California

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between metropolitan\(^1\) and non-metropolitan\(^1\) areas for low birthweight
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^2\) for infant mortality
- Between females\(^2\) and males\(^2\) for unemployment

High Disparities

- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^2\) for high health status
- Between Black\(^2\) and Asian/Pacific Islander\(^3\) for food insecurity
- Between less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for physical inactivity

\(^1\) 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

37% ▼ Frequent Mental Distress in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.7% to 10.6%

36% ▲ Depression in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.4% to 14.1%

34% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in the multiracial population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.2% to 6.7%

21% ▲ Poverty in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.2% to 12.3%

55% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in the American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.1% to 12.2%

15% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 32.3% to 37.0%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

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 California, income inequality has decreased since 2011. California’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.