**Washington**

**Summary**

**Low Disparities**

- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between non-metropolitan and metropolitan areas for low birthweight
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for excessive drinking

**High Disparities**

- Between females and males for depression
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

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**

- **Infant Mortality** in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 5.0 to 4.1 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

- **Unemployment** in civilians in metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.4% to 4.7%

- **Smoking** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 17.2%

- **Diabetes** in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.7% to 10.8%

- **Depression** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.8% to 23.9%

- **Low Birthweight** in Asian/Pacific Islander infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 7.2% to 8.0%

**Trends**

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

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