Virginia

Summary

Low Disparities

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

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic and white for dedicated health care provider
- Between non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas for premature death

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

26% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.0% to 14.8%

19% ▲ Depression in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 17.3% to 20.5%

37% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 25.2% to 15.9%

22% ▲ Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.0% to 7.3%

26% ▼ Smoking in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.0% to 13.3%

26% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.0% to 10.1%

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

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.