

COUNTY PROFILE: Harlan County, Kentucky

US COUNTY PERFORMANCE

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington analyzed the performance of all 3,143 US counties or county-equivalents in terms of alcohol use, life expectancy at birth, smoking prevalence, obesity, physical activity, and poverty using novel small area estimation techniques and the most up-to-date county-level information.

HARLAN COUNTY OVERVIEW

Measure	Sex	Value	National Rank	Change
Heavy drinking prevalence, 2012	Female	2.2%	221	+1.0 pct points since 2005
Heavy drinking prevalence, 2012	Male	6.0%	91	+1.4 pct points since 2005
Binge drinking prevalence, 2012	Female	5.6%	240	+3.4 pct points since 2002
Binge drinking prevalence, 2012	Male	16.2%	175	+7.5 pct points since 2002
Life expectancy, 2013	Female	73.1 years	3139	-2.6 years since 1985
Life expectancy, 2013	Male	66.5 years	3139	-0.6 years since 1985
Smoking prevalence, 2012	Female	32.0%	3116	-0.8 pct points since 1996
Smoking prevalence, 2012	Male	32.7%	3025	-4.1 pct points since 1996
Obesity prevalence, 2011	Female	42.6%	2456	+2.1 pct points since 2001
Obesity prevalence, 2011	Male	43.4%	3070	+10.8 pct points since 2001
Recommended physical activity prevalence, 2011	Female	37.5%	2979	+9.5 pct points since 2001
Recommended physical activity prevalence, 2011	Male	39.3%	3103	+3.0 pct points since 2001

FINDINGS: HEAVY DRINKING

- In 2012, the prevalence of heavy drinking for females was in the best 10% of all counties at 2.2%, while the prevalence of heavy drinking for males was in the best 10% of all counties at 6%. The national average in 2012 was 6.7% for females and 9.9% for males.
- From 2005 to 2012, the change in female heavy drinking was in the middle-performing 50% of all counties with an increase of 1 percentage point, while the change in male heavy drinking was in the middle-performing 50% of all counties with an increase of 1.4 percentage points. For comparison, the national average change from 2005 to 2012 was an increase of 1.5 percentage points for females and 0.9 percentage points for males.

Figure 1: Female heavy drinking prevalence, 2012

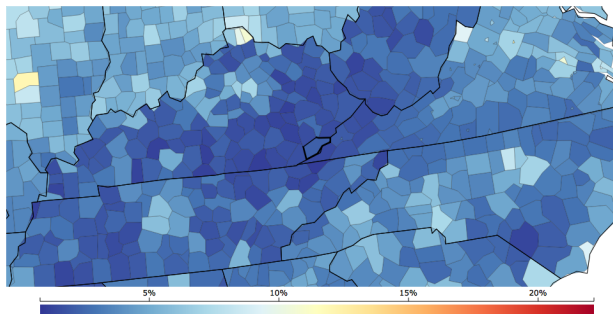
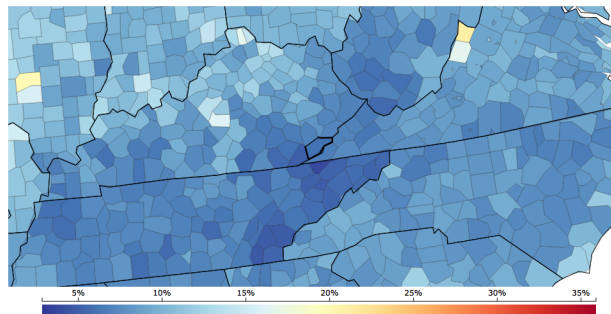


Figure 2: Male heavy drinking prevalence, 2012



FINDINGS: BINGE DRINKING

- The prevalence of binge drinking in 2012 for females was in the best-performing 10% for all counties with 5.6% of females engaging in binge drinking, while the prevalence of binge drinking in 2012 for males was in the best-performing 10% for all counties with 16.2% of males engaging in binge drinking. To compare, the national average in 2012 was 12.4% for females and 24.5% for males.
- The change from 2002 to 2012 for females was in the worst-performing 25% of all counties while the change for males was in the worst-performing 10%, with females experiencing an increase of 3.4 percentage points and males experiencing an increase of 7.5 percentage points. To compare with the national average, females had an increase of 1.6 percentage points and males had an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

Figure 3: Female binge drinking prevalence, 2012

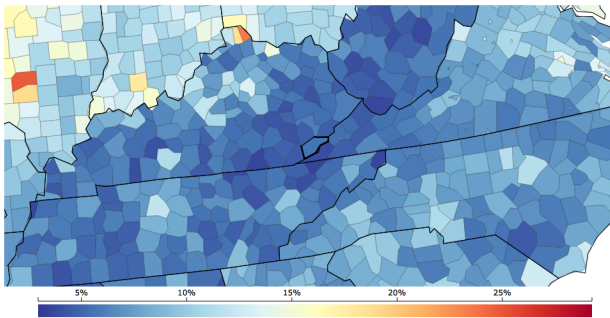
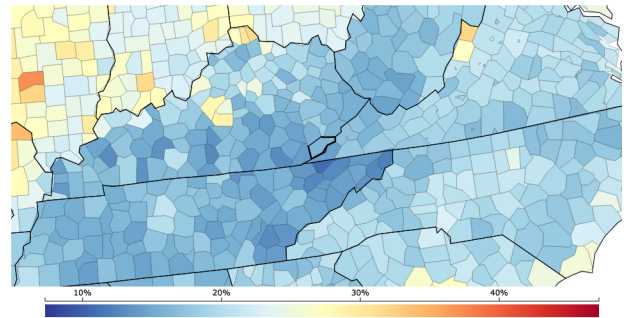


Figure 4: Male binge drinking prevalence, 2012



FINDINGS: LIFE EXPECTANCY

- In 2013, female life expectancy was in the worst 10% of all counties at 73.1 years, while male life expectancy was in the worst 10% of all counties at 66.5 years. This compares to the national average of 81.2 years for females and 76.5 years for males.
- Changes over the period from 1985 to 2013 were in the worst-performing 10% of all counties for females and in the worst-performing 10% of all counties for males, with females having a decrease of 2.6 years and males having a decrease of 0.6 years. The national average was an increase of 3.1 years for females and an increase of 5.5 years for males.

Figure 5: Female life expectancy, 2013

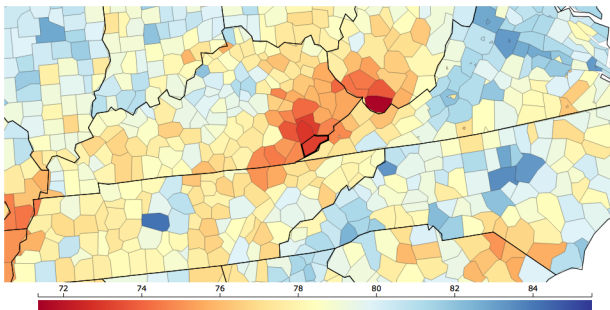
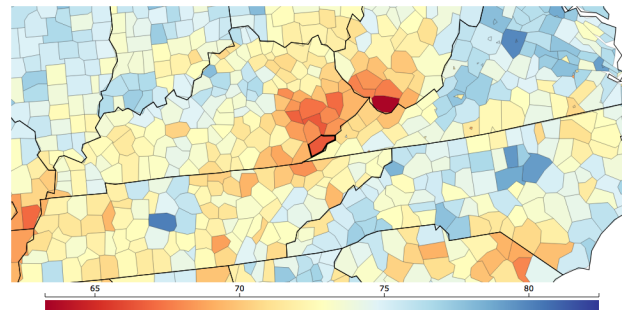


Figure 6: Male life expectancy, 2013



FINDINGS: SMOKING

- In 2012, male smoking was in the worst-performing 10% of all counties at 32.7%, while female smoking was in the worst-performing 10% of all counties at 32%. For comparison, the national average in 2012 was 22.2% for males, 17.9% for females, and 20% for both sexes.

Figure 7: Female smoking prevalence, 2012

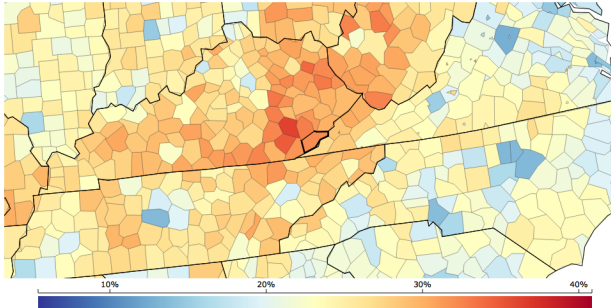
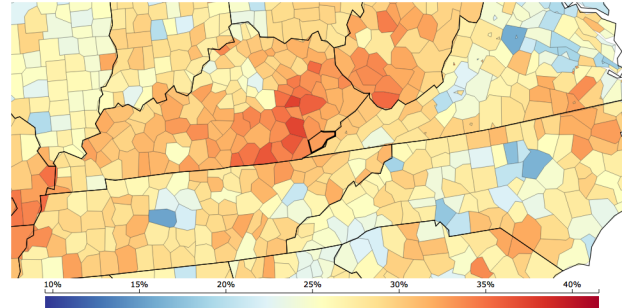


Figure 8: Male smoking prevalence, 2012



FINDINGS: OBESITY

- In 2011, the percentage of obese females was in the worst 25% of all counties at 42.6%, while the percentage of obese males was in the worst 10% of all counties at 43.4%. The national average in 2011 was 36.1% for females and 33.8% for males.
- From 2001 to 2011, the change in female obesity prevalence was in the best-performing 10% of all counties with an increase of 2.1 percentage points, while the change in male obesity prevalence was in the worst-performing 25% of all counties with an increase of 10.8 percentage points. For comparison, the national average change from 2001 to 2011 was an increase of 7.3 percentage points for females and 7.8 percentage points for males.

Figure 9: Female obesity prevalence, 2011

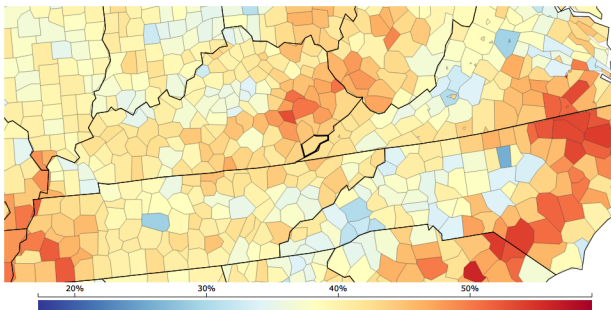
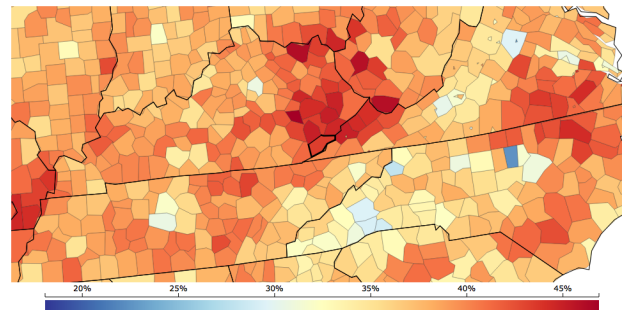


Figure 10: Male obesity prevalence, 2011



FINDINGS: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- The prevalence of recommended physical activity in 2011 was in the worst 10% of all counties for females and in the worst 10% of all counties for males, with 37.5% of females and 39.3% of males getting recommended physical activity. To compare, the national average in 2011 was 52.6% for females and 56.3% for males.
- The change from 2001 to 2011 for females was in the best-performing 25% of all counties with an increase of 9.5 percentage points, while the change for males was in the best-performing 25% of all counties with an increase of 3 percentage points. To compare with the national average, females had an increase of 5.9 percentage points and males had a decrease of 0.5 percentage points.

Figure 11: Female recommended physical activity prevalence, 2011

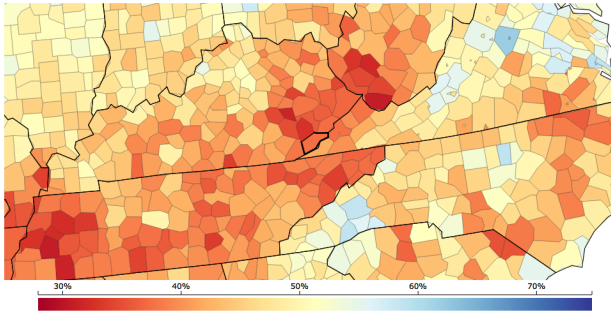
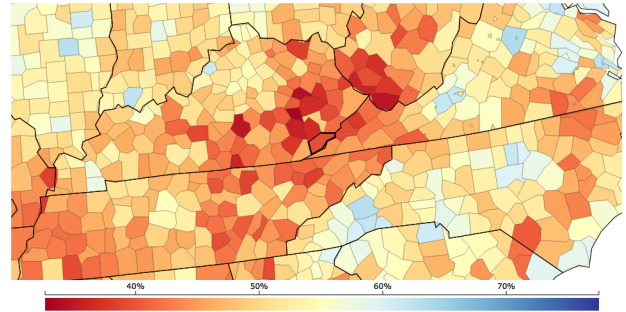


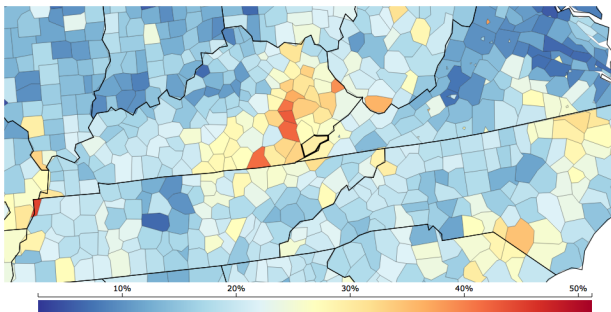
Figure 12: Male recommended physical activity prevalence, 2011



FINDINGS: POVERTY

- Note: The poverty data are from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program at the US Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saипе/data/>
- In 2012, female and male poverty prevalence was in the worst 10% of all counties.

Figure 13: Prevalence of poverty, 2012



CITATION:

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