

# Women and Health Care in the Early Years of the Affordable Care Act: Key Findings from the 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey

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Figure 1

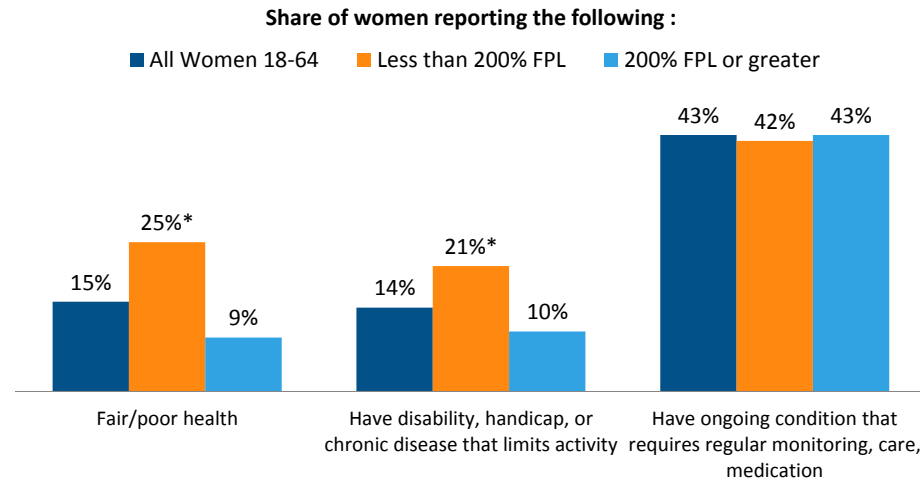
## Methods

- Nationally representative sample of 3,015 women ages 15 to 64 living in the U.S. conducted by telephone from September 19 to November 21, 2013.
- Interviews conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI)
- Oversamples of low-income, African American, and Latina women
- Companion survey of 700 men ages 18 to 64 for comparison
- Data on coverage, provider connections, and preventive services presented for women ages 18-64 and data on reproductive and sexual health among women ages 15-44



Figure 2

## Poorer women have higher rates of fair/poor health and conditions resulting in activity limitations

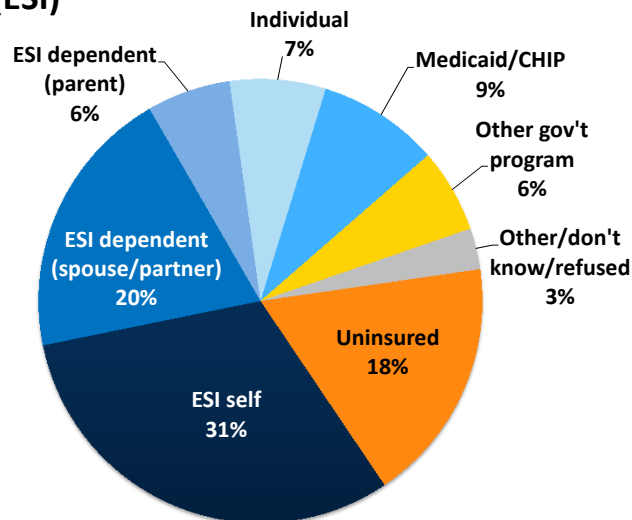


NOTE: Among women ages 18 to 64. The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) was \$19,530 for a family of three in 2013.  
 \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from 200% FPL or greater; p<.05.  
 SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 3

## Majority of women are covered by employer-sponsored insurance (ESI)

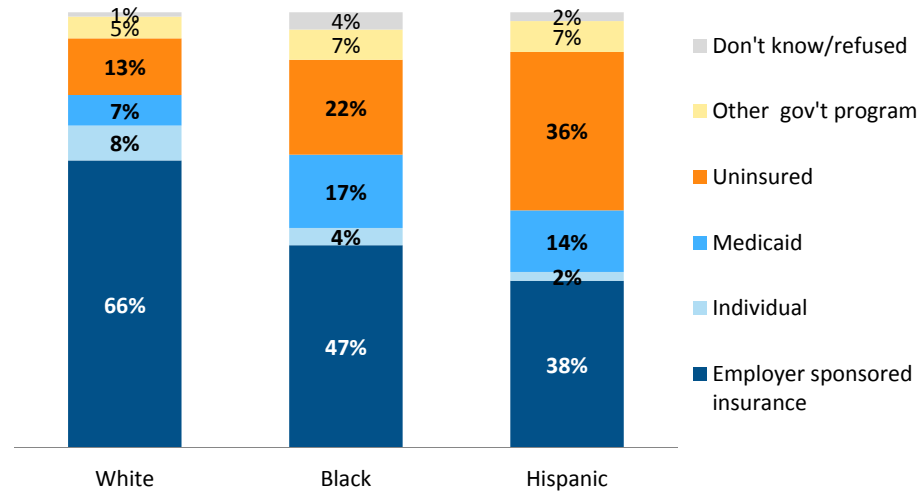


NOTE: Among women ages 18-64. "Other gov't program" includes Medicare and Tricare.  
 SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 4

### Women of color have lower rates of private coverage and higher rates of Medicaid and uninsured

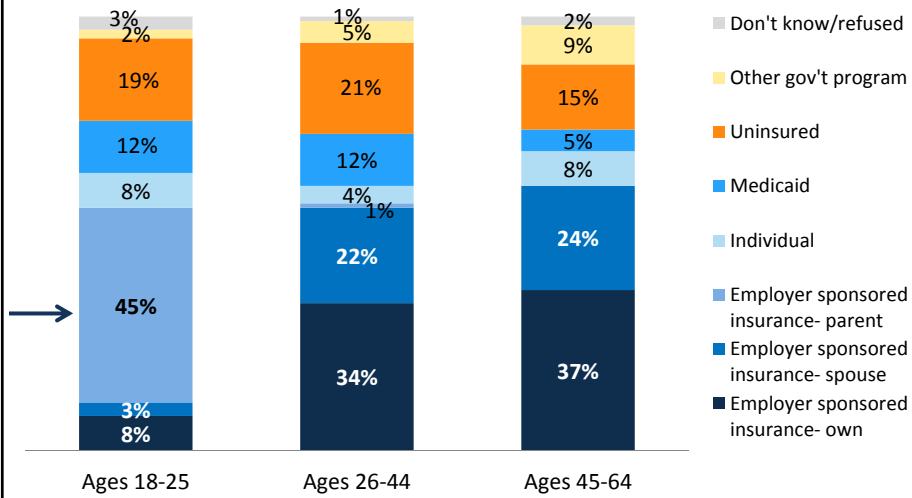


NOTE: Among women ages 18-64. "Other gov't program" includes Medicare and Tricare.  
 SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 5

### Over four in ten young women are insured under a parent's plan

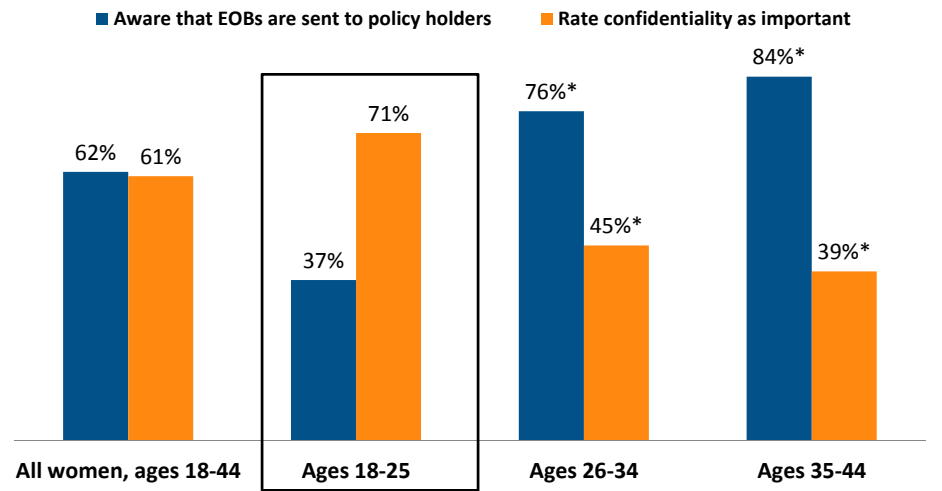


NOTE: Among women ages 18-64. "Other gov't program" includes Medicare and Tricare.  
 SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 6

### Young women value confidentiality, but many are unaware that private plans can send EOBs to parents



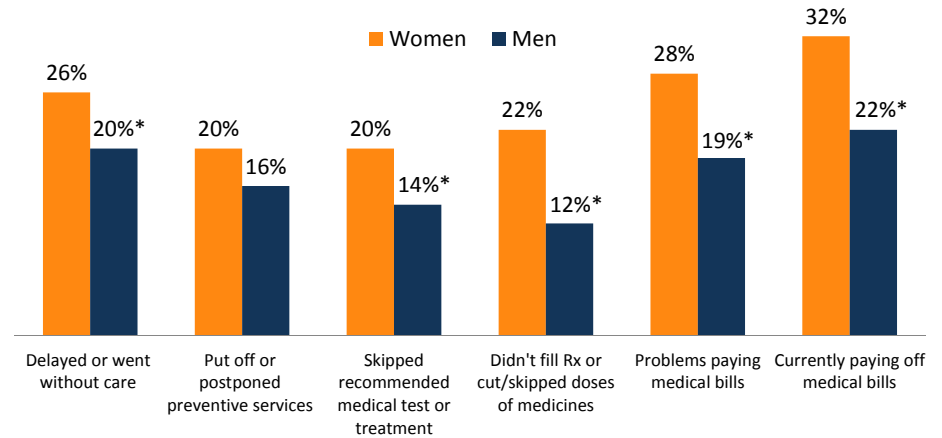
NOTES: Includes women who are ages 18-25 and older women who are privately insured or are covered as a dependent. Important includes Very and Somewhat Important. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from ages 18-25; p<.05  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 7

### A higher share of women forgo health care needs due to cost compared to men

Percent reporting that in past 12 months they experienced following due to costs:



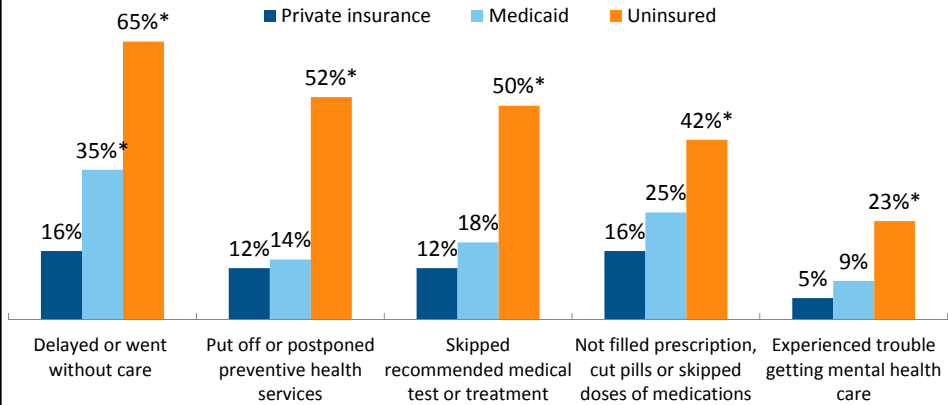
NOTE: Among women and men ages 18-64. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from Women; p<.05.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey and 2013 Kaiser Men's Health Survey.



Figure 8

## Health costs are a burden not only on uninsured women, but also women with Medicaid and private coverage

Percent reporting that in past 12 months they experienced following due to costs:



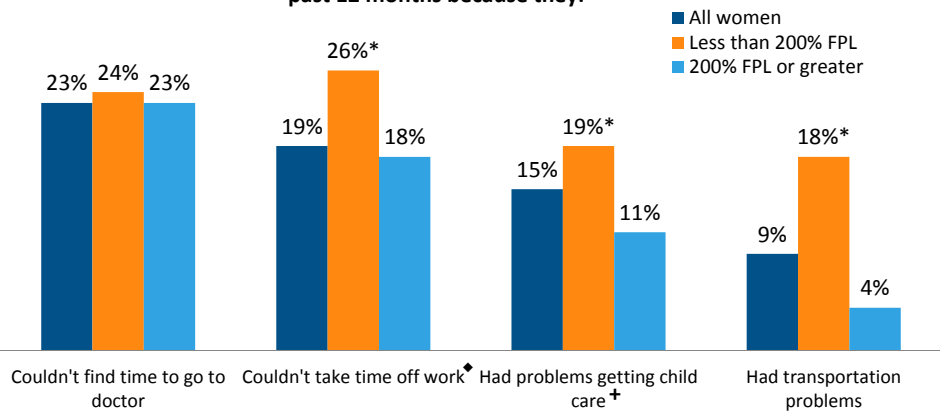
NOTE: Among women ages 18-64. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from Private insurance; p<.05.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 9

## Logistical problems pose barriers to health care for women, particularly low-income women

Share of women reporting they delayed or went without care in past 12 months because they:



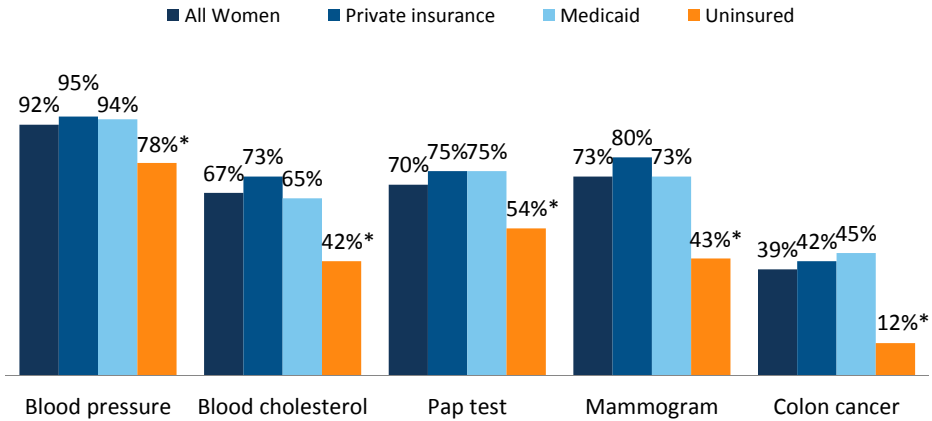
NOTE: Among women ages 18-64. \*Among women employed full- or part-time. +Among women with children. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from 200% FPL or greater, p<.05.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 10

## Lower utilization of screening tests among uninsured women

Share of women reporting they have received screening test in past two years



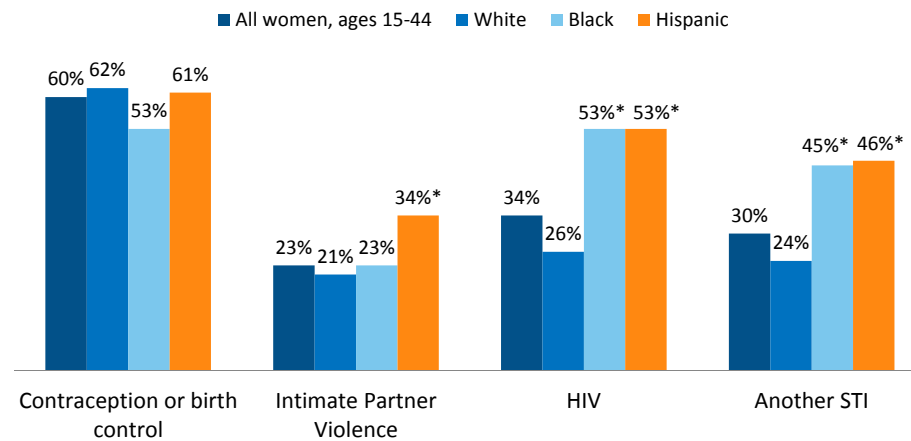
NOTE: Among women ages 18-64. Mammogram screenings among women ages 40-64. Colon cancer screening among women ages 50-64. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from Private insurance; p<.05.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 11

## Counseling rates for STIs and HIV are higher among Black and Hispanic women compared to White women

Share of women who said their physician discussed these reproductive health issues with them in past 1-3 years



NOTE: Among women ages 15-44. For women ages 18+, have discussed within the past 3 years. For women ages 15-17, have discussed within past 12 months. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from White, p<.05.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.

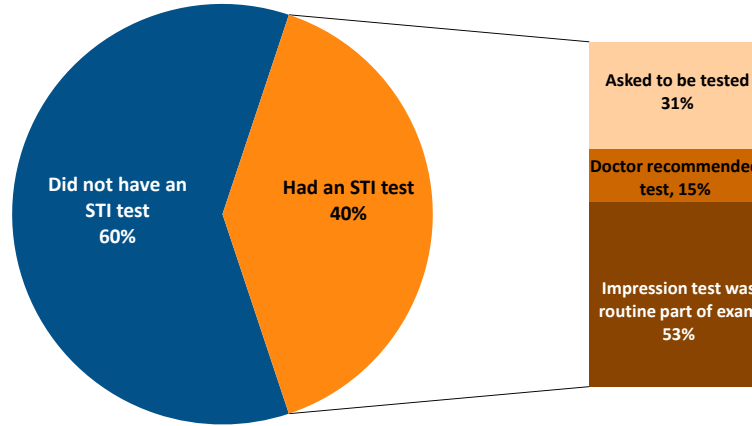


Figure 12

## Many women incorrectly believe that STI tests are a routine part of an examination

Share of women reporting that in past two years they:

Among women who received an STI test, who initiated the test?



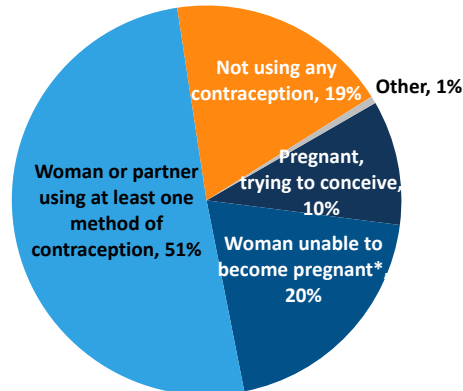
NOTE: Among women ages 15-44.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 13

## One in five sexually active women are at risk for unintended pregnancy because they are not using contraception

Use of contraceptives and reproductive capacity among women of reproductive age:



NOTES: Among women ages 15-44 who have had sex within the past 12 months. \*Includes women who report that they or their partner have had a sterilization procedure or they have a medical condition that makes it impossible to get pregnant and are not using any contraception.

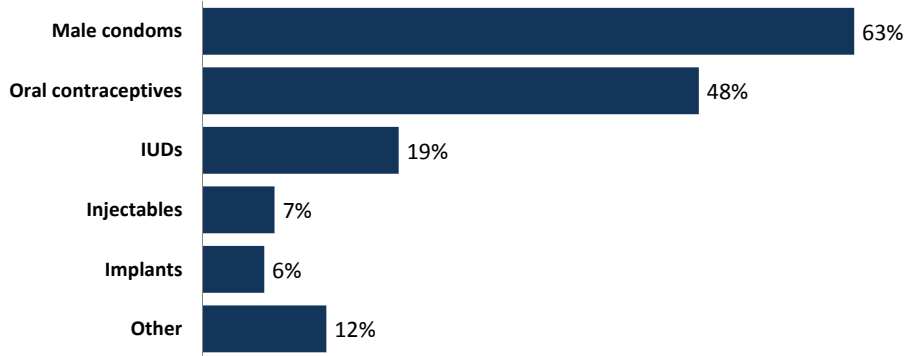
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 14

## Women use a variety of contraceptive methods

Share of women reporting they or partner used method in past year:



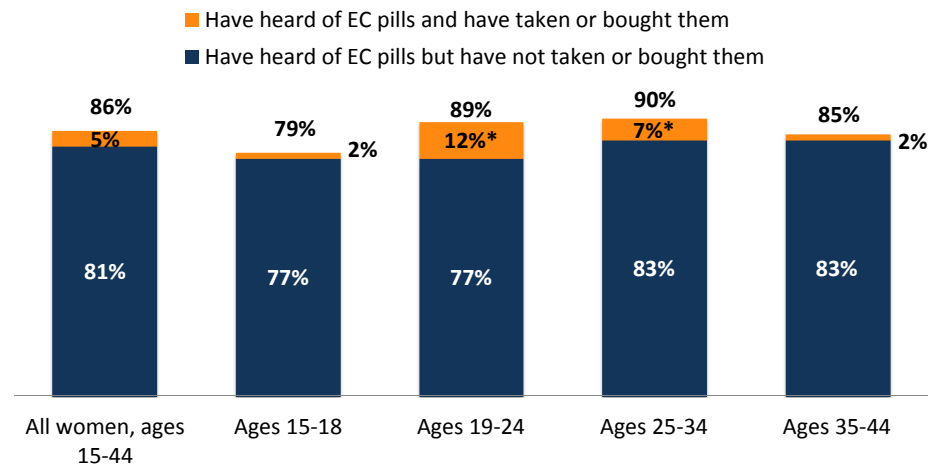
NOTE: Among women ages 15-44 who were sexually active in past year and used contraceptives in past year. Women may use more than one form of contraception. Oral contraceptives include birth control pills. IUD is an intrauterine device such as Mirena, Skyla, or Paragard. Injectables include Depo Provera. Implants include Implanon or tubes in arm. Other methods include vaginal ring and the topical patch.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 15

## Most women have heard of emergency contraceptive (EC) pills, but few have used or purchased them



NOTES: Among women ages 15-44. Emergency contraception includes Plan B, Next Choice, and ella, as well as other generic versions. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from Ages 35-44, p<.05.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.

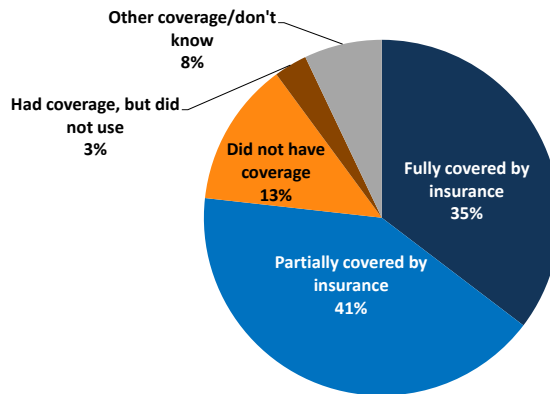




Figure 16

## Among women with private insurance, one in three report plan paid for full cost of contraceptives

How the bill for birth control was paid during most recent visit among women with private insurance:



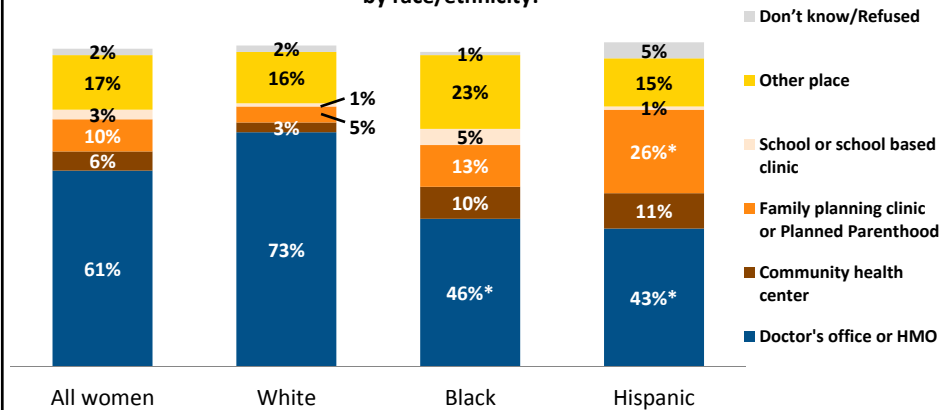
NOTES: Among women ages 15-44 who had sex and used any birth control within the past 12 months. "Other coverage/Don't know" includes coverage through Medicaid or other public insurance.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 17

## Many women seek care in safety-net facilities, such as clinics and health centers

Site of care for birth control during past 12 months, by race/ethnicity:

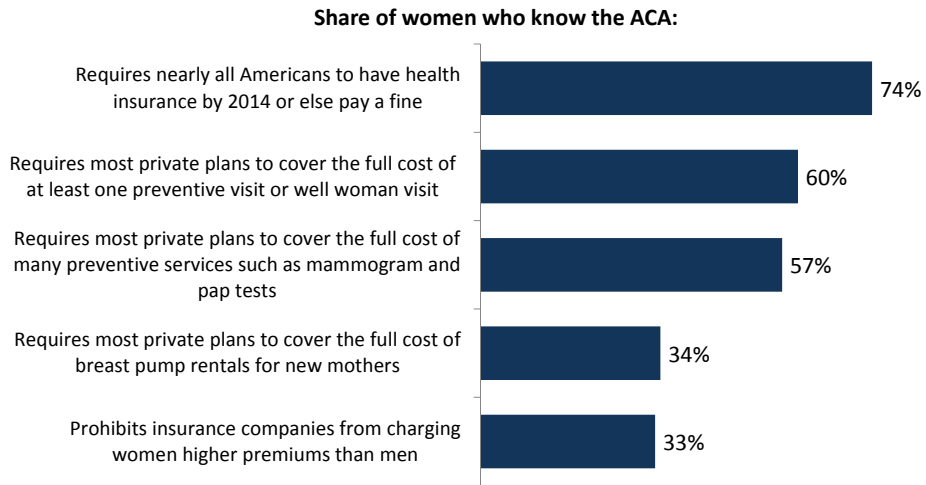


NOTES: Among women ages 15-44 who had sex and used any birth control within the past 12 months. "Other place" includes drugstores and other unspecified sites. \*Indicates a statistically significant difference from White, p<.05.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.



Figure 18

## Women's knowledge about ACA coverage for preventive services is uneven



NOTE: Among women ages 18-64 except question on breast pump rentals among women ages 18-44.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013 Kaiser Women's Health Survey.

