



Kentucky

OVERALL RANK: **45**

CHANGE: ▲ 2

DETERMINANTS RANK: **42**

OUTCOMES RANK: **47**

STRENGTHS

- Low violent crime rate
- High percentage of high school graduation
- Low incidence of chlamydia

CHALLENGES

- High cancer death rate
- High prevalence of frequent mental distress
- High prevalence of smoking

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the past three years, excessive drinking increased 27% from 13.6% to 17.3% of adults
- In the past 10 years, air pollution decreased 41% from 13.8 to 8.2 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past five years, the percentage uninsured decreased 65% from 15.0% to 5.3% of the population
- In the past two years, frequent mental distress increased 17% from 13.8% to 16.2% of adults
- Since 1990, cancer deaths increased 11% from 211.6 to 234.9 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past four years, diabetes increased 22% from 10.6% to 12.9% of adults

WEBSITE: chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph

RANKINGS MEASURES

Measure	Rating	2018 Value	2018 Rank
BEHAVIORS			
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	+	28.6	47
Excessive Drinking (Percentage of adults)	++++	17.3%	17
High School Graduation (Percentage of students)	+++++	88.6%	7
Behaviors * (All Behaviors Measures)	+	-0.218	48
Obesity (Percentage of adults)	+	34.3%	43
Physical Inactivity (Percentage of adults)	+	34.4%	50
Smoking (Percentage of adults)	+	24.6%	49
COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENT			
Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	8.2	35
Children in Poverty † (Percentage of children ages 0-17)	+	25.0%	47
Infectious Disease * (Mean z score of chlamydia, pertussis and Salmonella)	+++	-0.090	25
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	++++	413.2	11
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	+	10.4	43
Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)	+++	16.1	30
Community and Environment * (All Community & Environment Measures)	+++	0.012	26
Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)	++	5.5	35
Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)	+++++	226	5
POLICY			
Immunizations - Adolescents * (Mean z score of HPV, meningococcal and Tdap)	++	-0.617	40
HPV Immunization - Females (Percentage of females ages 13-17)	+	44.7%	45
HPV Immunization - Males (Percentage of males ages 13-17)	+	31.1%	45
Meningococcal Immunizations (Percentage of adolescents ages 13-17)	++	83.3%	31
Tdap Immunizations (Percentage of adolescents ages 13-17)	++	86.4%	38
Immunizations - Children (Percentage of children ages 19-35 months)	+++	71.0%	23
Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)	+++	\$83	28
Uninsured (Percentage of population)	+++++	5.3%	8
Policy * (All Policy measures)	++++	0.044	19
CLINICAL CARE			
Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)	+++	55.8	24
Low Birthweight (Percentage of live births)	+	9.1%	42
Mental Health Providers (Number per 100,000 population)	+++	211.2	29
Preventable Hospitalizations (Discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	+	76.6	50
Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)	++	12.41	40
Clinical Care * (All Clinical Care measures)	+	-0.130	44
ALL DETERMINANTS			
All Determinants * (All Determinants)	+	-0.292	42
OUTCOMES			
Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	+	234.9	50
Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	+	299.7	44
All Outcomes * (All Outcomes Measures)	+	-0.327	47
Diabetes (Percentage of adults)	+	12.9%	44
Disparity in Health Status (Percentage point difference)	+++	27.0%	22
Frequent Mental Distress (Percentage of adults)	+	16.2%	48
Frequent Physical Distress (Percentage of adults)	+	17.7%	49
Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	++	6.7	36
Premature Death (Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	10,479	47
OVERALL			
Overall * (Overall)	+	-0.620	45

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

* Value indicates z score. Negative scores are below US value; positive scores are above US value. For complete definitions of measures including data sources and years, see "[Appendix: Core Measures Table](#)".

† Not Included in Ranking

• Data Unavailable

Adverse Childhood Experiences (Percentage of children ages 0-17)	+	26.9%	42
Binge Drinking (Percentage of adults)	++++	15.8%	19
Cholesterol Check (Percentage of adults)	++++	86.8%	18
Chronic Drinking (Percentage of adults)	++++	5.7%	13
Colorectal Cancer Screening (Percentage of adults ages 50-75)	++++	70.1%	17
Concentrated Disadvantage (Percentage of households)	+	27.8%	41
Dedicated Health Care Provider (Percentage of adults)	++++	82.3%	13
Dental Visit (Percentage of adults)	++	61.8%	39
Disconnected Youth (Percentage of teens and young adults ages 16-24)	+	14.3%	41
Fruits (Mean number of fruits per day)	+	1.3	42
Heart Attack (Percentage of adults)	+	6.5%	49
Heart Disease (Percentage of adults)	+	6.2%	49
High Blood Pressure (Percentage of adults)	+	39.4%	46
High Cholesterol (Percentage of adults)	+	38.1%	49
High Health Status (Percentage of adults)	+	43.4%	46
Income Inequality - Gini Index (Gini Ratio)	++	0.478	34
Injury Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	+	91.7	45
Insufficient Sleep (Percentage of adults)	+	39.1%	48
Median Household Income (Dollars per household)	+	\$51,348	43
Neighborhood Amenities (Percentage of children ages 0-17)	+	19.0%	47
Poor Mental Health Days (Mean number of days)	+	4.9	46
Poor Physical Health Days (Mean number of days)	+	5.4	49
Seat Belt Use (Percentage of adults)	++	85.1%	33
Severe Housing Problems (Percentage of occupied housing units)	+++++	14.2%	10
Six+ Teeth Extractions (Percentage of adults ages 50-64)	+	29.1%	48
Stroke (Percentage of adults)	+	4.7%	45
Suicide (Deaths per 100,000 population)	++	17.1	31
Underemployment Rate (Percentage of civilian workforce)	++	8.8%	32
Unemployment Rate, Annual (Percentage of civilian workforce)	+	5.2%	47
Vegetables (Mean number of vegetables per day)	+++	1.9	29
Voter Registration (Percentage of citizens registered to vote)	++	69.4%	34
Water Fluoridation (Percentage of population served)	+++++	99.9%	1

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

† Not Included in Ranking

- Data Unavailable

Children in Poverty



25.0%



SINCE 2017, CHILDREN IN POVERTY* **DECREASED 3% FROM 25.9% TO 25.0%**

* Percentage of children ages 0-17

Mental Health Providers



211.2



SINCE 2017, MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS* **INCREASED 9% FROM 194.6 TO 211.2**

* Number per 100,000 population

Primary Care Physicians



124.1



SINCE 2017, PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS* **INCREASED 3% FROM 120.6 TO 124.1**

* Number per 100,000 population

Frequent Mental Distress



16.2%



SINCE 2017, FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS* **INCREASED 10% FROM 14.7% TO 16.2%**

* Percentage of adults

Suicide



17.1



SINCE 2017, SUICIDE* **DECREASED 2% FROM 17.5 TO 17.1**

* Deaths per 100,000 population

Obesity



34.3%



SINCE 2017, OBESITY* **INCREASED FROM 34.2% TO 34.3%**

* Percentage of adults



Top 5 States

1: HAWAII

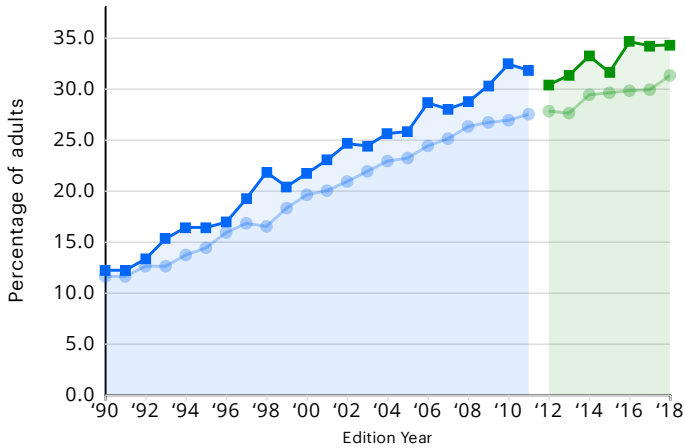
2: MASSACHUSETTS

3: CONNECTICUT

4: VERMONT

5: UTAH

Obesity



- Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight (pre-2011 BRFSS methodology)
- Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight

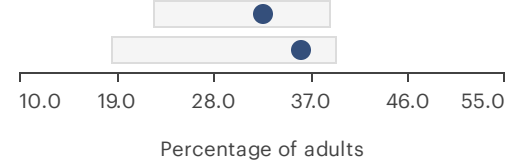
■ Kentucky ● United States

Obesity now affects nearly one in three adults in the United States. It is a leading cause of preventable life-years lost and contributes to chronic illness such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, cancer and hypertension. Contributing factors include poor diet, physical inactivity, social and physical environment, genetics and medical history. Populations that experience a higher prevalence of obesity include non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adults compared with white and Asian adults, and adults living in nonmetropolitan counties compared with adults living in metropolitan counties. Compared with healthy weight adults, individuals with obesity spend on average \$3,429 more per person annually on medical care.



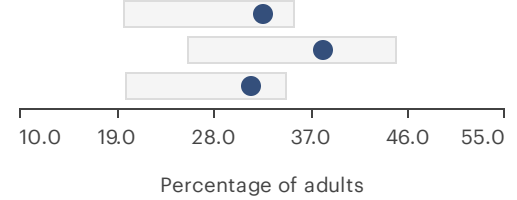
GENDER

- Female
- Male



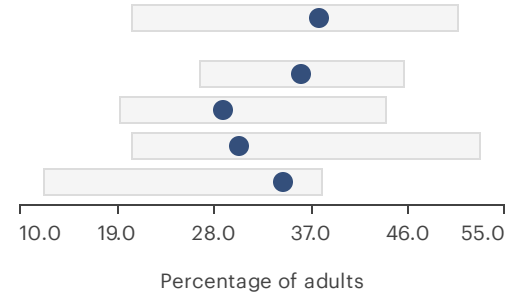
AGE

- Ages 18-44
- Ages 45-64
- Ages 65+



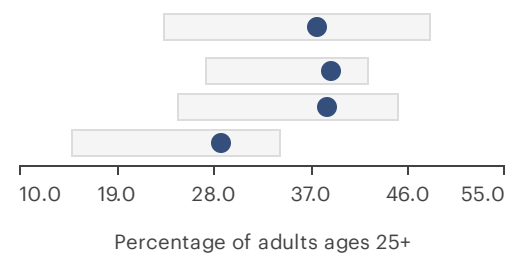
RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Black
- Hispanic
- Multiracial
- White



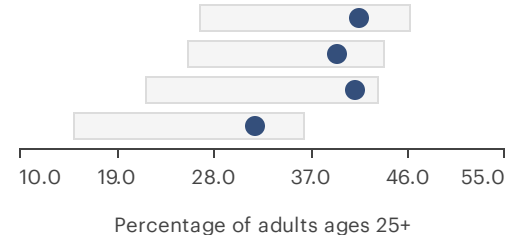
EDUCATION

- Less Than High School
- High School Grad
- Some College
- College Grad



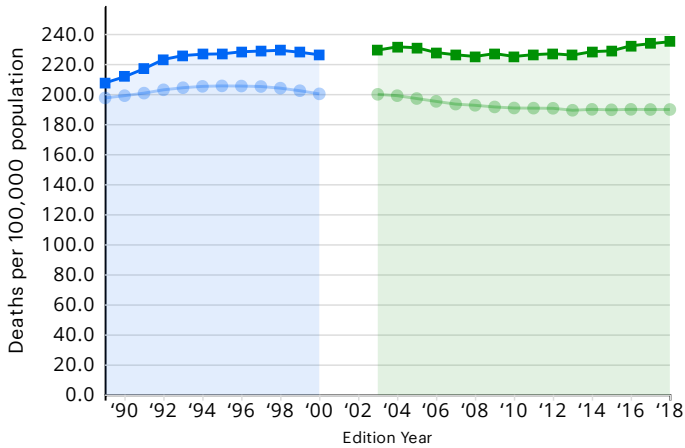
INCOME

- Less Than \$25,000
- \$25-\$49,999
- \$50-\$74,999
- \$75,000 or More



Data suppression rules are as defined by the original source.
Race and ethnicity populations are as defined by the original source.

Cancer Deaths



- Number of deaths due to all cancer causes per 100,000 population (3-year estimate age-adjusted to mid-year) (ICD-9)
- Number of deaths due to all cancer causes per 100,000 population (3-year estimate age-adjusted to mid-year)

- Kentucky
- United States

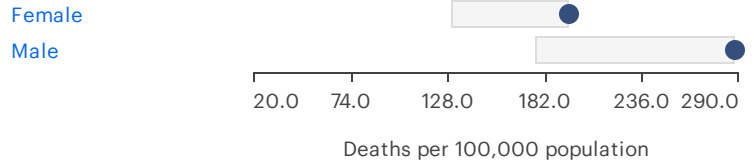
VIEW OPTIONS:

[View By Other Age-Adjustment Methods](#)

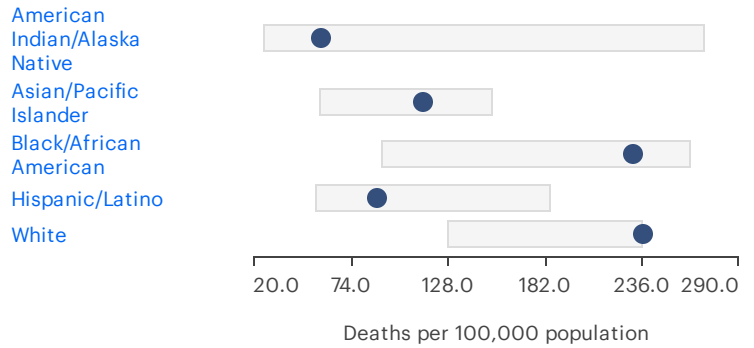
Overall cancer mortality continues to decline, however, cancer remains the second-leading cause of death. It is estimated that in 2018 there will be more than 1.7 million new cases of cancer and 609,000 people will die as a result. Lung cancer accounts for the majority of cancer deaths among men (26 percent) and women (25 percent). Smoking is responsible for 32 percent of cancer deaths – avoiding tobacco use is the best way to reduce cancer deaths. Deaths from breast cancer, colorectal cancer and cervical cancer may be avoided through screening programs that detect cancer in early stages while it is most susceptible to treatment. Health care costs associated with cancer totaled \$80.2 billion in 2015.



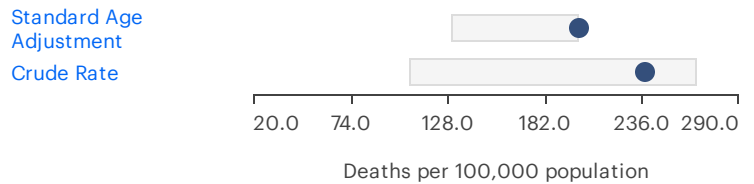
GENDER



RACE/ETHNICITY



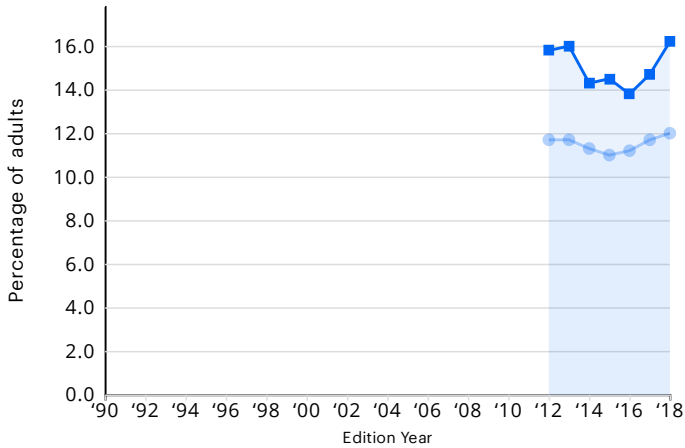
AGE-ADJUSTMENT METHODS



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Frequent Mental Distress



■ Percentage of adults who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days

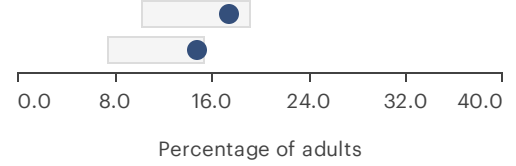
■ Kentucky **●** United States

Frequent mental distress is a measure of perceived poor mental health and represents the percentage of the population experiencing persistent and likely severe mental health issues. A healthy mental state is essential to overall positive health and well-being. In some cases, poor mental health can lead to suicide, the 10th-leading cause of death in the United States. Although occasional short periods of mental distress may be unavoidable, more prolonged and serious episodes are treatable and preventable through early intervention. Direct medical spending associated with mental disorders (including anxiety, depression and dementia) in the U.S. reached \$201 billion in 2013.

■ Range of Values for all States **●** KY Value

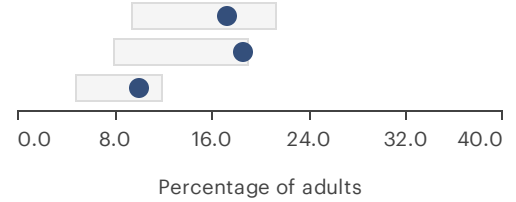
GENDER

Female
Male



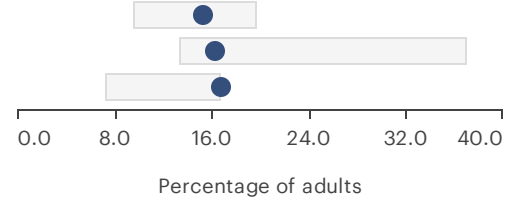
AGE

Ages 18-44
Ages 45-64
Ages 65+



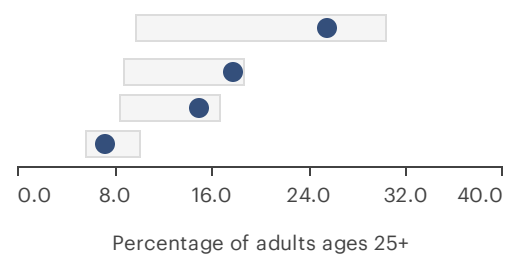
RACE/ETHNICITY

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Multiracial
White



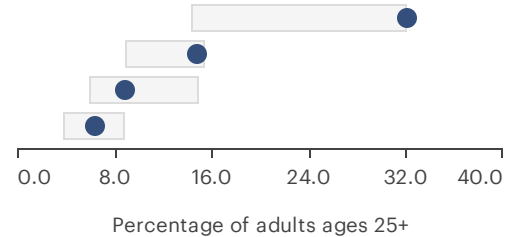
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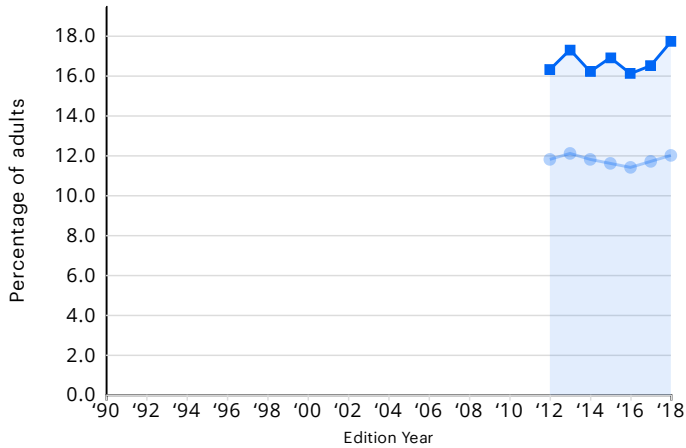
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Frequent Physical Distress



Percentage of adults who reported their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days

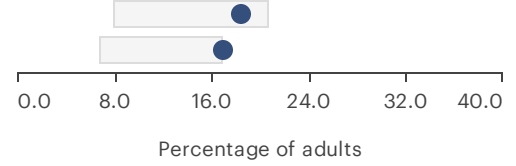
■ Kentucky ● United States

Frequent physical distress is a measure of perceived poor physical health and represents the percentage of the population experiencing persistent and likely severe physical health problems. Those who report frequent poor physical health days are at higher risk of mortality, increased health care use and lower health-related quality of life. Frequent physical distress is more common in women than in men, and among adults with a greater number of chronic illnesses, such as heart attack, angina and stroke.

Range of Values for all States KY Value

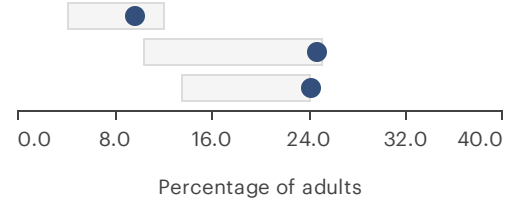
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Male



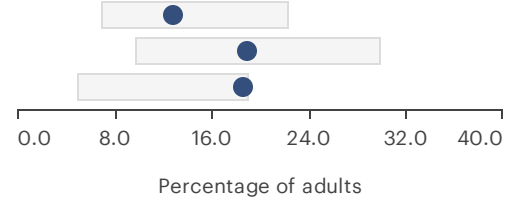
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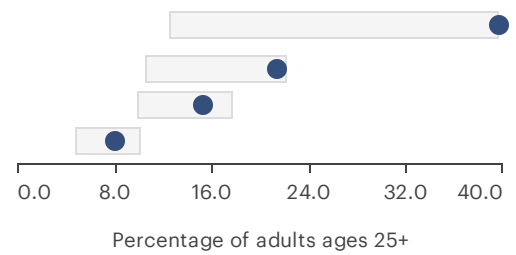
RACE/ETHNICITY

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Multiracial
White



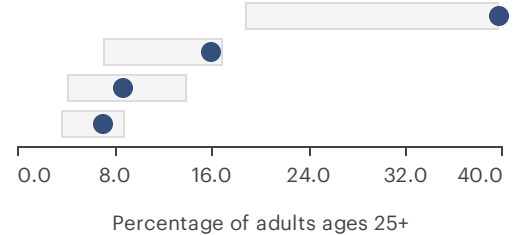
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