

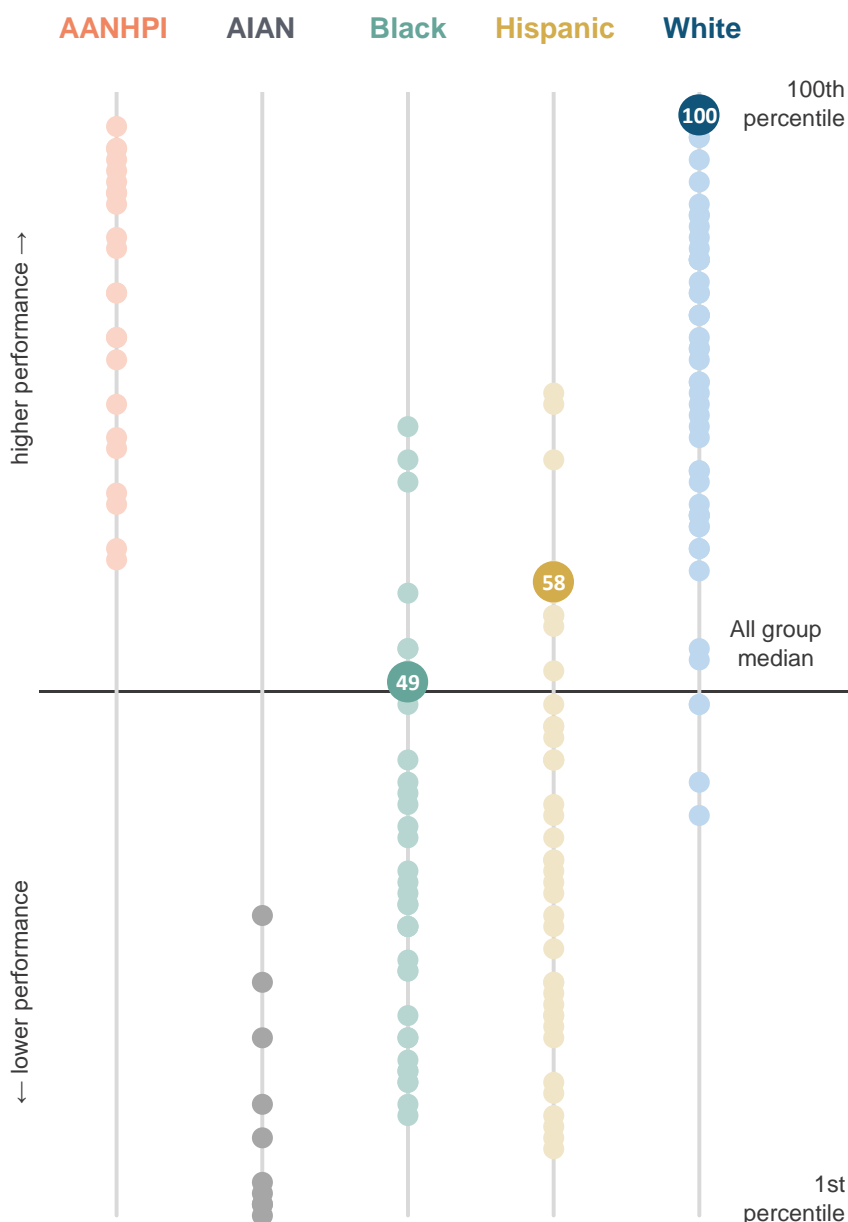
How well does the health care system in **Dist. of Columbia** work for people of different racial and ethnic groups?

In District of Columbia, **White people** experienced the **highest health system performance**, scoring in the 100th percentile among all population groups nationally.

Black people experienced the **lowest health system performance** in the state, scoring in the 49th percentile.

Compared to other states in the Mid-Atlantic region, District of Columbia 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). District of Columbia performance percentile highlighted. No highlighted dot indicates overall performance data not available for that group.

Population by race/ethnicity (2022)

	District of Columbia		Mid-Atlantic	United States
Total	661,196		49,181,530	328,403,052
AANHPI	27,568 (4%)		3,666,659 (7%)	19,862,655 (6%)
AIAN	802 (<1%)		62,567 (<1%)	1,688,543 (<1%)
Black	275,171 (42%)		7,182,586 (15%)	38,460,950 (12%)
Hispanic	78,201 (12%)		7,835,704 (16%)	62,818,758 (19%)
White	242,758 (37%)		28,088,728 (57%)	189,511,136 (58%)

Notes: AANHPI = Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native. “—” means data not available. Mid-Atlantic states include DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, PA. 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 District of Columbia work for people from different racial and ethnic groups, and across different dimensions of care?

AANHPI

An overall ranking for AANHPI people in District of Columbia is not available because of insufficient data.

Health outcomes ranking:	insufficient data
Health care access ranking:	insufficient data
Health care quality ranking:	7 (of 41) is better than average

AIAN

An overall ranking for AIAN people in District of Columbia 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

District of Columbia ranks 8th 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:	26 (of 40) is worse than average
Health care access ranking:	4 (of 40) is among the best
Health care quality ranking:	5 (of 41) is among the best

Hispanic

District of Columbia ranks 5th 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:	10 (of 49) is better than average
Health care access ranking:	6 (of 48) is better than average
Health care quality ranking:	15 (of 48) is better than average

White

District of Columbia ranks 1st of 51 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for white people in the state was among the best compared to other states. Specifically:

Health outcomes ranking:	1 (of 51) is among the best
Health care access ranking:	2 (of 51) is among the best
Health care quality ranking:	1 (of 51) is among the best

District of Columbia Performance Data

	AIAN		AANHPI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	DC rate	US rate	DC rate	US rate	DC rate	US rate	DC rate	US rate	DC rate	US rate
Health Outcomes										
Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population	—	125	57	50	194	164	49	73	35	83
Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population	—	479	78	104	523	347	199	225	78	225
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	8	—	4	10	11	4	5	2	4
Breast cancer deaths (per 100,000 female population)	—	14	—	12	26	27	—	13	15	20
Colorectal cancer deaths (per 100,000 population)	—	13	—	9	20	17	—	11	8	13
Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	36	44	—	—	25	26
Adults who smoke (%)	—	25	—	7	16	15	9	11	4	14
Adults who are obese (%)	—	41	11	14	40	44	30	37	14	34
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (%)	—	17	—	3	11	11	—	6	1	9
Health Care Access										
Uninsured adults (%)	—	22	—	7	5	12	6	23	2	8
Uninsured children (%)	—	12	—	4	—	4	—	8	—	4
Adults who went without care because of cost (%)	—	14	—	8	7	13	19	19	3	8
High out-of-pocket medical spending (%)	—	14	6	9	11	12	9	13	5	9
Adults with a usual source of care (%)	71	79	78	82	87	85	77	67	87	87
Health Care Quality										
Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	50	45	—	—	—	28
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	197	206	—	—	114	140
Adult women who received a mammogram (%)	89	65	72	74	81	84	67	77	78	77
Adult women with a cervical cancer screening test (%)	100	82	93	87	91	90	85	87	88	84
Adults with a colon cancer screening test (%)	67	53	52	50	68	65	62	50	72	68
Adults with a recent flu shot (%)	—	39	62	50	44	38	47	34	71	50
Older adults who received the pneumonia vaccine (%)	—	63	74	62	68	62	55	55	81	73
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit (%)	—	—	—	—	74	61	79	59	79	69
Children with all recommended vaccines (%)	—	—	—	—	69	65	55	71	84	74
Adults with a dental visit (%)	38	45	36	34	36	41	39	44	24	32
Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older (%)	—	—	—	—	5	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).