Maryland

Summary

Low Disparities\(^1\)

- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for diabetes
- Between those with a high school education\(^3\) and some college education\(^3\) for cancer
- Between metropolitan\(^3\) and non-metropolitan\(^3\) areas for child poverty

High Disparities

- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and Asian/Pacific Islander\(^3\) for smoking
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) 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

- **Excessive Drinking** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.2% to 18.3%
- **Diabetes** in Asian/Pacific Islander adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.8% to 12.3%
- **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.9% to 4.6%
- **Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.4% to 14.6%
- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.4% to 11.8%
- **Child Poverty** in Hispanic children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.3% to 17.3%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Periods</th>
<th>American Indian/Alaska Native</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Multiracial</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2019</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Periods</th>
<th>Less than High School</th>
<th>High School Graduate</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>College Graduate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2019</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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