Nebraska

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight
- Between those with a high school education and college graduates for cancer

High Disparities

- Between Hispanic and white for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

Highlights

21% ▼ **Depression** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.3% to 16.0%

87% ▲ **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in American Indian/Alaska Native adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 13.3% to 24.9%

44% ▼ **Unemployment** in Black civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.5% to 7.6%

22% ▼ **Smoking** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.1% to 15.0%

23% ▲ **Physical Inactivity** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 32.8% to 40.4%

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


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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.