



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 \$111 per person in funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA), ranking the state 17th in the nation. The Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded Delaware \$7.28 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure in the 2020 fiscal year.

ACCESS TO CARE 6.6 percent of people in Delaware do not have health insurance coverage compared to the national uninsured rate of 9.2 percent. The number of practicing health care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. Delaware has 287.5 active primary care providers per 100,000 people in comparison to the national rate of 241.9 practicing primary care providers per 100,000 people.

Notable Health Measures

- **Housing problems** Severe housing problems decreased 11% between 2007 - 2017 from 16.1% to 14.3% of occupied housing units.
- **High school graduation** 86.9 percent of students graduate from high school in Delaware. This is the 21st 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** 15.9 percent of the adult population smokes cigarettes, ranking Delaware 24th in the nation.

The Challenges Ahead

- **Drug deaths** In the past ten years, drug deaths increased exponentially from 8.1 drug deaths per 100,000 people in 2008 to 42.4 drug deaths per 100,000 people in 2020.
- **Violent crime** 423 offenses per 100,000 people in Delaware, 36th 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 2021; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) State Fact Sheets, (March 2021). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/about/osh/state-fact-sheets/index.htm>; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fiscal Year 2020 Grant Funding Profiles Totals, (July 2021). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://fundingprofiles.cdc.gov/>



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