Hawaii

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for avoided care due to cost
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and Black for flu vaccination
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity

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

21% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the Asian/Pacific Islander population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.4% to 11.4%

40% ▲ Diabetes in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.1% to 11.3%

19% ▼ Smoking in multiracial adults between 2011-2013 to 2017-2019 from 21.6% to 17.4%

8% ▼ Flu Vaccination in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 47.0% to 43.4%

36% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.3% to 10.5%

16% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.3% to 22.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

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

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