

Health Resources and Services Administration
Maternal and Child Health Bureau

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1

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Women's Health Data Across the Lifespan

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2

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Women's Health USA

- First edition was released in May 2002
- Companion to Child Health USA
- Developed by HRSA:
 - MCHB Office of Data and Information Management,
 - MCHB Division of Perinatal Systems and Women's Health,
 - Office of Women's Health



3



Development Process

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- HRSA Women's Health Coordinating Committee
- HHS Women's Health Coordinating Committee
- DHHS Women's Health and Data Experts
- Public Comment from groups such as:
 - Men's Health Network
 - National WIC Association
 - U.S. Breastfeeding Committee



4



WHUSA Table of Contents

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- Population Characteristics
- Health Status
- Health Services Utilization

Health Status includes:

- Health Behaviors
- Health Indicators
- Maternal Health
- Special Populations



5



WHUSA Table of Contents

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New Topics
WHUSA 2003 will present the latest data available.
New topics in women's health include:

● Activity limitations	● Medicare/Medicaid
● Arthritis	● Medication use
● Bleeding disorders	● Title V Abstinence Education Programs
● Breastfeeding	● Title X Family Planning Services
● Home and hospice care	● Vitamin and mineral supplement use
● Maternal morbidity	



6

WHUSA Table of Contents

Special Populations:

- Health Resources and Services Administration Populations and Programs
- U.S.-Mexico Border Health
- Immigrant Health
- Incarcerated Women
- Rural and Urban Health
- Older Women



7

Population Characteristics

- In 2001, females represented 51.2% of the U.S. population
- Females under the age 34 accounted for 47.3% of the female population
- The proportion of females aged 25 years and younger was higher in non-White racial and ethnic groups
 - 47.6% of the female Hispanic population
 - 44.4% of the female American Indian/Alaska Native population
 - 40.1% of the female Black population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



8

Educational Attainment and Earnings

- In 1999, females received a greater proportion of college degrees than men.
 - 60.2% of Associates Degrees
 - 57.2% of Bachelor's Degrees
 - 58.0% of Masters Degrees

Source: U.S. Department of Education

- The 60.9 million women in the labor force lack income parity. Women represent:

- Less than 1/3 of those who earned \$50,000-\$99,000
- Less than 1/5 of those who earned \$100,000 or more

Source: U.S. Department of Labor



9

Heart Disease

- More women die of heart disease than men.
- High blood pressure, obesity, and smoking are significant risk factors for developing heart disease.
- Women under the age of 45 years experience higher rate of heart disease than men of the same age (49.7 and 27.9 per 1,000 population respectively).
- After age 65 years, men report higher rates than women, increasing to 248.0 per 1,000 men at age 75 and older (compared to 179.5 per 1,000 women).

Source: National Health Interview Survey



16

Mental Health Treatment and Suicide

- Non-Hispanic White and Native American/Alaska Native women were most likely to commit suicide
- More women than men receive mental health treatment or counseling (not including drug/alcohol treatment)
- 5.7 million women and 2.7 million men report unmet need for mental health treatment/counseling.

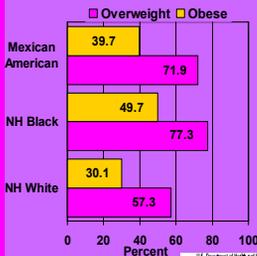
Source: National Vital Statistics System and National Household Survey on Drug Abuse



17

Overweight and Obesity

Overweight and Obesity in Women Aged 20 and Older, 1999-2000



Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey



18

- In 1999-2000, 61.9% of women were overweight and 1/3 were obese.
- Men were more likely to be overweight, and women more likely to be obese.
- The prevalence of obesity among women was greatest between the ages of 40-59 years.

Prenatal Care

- In 2001, 83.4% of the women who gave birth began prenatal care in the first trimester – the highest proportion recorded.
- 88.5% of non-Hispanic White and 84.0% Asian Pacific Islander women received early prenatal care compared to 74.5% of non-Hispanic Black, 75.7% of Hispanic, and 69.3% of American Indian/Alaska Native women.
- Of the 4,025,933 births, 42,000 women received no prenatal care.

Source: National Vital Statistics System



19

Breastfeeding

- In 2001, in-hospital breastfeeding rates were the highest recorded
 - 73.0 % among Hispanics
 - 72.2% among Whites
 - 52.9% among Blacks
- The percentage of women breastfeeding at 6 months postpartum reached a high of 32.5% in 2001.
- Breastfeeding rates are highest among women:
 - Aged 25 years and older;
 - White or Hispanic;
 - College educated;
 - Not participating in WIC;
 - and/or living in western States

Source: Abbot Laboratories



20

Maternal Morbidity

- The three most frequently recorded medical risk factors for women having live births in 2001, included:
 - Hypertension (37.7 per 1,000 live births)
 - Diabetes (31.1 per 1,000 live births)
 - Anemia (25.0 per 1,000 live births)
- In 1999, 31.4% of women discharged from hospitals experienced a maternal illness or pregnancy-complication during labor and delivery.
- Females aged 15 years and younger had the highest percentage of deliveries with complications (49.4%)

Source: National Vital Statistics System

Source: National Hospital Discharge Survey



21

Vitamin and Mineral Supplement Use

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- In 2000, 56.9% of women took at least one vitamin or mineral supplement.
- Non-Hispanic White women reported the highest proportion of supplement use (61.7%), compared to non-Hispanic Blacks (42.3%), and Hispanics (43.3%).
- 64.6% of women between the ages of 65-84 years reported supplement use – the highest proportion of supplement use among women.

Source: National Health Interview Survey



28

Medication Use

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- In 2000, medications were prescribed or given at 2/3 of all doctor's visits.
- Higher rates of medication use were reported for females (156.4 drugs per 100 visits) than males (149.1 drugs per 100 visits)
- Most frequently used by females :
 - Premarin (hormone therapy)
 - Synthroid (for Thyroid disease)
 - Claritin (for allergies)
 - Celebrex (for arthritis pain)
 - Lipitor (to lower cholesterol)
- Nearly 20% of women aged 45-64 reported using central nervous system drugs including: sedatives, anti-depressants, and antianxiety agents.

Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey



29

Select Topics Found only in 2002 Edition

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- Caregiving
- Osteoporosis
- Household Composition
- Labor Force Participation Rates
- Nutrition-Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables
- Non-medical Use of Prescription Drugs



30

Find this Information

Stay tuned to the HRSA OWH Web Site for the upcoming release of *Women's Health USA 2003*
<http://www.hrsa.gov/womenshealth/>

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31

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 Maternal and Child Health Bureau



32

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 Maternal and Child Health Bureau



33

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34

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Question and Answer Session



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35
