

AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESS TO CARE

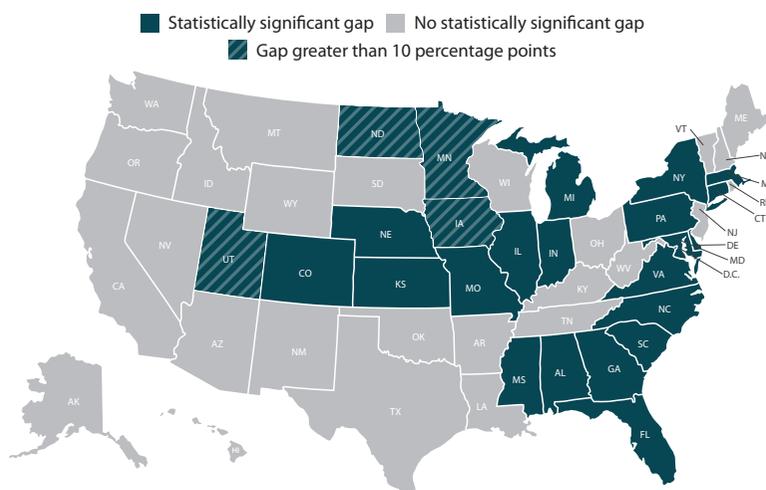
Examining Racial and Educational Inequities Across the States Using Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

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

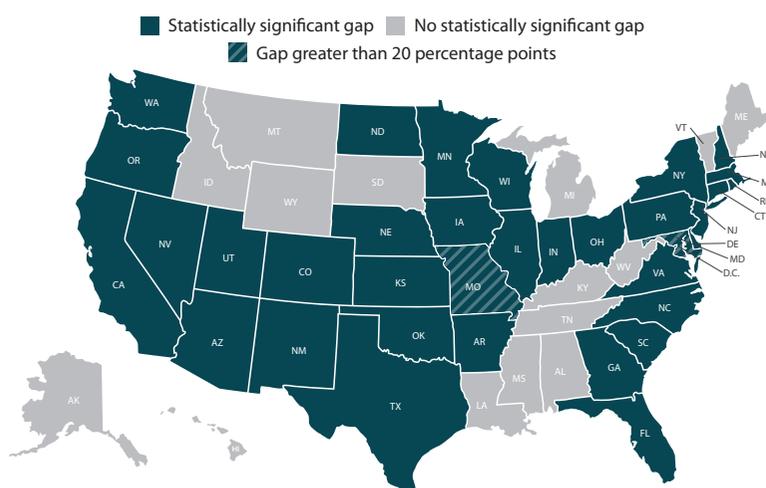
Racial Inequities

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



This gap was greater than 10 percentage points in four states: Iowa (16.2), North Dakota (15.5), Utah (11.5), and Minnesota (10.2).*

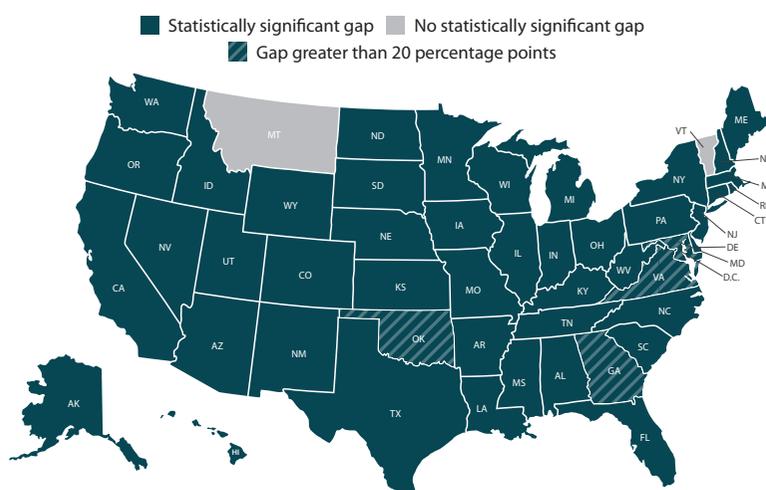
In 35 states and D.C., **Hispanic/Latino adults** were significantly more likely than White adults to report forgoing medical care due to cost.



This gap was greater than 20 percentage points in two states: Maryland (23.9) and Missouri (23.3).*

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.

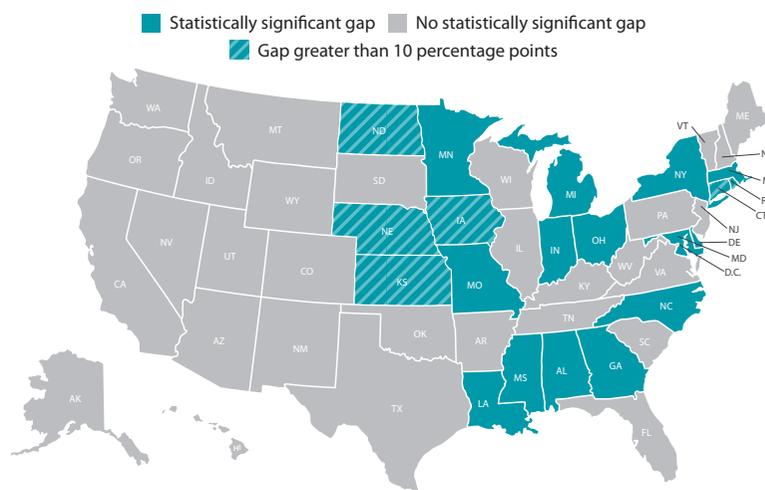


This gap was greater than 20 percentage points in four states: Oklahoma (21.2), Virginia (21.2), Georgia (21.1), and Maryland (20.9).*

ADULTS WITHOUT A PERSONAL DOCTOR

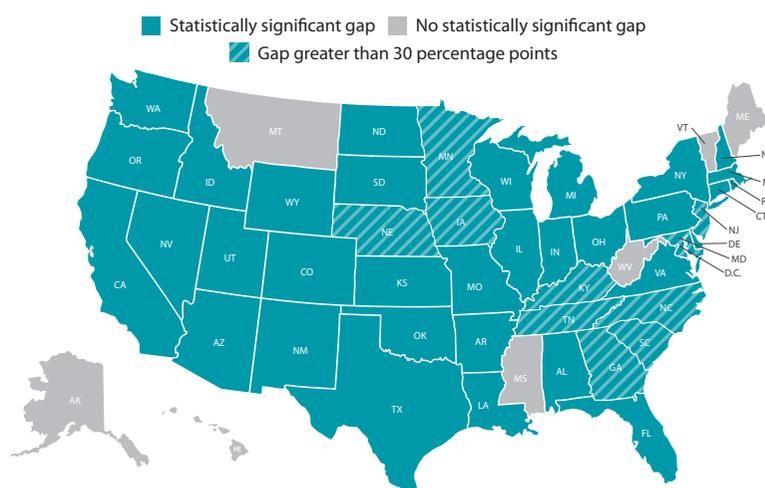
Racial Inequities

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.



This gap was greater than 10 percentage points in six states: North Dakota (25.5), Iowa (16.1), Connecticut (12.0), Nebraska (11.9), Rhode Island (11.2) and Kansas (11.1).*

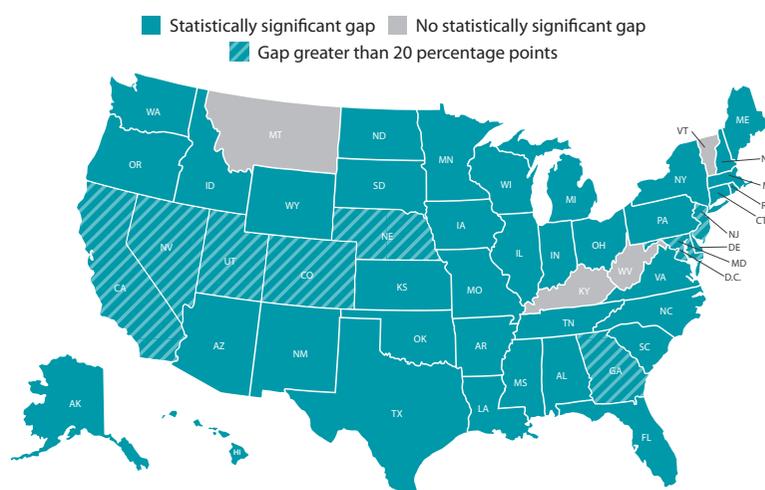
In 43 states, the percent of **Hispanic/Latino adults** that reported not having a personal doctor was significantly higher than the percent of White adults without a personal doctor.



This gap was greater than 30 percentage points in ten states: North Carolina (40.7), Tennessee (38.6), Nebraska (37.9), South Carolina (34.9), Georgia (32.5), Kentucky (31.8), Maryland (31.3), New Jersey (31.0), Minnesota (30.7), and Iowa (30.2).*

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.



This gap was greater than 20 percentage points in eight states: Colorado (30.1), Utah (26.6), New Jersey (26.1), Nevada (24.1), Maryland (24.0), Nebraska (24.0), California (21.2), and Georgia (20.5).*

Notes: * Data were not available or were suppressed for some states because the number of sample cases was too small, so this number could be higher if data were available in all states. 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. All differences are statistically significant at the 95% level.

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