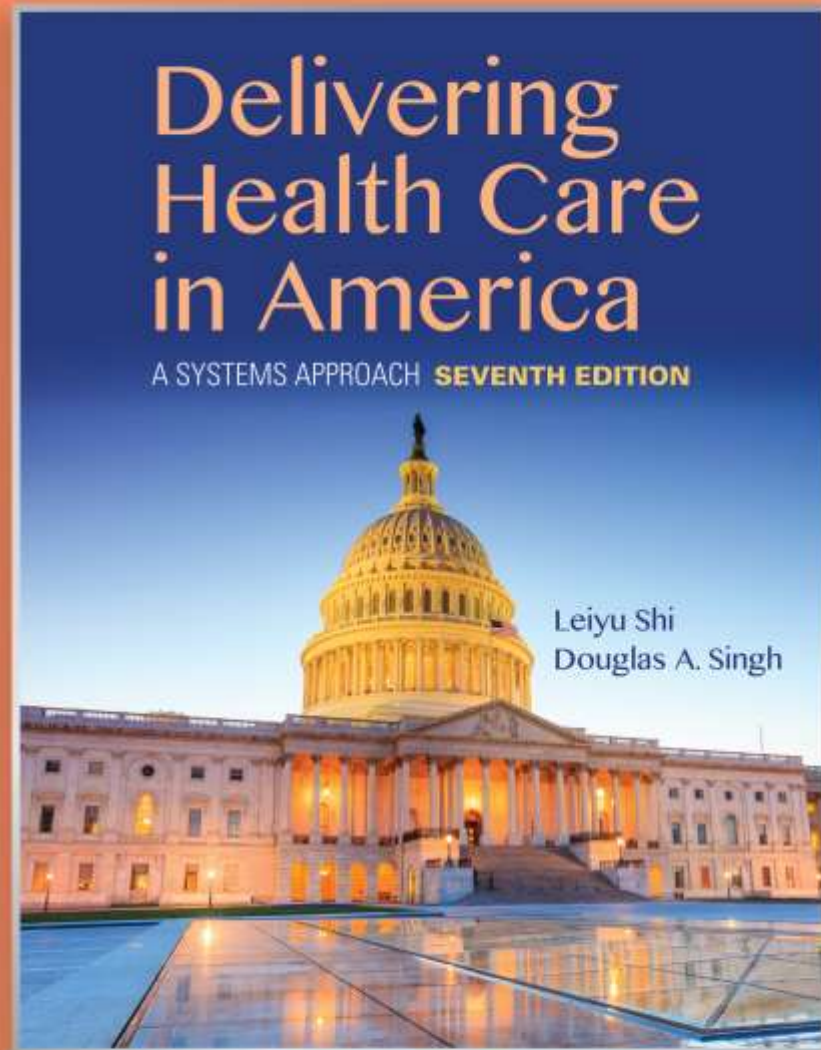


Chapter 11

Health Services for Special Populations



Learning Objectives

(1 of 2)

- Population groups facing greater challenges and barriers in accessing health care services
- Racial and ethnic disparities in health status
- Children's health concerns and services
- Women's health concerns and services
- Rural health challenges and steps to care access

Learning Objectives

(2 of 2)

- Health concerns of the homeless population and migrant workers
- Describe the U.S. mental health system
- Summarize the AIDS epidemic in the U.S.
- ACA benefits for vulnerable groups

Introduction

(1 of 2)

- Certain groups at greater risk of poor physical, psychological, or social health
- Terms used
 - Underserved
 - Medically underserved
 - Medically disadvantaged
 - Underprivileged
 - American underclasses

Introduction

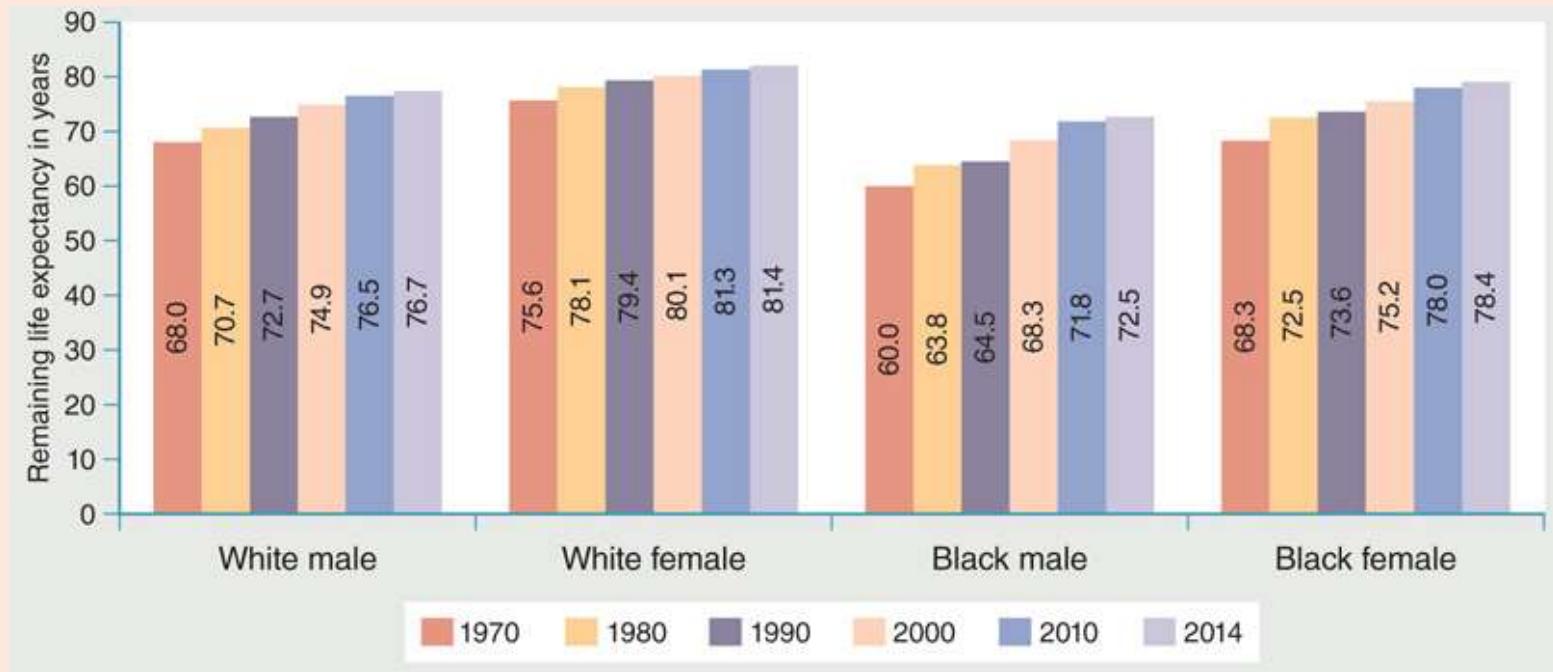
(2 of 2)

- Population groups
 - Racial and ethnic minorities
 - Uninsured children
 - Women
 - Rural area residents
 - Homeless population
 - Mentally and chronically ill
 - Disabled
 - HIV/AIDS

Framework to Study Vulnerable Populations

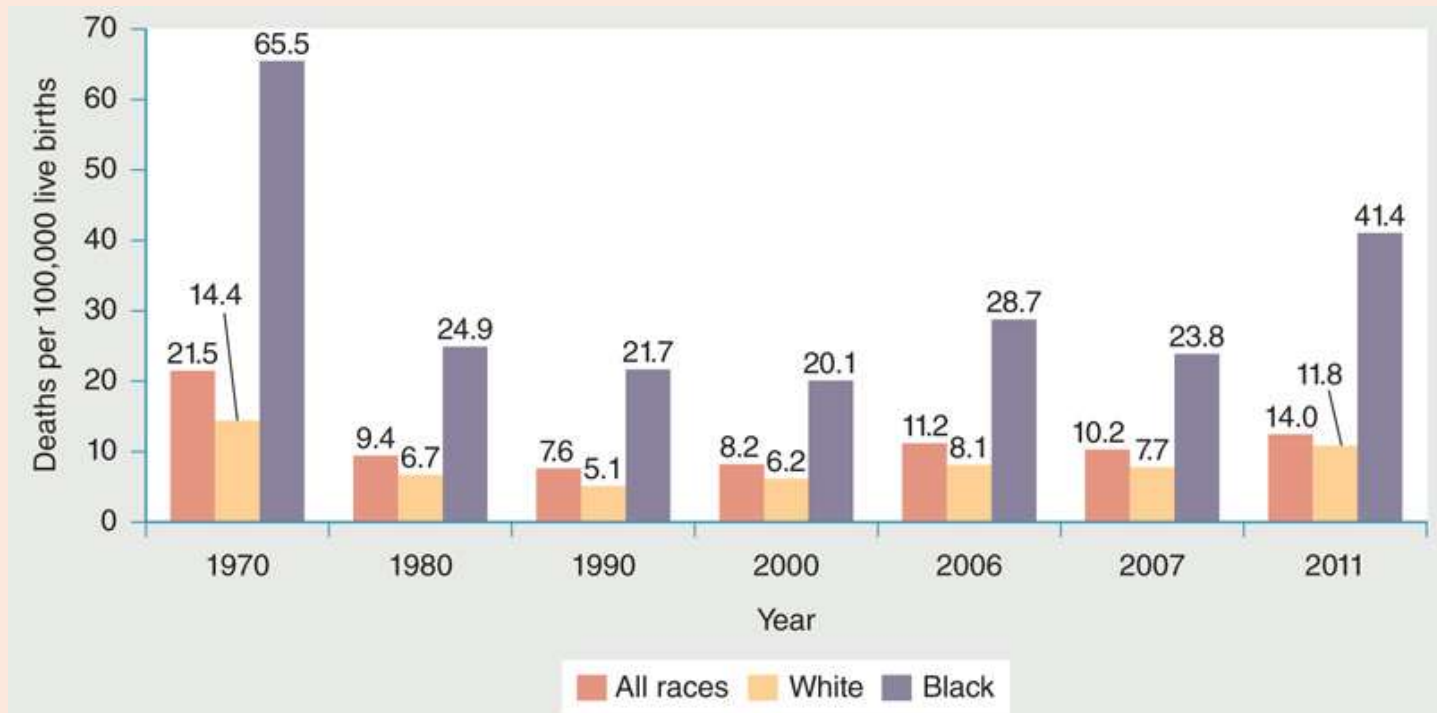
- Vulnerability
 - Predisposing
 - Enabling
 - Need characteristics
- Three vulnerability model characteristics
 - Comprehensive
 - General
 - Convergence

Figure 11-5: U.S. life expectancy at birth, 1970–2014.



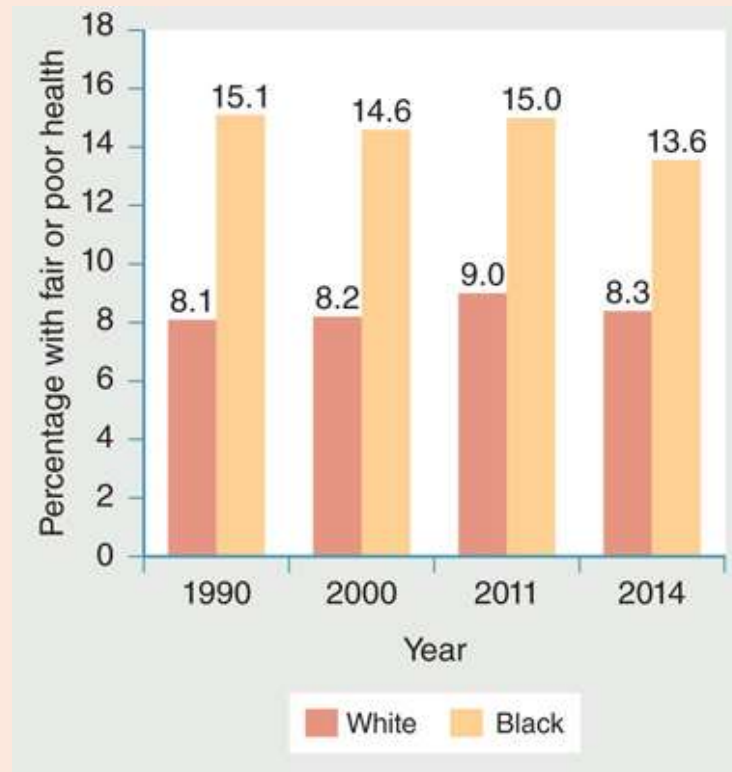
Data from Health, United States, 2015, p. 93

Figure 11-6: Age-adjusted maternal mortality rates.



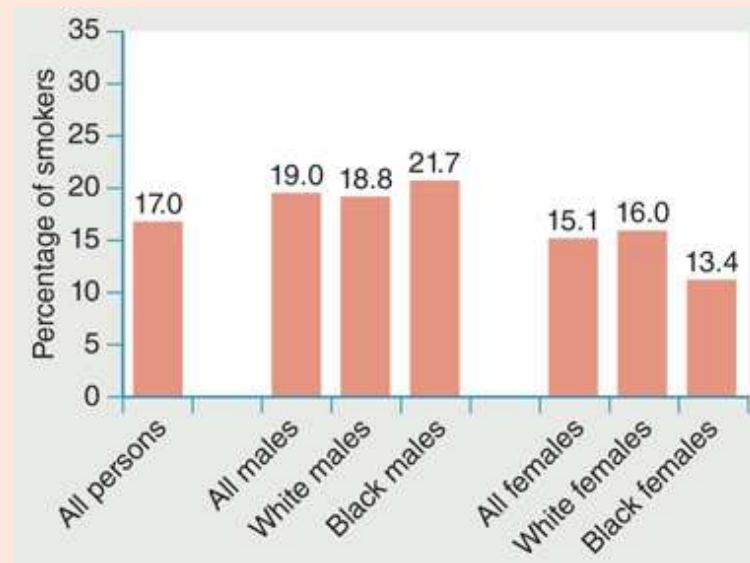
Data from Health, United States, 2010, p. 231. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2016. Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System. <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/pmss.html>.

Figure 11-7: Respondent-assessed health status.



Data from Health, United States, 1995, p. 172, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 1996, Health, United States, 2012, p. 168, and Health, United States, 2015, p. 182.

Figure 11-8: Current cigarette smoking by persons 18 years of age and over, age adjusted, 2014.



Data from Health, United States, 2015, p. 186, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 11-2: Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes of Death, 1970–2014

Race and Cause of Death	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
<i>All Persons: Deaths per 100,000 Standard Population</i>						
All causes	1,222.6	1,039.1	938.7	869.0	747.0	724.6
Diseases of the heart	492.7	412.1	321.8	257.6	179.1	167.0
Ischemic heart disease	—	345.2	249.6	186.8	113.6	98.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	147.7	96.2	65.3	60.9	39.1	36.5
Malignant neoplasms	198.6	207.9	216.0	199.6	172.8	161.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	21.3	28.3	37.2	44.2	42.2	40.5
Influenza and pneumonia	41.7	31.4	36.8	23.7	15.1	15.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	17.8	15.1	11.1	9.5	9.4	10.4
Diabetes mellitus	24.3	18.1	20.7	25.0	20.8	20.9
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	—	—	10.2	5.2	2.6	2.0

Unintentional injuries	60.1	46.4	36.3	34.9	38.0	40.5
Motor vehicle-related injuries	27.6	22.3	18.5	15.4	11.3	10.8
Suicide	13.1	12.2	12.5	10.4	12.1	13.0
Homicide	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.9	5.3	5.1
White						
All causes	1,193.3	1,012.7	909.8	849.8	741.8	725.4
Diseases of the heart	492.2	409.4	317.0	253.4	176.9	165.9
Ischemic heart disease	—	347.6	249.7	185.6	113.5	99.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	143.5	93.2	62.8	58.8	37.7	35.2
Malignant neoplasms	196.7	204.2	211.6	197.2	172.4	161.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	21.8	29.3	38.3	46.0	44.6	43.1
Influenza and pneumonia	39.8	30.9	36.4	23.5	14.9	15.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16.6	13.9	10.5	9.6	9.9	11.2
Diabetes mellitus	22.9	16.7	18.8	22.8	19.0	19.3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	—	—	8.3	2.8	1.4	1.1
Unintentional injuries	57.8	45.3	35.5	35.1	40.3	43.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	27.1	22.6	18.5	15.6	11.7	11.1
Suicide	13.8	13.0	13.4	11.3	13.6	14.7
Homicide	4.7	6.7	5.5	3.6	3.3	3.0
Black						
All causes	1,518.1	1,314.8	1,250.3	1,121.4	898.2	849.3

Race and Cause of Death	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
Diseases of the heart	512.0	455.3	391.5	324.8	224.9	206.3
Ischemic heart disease	—	334.5	267.0	218.3	131.2	112.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	197.1	129.1	91.6	81.9	53.0	49.7
Malignant neoplasms	225.3	256.4	279.5	248.5	203.8	185.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	16.2	19.2	28.1	31.6	29.0	28.4
Influenza and pneumonia	57.2	34.4	39.4	25.6	16.8	16.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	28.1	25.0	16.5	9.4	6.7	7.2
Diabetes mellitus	38.8	32.7	40.5	49.5	38.7	37.3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	—	—	26.7	23.3	11.6	8.3
Unintentional injuries	78.3	57.6	43.8	37.7	31.3	33.8
Motor vehicle-related injuries	31.1	20.2	18.8	15.7	10.9	11.1
Suicide	6.2	6.5	7.1	5.5	5.2	5.5
Homicide	44.0	39.0	36.3	20.5	17.7	17.2

Data from Health, United States, 2015, Table 17, pp. 99–101, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 11-3: Infant, Neonatal, and Postneonatal Mortality Rates by Mother's Race (per 1,000 Live Births)

Race of Mother	Infant Deaths					Neonatal Deaths					Postneonatal Deaths				
	1983	1990	2000	2008	2013	1983	1990	2000	2008	2013	1983	1990	2000	2008	2013
All mothers	10.9	8.9	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.1	5.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.9
White	9.3	7.3	5.7	5.6	5.1	6.1	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.6
Black	19.2	16.9	13.5	12.4	10.8	12.5	11.1	9.1	8.1	7.3	6.7	5.9	4.3	4.3	3.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.2	13.1	8.3	8.4	7.6	7.5	6.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.7	7.0	3.9	4.2	3.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.3	6.6	4.9	4.5	4.1	5.2	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
Hispanic origin (selected states)	9.5	7.5	5.6	5.6	5.0	6.2	4.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.5

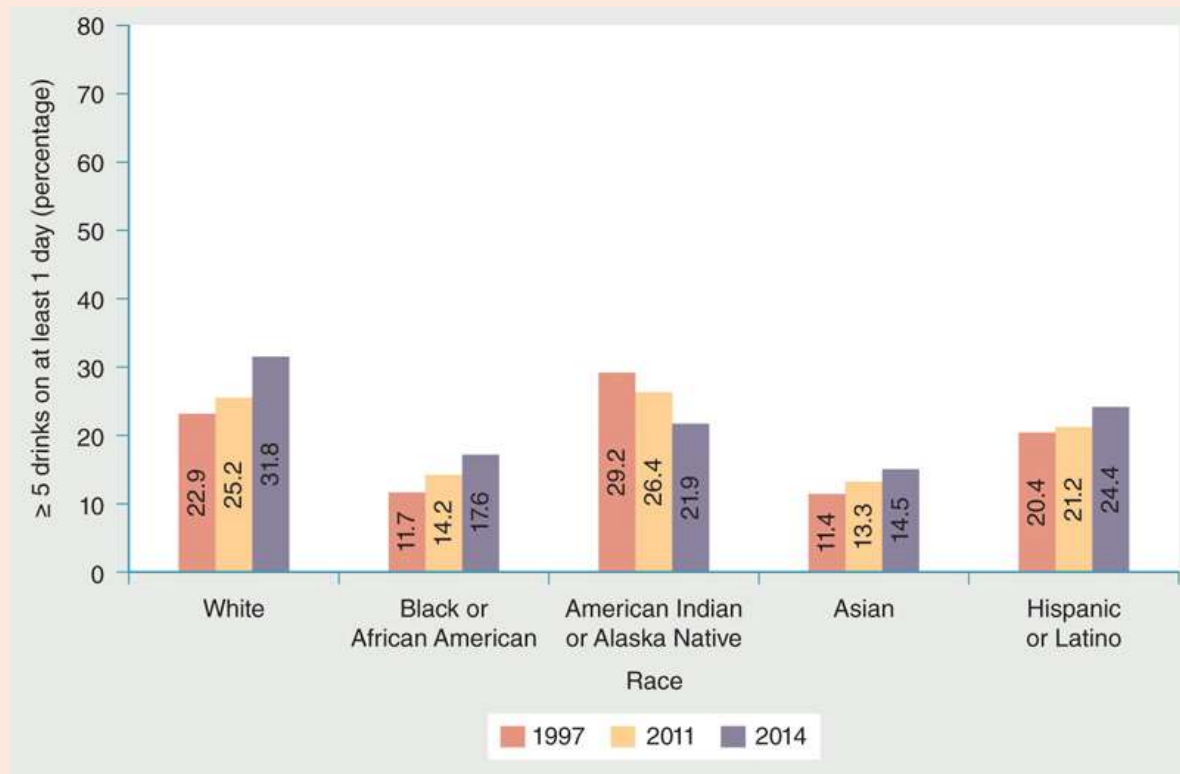
Data from Health, United States, 2015, p. 86.

Table 11-4: Selected Health Risks Among Persons 20 Years and Older, 2011–2014

Sex and Race ¹	% with Hypertension	% with Cholesterol Level \geq 240 mg/dL	% That Is Overweight
Both sexes	30.4	27.8	69.5
<i>White</i>			
Male	30.2	29.4	73.7
Female	28.0	28.0	63.5
<i>Black</i>			
Male	42.4	24.5	69.6
Female	44.0	25.7	82.0

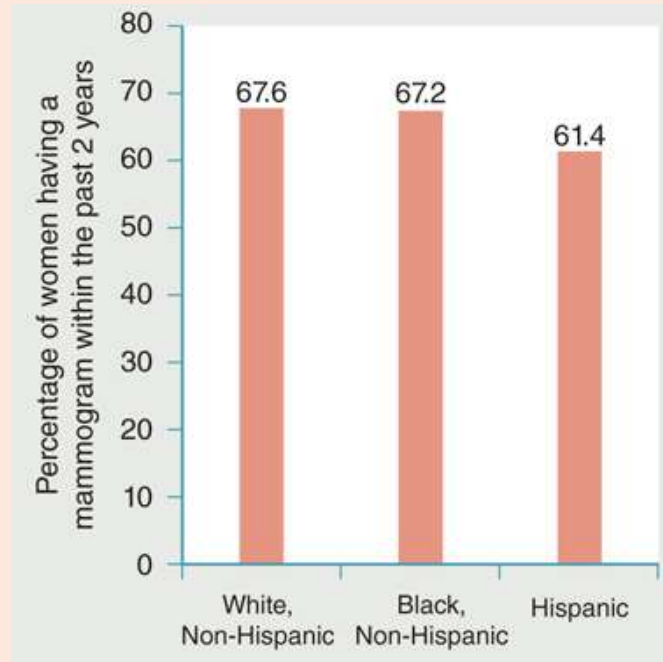
Data from Health, United States, 2015, pp. 202, 204, 216

Figure 11-3: Alcohol consumption by persons 18 years of age and older, selected years.



Data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). National Health Interview Survey. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/earlyrelease201409_09.pdf.

Figure 11-4: Use of mammography by women 40 years of age and older, 2013.



Data from National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). 2016b. Health, United States, 2015. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. p. 246.

Table 11-1: Characteristics of U.S. Mothers by Race/Ethnicity

Item	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
<i>Prenatal Care Began During First Trimester</i>						
All mothers	68.0	76.3	75.8	83.2	83.2	84.8
White	72.3	79.2	79.2	85.0	84.7	86.6
Black	44.2	62.4	60.6	74.3	76.0	80.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	38.2	55.8	57.9	69.3	69.5	76.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	73.7	75.1	84.0	84.8	86.4
Hispanic origin	—	60.2	60.2	74.4	77.3	83.3
<i>Education of Mother 16 Years or More</i>						
All mothers	8.6	14.0	17.5	24.7	26.6 ¹	20.2
White	9.6	15.5	19.3	26.3	27.9 ¹	25.0
Black	2.8	6.2	7.2	11.7	13.4 ¹	12.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.7	3.5	4.4	7.8	8.5 ¹	12.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	30.8	31.0	42.8	47.1 ¹	35.1
Hispanic origin	—	4.2	5.1	7.6	8.7 ¹	8.4

Item	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
<i>Low Birth Weight (Less Than 2,500 Grams)</i>						
All mothers	7.93	6.84	6.97	7.57	8.15	8.00
White	6.85	5.72	5.70	6.55	7.08	6.98
Black	13.90	12.69	13.25	12.99	13.21	12.83
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.97	6.44	6.11	6.76	7.61	7.65
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	6.68	6.45	7.31	8.49	8.05
Hispanic origin (selected states)	—	6.12	6.06	6.41	6.97	7.05

Numbers are percentages. ^[1]*Data from 2008. ^[1]Source: Data from Health, United States, 2015, p. 74; Health, United States, 2012, p. 144; Health, United States, 2009, pp. 159, 163

Racial/Ethnic Minorities: Asian Americans

- In 2015, Asians accounted for only 5.6% of the U.S. population.
- Asian Americans constitute one of the fastest-growing U.S. population segments.

Racial/Ethnic Minorities: American Indians and Alaska Natives

- Incidence and prevalence of certain diseases in the AIAN population are a prime concern.
- Higher death rates from alcoholism, tuberculosis, diabetes, injuries, suicide, and homicide.
- Indian Health Care Improvement Act.
- Indian Health Service.

Uninsured

- Ethnic minorities are more likely than whites to lack health insurance.
- Most of the uninsured population comprises young workers.
- Uninsured persons are in poorer health than the general population.
- ACA made progress in reducing the uninsured.

Children

(1 of 2)

- Health insurance is a major determinant of access to and utilization of health care.
- Coverage rates vary across races and ethnicities.
- Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for children and adolescents.
- Asthma is a common childhood chronic disease.
- Depression has an impact on adolescent development.

Children

(2 of 2)

- Children's health has certain unique aspects.
 - Developmental vulnerability and dependency
- Children and the U.S. health care system
 - Programs categorized into three sectors
 - Personal medical and preventive services
 - Population-based community health services
 - Health-related support services

Women

- Office on Women's Health
 - Specific goals that span the spectrum of disease and disability
- Women and the U.S. health care system
 - At a disadvantage in obtaining employer-based health insurance
 - See Figure 11-10

Rural Health

(1 of 2)

- National Health Service Corps
- Health professional shortage areas
 - Health Professions Educational Assistance Act
 - Three types of HPSAs by geographic areas, population groups, and medical facilities

Rural Health

(2 of 2)

- Medically underserved areas
 - Percentage of population below poverty income levels
 - Percentage of population 65 years of age and older
 - Infant mortality rates
 - Number of primary care practitioners per 1,000 population

Migrant Workers

- Community and migrant health centers
- Rural Health Clinics Act
 - Concern rural areas could not support a physician
 - Permitted PAs, NPs, and CNMs with rural clinics to practice without the direct supervision of a physician
 - Enabled rural health clinics to be reimbursed by Medicare and Medicaid

Homeless

- Approximately 1 in 200 people became homeless in 2011.
 - Adult population is 63% men and 37% women.
 - Estimated 22.8% are children under age 18.
 - 35.8% are families with children.
 - 14% are veterans.
- Shortage of adequate low-income housing.
- Barriers to health care.

Mental Health

- Barriers to mental health care
- Uninsured and mental health
- Insured and mental health
- Managed care and mental health
- Mental health professionals
 - See Table 11-7

Chronically Ill

- Chronic diseases are the leading cause of death in the U.S.
 - Result in limitations on daily life activities.
 - Treatment accounts for 86% of U.S. health costs.
- Disability
 - Categorized as mental, physical, or social
 - Disability tests

HIV/AIDS

(1 of 3)

- Number of AIDS cases reported
 - Increased between 1987 and 1993
 - Decreased between 1994 and 1999
 - Increased between 2000 and 2004
 - Decreased since 2005
- HIV Infection in rural communities
- HIV in children

HIV/AIDS

(2 of 3)

- HIV in women
- HIV/AIDS-related issues
 - Need for research
 - Public health concerns
 - Discrimination
 - Provider training

HIV/AIDS

(3 of 3)

- Cost of HIV/AIDS
 - See Figure 11-12
- AIDS and the U.S. health care system
 - AIDS is characterized by a gradual decline in physical, cognitive, and emotional function.
 - As HIV disease progresses, many people become disabled and rely on public entitlements.

Summary

- Challenges and barriers in accessing health care services for certain population groups.
- Health needs of these population groups vary.
- Gaps exist between population groups and the rest of the population.