

AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESS TO CARE

Examining Racial and Educational Inequities Across the States Using Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

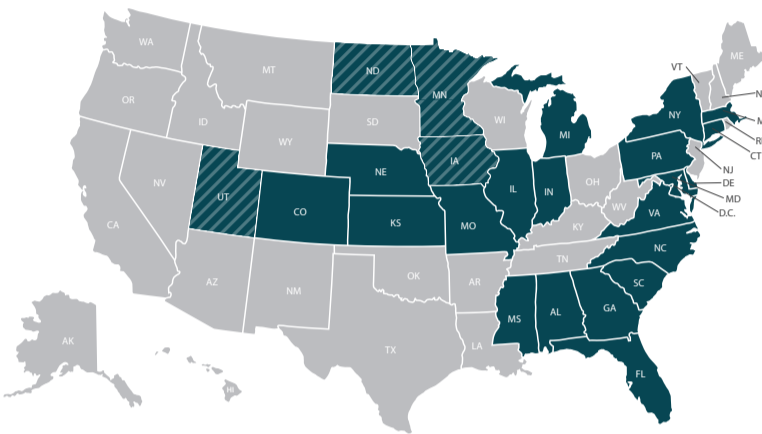
SHADAC examines two recently updated measures from SHADAC's State Health Compare: Adults Who Forgo Needed Medical Care Due to Cost and Adults with No Personal Doctor, looking at the extent to which adults with different racial/ethnic backgrounds and different levels of education skipped needed care due to cost or did not have a personal doctor. These indicators are both available for all states on [State Health Compare](#).

FORGONE MEDICAL CARE DUE TO COST

Racial Inequities

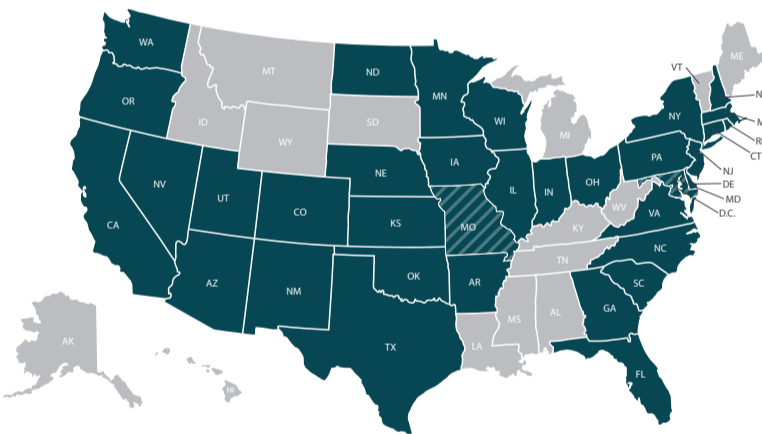
In 24 states and D.C., **Black adults** were significantly more likely than White adults to report forgoing medical care due to cost.

- Statistically significant gap greater than 10 percentage points (4 states)
- Statistically significant gap less than 10 percentage points (20 states and D.C.)
- No statistically significant gap*



In 35 states and D.C., **Hispanic/Latino adults** were significantly more likely than White adults to report forgoing medical care due to cost.

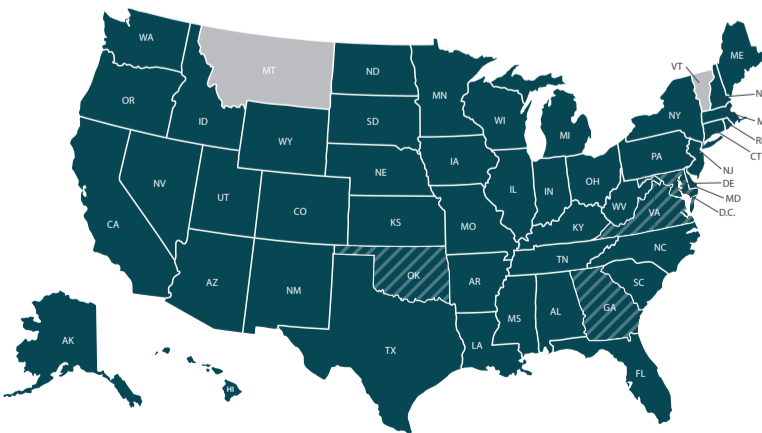
- Statistically significant gap greater than 20 percentage points (2 states)
- Statistically significant gap less than 20 percentage points (33 states and D.C.)
- No statistically significant gap*



Educational Inequities

In 48 states, **adults with less than a high school education** were significantly more likely than college graduates to report forgoing medical care due to cost.

- Statistically significant gap greater than 20 percentage points (4 states)
- Statistically significant gap less than 20 percentage points (44 states)
- No statistically significant gap*

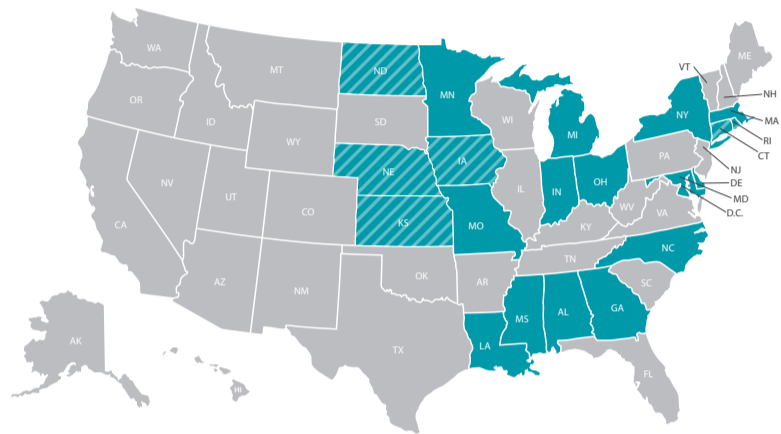


ADULTS WITHOUT A PERSONAL DOCTOR

Racial Inequities

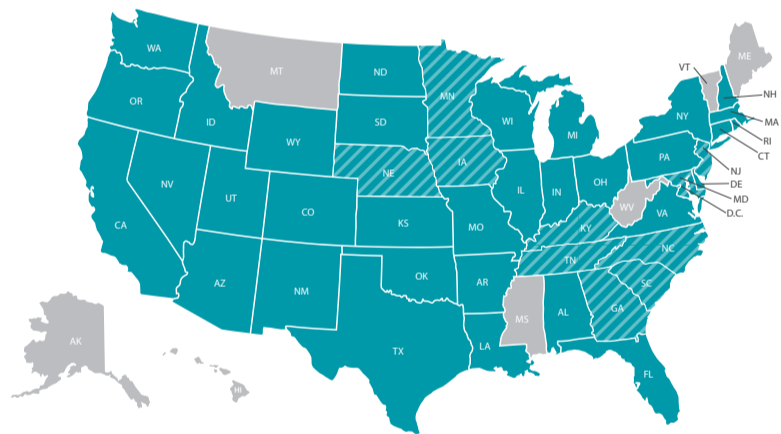
In 20 states, the percent of **Black adults** that reported not having a personal doctor was significantly higher than the percent of White adults without a personal doctor.

- Statistically significant gap greater than 10 percentage points (6 states)
- Statistically significant gap less than 10 percentage points (14 states)
- No statistically significant gap*



In 43 states, the percent of **Hispanic/Latino adults** that reported not having a personal doctor was significantly higher than the percent of White adults without a personal doctor.

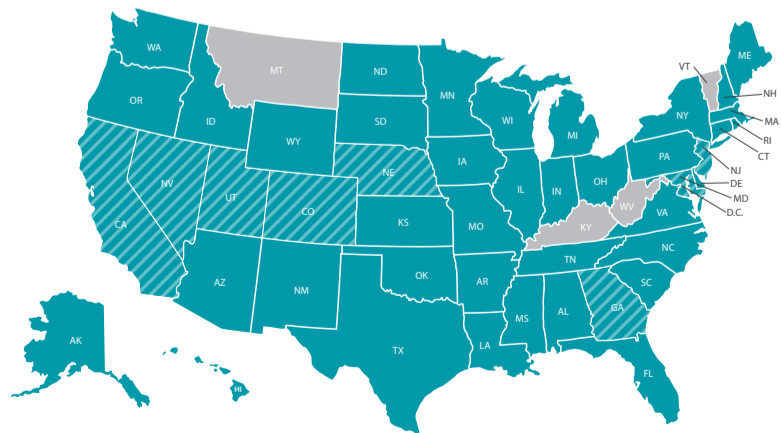
- Statistically significant gap greater than 30 percentage points (10 states)
- Statistically significant gap less than 30 percentage points (33 states)
- No statistically significant gap*



Educational Inequities

In 46 states, **adults with less than a high school education** were significantly more likely than college graduates to report not having a personal doctor.

- Statistically significant gap greater than 20 percentage points (8 states)
- Statistically significant gap less than 20 percentage points (38 states)
- No statistically significant gap*



Notes: * In some states, data were not available or were suppressed because the number of sample cases was too small, so the number of statistically significant states could be higher. All differences shown are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. For education breakdowns, adults are defined as 25 years of age and above. For race/ethnicity breakdowns, adults are defined as 18 years of age and above. Source: SHADAC analysis of the 2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) public use files on statehealthcompare.shadac.org

VISIT STATE HEALTH COMPARE TO EXPLORE ADDITIONAL BRFSS MEASURES