

# The Impact of Sequestration on the Health and Well-Being of Communities of Color

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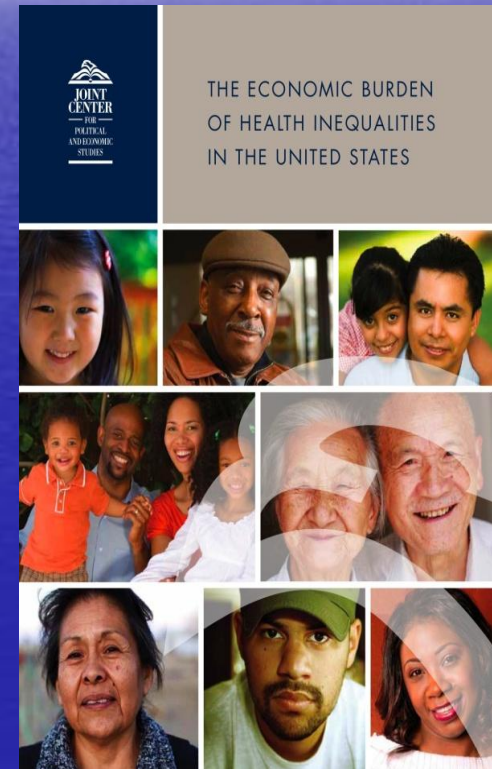
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# The Economic Burden of Health Inequalities in the United States

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- Direct medical costs of health inequalities
- Indirect costs of health inequalities
- Costs of premature death



# The Economic Burden of Health Inequalities in the United States

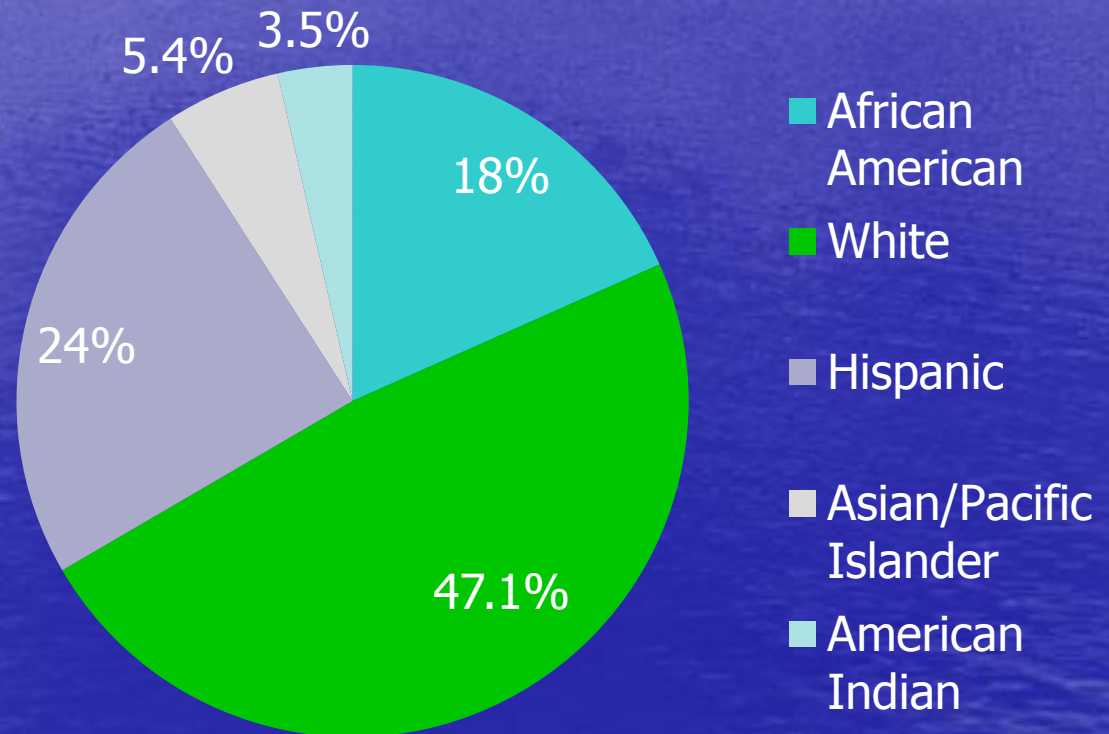
- Between 2003 and 2006, 30.6% of direct medical care expenditures for African Americans, Asian Americans, and Hispanics were excess costs due to health inequalities.
- Eliminating health inequalities for minorities would have reduced direct medical care expenditures by \$229.4 billion for the years 2003-2006.
- Between 2003 and 2006 the combined costs of health inequalities and premature death were \$1.24 trillion.

# CDC Programs – Promoting Health, Preventing Disease

Sequestration would result in 25,000 fewer breast and cervical cancer screenings for low-income, high-risk women

Source: House Appropriations Committee, Minority Staff Report, February 13, 2013

Distribution of Women Receiving CDC Funded Mammograms by Race and Ethnicity (2006-2011)



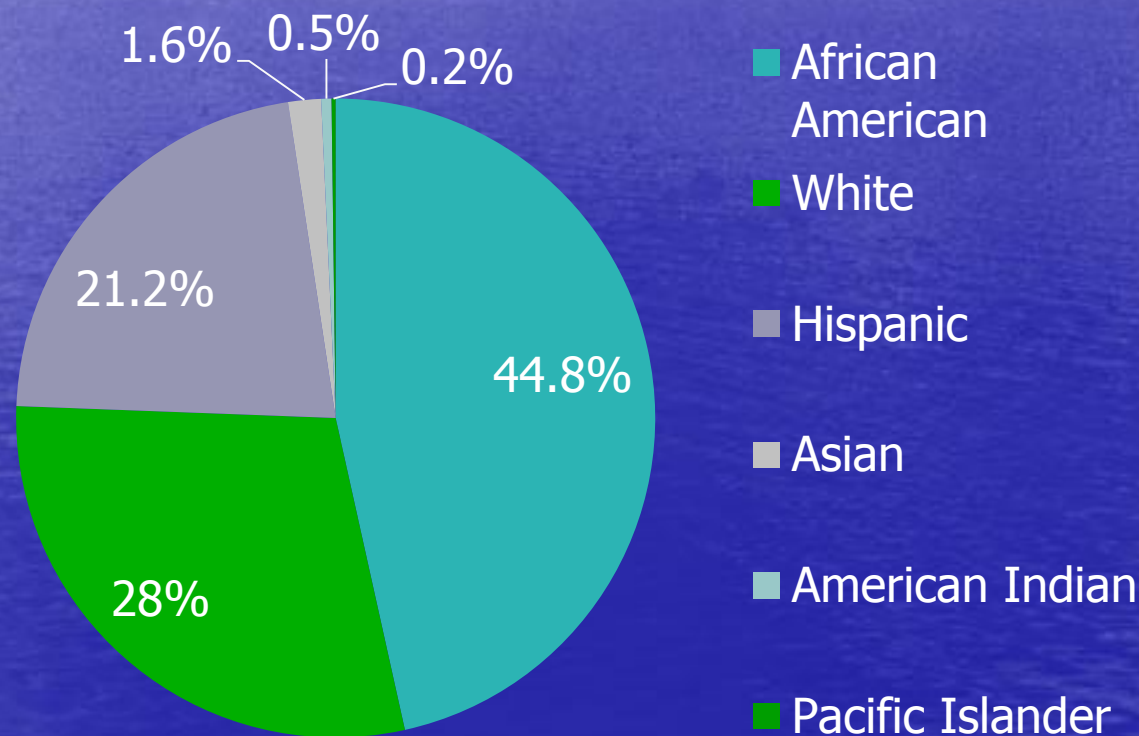
Source: CDC, 2013

# CDC Programs – Promoting Health, Preventing Disease

424,000 fewer HIV tests will be conducted by health departments

Source: House Appropriations Committee, Minority Staff Report, February 2013

CDC-  
Supported HIV  
Testing by  
Race and  
Ethnicity  
(2010)



Source: CDC

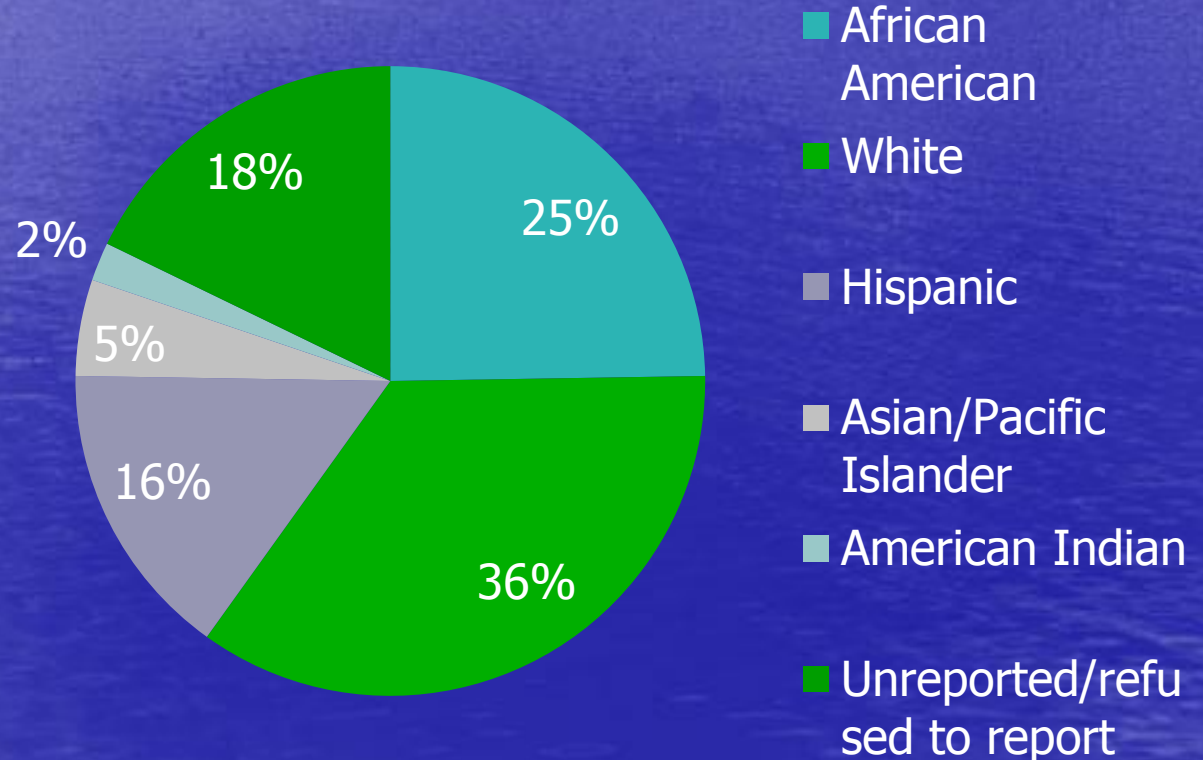
# Community Health Centers

Federal support for Health Centers would be reduced by \$120 million, which could mean 900,000 fewer patients served

Source: House Appropriations Committee, Minority Staff Report, February 2013

Community Health Center Population by Race and Ethnicity (2011)

Source: HRSA



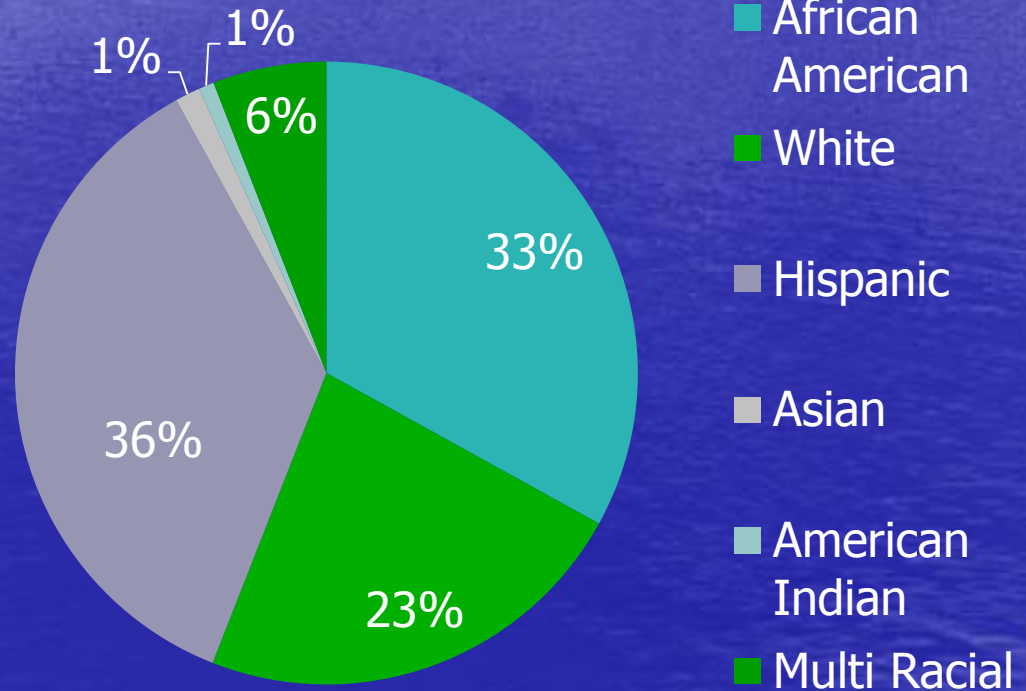
# Early Childhood Care and Education

Under sequestration, roughly 70,000 children nationwide would lose access to Head Start, thereby losing comprehensive early childhood services

Source: House Appropriations Committee, Minority Staff, February 2013

Children Entering Head Start by Race and Ethnicity (2009)

Source: Office of Planning Research and Evaluation, HHS

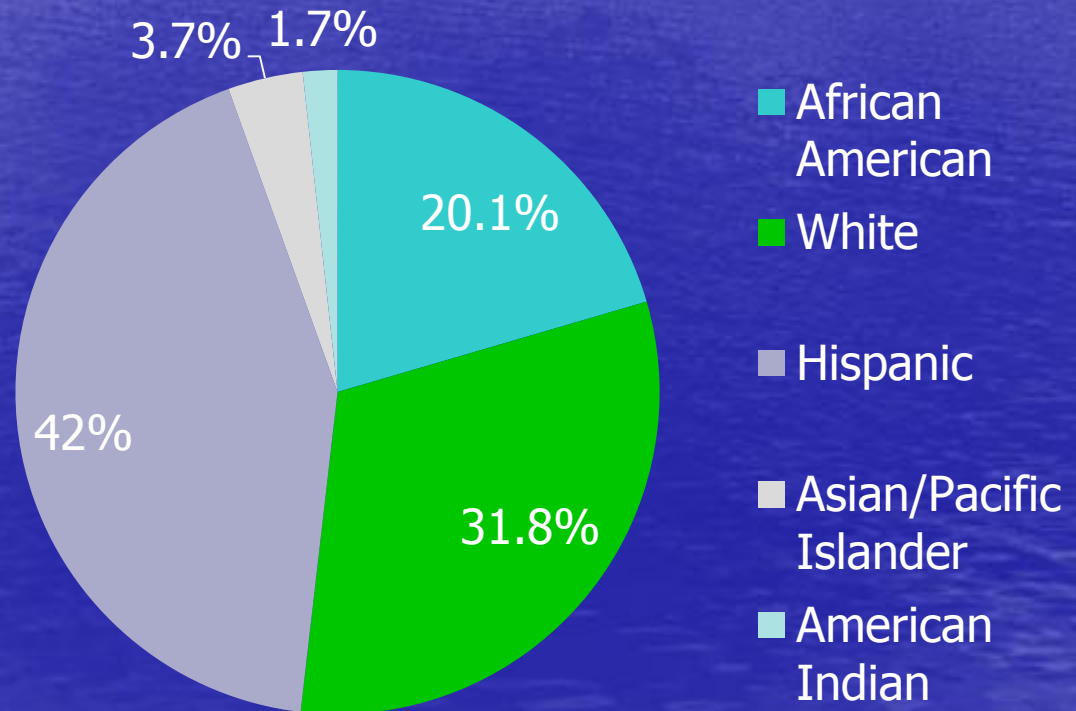


# Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Sequestration would reduce WIC funding by \$353 million, resulting in over 600,000 low-income, nutritionally at risk, pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children losing services

Source: House Appropriations Committee, Minority Staff Report, February 2013

WIC Program Participant Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity (2010)



Source: USDA



# Environmental Protection Agency

Sequestration would delay environmental clean up efforts and hamper enforcement of environmental laws

- More than nine million people are estimated to live in neighborhoods with commercial hazardous waste facilities, including more than 5.1 million people of color.
- Over half of residents (56%) of communities with commercial hazardous waste facilities are people of color. African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders 1.7, 2.3, and 1.8 times more likely than whites to live in these neighborhoods ,respectively.
- More than two-thirds of residents of neighborhoods with clustered facilities are people of color.

Source: United Church of Christ, *Toxic Wastes and Race at Twenty: 1987-2007*

# The Bottom Line:

- Sequestration hampers federal efforts to protect health, prevent disease and disability, and promote opportunity for communities already burdened by risks for poor health
- Avoiding sequestration and making investments in health promotion and disease prevention now saves lives, money, and promotes a more productive workforce