



THE FACTS DELAWARE

Speak for Health

AN INITIATIVE OF THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. Delaware receives \$152 per person in funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA), ranking the state 15th in the nation. The Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded Delaware \$6.18 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure in the 2021 fiscal year.

ACCESS TO CARE 5.7 percent of people in Delaware do not have health insurance coverage compared to the national uninsured rate of 8.6 percent. The number of practicing health care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. Delaware has 310.3 active primary care providers per 100,000 people in comparison to the national rate of 265.3 practicing primary care providers per 100,000 people.

Notable Health Measures

- **Housing problems** Severe housing problems decreased 9.7% between 2009-2019 from 15.9% to 14.5% of occupied housing units.
- **High school graduation** 89 percent of students graduate from high school in Delaware. This is the 10th highest rate in the nation. This is a notable measure as there is a strong connection between education and health. People with higher levels of education are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors.
- **Tobacco use** 13.4 percent of the adult population smokes cigarettes, ranking Delaware 21st in the nation.

The Challenges Ahead

- **Drug deaths** In the past ten years, drug deaths increased exponentially from 16.3 drug deaths per 100,000 people in 2010 to 48 drug deaths per 100,000 people in 2022.
- **Violent crime** In 2022, there were 432 violent offenses per 100,000 people in Delaware, ranking 34th in the nation. Violent crimes may cause injuries, disability and early death. Additionally, violent crimes may cause long-term stress for families and communities, and interfere with leading a healthy lifestyle. However, violent crime can be prevented. Numerous programs and practices have shown that by addressing root causes it is possible to prevent violence.

Sources: America's Health Rankings analysis of Trust for America's Health, U.S. HHS, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, Accessed 2023; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) State Fact Sheets, (2023). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/state-fact-sheets/index.htm>; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fiscal Year 2023 Grant Funding Profiles Totals, (2023). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://fundingprofiles.cdc.gov/>



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