







Introduction

Where we live matters to our health. The health of a community depends on many different factors, including quality of health care, individual behavior, education and jobs, and the environment. We can improve a community's health through programs and policies. For example, people who live in communities with ample park and recreation space are more likely to exercise, which reduces heart disease risk. People who live in communities with smoke-free laws are less likely to smoke or to be exposed to second-hand smoke, which reduces lung cancer risk.

The problem is that there are big differences in health across communities, with some places being much healthier than others. And up to now, it has been hard to get a standard way to measure how healthy a county is and see where they can improve.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute are pleased to present the 2011 County Health Rankings, a collection of 50 reports that reflect the overall health of counties in every state across the country. For the second year in a row, counties can get a snapshot of how healthy their residents are by comparing their overall health and the factors that influence their health with other counties in their state. This allows communities to see county-to-county where they are doing well and where they need to improve.

Everyone has a stake in community health. We all need to work together to find solutions. The County Health Rankings serve as both a call to action and a needed tool in this effort.





All of the County Health Rankings are based upon this model of population health improvement:



In this model, health outcomes are measures that describe the current health status of a county. These health outcomes are influenced by a set of health factors. These health factors and their outcomes may also be affected by community-based programs and policies designed to alter their distribution in the community. Counties can improve health outcomes by addressing all health factors with effective, evidence-based programs and policies.

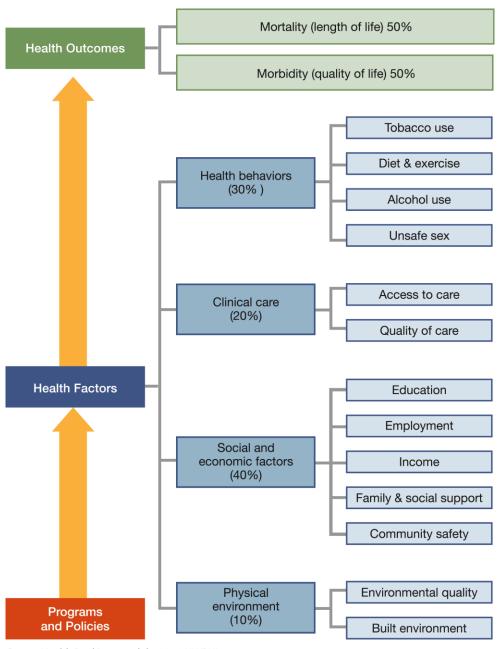
To compile the Rankings, we built on our prior work in Wisconsin, obtained input from a team of expert advisors, and worked closely with staff from the National Center for Health Statistics. Together we selected a number of population health measures based on scientific relevance, importance, and availability of data at the county level.

For a more detailed explanation of our approach, the methods used to compile the Rankings, information on the action steps communities can take to improve their health, and examples of communities in action, see www.countyhealthrankings.org

The Rankings

This report ranks Alaska counties according to their summary measures of health outcomes and health factors, as well as the components used to create each summary measure. The figure below depicts the structure of the Rankings model. Counties receive a rank for each population health component; those having high ranks (e.g., 1 or 2) are estimated to be the "healthiest."

Our summary health outcomes rankings are based on an equal weighting of mortality and morbidity measures. The summary health factors rankings are based on weighted scores of four types of factors: behavioral, clinical, social and economic, and environmental. The weights for the factors (shown in parentheses in the figure) are based upon a review of the literature and expert input, but represent just one way of combining these factors.

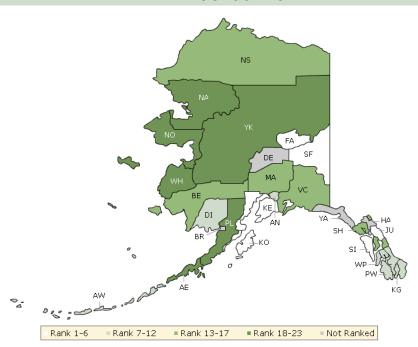


County Health Rankings model ©2010 UWPHI

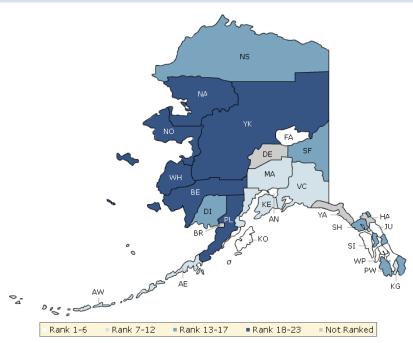
The maps on this page display Alaska's counties divided into groups by health rank. The lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. The green map shows the distribution of summary health outcomes. The blue displays the distribution of the summary rank for health factors.

Maps help locate the healthiest and least healthy counties in the state. The health factors map appears similar to the health outcomes map, showing how health factors and health outcomes are closely related.

HEALTH OUTCOMES



HEALTH FACTORS



Summary Health Outcomes & Health Factors Rankings

Counties receive two summary ranks:

- Health Outcomes
- Health Factors

Each of these ranks represents a weighted summary of a number of measures.

Health outcomes represent how healthy a county is while health factors are what influences the health of the county.

Rank	Health Outcomes	Rank	Health Factors
1	Southeast Fairbanks	1	Juneau
2	Juneau	2	Kodiak Island
3	Sitka	3	Anchorage
4	Fairbanks North Star	4	Sitka
5	Kodiak Island	5	Fairbanks North Star
6	Kenai Peninsula	6	Wrangell-Petersburg
7	Wrangell-Petersburg	7	Kenai Peninsula
8	Anchorage	8	Matanuska-Susitna
9	Aleutians West	9	Ketchikan Gateway
10	Ketchikan Gateway	10	Valdez-Cordova
11	Dillingham	11	Aleutians West
12	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	12	Aleutians East
13	Matanuska-Susitna	13	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon
14	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	14	Southeast Fairbanks
15	North Slope	15	Dillingham
16	Valdez-Cordova	16	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan
17	Bethel	17	North Slope
18	Aleutians East	18	Lake and Peninsula
19	Northwest Arctic	19	Bethel
20	Yukon-Koyukuk	20	Northwest Arctic
21	Nome	21	Nome
22	Lake and Peninsula	22	Yukon-Koyukuk
23	Wade Hampton	23	Wade Hampton

Not Ranked: Bristol Bay, Denali, Haines, Yakutat

Health Outcomes Rankings

The summary health outcomes ranking is based on measures of mortality and morbidity. Each county's ranks for mortality and morbidity are displayed here. The mortality rank, representing length of life, is based on a measure of premature death: the years of potential life lost prior to age 75.

The morbidity rank is based on measures that represent health-related quality of life and birth outcomes. We combine four morbidity measures: self-reported fair or poor health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, and the percent of births with low birthweight.

Rank	Mortality	Rank	Morbidity
1	Southeast Fairbanks	1	Lake and Peninsula
2	Juneau	2	Sitka
3	Fairbanks North Star	3	Dillingham
4	Kodiak Island	4	Juneau
5	Anchorage	5	Aleutians West
6	Ketchikan Gateway	6	Southeast Fairbanks
7	Kenai Peninsula	7	Yukon-Koyukuk
8	Sitka	8	Wrangell-Petersburg
9	Matanuska-Susitna	9	Kenai Peninsula
10	Wrangell-Petersburg	10	Kodiak Island
11	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	11	Fairbanks North Star
12	Valdez-Cordova	12	North Slope
13	Aleutians East	13	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon
13	Aleutians West	14	Bethel
13	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	15	Northwest Arctic
16	Dillingham	16	Anchorage
17	North Slope	17	Ketchikan Gateway
18	Bethel	18	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan
19	Nome	19	Valdez-Cordova
20	Northwest Arctic	20	Nome
21	Wade Hampton	21	Matanuska-Susitna
22	Yukon-Koyukuk	22	Aleutians East
23	Lake and Peninsula	23	Wade Hampton

Health Factors Rankings

The summary health factors ranking is based on four factors: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors. In turn, each of these factors is based on several measures. Health behaviors include measures of smoking, diet and exercise, alcohol use, and risky sex behavior. Clinical

care includes measures of access to care and quality of care. Social and economic factors include measures of education, employment, income, family and social support, and community safety. The physical environment includes measures of environmental quality and the built environment.

Rank	Health Behaviors	Rank	Clinical Care	Rank	Social & Economic Factors	Rank	Physical Environment
1	Juneau	1	Juneau	1	Juneau	1	Ketchikan Gateway
2	Wrangell- Petersburg	2	Dillingham	2	Kodiak Island	2	Yukon-Koyukuk
3	Anchorage	3	Ketchikan Gateway	3	Sitka	3	Valdez-Cordova
4	Fairbanks North Star	4	Wrangell- Petersburg	4	Anchorage	4	Sitka
5	Kodiak Island	5	Anchorage	5	Aleutians West	5	Matanuska-Susitna
6	Matanuska- Susitna	6	Kenai Peninsula	6	Fairbanks North Star	6	Kodiak Island
7	Kenai Peninsula	7	Fairbanks North Star	7	Valdez-Cordova	7	North Slope
8	Sitka	8	Skagway-Hoonah- Angoon	8	Kenai Peninsula	8	Juneau
9	Aleutians East	9	Sitka	9	Matanuska- Susitna	8	Kenai Peninsula
10	Southeast Fairbanks	10	Nome	10	Ketchikan Gateway	10	Bethel
11	Skagway-Hoonah- Angoon	11	Kodiak Island	11	Aleutians East	11	Anchorage
12	Valdez-Cordova	12	Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan	12	Wrangell- Petersburg	12	Aleutians East
13	Aleutians West	13	Matanuska- Susitna	13	North Slope	12	Aleutians West
14	Ketchikan Gateway	14	Bethel	14	Southeast Fairbanks	12	Dillingham
15	Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan	15	Yukon-Koyukuk	15	Skagway-Hoonah- Angoon	12	Lake and Peninsula
16	Bethel	16	North Slope	16	Dillingham	12	Nome
17	Wade Hampton	17	Valdez-Cordova	17	Lake and Peninsula	12	Northwest Arctic
18	Lake and Peninsula	18	Northwest Arctic	18	Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan	12	Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan
19	Yukon-Koyukuk	19	Southeast Fairbanks	19	Northwest Arctic	12	Skagway-Hoonah- Angoon
20	Northwest Arctic	20	Aleutians West	20	Nome	12	Wade Hampton
21	Dillingham	21	Lake and Peninsula	21	Bethel	12	Wrangell- Petersburg
22	Nome	22	Aleutians East	22	Yukon-Koyukuk	22	Southeast Fairbanks
23	North Slope	23	Wade Hampton	23	Wade Hampton	23	Fairbanks North Star

2011 County Health Rankings: Measures, Data Sources, and Years of Data

	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data
HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Mortality	Premature death	National Center for Health Statistics	2005-2007
Morbidity	Poor or fair health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2003-2009
	Poor physical health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2003-2009
	Poor mental health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2003-2009
	Low birthweight	National Center for Health Statistics	2001-2007
HEALTH FACTORS			
HEALTH BEHAVIORS			
Tobacco	Adult smoking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2003-2009
Diet and Exercise	Adult obesity	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	2008
Alcohol Use	Excessive drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2003-2009
	Motor vehicle crash death rate	National Center for Health Statistics	2001-2007
High Risk Sexual Behavior	Sexually transmitted infections	National Center for Hepatitis, HIV, STD and TB Prevention	2008
	Teen birth rate	National Center for Health Statistics	2001-2007
CLINICAL CARE			
Access to Care	Uninsured adults	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, U.S. Census	2007
	Primary care providers	Health Resources & Services Administration	2008
Quality of Care	Preventable hospital stays	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2006-2007
	Diabetic screening	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2006-2007
	Mammography screening	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2006-2007
SOCIOECONOMIC FACT	ORS		
Education	High school graduation	National Center for Education Statistics ¹	2006-2007
	Some college	American Community Survey	2005-2009
Employment	Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2009
Income	Children in poverty	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census	2008
Family and Social Support	Inadequate social support	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2005-2009
	Single-parent households	American Community Survey	2005-2009
Community Safety	Violent crime ²	Uniform Crime Reporting, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2006-2008
PHYSICAL ENVIRONME	NT		
Air Quality ³	Air pollution-particulate matter days	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	2006
	Air pollution-ozone days	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	2006
Built Environment	Access to healthy foods	Census Zip Code Business Patterns	2008
	Access to recreational facilities	Census County Business Patterns	2008

¹ State data sources for KY, NH, NC, PA, SC, and UT (2008-2009).

² Homicide rate (2001-2007) from National Center for Health Statistics for AK, AZ, AR, CO, CT, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MT, NE, NH, NM, NC, ND, OH, SD, UT, and WV. State data source for IL.

³ Not available for AK and HI.

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Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

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Suggested citation: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings 2011.



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