Insurance status in Flatbush Health Fair Attendees

Introduction: Health fairs are an important resource for uninsured populations who may not have access to regular medical care. This study aims to shed light on healthcare disparities and inform strategies to better serve uninsured populations. The aim of this study is to 1) analyze the demographic data of health fair attendees and 2) assess insurance status as a factor in health outcomes.

Methods: At the 2016 Downstate Health Fair, patient demographics and health measures were collected at a free screening booth. The information recorded includes sex, age, ethnicity, insurance status, primary care provider (PCP) status, and health measures such as diabetes status. Patient data were de-identified and stratified according to sex and age. Age was secondarily stratified using significant insurance ages. Odds ratios were calculated using Excel. Individuals with missing information were excluded. A p-value of 0.001 was the significance threshold.

Results: 132 total participants were screened. 126 participants disclosed race, a majority of which were black (103, 81.75%). The three most common groups were black/unspecified (25, 19.84%), Trinidadian (20, 15.87%), and Haitian (17, 13.49%). 131 participants disclosed ages and sex. Participants were more likely to be female (79, 60.31%) and the most common age group was 51-60 years old (36, 27.5%). 39 (29.77%) of all attendees were uninsured. The uninsured rate was highest for individuals aged 26-64 (31/81, 39.51%). Insured patients were 6.73 times more likely to have a PCP (OR = 6.73 [2.9-15.5], p<0.0001).

Discussion: The high rate of uninsured individuals suggests that there may be significant barriers to accessing care in this population. Health fairs serve as an important resource for uninsured individuals by providing screenings, vaccinations, and health information they would not otherwise receive. In addition, health fairs provide assistance in registering for insurance and setting up appointments with PCPs.