## Chapter 2: Health Care Access

## No Health Care Coverage (among Adults 18 to 64) in 2006

| Definition | Responding "No" to the following question: "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?" The results reported for this section have been limited to adults aged 18-64. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Prevalence | WV: 18.9\% (95\% CI: 17.0-20.8) in 2006. <br> US: $\mathbf{1 8 . 6 \%}$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 18.2-19.0) in 2006. <br> West Virginia ranked $21^{\text {st }}$ highest among 50 US States and DC in 2006. |
| Time Trends | Health care access significantly increased for both men and women in West Virginia between 2003 and 2006. There were $23.5 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 21.5-25.5) of adults in the state without any health care coverage in 2003, compared with only $18.9 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 17.0-20.8) in 2006. |
| Gender | Men: $18.2 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 15.3-21.1) in 2006. <br> Women: $19.6 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 17.2-22.1) in 2006. <br> There were no significant differences in how frequently men and women reported a lack of health care coverage. |
| Age | No health care coverage was significantly more prevalent among young adults aged 18-34 than among those aged 45 and older. This trend was slightly more pronounced among men. |
| Education | Adults with the least education were significantly more at risk for no health care coverage than those with any level of education beyond high school. Approximately $32 \%$ of adults without a high school diploma lacked health care coverage, while the rate for college graduates was less than $6 \%$. |
| Household Income | Lack of health care access was significantly more common among lower income groups. About $40 \%$ of adults with household incomes from $\$ 15,000$ to less than $\$ 25,000$ had no health care coverage. In contrast, adults living in households with incomes of $\$ 50,000$ and above had a risk in the much lower $3 \%$ to $6 \%$ range. |

## WV Healthy People 2010 ObJECTIVES

Objective 1.1a Increase the proportion of persons aged 18-64 with health insurance coverage to $90 \%$. (Baseline: $79.4 \%$ in 1998; Current: $81.1 \%$ in 2006)

Table 2.1 No health care coverage among adults aged 18-64 by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2006

| Characteristic | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI |
| TOTAL | 1,149 | 18.2 | 15.3-21.1 | 1,607 | 19.6 | 17.2-22.1 | 2,756 | 18.9 | 17.0-20.8 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 | 67 | *29.6 | 18.2-41.0 | 77 | *26.4 | 15.5-37.3 | 144 | 28.0 | 20.1-36.0 |
| 25-34 | 150 | 32.2 | 24.0-40.4 | 265 | 25.6 | 19.9-31.2 | 415 | 28.9 | 23.9-33.9 |
| 35-44 | 231 | 16.5 | 11.0-21.9 | 369 | 21.8 | 17.0-26.6 | 600 | 19.2 | 15.5-22.8 |
| 45-54 | 331 | 8.2 | 5.2-11.1 | 430 | 14.4 | 10.8-18.0 | 761 | 11.3 | 8.9-13.6 |
| 55-64 | 370 | 9.1 | 5.9-12.3 | 466 | 13.1 | 9.7-16.4 | 836 | 11.1 | 8.8-13.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 158 | 32.0 | 22.6-41.3 | 168 | 32.6 | 23.8-41.3 | 326 | 32.2 | 25.7-38.8 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 461 | 25.2 | 20.0-30.4 | 599 | 25.7 | 21.3-30.2 | 1,060 | 25.5 | 22.0-28.9 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 221 | 11.4 | 5.8-17.0 | 425 | 18.2 | 13.5-22.9 | 646 | 15.3 | 11.7-18.9 |
| College Graduate | 308 | 4.6 | 1.8-7.3 | 414 | 6.4 | 3.3-9.5 | 722 | 5.5 | 3.4-7.5 |
| Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 118 | *35.6 | 23.9-47.3 | 243 | 33.5 | 25.9-41.1 | 361 | 34.3 | 27.8-40.8 |
| \$15,000-24,999 | 168 | 38.0 | 28.8-47.1 | 277 | 40.7 | 33.2-48.3 | 445 | 39.5 | 33.7-45.3 |
| \$25,000-34,999 | 160 | 23.6 | 14.5-32.7 | 185 | 24.9 | 17.1-32.7 | 345 | 24.2 | 18.0-30.3 |
| \$35,000-49,999 | 193 | 12.6 | 6.6-18.5 | 247 | 12.9 | 8.4-17.3 | 440 | 12.7 | 9.0-16.4 |
| \$50,000-74,999 | 202 | 8.4 | 3.1-13.7 | 255 | * 4.4 | 1.8-7.0 | 457 | 6.4 | 3.4-9.4 |
| \$75,000+ | 220 | 3.3 | 0.4-6.3 | 245 | * 2.2 | 0.4-4.1 | 465 | * 2.8 | 1.0-4.7 |

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this specific estimate. See the detailed discussion about estimates in the Methodology section. Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, January 2008.
Population: Non-institutionalized adults age 18 and older residing in West Virginia.

Figure 2.1 No health care coverage among adults aged 18-64 by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2006


Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, January 2008. Population: Non-institutionalized adults age 18 and older residing in West Virginia.
Definition: Responding "No" to the following question: "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?" The results reported for this section have been limited to adults aged 18-64.

Figure 2.2 No health care coverage among adults aged 18-64 by county: WVBRFSS, 2002-2006


## Needed Medical Care but Could Not Afford It in 2006

## Definition

Prevalence

Time Trends

Gender

Age, Education, Household Income

Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?" This summary applies to both 2004 and 2005 unless stated otherwise.

WV: 17.2\% (95\% CI: 15.7-18.7) in 2006.
US: 13.3\% (95\% CI: 13.0-13.6) in 2006.
West Virginia ranked $6^{\text {th }}$ highest among 50 US States and DC in 2006.
There was an insignificant down trend in this risk factor between 2004 and 2006.

Men: 14.0\% (95\% CI: 11.8-16.1) in 2006.
Women: 20.1\% (95\% CI: 18.0-22.2) in 2006.
Women had a significantly higher overall prevalence of this risk factor than men.
The prevalence of this risk was similar among groups in the $18-54$ age range. A significant decline occurred at age 55 and above, however, and those aged 65 and older were significantly less likely to forgo medical care than younger adults. College graduates were significantly less likely to have problems affording needed health care than those with any lower level of education.
The prevalence of this risk factor generally increased as household incomes declined. From a high of $30.5 \%$ for the $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 24,999$ income group, this risk dropped to only $3 \%$ among those with $\$ 75,000$ and higher annual incomes.

Table 2.2 Could not afford needed medical care in past 12 months by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2006

| Characteristic | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI |
| TOTAL | 1,493 | 14.0 | 11.8-16.1 | 2,297 | 20.1 | 18.0-22.2 | 3,790 | 17.2 | 15.7-18.7 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 | 67 | 14.1 | 5.8-22.3 | 78 | *30.5 | 19.3-41.8 | 145 | 22.1 | 14.9-29.2 |
| 25-34 | 150 | 21.9 | 14.7-29.0 | 265 | 29.4 | 23.6-35.3 | 415 | 25.6 | 21.0-30.3 |
| 35-44 | 231 | 15.4 | 10.7-20.1 | 369 | 25.4 | 20.5-30.3 | 600 | 20.5 | 17.0-23.9 |
| 45-54 | 331 | 15.1 | 11.0-19.3 | 430 | 23.2 | 18.9-27.5 | 761 | 19.2 | 16.2-22.2 |
| 55-64 | 370 | 12.3 | 8.6-16.0 | 465 | 11.9 | 8.8-15.0 | 835 | 12.1 | 9.7-14.5 |
| 65+ | 340 | 5.5 | 2.8-8.2 | 677 | 7.9 | 5.6-10.2 | 1,017 | 6.9 | 5.1-8.6 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 256 | 23.3 | 16.7-29.9 | 361 | 22.0 | 16.8-27.2 | 617 | 22.7 | 18.5-26.9 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 594 | 17.3 | 13.6-20.9 | 898 | 23.6 | 19.9-27.2 | 1,492 | 20.4 | 17.9-23.0 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 282 | 7.4 | 4.0-10.8 | 542 | 21.7 | 17.2-26.2 | 824 | 15.6 | 12.6-18.7 |
| College Graduate | 357 | 7.4 | 4.1-10.6 | 493 | 10.6 | 7.5-13.6 | 850 | 9.0 | 6.8-11.2 |
| Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 169 | 30.0 | 21.7-38.4 | 412 | 29.1 | 23.9-34.4 | 581 | 29.4 | 24.9-33.9 |
| \$15,000-24,999 | 267 | 25.7 | 19.3-32.2 | 462 | 34.3 | 28.4-40.1 | 729 | 30.5 | 26.1-34.8 |
| \$25,000-34,999 | 215 | 21.0 | 14.3-27.8 | 281 | 21.5 | 15.5-27.6 | 496 | 21.3 | 16.7-25.8 |
| \$35,000-49,999 | 237 | 10.2 | 5.5-15.0 | 287 | 19.1 | 13.7-24.5 | 524 | 14.4 | 10.8-18.0 |
| \$50,000-74,999 | 225 | * 4.0 | 1.2-6.7 | 273 | 11.2 | 6.5-16.0 | 498 | 7.5 | 4.8-10.2 |
| \$75,000+ | 247 | * 2.9 | 0.7-5.1 | 262 | * 3.2 | 1.1-5.3 | 509 | 3.0 | 1.5-4.6 |

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this specific estimate. See the detailed discussion of estimates in the Methodology section.

Figure 2.3 Could not afford needed medical care in past 12 months by year: WVBRFSS, 1993-2006


Source: West Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (WVBRFSS), West Virginia Health Statistics Center, January 2008. Population: Non-institutionalized adults age 18 and older residing in West Virginia.
Definition: Responding "Yes" to the following question: "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?"

## Definition

## Prevalence

Time Trends

## Gender

Age

Education

## Household Income

Responding "No" to the following question: "Do you have one (or more than one) person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

WV: 20.3\% (95\% CI: 18.6-22.0) in 2006.
US: $\mathbf{2 0 . 0 \%}$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 19.7-20.4) in 2006.
West Virginia ranked $21^{\text {st }}$ highest among 50 US States and DC in 2006.
There was an insignificant down trend in this risk factor between 2004 and 2006.
Men: $25.3 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 22.5-28.2) in 2006.
Women: $15.6 \%$ ( $95 \%$ CI: 13.6-17.6) in 2006.
The risks of not having a personal doctor or health care provider were significantly higher for men than for women.

Adults aged 18-44 had significantly higher rates of this risk factor than those in any older age bracket. Among the oldest age group ( 65 and older), only $6.6 \%$ lacked their own personal doctor or health care provider.

No overall significant differences were noted by educational achievement alone. Among men, however, those with no more than a high school education were significantly more at risk than men with some college education.

Household income was associated with few differences in this risk. In 2006, even adults with $\$ 75,000$ and above in household income did not have a significantly lower rate than those from less than $\$ 15,000$ income households.

Table 2.3 No personal doctor or health care provider by demographic characteristics: WVBRFSS, 2006

| Characteristic | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI | \# Resp. | \% | 95\% CI |
| TOTAL | 1,492 | 25.3 | 22.5-28.2 | 2,293 | 15.6 | 13.6-17.6 | 3,785 | 20.3 | 18.6-22.0 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 | 66 | *38.4 | 25.7-51.2 | 78 | *29.1 | 17.9-40.4 | 144 | 33.9 | 25.3-42.5 |
| 25-34 | 150 | 48.3 | 39.8-56.8 | 265 | 27.9 | 22.1-33.7 | 415 | 38.2 | 32.9-43.4 |
| 35-44 | 232 | 26.5 | 20.3-32.7 | 369 | 19.6 | 15.1-24.1 | 601 | 23.0 | 19.2-26.8 |
| 45-54 | 330 | 20.2 | 15.8-24.6 | 429 | 12.8 | 9.4-16.3 | 759 | 16.5 | 13.7-19.3 |
| 55-64 | 371 | 13.6 | 10.0-17.3 | 465 | 9.5 | 6.6-12.3 | 836 | 11.5 | 9.2-13.9 |
| 65+ | 339 | 9.7 | 6.4-13.0 | 674 | 4.4 | 2.8-6.1 | 1,013 | 6.6 | 4.9-8.3 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than H.S. | 257 | 31.0 | 23.8-38.3 | 360 | 14.0 | 8.9-19.1 | 617 | 22.8 | 18.2-27.3 |
| H.S. or G.E.D. | 592 | 31.4 | 26.5-36.4 | 895 | 17.7 | 14.3-21.1 | 1,487 | 24.5 | 21.4-27.5 |
| Some Post-H.S. | 282 | 18.1 | 12.9-23.3 | 542 | 14.9 | 10.9-18.9 | 824 | 16.2 | 13.0-19.4 |
| College Graduate | 357 | 17.0 | 12.5-21.5 | 493 | 13.7 | 10.1-17.4 | 850 | 15.4 | 12.5-18.3 |
| Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$15,000 | 168 | 29.7 | 20.6-38.8 | 413 | 17.2 | 12.2-22.1 | 581 | 21.5 | 17.0-26.1 |
| \$15,000-24,999 | 267 | 27.9 | 21.3-34.5 | 461 | 16.3 | 11.7-20.9 | 728 | 21.4 | 17.5-25.3 |
| \$25,000-34,999 | 215 | 27.5 | 20.0-35.0 | 281 | 16.4 | 11.1-21.8 | 496 | 22.2 | 17.5-27.0 |
| \$35,000-49,999 | 237 | 28.8 | 21.7-35.8 | 287 | 11.5 | 6.9-16.1 | 524 | 20.6 | 16.2-25.0 |
| \$50,000-74,999 | 225 | 17.5 | 11.8-23.1 | 273 | 14.5 | 9.1-19.9 | 498 | 16.0 | 12.1-19.9 |
| \$75,000+ | 246 | 16.4 | 11.4-21.5 | 262 | 12.9 | 8.5-17.3 | 508 | 14.9 | 11.5-18.3 |

* Use caution when interpreting and reporting this specific estimate. See the detailed discussion of estimates in the Methodology section.

