

# How well does the health care system in **Missouri**

work for people of different racial and ethnic groups?

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

**Black people** experienced the **lowest health system performance** in the state, scoring in the 11th percentile.

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

## Population by race/ethnicity (2022)

	Missouri	Plains	United States
Total	6,079,104	21,358,018	328,403,052
AANHPI	137,049 (2%)	678,323 (3%)	19,862,655 (6%)
AIAN	11,712 (<1%)	170,947 (<1%)	1,688,543 (<1%)
Black	636,359 (10%)	1,372,841 (6%)	38,460,950 (12%)
Hispanic	288,142 (5%)	1,523,355 (7%)	62,818,758 (19%)
White	4,665,233 (77%)	16,508,579 (77%)	189,511,136 (58%)

Notes: AANHPI = Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native. “—” means data not available. Plains states include IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD. 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 Missouri work for people from different racial and ethnic groups, and across different dimensions of care?

### AANHPI

Missouri ranks 21st of 31 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for AANHPI people in the state was worse than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **23** (of 33) is worse than average
- Health care access ranking: **25** (of 34) is worse than average
- Health care quality ranking: **23** (of 41) is worse than average

### AIAN

An overall ranking for AIAN people in Missouri 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

Missouri ranks 37th of 39 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Black people in the state was among the worst compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **33** (of 40) is worse than average
- Health care access ranking: **33** (of 40) is worse than average
- Health care quality ranking: **33** (of 41) is worse than average

### Hispanic

Missouri ranks 20th of 47 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Hispanic people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **36** (of 49) is worse than average
- Health care access ranking: **26** (of 48) is worse than average
- Health care quality ranking: **16** (of 48) is better than average

### White

Missouri ranks 43rd 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: **41** (of 51) is worse than average
- Health care access ranking: **38** (of 51) is worse than average
- Health care quality ranking: **42** (of 51) is worse than average

## Missouri Performance Data

	AIAN		AANHPI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	MO rate	US rate	MO rate	US rate	MO rate	US rate	MO rate	US rate	MO rate	US rate
<b>Health Outcomes</b>										
Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population	48	125	45	50	187	164	61	73	96	83
Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population	167	479	111	104	458	347	193	225	253	225
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	—	8	7	4	12	11	4	5	5	4
Breast cancer deaths (per 100,000 female population)	—	14	—	12	28	27	—	13	20	20
Colorectal cancer deaths (per 100,000 population)	—	13	—	9	18	17	—	11	14	13
Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	61	44	—	—	28	26
Adults who smoke (%)	34	25	—	7	19	15	18	11	17	14
Adults who are obese (%)	37	41	14	14	44	44	41	37	38	34
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (%)	21	17	—	3	9	11	5	6	12	9
<b>Health Care Access</b>										
Uninsured adults (%)	25	22	9	7	13	12	25	23	11	8
Uninsured children (%)	—	12	5	4	6	4	10	8	6	4
Adults who went without care because of cost (%)	20	14	6	8	16	13	20	19	10	8
High out-of-pocket medical spending (%)	—	14	21	9	16	12	10	13	9	9
Adults with a usual source of care (%)	64	79	77	82	82	85	69	67	85	87
<b>Health Care Quality</b>										
Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	56	45	—	—	30	28
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	235	206	—	—	142	140
Adult women who received a mammogram (%)	64	65	69	74	83	84	85	77	76	77
Adult women with a cervical cancer screening test (%)	85	82	84	87	90	90	85	87	83	84
Adults with a colon cancer screening test (%)	39	53	52	50	66	65	59	50	67	68
Adults with a recent flu shot (%)	41	39	53	50	42	38	31	34	47	50
Older adults who received the pneumonia vaccine (%)	55	63	—	62	66	62	74	55	74	73
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit (%)	—	—	—	—	49	61	70	59	63	69
Children with all recommended vaccines (%)	—	—	—	—	—	65	50	71	73	74
Adults with a dental visit (%)	50	45	37	34	42	41	40	44	37	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).