

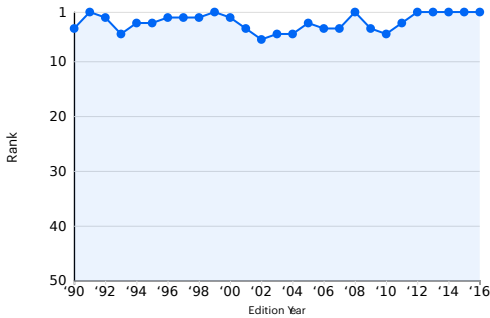


Hawaii

OVERALL RANK: 1 | **NO CHANGE**

DETERMINANTS RANK: 4

OUTCOMES RANK: 1



Rank Based On: Weighted sum of the number of standard deviations each core measure is from the national average.

STRENGTHS

- Low prevalence of obesity
- Low percentage of population without insurance
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations

CHALLENGES

- High prevalence of excessive drinking
- High incidence of Salmonella
- Low Tdap immunization coverage among adolescents

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the past two years, drug deaths decreased 4% from 11.7 to 11.2 deaths per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, physical inactivity increased 15% from 19.6% to 22.5% of adults.
- In the past two years, violent crime increased 23% from 239 to 293 offenses per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, HPV immunization among females aged 13 to 17 years increased 38% from 38.0% to 52.4%.
- In the past year, diabetes decreased 13% from 9.8% to 8.5% of adults.

WEBSITE: health.hawaii.gov

Measure	Rating	2016 Value	2016 Rank
BEHAVIORS			
Drug Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	11.2	10
Excessive Drinking (Percentage of adults)	★	20.5%	43
High School Graduation (Percentage of students)	★★	81.6%	33
Obesity (Percentage of adults)	★★★★★	22.7%	2
Physical Inactivity (Percentage of adults)	★★★★	22.5%	12
Smoking (Percentage of adults)	★★★★★	14.1%	8
Behaviors * (All Behaviors)	★★★★★	0.163	5
COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENT			
Air Pollution (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	★★★★	7.0	12
Children in Poverty (Percentage of children)	★★★★	14.6%	12
Infectious Disease (Combined average z-score of Chlamydia, Pertussis and Salmonella)	★★	0.140	33
Chlamydia (Cases per 100,000 population)	★★★	457.2	28
Pertussis (Cases per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	2.7	4
Salmonella (Cases per 100,000 population)	★	23.0	45
Occupational Fatalities (Deaths per 100,000 workers)	★★★★★	3.5	10
Violent Crime (Offenses per 100,000 population)	★★★★	293	20
Community & Environment * (All Community & Environment Measures)	★★★★	0.145	13
POLICY			
Immunizations - Adolescents (Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	★★★	-0.123	30
Immunization HPV female (Percentage of females aged 13 to 17 years)	★★★★★	52.4%	6
Immunization HPV male (Percentage of males aged 13 to 17 years)	★★★★	36.2%	12
Immunization Meningococcal (Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	★★★	78.7%	26
Immunization Tdap (Percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)	★	79.6%	45
Immunizations - Children (Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months)	★★★★	73.8%	20
Lack of Health Insurance (Percentage of population)	★★★★★	4.7%	3
Public Health Funding (Dollars per person)	★★★★★	\$220	2
Policy * (All Policy measures)	★★★★★	0.147	4
CLINICAL CARE			
Dentists (Number per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	75.6	6
Primary Care Physicians (Number per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	172.6	10
Low Birthweight (Percentage of live births)	★★★	7.9%	22
Preventable Hospitalizations (Discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	★★★★★	23.5	1
Clinical Care * (All Clinical Care measures)	★★★★★	0.160	2
ALL DETERMINANTS			
All Determinants * (All Determinants)	★★★★★	0.616	4
OUTCOMES			
Cancer Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	158.4	2
Cardiovascular Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	206.6	4
Diabetes (Percentage of adults)	★★★★	8.5%	12
Disparity in Health Status (Percent difference)	★★★★★	14.8%	1
Infant Mortality (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	★★★★	5.4	16
Frequent Mental Distress (Percentage of adults)	★★★★★	8.8%	3
Frequent Physical Distress (Percentage of adults)	★★★★★	9.2%	2
Premature Death (Years lost per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	5,898	7
All Outcomes * (All Outcomes)	★★★★★	0.289	1
OVERALL			
Overall * (Overall)	★★★★★	0.905	1
SUPPLEMENTAL MEASURES			
Binge Drinking (Percentage of adults)	★	18.9%	42
Cholesterol Check (Percentage of adults)	★	73.2%	44
Chronic Drinking (Percentage of adults)	★	7.7%	45
Colorectal Cancer Screening (Percentage of adults aged 50 to 75 years)	★★★★	69.3%	15
Dental Visit, Annual (Percentage of adults)	★★★★★	71.6%	6
Fruits (Fruits per day)	★★★	1.3	24
Heart Attack (Percentage of adults)	★★★★★	2.9%	1
Heart Disease (Percentage of adults)	★★★★★	2.8%	3
High Blood Pressure (Percentage of adults)	★★★	32.0%	28
High Cholesterol (Percentage of adults)	★★★	36.3%	25
High Health Status (Percentage of adults)	★★	49.1%	37
Income Disparity (Gini Ratio)	★★★★★	0.435	3
Injury Deaths (Deaths per 100,000 population)	★★★★★	49.3	5
Insufficient Sleep (Percentage of adults)	★	44.0%	50
Median Household Income (Dollars per household)	★★★★	\$64,514	11
Personal Income, Per Capita (Current dollars)	★★★★	\$47,753	20
Poor Mental Health Days (Days in the past 30 days)	★★★★★	2.9	2
Poor Physical Health Days (Days in the past 30 days)	★★★★★	3.2	4

Suicide (Deaths per 100,000 population)	★★★	14.2	22
Underemployment Rate (Percentage of civilian labor force)	★★★	9.7%	22
Unemployment Rate, Annual (Percentage of the civilian labor force)	★★★★★	3.7%	8
Vegetables (Vegetables per day)	★★★★★	2.1	3
Water Fluoridation (Percentage of population)	★	11.7%	50

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](#)".

Smoking



14.1% NO CHANGE

SINCE 2015, SMOKING* **REMAINED THE SAME.**

* Percentage of adults

Obesity



22.7%

SINCE 2015, OBESITY* **INCREASED 2.7% FROM 22.1% TO 22.7%**

* Percentage of adults

Lack of Health Insurance



4.7%

SINCE 2015, LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE* **DECREASED 21.7% FROM 6.0% TO 4.7%**

* Percentage of population

Drug Deaths



11.2

SINCE 2015, DRUG DEATHS* **DECREASED 5.1% FROM 11.8 TO 11.2**

* Deaths per 100,000 population

Cardiovascular Deaths



206.6

SINCE 2015, CARDIOVASCULAR DEATHS* **INCREASED 1.8% FROM 203.0 TO 206.6**

* Deaths per 100,000 population

Premature Death



5,898

SINCE 2015, PREMATURE DEATH* **DECREASED 2% FROM 6,047 TO 5,898**

* Years lost per 100,000 population



Top 5 States

1: HAWAII

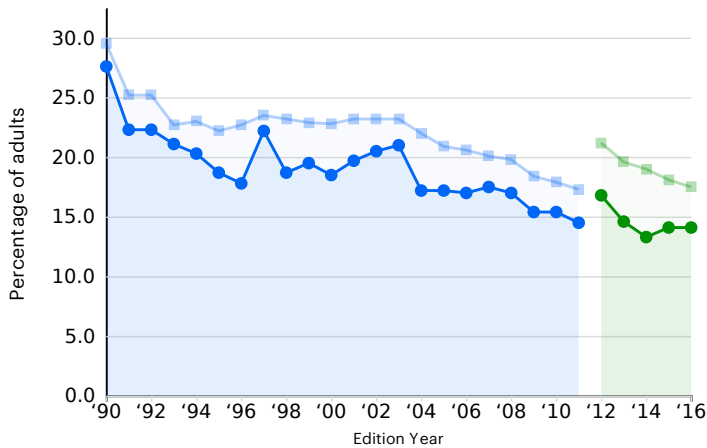
2: MASSACHUSETTS

3: CONNECTICUT

4: MINNESOTA

5: VERMONT

Smoking



Percentage of adults who are smokers (reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every or some days) (pre-2011 BRFSS methodology)

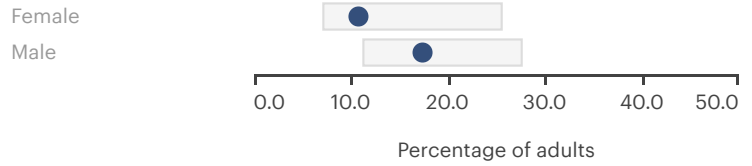
Percentage of adults who are smokers (reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every or some days)

● Hawaii ■ United States

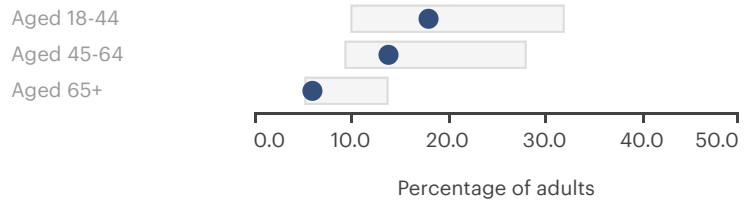
Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death. Annually, more than 480,000 people die from cigarette smoking, including nearly 42,000 deaths from secondhand smoke exposure. More than 16 million Americans are living with a smoking-related disease, which can damage nearly every organ and potentially cause respiratory disease, heart disease, stroke, cancer, preterm birth, low birthweight, and premature death. Smoking prevalence has decreased in all 50 states over the past four years, but in 15 states, it has increased among those with less than a high school education. Direct medical expenditures attributed to smoking exceed \$170 billion annually.

Range of Values for all States HI Value

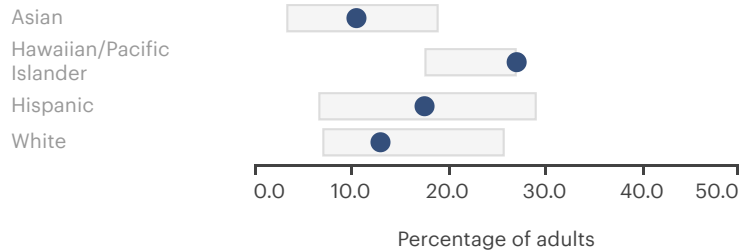
GENDER



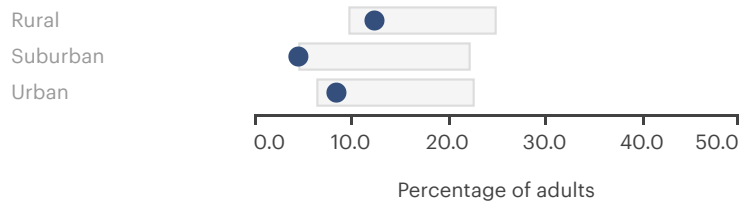
AGE



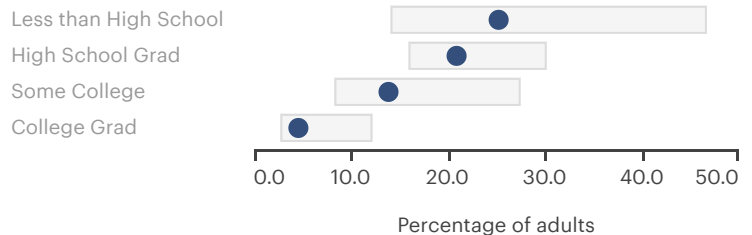
RACE/ETHNICITY



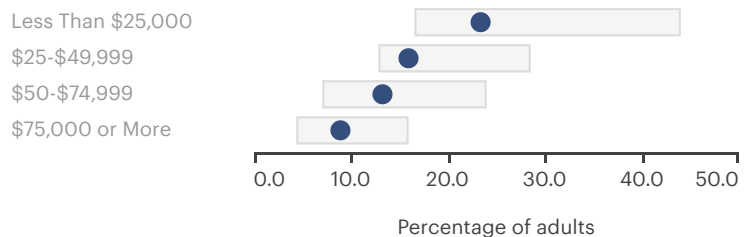
URBANICITY



EDUCATION

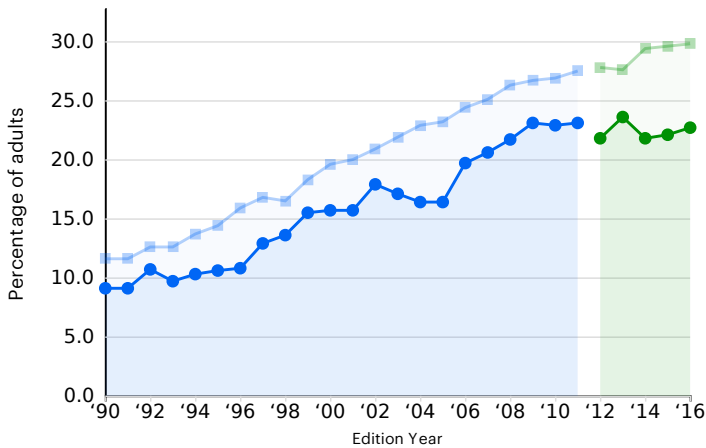


INCOME



Subpopulation values are suppressed if the sample size is < 50 or the relative standard error is > 30%

Obesity



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

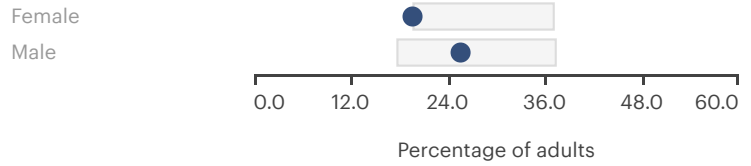
Percentage of adults with a body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight

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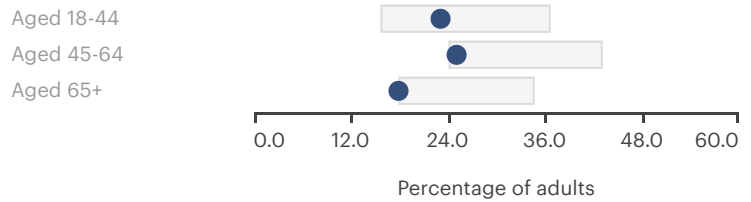
Obesity is generally caused by the regular consumption of more calories than the body is able to burn. Additional contributing factors include genetics, prenatal and early life influences, unhealthy diets, insufficient sleep, too much television, lack of physical activity, and the social and physical environment. Obesity contributes to an estimated 200,000 deaths yearly and is a leading factor in such preventable conditions as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, cancer, and hypertension. An estimated \$190.2 billion is spent on obesity-related health issues each year, representing 21% of annual medical spending.



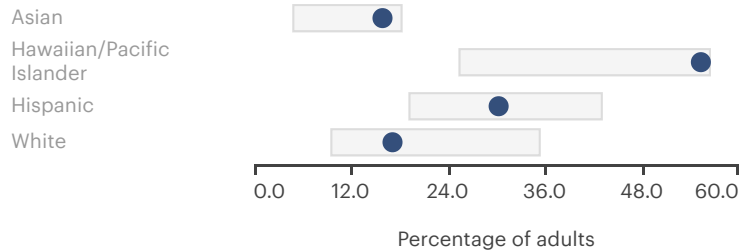
GENDER



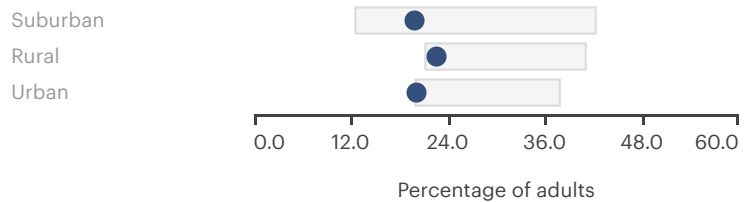
AGE



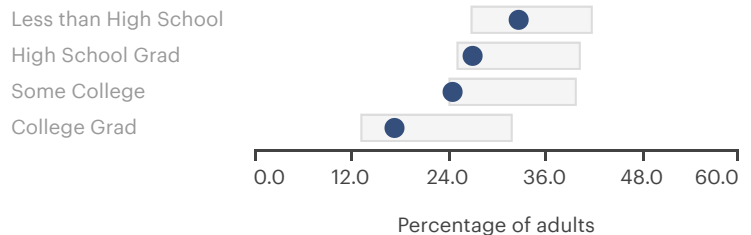
RACE/ETHNICITY



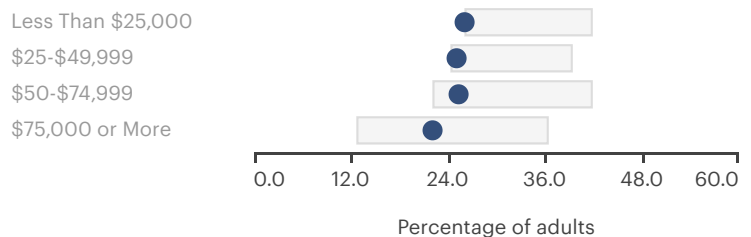
URBANICITY



EDUCATION

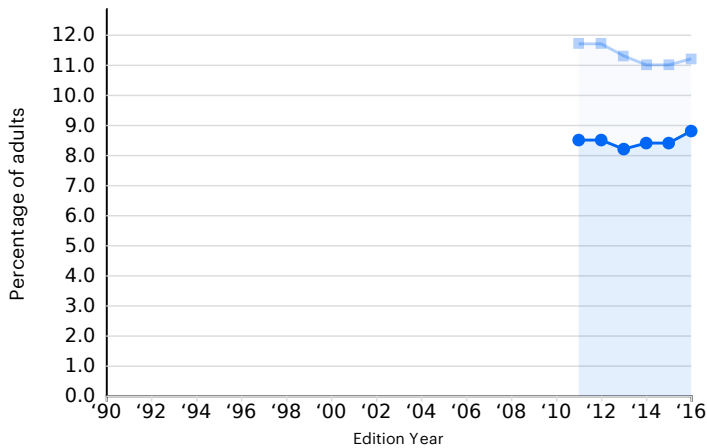


INCOME



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Frequent Mental Distress



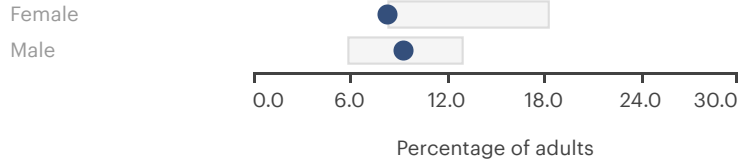
Percentage of adults who reported their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days

● Hawaii ■ United States

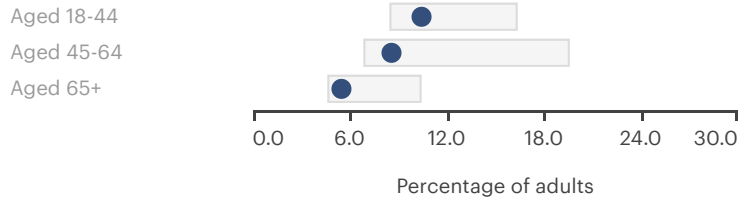
Frequent mental distress (FMD), a measure of health-related quality of life, captures the segment of the population experiencing persistent and likely severe mental health issues. The number of poor mental health days a person experiences is a significant predictor of future adverse health events resulting in a provider visit, hospitalization, or mortality within 30 days and within one year among older adults. Although occasional short periods of mental distress may be unavoidable, more prolonged and serious episodes are treatable and preventable through early intervention. Estimates put the economic burden of serious mental illness at \$317 billion, excluding incarceration, homelessness, comorbid conditions, and early mortality.

Range of Values for all States HI Value

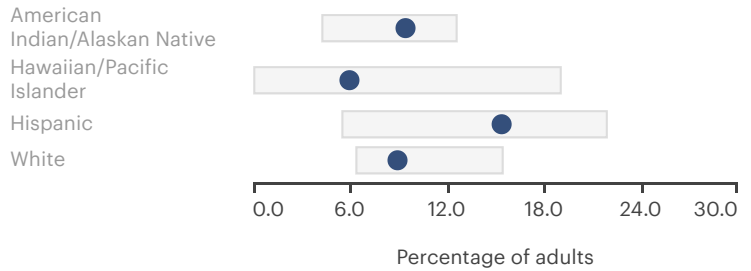
GENDER



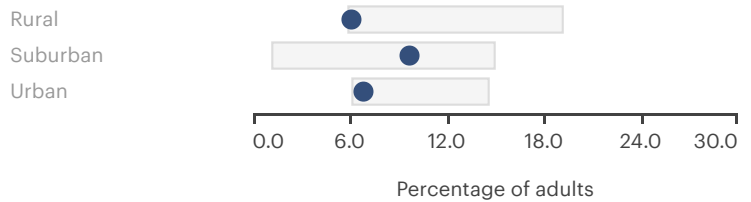
AGE



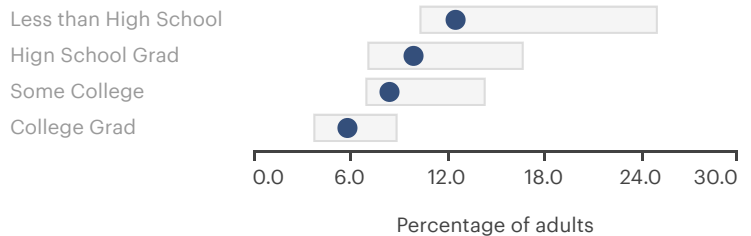
RACE/ETHNICITY



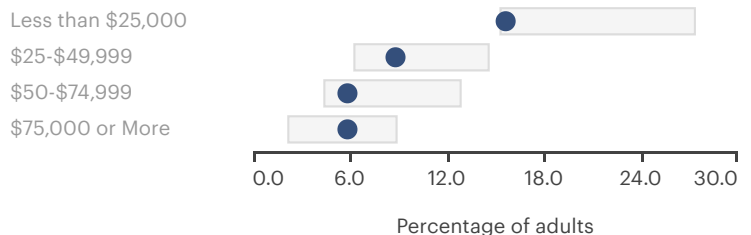
URBANICITY



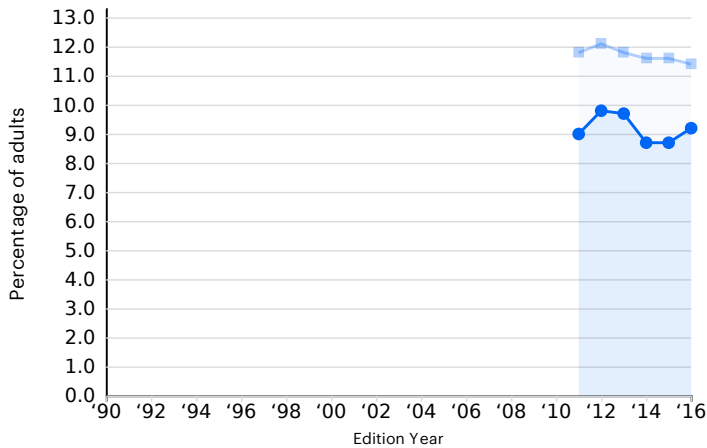
EDUCATION



INCOME



Frequent Physical Distress



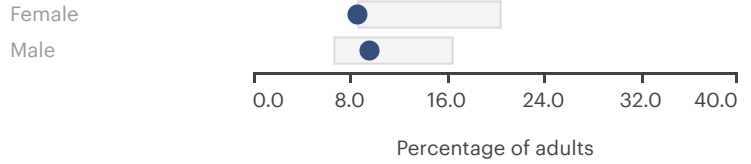
Percentage of adults who reported their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days

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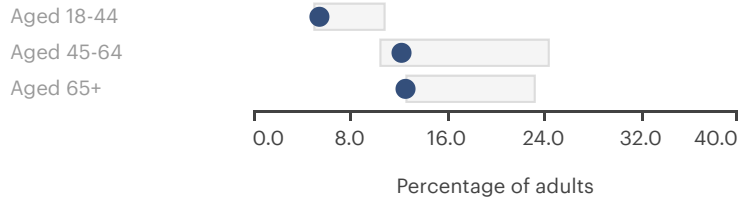
Frequent physical distress (FPD) is a measure of health-related quality of life and captures the population experiencing persistent and likely severe physical health problems. The prevalence of FPD is higher among adults with a greater number of chronic illnesses. Among adults with chronic conditions, prevalence of FPD is highest among those with cardiovascular disease, including myocardial infarction, angina, and stroke. Research shows that poor physical health days, along with other self-reported measures of health-related quality of life, are significant predictors of future adverse health events resulting in a provider visit, hospitalization, or mortality within 30 days and within one year among older adults.

Range of Values for all States HI Value

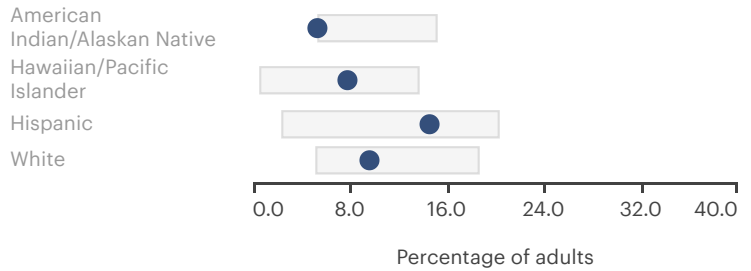
GENDER



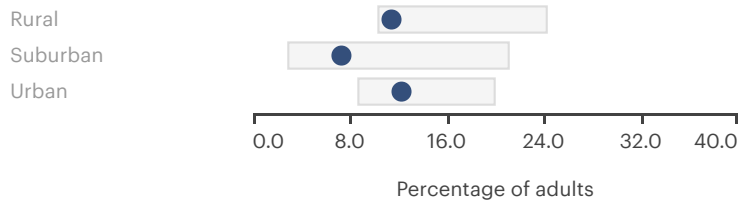
AGE



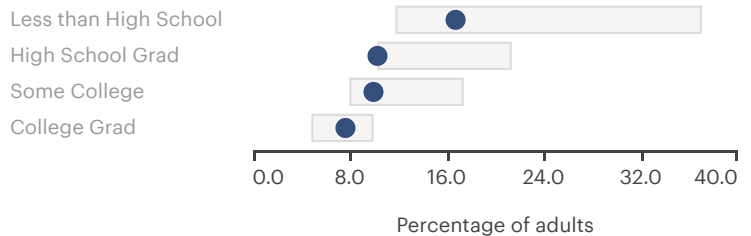
RACE/ETHNICITY



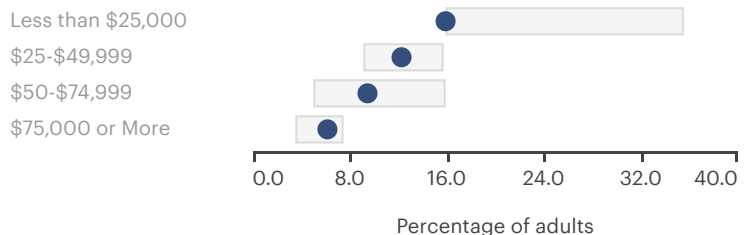
URBANICITY



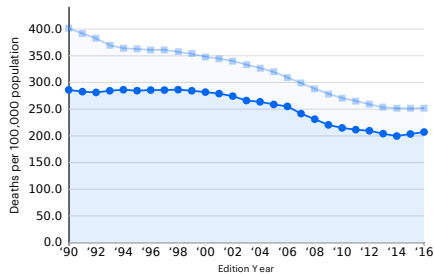
EDUCATION



INCOME



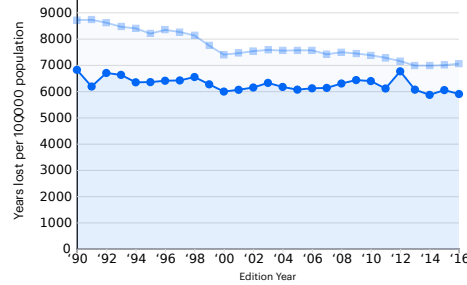
Trend: Cardiovascular Deaths, Hawaii, United States



Number of deaths due to all cardiovascular diseases including heart disease and stroke per 100,000 population

● Hawaii ■ United States

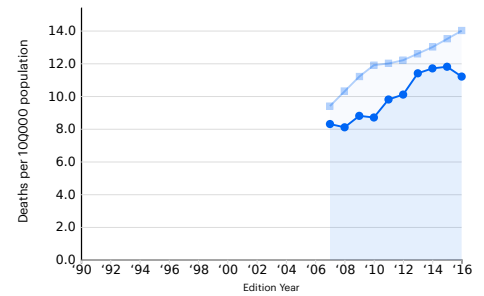
Trend: Premature Death, Hawaii, United States



Number of years of potential life lost before age 75 years per 100,000 population

● Hawaii ■ United States

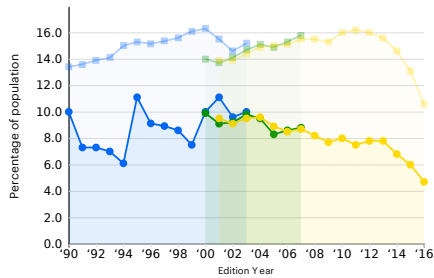
Trend: Drug Deaths, Hawaii, United States



Number of deaths due to drug injury of any intent (unintentional, suicide, homicide, or undetermined) per 100,000 population

● Hawaii ■ United States

Trend: Lack of Health Insurance, Hawaii, United States



Percentage of the population that does not have health insurance privately, through their employer, or through the government

Percentage of the population that does not have health insurance privately, through their employer, or through the government

Percentage of the population that does not have health insurance privately, through their employer, or through the government

● Hawaii ■ United States

