

Discrimination In the Healthcare System

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SOC 100 – 1902

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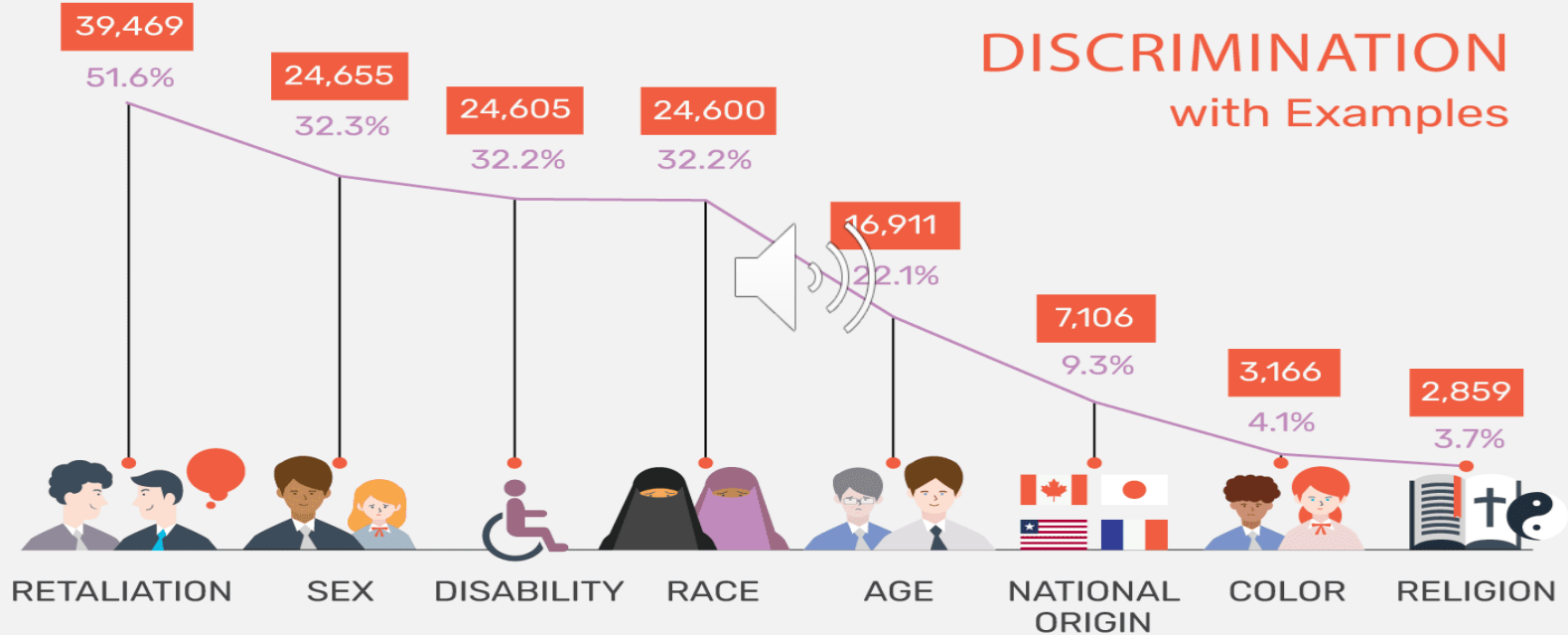


What is Racial discrimination?

- Involves treating someone unfavorably because he/she is of a certain race or because of personal characteristics associated with race (such as hair texture, skin color, or certain facial features).
 - a. Rights Act of 1964 (ended segregation)
 - b. The Race Relation Act 1965
 - c. Racial Discrimination Act 1975
 - d. Anti-Discrimination Act 1977
 - e. The Human Rights Act 1998
 - f. The Equality Act 2010



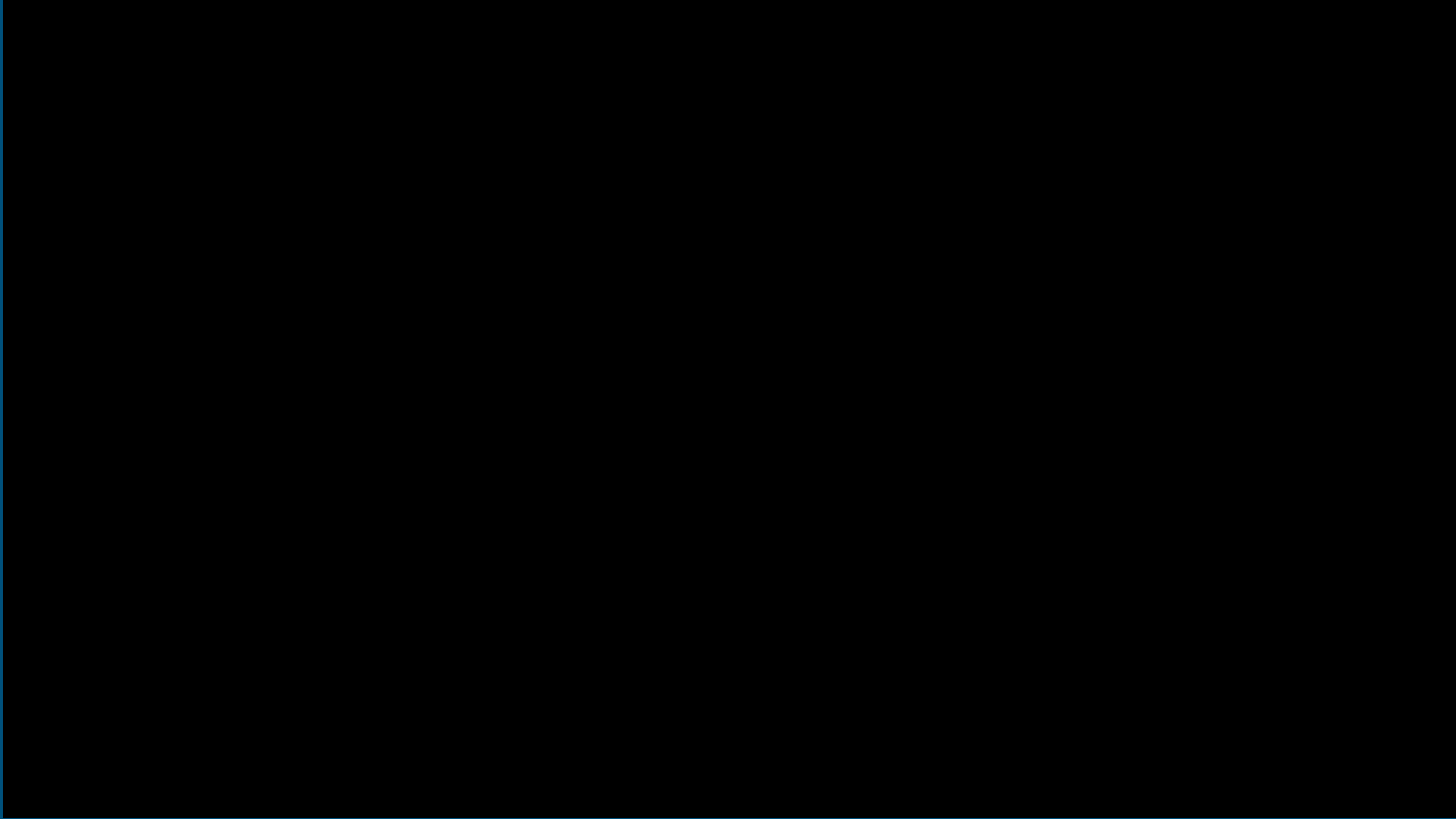
Types of WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION with Examples



Different Types of Racial Discrimination

- **Direct Discrimination** - Is when a healthcare or care provider treats you differently and worse than someone else for certain reasons. Such as age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race and etc..
- **Indirect Discrimination** - Is when a healthcare or care provider has a practice, policy or rule which applies to all its patient and clients; but it has a worse effect on some people than others because of who they are.
- **Harassment** - Is unwanted behavior which you find offensive or which makes you feel intimidated or humiliated. For example, spoken or written words or abuse, offensive emails, tweets, physical gestures, facial expressions and etc..
- **Victimization** - When someone treats you badly or subjects you to a detriment because you complain about discrimination or help someone who has been the victim of discrimination.





Healthcare System In the U.S

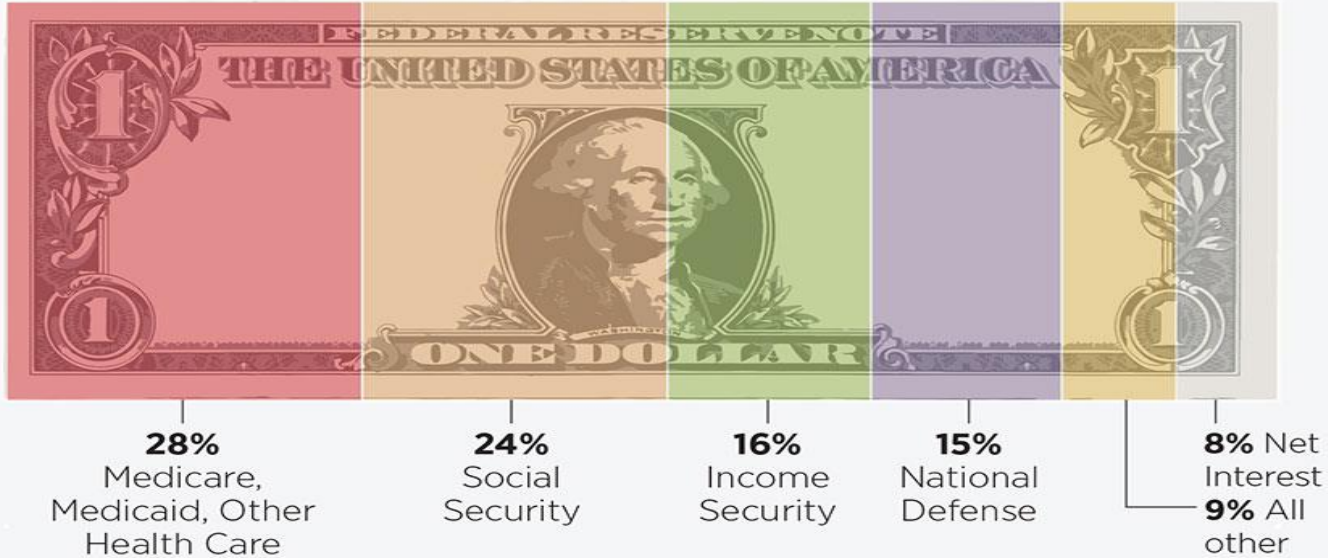
- There's is no universal healthcare - the government does not provide health benefits to citizens or visitors. Anytime you get medical care, someone has to pay for it.
- Healthcare is very expensive - according to a U.S. government website , if you break your leg, you could end up with a bill for \$7,500 and if you need to stay in the hospital for 3 days, it can roughly cost up \$30,000.
- Most people in the U.S. have health insurance - health insurance protects you from owing a lot of money to doctors or hospitals. To get health insurance you need to make regular payments to a health insurance company, In exchange, the company agrees to “pay some”, or all, of your medical bills.
- You will need to make an appointment to get medical care - you might have to wait several weeks or even a month.



Where Does All the Money Go?

SPENDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE 2018 BUDGET

MAJOR ENTITLEMENTS
52%



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget.

(S)DailySignal.com



Racial/Ethnic Discrimination

- Racism within the U.S. health care delivery system has historically engaged in the systematic segregation and discrimination of patients based on race and ethnicity, the effects of which persist to this day. Hospitals and clinics, which were once designated for racial and ethnic minorities, continue to experience significant financial constraints and are often under-resourced and improperly staffed. These issues result in inequities in access to and quality of health care and are major contributors to racial and ethnic health disparities. While segregation and discrimination based on race and ethnicity is no longer legal today, some organizations continue to discriminate based on insurance status, which also disproportionately impacts non-white populations.

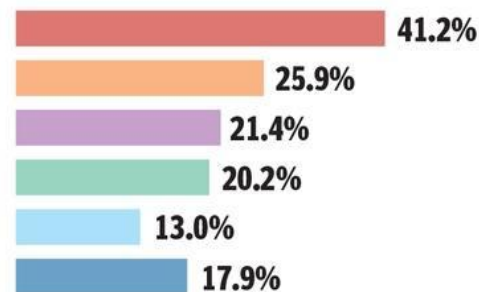


Health and race

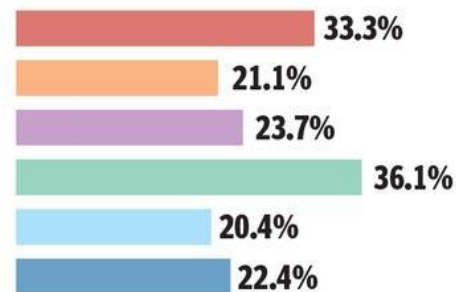
Racial and ethnic disparities in access to health care for Rhode Island residents.

Hispanic/Latino Black/African-American Native American Asian & Pacific Islander White State

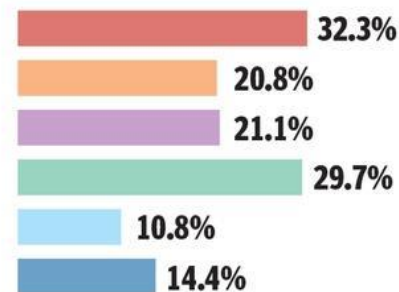
Percent of adults (age 18 to 65) who reported having no health insurance



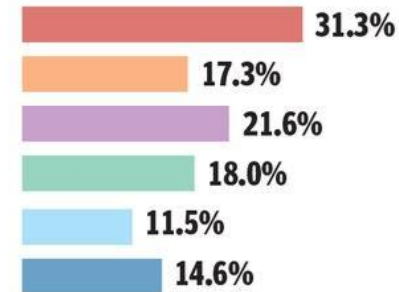
Percent of adults who had no routine checkup within the past year



Percent of adults who reported having no person they thought of as their personal health-care provider



Percent of adults who reported being unable to afford to see a doctor when needed at least once in the past year



SOURCE: R.I. Department of Health Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2013

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL

“Coverage” Discrimination

- In recent years, however, a new problem has arisen among certain insurers—so-called “coverage discrimination,” or the design of benefit plans that can prevent individuals with complex or otherwise costly conditions from obtaining appropriate treatment. Coverage discrimination can be intentional or an unanticipated by-product of an insurance scheme that disproportionately impacts individuals with high-cost conditions. A health plan that excludes cancer or transplant centers from its provider network may enroll fewer patients who rely on these specialized centers.



Covid-19 Healthcare

A recent CDC report found that among “580 hospitalized COVID-19 patients with race/ethnicity data, approximately 45 percent were white, 33 percent were black, and 8 percent were Hispanic, suggesting that black populations might be disproportionately affected by COVID-19.” And a Washington Post analysis revealed that in places such as Chicago and Louisiana, African Americans account for 67 and 70 percent of COVID-19-related deaths respectively, while representing only 32 percent of the population. Experts expect to see more numbers like these as more states and cities report.



Sam Stein ✓
@samstein

“Perhaps that’s been the story of life” — Trump on why the famous and wealthy seem to be getting access to tests before everyone else

12:45 PM · Mar 18, 2020 · [TweetDeck](#)



Citations

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