Pennsylvania

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for unemployment
- Between white\(^1\) and Hispanic\(^3\) for cancer
- Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^3\) areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between Black\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for food insecurity
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for child poverty

\(^1\) 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 14.8 to 10.9 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births
- **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 13.1% to 9.2%
- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.7% to 13.2%

- **Multiple Chronic Conditions** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.9% to 6.4%
- **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 8.9%
- **Diabetes** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.7% to 10.8%

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