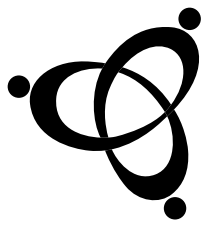


The Promise of Quality, Affordable Health Care for Women

ARE STATES DELIVERING?



A 50-State Report Card on Women's Health



ALLIANCE FOR A JUST SOCIETY

TAKING ACTION, MAKING CHANGE

The Alliance for a Just Society's mission is to execute regional and national campaigns and build strong state affiliate organizations and partnerships that address economic, racial, and social inequities.

The Alliance is a national network of 14 racial and economic justice organizations, including:

- ▶ The Center for Intercultural Organizing
- ▶ Colorado Progressive Coalition
- ▶ Connecticut Citizen Action Group
- ▶ Idaho Community Action Network
- ▶ Indian People's Action (Montana)
- ▶ Maine People's Alliance
- ▶ Make the Road New York
- ▶ Montana Organizing Project
- ▶ OneAmerica
- ▶ Oregon Action
- ▶ Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada
- ▶ Race Forward
- ▶ Virginia Organizing
- ▶ Citizen Action of New York
- ▶ Washington Community Action Network

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2014 Women's Health Report Card

INTRODUCTION

In May of 1983, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services appointed the first-ever task force to identify women's health issues and develop an action plan on women's health. This led to the creation of the HHS Coordinating Committee on Women's Health (CCWH) in 1984.¹ Thirty years later, while the country has made significant strides in advancing women's health in some ways, serious shortcomings persist when it comes to ensuring that all women in America have access to quality, affordable health care.

Ensuring access to quality, affordable health care is a matter of fairness and opportunity for women. It is also critically important for families, since women are increasingly heads of households in our changing economy, since we depend heavily on women as the primary navigators of health care for our families, and since women's health impacts their children's health.

Persistent challenges in fulfilling the promise of quality, affordable health care for women are evident upon examination of states' track records on key measures of women's health. They are also evident in the race-based health disparities within states, disparities that indicate that women of color continue to face even steeper barriers than the overall population when it comes to getting the health care they need to lead healthy lives.

Reforms included in the Affordable Care Act — including expansions of coverage through the new health insurance marketplaces and through states' Medicaid programs, coverage of preventive care without cost sharing, stronger oversight of insurance rates, quality improvement initiatives, and delivery system reforms — present opportunities for states to improve women's health and reduce racial disparities in health. However, with state policymakers taking widely divergent paths in terms of implementing the Affordable Care Act — for example, just over half of states have moved forward with the ACA's expansion of health coverage to lower-income residents, including many women and women of color, through Medicaid — it is possible that these disparities both between and within states will not only continue but may even grow more severe.

The Alliance for a Just Society's 2014 Women's

Health Report Card ranks and grades states on a wide range of measures relating to women's health. It assesses states' performance in three subject areas: health coverage for women, women's access to health care, and women's health outcomes. Each section includes a range of data points and incorporates data on race and ethnicity where available.

Within each subject area (coverage, access, and outcomes), states were ranked from 1 to 50 on each data point (1 being best, 50 being worst). These rankings were averaged and the results were re-ranked to produce a subject-wide ranking for each state, with a corresponding subject grade (A through F). The three subject-wide rankings were then averaged and the results were re-ranked to produce final rankings of states' overall performance on women's health issues, with corresponding final grades.

To further examine issues of racial equity in women's health within states, racial disparity ratios were calculated for black, Latina, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native women for a subset of the data points. These figures were calculated by dividing the measure for the selected racial group in a state by the corresponding measure for the overall population of women in that state to produce a ratio that highlights race-based differences. An uninsured racial disparity ratio of, for example, 1.33 for black women in Missouri means the uninsured rate for black women was 33 percent higher than for women overall in Missouri. A diabetes racial disparity ratio of 2.00 for Latina women in Michigan means the diabetes rate for Latinas was twice as high as for women overall in Michigan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2014 Women's Health Report Card underscores that states have a long way to go to ensure that all women, regardless of where they are born or live, their racial/ethnic backgrounds, and their income levels, have access to the health care they need to lead healthy and prosperous lives. The report card finds wide variations across states in the areas of health coverage for women, women's access to health care, and women's health outcomes. It also finds serious racial disparities in women's health within states.

KEY FINDINGS

Best and Worst Overall Rankings

- The states with the best overall rankings are Massachusetts (#1), Connecticut (#2), Hawaii (tied for #3), Vermont (tied for #3), and Minnesota (#5). The states with the worst overall rankings are Mississippi (#50), Oklahoma (#49), Texas (#48), Nevada (#47), and Arkansas (#46).

Consistently Poor Performers

- Some states performed consistently poorly across all three subject areas. Twelve states received grades of D or F (meaning they ranked in the bottom 20) in all three subject areas, including Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Seven more states received grades of D or F (ranking in the bottom 20) in two of the three categories, including Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. In these states, many women lack health coverage, lack access to routine and preventive health care, and have correspondingly worse health outcomes.

Widespread Room for Improvement

- Even among states that tended to perform better, there is still significant room for improvement in specific areas. For example: Delaware and Maryland received A-level grades on health coverage and access to care, but C-level grades on health outcomes; Maine received an A-level grade on access and a B-level grade on coverage, but a D-level grade on outcomes; Ohio and

Pennsylvania received B-level grades on coverage and access, but D-level grades on outcomes; and Michigan received B-level grades on coverage and access, but an F-level grade on outcomes. Only two states — Massachusetts and Connecticut — received A-level grades in all three subject areas.

Persistent Racial Disparities

- Examining states' performance for different racial groups underscores that there is much work to do to eliminate racial disparities in women's health. Across the country, major race-based disparities persist across a wide range of women's health measures.
- These disparities are evident in the data on health coverage for women of color. In 28 states, the uninsured rate for black women was at least 10 percent higher than for women overall; in 17 states, it was at least 20 percent higher. The disparities were even wider for Latina women: in 49 states, the uninsured rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 44 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in 18 states, it was at least twice as high.
- Racial disparities are also evident in the data on health outcomes for women across communities. For example:
 - > **Hypertension rates among black women:** In all 38 states with reported data for black women, the hypertension rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 13 states, it was at least 50 percent higher.
 - > **Infant mortality rates among black women:** In all 38 states with reported data for black women, the infant mortality rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 33 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in seven states, it was at least twice as high.
 - > **Diabetes rates among Latina women:** Diabetes rates for Latina women: in 28 states, the diabetes rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for

women overall; in 19 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in three states, it was at least twice as high.

- > **Asthma rates among Native American women:** In 13 of the 22 states with reported data for Native women, the asthma rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 10 states, the asthma rate for Native women was at least 50 percent higher; and in seven states, it was at least twice as high.
- > **Infant mortality rates among Native American women:** In 14 of the 15 states with reported data for Native women, the infant mortality rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in eight states, it was at least 50 percent higher.

While all states should seek to improve their records on women's health overall and work to reduce racial disparities, the results of the 2014 Women's Health Report Card should be of particular concern to policymakers in states that received grades of C, D or F. These states have a middling, poor, or failing record when it comes to meeting women's health needs. They have, to date, failed to give their women residents fair opportunities to lead healthy, prosperous, and productive lives. This harms not only women but also their families, their communities, and their states.

Many of the 21 states that have, as of September 2014, rejected federal funding to expand health coverage to low-income state residents through Medicaid received poor overall grades in this report card. In fact, seven of the states that have rejected Medicaid expansion received an F grade, six more received a D, and four more received a C. All told, 17 of the 21 states rejecting Medicaid expansion as of September 2014 received a grade of C or worse.²

Expanding health coverage through Medicaid presents an opportunity for states to improve their overall performance on women's health, gain ground in relation to higher-performing states, and reduce racial disparities within their states. On that last point, there is a strong racial equity case for states that have so far rejected Medicaid expansion to change course, particularly considering demographic shifts that mean communities of color are making up an increasing share of the population in many of these states. But, as long as these states continue to refuse this opportunity, they will risk falling even further

behind other states that have moved forward with expanded coverage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 2014 Women's Health Report Card should serve as a call to action for state policymakers to commit attention and resources to advancing an agenda that improves women's health and promotes racial equity. The report card concludes with a set of recommendations to support these goals, summarized here:

Health Coverage for Women


- ▶ Implement Medicaid expansion in all states that have not yet done so.
- ▶ Invest in community-based outreach and enrollment strategies targeted toward low-income women and communities of color.
- ▶ Ensure robust competition in state insurance marketplaces and strengthen oversight to ensure that all plans cover required essential health benefits important to women.

Women's Access to Health Care

- ▶ Establish and enforce strong network adequacy standards in state insurance marketplaces to ensure that services will be accessible without unreasonable delay.
- ▶ Ensure that all women, regardless of income, have access to the reproductive and family planning services they need to be healthy.
- ▶ Invest in workforce development strategies that increase health workforce diversity.
- ▶ Strengthen cultural competency in states' health workforces.
- ▶ Ease provider shortages by investing in community health clinics, updating scope of practice rules, and creating incentives for providers to locate in underserved areas.

Women's Health Outcomes

- ▶ Invest in preventive care for women.
- ▶ Improve chronic disease management for women.
- ▶ Improve health data collection focusing on women, with a particular focus on low-income women and women of color.

 WOMEN'S HEALTH REPORT CARD: STATE RANKINGS AND GRADES, BY SUBJECT AREA AND OVERALL	STATE	SUBJECT AREA						FINAL RANK & GRADE	
		Health Coverage		Access to Care		Health Outcomes		Rank	Grade
		Rank	Grade	Rank	Grade	Rank	Grade		
	Alabama	28	C-	25	C	50	F	34	D
	Alaska	45	F	35	D	29	C-	37	D
	Arizona	38	D-	39	D-	20	B-	31	D+
	Arkansas	36	D	42	F	45	F	46	F
	California	29	C-	15	B	14	B	20	B-
	Colorado	22	C+	27	C	6	A	18	B-
	Connecticut	5	A	4	A	3	A	2	A
	Delaware	1	A	2	A	27	C	6	A
	Florida	47	F	36	D	23	C+	35	D
	Georgia	48	F	31	D+	36	D	41	F
	Hawaii	4	A	11	B+	4	A	3	A
	Idaho	39	D-	50	F	32	D+	45	F
	Illinois	16	B	17	B	21	C+	17	B
	Indiana	37	D	44	F	38	D-	43	F
	Iowa	10	A-	13	B+	12	B+	10	A-
	Kansas	30	C-	29	C-	31	D+	27	C
	Kentucky	26	C	28	C-	47	F	32	D+
	Louisiana	41	F	32	D+	43	F	42	F
	Maine	13	B+	9	A-	34	D	19	B-
	Maryland	8	A-	10	A-	22	C+	13	B+
	Massachusetts	2	A	1	A	5	A	1	A
	Michigan	14	B	14	B	42	F	23	C+
	Minnesota	6	A	18	B-	1	A	5	A
	Mississippi	43	F	47	F	49	F	50	F
	Missouri	32	D+	38	D-	39	D-	37	D
	Montana	49	F	41	F	16	B	35	D
	Nebraska	21	C+	23	C+	8	A-	16	B
	Nevada	46	F	49	F	30	C-	47	F
	New Hampshire	19	B-	6	A	10	A-	10	A-
	New Jersey	20	B-	8	A-	9	A-	12	B+
	New Mexico	35	D	40	D-	26	C	32	D+
	New York	8	A-	7	A	17	B	7	A
	North Carolina	40	D-	26	C	28	C-	30	C-
	North Dakota	15	B	34	D	2	A	15	B
	Ohio	16	B	20	B-	40	D-	25	C
	Oklahoma	44	F	46	F	46	F	49	F
	Oregon	24	C	30	C-	25	C	26	C
	Pennsylvania	11	B+	16	B	37	D	22	C+
	Rhode Island	11	B+	3	A	19	B-	8	A-
	South Carolina	42	F	37	D	40	D-	43	F
	South Dakota	18	B-	21	C+	7	A	14	B
	Tennessee	26	C	22	C+	44	F	29	C-
	Texas	50	F	45	F	35	D	48	F
	Utah	34	D	43	F	13	B+	27	C
	Vermont	3	A	5	A	11	B+	3	A
	Virginia	25	C	19	B-	18	B-	21	C+
	Washington	22	C+	24	C	24	C	23	C+
	West Virginia	31	D+	33	D+	48	F	39	D-
	Wisconsin	7	A	12	B+	15	B	9	A-
	Wyoming	32	D+	48	F	33	D+	40	D-


SUBJECT AREA: HEALTH COVERAGE FOR WOMEN

This section of the report card evaluates states based on their performance on key measures of health insurance coverage for women and the share of women who remain uninsured.

The section includes key data points for the share of women who are uninsured in each state, both for the overall population and with breakdowns by race and by income threshold, from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 American Community Survey and from the Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program. It also includes the most recent data from the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being

Index estimating uninsured percentages in mid-2014 and changes in the uninsured from 2013 to mid-2014 (though the Well-Being Index data is available only for whole state populations, not limited to women, it is the most current information available on state uninsured rates and is a useful proxy for exploring recent trends in health coverage).

SUBJECT AREA RANKINGS AND GRADES: HEALTH COVERAGE FOR WOMEN

 WOMEN'S HEALTH REPORT CARD: HEALTH COVERAGE FOR WOMEN	STATE	Health Coverage		STATE	Health Coverage	
		Rank	Grade		Rank	Grade
	Alabama	28	C-	Montana	49	F
	Alaska	45	F	Nebraska	21	C+
	Arizona	38	D-	Nevada	46	F
	Arkansas	36	D	New Hampshire	19	B-
	California	29	C-	New Jersey	20	B-
	Colorado	22	C+	New Mexico	35	D
	Connecticut	5	A	New York	8	A-
	Delaware	1	A	North Carolina	40	D-
	Florida	47	F	North Dakota	15	B
	Georgia	48	F	Ohio	16	B
	Hawaii	4	A	Oklahoma	44	F
	Idaho	39	D-	Oregon	24	C
	Illinois	16	B	Pennsylvania	11	B+
	Indiana	37	D	Rhode Island	11	B+
	Iowa	10	A-	South Carolina	42	F
	Kansas	30	C-	South Dakota	18	B-
	Kentucky	26	C	Tennessee	26	C
	Louisiana	41	F	Texas	50	F
	Maine	13	B+	Utah	34	D
	Maryland	8	A-	Vermont	3	A
	Massachusetts	2	A	Virginia	25	C
	Michigan	14	B	Washington	22	C+
	Minnesota	6	A	West Virginia	31	D+
	Mississippi	43	F	Wisconsin	7	A
	Missouri	32	D+	Wyoming	32	D+

KEY FINDINGS ON HEALTH COVERAGE FOR WOMEN

BEST AND WORST COVERAGE RANKINGS

The states with the best rankings for health coverage for women are Delaware (#1), Massachusetts (#2), Vermont (#3), Hawaii (#4), and Connecticut (#5). The states with the worst rankings for health coverage for women are Texas (#50), Montana (#49), Georgia (#48), Florida (#47), and Nevada (#46).

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN WOMEN'S HEALTH COVERAGE

The coverage data show that, across the states, black and Latina women continue to lack health insurance coverage at significantly higher rates than women overall. In 28 states, the uninsured rate for black women was at least 10 percent higher than for women overall; in 17 states, it was at least 20 percent higher. These disparities in health coverage were even wider for Latina women: in 49 states, the uninsured rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 44 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in 18 states, it was at least twice as high.

STATES REJECTING MEDICAID EXPANSION

Many of the states that received poor grades for women's health coverage are states that have rejected federal funding to expand Medicaid. Eleven of the 12 lowest-ranking states have, to date, rejected Medicaid expansion. Nine of the states that have rejected Medicaid expansion received an F grade for coverage, four more received a D, and five more received a C. All in all, 18 of the 21 states rejecting Medicaid expansion as of September 2014 received a C-level grade or worse for women's health coverage.²

PERCENTAGE OF NON-ELDERLY WOMEN UNINSURED (2013)

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	14.9	30
Alaska	18.9	43
Arizona	18.5	41
Arkansas	17.9	39
California	17.7	37
Colorado	14.7	27
Connecticut	9.4	8
Delaware	9.3	7
Florida	22.4	48
Georgia	20.3	47
Hawaii	7.3	3
Idaho	17.9	38
Illinois	12.8	19
Indiana	15.3	31
Iowa	8.5	5
Kansas	13.8	22
Kentucky	15.9	33
Louisiana	18.2	40
Maine	11.7	15
Maryland	10.0	9
Massachusetts	3.3	1
Michigan	11.5	14
Minnesota	8.3	4
Mississippi	19.0	44
Missouri	14.5	25
Montana	18.8	42
Nebraska	12.3	18
Nevada	22.8	49
New Hampshire	11.4	13
New Jersey	14.0	23
New Mexico	20.2	46
New York	10.2	10
North Carolina	16.9	34
North Dakota	11.0	12
Ohio	11.7	16
Oklahoma	19.8	45
Oregon	15.8	32
Pennsylvania	10.4	11
Rhode Island	11.8	17
South Carolina	17.2	36
South Dakota	13.2	21
Tennessee	14.3	24
Texas	23.8	50
Utah	14.7	29
Vermont	6.3	2
Virginia	13.0	20
Washington	14.7	28
West Virginia	16.9	35
Wisconsin	9.1	6
Wyoming	14.5	26

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates, Table C27001, "Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age," available at: <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

PERCENTAGE OF NON-ELDERLY WOMEN UNINSURED, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2012)

State	All		White		Black		Latina	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	14.8	26	12.6	28	17.3	32	31.7	38
Alaska	20.5	46	15.9	43	22.0	47	31.3	37
Arizona	18.8	42	13.1	31	16.0	27	27.7	29
Arkansas	18.6	39	17.2	49	19.8	38	30.3	34
California	18.4	37	11.4	26	14.7	15	26.5	22
Colorado	15.0	28	11.2	22	15.8	26	26.4	21
Connecticut	9.3	8	6.6	5	11.9	10	18.5	4
Delaware	9.1	6	7.1	8	9.6	4	19.9	7
Florida	22.4	48	16.8	48	24.1	49	33.0	40
Georgia	19.6	43	15.3	38	20.9	44	38.1	49
Hawaii	6.9	3	6.3	3	7.3	2	9.6	2
Idaho	17.8	36	15.7	41	17.4	33	30.6	35
Illinois	12.8	20	8.8	13	15.2	19	24.2	17
Indiana	15.8	31	14.2	35	18.7	36	28.4	31
Iowa	9.1	6	8.1	11	11.4	7	20.7	9
Kansas	13.7	23	11.3	24	16.2	28	26.8	24
Kentucky	15.4	30	14.5	36	17.8	35	29.0	32
Louisiana	18.7	40	15.6	40	22.0	47	32.5	39
Maine	10.6	11	10.3	18	11.6	8	21.5	11
Maryland	10.4	9	6.6	5	10.8	5	28.2	30
Massachusetts	3.5	1	2.8	1	4.8	1	6.7	1
Michigan	11.9	16	10.9	20	14.1	14	18.9	6
Minnesota	7.8	4	6.3	3	10.9	6	22.9	13
Mississippi	18.7	40	16.4	45	20.5	42	34.0	43
Missouri	15.0	28	13.4	32	19.9	39	29.4	33
Montana	20.5	46	18.6	50	25.0	50	35.9	47
Nebraska	12.0	17	9.6	15	14.9	17	27.3	26
Nevada	23.1	49	16.2	44	21.1	46	35.0	44
New Hampshire	11.6	15	11.0	21	14.7	15	24.3	18
New Jersey	13.1	22	7.8	10	14.9	17	26.0	19
New Mexico	20.0	44	13.0	30	16.8	31	23.7	15
New York	10.8	12	7.0	7	11.6	8	18.7	5
North Carolina	17.6	35	14.0	33	18.9	37	38.8	50
North Dakota	11.3	13	9.9	17	15.2	19	23.1	14
Ohio	12.2	18	11.2	22	15.7	25	21.3	10
Oklahoma	20.4	45	16.4	45	20.4	41	35.8	46
Oregon	15.9	32	14.0	33	15.5	22	26.2	20
Pennsylvania	10.5	10	9.1	14	13.3	12	20.0	8
Rhode Island	11.3	13	8.2	12	14.0	13	24.0	16
South Carolina	18.5	38	15.7	41	20.7	43	37.0	48
South Dakota	12.7	19	10.7	19	15.4	21	26.5	22
Tennessee	14.6	25	12.9	29	15.6	23	33.2	41
Texas	24.5	50	15.4	39	20.9	44	35.7	45
Utah	14.9	27	11.3	24	16.2	28	33.8	42
Vermont	6.4	2	6.1	2	8.4	3	17.3	3
Virginia	13.0	21	9.8	16	15.6	23	27.2	25
Washington	14.4	24	11.8	27	16.5	30	27.4	28
West Virginia	16.8	34	16.6	47	17.7	34	27.3	26
Wisconsin	8.9	5	7.2	9	11.9	10	22.4	12
Wyoming	16.6	33	14.7	37	20.0	40	30.7	36

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE), available at: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/interactive/>

RACIAL DISPARITY RATIOS: PERCENTAGE OF NON-ELDERLY WOMEN UNINSURED, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2012)

State	All	Black		Latina	
	Percent	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR
Alabama	14.8	17.3	1.17	31.7	2.14
Alaska	20.5	22.0	1.07	31.3	1.53
Arizona	18.8	16.0	0.85	27.7	1.47
Arkansas	18.6	19.8	1.06	30.3	1.63
California	18.4	14.7	0.80	26.5	1.44
Colorado	15.0	15.8	1.05	26.4	1.76
Connecticut	9.3	11.9	1.28	18.5	1.99
Delaware	9.1	9.6	1.05	19.9	2.19
Florida	22.4	24.1	1.08	33.0	1.47
Georgia	19.6	20.9	1.07	38.1	1.94
Hawaii	6.9	7.3	1.06	9.6	1.39
Idaho	17.8	17.4	0.98	30.6	1.72
Illinois	12.8	15.2	1.19	24.2	1.89
Indiana	15.8	18.7	1.18	28.4	1.80
Iowa	9.1	11.4	1.25	20.7	2.27
Kansas	13.7	16.2	1.18	26.8	1.96
Kentucky	15.4	17.8	1.16	29.0	1.88
Louisiana	18.7	22.0	1.18	32.5	1.74
Maine	10.6	11.6	1.09	21.5	2.03
Maryland	10.4	10.8	1.04	28.2	2.71
Massachusetts	3.5	4.8	1.37	6.7	1.91
Michigan	11.9	14.1	1.18	18.9	1.59
Minnesota	7.8	10.9	1.40	22.9	2.94
Mississippi	18.7	20.5	1.10	34.0	1.82
Missouri	15.0	19.9	1.33	29.4	1.96
Montana	20.5	25.0	1.22	35.9	1.75
Nebraska	12.0	14.9	1.24	27.3	2.28
Nevada	23.1	21.1	0.91	35.0	1.52
New Hampshire	11.6	14.7	1.27	24.3	2.09
New Jersey	13.1	14.9	1.14	26.0	1.98
New Mexico	20.0	16.8	0.84	23.7	1.19
New York	10.8	11.6	1.07	18.7	1.73
North Carolina	17.6	18.9	1.07	38.8	2.20
North Dakota	11.3	15.2	1.35	23.1	2.04
Ohio	12.2	15.7	1.29	21.3	1.75
Oklahoma	20.4	20.4	1.00	35.8	1.75
Oregon	15.9	15.5	0.97	26.2	1.65
Pennsylvania	10.5	13.3	1.27	20.0	1.90
Rhode Island	11.3	14.0	1.24	24.0	2.12
South Carolina	18.5	20.7	1.12	37.0	2.00
South Dakota	12.7	15.4	1.21	26.5	2.09
Tennessee	14.6	15.6	1.07	33.2	2.27
Texas	24.5	20.9	0.85	35.7	1.46
Utah	14.9	16.2	1.09	33.8	2.27
Vermont	6.4	8.4	1.31	17.3	2.70
Virginia	13.0	15.6	1.20	27.2	2.09
Washington	14.4	16.5	1.15	27.4	1.90
West Virginia	16.8	17.7	1.05	27.3	1.63
Wisconsin	8.9	11.9	1.34	22.4	2.52
Wyoming	16.6	20.0	1.20	30.7	1.85

RDR - Racial Disparity Ratio = ratio for selected group compared to all women in the state.

For example, a racial disparity ratio of 1.5 means the percentage/rate for the selected group is 1.5 times the benchmark percentage/rate for all women in the state.

Source: AJS calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE), available at: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/interactive/>

PERCENTAGE OF NON-ELDERLY WOMEN UNINSURED, BY INCOME LEVEL (2012)

State	<=138% Federal Poverty Level		<=400% Federal Poverty Level	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	26.3	22	19.0	23
Alaska	33.4	45	28.6	48
Arizona	29.9	37	24.0	41
Arkansas	30.3	38	22.9	37
California	29.4	35	25.0	43
Colorado	27.8	30	21.5	33
Connecticut	18.2	9	15.3	11
Delaware	16.4	5	12.9	7
Florida	35.5	48	28.4	47
Georgia	33.7	46	25.5	44
Hawaii	12.7	3	9.6	3
Idaho	30.4	41	22.2	34
Illinois	23.2	17	18.1	19
Indiana	28.6	32	20.6	28
Iowa	18.9	10	12.5	5
Kansas	27.1	26	18.7	22
Kentucky	27.6	29	19.8	26
Louisiana	29.6	36	23.7	40
Maine	16.9	6	13.8	8
Maryland	20.4	12	16.4	15
Massachusetts	6.6	1	5.7	1
Michigan	21.2	13	15.8	12
Minnesota	15.9	4	11.8	4
Mississippi	28.3	31	22.3	35
Missouri	27.4	28	19.7	25
Montana	35.0	47	26.3	46
Nebraska	25.2	20	16.6	16
Nevada	38.4	49	29.7	49
New Hampshire	25.2	20	18.2	20
New Jersey	26.3	22	21.2	32
New Mexico	30.4	41	24.7	42
New York	17.1	7	15.1	10
North Carolina	30.3	38	22.8	36
North Dakota	21.8	14	16.0	13
Ohio	21.8	14	16.3	14
Oklahoma	32.9	44	25.6	45
Oregon	27.0	25	20.9	30
Pennsylvania	20.1	11	14.8	9
Rhode Island	21.9	16	16.7	17
South Carolina	30.6	43	23.4	39
South Dakota	24.4	18	16.9	18
Tennessee	24.9	19	18.5	21
Texas	38.9	50	31.7	50
Utah	28.8	34	19.2	24
Vermont	11.7	2	9.0	2
Virginia	27.1	26	19.8	26
Washington	26.4	24	20.6	28
West Virginia	28.7	33	21.1	31
Wisconsin	18.0	8	12.5	5
Wyoming	30.3	38	23.0	38

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE), available at: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/interactive/>

**PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN UNINSURED
PEOPLE UNINSURED, RATE FROM 2013
MID-2014 TO MID-2014**

State	Percent	Rank	Change (in %)	Rank
Alabama	15.1	32	-2.6	28
Alaska	16.2	37	-2.7	26
Arizona	17.2	42	-3.2	19
Arkansas	12.4	22	-10.1	1
California	16.3	38	-5.3	8
Colorado	11.0	14	-6.0	5
Connecticut	7.4	4	-4.9	10
Delaware	3.3	1	-7.2	3
Florida	18.9	47	-3.2	19
Georgia	20.2	48	-1.2	37
Hawaii	6.9	3	-0.2	44
Idaho	16.6	39	-3.3	17
Illinois	12.3	21	-3.2	19
Indiana	15.0	31	-0.3	43
Iowa	10.3	11	0.6	49
Kansas	17.6	44	5.1	50
Kentucky	11.9	18	-8.5	2
Louisiana	18.4	46	-3.3	17
Maine	13.3	26	-2.8	24
Maryland	8.4	5	-4.5	11
Massachusetts	4.9	2	0.0	46
Michigan	11.9	18	-0.6	41
Minnesota	8.8	7	-0.7	40
Mississippi	20.6	49	-1.8	35
Missouri	15.1	32	-0.1	45
Montana	17.9	45	-2.8	24
Nebraska	13.4	27	-1.1	38
Nevada	16.0	36	-4.0	12
New Hampshire	12.4	22	-1.4	36
New Jersey	11.8	17	-3.1	22
New Mexico	15.2	34	-5.0	9
New York	10.3	11	-2.3	31
North Carolina	16.7	40	-3.7	16
North Dakota	13.0	25	-2.0	33
Ohio	11.5	16	-2.4	29
Oklahoma	17.5	43	-3.9	14
Oregon	14.0	29	-5.4	7
Pennsylvania	10.1	10	-0.9	39
Rhode Island	9.3	8	-4.0	12
South Carolina	16.8	41	-1.9	34
South Dakota	11.3	15	-2.7	26
Tennessee	14.4	30	-2.4	29
Texas	24.0	50	-3.0	23
Utah	15.6	35	0.0	46
Vermont	8.5	6	-0.4	42
Virginia	13.4	27	0.1	48
Washington	10.7	13	-6.1	4
West Virginia	11.9	18	-5.7	6
Wisconsin	9.6	9	-2.1	32
Wyoming	12.8	24	-3.8	15

Source: Gallup, 2013-2014 Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, "Change in Percentage of Uninsured by State, 2013 vs. Midyear 2014," table published August 5, 2014, available at: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/174290/arkansas-kentucky-report-sharpest-drops-uninsured-rate.aspx#2>


SUBJECT AREA: WOMEN'S ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

This section of the report card evaluates states based on their performance on key measures of women's access to health care services, including physician access, access to basic preventive care, and access to family planning and reproductive care services. Data on race and ethnicity are included wherever available.

This section includes basic measures of primary care physician population and the share of women who have a primary care doctor from the Centers for Disease Control, including the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population and the percentage of adult women who report having one person as their personal doctor. It includes basic utilization measures that indicate to what extent women in each state have access to basic health care services from the Department of Health & Human Services and Kaiser Family Foundation, including data on routine check-

ups, dental care visits, women age 40 and above who have had a mammogram in the past two years, and women between 21 and 65 who had a pap test in the past three years. And it includes data on women's access to family planning and reproductive health care from the Guttmacher Institute, including the number of women in each state in need of publicly-funded contraception, the percentage of need met by publicly-funded family planning clinics in each state, and the percentage of women in each state who live in counties without an abortion provider.

SUBJECT AREA RANKINGS AND GRADES: WOMEN'S ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

	STATE	Access to Care		STATE	Access to Care	
		Rank	Grade		Rank	Grade
WOMEN'S HEALTH REPORT CARD: WOMEN'S ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	Alabama	25	C	Montana	41	F
	Alaska	35	D	Nebraska	23	C+
	Arizona	39	D-	Nevada	49	F
	Arkansas	42	F	New Hampshire	6	A
	California	15	B	New Jersey	8	A-
	Colorado	27	C	New Mexico	40	D-
	Connecticut	4	A	New York	7	A
	Delaware	2	A	North Carolina	26	C
	Florida	36	D	North Dakota	34	D
	Georgia	31	D+	Ohio	20	B-
	Hawaii	11	B+	Oklahoma	46	F
	Idaho	50	F	Oregon	30	C-
	Illinois	17	B	Pennsylvania	16	B
	Indiana	44	F	Rhode Island	3	A
	Iowa	13	B+	South Carolina	37	D
	Kansas	29	C-	South Dakota	21	C+
	Kentucky	28	C-	Tennessee	22	C+
	Louisiana	32	D+	Texas	45	F
	Maine	9	A-	Utah	43	F
	Maryland	10	A-	Vermont	5	A
	Massachusetts	1	A	Virginia	19	B-
	Michigan	14	B	Washington	24	C
	Minnesota	18	B-	West Virginia	33	D+
	Mississippi	47	F	Wisconsin	12	B+
	Missouri	38	D-	Wyoming	48	F

KEY FINDINGS ON WOMEN'S ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

BEST AND WORST ACCESS RANKINGS

The states with the best rankings in the area of women's access to health care are Massachusetts (#1), Delaware (#2), Rhode Island (#3), Connecticut (#4), and Vermont (#5). The states with the worst overall rankings are Idaho (#50), Nevada (#49), Wyoming (#48), Mississippi (#47), and Oklahoma (#46).

STATES REJECTING MEDICAID EXPANSION

As with the coverage subject area, many of the states that have rejected federal funding to expand Medicaid received poor grades on women's access to health care. Six of the states that have rejected Medicaid expansion received an F grade, six more received a D, and six more received a C. Of the 21 states rejecting Medicaid expansion as of September 2014, 18 received a C-level grade or worse for women's access to health care.³

**NUMBER
OF PRIMARY CARE
PHYSICIANS
PER 100,000
POPULATION
(2012)¹**

**PERCENTAGE OF
WOMEN WHO HAD
A ROUTINE HEALTH
EXAM IN PAST TWO
YEARS (2012)²**

**PERCENTAGE OF
WOMEN WHO
VISITED A DENTIST
OR DENTAL CLINIC
IN PAST YEAR (2012)³**

State	Number	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	43.6	28	86.7	21	60.8	43
Alaska	41.2	33	83.3	32	71.1	19
Arizona	39.4	37	83.7	31	63.3	39
Arkansas	36.4	43	77.7	47	56.8	50
California	47.3	21	84.0	30	69.7	26
Colorado	51.4	16	81.8	37	68.3	31
Connecticut	53.8	12	89.9	7	79.0	1
Delaware	58.1	7	92.2	3	73.0	13
Florida	44.3	26	87.0	18	60.8	43
Georgia	31.0	49	87.1	17	64.7	38
Hawaii	93.7	1	84.4	28	72.2	14
Idaho	38.4	40	73.0	50	68.4	29
Illinois	47.5	20	86.8	20	72.0	15
Indiana	35.5	46	81.0	41	65.3	34
Iowa	44.6	24	86.9	19	75.2	8
Kansas	42.5	31	85.8	27	70.5	25
Kentucky	43.5	29	83.2	33	65.1	36
Louisiana	39.0	38	88.6	13	58.9	47
Maine	54.1	11	89.8	9	68.1	32
Maryland	50.3	18	90.9	4	75.7	5
Massachusetts	65.7	4	94.2	1	78.5	2
Michigan	52.3	15	85.9	26	72.0	15
Minnesota	56.8	8	89.6	10	78.5	2
Mississippi	26.5	50	84.4	28	57.6	49
Missouri	37.0	42	82.2	35	64.9	37
Montana	41.6	32	76.6	49	65.4	33
Nebraska	45.7	23	81.7	38	70.9	22
Nevada	33.9	47	82.0	36	59.5	46
New Hampshire	43.9	27	88.4	14	74.0	10
New Jersey	53.7	13	90.0	5	73.5	12
New Mexico	36.2	45	79.5	43	65.2	35
New York	56.2	9	89.9	7	70.9	22
North Carolina	38.7	39	88.7	12	68.4	29
North Dakota	41.2	33	82.9	34	70.7	24
Ohio	50.4	17	86.3	24	71.1	19
Oklahoma	41.1	36	79.3	44	60.1	45
Oregon	54.5	10	79.0	45	68.6	28
Pennsylvania	49.7	19	86.2	25	71.0	21
Rhode Island	66.6	3	92.9	2	76.4	4
South Carolina	36.3	44	81.6	39	61.4	42
South Dakota	41.2	33	86.6	23	75.3	7
Tennessee	47.0	22	90.0	5	61.9	41
Texas	33.6	48	81.1	40	62.1	40
Utah	38.3	41	77.4	48	71.5	17
Vermont	66.8	2	86.7	21	74.8	9
Virginia	44.5	25	88.3	15	73.7	11
Washington	59.6	5	80.7	42	71.2	18
West Virginia	59.1	6	87.5	16	58.6	48
Wisconsin	52.7	14	89.3	11	75.6	6
Wyoming	42.7	30	78.4	46	69.1	27

Sources: 1. Hing, Esther, M.P.H., and Chun-Ju Hsiao, Ph.D., "State Variability in Supply of Office-based Primary Care Providers: United States, 2012," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Data Brief #151, May 2014, available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db151.pdf>;

2. CDC, 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx;

3. Kaiser Family Foundation, KFF analysis of CDC 2012 BRFSS, available at: <http://kff.org/womens-health-policy/state-indicator/percent-of-women-who-had-dental-visit/>

PERCENTAGE OF ADULT WOMEN REPORTING ONE PERSON AS PERSONAL DOCTOR, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2012)

State	All		White		Black		Latina	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	84.9	21	86.5	26	82.5	17	74.3	18
Alaska	72.8	49	75.5	50			65.6	29
Arizona	79.5	43	85.9	31	84.4	13	65.7	28
Arkansas	82.6	31	84.6	40	80.5	23	57.0	41
California	78.2	45	87.4	21	82.1	19	64.2	32
Colorado	83.8	28	86.9	23	83.9	14	71.3	23
Connecticut	89.5	8	92.4	6	83.6	15	78.7	10
Delaware	91.6	4	93.1	3	90.7	1	83.0	8
Florida	81.1	37	84.8	37	80.9	21	72.0	21
Georgia	81.1	37	84.8	37	79.3	26	60.3	37
Hawaii	89.0	11	86.0	30			90.0	2
Idaho	78.6	44	80.9	47			54.6	43
Illinois	89.5	8	92.4	6	87.2	7	79.8	9
Indiana	86.6	19	89.3	17	80.4	24	64.4	31
Iowa	88.8	13	90.7	14			67.4	27
Kansas	84.7	22	88.4	20	83.3	16	57.8	40
Kentucky	87.6	16	89.0	18	82.4	18	73.3	19
Louisiana	83.2	30	86.6	24	78.2	29	68.8	26
Maine	93.4	1	93.6	2				
Maryland	88.0	15	90.8	13	89.6	2	64.0	33
Massachusetts	92.5	2	94.1	1	88.0	5	87.4	3
Michigan	89.3	10	90.2	16	85.8	11	87.1	4
Minnesota	84.0	26	86.6	24	74.3	34	52.5	44
Mississippi	80.8	42	84.4	41	76.5	30	78.2	11
Missouri	83.6	29	85.3	34	78.3	27	77.9	12
Montana	81.1	37	82.0	46			70.5	25
Nebraska	89.0	11	91.0	12	86.0	10	71.7	22
Nevada	72.5	50	78.5	48	76.1	31	56.9	42
New Hampshire	91.4	5	91.4	10			92.7	1
New Jersey	87.1	18	91.1	11	87.1	8	71.3	23
New Mexico	77.1	46	83.0	44	73.7	35	74.5	17
New York	87.4	17	91.8	9	89.4	3	77.6	15
North Carolina	81.2	36	85.7	33	79.9	25	46.2	45
North Dakota	82.3	34	84.8	37				
Ohio	86.3	20	88.6	19	76.0	32	77.9	12
Oklahoma	81.1	37	85.0	35	73.2	36	58.0	39
Oregon	83.9	27	85.8	32			72.1	20
Pennsylvania	90.9	6	92.2	8	88.2	4	86.4	6
Rhode Island	90.3	7	92.7	4	86.7	9	76.2	16
South Carolina	84.1	24	87.0	22	81.2	20	60.5	36
South Dakota	84.1	24	86.5	26			83.7	7
Tennessee	84.5	23	86.1	29	78.3	27		
Texas	73.6	48	84.3	42	75.3	33	58.9	38
Utah	80.9	41	83.6	43			65.5	30
Vermont	92.0	3	92.6	5				
Virginia	82.6	31	86.4	28	80.8	22	63.1	35
Washington	82.6	31	85.0	35	87.6	6	63.2	34
West Virginia	81.5	35	82.1	45	65.9	37		
Wisconsin	88.8	13	90.5	15	85.0	12	86.5	5
Wyoming	77.1	46	77.6	49			77.8	14

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 40+ WHO HAD A MAMMOGRAM WITHIN PAST TWO YEARS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY
AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	72.8	25	71.6	28	77.5	17	67.7	24				
Alaska	70.9	29	69.4	35							77.7	
Arizona	68.0	38	69.4	35			65.3	27			61.6	
Arkansas	65.9	45	66.1	44	66.2	33	74.2	11				
California	76.4	14	77.0	9	84.8	3	73.7	12	79.3		75.9	
Colorado	67.2	41	69.6	34	64.1	35	57.8	34			53.6	
Connecticut	79.2	4	79.6	3	79.6	14	76.8	7				
Delaware	79.7	3	78.2	7	84.2	5						
Florida	70.4	32	70.6	31	71.7	29	71.8	15				
Georgia	75.4	16	74.7	18	76.5	20	77.3	6				
Hawaii	76.5	12	75.1	15			75.6	10	79.0			
Idaho	63.2	49	63.8	49			55.0	36				
Illinois	72.5	26	73.5	22	74.5	24	68.2	21				
Indiana	67.0	42	67.8	41	68.4	31	51.5	37				
Iowa	74.9	18	75.1	15			76.3	9				
Kansas	73.2	22	73.6	21	74.1	25	70.6	20				
Kentucky	70.2	34	69.4	35	82.8	8	67.6	25				
Louisiana	74.6	19	72.3	26	80.0	12	71.5	16				
Maine	78.4	7	78.8	5								
Maryland	78.7	6	78.3	6	84.5	4	71.5	16	66.0			
Massachusetts	83.8	1	83.6	1	83.8	6	88.3	1	83.7		95.6	
Michigan	75.5	15	74.9	17	76.8	19	82.7	2				
Minnesota	77.2	9	78.2	7	72.0	28	77.4	5				
Mississippi	66.4	44	66.0	46	67.4	32						
Missouri	70.8	30	70.7	30	77.9	16						
Montana	64.6	48	65.0	48							66.8	
Nebraska	68.7	37	69.1	38	72.3	27	64.8	30			57.6	
Nevada	65.0	47	66.1	44	69.7	30	63.7	31	68.0			
New Hampshire	78.9	5	79.5	4								
New Jersey	76.9	11	76.4	11	81.2	11	80.9	4	72.9			
New Mexico	66.9	43	67.1	43			68.1	22			66.2	
New York	78.0	8	76.8	10	81.4	10	81.1	3				
North Carolina	73.8	20	74.3	19	75.4	23	67.8	23			65.2	
North Dakota	71.8	27	73.0	24								
Ohio	73.1	23	73.2	23	77.3	18	66.9	26				
Oklahoma	65.3	46	65.9	47	66.2	33	57.2	35			66.6	
Oregon	69.7	36	69.8	32			72.8	14				
Pennsylvania	73.3	21	72.9	25	79.7	13	73.7	12	56.2			
Rhode Island	80.5	2	80.9	2	90.4	1	71.0	19				
South Carolina	70.3	33	68.3	40	76.4	21	65.3	27				
South Dakota	71.3	28	71.9	27							66.7	
Tennessee	73.1	23	73.7	20	73.4	26						
Texas	67.9	40	68.4	39	76.2	22	64.9	29	75.4			
Utah	68.0	38	67.8	41			71.5	16	71.4			
Vermont	75.3	17	75.5	14								
Virginia	77.1	10	76.4	11	78.6	15	76.7	8				
Washington	70.8	30	71.1	29	82.3	9	61.1	33	75.4		66.3	
West Virginia	70.0	35	69.8	32	83.3	7						
Wisconsin	76.5	12	76.3	13	86.6	2						
Wyoming	60.1	50	60.3	50			61.4	32				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at:
http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGES 21-65 WHO HAD A PAP TEST WITHIN PAST THREE YEARS,
BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	81.0	28	78.7	37	86.8	12	76.0	34				
Alaska	81.0	28	81.7	26			67.9	41	87.4		81.0	
Arizona	76.6	44	79.7	33			73.2	39			69.7	
Arkansas	75.8	47	74.3	49	81.6	32	87.1	5				
California	83.7	14	83.1	20	85.6	16	86.3	7	79.5		81.7	
Colorado	80.6	30	82.1	25	85.2	20	76.1	33	80.2		69.0	
Connecticut	86.5	4	87.8	3	87.6	10	85.1	12	72.4			
Delaware	87.4	3	87.4	4	90.9	1	85.2	10				
Florida	78.3	40	77.7	43	84.3	27	76.0	34	72.0			
Georgia	82.2	21	80.7	31	85.4	18	80.9	21				
Hawaii	80.3	32	85.0	12			84.8	14	75.9			
Idaho	70.5	50	71.9	50			67.8	42				
Illinois	83.5	16	83.6	17	88.6	5	83.8	16	77.2			
Indiana	76.4	45	77.0	44	79.9	33	72.2	40				
Iowa	84.4	9	85.3	10			85.1	12				
Kansas	81.5	23	82.8	22	82.1	31	79.8	24	60.0			
Kentucky	79.7	36	79.3	35	84.5	25	83.8	16				
Louisiana	83.0	19	82.8	22	84.4	26	74.5	37				
Maine	84.1	11	84.7	13								
Maryland	86.5	4	86.9	5	89.3	3	81.5	19	74.6			
Massachusetts	88.1	1	89.7	1	85.2	20	86.5	6	82.1			
Michigan	83.9	12	83.5	18	84.6	24	85.7	8				
Minnesota	84.4	9	85.2	11	90.0	2	79.5	27	73.8			
Mississippi	80.2	33	78.2	40	82.7	30						
Missouri	78.9	39	78.6	38	84.0	29	74.1	38				
Montana	77.2	42	78.0	41			84.1	15			75.1	
Nebraska	81.3	26	81.0	28	84.1	28	87.7	3			81.6	
Nevada	75.6	48	75.9	47	65.8	35	79.8	24	72.8			
New Hampshire	83.6	15	83.7	16								
New Jersey	84.5	8	85.6	7	88.6	5	85.7	8	73.5			
New Mexico	80.5	31	80.8	30			81.9	18			79.9	
New York	82.9	20	85.5	8	85.6	16	85.2	10	61.7			
North Carolina	83.8	13	84.0	15	86.5	13	79.6	26	78.6		81.9	
North Dakota	81.9	22	83.0	21							77.5	
Ohio	81.5	23	81.0	28	86.1	15	88.4	2	86.9			
Oklahoma	76.7	43	76.7	45	79.0	34	81.2	20			75.3	
Oregon	76.3	46	76.6	46			80.0	23				
Pennsylvania	81.4	25	81.6	27	87.9	7	75.6	36	75.5			
Rhode Island	87.9	2	89.7	1	87.6	10	88.6	1				
South Carolina	80.0	34	78.6	38	85.4	18	77.7	31				
South Dakota	83.4	17	84.1	14			78.1	30			79.5	
Tennessee	83.4	17	83.3	19	86.2	14						
Texas	79.8	35	79.3	35	84.9	22	78.9	28	79.6			
Utah	74.8	49	74.8	48			77.5	32	71.4			
Vermont	84.7	7	86.0	6								
Virginia	85.7	6	85.5	8	88.9	4	87.3	4	81.3			
Washington	79.3	37	80.4	32	87.9	7	78.9	28	76.8		82.0	
West Virginia	79.3	37	79.5	34	84.8	23						
Wisconsin	81.2	27	82.2	24	87.9	7						
Wyoming	77.9	41	77.8	42			80.6	22				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**NUMBER OF WOMEN AGES 13-44
IN NEED OF PUBLICLY FUNDED
CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES AND
SUPPLIES (2012), AND PERCENTAGE
OF NEED MET BY PUBLICLY FUNDED
FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS (2012)¹**

**PERCENTAGE OF
WOMEN AGES 15-44
LIVING IN A COUNTY
WITHOUT AN
ABORTION
PROVIDER (2011)²**

State	Number in Need	Percent of Need Met	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	322,810	35	20	59	34
Alaska	41,780	55	3	17	12
Arizona	454,240	20	44	14	11
Arkansas	199,640	40	10	78	47
California	2,649,750	56	1	1	2
Colorado	316,250	45	7	12	8
Connecticut	179,190	43	8	5	3
Delaware	54,760	34	22	18	13
Florida	1,199,480	21	42	21	15
Georgia	690,420	21	42	57	32
Hawaii	70,970	31	25	0	1
Idaho	113,990	26	32	69	41
Illinois	784,800	22	41	39	22
Indiana	434,620	24	37	61	39
Iowa	182,690	41	9	50	29
Kansas	181,320	23	38	74	43
Kentucky	281,200	35	20	74	43
Louisiana	322,950	15	49	63	40
Maine	81,050	39	11	47	25
Maryland	294,040	28	30	19	14
Massachusetts	363,540	26	32	9	6
Michigan	644,190	20	44	34	18
Minnesota	293,130	31	25	59	34
Mississippi	226,450	34	22	91	49
Missouri	392,870	23	38	74	43
Montana	63,440	50	4	46	24
Nebraska	113,750	25	36	41	23
Nevada	185,870	18	47	6	4
New Hampshire	63,700	38	13	12	8
New Jersey	434,950	26	32	9	6
New Mexico	147,430	36	18	48	27
New York	1,228,700	37	14	8	5
North Carolina	648,610	23	38	49	28
North Dakota	43,590	33	24	73	42
Ohio	727,140	17	48	51	30
Oklahoma	251,320	39	11	55	31
Oregon	266,690	46	6	22	16
Pennsylvania	760,150	37	14	47	25
Rhode Island	64,340	37	14	37	21
South Carolina	317,530	31	25	60	37
South Dakota	50,570	36	18	77	46
Tennessee	424,640	30	28	58	33
Texas	1,749,450	13	50	31	17
Utah	209,170	26	32	34	18
Vermont	35,830	56	1	35	20
Virginia	443,960	20	44	59	34
Washington	429,910	27	31	13	10
West Virginia	111,070	48	5	82	48
Wisconsin	335,950	29	29	60	37
Wyoming	35,290	37	14	96	50

Sources: 1. Frost JJ, Zolna MR and Frohwirth L, "Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2012 Update," New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014, available at: <http://www.guttmacher.org/datacenter/table.jsp>; 2. Jones RK and Jerman J, "Abortion Incidence and Service Availability in the United States," 2011, Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2014, 46(1), 2014, available at: <http://www.guttmacher.org/datacenter/table.jsp>


SUBJECT AREA: WOMEN'S HEALTH OUTCOMES

This section of the report card evaluates states based on their performance on key measures of women's health outcomes, including data on incidence of specific health conditions, life expectancy, maternal and infant mortality rates, and mortality rates by specific condition. Data on race and ethnicity are included where available.

This section includes figures on women's health status, with data points on the incidence of a range of health issues and conditions including asthma, hypertension, diabetes, high cholesterol, sexually transmitted infections, disability limitations, and mental health from sources including the Centers for Disease Control and the Kaiser Family Foundation. It also includes a range of data points on women's

health outcomes including life expectancy, overall mortality rates by race/ethnicity, mortality by key conditions (including cancer, heart disease, and diabetes), maternal mortality, and infant mortality, drawn from the Centers for Disease Control's WONDER database, the CDC's National Vital Statistics Reports, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and the March of Dimes Peristats website.

SUBJECT AREA RANKINGS AND GRADES: WOMEN'S HEALTH OUTCOMES

 WOMEN'S HEALTH REPORT CARD: WOMEN'S HEALTH OUTCOMES	STATE	Health Outcomes		STATE	Health Outcomes	
		Rank	Grade		Rank	Grade
	Alabama	50	F	Montana	16	B
	Alaska	29	C-	Nebraska	8	A-
	Arizona	20	B-	Nevada	30	C-
	Arkansas	45	F	New Hampshire	10	A-
	California	14	B	New Jersey	9	A-
	Colorado	6	A	New Mexico	26	C
	Connecticut	3	A	New York	17	B
	Delaware	27	C	North Carolina	28	C-
	Florida	23	C+	North Dakota	2	A
	Georgia	36	D	Ohio	40	D-
	Hawaii	4	A	Oklahoma	46	F
	Idaho	32	D+	Oregon	25	C
	Illinois	21	C+	Pennsylvania	37	D
	Indiana	38	D-	Rhode Island	19	B-
	Iowa	12	B+	South Carolina	40	D-
	Kansas	31	D+	South Dakota	7	A
	Kentucky	47	F	Tennessee	44	F
	Louisiana	43	F	Texas	35	D
	Maine	34	D	Utah	13	B+
	Maryland	22	C+	Vermont	11	B+
	Massachusetts	5	A	Virginia	18	B-
	Michigan	42	F	Washington	24	C
	Minnesota	1	A	West Virginia	48	F
	Mississippi	49	F	Wisconsin	15	B
	Missouri	39	D-	Wyoming	33	D+

KEY FINDINGS ON WOMEN'S HEALTH OUTCOMES

BEST AND WORST OUTCOMES RANKINGS

The states with the best rankings for women's health outcomes are Minnesota (#1), North Dakota (#2), Connecticut (#3), Hawaii (#4), and Massachusetts (#5). The states with the worst rankings for women's health outcomes are Alabama (#50), Mississippi (#49), West Virginia (#48), Kentucky (#47), and Oklahoma (#46).

STATES REJECTING MEDICAID EXPANSION

As with coverage and access, many states that have so far rejected Medicaid expansion received poor or failing grades. Five of the states that have rejected Medicaid expansion received an F grade, eight more received a D, and three more received a C. All told, 16 of the 21 states rejecting Medicaid expansion as of September 2014 received a C-level grade or worse for women's health outcomes.⁴

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN WOMEN'S HEALTH OUTCOMES

The health outcomes data for women broken down by race/ethnicity highlights persistent racial disparities in women's health outcomes. An analysis of the racial disparity ratios calculated in this section of the report card finds the following results for each group:

Black Women

Asthma: In 19 of the 37 states with reported data for black women, the asthma rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in nine states, the asthma rate for black women was at least 50 percent higher. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.28 to 1.

Hypertension: In all 38 states with reported data for black women, the hypertension rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 13 states, it was at least 50 percent higher. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.93 to 1.

Diabetes: In 31 of the 37 states with reported data for black women, the diabetes rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 16 states, it was at least 50 percent higher. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.04 to 1.

Poor mental health: In 12 of the 37 states with reported data for black women, the percentage of black women reporting poor mental health was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.55 to 1.

Infant mortality: In all of the 38 states with reported data for black women, the infant mortality rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 33 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in seven states, it was at least twice as high. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.51 to 1.

Latina Women

Asthma: In 14 states, the asthma rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in six states, the asthma rate for Latina women was at least 50 percent higher. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.92 to 1.

Hypertension: In five states, the hypertension rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.38 to 1.

Diabetes: In 28 states, the diabetes rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 19 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in three states, it was at least twice as high. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.20 to 1.

Poor mental health: In 13 states, the percentage of Latina women reporting poor mental health was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in three states, it was at least 50 percent higher. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.73 to 1.

Infant mortality: In four of the 42 states with reported data for Latinas, the infant mortality rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women

overall. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.39 to 1.

Asian/Pacific Islander Women

Diabetes: In five of the 25 states with reported data, the diabetes rate for Asian/Pacific Islander women was at least 50 percent higher than for women overall; in three states, it was at least twice as high. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.63 to 1.

Infant Mortality: In two of the 29 states with reported data, the infant mortality rate for Asian/Pacific Islander women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.56 to 1.

American Indian/Alaska Native Women

Asthma: In 13 of the 22 states with reported data for Native women, the asthma rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 10 states, the asthma rate for Native women was at least 50 percent higher; and in seven states, it was at least twice as high. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.62 to 1.

Hypertension: In 10 of the 25 states with reported data for Native women, the hypertension rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 1.51 to 1.

Diabetes: In 18 of the 22 states with reported data for Native women, the diabetes rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 16 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in six states, it was at least twice as high. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.82 to 1.

Poor mental health: In 13 of the 22 states with reported data for Native women, the percentage of Native women reporting poor mental health was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in six states, it was at least 50 percent higher. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.01 to 1.

Infant mortality: In 14 of the 15 states with reported data for Native women, the infant mortality rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in eight states, it was at least 50 percent higher. States' racial disparity ratios ranged as high as 2.62 to 1.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING CURRENT ASTHMA, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	10.7	17	9.6	8	12.2	13	13.6	33				
Alaska	13.8	46	14.0	47			20.7	41	0.7		11.7	
Arizona	11.1	23	13.3	40	6.7	2	9.8	21	2.2		11.8	
Arkansas	11.0	21	11.6	29	9.8	7	4.9	2				
California	11.6	29	12.8	39	19.7	35	9.4	18	10.0		11.5	
Colorado	10.9	19	10.6	16	24.9	37	9.0	15	10.2		9.2	
Connecticut	13.1	37	12.1	32	14.8	19	20.4	40	2.5			
Delaware	13.2	38	11.5	28	19.3	34	8.0	12				
Florida	10.8	18	11.7	30	9.7	5	10.9	25	8.1			
Georgia	11.0	21	11.0	22	13.0	14	5.2	5				
Hawaii	12.6	35	10.6	16			22.0	44	10.6			
Idaho	10.4	13	10.6	16			9.5	19			25.1	
Illinois	10.4	13	9.8	10	17.7	31	6.9	10	3.3			
Indiana	11.1	23	10.8	20	15.7	24	4.9	2				
Iowa	10.2	12	9.5	7			8.2	13				
Kansas	10.5	15	10.2	13	13.9	15	8.3	14	7.7		19.8	
Kentucky	13.6	44	12.7	37	19.8	36	26.1	45				
Louisiana	9.0	4	8.5	2	9.7	5	12.2	27				
Maine	13.8	46	13.7	45							15.8	
Maryland	12.1	32	13.3	40	14.0	16	7.2	11	2.5			
Massachusetts	13.8	46	13.6	44	14.8	19	18.7	38	5.6		28.6	
Michigan	13.3	41	11.9	31	17.5	30	19.1	39	7.6		34.9	
Minnesota	9.8	8	9.0	5	16.8	28	3.8	1	10.5		20.7	
Mississippi	10.0	10	10.1	12	10.1	9	9.7	20				
Missouri	13.2	38	12.4	35	15.5	23	12.3	28				
Montana	11.6	29	11.0	22			21.2	42			15.7	
Nebraska	8.8	2	8.6	3	14.8	19	6.5	9	1.8		22.2	
Nevada	9.9	9	11.0	22	18.7	32	9.0	15	2.4			
New Hampshire	14.6	49	15.1	49			14.7	34				
New Jersey	10.9	19	10.9	21	16.6	26	12.3	28	5.4		9.3	
New Mexico	11.2	27	13.7	45	9.3	3	9.0	15			13.9	
New York	11.6	29	11.1	25	18.8	33	15.6	35	4.1			
North Carolina	9.7	7	9.7	9	11.5	12	5.2	5	11.5		21.1	
North Dakota	8.8	2	9.0	5							7.3	
Ohio	13.3	41	12.2	33	17.2	29	18.4	37	10.7			
Oklahoma	12.8	36	12.6	36	14.7	18	5.8	8			18.9	
Oregon	13.7	45	14.0	47			12.8	31	6.2			
Pennsylvania	13.4	43	12.7	37	16.7	27	21.5	43	3.7			
Rhode Island	12.5	33	12.3	34	10.0	8	17.2	36				
South Carolina	10.6	16	10.2	13	10.8	10	9.9	22				
South Dakota	9.0	4	8.1	1			12.8	31			16.2	
Tennessee	9.0	4	8.9	4	9.5	4						
Texas	8.5	1	11.4	26	11.0	11	5.5	7	1.4		9.2	
Utah	11.1	23	11.4	26			9.9	22	4.4		23.9	
Vermont	15.6	50	15.5	50								
Virginia	11.1	23	10.6	16	14.4	17	10.2	24	4.5			
Washington	12.5	33	13.3	40	16.2	25	12.0	26	5.1		23.3	
West Virginia	13.2	38	13.3	40	4.6	1						
Wisconsin	10.0	10	10.0	11	15.3	22	5.0	4			7.1	
Wyoming	11.2	27	10.4	15			12.4	30				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**RACIAL DISPARITY RATIOS: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING CURRENT ASTHMA,
BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)**

State	All	Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR
Alabama	10.7	12.2	1.14	13.6	1.27				
Alaska	13.8			20.7	1.50	0.7	0.05	11.7	0.85
Arizona	11.1	6.7	0.60	9.8	0.88	2.2	0.20	11.8	1.06
Arkansas	11.0	9.8	0.89	4.9	0.45				
California	11.6	19.7	1.70	9.4	0.81	10.0	0.86	11.5	0.99
Colorado	10.9	24.9	2.28	9.0	0.83	10.2	0.94	9.2	0.84
Connecticut	13.1	14.8	1.13	20.4	1.56	2.5	0.19		
Delaware	13.2	19.3	1.46	8.0	0.61				
Florida	10.8	9.7	0.90	10.9	1.01	8.1	0.75		
Georgia	11.0	13.0	1.18	5.2	0.47				
Hawaii	12.6			22.0	1.75	10.6	0.84		
Idaho	10.4			9.5	0.91			25.1	2.41
Illinois	10.4	17.7	1.70	6.9	0.66	3.3	0.32		
Indiana	11.1	15.7	1.41	4.9	0.44				
Iowa	10.2			8.2	0.80				
Kansas	10.5	13.9	1.32	8.3	0.79	7.7	0.73	19.8	1.89
Kentucky	13.6	19.8	1.46	26.1	1.92				
Louisiana	9.0	9.7	1.08	12.2	1.36				
Maine	13.8							15.8	1.14
Maryland	12.1	14.0	1.16	7.2	0.60	2.5	0.21		
Massachusetts	13.8	14.8	1.07	18.7	1.36	5.6	0.41	28.6	2.07
Michigan	13.3	17.5	1.32	19.1	1.44	7.6	0.57	34.9	2.62
Minnesota	9.8	16.8	1.71	3.8	0.39	10.5	1.07	20.7	2.11
Mississippi	10.0	10.1	1.01	9.7	0.97				
Missouri	13.2	15.5	1.17	12.3	0.93				
Montana	11.6			21.2	1.83			15.7	1.35
Nebraska	8.8	14.8	1.68	6.5	0.74	1.8	0.20	22.2	2.52
Nevada	9.9	18.7	1.89	9.0	0.91	2.4	0.24		
New Hampshire	14.6			14.7	1.01				
New Jersey	10.9	16.6	1.52	12.3	1.13	5.4	0.50	9.3	0.85
New Mexico	11.2	9.3	0.83	9.0	0.80			13.9	1.24
New York	11.6	18.8	1.62	15.6	1.34	4.1	0.35		
North Carolina	9.7	11.5	1.19	5.2	0.54	11.5	1.19	21.1	2.18
North Dakota	8.8							7.3	0.83
Ohio	13.3	17.2	1.29	18.4	1.38	10.7	0.80		
Oklahoma	12.8	14.7	1.15	5.8	0.45			18.9	1.48
Oregon	13.7			12.8	0.93	6.2	0.45		
Pennsylvania	13.4	16.7	1.25	21.5	1.60	3.7	0.28		
Rhode Island	12.5	10.0	0.80	17.2	1.38				
South Carolina	10.6	10.8	1.02	9.9	0.93				
South Dakota	9.0			12.8	1.42			16.2	1.80
Tennessee	9.0	9.5	1.06						
Texas	8.5	11.0	1.29	5.5	0.65	1.4	0.16	9.2	1.08
Utah	11.1			9.9	0.89	4.4	0.40	23.9	2.15
Vermont	15.6								
Virginia	11.1	14.4	1.30	10.2	0.92	4.5	0.41		
Washington	12.5	16.2	1.30	12.0	0.96	5.1	0.41	23.3	1.86
West Virginia	13.2	4.6	0.35						
Wisconsin	10.0	15.3	1.53	5.0	0.50			7.1	0.71
Wyoming	11.2			12.4	1.11				

RDR - Racial Disparity Ratio = ratio for selected group compared to all women in the state.
For example, a racial disparity ratio of 1.5 means the percentage/rate for the selected group is 1.5 times the benchmark percentage/rate for all women in the state.

Source: AJS calculations based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING EVER HAVING BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH HYPERTENSION,
BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2011)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	39.0	49	34.6	49	51.9	34	41.4	45				
Alaska	30.4	32	27.2	23			31.5	30			31.9	
Arizona	26.9	12	24.5	5	44.6	19	31.7	31			34.1	
Arkansas	36.1	45	33.4	45	54.2	38	30.2	26				
California	27.1	13	25.2	8	41.6	10	27.7	12	26.3		32.3	
Colorado	22.9	1	21.8	1	44.3	18	24.0	9	21.7		26.6	
Connecticut	26.2	7	24.3	4	40.8	4	32.7	35	22.7			
Delaware	32.4	39	30.2	38	47.2	25	17.4	1				
Florida	30.6	33	27.6	28	47.1	24	28.9	20	22.2		29.0	
Georgia	34.4	42	30.5	40	45.0	21	28.0	16	24.9			
Hawaii	26.8	11	22.1	2			30.8	28	27.5			
Idaho	28.4	24	28.1	30			32.9	36				
Illinois	28.8	26	26.4	18	41.8	11	29.3	24	20.1			
Indiana	31.6	36	30.1	37	47.3	26	29.9	25				
Iowa	27.7	21	27.1	22	40.8	4	27.6	11				
Kansas	29.4	28	28.7	34	41.9	12	29.0	23	11.6		33.4	
Kentucky	35.0	43	34.4	48	47.7	28	34.1	39				
Louisiana	38.4	48	32.4	43	51.5	33	34.3	40			51.2	
Maine	27.4	17	27.2	23			28.9	20			30.7	
Maryland	31.2	35	27.4	25	41.9	12	21.8	4	20.4			
Massachusetts	27.2	14	26.3	16	36.9	2	34.8	41	19.5		23.1	
Michigan	31.7	37	29.8	36	45.5	22	28.8	19	27.3		26.7	
Minnesota	24.5	3	23.8	3	40.8	4	25.7	10	30.2		34.4	
Mississippi	39.8	50	34.0	47	51.4	32	27.9	14				
Missouri	32.0	38	30.4	39	44.7	20	28.9	20				
Montana	25.8	5	25.2	8			23.8	8			37.4	
Nebraska	26.7	10	25.6	11	48.7	29	27.9	14	25.6		37.6	
Nevada	28.3	22	27.4	25	53.0	37	23.3	7	27.4			
New Hampshire	25.9	6	26.0	13								
New Jersey	28.6	25	26.0	13	41.4	8	33.2	37	20.8		32.9	
New Mexico	26.2	7	24.6	7	35.9	1	28.7	18			26.2	
New York	28.8	26	26.3	16	41.4	8	32.4	34	19.4			
North Carolina	31.1	34	28.2	31	40.9	7	33.6	38	18.6		46.9	
North Dakota	26.4	9	26.2	15							31.6	
Ohio	30.2	30	28.5	33	43.2	15	28.0	16				
Oklahoma	34.2	41	32.7	44	51.9	34	32.0	32	27.0		38.1	
Oregon	27.3	15	27.7	29			22.7	6				
Pennsylvania	28.3	22	26.5	19	42.3	14	38.0	43	14.9			
Rhode Island	30.0	29	28.4	32	43.2	15	41.2	44				
South Carolina	36.6	47	31.4	41	50.5	31	30.6	27			30.2	
South Dakota	27.5	19	27.4	25			19.7	3			33.8	
Tennessee	36.2	46	33.8	46	47.6	27						
Texas	33.3	40	31.9	42	49.0	30	32.3	33	28.6		33.7	
Utah	24.2	2	24.5	5			18.7	2	19.4		29.9	
Vermont	25.6	4	25.5	10			35.4	42				
Virginia	30.3	31	28.9	35	40.7	3	22.1	5	21.4			
Washington	27.4	17	27.0	21	44.1	17	27.7	12	27.2		29.4	
West Virginia	35.1	44	34.9	50	46.3	23						
Wisconsin	27.3	15	25.9	12	52.6	36					17.4	
Wyoming	27.5	19	26.7	20			31.1	29			38.9	

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwHExplore/select_variables.aspx

RACIAL DISPARITY RATIOS: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING EVER HAVING BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH HYPERTENSION, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2011)

State	All	Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR
Alabama	39.0	51.9	1.33	41.4	1.06				
Alaska	30.4			31.5	1.04			31.9	1.05
Arizona	26.9	44.6	1.66	31.7	1.18			34.1	1.27
Arkansas	36.1	54.2	1.50	30.2	0.84				
California	27.1	41.6	1.54	27.7	1.02	26.3	0.97	32.3	1.19
Colorado	22.9	44.3	1.93	24.0	1.05	21.7	0.95	26.6	1.16
Connecticut	26.2	40.8	1.56	32.7	1.25	22.7	0.87		
Delaware	32.4	47.2	1.46	17.4	0.54				
Florida	30.6	47.1	1.54	28.9	0.94	22.2	0.73	29.0	0.95
Georgia	34.4	45.0	1.31	28.0	0.81	24.9	0.72		
Hawaii	26.8			30.8	1.15	27.5	1.03		
Idaho	28.4			32.9	1.16				
Illinois	28.8	41.8	1.45	29.3	1.02	20.1	0.70		
Indiana	31.6	47.3	1.50	29.9	0.95				
Iowa	27.7	40.8	1.47	27.6	1.00				
Kansas	29.4	41.9	1.43	29.0	0.99	11.6	0.39	33.4	1.14
Kentucky	35.0	47.7	1.36	34.1	0.97				
Louisiana	38.4	51.5	1.34	34.3	0.89			51.2	1.33
Maine	27.4			28.9	1.05			30.7	1.12
Maryland	31.2	41.9	1.34	21.8	0.70	20.4	0.65		
Massachusetts	27.2	36.9	1.36	34.8	1.28	19.5	0.72	23.1	0.85
Michigan	31.7	45.5	1.44	28.8	0.91	27.3	0.86	26.7	0.84
Minnesota	24.5	40.8	1.67	25.7	1.05	30.2	1.23	34.4	1.40
Mississippi	39.8	51.4	1.29	27.9	0.70				
Missouri	32.0	44.7	1.40	28.9	0.90				
Montana	25.8			23.8	0.92			37.4	1.45
Nebraska	26.7	48.7	1.82	27.9	1.04	25.6	0.96	37.6	1.41
Nevada	28.3	53.0	1.87	23.3	0.82	27.4	0.97		
New Hampshire	25.9								
New Jersey	28.6	41.4	1.45	33.2	1.16	20.8	0.73	32.9	1.15
New Mexico	26.2	35.9	1.37	28.7	1.10			26.2	1.00
New York	28.8	41.4	1.44	32.4	1.13	19.4	0.67		
North Carolina	31.1	40.9	1.32	33.6	1.08	18.6	0.60	46.9	1.51
North Dakota	26.4							31.6	1.20
Ohio	30.2	43.2	1.43	28.0	0.93				
Oklahoma	34.2	51.9	1.52	32.0	0.94	27.0	0.79	38.1	1.11
Oregon	27.3			22.7	0.83				
Pennsylvania	28.3	42.3	1.49	38.0	1.34	14.9	0.53		
Rhode Island	30.0	43.2	1.44	41.2	1.37				
South Carolina	36.6	50.5	1.38	30.6	0.84			30.2	0.83
South Dakota	27.5			19.7	0.72			33.8	1.23
Tennessee	36.2	47.6	1.31						
Texas	33.3	49.0	1.47	32.3	0.97	28.6	0.86	33.7	1.01
Utah	24.2			18.7	0.77	19.4	0.80	29.9	1.24
Vermont	25.6			35.4	1.38				
Virginia	30.3	40.7	1.34	22.1	0.73	21.4	0.71		
Washington	27.4	44.1	1.61	27.7	1.01	27.2	0.99	29.4	1.07
West Virginia	35.1	46.3	1.32						
Wisconsin	27.3	52.6	1.93					17.4	0.64
Wyoming	27.5			31.1	1.13			38.9	1.41

RDR - Racial Disparity Ratio = ratio for selected group compared to all women in the state.
For example, a racial disparity ratio of 1.5 means the percentage/rate for the selected group is 1.5 times the benchmark percentage/rate for all women in the state.

Source: AJS calculations based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING EVER HAVING BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH DIABETES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY
(AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	12.9	46	11.1	45	18.9	32	13.6	18				
Alaska	9.5	15	8.5	16			7.6	3	4.0		10.4	
Arizona	12.1	42	8.5	16	23.4	37	18.5	38	6.1		22.8	
Arkansas	13.2	48	11.7	47	19.1	33	19.7	42				
California	11.1	32	8.2	15	12.6	5	17.8	37	9.5		21.6	
Colorado	7.5	2	6.1	2	14.5	13	14.2	21	1.8		10.4	
Connecticut	8.8	7	7.5	8	12.7	6	15.1	23	5.7			
Delaware	9.2	11	8.5	16	14.4	12	5.0	2				
Florida	10.3	23	8.1	14	18.0	28	12.7	16	10.8			
Georgia	11.9	38	10.4	38	15.0	16	20.8	43				
Hawaii	8.9	8	4.8	1			9.9	7	8.9			
Idaho	9.0	9	8.9	26			16.4	29			25.4	
Illinois	10.7	29	8.8	23	14.5	13	16.9	34	6.4			
Indiana	11.3	33	10.0	36	17.2	26	24.9	45				
Iowa	10.3	23	9.8	33			15.8	28				
Kansas	10.6	28	10.0	36	17.0	24	15.4	25	10.9		7.0	
Kentucky	11.3	33	11.1	45	14.0	10	9.0	6				
Louisiana	15.4	50	12.7	49	21.4	36	11.6	12				
Maine	9.3	12	9.0	27							17.3	
Maryland	12.0	39	9.4	31	17.5	27	13.1	17	13.8			
Massachusetts	9.3	12	8.0	12	15.0	16	19.2	41	18.9		15.6	
Michigan	9.5	15	8.7	21	14.5	13	19.0	40	6.0		16.9	
Minnesota	8.4	4	7.3	6	13.6	8	16.6	31	22.1		19.2	
Mississippi	13.7	49	10.8	41	19.1	33	14.2	21				
Missouri	10.5	26	9.9	34	16.0	19	12.4	15				
Montana	7.0	1	6.4	4			1.5	1			17.8	
Nebraska	9.1	10	8.0	12	18.6	31	15.4	25	4.3		16.3	
Nevada	9.6	17	7.4	7	12.0	4	10.1	8	20.0			
New Hampshire	9.3	12	9.3	30			8.3	4				
New Jersey	10.5	26	8.5	16	15.1	18	16.4	29	11.9		14.5	
New Mexico	10.4	25	6.6	5	4.5	1	14.0	19			21.5	
New York	9.6	17	6.2	3	14.2	11	17.5	35	9.9			
North Carolina	10.9	31	8.8	23	16.7	22	11.3	11	8.2		18.0	
North Dakota	8.7	6	7.7	9							14.6	
Ohio	11.6	37	10.8	41	18.0	28	12.1	14	5.5			
Oklahoma	11.3	33	10.6	40	10.4	2	11.6	12			21.6	
Oregon	12.0	39	10.8	41			21.4	44	8.0			
Pennsylvania	9.7	19	8.5	16	18.2	30	16.7	32	8.9			
Rhode Island	10.8	30	10.5	39	11.9	3	15.3	24				
South Carolina	12.4	44	9.9	34	19.4	35	15.4	25				
South Dakota	9.7	19	8.8	23			8.4	5			22.4	
Tennessee	12.1	42	12.0	48	13.9	9						
Texas	12.0	39	9.1	28	16.1	20	16.7	32	6.8		11.7	
Utah	9.8	21	8.7	21			17.7	36	9.7		18.9	
Vermont	7.8	3	7.9	10								
Virginia	12.5	45	10.9	44	17.0	24	10.8	10	20.5			
Washington	11.3	33	9.4	31	16.7	22	18.9	39	16.9		26.6	
West Virginia	13.0	47	13.1	50	13.2	7						
Wisconsin	8.6	5	7.9	10	16.3	21	10.6	9			9.4	
Wyoming	9.9	22	9.2	29			14.0	19				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at:
http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

RACIAL DISPARITY RATIOS: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING EVER HAVING BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH DIABETES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)

State	All	Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR
Alabama	12.9	18.9	1.47	13.6	1.05				
Alaska	9.5			7.6	0.80	4.0	0.42	10.4	1.09
Arizona	12.1	23.4	1.93	18.5	1.53	6.1	0.50	22.8	1.88
Arkansas	13.2	19.1	1.45	19.7	1.49				
California	11.1	12.6	1.14	17.8	1.60	9.5	0.86	21.6	1.95
Colorado	7.5	14.5	1.93	14.2	1.89	1.8	0.24	10.4	1.39
Connecticut	8.8	12.7	1.44	15.1	1.72	5.7	0.65		
Delaware	9.2	14.4	1.57	5.0	0.54				
Florida	10.3	18.0	1.75	12.7	1.23	10.8	1.05		
Georgia	11.9	15.0	1.26	20.8	1.75				
Hawaii	8.9			9.9	1.11	8.9	1.00		
Idaho	9.0			16.4	1.82			25.4	2.82
Illinois	10.7	14.5	1.36	16.9	1.58	6.4	0.60		
Indiana	11.3	17.2	1.52	24.9	2.20				
Iowa	10.3			15.8	1.53				
Kansas	10.6	17.0	1.60	15.4	1.45	10.9	1.03	7.0	0.66
Kentucky	11.3	14.0	1.24	9.0	0.80				
Louisiana	15.4	21.4	1.39	11.6	0.75				
Maine	9.3							17.3	1.86
Maryland	12.0	17.5	1.46	13.1	1.09	13.8	1.15		
Massachusetts	9.3	15.0	1.61	19.2	2.06	18.9	2.03	15.6	1.68
Michigan	9.5	14.5	1.53	19.0	2.00	6.0	0.63	16.9	1.78
Minnesota	8.4	13.6	1.62	16.6	1.98	22.1	2.63	19.2	2.29
Mississippi	13.7	19.1	1.39	14.2	1.04				
Missouri	10.5	16.0	1.52	12.4	1.18				
Montana	7.0			1.5	0.21			17.8	2.54
Nebraska	9.1	18.6	2.04	15.4	1.69	4.3	0.47	16.3	1.79
Nevada	9.6	12.0	1.25	10.1	1.05	20.0	2.08		
New Hampshire	9.3			8.3	0.89				
New Jersey	10.5	15.1	1.44	16.4	1.56	11.9	1.13	14.5	1.38
New Mexico	10.4	4.5	0.43	14.0	1.35			21.5	2.07
New York	9.6	14.2	1.48	17.5	1.82	9.9	1.03		
North Carolina	10.9	16.7	1.53	11.3	1.04	8.2	0.75	18.0	1.65
North Dakota	8.7							14.6	1.68
Ohio	11.6	18.0	1.55	12.1	1.04	5.5	0.47		
Oklahoma	11.3	10.4	0.92	11.6	1.03			21.6	1.91
Oregon	12.0			21.4	1.78	8.0	0.67		
Pennsylvania	9.7	18.2	1.88	16.7	1.72	8.9	0.92		
Rhode Island	10.8	11.9	1.10	15.3	1.42				
South Carolina	12.4	19.4	1.56	15.4	1.24				
South Dakota	9.7			8.4	0.87			22.4	2.31
Tennessee	12.1	13.9	1.15						
Texas	12.0	16.1	1.34	16.7	1.39	6.8	0.57	11.7	0.98
Utah	9.8			17.7	1.81	9.7	0.99	18.9	1.93
Vermont	7.8								
Virginia	12.5	17.0	1.36	10.8	0.86	20.5	1.64		
Washington	11.3	16.7	1.48	18.9	1.67	16.9	1.50	26.6	2.35
West Virginia	13.0	13.2	1.02						
Wisconsin	8.6	16.3	1.90	10.6	1.23			9.4	1.09
Wyoming	9.9			14.0	1.41				

RDR - Racial Disparity Ratio = ratio for selected group compared to all women in the state.

For example, a racial disparity ratio of 1.5 means the percentage/rate for the selected group is 1.5 times the benchmark percentage/rate for all women in the state.

Source: AJS calculations based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING EVER HAVING BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH HIGH CHOLESTEROL,
BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2011)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	35.4	47	34.6	44	34.8	33	40.2	40				
Alaska	27.8	3	26.7	2							34.3	
Arizona	31.1	26	31.3	26			35.3	31			27.9	
Arkansas	31.4	27	33.2	38	27.3	8	24.1	6				
California	30.9	24	29.2	12	28.8	10	33.1	26	32.1		32.1	
Colorado	27.8	3	28.5	6	22.2	2	28.0	14	22.8		30.7	
Connecticut	27.5	2	28.6	7	26.5	6	25.2	7	12.4			
Delaware	32.1	33	32.4	33	34.2	29	31.5	22				
Florida	33.8	43	34.5	43	31.2	21	30.3	19	42.5		44.5	
Georgia	33.5	40	34.8	45	31.5	22	23.5	5	31.5			
Hawaii	29.6	12	27.1	4			33.9	27	29.8			
Idaho	29.8	14	29.5	14			33.0	24				
Illinois	29.9	15	31.9	29	29.4	13	26.2	10				
Indiana	31.4	27	32.3	32	26.5	6	23.1	4				
Iowa	30.3	20	29.7	15	22.9	3	35.0	29				
Kansas	32.0	32	32.1	31	28.9	11	30.8	21	38.3		37.6	
Kentucky	34.8	46	35.1	48	30.1	15	50.0	43				
Louisiana	32.2	34	32.7	35	31.0	18	36.6	34				
Maine	32.7	38	32.7	35			26.7	11			49.0	
Maryland	30.7	22	32.0	30	31.0	18	26.9	12	16.9			
Massachusetts	29.1	9	28.8	9	25.6	5	35.7	33	23.4		27.1	
Michigan	33.7	42	34.4	42	33.4	26	30.6	20			29.4	
Minnesota	28.9	7	28.9	10	34.6	31	25.2	7	33.6		32.1	
Mississippi	36.5	49	37.4	50	35.5	35	40.1	39				
Missouri	32.4	35	32.4	33	34.2	29	25.7	9				
Montana	26.0	1	25.5	1			33.0	24			34.5	
Nebraska	30.2	18	30.6	20	32.5	24	27.6	13	22.4		29.6	
Nevada	32.4	35	30.7	21	34.0	27	34.8	28	31.9			
New Hampshire	30.8	23	31.1	24								
New Jersey	31.5	29	30.4	19	27.7	9	37.3	36	35.5		35.8	
New Mexico	29.1	9	29.4	13	21.6	1	30.1	18			24.2	
New York	32.8	39	33.7	40	29.1	12	35.5	32	32.6			
North Carolina	32.5	37	33.1	37	30.6	17	35.1	30	39.5		41.9	
North Dakota	28.9	7	28.7	8							26.1	
Ohio	30.3	20	30.0	17	29.5	14	29.5	17				
Oklahoma	33.5	40	34.3	41	34.0	27	22.0	1			34.2	
Oregon	30.1	16	31.6	28			22.5	2				
Pennsylvania	29.2	11	28.9	10	31.0	18	36.9	35	38.5			
Rhode Island	30.9	24	30.9	23	24.1	4	40.4	41				
South Carolina	34.7	45	34.9	47	34.7	32	29.4	15				
South Dakota	27.8	3	27.0	3			22.7	3			38.1	
Tennessee	35.8	48	35.5	49	37.9	37						
Texas	37.0	50	33.3	39	37.1	36	43.1	42	35.3		40.7	
Utah	29.7	13	30.1	18			29.4	15	23.3			
Vermont	27.8	3	27.9	5								
Virginia	31.9	31	30.8	22	32.5	24	38.6	38				
Washington	31.7	30	31.3	26	35.0	34	37.7	37	26.4		34.7	
West Virginia	34.6	44	34.8	45	32.2	23						
Wisconsin	30.2	18	31.1	24	30.5	16					22.8	
Wyoming	30.1	16	29.7	15			32.4	23				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwHExplore/select_variables.aspx

RATES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, PER 100,000 WOMEN (2012)

State	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	893.5	48	209.7	48
Alaska	1,056.0	49	110.8	34
Arizona	677.8	34	86.8	24
Arkansas	819.1	44	162.7	44
California	603.9	26	68.9	18
Colorado	607.0	27	53.4	14
Connecticut	515.5	13	62.8	17
Delaware	680.7	35	106.1	32
Florida	571.4	21	98.3	29
Georgia	747.3	42	158.0	43
Hawaii	649.9	31	43.6	12
Idaho	405.1	5	8.0	2
Illinois	741.0	40	150.1	42
Indiana	653.6	32	125.0	35
Iowa	530.4	14	75.7	20
Kansas	583.9	24	92.6	27
Kentucky	557.2	17	104.9	31
Louisiana	877.7	47	217.4	49
Maine	356.9	2	35.4	9
Maryland	641.5	28	95.7	28
Massachusetts	480.3	9	31.7	8
Michigan	686.1	38	143.0	40
Minnesota	467.2	8	62.3	16
Mississippi	1,094.7	50	250.3	50
Missouri	643.9	29	137.3	38
Montana	534.2	15	11.7	5
Nebraska	499.0	11	84.5	23
Nevada	565.6	19	72.8	19
New Hampshire	322.2	1	9.1	3
New Jersey	447.5	7	84.0	22
New Mexico	829.2	45	81.5	21
New York	681.1	36	99.9	30
North Carolina	790.3	43	163.4	45
North Dakota	562.1	18	61.3	15
Ohio	658.3	33	164.4	46
Oklahoma	644.9	30	138.6	39
Oregon	482.0	10	27.0	7
Pennsylvania	575.5	22	128.1	36
Rhode Island	569.2	20	42.7	11
South Carolina	853.1	46	183.8	47
South Dakota	681.7	37	108.5	33
Tennessee	692.5	39	143.8	41
Texas	745.5	41	132.6	37
Utah	367.3	4	9.4	4
Vermont	408.1	6	17.0	6
Virginia	598.7	25	90.6	25
Washington	504.9	12	36.0	10
West Virginia	362.1	3	46.6	13
Wisconsin	581.7	23	91.8	26
Wyoming	535.9	16	6.8	1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), NCHHSTP Atlas, available at:
<http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING LIMITATIONS DUE TO PHYSICAL/MENTAL/EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS,
BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	28.6	50	29.7	50	24.3	29	27.4	42				
Alaska	22.3	37	22.1	32			17.2	18	10.2		24.3	
Arizona	21.4	29	23.6	36	16.3	4	16.5	14	4.7		24.9	
Arkansas	26.6	48	26.6	48	26.6	32	14.4	9				
California	20.1	22	23.4	35	30.4	36	17.8	22	10.5		25.4	
Colorado	20.3	23	20.5	22	27.0	33	17.4	20	9.1		28.7	
Connecticut	17.2	6	17.0	5	16.0	3	18.5	27	12.4			
Delaware	17.9	8	18.9	15	17.6	6	15.8	13				
Florida	21.4	29	21.9	31	24.0	26	18.5	27	15.1			
Georgia	20.7	26	21.6	28	19.2	9	19.3	33				
Hawaii	16.6	3	21.4	26			16.5	14	12.0			
Idaho	23.4	40	24.5	39			17.6	21			27.7	
Illinois	19.8	19	20.1	20	23.9	25	17.3	19	9.3			
Indiana	21.3	28	21.4	26	22.5	20	14.2	8				
Iowa	19.0	14	18.5	10			19.8	35				
Kansas	20.5	24	20.1	20	24.9	31	18.3	26	20.8		38.3	
Kentucky	25.5	47	25.4	43	27.8	35	19.8	35				
Louisiana	24.0	41	24.4	38	23.7	24	18.2	25				
Maine	21.6	31	21.1	24							40.6	
Maryland	17.8	7	18.8	13	17.4	5	16.7	16	7.1			
Massachusetts	17.0	5	16.8	4	15.9	2	22.1	38	7.7		33.6	
Michigan	22.7	38	21.2	25	27.0	33	30.0	44			42.6	
Minnesota	16.7	4	16.7	3	20.3	15	8.8	1	13.5		26.1	
Mississippi	24.7	42	26.3	46	22.6	21	39.7	45				
Missouri	24.7	42	24.9	40	23.4	23	23.9	40				
Montana	22.2	36	21.8	30			19.1	32			24.2	
Nebraska	18.6	11	18.3	8	20.0	12	14.9	11	8.3		35.4	
Nevada	20.6	25	25.8	44	21.7	18	14.8	10	4.0			
New Hampshire	21.6	31	21.7	29			12.9	6				
New Jersey	14.8	1	15.8	2	19.5	10	13.0	7	5.1			
New Mexico	22.0	35	25.2	42	30.5	37	19.5	34			20.2	
New York	18.6	11	18.6	11	21.5	17	18.5	27	14.8			
North Carolina	19.5	16	20.0	19	18.9	8	10.3	2	7.5		25.5	
North Dakota	16.0	2	15.4	1							19.2	
Ohio	21.1	27	20.8	23	21.9	19	22.2	39	10.8			
Oklahoma	24.8	45	24.9	40	24.4	30	10.4	4			30.8	
Oregon	25.4	46	26.5	47			16.9	17	12.5			
Pennsylvania	19.6	17	18.8	13	19.8	11	28.0	43	8.1			
Rhode Island	19.9	20	19.0	16	12.9	1	19.0	31				
South Carolina	23.2	39	24.2	37	21.0	16	15.5	12				
South Dakota	19.2	15	18.1	7			21.1	37			27.8	
Tennessee	21.8	33	23.1	34	18.0	7						
Texas	17.9	8	19.9	18	24.2	28	12.5	5	10.2		21.9	
Utah	21.8	33	22.1	32			17.9	23	11.6		21.4	
Vermont	19.6	17	18.7	12								
Virginia	18.2	10	18.3	8	20.1	14	10.3	2	10.3			
Washington	24.7	42	26.1	45	20.0	12	18.9	30	14.0		50.0	
West Virginia	28.1	49	27.5	49	24.1	27						
Wisconsin	18.8	13	17.7	6	22.7	22	25.2	41			35.6	
Wyoming	20.0	21	19.3	17			18.0	24				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING POOR MENTAL HEALTH ON EIGHT OR MORE
OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	25.2	50	25.6	50	24.0	33	25.9	43				
Alaska	16.8	16	16.4	15			20.0	29	5.4		19.4	
Arizona	17.8	24	18.7	28	20.5	21	18.9	23	13.7		13.9	
Arkansas	24.3	49	24.0	49	29.9	37	11.7	4				
California	18.3	28	19.0	31	22.5	27	21.4	35	12.6		22.2	
Colorado	16.4	13	16.1	14	20.2	19	18.8	21	7.4		25.0	
Connecticut	16.5	14	17.2	18	15.5	5	19.8	28	6.6			
Delaware	17.7	22	18.7	28	15.7	6	14.6	8				
Florida	20.1	40	20.0	41	21.5	24	21.7	36	6.0			
Georgia	16.9	17	17.9	22	14.3	4	19.4	26				
Hawaii	12.9	3	15.1	10			20.0	29	9.4			
Idaho	18.8	33	19.0	31			24.2	41			23.9	
Illinois	14.8	7	14.2	5	17.8	11	13.8	7	9.2			
Indiana	21.2	45	21.2	43	22.7	29	15.9	13				
Iowa	15.1	10	14.7	7			17.9	17				
Kansas	15.5	11	14.8	8	21.5	24	19.4	26	5.9		31.2	
Kentucky	23.4	48	23.2	48	23.9	32	19.0	25				
Louisiana	20.2	41	19.8	38	20.8	22	23.7	40				
Maine	18.0	25	17.8	21							24.8	
Maryland	17.4	20	18.6	27	17.7	10	20.0	29	10.4			
Massachusetts	17.3	19	17.2	18	16.3	8	23.4	39	11.5		17.8	
Michigan	21.2	45	19.8	38	24.8	34	31.8	44	9.3		37.5	
Minnesota	14.4	5	14.0	4	19.7	18	12.3	5	8.6		26.3	
Mississippi	19.9	38	20.8	42	17.6	9	34.5	45				
Missouri	18.2	27	18.4	25	19.1	16	11.2	2				
Montana	18.5	29	18.0	23			17.3	15			24.5	
Nebraska	14.3	4	14.3	6	18.0	12	12.3	5	9.2		16.7	
Nevada	20.3	42	22.5	46	27.1	36	18.9	23	11.3			
New Hampshire	17.7	22	17.2	18			17.6	16				
New Jersey	14.8	7	15.7	11	16.1	7	14.6	8	6.3		14.1	
New Mexico	18.5	29	19.3	35	26.4	35	18.8	21			17.1	
New York	19.4	37	18.5	26	21.2	23	24.2	41	14.8			
North Carolina	18.0	25	18.0	23	18.0	12	18.1	19	5.8		20.3	
North Dakota	12.5	2	12.1	2							17.8	
Ohio	20.0	39	19.8	38	20.3	20	20.8	34	20.3			
Oklahoma	19.3	35	18.8	30	23.8	31	11.2	2			26.9	
Oregon	20.5	44	21.5	44			14.6	8	8.5			
Pennsylvania	19.3	35	19.0	31	23.3	30	23.1	37	13.9			
Rhode Island	18.5	29	19.4	37	8.9	1	23.3	38				
South Carolina	20.3	42	21.8	45	19.1	16	18.1	19				
South Dakota	11.9	1	11.6	1			15.8	12			15.0	
Tennessee	19.0	34	19.3	35	18.5	14						
Texas	16.5	14	15.8	12	18.7	15	18.0	18	5.0		11.5	
Utah	16.9	17	17.0	17			16.9	14	15.3		15.9	
Vermont	17.5	21	16.8	16								
Virginia	14.9	9	15.8	12	14.2	3	9.4	1	7.1			
Washington	18.5	29	19.0	31	22.1	26	14.8	11	13.8		31.0	
West Virginia	22.5	47	22.8	47	9.0	2						
Wisconsin	14.6	6	13.5	3	22.6	28	20.2	33			26.0	
Wyoming	15.6	12	14.9	9			20.1	32				

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

RACIAL DISPARITY RATIOS: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING POOR MENTAL HEALTH ON EIGHT OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2012)

State	All	Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Percent	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR	Percent	RDR
Alabama	25.2	24.0	0.95	25.9	1.03				
Alaska	16.8			20.0	1.19	5.4	0.32	19.4	1.15
Arizona	17.8	20.5	1.15	18.9	1.06	13.7	0.77	13.9	0.78
Arkansas	24.3	29.9	1.23	11.7	0.48				
California	18.3	22.5	1.23	21.4	1.17	12.6	0.69	22.2	1.21
Colorado	16.4	20.2	1.23	18.8	1.15	7.4	0.45	25.0	1.52
Connecticut	16.5	15.5	0.94	19.8	1.20	6.6	0.40		
Delaware	17.7	15.7	0.89	14.6	0.82				
Florida	20.1	21.5	1.07	21.7	1.08	6.0	0.30		
Georgia	16.9	14.3	0.85	19.4	1.15				
Hawaii	12.9			20.0	1.55	9.4	0.73		
Idaho	18.8			24.2	1.29			23.9	1.27
Illinois	14.8	17.8	1.20	13.8	0.93	9.2	0.62		
Indiana	21.2	22.7	1.07	15.9	0.75				
Iowa	15.1			17.9	1.19				
Kansas	15.5	21.5	1.39	19.4	1.25	5.9	0.38	31.2	2.01
Kentucky	23.4	23.9	1.02	19.0	0.81				
Louisiana	20.2	20.8	1.03	23.7	1.17				
Maine	18.0							24.8	1.38
Maryland	17.4	17.7	1.02	20.0	1.15	10.4	0.60		
Massachusetts	17.3	16.3	0.94	23.4	1.35	11.5	0.66	17.8	1.03
Michigan	21.2	24.8	1.17	31.8	1.50	9.3	0.44	37.5	1.77
Minnesota	14.4	19.7	1.37	12.3	0.85	8.6	0.60	26.3	1.83
Mississippi	19.9	17.6	0.88	34.5	1.73				
Missouri	18.2	19.1	1.05	11.2	0.62				
Montana	18.5			17.3	0.94			24.5	1.32
Nebraska	14.3	18.0	1.26	12.3	0.86	9.2	0.64	16.7	1.17
Nevada	20.3	27.1	1.33	18.9	0.93	11.3	0.56		
New Hampshire	17.7			17.6	0.99				
New Jersey	14.8	16.1	1.09	14.6	0.99	6.3	0.43	14.1	0.95
New Mexico	18.5	26.4	1.43	18.8	1.02			17.1	0.92
New York	19.4	21.2	1.09	24.2	1.25	14.8	0.76		
North Carolina	18.0	18.0	1.00	18.1	1.01	5.8	0.32	20.3	1.13
North Dakota	12.5							17.8	1.42
Ohio	20.0	20.3	1.02	20.8	1.04	20.3	1.02		
Oklahoma	19.3	23.8	1.23	11.2	0.58			26.9	1.39
Oregon	20.5			14.6	0.71	8.5	0.41		
Pennsylvania	19.3	23.3	1.21	23.1	1.20	13.9	0.72		
Rhode Island	18.5	8.9	0.48	23.3	1.26				
South Carolina	20.3	19.1	0.94	18.1	0.89				
South Dakota	11.9			15.8	1.33			15.0	1.26
Tennessee	19.0	18.5	0.97						
Texas	16.5	18.7	1.13	18.0	1.09	5.0	0.30	11.5	0.70
Utah	16.9			16.9	1.00	15.3	0.91	15.9	0.94
Vermont	17.5								
Virginia	14.9	14.2	0.95	9.4	0.63	7.1	0.48		
Washington	18.5	22.1	1.19	14.8	0.80	13.8	0.75	31.0	1.68
West Virginia	22.5	9.0	0.40						
Wisconsin	14.6	22.6	1.55	20.2	1.38			26.0	1.78
Wyoming	15.6			20.1	1.29				

RDR - Racial Disparity Ratio = ratio for selected group compared to all women in the state.

For example, a racial disparity ratio of 1.5 means the percentage/rate for the selected group is 1.5 times the benchmark percentage/rate for all women in the state.

Source: AJS calculations based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), available at: http://www.healthstatus2020.com/OwhExplore/select_variables.aspx

WOMEN'S LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (2010)

State	Years	Rank
Alabama	78.2	48
Alaska	80.4	36
Arizona	82.1	16
Arkansas	78.8	44
California	83.1	3
Colorado	82.2	15
Connecticut	82.9	4
Delaware	80.7	32
Florida	82.3	12
Georgia	79.7	42
Hawaii	84.7	1
Idaho	81.6	22
Illinois	81.4	24
Indiana	80.0	40
Iowa	82.0	18
Kansas	81.0	29
Kentucky	78.5	46
Louisiana	78.6	45
Maine	81.5	23
Maryland	81.3	25
Massachusetts	82.7	6
Michigan	80.7	32
Minnesota	83.3	2
Mississippi	78.0	50
Missouri	80.1	39
Montana	80.6	34
Nebraska	81.9	20
Nevada	80.6	34
New Hampshire	82.5	8
New Jersey	82.5	8
New Mexico	81.3	25
New York	82.8	5
North Carolina	80.4	36
North Dakota	82.3	12
Ohio	80.2	38
Oklahoma	78.5	46
Oregon	81.8	21
Pennsylvania	81.1	28
Rhode Island	82.3	12
South Carolina	79.8	41
South Dakota	82.4	10
Tennessee	79.0	43
Texas	80.8	30
Utah	82.1	16
Vermont	82.6	7
Virginia	81.3	25
Washington	82.0	18
West Virginia	78.1	49
Wisconsin	82.4	10
Wyoming	80.8	30

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, Measure of America calculations using mortality counts from the CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, available at: <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/life-expectancy-by-gender/>

WOMEN'S LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY RACE (1999-2001)

State	All		White		Black	
	Years	Rank	Years	Rank	Years	Rank
Alabama	78.3	45	79.1	45	74.9	25
Alaska	79.4	35	80.1	36		
Arizona	81.2	13	81.6	8	77.7	5
Arkansas	79.0	39	79.6	41	73.6	38
California	81.6	8	81.4	12	76.7	9
Colorado	81.2	15	81.3	15	76.6	11
Connecticut	81.6	7	81.9	6	77.7	4
Delaware	79.8	30	80.5	30	75.2	22
Florida	81.4	10	82.1	5	75.5	18
Georgia	78.2	46	79.5	42	76.2	14
Hawaii	83.7	1	83.3	1		
Idaho	80.5	21	80.5	31		
Illinois	80.3	25	80.8	24	74.2	35
Indiana	79.4	34	79.7	40	76.6	12
Iowa	81.4	12	81.3	13	75.2	23
Kansas	80.9	18	81.0	19	75.0	24
Kentucky	78.2	47	78.4	49	74.5	31
Louisiana	77.4	50	79.4	43	75.3	21
Maine	79.6	31	80.9	23		
Maryland	79.1	38	80.7	27	75.8	16
Massachusetts	81.7	5	81.6	9	79.3	1
Michigan	79.8	29	80.6	29	76.0	15
Minnesota	81.8	3	82.6	3	76.6	10
Mississippi	77.6	49	79.1	46	73.7	37
Missouri	79.5	33	79.9	38	74.5	30
Montana	80.6	20	81.2	17		
Nebraska	80.8	19	81.1	18	74.7	29
Nevada	79.2	37	79.0	47	74.8	28
New Hampshire	81.4	11	81.3	16		
New Jersey	80.3	23	81.3	14	75.5	17
New Mexico	80.1	26	80.7	26	74.4	32
New York	81.2	14	81.5	11	77.8	3
North Carolina	79.6	32	80.3	34	76.7	8
North Dakota	82.6	2	82.7	2		
Ohio	79.0	40	80.0	37	74.9	26
Oklahoma	78.6	42	78.7	48	74.3	34
Oregon	80.4	22	80.2	35	78.2	2
Pennsylvania	79.9	28	80.6	28	75.3	20
Rhode Island	81.4	9	81.6	10	77.4	6
South Carolina	78.5	44	79.8	39	75.4	19
South Dakota	81.8	4	82.6	4		
Tennessee	78.7	41	79.3	44	74.2	36
Texas	80.0	27	80.3	33	74.8	27
Utah	80.9	17	80.9	21		
Vermont	80.3	24	80.9	22		
Virginia	79.3	36	80.7	25	76.2	13
Washington	81.1	16	81.0	20	77.1	7
West Virginia	77.8	48	78.4	50	72.6	39
Wisconsin	81.6	6	81.9	7	74.3	33
Wyoming	78.6	43	80.4	32		

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Vital Statistics System, U.S. Decennial Life Tables, 1999-2001: State Life Tables, available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/mortality/lewk4.htm>

MORTALITY RATES PER 100,000 WOMEN, OVERALL AND BY KEY CONDITIONS (AGE-ADJUSTED, 2010)

State	All Deaths		Cancer Deaths		Heart Disease Deaths		Diabetes Deaths	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	796.5	49	154.2	34	193.3	49	22.8	45
Alaska	647.2	31	149.9	29	112.1	6	16.4	17
Arizona	582.2	8	130.4	5	114.4	8	16.2	16
Arkansas	748.5	43	158.7	42	176.1	46	22.2	44
California	552.2	2	137.0	8	129.9	23	16.7	18
Colorado	591.0	11	132.5	7	106.9	3	12.6	4
Connecticut	555.4	3	142.8	15	126.5	20	12.0	3
Delaware	651.7	32	152.6	32	141.2	28	16.7	18
Florida	583.5	9	139.4	11	124.9	18	16.1	14
Georgia	723.5	42	144.8	20	154.7	39	20.1	38
Hawaii	463.0	1	117.3	2	93.3	2	13.4	7
Idaho	628.1	24	131.5	6	123.4	16	18.7	32
Illinois	625.5	22	154.8	36	143.0	29	15.1	11
Indiana	697.6	38	158.4	41	153.9	38	19.0	35
Iowa	608.4	16	144.1	18	136.1	26	15.7	12
Kansas	639.8	27	142.3	13	128.3	21	17.9	27
Kentucky	775.7	46	171.2	50	166.8	43	22.1	43
Louisiana	760.1	45	162.1	47	185.3	47	24.3	47
Maine	643.8	28	159.8	46	119.0	13	16.9	23
Maryland	625.6	23	147.5	24	150.5	35	16.8	21
Massachusetts	569.0	6	146.6	21	118.1	11	10.4	1
Michigan	673.6	34	157.6	40	165.8	42	21.5	39
Minnesota	563.4	4	142.7	14	91.1	1	14.0	8
Mississippi	814.3	50	162.6	48	204.7	50	27.1	49
Missouri	700.9	40	158.7	42	163.5	40	18.6	31
Montana	644.2	29	137.6	9	111.9	5	18.0	28
Nebraska	608.6	18	142.9	16	124.0	17	17.5	25
Nevada	681.8	36	149.6	27	152.4	36	10.6	2
New Hampshire	595.7	12	149.6	27	119.9	14	12.9	5
New Jersey	586.5	10	147.6	25	146.5	32	17.6	26
New Mexico	632.3	25	129.9	4	125.4	19	25.4	48
New York	567.1	5	143.5	17	165.1	41	14.0	8
North Carolina	680.5	35	146.6	21	137.4	27	17.2	24
North Dakota	576.5	7	127.3	3	112.8	7	18.0	28
Ohio	698.2	39	158.9	44	153.6	37	22.0	41
Oklahoma	784.7	47	158.9	44	193.1	48	23.8	46
Oregon	623.7	21	152.8	33	108.3	4	18.9	34
Pennsylvania	645.0	30	155.0	37	149.5	34	16.8	21
Rhode Island	606.2	15	151.9	31	134.2	24	13.1	6
South Carolina	716.8	41	150.1	30	146.7	33	19.2	37
South Dakota	596.2	14	140.7	12	123.0	15	22.0	41
Tennessee	753.7	44	157.3	39	174.5	45	21.9	40
Texas	660.7	33	137.9	10	145.8	31	18.3	30
Utah	611.5	19	114.0	1	118.9	12	19.0	35
Vermont	611.9	20	155.7	38	116.3	9	15.7	12
Virginia	636.4	26	144.6	19	135.8	25	16.1	14
Washington	595.7	12	147.0	23	117.3	10	18.7	32
West Virginia	792.2	48	164.1	49	170.8	44	29.9	50
Wisconsin	608.4	16	148.6	26	129.5	22	14.9	10
Wyoming	696.4	37	154.7	35	143.2	30	16.7	18

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database, "Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2010," released 2012, available at: <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/death-rate-by-gender/#>, <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/cancer-death-rate-by-gender/>, <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/heart-disease-death-rate-by-gender/>, <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/diabetes-death-rate-by-gender/>

**MORTALITY RATES PER 100,000 WOMEN, OVERALL AND BY RACE/ETHNICITY
(AGE-ADJUSTED, 2011)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	785.4	48	778.1	47	851.5	36	335.9	13	242.9	1	264.7	4
Alaska	627.7	23	589.3	10	555.6	1	361.0	19	437.9	39	971.7	32
Arizona	586.4	10	596.8	11	711.0	13	504.4	40	373.1	29	797.8	25
Arkansas	757.7	45	753.2	45	865.6	39	412.1	28	359.5	26	391.3	13
California	547.2	2	602.3	12	765.1	20	448.3	35	357.2	24	609.0	18
Colorado	585.4	9	587.2	9	715.9	14	558.3	44	381.3	30	637.9	19
Connecticut	563.2	3	566.2	4	623.4	5	449.2	36	323.2	11		
Delaware	664.3	34	675.0	35	674.9	11	366.1	20	281.7	4		
Florida	563.9	5	584.9	8	672.2	10	430.5	32	261.2	2	299.0	9
Georgia	705.4	40	707.2	41	764.5	19	287.4	8	350.2	21	223.7	1
Hawaii	471.3	1	555.4	2			539.0	43	440.2	40		
Idaho	645.7	29	652.5	31			471.9	37	433.3	38	821.7	26
Illinois	627.8	24	629.9	22	766.3	21	396.1	26	338.3	16	305.9	10
Indiana	703.2	39	703.6	40	824.8	30	393.8	25	336.7	15	252.5	2
Iowa	617.0	18	616.0	19	870.5	40	317.8	10	478.3	41	872.7	29
Kansas	662.3	33	659.5	33	851.0	35	485.2	39	355.0	23	1,178.0	39
Kentucky	774.8	46	779.5	48	833.0	34	261.7	5	398.0	34		
Louisiana	750.9	44	741.1	42	827.1	31	255.7	3	354.2	22	440.7	14
Maine	641.9	27	641.8	28							1,091.2	38
Maryland	612.4	17	608.9	15	696.0	12	264.5	6	320.2	10		
Massachusetts	574.3	8	584.2	7	617.9	4	389.6	24	330.6	13	285.0	7
Michigan	670.9	35	655.5	32	804.9	26	505.8	41	323.9	12	855.6	28
Minnesota	563.6	4	559.8	3	648.0	9	330.4	12	400.3	35	962.7	31
Mississippi	799.8	49	776.7	46	859.3	38	281.2	7	290.8	6	996.7	33
Missouri	693.5	38	692.2	38	779.7	23	295.8	9	428.7	37	297.2	8
Montana	648.6	31	630.9	23			340.3	15			1,082.7	37
Nebraska	619.2	20	620.1	21	742.7	16	382.2	22	263.5	3	1,203.2	40
Nevada	679.3	37	749.9	44	778.2	22	413.3	29	371.1	28	575.0	17
New Hampshire	610.4	16	616.6	20			337.5	14	290.6	5		
New Jersey	590.3	11	604.3	13	764.1	18	385.4	23	304.6	7	317.9	11
New Mexico	635.3	25	648.4	30	608.2	3	595.2	46	384.3	31	704.0	22
New York	567.9	7	580.6	5	641.6	8	424.3	31	305.6	9	337.8	12
North Carolina	674.0	36	667.7	34	758.5	17	229.1	1	341.1	17	768.5	23
North Dakota	565.7	6	549.2	1							1,041.7	35
Ohio	708.1	41	701.7	39	808.9	27	414.2	30	342.8	18	260.3	3
Oklahoma	784.1	47	782.8	49	877.1	41	480.3	38	495.3	43	898.6	30
Oregon	622.7	21	638.0	25	629.9	6	353.9	17	347.0	19	676.2	21
Pennsylvania	655.7	32	647.0	29	813.9	29	439.7	33	336.3	14	273.7	6
Rhode Island	595.4	13	604.3	13	578.8	2	355.8	18	424.1	36		
South Carolina	713.6	42	692.1	37	784.0	24	343.2	16	347.1	20	483.5	16
South Dakota	609.6	15	582.4	6							1,007.3	34
Tennessee	743.8	43	741.9	43	831.3	33	251.7	2	363.6	27		
Texas	645.9	30	675.1	36	811.1	28	527.2	42	359.1	25	267.6	5
Utah	622.7	21	633.2	24	789.6	25	440.8	34	485.5	42	671.3	20
Vermont	608.8	14	613.5	18								
Virginia	640.6	26	640.2	26	735.9	15	325.2	11	305.5	8	447.7	15
Washington	594.5	12	610.6	17	641.5	7	404.5	27	396.1	33	781.2	24
West Virginia	810.6	50	816.7	50	830.3	32	258.7	4				
Wisconsin	617.7	19	609.6	16	858.4	37	382.0	21	387.8	32	840.2	27
Wyoming	642.3	28	641.4	27			567.9	45			1,054.8	36

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC WONDER Online Database, "Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2011," available at: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>

**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE,
PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS
(2003-2007)**

State	Rate	Rank
Alabama	11.7	21
Alaska		
Arizona	7.2	5
Arkansas	14.7	27
California	12.8	23
Colorado	8.9	11
Connecticut	8.1	7
Delaware		
Florida	17.0	30
Georgia	18.3	31
Hawaii	15.1	28
Idaho	23.2	38
Illinois	5.8	3
Indiana	4.3	1
Iowa	9.6	15
Kansas	7.9	6
Kentucky	8.1	7
Louisiana	19.6	33
Maine		
Maryland	21.6	36
Massachusetts	5.4	2
Michigan	26.0	40
Minnesota	6.1	4
Mississippi	20.4	34
Missouri	12.9	24
Montana		
Nebraska	9.8	16
Nevada	9.1	12
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	21.7	37
New Mexico	18.5	32
New York	20.6	35
North Carolina	11.1	19
North Dakota		
Ohio	9.8	16
Oklahoma	23.9	39
Oregon	8.5	10
Pennsylvania	12.9	24
Rhode Island		
South Carolina	16.3	29
South Dakota		
Tennessee	9.5	13
Texas	12.4	22
Utah	11.5	20
Vermont		
Virginia	10.3	18
Washington	8.3	9
West Virginia	9.5	13
Wisconsin	14.0	26
Wyoming		

Source: March of Dimes Peristats website, based on National Center for Health Statistics final mortality and natality data, available at:
<http://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats>

**INFANT MORTALITY RATES, OVERALL AND BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF MOTHER,
PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (2008-2010)**

State	All		White		Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	8.8	49	7.0	48	13.1	27	7.4	40				
Alaska	5.5	14	3.5	1							9.2	
Arizona	6.1	21	5.4	24	13.5	30	5.6	21	7.3		8.0	
Arkansas	7.4	39	6.5	44	11.5	12	5.6	23				
California	4.9	3	4.1	6	9.8	6	4.8	5	4.1		6.9	
Colorado	6.1	22	5.3	20	12.7	23	6.7	34	5.7			
Connecticut	5.6	18	4.0	4	11.8	14	6.7	35	4.8			
Delaware	7.9	46	5.9	35	14.5	37	5.1	13				
Florida	6.9	30	5.5	26	12.2	18	5.0	10	5.1			
Georgia	7.2	34	5.4	25	11.1	11	5.1	12	2.9			
Hawaii	5.9	19	4.2	8			6.1	29	6.5			
Idaho	5.3	12	5.0	17			6.8	38				
Illinois	7.0	33	5.5	26	13.6	31	5.9	26	5.5			
Indiana	7.4	40	6.5	43	14.1	34	6.8	38	6.1			
Iowa	5.1	9	4.7	13	12.1	16	6.3	30				
Kansas	6.9	29	6.3	41	13.1	26	6.5	32	5.7			
Kentucky	6.9	28	6.7	46	10.5	8	4.7	3				
Louisiana	8.5	48	6.6	45	11.9	15	3.3	1	7.0			
Maine	5.5	16	5.5	31								
Maryland	7.4	36	4.6	10	12.7	23	4.9	6	4.0			
Massachusetts	4.8	2	3.8	3	9.2	2	6.8	37	4.2			
Michigan	7.4	37	5.7	33	14.3	36	6.4	31	4.5		12.3	
Minnesota	5.0	8	4.3	9	9.6	5	5.1	11	4.8		8.6	
Mississippi	9.9	50	7.2	49	13.4	28	6.0	27				
Missouri	6.9	31	6.0	38	12.8	25	5.5	18	4.0			
Montana	6.5	26	6.1	39							8.8	
Nebraska	5.4	13	4.6	11	13.5	29	5.5	19				
Nevada	5.6	17	5.3	22	10.0	7	5.0	7	4.4			
New Hampshire	4.2	1	4.2	7								
New Jersey	5.2	10	3.6	2	12.2	17	4.8	4	3.1			
New Mexico	5.5	14	5.5	28			5.3	15			5.0	
New York	5.3	11	4.0	5	10.6	9	5.0	8	3.4			
North Carolina	7.8	45	5.7	33	13.9	32	5.8	24	4.9		13.7	
North Dakota	6.3	25	4.9	16							16.6	
Ohio	7.7	44	6.3	40	14.5	38	6.7	36	4.5			
Oklahoma	7.5	42	6.9	47	12.5	19	5.9	25			9.3	
Oregon	5.0	6	4.8	15	9.5	3	4.6	2	5.4		7.7	
Pennsylvania	7.2	34	5.5	30	12.6	21	8.6	42	4.8			
Rhode Island	6.3	24	5.1	19	12.5	20	5.0	8				
South Carolina	7.5	41	5.6	32	11.5	13	5.4	17				
South Dakota	7.4	37	5.9	36							13.6	
Tennessee	8.0	47	6.4	42	14.1	34	6.5	33	5.0			
Texas	6.1	20	5.5	28	10.9	10	5.5	20	4.2		7.5	
Utah	4.9	4	4.6	12			5.2	14	7.7			
Vermont	5.0	6	5.0	18								
Virginia	7.0	32	5.3	23	12.7	22	6.0	28	4.2			
Washington	5.0	5	4.7	14	7.0	1	5.4	16	3.8		8.8	
West Virginia	7.6	43	7.6	50	9.6	4						
Wisconsin	6.3	23	5.3	20	13.9	33	5.6	22	6.4		8.0	
Wyoming	6.6	27	5.9	37			8.4	41				

Source: Mathews, T.J., M.S. and Marian F. MacDorman, Ph.D., "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2010 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," CDC National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62, No. 8, p. 16, December 18, 2013, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_08.pdf

**RACIAL DISPARITY RATIOS: INFANT MORTALITY RATES, OVERALL
AND BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF MOTHER, PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (2008-2010)**

State	All	Black		Latina		Asian / Pacific Islander		American Indian / Alaska Native	
	Rate	Rate	RDR	Rate	RDR	Rate	RDR	Rate	RDR
Alabama	8.8	13.1	1.48	7.4	0.84				
Alaska	5.5							9.2	1.68
Arizona	6.1	13.5	2.21	5.6	0.91	7.3	1.20	8.0	1.31
Arkansas	7.4	11.5	1.55	5.6	0.76				
California	4.9	9.8	1.98	4.8	0.98	4.1	0.82	6.9	1.39
Colorado	6.1	12.7	2.08	6.7	1.09	5.7	0.93		
Connecticut	5.6	11.8	2.10	6.7	1.19	4.8	0.85		
Delaware	7.9	14.5	1.82	5.1	0.64				
Florida	6.9	12.2	1.77	5.0	0.73	5.1	0.74		
Georgia	7.2	11.1	1.53	5.1	0.70	2.9	0.40		
Hawaii	5.9			6.1	1.03	6.5	1.09		
Idaho	5.3			6.8	1.27				
Illinois	7.0	13.6	1.94	5.9	0.85	5.5	0.78		
Indiana	7.4	14.1	1.90	6.8	0.92	6.1	0.82		
Iowa	5.1	12.1	2.40	6.3	1.25				
Kansas	6.9	13.1	1.90	6.5	0.94	5.7	0.83		
Kentucky	6.9	10.5	1.53	4.7	0.69				
Louisiana	8.5	11.9	1.41	3.3	0.38	7.0	0.83		
Maine	5.5								
Maryland	7.4	12.7	1.73	4.9	0.67	4.0	0.55		
Massachusetts	4.8	9.2	1.91	6.8	1.39	4.2	0.87		
Michigan	7.4	14.3	1.93	6.4	0.87	4.5	0.60	12.3	1.67
Minnesota	5.0	9.6	1.92	5.1	1.00	4.8	0.96	8.6	1.71
Mississippi	9.9	13.4	1.35	6.0	0.61				
Missouri	6.9	12.8	1.85	5.5	0.79	4.0	0.57		
Montana	6.5							8.8	1.37
Nebraska	5.4	13.5	2.51	5.5	1.02				
Nevada	5.6	10.0	1.79	5.0	0.90	4.4	0.79		
New Hampshire	4.2								
New Jersey	5.2	12.2	2.35	4.8	0.92	3.1	0.60		
New Mexico	5.5			5.3	0.96			5.0	0.90
New York	5.3	10.6	1.98	5.0	0.95	3.4	0.65		
North Carolina	7.8	13.9	1.79	5.8	0.75	4.9	0.63	13.7	1.76
North Dakota	6.3							16.6	2.62
Ohio	7.7	14.5	1.88	6.7	0.87	4.5	0.58		
Oklahoma	7.5	12.5	1.66	5.9	0.78			9.3	1.23
Oregon	5.0	9.5	1.90	4.6	0.92	5.4	1.07	7.7	1.55
Pennsylvania	7.2	12.6	1.74	8.6	1.18	4.8	0.67		
Rhode Island	6.3	12.5	1.99	5.0	0.80				
South Carolina	7.5	11.5	1.54	5.4	0.72				
South Dakota	7.4							13.6	1.84
Tennessee	8.0	14.1	1.76	6.5	0.81	5.0	0.62		
Texas	6.1	10.9	1.79	5.5	0.91	4.2	0.68	7.5	1.23
Utah	4.9			5.2	1.05	7.7	1.56		
Vermont	5.0								
Virginia	7.0	12.7	1.82	6.0	0.86	4.2	0.60		
Washington	5.0	7.0	1.41	5.4	1.08	3.8	0.76	8.8	1.77
West Virginia	7.6	9.6	1.27						
Wisconsin	6.3	13.9	2.22	5.6	0.90	6.4	1.03	8.0	1.28
Wyoming	6.6			8.4	1.27				

RDR - Racial Disparity Ratio = ratio for selected group compared to all women in the state.
For example, a racial disparity ratio of 1.5 means the percentage/rate for the selected group is 1.5 times the benchmark percentage/rate for all women in the state.

Source: AJS calculations based on rates reported by Mathews, T.J., M.S. and Marian F. MacDorman, Ph.D., "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2010 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," CDC National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62, No. 8, p. 16, December 18, 2013, available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_08.pdf

DISCUSSION OF STATE RANKINGS, GRADES AND RACIAL DISPARITY RATIOS

The 2014 Women's Health Report Card underscores that states have a long way to go to ensure that all women, regardless of where they are born or live, their racial/ethnic backgrounds, and their income levels, have access to the health care they need to lead healthy and prosperous lives. The report card finds wide variations across states in the areas of health coverage for women, women's access to health care, and women's health outcomes. It also finds serious racial disparities in women's health within states.

The states with the best overall rankings are Massachusetts (#1), Connecticut (#2), Hawaii (tied for #3), Vermont (tied for #3), and Minnesota (#5). The states with the worst overall rankings are Mississippi (#50), Oklahoma (#49), Texas (#48), Nevada (#47), and Arkansas (#46).

Some states performed consistently poorly across all three subject areas. Twelve states received grades of D or F (meaning they ranked in the bottom 20) in all three subject areas, including Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Seven more states received grades of D or F (ranking in the bottom 20) in two of the three categories, including Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. In these states, many women lack health coverage, lack access to routine and preventive health care, and have correspondingly worse health outcomes.

Even among states that tended to perform better, there is still significant room for improvement in specific areas. For example: Delaware and Maryland received A-level grades on health coverage and access to care, but C-level grades on health outcomes; Maine received an A-level grade on access and a B-level grade on coverage, but a D-level grade on outcomes; Ohio and Pennsylvania received B-level grades on coverage and access, but D-level grades on outcomes; and Michigan received B-level grades on coverage and access, but an F-level grade on outcomes. Only two states – Massachusetts and Connecticut – received A-level grades in all three subject areas.

Examining states' performance for different racial groups underscores that there is much work to do to eliminate racial disparities in women's health. Across the country, major race-based disparities persist across a wide range of women's health measures.

These disparities are evident in the data on health coverage for women of color. In 28 states, the uninsured rate for black women was at least 10 percent higher than for women overall; in 17 states, it was at least 20 percent higher. The disparities were even wider for Latina women: in 49 states, the uninsured rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 44 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in 18 states, it was at least twice as high.

Racial disparities are also evident in the data on health outcomes for women across communities. For example:

Hypertension rates among black women:

in all 38 states with reported data for black women, the hypertension rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 13 states, it was at least 50 percent higher.

Infant mortality rates among black women:

in all 38 states with reported data for black women, the infant mortality rate for black women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 33 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in seven states, it was at least twice as high.

Diabetes rates among Latina women:

Diabetes rates for Latina women: in 28 states, the diabetes rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 19 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in three states, it was at least twice as high.

Asthma rates among Native American women: in 13 of the 22 states with reported data for Native women, the asthma rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 10 states, the asthma rate for Native women was at least 50 percent higher; and in seven states, it was at least twice as high.

Infant mortality rates among Native American women: in 14 of the 15 states with reported data for Native women, the infant mortality rate for Native women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in eight states, it was at least 50 percent higher.

While all states should seek to improve their records on women's health overall and work to reduce racial disparities, the results of the 2014 Women's Health Report Card should be of particular concern to policymakers in states that received grades of C, D or F. These states have a middling, poor, or failing record when it comes to meeting women's health needs. They have, to date, failed to give their women residents fair opportunities to lead healthy, prosperous, and productive lives. This harms not only women but also their families, their communities, and their states.

Many of the 21 states that have, as of September 2014, rejected federal funding to expand health coverage to low-income state residents through Medicaid received poor overall grades in this report card. In fact, seven of the states that have rejected Medicaid expansion received an F grade, six more received a D, and four more received a C. All told, 17 of the 21 states rejecting Medicaid expansion as of September 2014 received a grade of C or worse.⁵

Expanding health coverage through Medicaid presents an opportunity for states to improve their overall performance on women's health, gain ground in relation to higher-performing states, and reduce racial disparities within their states. On that last point, there is a strong racial equity case for states that have so far rejected Medicaid expansion to change course, particularly considering demographic shifts that mean communities of color are making up an increasing share of the population in many of these states. But, as long as these states continue to refuse this opportunity, they will risk falling even further behind other states that have moved forward with expanded coverage.

The results of the 2014 Women's Health Report Card should serve as a call to action for state policymakers to commit attention and resources to advancing an agenda that improves women's health and promotes racial equity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to expand health coverage, increase access to care, and improve health outcomes for all women and reduce racial disparities in health for women of color, state and national policymakers should pursue the following recommendations:

HEALTH COVERAGE FOR WOMEN

- ▶ **Implement the expansion of health coverage through Medicaid in states that have not yet done so.** Accepting the federal funds to expand health coverage through Medicaid is the most pressing thing states that have not yet expanded Medicaid can do to address barriers to health coverage for low-income women and racial disparities in coverage for low-income women of color. States that continue to delay the decision to expand Medicaid will leave women who should be benefiting from this expansion out in the cold when it comes to health coverage. Furthermore, state policymakers should avoid experimental provisions that would require approval of a federal waiver, which could slow the timeline for beginning new coverage, undermine standards for quality of coverage, and result in higher costs for enrollees.
- ▶ **Invest in community-based outreach and health coverage enrollment strategies targeted toward low-income women and communities of color.** In order to reduce the overall number of uninsured women as much as possible and to address racial disparities in coverage, states should invest in community-based outreach and enrollment strategies. Ensuring that uninsured women in low-income communities, communities of color, and immigrant communities have face-to-face contact with and support from outreach workers who can assist with the enrollment process will help maximize coverage gains.
- ▶ **Ensure robust competition in the individual and small business health insurance marketplaces, and strengthen oversight to ensure that all plans are in compliance with the Affordable Care Act's requirements for essential health benefits important to women.** States should actively monitor the level of choice and competition in

both the individual/family health insurance marketplace and the Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) marketplace. Without compromising benefit standards, states should consider a combination of incentives and requirements to increase plan choice and foster competition between insurers to place downward pressure on rates. States should also strengthen oversight to actively enforce provisions of the ACA that require all plans to cover regular preventive care (without cost-sharing) and other health services important to women.

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

- ▶ **Establish and enforce strong standards for marketplace health plan provider networks to ensure that all services will be accessible without unreasonable delay, as required by law.** With insurance companies' move toward "skinny" provider networks, there is a danger that people gaining health coverage will not have meaningful access to care because they can't find an in-network provider or specialist within a reasonable distance from their homes. States should create strong review processes to evaluate the provider networks proposed for marketplace plans, and conduct ongoing oversight to maintain network adequacy. States should also consider adopting maximum travel time and distance to provider criteria (like the criteria used for Medicare Advantage plans) for the networks of health plans to be sold in the state marketplaces. For example, states could set a maximum travel standard of 15 miles or 30 minutes for urban areas and 30 miles or 30 minutes for rural areas, wherever possible.
- ▶ **Ensure that all women, regardless of income, have access to the full range of reproductive health care and family planning services they**

need to be healthy. All women, whether they are covered by employer-based insurance, individual private insurance, Veterans Administration health care, Tricare, Medicare, or Medicaid, should have access to the reproductive health services they need to be healthy and to make their own decisions about family planning, including contraception, abortion, and pre- and post-natal care. To improve women's health, policymakers need to protect and expand women's access to these services, not restrict it.

- ▶ **Invest in workforce development strategies that expand and diversify states' health workforces with more providers who are women and people of color.** Health care is among the fastest growing industries by job growth, and these jobs go mostly to women. Expanding health coverage will mean new health care spending and more health care jobs, presenting an opportunity to strengthen diversity in states' health workforces. States should adopt proactive strategies to diversify the health workforce, such as setting up health career track programs at high schools that serve students of color and lower-income students, increasing funding for community colleges' health occupation programs, and supporting on-the-job training initiatives.
- ▶ **Strengthen cultural competency in states' health workforces.** As new populations gain health coverage, states' success in translating expanded coverage for women into better health outcomes for women will depend on the health workforce's ability to meet the needs of women with different racial, ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds. Increasing diversity in the health workforce will help in this endeavor. In addition, states should pursue strategies to ensure access to interpretation and translation services for non-English speakers, and incentivize (or require) cultural competency training for health care providers.
- ▶ **Address growing health care needs and ease provider shortages by investing in community health clinics, ensuring appropriate scope of practice rules, and creating incentives for new**

practitionersto locate in previously underserved areas. States should take advantage of funding opportunities created by the Affordable Care Act, such as the New Access Point program, to expand community health clinics and create more primary care delivery sites to serve more low-income women and women of color. Current scope of practice rules often prevent nurse practitioners, physicians' assistants, and other clinicians from providing specific types of care and services, even when they are trained and qualified to provide this care. As more people gain insurance coverage and seek care, states should ensure that their scope of practice rules are updated to allow qualified clinicians to work to the full extent of their education and training. And, states should prioritize funding for tuition waivers and/or loan forgiveness programs for health practitioners who commit to provide care in previously underserved areas for a defined period of time.

WOMEN'S HEALTH OUTCOMES

- ▶ **Invest in preventive care for women.** In order for expanded coverage and expanded access to care to produce meaningful gains in health outcomes for women, states will need to encourage a proactive focus on preventive care. This will pay dividends in terms of women's overall health and wellbeing and also help reduce future health care costs. The Affordable Care Act has advanced critical improvements here, particularly with its requirements that health plans sold in state marketplaces must cover women's preventive services without cost-sharing. States should actively enforce these requirements. States should also institutionalize their commitment to improving women's health outcomes by establishing state commissions on women's health that include a strong focus on preventive care.
- ▶ **Improve chronic disease management for women.** Given the current prevalence of chronic diseases among women and the role of chronic illnesses in driving up overall health care costs, states must incentivize improvements in the management of chronic

diseases. Needed improvements include better coordination across providers, more emphasis on early detection and early warning signs, and better education that gives patients the tools and support they need to proactively manage chronic health issues. To support these goals, state Medicaid programs should adopt the “health home” model (a new option created by the Affordable Care Act) for providing services to enrollees with chronic health conditions.

- **Improve health data collection focusing on women, with a particular focus on low-income women and women of color.** To establish appropriate policy priorities for improving women’s health and reducing racial disparities, policymakers need access to the most current and comprehensive data on trends and gaps in

coverage, access, and outcomes. States should collect and publicly report full information on enrollments and target populations for the health insurance marketplace and Medicaid, including data broken down by gender, race/ethnicity, gender identity, income, and geography. They should also strive to improve data collection on measures of health access and outcomes, with the same population and geographic breakdowns.

Adoption of these recommendations will help set states and the country on a path to improve women’s health overall and reduce racial disparities in women’s health, moving toward realizing the promise of quality, affordable health care that gives all women in America opportunities to get the health care they need to lead healthy, happy, and prosperous lives.

METHODOLOGY

The Alliance for a Just Society’s 2014 Women’s Health Report Card ranks and grades states on a wide range of measures relating to women’s health. It assesses states’ performance in three subject areas: health coverage for women, women’s access to health care, and women’s health status and outcomes. Each section includes a range of data points, and incorporates data on race and ethnicity where available.

Within each subject area (coverage, access, and outcomes), states were ranked from 1 to 50 on each data point (1 being best, 50 being worst). These rankings were averaged and the results were re-ranked to produce a subject-wide ranking for each state, with a corresponding subject grade (A through F). The three subject-wide rankings were then averaged and the results were re-ranked to produce final rankings of states’ overall performance on women’s health issues, with corresponding final grades.

To look more closely at race-based differences in women’s health within states, racial disparity ratios were calculated for black, Latina, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/ Alaska Native women for a subset of the data points. These figures were calculated by dividing the data point for the selected racial group in a state by the corresponding data point for the overall population of women in that state to produce a ratio that measures race-based differences. Based on this approach, an uninsured racial disparity ratio of, for example, 1.33 for black women in Missouri means the uninsured rate for black women was 33 percent higher than for women overall in Missouri. A diabetes racial disparity ratio of 2.00 for Latina women in Michigan means the diabetes rate for Latinas was twice as high as for women overall in Michigan.

There were occasional ties in the rankings, both in subject areas and in the final rankings, producing some repeat numbers (and some absent numbers) in the 1-50 rankings. For example, Maryland and New York tied for #8 in coverage (so there was no #9 in coverage), Ohio and South Carolina tied for #40 in outcomes (so there

was no #41 in outcomes), and Hawaii and Vermont tied for #3 in the final rankings (so there was no #4 in the final rankings).

For some measures, results were not available for each racial group in all 50 states. While all available results were included in the 50-state tables, in cases where fewer than 34 (two thirds) of the states reported results for a particular racial group, rankings were not calculated (and therefore were not factored into the subject-wide rankings) because they would not serve as a meaningful proxy for a 50-state ranking. In cases where results were available for 34 or more (but not all) states for a particular measure and racial group, rankings were calculated for the states that reported results and these rankings were factored into the subject-wide rankings for those states; states that did not report results did not receive a ranking, so this measure and group did not factor into these states’ subject-wide rankings.

In a few cases (for example, in the table for women’s life expectancy by race), states that reported the same result for a particular group after rounding received different rankings because the rankings were based on the more precise (unrounded) underlying data points.

State rankings translated into letter grades as follows:

Ranking	Grade
1-7	A
8-10	A-
11-13	B+
14-17	B
18-20	B-
21-23	C+
24-27	C
28-30	C-
31-33	D+
34-37	D
38-40	D-
41-50	F

REFERENCES

1 “30 Achievements in Women’s Health in 30 Years (1984 – 2014),” Office on Women’s Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, accessed September 29, 2014 at: <http://womenshealth.gov/about-us/government-in-action/achievements/>

2 These tallies do not include Indiana and Utah, where Medicaid expansion plans were being debated at the time of this report’s publication. See Kaiser Family Foundation, “Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision,” accessed September 29, 2014 at: <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.



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