

How well does the health care system in **Alaska**

work for people of different racial and ethnic groups?

In Alaska, **White people** experienced the **highest health system performance**, scoring in the 65th percentile among all population groups nationally.

AIAN people experienced the **lowest health system performance** in the state, scoring in the 2nd percentile.

Compared to other states in the West region, Alaska has more 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). Alaska performance percentile highlighted. No highlighted dot indicates overall performance data not available for that group.

Population by race/ethnicity (2022)

	Alaska	West	United States
Total	703,509	55,654,296	328,403,052
AANHPI	54,355 (8%)	8,040,349 (14%)	19,862,655 (6%)
AIAN	90,212 (13%)	298,316 (<1%)	1,688,543 (<1%)
Black	20,077 (3%)	2,632,074 (5%)	38,460,950 (12%)
Hispanic	51,743 (7%)	18,411,141 (33%)	62,818,758 (19%)
White	405,366 (58%)	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 Alaska work for people from different racial and ethnic groups, and across different dimensions of care?

AANHPI

Alaska ranks 31st of 31 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for AANHPI people in the state was among the worst compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **32** (of 33) is among the worst
- Health care access ranking: **32** (of 34) is among the worst
- Health care quality ranking: **33** (of 41) is worse than average

AIAN

Alaska ranks 8th of 10 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for AIAN people in the state was among the worst compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **7** (of 10) is among the worst
- Health care access ranking: **6** (of 11) is among the worst
- Health care quality ranking: **7** (of 11) is among the worst

Black

An overall ranking for Black people in Alaska is not available because of insufficient data.

- Health outcomes ranking: **3** (of 40) is among the best
- Health care access ranking: insufficient data
- Health care quality ranking: **37** (of 41) is among the worst

Hispanic

Alaska ranks 4th of 47 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Hispanic people in the state was among the best compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **18** (of 49) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **5** (of 48) is among the best
- Health care quality ranking: **9** (of 48) is better than average

White

Alaska ranks 37th of 51 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for white people in the state was worse than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **8** (of 51) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **50** (of 51) is among the worst
- Health care quality ranking: **47** (of 51) is among the worst

Alaska Performance Data

	AIAN		AANHPI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	AK rate	US rate	AK rate	US rate	AK rate	US rate	AK rate	US rate	AK rate	US rate
Health Outcomes										
Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population	147	125	78	50	123	164	49	73	68	83
Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population	603	479	194	104	233	347	133	225	207	225
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	8	6	4	—	11	—	5	5	4
Breast cancer deaths (per 100,000 female population)	24	14	—	12	—	27	—	13	16	20
Colorectal cancer deaths (per 100,000 population)	38	13	—	9	—	17	—	11	11	13
Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	24	44	—	—	16	26
Adults who smoke (%)	32	25	12	7	16	15	12	11	13	14
Adults who are obese (%)	38	41	27	14	38	44	33	37	32	34
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (%)	17	17	—	3	—	11	—	6	8	9
Health Care Access										
Uninsured adults (%)	33	22	16	7	—	12	12	23	10	8
Uninsured children (%)	14	12	—	4	—	4	—	8	6	4
Adults who went without care because of cost (%)	9	14	17	8	15	13	14	19	10	8
High out-of-pocket medical spending (%)	8	14	15	9	—	12	9	13	10	9
Adults with a usual source of care (%)	78	79	66	82	83	85	74	67	77	87
Health Care Quality										
Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	16	28
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	174	206	—	—	129	140
Adult women who received a mammogram (%)	70	65	69	74	82	84	66	77	69	77
Adult women with a cervical cancer screening test (%)	79	82	89	87	86	90	76	87	77	84
Adults with a colon cancer screening test (%)	58	53	58	50	56	65	69	50	62	68
Adults with a recent flu shot (%)	41	39	41	50	42	38	41	34	43	50
Older adults who received the pneumonia vaccine (%)	58	63	57	62	59	62	73	55	66	73
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit (%)	—	—	—	—	46	61	69	59	68	69
Children with all recommended vaccines (%)	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	71	65	74
Adults with a dental visit (%)	50	45	43	34	47	41	36	44	34	32
Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older (%)	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	5	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).