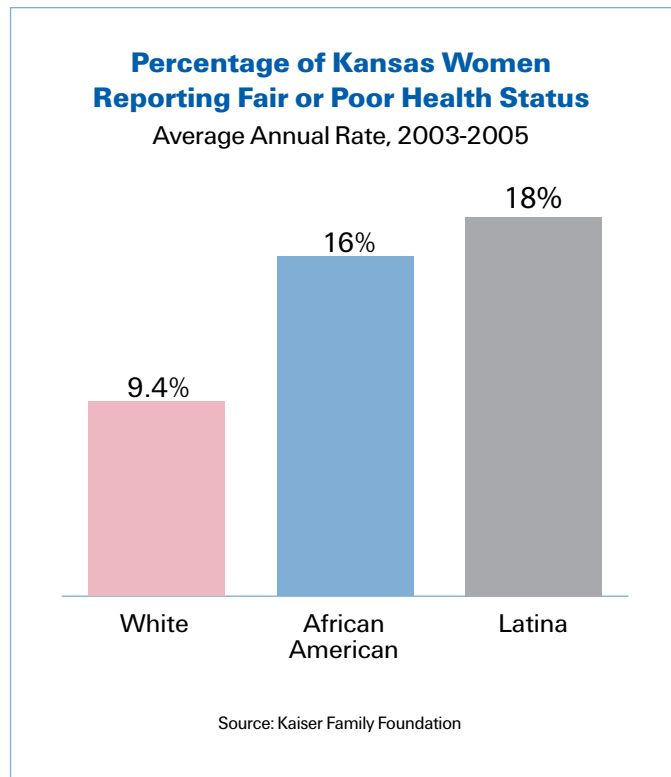
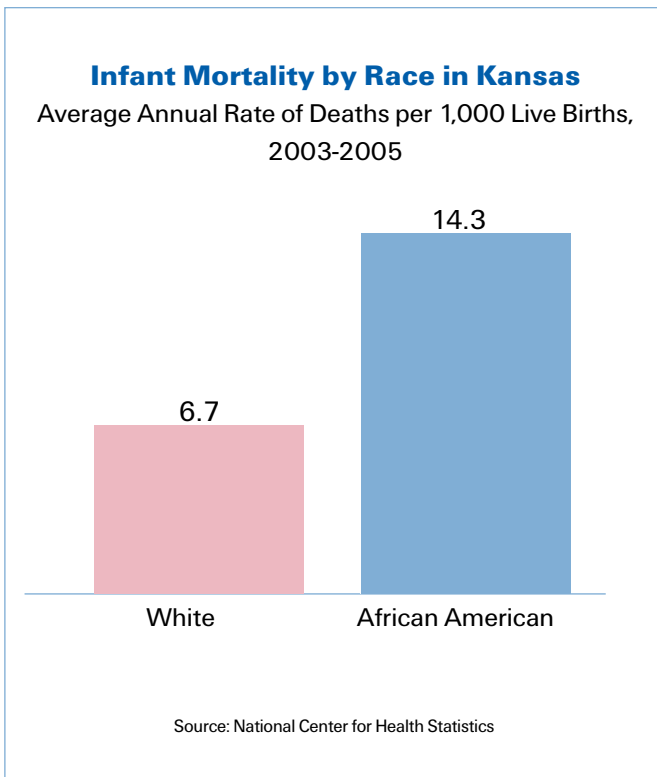


Health Care Discrimination Harms Communities of Color in Kansas

Rapidly escalating medical costs and insurance premiums, rising numbers of people without coverage, and rip-offs by monopolistic private insurers have dominated the Kansas political dialogue surrounding President Barack Obama's plans for comprehensive health reform. On Capitol Hill, the American public is witnessing an historic clash of Washington special interest groups fighting to protect their revenue streams. Yet no one has more at stake than the 103 million people of color in the U.S.,¹ including the 541,000 in Kansas.² Throughout the nation's history, communities of color have been forced to accept health care that bears little resemblance to what is experienced by members of more advantaged groups. For people of color in Kansas and nationwide, life is shorter, chronic illness more prevalent and

disability more common. These are predictable side-effects of a health care system that provides these communities in Kansas with narrower opportunities for regular health services, fewer treatment options and lower-quality care.

The infant mortality rate, a leading indicator of community health and well-being, illustrates the huge health disparities between whites and other racial and ethnic groups in Kansas. The infant death rate for whites is 6.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 14.3 for African Americans.³ Life expectancy for African Americans in Kansas is 6 to 10 years shorter than that of whites.⁴ About 30 percent of Latinos and 18 percent of African Americans in Kansas are uninsured, compared with 12 percent of whites.⁵



Kansas Disparities

- In Kansas, about 14 percent of African-American adults have been diagnosed with diabetes, a rate almost 80 percent greater than for whites.⁶
- Among adult African Americans in Kansas, 13 percent have asthma, compared to 8.4 percent of whites.⁷
- In Kansas, 44 percent of Latina women received no early prenatal care, compared with 36 percent for African Americans and 20 percent for whites.⁸
- The infant mortality rate for African Americans in Kansas is more than twice that of whites.⁹
- The mortality rate for African Americans in Kansas is 40 percent higher than for whites.¹⁰
- Despite growing evidence of racial disparities in health status and medical services, no system exists in Kansas for collecting comprehensive state and local data on disparities. As a result, many questions about the health of people of color in Kansas remain unanswered. For example, it is not known how many African Americans or Latinos (compared to whites) have forgone care because they can't afford it.
- The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 7 percent of Kansas's labor force is unemployed.¹¹
- In Kansas, 340,373 people were uninsured in 2007.¹²
- About 30 percent of Latinos in Kansas are uninsured, a rate more than two and a half times greater than for whites.¹³
- Health insurance premiums for Kansas working families have skyrocketed, increasing 88 percent from 2000 to 2007.¹⁴
- The full cost of employer-sponsored health insurance in Kansas is projected to grow at an annual rate of 8.2 percent, compared to a 0.8 percent increase in income.¹⁵
- About 210,000 working non-elderly adults in Kansas lack health insurance. That comprises 75 percent of the total non-elderly uninsured population.¹⁶

Kansas Racial and Ethnic Disparities by Health Indicator

| Health Indicator | White | African American | Latino | Other |
|---|-------|------------------|--------|-------|
| Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 6.7 | 14.3 | 6.2 | - |
| Diabetes Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) | 21.9 | 61.7 | - | - |
| Annual AIDS Case Rate (per 100,000 population) | 3.8 | 31.7 | 10.4 | - |
| Living in Poverty | 12% | 28% | 36% | 18% |
| Enrolled in Medicaid | 10% | 26% | 27% | - |
| Uninsured | 12% | 18% | 30% | 20% |

Note: - denotes insufficient data in state.

Source: The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. "Key Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity and State," 2009 update.

Endnotes

¹ US Census Bureau, "USA QuickFacts," 2008. Accessed at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html>.

² Ibid.

³ National Center for Health Statistics, "Health, United States, 2008 With Chartbook" Hyattsville, MD: 2009.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Kaiser Family Foundation, "Key Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity and State," 2009 update.

⁶ Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Women's Health. Quick Health Data Online, 2008.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Cara James, et al., "Putting Women's Health Care Disparities on the Map: Examining Racial and Ethnic Disparities at the State Level," Kaiser Family Foundation, June 2009. Accessed at <http://www.kff.org/minorityhealth/upload/7886.pdf>.

⁹ National Center for Health Statistics, "Health, United States, 2008 With Chartbook" Hyattsville, MD: 2009.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Local Area Unemployment Statistics." Accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/web/lauhsthl.htm>.

¹² Kaiser Family Foundation, "Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, states (2006-2007), U.S. (2007)." Accessed at <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparebar.jsp?ind=125&cat=3>.

¹³ Kaiser Family Foundation, "Key Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity and State," 2009 update.

¹⁴ Families USA, "Premiums versus Paychecks," September 2008. Accessed at <http://www.familiesusa.org/resources/publications/reports/premiums-vs-paychecks-2008.html>.

¹⁵ New America Foundation, "The State of State Health: The Cost of Failure (2007)" Accessed at <http://statehealth.newamerica.net/>.

¹⁶ Peter Harbage, Ben Furnas, "Health Care in Crisis," Center for American Progress, May 4, 2009. Accessed at http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/05/working_uninsured_map.html.