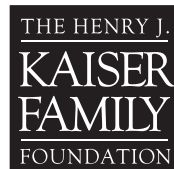

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

**Selected Figures from the
2005 National Healthcare Disparities Report
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality**

April 2006



Selected figures from the 2005 National Healthcare Disparities Report (NHDR)

HealthCare Disparities Still Exist

Figure H.1 Quality Measures (page 3 of NHDR)

Figure H.2 Access Measures (page 4 of NHDR)

Changes in Health Care Disparities Over Time

Figure H.3 Quality Measures (page 5 of NHDR)

Figure H.4 Access Measures (page 6 of NHDR)

Opportunities for Improvement Remain

Table H.1 Three Largest Disparities in Quality for Selected Groups (page 7 of NHDR)

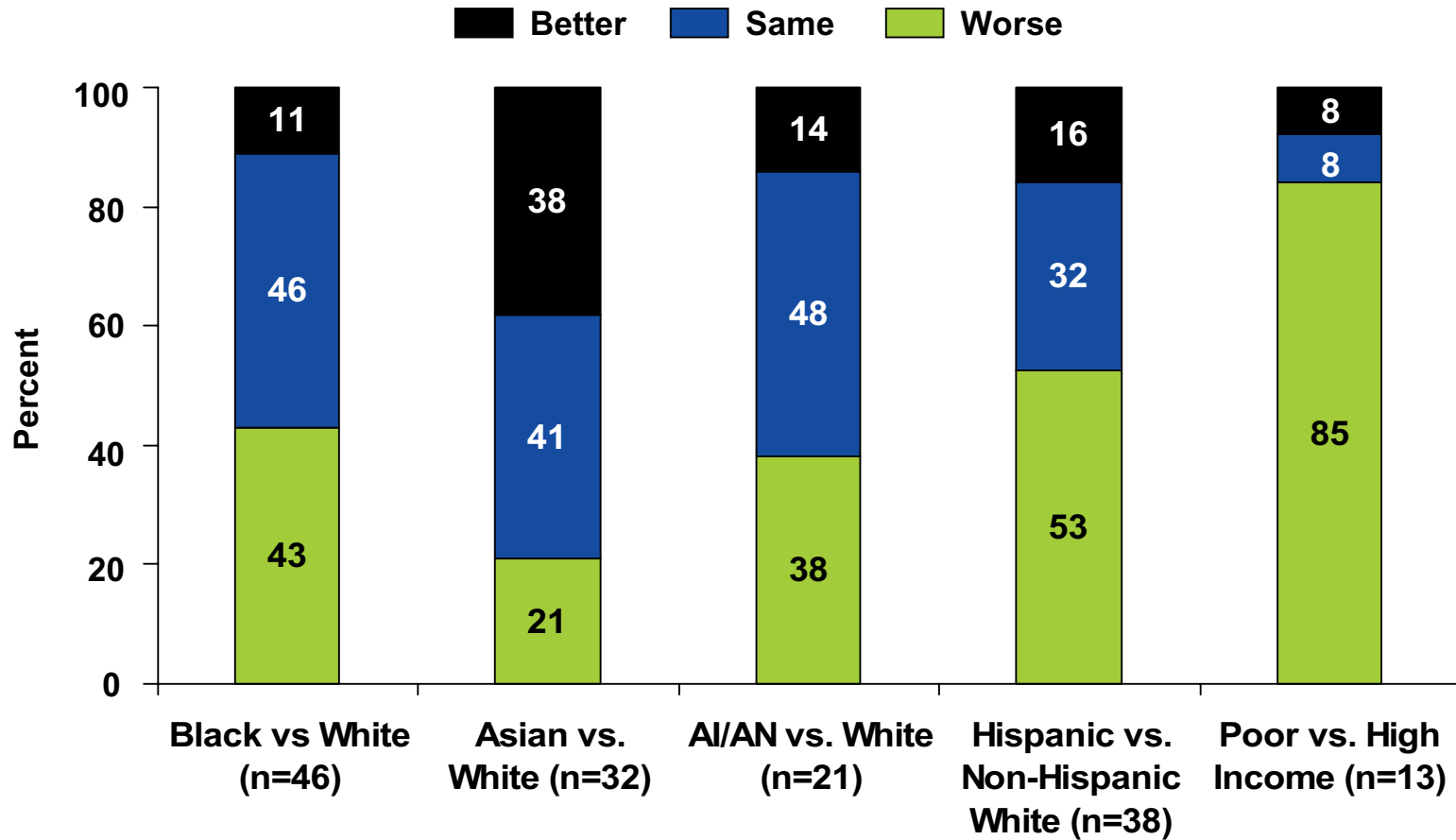
Table H.2 Worsening Disparities in Quality of Health Care for Selected Groups (page 8 of NHDR)

Figure 3.1 Changes in Health Insurance Coverage by Race & Ethnicity: 1999-2003 (page 89 of NHDR)

HealthCare Disparities Still Exist

Quality Measures

Figure H.1. Measures of quality for which members of selected groups experienced better, same, or poorer quality of care compared with reference group

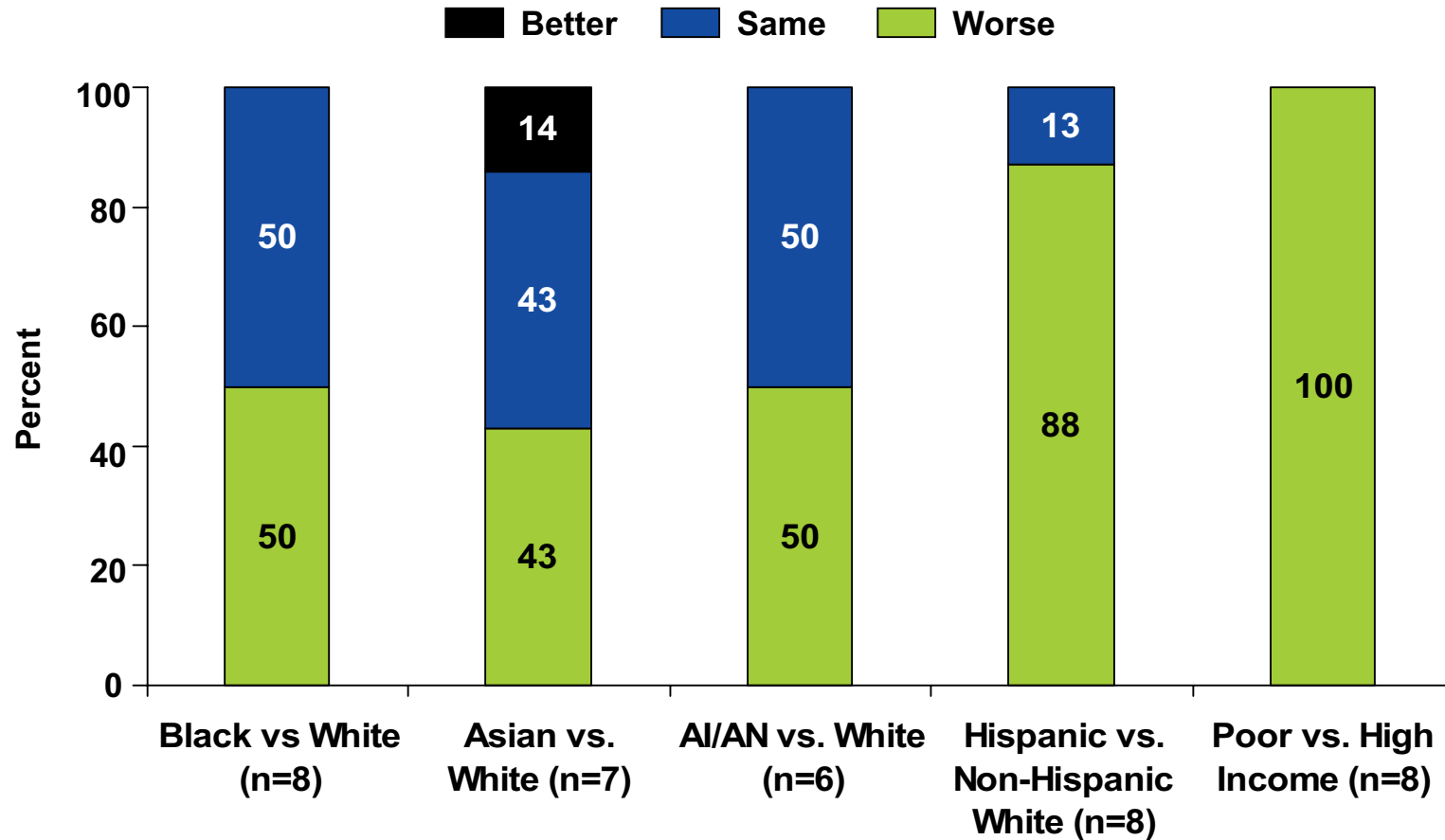


Better: = Population received better quality of care than the comparison group.
Same: = Population and comparison group received about the same quality of care.
Worse: = Population received poorer quality of care than the comparison group.
Key: AI/AN=American Indian or Alaska Native. n=Number of core measures.

NOTE: "Asian" includes "Asian or Pacific Islander" when information is not collected separately for each group. Data on all measures are not available for all groups so totals differ among groups. Data presented are the most recent data available. Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Access Measures

Figure H.2. Measures of access for which members of selected groups experienced better, same, or worse access to care compared with reference group



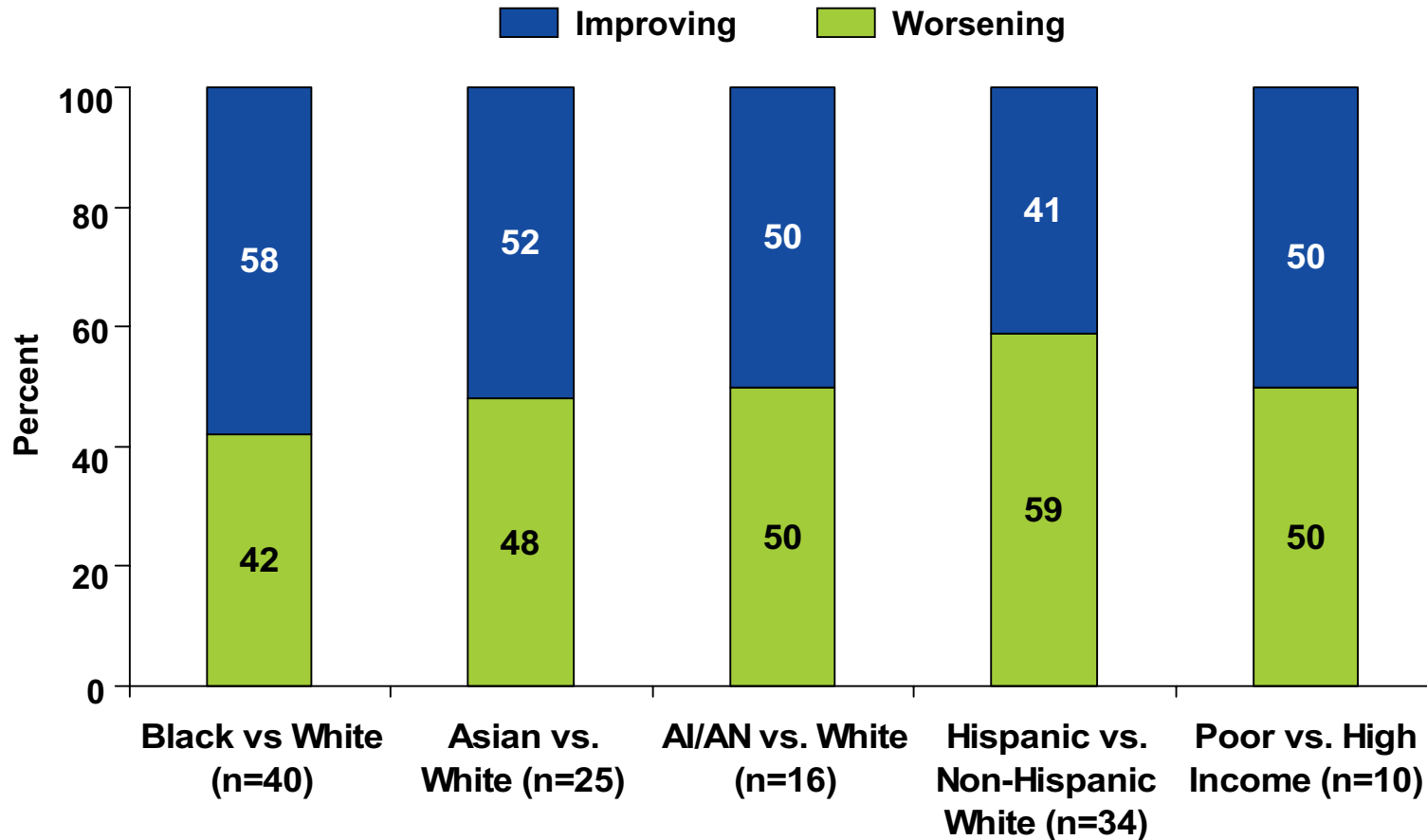
Better: = Population had better access to care than the comparison group.
Same: = Population and comparison group had about the same access to care.
Worse: = Population had worse access to care than the comparison group.
Key: AI/AN=American Indian or Alaska Native. n=Number of core measures.

NOTE: "Asian" includes "Asian or Pacific Islander" when information is not collected separately for each group. Data on all measures are not available for all groups, so totals differ among groups. Data presented are the most recent data available. Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Changes in Health Care Disparities Over Time

Quality Measures

Figure H.3. Change in disparities in core report measures of quality over time for members of selected groups compared with reference group



Improving: = Population-comparison group difference becoming smaller.

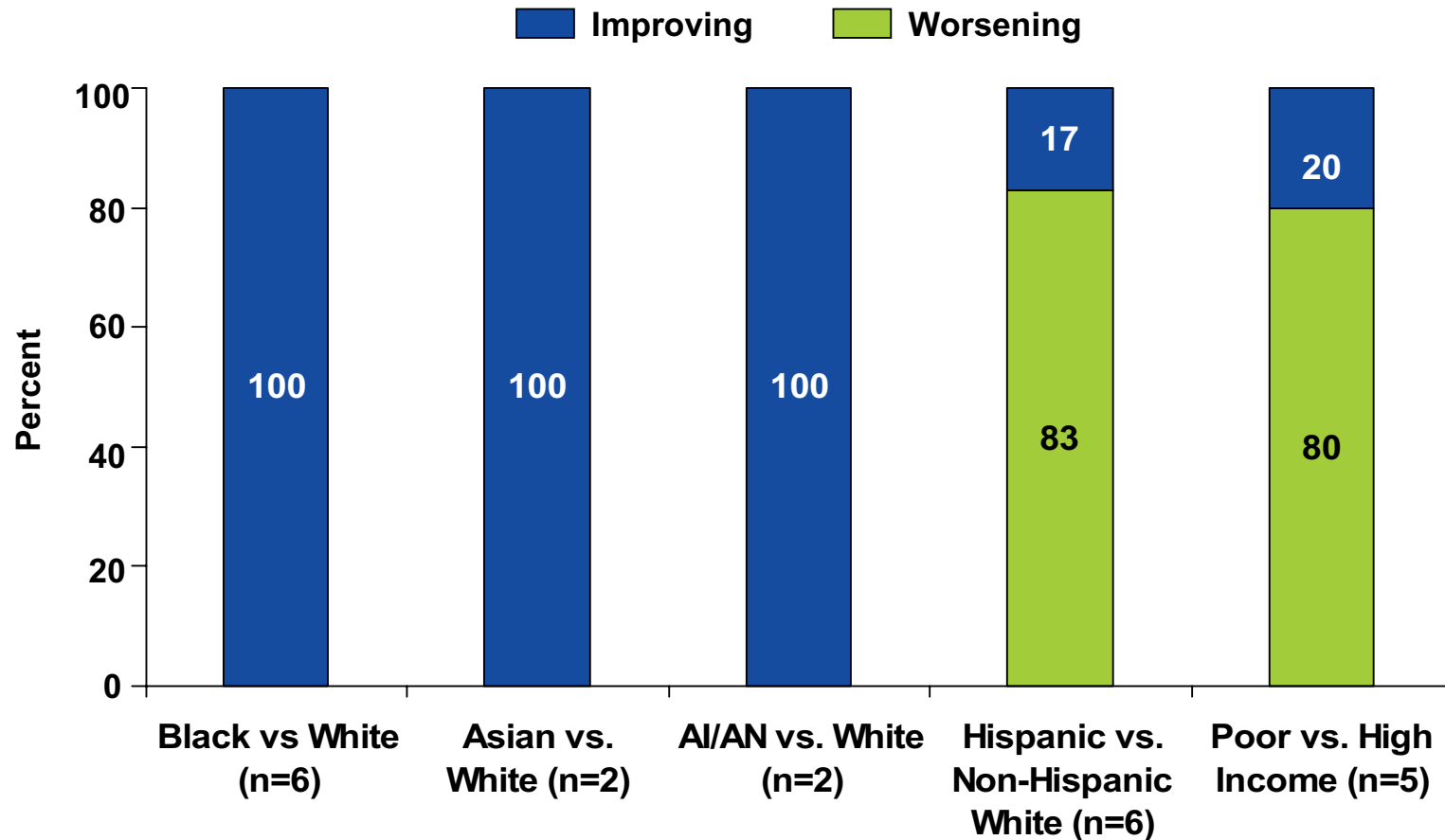
Worsening: = Population-comparison group difference becoming larger.

Key: AI/AN=American Indian or Alaska Native. n=Number of core measures.

NOTE: "Asian" includes "Asian or Pacific Islander" when information is not collected separately for each group. Data on all measures are not available for all groups, so totals differ among groups. The most recent and oldest years of data available are compared.

Access Measures

Figure H.4. Change in disparities in core report measures of access over time for members of selected groups compared with reference group



Improving: = Population-comparison group difference becoming smaller.

Worsening: = Population-comparison group difference becoming larger.

Key: AI/AN=American Indian or Alaska Native. n=Number of core measures.

NOTE: "Asian" includes "Asian or Pacific Islander" when information is not collected separately for each group. Data on all measures are not available for all groups, so totals differ among groups. Only two measures for Asians and AI/ANs could be tracked over time due to changes in how Federal databases categorized race during the years studied. The most recent and oldest years of data available are compared.

Opportunities for Improvement Remain

Largest Disparities in Quality

Table H.1. Three largest disparities in quality of health care for selected groups: measure and rate relative to reference group

Group	Measure	Relative rate*
Black vs. White	New AIDS cases	10.4
	Children with hospital admission for asthma	3.7
	Left emergency department without being seen	1.9
Asian vs. White	Mental health treatment for serious mental illness	1.6
	Illness/injury care as soon as wanted	1.6
	Elderly with pneumococcal vaccine	1.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native vs. White	Prenatal care in first trimester	2.1
	Adults with patient-provider communication problems	1.8
	Children with advice about physical activity	1.3
Hispanic vs. non-Hispanic White	New AIDS cases	3.7
	Illness/injury care as soon as wanted	2.0
	Children with patient-provider communication problems	1.8
Poor vs. high income	Children with patient-provider communication problems	3.3
	Illness/injury care as soon as wanted	2.3
	Children with dental visit	2.0

* The relative rate is the rate for the stated group divided by the rate for the comparison group. It is one way to quantify the size of a disparity. For example, for the first measure listed, the rate of new AIDS cases for Blacks is 10.4 times the rate of new AIDS cases for Whites. To calculate relative rates, all measures were framed negatively as an adverse outcome. For example, for the first measure comparing Asians with Whites, Asians are 1.6 times more likely to *lack* mental health treatment for serious mental illness compared with Whites.

Worsening Disparities in Quality of Health Care for Selected Groups

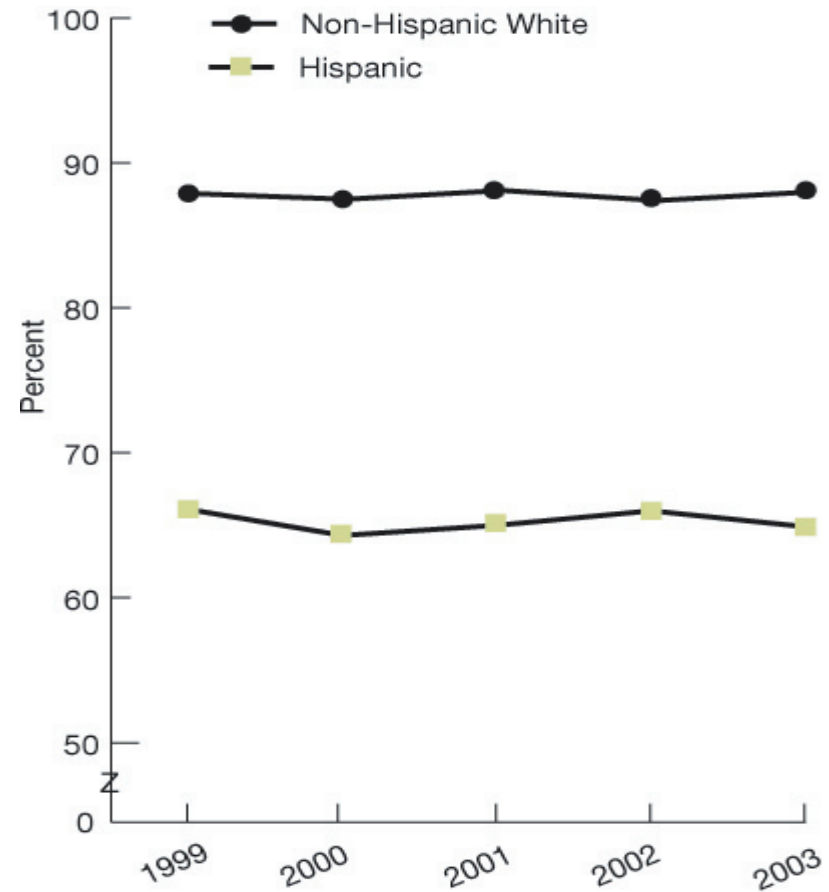
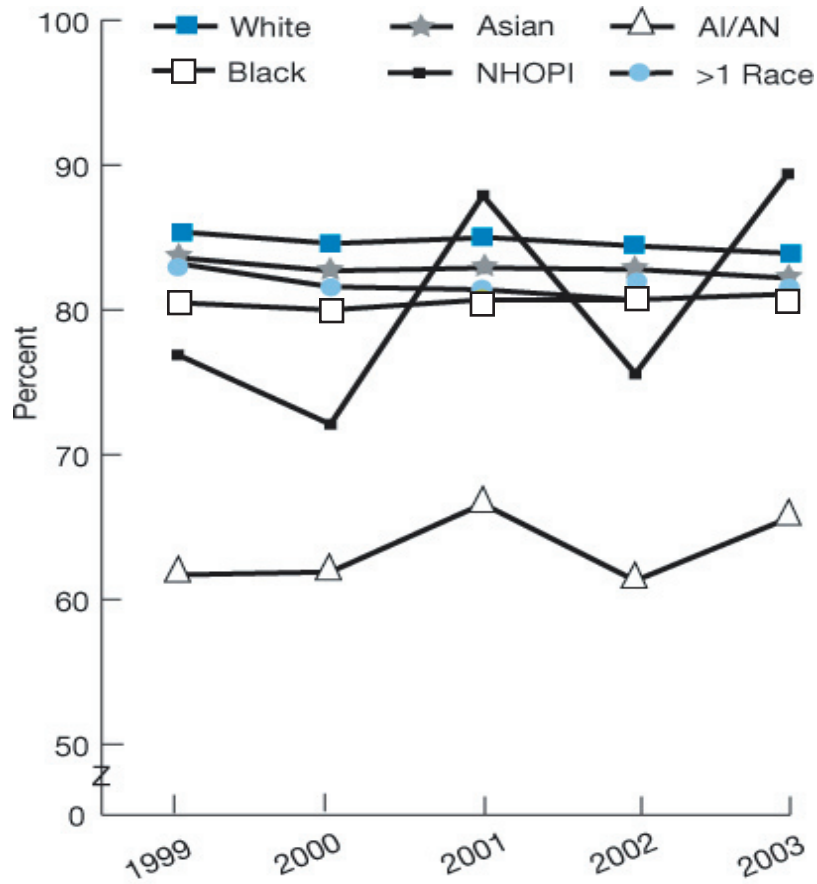
Table H.2. Disparities in quality of health care that are getting worse for selected groups

Group	Measure
Black vs. White	Children with admission for asthma Children with all recommended vaccines Elderly with pneumococcal vaccine Hospital treatment of pneumonia
Asian vs. White	Elderly with pneumococcal vaccine
American Indian/Alaska Native vs. White	Hospital treatment of heart attack High risk nursing home residents with pressure sores Home health care patients admitted to hospital Dialysis patients on waiting list for transplantation
Hispanic vs. non-Hispanic White	Needed and received substance abuse treatment Persons with diabetes with three recommended services Mental health treatment for serious mental illness Adults with patient-provider communication problems Illness/injury care as soon as wanted Tuberculosis patients who complete treatment within 12 months Children with patient-provider communication problems Hospitalized smokers with advice to quit Elderly with pneumococcal vaccine Children with dental visit Hospital treatment of heart attack New AIDS cases
Poor vs. high income	Hospitalized smokers with advice to quit Illness/injury care as soon as wanted Persons with diabetes with three recommended services Adults with patient-provider communication problems Children with all recommended vaccines

NOTE: "Asian" includes "Asian or Pacific Islander" when information is not collected separately for each group. The most recent and oldest years of data available are compared.

Changes in Health Insurance Coverage By Race & Ethnicity: 1999-2003

Figure 3.1. Persons under age 65 with health insurance by race and by ethnicity 1999-2003



Key: AI/AN=American Indian or Alaska Native; NHOPI=Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 1999-2003.

Reference population: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons under age 65.

NOTE: Measure is age adjusted. NHIS respondents are asked about health insurance coverage at the time of interview; respondents are considered uninsured if they lack private health insurance, public assistance, Medicare, Medicaid, a State-sponsored health plan, other government sponsored programs, a military health plan, or if their only coverage is through the Indian Health Service.