



## **HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND HEALTH DISPARITIES: Fact Sheet**

### **Health Insurance**

- In 2013, 13% of all Americans and 8% of Washington, DC residents were uninsured (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014a).
- Income greatly effects health insurance coverage. In 2012, 24.9% of individuals in households making less than \$25,000/year were uninsured, compared to 7.9% of individuals in households making \$75,000/year or more (DeNavas-Walt, Proctor & Smith, 2013).
- In Washington, D.C., 59% of nonelderly uninsured residents are Black, while 22% of uninsured residents are White (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014b).

### **Health Care Access**

- In 2012, 22.4% of Americans living below 200% of the federal poverty line delayed or did not receive medical care because of costs, compared to 5.3% of Americans living at 400%+ of the poverty line. These income-related trends hold true when looking at delay or not receiving prescription drugs or dental care due to cost (National Center for Health Statistics, 2014).

### **Overall Health Outcomes**

- Disparities in health outcomes, by race, ethnicity, and income exist throughout the life-course. For example, in 2010 infant mortality rates were 11.46 per 1,000 among Black women, compared to 5.25 per 1,000 among Hispanic women and 5.18 per 1,000 among White women (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014a).
- African Americans account for 12% of the United States population, but 44% of all new HIV infections (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014b).
- In a 2010 survey, low-income Americans, earning \$24,000/year or less reported higher rates of chronic health conditions, including obesity, diabetes, and high blood pressure, than middle or high-income Americans (Gallup, 2010).
- White women have the highest rate of cancer diagnosis, but black women have higher rates of death from cancer (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014c).

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