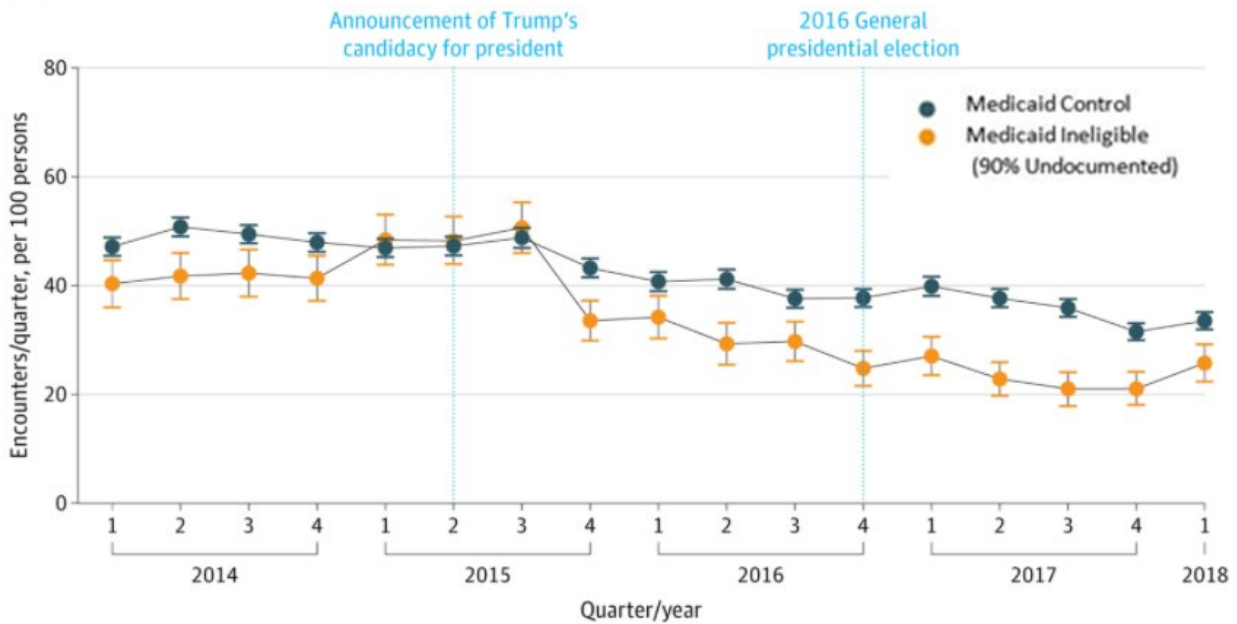


How anti-immigrant rhetoric affects health care use

March 18 2021

A Completed primary care visits: adults



B Completed primary care visits: children

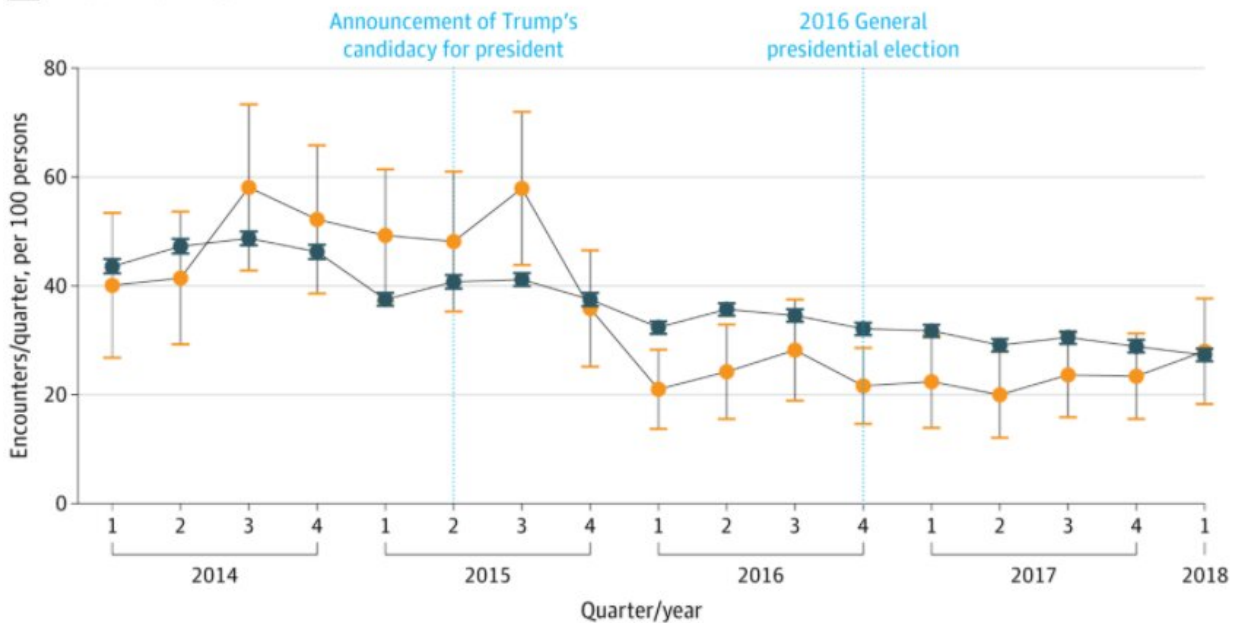


Figure 1. Adjusted Mean Number of Completed Primary Care Quarterly Visits.
Credit: Nwadiuko et al., [JAMA Network Open](#), 2021.

The 2016 presidential campaign saw a dramatic rise in anti-immigrant rhetoric. The sudden, high-profile change was associated with a substantial decline in utilization of health care services by undocumented adults and their children. That's the takeaway message from a new study in *JAMA Network Open* by former LDI associate fellow Joseph Nwadiuko and colleagues.

The authors compared primary care visits, emergency department use, and inpatient discharges from 2014 through 2017 for more than 20,000 patients in the Johns Hopkins Health System (JHHS), drawing from The Access Partnership (TAP) program. TAP cares for low-income patients who are ineligible for Medicaid, in large part due to [immigration status](#)—92% of TAP participants are undocumented. The authors compared utilization and outcomes to Medicaid patients in eight Medicaid plans in Maryland.

From the announcement of Donald Trump's candidacy in June 2015 through May 2018, there was a 43.3% relative decrease in primary care visits for undocumented children and a 34.5% relative decline in undocumented adult primary care visits. Emergency department use increased for undocumented children, and there was a relative decrease in hospitalizations among undocumented adults.

The decreases stabilized—but did not reverse—in the fall of 2016, suggesting a bottoming out of the effect. However, the authors note that no-show rates continued to fall after 2016, suggesting the chilling effect may have continued in other ways. This study aligns with similar research from Illinois in Houston and builds a case that sustained anti-immigrant rhetoric may have raised fear of discrimination and deportation when encountering health care systems. Notably, undocumented persons have high rates of posttraumatic stress, which often presents as hypervigilance. Furthermore, the lack of changes in use by Hispanic and Latinos patients with documentation suggests the effect

is specific to the undocumented population.

More information: Joseph Nwadiuko et al. Changes in Health Care Use Among Undocumented Patients, 2014-2018, *JAMA Network Open* (2021). [DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.0763](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.0763)

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