

HEALTH DISPARITIES

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?



Health Disparities

Preventable differences in the susceptibility to disease, injury, etc that are experienced by socially disadvantaged groups

Environmental Disadvantages

Neighborhood of concentrated poverty with accompanying social disadvantages

- at risk to being exposed to hazardous substances in the air, water, food, soil

Racial Disadvantages

Certain groups do not have the same access to proper health care.

This is prevalent in the African American community

- impacts of Jim Crow: studies reveal that subtle and explicit discrimination in housing persists

PREGNANCY

There are greater black-white and Hispanic-white disparities in preterm birth in racially isolated counties relative to non-isolated counties

- this suggests that policy interventions that reduce black-white racial isolation may help to reduce disparities in preterm birth and term low birth weight

Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratio (PRMR)

- African American and AI/AN women older than 30 are 4x or 5x more at risk than white women.
- statistics hold in states with the lowest PRMRs and among women with higher levels of education



Black, American Indian, and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women

3x

more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than white women
- disparity increases with age

KIDNEY DISEASE

In urban populations, African Americans



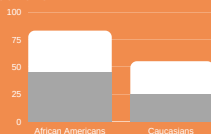
2x

more at risk for low SES, which is independently associated with risk of CKD

Inadequate education, living in a lower-income area, low income, and poor access to healthcare are strong predictors of developing ESRD

Dialysis Statistics:

Which group tends to receive late kidney evaluations?



African Americans tend to be evaluated ONLY 4 months prior to dialysis

HEALTH INSURANCE

Hispanic, Asian, and Black adults are significantly less likely to have health insurance coverage than non-hispanic white adults.

- All uninsured adults also had significantly lower visits to a health professional.

Adults of all races and ethnicities in same sex relationships were significantly less likely than white adults in married opposite sex relationships to report having employer sponsored health insurance.

The majority of uninsured families tend to be relatively low-income families with low levels of education, self-employed workers, migrants, and people living in rural or remote areas.

