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.

MARION COUNTY OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>National Rank</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy drinking prevalence, 2012</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>+0.5 pct points since 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy drinking prevalence, 2012</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>1528</td>
<td>-0.5 pct points since 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking prevalence, 2012</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>1652</td>
<td>-0.6 pct points since 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking prevalence, 2012</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>-1.8 pct points since 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy, 2013</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>79.8 years</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>+1.7 years since 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy, 2013</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74.7 years</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>+4.1 years since 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence, 2012</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>-2.3 pct points since 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence, 2012</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>-5.1 pct points since 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity prevalence, 2011</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>1621</td>
<td>+7.6 pct points since 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity prevalence, 2011</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
<td>1663</td>
<td>+7.3 pct points since 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended physical activity prevalence, 2011</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>+8.0 pct points since 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended physical activity prevalence, 2011</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>+5.0 pct points since 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINDINGS: HEAVY DRINKING

- In 2012, the prevalence of heavy drinking for females was in the middle 50% of all counties at 5.9%, while the prevalence of heavy drinking for males was in the middle 50% of all counties at 10.2%. 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 best-performing 25% of all counties with an increase of 0.5 percentage points, while the change in male heavy drinking was in the best-performing 10% of all counties with a decrease of 0.5 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 middle-performing 50% for all counties with 11.2% of females engaging in binge drinking, while the prevalence of binge drinking in 2012 for males was in the middle-performing 50% for all counties with 22.3% 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 best-performing 10% of all counties while the change for males was in the best-performing 25%, with females experiencing a decrease of 0.6 percentage points and males experiencing a decrease of 1.8 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.

FINDINGS: LIFE EXPECTANCY

- In 2013, female life expectancy was in the middle 50% of all counties at 79.8 years, while male life expectancy was in the middle 50% of all counties at 74.7 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 middle-performing 50% of all counties for females and in the middle-performing 50% of all counties for males, with females having an increase of 1.7 years and males having an increase of 4.1 years. The national average was an increase of 3.1 years for females and an increase of 5.5 years for males.
FINDINGS: SMOKING

- In 2012, male smoking was in the middle-performing 50% of all counties at 26.8%, while female smoking was in the middle-performing 50% of all counties at 22.7%. 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 middle 50% of all counties at 38.8%, while the percentage of obese males was in the middle 50% of all counties at 37.6%. 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 middle-performing 50% of all counties with an increase of 7.6 percentage points, while the change in male obesity prevalence was in the middle-performing 50% of all counties with an increase of 7.3 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 best 25% of all counties for females and in the best 25% of all counties for males, with 54.9% of females and 57.7% 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 8 percentage points, while the change for males was in the best-performing 10% of all counties with an increase of 5 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/saipe/data/

- In 2012, female and male poverty prevalence was in the middle 50% of all counties.

Figure 13: Prevalence of poverty, 2012

CITATION: