Alaska

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females³ and males³ for child poverty
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native³ and white³ for cancer
- Between those with less than a high school education³ and some college education³ for diabetes

High Disparities

- Between Black³ and Hispanic³ for premature death
- Between those with a high school education² and college graduates² for smoking
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native² and white² for severe housing problems

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

18% ▲ Dedicated Health Care Provider in American Indian/Alaska Native adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 58.6% to 69.1%

24% ▼ Less Than a High School Education in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 17.6% to 13.3%

21% ▲ Flu Vaccination in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 39.6% to 48.0%

10% ▲ Premature Death in females between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5,964 to 6,628 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population

39% ▲ Frequent Mental Distress in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.1% to 9.9%

46% ▲ Poverty in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.9% to 8.6%

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

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.