Building a Culture of Health, County by County

2015 *County Health Rankings*

Missouri





INTRODUCTION

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program helps communities identify and implement solutions that make it easier for people to be healthy in their homes, schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (UWPHI) to bring this program to cities, counties, and states across the nation. Ranking the health of nearly every county in the nation, the County Health Rankings illustrate what we know when it comes to what is making people sick or healthy. The Roadmaps to Health and RWJF Culture of Health Prize show what we can do to create healthier places to live, learn, work, and play.

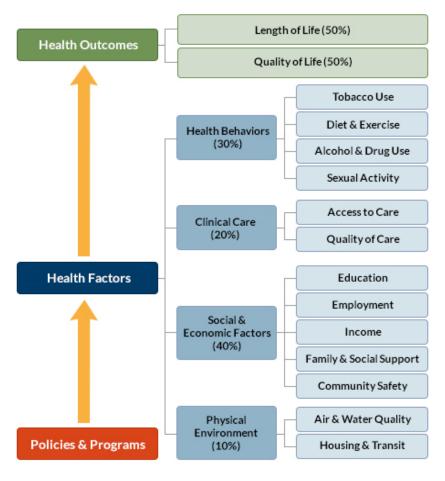
WHAT ARE THE COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS?

 $Published\ online\ at\ county healthrankings.org,\ the\ \textit{Rankings}\ help\ counties\ understand\ what\ influences\ how$

healthy residents are and how long they will live. The Rankings are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in all 50 states. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births. Communities use the Rankings to identify and garner support for local health improvement initiatives among government agencies, healthcare providers, community organizations, business leaders, policy makers, and the public.

MOVING FROM DATA TO ACTION

Roadmaps to Health help communities bring people together to look at the many factors that influence health, select strategies that work, and make changes that will have a lasting impact. The Roadmaps focus on helping communities move from awareness about their county's ranking to action



to improve people's health. The *Roadmaps to Health* Action Center is a one-stop shop of information to help any community member or leader who wants to improve their community's health by addressing factors that we know influence health, such as education, income, and community safety.

Within the Action Center you will find:

- Online step-by-step guidance and tools to move through the Action Cycle
- What Works for Health a searchable database of evidence-informed policies and programs that can improve health

- Webinars featuring local community members who share their tips on how to build a healthier community
- Community coaches, located across the nation, who provide customized consultation to local leaders who request guidance in how to accelerate their efforts to improve health. You can contact a coach by activating the Get Help button at countyhealthrankings.org

LEARNING FROM OTHERS

At countyhealthrankings.org, we feature stories from communities across the nation who have used data from the County Health Rankings or have engaged in strategies to improve health. The RWJF Culture of Health Prize recognizes communities that are creating powerful partnerships and deep



commitments to enable everyone in our diverse society to lead healthy lives now and for generations to come. The Prize is awarded annually by RWJF to honor communities that are working to build a Culture of Health by implementing solutions that give everyone the opportunity for a healthy life. In 2015, up to 10 winning communities will each receive a \$25,000 cash prize and have their stories shared broadly with the goal of inspiring locally driven change across the nation.

Prize winners are selected based on how well they demonstrate their community's achievement on their journey to a Culture of Health in the following areas:

- Defining health in the broadest possible terms
- Committing to sustainable systems changes and long-term policy-oriented solutions
- Cultivating a shared and deeply held belief in the importance of equal opportunity for health
- Harnessing the collective power of leaders, partners, and community members
- Securing and making the most of resources
- Measuring and sharing progress and results

Visit countyhealthrankings.org or rwjf.org/prize to learn about the work of past Prize winners and the application process.

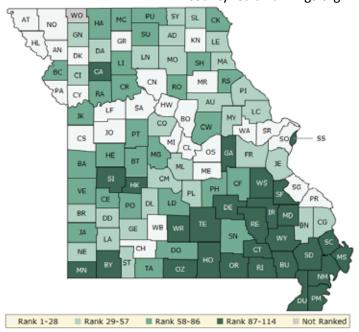
HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

You might want to contact your local affiliate of United Way Worldwide or the National Association of Counties – their national parent organizations have partnered with us to raise awareness and stimulate action to improve health in their local members' communities. By connecting with other leaders interested in improving health, you can make a difference in your community. In communities large and small, people from all walks of life are taking ownership and action to improve health. Visit countyhealthrankings.org to get ideas and guidance on how you can take action in your community. Working with others, you can improve the health of your community.

HOW DO COUNTIES RANK FOR HEALTH OUTCOMES?

The green map below shows the distribution of Missouri's health outcomes, based on an equal weighting of length and quality of life.

Lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. Detailed information on the underlying measures is available at countyhealthrankings.org.

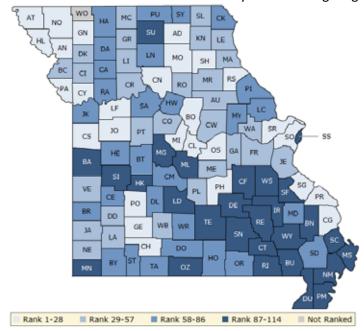


County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Adair	53	Dallas	31	Livingston	66	Randolph	65
Andrew	10	Daviess	38	Macon	55	Ray	86
Atchison	25	DeKalb	24	Madison	91	Reynolds	105
Audrain	48	Dent	104	Maries	8	Ripley	109
Barry	88	Douglas	79	Marion	44	Saline	19
Barton	39	Dunklin	112	McDonald	96	Schuyler	46
Bates	60	Franklin	51	Mercer	85	Scotland	34
Benton	78	Gasconade	94	Miller	41	Scott	95
Bollinger	56	Gentry	29	Mississippi	111	Shannon	64
Boone	7	Greene	40	Moniteau	13	Shelby	61
Buchanan	69	Grundy	17	Monroe	28	St. Charles	2
Butler	106	Harrison	77	Montgomery	30	St. Clair	93
Caldwell	87	Henry	81	Morgan	76	St. Francois	101
Callaway	67	Hickory	108	New Madrid	113	St. Louis	23
Camden	35	Holt	22	Newton	50	St. Louis City	107
Cape Girardeau	36	Howard	16	Nodaway	1	Ste. Genevieve	26
Carroll	74	Howell	92	Oregon	89	Stoddard	102
Carter	110	Iron	103	Osage	18	Stone	32
Cass	14	Jackson	70	Ozark	97	Sullivan	83
Cedar	63	Jasper	73	Pemiscot	114	Taney	58
Chariton	6	Jefferson	45	Perry	15	Texas	98
Christian	4	Johnson	12	Pettis	62	Vernon	71
Clark	80	Knox	20	Phelps	82	Warren	11
Clay	9	Laclede	68	Pike	49	Washington	99
Clinton	42	Lafayette	5	Platte	3	Wayne	100
Cole	21	Lawrence	43	Polk	72	Webster	27
Cooper	57	Lewis	37	Pulaski	54	Worth	NR
Crawford	84	Lincoln	52	Putnam	59	Wright	90
Dade	47	Linn	33	Ralls	75		

HOW DO COUNTIES RANK FOR HEALTH FACTORS?

The blue map displays Missouri's summary ranks for health factors, based on weighted scores for health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.

Lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. Detailed information on the underlying measures is available at countyhealthrankings.org.



County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Adair	23	Dallas	82	Livingston	30	Randolph	56
Andrew	7	Daviess	62	Macon	27	Ray	73
Atchison	15	DeKalb	45	Madison	83	Reynolds	106
Audrain	57	Dent	99	Maries	54	Ripley	111
Barry	63	Douglas	67	Marion	29	Saline	72
Barton	71	Dunklin	109	McDonald	105	Schuyler	59
Bates	91	Franklin	34	Mercer	51	Scotland	36
Benton	85	Gasconade	37	Miller	93	Scott	88
Bollinger	92	Gentry	19	Mississippi	110	Shannon	107
Boone	3	Greene	14	Moniteau	28	Shelby	11
Buchanan	49	Grundy	55	Monroe	52	St. Charles	2
Butler	89	Harrison	86	Montgomery	68	St. Clair	98
Caldwell	69	Henry	61	Morgan	96	St. Francois	90
Callaway	46	Hickory	108	New Madrid	103	St. Louis	8
Camden	60	Holt	17	Newton	35	St. Louis City	113
Cape Girardeau	10	Howard	58	Nodaway	12	Ste. Genevieve	25
Carroll	53	Howell	65	Oregon	76	Stoddard	74
Carter	95	Iron	104	Osage	4	Stone	81
Cass	16	Jackson	70	Ozark	100	Sullivan	97
Cedar	78	Jasper	47	Pemiscot	114	Taney	75
Chariton	22	Jefferson	41	Perry	13	Texas	94
Christian	5	Johnson	18	Pettis	48	Vernon	50
Clark	66	Knox	38	Phelps	26	Warren	39
Clay	6	Laclede	87	Pike	84	Washington	112
Clinton	31	Lafayette	21	Platte	1	Wayne	102
Cole	9	Lawrence	32	Polk	24	Webster	44
Cooper	40	Lewis	43	Pulaski	33	Worth	NR
Crawford	101	Lincoln	80	Putnam	64	Wright	79
Dade	42	Linn	77	Ralls	20		

2015 COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS: MEASURES AND NATIONAL/STATE RESULTS

Poor or fair health			US	State	State	State
Pemantur death		Description	Median	Overall	Minimum	Maximum
Poor or fair health % of adults reporting fair or poor health 17% 15% 19% 7. Poor physical health days Average # of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days 3.7 3.7 3.7 7. 7. 7. 7.						
Poor physical health days						15395
Poor mental health days						51%
Low birthweight % of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams) 8% 8.0% 4.0% 13.						7.6
Martin Behaviors Adult smoking						9.8
Adult smoking % of adults who are current smokers 31% 23% 11% 40% 30% 31% 23% 11% 40% 30% 31% 23% 11% 40% 30% 30% 24% 30% 20% 23% 20% 24% 30% 20% 24% 28% 700 42 8.8 700 40% 30% 20% 24% 8.8 80% 20% 20% 24% 8.8 80% 20% 21% 80% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 22% 20%	_	% of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams)	8%	8.0%	4.0%	13.5%
Adult smoking						
Adult obesity			0.10/			
Food environment index						47%
Physical inactivity	·					39%
Access to exercise opportunities % of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity 65% 77% 47% 988 Excessive drinking % of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking 16% 17% 17% 10% 32% 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 3						8.3
Excessive drinking	Physical inactivity		27%	26%	21%	38%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths % of driving deaths with alcohol involvement 31% 35% 0% 100	Access to exercise opportunities	% of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	65%	77%	4%	98%
Sexually transmitted infections # of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population 291 462 64 12 Teen births # of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19 41 40 12 9 CLINICAL CARE Uninsured % of population under age 65 without health insurance 17% 16% 10% 25 Primary care physicians Ratio of population to primary care physicians 2015:1 1439:1 13858:1 79 Dentists Ratio of population to mental health providers 1128:1 632:1 1368:1 27 Preventable hospital stays # of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 65.3 65.3 38 14 Diabetic monitoring % of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c 85% 86% 74% 94 Mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-95 that receive HbA1c 85% 86% 62% 74 94 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS High school graduation % of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years 85% 86% 62.8 85	Excessive drinking		16%	17%	10%	32%
Teen births	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths		31%	35%	0%	100%
CLINICAL CARE Uninsured % of population under age 65 without health insurance 17% 16% 10% 25 Primary care physicians Ratio of population to primary care physicians 2015:1 1439:1 13858:1 79 Dentists Ratio of population to dentists 2670:1 1920:1 3695:0 97 Mental health providers Ratio of population to mental health providers 1128:1 632:1 13688:1 27 Preventable hospital stays # of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 65.3 65 38 14 Mammography screening % of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c 85% 86% 74% 94 Mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive 61% 62.2% 34.0% 74 Mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive 61% 62.2% 34.0% 74 Wide female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening 61% 62.2% 34.0% 74 SOCIAL solution of mental healting and provides ages 67-69 that receive HbA1c 85% 86% 62.2%	Sexually transmitted infections		291	462	64	1283
Uninsured % of population under age 65 without health insurance 17% 16% 10% 25 Primary care physicians Ratio of population to primary care physicians 2015:1 1439:1 13888:1 799 Dentists Ratio of population to dentists 2670:1 1920:1 3695:0 975 Mental health providers Ratio of population to mental health providers 1128:1 632:1 13688:1 275 Preventable hospital stays # of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 65.3 65 38 140 Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c 85% 86% 74% 940 Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c 85% 86% 74% 940 monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive 61% 62.2% 34.0% 74. 850 Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive 750 Medicare enrollees 850 Medicare enrollees 850 Medicare 950 Medicare	Teen births	# of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19	41	40	12	94
Primary care physicians Ratio of population to primary care physicians Ratio of population to primary care physicians Ratio of population to dentists 2670:1 1920:1 3695:0 97. Mental health providers Ratio of population to mental health providers 1128:1 632:1 13688:1 27. Mental health providers Ratio of population to mental health providers 1128:1 632:1 13688:1 27. Preventable hospital stays # of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 \$ 65.3 65.	CLINICAL CARE					
DentistsRatio of population to dentists2670:11920:13695:097.Mental health providersRatio of population to mental health providers1128:1632:113688:127.Preventable hospital stays# of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees65.3653814.Diabetic monitoring% of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring85%86%74%94.Mammography screening% of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening61%62.2%34.0%74.SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS!High school graduation% of inith-grade cohort that graduates in four years85%86%62%96.Some college% of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education56%63.8%30.5%78.Unemployment% of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work7%6.5%4.5%10.Children in poverty% of children under age 18 in poverty24%22%8%52Income inequalityRatio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile31%34%18%62Children in single-parent% of children that live in a household headed by single parent31%34%18%62Social associations# of membership associations per 10,000 population12.611.94034Violent crime# of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population19 <t< td=""><td>Uninsured</td><td>% of population under age 65 without health insurance</td><td>17%</td><td>16%</td><td>10%</td><td>25%</td></t<>	Uninsured	% of population under age 65 without health insurance	17%	16%	10%	25%
Mental health providersRatio of population to mental health providers1128:1632:113688:1277Preventable hospital stays# of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees65.365.338.014Diabetic monitoring% of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring85%86%74%94Mammography screening% of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening61%62.2%34.0%74.SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORSHigh school graduation% of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years85%86%62%96Some college% of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education56%63.8%30.5%78.Unemployment% of children under age 18 in poverty24%22%8%52Income inequalityRatio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile31%34%18%62Children in single-parent households% of children that live in a household headed by single parent31%34%18%62Violent crime# of membership associations per 10,000 population12.611.96.034Violent crime# of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population19.9452018Injury deaths# of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population73.8744012PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAverage daily density of fine partic	Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians	2015:1	1439:1	13858:1	799:1
Preventable hospital stays # of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees Diabetic monitoring % of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring % of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow for monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive flow flow flow flow flow flow flow flow	Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists	2670:1	1920:1	3695:0	977:1
Diabetic monitoring % of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring % of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of finth-grade cohort that graduates in four years 85% 86% 62% 96% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97	Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers	1128:1	632:1	13688:1	272:1
Mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening % of finth-grade cohort that graduates in four years 85% 86% 62% 96 50me college % of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education 56% 63.8% 30.5% 78. Unemployment % of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work 7% 6.5% 4.5% 10. Children in poverty % of children under age 18 in poverty 24% 22% 8% 52 Income inequality Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile Children in single-parent % of children that live in a household headed by single parent households Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population 199 452 0 18 Injury deaths # of deaths due to hijury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation 1.0% 4% 0% 68 Ilimit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 80% 81% 55% 87	Preventable hospital stays		65.3	65	38	146
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS High school graduation % of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years 85% 86% 62% 96 50me college % of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education 56% 63.8% 30.5% 78. Unemployment % of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work 7% 6.5% 4.5% 10. Children in poverty % of children under age 18 in poverty 24% 22% 8% 52 10. Children in equality Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 4.4 4.6 3.1 6.20th percentile Children in single-parent % of children that live in a household headed by single parent 31% 34% 18% 62 20th percentile Children in single-parent # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 11.9 11.9 10.2 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11	Diabetic monitoring		85%	86%	74%	94%
High school graduation % of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years 85% 86% 62% 965 Some college % of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education 56% 63.8% 30.5% 78. Unemployment % of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work 7% 6.5% 4.5% 10. Children in poverty % of children under age 18 in poverty 24% 22% 8% 52 Income inequality Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile Children in single-parent households Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population 199 452 0 18 Injury deaths # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Mammography screening		61%	62.2%	34.0%	74.2%
Some college % of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education 56% 63.8% 30.5% 78. Unemployment % of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work 7% 6.5% 4.5% 10. Children in poverty % of children under age 18 in poverty 24% 22% 8% 52 Income inequality Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile 20th perc	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS					
Unemployment % of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work 7% 6.5% 4.5% 10. Children in poverty % of children under age 18 in poverty 24% 22% 8% 52 Income inequality Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile Children in single-parent % of children that live in a household headed by single parent households Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population 199 452 0 18 Injury deaths # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation 1.0% 4% 0% 68 limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	High school graduation	% of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years	85%	86%	62%	96%
Children in poverty % of children under age 18 in poverty 24% 22% 8% 52 Income inequality Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile Children in single-parent % of children that live in a household headed by single parent 31% 34% 18% 62 households Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population 199 452 0 18 Injury deaths # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation 1.0% 4% 0% 68 limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Some college	% of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education	56%	63.8%	30.5%	78.6%
Income inequality Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile Children in single-parent % of children that live in a household headed by single parent households Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations # of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work # 4.4 4.6 3.1 4.6 3.1 4.6 3.1 6.2 4.7 4.0 3.4 4.0 3.4 4.0 3.4 4.0 3.4 4.0 4.0	Unemployment	% of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work	7%	6.5%	4.5%	10.0%
Children in single-parent % of children that live in a household headed by single parent 31% 34% 18% 62 households Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Children in poverty	% of children under age 18 in poverty	24%	22%	8%	52%
Children in single-parent households Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population 199 452 0 18 Injury deaths # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation 1.0% 4% 0% 68 limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Income inequality	·	4.4	4.6	3.1	6.2
Social associations # of membership associations per 10,000 population 12.6 11.9 6.0 34 Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population 199 452 0 18 Injury deaths # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Children in single-parent	·	31%	34%	18%	62%
Violent crime # of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population 199 452 0 18 Injury deaths # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87		, -				
Injury deaths # of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population 73.8 74 40 12 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Social associations	# of membership associations per 10,000 population	12.6	11.9	6.0	34.4
Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Violent crime	# of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population	199	452	0	1885
Air pollution – particulate matter Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Injury deaths	# of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population	73.8	74	40	126
cubic meter (PM2.5) Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation 1.0% 4% 0% 68 limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Drinking water violations % of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Air pollution – particulate matter		11.9	10.2	8.3	13.3
Severe housing problems % of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Drinking water violations	% of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation	1.0%	4%	0%	68%
Driving alone to work % of workforce that drives alone to work 80% 81% 55% 87	Severe housing problems	% of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of	14%	14%	6%	23%
	Driving alone to work		80%	81%	55%	87%
minutes	Long commute – driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, % commuting > 30	29%	30%	12%	64%

2015 COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS: DATA SOURCES AND YEARS OF DATA

	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data					
HEALTH OUTCOMES								
Length of Life	Premature death	National Center for Health Statistics – Mortality files	2010-2012					
Quality of Life	Poor or fair health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012					
	Poor physical health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012					
	Poor mental health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012					
	Low birthweight	National Center for Health Statistics – Natality files	2006-2012					
HEALTH FACTOR	s							
HEALTH BEHAVIO	ORS							
Tobacco Use	Adult smoking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012					
Diet and	Adult obesity	CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas	2011					
Exercise	Food environment index	USDA Food Environment Atlas, Map the Meal Gap	2012					
	Physical inactivity	CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas	2011					
	Access to exercise opportunities	Business Analyst, Delorme map data, ESRI, & US Census Tigerline Files	2010 & 2013					
Alcohol and	Excessive drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012					
Drug Use	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Fatality Analysis Reporting System	2009-2013					
Sexual Activity	Sexually transmitted infections	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2012					
	Teen births	National Center for Health Statistics – Natality files	2006-2012					
CLINICAL CARE								
Access to Care	Uninsured	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2012					
	Primary care physicians	Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association	2012					
	Dentists	Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file	2013					
	Mental health providers	CMS, National Provider Identification file	2014					
Quality of Care	Preventable hospital stays	Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	2012					
	Diabetic monitoring	Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	2012					
	Mammography screening	Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	2012					
SOCIAL AND ECC	DNOMIC FACTORS							
Education	High school graduation	data.gov, supplemented w/ National Center for Education Statistics	2011-2012					
	Some college	American Community Survey	2009-2013					
Employment	Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2013					
Income	Children in poverty	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2013					
	Income inequality	American Community Survey	2009-2013					
Family and	Children in single-parent households	American Community Survey	2009-2013					
Social Support	Social associations	County Business Patterns	2012					
Community	Violent crime	Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI	2010-2012					
Safety	Injury deaths	CDC WONDER mortality data	2008-2012					
PHYSICAL ENVIR	ONMENT							
Air and Water	Air pollution – particulate matter ¹	CDC WONDER environmental data	2011					
Quality	Drinking water violations	Safe Drinking Water Information System	FY2013-14					
Housing and	Severe housing problems	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data	2007-2011					
Transit	Driving alone to work	American Community Survey	2009-2013					
	Long commute – driving alone	American Community Survey	2009-2013					

¹ Not available for AK and HI.

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