United States	6.7
	District of Columbia	9.8

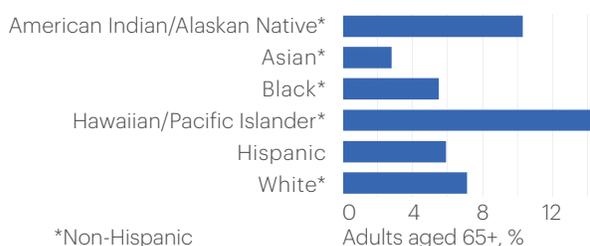
## Excessive Drinking by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



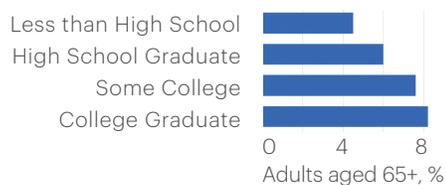
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	1.0%	5.3%	10.7%
Male	4.9%	8.7%	15.0%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



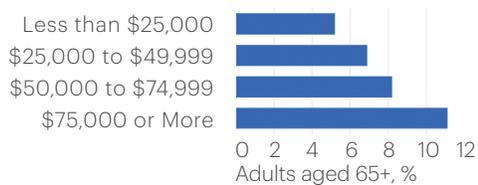
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	—	10.3%	—
Asian*	—	2.8%	5.3%
Black*	4.4%	5.5%	12.5%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	14.3%	—
Hispanic	4.1%	5.9%	7.9%
White*	3.1%	7.1%	19.7%

### Prevalence by Education



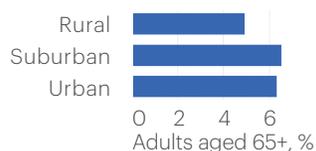
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	3.8%	4.5%	7.3%
High School Graduate	2.1%	6.0%	12.1%
Some College	3.2%	7.6%	14.3%
College Graduate	4.1%	8.2%	15.4%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	2.6%	5.2%	10.2%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3.2%	6.9%	12.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5.0%	8.2%	16.1%
\$75,000 or More	4.4%	11.1%	19.8%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	2.2%	4.9%	11.1%
Suburban	2.9%	6.5%	9.7%
Urban	3.1%	6.3%	13.0%

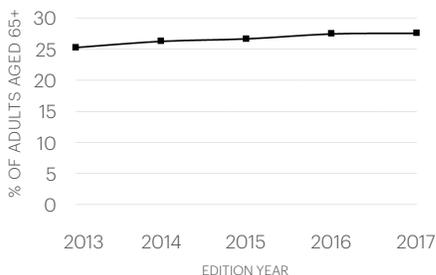
# Obesity

Obesity contributes to cognitive decline, heart disease, diabetes, stroke and certain cancers.

Recent research suggests that the strength of the association between obesity and mortality risk increases with age. The causes of obesity are complex and include lifestyle, social and physical environment, genetics and medical history.

Obese seniors experience more hospitalizations, emergency department visits and use of outpatient health services than non-obese seniors. Older adults are more likely to have poor diet and decreased physical activity that contribute to obesity. Growing evidence illustrates the importance of the built environment and community design in promoting a healthy lifestyle.

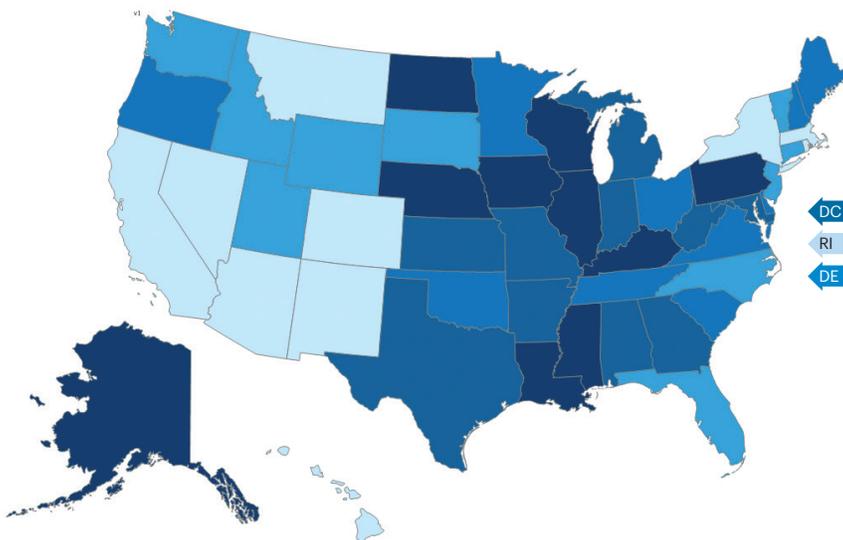
Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Obesity](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Obesity)



## Obesity by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight

■ <=25.2% 
 ■ 25.3% to 27.3% 
 ■ 27.4% to 29.3% 
 ■ 29.4% to 30.5% 
 ■ >=30.6%



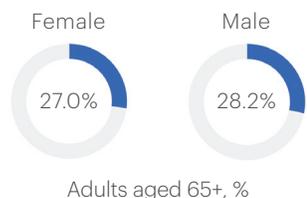
## Ranking

by Obesity

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Hawaii	17.9
2	Colorado	20.0
3	New Mexico	22.3
4	California	22.8
5	Montana	23.2
6	Nevada	23.9
7	Arizona	24.2
8	Rhode Island	24.4
9	New York	24.9
10	Massachusetts	25.2
11	Connecticut	25.5
12	Florida	25.8
13	Utah	26.2
14	South Dakota	26.5
15	North Carolina	26.7
16	New Jersey	26.9
16	Vermont	26.9
18	Washington	27.2
19	Idaho	27.3
19	Wyoming	27.3
21	Tennessee	27.7
22	New Hampshire	27.8
23	Delaware	27.9
24	Oklahoma	28.1
25	Minnesota	28.5
25	South Carolina	28.5
27	Oregon	28.9
28	Maine	29.0
28	Ohio	29.0
30	Virginia	29.3
31	Maryland	29.4
31	Missouri	29.4
33	Indiana	29.5
34	Georgia	29.7
34	Texas	29.7
36	Arkansas	29.8
37	Michigan	30.0
38	Alabama	30.2
39	West Virginia	30.3
40	Kansas	30.5
41	Mississippi	30.8
41	Pennsylvania	30.8
43	North Dakota	30.9
44	Iowa	31.1
45	Kentucky	31.2
46	Illinois	31.3
47	Wisconsin	31.8
48	Nebraska	32.0
49	Louisiana	33.6
50	Alaska	34.7
	United States	27.6
	District of Columbia	29.7

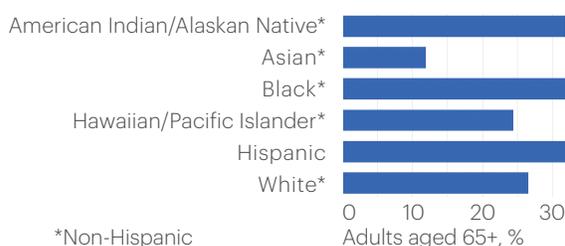
## Obesity by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



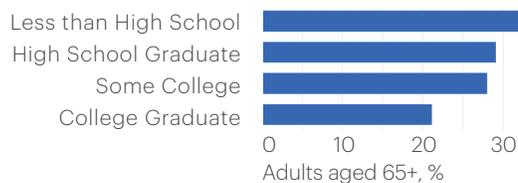
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	16.9%	27.0%	34.1%
Male	19.1%	28.2%	36.8%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



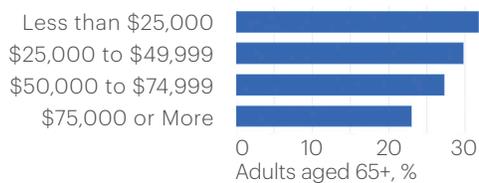
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	26.1%	31.8%	45.9%
Asian*	—	11.9%	12.3%
Black*	24.2%	36.6%	48.9%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	24.4%	—
Hispanic	22.7%	33.5%	43.6%
White*	11.8%	26.5%	33.0%

### Prevalence by Education



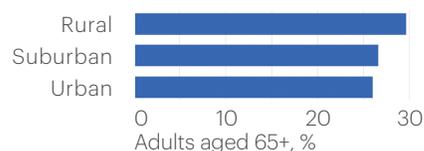
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	17.2%	33.4%	55.9%
High School Graduate	16.7%	29.1%	35.7%
Some College	19.0%	28.0%	40.2%
College Graduate	13.7%	21.1%	32.8%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	16.8%	31.8%	44.4%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16.9%	29.8%	45.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14.9%	27.3%	37.0%
\$75,000 or More	15.4%	23.0%	35.1%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity

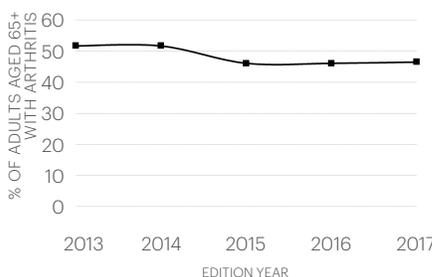


	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	16.0%	29.6%	35.8%
Suburban	18.7%	26.6%	39.8%
Urban	11.8%	26.0%	34.6%

# Pain Management

Almost half of adults aged 65 years and older have arthritis, a leading cause of disability. Among adults with arthritis, 27 percent report severe joint pain. In addition to pain, arthritis is associated with aches, stiffness and swelling. It is more common in older adults, overweight individuals and those with a history of joint injury. Opioids are often prescribed to adults with arthritis but non-pharmaceutical approaches such as self-management education and physical activity are also effective. Research suggests physical activity can decrease pain and improve function by 40 percent. Physical activity can also improve mobility, mood and quality of life for many adults with arthritis.

Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PainManagement](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PainManagement)  
Biennial data



## Ranking

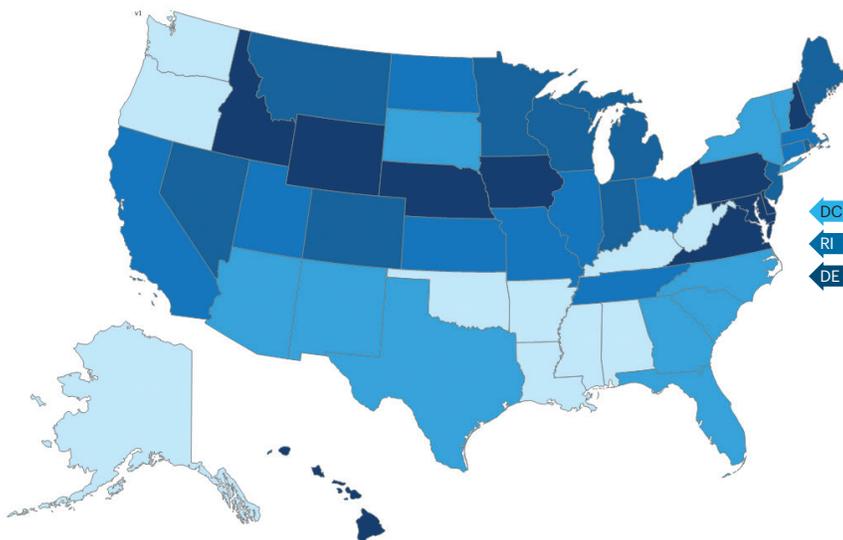
by Pain Management

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Louisiana	54.9
2	Oregon	54.8
3	Alabama	53.4
3	Kentucky	53.4
5	Arkansas	53.1
6	Alaska	53.0
7	West Virginia	51.8
8	Oklahoma	51.2
9	Mississippi	50.6
10	Washington	50.4
11	North Carolina	50.1
12	South Carolina	49.6
13	Arizona	48.7
14	Georgia	48.5
15	South Dakota	48.4
16	Vermont	48.3
17	Florida	48.2
18	New York	48.1
19	Texas	48.0
20	New Mexico	47.8
21	Massachusetts	47.5
22	Missouri	47.4
23	Connecticut	47.2
23	Kansas	47.2
25	Tennessee	46.7
26	Illinois	46.5
27	North Dakota	45.5
28	Ohio	45.2
29	California	45.1
30	Utah	44.9
31	Wisconsin	44.4
32	Michigan	44.2
32	Rhode Island	44.2
34	New Jersey	44.1
35	Colorado	44.0
35	Minnesota	44.0
37	Nevada	43.6
38	Maine	43.4
38	Montana	43.4
40	Indiana	42.8
41	Nebraska	42.3
42	Virginia	42.2
43	Idaho	41.8
44	Delaware	41.4
45	Wyoming	41.0
46	New Hampshire	40.9
47	Iowa	40.0
48	Hawaii	39.5
49	Maryland	39.2
50	Pennsylvania	37.2
	United States	46.5
	District of Columbia	48.2

## Pain Management by State

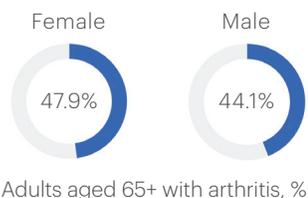
Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with arthritis who reported that arthritis or joint pain does not limit their usual activities

■ >=50.4% 
 ■ 47.8% to 50.3% 
 ■ 44.9% to 47.7% 
 ■ 42.8% to 44.8% 
 ■ <=42.7%



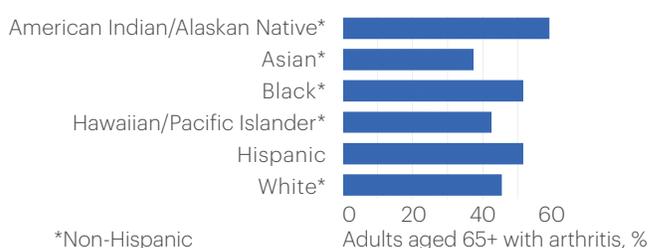
## Pain Management by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



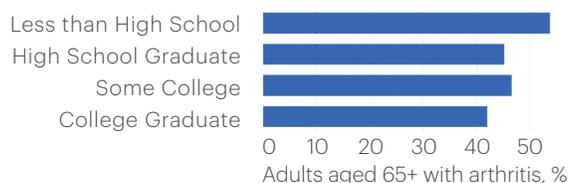
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	36.6%	47.9%	57.5%
Male	35.8%	44.1%	57.3%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



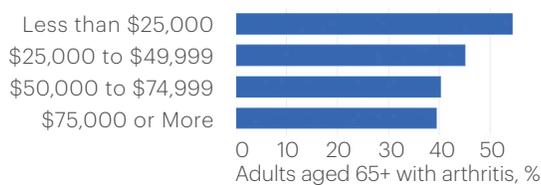
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	53.5%	59.0%	67.9%
Asian*	32.9%	37.4%	—
Black*	39.0%	51.6%	62.3%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	42.5%	—
Hispanic	36.5%	51.6%	70.2%
White*	36.9%	45.5%	56.8%

### Prevalence by Education



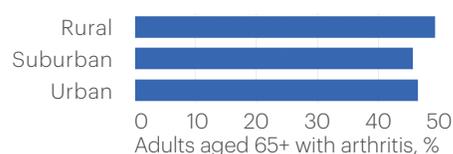
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	31.8%	53.7%	64.5%
High School Graduate	30.4%	45.2%	57.0%
Some College	38.0%	46.6%	60.1%
College Graduate	33.0%	42.0%	50.8%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	39.2%	54.4%	65.0%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	33.2%	45.1%	55.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30.9%	40.3%	52.5%
\$75,000 or More	26.7%	39.5%	55.8%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity

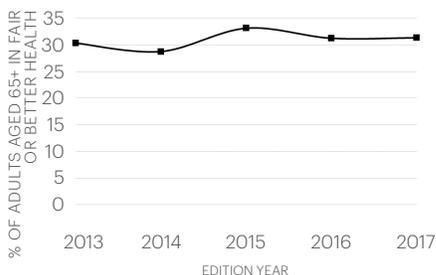


	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	38.5%	49.2%	63.1%
Suburban	34.7%	45.6%	60.7%
Urban	36.9%	46.4%	56.5%

# Physical Inactivity

Older adults are less likely to meet aerobic and muscle-strengthening physical activity recommendations than younger adults. Aging causes muscle mass and strength to decrease, which may challenge older adults to remain active. Physical inactivity increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and premature death. Increasing physical activity prevents and helps manage numerous chronic diseases. Physical activity has also been shown to increase bone density, reduce falls, prevent memory loss and decrease depression. Growing evidence illustrates the importance of environment and community design to promote physical activity for seniors.

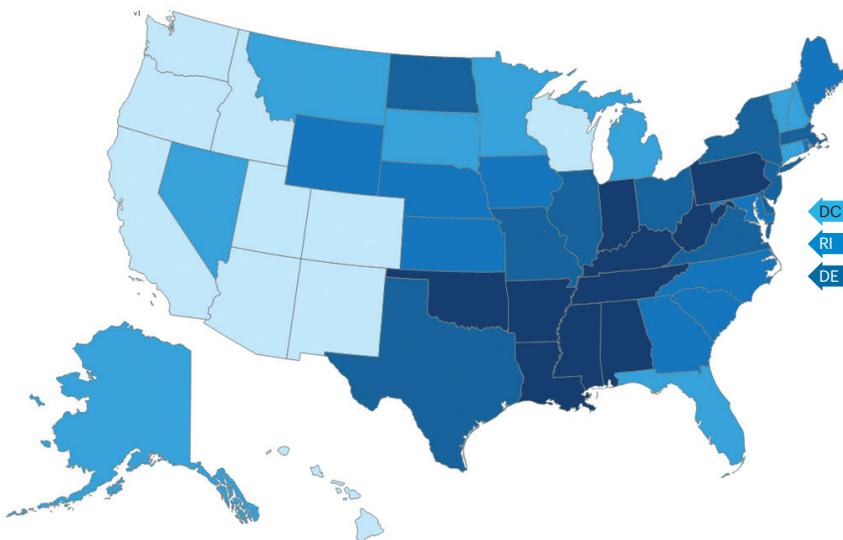
Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PhysicalInactivity](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PhysicalInactivity)



## Physical Inactivity by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with fair or better health status who reported doing no physical activity or exercise other than their regular job in the past 30 days

Legend: ≤27.4% (lightest blue), 27.5% to 30.6% (light blue), 30.7% to 32.7% (medium blue), 32.8% to 34.7% (dark blue), ≥34.8% (darkest blue)



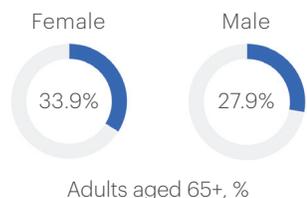
## Ranking

by Physical Inactivity

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	California	21.6
2	Washington	22.0
3	Colorado	22.3
4	Oregon	24.8
5	Idaho	25.2
6	Hawaii	25.3
7	New Mexico	26.1
8	Utah	26.4
9	Arizona	27.1
10	Wisconsin	27.4
11	Nevada	28.1
12	New Hampshire	28.3
13	Florida	28.9
14	Vermont	29.0
15	Montana	29.1
16	South Dakota	29.4
17	Alaska	29.5
17	Minnesota	29.5
19	Connecticut	30.5
20	Michigan	30.6
21	Maine	30.7
22	South Carolina	31.3
23	Iowa	31.4
24	Wyoming	31.5
25	Maryland	31.6
25	North Carolina	31.6
27	Georgia	32.4
28	Kansas	32.5
29	Nebraska	32.6
30	Rhode Island	32.7
31	North Dakota	33.2
32	Massachusetts	33.3
32	New York	33.3
34	Missouri	33.6
35	Ohio	33.8
36	Illinois	34.1
37	New Jersey	34.2
38	Delaware	34.4
39	Texas	34.7
39	Virginia	34.7
41	Pennsylvania	35.0
42	Indiana	35.9
43	West Virginia	36.7
44	Tennessee	38.1
45	Alabama	38.5
46	Louisiana	39.0
47	Arkansas	40.2
48	Oklahoma	41.2
49	Kentucky	42.3
50	Mississippi	42.8
	United States	31.3
	District of Columbia	29.0

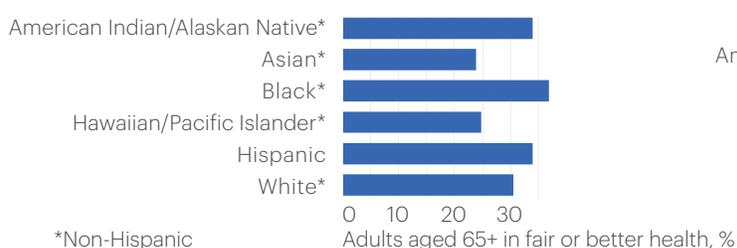
## Physical Inactivity by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



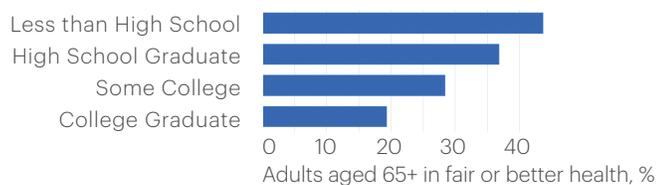
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	23.4%	33.9%	46.3%
Male	17.9%	27.9%	39.8%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



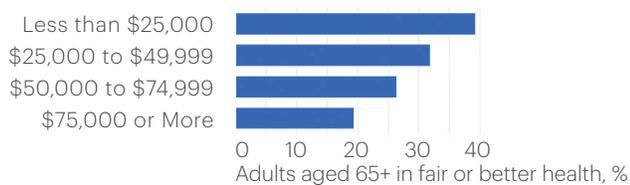
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	33.7%	33.9%	49.2%
Asian*	20.2%	23.8%	27.1%
Black*	25.1%	36.8%	55.7%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	24.7%	—
Hispanic	23.7%	33.9%	45.2%
White*	14.6%	30.5%	41.6%

### Prevalence by Education



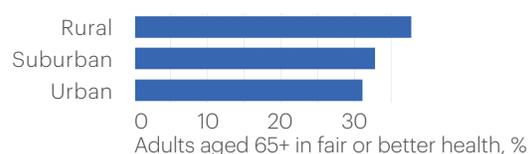
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	28.6%	43.7%	57.4%
High School Graduate	27.6%	36.8%	47.9%
Some College	18.2%	28.4%	40.6%
College Graduate	11.1%	19.3%	29.2%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	26.1%	39.2%	51.0%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21.1%	31.8%	43.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.1%	26.3%	41.8%
\$75,000 or More	12.7%	19.3%	34.2%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity

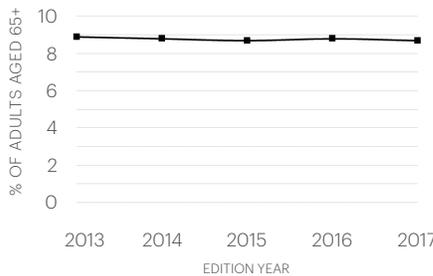


	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	21.2%	37.7%	46.9%
Suburban	23.1%	32.8%	46.2%
Urban	20.6%	31.1%	41.5%

# Smoking

Smoking damages nearly every organ and causes such diseases as cataracts, respiratory disease, heart disease, stroke and cancer. It is also associated with accelerated cognitive decline, dementia and early cognitive impairment. Adults 65 years and older experience a higher prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) than younger adults, and smoking causes about 80 percent of all COPD deaths. Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States. Cigarette smoking and secondhand smoke account for an estimated 480,000 deaths yearly and an additional 8.6 million people have a serious smoking-related illness.

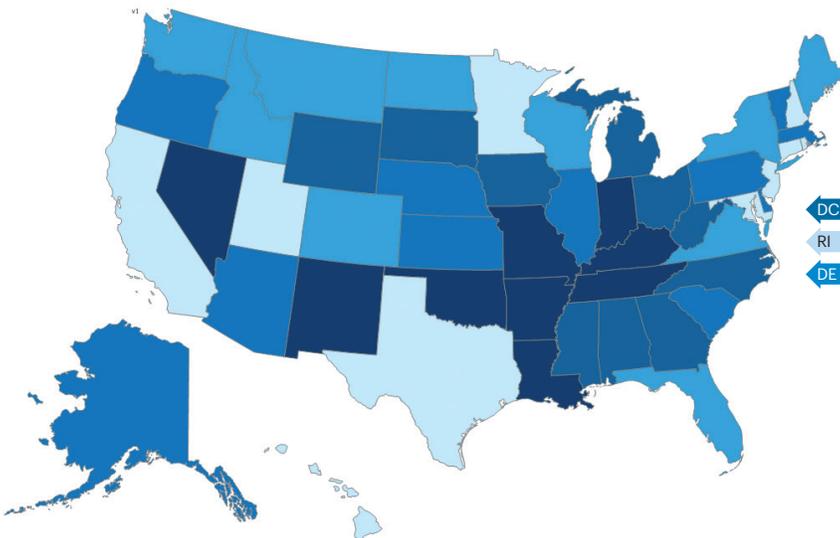
Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Smoking](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Smoking)



## Smoking by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who are smokers (reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every or some days)

Legend: ≤7.6% (lightest blue), 7.7% to 8.6% (light blue), 8.7% to 9.0% (medium blue), 9.1% to 10.7% (dark blue), ≥10.8% (darkest blue)



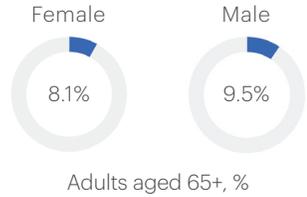
## Ranking

by Smoking

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Utah	5.2
2	California	6.1
2	Hawaii	6.1
4	New Hampshire	6.7
4	Texas	6.7
6	Connecticut	7.3
7	Minnesota	7.4
8	New Jersey	7.5
8	Rhode Island	7.5
10	Maryland	7.6
11	Idaho	7.8
12	Washington	8.0
13	Colorado	8.1
13	Maine	8.1
13	New York	8.1
16	North Dakota	8.2
16	Wisconsin	8.2
18	Florida	8.4
18	Montana	8.4
20	Virginia	8.6
21	Delaware	8.7
21	Kansas	8.7
21	Massachusetts	8.7
24	Alaska	8.8
24	Arizona	8.8
24	Illinois	8.8
24	Nebraska	8.8
24	South Carolina	8.8
29	Oregon	8.9
30	Pennsylvania	9.0
30	Vermont	9.0
32	North Carolina	9.1
33	Wyoming	9.4
34	Iowa	9.7
35	South Dakota	9.8
36	Ohio	9.9
37	Alabama	10.2
37	Georgia	10.2
39	Michigan	10.3
40	Mississippi	10.7
40	West Virginia	10.7
42	New Mexico	10.8
43	Indiana	10.9
44	Missouri	11.0
45	Arkansas	11.4
45	Louisiana	11.4
47	Kentucky	12.3
47	Nevada	12.3
49	Oklahoma	13.0
50	Tennessee	13.8
	United States	8.7
	District of Columbia	10.2

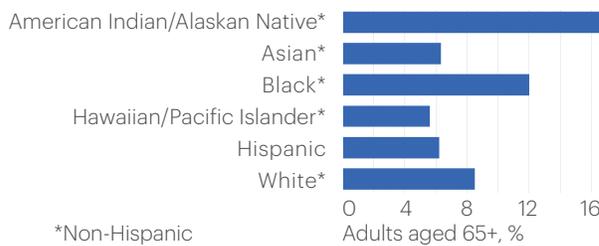
## Smoking by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



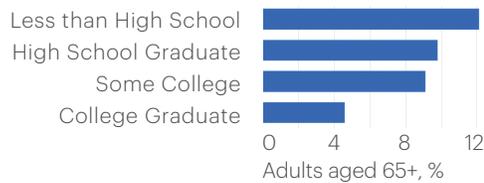
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	4.5%	8.1%	14.7%
Male	6.1%	9.5%	15.5%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



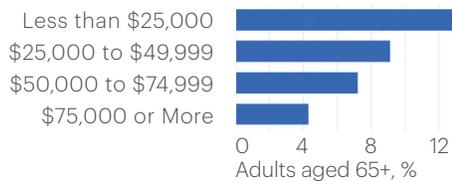
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	—	16.6%	33.9%
Asian*	5.7%	6.3%	—
Black*	7.9%	12.0%	19.3%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	5.6%	—
Hispanic	4.6%	6.2%	14.2%
White*	4.6%	8.5%	13.6%

### Prevalence by Education



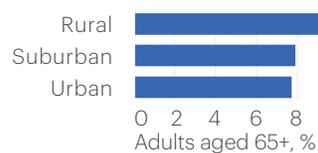
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	6.4%	12.1%	21.4%
High School Graduate	6.5%	9.8%	16.7%
Some College	5.0%	9.1%	15.1%
College Graduate	2.1%	4.6%	8.3%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	7.9%	13.1%	21.9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6.0%	9.1%	15.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3.9%	7.2%	14.4%
\$75,000 or More	2.6%	4.3%	9.8%

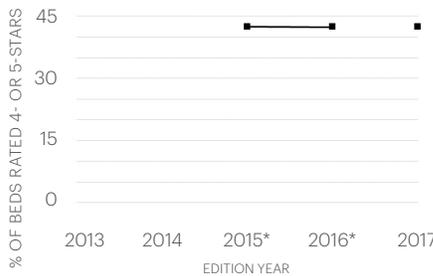
### Prevalence by Urbanicity



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	4.9%	9.4%	13.9%
Suburban	5.2%	7.9%	13.0%
Urban	4.6%	7.7%	12.9%

# Nursing Home Quality

Poor quality care in nursing homes, including elder abuse and exploitation, has an enormous impact on the health and finances of U.S. nursing home residents. Low staffing and inadequate staff training contribute to poor resident health outcomes. Millions of dollars are spent yearly for medical treatments and hospitalizations for nursing home resident falls, pressure ulcers, urinary incontinence, malnutrition, dehydration and ambulatory care-sensitive diagnoses. Quality nursing home practices can largely prevent these negative health outcomes, and nursing homes nationwide are making efforts toward systematic quality improvement. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services has a five-star quality rating system for nursing homes to assist older adults and families in finding a quality facility.



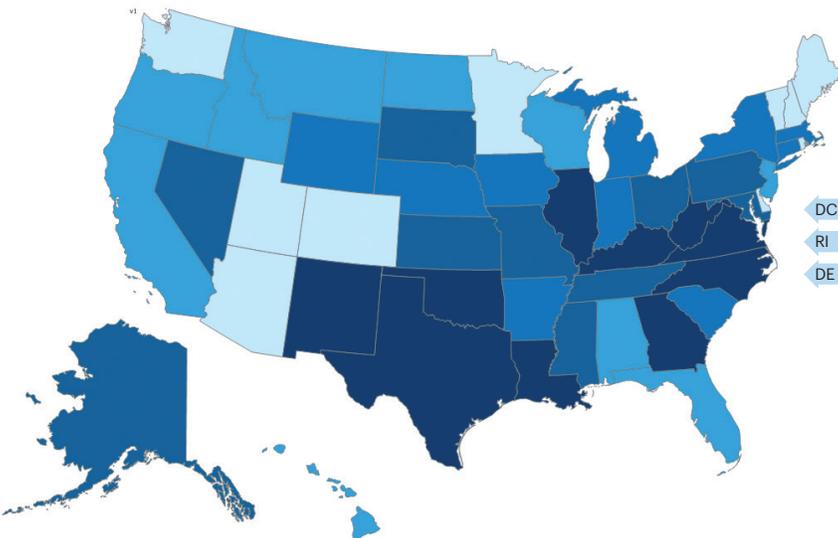
\* Not comparable to later years due to methodology change

Data source: U.S. HHS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, *Nursing Home Compare*, 2017  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Nursing-HomeQuality](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Nursing-HomeQuality)

## Nursing Home Quality by State

Percentage of certified nursing home beds rated four- or five-stars over a three-month period

Legend: ■ >=52.2% ■ 49.6% to 52.1% ■ 46.0% to 49.5% ■ 35.2% to 45.9% ■ <=35.1%



## Ranking

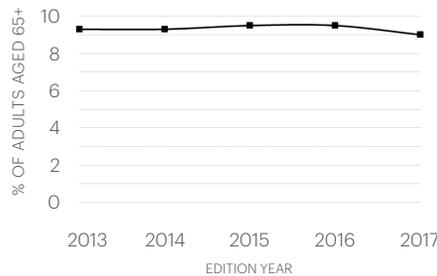
by Nursing Home Quality

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Maine	56.4
2	Washington	56.3
3	Utah	55.4
4	Vermont	55.1
5	Minnesota	55.0
6	Rhode Island	54.0
7	Delaware	53.5
8	New Hampshire	53.0
9	Colorado	52.5
10	Arizona	52.2
11	Idaho	51.6
11	New Jersey	51.6
13	Montana	51.5
14	California	51.3
15	Hawaii	51.2
16	Alabama	50.7
17	North Dakota	50.5
18	Florida	50.1
18	Oregon	50.1
20	Wisconsin	49.6
21	Nebraska	49.1
22	Connecticut	48.9
22	Iowa	48.9
24	Wyoming	48.2
25	Arkansas	47.6
25	South Carolina	47.6
27	New York	47.2
28	Michigan	47.1
29	Indiana	46.0
29	Massachusetts	46.0
31	South Dakota	44.8
32	Missouri	44.6
33	Alaska	43.9
34	Kansas	43.4
35	Nevada	42.2
36	Maryland	41.5
37	Tennessee	40.2
38	Ohio	38.6
39	Mississippi	37.2
40	Pennsylvania	35.2
41	Illinois	35.0
42	Virginia	34.6
43	New Mexico	32.1
44	Oklahoma	31.6
45	Georgia	31.5
46	Kentucky	29.5
47	North Carolina	28.2
48	Texas	27.8
49	Louisiana	27.0
50	West Virginia	25.8
	United States	42.4
	District of Columbia	55.4

# Poverty

Poverty rates among seniors increase with age. Poverty rates are also higher for women than men, for Hispanics and blacks than whites, and for people in relatively poor health versus those in relatively good health. Poverty influences environmental exposures and health-related behaviors, and is associated with increased risk of mortality and chronic disease. Low-income seniors have a harder time paying for appropriate chronic disease management and preventive care, and often have low health literacy. Many seniors live on limited incomes and have modest savings. The last major economic crisis affected many seniors, impacting retirement and pension incomes, retiree health benefits and Medicaid assistance.

Data source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2015  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Poverty](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Poverty)



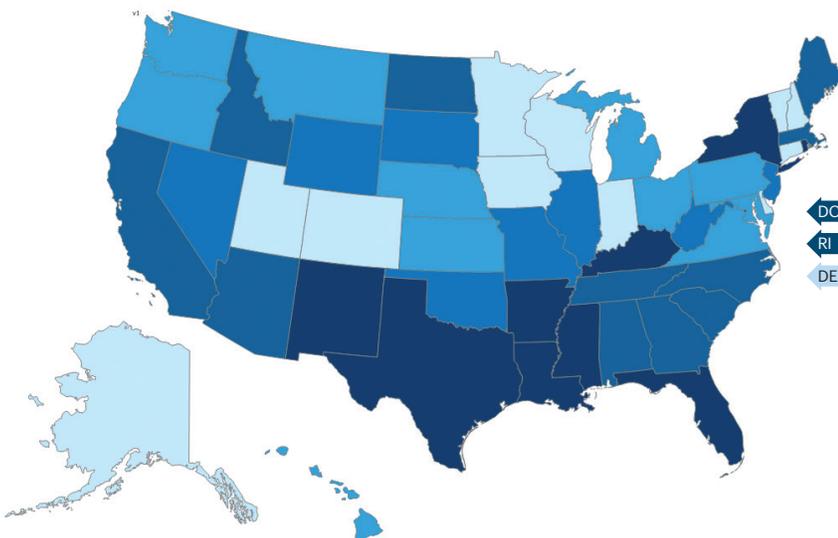
## Ranking by Poverty

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Alaska	4.5
2	New Hampshire	6.1
3	Delaware	6.2
4	Vermont	6.6
5	Utah	6.8
6	Minnesota	6.9
7	Colorado	7.0
7	Iowa	7.0
9	Wisconsin	7.1
10	Connecticut	7.2
10	Indiana	7.2
12	Kansas	7.3
12	Maryland	7.3
12	Oregon	7.3
12	Virginia	7.3
16	Nebraska	7.4
16	Washington	7.4
18	Montana	7.6
18	Ohio	7.6
20	Hawaii	7.8
20	Michigan	7.8
20	Pennsylvania	7.8
23	New Jersey	7.9
24	Wyoming	8.0
25	South Dakota	8.3
26	Nevada	8.4
26	Oklahoma	8.4
28	Illinois	8.5
28	Missouri	8.5
28	West Virginia	8.5
31	Idaho	8.7
32	Maine	8.8
33	North Dakota	8.9
34	Arizona	9.0
35	Massachusetts	9.2
35	North Carolina	9.2
37	South Carolina	9.3
38	Georgia	9.7
39	Tennessee	9.8
40	Alabama	9.9
40	California	9.9
42	Arkansas	10.3
42	Florida	10.3
42	Rhode Island	10.3
42	Texas	10.3
46	New Mexico	11.1
47	Kentucky	11.2
47	New York	11.2
49	Mississippi	12.5
50	Louisiana	12.8
	United States	9.0
	District of Columbia	15.2

## Poverty by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who live in households at or below 100 percent of the poverty threshold

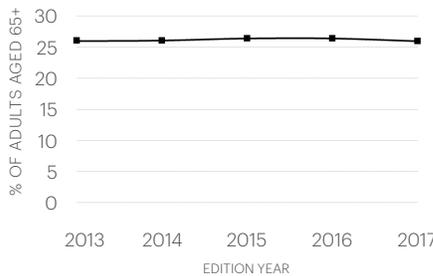
■ <=7.2% 
 ■ 7.3% to 7.8% 
 ■ 7.9% to 8.5% 
 ■ 8.6% to 9.9% 
 ■ >=10.0%



# Volunteerism

Retirement provides additional free time that some seniors fill with volunteering. Volunteering provides a service for communities and organizations, and it provides seniors with positive social interactions, a greater level of social support, and often a sense of meaning and purpose. Studies show that older adults who volunteer have better cognitive performance, fewer depressive symptoms, higher activity levels and better mental well-being than seniors who do not volunteer. The health benefits of volunteering may extend beyond psychological well-being; higher rates of volunteerism are associated with lower rates of mortality and heart disease, and a longer life span.

Data source: Corporation for National & Community Service, 2013-2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Volunteerism](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Volunteerism)



## Ranking

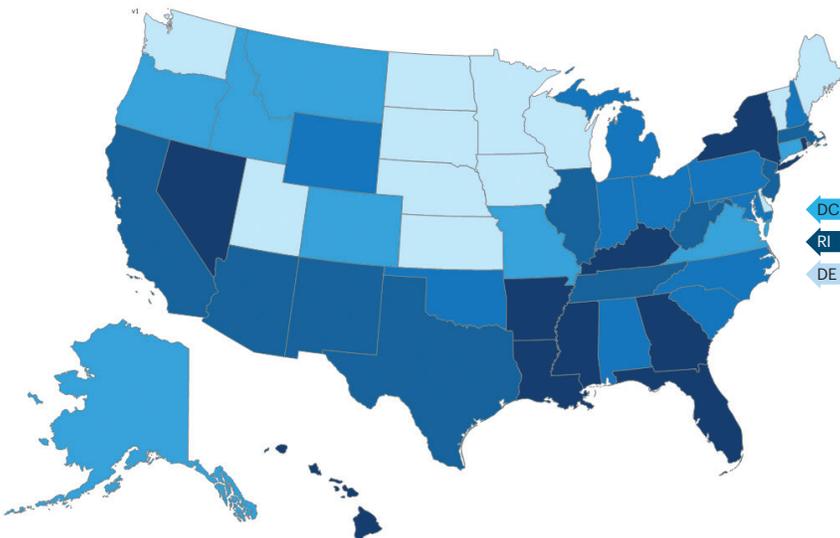
by Volunteerism

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Utah	45.9
2	Minnesota	36.8
3	South Dakota	36.3
4	North Dakota	36.1
5	Nebraska	35.4
6	Kansas	34.6
7	Wisconsin	34.5
8	Vermont	34.2
9	Iowa	33.4
10	Delaware	29.9
10	Maine	29.9
10	Washington	29.9
13	Idaho	29.2
14	Oregon	28.8
15	Connecticut	28.6
16	Virginia	28.1
17	Alaska	27.9
18	Colorado	26.6
18	Missouri	26.6
20	Montana	26.4
21	New Hampshire	26.2
21	Wyoming	26.2
23	Ohio	26.1
23	Pennsylvania	26.1
25	South Carolina	26.0
26	Maryland	25.4
26	North Carolina	25.4
28	Indiana	24.4
29	Oklahoma	24.2
30	Alabama	23.3
30	Michigan	23.3
32	Illinois	22.2
33	Arizona	22.1
33	Massachusetts	22.1
35	California	21.8
36	Tennessee	21.6
37	Texas	21.5
38	New Jersey	21.4
39	New Mexico	21.0
39	West Virginia	21.0
41	Georgia	20.3
41	Mississippi	20.3
43	Rhode Island	20.1
44	Arkansas	19.6
45	Hawaii	19.2
46	Kentucky	18.9
47	Florida	18.7
48	New York	17.6
49	Louisiana	17.4
50	Nevada	16.8
	United States	26.0
	District of Columbia	28.4

## Volunteerism by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported volunteering in the past 12 months

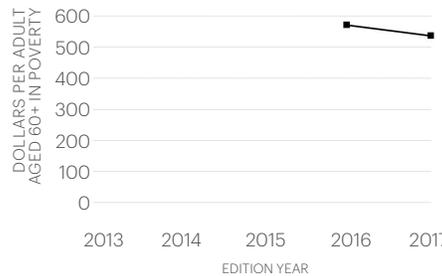
■ >=29.9% 
 ■ 26.4% to 29.8% 
 ■ 23.3% to 26.3% 
 ■ 21.0% to 23.2% 
 ■ <=20.9%



# Community Support

Seniors value living in their own home safely and independently. Several federal and state programs offer support to seniors allowing them to remain independent at home. The Older Americans Act (OAA), governed by the U.S. Administration on Aging, is a major source of funding to states for nutritional and social support services for seniors and their caregivers. OAA funding is used by states for services such as personal care, congregate meals, transportation and health promotion. Community public health spending is associated with reducing preventable mortality, especially in low-resource communities. Higher levels of OAA spending in a state are also associated with fewer low-care nursing home residents.

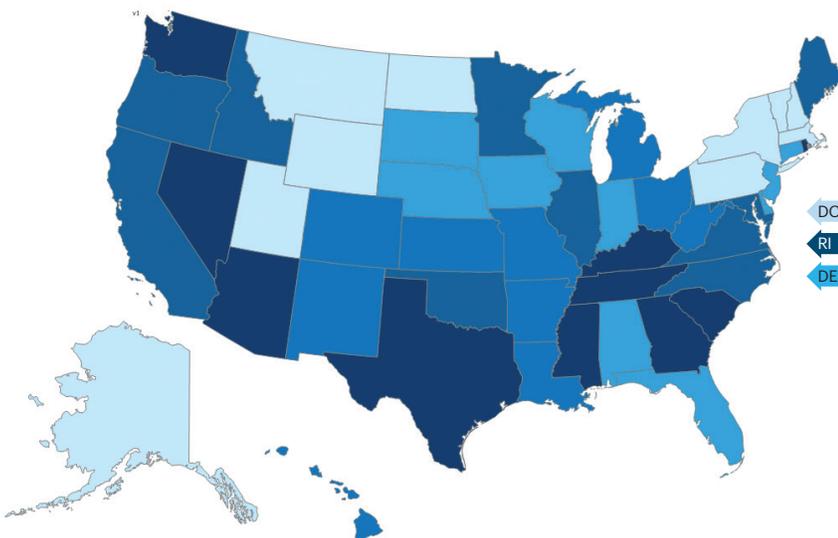
Data source: U.S. HHS, Administration on Aging, *State Program Reports, American Community Survey, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/CommunitySupport](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/CommunitySupport)



## Community Support by State

Expenditures captured by the Administration on Aging per adult aged 60 years and older living in poverty

■ >=\$890  
 ■ \$540 to \$889  
 ■ \$395 to \$539  
 ■ \$270 to \$394  
 ■ <=\$269



## Ranking

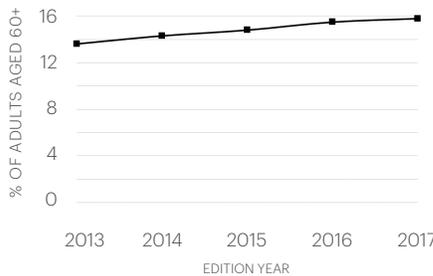
by Community Support

Rank	State	Value (\$)
1	Alaska	3,599
2	Massachusetts	2,734
3	New Hampshire	2,233
4	Wyoming	2,061
5	Vermont	1,473
6	North Dakota	1,389
7	Pennsylvania	1,223
8	Montana	978
9	New York	899
10	Utah	890
11	Nebraska	885
12	Florida	799
13	South Dakota	794
14	Delaware	707
15	Alabama	666
16	Iowa	644
17	Indiana	590
18	Wisconsin	575
19	New Jersey	554
20	Connecticut	540
21	Hawaii	539
22	New Mexico	523
23	Arkansas	509
24	Missouri	474
25	Kansas	472
26	West Virginia	444
27	Ohio	429
28	Colorado	398
29	Michigan	397
30	Louisiana	395
31	Minnesota	394
32	Maryland	358
33	Illinois	349
34	Virginia	345
35	North Carolina	334
36	Oregon	331
37	Maine	315
38	Oklahoma	304
39	Idaho	274
40	California	270
41	Georgia	254
42	Washington	253
43	Tennessee	252
44	Arizona	241
45	Rhode Island	239
46	Kentucky	230
47	Texas	218
48	Nevada	209
48	South Carolina	209
50	Mississippi	188
	United States	536
	District of Columbia	1,623

# Food Insecurity

Food insecurity — meaning food intake was reduced and/or eating patterns were disrupted due to lack of resources for food — affected an estimated 5.7 million seniors in 2014. Compared with younger adults, seniors living at home are at an increased risk of hunger due to health conditions, disability and functional limitations that impact their ability to obtain or prepare food. Poor food-management skills, lack of reliable social support, transportation and poverty also contribute to an elevated risk of food insecurity. Research indicates that food insecurity is a strong predictor of health problems such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, pulmonary disease, depression and diabetes.

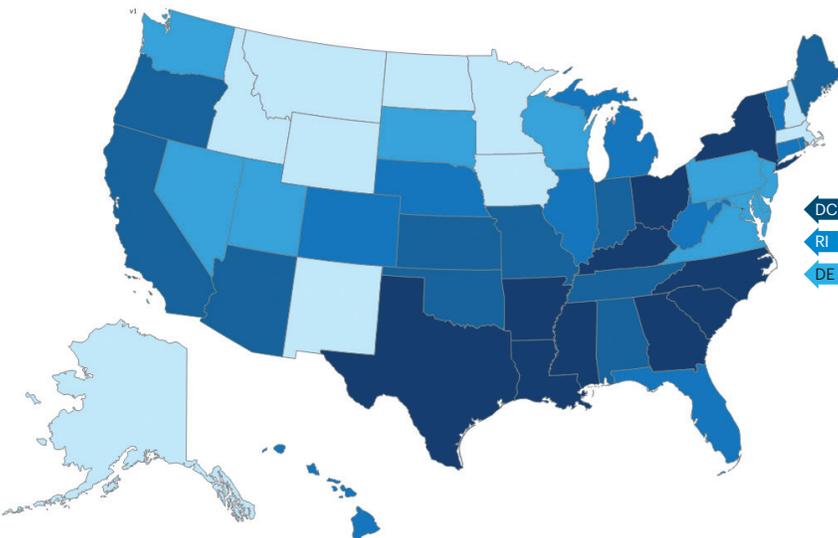
Data source: National Foundation to End Senior Hunger, *The State of Senior Hunger in America, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/FoodInsecurity](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/FoodInsecurity)



## Food Insecurity by State

Percentage of adults aged 60 years and older who faced the threat of hunger in the past 12 months

Legend: ≤11.3% (lightest blue), 11.4% to 13.6% (light blue), 13.7% to 15.4% (medium blue), 15.5% to 17.2% (dark blue), ≥17.3% (darkest blue)



## Ranking

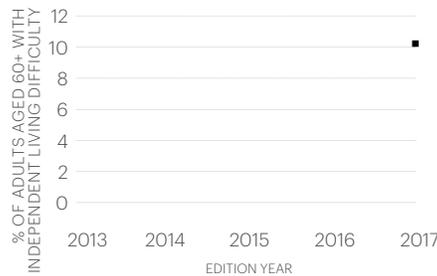
by Food Insecurity

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	North Dakota	7.3
2	Montana	9.0
3	Alaska	9.7
4	Massachusetts	9.9
5	New Hampshire	10.1
6	Minnesota	10.2
7	Iowa	10.6
8	New Mexico	10.8
9	Wyoming	11.1
10	Idaho	11.3
11	Wisconsin	11.5
12	Washington	11.7
13	South Dakota	11.9
14	Virginia	12.0
15	Maryland	12.4
16	Delaware	12.5
17	New Jersey	12.8
18	Pennsylvania	13.1
19	Nevada	13.3
20	Utah	13.6
21	Colorado	13.7
22	Hawaii	14.0
22	Illinois	14.0
24	Rhode Island	14.5
25	Nebraska	14.9
26	Michigan	15.0
27	Florida	15.1
28	West Virginia	15.2
29	Connecticut	15.4
29	Vermont	15.4
31	Kansas	15.7
31	Oregon	15.7
33	Tennessee	15.8
34	Arizona	15.9
34	California	15.9
34	Indiana	15.9
37	Oklahoma	16.0
38	Missouri	16.6
39	Maine	17.0
40	Alabama	17.2
41	Kentucky	17.5
42	Ohio	17.6
43	Georgia	17.8
44	North Carolina	18.0
45	Texas	19.0
46	New York	19.3
46	South Carolina	19.3
48	Louisiana	23.7
49	Mississippi	24.3
50	Arkansas	24.9
	United States	15.8
	District of Columbia	19.0

# Home-delivered Meals

Access to healthy food is a struggle for some older adults and is of particular concern for seniors living at home. The Older Americans Act home-delivered meal services target seniors at high risk for undernutrition and food insecurity due to illness, minority status, isolation or poverty. Home-delivered meal programs can enhance quality of life, provide a stable source of nutrition, increase nutrient intake, and help older adults remain independent and in their homes despite functional limitations. Increasing the number of seniors in all states receiving home-delivered meals by 1 percent has a projected cost savings of \$109 million to states' Medicaid programs.

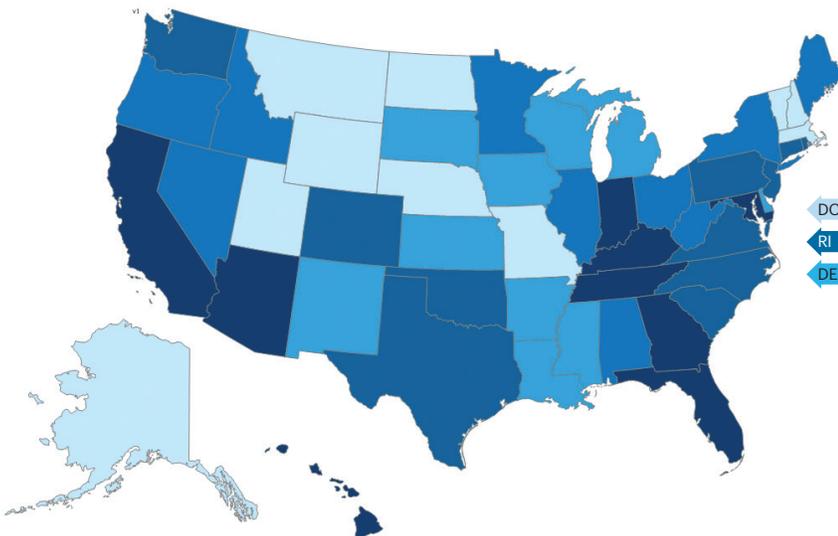
Data source: U.S. HHS, Administration on Aging, State Program Reports, American Community Survey, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HomeDeliveredMeals](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HomeDeliveredMeals)



## Home-delivered Meals by State

Number of meals served as a percentage of seniors aged 60 years and older with independent-living difficulty

Legend: >=20.9% (lightest blue), 14.2% to 20.8% (light blue), 10.2% to 14.1% (medium blue), 6.7% to 10.1% (dark blue), <=6.6% (darkest blue)



## Ranking

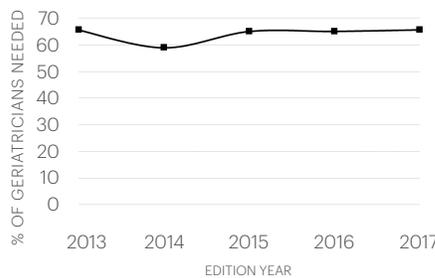
by Home-delivered Meals

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Wyoming	51.0
2	New Hampshire	45.7
3	North Dakota	41.1
4	Montana	33.0
5	Massachusetts	28.9
6	Vermont	27.6
7	Alaska	24.5
8	Nebraska	22.3
9	Missouri	21.6
10	Utah	20.9
11	Iowa	18.8
12	Kansas	18.0
13	Michigan	17.9
14	Wisconsin	17.1
15	Delaware	16.8
16	Mississippi	15.9
17	New Mexico	15.5
18	Arkansas	14.9
19	Louisiana	14.5
20	South Dakota	14.2
21	West Virginia	13.3
22	Maine	13.1
23	Ohio	12.2
24	Minnesota	11.9
24	Oregon	11.9
26	Alabama	11.3
26	New York	11.3
28	Illinois	10.9
29	Nevada	10.3
30	Idaho	10.2
31	Texas	10.1
32	New Jersey	10.0
33	Pennsylvania	9.5
34	Oklahoma	9.0
35	Colorado	8.8
36	South Carolina	7.9
37	Connecticut	7.3
38	Rhode Island	6.8
39	North Carolina	6.7
39	Virginia	6.7
39	Washington	6.7
42	Hawaii	6.5
43	Kentucky	6.4
44	Arizona	5.7
45	California	5.4
45	Indiana	5.4
45	Maryland	5.4
48	Georgia	5.3
49	Florida	5.2
50	Tennessee	4.0
	United States	10.2
	District of Columbia	21.4

# Geriatrician Shortfall

Geriatricians are specially trained to meet the unique needs of older adults in both outpatient and inpatient settings. In inpatient settings, seniors receiving care in special geriatric units have better function at the time of discharge, and inpatient rehabilitative services involving geriatricians result in lower nursing home admissions and improved function at follow-up compared with standard care. In outpatient settings, geriatricians tend to provide better medication management than other clinicians. With a growing senior population, the number of needed geriatricians will continue to rise. Although the American Geriatrics Society estimates a 2016 shortfall of 13,176 geriatricians, only 96 internal medicine or family medicine residents entered geriatrics fellowship programs in 2013.

Data source: The American Geriatrics Society, 2016  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Geriatrician-Shortfall](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Geriatrician-Shortfall)



## Ranking

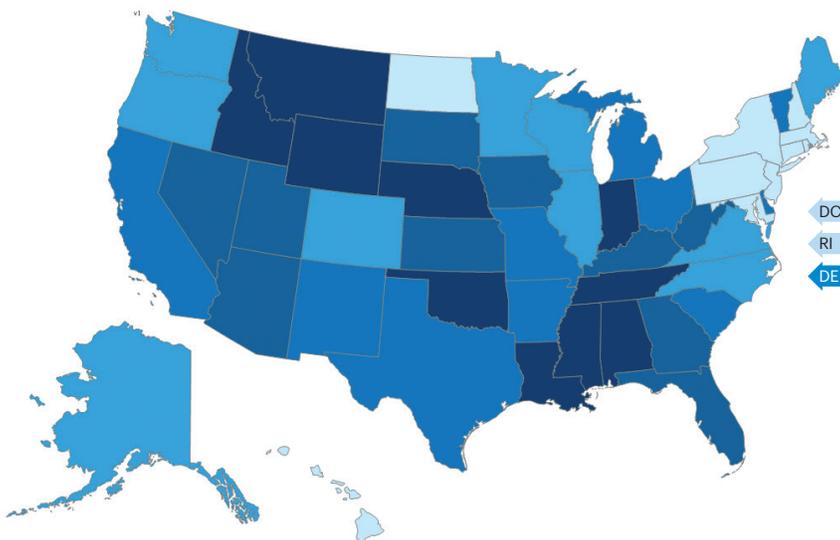
by Geriatrician Shortfall

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Hawaii	22.7
2	Massachusetts	39.0
3	Maryland	39.6
4	New York	42.3
5	Connecticut	44.1
6	Pennsylvania	49.4
7	Rhode Island	53.3
8	North Dakota	54.3
9	New Jersey	54.7
10	New Hampshire	54.8
11	Minnesota	56.6
12	Maine	58.9
13	Illinois	60.6
14	North Carolina	61.5
15	Washington	63.0
16	Wisconsin	63.2
17	Virginia	63.4
18	Colorado	63.6
19	Oregon	64.4
20	Alaska	65.6
21	Michigan	67.2
22	Vermont	67.3
23	California	67.8
24	New Mexico	68.0
25	Missouri	68.1
26	Arkansas	70.1
27	Delaware	70.3
28	Texas	70.8
29	Ohio	70.9
30	South Carolina	72.2
31	Georgia	72.3
32	Kansas	73.3
33	South Dakota	74.5
34	West Virginia	76.6
35	Nevada	76.8
36	Arizona	76.9
37	Florida	77.0
38	Utah	77.5
39	Iowa	78.8
40	Kentucky	79.5
41	Indiana	79.9
42	Nebraska	80.2
43	Alabama	80.4
44	Wyoming	81.6
45	Tennessee	82.4
46	Louisiana	83.1
47	Oklahoma	84.8
48	Mississippi	84.9
49	Idaho	88.3
50	Montana	89.2
	United States	65.7
	District of Columbia	23.1

## Geriatrician Shortfall by State

Percentage of geriatricians required to meet estimated need

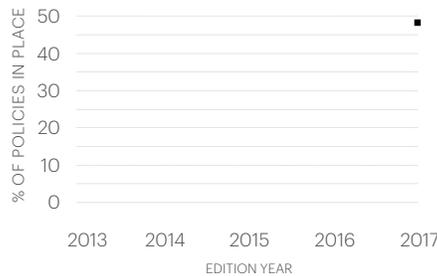
■ <=54.8% 
 ■ 54.9% to 65.6% 
 ■ 65.7% to 72.2% 
 ■ 72.3% to 79.5% 
 ■ >=79.6%



# Healthcare-associated Infection (HAI) Policies

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are a significant but often preventable issue for patients receiving care in hospitals and other health care settings. HAIs among seniors are concerning because they are high users of health care services and often have comorbidities that can increase the risk of HAIs. Approximately one out of 25 hospitalized patients will get an HAI. There were an estimated 722,000 HAIs in U.S. acute care hospitals in 2011 and approximately 75,000 patients with HAIs died as a result. Annual costs associated with HAI for the five major infections were \$9.8 billion. Early identification of HAI in patients can reduce these costs.

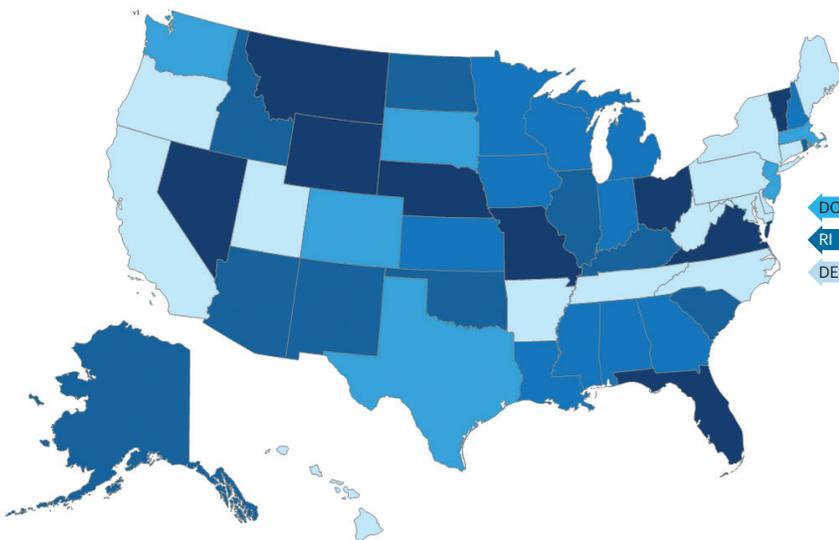
Data source: CDC, *National and State Healthcare Associated Infections Progress Report, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HAI/Policy](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HAI/Policy)



## Healthcare-associated Infection (HAI) Policies by State

Percentage of 24 reporting and validation policies implemented in the state to monitor healthcare-associated infections (HAI) in hospitals

■ >=75.0%  
 ■ 58.3% to 74.9%  
 ■ 50.0% to 58.2%  
 ■ 25.0% to 49.9%  
 ■ <=24.9%



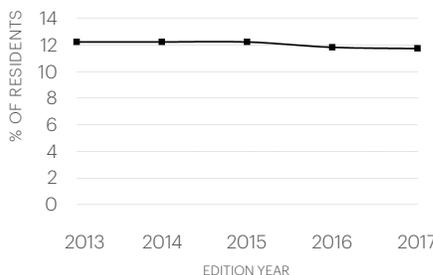
## Ranking

by Healthcare-associated Infection (HAI) Policies

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Delaware	83.3
1	Maine	83.3
1	Maryland	83.3
1	New York	83.3
5	Arkansas	79.2
5	California	79.2
5	Utah	79.2
8	Connecticut	75.0
8	Hawaii	75.0
8	North Carolina	75.0
8	Oregon	75.0
8	Pennsylvania	75.0
8	Tennessee	75.0
8	West Virginia	75.0
15	Colorado	66.7
15	Texas	66.7
17	New Jersey	62.5
17	South Dakota	62.5
19	Massachusetts	58.3
19	Washington	58.3
21	Alabama	54.2
21	Mississippi	54.2
23	Georgia	50.0
23	Indiana	50.0
23	Iowa	50.0
23	Kansas	50.0
23	Louisiana	50.0
23	Michigan	50.0
23	Minnesota	50.0
23	New Hampshire	50.0
23	Wisconsin	50.0
32	South Carolina	45.8
33	Illinois	37.5
33	North Dakota	37.5
35	Oklahoma	29.2
36	Alaska	25.0
36	Arizona	25.0
36	Idaho	25.0
36	Kentucky	25.0
36	New Mexico	25.0
36	Rhode Island	25.0
42	Nevada	16.7
42	Ohio	16.7
42	Vermont	16.7
45	Virginia	12.5
46	Missouri	8.3
46	Montana	8.3
48	Florida	0.0
48	Nebraska	0.0
48	Wyoming	0.0
	United States	48.2
	District of Columbia	58.3

# Low-care Nursing Home Residents

Low-care nursing home residents do not require the full suite of services provided by nursing homes and may be able to live in a less restrictive environment. Such community-based services as Meals on Wheels, visiting home health aides, transportation programs, and technology-delivered health care programs may allow older adults to be cared for and remain in a less restrictive setting. Providing nursing home services to low-care residents is expensive, and states with greater investment in home-delivered meal programs have a lower proportion of low-care nursing home residents. Beyond cost, aging in place has emotional, social and health benefits.

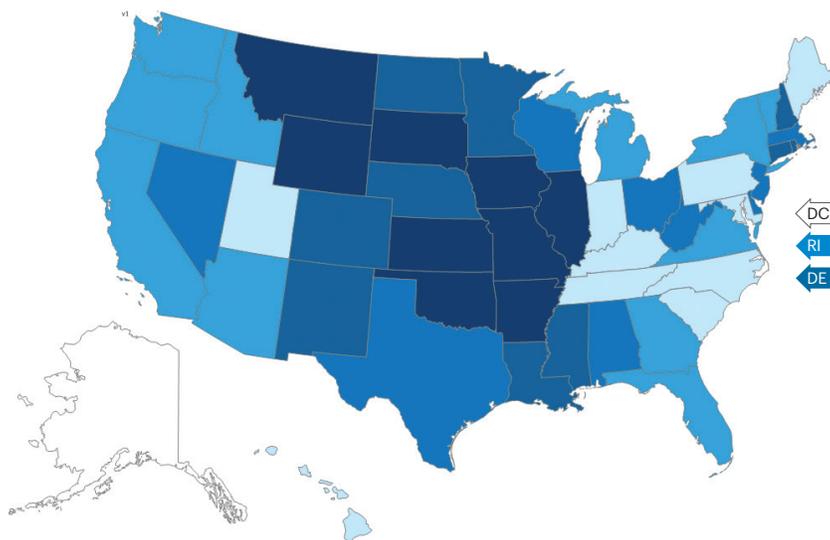


Data source: Brown University, *Shaping Long Term Care in America Project*, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/LowCareNHResidents](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/LowCareNHResidents)

## Low-care Nursing Home Residents by State

Percentage of nursing home residents who do not require physical assistance for late-loss activities of daily living

■ <=7.6% 
 ■ 7.7% to 10.5% 
 ■ 10.6% to 12.6% 
 ■ 12.7% to 15.2% 
 ■ >=15.3% 
  Data not available



## Ranking

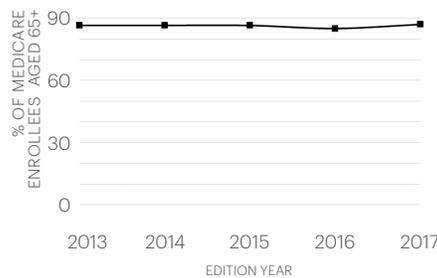
by Low-care Nursing Home Residents

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Maine	3.8
2	Hawaii	4.0
3	Utah	4.5
4	South Carolina	5.7
5	Tennessee	5.8
6	Maryland	6.4
7	North Carolina	6.7
8	Kentucky	6.9
9	Pennsylvania	7.4
10	Indiana	7.6
11	Florida	8.5
11	New York	8.5
11	Oregon	8.5
14	Washington	8.6
15	Vermont	9.0
16	Virginia	9.2
17	Georgia	9.7
17	Michigan	9.7
19	Arizona	10.4
20	California	10.5
20	Idaho	10.5
22	Massachusetts	10.9
23	Nevada	11.1
24	New Jersey	11.3
24	Wisconsin	11.3
26	Texas	11.4
27	Ohio	11.7
27	West Virginia	11.7
29	Alabama	12.2
30	Delaware	12.6
31	Mississippi	13.1
32	New Hampshire	13.4
33	Rhode Island	13.5
34	New Mexico	13.7
35	Connecticut	13.9
36	Louisiana	14.2
37	Colorado	14.4
38	Nebraska	14.5
39	North Dakota	14.7
40	Minnesota	15.2
41	Arkansas	15.5
42	Wyoming	15.9
43	South Dakota	16.9
44	Illinois	17.0
44	Iowa	17.0
46	Montana	18.3
47	Kansas	20.0
48	Oklahoma	23.0
49	Missouri	24.3
	United States	11.7
	Alaska	NA
	District of Columbia	NA

# Prescription Drug Coverage

Prescription drug coverage decreases financial strain and is associated with a 10 percent reduction in nonadherence due to cost. Roughly nine out of 10 Medicare beneficiaries used one or more prescription drugs in 2011. Medicare beneficiaries can obtain Medicare Part D, a voluntary Medicare drug benefit, through two types of private plans, a stand-alone prescription drug plan or a Medicare Advantage (Part C) plan that covers prescription drugs. Medicare Part D plans vary by state in cost and coverage. Medicare beneficiaries spent \$578 out-of-pocket on average for prescription drugs in 2011. However, 10 percent of beneficiaries spent an average \$1,358 out-of-pocket.

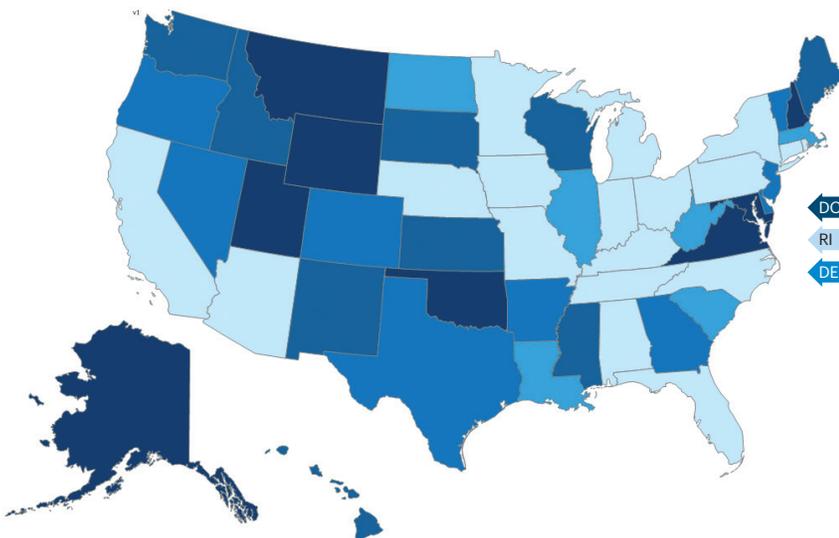
Data source: The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PrescriptionDrug](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PrescriptionDrug)



## Prescription Drug Coverage by State

Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older who have a creditable prescription drug plan

Legend: >=87% (lightest blue), 86% (light blue), 85% (medium blue), 83% to 84% (darker blue), <=82% (darkest blue)



## Ranking

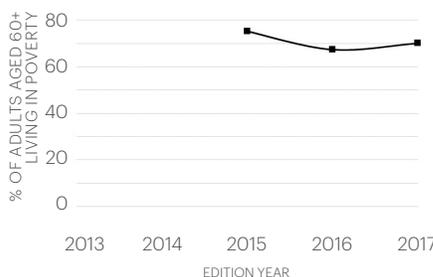
by Prescription Drug Coverage

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	California	89
1	Iowa	89
1	Minnesota	89
1	Ohio	89
5	Connecticut	88
5	New York	88
5	Rhode Island	88
8	Alabama	87
8	Arizona	87
8	Florida	87
8	Indiana	87
8	Kentucky	87
8	Michigan	87
8	Missouri	87
8	Nebraska	87
8	North Carolina	87
8	Pennsylvania	87
8	Tennessee	87
19	Illinois	86
19	Louisiana	86
19	Massachusetts	86
19	North Dakota	86
19	South Carolina	86
19	West Virginia	86
25	Arkansas	85
25	Colorado	85
25	Delaware	85
25	Georgia	85
25	Nevada	85
25	New Jersey	85
25	Oregon	85
25	Texas	85
25	Vermont	85
34	Hawaii	84
34	Maine	84
34	Mississippi	84
34	South Dakota	84
38	Idaho	83
38	Kansas	83
38	New Mexico	83
38	Washington	83
38	Wisconsin	83
43	Utah	82
44	Oklahoma	81
44	Virginia	81
46	Montana	80
46	Wyoming	80
48	Alaska	79
48	New Hampshire	79
50	Maryland	76
	United States	87
	District of Columbia	68

# SNAP Reach

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest federal nutrition program, helping millions of low-income Americans access food and improve economic security and health outcomes. More than 4.8 million low-income households with adults aged 60 and older rely on SNAP to stretch their monthly food budget. On average, they received \$108 per month in 2016 to help put food on the table. Federal Nutrition Services works with states to promote SNAP; however, only 42 percent of eligible seniors participate in the program. Barriers to enrollment include lack of knowledge about the program and how it works, stigma associated with receiving services and difficulty completing an application.

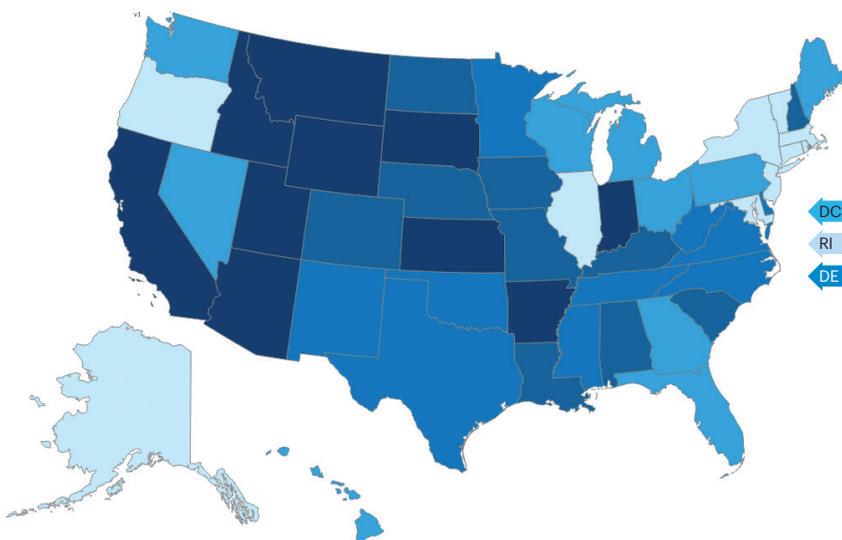
Data source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Food and Nutrition Service*, 2015; *American Community Survey*, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SNAPReach](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SNAPReach)



## SNAP Reach by State

Number of adults aged 60 years and older who participate in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as a percentage of adults aged 60 years and older living in poverty

■ >=88.5%  
 ■ 74.8% to 88.4%  
 ■ 62.1% to 74.7%  
 ■ 51.3% to 62.0%  
 ■ <=51.2%



## Ranking

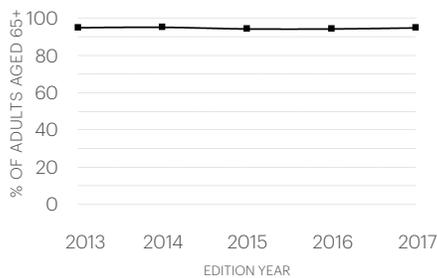
by SNAP Reach

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	New York	119.3
2	Vermont	115.2
3	Oregon	111.6
4	Alaska	107.6
5	Rhode Island	107.2
6	Massachusetts	98.8
7	Connecticut	95.4
8	Illinois	94.7
9	New Jersey	89.8
10	Maryland	88.5
11	Hawaii	87.6
11	Pennsylvania	87.6
13	Wisconsin	87.5
14	Michigan	86.1
15	Washington	81.5
16	Florida	81.4
17	Maine	81.3
18	Ohio	77.0
19	Nevada	74.9
20	Georgia	74.8
21	West Virginia	73.8
22	Tennessee	72.6
23	Virginia	70.3
24	North Carolina	67.6
25	Delaware	67.2
26	New Mexico	65.9
27	Minnesota	65.3
28	Texas	64.2
29	Mississippi	63.3
30	Oklahoma	62.1
31	Alabama	60.0
32	Kentucky	58.4
33	South Carolina	58.0
34	Iowa	57.3
35	Louisiana	56.1
36	New Hampshire	55.2
37	Missouri	54.4
38	Nebraska	52.6
39	North Dakota	51.6
40	Colorado	51.3
41	Indiana	50.2
42	Arizona	50.0
43	Arkansas	47.3
44	Kansas	46.4
45	South Dakota	46.0
46	Montana	45.4
47	Idaho	43.9
48	Utah	41.8
49	California	20.8
50	Wyoming	20.5
	United States	70.1
	District of Columbia	83.9

# Dedicated Health Care Provider

Seniors with a dedicated health care provider are better positioned to receive care that can prevent, detect and manage health conditions. Having a primary care provider is associated with greater patient-provider communication and trust, and an increased likelihood that patients will receive appropriate care. Older adults who live in areas with a larger primary care physician workforce are less likely to be hospitalized for preventable reasons and have lower death rates than those living in areas with fewer primary care physicians. Having a regular health care provider has been associated with lower health care costs, and improvements in overall health status and chronic care management for asthma, hypertension and diabetes.

Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/DedicatedH-CProvider](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/DedicatedH-CProvider)



## Ranking

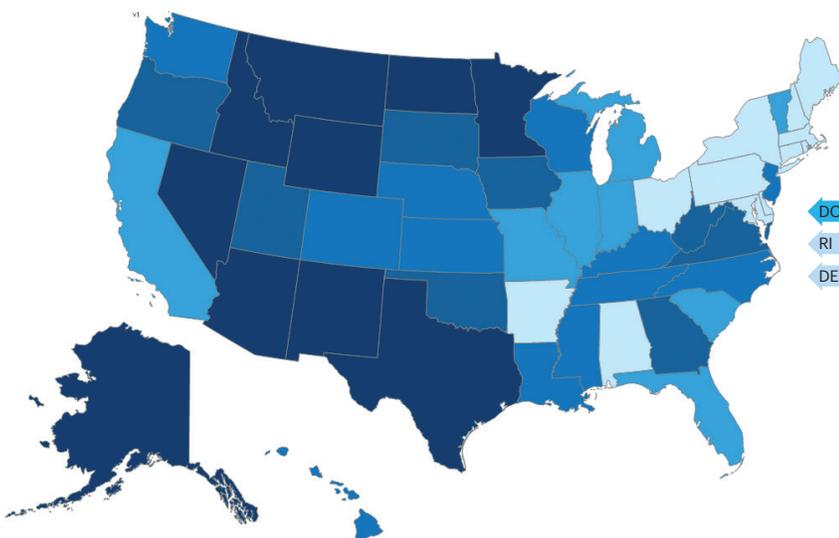
by Dedicated Health Care Provider

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Massachusetts	98.1
2	Maine	96.9
3	Rhode Island	96.6
4	Connecticut	96.4
5	New Hampshire	96.2
5	Pennsylvania	96.2
7	Alabama	96.1
7	Ohio	96.1
9	Delaware	95.9
10	Arkansas	95.7
10	Maryland	95.7
10	New York	95.7
13	California	95.6
13	Michigan	95.6
15	Florida	95.5
16	Illinois	95.4
16	Vermont	95.4
18	Indiana	95.3
18	Missouri	95.3
20	South Carolina	95.2
21	North Carolina	95.1
22	Kansas	95.0
22	Wisconsin	95.0
24	Nebraska	94.8
25	Hawaii	94.7
25	Louisiana	94.7
25	New Jersey	94.7
28	Kentucky	94.6
29	Washington	94.4
30	Colorado	94.3
30	Mississippi	94.3
30	Tennessee	94.3
33	Iowa	94.2
34	Virginia	94.1
35	Oregon	93.9
36	Oklahoma	93.5
37	Utah	93.4
38	Georgia	93.3
39	South Dakota	93.1
39	West Virginia	93.1
41	Idaho	92.5
42	Minnesota	92.3
43	Arizona	92.1
44	North Dakota	91.7
45	Texas	91.5
46	New Mexico	91.1
47	Montana	91.0
48	Nevada	90.9
49	Wyoming	89.7
50	Alaska	87.4
	United States	94.8
	District of Columbia	95.3

## Dedicated Health Care Provider by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having a personal doctor or health care provider

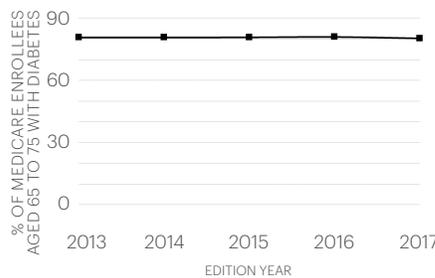
■ >=95.7% 
 ■ 95.2% to 95.6% 
 ■ 94.3% to 95.1% 
 ■ 93.1% to 94.2% 
 ■ <=93.0%



# Diabetes Management

Diabetes risk increases with age, affecting more than a quarter of adults aged 65 and older. The prevalence in older adults is expected to rise in the next two decades. Older adults with diabetes have higher rates of premature death, disability, and comorbid conditions such as heart disease, stroke, infection, eye disease, kidney disease, and nerve disease than those without diabetes. They are also at increased risk of cognitive impairment, polypharmacy, falls, urinary incontinence, pain, and institutionalization. Proper management of diabetes among older adults is critical to detect the onset and progression of complications, manage comorbidities and prevent premature death.

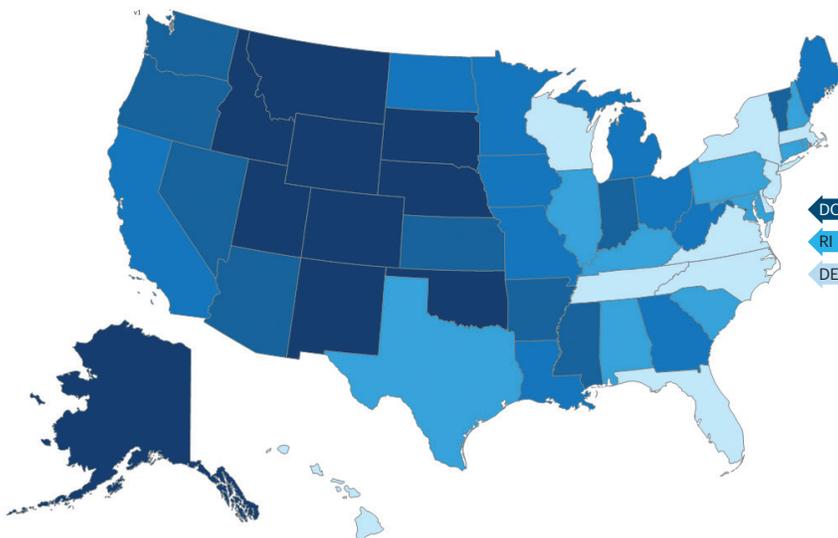
Data source: *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care*, 2014  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Diabetes-Management](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Diabetes-Management)



## Diabetes Management by State

Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75 years with diabetes receiving a blood lipids test

Legend: ■ >=82.3% ■ 80.5% to 82.2% ■ 78.5% to 80.4% ■ 74.8% to 78.4% ■ <=74.7%



## Ranking

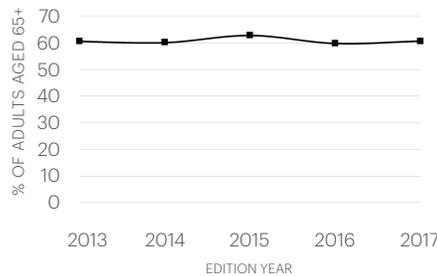
by Diabetes Management

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Massachusetts	85.7
2	Florida	85.4
3	New Jersey	84.5
4	Hawaii	83.6
5	Delaware	83.4
5	Wisconsin	83.4
7	New York	83.3
8	North Carolina	82.7
9	Tennessee	82.3
9	Virginia	82.3
11	New Hampshire	82.2
11	Rhode Island	82.2
13	South Carolina	82.1
14	Connecticut	81.9
14	Pennsylvania	81.9
16	Kentucky	81.3
17	Alabama	81.1
17	Texas	81.1
19	Illinois	80.9
20	Maryland	80.5
21	Iowa	80.0
21	Maine	80.0
23	Georgia	79.8
24	North Dakota	79.3
24	West Virginia	79.3
26	Missouri	79.2
27	Minnesota	79.1
28	California	78.9
29	Michigan	78.8
30	Louisiana	78.5
30	Ohio	78.5
32	Indiana	77.7
33	Arkansas	77.4
34	Washington	76.9
35	Mississippi	76.7
36	Oregon	76.6
37	Nevada	76.2
38	Arizona	75.8
39	Vermont	75.6
40	Kansas	74.8
41	Utah	74.5
42	South Dakota	74.0
43	Nebraska	73.8
44	Colorado	73.3
45	Idaho	71.8
46	Oklahoma	71.5
47	Montana	69.0
48	Alaska	65.6
48	New Mexico	65.6
50	Wyoming	59.7
	United States	80.3
	District of Columbia	72.6

# Flu Vaccine

The influenza (flu) vaccine helps protect individuals against seasonal influenza, a contagious viral respiratory infection that can have mild to severe symptoms. Adults aged 65 and older are at high risk of developing flu-related complications. Seniors are strongly encouraged to get vaccinated. It is estimated that between 71 and 85 percent of flu-related deaths occur in individuals aged 65 and older, and more than half of hospitalizations for flu are among older adults. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that flu vaccination prevented approximately 5.1 million illnesses, 2.5 million medical visits and 71,000 hospitalizations during the 2015-2016 flu season. Medicare covers the cost of annual flu vaccination.

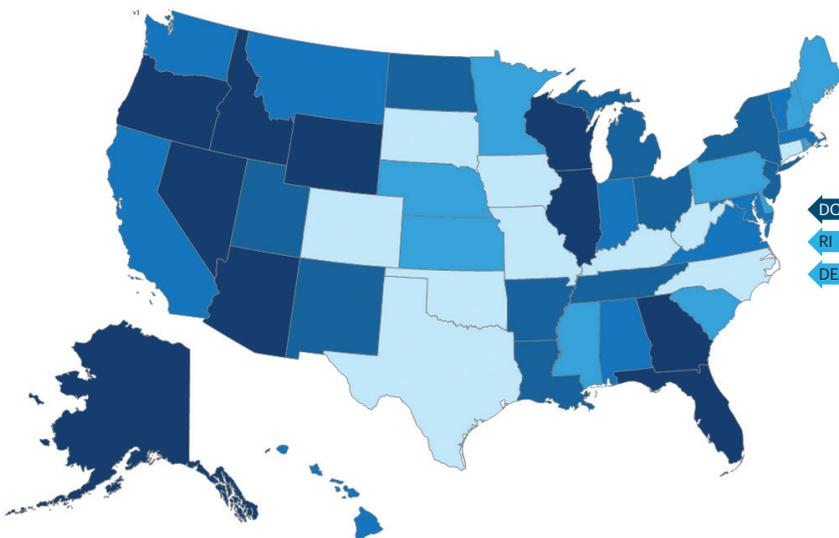
Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/FluVaccine](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/FluVaccine)



## Flu Vaccine by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported receiving a flu vaccine in the past year

■ >=65.6% 
 ■ 61.7% to 65.5% 
 ■ 60.9% to 61.6% 
 ■ 57.6% to 60.8% 
 ■ <=57.5%



## Ranking

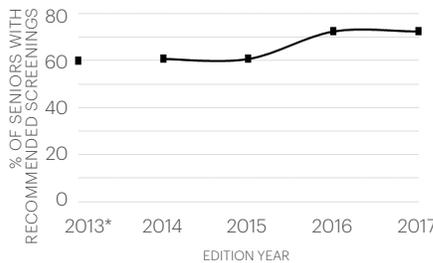
by Flu Vaccine

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	South Dakota	70.6
2	North Carolina	70.4
3	Iowa	70.1
4	West Virginia	69.1
5	Oklahoma	69.0
6	Missouri	68.5
7	Colorado	67.3
7	Kentucky	67.3
9	Texas	66.3
10	Connecticut	65.6
11	Delaware	65.3
12	Nebraska	65.2
13	Minnesota	64.8
14	Pennsylvania	63.9
15	Mississippi	63.3
16	New Hampshire	62.9
16	Rhode Island	62.9
18	Maine	62.8
19	South Carolina	62.7
20	Kansas	61.7
21	Alabama	61.6
21	California	61.6
23	Virginia	61.5
24	Montana	61.4
24	Washington	61.4
26	Indiana	61.3
27	Hawaii	61.2
28	Maryland	61.0
28	Massachusetts	61.0
30	Vermont	60.9
31	New Jersey	60.7
32	New York	59.7
33	Tennessee	59.6
34	Arkansas	59.4
35	Louisiana	59.1
36	Utah	59.0
37	North Dakota	58.8
38	New Mexico	58.1
39	Ohio	57.7
40	Michigan	57.6
41	Idaho	57.1
42	Illinois	57.0
43	Oregon	56.9
44	Georgia	55.7
45	Alaska	54.7
46	Nevada	54.3
47	Wyoming	53.2
48	Wisconsin	52.9
49	Arizona	52.6
50	Florida	51.4
	United States	60.7
	District of Columbia	54.5

# Health Screenings

Health screenings may lead to disease detection early, when treatment is easiest and most effective. This measure is limited to two types of cancer screenings. However, health screenings go beyond cancer and include routine procedures such as blood pressure, diabetes and cholesterol checks. Breast cancer and colon cancer risk increases with age and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends screening older adults up to ages 74 and 75, respectively. Mammography and colorectal cancer screening tests have saved thousands of lives and are two important weapons in fighting cancer. Barriers to receiving health screenings include limited knowledge of available services, lack of physician recommendation and no symptoms of disease.

Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HealthScreenings](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HealthScreenings)  
Biennial data

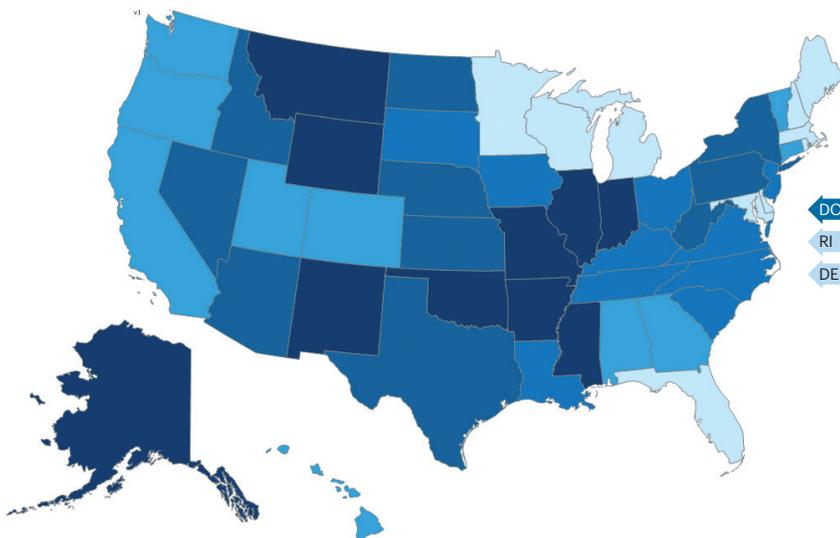


\* Not comparable to later years due to methodology change

## Health Screenings by State

Percentage of women aged 65 to 74 years who reported receiving a mammogram in the past two years and the percentage of adults aged 65 to 75 years who reported receiving colorectal cancer screening within the recommended time period

Legend: ■ >=77.0% ■ 73.0% to 76.9% ■ 71.4% to 72.9% ■ 67.7% to 71.3% ■ <=67.6%



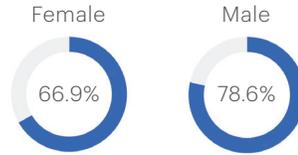
## Ranking

by Health Screenings

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Massachusetts	80.9
2	New Hampshire	80.6
3	Maine	80.5
4	Wisconsin	79.4
5	Delaware	78.2
6	Rhode Island	77.8
7	Minnesota	77.4
8	Florida	77.3
8	Michigan	77.3
10	Maryland	77.0
11	Connecticut	75.7
12	California	75.6
13	Georgia	74.4
14	Utah	74.3
15	Hawaii	74.1
16	Oregon	74.0
17	Alabama	73.9
18	Washington	73.7
19	Colorado	73.2
20	Vermont	73.0
21	North Carolina	72.8
21	South Dakota	72.8
23	Louisiana	72.7
23	New Jersey	72.7
23	Virginia	72.7
26	South Carolina	72.5
27	Ohio	72.2
27	Tennessee	72.2
29	Iowa	71.8
30	Kentucky	71.4
31	Arizona	70.9
32	Pennsylvania	70.0
33	New York	69.8
33	North Dakota	69.8
35	Kansas	69.5
36	Nevada	68.5
37	Texas	68.4
37	West Virginia	68.4
39	Nebraska	68.0
40	Idaho	67.7
41	Montana	67.6
42	Missouri	67.1
43	Indiana	66.0
44	Illinois	65.8
45	Mississippi	65.2
46	Alaska	65.0
47	Oklahoma	64.7
48	Arkansas	64.5
49	New Mexico	64.4
50	Wyoming	64.1
	United States	72.4
	District of Columbia	70.8

## Health Screenings by Subpopulations

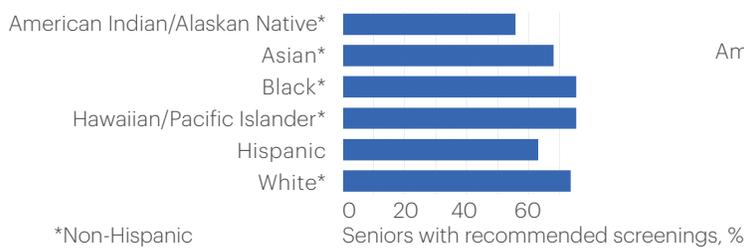
### Prevalence by Gender



Seniors with recommended screenings, %

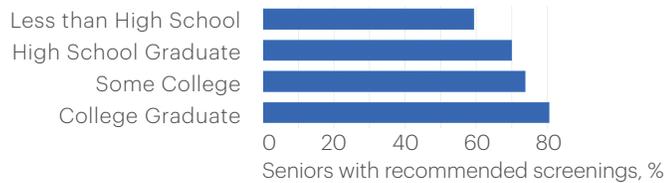
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	56.1%	66.9%	77.2%
Male	69.9%	78.6%	86.6%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



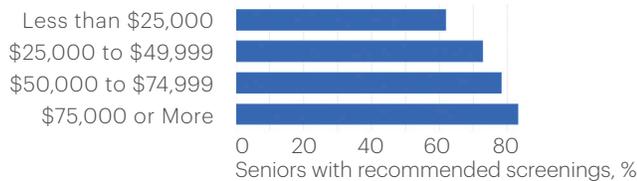
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	50.7%	55.7%	66.2%
Asian*	—	67.9%	72.0%
Black*	51.8%	75.3%	87.4%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	75.3%	—
Hispanic	40.6%	63.0%	78.7%
White*	64.1%	73.4%	81.3%

### Prevalence by Education



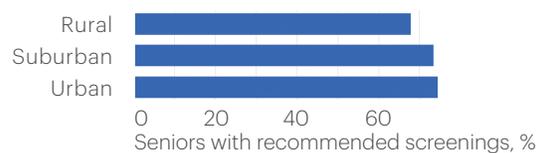
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	37.7%	59.3%	76.8%
High School Graduate	51.3%	70.0%	78.5%
Some College	62.6%	73.7%	82.6%
College Graduate	68.9%	80.5%	87.6%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	41.7%	61.9%	73.8%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	61.2%	72.8%	83.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	66.7%	78.3%	90.5%
\$75,000 or More	70.9%	83.2%	91.3%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity

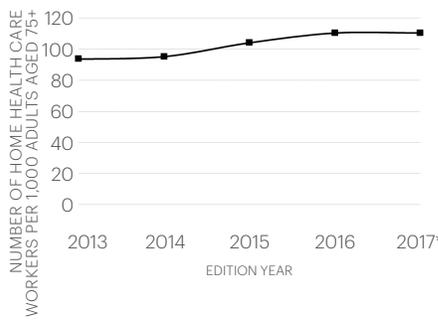


	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	55.7%	67.8%	82.3%
Suburban	61.5%	73.4%	81.8%
Urban	65.9%	74.4%	84.0%

# Home Health Care

Home health and personal care aides enable seniors to remain in their homes after aging-related functional losses make independence difficult. Aides can be used for short periods such as recovery from surgery or for long periods to care for those with functional decline or chronic illness. A range of assistance is available, from skilled nursing care to assistance with activities of daily living. In-home and community-based services are less expensive than institutional services. Providing more home-based services may reduce spending growth in the long-term care sector. National annual spending on long-term care services was estimated to be between \$211 billion and \$317 billion in 2011.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HomeHealthCare](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HomeHealthCare)  
 \* The data appearing in this edition are the same as the data that appeared in the 2016 edition. A data update was not available at the time of this publication.



## Ranking

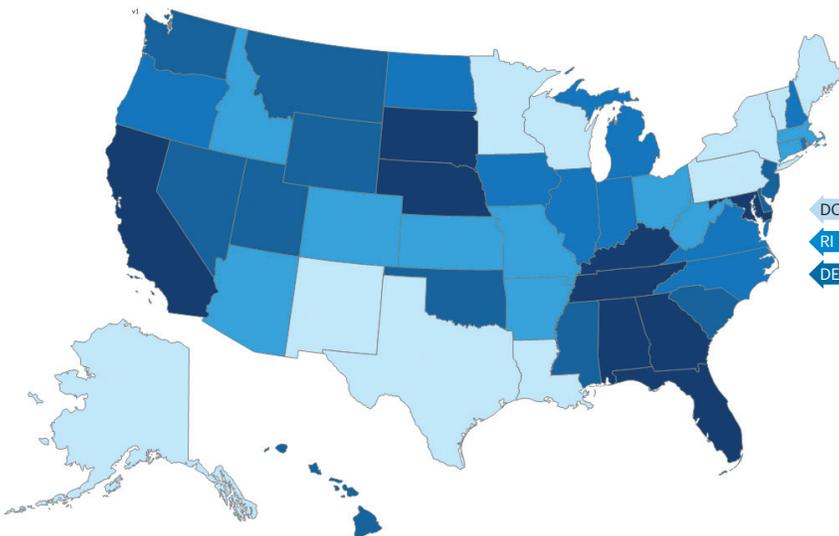
by Home Health Care

Rank	State	Value
1	Alaska	278.8
2	Minnesota	268.3
3	New York	242.1
4	New Mexico	211.2
5	Texas	198.5
6	Vermont	172.3
7	Wisconsin	164.5
8	Louisiana	159.7
9	Maine	152.2
10	Pennsylvania	127.4
11	Colorado	123.4
12	West Virginia	122.5
13	Idaho	120.8
14	Massachusetts	120.6
15	Kansas	119.2
16	Missouri	116.9
17	Connecticut	114.2
18	Arkansas	111.5
19	Ohio	109.4
20	Arizona	108.4
21	North Carolina	107.1
22	North Dakota	105.7
23	Illinois	103.4
24	Virginia	101.9
25	Michigan	99.6
26	Indiana	99.3
27	Oregon	95.8
28	Rhode Island	93.5
29	Iowa	86.6
30	New Hampshire	84.2
31	Mississippi	83.7
32	Delaware	83.5
33	Washington	83.1
34	Oklahoma	82.5
35	Montana	80.2
36	Hawaii	80.0
37	Utah	78.9
38	South Carolina	78.7
39	Nevada	78.0
40	New Jersey	76.7
40	Wyoming	76.7
42	California	72.4
42	Maryland	72.4
44	Nebraska	61.8
45	Tennessee	61.2
46	Kentucky	56.5
47	Georgia	53.5
48	Alabama	53.0
49	South Dakota	49.0
50	Florida	28.7
	United States	110.6
	District of Columbia	301.7

## Home Health Care by State

Number of personal care and home health aides per 1,000 adults aged 75 years and older

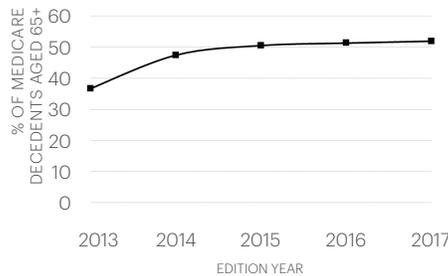
■ >=127.4  
 ■ 108.4 to 127.3  
 ■ 84.2 to 108.3  
 ■ 76.7 to 84.1  
 ■ <=76.6



# Hospice Care

Hospice care is intended for terminally ill patients and emphasizes pain control and emotional support for patients and families. The number of individuals receiving hospice care increased 243 percent from 3.5 percent in 2000 to 12 percent in 2014. It can be provided in a patient's home, where most seniors prefer to die, or in a freestanding hospice facility. Older adults accounted for 84 percent of hospice patients in 2014. Financial concerns can be a major burden for patients and families facing a terminal illness. Medicare covers certified services for patients with a prognosis of six months or less of life; more than 85 percent of hospice patients were covered by the Medicare hospice benefit in 2014.

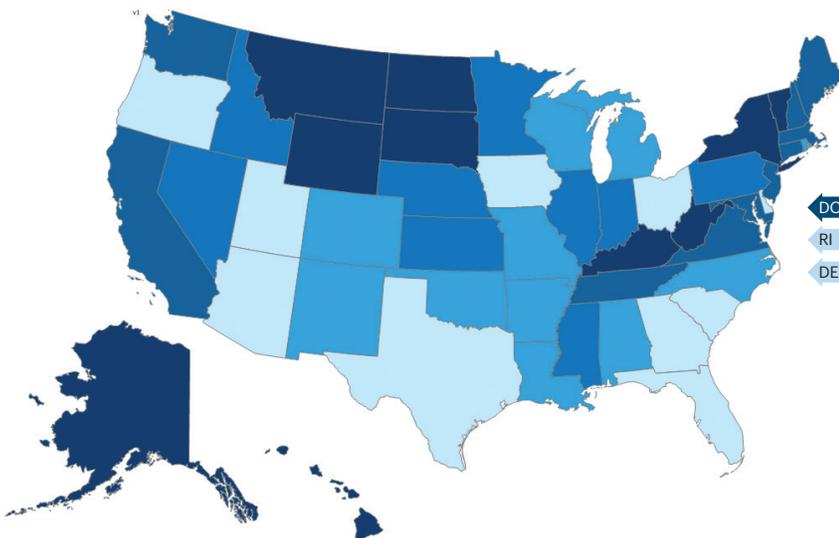
Data source: *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HospiceCare](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HospiceCare)



## Hospice Care by State

Percentage of Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older who were enrolled in hospice during the last six months of life after diagnosis of a condition with a high probability of death

■ >=58.3%  
 ■ 53.6% to 58.2%  
 ■ 50.1% to 53.5%  
 ■ 45.7% to 50.0%  
 ■ <=45.6%



## Ranking

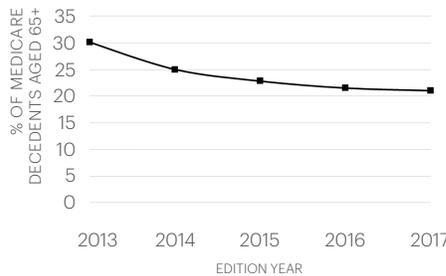
by Hospice Care

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Arizona	65.8
2	Utah	65.5
3	Delaware	61.6
4	Florida	61.2
5	Georgia	60.1
6	Ohio	59.5
7	Rhode Island	59.2
8	South Carolina	58.5
8	Texas	58.5
10	Iowa	58.3
11	Michigan	57.2
12	Oregon	57.0
13	Oklahoma	56.1
14	Louisiana	55.4
15	Colorado	55.2
16	Alabama	54.8
17	Wisconsin	54.7
18	New Mexico	53.9
19	Arkansas	53.7
20	Missouri	53.6
21	Kansas	53.2
22	North Carolina	53.1
23	Idaho	52.5
24	Illinois	52.0
25	Pennsylvania	50.8
26	Indiana	50.6
26	Minnesota	50.6
28	Nebraska	50.5
29	Mississippi	50.3
30	Nevada	50.1
31	Maine	50.0
32	Maryland	49.3
33	Virginia	48.8
34	Connecticut	48.1
34	New Hampshire	48.1
36	New Jersey	47.8
37	California	47.4
38	Massachusetts	47.1
39	Washington	47.0
40	Hawaii	45.7
40	Tennessee	45.7
42	West Virginia	45.1
43	Montana	44.1
44	Kentucky	43.4
45	South Dakota	39.7
46	Vermont	37.0
47	New York	33.4
48	Wyoming	32.4
49	Alaska	32.2
50	North Dakota	30.7
	United States	52.0
	District of Columbia	44.9

# Hospital Deaths

Most seniors prefer to die in the comfort of their own home, with a free-standing hospice facility as their second choice. End-of-life care in a hospital carries a high economic burden and, in many circumstances, may be avoidable. Family support, physician support and hospice enrollment have been shown to improve congruence between preferred and actual place of death. Studies show that patients who lack caregivers are more likely to die in an institution than patients with caregivers. The percentage of older patients dying in hospitals has declined 30 percent since the first Senior Report was published in 2013, from 30.1 percent to 21.0 percent.

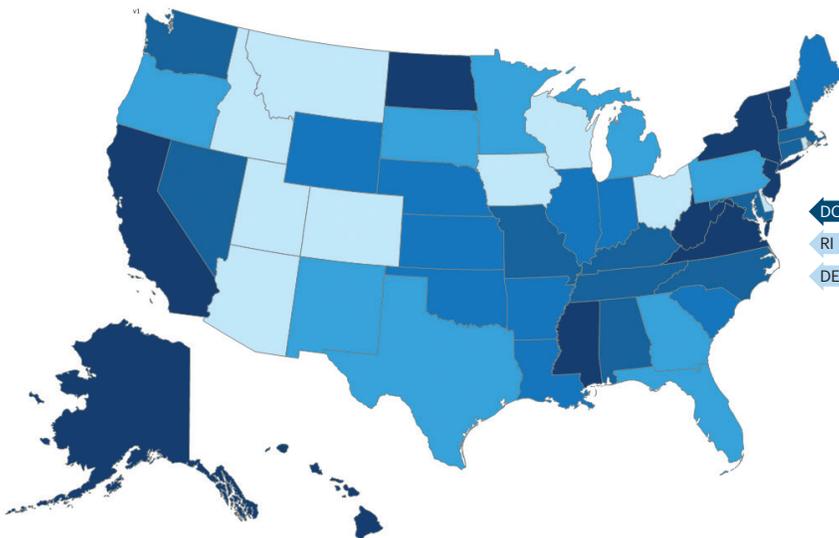
Data source: *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care*, 2014  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HospitalDeaths](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HospitalDeaths)



## Hospital Deaths by State

Percentage of deaths occurring in a hospital among chronically ill Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older

■ <=17.6%  
 ■ 17.7% to 19.8%  
 ■ 19.9% to 20.8%  
 ■ 20.9% to 23.5%  
 ■ >=23.6%



## Ranking

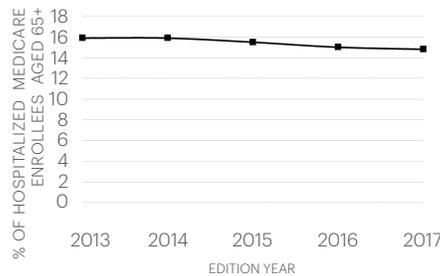
by Hospital Deaths

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Utah	14.3
2	Arizona	15.3
3	Iowa	16.3
4	Colorado	16.5
5	Ohio	16.6
6	Delaware	17.1
7	Rhode Island	17.2
8	Idaho	17.3
9	Wisconsin	17.5
10	Montana	17.6
11	Georgia	18.1
12	Oregon	18.2
13	Florida	18.4
14	Michigan	18.5
15	New Mexico	18.7
16	Texas	18.9
17	Pennsylvania	19.2
17	South Dakota	19.2
19	Minnesota	19.5
20	New Hampshire	19.8
21	Kansas	20.0
22	Indiana	20.1
23	Arkansas	20.2
23	Nebraska	20.2
25	Illinois	20.3
25	Wyoming	20.3
27	Oklahoma	20.5
27	South Carolina	20.5
29	Louisiana	20.7
30	Maine	20.8
31	North Carolina	20.9
32	Washington	21.1
33	Missouri	21.7
34	Kentucky	22.0
35	Nevada	22.3
36	Maryland	22.5
36	Tennessee	22.5
38	Massachusetts	23.2
39	Connecticut	23.4
40	Alabama	23.5
41	Virginia	23.6
42	Mississippi	23.7
43	North Dakota	23.9
43	Vermont	23.9
45	West Virginia	24.0
46	California	24.4
47	New Jersey	25.6
48	Alaska	26.2
49	Hawaii	26.7
50	New York	30.0
	United States	21.0
	District of Columbia	27.6

# Hospital Readmissions

Returning to a hospital within a short period of time after being discharged is costly and often avoidable. Hospital readmissions disproportionately occur among patients covered by Medicare and vary by where a patient lives and the health care system providing a patient's care. Confusion about prescribed medications after discharge, miscommunication between care teams of such important information as new test results, and improper follow-up care after release are among the reasons patients are readmitted to a hospital. Some readmissions are necessary when unexpected problems occur, but many are preventable through discharge planning, care coordination and effective communication with patients and their families.

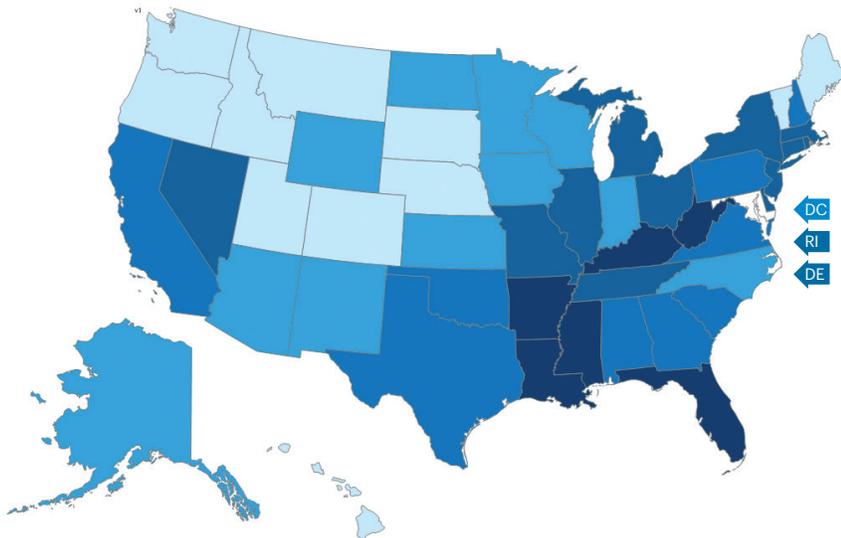
Data source: *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Hospital-Readmissions](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Hospital-Readmissions)



## Hospital Readmissions by State

Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older who were readmitted within 30 days of hospital discharge

Legend: <=13.7% (lightest blue), 13.8% to 14.3% (light blue), 14.4% to 14.7% (medium blue), 14.8% to 15.3% (dark blue), >=15.4% (darkest blue), Data not available (white)



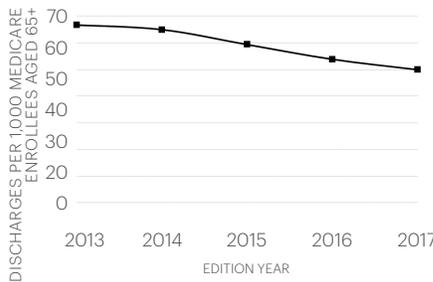
## Ranking

by Hospital Readmissions

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Idaho	12.1
2	Utah	12.4
3	Hawaii	12.6
4	Colorado	12.8
5	Oregon	13.0
6	Montana	13.1
7	South Dakota	13.3
8	Vermont	13.6
8	Washington	13.6
10	Maine	13.7
10	Nebraska	13.7
12	New Mexico	13.9
13	Alaska	14.0
13	North Dakota	14.0
13	Wyoming	14.0
16	Iowa	14.1
16	Kansas	14.1
16	Minnesota	14.1
19	Wisconsin	14.2
20	Arizona	14.3
20	Indiana	14.3
20	North Carolina	14.3
23	Alabama	14.4
23	California	14.4
23	South Carolina	14.4
26	Georgia	14.6
26	New Hampshire	14.6
26	Oklahoma	14.6
29	Pennsylvania	14.7
29	Texas	14.7
29	Virginia	14.7
32	Connecticut	14.8
32	Delaware	14.8
34	Massachusetts	14.9
34	Tennessee	14.9
36	Illinois	15.0
37	Missouri	15.2
37	New Jersey	15.2
39	Michigan	15.3
39	Nevada	15.3
39	New York	15.3
39	Ohio	15.3
39	Rhode Island	15.3
44	Mississippi	15.4
45	Florida	15.5
46	Arkansas	15.6
46	Kentucky	15.6
46	Louisiana	15.6
49	West Virginia	15.8
	United States	14.8
	District of Columbia	14.4
	Maryland	NA

# Preventable Hospitalizations

Preventable hospitalizations are excess hospital admissions for chronic or acute illnesses where hospitalization may have been avoided if the condition had been maintained in an outpatient setting. Conditions that can usually be managed outside of a hospital include diabetes, infectious disease, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder and asthma. Routine care in outpatient settings for non-emergent acute or chronic conditions, such as those listed above can prevent complications, more severe disease and the need for hospitalization. Improved continuity of care is associated with fewer preventable hospitalizations in older adults. The number of preventable hospitalizations reflects the availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of a population's use of primary care for ambulatory care services.

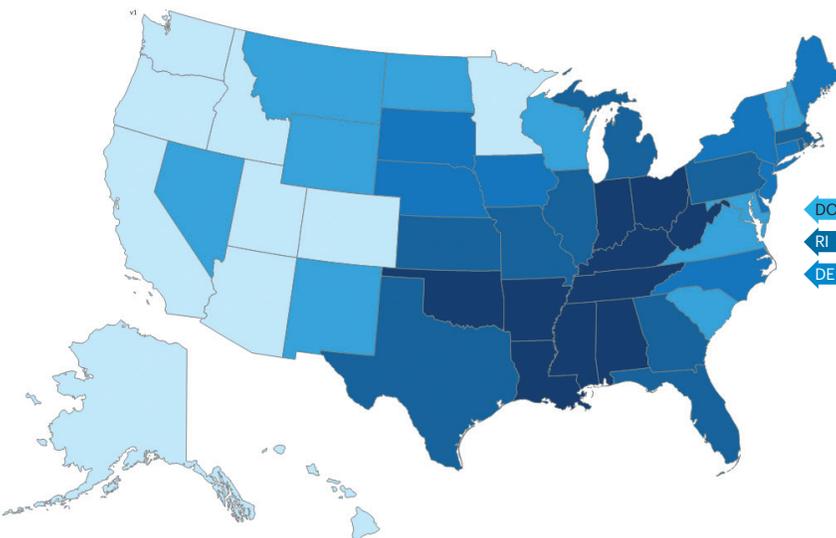


Data source: *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Preventable-Hospitalizations](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Preventable-Hospitalizations)

## Preventable Hospitalizations by State

Number of discharges for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older

■ <=37.1  
 ■ 37.2 to 46.2  
 ■ 46.3 to 50.3  
 ■ 50.4 to 56.6  
 ■ >=56.7



## Ranking

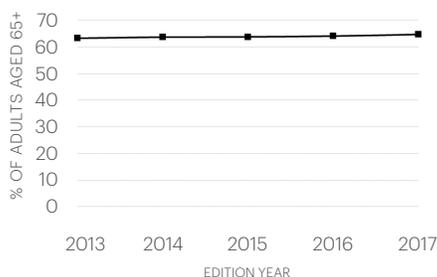
by Preventable Hospitalizations

Rank	State	Value
1	Hawaii	23.5
2	Utah	28.8
3	Colorado	32.1
3	Idaho	32.1
5	Washington	32.6
6	Oregon	33.4
7	California	35.7
8	Alaska	36.0
9	Arizona	37.0
10	Minnesota	37.1
11	Vermont	38.8
12	Montana	39.8
13	Nevada	42.4
14	New Mexico	43.1
15	Virginia	43.6
16	New Hampshire	44.8
17	Wisconsin	45.1
18	Maryland	46.1
18	Wyoming	46.1
20	North Dakota	46.2
20	South Carolina	46.2
22	Connecticut	46.3
23	Nebraska	46.9
24	South Dakota	47.0
25	Maine	47.5
26	New York	47.6
27	Iowa	48.2
28	North Carolina	49.0
29	Delaware	50.2
30	New Jersey	50.3
31	Pennsylvania	51.5
32	Georgia	51.8
33	Kansas	51.9
34	Massachusetts	52.8
35	Texas	54.3
36	Florida	55.1
37	Rhode Island	55.3
38	Illinois	55.8
39	Michigan	56.1
40	Missouri	56.6
41	Indiana	57.0
42	Oklahoma	59.2
43	Ohio	59.8
44	Tennessee	59.9
45	Alabama	61.1
46	Arkansas	61.9
47	Louisiana	67.5
48	Mississippi	67.8
49	West Virginia	71.9
50	Kentucky	77.0
	United States	49.9
	District of Columbia	39.1

# Able-bodied

Nearly 35 percent of adults aged 65 and older report one or more disabilities. Arthritis is the most common cause of disability in older adults, accounting for more than 23 percent of cases. Chronic diseases including diabetes and congestive heart failure may be precursors to disability. Seniors with a disability are more likely to require hospitalization and long-term care than those without a disability, and medical care costs can be up to three times greater for disabled than nondisabled seniors. While some disabilities are largely unavoidable, the extent to which they interfere with one's life can be mitigated through exercise, special equipment or aids, and community support programs.

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/AbleBodied](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/AbleBodied)



## Ranking

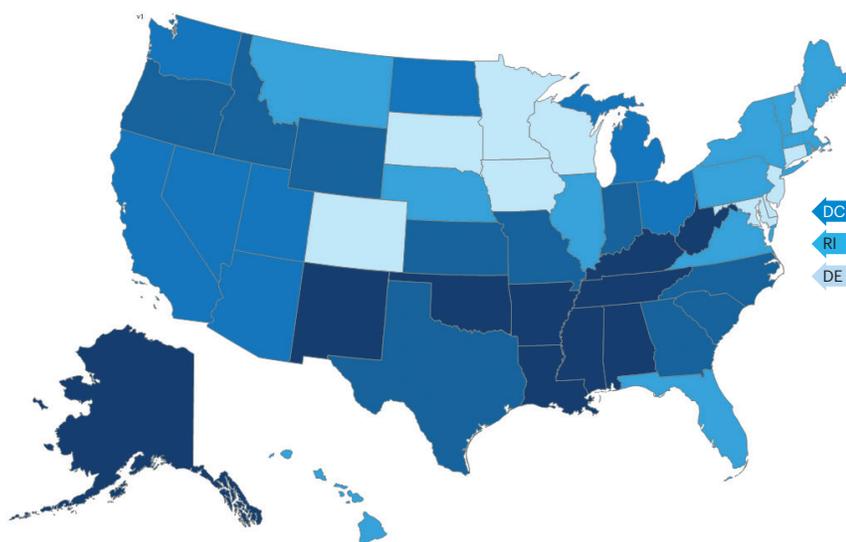
by Able-bodied

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Connecticut	69.0
2	Delaware	68.5
3	Wisconsin	68.3
4	Maryland	68.2
5	Minnesota	68.0
6	New Hampshire	67.4
6	New Jersey	67.4
6	South Dakota	67.4
9	Colorado	67.3
9	Iowa	67.3
11	Massachusetts	67.2
11	Virginia	67.2
13	Hawaii	67.0
14	New York	66.6
15	Florida	66.5
16	Illinois	66.4
16	Nebraska	66.4
16	Vermont	66.4
19	Maine	65.9
20	Montana	65.6
20	Pennsylvania	65.6
20	Rhode Island	65.6
23	Ohio	65.4
24	Arizona	65.1
25	Nevada	64.8
26	California	64.7
26	Utah	64.7
28	Michigan	64.6
29	Washington	64.2
30	North Dakota	64.1
31	Wyoming	63.8
32	Georgia	63.5
32	Kansas	63.5
32	North Carolina	63.5
35	Idaho	63.0
36	Missouri	62.9
37	South Carolina	62.6
38	Oregon	62.4
39	Indiana	62.2
40	Texas	61.5
41	Alaska	60.4
42	Tennessee	60.3
43	Louisiana	60.2
44	New Mexico	59.4
45	Kentucky	59.3
46	Oklahoma	58.7
47	Alabama	58.6
48	Arkansas	57.7
49	Mississippi	57.4
50	West Virginia	56.5
	United States	64.6
	District of Columbia	65.4

## Able-bodied by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with no cognitive, visual, auditory, ambulatory, self-care, and/or independent living difficulty disability

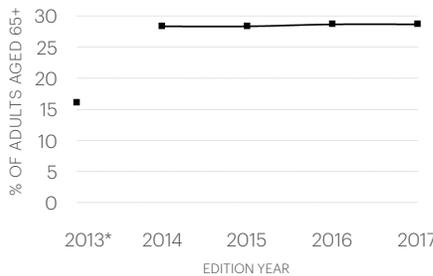
■ >=67.3% 
 ■ 65.6% to 67.2% 
 ■ 64.1% to 65.5% 
 ■ 61.5% to 64.0% 
 ■ <=61.4%



# Falls

Annually, approximately 29 percent of adults aged 65 and older report a fall. Hip fractures due to falls are the most common cause of trauma-related hospitalization and loss of independence among older adults. Such injuries can severely limit mobility, contribute to social isolation and even cause premature death. Women fall more often than men and experience three-quarters of all hip fractures. The risk of falls and injury increases with age and is greatest for adults aged 75 and older. Medicare paid for 87 percent of direct fall-related medical expenses in 2015, which totaled approximately \$36 billion.

Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Falls](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/Falls)  
Biennial data

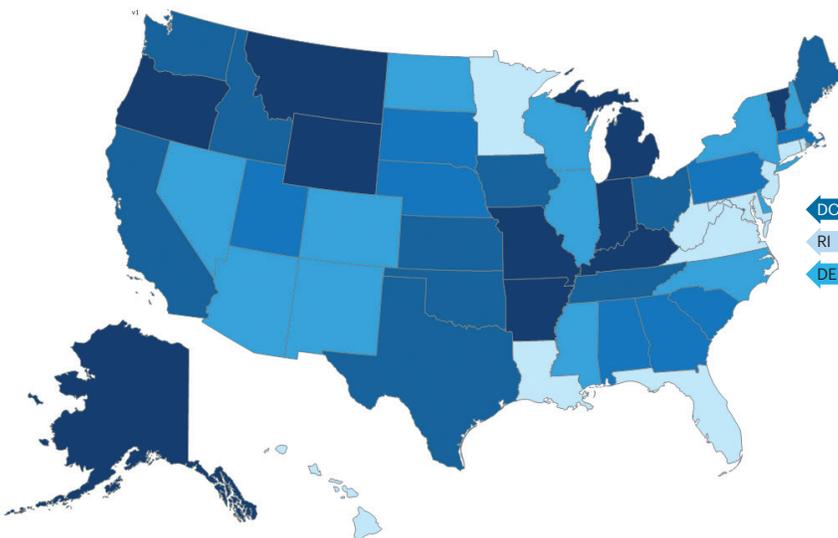


\*Not comparable to later years due to methodology change

## Falls by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported they had fallen in the past 12 months

Legend: ≤26.8% (lightest blue), 26.9% to 28.0% (light blue), 28.1% to 29.6% (medium blue), 29.7% to 31.6% (dark blue), ≥31.7% (darkest blue)



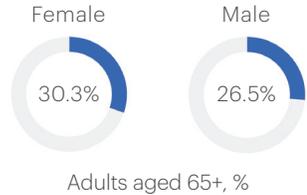
## Ranking

by Falls

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Hawaii	20.6
2	New Jersey	23.6
3	Louisiana	24.9
4	Florida	25.0
5	Maryland	25.1
6	Virginia	25.6
7	Minnesota	26.1
8	Connecticut	26.5
9	West Virginia	26.6
10	Rhode Island	26.8
11	Nevada	26.9
12	Colorado	27.1
13	North Dakota	27.2
14	Illinois	27.4
15	Arizona	27.5
16	New York	27.7
17	New Mexico	27.8
17	Wisconsin	27.8
19	Delaware	28.0
19	Mississippi	28.0
19	New Hampshire	28.0
19	North Carolina	28.0
23	Nebraska	28.1
24	South Dakota	28.5
25	Georgia	28.6
25	Massachusetts	28.6
25	Pennsylvania	28.6
28	South Carolina	29.2
29	Alabama	29.4
30	Utah	29.6
31	Idaho	29.9
31	Maine	29.9
33	Ohio	30.1
33	Tennessee	30.1
35	Texas	30.3
36	Kansas	30.5
37	California	30.7
38	Oklahoma	30.8
39	Washington	31.2
40	Iowa	31.6
41	Oregon	31.7
41	Vermont	31.7
43	Indiana	31.8
44	Kentucky	32.1
44	Wyoming	32.1
46	Montana	32.2
47	Missouri	32.4
48	Michigan	32.6
49	Alaska	32.9
50	Arkansas	34.3
	United States	28.7
	District of Columbia	30.1

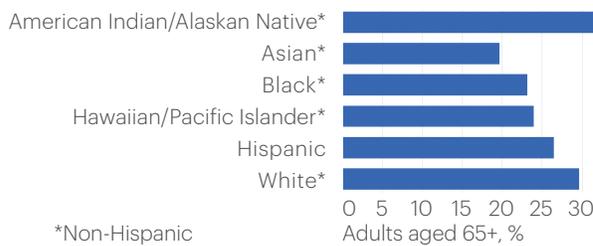
## Falls by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



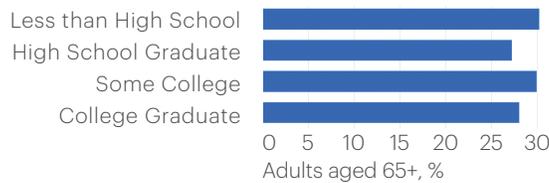
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	23.3%	30.3%	35.2%
Male	17.4%	26.5%	33.6%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



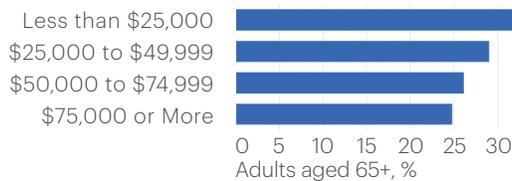
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	22.8%	34.2%	41.5%
Asian*	18.0%	19.6%	28.5%
Black*	15.8%	23.1%	40.7%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	23.9%	—
Hispanic	17.1%	26.4%	35.6%
White*	24.4%	29.6%	34.0%

### Prevalence by Education



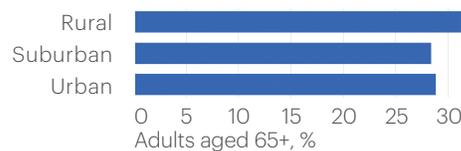
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	17.9%	30.2%	43.8%
High School Graduate	18.7%	27.2%	34.0%
Some College	22.7%	29.9%	34.4%
College Graduate	20.9%	28.0%	36.8%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	23.4%	32.1%	40.6%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19.7%	29.0%	37.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.8%	26.1%	32.3%
\$75,000 or More	18.1%	24.8%	32.2%

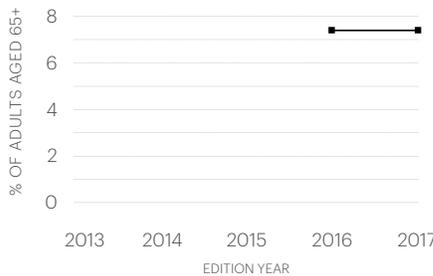
### Prevalence by Urbanicity



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	19.2%	31.4%	40.2%
Suburban	22.3%	28.4%	41.0%
Urban	22.1%	28.8%	40.8%

# Frequent Mental Distress

Frequent Mental Distress (FMD) is characterized by 14 or more days of self-reported poor mental health in the past month, and emphasizes the burden of chronic and likely severe mental health issues in a population. Older adults with FMD are more likely to engage in behaviors that contribute to poor health such as smoking, physical inactivity and poor diet. Activity limitations due to physical, mental or emotional problems, as well as avoidance of medical care due to cost are associated with FMD in older adults. Chronic and severe mental health episodes are treatable and may be preventable through simple, cost-effective and time-efficient screening procedures, early interventions and quality care.

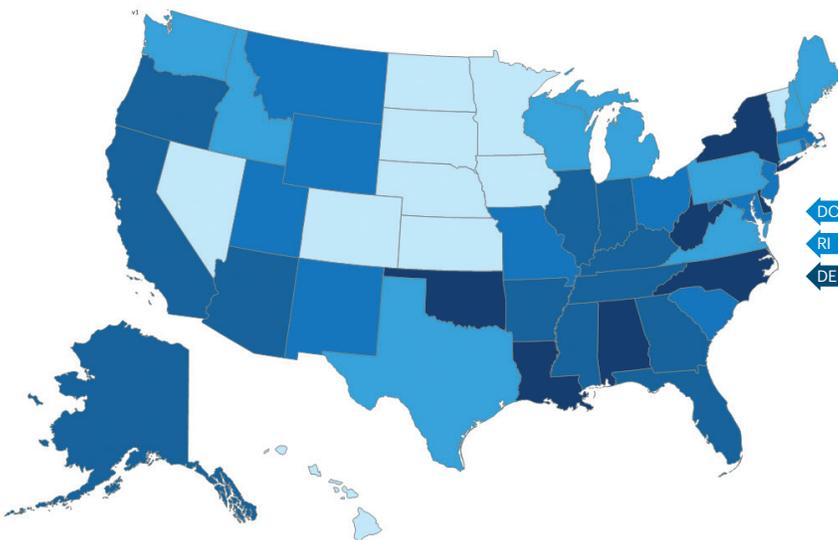


Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/FrequentMentalDistress](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/FrequentMentalDistress)

## Frequent Mental Distress by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days

Legend: ≤5.5% (lightest blue), 5.6% to 6.7% (light blue), 6.8% to 7.5% (medium blue), 7.6% to 8.4% (dark blue), ≥8.5% (darkest blue)



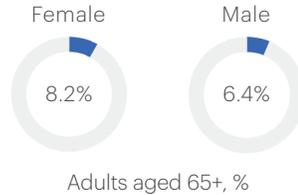
## Ranking

by Frequent Mental Distress

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Iowa	4.6
2	South Dakota	4.7
3	Minnesota	4.9
4	North Dakota	5.1
5	Colorado	5.3
5	Nebraska	5.3
7	Kansas	5.4
7	Vermont	5.4
9	Hawaii	5.5
9	Nevada	5.5
11	Maine	5.6
12	Virginia	5.7
13	New Hampshire	6.1
13	Wisconsin	6.1
15	Texas	6.2
16	Idaho	6.5
17	Connecticut	6.6
17	Pennsylvania	6.6
17	Washington	6.6
20	Michigan	6.7
21	Montana	6.8
22	Maryland	7.0
22	Massachusetts	7.0
22	New Jersey	7.0
22	Ohio	7.0
26	Missouri	7.1
26	Wyoming	7.1
28	Utah	7.2
29	Rhode Island	7.3
30	New Mexico	7.5
30	South Carolina	7.5
32	Arizona	7.6
32	California	7.6
32	Indiana	7.6
35	Alaska	8.0
35	Illinois	8.0
37	Kentucky	8.1
38	Georgia	8.2
38	Mississippi	8.2
40	Arkansas	8.4
40	Florida	8.4
40	Oregon	8.4
40	Tennessee	8.4
44	Delaware	8.6
45	Oklahoma	8.7
46	Alabama	8.8
46	North Carolina	8.8
48	West Virginia	9.0
49	New York	9.5
50	Louisiana	10.4
	United States	7.4
	District of Columbia	7.5

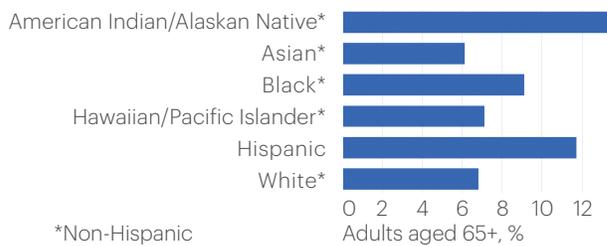
## Frequent Mental Distress by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



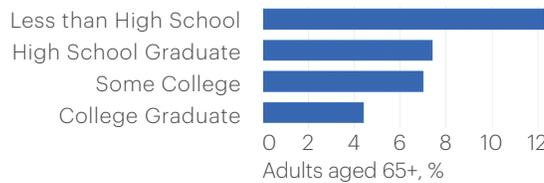
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	5.5%	8.2%	10.7%
Male	2.8%	6.4%	10.1%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



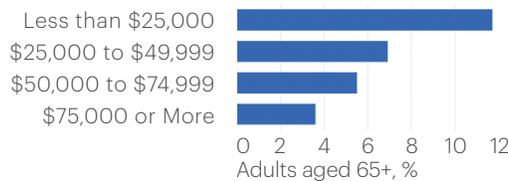
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	—	13.4%	17.7%
Asian*	4.2%	6.1%	6.1%
Black*	5.9%	9.1%	12.9%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	7.1%	—
Hispanic	6.3%	11.7%	19.6%
White*	4.3%	6.8%	9.2%

### Prevalence by Education



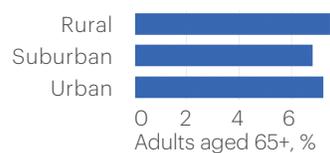
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	7.1%	12.3%	19.2%
High School Graduate	3.5%	7.4%	9.8%
Some College	3.8%	7.0%	10.7%
College Graduate	2.5%	4.4%	6.7%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	6.2%	11.7%	18.1%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2.9%	6.9%	11.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3.0%	5.5%	8.8%
\$75,000 or More	1.8%	3.6%	8.3%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	2.3%	7.5%	11.3%
Suburban	4.2%	6.8%	13.2%
Urban	3.4%	7.2%	10.8%

# High Health Status

Self-reported health status is an indicator of how individuals perceive their health. It is used as an indicator of population health and is an independent predictor of mortality. It is influenced by life experience, the health of loved ones, social support and similar factors that affect overall well-being. Research shows that better self-reported health status is associated with better performance across clinical risk factors (body mass index, cholesterol, blood pressure), health behaviors and cognitive capacity. Those with a better self-reported health status have lower rates of mortality from all causes, which makes this a valuable measure of comprehensive health.

Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HealthStatus](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HealthStatus)



## Ranking

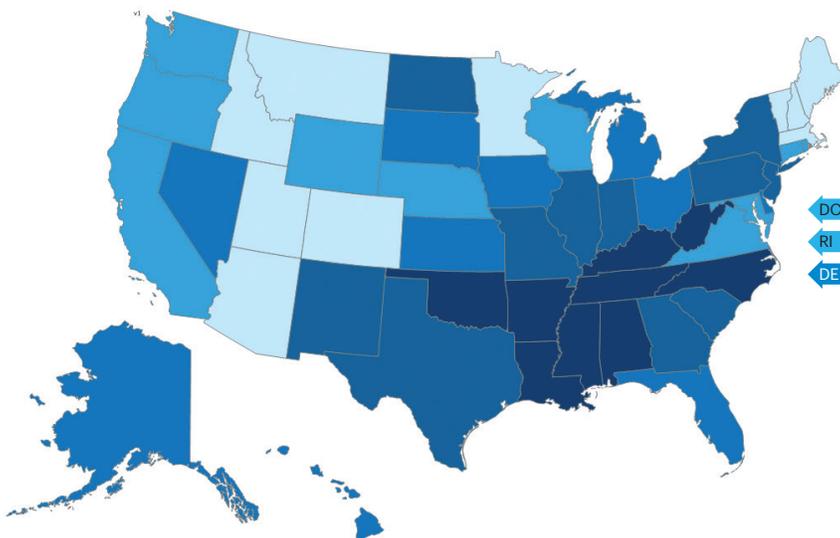
by High Health Status

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Colorado	52.3
2	New Hampshire	51.3
3	Vermont	48.6
4	Minnesota	48.4
5	Idaho	48.3
6	Maine	48.0
7	Massachusetts	47.9
8	Montana	46.4
9	Utah	46.3
10	Arizona	45.6
11	Maryland	45.5
12	Connecticut	45.4
13	Washington	45.2
13	Wyoming	45.2
15	Oregon	45.1
16	California	44.8
16	Rhode Island	44.8
16	Wisconsin	44.8
19	Virginia	44.6
20	Nebraska	43.7
21	Nevada	43.6
22	Alaska	42.8
22	Delaware	42.8
24	Florida	42.2
25	South Dakota	42.1
26	Iowa	42.0
27	Hawaii	41.4
27	Kansas	41.4
27	Michigan	41.4
30	Ohio	41.0
31	Illinois	40.8
32	South Carolina	40.4
33	New Jersey	39.9
34	New Mexico	39.5
35	North Dakota	39.4
36	Pennsylvania	39.2
37	Missouri	39.1
38	Indiana	38.5
39	Georgia	38.3
40	New York	38.2
40	Texas	38.2
42	North Carolina	36.9
43	Tennessee	35.9
44	Arkansas	34.9
45	Kentucky	34.1
46	West Virginia	33.7
47	Louisiana	32.6
48	Oklahoma	32.3
49	Alabama	30.9
50	Mississippi	29.0
	United States	41.2
	District of Columbia	44.4

## High Health Status by State

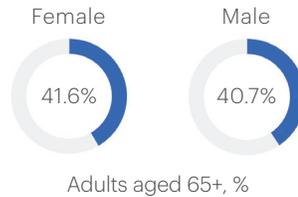
Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported that their health is very good or excellent

■ >=45.6%  
 ■ 43.7% to 45.5%  
 ■ 41.0% to 43.6%  
 ■ 38.2% to 40.9%  
 ■ <=38.1%



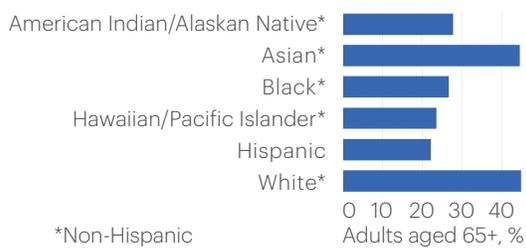
## High Health Status by Subpopulations

### Prevalence by Gender



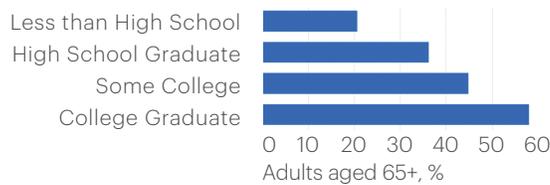
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Female	28.5%	41.6%	54.4%
Male	29.6%	40.7%	51.7%

### Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity



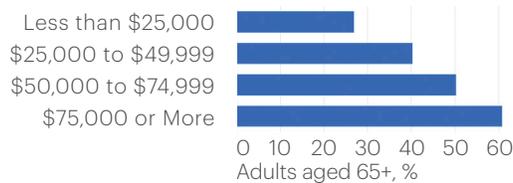
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	21.7%	27.7%	35.1%
Asian*	30.5%	44.4%	51.4%
Black*	16.0%	26.6%	49.1%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	—	23.5%	—
Hispanic	15.4%	22.1%	37.3%
White*	32.0%	44.7%	65.8%

### Prevalence by Education



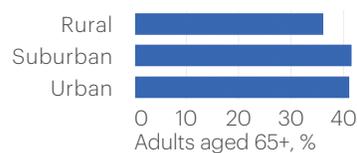
	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than High School	13.7%	20.6%	32.8%
High School Graduate	26.5%	36.2%	45.1%
Some College	33.1%	44.8%	55.9%
College Graduate	48.1%	58.0%	65.6%

### Prevalence by Income



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Less than \$25,000	19.0%	26.8%	36.5%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29.7%	40.2%	49.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35.2%	50.2%	64.9%
\$75,000 or More	50.8%	60.8%	69.9%

### Prevalence by Urbanicity



	Minimum State Value	U.S. Value	Maximum State Value
Rural	22.6%	36.1%	52.3%
Suburban	28.4%	41.5%	53.0%
Urban	32.1%	41.0%	53.4%

# Hip Fractures

Hip fractures increase substantially with age due to decreased bone density and muscle mass. Osteoporosis, physical inactivity, poor vision, certain medications and general frailty contribute to falls and hip fractures. Hip fractures often result in hospitalization, surgery and extensive rehabilitation in a long-term care facility and may signal the end of independence for older adults. More than 250,000 adults aged 65 years and older are hospitalized each year for hip fractures and a quarter of previously independent seniors remain in a long-term care facility one year after injury. Nutritional supplementation, medications, hip protectors and exercise regimens to maintain mobility, balance and strength may reduce hip fracture risk.

Data source: *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HipFractures](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/HipFractures)



## Ranking

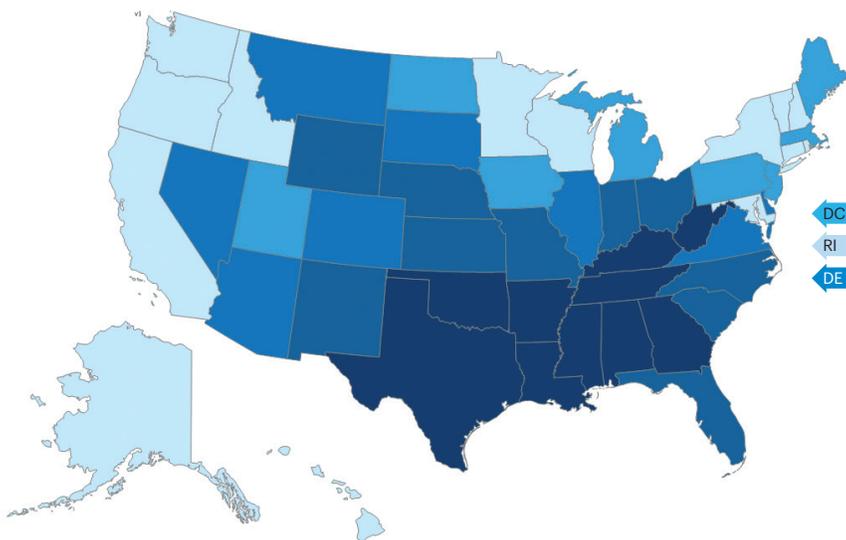
by Hip Fractures

Rank	State	Value
1	Hawaii	3.0
2	Alaska	4.7
2	Vermont	4.7
2	Washington	4.7
5	California	4.8
6	Minnesota	4.9
6	Rhode Island	4.9
8	Wisconsin	5.0
9	Connecticut	5.1
9	Idaho	5.1
9	Maryland	5.1
9	New Hampshire	5.1
9	New York	5.1
9	Oregon	5.1
15	Massachusetts	5.2
16	New Jersey	5.3
17	Maine	5.4
17	Utah	5.4
19	Iowa	5.5
19	Michigan	5.5
19	North Dakota	5.5
19	Pennsylvania	5.5
23	Colorado	5.6
23	Delaware	5.6
23	Illinois	5.6
23	Montana	5.6
27	Nevada	5.7
27	South Dakota	5.7
29	Virginia	5.8
30	Arizona	5.9
31	Indiana	6.0
31	Nebraska	6.0
33	Florida	6.1
33	New Mexico	6.1
33	Ohio	6.1
36	Wyoming	6.3
37	Kansas	6.5
37	South Carolina	6.5
39	Missouri	6.6
40	North Carolina	6.7
41	Louisiana	6.9
41	Texas	6.9
43	West Virginia	7.0
44	Georgia	7.1
45	Alabama	7.2
46	Tennessee	7.3
47	Arkansas	7.4
47	Kentucky	7.4
47	Mississippi	7.4
50	Oklahoma	7.7
	United States	5.8
	District of Columbia	5.5

## Hip Fractures by State

Number of hospitalizations for hip fracture per 1,000 Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older

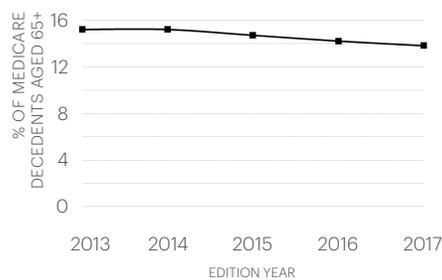
■ <=5.1  
 ■ 5.2 to 5.5  
 ■ 5.6 to 5.9  
 ■ 6.0 to 6.7  
 ■ >=6.8



# ICU Use

Overuse of the critical care system often goes against the wishes of dying patients and is costly. Research indicates many patients receive care they would not choose in their final days. While not correlated with better outcomes or longer life, intensive care unit (ICU) use is correlated with availability of ICU beds; this could indicate a supply-induced demand. Areas with higher ICU use are high-use areas in other aspects as well, including physician visits and hospitalizations. End-of-life care accounts for a quarter of all Medicare spending for seniors, which means that minimizing ICU use offers a chance for meaningful cost savings and better adherence to patient preferences.

Data source: *The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014*  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/ICUUse](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/ICUUse)



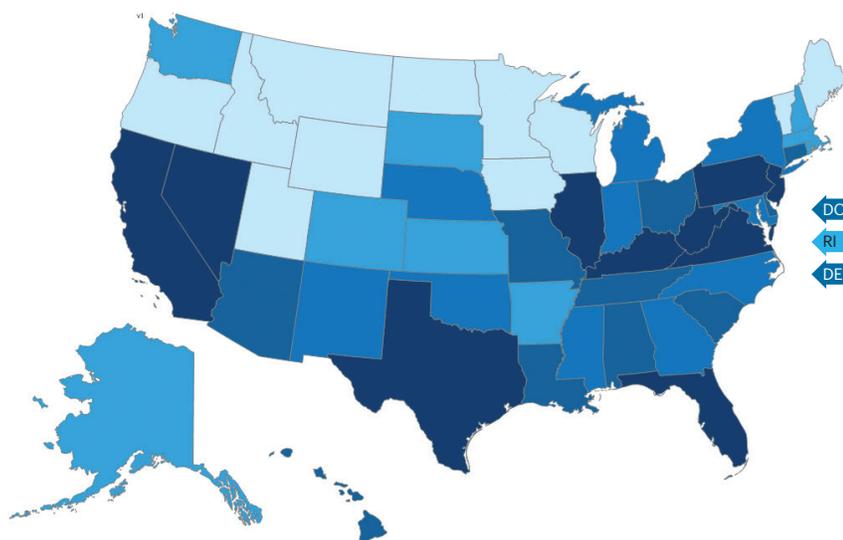
## Ranking by ICU Use

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	North Dakota	4.2
2	Vermont	4.9
3	Idaho	5.0
4	Maine	5.1
5	Oregon	5.3
6	Minnesota	6.0
7	Utah	6.1
8	Wisconsin	6.3
8	Wyoming	6.3
10	Iowa	6.8
10	Montana	6.8
12	New Hampshire	7.1
13	South Dakota	7.3
14	Rhode Island	7.8
15	Massachusetts	8.2
16	Colorado	8.6
17	Washington	9.2
18	Arkansas	9.5
19	Alaska	9.7
20	Kansas	10.4
21	Nebraska	11.0
22	Maryland	11.2
23	Mississippi	11.7
24	New York	11.8
25	Oklahoma	12.0
26	New Mexico	12.1
27	Georgia	12.2
28	North Carolina	12.8
29	Indiana	12.9
30	Michigan	13.0
31	Delaware	13.4
32	Connecticut	13.5
32	Louisiana	13.5
34	Missouri	13.8
34	Tennessee	13.8
36	Alabama	14.1
36	South Carolina	14.1
38	Hawaii	14.3
39	Ohio	14.4
40	Arizona	15.2
41	Virginia	15.3
42	Pennsylvania	15.4
43	Kentucky	15.5
44	Texas	15.9
45	West Virginia	16.0
46	Illinois	16.2
47	Nevada	16.9
48	California	17.6
49	Florida	20.0
50	New Jersey	22.6
United States		13.8
District of Columbia		13.6

## ICU Use by State

Percentage of Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older spending seven or more days in the intensive care unit (ICU)/critical care unit during the last six months of life

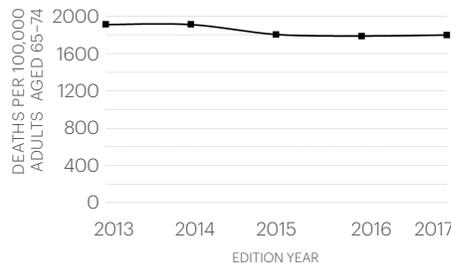
■ <=6.8%  
 ■ 6.9% to 10.4%  
 ■ 10.5% to 13.0%  
 ■ 13.1% to 15.2%  
 ■ >=15.3%



# Premature Death

Premature death reflects the rate of death for seniors aged 65 to 74. In 2014, heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease and Alzheimer's disease were the top five causes of death in U.S. adults aged 65 and older. Many premature deaths are preventable through lifestyle changes. Evidence-based smoking interventions can greatly decrease premature deaths attributable to cancer, and heart disease is tied to modifiable risk factors including obesity, diabetes and physical inactivity. Interventions that encourage healthy lifestyles and use of clinical preventive services can be effective in reducing premature death in seniors.

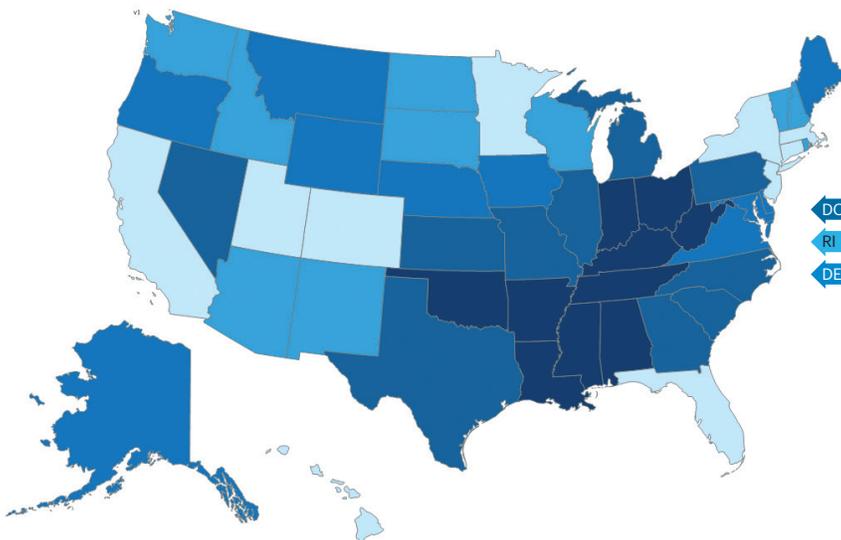
Data source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PrematureDeath](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/PrematureDeath)



## Premature Death by State

Deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74 years

■ ≤1,603 
 ■ 1,604 to 1,671 
 ■ 1,672 to 1,794 
 ■ 1,795 to 2,043 
 ■ ≥2,044



## Ranking

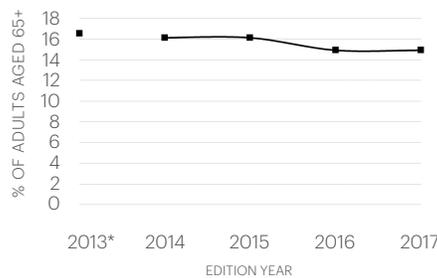
by Premature Death

Rank	State	Value
1	Hawaii	1,426
2	Colorado	1,466
3	Connecticut	1,488
4	California	1,504
5	Massachusetts	1,536
6	Minnesota	1,542
7	Utah	1,555
8	New York	1,569
9	New Jersey	1,570
10	Florida	1,603
11	Arizona	1,610
11	Idaho	1,610
13	Washington	1,611
14	New Hampshire	1,633
15	Vermont	1,640
16	South Dakota	1,645
17	North Dakota	1,657
18	Rhode Island	1,659
19	New Mexico	1,668
20	Wisconsin	1,671
21	Delaware	1,684
22	Maryland	1,687
23	Alaska	1,701
24	Oregon	1,711
25	Montana	1,732
26	Nebraska	1,757
27	Virginia	1,759
28	Maine	1,764
29	Wyoming	1,780
30	Iowa	1,794
31	Illinois	1,810
32	Pennsylvania	1,879
33	Texas	1,905
34	Kansas	1,911
35	Michigan	1,924
36	Nevada	1,941
37	North Carolina	1,956
38	South Carolina	1,984
39	Missouri	2,031
40	Georgia	2,043
41	Ohio	2,051
42	Indiana	2,097
43	Louisiana	2,208
44	Tennessee	2,250
45	Alabama	2,298
46	West Virginia	2,323
47	Oklahoma	2,330
48	Arkansas	2,360
49	Kentucky	2,394
50	Mississippi	2,470
	United States	1,797
	District of Columbia	2,021

# Teeth Extractions

Older adults without natural teeth are at increased risk of heart disease and stroke. Absence of natural teeth affects nutrition. Dentures are less efficient for chewing than natural teeth; people using dentures may gravitate to soft foods and avoid fruits and vegetables. Untreated dental caries and periodontal disease are the most common causes of teeth extractions, but other causes include trauma, crowding and disease. Preventable risk factors include poor diet and tobacco use. The percentage of seniors without natural teeth is decreasing, likely due to improved access to oral health care, public water fluoridation programs and reduced smoking rates. However, disparities exist by age and race/ethnicity.

Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/TeethExtractions](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/TeethExtractions)  
Biennial data

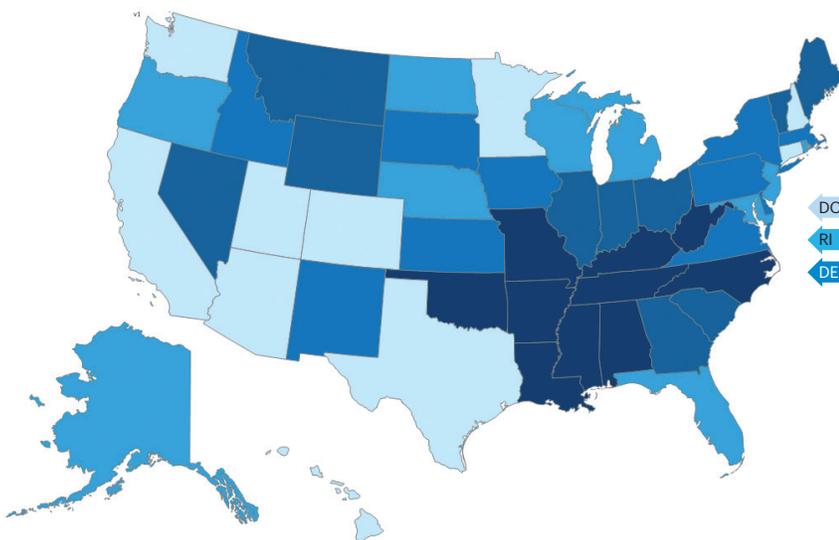


\*Not comparable to later years due to methodology change

## Teeth Extractions by State

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having had all teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease

Legend: <=12.3% (lightest blue), 12.4% to 14.3% (light blue), 14.4% to 16.4% (medium blue), 16.5% to 19.3% (dark blue), >=19.4% (darkest blue)



## Ranking

by Teeth Extractions

Rank	State	Value (%)
1	Hawaii	6.4
2	California	8.7
3	Colorado	10.4
4	Connecticut	10.5
4	Minnesota	10.5
6	Washington	11.1
7	Utah	11.2
8	Arizona	12.2
8	New Hampshire	12.2
10	Texas	12.3
11	Maryland	12.9
11	Michigan	12.9
11	Oregon	12.9
14	Florida	13.0
14	New Jersey	13.0
16	Alaska	13.4
17	Wisconsin	13.6
18	Rhode Island	13.8
19	Nebraska	14.1
20	North Dakota	14.3
21	Massachusetts	14.4
22	Idaho	14.9
22	New York	14.9
24	Iowa	15.0
25	Virginia	15.1
26	New Mexico	15.7
26	Pennsylvania	15.7
28	Delaware	16.0
29	South Dakota	16.1
30	Kansas	16.4
31	Illinois	16.5
32	Montana	16.7
33	Vermont	16.9
34	Nevada	17.0
35	Wyoming	17.2
36	Maine	17.5
37	Indiana	18.0
38	Ohio	18.1
38	South Carolina	18.1
40	Georgia	19.3
41	North Carolina	19.6
42	Missouri	19.9
43	Louisiana	20.5
44	Arkansas	21.7
45	Alabama	22.2
46	Oklahoma	22.4
46	Tennessee	22.4
48	Mississippi	22.5
49	Kentucky	23.9
50	West Virginia	33.6
	United States	14.9
	District of Columbia	11.0

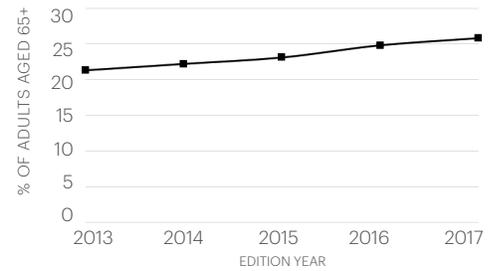
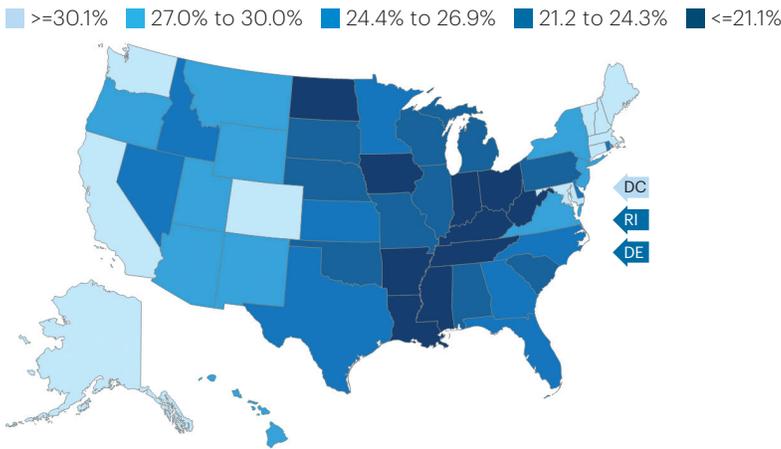
# Education

Education fosters health; it enables people to learn about, create and maintain a healthy lifestyle. Education is a strong predictor of life expectancy as well as overall well-being. Individuals with more education are more likely to have higher incomes, better health insurance coverage and increased access to preventive health care. Increasing educational attainment has been shown to improve the

## Behaviors

health status of the population as a whole; each additional year of education is associated with an increase in health-promoting behaviors and a decrease in mortality risk. Investments in early childhood education can positively influence long-term health and reduce health care expenditures.

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having a college degree



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Education](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Education)

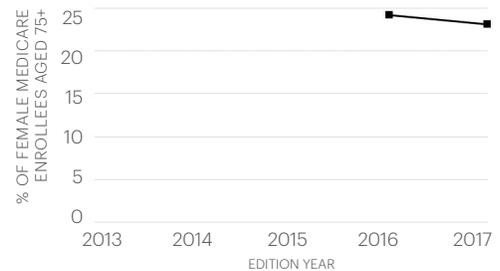
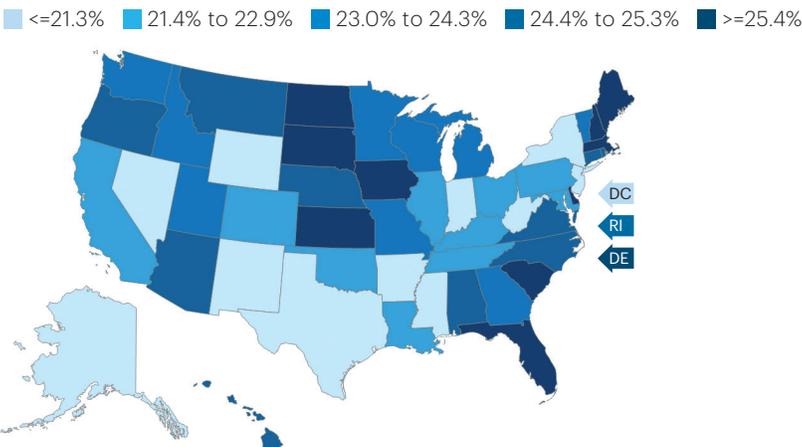
# Overuse — Mammography

Mammography screening has been widely accepted as an important part of breast cancer detection and mortality reduction, but professional opinions are changing in light of evidence that benefits don't always outweigh the harms for asymptomatic women at average risk. Despite increased breast cancer risk with advancing age, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force does not recommend for

## Clinical Care

or against mammography screening in women 75 years and older. The predominant risk of mammography screening in women age 75 and older are false-positives and overdiagnosis. For elderly women who have cognitive or functional impairments, overdiagnosis and the resulting overtreatment can be especially burdensome, leading to psychological harms and costly follow-up.

Percentage of female Medicare enrollees aged 75 years and older who had at least one screening mammogram



Data source: The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/OveruseMammography](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/OveruseMammography)

# Overuse — PSA Test

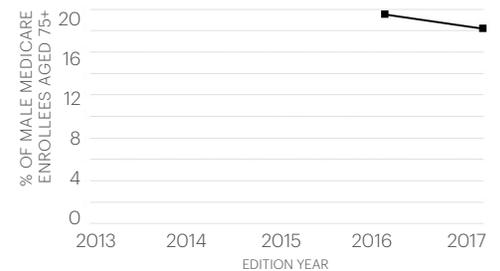
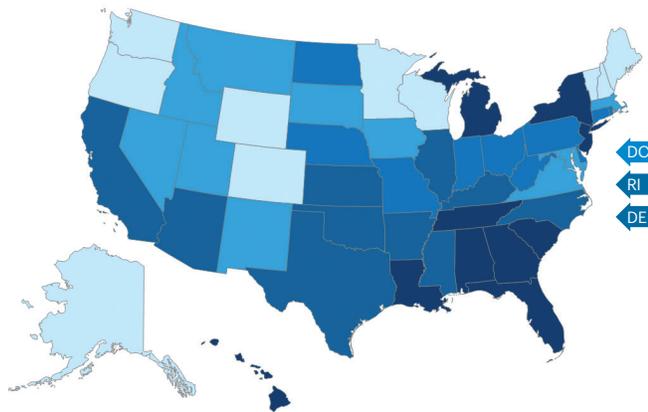
## Clinical Care

The risk of developing prostate cancer increases with age, is higher in blacks than whites, and is higher in men with a family history of the disease or certain inherited genetic conditions. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends against prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening in all age groups, stating the benefits do not outweigh the harms to men in the general U.S.

population. Despite the recommendation against PSA screening for men at average risk, many are still receiving the screening. The average annual expenditures on prostate cancer screening and downstream procedures during 2007 to 2009 were \$447 million in 2009 U.S. dollars.

Percentage of male Medicare enrollees aged 75 years and older who had a screening prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test

■ <=12.8% 
 ■ 12.9% to 15.9% 
 ■ 16.0% to 17.3% 
 ■ 17.4% to 19.8% 
 ■ >=19.9%



Data source: The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/OverusePSA](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/OverusePSA)

# Cognition

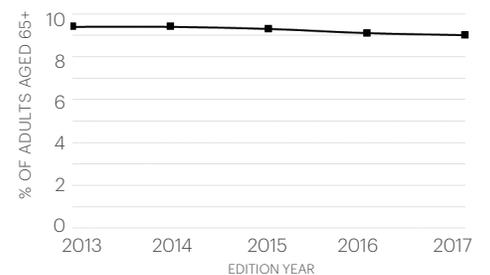
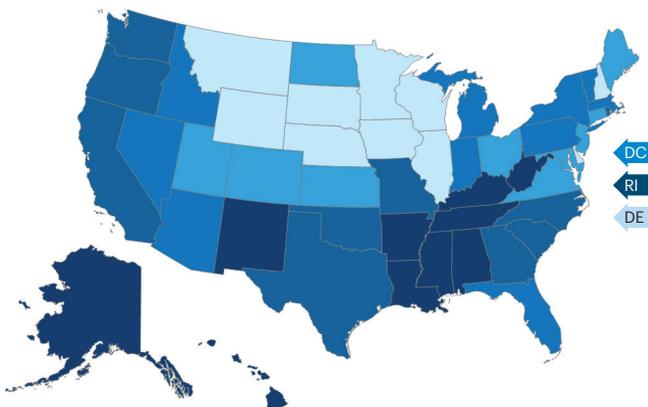
## Outcomes

More than four million U.S. adults aged 65 years and older have cognitive difficulty. The number of people living with cognitive impairment (CI) may double in the next two decades as the baby boomer population ages. Age is the greatest risk factor for CI. Seniors with CI experience more hospitalizations and higher-than-

average annual health care costs compared with those without CI. Alzheimer's disease is the most expensive disease, costing more than heart disease and cancer in the last five years of life. Evidence suggests that keeping intellectually engaged and physically active promote healthy cognitive aging.

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having cognitive difficulty

■ <=7.5% 
 ■ 7.6% to 8.2% 
 ■ 8.3% to 8.7% 
 ■ 8.8% to 10.2% 
 ■ >=10.3%



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Cognition](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Cognition)

# Depression

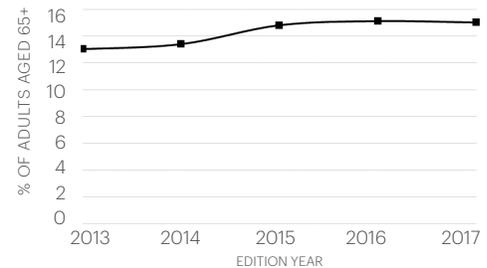
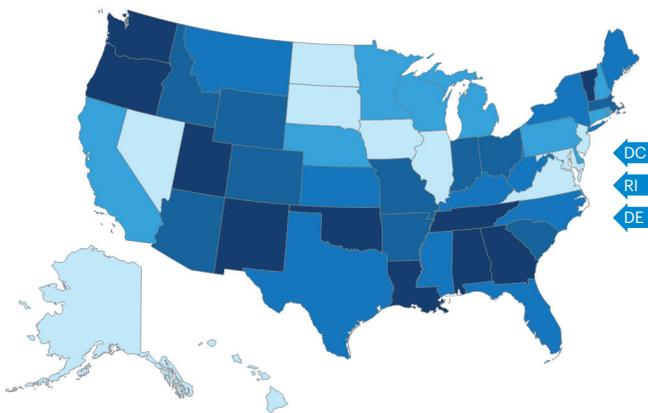
Depression can impair the physical, mental and social functioning of older adults. Risk factors include lack of social support, chronic disease and loss of a loved one. The prevalence of depression is highest in seniors who are hospitalized or require home health care, compared with seniors living independently. Depression in older adults is often undiagnosed or misdiagnosed, since the main

## Outcomes

symptom experienced may not be sadness, but low motivation, lack of energy or physical problems such as worsening arthritis or headaches. Older adults with depression may have higher health care costs due to a higher likelihood of multiple comorbid conditions, higher medication use and longer hospital stays.

Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported being told by a health professional that they have a depressive disorder

■ <=13.4% ■ 13.5% to 14.5% ■ 14.6% to 15.7% ■ 15.8% to 17.2% ■ >=17.3%



Data source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Depression](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Depression)

# Multiple Chronic Conditions

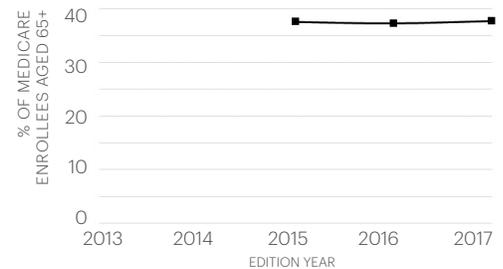
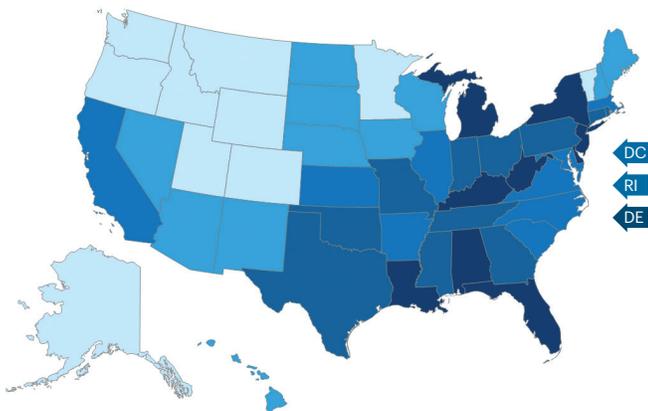
Chronic conditions are those that last more than a year, require ongoing medical attention, and may limit activities of daily living (ADLs). They are largely preventable and contribute to an increased risk of mortality. The prevalence of multiple chronic conditions (MCC) among older adults is much higher than the prevalence in the general population. Compared with adults with

## Outcomes

no comorbidities or ADL limitations at age 65, those with three or more comorbidities spend an additional \$35,000 on medical care over their lifetime and live 5.3 fewer years on average. Tobacco use, insufficient physical activity, poor diet and excessive alcohol consumption are major modifiable behaviors contributing to MCC.

Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older with four or more chronic conditions

■ <=28.7% ■ 28.8% to 33.6% ■ 33.7% to 38.3% ■ 38.4% to 40.5% ■ >=40.6%



Data source: U.S. HHS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2015  
For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/MultipleChronicConditions](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/MultipleChronicConditions)

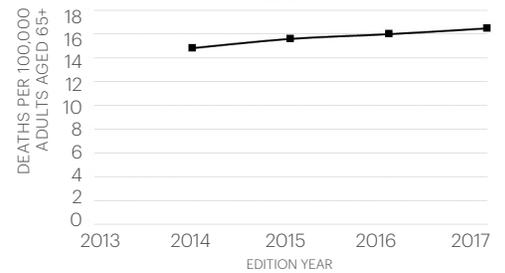
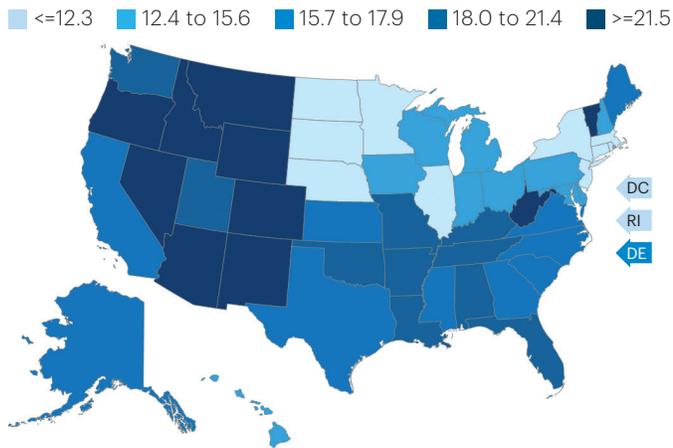
# Suicide

Suicide is the 10th-leading cause of death in the United States. The national age-adjusted suicide rate was 13.3 per 100,000 individuals in 2015. That same year, the rate was 16.1 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 84 and 19.4 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 85 and older. Risk factors in older adults include psychiatric illness,

## Outcomes

substance abuse, physical illness and disability, cognitive decline and social isolation. Suicide among adults aged 65 and older has an estimated lifetime cost to society of \$1.1 billion in combined medical and work-loss related expenses.

Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older



Data source: CDC, *National Vital Statistics System*, 2013-2015  
 For details: [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Suicide](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org/SR17/SR17/Suicide)

# State Summaries

# Alabama

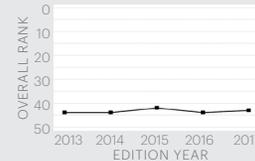
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	57.9	44	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.5	8	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.2	38	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	53.4	3	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	38.5	45	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	10.2	37	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.060	30	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	50.7	16	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.9	40	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	23.3	30	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.001	31	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$666	15	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	17.2	40	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	11.3	26	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++	-0.002	31	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++	-0.004	31	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	80.4	43	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	54.2	21	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	12.2	29	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	60.0	31	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.041	31	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	96.1	7	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	81.1	17	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.6	21	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++++	73.9	17	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	53.0	48	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	54.8	16	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	23.5	40	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.4	23	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	61.1	45	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++	-0.013	33	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++	-0.117	36	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	58.6	47	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	29.4	29	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	30.9	49	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.2	45	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	14.1	36	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.8	46	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2298	45	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	22.2	45	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.313	47	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+	-0.431	43	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	10.9	46	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.5	47	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	21.2	40	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	42.7	45	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	25.1	37	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	23.2	50	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	18.3	31	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**43**



Change: ▲ 1  
Determinants Rank: **36**  
Outcomes Rank: **47**



**Strengths:**

- High prevalence of pain management
- High prevalence of seniors with a dedicated provider
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking

**Challenges:**

- High premature death rate
- High prevalence of smoking
- Low prevalence of high health status

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, community support increased 94% from \$344 to \$666 per adult aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents decreased 16% from 14.5% to 12.2% of residents.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 6% from 15.3% to 14.4% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 11% from 27.1% to 30.2% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, poverty decreased 8% from 10.8% to 9.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 24% from 80.1 to 61.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Alabama is 43rd this year; it was 44th in 2016. The state ranks 47th for general population health and 44th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.adph.org](http://www.adph.org)

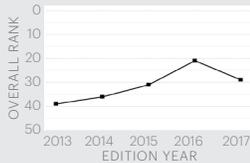
# Alaska

ALASKA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**29**



Change: ▼ 8  
Determinants Rank: **26**  
Outcomes Rank: **32**



**Strengths:**

- High community support expenditures
- Low prevalence of food insecurity
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of obesity
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low prescription drug coverage

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 20% from 8.9% to 10.7% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 40% from 5.7% to 8.0% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, pain management increased 15% from 45.9% to 53.0% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 34% from 54.5 to 36.0 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, smoking decreased 29% from 12.4% to 8.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, ICU use in the last six months of life increased 17% from 8.3% to 9.7% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Alaska is 29th this year; it was 21st in 2016. The state ranks 30th for general population health and 28th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[dhss.alaska.gov/Pages/default.aspx](http://dhss.alaska.gov/Pages/default.aspx)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.5	29	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.7	50	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	34.7	50	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	53.0	6	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	29.5	17	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.8	24	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.099	39	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	43.9	33	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.5	1	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.9	17	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++++	0.083	12	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$3,599	1	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	9.7	3	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	24.5	7	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.167	5	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.249	3	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	65.6	20	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	25.0	36	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	—	—	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	79	48	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	107.6	4	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.037	28	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	87.4	50	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	65.6	48	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	54.7	45	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	65.0	46	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	278.8	1	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	32.2	49	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	26.2	48	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.0	13	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	36.0	8	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.106	49	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++	0.007	26	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	60.4	41	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.9	49	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	42.8	22	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	4.7	2	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	9.7	19	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.0	35	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,701	23	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.4	16	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++	-0.005	32	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	0.002	29	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	10.6	44	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	11.2	3	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	30.1	9	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	22.6	1	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	19.2	2	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	12.6	7	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	16.8	24	8.1

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

# Arizona

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	65.3	28	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.5	37	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	24.2	7	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	48.7	13	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	27.1	9	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.8	24	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.075</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	52.2	10	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.0	34	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	22.1	33	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$241	44	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	15.9	34	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	5.7	44	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.030</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.014</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	76.9	36	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	25.0	36	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	10.4	19	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	50.0	42	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.069</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	92.1	43	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	75.8	38	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	52.6	49	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	70.9	31	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	108.4	20	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	65.8	1	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	15.3	2	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.3	20	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	37.0	9	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.019</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	65.1	24	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.5	15	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	45.6	10	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.9	30	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	15.2	40	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.6	32	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,610	11	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	12.2	8	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.079</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.659</b>
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.4	23	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.1	35	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	27.8	18	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	32.6	16	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	25.3	40	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	18.9	37	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	23.9	45	8.1

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

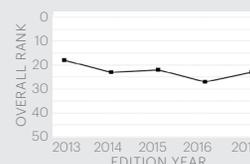
**OVERALL RANK:**  
**23**



Change: ▲ 4

Determinants Rank: **25**

Outcomes Rank: **22**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low percentage of hospital deaths
- High percentage of quality nursing home beds

**Challenges:**

- Low flu vaccination coverage
- Low SNAP enrollment
- High geriatrician shortfall

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, flu vaccination coverage decreased 12% from 60.0% to 52.6% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, food insecurity increased 29% from 12.3% to 15.9% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, volunteerism increased 26% from 17.6% to 22.1% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 10% from 22.0% to 24.2% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 30% from 52.9 to 37.0 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, hip fractures decreased 18% from 7.2 to 5.9 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Arizona is 23rd this year; it was 27th in 2016. The state ranks 29th for general population health and 43rd for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.azdhs.gov](http://www.azdhs.gov)

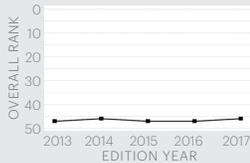
# Arkansas

ARKANSAS

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**46**



Change: **▲ 1**  
Determinants Rank: **45**  
Outcomes Rank: **48**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- Low percentage of ICU use

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of food insecurity

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents decreased 10% from 17.3% to 15.5% of residents.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 26% from 51.1% to 64.5% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, obesity increased 15% from 25.9% to 29.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital readmissions decreased 7% from 16.7% to 15.6% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 22% from 79.3 to 61.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, high health status increased 10% from 31.6% to 34.9% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Arkansas is 46th this year; it was 47th in 2016. The state ranks 48th for general population health and 49th for the health of women and children.

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

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	54.5	48	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.2	4	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.8	36	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	53.1	5	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	40.2	47	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	11.4	45	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.115	41	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	47.6	25	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.3	42	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	19.6	44	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.041	40	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$509	23	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	24.9	50	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	14.9	18	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+	-0.053	47	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+	-0.094	44	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	70.1	26	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	79.2	5	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	15.5	41	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	47.3	43	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.049	34	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	95.7	10	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	77.4	33	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	59.4	34	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	64.5	48	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	111.5	18	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	53.7	19	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.2	23	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	15.6	46	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	61.9	46	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.059	43	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+	-0.318	45	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	57.7	48	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	34.3	50	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	34.9	44	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.4	47	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	9.5	18	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.4	40	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,360	48	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	21.7	44	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.316	48	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+	-0.634	46	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	11.2	47	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.0	34	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	18.6	48	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	36.5	25	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	19.5	3	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	18.2	34	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	19.9	36	8.1

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

# California

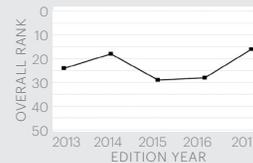
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	71.3	9	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.0	27	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	22.8	4	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	45.1	29	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	21.6	1	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.1	2	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++++	0.218	2	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	51.3	14	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.9	40	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	21.8	35	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.007	33	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$270	40	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	15.9	34	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	5.4	45	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++	-0.029	40	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++	-0.036	37	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	67.8	23	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	79.2	5	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	10.5	20	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	89	1	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	20.8	49	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.000	18	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.6	13	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	78.9	28	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.6	21	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	75.6	12	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	72.4	42	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	47.4	37	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	24.4	46	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.4	23	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	35.7	7	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++	0.006	23	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++++	0.188	13	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.7	26	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.7	37	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	44.8	16	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	4.8	5	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	17.6	48	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.6	32	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,504	4	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	8.7	2	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.075	21	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++++	0.263	16	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	10.0	38	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.7	12	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	30.1	9	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	34.6	22	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	21.5	13	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	18.9	37	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	17.3	28	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**16**



Change: ▲ 12  
Determinants Rank: 13  
Outcomes Rank: 21



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of smoking

**Challenges:**

- High percentage of ICU use
- Low percentage of volunteerism
- High percentage of seniors in poverty

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, smoking decreased 24% from 8.0% to 6.1% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past year, excessive drinking decreased 18% from 8.5% to 7.0% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past year, poverty decreased 7% from 10.6% to 9.9% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, geriatrician shortfall increased 16% from 58.2% to 67.8% of geriatricians needed.
- In the past three years, food insecurity decreased 8% from 17.2% to 15.9% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 31% from 51.9 to 35.7 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

California is 16th this year; it was 28th in 2016. The state ranks 16th for general population health and 10th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.cdph.ca.gov](http://www.cdph.ca.gov)

# Colorado

COLORADO

**OVERALL RANK:**

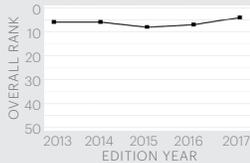
**4**



Change: ▲ 3

Determinants Rank: 5

Outcomes Rank: 3



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty

**Challenges:**

- Low SNAP enrollment
- Low prescription drug coverage
- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, smoking decreased 11% from 9.1% to 8.1% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents increased 13% from 12.7% to 14.4% of residents.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 14% from 14.8% to 12.8% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 25% from 7.5 to 5.6 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, poverty decreased 14% from 8.1% to 7.0% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 31% from 46.6 to 32.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Colorado is fourth this year; it was seventh in 2016. The state ranks 10th for general population health and 14th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.cdphe.state.co.us](http://www.cdphe.state.co.us)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	70.9	11	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	6.7	25	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	20.0	2	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	44.0	35	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	22.3	3	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.1	13	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.183</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	52.5	9	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.0	7	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.6	18	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.082</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$398	28	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	13.7	21	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	8.8	35	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.089</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	63.6	18	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++++	66.7	15	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	14.4	37	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	51.3	40	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>-0.038</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.3	30	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	73.3	44	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	67.3	7	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++++	73.2	19	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	123.4	11	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	55.2	15	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	16.5	4	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	12.8	4	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	32.1	3	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.094</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.329</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	67.3	9	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.1	12	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	52.3	1	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.6	23	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	8.6	16	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.3	5	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,466	2	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	10.4	3	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.266</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.595</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.659</b>
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	7.6	11	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.1	35	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	36.3	2	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	25.8	4	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	22.3	17	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	12.8	10	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	23.8	44	8.1

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

# Connecticut

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	75.1	3	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.3	34	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	25.5	11	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	47.2	23	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	30.5	19	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.3	6	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++++	0.120	6	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	48.9	22	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.2	10	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	28.6	15	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++++	0.075	17	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$540	20	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	15.4	29	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	7.3	37	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++	-0.005	33	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++++	0.069	20	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	44.1	5	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	75.0	8	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	13.9	35	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	88	5	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	95.4	7	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++++	0.106	4	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	96.4	4	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	81.9	14	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	65.6	10	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++++	75.7	11	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	114.2	17	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	48.1	34	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	23.4	39	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	14.8	32	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	46.3	22	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.032	14	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.328	6	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	69.0	1	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	26.5	8	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	45.4	12	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	5.1	9	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	13.5	32	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.6	17	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,488	3	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	10.5	4	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.198	6	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.526	7	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	8.1	18	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	14.0	15	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	31.3	6	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	39.3	34	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	24.6	32	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	16.7	23	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	10.8	5	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**

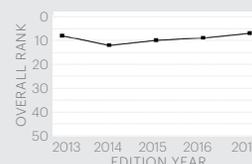
**7**



Change: ▲ 2

Determinants Rank: **6**

Outcomes Rank: **6**



**Strengths:**

- Low geriatrician shortfall
- High percentage of able-bodied seniors
- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty

**Challenges:**

- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- High percentage of hospital deaths
- Low percentage of home-delivered meals

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 9% from 6.7% to 7.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, volunteerism increased 9% from 26.3% to 28.6% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, flu vaccination coverage increased 10% from 59.5% to 65.6% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 45% from 10.6% to 15.4% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 23% from 60.4 to 46.3 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, hip fractures decreased 18% from 6.2 to 5.1 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Connecticut is seventh this year; it was ninth in 2016. The state ranks third for general population health and fourth for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dph.state.ct.us](http://www.dph.state.ct.us)

# Delaware

DELAWARE

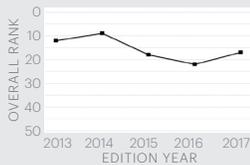
**OVERALL RANK:**  
**17**



Change: ▲ 5

Determinants Rank: **11**

Outcomes Rank: **25**



**Strengths:**

- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- High percentage of able-bodied seniors

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of pain management

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, poverty decreased 17% from 7.5% to 6.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents decreased 13% from 14.5% to 12.6% of residents.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 15% from 67.8% to 78.2% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 18% from 16.3% to 13.4% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 14% from 58.6 to 50.2 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, volunteerism increased 40% from 21.3% to 29.9% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Delaware is 17th this year; it was 22nd in 2016. The state ranks 31st for general population health and 22nd for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss](http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	69.7	18	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.3	34	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	27.9	23	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	41.4	44	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	34.4	38	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.7	21	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.067	31	0.220

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	53.5	7	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.2	3	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	29.9	10	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.119	4	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$707	14	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	12.5	16	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	16.8	15	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++++	0.059	14	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.178	10	0.283

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	70.3	27	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	83.3	1	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	12.6	30	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	67.2	25	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.000	18	0.182

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	95.9	9	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	83.4	5	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	65.3	11	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	78.2	5	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	83.5	32	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	61.6	3	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	17.1	6	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	14.8	32	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	50.2	29	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++++	0.088	2	0.094

<b>All Determinants</b>	++++	0.199	11	0.507
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	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	68.5	2	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	28.0	19	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	42.8	22	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.6	23	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	13.4	31	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.6	44	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,684	21	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	16.0	28	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.042	25	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++++	0.241	17	0.659

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	6.1	1	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	14.3	17	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	26.2	23	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	40.9	42	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	27.8	47	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	17.2	28	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	13.6	14	8.1

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

# Florida

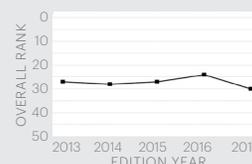
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	66.2	24	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.9	40	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	25.8	12	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	48.2	17	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	28.9	13	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.4	18	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++++	0.040	17	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	50.1	18	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.3	42	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.7	47	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.036	36	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$799	12	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	15.1	27	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	5.2	49	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.003	30	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++	-0.033	36	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	77.0	37	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	0.0	48	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	8.5	11	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	81.4	16	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.044	33	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.5	15	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	85.4	2	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	51.4	50	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	77.3	8	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	28.7	50	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	61.2	4	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	18.4	13	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	15.5	45	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	55.1	36	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++	-0.007	29	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++	-0.043	29	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	66.5	15	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	25.0	4	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	42.2	24	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.1	33	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	20.0	49	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.4	40	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,603	10	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.0	14	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.025	28	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	-0.018	30	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.7	27	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.9	23	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	26.8	21	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	45.4	50	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	25.5	41	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	23.0	49	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	20.2	38	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**30**



Change: ▼ 6  
Determinants Rank: **29**  
Outcomes Rank: **28**



**Strengths:**

- High percentage of hospice care use
- High percentage of quality nursing home beds
- Low prevalence of obesity

**Challenges:**

- Low flu vaccination coverage
- Low percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- Low percentage of volunteerism

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, excessive drinking decreased 11% from 8.9% to 7.9% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 15% from 7.3% to 8.4% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, volunteerism decreased 7% from 20.2% to 18.7% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 10% from 23.4% to 25.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, flu vaccination coverage decreased 11% from 57.6% to 51.4% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 16% from 65.3 to 55.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Florida is 30th this year; it was 24th in 2016. The state ranks 36th for general population health and 40th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.floridahealth.gov](http://www.floridahealth.gov)

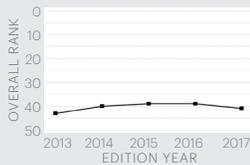
# Georgia

GEORGIA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**41**



Change: **▼ 2**  
Determinants Rank: **39**  
Outcomes Rank: **39**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of pain management
- High percentage of hospice care use

**Challenges:**

- High hip fracture hospitalization rate
- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds
- High prevalence of smoking

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, community support decreased 13% from \$293 to \$254 per adult aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past two years, poverty decreased 12% from 11.0% to 9.7% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 16% from 64.0% to 74.4% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 6% from 15.6% to 14.6% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 14% from 14.2% to 12.2% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, high health status increased 16% from 32.9% to 38.3% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Georgia is 41st this year; it was 39th in 2016. The state ranks 41st for general population health and 45th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

dph.georgia.gov

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	62.1	37	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	5.3	12	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.7	34	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	48.5	14	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	32.4	27	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	10.2	37	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.042	27	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	31.5	45	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.7	38	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	20.3	41	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+	-0.086	45	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$254	41	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	17.8	43	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	5.3	48	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+	-0.047	46	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+	-0.133	46	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	72.3	31	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	9.7	17	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	74.8	20	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.013	22	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	93.3	38	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	79.8	23	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	55.7	44	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++++	74.4	13	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	53.5	47	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	60.1	5	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	18.1	11	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.6	26	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	51.8	32	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++	-0.010	32	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++	-0.198	39	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.5	32	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.6	25	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	38.3	39	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.1	44	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	12.2	27	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.2	38	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	2,043	40	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	19.3	40	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++	-0.133	39	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+	-0.332	41	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	9.9	36	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	17.6	41	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	25.0	26	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	39.0	32	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	24.1	27	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	21.9	48	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	16.8	24	8.1

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

# Hawaii

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	78.1	1	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	9.5	47	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	17.9	1	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	39.5	48	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	25.3	6	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.1	2	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++++	0.141	4	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	51.2	15	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.8	20	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	19.2	45	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++	0.021	26	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$539	21	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	14.0	22	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	6.5	42	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.004	29	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	0.025	29	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	22.7	1	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	75.0	8	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	4.0	2	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	84	34	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	87.6	11	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++++	0.134	2	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.7	25	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	83.6	4	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.2	27	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	74.1	15	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	80.0	36	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	45.7	40	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	26.7	49	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	12.6	3	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	23.5	1	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.031	15	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.332	4	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	67.0	13	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	20.6	1	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	41.4	27	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	3.0	1	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	14.3	38	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.5	9	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,426	1	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.4	1	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.288	2	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.619	3	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	10.3	41	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.6	1	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	28.8	16	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	33.6	20	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	24.7	33	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	19.9	41	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	13.1	12	8.1

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

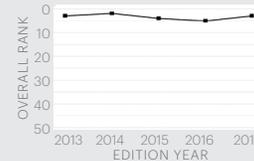
## OVERALL RANK:

# 3

Change: ▲ 2

Determinants Rank: 4

Outcomes Rank: 2



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low geriatrician shortfall
- Low hip fracture hospitalization rate

### Challenges:

- Low prevalence of pain management
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of volunteerism

### Highlights:

- In the past year, obesity increased 27% from 14.1% to 17.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, food insecurity decreased 12% from 15.9% to 14.0% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past two years, flu vaccination coverage decreased 12% from 69.9% to 61.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 11% from 14.2% to 12.6% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life increased 17% from 12.2% to 14.3% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 17% from 4.7% to 5.5% of adults aged 65+.

### Ranking:

Hawaii is third this year; it was fifth in 2016. The state ranks first for general population health and seventh for the health of women and children.

### State Health Department Website:

[health.hawaii.gov](http://health.hawaii.gov)

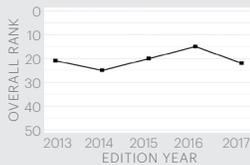
# Idaho

IDAHO

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**22**



Change: **▼ 7**  
Determinants Rank: **30**  
Outcomes Rank: **15**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low prevalence of food insecurity
- Low percentage of hospital readmissions

**Challenges:**

- High geriatrician shortfall
- Low prescription drug coverage
- Low prevalence of pain management

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, flu vaccination coverage increased 6% from 54.0% to 57.1% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 41% from 5.1% to 7.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, hospital readmissions decreased 12% from 13.7% to 12.1% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- In the past three years, volunteerism decreased 27% from 39.8% to 29.2% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, high health status increased 20% from 40.4% to 48.3% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 26% from 43.6 to 32.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Idaho is 22nd this year; it was 15th in 2016. The state ranks 15th for general population health and 26th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov](http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	62.5	35	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.2	31	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.3	19	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	41.8	43	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	25.2	5	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.8	11	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.003	23	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	51.6	11	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.7	31	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	29.2	13	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++++	0.058	19	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$274	39	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	11.3	10	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	10.2	30	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++++	0.027	17	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++++	0.085	18	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	88.3	49	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	25.0	36	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	10.5	20	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	83	38	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	43.9	47	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+	-0.143	47	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	92.5	41	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	71.8	45	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	57.1	41	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	67.7	40	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	120.8	13	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	52.5	23	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	17.3	8	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	12.1	1	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	32.1	3	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.009	20	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++	-0.053	30	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.0	35	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.9	31	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	48.3	5	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	5.1	9	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	5.0	3	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.5	16	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,610	11	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.9	22	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.139	15	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>				
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	0.086	22	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.6	25	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	15.8	31	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	24.5	29	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	27.3	7	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	24.0	26	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	14.2	14	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	22.4	42	8.1

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

# Illinois

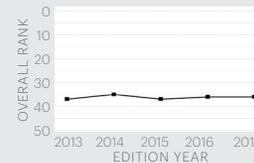
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	62.2	36	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.0	42	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	31.3	46	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	46.5	26	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	34.1	36	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.8	24	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.127	43	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	35.0	41	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.5	28	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	22.2	32	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.038	37	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$349	33	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	14.0	22	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	10.9	28	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.009	25	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++	-0.029	34	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	60.6	13	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	37.5	33	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	17.0	44	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	86	19	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	94.7	8	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.015	23	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.4	16	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	80.9	19	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	57.0	42	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	65.8	44	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	103.4	23	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	52.0	24	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.3	25	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.0	36	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	55.8	38	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++	-0.040	39	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+	-0.211	41	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	66.4	16	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.4	14	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	40.8	31	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.6	23	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	16.2	46	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.0	35	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,810	31	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.5	31	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++	-0.009	33	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++	-0.221	36	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	7.5	9	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	13.0	6	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	24.3	31	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	37.3	26	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	22.9	20	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	18.0	32	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	12.3	10	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**36**



Change: **no change**  
Determinants Rank: **41**  
Outcomes Rank: **33**



**Strengths:**

- High SNAP enrollment
- Low geriatrician shortfall
- High percentage of able-bodied seniors

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of obesity
- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds
- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 23% from 6.5% to 8.0% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents decreased 36% from 26.7% to 17.0% of residents.
- In the past three years, obesity increased 13% from 27.7% to 31.3% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 38% from 37.8% to 52.0% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 26% from 75.0 to 55.8 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, volunteerism decreased 13% from 25.6% to 22.2% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Illinois is 36th this year; it was 36th in 2016. The state ranks 26th for general population health and 21st for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dph.illinois.gov](http://www.dph.illinois.gov)

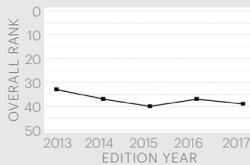
# Indiana

INDIANA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**39**



Change: ▼ 2  
Determinants Rank: **38**  
Outcomes Rank: **39**



**Strengths:**

- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty
- Low percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low percentage of hospital readmissions

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High premature death rate

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, smoking increased 14% from 9.6% to 10.9% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, SNAP reach decreased 11% from 56.3% to 50.2% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 25% from 76.0 to 57.0 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, health screenings increased 20% from 55.0% to 66.0% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 9% from 73.1% to 79.9% of geriatricians needed.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 57% from 10.1% to 15.9% of adults aged 60+.

**Ranking:**

Indiana is 39th this year; it was 37th in 2016. The state ranks 39th for general population health and 36th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.in.gov/isdh](http://www.in.gov/isdh)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	60.5	40	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	5.5	14	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.5	33	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	42.8	40	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	35.9	42	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.9	43	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.155</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.220</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	46.0	29	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.2	10	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	24.4	28	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.041</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$590	17	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	15.9	34	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	5.4	45	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.014</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.027</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.283</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	79.9	41	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	7.6	10	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	50.2	41	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>-0.027</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.182</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.3	18	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	77.7	32	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.3	26	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	66.0	43	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	99.3	26	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	50.6	26	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.1	22	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.3	20	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	57.0	41	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.027</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.094</b>

**All Determinants** ++ -0.182 38 0.507

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	62.2	39	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	31.8	43	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	38.5	38	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.0	31	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	12.9	29	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.6	32	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,097	42	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	18.0	37	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.133</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.309</b>

**OVERALL** ++ -0.316 39 0.659

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.7	27	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	15.8	31	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	18.8	47	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	39.3	34	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	21.3	9	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	17.1	27	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	15.1	18	8.1

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

# Iowa

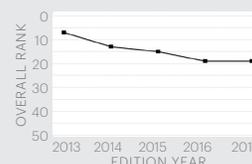
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	70.0	15	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	6.5	22	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	31.1	44	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	40.0	47	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	31.4	23	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.7	34	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.098	38	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	48.9	22	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.0	7	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	33.4	9	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.105	8	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$644	16	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	10.6	7	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	18.8	11	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.079	8	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.184	9	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	78.8	39	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	17.0	44	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	89	1	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	57.3	34	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.057	35	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	94.2	33	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	80.0	21	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	70.1	3	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	71.8	29	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	86.6	29	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	58.3	10	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	16.3	3	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.1	16	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	48.2	27	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++++	0.070	6	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++++	0.099	18	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	67.3	9	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	31.6	40	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	42.0	26	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.5	19	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	6.8	10	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.6	1	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,794	30	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.0	24	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.118	17	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++++	0.217	19	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	6.8	2	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	12.9	5	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	19.7	45	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	32.4	15	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	26.7	45	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	14.3	15	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	13.5	13	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**19**



Change: **no change**  
Determinants Rank: **18**  
Outcomes Rank: **17**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- Low prevalence of food insecurity
- High percentage of volunteerism

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of pain management
- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, frequent mental distress decreased 16% from 5.5% to 4.6% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 20% from 60.5 to 48.2 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 25% from 9.1% to 6.8% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 7% from 29.1% to 31.1% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, smoking increased 37% from 7.1% to 9.7% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 10% from 71.7% to 78.8% of geriatricians needed.

**Ranking:**

Iowa is 19th this year; it was 19th in 2016. The state ranks 17th for general population health and eighth for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[idph.iowa.gov](http://idph.iowa.gov)

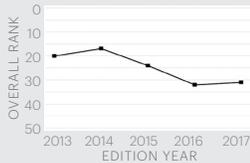
# Kansas

KANSAS

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**31**



Change: ▲ 1  
Determinants Rank: **28**  
Outcomes Rank: **31**



**Strengths:**

- High percentage of volunteerism
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking

**Challenges:**

- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low prescription drug coverage
- High prevalence of obesity

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, obesity increased 18% from 25.9% to 30.5% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, SNAP reach decreased 18% from 56.6% to 46.4% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 15% from 60.6% to 69.5% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, food insecurity increased 37% from 11.5% to 15.7% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 33% from 40.0% to 53.2% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 25% from 26.8% to 20.0% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Kansas is 31st this year; it was 32nd in 2016. The state ranks 27th for general population health and 25th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.kdheks.gov](http://www.kdheks.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	66.7	22	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.8	10	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.5	40	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	47.2	23	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	32.5	28	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.7	21	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.012</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	43.4	34	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.3	12	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	34.6	6	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.084</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$472	25	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	15.7	31	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	18.0	12	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.023</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.107</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	73.3	32	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	20.0	47	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	83	38	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	46.4	44	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.142</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	95.0	22	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	74.8	40	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	61.7	20	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	69.5	35	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	119.2	15	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	53.2	21	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.0	21	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	14.1	16	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	51.9	33	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>-0.001</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>-0.024</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.5	32	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.5	36	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	41.4	27	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.5	37	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	10.4	20	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.4	7	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,911	34	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	16.4	30	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.003</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.027</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.659</b>
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	7.8	13	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.5	28	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	25.7	25	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	35.0	23	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	25.8	43	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	18.3	35	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	17.9	30	8.1

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

# Kentucky

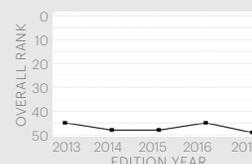
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	57.0	46	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.3	7	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	31.2	45	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	53.4	3	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	42.3	49	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	12.3	47	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.145	46	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	29.5	46	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	11.2	47	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.9	46	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+	-0.131	49	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$230	46	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	17.5	41	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	6.4	43	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+	-0.042	44	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+	-0.173	48	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	79.5	40	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	25.0	36	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	6.9	8	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	58.4	32	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.040	30	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.6	28	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	81.3	16	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	67.3	7	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	71.4	30	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	56.5	46	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	43.4	44	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	22.0	34	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	15.6	46	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	77.0	50	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.068	44	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+	-0.426	47	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	59.3	45	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.1	44	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	34.1	45	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.4	47	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	15.5	43	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.1	37	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,394	49	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	23.9	49	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.337	50	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+	-0.763	49	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	10.5	43	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.9	23	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	18.6	48	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	42.7	45	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	21.7	15	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	18.0	32	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	20.0	37	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**49**



Change: ▼ 4  
Determinants Rank: **47**  
Outcomes Rank: **50**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- High flu vaccination coverage

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High prevalence of smoking
- High hip fracture hospitalization rate

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, food insecurity increased 16% from 15.1% to 17.5% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 8% from 16.9% to 15.6% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 25% from 102.9 to 77.0 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, smoking increased 18% from 10.4% to 12.3% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 24% from 25.1% to 31.2% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 31% from 32.1% to 22.0% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Kentucky is 49th this year; it was 45th in 2016. The state ranks 45th for general population health and 34th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[chfs.ky.gov/dph/](http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/)

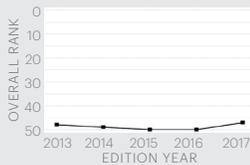
# Louisiana

LOUISIANA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**47**



Change: ▲ 3  
Determinants Rank: **50**  
Outcomes Rank: **43**



**Strengths:**

- High percentage of hospice care use
- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- High prevalence of pain management

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of seniors in poverty
- High prevalence of smoking

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, health screenings increased 30% from 55.8% to 72.7% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past two years, volunteerism increased 7% from 16.2% to 17.4% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents decreased 38% from 22.8% to 14.2% of residents.
- Since 2013, flu vaccination coverage decreased 16% from 70.2% to 59.1% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 17% from 28.7% to 33.6% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 49% from 37.3% to 55.4% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Louisiana is 47th this year; it was 50th in 2016. The state ranks 49th for general population health and 48th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

dhh.louisiana.gov

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	57.2	45	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.4	19	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	33.6	49	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	54.9	1	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	39.0	46	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	11.4	45	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.171	49	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	27.0	49	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	12.8	50	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	17.4	49	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+	-0.171	50	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$395	30	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	23.7	48	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	14.5	19	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+	-0.060	49	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+	-0.231	50	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	83.1	46	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	14.2	36	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	86	19	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	56.1	35	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.081	40	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.7	25	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	78.5	30	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	59.1	35	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.7	23	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	159.7	8	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	55.4	14	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.7	29	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	15.6	46	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	67.5	47	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++	-0.028	35	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+	-0.511	50	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	60.2	43	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	24.9	3	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.6	47	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	6.9	41	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	13.5	32	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.4	50	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,208	43	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	20.5	43	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.230	43	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+	-0.741	47	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	10.3	41	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.2	44	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	20.1	43	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	43.7	48	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	22.6	19	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	20.5	43	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	18.5	32	8.1

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

# Maine

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	67.4	21	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.9	40	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	29.0	28	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	43.4	38	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	30.7	21	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.1	13	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.046	28	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	56.4	1	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.8	32	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	29.9	10	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++++	0.078	15	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$315	37	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	17.0	39	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	13.1	22	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++	-0.012	35	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	0.066	21	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	58.9	12	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	83.3	1	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	3.8	1	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	84	34	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	81.3	17	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++++	0.091	7	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	96.9	2	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	80.0	21	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	62.8	18	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	80.5	3	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	152.2	9	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	50.0	31	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.8	30	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	13.7	10	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	47.5	25	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++++	0.085	4	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++++	0.196	12	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	65.9	19	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.9	31	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	48.0	6	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.4	17	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	5.1	4	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	5.6	11	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,764	28	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	17.5	36	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.142	14	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++++	0.338	11	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	7.6	11	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.7	29	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	30.4	8	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	33.6	20	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	25.6	42	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	9.6	1	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	17.6	29	8.1

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

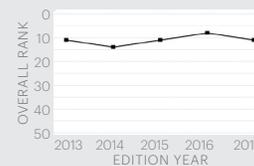
## OVERALL RANK:

# 11

Change: ▼ 3

Determinants Rank: **12**

Outcomes Rank: **14**



### Strengths:

- Low percentage of ICU use
- High percentage of quality nursing home beds
- Low percentage of low-care nursing home residents

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of food insecurity
- Low prescription drug coverage

### Highlights:

- In the past two years, health screenings increased 16% from 69.6% to 80.5% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 22% from 6.9 to 5.4 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, volunteerism increased 10% from 27.3% to 29.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 39% from 12.2% to 17.0% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 20% from 59.3 to 47.5 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 18% from 24.5% to 29.0% of adults aged 65+.

### Ranking:

Maine is 11th this year; it was eighth in 2016. The state ranks 22nd for general population health and 11th for the health of women and children.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.maine.gov/dhhs](http://www.maine.gov/dhhs)

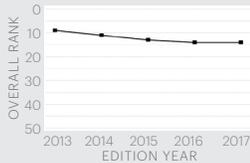
# Maryland

MARYLAND

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**14**



Change: **no change**  
Determinants Rank: **19**  
Outcomes Rank: **7**



**Strengths:**

- Low geriatrician shortfall
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- High percentage of able-bodied seniors

**Challenges:**

- Low prescription drug coverage
- Low percentage of home-delivered meals
- Low prevalence of pain management

**Highlights:**

- In the past three years, high health status increased 12% from 40.5% to 45.5% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, volunteerism decreased 14% from 29.5% to 25.4% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 13% from 26.1% to 29.4% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, smoking decreased 17% from 9.2% to 7.6% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 51% from 32.6% to 49.3% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 26% from 62.7 to 46.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

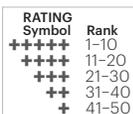
**Ranking:**

Maryland is 14th this year; it was 14th in 2016. The state ranks 18th for general population health and 23rd for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
dhmh.maryland.gov

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	69.9	17	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	6.6	23	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.4	31	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	39.2	49	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	31.6	25	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.6	10	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.039	26	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	41.5	36	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.3	12	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	25.4	26	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++	0.027	23	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$358	32	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	12.4	15	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	5.4	45	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.006	28	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	0.034	26	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	39.6	3	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	83.3	1	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	6.4	6	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	76	50	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	88.5	10	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++++	0.096	6	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	95.7	10	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	80.5	20	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.0	28	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	77.0	10	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	72.4	42	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	49.3	32	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	22.5	36	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	0.0	0	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	46.1	18	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++	0.005	24	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++++	0.095	19	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	68.2	4	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	25.1	5	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	45.5	11	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	5.1	9	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	11.2	22	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.0	22	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,687	22	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	12.9	11	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.178	7	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++++	0.273	14	0.659

<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	8.0	16	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	13.4	10	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	32.6	3	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	38.3	30	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	22.9	20	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	15.9	20	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	13.0	11	8.1



# Massachusetts

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	71.9	6	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.0	27	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	25.2	10	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	47.5	21	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	33.3	32	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.7	21	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++++	0.058	14	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	46.0	29	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.2	35	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	22.1	33	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.011	34	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$2,734	2	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	9.9	4	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	28.9	5	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.179	2	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++++	0.167	13	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	39.0	2	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++++	58.3	19	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	10.9	22	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	86	19	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	98.8	6	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++++	0.101	5	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	98.1	1	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	85.7	1	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.0	28	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	80.9	1	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	120.6	14	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	47.1	38	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	23.2	38	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	14.9	34	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	52.8	34	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.051	12	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.377	2	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	67.2	11	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.6	25	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	47.9	7	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.2	15	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	8.2	15	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.0	22	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,536	5	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.4	21	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.168	9	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.545	6	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.3	21	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	17.2	40	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	32.1	4	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	38.0	29	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	28.1	48	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	15.1	16	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	8.1	1	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**

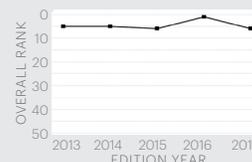
**6**



Change: ▼ 5

Determinants Rank: **2**

Outcomes Rank: **9**



**Strengths:**

- High community support expenditures
- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- Low geriatrician shortfall

**Challenges:**

- Low percentage of volunteerism
- Low percentage of hospice care use
- High prevalence of physical inactivity

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, food insecurity decreased 15% from 11.6% to 9.9% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, obesity increased 12% from 22.6% to 25.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 14% from 9.5% to 8.2% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, high health status increased 12% from 42.6% to 47.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 27% from 72.8 to 52.8 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, volunteerism decreased 6% from 23.5% to 22.1% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Massachusetts is sixth this year; it was first in 2016. The state ranks second for general population health and first for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dph/](http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dph/)

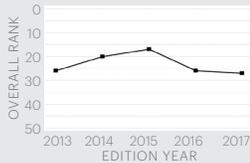
# Michigan

MICHIGAN

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**27**



Change: ▼ 1  
Determinants Rank: **24**  
Outcomes Rank: **34**



**Strengths:**

- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty
- High SNAP enrollment

**Challenges:**

- High premature death rate
- Low flu vaccination coverage
- High prevalence of excessive drinking

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, excessive drinking increased 15% from 7.2% to 8.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 19% from 64.7% to 77.3% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, smoking increased 34% from 7.7% to 10.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, geriatrician shortfall increased 10% from 61.0% to 67.2% of geriatricians needed.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 20% from 70.3 to 56.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 5% from 16.1% to 15.3% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Michigan is 27th this year; it was 26th in 2016. The state ranks 34th for general population health and 32nd for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.michigan.gov/mdhhs](http://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	72.4	5	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.3	43	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.0	37	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	44.2	32	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	30.6	20	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	10.3	39	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.078	35	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	47.1	28	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.8	20	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	23.3	30	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++	0.027	23	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$397	29	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	15.0	26	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	17.9	13	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++++	0.025	20	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	0.052	24	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	67.2	21	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	9.7	17	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	86.1	14	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.033	13	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.6	13	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	78.8	29	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	57.6	40	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	77.3	8	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	99.6	25	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	57.2	11	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	18.5	14	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.3	39	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	56.1	39	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.009	20	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++	0.016	24	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.6	28	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.6	48	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	41.4	27	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.5	19	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	13.0	30	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.7	20	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,924	35	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	12.9	11	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++	-0.013	34	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	0.003	27	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.7	27	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	14.5	19	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	23.4	33	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	41.1	43	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	23.1	22	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	20.8	44	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	14.3	16	8.1

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

# Minnesota

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	75.6	2	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.2	31	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.5	25	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	44.0	35	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	29.5	17	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.4	7	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++++	0.063	11	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	55.0	5	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.9	6	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	36.8	2	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.148	2	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$394	31	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	10.2	6	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	11.9	24	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++++	0.048	16	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.196	8	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	56.6	11	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	15.2	40	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	89	1	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	65.3	27	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.013	15	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	92.3	42	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	79.1	27	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	64.8	13	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	77.4	7	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	268.3	2	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	50.6	26	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	19.5	19	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.1	16	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	37.1	10	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++++	0.078	5	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.350	3	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	68.0	5	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	26.1	7	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	48.4	4	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	4.9	6	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	6.0	6	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.9	3	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,542	6	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	10.5	4	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.309	1	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.659	1	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	6.9	5	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.5	11	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	26.8	21	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	28.7	10	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	24.1	27	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	10.5	3	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	12.0	9	8.1

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

## OVERALL RANK:

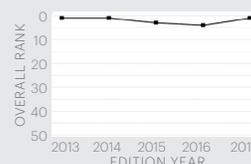
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Change: ▲ 3

Determinants Rank: 3

Outcomes Rank: 1



### Strengths:

- High percentage of volunteerism
- Low percentage of ICU use
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

### Challenges:

- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low prevalence of seniors with a dedicated provider
- High prevalence of excessive drinking

### Highlights:

- In the past three years, volunteerism decreased 6% from 39.3% to 36.8% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, food insecurity increased 19% from 8.6% to 10.2% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 19% from 7.4% to 6.0% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 20% from 23.7% to 28.5% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, poverty decreased 17% from 8.3% to 6.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 27% from 50.6 to 37.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

### Ranking:

Minnesota is first this year; it was fourth in 2016. The state ranks fourth for general population health and fifth for the health of women and children.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.health.state.mn.us](http://www.health.state.mn.us)

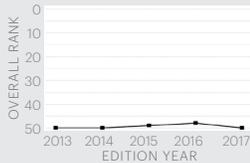
# Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**50**



Change: ▼ 2  
Determinants Rank: **49**  
Outcomes Rank: **45**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- High prevalence of pain management

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- High percentage of seniors in poverty
- Low prevalence of high health status

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, poverty decreased 13% from 14.3% to 12.5% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, volunteerism decreased 20% from 25.3% to 20.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, food insecurity increased 19% from 20.5% to 24.3% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 21% from 85.8 to 67.8 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 10% from 27.9% to 30.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, the percentage of adults aged 65+ with no disability increased 6% from 54.0% to 57.4%.

**Ranking:**

Mississippi is 50th this year; it was 48th in 2016. The state ranks 50th for general population health and 50th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.msdh.state.ms.us](http://www.msdh.state.ms.us)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	54.0	49	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	3.9	3	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	30.8	41	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	50.6	9	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	42.8	50	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	10.7	40	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.141</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.220</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	37.2	39	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	12.5	49	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	20.3	41	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.117</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$188	50	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	24.3	49	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	15.9	16	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.065</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.182</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.283</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	84.9	48	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	54.2	21	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	13.1	31	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	84	34	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	63.3	29	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.083</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.182</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.3	30	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	76.7	35	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	63.3	15	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	65.2	45	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	83.7	31	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	50.3	29	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	23.7	42	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	15.4	44	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	67.8	48	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.097</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.094</b>

**All Determinants** + -0.504 49 0.507

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	57.4	49	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	28.0	19	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	29.0	50	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.4	47	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	11.7	23	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.2	38	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,470	50	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	22.5	48	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.287</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.309</b>

**OVERALL** + -0.791 50 0.659

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	12.1	50	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.8	21	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	19.6	46	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	39.3	34	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	20.9	7	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	19.8	40	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	15.9	21	8.1

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

# Missouri

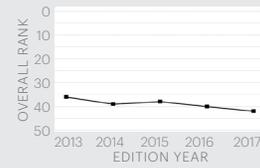
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	58.8	42	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	5.9	16	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.4	31	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	47.4	22	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	33.6	34	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	11.0	44	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.113	40	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	44.6	32	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.5	28	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.6	18	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++	0.022	25	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$474	24	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	16.6	38	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	21.6	9	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++++	0.026	19	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	0.048	25	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	68.1	25	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	8.3	46	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	24.3	49	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	54.4	37	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+	-0.132	45	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.3	18	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	79.2	26	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	68.5	6	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	67.1	42	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	116.9	16	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	53.6	20	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	21.7	33	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.2	37	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	56.6	40	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++	-0.006	28	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++	-0.204	40	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	62.9	36	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.4	47	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	39.1	37	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.6	39	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	13.8	34	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.1	26	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	2,031	39	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	19.9	42	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.153	42	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+	-0.356	42	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	8.8	31	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.8	39	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	21.7	38	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	38.4	31	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	23.6	23	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	16.8	25	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	18.6	33	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**42**



Change: ▼ 2  
Determinants Rank: **40**  
Outcomes Rank: **42**



**Strengths:**

- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- High flu vaccination coverage
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking

**Challenges:**

- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- High prevalence of smoking

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, SNAP reach decreased 11% from 61.3% to 54.4% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents increased 15% from 21.1% to 24.3% of residents.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 20% from 8.2 to 6.6 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 22% from 73.0 to 56.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, volunteerism decreased 10% from 29.5% to 26.6% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 12% from 26.2% to 29.4% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Missouri is 42nd this year; it was 40th in 2016. The state ranks 37th for general population health and 35th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dhss.mo.gov](http://www.dhss.mo.gov)

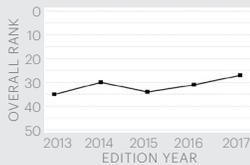
# Montana

MONTANA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**27**



Change: ▲ 4  
Determinants Rank: **32**  
Outcomes Rank: **23**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of food insecurity
- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low percentage of hospital readmissions

**Challenges:**

- High geriatrician shortfall
- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low SNAP enrollment

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, SNAP reach decreased 10% from 50.5% to 45.4% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past three years, pain management decreased 23% from 56.0% to 43.4% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis.
- In the past three years, food insecurity decreased 34% from 13.7% to 9.0% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 24% from 7.4 to 5.6 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, volunteerism decreased 16% from 31.6% to 26.4% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, flu vaccination coverage increased 10% from 55.9% to 61.4% of adults aged 65+.

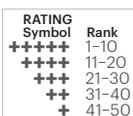
**Ranking:**

Montana is 27th this year; it was 31st in 2016. The state ranks 23rd for general population health and 31st for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dphhs.mt.gov](http://www.dphhs.mt.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.5	32	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.3	43	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	23.2	5	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	43.4	38	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	29.1	15	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.4	18	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.002	22	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	51.5	13	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.6	18	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.4	20	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++++	0.064	18	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$978	8	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	9.0	2	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	33.0	4	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.149	6	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.213	7	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	89.2	50	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	8.3	46	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	18.3	46	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	80	46	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	45.4	46	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+	-0.233	49	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	91.0	47	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	69.0	47	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.4	24	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	67.6	41	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	80.2	35	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	44.1	43	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	17.6	10	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	13.1	6	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	39.8	12	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++	-0.041	40	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++	-0.063	32	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	65.6	20	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.2	46	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	46.4	8	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.6	23	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	6.8	10	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	6.8	21	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,732	25	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.7	32	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.066	23	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	0.003	27	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	6.8	2	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.3	27	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	29.0	15	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	25.1	3	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	24.7	33	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	14.0	12	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	26.9	47	8.1



# Nebraska

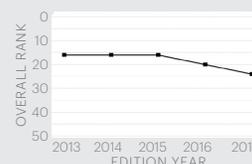
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	68.0	19	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.4	19	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.0	48	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	42.3	41	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	32.6	29	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.8	24	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.087	37	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	49.1	21	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.4	16	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	35.4	5	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.108	6	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$885	11	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	14.9	25	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	22.3	8	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.064	10	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++++	0.172	12	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	80.2	42	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	0.0	48	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	14.5	38	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	52.6	38	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+	-0.129	44	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.8	24	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	73.8	43	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	65.2	12	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	68.0	39	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	61.8	44	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	50.5	28	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.2	23	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	13.7	10	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	46.9	23	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++	-0.009	31	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++	-0.053	30	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	66.4	16	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.1	23	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	43.7	20	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.0	31	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	11.0	21	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.3	5	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,757	26	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	14.1	19	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.110	19	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	0.057	24	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	7.1	7	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	14.4	18	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	22.8	35	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	31.5	13	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	25.2	38	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	16.1	21	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	11.2	7	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**24**



Change: ▼ 4  
Determinants Rank: **30**  
Outcomes Rank: **19**



**Strengths:**

- High percentage of volunteerism
- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

**Challenges:**

- Low percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- High prevalence of obesity
- High geriatrician shortfall

**Highlights:**

- In the past three years, obesity increased 19% from 26.8% to 32.0% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 12% from 15.6% to 13.7% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 20% from 7.5 to 6.0 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 94% from 7.7% to 14.9% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 10% from 72.6% to 80.2% of geriatricians needed.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 28% from 65.4 to 46.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Nebraska is 24th this year; it was 20th in 2016. The state ranks 12th for general population health and 17th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dhhs.ne.gov/](http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/)

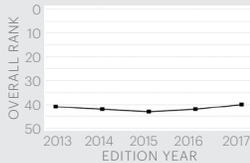
# Nevada

NEVADA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**40**



Change: **▲ 2**  
Determinants Rank: **46**  
Outcomes Rank: **26**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of smoking
- Low percentage of volunteerism
- High percentage of ICU use

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, smoking decreased 20% from 15.4% to 12.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 28% from 53.6% to 68.5% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, food insecurity decreased 29% from 18.8% to 13.3% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, flu vaccination coverage increased 9% from 50.0% to 54.3% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 27% from 58.1 to 42.4 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 26% from 39.7% to 50.1% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Nevada is 40th this year; it was 42nd in 2016. The state ranks 35th for general population health and 47th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
dhhs.nv.gov/

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	59.7	41	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	9.8	48	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	23.9	6	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	43.6	37	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	28.1	11	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	12.3	47	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.152	47	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	42.2	35	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.4	26	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	16.8	50	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.038	37	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$209	48	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	13.3	19	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	10.3	29	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.007	27	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++	-0.032	35	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	76.8	35	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	16.7	42	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	11.1	23	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	74.9	19	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.071	38	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	90.9	48	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	76.2	37	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	54.3	46	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	68.5	36	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	78.0	39	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	50.1	30	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	22.3	35	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.3	39	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	42.4	13	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.101	48	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+	-0.355	46	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.8	25	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	26.9	11	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	43.6	21	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.7	27	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	16.9	47	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.5	9	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,941	36	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	17.0	34	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.033	26	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++	-0.323	40	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.7	27	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	13.3	9	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	24.9	28	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	33.2	19	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	20.0	4	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	15.3	17	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	29.6	50	8.1

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

# New Hampshire

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	74.1	4	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.5	37	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	27.8	22	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	40.9	46	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	28.3	12	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.7	4	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++++	0.052	15	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	53.0	8	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.1	2	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	26.2	21	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.099	9	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$2,233	3	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	10.1	5	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	45.7	2	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.184	1	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.283	1	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	54.8	10	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	13.4	32	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	79	48	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	55.2	36	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.066	36	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	96.2	5	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	82.2	11	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	62.9	16	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	80.6	2	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	84.2	30	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	48.1	34	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	19.8	20	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.6	26	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	44.8	16	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++++	0.057	10	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.326	8	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	67.4	6	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	28.0	19	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	51.3	2	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	5.1	9	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	7.1	12	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.1	13	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,633	14	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	12.2	8	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.234	4	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.559	5	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	6.9	5	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.7	12	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	31.2	7	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	31.6	14	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	25.9	44	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	12.0	5	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	14.7	17	8.1

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

## OVERALL RANK:

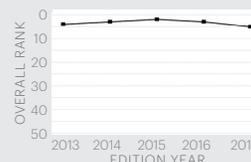
# 5



Change: ▼ 2

Determinants Rank: 8

Outcomes Rank: 4



### Strengths:

- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty
- Low prevalence of food insecurity

### Challenges:

- Low prescription drug coverage
- Low prevalence of pain management
- High prevalence of excessive drinking

### Highlights:

- In the past year, community support increased 6% from \$2,098 to \$2,233 per adult aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 13% from 71.5% to 80.6% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 23% from 58.2 to 44.8 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 12% from 24.8% to 27.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 42% from 38.5% to 54.8% of geriatricians needed.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 27% from 27.3% to 19.8% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

### Ranking:

New Hampshire is fifth this year; it was third in 2016. The state ranks sixth for general population health and third for the health of women and children.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.dhhs.state.nh.us](http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us)

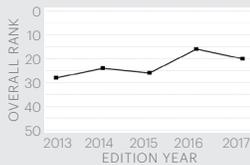
# New Jersey

NEW JERSEY

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**20**



Change: ▼ 4  
Determinants Rank: **22**  
Outcomes Rank: **20**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of smoking
- High percentage of diabetes management
- High percentage of able-bodied seniors

**Challenges:**

- High percentage of ICU use
- High percentage of hospital deaths
- Low percentage of volunteerism

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, health screenings increased 25% from 58.3% to 72.7% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- Since 2013, premature death decreased 8% from 1,710 to 1,570 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 27% from 68.8 to 50.3 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 31% from 41.8% to 54.7% of geriatricians needed.
- Since 2013, volunteerism increased 13% from 18.9% to 21.4% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 8% from 25.0% to 26.9% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

New Jersey is 20th this year; it was 16th in 2016. The state ranks ninth for general population health and 19th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.state.nj.us/health](http://www.state.nj.us/health)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	70.0	15	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.2	31	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.9	16	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	44.1	34	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	34.2	37	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.5	8	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	51.6	11	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.9	23	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	21.4	38	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$554	19	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	12.8	17	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	10.0	32	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.027</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	54.7	9	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++++	62.5	17	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	11.3	24	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	89.8	9	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.048</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.7	25	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	84.5	3	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	60.7	31	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.7	23	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	76.7	40	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	47.8	36	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	25.6	47	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.2	37	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	50.3	30	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.037</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.076</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	67.4	6	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	23.6	2	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	39.9	33	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.3	16	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	22.6	50	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.0	22	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,570	9	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.0	14	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.080</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.156</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.659</b>

<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	8.0	16	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	10.8	2	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	28.1	17	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	44.1	49	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	21.3	9	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	21.2	46	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	9.9	3	8.1

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

# New Mexico

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.2	34	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	5.6	15	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	22.3	3	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	47.8	20	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	26.1	7	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.8	42	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.083</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	32.1	43	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	11.1	46	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	21.0	39	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.108</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$523	22	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	10.8	8	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	15.5	17	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.061</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.047</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	68.0	24	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	25.0	36	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	13.7	34	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	83	38	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	65.9	26	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.092</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	91.1	46	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	65.6	48	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	58.1	38	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	64.4	49	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	211.2	4	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	53.9	18	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	18.7	15	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	13.9	12	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	43.1	14	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.028</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.083</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	59.4	44	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.8	17	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	39.5	34	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.1	33	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	12.1	26	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.5	30	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,668	19	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.7	26	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.040</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.123</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.659</b>
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	11.4	48	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	17.6	41	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	29.9	11	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	29.6	11	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	18.3	1	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	13.3	11	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	27.7	48	8.1

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

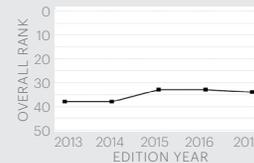
**OVERALL RANK:**  
**34**



Change: ▼1

Determinants Rank: **34**

Outcomes Rank: **35**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low prevalence of food insecurity
- Low percentage of hospital readmissions

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of smoking
- High percentage of seniors in poverty
- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, poverty decreased 16% from 13.2% to 11.1% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 12% from 19.9% to 22.3% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, food insecurity decreased 49% from 21.2% to 10.8% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 19% from 57.1% to 68.0% of geriatricians needed.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 27% from 42.5% to 53.9% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 21% from 54.9 to 43.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

New Mexico is 34th this year; it was 33rd in 2016. The state ranks 38th for general population health and 37th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.health.state.nm.us](http://www.health.state.nm.us)

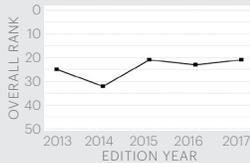
# New York

NEW YORK

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**21**



Change: ▲ 2  
Determinants Rank: 17  
Outcomes Rank: 27



**Strengths:**

- High SNAP enrollment
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- Low prevalence of obesity

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High percentage of seniors in poverty
- High percentage of hospital deaths

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, obesity decreased 9% from 27.3% to 24.9% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past year, frequent mental distress increased 25% from 7.6% to 9.5% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, premature death decreased 7% from 1,680 to 1,569 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 40% from 13.8% to 19.3% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 40% from 23.8% to 33.4% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 28% from 66.3 to 47.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

New York is 21st this year; it was 23rd in 2016. The state ranks 13th for general population health and 20th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.health.state.ny.us](http://www.health.state.ny.us)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	65.8	26	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.1	30	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	24.9	9	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	48.1	18	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	33.3	32	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.1	13	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.038</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.220</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	47.2	27	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	11.2	47	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	17.6	48	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.071</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$899	9	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	19.3	46	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	11.3	26	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.010</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.081</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.283</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	42.3	4	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	83.3	1	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	8.5	11	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	88	5	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	119.3	1	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.182</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.182</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	95.7	10	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	83.3	7	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	59.7	32	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	69.8	33	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	242.1	3	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	33.4	47	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	30.0	50	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.3	39	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	47.6	26	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.035</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.104</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.507</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	66.6	14	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.7	16	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	38.2	40	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	5.1	9	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	11.8	24	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+	9.5	49	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,569	8	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.9	22	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.027</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.131</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.659</b>

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.6	25	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.1	26	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	27.0	20	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	41.6	44	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	20.8	6	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	21.6	47	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	10.0	4	8.1

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

# North Carolina

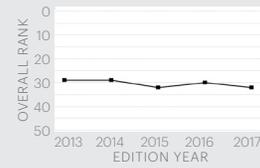
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.4	33	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	5.4	13	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.7	15	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	50.1	11	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	31.6	25	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.1	32	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.050</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	28.2	47	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.2	35	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	25.4	26	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.061</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$334	35	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	18.0	44	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	6.7	39	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.041</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.102</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	61.5	14	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	75.0	8	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	6.7	7	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	67.6	24	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.070</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	95.1	21	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	82.7	8	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	70.4	2	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.8	21	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	107.1	21	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	53.1	22	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	20.9	31	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.3	20	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	49.0	28	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>0.077</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.5	32	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	28.0	19	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	36.9	42	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.7	40	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	12.8	28	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.8	46	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,956	37	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	19.6	41	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.133</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.056</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.659</b>
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	9.9	36	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.9	23	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	24.4	30	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	37.7	28	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	25.2	38	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	17.7	31	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	16.7	23	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**32**



Change: ▼ 2  
Determinants Rank: **21**  
Outcomes Rank: **39**



**Strengths:**

- High flu vaccination coverage
- Low percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies

**Challenges:**

- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds
- High prevalence of food insecurity
- High hip fracture hospitalization rate

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, poverty decreased 8% from 10.0% to 9.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, high health status decreased 6% from 39.3% to 36.9% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, premature death decreased 5% from 2,058 to 1,956 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 7% from 15.3% to 14.3% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 15% from 15.7% to 18.0% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 22% from 62.6 to 49.0 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

North Carolina is 32nd this year; it was 30th in 2016. The state ranks 32nd for general population health and 30th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dhhs.state.nc.us](http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us)

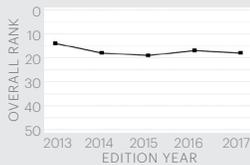
# North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**18**



Change: ▼ 1  
Determinants Rank: **20**  
Outcomes Rank: **13**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of food insecurity
- High percentage of volunteerism
- Low percentage of ICU use

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of obesity
- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low percentage of hospice care use

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, health screenings increased 30% from 53.8% to 69.8% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past two years, smoking decreased 19% from 10.1% to 8.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, food insecurity decreased 45% from 13.2% to 7.3% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past two years, SNAP reach increased 25% from 41.3% to 51.6% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past three years, hospital deaths increased 8% from 22.2% to 23.9% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 27% from 24.4% to 30.9% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

North Dakota is 18th this year; it was 17th in 2016. The state ranks 11th for general population health and 13th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.ndhealth.gov](http://www.ndhealth.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	66.4	23	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	6.7	25	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	30.9	43	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	45.5	27	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	33.2	31	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.2	16	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.051	29	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	50.5	17	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.9	33	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	36.1	4	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.087	10	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$1,389	6	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	7.3	1	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	41.1	3	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.175	3	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.262	2	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	54.3	8	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	37.5	33	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	14.7	39	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	86	19	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	51.6	39	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.043	32	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	91.7	44	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	79.3	24	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	58.8	37	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	69.8	33	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	105.7	22	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	30.7	50	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	23.9	43	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.0	13	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	46.2	20	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.075	45	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++++	0.094	20	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.1	30	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.2	13	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	39.4	35	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.5	19	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	4.2	1	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.1	4	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,657	17	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	14.3	20	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.145	13	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++++	0.239	18	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	7.9	14	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	12.4	4	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	19.8	44	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	32.8	17	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	29.8	50	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	16.1	21	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	10.8	5	8.1

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

# Ohio

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.7	31	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.0	17	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	29.0	28	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	45.2	28	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	33.8	35	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.9	36	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.075	33	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	38.6	38	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.6	18	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	26.1	23	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++	0.014	29	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$429	27	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	17.6	42	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	12.2	23	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++	-0.015	38	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	-0.001	30	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	70.9	29	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	16.7	42	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	11.7	27	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	89	1	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	77.0	18	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.018	25	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	96.1	7	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	78.5	30	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	57.7	39	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.2	27	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	109.4	19	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	59.5	6	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	16.6	5	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.3	39	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	59.8	43	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++	0.008	22	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++	-0.086	35	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	65.4	23	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.1	33	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	41.0	30	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.1	33	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	14.4	39	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.0	22	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,051	41	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	18.1	38	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++	-0.066	36	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++	-0.152	35	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	8.1	18	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	15.8	31	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	20.2	42	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	39.8	37	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	22.3	17	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	17.3	30	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	15.4	19	8.1

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

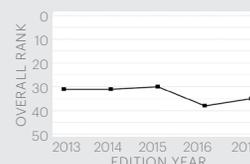
**OVERALL RANK:**  
**35**



Change: ▲ 3

Determinants Rank: **35**

Outcomes Rank: **36**



**Strengths:**

- High prescription drug coverage
- High percentage of hospice care use
- Low percentage of hospital deaths

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of food insecurity
- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of obesity

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, food insecurity increased 36% from 12.9% to 17.6% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 23% from 58.8% to 72.2% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, pain management decreased 20% from 56.2% to 45.2% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis.
- In the past three years, hospital deaths decreased 19% from 20.5% to 16.6% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 24% from 78.5 to 59.8 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 15% from 7.2 to 6.1 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Ohio is 35th this year; it was 38th in 2016. The state ranks 40th for general population health and 33rd for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov)

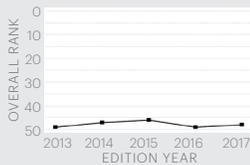
# Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**48**



Change: ▲ 1  
Determinants Rank: **48**  
Outcomes Rank: **49**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High flu vaccination coverage
- High prevalence of pain management

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of smoking
- High hip fracture hospitalization rate
- High percentage of low-care nursing home residents

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, high health status decreased 10% from 35.7% to 32.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, poverty decreased 13% from 9.7% to 8.4% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, smoking increased 31% from 9.9% to 13.0% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life increased 12% from 10.7% to 12.0% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 32% from 30.3% to 20.5% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 27% from 81.0 to 59.2 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Oklahoma is 48th this year; it was 49th in 2016. The state ranks 46th for general population health and 46th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.ok.gov/health](http://www.ok.gov/health)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	55.4	47	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.2	4	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.1	24	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	51.2	8	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	41.2	48	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	13.0	49	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.135	44	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	31.6	44	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.4	26	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	24.2	29	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.038	37	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$304	38	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	16.0	37	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	9.0	34	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++	-0.017	39	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++	-0.055	40	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	84.8	47	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	29.2	35	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	23.0	48	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	81	44	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	62.1	30	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+	-0.194	48	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	93.5	36	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	71.5	46	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	69.0	5	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	64.7	47	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	82.5	34	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	56.1	13	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.5	27	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.6	26	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	59.2	42	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.046	41	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+	-0.430	48	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	58.7	46	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.8	38	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.3	48	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.7	50	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	12.0	25	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.7	45	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,330	47	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	22.4	46	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.324	49	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>				
<b>OVERALL</b>	+	-0.754	48	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	9.3	33	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.5	47	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	22.6	36	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	39.8	37	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	21.5	13	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	18.6	36	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	20.8	39	8.1

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

# Oregon

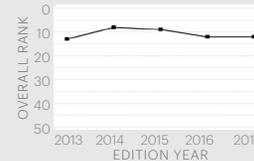
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	67.5	20	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	9.4	46	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.9	27	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	54.8	2	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	24.8	4	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.9	29	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++++	0.061	12	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	50.1	18	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.3	12	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	28.8	14	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++++	0.078	15	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$331	36	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	15.7	31	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	11.9	24	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++	-0.004	32	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++++	0.074	19	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	64.4	19	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	75.0	8	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	8.5	11	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	111.6	3	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++++	0.089	8	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	93.9	35	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	76.6	36	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	56.9	43	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	74.0	16	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	95.8	27	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	57.0	12	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	18.2	12	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	13.0	5	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	33.4	6	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.052	11	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.277	9	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	62.4	38	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	31.7	41	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	45.1	15	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	5.1	9	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	5.3	5	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.4	40	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,711	24	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	12.9	11	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.051	24	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++++	0.327	12	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	10.0	38	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	19.9	50	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	29.2	14	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	27.0	6	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	24.7	33	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	12.6	7	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	24.2	46	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**12**



Change: **no change**  
Determinants Rank: **9**  
Outcomes Rank: **24**



**Strengths:**

- Low percentage of ICU use
- Low percentage of hospital readmissions
- High SNAP enrollment

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of able-bodied seniors
- Low flu vaccination coverage

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, pain management increased 16% from 47.3% to 54.8% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents increased 31% from 6.5% to 8.5% of residents.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 21% from 61.1% to 74.0% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, flu vaccination coverage increased 6% from 53.9% to 56.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 17% from 24.6% to 28.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 22% from 42.9 to 33.4 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Oregon is 12th this year; it was 12th in 2016. The state ranks 21st for general population health and 27th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[public.health.oregon.gov/](http://public.health.oregon.gov/)

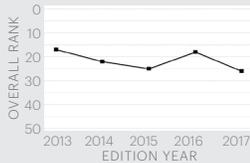
# Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**26**



Change: ▼ 8  
Determinants Rank: **23**  
Outcomes Rank: **30**



**Strengths:**

- High community support expenditures
- Low percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low geriatrician shortfall

**Challenges:**

- Low prevalence of pain management
- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds
- High prevalence of obesity

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, flu vaccination coverage increased 7% from 59.6% to 63.9% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, poverty decreased 6% from 8.3% to 7.8% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, hospital readmissions decreased 7% from 15.8% to 14.7% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 10% from 28.0% to 30.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, pain management decreased 30% from 52.9% to 37.2% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 25% from 39.4% to 49.4% of geriatricians needed.

**Ranking:**

Pennsylvania is 26th this year; it was 18th in 2016. The state ranks 28th for general population health and 24th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.health.state.pa.us](http://www.health.state.pa.us)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.5	29	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.0	27	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	30.8	41	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	37.2	50	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	35.0	41	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	9.0	30	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.177	50	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	35.2	40	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.8	20	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	26.1	23	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++	-0.003	32	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$1,223	7	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	13.1	18	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	9.5	33	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++++	0.055	15	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	0.053	23	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	49.4	6	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	75.0	8	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	7.4	9	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	87.6	11	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++++	0.118	3	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	96.2	5	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	81.9	14	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	63.9	14	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	70.0	32	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	127.4	10	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	50.8	25	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	19.2	17	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.7	29	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	51.5	31	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.031	15	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++	0.025	23	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	65.6	20	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.6	25	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	39.2	36	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.5	19	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	15.4	42	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.6	17	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,879	32	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.7	26	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.000	30	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	0.025	26	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.3	21	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.9	14	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	21.7	38	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	40.5	40	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	21.4	12	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	17.0	26	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	15.6	20	8.1

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

# Rhode Island

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	70.4	14	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.4	19	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	24.4	8	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	44.2	32	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	32.7	30	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.5	8	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.073</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	54.0	6	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.3	42	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+	20.1	43	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.014</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$239	45	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	14.5	24	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	6.8	38	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.014</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>-0.028</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++++	53.3	7	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	25.0	36	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	13.5	33	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	88	5	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	107.2	5	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.047</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	96.6	3	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	82.2	11	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	62.9	16	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	77.8	6	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	93.5	28	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	59.2	7	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	17.2	7	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	15.3	39	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	55.3	37	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.151</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	65.6	20	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	26.8	10	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	44.8	16	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	4.9	6	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	7.8	14	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.3	29	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,659	18	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.8	18	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.153</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.305</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.659</b>
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	9.0	32	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	14.2	16	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	26.2	23	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	40.5	40	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	25.0	36	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	16.7	23	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	11.2	7	8.1

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

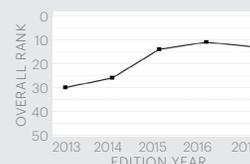
**OVERALL RANK:**  
**13**



Change: ▼ 2

Determinants Rank: **15**

Outcomes Rank: **11**



**Strengths:**

- High SNAP enrollment
- High percentage of quality nursing home beds
- Low prevalence of obesity

**Challenges:**

- Low percentage of volunteerism
- High percentage of seniors in poverty
- Low community support expenditures

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, community support decreased 20% from \$300 to \$239 per adult aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past two years, volunteerism increased 9% from 18.5% to 20.1% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 31% from 11.3% to 7.8% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, poverty increased 13% from 9.1% to 10.3% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 44% from 30.7% to 17.2% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hip fractures decreased 21% from 6.2 to 4.9 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Rhode Island is 13th this year; it was 11th in 2016. The state ranks 14th for general population health and ninth for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.health.state.ri.us](http://www.health.state.ri.us)

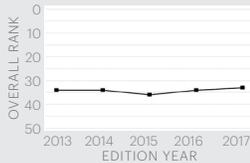
# South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**33**



Change: ▲ 1  
Determinants Rank: 27  
Outcomes Rank: 38



**Strengths:**

- Low percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High percentage of hospice care use

**Challenges:**

- High premature death rate
- High prevalence of food insecurity
- High hip fracture hospitalization rate

**Highlights:**

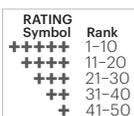
- In the past two years, SNAP reach decreased 20% from 72.5% to 58.0% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 20% from 60.5% to 72.5% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 25% from 61.2 to 46.2 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 13% from 25.2% to 28.5% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, volunteerism increased 17% from 22.3% to 26.0% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 13% from 17.1% to 19.3% of adults aged 60+.

**Ranking:**

South Carolina is 33rd this year; it was 34th in 2016. The state ranks 42nd for general population health and 39th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.scdhec.gov](http://www.scdhec.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	60.8	39	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.0	17	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.5	25	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	49.6	12	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	31.3	22	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.8	24	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	0.000	21	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	47.6	25	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.3	37	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	26.0	25	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++	0.014	29	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$209	48	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	19.3	46	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	7.9	36	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+	-0.054	48	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++	-0.041	38	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	72.2	30	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++	45.8	32	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	5.7	4	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	86	19	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	58.0	33	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	-0.003	20	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.2	20	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	82.1	13	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	62.7	19	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.5	26	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	78.7	38	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	58.5	8	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.5	27	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.4	23	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	46.2	20	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.033	13	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++	-0.010	27	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	62.6	37	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	29.2	28	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	40.4	32	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.5	37	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	14.1	36	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.5	30	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,984	38	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	18.1	38	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++	-0.098	38	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++	-0.109	33	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	10.2	40	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.4	38	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	24.2	32	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	37.3	26	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	27.2	46	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	19.9	41	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	16.8	24	8.1



# South Dakota

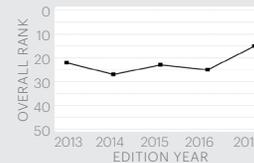
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	65.4	27	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.5	8	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.5	14	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	48.4	15	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	29.4	16	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.8	35	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.073</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.220</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	44.8	31	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.3	25	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	36.3	3	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.079</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.160</b>
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$794	13	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	11.9	13	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	14.2	20	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.060</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.184</b>
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.139</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.283</b>
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	74.5	33	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++++	62.5	17	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	16.9	43	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	84	34	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	46.0	45	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-0.100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.182</b>
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	93.1	39	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	74.0	42	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	70.6	1	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.8	21	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	49.0	49	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	39.7	45	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	19.2	17	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	13.3	7	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	47.0	24	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>-0.001</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>All Determinants</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.111</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.507</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	67.4	6	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	28.5	24	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	42.1	25	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.7	27	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	7.3	13	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.7	2	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,645	16	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	16.1	29	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	<b>+++++</b>	<b>0.157</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.309</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>++++</b>	<b>0.269</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.659</b>
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	7.4	8	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	13.1	7	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	23.2	34	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	30.2	12	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	28.9	49	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++++	15.8	19	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++++	9.7	2	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**15**



Change: ▲ **10**  
Determinants Rank: **16**  
Outcomes Rank: **10**



**Strengths:**

- High flu vaccination coverage
- High percentage of volunteerism
- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress

**Challenges:**

- Low percentage of hospice care use
- Low SNAP enrollment
- High prevalence of smoking

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, SNAP reach increased 15% from 40.0% to 46.0% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past year, poverty decreased 22% from 10.6% to 8.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 23% from 59.3% to 72.8% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past two years, smoking increased 17% from 8.4% to 9.8% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 25% from 63.0 to 47.0 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, high health status increased 10% from 38.2% to 42.1% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

South Dakota is 15th this year; it was 25th in 2016. The state ranks 24th for general population health and 18th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
doh.sd.gov

# Tennessee

TENNESSEE

**OVERALL RANK:**

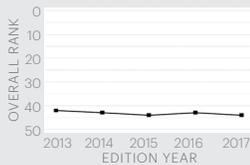
**44**



Change: ▼ 1

Determinants Rank: **42**

Outcomes Rank: **44**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of low-care nursing home residents
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low percentage of able-bodied seniors

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, food insecurity decreased 26% from 21.4% to 15.8% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past two years, flu vaccination coverage decreased 19% from 73.4% to 59.6% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 22% from 59.4% to 72.2% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- Since 2013, smoking increased 27% from 10.9% to 13.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 52% from 30.0% to 45.7% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 28% from 83.4 to 59.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Tennessee is 44th this year; it was 43rd in 2016. The state ranks 44th for general population health and 42nd for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
health.state.tn.us

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	58.6	43	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	3.8	2	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	27.7	21	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	46.7	25	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	38.1	44	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	13.8	50	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+	-0.117	42	0.220

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++	40.2	37	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.8	39	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	21.6	36	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+	-0.048	41	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$252	43	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++	15.8	33	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+	4.0	50	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+	-0.034	42	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+	-0.082	43	0.283

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	82.4	45	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	75.0	8	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	5.8	5	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	87	8	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	72.6	22	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.038	12	0.182

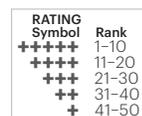
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.3	30	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	82.3	9	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	59.6	33	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.2	27	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+	61.2	45	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	45.7	40	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	22.5	36	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	14.9	34	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	59.9	44	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.055	42	0.094

**All Determinants** + -0.215 42 0.507

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	60.3	42	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.1	33	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	35.9	43	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.3	46	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	13.8	34	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++	8.4	40	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,250	44	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	22.4	46	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.263	44	0.309

**OVERALL** + -0.478 44 0.659

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	10.7	45	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.3	45	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	20.5	41	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	39.2	33	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	22.0	16	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+	20.8	44	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	19.3	34	8.1



# Texas

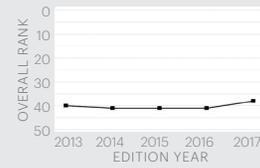
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++	61.2	38	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	6.6	23	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	29.7	34	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	48.0	19	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	34.7	39	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.7	4	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.021	25	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	27.8	48	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.3	42	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	21.5	37	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+	-0.106	46	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$218	47	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+	19.0	45	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	10.1	31	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+	-0.044	45	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+	-0.150	47	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	70.8	28	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++++	66.7	15	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	11.4	26	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	64.2	28	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.016	24	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	91.5	45	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++++	81.1	17	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	66.3	9	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	68.4	37	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	198.5	5	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	58.5	8	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	18.9	16	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.7	29	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	54.3	35	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.028	17	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++	-0.159	37	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	61.5	40	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.3	35	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++	38.2	40	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	6.9	41	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	15.9	44	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.2	15	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++	1,905	33	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	12.3	10	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++	-0.084	37	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++	-0.244	38	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	9.8	35	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	14.8	21	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++	25.0	26	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++	40.1	39	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	20.7	5	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	19.0	39	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	16.1	22	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**38**



Change: ▲ 3  
Determinants Rank: **37**  
Outcomes Rank: **37**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of smoking
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- High flu vaccination coverage

**Challenges:**

- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds
- High prevalence of food insecurity
- High prevalence of physical inactivity

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, flu vaccination coverage increased 13% from 58.7% to 66.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents decreased 20% from 14.3% to 11.4% of residents.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 28% from 53.4% to 68.4% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, smoking decreased 31% from 9.7% to 6.7% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 15% from 18.7% to 15.9% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 25% from 72.3 to 54.3 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**Ranking:**

Texas is 38th this year; it was 41st in 2016. The state ranks 33rd for general population health and 41st for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dshs.state.tx.us](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us)

# Utah

UTAH

## OVERALL RANK:

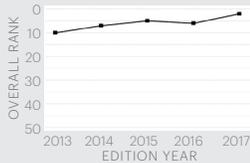
# 2



Change: ▲ 4

Determinants Rank: **1**

Outcomes Rank: **12**



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- High percentage of volunteerism
- Low percentage of ICU use

### Challenges:

- Low prescription drug coverage
- Low SNAP enrollment
- Low percentage of diabetes management

### Highlights:

- In the past three years, poverty increased 11% from 6.1% to 6.8% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, smoking increased 11% from 4.7% to 5.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 23% from 37.2 to 28.8 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 24% from 7.1 to 5.4 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 19% from 7.5% to 6.1% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 26% from 19.2% to 14.3% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

### Ranking:

Utah is second this year; it was sixth in 2016. The state ranks eighth for general population health and sixth for the health of women and children.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.health.utah.gov](http://www.health.utah.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	71.0	10	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	4.2	4	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.2	13	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++	44.9	30	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	26.4	8	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.2	1	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++++	0.220	1	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	55.4	3	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.8	5	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	45.9	1	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.160	1	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$890	10	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	13.6	20	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	20.9	10	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.071	9	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.231	5	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	77.5	38	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	79.2	5	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++++	4.5	3	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	82	43	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++	41.8	48	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.031	27	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	93.4	37	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	74.5	41	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	++	59.0	36	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	74.3	14	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	78.9	37	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	65.5	2	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	14.3	1	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	12.4	2	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	28.8	2	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++++	0.087	3	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.507	1	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.7	26	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	29.6	30	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	46.3	9	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	5.4	17	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	6.1	7	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.2	28	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,555	7	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	11.2	7	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.146	12	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.653	2	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	7.9	14	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.4	46	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	29.9	11	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	27.7	8	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	23.7	25	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	14.1	13	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	21.4	40	8.1

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

# Vermont

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	71.9	6	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.5	37	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	26.9	16	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++++	48.3	16	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++++	29.0	14	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	9.0	30	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++++	0.060	13	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	55.1	4	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	6.6	4	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	34.2	8	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.140	3	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$1,473	5	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	15.4	29	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	27.6	6	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.105	7	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.246	4	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+++	67.3	22	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	16.7	42	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	9.0	15	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	85	25	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	115.2	2	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.017	14	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	95.4	16	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	75.6	39	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	60.9	30	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	73.0	20	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	172.3	6	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	37.0	46	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	23.9	43	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	13.6	8	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	38.8	11	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++	0.004	25	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.328	6	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	66.4	16	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	31.7	41	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	48.6	3	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	4.7	2	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	4.9	2	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	5.4	7	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,640	15	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.9	33	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.176	8	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.503	8	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++	8.5	24	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	18.5	47	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	36.5	1	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	26.1	5	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	24.3	30	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	9.7	2	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	22.0	41	8.1

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

## OVERALL RANK:

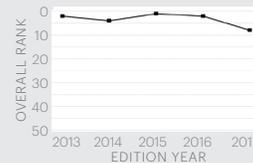
# 8



Change: ▼ 6

Determinants Rank: 6

Outcomes Rank: 8



### Strengths:

- Low percentage of ICU use
- High SNAP enrollment
- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty

### Challenges:

- Low percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low percentage of hospice care use

### Highlights:

- In the past two years, poverty decreased 10% from 7.3% to 6.6% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, food insecurity increased 43% from 10.8% to 15.4% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 32% from 6.9 to 4.7 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, smoking increased 45% from 6.2% to 9.0% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 13% from 23.8% to 26.9% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospice care increased 57% from 23.5% to 37.0% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

### Ranking:

Vermont is eighth this year; it was second in 2016. The state ranks fifth for general population health and second for the health of women and children.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.healthvermont.gov](http://www.healthvermont.gov)

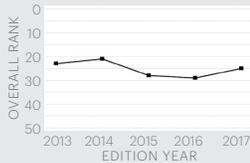
# Virginia

VIRGINIA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**25**



Change: ▲ 4  
Determinants Rank: **33**  
Outcomes Rank: **18**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of frequent mental distress
- Low percentage of seniors living in poverty
- Low prevalence of excessive drinking

**Challenges:**

- Low prescription drug coverage
- Low percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, obesity increased 11% from 26.4% to 29.3% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, low-care nursing home residents increased 8% from 8.6% to 9.2% of residents.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 15% from 63.0% to 72.7% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 26% from 59.0 to 43.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 25% from 7.7 to 5.8 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 29% from 33.3% to 23.6% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Virginia is 25th this year; it was 29th in 2016. The state ranks 19th for general population health and 12th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**  
[www.vdh.state.va.us](http://www.vdh.state.va.us)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	70.5	13	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	5.1	11	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	29.3	30	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	42.2	42	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	++	34.7	39	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.6	20	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++	-0.019	24	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	34.6	42	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.3	12	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	28.1	16	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++	0.016	27	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++	\$345	34	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	12.0	14	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	6.7	39	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.013	22	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++	0.029	27	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	63.4	17	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	12.5	45	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	9.2	16	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	81	44	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	70.3	23	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++	-0.080	39	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	94.1	34	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	82.3	9	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.5	23	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++	72.7	23	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++	101.9	24	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	48.8	33	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	23.6	41	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	14.7	29	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	43.6	15	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++	-0.007	29	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++	-0.076	33	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	67.2	11	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	25.6	6	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	44.6	19	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++	5.8	29	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	15.3	41	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	5.7	12	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,759	27	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.1	25	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.113	18	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++	0.036	25	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++++	8.2	20	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	13.2	8	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	29.5	13	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++	35.6	24	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	++	24.4	31	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	15.3	17	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+++	17.1	27	8.1

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

# Washington

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	70.6	12	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	8.5	45	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.2	18	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	50.4	10	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	22.0	2	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.0	12	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	+++++	0.125	5	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++++	56.3	2	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	7.4	16	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	29.9	10	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.106	7	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+	\$253	42	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	11.7	12	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++	6.7	39	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.011	23	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++++	0.117	15	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	63.0	15	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	++++	58.3	19	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++++	8.6	14	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	83	38	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	81.5	15	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.012	16	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	94.4	29	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	++	76.9	34	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	61.4	24	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	73.7	18	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	83.1	33	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	47.0	39	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++	21.1	32	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	13.6	8	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	32.6	5	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	++++	0.021	18	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+++++	0.275	10	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	64.2	29	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++	31.2	39	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	45.2	13	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	4.7	2	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	9.2	17	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.6	17	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++++	1,611	13	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	11.1	6	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	++++	0.128	16	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.403	9	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	++	9.6	34	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+	17.6	41	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+++++	31.8	5	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	28.4	9	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	24.2	29	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	12.6	7	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++	19.7	35	8.1

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

## OVERALL RANK:

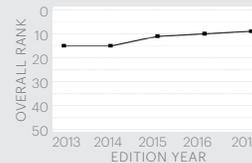
# 9



Change: ▲ 1

Determinants Rank: **10**

Outcomes Rank: **16**



### Strengths:

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- High percentage of quality nursing home beds
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

### Challenges:

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low community support expenditures
- Low prescription drug coverage

### Highlights:

- In the past year, poverty decreased 12% from 8.4% to 7.4% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 18% from 62.3% to 73.7% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past two years, smoking increased 10% from 7.3% to 8.0% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 30% from 6.7 to 4.7 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, food insecurity decreased 19% from 14.5% to 11.7% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 30% from 46.4 to 32.6 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

### Ranking:

Washington is ninth this year; it was 10th in 2016. The state ranks seventh for general population health and 16th for the health of women and children.

### State Health Department Website:

[www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

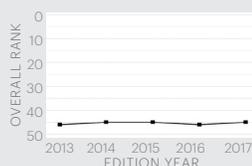
# West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**45**



Change: ▲ 1  
Determinants Rank: **43**  
Outcomes Rank: **46**



**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies
- High flu vaccination coverage

**Challenges:**

- Low percentage of able-bodied seniors
- Low percentage of quality nursing home beds
- High premature death rate

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, food insecurity increased 26% from 12.1% to 15.2% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 15% from 59.5% to 68.4% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 30% from 103.1 to 71.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 16% from 8.3 to 7.0 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, geriatrician shortfall increased 14% from 67.0% to 76.6% of geriatricians needed.
- Since 2013, poverty decreased 14% from 9.9% to 8.5% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

West Virginia is 45th this year; it was 46th in 2016. The state ranks 43rd for general population health and 38th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dhhr.wv.gov](http://www.dhhr.wv.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+	48.6	50	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	3.3	1	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++	30.3	39	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+++++	51.8	7	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+	36.7	43	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	10.7	40	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.076	34	0.220

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+	25.8	50	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.5	28	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	++	21.0	39	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+	-0.080	44	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	\$444	26	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++	15.2	28	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++	13.3	21	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++	0.011	23	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+	-0.069	41	0.283

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++	76.6	34	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++++	75.0	8	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	11.7	27	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	86	19	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+++	73.8	21	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	++++	0.002	17	0.182

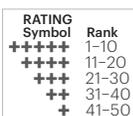
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	++	93.1	39	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++	79.3	24	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	69.1	4	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	++	68.4	37	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++++	122.5	12	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	45.1	42	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	24.0	45	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	15.8	49	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	71.9	49	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.081	46	0.094

**All Determinants** + -0.224 43 0.507

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+	56.5	50	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	26.6	9	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	+	33.7	46	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	7.0	43	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	16.0	45	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+	9.0	48	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+	2,323	46	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	+	33.6	50	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+	-0.298	46	0.309

**OVERALL** + -0.522 45 0.659

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+	11.6	49	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	15.7	29	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	+	15.6	50	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+	42.8	47	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	21.1	8	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	17.2	28	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	22.5	43	8.1



# Wisconsin

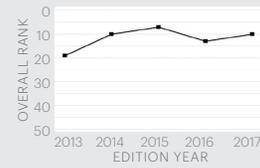
	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	71.6	8	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	+	10.4	49	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	+	31.8	47	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	++	44.4	31	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++++	27.4	10	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	8.2	16	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.073	32	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	++++	49.6	20	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	7.1	9	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	34.5	7	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	+++++	0.111	5	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	\$575	18	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	++++	11.5	11	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	++++	17.1	14	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	++++	0.062	11	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	++++	0.174	11	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	++++	63.2	16	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+++	50.0	23	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+++	11.3	24	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	++	83	38	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	++++	87.5	13	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+++	-0.008	21	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	95.0	22	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+++++	83.4	5	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	52.9	48	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+++++	79.4	4	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	+++++	164.5	7	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	++++	54.7	17	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	17.5	9	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.2	19	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++++	45.1	17	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+++++	0.069	7	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	++++	0.161	14	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	+++++	68.3	3	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.8	17	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	44.8	16	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	5.0	8	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	6.3	8	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	6.1	13	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	++++	1,671	20	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	13.6	17	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++++	0.202	5	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	+++++	0.363	10	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	6.8	2	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	14.5	19	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++	22.1	37	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	32.8	17	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++	23.6	23	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	12.1	6	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	++++	14.1	15	8.1

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

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**10**



Change: ▲ 3  
Determinants Rank: **14**  
Outcomes Rank: **5**



**Strengths:**

- Low percentage of ICU use
- High percentage of volunteerism
- Low prevalence of food insecurity

**Challenges:**

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High prevalence of obesity
- Low flu vaccination coverage

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, food insecurity increased 19% from 9.7% to 11.5% of adults aged 60+.
- In the past two years, health screenings increased 17% from 67.8% to 79.4% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- In the past three years, geriatrician shortfall increased 19% from 52.9% to 63.2% of geriatricians needed.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 18% from 26.9% to 31.8% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospice care use increased 59% from 34.5% to 54.7% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 30% from 25.0% to 17.5% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

Wisconsin is 10th this year; it was 13th in 2016. The state ranks 20th for general population health and 15th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov)

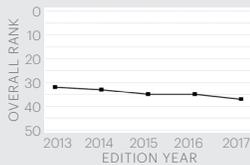
# Wyoming

WYOMING

**OVERALL RANK:**  
**37**



Change: ▼ 2  
Determinants Rank: **44**  
Outcomes Rank: **29**



**Strengths:**

- High percentage of home-delivered meals
- High community support expenditures
- Low percentage of ICU use

**Challenges:**

- Low prescription drug coverage
- Low SNAP enrollment
- Low prevalence of pain management

**Highlights:**

- In the past year, poverty increased 29% from 6.2% to 8.0% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, SNAP reach decreased 26% from 27.7% to 20.5% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- In the past three years, hip fractures decreased 23% from 8.2 to 6.3 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 21% from 58.2 to 46.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- Since 2013, smoking decreased 20% from 11.8% to 9.4% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 34% from 20.4% to 27.3% of adults aged 65+.

**Ranking:**

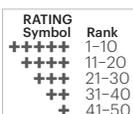
Wyoming is 37th this year; it was 35th in 2016. The state ranks 25th for general population health and 29th for the health of women and children.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.health.wyo.gov](http://www.health.wyo.gov)

	Rating	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>				
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	66.2	24	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	7.3	34	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	27.3	19	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	+	41.0	45	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	+++	31.5	24	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	++	9.4	33	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	++	-0.079	36	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>				
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	+++	48.2	24	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	8.0	24	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	26.2	21	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	++++	0.043	20	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	+++++	\$2,061	4	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	+++++	11.1	9	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	+++++	51.0	1	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	+++++	0.175	3	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	+++++	0.218	6	0.283
<b>Policy</b>				
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	+	81.6	44	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	+	0.0	48	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	+	15.9	42	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	+	80	46	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	+	20.5	50	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	+	-0.238	50	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	+	89.7	49	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	+	59.7	50	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	+	53.2	47	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	+	64.1	50	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	++	76.7	40	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+	32.4	48	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++	20.3	25	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	++++	14.0	13	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+++++	46.1	18	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	+	-0.143	50	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	+	-0.241	44	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>				
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	++	63.8	31	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	+	32.1	44	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	++++	45.2	13	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	++	6.3	36	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	+++++	6.3	8	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	+++	7.1	26	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	+++	1,780	29	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	++	17.2	35	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	+++	0.011	29	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	++	-0.231	37	0.659

<b>Supplemental Measures</b>				
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	+++++	7.5	9	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	++	16.2	37	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	++++	27.7	19	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	+++++	22.9	2	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	21.3	9	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	+++++	11.1	4	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	+	29.4	49	8.1



# District of Columbia



	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>			
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	65.1	—	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	9.8	—	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	29.7	—	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	48.2	—	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	29.0	—	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	10.2	—	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	—	—	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>			
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	55.4	—	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	15.2	—	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	28.4	—	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	—	—	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	\$1,623	—	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	19.0	—	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	21.4	—	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	—	—	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	—	—	0.283
<b>Policy</b>			
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	23.1	—	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	58.3	—	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	NA	—	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	68	—	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	83.9	—	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	—	—	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>			
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	95.3	—	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	72.6	—	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	54.5	—	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	70.8	—	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	301.7	—	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	44.9	—	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	27.6	—	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	14.4	—	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	39.1	—	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	—	—	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	—	—	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>			
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	65.4	—	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	30.1	—	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	44.4	—	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	5.5	—	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	13.6	—	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	7.5	—	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	2,021	—	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	11.0	—	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	—	—	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	—	—	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>			
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	7.6	—	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	13.8	—	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	40.4	—	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	34.7	—	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	18.2	—	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	15.0	—	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	NA	—	8.1

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

**Strengths:**

- Low prevalence of physical inactivity
- High community support expenditures
- High percentage of healthcare-associated infection reporting policies

**Challenges:**

- High percentage of seniors in poverty
- High prevalence of smoking
- High prevalence of obesity

**Highlights:**

- In the past two years, hospital readmissions decreased 9% from 15.8% to 14.4% of hospitalized patients aged 65+.
- In the past two years, poverty increased 9% from 14.0% to 15.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past two years, smoking increased 28% from 8.0% to 10.2% of adults aged 65+.
- In the past three years, obesity increased 55% from 19.1% to 29.7% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, volunteerism increased 25% from 22.7% to 28.4% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 27% from 53.4 to 39.1 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

**State Health Department Website:**  
doh.dc.gov

# United States

UNITED STATES

**Highlights:**

- Since 2015, health screenings increased 19% from 60.7% to 72.4% of seniors receiving recommended screenings.
- Since 2015, SNAP reach decreased 7% from 75.2% to 70.1% of adults aged 60+ in poverty.
- Since 2013, ICU use in the last six months of life decreased 9% from 15.2% to 13.8% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hospital readmissions decreased 7% from 15.9% to 14.8% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+.
- Since 2013, hip fractures decreased 21% from 7.3 to 5.8 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past three years, premature death decreased 6% from 1,909 to 1,797 deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74.
- Since 2013, obesity increased 9% from 25.3% to 27.6% of adults aged 65+.
- Since 2013, food insecurity increased 16% from 13.6% to 15.8% of adults aged 60+.
- Since 2013, preventable hospitalizations decreased 25% from 66.6 to 49.9 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees; in the past year the rate decreased 7%.
- Since 2013, hospital deaths decreased 30% from 30.1% to 21.0% of Medicare decedents aged 65+.

**State Health Department Website:**

[www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)

	2017 Value	2017 Rank	No 1 State
<b>Behaviors</b>			
Dental Visit (% of adults aged 65+)	65.7	—	78.1
Excessive Drinking (% of adults aged 65+)	6.7	—	3.3
Obesity (% of adults aged 65+)	27.6	—	17.9
Pain Management (% of adults aged 65+ with arthritis)	46.5	—	54.9
Physical Inactivity (% of adults aged 65+ in fair or better health)	31.3	—	21.6
Smoking (% of adults aged 65+)	8.7	—	5.2
<b>Behaviors Total</b>	—	—	0.220
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>			
Nursing Home Quality (% of four- & five-star beds)	42.4	—	56.4
Poverty (% of adults aged 65+)	9.0	—	4.5
Volunteerism (% of adults aged 65+)	26.0	—	45.9
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Macro Total</b>	—	—	0.160
Community Support (dollars per adult aged 60+ in poverty)	\$536	—	\$3,599
Food Insecurity (% of adults aged 60+)	15.8	—	7.3
Home-delivered Meals (% of adults aged 60+ with independent living difficulty)	10.2	—	51.0
<b>Community &amp; Environment—Micro Total</b>	—	—	0.184
<b>Community &amp; Environment Total</b>	—	—	0.283
<b>Policy</b>			
Geriatrician Shortfall (% of needed geriatricians)	65.7	—	22.7
Healthcare-associated Infection Policies (% of policies in place)	48.2	—	83.3
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	11.7	—	3.8
Prescription Drug Coverage (% of adults aged 65+)	87	—	89
SNAP Reach (% of adults aged 60+ in poverty)	70.1	—	119.3
<b>Policy Total</b>	—	—	0.182
<b>Clinical Care</b>			
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults aged 65+)	94.8	—	98.1
Diabetes Management (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75)	80.3	—	85.7
Flu Vaccine (% of adults aged 65+)	60.7	—	70.6
Health Screenings (% of adults with recommended screenings)	72.4	—	80.9
Home Health Care (number of workers per 1,000 adults aged 75+)	110.6	—	301.7
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	52.0	—	65.8
Hospital Deaths (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	21.0	—	14.3
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	14.8	—	12.1
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	49.9	—	23.5
<b>Clinical Care Total</b>	—	—	0.094
<b>All Determinants</b>	—	—	0.507
<b>Outcomes</b>			
Able-bodied (% of adults aged 65+)	64.6	—	69.0
Falls (% of adults aged 65+)	28.7	—	20.6
High Health Status (% of adults aged 65+)	41.2	—	52.3
Hip Fractures (hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	5.8	—	3.0
ICU Use (% of Medicare decedents aged 65+)	13.8	—	4.2
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults aged 65+)	7.4	—	4.6
Premature Death (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74)	1,797	—	1,426
Teeth Extractions (% of adults aged 65+)	14.9	—	6.4
<b>All Outcomes</b>	—	—	0.309
<b>OVERALL</b>	—	—	0.659
<b>Supplemental Measures</b>			
Cognition (% of adults aged 65+ with difficulty)	9.0	—	6.1
Depression (% of adults aged 65+)	15.0	—	7.6
Education (% of adults aged 65+ with college degree)	25.8	—	40.4
Multiple Chronic Conditions (% of Medicare enrollees aged 65+)	37.8	—	22.6
Overuse—Mammography (% female Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	23.1	—	18.2
Overuse—PSA Test (% male Medicare enrollees aged 75+)	18.2	—	9.6
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65+)	16.5	—	8.1

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





# Appendix

# Appendix

Table 5  
**Core Measures**

<b>Behaviors</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source, Data Year(s)</b>
	Dental Visit*	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported visiting a dental health professional within the past 12 months	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014</i>
	Excessive Drinking	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported either binge drinking (having four or more [women] or five or more [men] drinks on one occasion in the past month) or chronic drinking (having eight or more [women] or 15 or more [men] drinks per week)	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015</i>
	Obesity	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015</i>
	Pain Management	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with arthritis who reported that arthritis or joint pain does not limit their usual activities	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015</i>
	Physical Inactivity	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with fair or better health status who reported doing no physical activity or exercise other than their regular job in the past 30 days	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015</i>
	Smoking	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who are smokers (reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every or some days)	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015</i>
<b>Community &amp; Environment</b>	Community Support	Expenditures captured by the Administration on Aging per adult aged 60 years and older living in poverty	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration on Aging, <i>State Program Reports</i> ; U.S. Census Bureau, <i>American Community Survey, 2014</i>
	Food Insecurity	Percentage of adults aged 60 years and older who faced the threat of hunger in the past 12 months	National Foundation to End Senior Hunger, <i>The State of Senior Hunger in America, 2014</i>
	Home-delivered Meals	Number of meals served as a percentage of seniors aged 60 years and older with independent-living difficulty	U.S. HHS, Administration on Aging, <i>State Program Reports</i> ; U.S. Census Bureau, <i>American Community Survey, 2014</i>
	Nursing Home Quality	Percentage of certified nursing home beds rated four- or five-stars over a three-month period	U.S. HHS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, <i>Nursing Home Compare, Dec 2016–Feb 2017</i>
	Poverty	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who live in households at or below 100 percent of the poverty threshold	U.S. Census Bureau, <i>American Community Survey, 2015</i>
	Volunteerism	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported volunteering in the past 12 months	Corporation for National & Community Service, 2013-2015

\* The data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2016 edition. A data update was not available at the time of this publication.

\*\* The prescription drug coverage data used in the 2016 edition was from 2012; the data in this edition is from 2014.

**Policy**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source, Data Year(s)</b>
Geriatrician Shortfall	Percentage of geriatricians required to meet estimated need	American Geriatrics Society, 2016
Healthcare-associated Infection (HAI) Policies	Percentage of 24 reporting and validation policies implemented in the state to monitor healthcare-associated infections in hospitals	CDC, <i>National and State Healthcare Associated Infections Progress Report, 2014</i>
Low-care Nursing Home Residents	Percentage of nursing home residents who do not require physical assistance for late-loss activities of daily living	Brown University, <i>Shaping Long Term Care in America Project, 2015</i>
Prescription Drug Coverage**	Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older who have a creditable prescription drug plan	The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, <i>State Health Facts, 2014</i>
SNAP Reach	Number of adults aged 60 years and older who participate in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as a percentage of adults aged 60 years and older living in poverty	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; U.S. Census Bureau, <i>American Community Survey, 2015</i>

**Clinical Care**

Dedicated Health Care Provider	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having a personal doctor or health care provider	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015</i>
Diabetes Management	Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 to 75 years with diabetes receiving a blood lipids test	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
Flu Vaccine	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported receiving a flu vaccine in the past year	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015</i>
Health Screenings*	Percentage of women aged 65 to 74 years who reported receiving a mammogram in the past two years and the percentage of adults aged 65 to 75 years who reported receiving colorectal cancer screening within the recommended time period	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014</i>
Home Health Care*	Number of personal care and home health aides per 1,000 adults aged 75 years and older	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015
Hospice Care	Percentage of chronically ill Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older who were enrolled in hospice during the last six months of life	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
Hospital Deaths	Percentage of deaths occurring in a hospital among chronically ill Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
Hospital Readmissions	Percentage of hospitalized Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older who were readmitted within 30 days of discharge	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
Preventable Hospitalizations	Number of discharges for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014

\* The data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2016 edition. A data update was not available at the time of this publication.

\*\* The prescription drug coverage data used in the 2016 edition was from 2012; the data in this edition is from 2014.

# Appendix

Table 5  
**Core Measures**

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source, Data Year(s)</b>
	Able-bodied	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older with no cognitive, visual, auditory, ambulatory, self-care and/or independent living difficulty disability	U.S. Census Bureau, <i>American Community Survey</i> , 2015
	Falls*	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported they had fallen in the past 12 months	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> , 2014
	Frequent Mental Distress	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> , 2015
	High Health Status	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported that their health is very good or excellent	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> , 2015
	Hip Fracture	Number of hospitalizations for hip fracture per 1,000 Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
	ICU Use	Percentage of Medicare decedents aged 65 years and older spending seven or more days in the intensive care unit (ICU)/critical care unit during the last six months of life	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
	Premature Death	Deaths per 100,000 adults aged 65 to 74 years	CDC, <i>National Vital Statistics System</i> , 2015
	Teeth Extractions*	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having had all teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease	CDC, <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> , 2014

\* The data appearing in this edition are the same that appeared in the 2016 edition. A data update was not available at the time of this publication.

\*\* The prescription drug coverage data used in the 2016 edition was from 2012; the data in this edition is from 2014.

Table 6  
**Supplemental Measures**

	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source, Data Year(s)</b>
<b>Behaviors</b>	Education	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having a college degree	U.S. Census Bureau, <i>American Community Survey</i> , 2015
<b>Clinical Care</b>	Overuse — Mammography	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees aged 75 years and older who had a screening mammogram	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
	Overuse — PSA Test	Percentage of male Medicare enrollees aged 75 years and older who had a screening prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test	The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2014
<b>Outcomes</b>	Cognition	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported having cognitive difficulty	U.S. Census Bureau, <i>American Community Survey</i> , 2015
	Depression	Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported being told by a health professional that they have a depressive disorder	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> , 2015
	Multiple Chronic Conditions	Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 years and older with four or more chronic conditions	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2015
	Suicide	Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older	CDC, <i>National Vital Statistics System</i> , 2013-2015

# Methodology

## Rankings Calculation

For each measure, the most recent state-level data as of March 6, 2017, were obtained from secondary sources (Tables 5 and 6) and presented as the “value.” The score for each state is based on the following formula:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{State value} - \text{National value}}{\text{Standard deviation of all state values}}$$

This score indicates the number of standard deviations a state is above or below the national value. A 0.00 indicates a state has the same value as the nation. States with higher values than the national value have a positive score, while states that perform below the national

value have a negative score. To prevent an extreme score from exerting excessive influence, the maximum score for a measure is capped at +/- 2.00. If a U.S. value is not available from the original data source for a measure, the mean of all state values is used. If a value is not available for a state, the state’s score is set to zero.

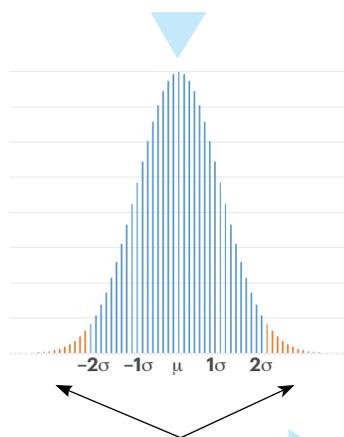
The overall score is calculated by adding the products of the score of each core measure multiplied by its assigned weight (the percentage of the total overall ranking). Each of the five model categories is assigned a different weight (Table 7) and the weight for each measure within a model category is distributed equally among all the measures in the category. The overall ranking is the ordering of each state according to the overall score. The ranking of individual measures is the ordering of each state according to the measure’s value. Ties in values are assigned equal ranks. Not all changes in rank are statistically significant.

## Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Measures

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data are analyzed using STATA v14.2 to account for the complex survey design. Data are limited to adults aged 65 and older. Responses of “refused”, “don’t know” or “not sure” are excluded from the analysis, but are reflected in standard error and confidence interval estimates. Prevalence estimates are also calculated by sex, race, education and income subpopulations. Estimates are suppressed if

**Behaviors**  
**Community & Environment**  
**Public & Health Policies**  
**Clinical Care**  
**Health Outcomes**

1. Gather data
2. Normalize state values for each measure using U.S. value (calculate z score)



3. Eliminate outliers
4. Multiply by weights
5. Sum weighted scores



6. Rank states by sum of all measure scores

the denominator is less than 50 or the relative standard error is greater than 30 percent. For calculating subpopulation estimates, the population of interest is specified in a manner that avoids deletion of cases and ensures an accurate estimation of variance.

BRFSS data are based on self-report and exclude those without a telephone and those who are institutionalized. Dental visit, falls, health screenings, pain management and teeth extractions are collected biennially.

### Calculated Variables

Community support, home-delivered meals, home health care and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) reach are calculated measures based on data from two different sources (Table 5). The numerator data for community support and home-delivered meals are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, *State Program Reports*. For home health care, the numerator data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For SNAP reach, the numerator data are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The denominator data for all four variables are from the U.S. Census Bureau's *American Community Survey* for the matching data year and population characteristics (e.g., 60 years and older living in poverty). Because the numerator and denominator come from different sources, it is possible for states to have values greater than 100 percent. This occurs in SNAP reach when the estimate of eligible people (denominator) is lower than the estimate of participants (numerator). This should not be interpreted to mean that all eligible persons are participating in SNAP.

Healthcare-associated infection (HAI) policies is the percent of 24 HAI reporting and data validation policies a state has in place according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *National and State HAI Progress Report*. The policies assessed in the report fall under the following four categories: State has a reporting mandate, state health department has

Table 7  
**Model Category Weights**

Model Category	Weight (%)
Determinants	75
Behaviors	25
Community & Environment	20
Policy	15
Clinical Care	15
Outcomes	25

access to the data, state checks the data for quality and completeness, and state reviews medical records to determine accuracy. To create the measure, we counted the number of policies that are in place for each of the six types of HAI: Central-line associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, surgical site infections (abdominal hysterectomy and colon surgery), and laboratory identified hospital-onset methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infections and *Clostridium difficile* infections. The best possible score is 100 percent, meaning the state has all 24 policies in place (i.e. all four policies in place for each of the six HAI types).

### Data Considerations

Data presented in this report are aggregated at the state level and cannot be used to make inferences at the individual level. Values and rankings from prior years are updated on [www.AmericasHealthRankings.org](http://www.AmericasHealthRankings.org) to reflect known errors or updates from the reporting source. Therefore information appearing in this edition compared with prior printed editions may be different. For the most current data see the website.

The prescription drug coverage data used in the 2016 edition were from 2012; the data in this edition are from 2014. A data update for home health care was not available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics prior to our 2017 data deadline.

# Model Development

The measures and model for *America's Health Rankings Senior Report* were developed by an advisory group (See 2017 Senior Report Advisory Group) of experts in the fields of aging and senior health for the inaugural edition in 2013. The panel was charged with identifying the areas of health and well-being most pertinent to the older adult population and developing a model for assessing population health at the state level.

Each year, the advisory group reviews the model and measures to improve existing measures, integrate new data sources and make adjustments for changing availability of information. In addition to the changes implemented in 2017, we continue to explore new data sources that could enhance our model of senior health. In particular, we are interested in state-level data for topics such as social support, polypharmacy and medication adherence, elder abuse, transportation support and malnutrition diagnosis.

## 2017 Edition Model and Measure Revisions

The following changes were made at the recommendation of the advisory group:

### Dropped Measures

**Underweight:** While malnutrition and undernourishment are serious issues among seniors, underweight is not a major health concern. Being underweight is not an automatic indication of poor health; some

adults are underweight and healthy. A better way to address malnutrition would be with a malnutrition diagnosis measure or a measure that focuses on adequate and balanced nutrition. Other measures in this report that focus on nutrition and food access are food insecurity, home-delivered meals and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program reach. Although underweight was dropped from the model, it is available as a supplemental measure on our website. With the removal of underweight from the model, the behaviors category weight was redistributed equally among the remaining behaviors measures.

**Recommended Hospital Care:** The percentage of hospitalized adults aged 65 years and older receiving recommended hospital care ranged from 95.5% in Mississippi to 98.7% in Maine in the 2016 edition. This small geographic variation fails to distinguish any meaningful differences among states. With the removal of recommended hospital care from the model, the clinical care category weight was redistributed equally among the remaining clinical care measures.

### New Measure

#### Healthcare-associated Infection (HAI)

**Policies:** This measure was added to replace recommended hospital care. HAI policies is the percentage of 24 reporting and validation policies implemented in each state to monitor healthcare-associated infections in hospitals (see calculation details in Methodology). With the addition of this measure to the model, the policy category weight was redistributed equally among the five policy measures.

## **Revised Measures**

**Nursing Home Quality:** The definition of nursing home quality reported in the 2016 edition used a one-month snapshot of time to capture quality. Substantial changes can occur on a month-to-month basis and a one-month snapshot may misrepresent states, especially those with few nursing homes that dominate the market. For example, if a nursing home with many beds moved in or out of the four- or five-star group for the month in which the state data was extracted, it could dramatically change the state's value. To reduce the volatility of this measure, the 2017 edition definition uses a three-month average. The new definition approximates the old definition, but is not directly comparable.

**Home-delivered meals:** The denominator used in the 2016 edition definition of home-delivered meals was the total number of seniors aged 65 years and older living in poverty. It was revised in the 2017 edition to adults aged 60 years and older with independent living difficulty. This denominator better reflects the program objective of keeping seniors with independent-living difficulties in their homes regardless of income. The numerator will remain the same, the number of seniors aged 60 years and older served an Older Americans Act-funded meal. The 2017 edition home-delivered meals data are not comparable to previous years.

**Health Screenings:** The method of calculating health screenings was refined to better account for the slight difference in age recommendations between colorectal cancer screening and mammography screening. To allow for comparability, health screenings data for all prior editions were adjusted using the new method. Health screenings is a composite measure that captures the percentage of women who reported receiving a mammogram within the past two years (aged 65 to 74 years) and the recommended colorectal cancer screening within the recommended time frame (aged 65 to 75 years), and the percentage of men aged 65 to 75 years who reported receiving the recommended colorectal cancer screening within the recommended time frame.

# 2017 Senior Report Advisory Group

The Senior Report Advisory Group provided guidance in the selection of measures and the design of the *2017 America's Health Rankings Senior Report*.

**Soo Borson, M.D.**

Professor Emerita, University of Washington  
School of Medicine  
Research Professor, University of Minnesota  
School of Medicine  
Dementia Care Research and Consulting

**Randy Brown, Ph.D.**

Director of Health Research  
Mathematica Policy Research

**Julie Bynum, M.D., M.P.H.**

Associate Professor of Medicine  
The Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy &  
Clinical Practice  
Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth

**Tom Eckstein, M.B.A.**

Principal and author, *America's Health Rankings*  
Arundel Metrics, Inc.

**Sarah Milder, M.P.H.**

Principal and author, *America's Health Rankings*  
Arundel Metrics, Inc.

**Rhonda Randall, D.O.**

Chief Medical Officer, UnitedHealthcare Retiree  
Solutions  
Senior Medical Advisor, United Health Foundation

**Barbara Resnick, Ph.D., R.N., C.R.N.P., F.A.A.N.,  
F.A.A.N.P.**

Professor of Nursing  
Chairman of the Board, American Geriatrics  
Society  
Sonya Ziporkin Gershowitz Chair in Gerontology  
University of Maryland

**Anna Schenck, Ph.D., M.S.P.H.**

Professor of the Practice, Associate Dean for  
Practice  
Director, Public Health Leadership Program and  
the North Carolina Institute for Public Health  
UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Lynn Shaul, M.A.**

Director, Health Improvement  
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

**Judy R. Simon, M.S., R.D., L.D.N.**

Nutrition and Health Promotion Programs  
Manager  
Maryland Department of Aging  
Chair, Healthy Aging Dietetic Practice Group  
Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics

# The Team

*America's Health Rankings Senior Report* is a team effort in which all contribute a vital part to the creation and dissemination of this report. Members of the team, listed alphabetically by organization, follow:

## **Aldrich Design**

Emily Aldrich  
Jenna Brouse  
Andrea Egbert

## **Arundel Metrics, Inc.**

Melanie Buhl  
Tom Eckstein  
Mary Ann Honors  
Laura Houghtaling  
Alexia Magala  
Sarah Milder  
Kristin Shaw

## **The Glover Park Group**

Kate Ackerman  
Alvaro Giorgetta  
Joe Gonzales  
Taylor Hiden  
Lee Jenkins  
Amanda Keating  
Rachel Millard  
Andy Oare  
Laura Peterson  
Dan Stone  
Amelia Williams

## **Reservoir Communications Group**

Christine Harrison  
David Lumbert  
Robert Schooling

## **RoninWare Inc.**

T.J. Kellie

## **United Health Foundation**

Kristy Duffey  
Alyssa Erickson  
L.D. Platt  
Dr. Rhonda Randall  
Danielle Varallo  
Anne Yau

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National Vital Statistics System  
Administration on Aging, *State Program Reports*  
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services  
*Nursing Home Compare*  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*  
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
American Geriatrics Society  
Brown University, *Shaping Long Term Care in America Project*  
Corporation for National & Community Service  
The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care  
The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *State Health Facts*  
National Foundation to End Senior Hunger, *The State of Senior Hunger in America*

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United Health Foundation  
9900 Bren Road East  
Minnetonka, MN 55343

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