Summary

Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
- Between females and males for less than a high school education
- Between Black and white for low birthweight

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Black and white for severe housing problems
- Between females and males for depression

Highlights

- **Excessive Drinking** in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.9% to 12.9%

- **Unemployment** in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 8.6% to 5.8%

- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.3% to 11.3%

- **Low Birthweight** in Hispanic infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 5.5% to 7.0%

- **Poverty** in households headed by an adult with a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.5% to 17.5%

- **Physical Inactivity** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 17.7% to 22.4%

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