African Americans and Hispanics Most Likely to Be Uninsured During the Past Year

Percent of adults ages 18–64

- Insured Now, Time Uninsured in Past Year
- Uninsured When Surveyed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insured Now</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Uninsured</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minority Americans Are Less Likely to Have a Regular Doctor


Minority Americans Report Less Choice in Where to Go for Medical Care

African Americans and Hispanics More Likely to Have No Regular Source of Care

Percent of adults reporting emergency room or none as regular source of care


Older Adults with Physical Exam in Past Year

Percent of adults over 50 receiving exam

Pap Test in Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity

Percent of women who received Pap test in past year


Smoking Cessation Counseling

Percent of current smokers counseled by physician to quit

Racial Disparities in Clinical Quality

Percent of Medicare managed care beneficiaries receiving service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer Screening</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic Eye Exam</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta Blocker Use</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illness Follow-Up</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Minorities Face Greater Difficulty in Communicating with Physicians

Percent of adults with one or more communication problems*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>19%</th>
<th>16%</th>
<th>23%</th>
<th>33%</th>
<th>27%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>33%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Adults with health care visit in past two years.

* Problems include understanding doctor, feeling doctor listened, had questions but did not ask.

Hispanics Who Speak Spanish as Primary Language Have More Problems Communicating with Their Physicians


Base: Hispanics with health care visit in past two years.

Minorities Believe They Would Receive Better Health Care If They Were of a Different Race and/or Ethnicity

Hispanics and African Americans More Likely to Feel Treated with Disrespect

Percent of adults who felt they were treated with disrespect*

* Felt disrespected because of ability to pay, to speak English, or because of their race/ethnicity.

Minorities Are Less Confident They Will Receive Good-Quality Health Care in the Future

Percent of adults very confident they can get good-quality care in future

The 2000 U.S. Population by Race

- White: 71%
- Hispanic: 11%
- Asian and Pacific Islander: 4%
- American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut: 1%
- African American: 13%


Projected U.S. Population by Race in 2050

- White: 51%
- Hispanic: 24%
- Asian and Pacific Islander: 9%
- American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut: 1%
- African American: 15%

Comparison of the Percent of Underrepresented Minorities (URMs) in Medical School and the General U.S. Population

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges Data Warehouse.

Numbers of Underrepresented Minority Faculty, 1990–2002

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges Data Warehouse.
**Percent Underrepresented Minority**

![Graph showing percent of underrepresented minority among 18 year olds, college freshman, first year medical school, and medical faculty.]

Source: Manhattan Institute, [http://www.manhattan-institute.org/ewp_03.pdf](http://www.manhattan-institute.org/ewp_03.pdf); AAMC Data Warehouse.

**Minority Faculty Representation Among Medical Schools, 1997**

![Pie chart showing representation of different minority groups among medical schools.]

Note: Including Traditionally Black and Puerto Rican Medical Schools. Sixteen percent of Black faculty (373) hold faculty appointments at Howard, Meharry, and Morehouse. Fifty-three percent of Puerto Rican faculty (358) are on faculty at Ponce, U. Puerto Rico, and U. Central del Caribe.

Distribution of Medical School Faculty by Rank and Race/Ethnicity, 2001

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges, Minority Students in Medical Education: Facts and Figures XII.

Faculty Promotions by Race

Relative Likelihood of Faculty Promotion by Race*

* Adjusted odds ratio controlled for years as faculty, # of publications, research grant funding, time in clinical activities, gender, and tenure status.


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