Rhode Island

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education\(^3\) and college graduates\(^3\) for uninsured
- Between Black\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for low birthweight

High Disparities
- Between those with a high school education\(^3\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and Hispanic\(^3\) for multiple chronic conditions

\(^1\) 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

14% ▼ **Premature Death** in the Hispanic population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4,484 to 3,863 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

25% ▼ **Unemployment** in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 14.2% to 10.7%

29% ▼ **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.5% to 8.2%

35% ▲ **Diabetes** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 13.4% to 18.1%

29% ▲ **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.9% to 10.2%

28% ▲ **Cancer** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.4% to 8.2%

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