Delaware

Summary

Low Disparities\(^1\)
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^3\) and some college education\(^2\) for cancer
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^2\) for unemployment

High Disparities
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for premature death
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and multiracial\(^3\) for less than a high school education

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.

\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Less Than a High School Education in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.8% to 8.7%

Diabetes in the Hispanic population between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.9% to 9.1%

Smoking in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 11.2%

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 8.0% to 14.0%

Severe Housing Problems in Hispanic-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2013-2017 from 32.1% to 24.9%

Physical Inactivity in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.9% to 30.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Delaware, income inequality has increased since 2011. Delaware’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.