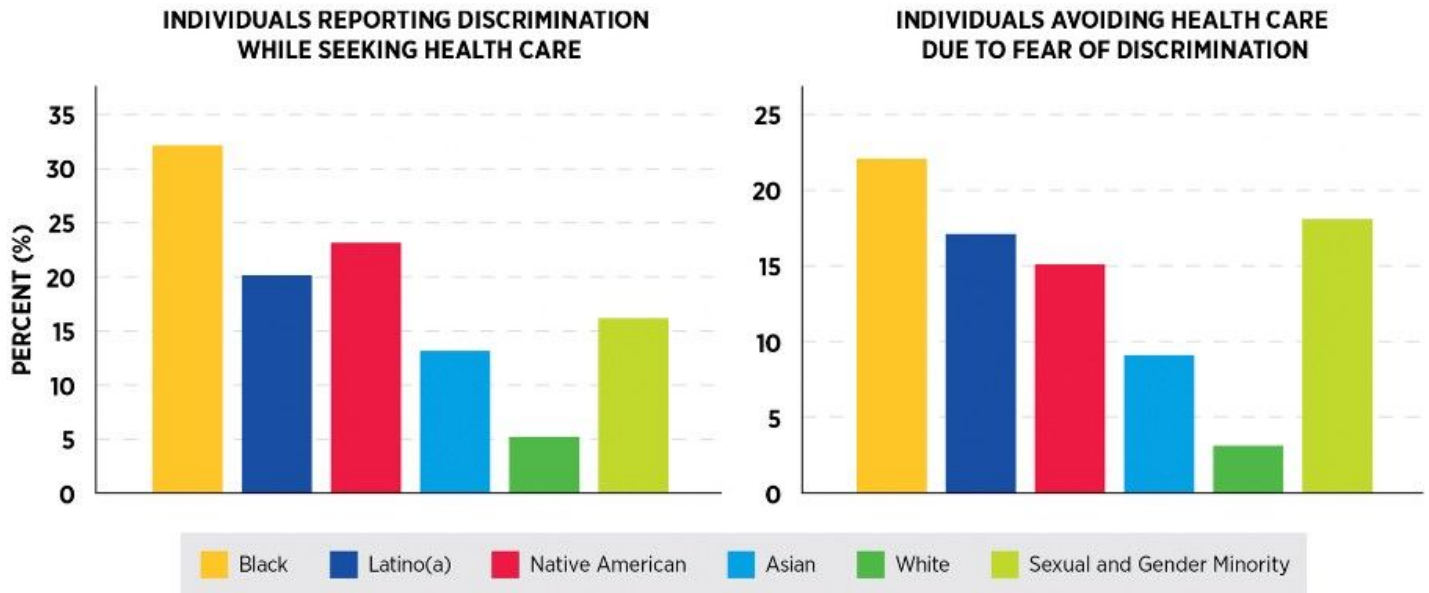


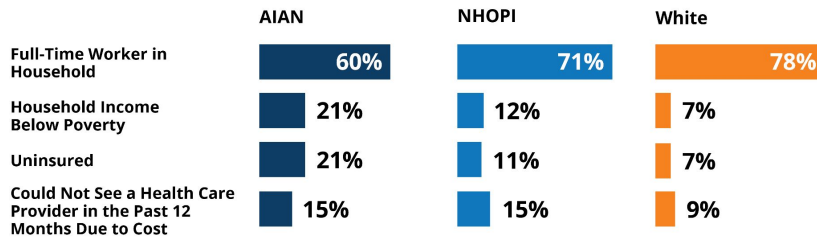
Discrimination Is a Major Barrier to Receiving Quality Health Care



Adapted from American Association for Cancer Research* (AACR) Cancer Disparities Progress Report 2022

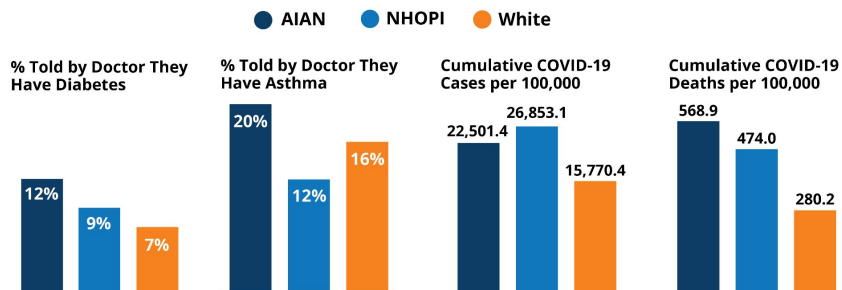
Health and Health Care for Indigenous People

Nonelderly AIAN and NHOPI People are Less Likely to Have Full-Time Workers in the Household, More Likely to Live Below Poverty, and More Likely to Experience Barriers to Health Care Access Compared to White People



Nonelderly AIAN Adults Fare Worse than White People Across a Range of Health Measures

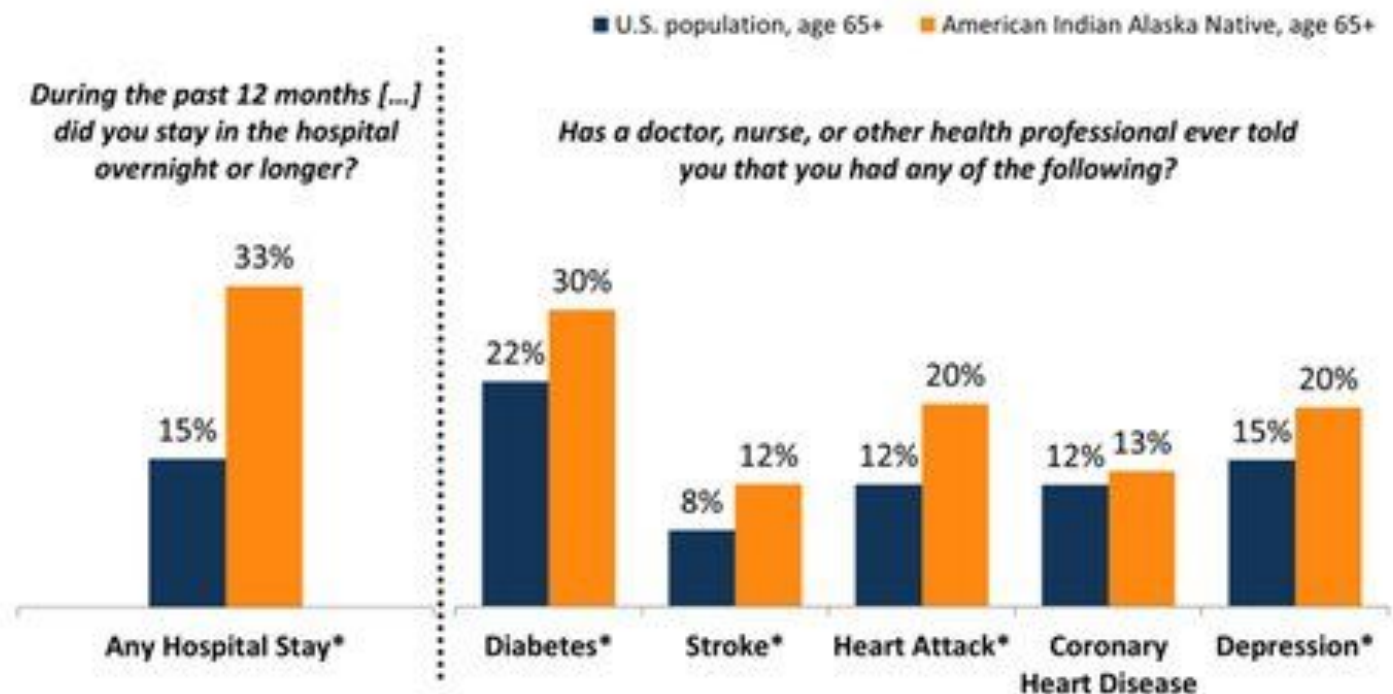
AIAN and NHOPI People Have Had Higher Age-Adjusted COVID-19 Infection and Death Rates than White People



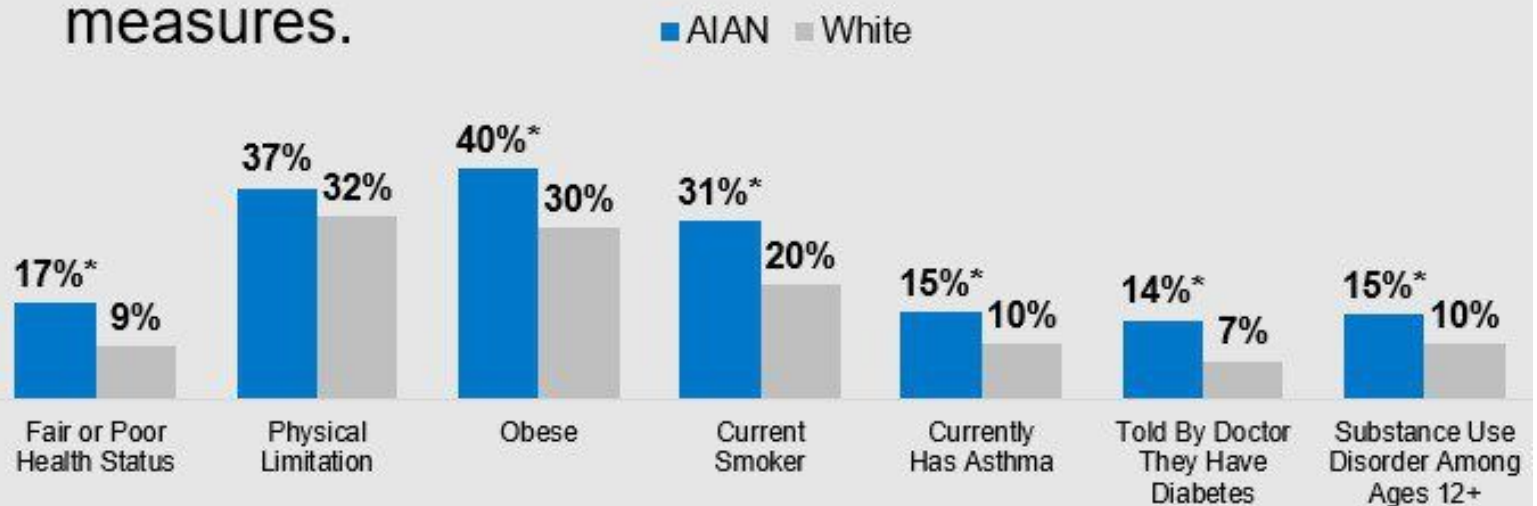
NOTE: AIAN refers to American Indian or Alaska Native. NHOPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. See more information on the sources below.

KFF

Among people age 65 and older, American Indians and Alaska Natives are more likely to have a hospital stay and certain health conditions



AIANs fare worse than Whites across many health measures.



* Indicates statistically significant difference from the White population at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Note: AIANs and Whites are non-Hispanic. Excludes individuals of mixed race. Includes nonelderly adults 18-84 years of age.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of 2017 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), and 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Native Americans' life expectancy fell from 2019 to 2021

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, Native Americans had the lowest life expectancy of any racial or ethnic group in the U.S. But as the pandemic unfolded, their life expectancy plummeted, dropping 6.6 years. Hispanic Americans experienced the next largest drop in life expectancy, of 4.2 years. Asian Americans saw the lowest drop in life expectancy, of 2.3 years.

■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021

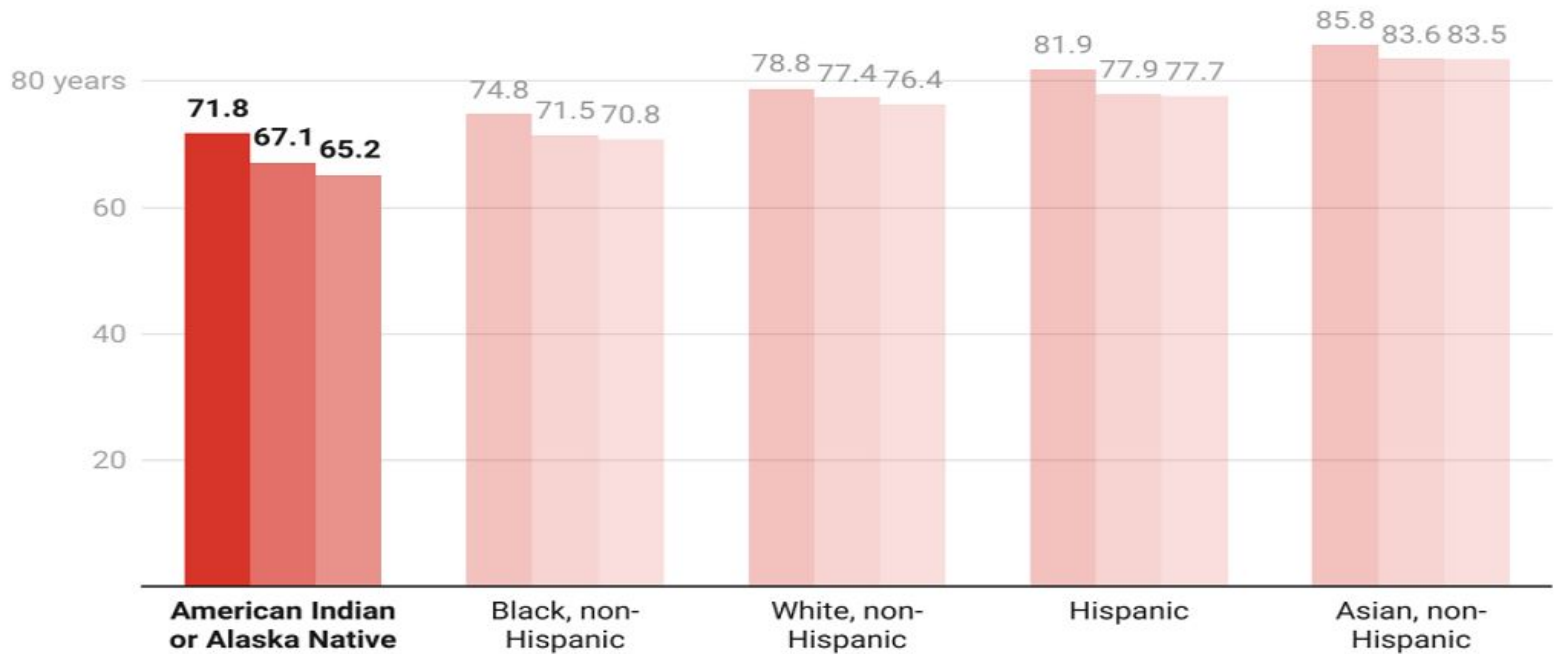
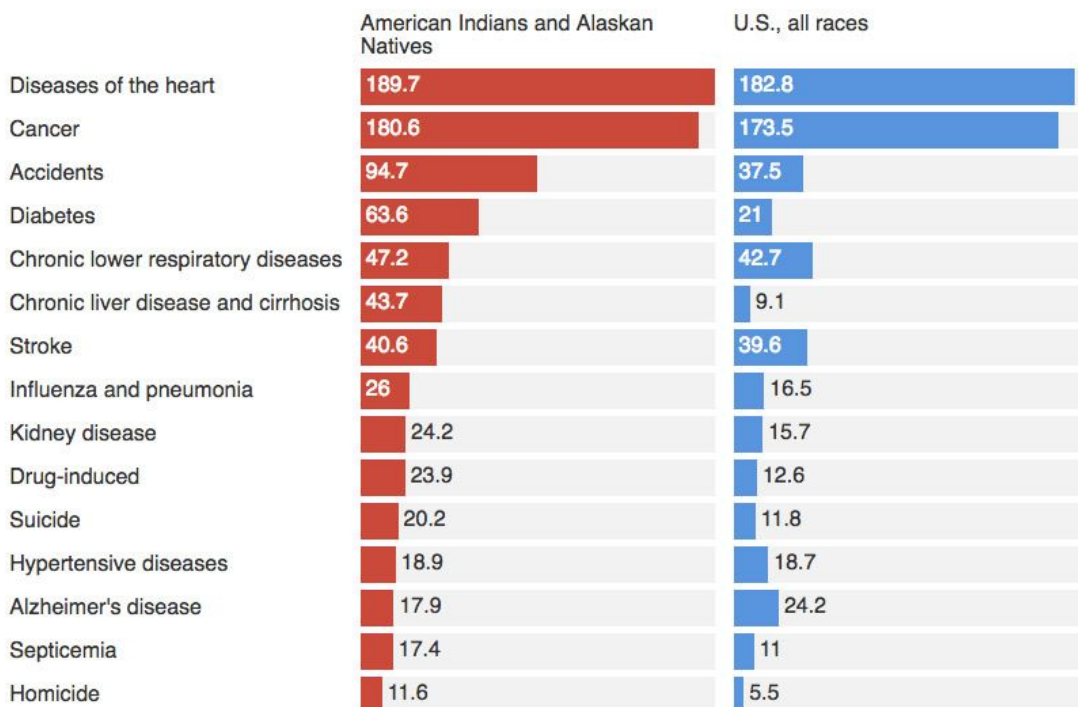


Chart: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND • Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • Created with Datawrapper

Deaths per 100,000 people

American Indians and Alaskan Natives are at greater risk than the general U.S. population of dying from cancer, accidents, diabetes, homicide or suicide.



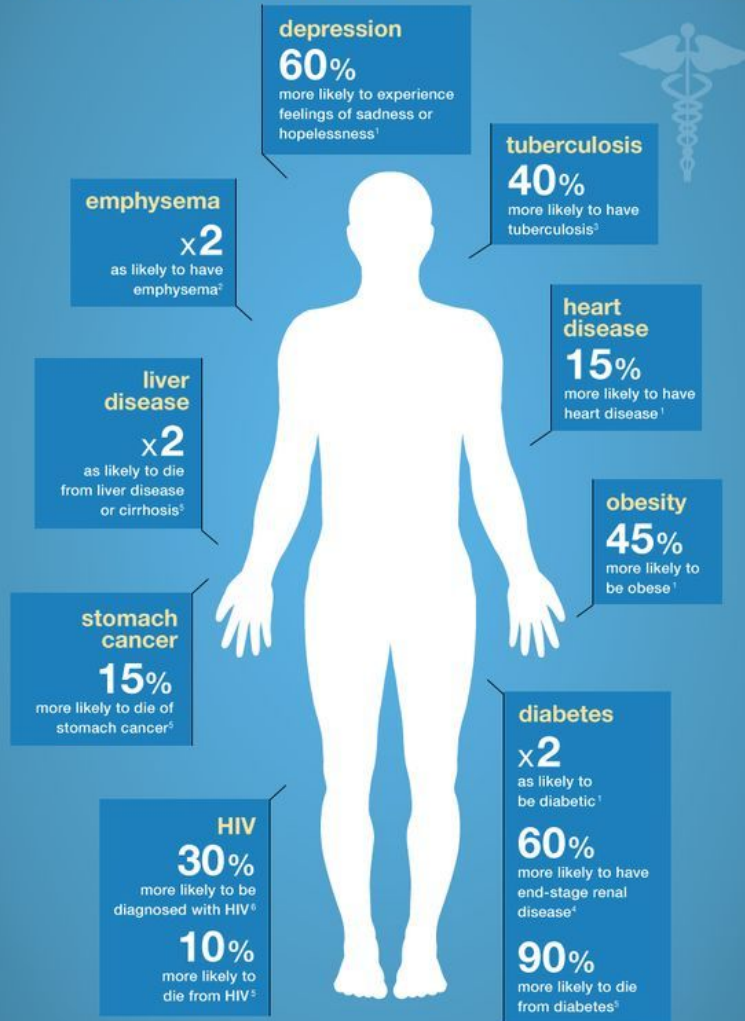
Data for U.S. population as of 2009. Data for American Indians and Alaskan Natives as of 2008-2010.

Chart: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND • Source: [Indian Health Service](#)

American Indian & Alaska Native Health Disparities Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites

Racial and ethnic health disparities are undermining our communities and our health system. American Indians and Alaska Natives are more likely to suffer from certain health conditions, and they are more likely to get sicker, have serious complications, and even die from them. These are some of the more common health disparities that affect American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States compared to non-Hispanic whites.

AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH DISPARITIES: ADULTS



AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH DISPARITIES: CHILDREN

Compared to non-Hispanic white children, American Indian and Alaska Native children are more likely to suffer from the following:

infant mortality
55% more likely to die as an infant⁷

SIDS
x2 as likely to die of SIDS⁷

obesity
90% more likely to be obese as a preschooler⁸

depression
x2 as likely to attempt suicide as a high-schooler⁹

50% more likely to be obese as a high-schooler⁸

How do we reduce racial and ethnic health disparities? We must work together to improve our health care system to make it high-quality, comprehensive, affordable, and accessible for everyone.