

Access to Care/ Health Care Utilization

2004

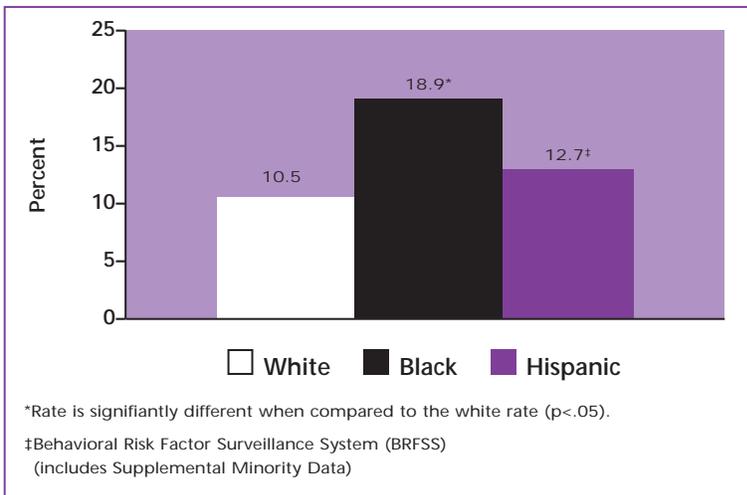
Minority
Health
Profile



Access to Care

Health Care Coverage

Figure 8-1.
Respondents Without Health Care Coverage
Ohio 2002



- Black respondents were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely than white respondents to report that they did not have health care coverage.
- Approximately 19 percent of black respondents reported that they did not have health care coverage versus 12.7 percent of Hispanic respondents and 10.5 percent of white respondents.



Table 8-1.
Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	89.5	10.5
	CI	(88.3-90.8)	(9.2-11.7)
	n	3951	448
Black	%	81.1	18.9
	CI	(77.3-84.9)	(15.1-22.7)
	n	1182	240
Hispanic	%	87.3	12.7*
	CI	(75.6-99.0)	(1.0-24.4)
	n	122	20
Other	%	83.0	17.0*
	CI	(73.3-92.8)	(7.2-26.7)
	n	194	35

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

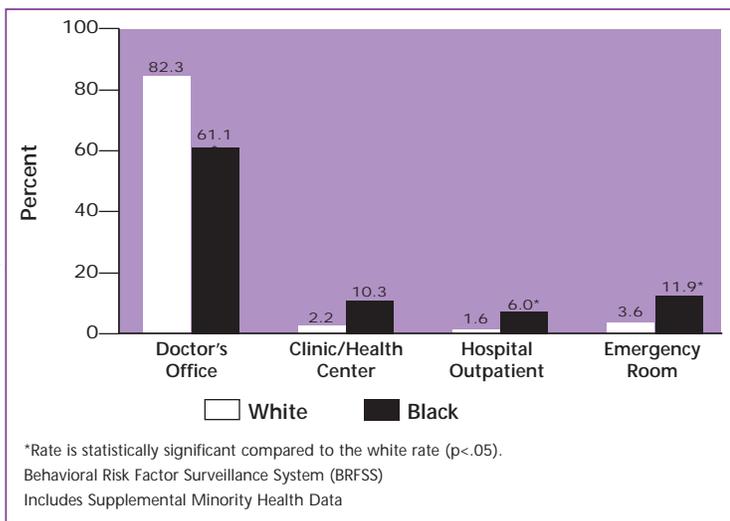
Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data, Ohio, 2002.

Usual Source of Care

Figure 8-2.
Usual Source of Care, Ohio, 2002

- Black respondents were significantly ($p < .05$) less likely than white respondents to report a doctor's office as their usual source of care. Sixty-one percent of black respondents reported this type of facility as their usual source of care. Among white respondents, 82 percent reported this source.



- Black respondents were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely than white respondents to report a clinic or health center, hospital outpatient department or emergency room as their usual source of care. Black respondents were approximately five times more likely than white respondents to report a clinic or health center as their usual source of care (10.3 percent versus 2.2 percent). They were approximately four times more likely than white respondents to report a hospital outpatient department as a usual source (6 percent versus 1.6 percent) and three times more likely to report an emergency room as a usual source (11.9 percent versus 3.6 percent).

Table 8-2.
When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Doctor's Office	Clinic or Health Center	Hospital Outpatient Department	Emergency Room	Urgent Care Center	Other	None
White	%	82.3	2.2	1.6	3.6	3.3	2.0	5.0
	CI	(80.7-83.8)	(1.6-2.9)	(1.1-2.1)	(2.8-4.4)	(2.5-4.0)	(1.5-2.5)	(4.1-6.0)
	n	3609	111	77	147	139	98	209
Black	%	61.1	10.3	6.0	11.9	3.5*	2.4*	4.8*
	CI	(56.2-66.0)	(7.7-13.0)	(4.3-7.8)	(8.7-15.1)	(1.7-5.3)	(1.1-3.6)	(1.3-8.3)
	n	869	166	121	146	49	29	44
Hispanic	%	74.6	2.8*	1.7*	11.2*	2.7*	0.8*	6.2*
	CI	(61.8-87.4)	(0.0-6.0)	(0.0-4.7)	(0.0-23.2)	(0.0-5.3)	(0.0-2.2)	(0.2-12.1)
	n	101	11	3	13	5	2	8
Other	%	64.6	6.5*	2.6*	11.9*	5.3*	1.9*	7.3*
	CI	(52.9-76.3)	(1.1-11.9)	(0.0-5.0)	(3.9-19.9)	(0.0-12.4)	(0.4-3.3)	(0.2-14.4)
	n	141	17	12	26	7	10	135

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

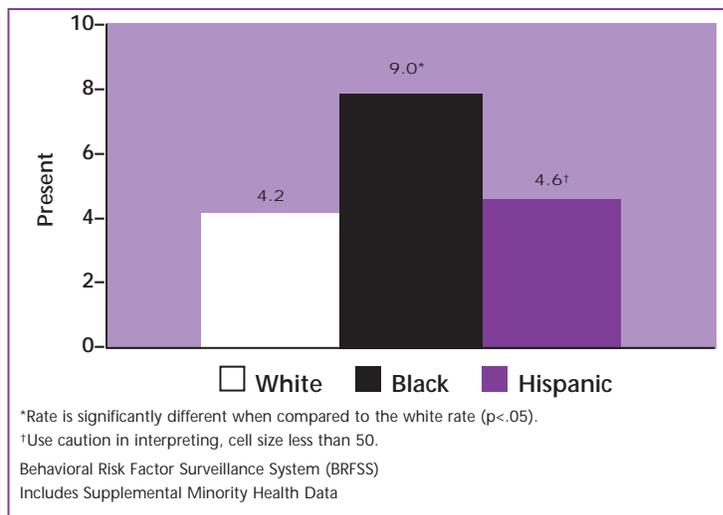
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Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data, Ohio, 2002.

Problems Obtaining Medical Care

Figure 8-3.
Had Problems Obtaining Medical Care
in Past 12 Months—Ohio, 2002



- Black respondents were significantly (p<.05) more likely than white respondents to report having problems obtaining medical care in the past 12 months.

- Black respondents were more than twice as likely as white respondents to report having problems obtaining medical care in the past 12 months (9.0 percent versus 4.2 percent).

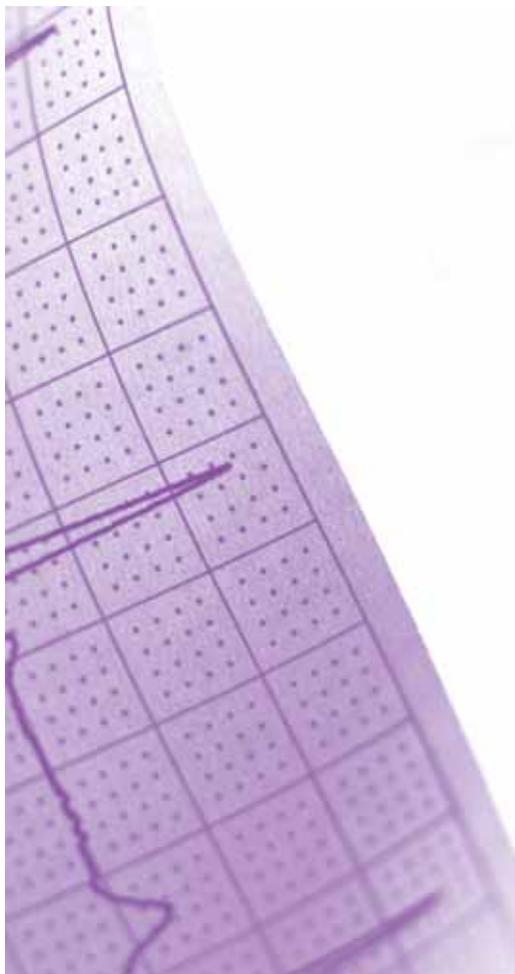


Table 8-3.
Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care, but could not get it? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	4.2	95.8
	CI	(3.5-4.9)	(95.1-96.5)
	n	218	4187
Black	%	9.0	91.0
	CI	(5.3-12.7)	(87.3-94.7)
	n	113	1309
Hispanic	%	4.6*	95.4
	CI	(0.3-8.9)	(91.1-99.7)
	n	12	129
Other	%	4.9*	95.1
	CI	(1.1-8.9)	(91.4-98.9)
	n	23	203

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Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

Problems Obtaining Medical Care

2004

Minority Health Profile

- There were no significant differences between black and white respondents as to the main reason that they did not obtain medical care within the past 12 months.
- White respondents were equally as likely to cite cost (including lack of insurance coverage) and “other” factors as being the main reason that they did not obtain medical care within the past 12 months (approximately 50 percent for each reason).
- Black respondents were more likely to cite factors other than cost as the main reason that they did not obtain medical care within the past 12 months (approximately 53 percent).

Table 8-4.
What is the main reason you did not get medical care (in the past 12 months)?
Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Cost (includes no insurance)	Other ^a
White	%	49.8	50.2
	CI	(41.1-58.4)	(41.6-58.9)
	n	103	112
Black	%	47.2	52.8*
	CI	(25.7-68.8)	(31.2-74.3)
	n	69	42
Hispanic	%	43.2*	56.8*
	CI	(0.0-90.0)	(10.1-100.0)
	n	7	4
Other	%	87.1*	12.9*
	CI	(66.3-100.0)	(0.0-33.7)
	n	18	5

^a Other includes distance, office wasn't open when I could get there, too long a wait for an appointment, too long a wait in the waiting room, no child care, no transportation, no access for people with disabilities, the medical provider didn't speak my language and other.

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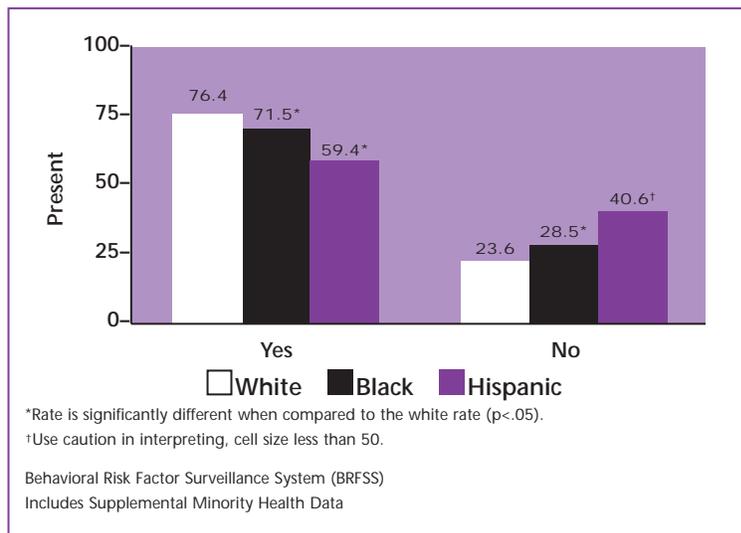
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Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate (p<.05).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data, Ohio, 2002.

Access to Care

Figure 8-4.
Dental Visit or Cleaning Within Past Year, Ohio, 2002



- Black and Hispanic respondents were significantly (p<.05) less likely than white respondents to report a dental visit or cleaning within the past year.
- White respondents (76.4 percent) were most likely to report a dental visit or cleaning within the past year, followed by black (71.5 percent) and Hispanic (59.4 percent) respondents.



Table 8-5.
Visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic within the past year Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	76.4	23.6
	CI	(74.8-78.0)	(22.0-25.2)
	n	3366	1028
Black	%	71.5	28.5
	CI	(67.0-76.0)	(24.0-33.0)
	n	991	431
Hispanic	%	59.4	40.6*
	CI	(45.5-73.3)	(26.7-54.5)
	n	98	45
Other	%	59.8	40.2
	CI	(48.1-71.5)	(28.5-51.9)
	n	146	83

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Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) -
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

Flu Shots

2004

Minority Health Profile

Figure 8-5.
Flu Shot, Ohio, 2002

- Black and Hispanic respondents were significantly ($p < .05$) less likely than white respondents to have received a flu shot during the past 12 months.
- White respondents (29.8 percent) were most likely to have received a flu shot within the past year, followed by black (23.8 percent) and Hispanic (11.3 percent) respondents.

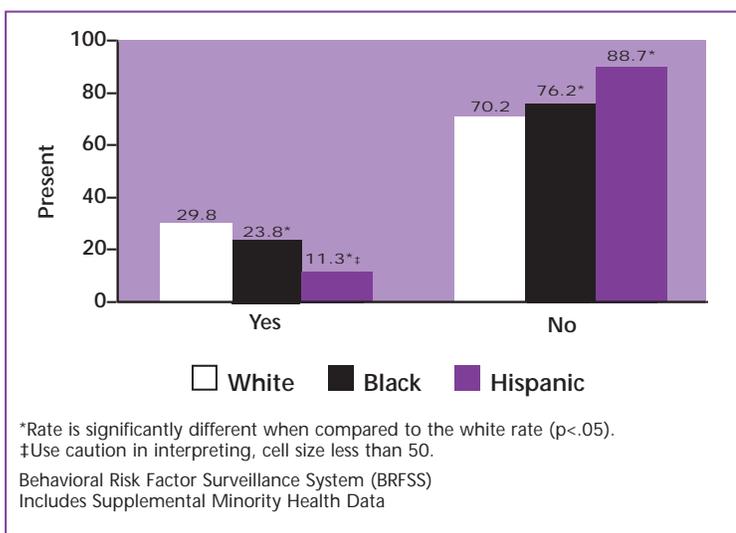


Table 8-6.
During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	29.8	70.2
	CI	(28.1-31.5)	(68.5-71.9)
	n	1412	2989
Black	%	23.8	76.2
	CI	(19.1-28.4)	(71.6-80.9)
	n	355	1066
Hispanic	%	11.3*	88.7
	CI	(5.3-17.4)	(82.6-94.7)
	n	27	116
Other	%	21.4*	78.6
	CI	(12.1-30.7)	(69.3-87.9)
	n	49	179

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Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

