North Carolina

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^3\) for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for asthma
- Between non-metropolitan\(^2\) and metropolitan\(^2\) areas for uninsured

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for child poverty
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^3\) for dedicated health care provider

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

**Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.5 to 12.2 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

**Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 5.4%

**Smoking** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.6% to 15.6%

**Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.3% to 7.4%

**Poverty** in households headed by a college graduate between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4.4% to 5.1%

**Depression** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.4% to 25.9%

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