

2013 INDICATORS

DESCRIPTION

DEFINITIONS (2013)

| HEALTH OUTCOMES | | |
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| Mortality [Weight: 50%] | | |
| Premature death (Years of Potential Life Lost) [50%] | Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | Premature Death (YPLL): Premature death is represented by the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75). Every death occurring before the age of 75 contributes to the total number of years of potential life lost. For example, a person dying at age 25 contributes 50 years of life lost, whereas a person who dies at age 65 contributes 10 years of life lost to a county's YPLL. The YPLL measure is presented as a rate per 100,000 population and is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. |
| Morbidity [Weight: 50%] | | |
| Health status ("poor or fair health") [10%] | Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | Health Status: Self-reported health status is a general measure of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in a population. This measure is based on survey responses to the question: "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the percent of adult respondents who rate their health "fair" or "poor." The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. |
| Number of poor physical health days/ month [10%] | Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | Poor Physical Health Days: Poor physical health days are one of four measures of morbidity used in the County Health Rankings. This measure is based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county's adult respondents report that their physical health was not good. The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. |
| Number of poor mental health days/ month [10%] | Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | Poor Mental Health Days: Poor mental health days is a companion measure to the poor physical health days reported in the County Health Rankings. This measure is based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county's adult respondents report that their mental health was not good. The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. |
| Low birthweight [20%] | Percent of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams) | Low Birthweight: Low birthweight is the percent of live births for which the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs., 8 oz.). |

| HEALTH FACTORS | | |
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| Health Behaviors [Weight: 30%] | | |
| Tobacco (Adult smoking) [10%] | Percent of adults that report smoking \geq 100 cigarettes and currently smoking | Adult Smoking: Adult smoking prevalence is the estimated percent of the adult population that currently smokes every day or "most days" and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. |
| Adult Obesity [7.5%] | Percent of adults that report a BMI \geq 30 | Adult Obesity: This measure represents the percent of the adult population (age 20 and older) that has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m ² . |
| Physical Inactivity [2.5%] | Percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | Physical Inactivity: Physical inactivity is the estimated percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity. |
| Excessive Drinking (Binge drinking + heavy drinking) [2.5%] | Binge plus heavy drinking | Excessive drinking: Excessive drinking reflects the percent of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. |
| Motor vehicle crash death rate [2.5%] | Motor vehicle crash deaths per 100,000 population | Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate: Modified definition for 2013: Motor vehicle crash deaths are measured as the crude mortality rate per 100,000 population due to traffic accidents involving a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle deaths include traffic accidents involving motorcycles; 3-wheel motor vehicles; cars; vans; trucks; buses; street cars; ATVs; industrial, agricultural, and construction vehicles; or bicyclists and pedestrians when colliding with any of the previously listed motor vehicles. Deaths due to boating accidents and airline crashes are not included in this measure. In prior years, non-traffic motor vehicle accidents were included in this definition. Our definition has changed to better align with Healthy People 2020. |
| Sexually Transmitted Infection Rate (chlamydia) [2.5%] | Chlamydia rate per 100,000 population | Sexually Transmitted Infection rate: The sexually transmitted infection (STI) rate is measured as chlamydia incidence (number of new cases reported) per 100,000 population. |
| Teen birth rate (age 15-19) [2.5%] | Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | Teen Birth rate: This measure is reported as the number of births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19. (<i>This indicator represents teen births only, it is not a comprehensive measure of teen pregnancy, which would also include induced terminations and fetal deaths.</i>) |

| Clinical Care [Weight: 20%] | | |
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| Uninsured adults <age 65 [5%] - Access to Care | Percent of population under age 65 without health | Uninsured: The uninsured measure represents the estimated percent of the population under age 65 that has no health insurance coverage. |
| Primary care physicians ** [3%] - Access to Care | Ratio of population to primary care physicians | Primary Care Physicians: Measure Modified in 2013: Primary care physicians include practicing physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. The measure represents the population per physician. |
| Dentists** [2%] - Access to Care | Ratio of population to dentists | Dentists: This measure represents the population per dentist in the county. |
| Preventable hospital stays [5%] - Quality of Care | Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | Preventable Hospital Stays: Preventable hospital stays are measured as the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. |
| Diabetic screening [2.5%] - Quality of Care | Percent of diabetic Medicare enrollees that receive HbA1c screening | Diabetic Screening: Diabetic screening is calculated as the percent of diabetic Medicare patients whose blood sugar control was screened in the past year using a test of their glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels. |
| Mammography screening [2.5%] - Quality of Care | Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | Mammography Screening: This measure represents the percent of female Medicare enrollees age 67-69 that had at least one mammogram over a two-year period. |
| Socioeconomic Factors [Weight: 40%] | | |
| High school graduation** [5%] - Education | Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | High School Graduation: High school graduation is reported as the percent of a county's ninth-grade cohort in public schools that graduates from high school in four years. |
| Some college [5%] - Education | Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some post-secondary education | Some college: This measure represents the percent of the population ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education, such as enrollment at vocational/technical schools, junior colleges, or four-year colleges. It includes individuals who pursued education following high school but did not receive a degree. |
| Unemployment [10%] | Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | Unemployment: Unemployment is measured as the percent of the civilian labor force, age 16 and older, that is unemployed but seeking work. |
| Children in poverty [10%] | Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | Children in poverty: Children in poverty is the percent of children under age 18 living below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL). |
| Inadequate Social Support [2.5%] - Family & Social Support | Percent of adults without social/emotional support | Inadequate Social Support: The social and emotional support measure is based on responses to the question: "How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?" The County Health Rankings reports the percent of the adult population that responds that they "never," "rarely," or "sometimes" get the support they need. |

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| Single Parent Household [2.5%] - Family & Social Support | Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | Children in single-parent households: This measure is the percent of all children in family households that live in a household headed by a single parent (male or female head of household with no spouse present). |
| Violent Crime Rate [5%] | Violent crime rate per 100,000 population | Violent Crime rate: Violent crime is represented as an annual rate per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. |
| Physical Environment [Weight: 10%] | | |
| Air Pollution - daily fine particulate matter** [2%] - Environmental Quality | The average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county | Daily fine particulate matter: This measure represents the average daily amount of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air. |
| Drinking Water Safety [2%] - Environmental Quality | Percentage of population exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year | Drinking water safety: This measure represents the percentage of the population getting water from public water systems with at least one health-based violation during the reporting period. Health-based violations include Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level and Treatment Technique violations. |
| Access to recreational facilities [2%] - Built Environment | Rate of recreational facilities per 100,000 population | Access to recreational facilities: This measure represents the number of recreational facilities per 100,000 population in a given county. Recreational facilities are defined as establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities, featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports. |
| Limited access to healthy foods** [2%] - Built Environment | Percent of population who are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store | Limited access to healthy foods: Limited access to healthy foods captures the proportion of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and nonrural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in nonrural areas, it means less than 1 mile. Low income is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size. |
| Fast Food Restaurants [2%] - Built Environment | Percent of all restaurants that are fast-food establishments | Fast food restaurants: Fast food restaurants examines the proportion of restaurants in a county that are fast food establishments. |

OTHER INFORMATION

Age-Adjusted rate: Age adjusting rates is a way to make fairer comparisons between groups with different age distributions. For example, a county having a higher percentage of elderly people may have a higher rate of death or hospitalization than a county with a younger population, merely because the elderly are more likely to die or be hospitalized. (The same distortion can happen when comparing races, genders, or time periods.) Age adjustment can make the different groups more comparable.

A "standard" population distribution is used to adjust death and hospitalization rates. The age-adjusted rates are rates that would have existed if the population under study had the same age distribution as the "standard" population. Therefore, they are summary measures adjusted for differences in age distributions. (Source: http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/CDP_MICA/AARate.html)

Acronyms:

NCHS: National Center for Health Statistics

BRFSS: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

NVSS: National Vital Statistics Systems

NCHHSTP: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

HRSA: Health Resources and Services Administration

ACS: American Community Survey

UCR (FBI): Uniform Crime Reporting (FBI)

BLS: Bureau of Labor Statistics

SDWIS: Safe Drinking Water Information System