

## State Burden

### **NPAO:**

- In 2007, 65% of adults in Delaware were overweight or obese and 18% of high schools students were overweight, based on self-reported height and weight.
- 79% of adults in Delaware consumed fewer than 5 fruits and vegetables per day.
- 57% of Delaware high school students did not attend physical education classes.
- 52% of adults in Delaware were not engaged in sufficient moderate or vigorous physical activity.

*Excerpt from CDPHP State Profiles at [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)*

### **Diabetes:**

- 233 adults in Delaware died from diabetes mellitus in 2005.
- In 2007, 8% of adults in Delaware reported being diagnosed with non-pregnancy related diabetes.

*Excerpt from CDPHP State Profiles at [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)*

### **Heart Disease:**

- Heart disease accounted for 27% of deaths in Delaware in 2005, while stroke caused 5% of deaths.
- In 2007, 29% of adults in Delaware reported having high blood pressure (hypertension) and 38% of those screened reported having high blood cholesterol, which puts them at greater risk for developing heart disease and stroke.

*Excerpt from CDPHP State Profiles at [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)*

### **Poverty:**

% of people living below the poverty level (2007-2011) = 11.2(*US Dept of Commerce, US Census Bureau*)

## Funding

### **FFY 2012 funding level:**

FY12 Estimated total:                   \$ 386,912

### **FY 2014 funding level**

SPHA Basic Award:                   \$ 503,931  
Enhanced Award Requested:       \$ 1,400,700  
SPHA Enhanced Award:               \$ 0

### **Staffing Impact:**

Total FTEs lost                               0

## Program Impact:

- Negative - Prior to this year Delaware was only awarded the diabetes prevention and control grant. While the overall funding to Delaware increased, after personnel costs, travel, direct and indirect costs, there is very little left to conduct the increased program activities required of the SPHA. General funding for Chronic Disease is 0. We do use tobacco settlement funding for chronic disease but for the purposes of this survey we answered 0 for “in-state” funding. Tobacco settlement funding was decreased by about 10% for FY 14
- Negative - Integration efforts: Without some enhanced funding it will be difficult for Delaware to truly integrate programs as desired. The SPHA cooperative agreement was a unique opportunity for smaller states like Delaware to make a difference. Instead the lack of resources that will be provided will make it a struggle to perform to

expectations or to conduct interventions that would make a big impact on chronic diseases in Delaware. It is a missed opportunity

- Positive - Health Prevention Direction: It is good to see that CDC is attempting to make an effort to integrate categorical programs and push health promotion and primary prevention efforts. As pointed out the resources provided are inadequate. Hopefully additional funding can be directed to ALL States to support increased health promotion efforts