

How well does the health care system in Oregon

work for people of different racial and ethnic groups?

In Oregon, **AANHPI people** experienced the **highest health system performance**, scoring in the 88th percentile among all population groups nationally.

Black people experienced the **lowest health system performance** in the state, scoring in the 47th percentile.

Compared to other states in the West region, Oregon has less severe racial and ethnic health disparities.

Health System Performance by Race/Ethnicity



Each column is a racial/ethnic group, and each point represents a state. Performance represented as percentiles (1–100). Oregon performance percentile highlighted. No highlighted dot indicates overall performance data not available for that group.

Population by race/ethnicity (2022)

	Oregon	West	United States
Total	4,200,222	55,654,296	328,403,052
AANHPI	205,463 (5%)	8,040,349 (14%)	19,862,655 (6%)
AIAN	28,427 (<1%)	298,316 (<1%)	1,688,543 (<1%)
Black	72,706 (2%)	2,632,074 (5%)	38,460,950 (12%)
Hispanic	604,855 (14%)	18,411,141 (33%)	62,818,758 (19%)
White	3,013,582 (72%)	22,938,988 (41%)	189,511,136 (58%)

Notes: AANHPI = Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native. “—” means data not available. West states include AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA. Source: David C. Radley et al., Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).

How well does the health system in Oregon work for people from different racial and ethnic groups, and across different dimensions of care?

AANHPI

Oregon ranks 11th of 31 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for AANHPI people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **19** (of 33) is worse than average
- Health care access ranking: **7** (of 34) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **16** (of 41) is better than average

AIAN

An overall ranking for AIAN people in Oregon is not available because of insufficient data.

- Health outcomes ranking: insufficient data
- Health care access ranking: insufficient data
- Health care quality ranking: insufficient data

Black

Oregon ranks 11th of 39 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Black people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **9** (of 40) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **22** (of 40) is worse than average
- Health care quality ranking: **11** (of 41) is better than average

Hispanic

Oregon ranks 10th of 47 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Hispanic people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **3** (of 49) is among the best
- Health care access ranking: **22** (of 48) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **10** (of 48) is better than average

White

Oregon ranks 23rd of 51 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for white people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **21** (of 51) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **26** (of 51) is worse than average
- Health care quality ranking: **24** (of 51) is better than average

Oregon Performance Data

	AIAN		AANHPI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	OR rate	US rate	OR rate	US rate	OR rate	US rate	OR rate	US rate	OR rate	US rate
Health Outcomes										
Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population	99	125	45	50	141	164	54	73	69	83
Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population	373	479	99	104	328	347	164	225	206	225
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	—	8	4	4	9	11	4	5	4	4
Breast cancer deaths (per 100,000 female population)	—	14	12	12	—	27	11	13	20	20
Colorectal cancer deaths (per 100,000 population)	—	13	10	9	20	17	8	11	13	13
Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	33	44	—	—	18	26
Adults who smoke (%)	30	25	8	7	15	15	10	11	12	14
Adults who are obese (%)	45	41	16	14	31	44	37	37	32	34
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (%)	15	17	—	3	10	11	4	6	9	9
Health Care Access										
Uninsured adults (%)	14	22	6	7	6	12	22	23	7	8
Uninsured children (%)	—	12	—	4	—	4	5	8	3	4
Adults who went without care because of cost (%)	15	14	7	8	14	13	18	19	7	8
High out-of-pocket medical spending (%)	—	14	6	9	—	12	15	13	9	9
Adults with a usual source of care (%)	77	79	77	82	79	85	65	67	84	87
Health Care Quality										
Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	21	28
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	149	206	—	—	138	140
Adult women who received a mammogram (%)	76	65	78	74	85	84	76	77	79	77
Adult women with a cervical cancer screening test (%)	76	82	90	87	86	90	90	87	85	84
Adults with a colon cancer screening test (%)	63	53	58	50	67	65	47	50	68	68
Adults with a recent flu shot (%)	30	39	51	50	35	38	35	34	49	50
Older adults who received the pneumonia vaccine (%)	85	63	51	62	74	62	65	55	75	73
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit (%)	—	—	—	—	62	61	56	59	69	69
Children with all recommended vaccines (%)	—	—	—	—	—	65	88	71	73	74
Adults with a dental visit (%)	41	45	35	34	37	41	41	44	31	32
Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older (%)	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	4	5

Source: David C. Radley et al., *Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report* (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).