

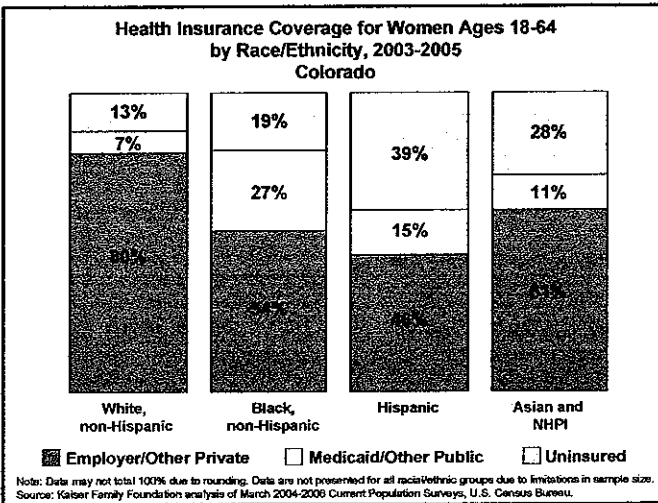
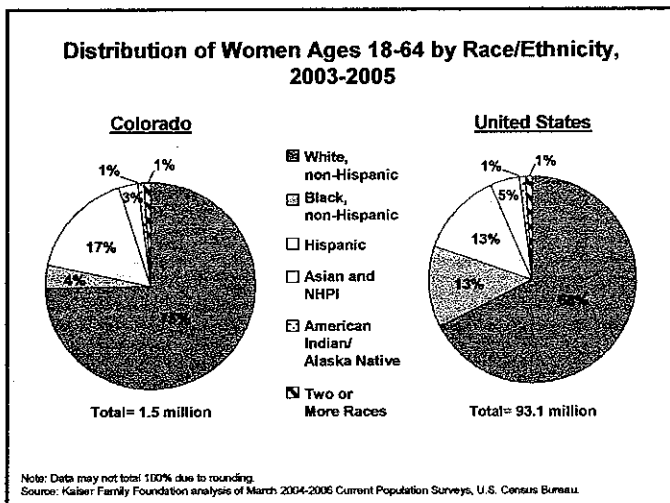
**PUTTING WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE DISPARITIES ON THE MAP:
Examining Racial and Ethnic Disparities at the State Level**



COLORADO

This fact sheet presents selected data and findings from the report *Putting Women's Health Care Disparities on the Map: Examining Racial and Ethnic Disparities at the State Level*. For more information or explanation of methodology, please refer to the full report, available at www.kff.org/womensdisparities/.¹

For more state-level data and comparisons, see www.statehealthfacts.org/womensdisparities.jsp.



HEALTH STATUS									
CO Dimension Score ² : Better than Average	U.S. All Women	Colorado Rates							CO DISPARITY SCORE ⁴
		All Women	White, non-Hispanic	All Minority ³	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/Alaska Native	
Fair or poor health status (%)	12.8	10.0	7.0	20.3	10.5	24.5	6.2	-	2.88
Mean number of days physical or mental health was "not good" (in past 30 days)	7.3	6.6	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.4	4.9	-	1.15
Mean number of limited activity days (in past 30 days)	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.2	-	-	1.17
Diabetes (%)	4.2	2.6	2.1	4.5	5.3	5.2	1.0	-	2.18
Cardiovascular disease (includes heart attack, angina, heart disease or stroke) (%)	3.2	2.2	1.8	3.8	1.3	4.3	-	-	2.10
Obesity (Body Mass Index ≥ 30) (%)	22.7	16.3	14.5	23.1	25.9	25.7	6.1	-	1.59
Current smoking (%)	21.9	20.5	21.5	16.5	20.1	16.5	8.2	-	0.77
Cancer mortality rate for women of all ages (per 100,000 women)	162.2	146.6	147.5	N/A	160.6	128.5	104.4	94.3	0.88
New AIDS cases for women ages 13+ (AIDS case rate per 100,000 women)	9.4	2.5	1.0	7.5	21.7	4.7	0.0	30.4	7.10
Live births that are low birthweight (%)	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.7	15.2	8.5	10.3	9.5	1.11
Serious psychological distress ⁵ (%)	15.7	17.6	16.9	19.6	-	13.6	-	-	1.16



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 The Kaiser Family Foundation is a non-profit private operating foundation, based in Menlo Park, California, dedicated to producing and communicating the best possible information, research and analysis on health issues.

ACCESS & UTILIZATION									
CO Dimension Score ² : Worse than Average	U.S. All Women	Colorado Rates							CO DISPARITY SCORE ⁴
		All Women	White, non-Hispanic	All Minority ³	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/Alaska Native	
No health insurance (%)	17.7	18.0	12.6	34.4	19.2	39.1	27.6	-	2.72
No personal doctor/health care provider (%)	17.5	17.2	14.2	26.4	15.8	30.9	14.8	-	1.87
No routine checkup in the past two years (%)	15.9	19.7	19.1	20.7	8.4	23.8	-	-	1.08
No dental checkup in the past two years (%)	28.7	27.7	23.8	40.0	26.5	44.1	-	-	1.68
No doctor visit in the past year due to cost (%)	17.5	16.3	14.8	20.8	16.4	23.3	8.9	-	1.41
No mammogram in the past two years for women ages 40-64 (%)	25.5	30.1	29.4	34.3	30.8	38.4	-	-	1.17
No Pap test in the past three years (%)	13.2	11.7	11.6	11.9	9.4	11.6	-	-	1.03
Late initiation of or no prenatal care (%)	16.2	20.5	13.8	30.6	28.8	32.4	19.2	32.4	2.22

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS									
CO Dimension Score ² : Average	U.S. All Women	Colorado Rates							CO DISPARITY SCORE ⁴
		All Women	White, non-Hispanic	All Minority ³	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian and NHPI	American Indian/Alaska Native	
Women living in poverty (%)	16.4	12.9	8.6	26.0	23.0	28.5	10.5	-	3.01
Median household income (\$)	45,000	52,015	61,366	30,742	36,286	28,000	48,112	-	2.00
Gender wage gap (compared to White men working full-time, year round) (%)	69.2	69.3	74.1	53.8	59.5	48.1	66.3	-	1.38
Women without a high school diploma (%)	12.4	10.4	4.2	29.2	11.9	36.9	11.8	-	6.91
Women in female-headed households with children (%)	22.1	17.7	14.8	23.5	-	21.9	-	-	1.58

HEALTH CARE PAYMENTS AND WORKFORCE		
	U.S.	CO
Physician diversity ratio ⁶	N/A	6.49
Women living in a primary care health professional shortage area (%)	43	42
Women living in a mental health professional shortage area (%)	42	37
Medicaid-to-Medicare fee index for all services ⁷ (1.00 = no difference)	0.69	0.74
Medicaid-to-Medicare fee index for primary care services ⁷ (1.00 = no difference)	0.62	0.68
Medicaid-to-Medicare fee index for obstetric care services ⁷ (1.00 = no difference)	0.84	0.86
Medicaid income eligibility for working parents (as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level ⁸)	63	66
Medicaid/SCHIP income eligibility for pregnant women (as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level ⁸)	133	200
State-directed family planning funding per woman in need (\$)	149	46
Mandatory waiting period for abortion	N/A	No
Use of state-only funds to cover "medically necessary" abortions for Medicaid recipients	N/A	No
Women living in counties with no abortion provider (%)	N/A	23

Notes:

NHPI= Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

(-) Sample size insufficient for analysis

(N/A) Not applicable

- Data for this analysis were primarily drawn from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey and the Current Population Survey and are reported for the years 2003-2005. Unless specified, data are from women ages 18-64. Specific information on each indicator is available in the full report.
- States were categorized as better than average, average, or worse than average by comparing their dimension score to the national average. This categorization is calculated by averaging the disparity scores for all indicators in the dimension.
- All Minority women includes non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, Asian and NHPI, American Indian/Alaska Native women, and women of two or more races.
- The disparity score is the factor by which minority women in a state would need to change in order to achieve parity with the average non-Hispanic White woman in the state. A disparity score of 1.00 indicates no disparity between minority and White women; a score greater than 1.00 indicates that minority women experience health problems, barriers or socioeconomic disadvantages at rates higher than White women; and a score less than 1.00 indicates that more White women than minority women experience health problems, barriers or socioeconomic disadvantages.
- Data based on the K6 scale of non-specific psychological distress. Information about the K6 scale is available at http://www.hcp.med.harvard.edu/ncs/k6_scales.php.
- Factor by which the physician workforce would need to be changed so that the ratio of minority physicians to the minority population would match the ratio of White physicians to the White population in the state. For example, a physician diversity ratio equal to 5.00 indicates that the minority physician workforce would need to increase 5-fold to match the state's ratio of White physicians to the White population.
- The Medicaid-to-Medicare fee index measures each state's Medicaid fee-for-service physician fees relative to Medicare fees in each state. An index of 0.69 indicates that Medicaid fees averaged 69% of Medicare fees in the state.
- The Federal Poverty Level for a family of four in 2005 was \$19,350.