

## Additional Information about Groups in Sedgwick County who Experience Inequities and the Factors that Contribute to the Inequities

Supplement to the Community Health Assessment Disparities Report 2022  
<https://reports.mysidewalk.com/836dc12c1f>

### Access to Healthcare

#### Percentage of Adults with Fair or Poor Self-Reported Health Status

##### Income

- In Sedgwick County, households with less than \$35,000 annual income reported a higher percentage of adults with fair or poor health compared to households with greater than \$35,000 yearly income.
- Nationwide, households earning less than \$35,000 a year are four times as likely to report being nervous and five times as likely to report being sad all or most of the time (1).
- Poor health contributes to reduced income, creating a negative feedback loop sometimes referred to as the health-poverty trap (2).

##### References

1. <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hpb20180817.901935/>
2. <https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2018/10/health--income-and-poverty-where-we-are-and-what-could-help.html#:~:text=Isolating%20the%20unique%20contribution%20of,as%20the%20health%2Dpoverty%20trap.>

##### Education

- In Sedgwick County, adults with a high school diploma or less experienced a higher percentage of fair or poor self-reported health status compared to adults with some college or college diploma.
- Adults with low educational achievement demonstrate shorter life expectancy and self-reported poor health (1). High educational achievement is associated with longer life expectancy and better health.

##### References

1. <https://archpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13690-020-00402-5#:~:text=People%20who%20are%20well%20educated,and%20shorter%20survival%20when%20sick.>

##### Disability

- In Sedgwick County, 41.7% of adults living with a disability reported being in fair or poor health compared to only 10% of adults without a disability.
- Adults with disabilities are less likely to receive preventative health services as well as more likely to engage in unhealthy habits such as smoking and inadequate physical activity (1).

##### References

1. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/disability-and-health#4>

#### Race

- In Sedgwick County, black and multiracial adults reported being in fair or poor health disproportionately to white or other race adults.
- In the United States, racial and ethnic minority groups experience higher rates of health conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, obesity, asthma, and heart disease compared to white Americans (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.cdc.gov/healthequity/racism-disparities/index.html#:~:text=The%20data%20show%20that%20racial,compared%20to%20their%20White%20counterparts.>

#### Ethnicity

- The rate of adults reporting fair or poor health status did not demonstrate a disparity between Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents of Sedgwick County.

### **Percentage of Adults 18 Years and Older who Lack Healthcare Coverage**

#### Income

- In Kansas, lack of health care coverage increased as annual household decreased. Households with less than \$15,000 annual income reported the highest percentage of adults without health insurance.
- Health insurance is often provided through employers. Many organizations do not offer health insurance for low wage employees. Less than one-third of low-income workers obtain health insurance through their employer, compared to nearly 60 percent of higher-income workers (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hpb20180817.901935/>

#### Education

- In Kansas, adults with less than a high school education lack health care coverage disproportionately to adults with some college or a college degree.
- In the United States, adults with an advanced degree have health insurance at a rate 43.6% higher than adults without a high school diploma (1). In 2018, 94% of adults with a 4 year college degree had health insurance, 82.4% of adults with a high school diploma had health insurance, and only 67% of adults with less than a high school education had health coverage.

#### References

1. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/leading-health-indicators/2020-lhi-topics/Access-to-Health-Services/data>

#### Disability

- In Kansas, 16% of adults with a disability lack health care coverage compared to 10.9% of adults without a disability.
- People with disabilities are affected disproportionately by barriers to care (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.ncd.gov/publications/2009/Sept302009>

#### Race and Ethnicity

- In Kansas, Hispanic adults lacked health care coverage disproportionately to non-Hispanic adults.
- In Kansas, black and multiracial adults lacked health care coverage at a greater percentage than white adults.
- Nationally black and Hispanic people are more likely to lack health coverage. These disparities among minority groups emerge rapidly at the end of childhood and persist throughout adulthood (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5370590/>

#### Percentage of Adults Age 18 and Older with No Personal Doctor

##### Income

- In Kansas, nearly a third of adults with less than \$25,000 annual household income do not have a personal doctor. Only 17% of adults with \$50,000 or more household income do not have a personal doctor.
- Lack of health insurance impacts whether a person has a primary care provider. Having a primary care provider increases the likelihood of receiving preventative services. Individuals without a primary care provider may delay seeking health services, resulting in hospitalization or higher costs associated with emergency care (1).
- Adults with low income are less likely to use preventative services such as cholesterol tests and mammograms (2).

#### References

1. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/access-to-primary>
2. <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/blog/2018/healthy-low-income-people-greater-health-risks>

##### Education

- In Kansas, one third of adults with less than a high school education and 25% of high school graduates do not have a personal doctor compared to 15% of adults with a college degree.
- Adults who attended college were more likely to have health insurance coverage and utilize preventative care (1).

#### References

1. [https://www.aafp.org/news/blogs/leadvoices/entry/learning\\_matters\\_how\\_education\\_affects.html](https://www.aafp.org/news/blogs/leadvoices/entry/learning_matters_how_education_affects.html)

##### Disability

- In Kansas, a greater percentage of adults without a disability do not have a personal doctor compared to adults with a disability.
- Adults with disabilities are slightly more likely to have health insurance. However, adults with disabilities receive fewer preventative services than adults without disabilities (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5798675/#:~:text=People%20with%20disabilities%20are%20slightly,access%20problems%20even%20when%20insured>

#### Race and Ethnicity

- In Kansas, a greater proportion of Hispanic, black, and multi-racial adults do not have a personal doctor compared to white adults.
- Black Medicare beneficiaries are more likely than white beneficiaries to be admitted to a hospital or to seek care in an emergency department for conditions typically manageable through good primary care (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/scorecard/2021/nov/achieving-racial-ethnic-equity-us-health-care-state-performance>

### **Percentage of Adults who Could Not See a Doctor Because of Cost in the Past 12 Months**

#### Income

- More adults in Sedgwick County making less than \$35,000 per year could not see a doctor due to cost than those making \$35,000 or above.
- Those with private insurance still avoided care due to cost if they were poor or near poor (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1490134/>

#### Education

- More adults in Sedgwick County with a high school degree or less could not see a doctor due to cost than those with some college or a college degree.
- Individuals with a high school education or some college are more likely than college graduates to avoid care due to cost (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1490134/>

#### Disability

- More adults in Sedgwick County living with a disability could not see a doctor due to cost than those without a disability.
- Those with functional impairments may avoid care due to cost even if they have private insurance (1).
- Many adults with disabilities also put off preventative health services such as vaccines and screenings due to the cost (2).
- Older adults with disabilities with health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to delay seeing a doctor due to cost than those without disabilities (3).

#### References

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1490134/>
2. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/people-disabilities/reduce-proportion-adults-disabilities-who-delay-preventive-care-because-cost-dh-01>
3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3288209/>



#### Race

- More Black or African American adults in Sedgwick County could not see a doctor due to cost than other races.
- More black adults reported there was a time in the past year when they could not see a health care provider when needed because of cost, compared to one of to white adults (1).

#### References

1. <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/blog/2016/closing-equity-gap-health-care-black-americans>

#### Ethnicity

- More Hispanic adults in Sedgwick County could not see a doctor due to cost than those who are non-Hispanic.
- Nonelderly Latinos delay care due to cost more than non-Latinos in 2019 (1).

#### References

1. [https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/68c78e2fb15209dd191cf9b0b1380fb8/ASPE\\_Latino\\_Health\\_Coverage\\_IB.pdf](https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/68c78e2fb15209dd191cf9b0b1380fb8/ASPE_Latino_Health_Coverage_IB.pdf)