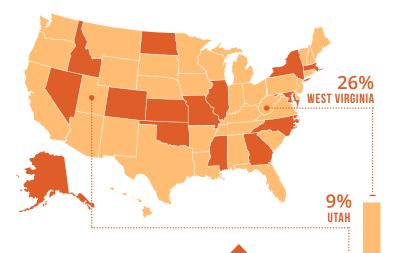
THEALTHY LIVES

Having insurance and getting care are not the only factors that contribute to a healthy population. This dimension includes measures that affect people's ability to lead long and healthy lives—like rates of smoking, premature death, and obesity.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT:

Reducing the number of adults who smoke.



15 STATES + D.C.

SAW THEIR SMOKING RATES DROP BY 2 TO 3 PERCENTAGE POINTS BETWEEN 2013 AND 2014.

Across the country, the smoking rate among adults ranged from 9% in Utah to 26% in West Virginia.



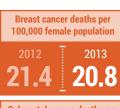




KEY FINDINGS

 Deaths from breast cancer fell in 13 states, while deaths from colorectal cancer dropped in 10 states.

between 2012 and 2013.

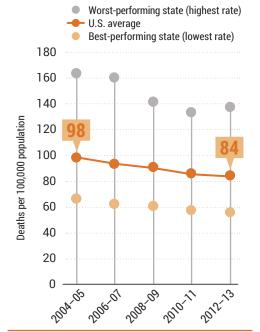


Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population

²⁰¹² **14.9** ²⁰¹³ **14.6**

Mortality Amenable to Health Care

This measure refers to premature deaths (from certain diseases like diabetes or hypertension) that could have been prevented with effective and timely health care. Although there was little change in this measure during the time period measured by the 2015 scorecard, looking at a longer trend shows that the rate of these premature deaths fell 14 percent during the past decade—from 98 deaths per 100,000 people in 2004–05 to 84 in 2012–13.



Note: Age-standardized deaths before age 75 from select

Data: 2004–2013 National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) Mortality All-County Micro Data Files.

 The largest reductions occurred in states that had the highest rates to start with for example, since 2004–05, premature deaths dropped 19 percent in Nevada, from 114 to 92 per 100,000 people.

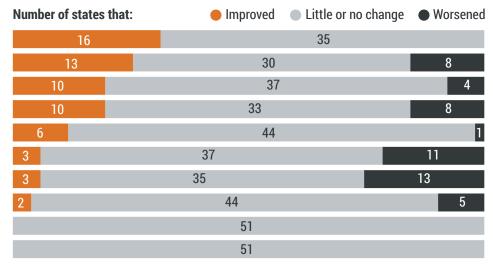
2015 RANKING

- 1 Minnesota
- 2 Colorado
- 2 Connecticut
- 4 Massachusetts
- 4 Utah
- 6 Hawai
- Californ
- 7 New Hampshire
- 9 Vermont
- 10 Rhode Island
- **10** Washington
- **12** New Jersey
- 13 New York
- **14** Nebraska
- 14 Olegoi
- **16** lowa
- 17 Idaho
- 18 Wyoming
- 20 Maryland
- **20** Virginia
- 22 District of Columbia
- **22** Florida
- 2 Illinois
- **22** Montana
- **22** Texas
- **27** Kansas
- 27 North Dakota
- **29** Arizona
- OO Maina
- 29 South Dakota
- **32** Alaska
- 33 Delaware
- **34** New Mexico
- 24 Donneylyania
- **36** Nevada
- **36** North Carolina
- **38** Michigan
- 20 Georgia
- **40** Missouri
- 41 Ohio
- -- 1 1
- 42 maiana
- **44** Kentucky
- 44 Tennessee
- **46** Alabama
- OKIAIIUIIIa
- 48 Louisiana49 Arkansas
- **50** West Virginia
- **51** Mississippi



CHANGE IN STATE HEALTH SYSTEM PERFORMANCE BY INDICATOR

Adults who smoke
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births
Adults who have lost six or more teeth
Adults who are obese
Adults with poor health-related quality of life
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population
Mortality amenable to health care
Years of potential life lost before age 75

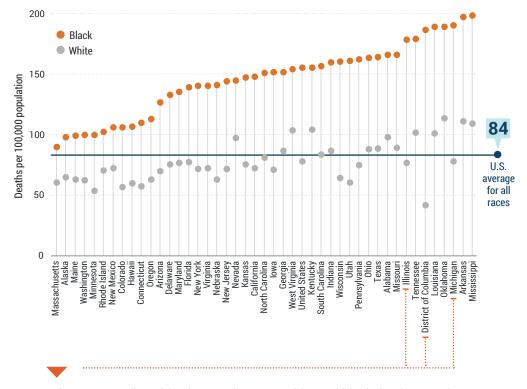


Notes: This exhibit measures indicator change over the two most recent years of data available. See Appendix A1 for baseline and current data years for each indicator. Trend data are not available for all indicators. Improvement or worsening refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. The "little or no change" category includes the number of states with changes of less than 0.5 standard deviations, as well as states with no change or without sufficient data to assess change over time.

خآئ

DISPARITY FINDING

African Americans are more likely than whites to die early from a treatable condition in every state (where data are available).



The greatest disparities in rates between white and black deaths were in D.C. (186 vs. 41 per 100,000), Illinois (178 vs. 76), and Michigan (190 vs. 77).

Notes: Data for black race are not available for Idaho, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, or Wyoming. States are arranged in rank order based on black mortality.

Data: 2012 and 2013 National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) Mortality All-County Micro Data Files.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

If all states performed as well as the top-performing state:

There would be approximately

84,000

fewer premature deaths before age 75 for conditions that can be detected early and effectively treated with good follow-up care.





There would be nearly 8 million

fewer adults (ages 18 to 64) who would lose six or more teeth to decay, infection, or gum disease.