

How the health system is working in

Oregon

Using the most recent available data, see the indicators where your state performed best — and where there is room to improve.

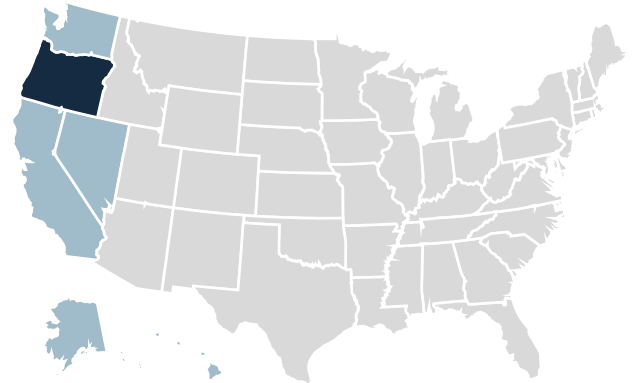


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Fund

Oregon ranks #12 overall.

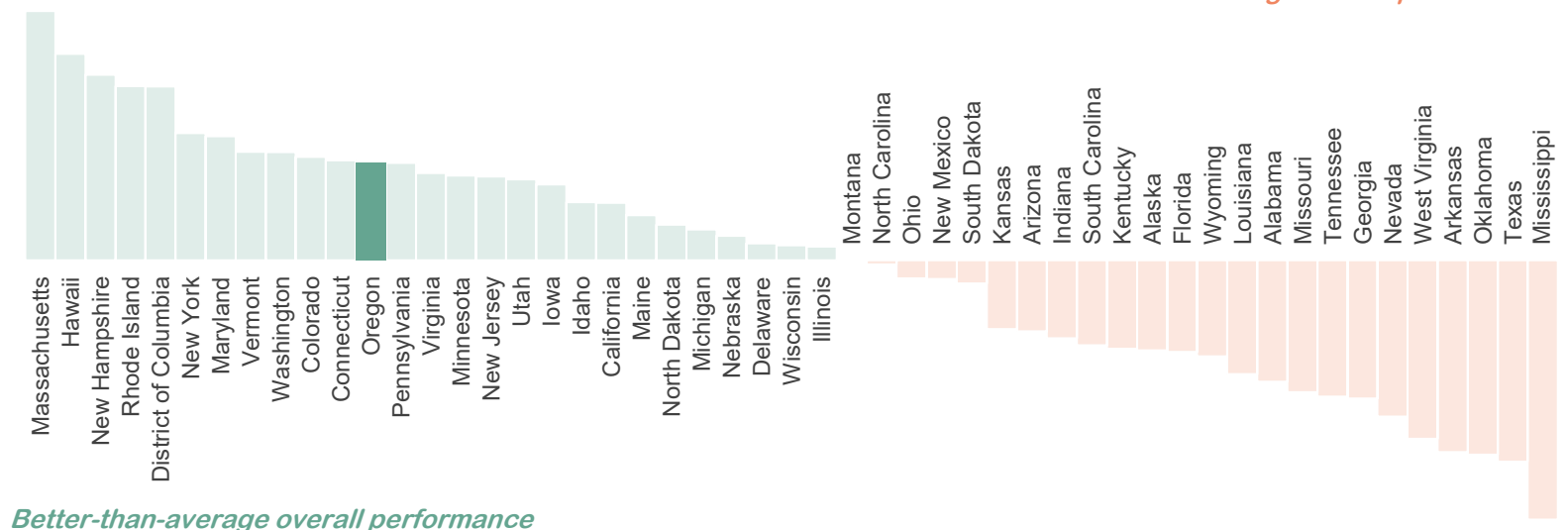
| | National rank | Rank among Western states |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Access & Affordability | 13 of 51 | 3 of 6 |
| Prevention & Treatment | 20 | 1 |
| Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost | 13 | 3 |
| Healthy Lives | 24 | 4 |
| Income Disparity | 15 | 3 |
| Racial Health Equity | 12 | 2 |

Oregon ranks #3 in the West region.



Note: West region includes AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA.

How Oregon compares to all states



Oregon performed best on:

- Employee total potential out-of-pocket medical costs as a share of state median income
- Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
- Medicare spending per beneficiary

Oregon performed worst on:

- Children who did not receive needed mental health care
- Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older
- Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging

Table 1. State Health Performance Indicators

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank ^a | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|--|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Access & Affordability | 2025 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2023 | 8% | 11% | 3% | 14 | 2019 | 10% | 13% | Improved |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2023 | 3% | 5% | 2% | 8 | 2019 | 4% | 6% | No change |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2023 | 10% | 12% | 7% | 23 | 2019 | 14% | 14% | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2023 | 16% | 17% | 8% | 23 | — | — | — | — |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2022–23 | 10.0% | 9.7% | 5.6% | 31 | 2018–19 | 9.6% | 10.2% | No change |
| Employee total potential out-of-pocket medical costs as a share of state median income | 2023 | 7.2% | 10.8% | 6.0% | 2 | 2019 | 10.1% | 11.5% | Improved |
| People with medical debt in collections | 2023 | 1% | 5% | 0% | 8 | 2021 | 5% | 13% | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2022 | 34% | 36% | 26% | 22 | 2018 | 32% | 34% | No change |
| Prevention & Treatment | 2025 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults with all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings | 2022 | 65% | 65% | 73% | 31 | — | — | — | — |
| Adults with age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines | 2023 | 41% | 39% | 53% | 21 | 2019 | 41% | 41% | No change |
| Adults with up-to-date COVID-19 vaccination | 2024 | 30% | 22% | 39% | 6 | 2022 | 49% | 42% | Worsened |
| Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test | 2023 | 8% | 9% | 4% | 15 | 2019 | 10% | 8% | Improved |
| Children without all recommended vaccines | 2023 | 32% | 31% | 10% | 35 | 2019 | 38% | 27% | Improved |
| Children with a medical home | 2022–23 | 47% | 44% | 57% | 27 | 2018–19 | 51% | 48% | Worsened |
| Children without a medical and dental preventive care visit | 2022–23 | 28% | 32% | 22% | 11 | 2020–21 | 37% | 38% | Improved |
| Children who did not receive needed mental health care | 2022–23 | 25% | 20% | 11% | 46 | 2018–19 | 20% | 18% | Worsened |
| Adults with substance use disorder who did not receive treatment | 2022 | 80% | 77% | 67% | 43 | — | — | — | — |
| Youth with depression who did not receive mental health services | 2021–22 | 45% | 56% | 32% | 7 | 2019–20 | 64% | 60% | Improved |
| Hospitals with better-than-average patient experience ratings | 2023 | 23% | 27% | 65% | 30 | 2019 | 81% | 48% | Worsened |
| Hospital 30-day mortality | 07/2020 – 06/2023 | 15% | 14% | 12% | 31 | 07/2016 – 06/2019 | 14% | 14% | Worsened |

Table 1. State Health Performance Indicators (cont.)

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank ^a | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|--|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Prevention & Treatment (cont.) | | | | | | 2025 Scorecard | | | Baseline |
| Central line–associated blood stream infection (CLABSI) | 2023 | 0.600 | 0.724 | 0.347 | 10 | 2019 | 0.561 | 0.689 | No change |
| Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication | 2023 | 14% | 15% | 6% | 19 | 2018 | 15% | 15% | No change |
| Home health patients with improved mobility | 2023 | 88% | 87% | 92% | 16 | 2019 | 70% | 80% | Improved |
| Home health patients who got better at taking their drugs correctly by mouth | 2023 | 88% | 86% | 92% | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost | | | | | | 2025 Scorecard | | | Baseline |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2023 | 161.7 | 151.4 | 130.6 | 43 | 2019 | 73.1 | 137.4 | Worsened |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2023 | 149.6 | 155.2 | 126.4 | 21 | 2019 | 166.2 | 185.3 | Improved |
| Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2023 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3 | 2019 | 5.7 | 6.7 | Improved |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2023 | 19.9 | 30.6 | 17.6 | 5 | 2019 | 26.4 | 40.9 | Improved |
| 30-day hospital readmissions | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees | 2023 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 11 | 2019 | 3.1 | 3.1 | Improved |
| Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries | 2023 | 20.1 | 35.0 | 17.5 | 5 | 2019 | 23.6 | 39.7 | No change |
| Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission | 2023 | 20% | 23% | 15% | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging | 2023 | 75% | 63% | 54% | 48 | 2019 | 79% | 68% | Improved |
| Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee | 2023 | \$6,342 | \$6,437 | \$4,296 | 24 | 2019 | \$5,481 | \$5,354 | Worsened |
| Medicare spending per beneficiary | 2023 | \$8,922 | \$11,792 | \$7,976 | 3 | 2019 | \$7,780 | \$10,151 | Worsened |
| Primary care spending as a share of total health care spending | | | | | | | | | |
| Ages 18–64 (employer-insured enrollees) | 2023 | 8.9% | 6.8% | 10.6% | 3 | 2019 | 8.2% | 7.2% | Improved |
| Age 65 and older (Medicare beneficiaries) | 2023 | 3.9% | 5.7% | 10.9% | 47 | 2019 | 5.9% | 5.8% | Worsened |

Table 1. State Health Performance Indicators (cont.)

| Dimension and indicator | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Best state rate | State rank ^a | Data year | State rate | U.S. average | Change over time ^b |
|---|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Healthy Lives ^c | | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Premature deaths from treatable causes per 100,000 population | 2022–23 | 70.5 | 85.7 | 56.6 | 11 | 2018–19 | 63.0 | 83.8 | No change |
| Premature deaths from preventable causes per 100,000 population | 2022–23 | 194.8 | 191.8 | 142.2 | 15 | 2018–19 | 155.7 | 167.6 | Worsened |
| Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births | 2022 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 10 | 2018 | 4.2 | 5.7 | No change |
| Drug overdose deaths per 100,000 population | 2023 | 40.8 | 31.3 | 9.0 | 38 | 2019 | 14.0 | 21.6 | Worsened |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population | 2023 | 19.4 | 14.1 | 5.7 | 39 | 2019 | 20.4 | 13.9 | No change |
| Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population | 2023 | 22.5 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 44 | 2019 | 18.3 | 10.4 | Worsened |
| Firearm deaths per 100,000 population | 2023 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 3.7 | 25 | 2019 | 12.6 | 11.9 | No change |
| Breast cancer deaths | 2023 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 15.4 | 26 | 2019 | 19.6 | 19.4 | No change |
| Colorectal cancer deaths | 2023 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 12 | 2019 | 12.8 | 13.1 | No change |
| Adults who report fair or poor health | 2023 | 18% | 17% | 10% | 32 | 2019 | 17% | 17% | No change |
| Adults who smoke | 2023 | 11% | 11% | 6% | 16 | 2019 | 14% | 15% | Improved |
| Children who are overweight or obese | 2022–23 | 29% | 31% | 22% | 18 | 2018–19 | 29% | 31% | No change |
| Adults who are obese | 2023 | 34% | 34% | 23% | 19 | 2019 | 29% | 32% | Worsened |
| Adults who have lost six or more teeth | 2022 | 9% | 9% | 4% | 34 | 2018 | 11% | 9% | Improved |

Table 2. State Income Disparity Data

| Disparity Indicator | Data year | Low-income group rate ^d | Difference between income groups ^e | State rank ^a | Data year | Low-income group rate ^d | Difference between income groups ^e | Change over time ^f |
|--|------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 2025 Scorecard | | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2023 | 13% | -10 | 16 | 2019 | 17% | -12 | Improved |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2023 | 4% | -2 | 6 | 2019 | 6% | -3 | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2022-23 | 16% | -11 | 7 | 2018-19 | 22% | -14 | Improved |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2022-23 | 20% | -9 | 23 | — | — | — | — |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2022–23 | 28% | -26 | 30 | 2018–19 | 28% | -26 | No change |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2020, 2022 | 49% | -28 | 22 | 2016, 2018 | 48% | -31 | No change |
| Adults with all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings | 2020, 2022 | 66% | -9 | 31 | — | — | — | — |
| Adults with age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines | 2022-23 | 33% | -17 | 41 | 2018-19 | 29% | -12 | No change |

Table 2. State Income Disparity Data (cont.)

| | Data year | Low-income group rate ^d | Difference between income groups ^e | State rank ^a | Data year | Low-income group rate ^d | Difference between income groups ^e | Change over time ^f |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Disparity Indicator | 2025 Scorecard | | | | Baseline | | | |
| Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines | 2023 | 37% | -10 | 11 | 2019 | 49% | -20 | Improved |
| Children ages 0–17 with all components of a medical home | 2022–23 | 33% | -26 | 30 | 2018–19 | 36% | -30 | No change |
| Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year | 2022–23 | 39% | -19 | 32 | 2020–21 | 48% | -22 | Improved |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2023 | 242 | -105 | 14 | 2019 | 279 | -126 | Improved |
| Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2023 | 45 | -27 | 15 | 2019 | 48 | -27 | No change |
| 30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2023 | 29 | -16 | 7 | 2019 | 50 | -33 | Improved |
| Primary care spending as share of total health care spending among Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older | 2023 | 2.6% | -1.6 | 41 | 2019 | 5.4% | -0.6 | Worsened |
| Adults ages 18–64 who report fair or poor health | 2022-23 | 31% | -23 | 33 | 2018-19 | 30% | -23 | Worsened |
| Adults age 18 and older who smoke | 2022-23 | 19% | -13 | 19 | 2018-19 | 26% | -17 | Improved |
| Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30) | 2022-23 | 37% | -6 | 19 | 2018-19 | 35% | -7 | No change |
| Adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease | 2020, 2022 | 18% | -14 | 31 | 2016, 2018 | 20% | -17 | Improved |

Table 3. Health Equity Performance Summary Data^g

| Health system performance score & State rank among population group | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Percentile score (1–100) | State rank among population group |
| American Indian and Alaska Native people | — | — |
| Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander people | 88 | 11 of 31 states |
| Black people | 47 | 11 of 39 states |
| Hispanic people | 50 | 10 of 47 states |
| White people ^h | 80 | — |

Performance score based on methodology used in: *Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report* (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024), available at:
<https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/fund-reports/2024/apr/advancing-racial-equity-us-health-care>

Table 4. Health Equity Performance, by Racial/Ethnic Group^g

| | Data year | U.S. total | AIAN people ⁱ | AANHPI people ^j | Black people | Hispanic people | White people |
|--|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Health Outcomes | | | | | | | |
| Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population | 2020–21 | 88.8 | 98.7 | 44.5 | 140.9 | 54.2 | 68.9 |
| Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population | 2020–21 | 233.1 | 374.1 | 100.1 | 330.0 | 164.8 | 207.9 |
| Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births | 2020–21 | 5.4 | — | 3.7 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population | 2020-21 | 19.4 | — | 12.1 | — | 11.1 | 20.0 |
| Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2020-21 | 13.4 | — | 9.9 | 19.5 | 8.3 | 12.7 |
| 30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2021 | 33.1 | — | — | 33.1 | — | 17.8 |
| Adults age 18 and older who smoke | 2021-22 | 13% | 30% | 8% | 15% | 10% | 12% |
| Adults ages 18–64 who are obese (BMI >= 30) | 2021-22 | 34% | 45% | 16% | 31% | 37% | 32% |
| Adults ages 18–64 who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay, infection, or gum disease | 2020, 2022 | 9% | 15% | — | 10% | 4% | 9% |
| Health Care Access | | | | | | | |
| Adults ages 19–64 uninsured | 2022 | 11% | 14% | 6% | 6% | 22% | 7% |
| Children ages 0–18 uninsured | 2022 | 5% | — | — | — | 5% | 3% |
| Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year | 2021-22 | 11% | 15% | 7% | 14% | 18% | 7% |
| Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income | 2021–22 | 10% | — | 6% | — | 15% | 9% |
| Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care | 2021-22 | 18% | 23% | 23% | 21% | 35% | 16% |

Table 4. Health Equity Performance, by Racial/Ethnic Group (cont.)^g

| | Data year | U.S. total | AIAN people ⁱ | AANHPI people ^j | Black people | Hispanic people | White people |
|--|------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Health Care Quality and Service Use | | | | | | | |
| Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2021 | 29.5 | — | — | 16.5 | — | 20.9 |
| Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries | 2021 | 141.3 | — | — | 149.1 | — | 137.8 |
| Adult women ages 50–74 who did not receive a mammogram in the past two years | 2020, 2022 | 23% | 24% | 23% | 16% | 24% | 21% |
| Adult women ages 25–64 who received a cervical cancer screening test in the past three years | 2020, 2022 | 82% | 76% | 90% | 86% | 90% | 85% |
| Adults ages 50–74 with a recent colon cancer screening test | 2020, 2022 | 60% | 63% | 58% | 67% | 47% | 68% |
| Adults age 18 and older who did not receive a flu shot in the last year | 2021–22 | 55% | 70% | 49% | 65% | 66% | 51% |
| Adults age 65 and older who have never gotten a pneumonia vaccine | 2021–22 | 30% | 15% | 49% | 26% | 35% | 25% |
| Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year | 2021–22 | 36% | — | — | 38% | 44% | 31% |
| Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines | 2021 | 28% | — | — | — | 12% | 27% |
| Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year | 2020, 2022 | 36% | 41% | 35% | 37% | 41% | 31% |
| Primary care spending as a share of total health care spending age 65 and older (Medicare beneficiaries) | 2021 | 5.3% | — | — | 3.3% | — | 4.2% |

Notes

^a The 2025 State Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2023 data. The 2025 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures compared to earlier editions; rankings are not comparable between reports.

^b Trend data available for 45 of 50 total Scorecard indicators. For indicators where trends were possible, the baseline period generally reflects five years prior to the time of observation for the latest year of data available (often 2019). Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation.

^c Several of the indicators in the Healthy Lives dimension are also nested in the definition of Preventable and Treatable deaths. We made an adjustment in our ranking method to account for this to avoid double-counting mortality from certain causes (e.g. deaths from breast cancer). Note that this adjustment is only reflected in the ranked values for preventable and treatable mortality; the values reported in charts and the report appendix are unadjusted.

^d Rates are for each state's low-income population, generally those whose household income is less than 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). See report Methods for further details: <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/scorecard/2025/jun/2025-scorecard-state-health-system-performance>

^e Income disparity is the difference between rates for the state's low-income and higher-income (generally 400%+ FPL) populations.

^f Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates that the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.

^g Performance data not available for all groups in every state. Health equity performance indicators reflect 2020–2022 data.

^h State not ranked on health system performance for white people in this report; included for comparative purposes.

ⁱ AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native.

^j AANHPI = Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander.

“—” means data not available.

Most data reported here can also be found in the Commonwealth Fund's online State Health Data Center at:

<https://www.commonwealthfund.org/datacenter>