



Tahoe Forest Hospital District

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
(BRFSS)

Presented by:
Holleran
March 29, 2011

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Tahoe Forest Hospital District requested that Holleran conduct a Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) study among its adult community using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) BRFSS tool. The BRFSS is a national initiative, headed by the CDC that assesses the health status and risk factors among U.S. citizens.

Tahoe Forest Hospital District coordinated with representatives from Holleran and customized the BRFSS tool to assess the needs of area residents. The tool was developed by selecting various core sections and modules from the BRFSS tool and adding individualized questions. Depending upon respondents' answers to questions regarding exercise, asthma, diabetes, etc., interviews averaged 10 to 12 minutes in length.

A sampling strategy was developed by Holleran and approved by Tahoe Forest Hospital District. The sampling strategy identified the number of completed surveys needed within each zip code across the service areas. The final sample (473) yields an overall error rate of +/-4.5% at a 95% confidence level. Data collection took place between August 23 and October 15, 2010.

The calculated response rate for the study is 15.5%. Holleran follows the guidelines for survey research quality established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO). Likewise, Holleran calculates response rates according to the definition established by CASRO as outlined in the document, "On the Definition of Response Rates." The response rate is equal to the number of completed interviews divided by the number of eligible respondents. The number of eligible respondents is the total number of potential respondents minus wrong numbers, disconnects, ineligible respondents, and an estimate of disqualified respondents among those on the list who were not contacted. For a more detailed description of the determination of response rates, refer to the CASRO article "On the Definition of Response Rates."

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objectives of the assessment were as follows:

1. To gather statistically valid information on the health status of residents in the Tahoe Forest Hospital District.
2. To develop and finalize sampling strategies relevant to target populations.
3. To accurately represent all populations within the target area.
4. To develop accurate comparisons to the national baseline of health and quality of life measures to provide trending information for the future.
5. To interpret the meaning of the data collected so that needs are accurately depicted for area residents.
6. To utilize results in community benefit endeavors and strategic planning efforts.
7. To conduct research in a fully confidential manner consistent with the Code of Standards and Ethics promulgated by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO).

READING THE RESULTS

All figures included within the report reflect the percentage of respondents. It should be noted that the Tahoe Forest Hospital District data and 2009 National BRFSS data included in the report were calculated with a weighting variable. The national weighting variables correct for any demographic differences that may exist between the sample and the population it represents.

Holleran conducted tests of significance to identify differences among various subsets. For example, they identified significant differences between 2011 Tahoe Forest District and National responses. Holleran conducted all tests of significance using the nonparametric test, “Chi-Square.” The cutoff used for significance was $p \leq .01$. This cutoff, rather than $p \leq .05$, was used to account for the inability to reliably calculate effect size. Analyses of effect size for nonparametric tests have limited validity as they are highly influenced by a large sample size.

SUMMARY OF STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Areas of strength and opportunity (statistically different from the 2009 National BRFSS data) are identified below. It is important to note that some questions on the survey did not have comparisons to National data. Those specific areas without any benchmark comparisons are not included in the summary below. Additionally, there are a few areas that are open to debate as to whether they are a strength or opportunity.

Areas of Strength vs. the National Data:

Healthier/Better than the Nation

- Overall rating of general health
- Days where mental health prevented usual activities
- Percentage told they have diabetes
- Percentage told they have high blood pressure
- Percentage with high blood pressure exercising
- Proportion told they have angina or coronary heart disease
- Percentage who have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in your entire life
- Proportion of smokers who no longer smoke
- Body Mass Index (BMI)
- Limitations due to physical, mental, or emotional problems
- Flu vaccine sprayed in nose within the past year
- Fruit and fruit juice consumption
- Frequency and duration of moderate activity
- General satisfaction with life

Areas of Opportunity vs. the National Data:

Less Healthy/Worse than the Nation

- Health insurance coverage
- Time since last routine checkup
- Blood sugar tested for diabetes in the past three years
- Percentage taking medicine for high blood pressure
- Time since blood cholesterol was last checked
- Percentage ever having a pneumonia shot

Additional Areas of Difference (Positive/Negative finding unclear):

- One person as a personal doctor or health care provider
- Proportion of individuals with high blood pressure who do not drink
- Level of activity at work
- Time since last HIV test
- Use of a rapid test for HIV
- Time since eyes were last examined

Demographic Differences:

Differences between demographic groups are identified below. Comparisons by race are between Hispanic respondents and non-Hispanic respondents. The name(s) of the group that appears in each column identifies who is less healthy/worse.

Differences between:	Gender	Race
Overall rating of general health		Hispanic
Days with poor physical/mental health		Hispanic
Mental/emotional problem limiting activity		Hispanic
Percentage unable to seek help for mental health due to cost	Female	
Health insurance coverage		Hispanic
Proportion unable to see a doctor due to cost or lack of transportation		Hispanic
Time since last routine checkup		Hispanic
Time since last test for diabetes		Hispanic
Blood cholesterol checked		Hispanic
Heart attack	Male	
Percentage who have smoked 100 or more cigarettes		Non-Hispanic
Currently a smoker		Hispanic
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Male	Hispanic
Alcohol consumption	Male	Non-Hispanic
Pneumonia shot		Hispanic
Flu vaccine	Male	
Drink fruit juices regularly	Female	Non-Hispanic
Eat a family meal		Non-Hispanic
Fruit consumption (excluding fruit juice)	Male	
Moderate activity outside of work for at least 10 minutes	Female	Hispanic
Ever been tested for HIV		Hispanic
Receive the needed social and emotional support	Female	Hispanic
General satisfaction with life		Hispanic

Differences between:	Gender	Race
Time since last eye exam		Hispanic
Percentage unable to see an eye care professional due to cost or lack of insurance	Female	Hispanic
Ever had a mammogram	N/A	Hispanic
Ever had PSA test	N/A	Hispanic
Ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy		Hispanic
Stressed about having enough money for rent/mortgage or nutritious meals		Hispanic
Language/cultural barriers preventing medical care		Hispanic
Unable to seek dental health due to cost	Female	Hispanic

Tahoe Forest Hospital District

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

March 29, 2011

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Methodology

A total of 451 individuals who reside within the Tahoe Forest Hospital District were interviewed by telephone to assess their health practices and health status.

The number of completed interviews yields a response rate of 15.5%*. In addition to the telephone interviews, 22 respondents completed a face to face interview. The total of 473 respondents yields an overall error rate of +/-4.5% at a 95% confidence level.

Only full time residents were interviewed. A full time resident was considered someone who spends at least sixty percent of their time within the Tahoe Forest Hospital District.

Interviews were conducted between February 1 and March 4, 2011. Each interview lasted approximately 10-12 minutes depending upon what criteria were met by the respondents.

*Based upon the response rate calculation defined by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations.

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Statistical Considerations

All data sets utilized in the report are statistically weighted to counter for demographic imbalances (e.g. Over-representation of females compared to males).

All statistics are weighted with the exception of the demographic information.

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Respondent Demographics

5

Response Rates

Zip	Percent
96160	1.6%
96161	41.5%
96162	1.1%
96140	4.4%
96142	2.9%
96143	11.1%
96145	9.1%
96146	2.2%
95724	0.2%
95728	0.2%
89450	2.0%
89451	23.7%

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Gender

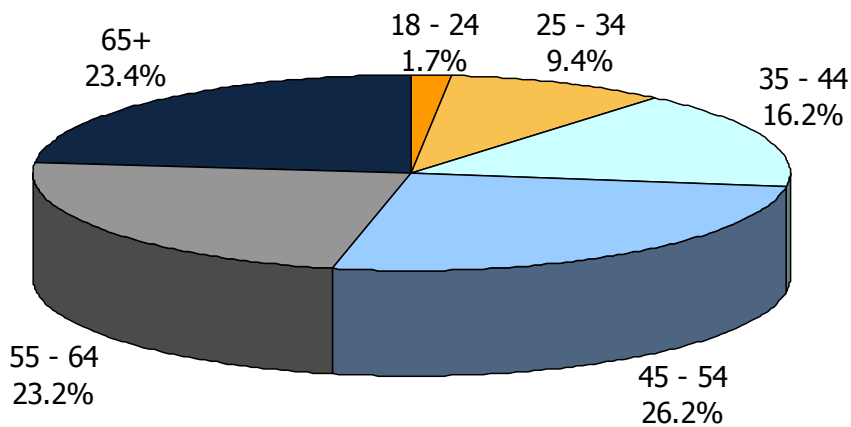
Gender	Tahoe Forest Hospital District BRFSS 2011	Tahoe Forest Hospital District Census*
Male	42.4%	53.3%
Female	57.6%	46.7%

*Per the 2000 U.S. Census.

N=472

7

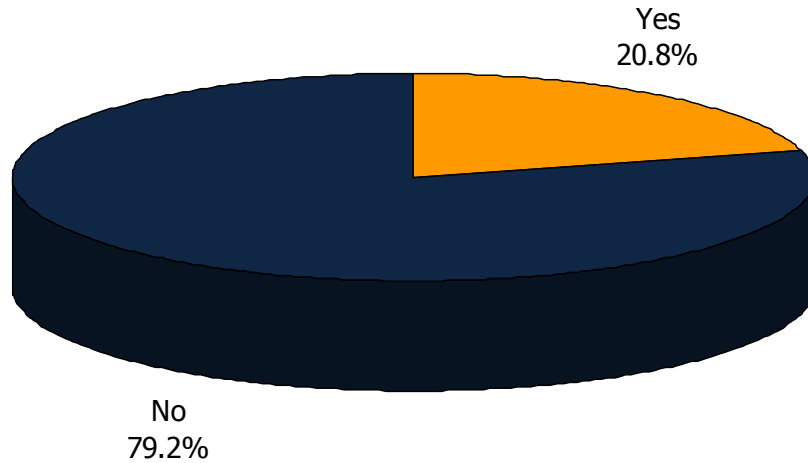
What is your age?



N=470

8

Are you Hispanic or Latino?



N=471

9

Race

Race	Tahoe Forest Hospital District BRFSS 2011	Tahoe Forest Hospital District Census*
White	81.8%	91.0%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.6%
Asian	0.4%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7%	1.6%
Other	16.8%	7.5%
Hispanic or Latino**	20.8%	13.9%

*Per the 2000 U.S. Census.

**Note: Hispanic or Latino can be of any race.

"Other" races were mostly Hispanic.

N=457

10

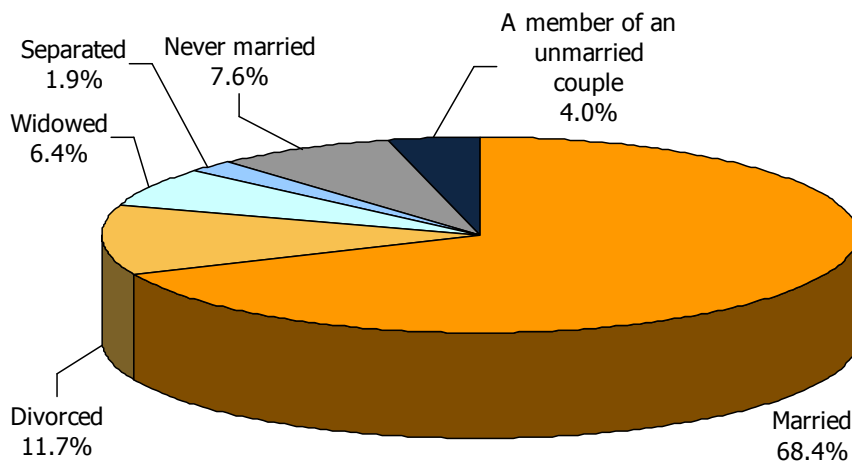
Service in United States Armed Forces

Ever served on active duty?	Percent
Yes, now on active duty	0.0%
Yes, on active duty during the last 12 months but not now	0.2%
Yes, on active duty in the past, but not during the last 12 months	9.5%
No, training for Reserves or National Guard only	0.6%
No, never served in the military	89.6%

N=472

11

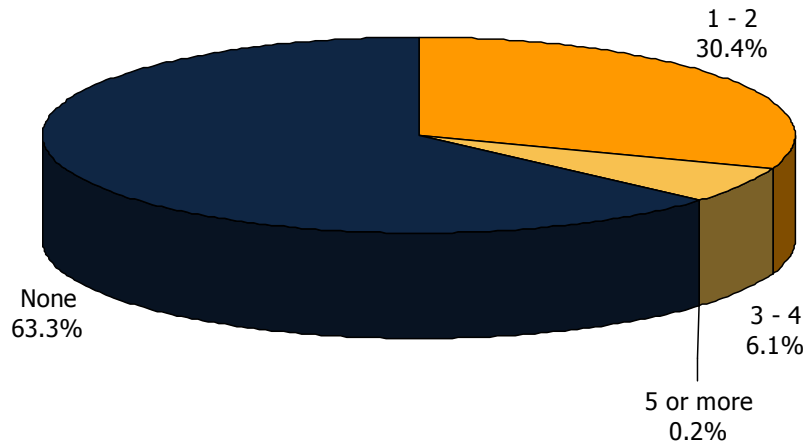
Marital Status



N=472

12

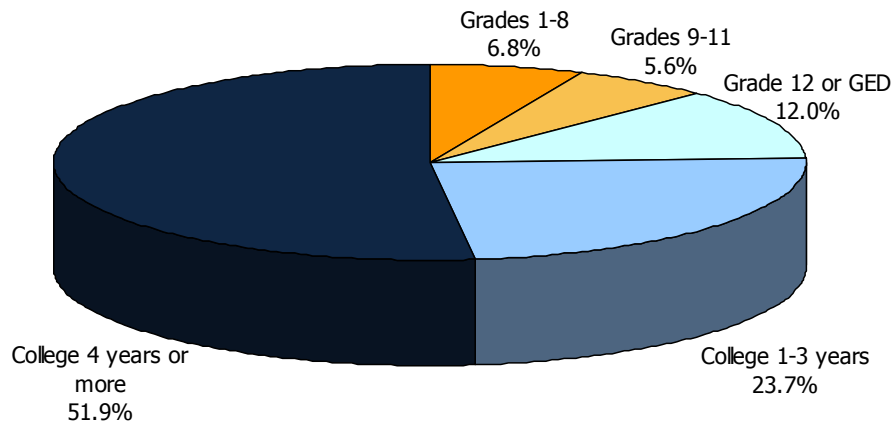
Number of children in household who are less than 18 years old



N=473

13

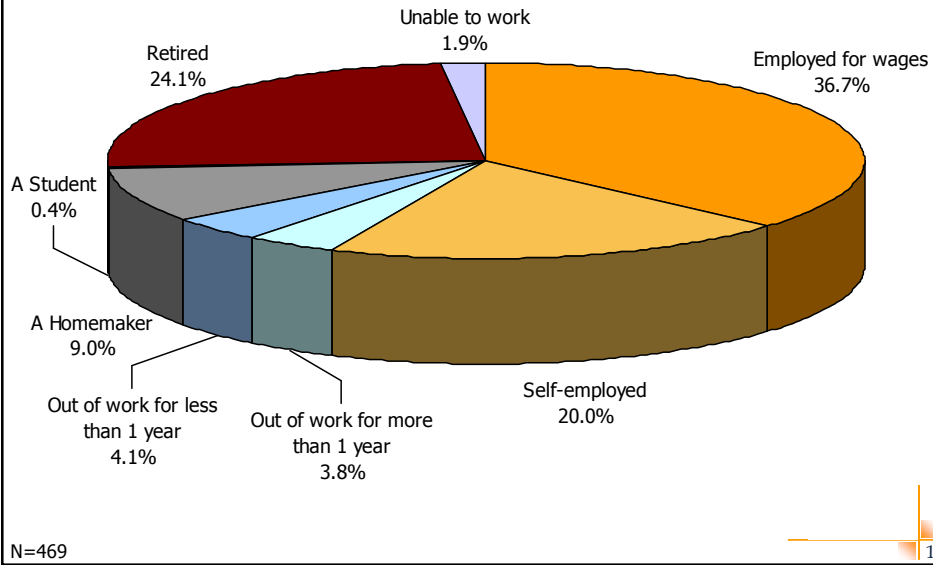
What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?



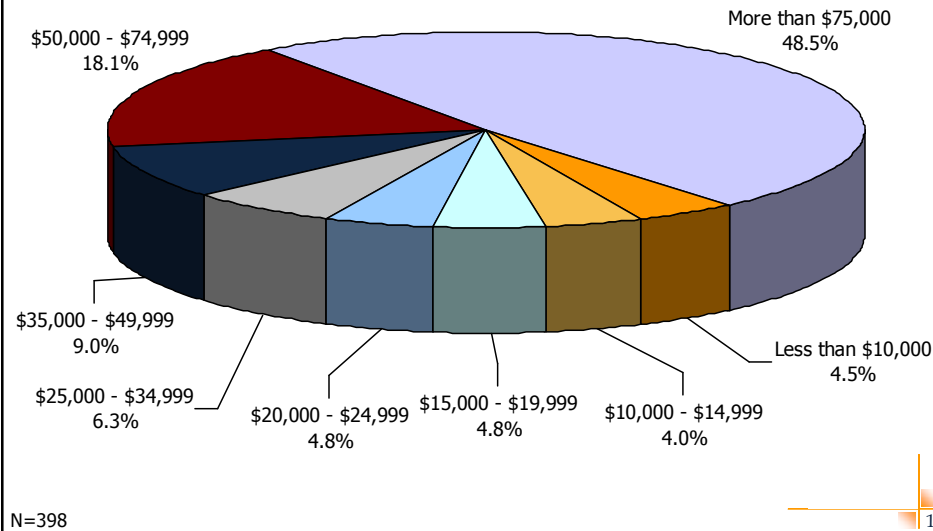
N=468

14

Employment Status



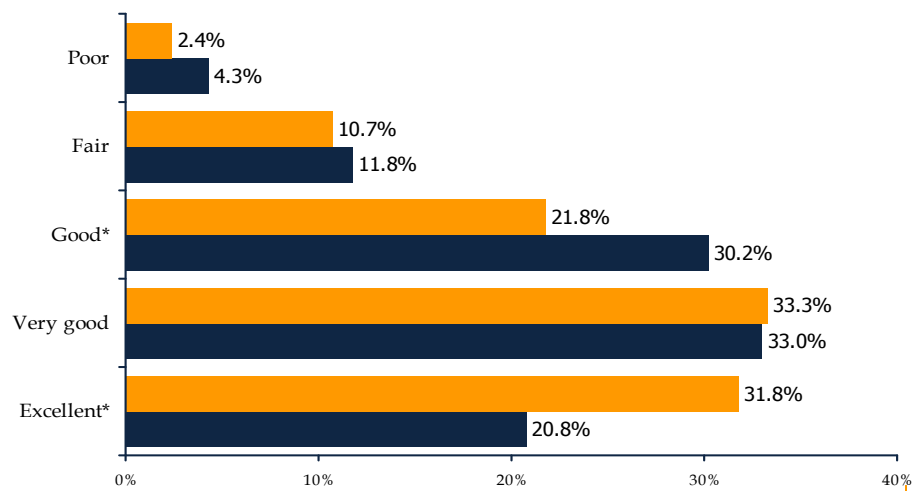
Annual household income from all sources



Health Status

17

Would you say that in general your health is-



*Statistically different from United States.

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Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Health Status

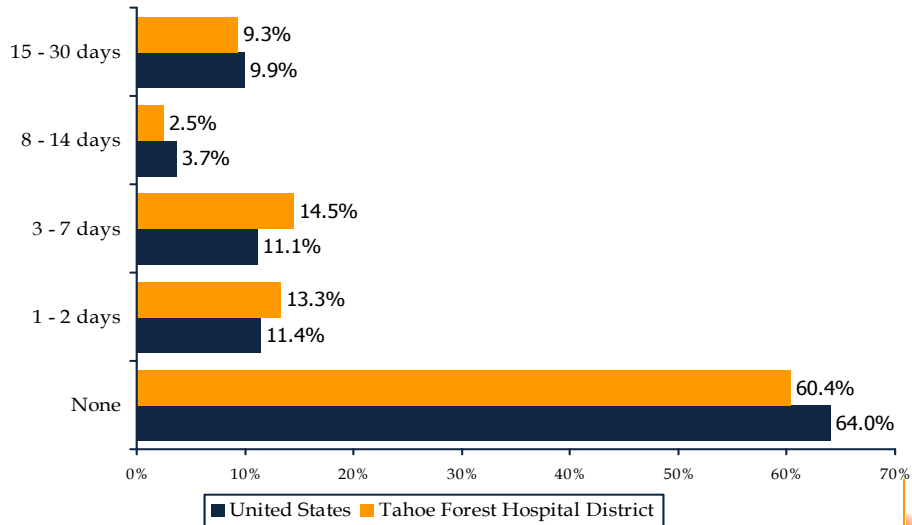
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to say their health, in general, is better than Hispanic respondents.

19

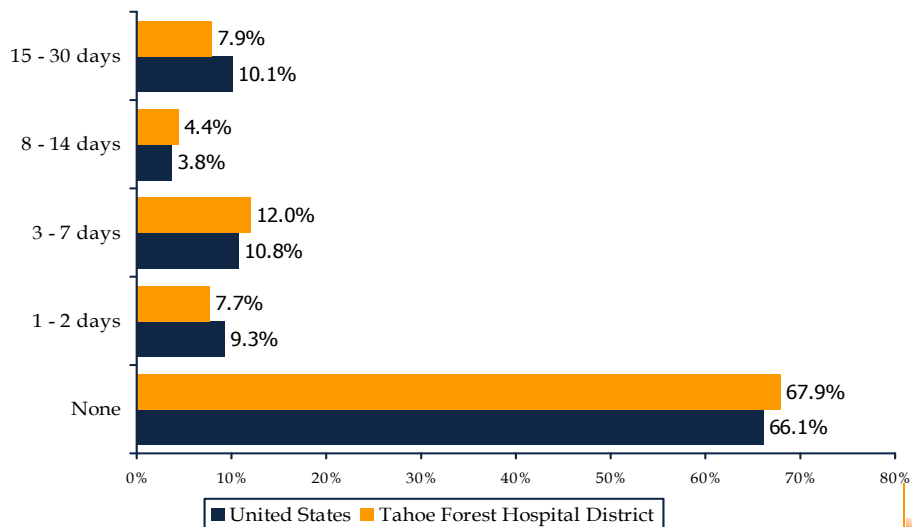
Healthy Days - Health-Related Quality of Life

20

Now thinking about your physical health, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

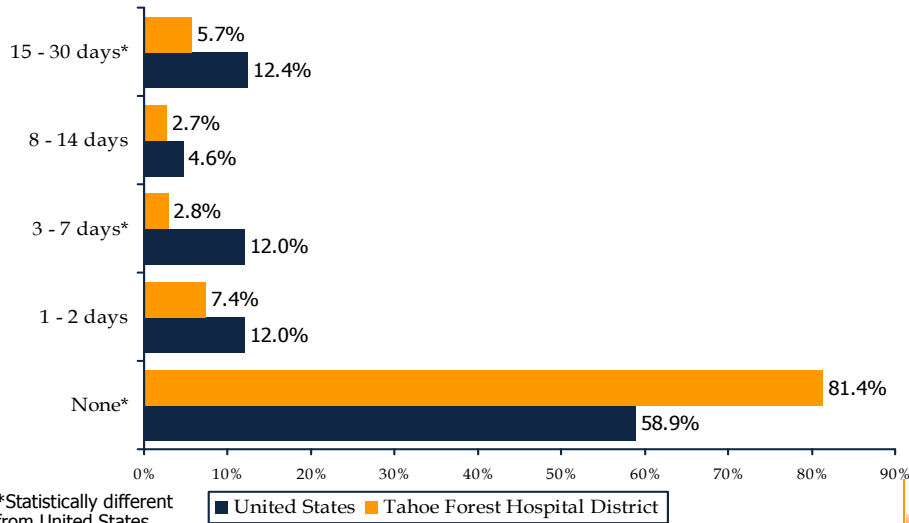


Now thinking about your mental health, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

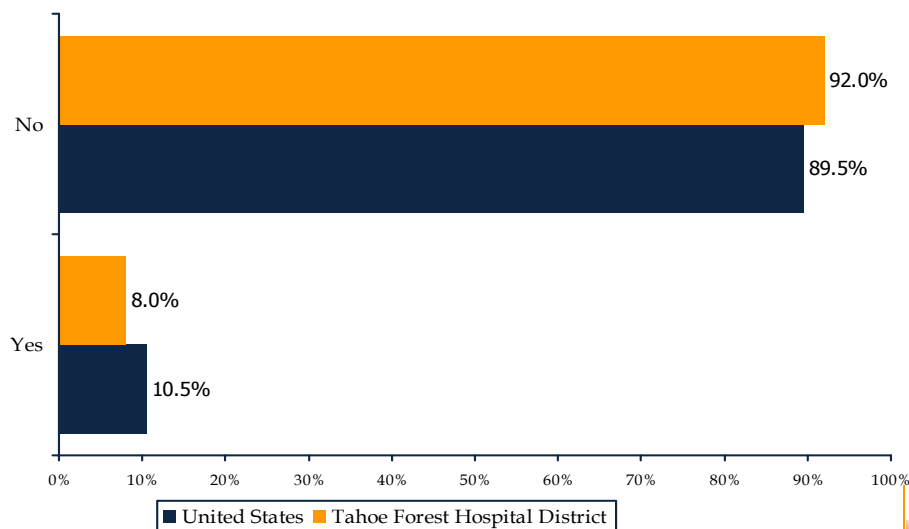


During the past 30 days, for about how many days did a mental health condition or emotional problem keep you from doing your work or other usual activities?

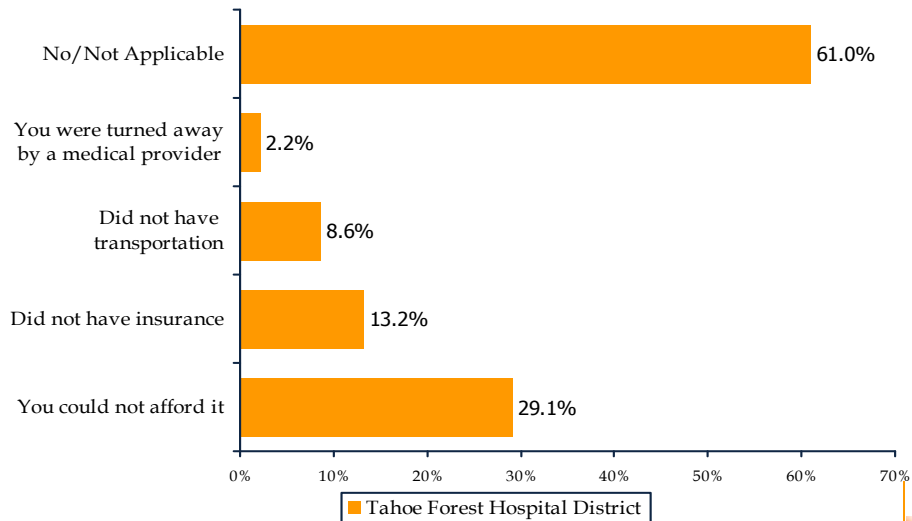
Respondents with at least 1 day of poor physical/mental health in the past month



Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?



In the past 12 months, have you wanted but not sought help for mental health because...



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

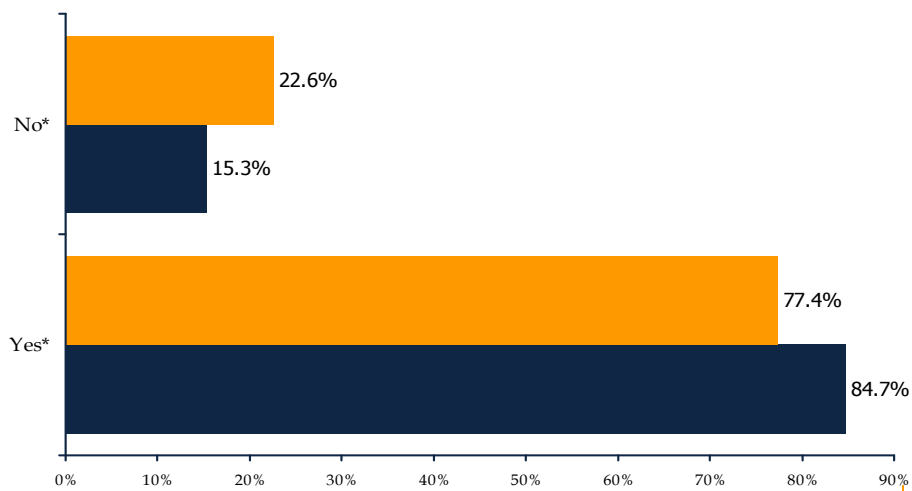
Healthy Days - Health Related Quality of Life

- Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had more days than non-Hispanic respondents where their physical or mental health was not good.
- Hispanic respondents are more likely to have been kept from work or other usual activities due to a mental health condition or emotional problem than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Female respondents are more likely to have been unable to seek help for mental health because they could not afford it, while male respondents are more likely to have not had a problem seeking help.

Health Care Access

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Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

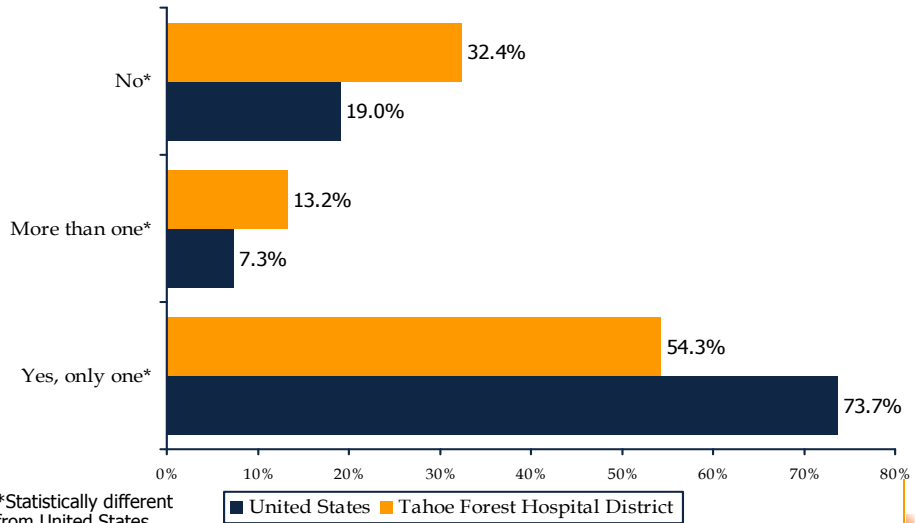


*Statistically different from United States.

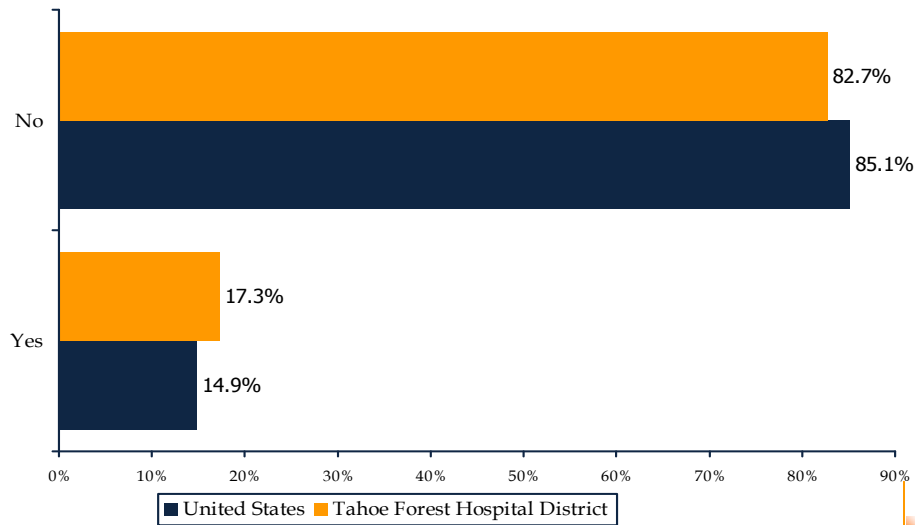
■ United States ■ Tahoe Forest Hospital District

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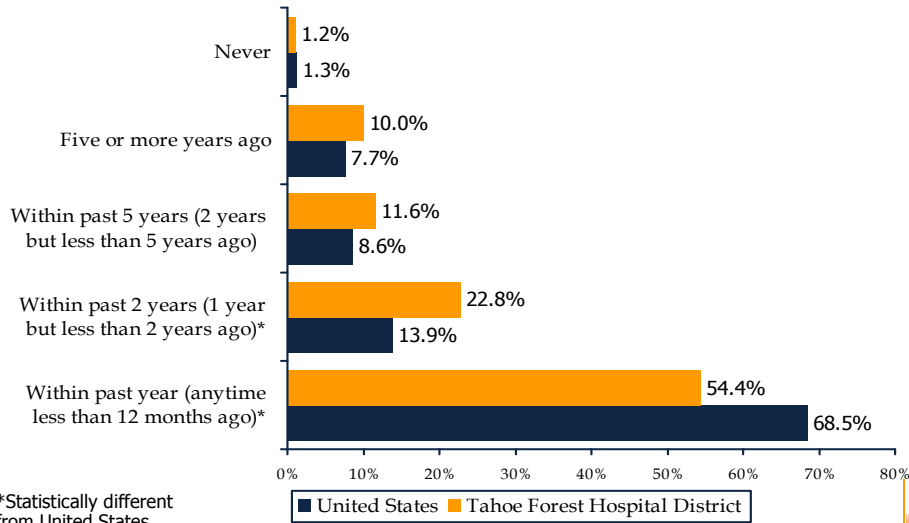
Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?



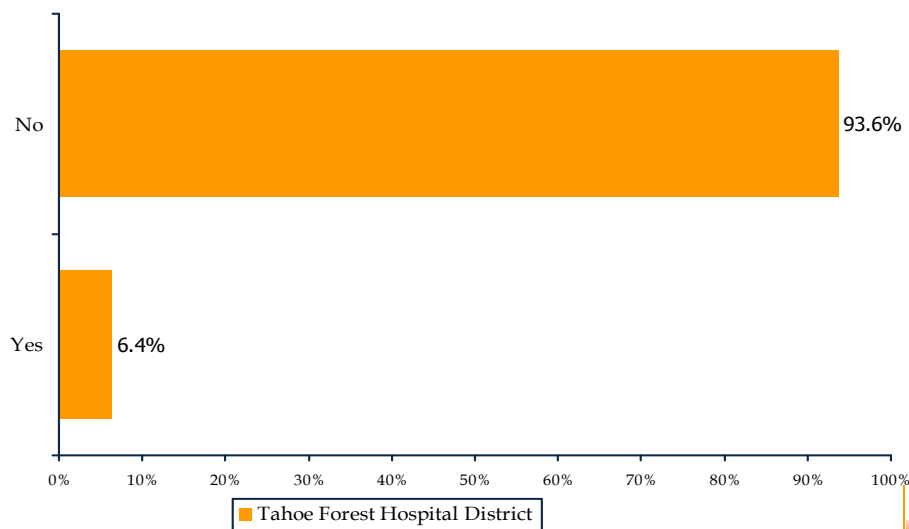
Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?



About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.



Have you not sought medical help in the past year even though you wanted to because of a lack of transportation?



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Health Care Access

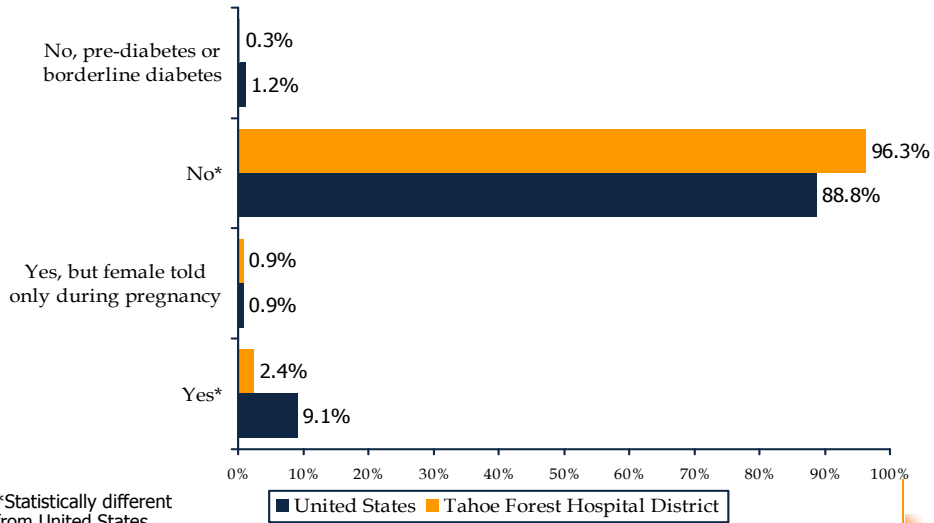
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have health care coverage than Hispanic respondents.
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have only one person who they think of as their personal doctor than Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents are more likely to have been unable to see a doctor in the past 12 months due to cost or lack of transportation than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year while Hispanic respondents are more likely to have last visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the last 2 - 5 years.

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Diabetes

34

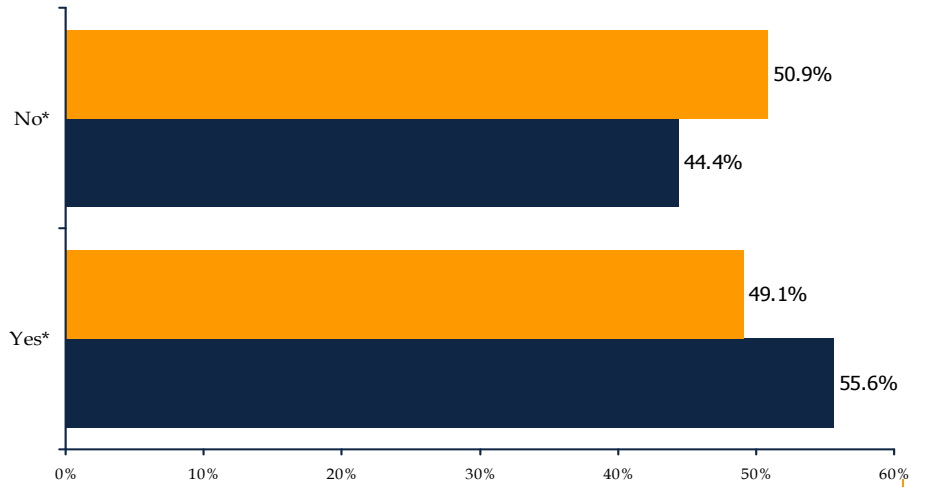
Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?



*Statistically different from United States.

Have you ever had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?

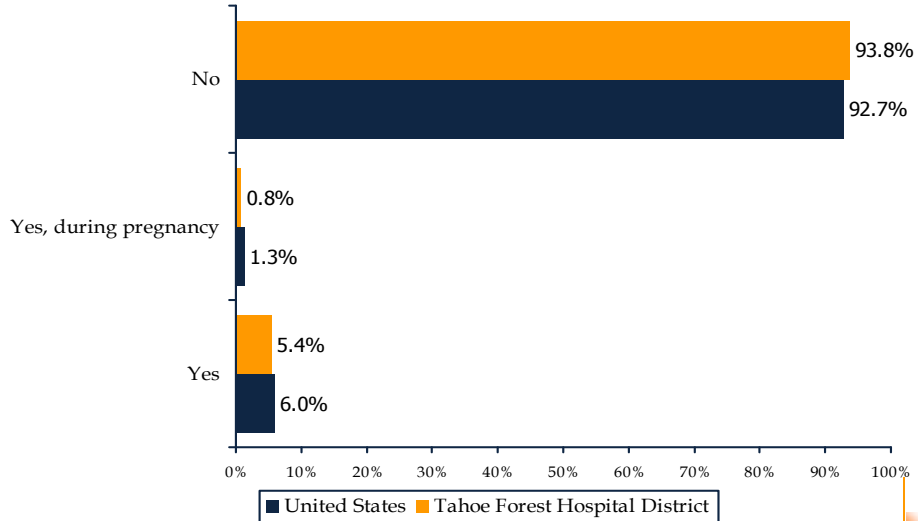
Respondents who have never been told by a doctor that they have diabetes



*Statistically different from United States.

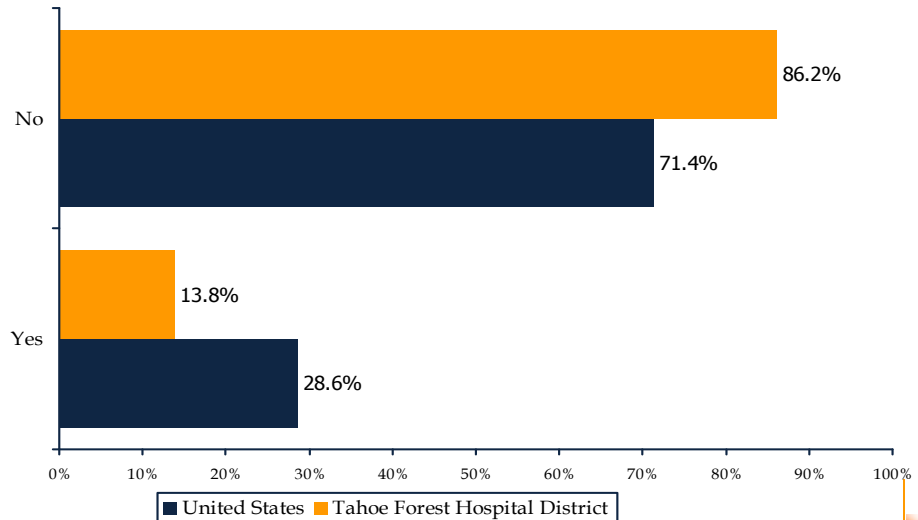
Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?

Respondents who have never been told by a doctor that they have diabetes



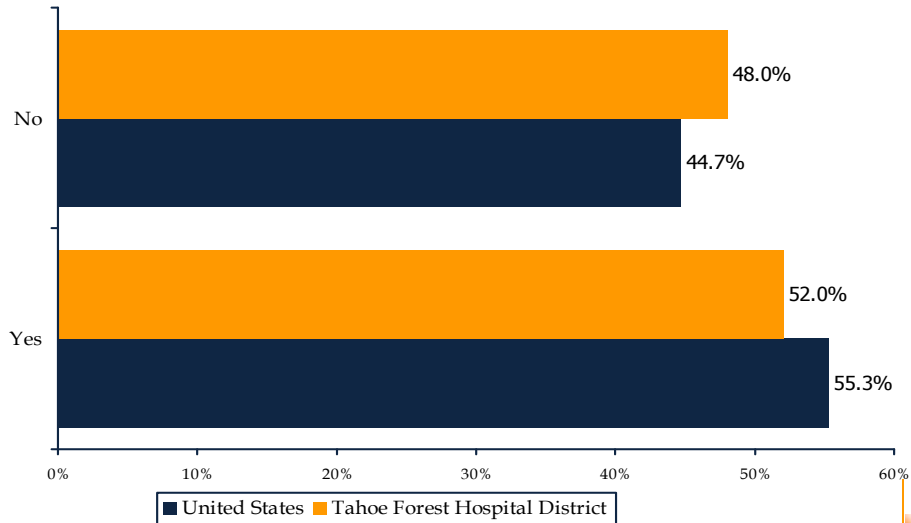
Are you now taking insulin?

Respondents with diabetes



Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?

Respondents with diabetes



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

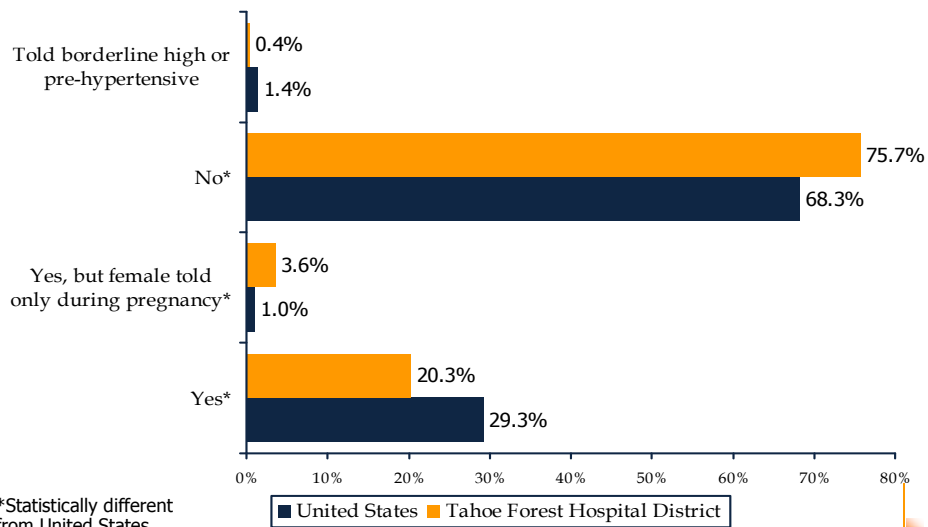
Diabetes

- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had a test for diabetes within the past three years than Hispanic respondents.

Hypertension Awareness

41

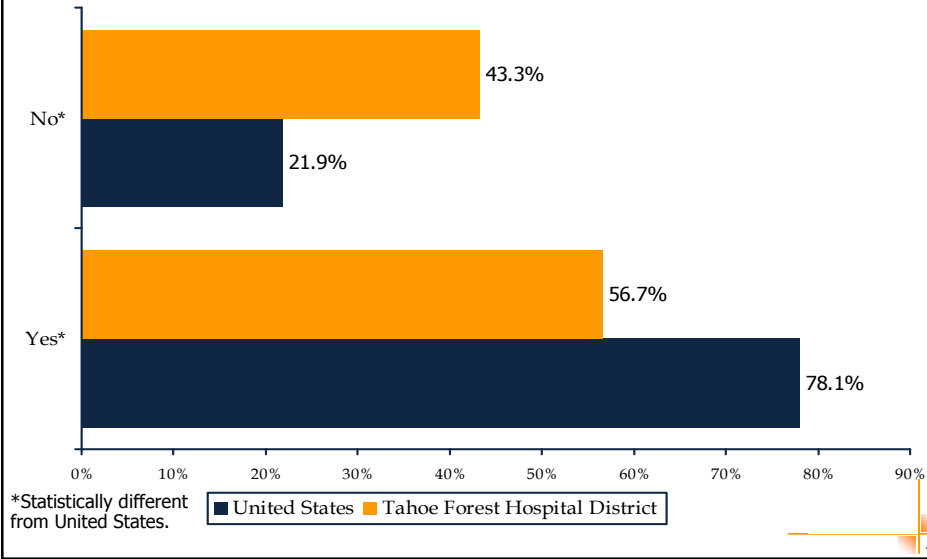
Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?



42

Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?

Respondents with high blood pressure



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Hypertension Awareness

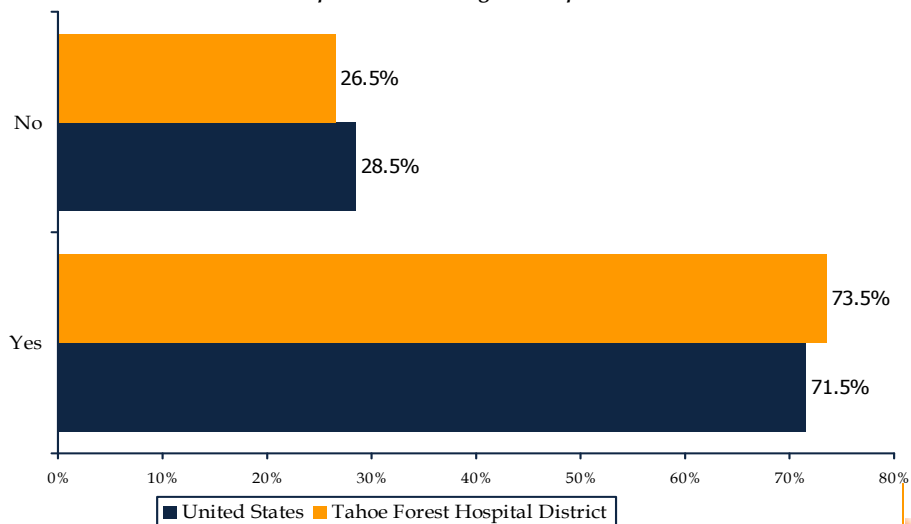
- There are no statistically significant differences between race or gender.

Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

45

Are you changing your eating habits to help lower or control your high blood pressure?

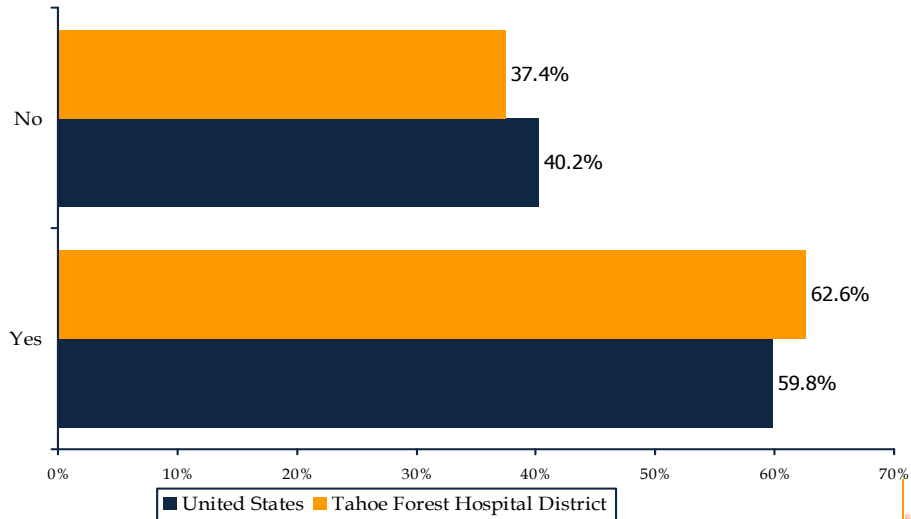
Respondents with high blood pressure



46

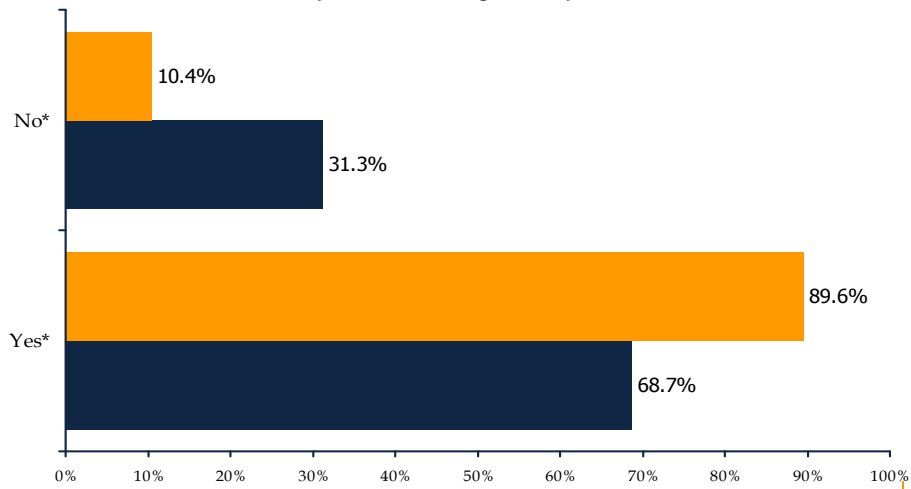
Are you reducing alcohol use to help lower or control your high blood pressure?

Respondents with high blood pressure who drink alcohol



Are you exercising to help lower or control your high blood pressure?

Respondents with high blood pressure



*Statistically different from United States.

Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

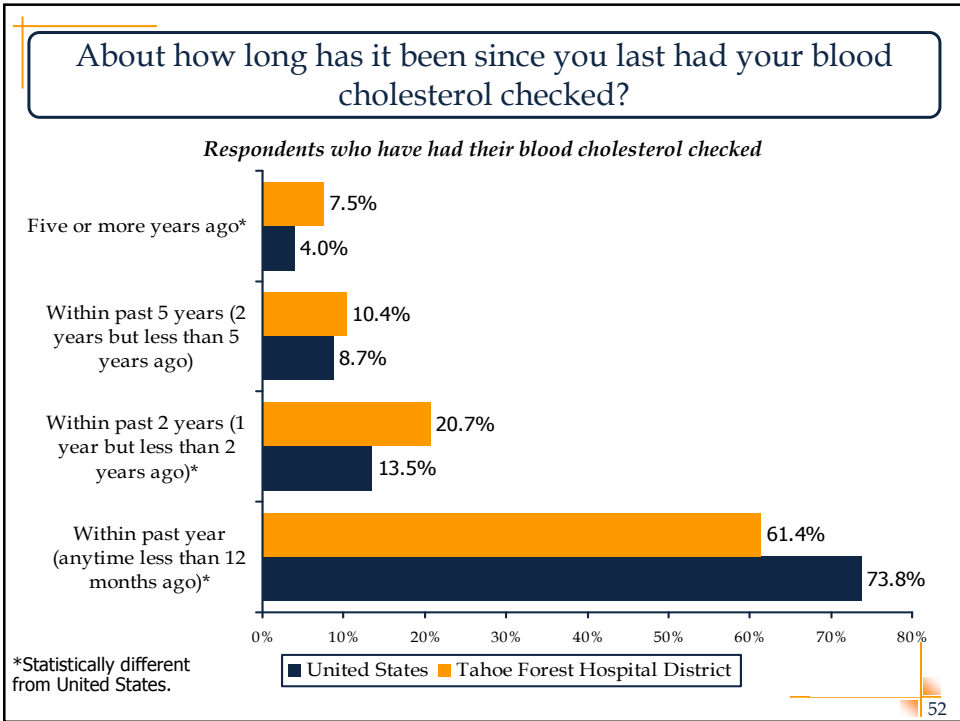
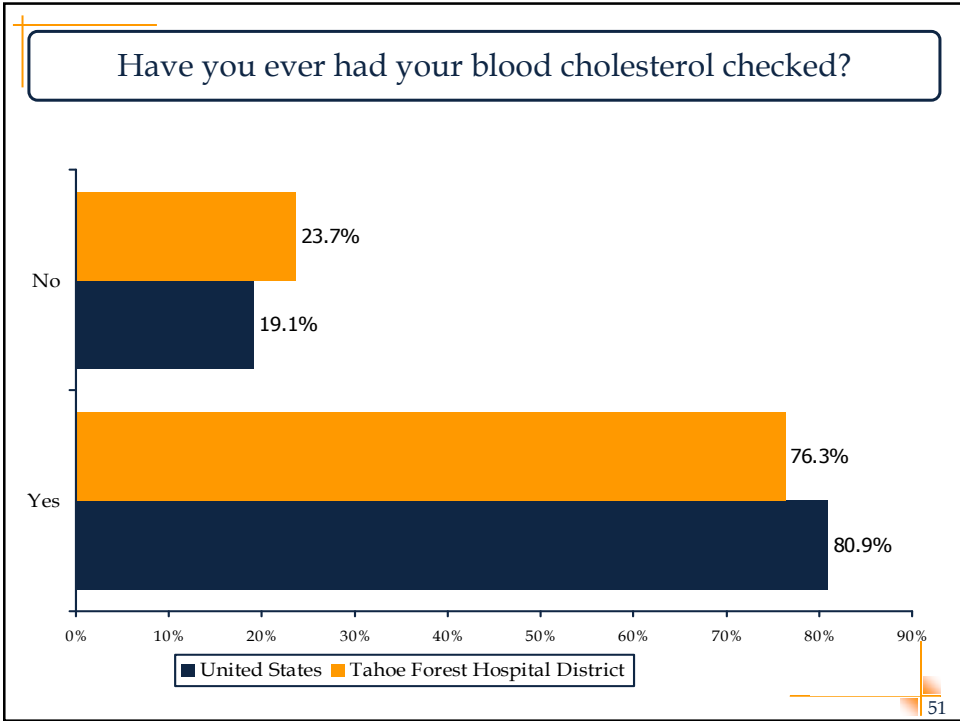
Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

- There are no statistically significant differences between race or gender.

49

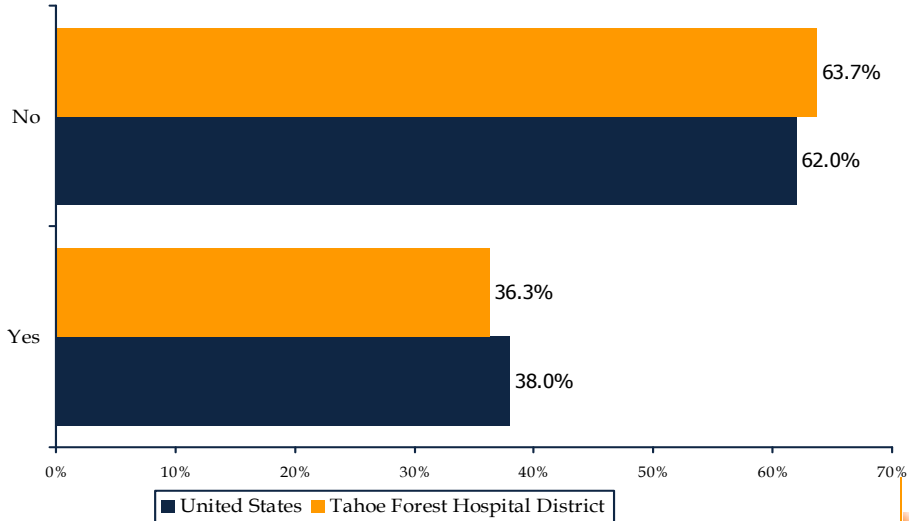
Cholesterol Awareness

50



Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

Respondents who have had their blood cholesterol checked



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

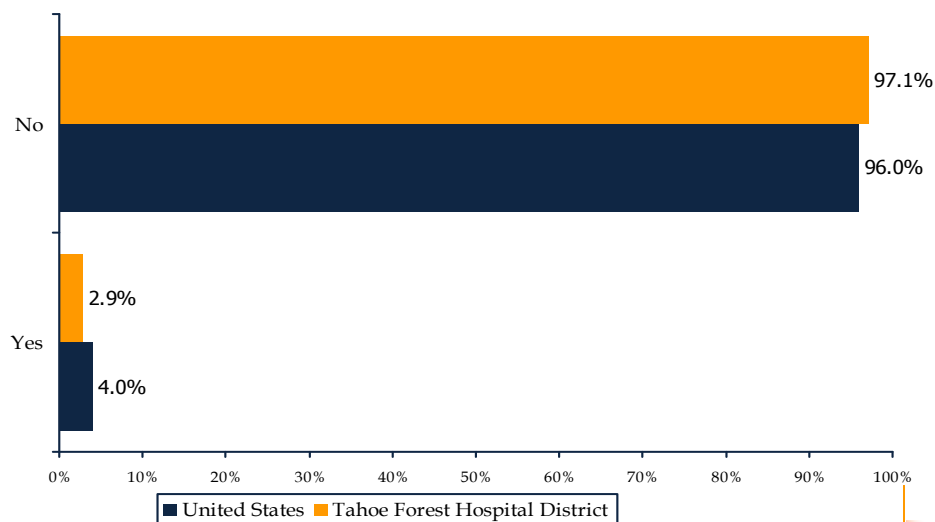
Cholesterol Awareness

- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had their blood cholesterol checked than Hispanic respondents.

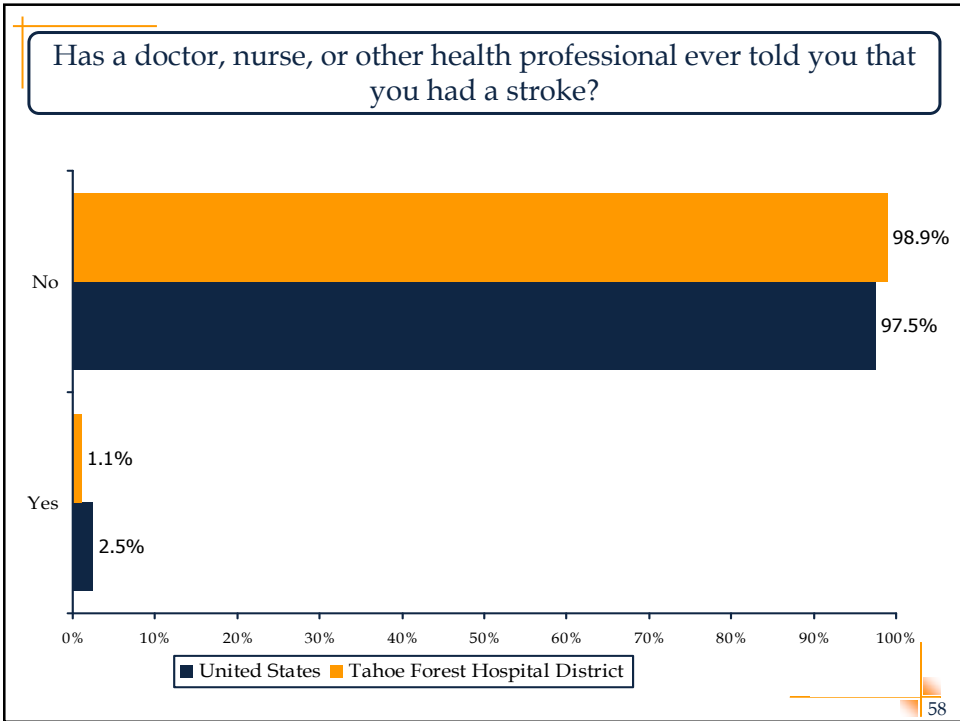
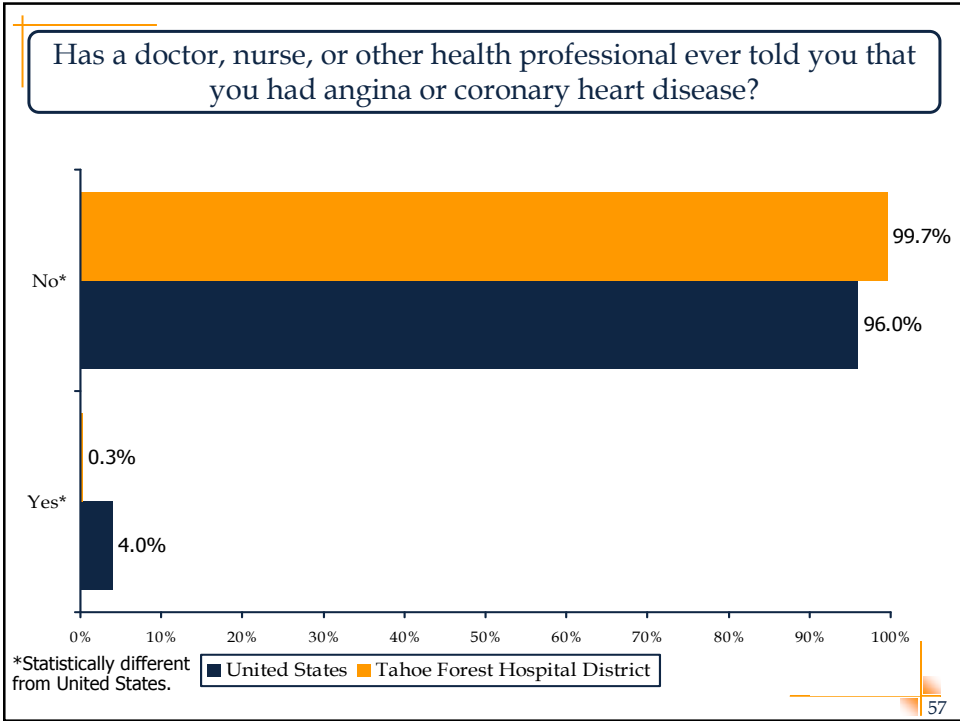
Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence

55

Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?



56



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

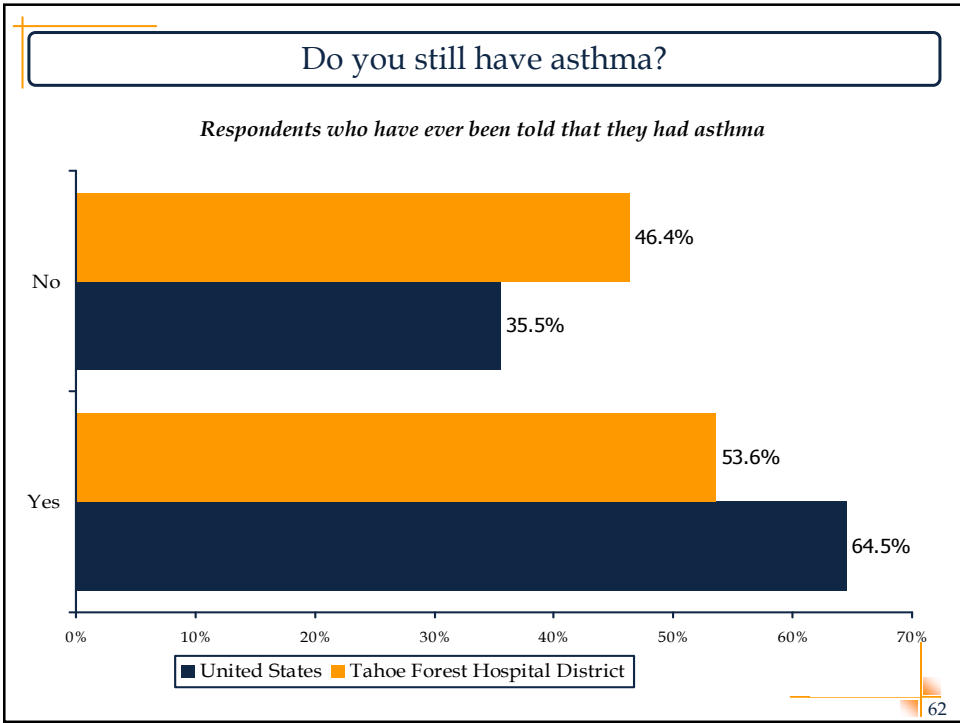
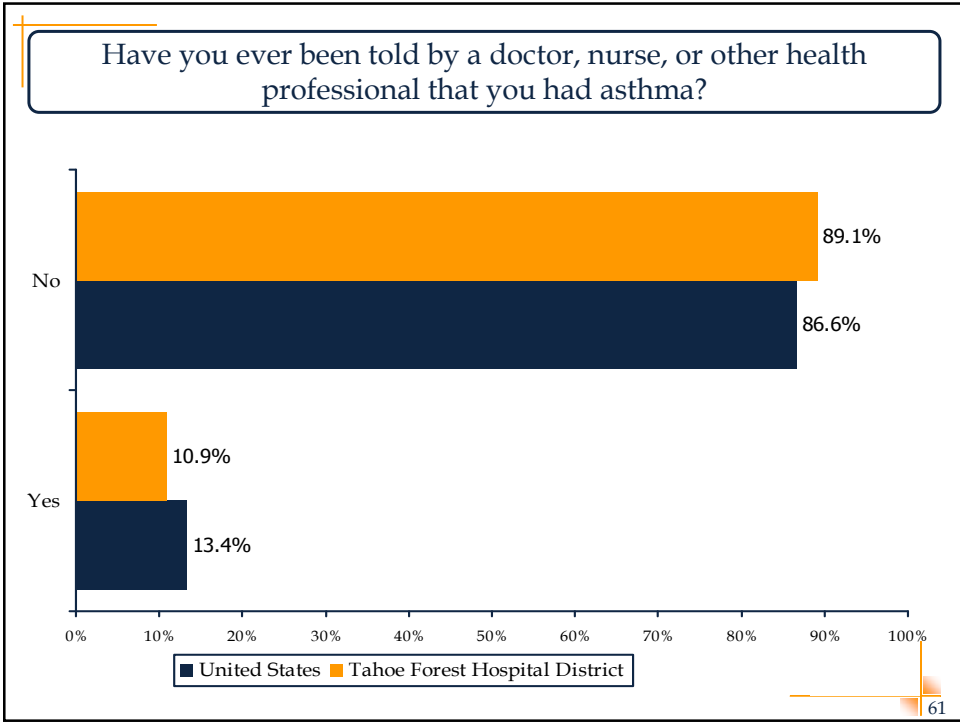
Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence

- Male respondents are more likely to have had a heart attack than female respondents.

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Asthma

60



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

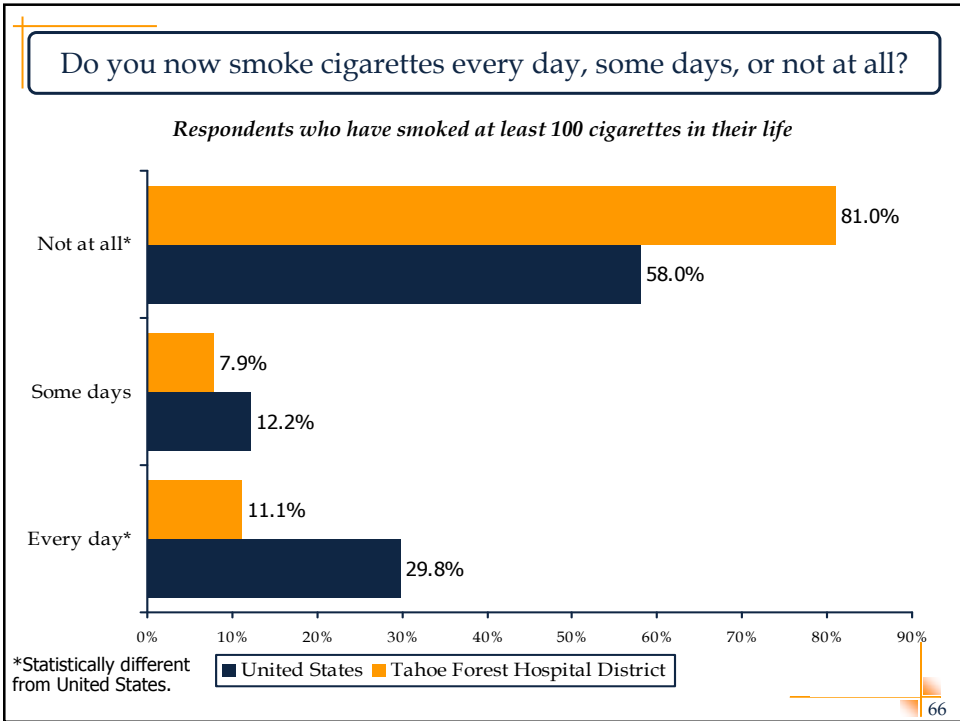
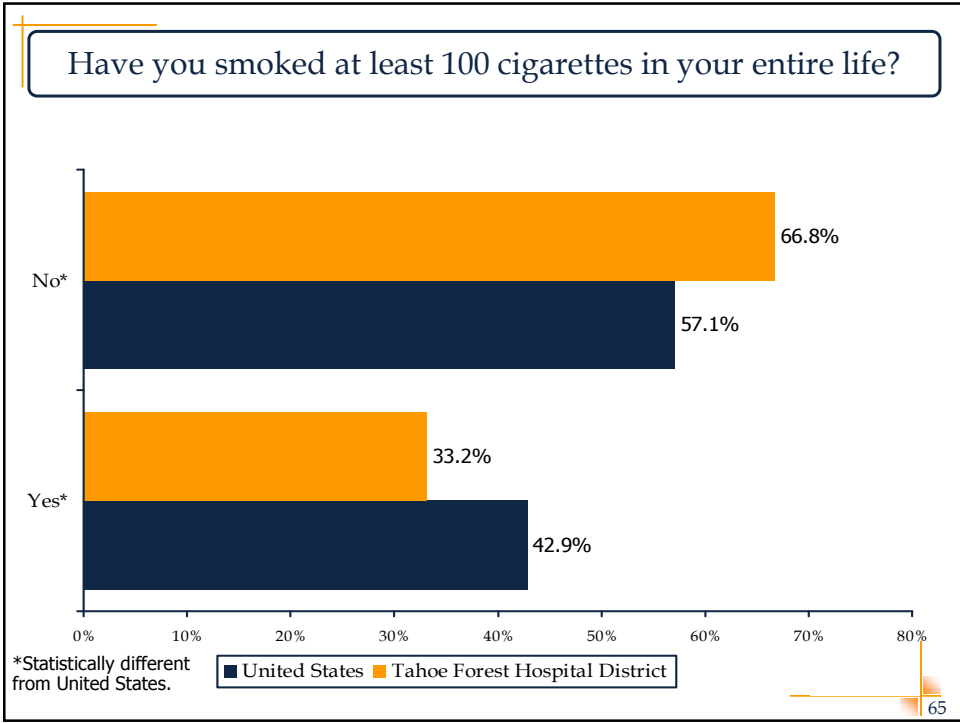
Asthma

- There are no statistically significant differences between race or gender.

63

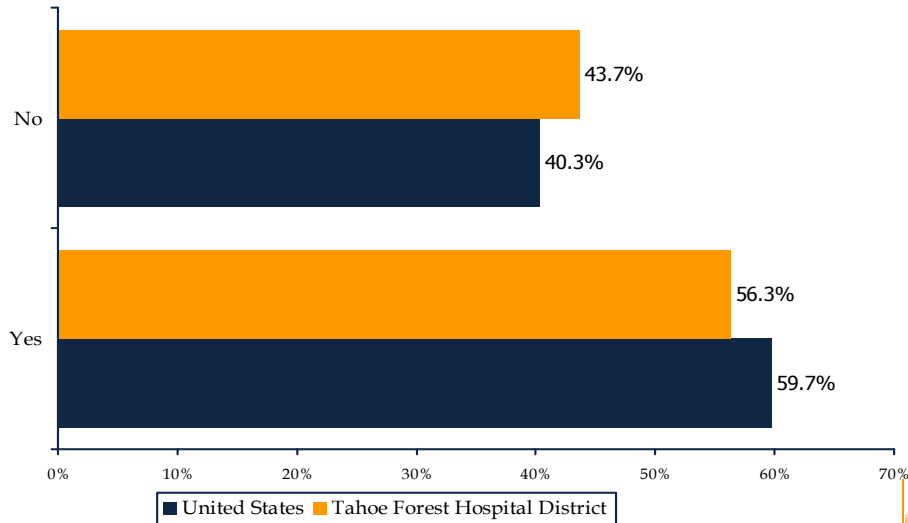
Tobacco Use

64



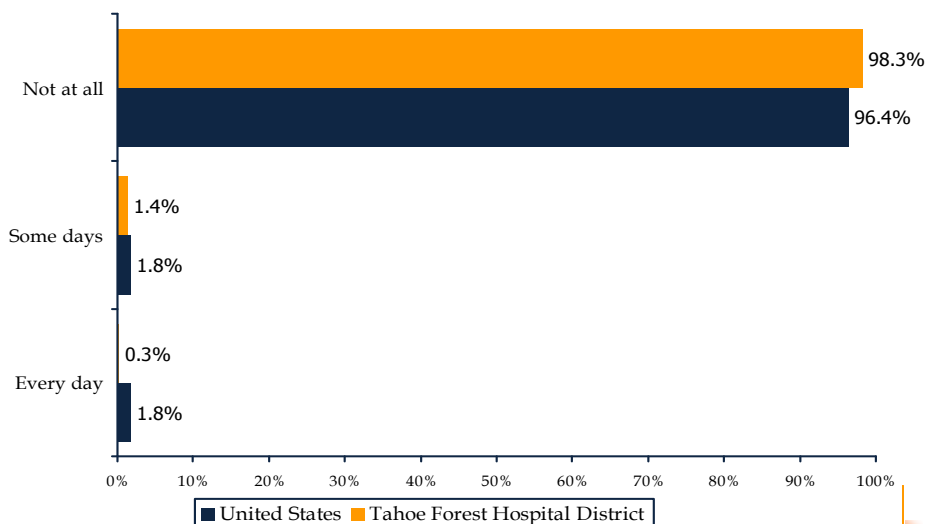
During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

Respondents who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life



67

Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?



68

Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

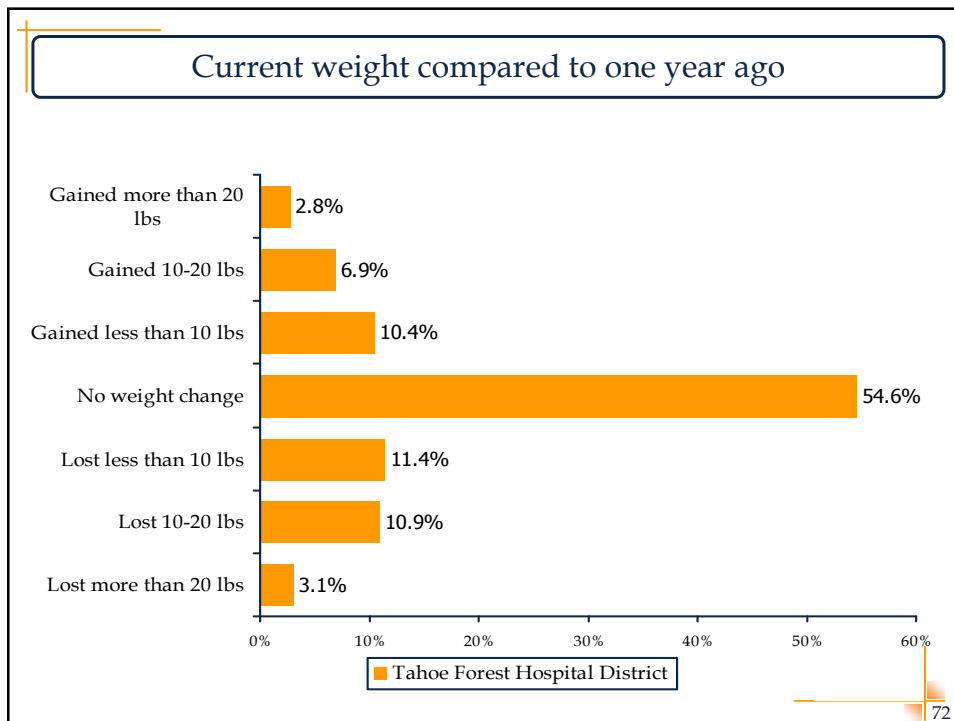
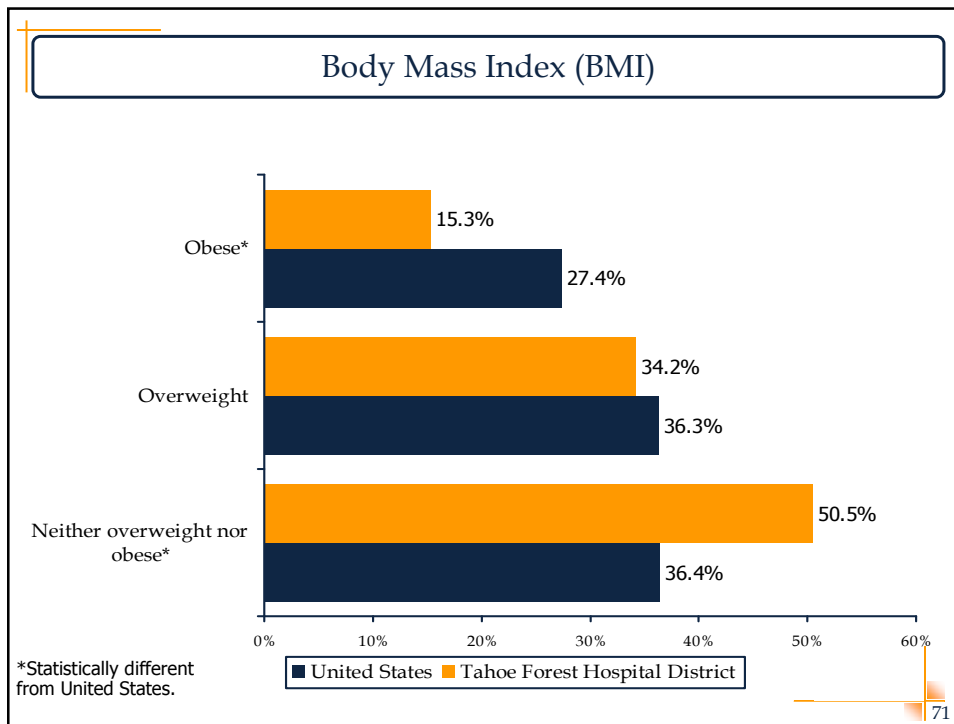
Tobacco Use

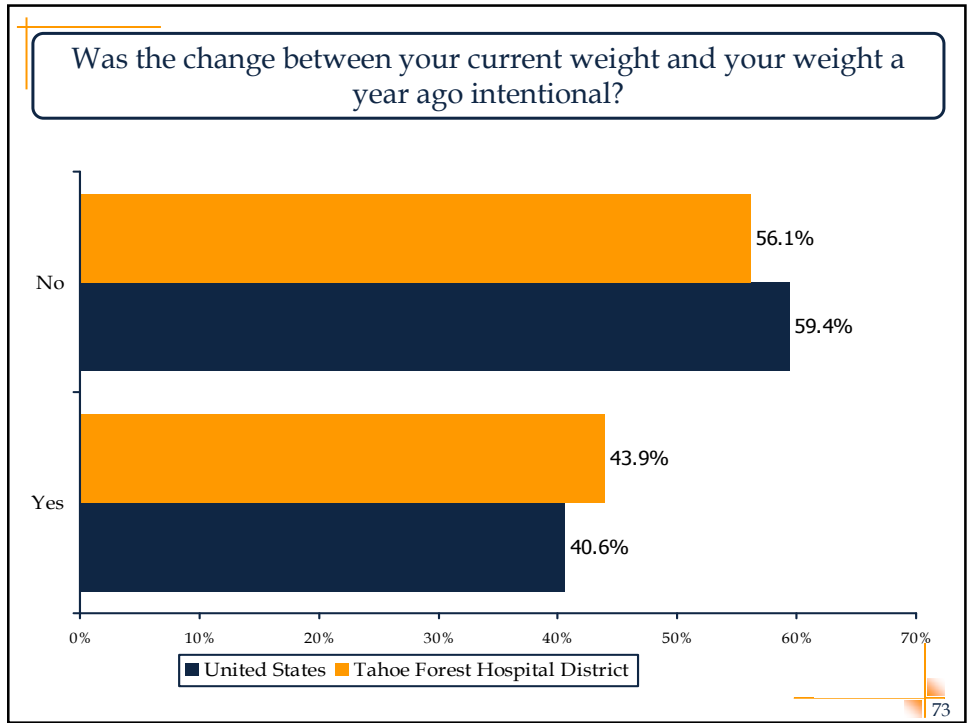
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime than Hispanic respondents.
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to currently not smoke cigarettes at all while Hispanic respondents are more likely to smoke cigarettes some days.

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Weight Control

70





Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Weight Control

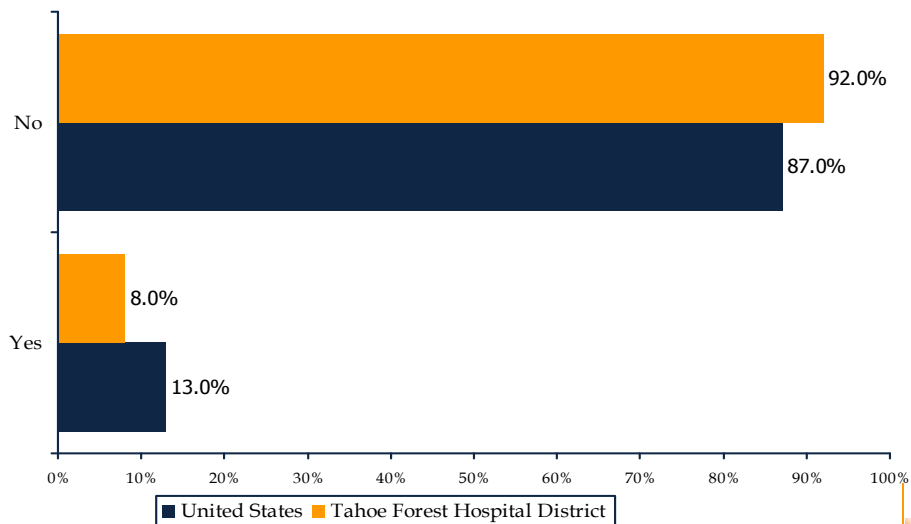
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to be neither overweight nor obese while Hispanic respondents are more likely to be obese.
- Male respondents are more likely to be overweight than female respondents.

74

Childhood Asthma Prevalence

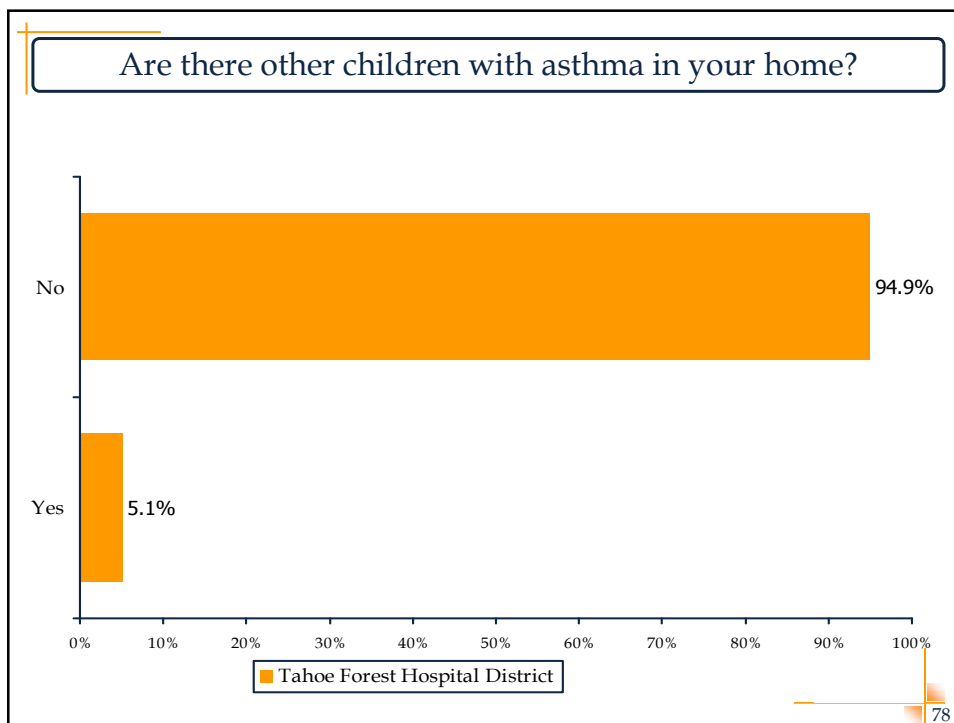
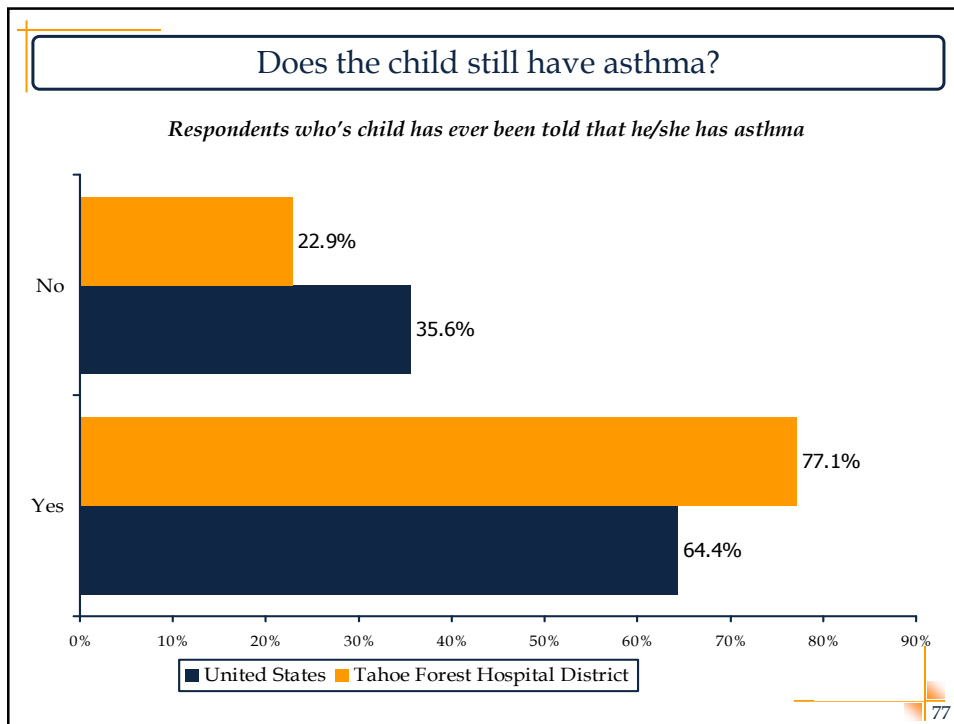
75

Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever said that the "Xth" child has asthma?*



*Callers randomly selected which child the question was answered for.

76



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Childhood Asthma Prevalence

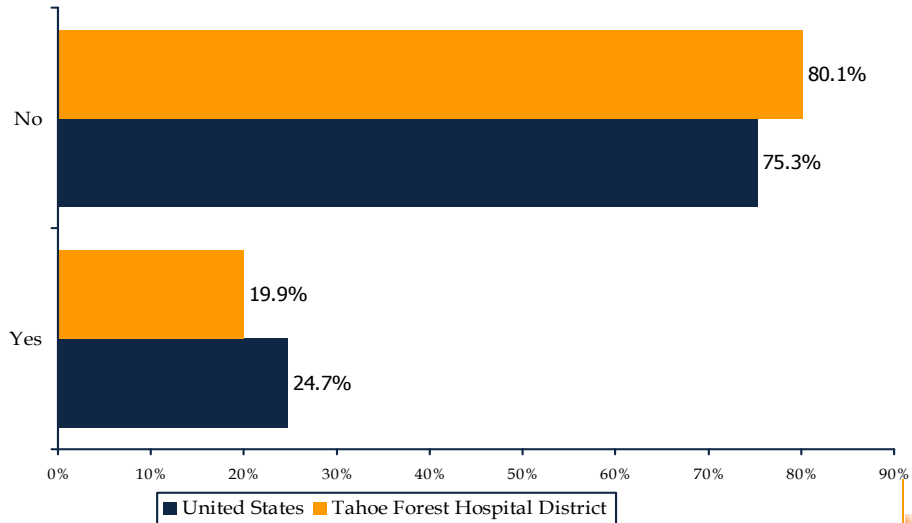
- Race and gender demographics were not collected for the child responses are based on. As a result, statistical testing cannot be performed.

79

Caregiver Status

80

During the past month, did you provide any such care or assistance to a friend or family member?



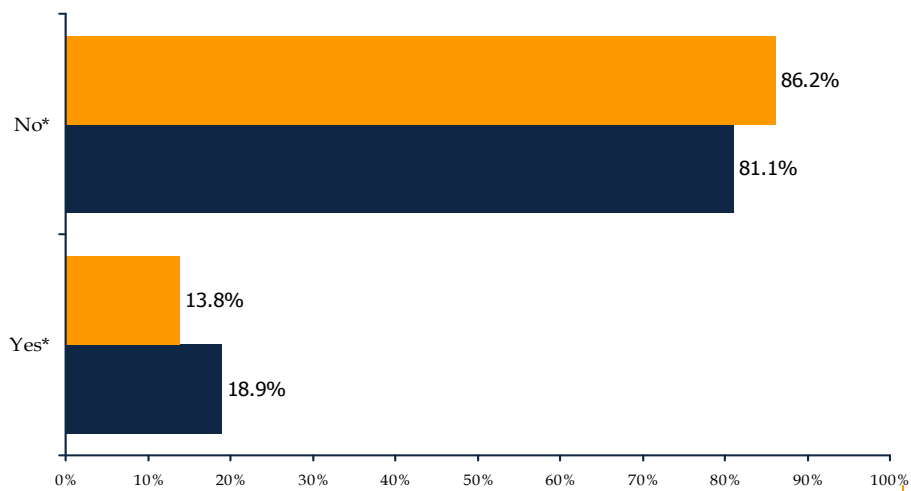
Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Caregiver Status

- There are no statistically significant differences between race or gender.

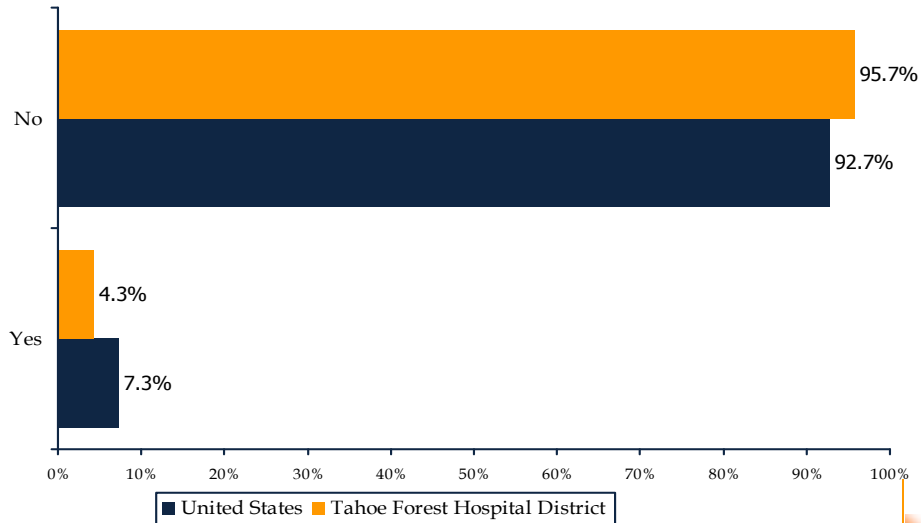
Disability

Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?



*Statistically different from United States.

Do you now have any health problems that require you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?



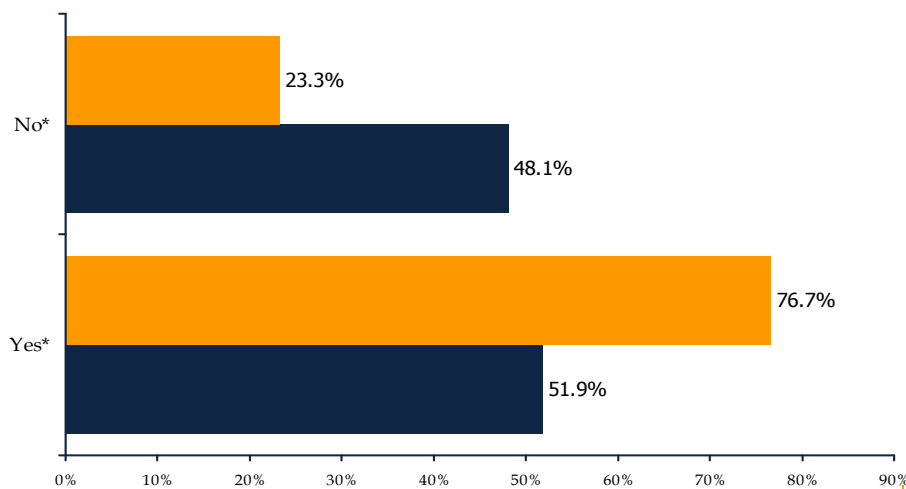
Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Disability

- There are no statistically significant differences between race or gender.

Alcohol Consumption

During the past 30 days, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor?

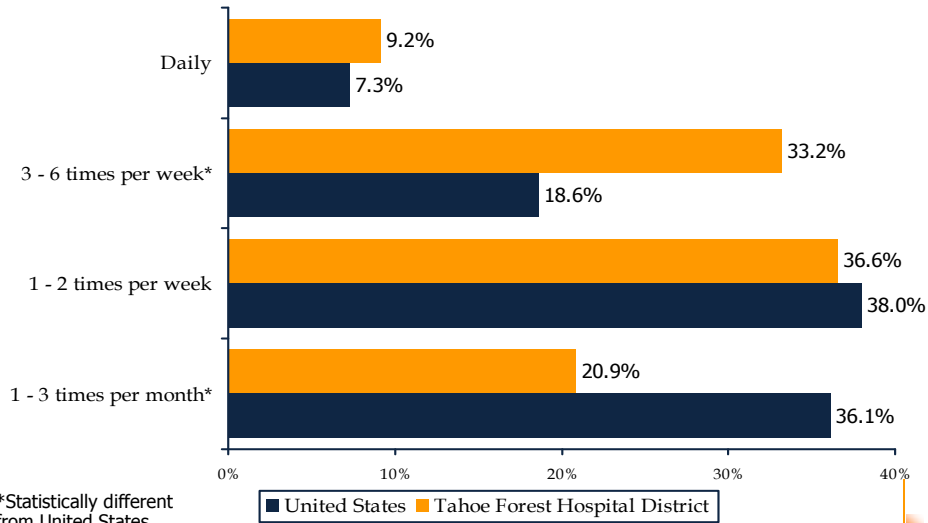


*Statistically different from United States.

■ United States ■ Tahoe Forest Hospital District

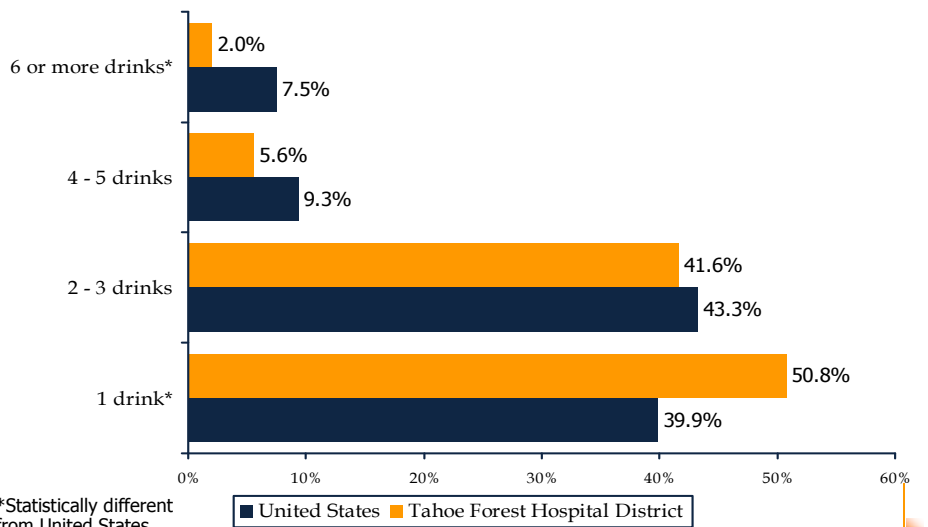
During the past 30 days, how often did you drink any alcoholic beverage?

Respondents who drank an alcoholic beverage within the past 30 days



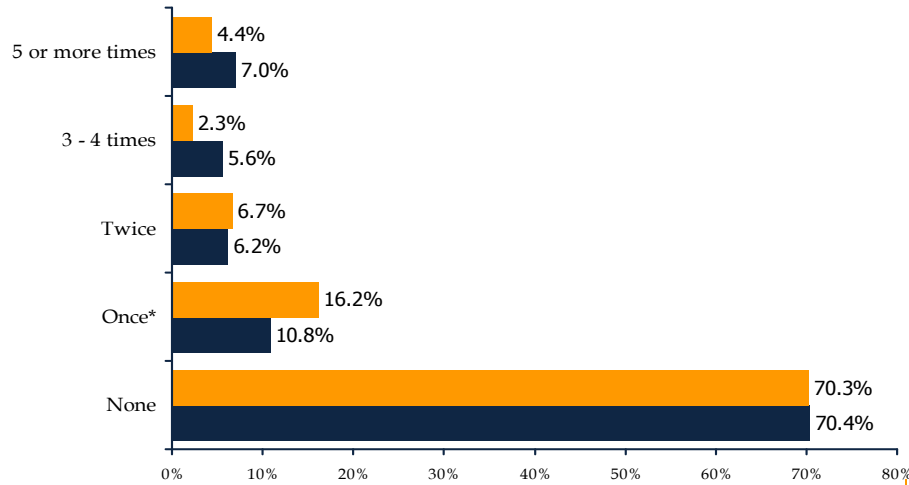
During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on average?

Respondents who drank an alcoholic beverage within the past 30 days



Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have four/ five or more drinks on an occasion?

Respondents who drank an alcoholic beverage within the past 30 days



*Statistically different from United States.

Note: "4" drinks for females; "5" drinks for males

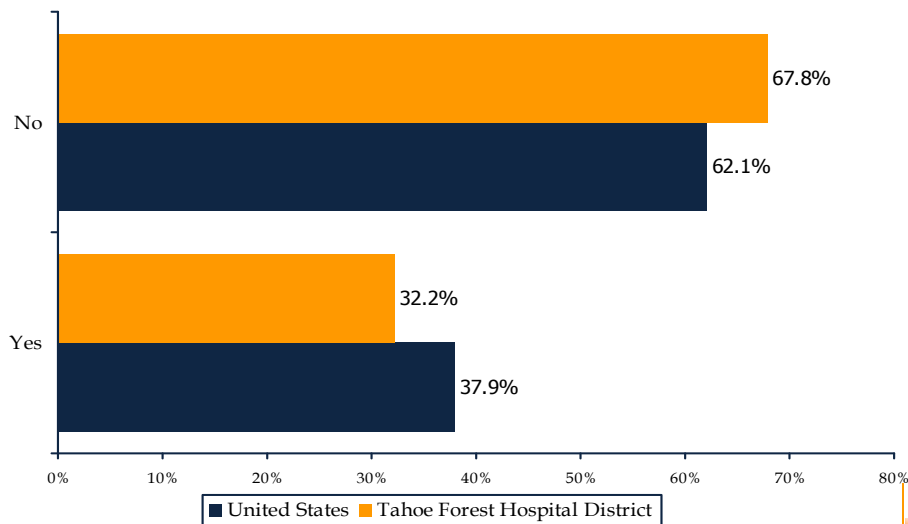
Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Alcohol Consumption

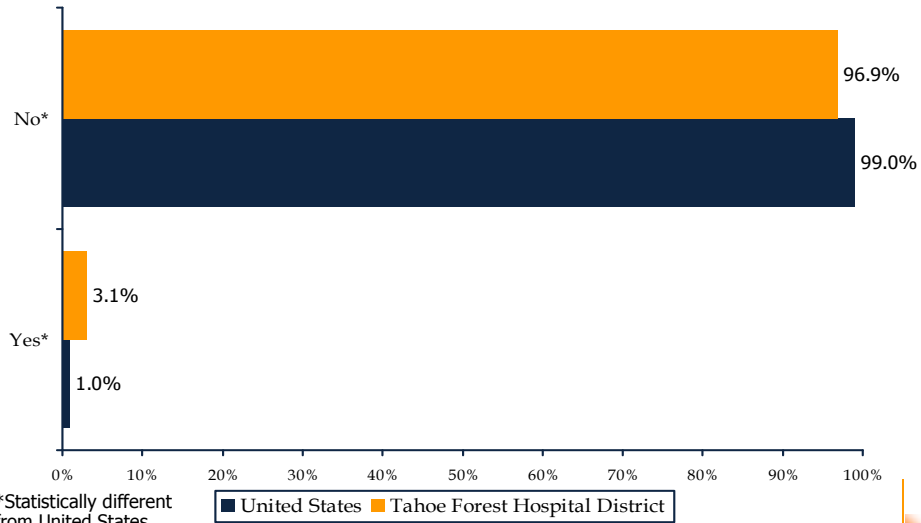
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had at least one drink in the past 30 days than Hispanic respondents.
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to drink an alcoholic beverage more days per week than Hispanic respondents.
- Male respondents are more likely to have had at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days than female respondents.
- Female respondents are more likely to drink only 1 drink at a time when they do drink, while male respondents are more likely to have 4 - 5 drinks.
- Male respondents are more likely than female respondents to have had 5 or more drinks on an occasion within the past 30 days.

Immunizations

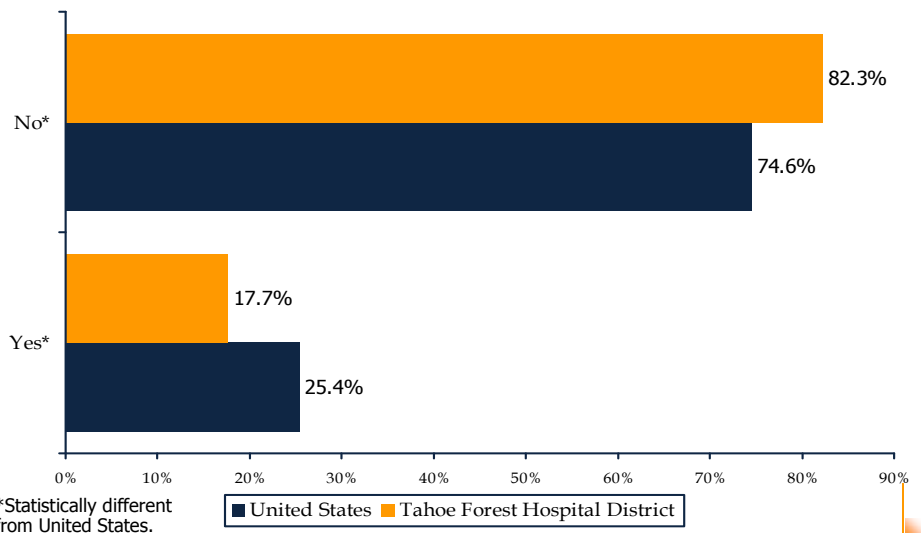
A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

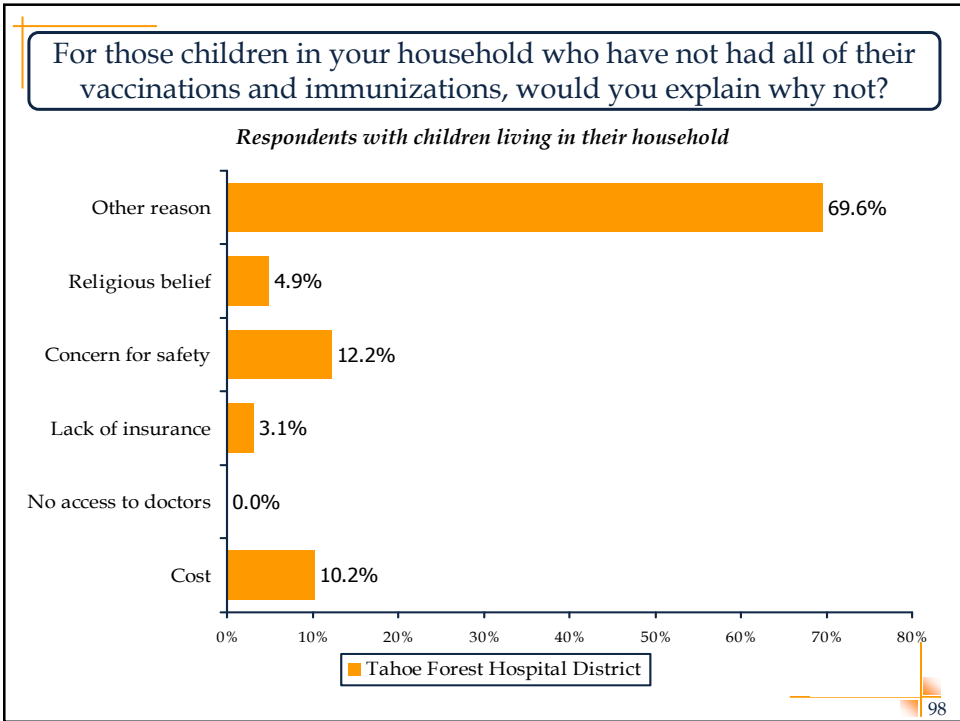
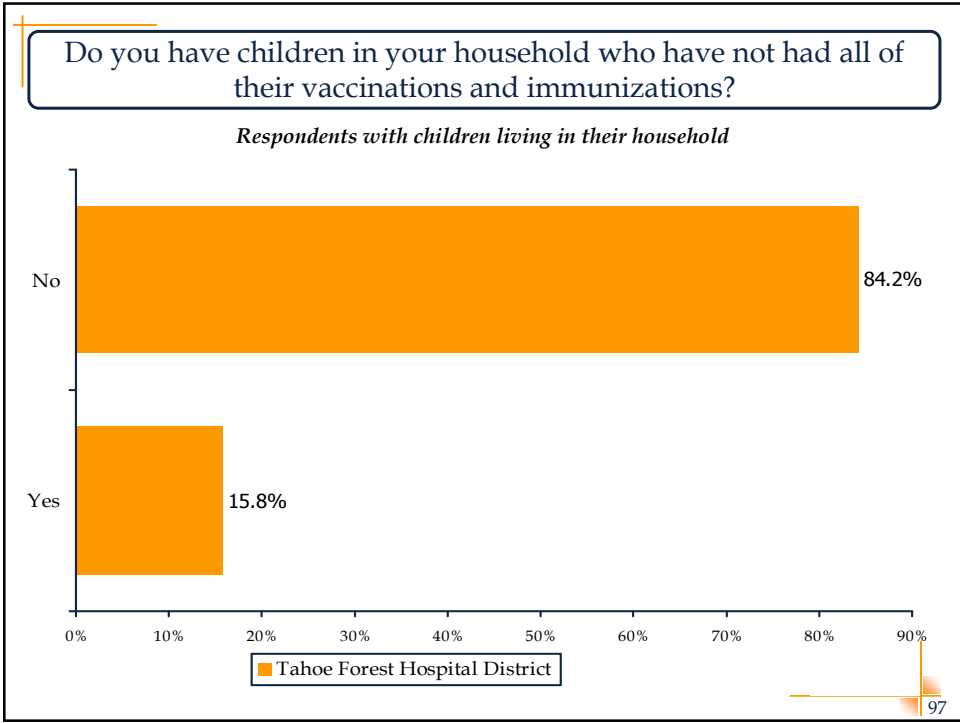


During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?



A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?





Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Immunizations

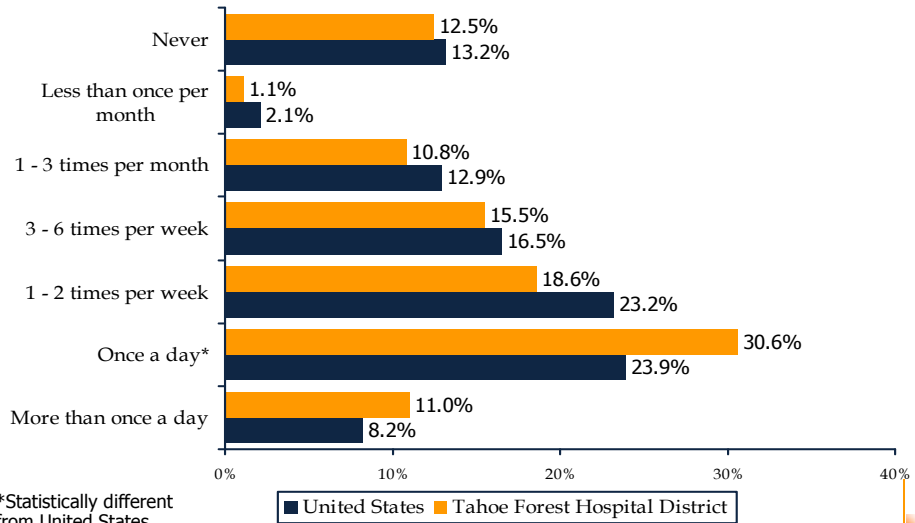
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had a pneumonia shot than Hispanic respondents.
- Female respondents are more likely to have had either a flu shot or flu vaccine spray within the past year than male respondents.

99

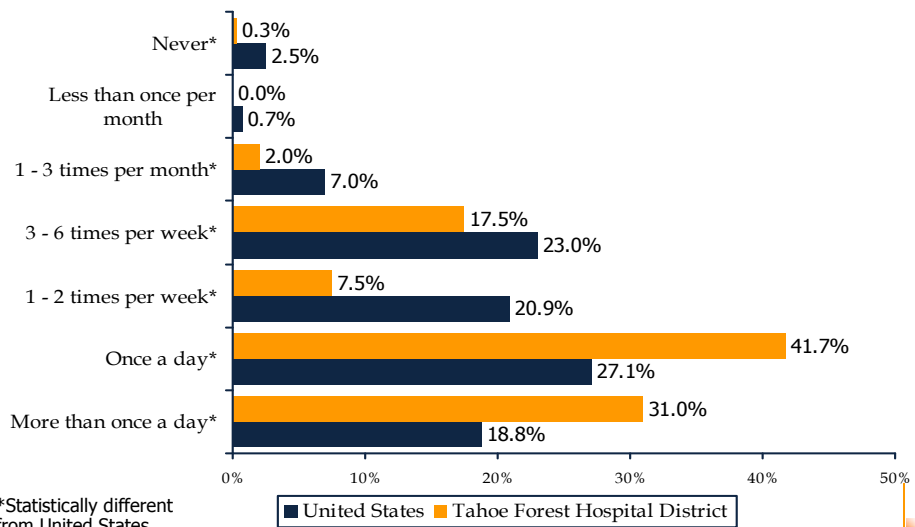
Fruits and Vegetables

100

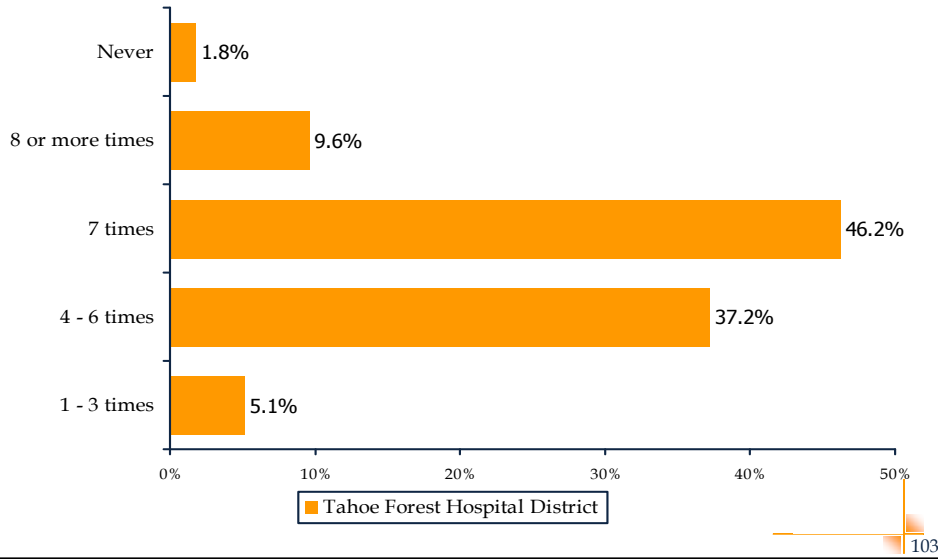
How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?



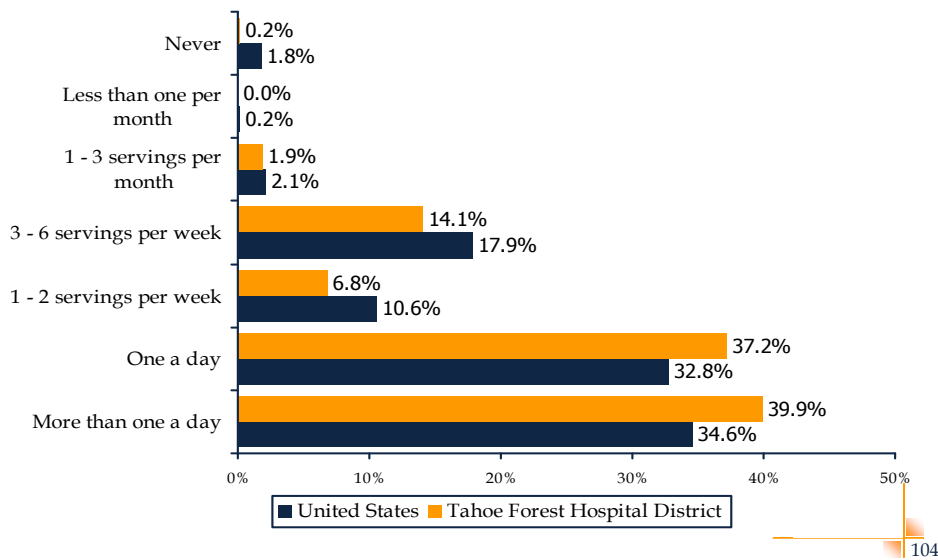
Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?



How often per week do you prepare and eat a family meal in your household?



Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat?



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Fruits and Vegetables

- Hispanic respondents are more likely to drink fruit juices and eat fruit more than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents are more likely to eat a family meal (8 or more times a week) than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Female respondents are more likely to never drink fruit juices than male respondents.
- Female respondents are more likely to eat fruit more than once a day than male respondents.

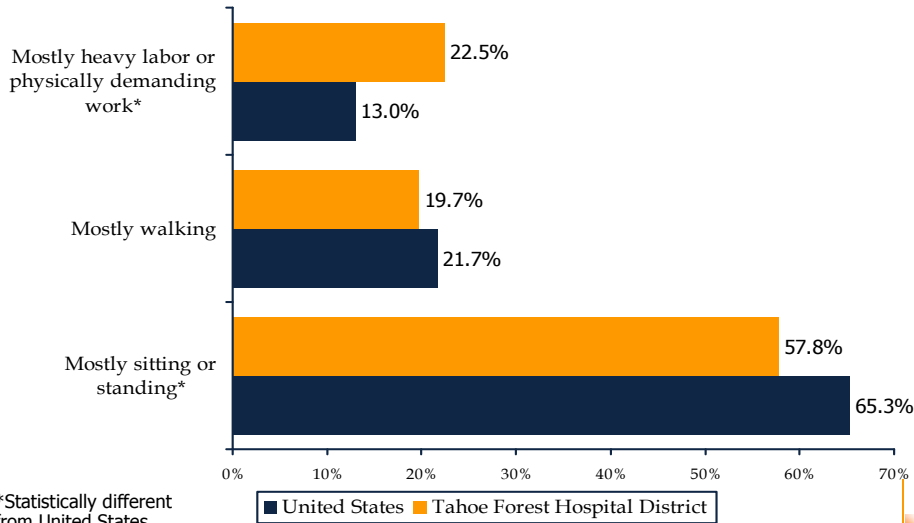
105

Physical Activity

106

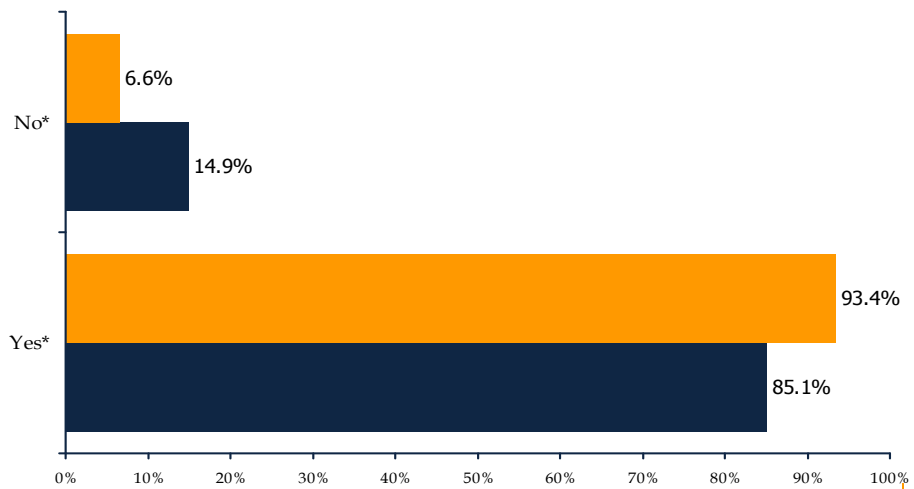
When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do? Would you say-

Respondents who are employed for wages or self-employed



*Statistically different from United States.

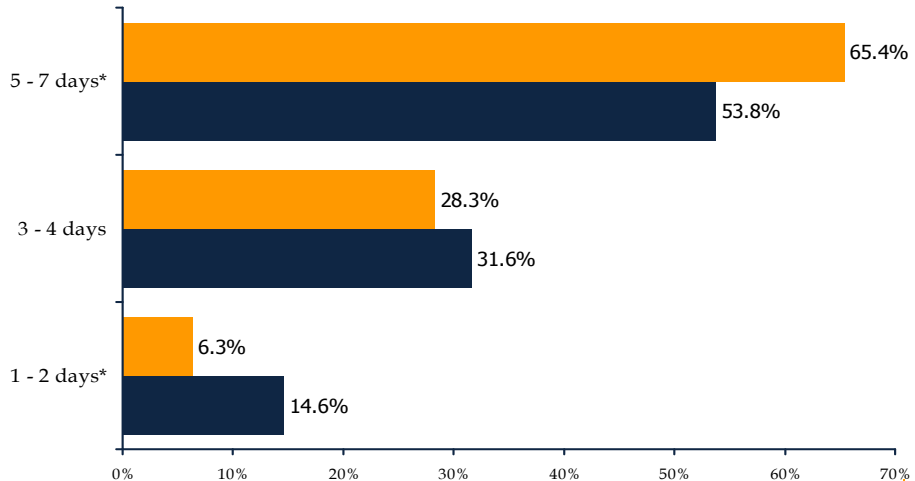
Now thinking about the moderate activities you do in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for a least 10 minutes at a time that cause some increase in breathing or heart rate?



*Statistically different from United States.

How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

Respondents who do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes a time

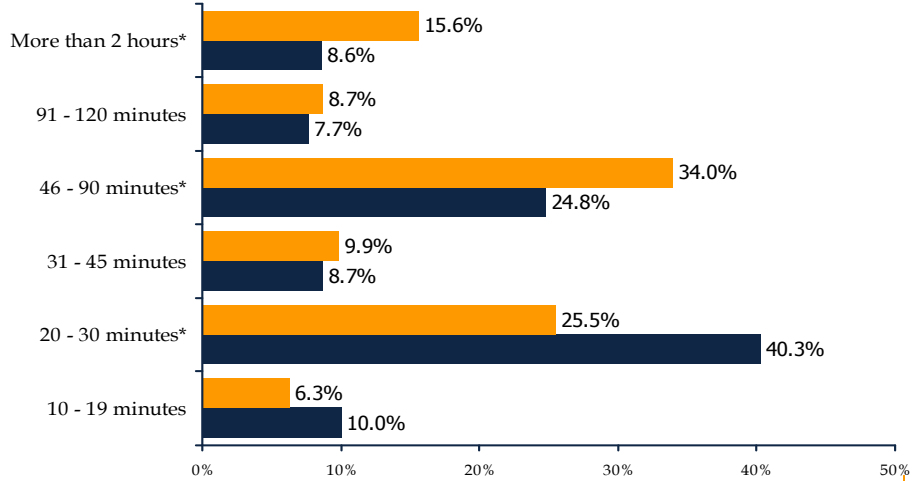


*Statistically different from United States.

■ United States ■ Tahoe Forest Hospital District

On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

Respondents who do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes a time



*Statistically different from United States.

■ United States ■ Tahoe Forest Hospital District

Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Physical Activity

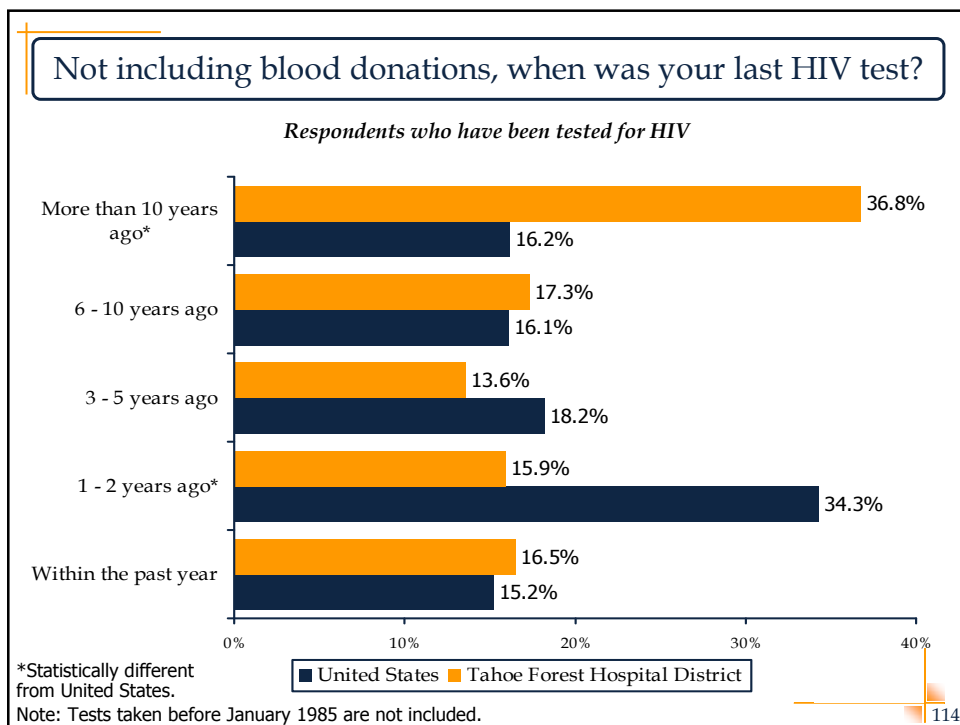
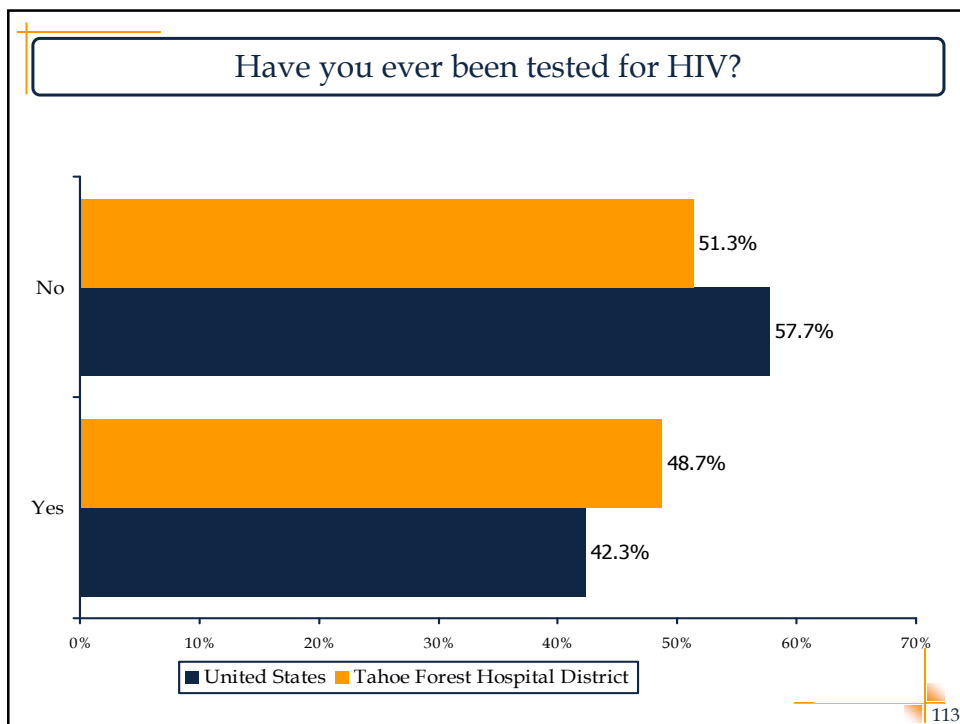
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to be mostly sitting or standing at work while Hispanic respondents are more likely to be mostly walking.
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to do moderate activities outside of work for at least 10 minutes at a time in a usual week than Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents who do moderate activities outside of work are more likely to spend 10 - 30 minutes than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Male respondents are more likely to do moderate activities outside of work (for more than 2 hours at a time) than female respondents.

111

HIV/AIDS

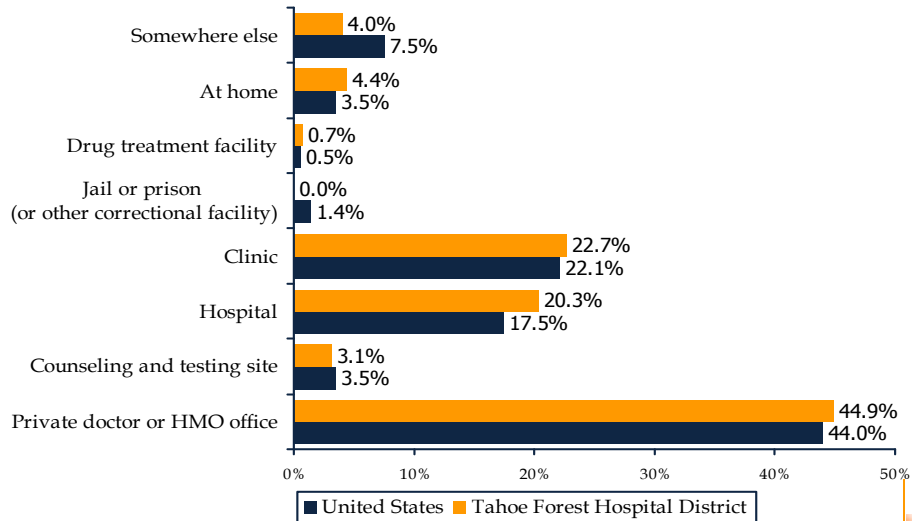
Only asked of respondents under 65 years of age

112



Where did you have your last HIV test?

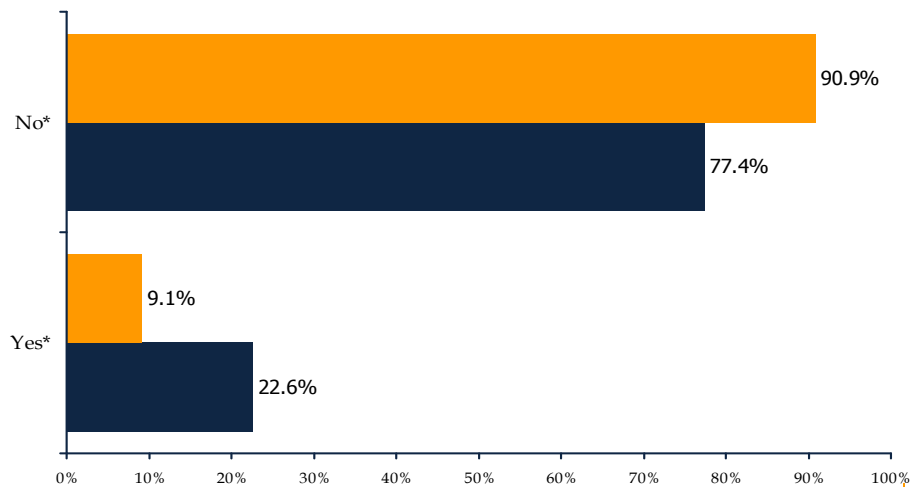
Respondents who have been tested for HIV



115

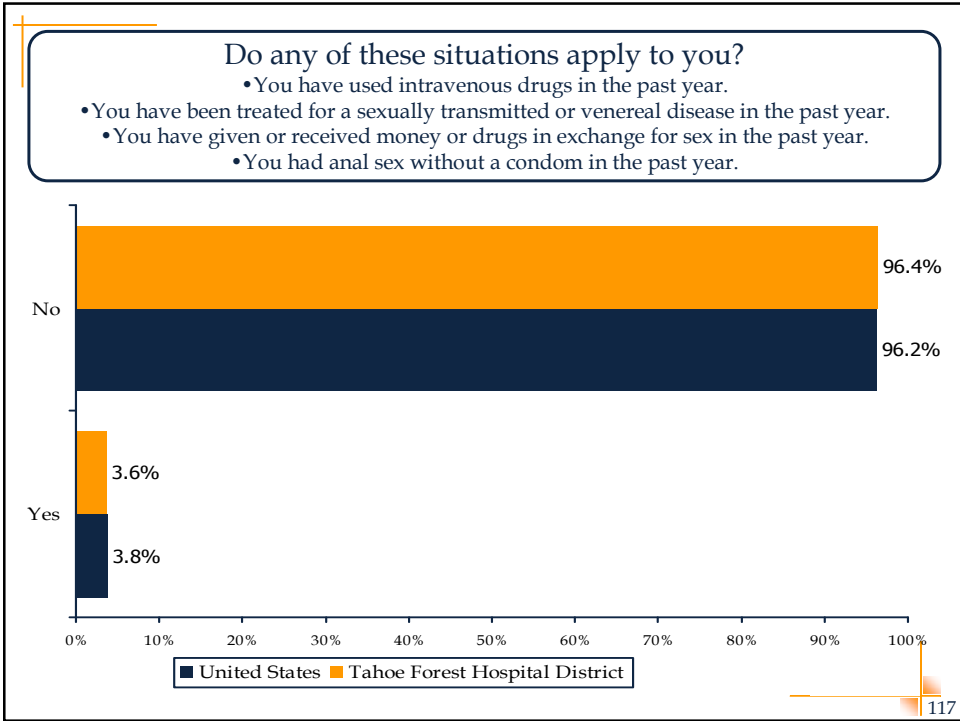
Was it a rapid test where you could get your results within a couple of hours?

Respondents who have been tested for HIV but do not know or refused to answer when



*Statistically different from United States.

116



Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

HIV/AIDS

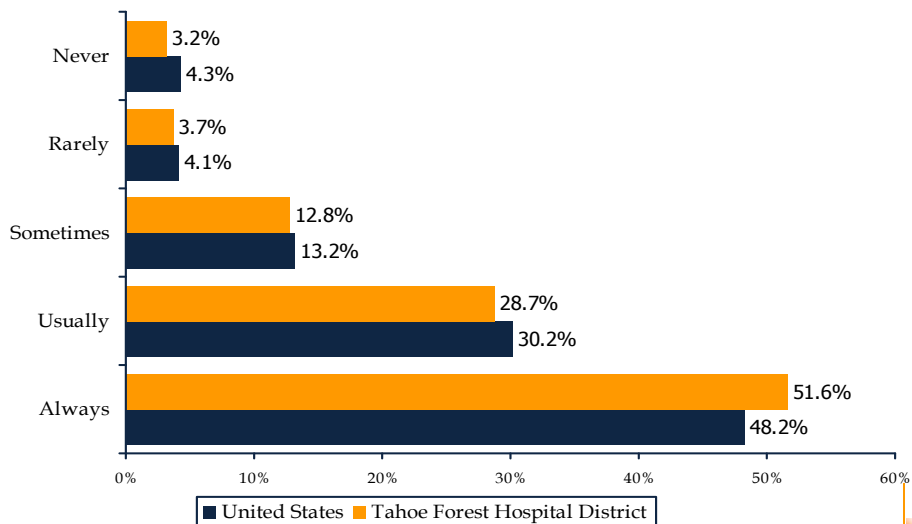
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have been tested for HIV than Hispanic respondents.
- Of those who were tested, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to have been tested 10 or more years ago than Hispanic respondents.

118

Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

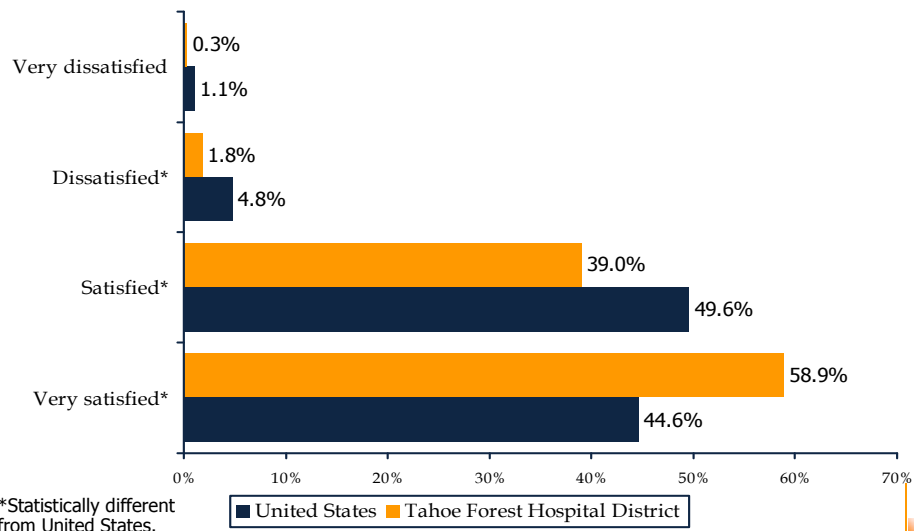
119

How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?



120

In general, how satisfied are you with your life?



121

Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

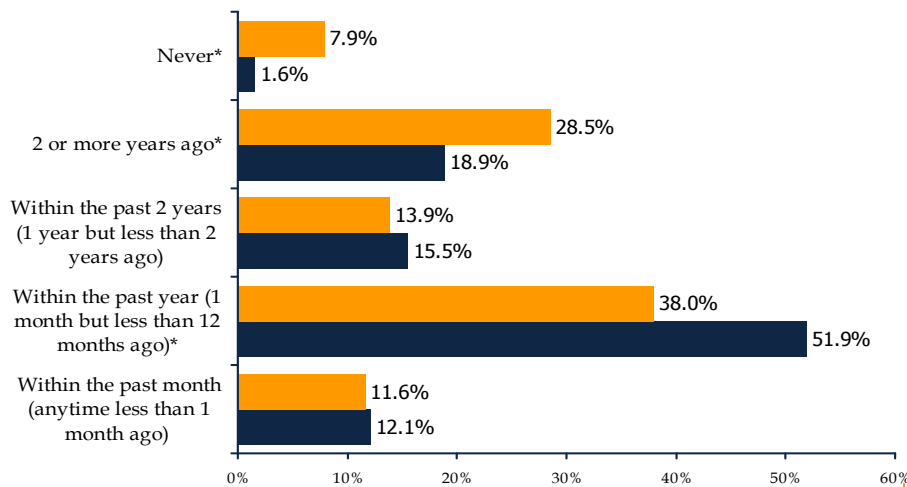
Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

- Hispanic respondents are less likely to get the social and emotional support they need than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to be very satisfied with their lives than Hispanic respondents.
- Male respondents are more likely to always get the social and emotional support they need than females respondents.

122

Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

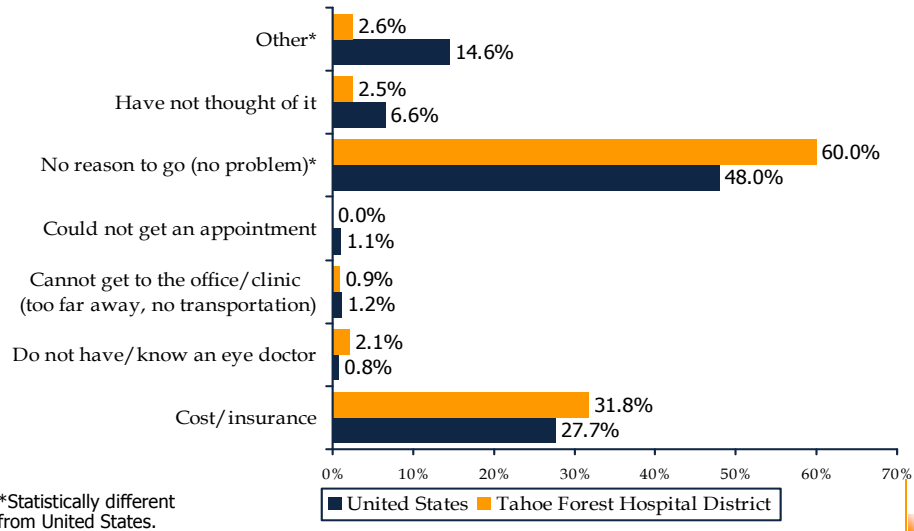
When was the last time you had your eyes examined by any doctor or eye care provider?



*Statistically different from United States.

What is the main reason you have not visited an eye care professional in the past 12 months?

Respondents who have not visited an eye care professional in the past 12 months



125

Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

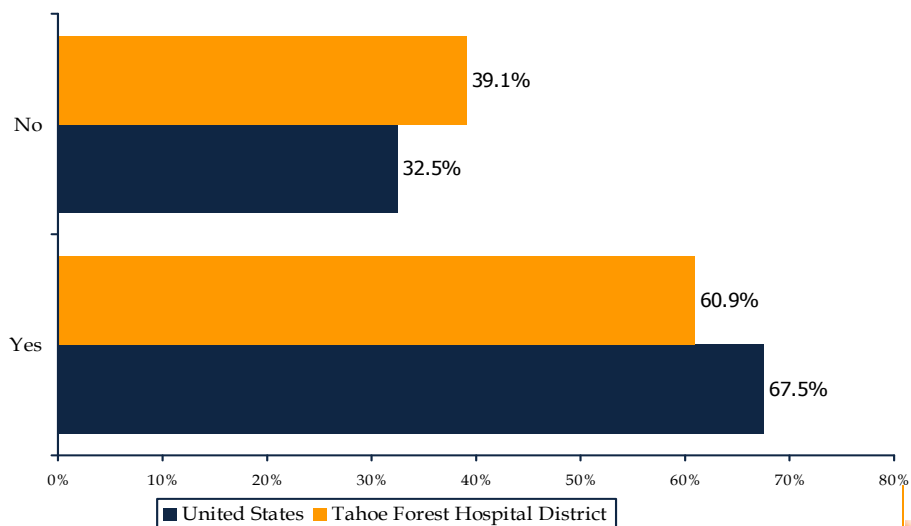
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had their eyes examined by a doctor or eye care provider within the past year while Hispanic respondents are more likely to have never had their eyes examined.
- Hispanic respondents are more likely to have not visited an eye care professional in the past year due to the cost or lack of insurance than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Female respondents are more likely to have not visited an eye care professional in the past year due to the cost or lack of insurance than male respondents.

126

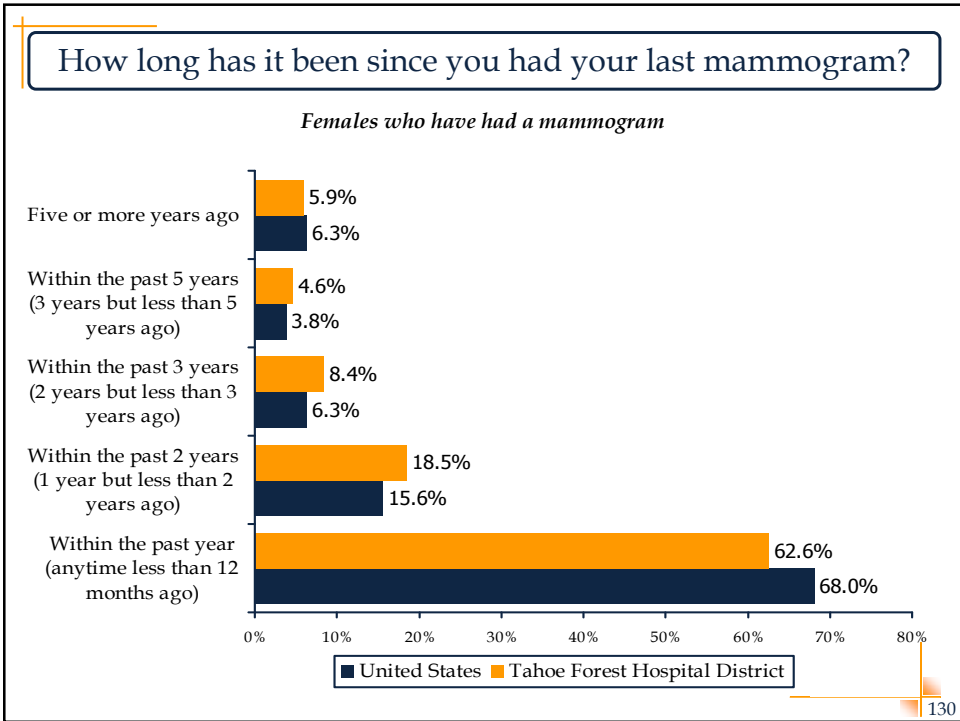
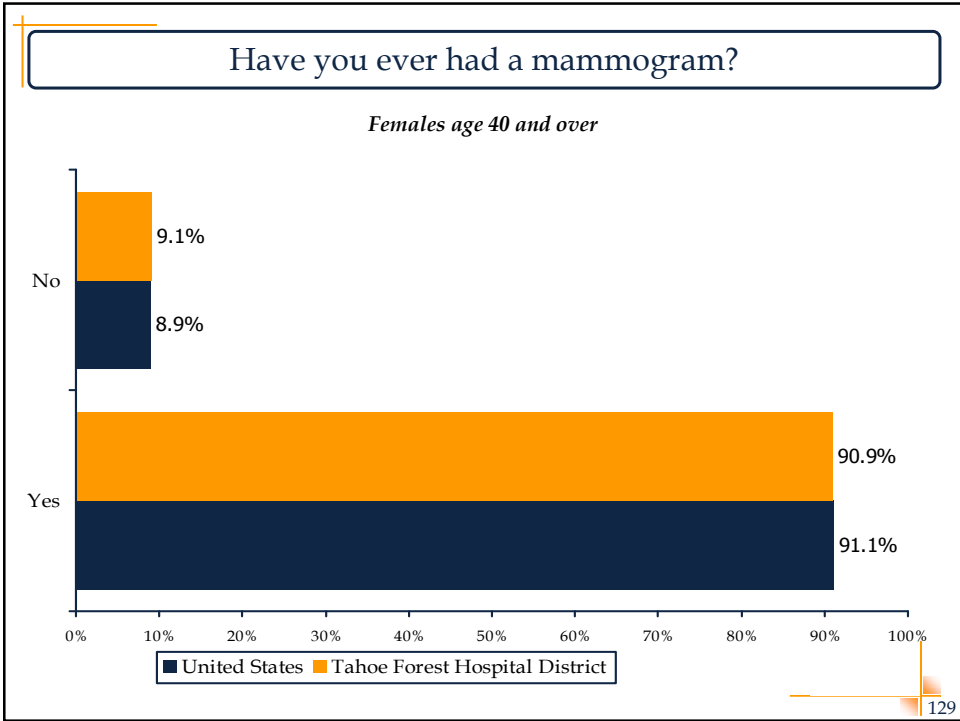
Women's Health

127

Have you ever had a mammogram?

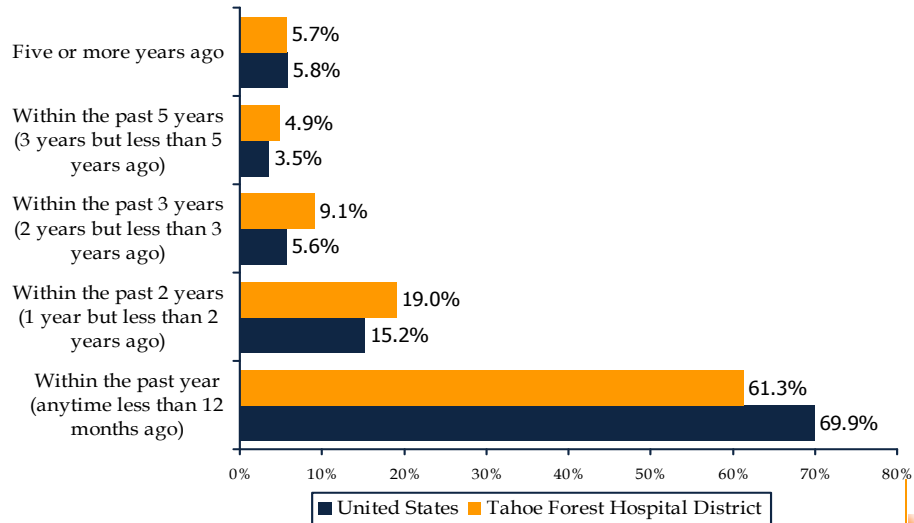


128



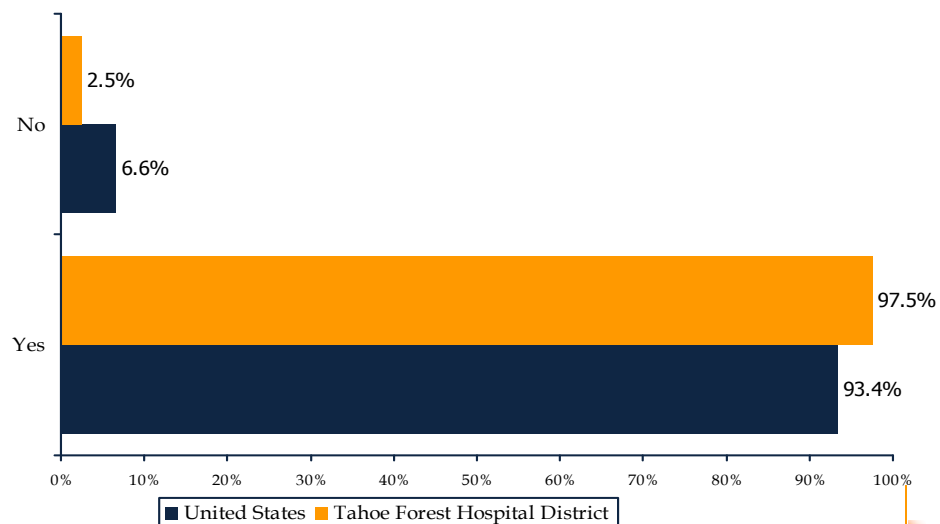
How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

Females age 40 and over who have had a mammogram

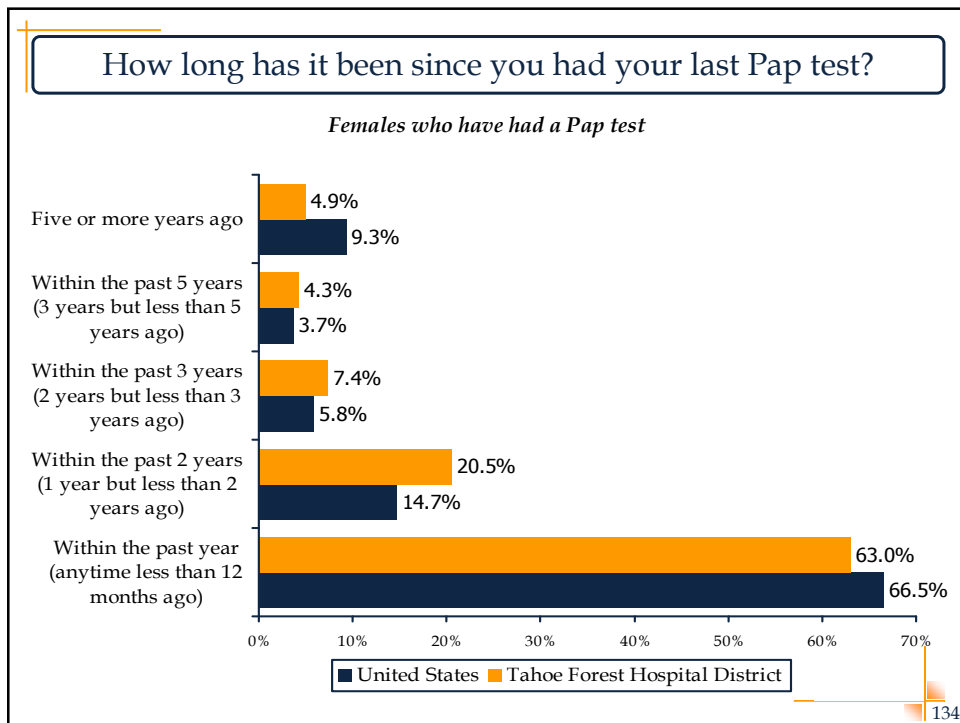
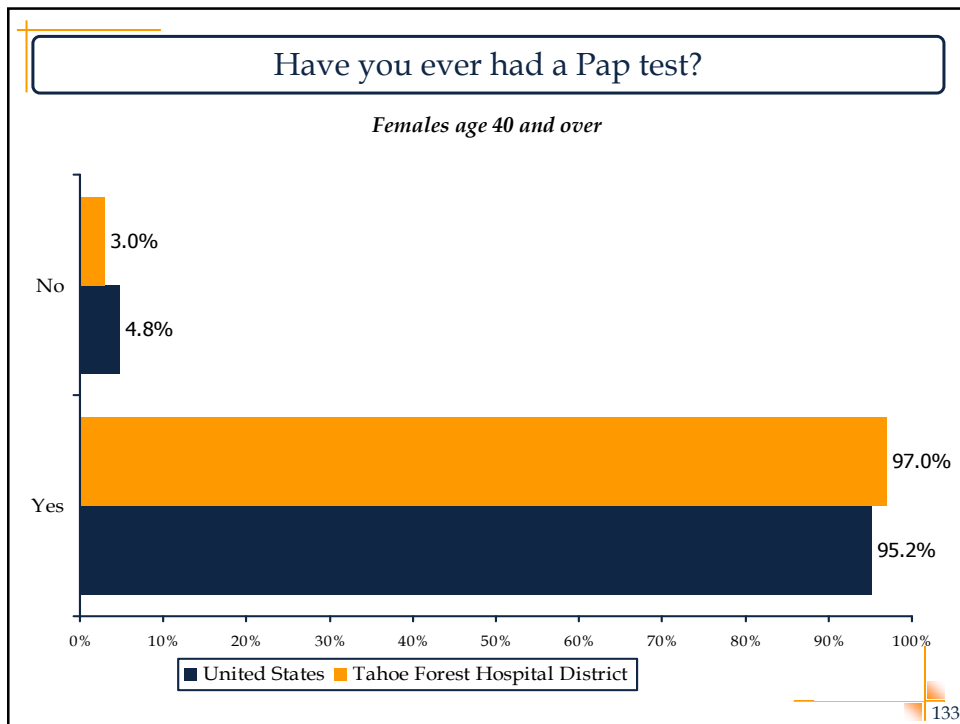


131

Have you ever had a Pap test?

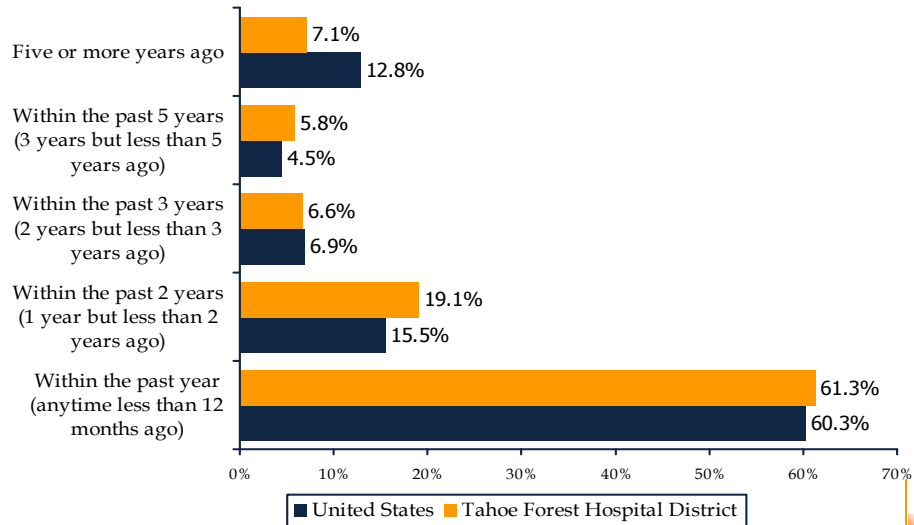


132



How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

Females age 40 and over who have had a Pap test



135

Statistically Significant Differences by Race

Women's Health

- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had a mammogram than Hispanic respondents.

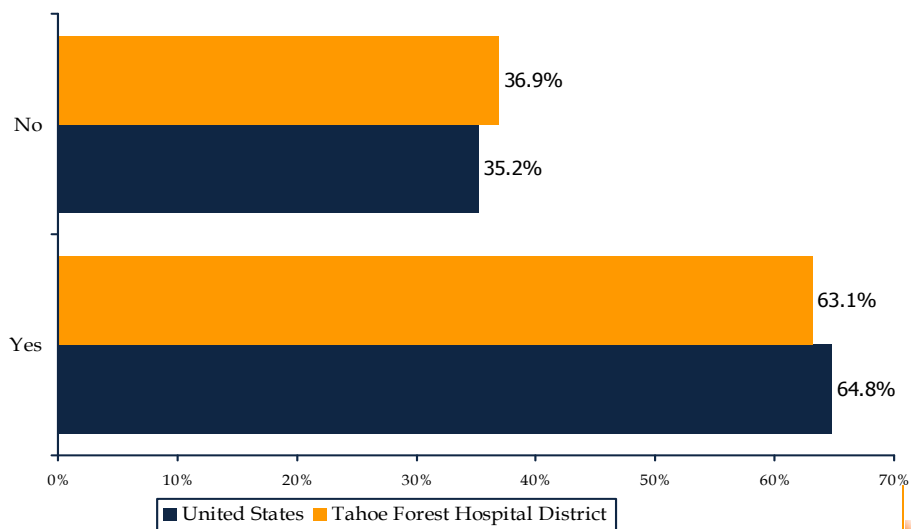
136

Prostate Cancer Screening

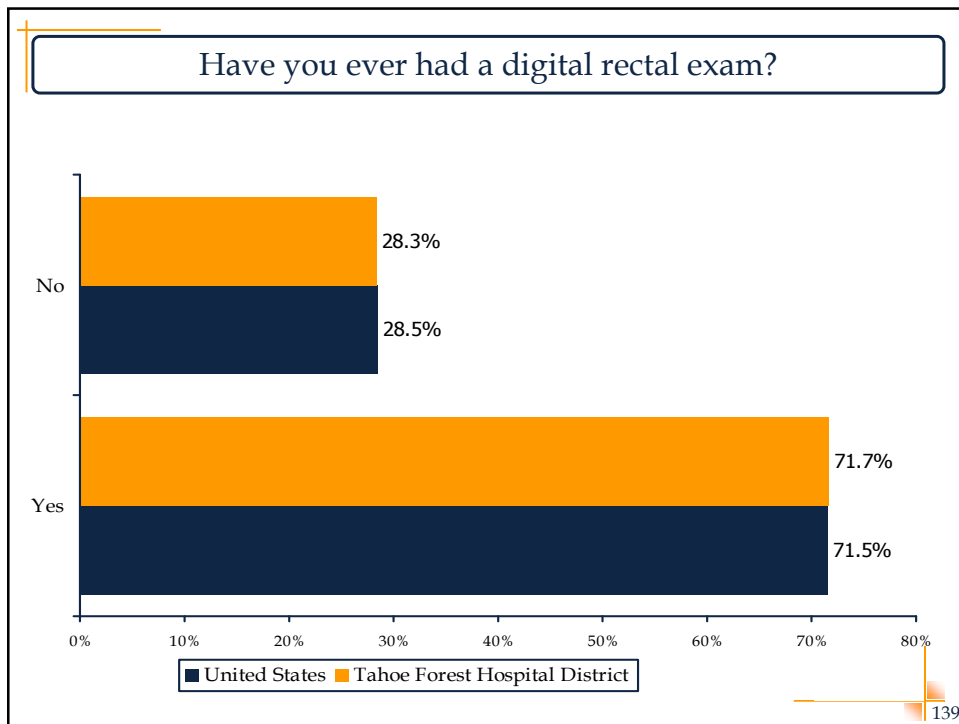
Only asked of males age 40 and over

137

Have you ever had a PSA test?



138



Statistically Significant Differences by Race

Prostate Cancer Screening

- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had a PSA test than Hispanic respondents.

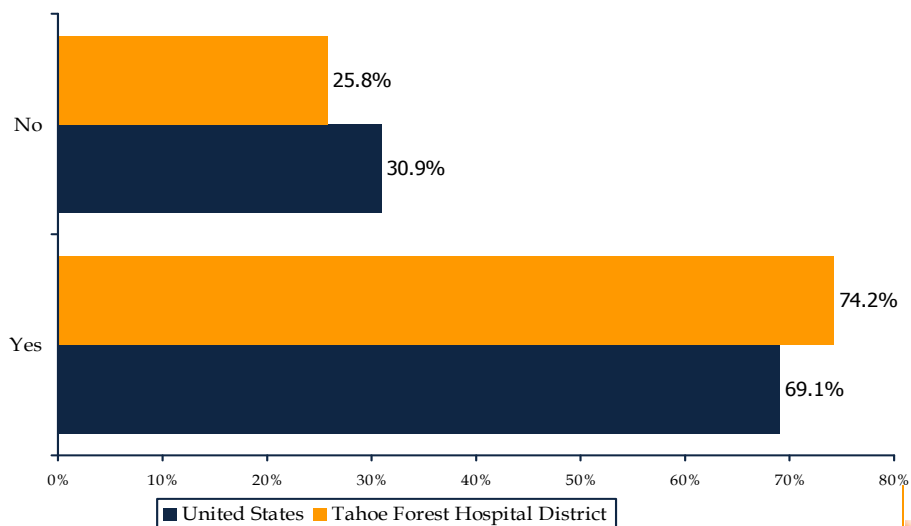
140

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Only asked respondents age 50 and over

141

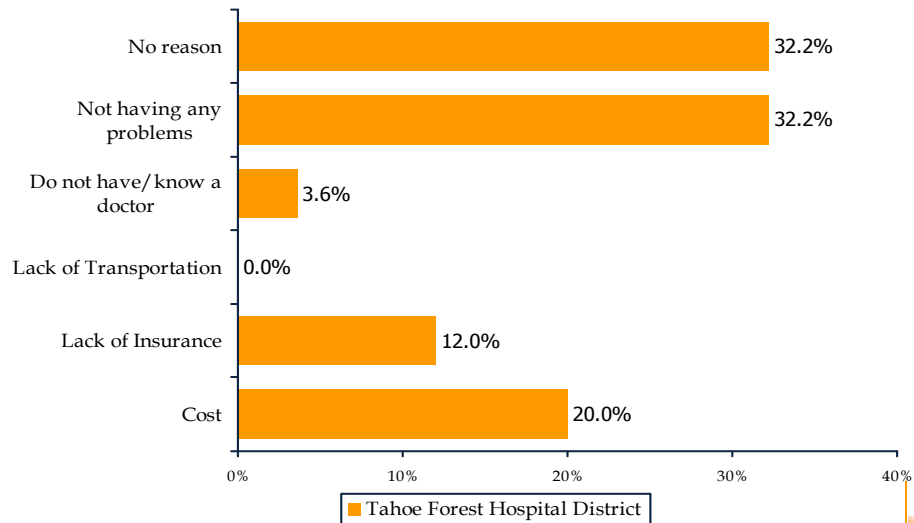
Have you ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?



142

Why have you not had either of these exams?

Respondents who not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy



143

Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

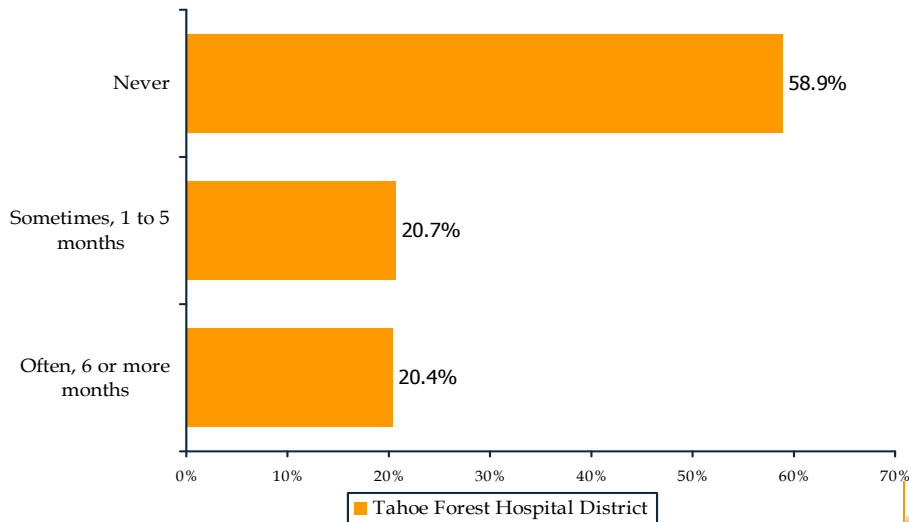
Colorectal Cancer Screening

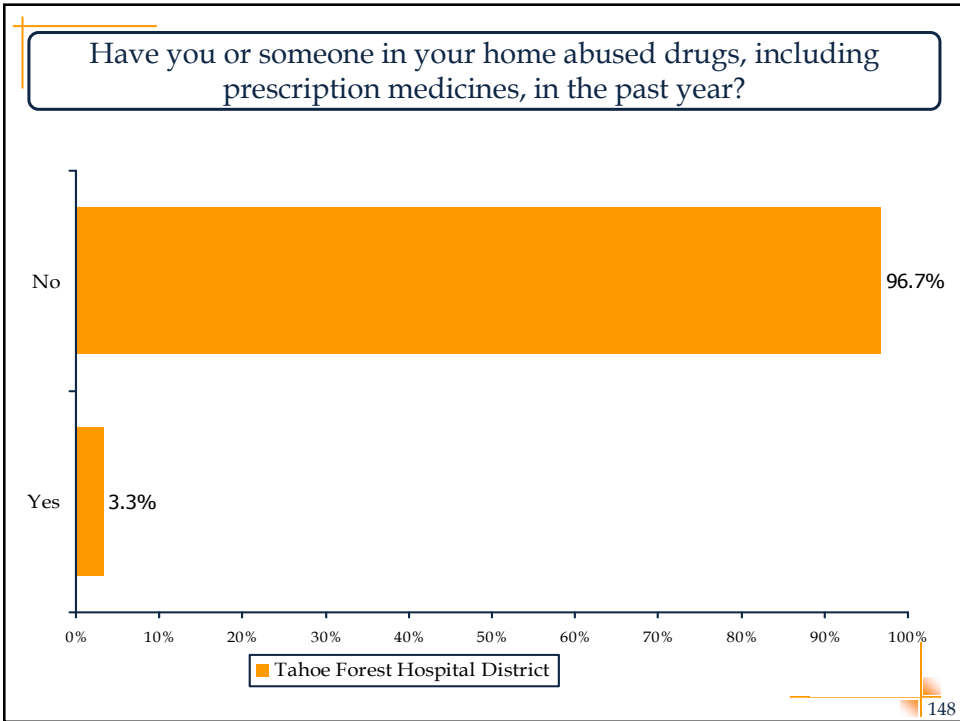
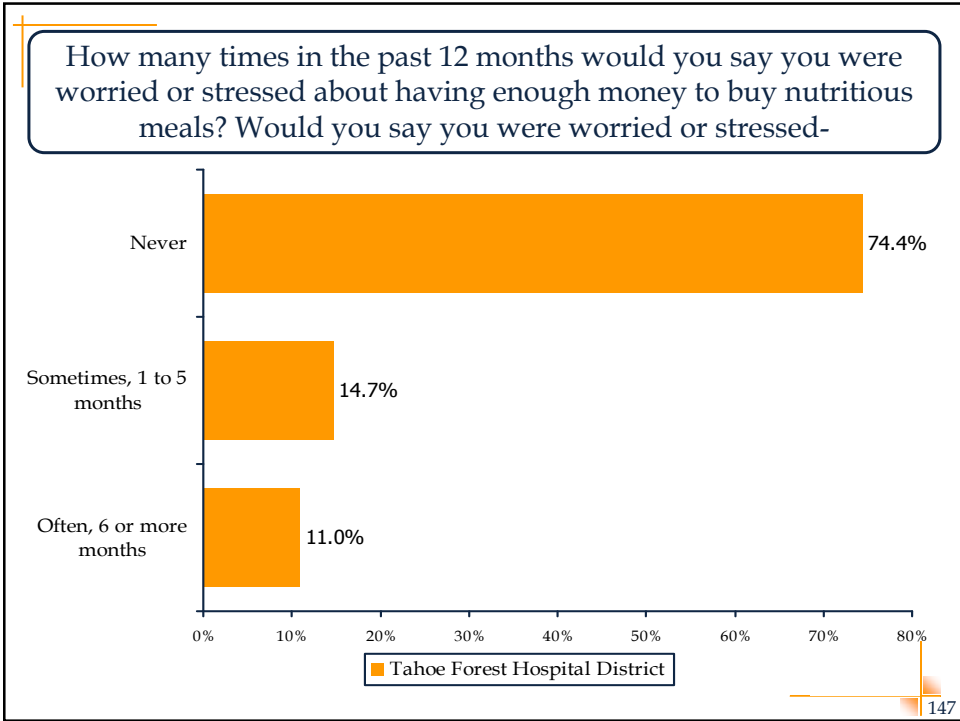
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy than Hispanic respondents.

144

Social Context

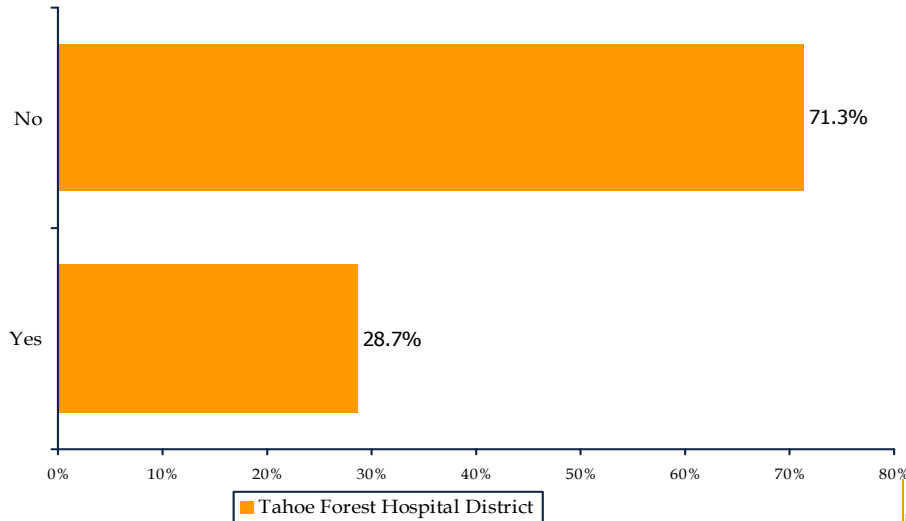
How many times in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay your rent/mortgage? Would you say you were worried or stressed-





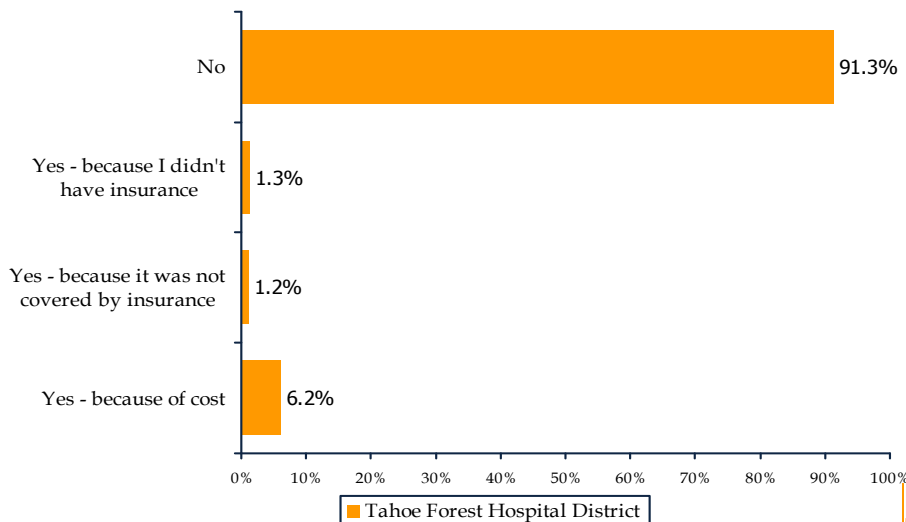
Has the drug abuse including prescription medicines affected family life or work?

Respondents or respondents with someone in their home who have abused prescription medicines in the past year

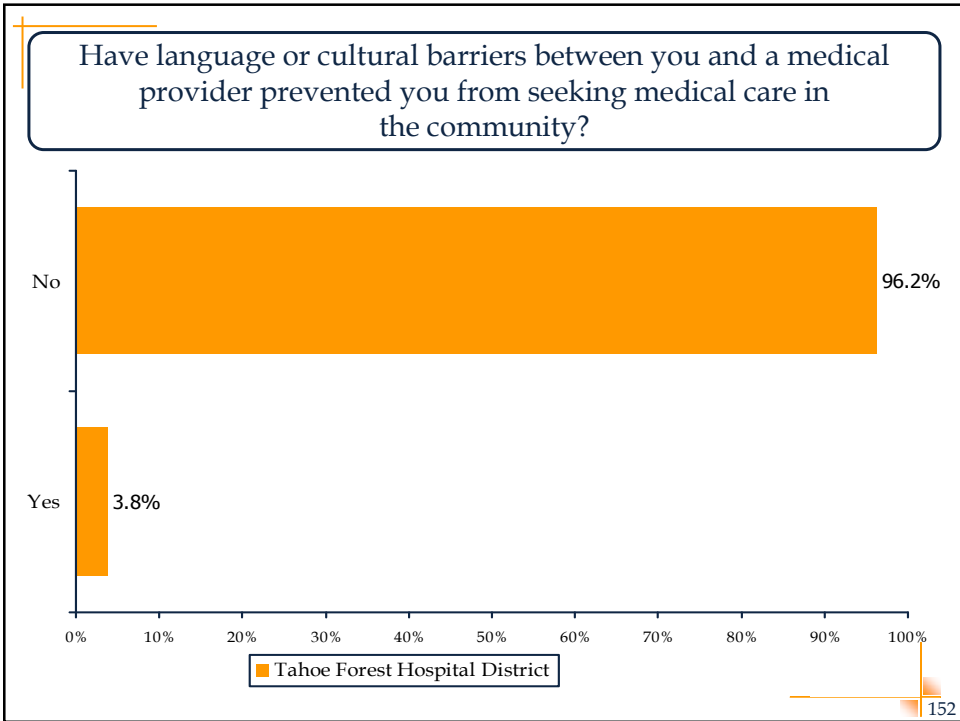
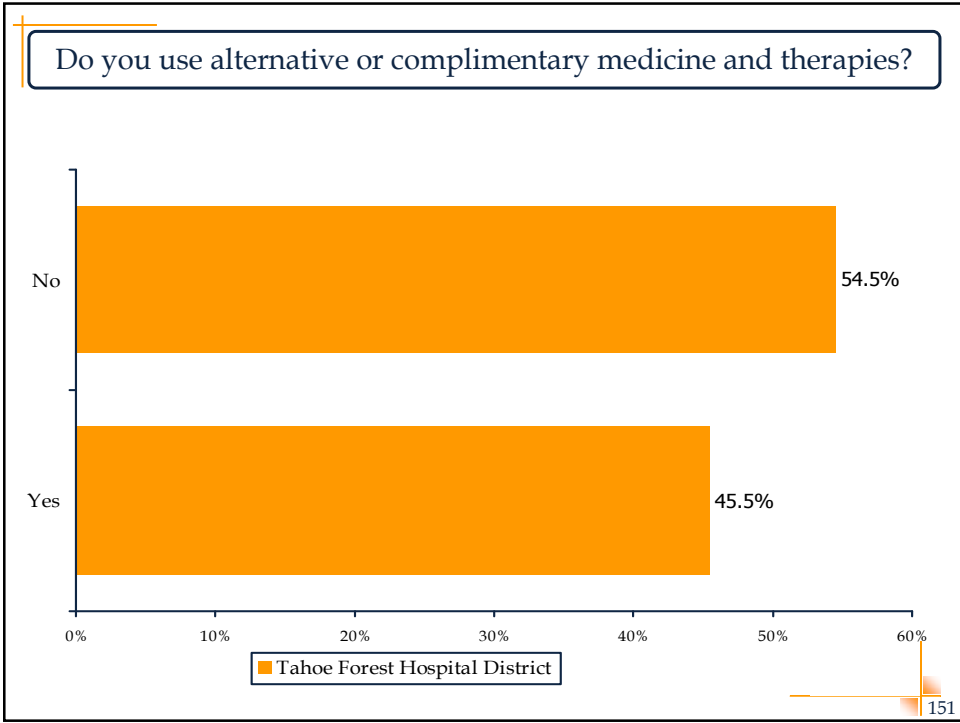


149

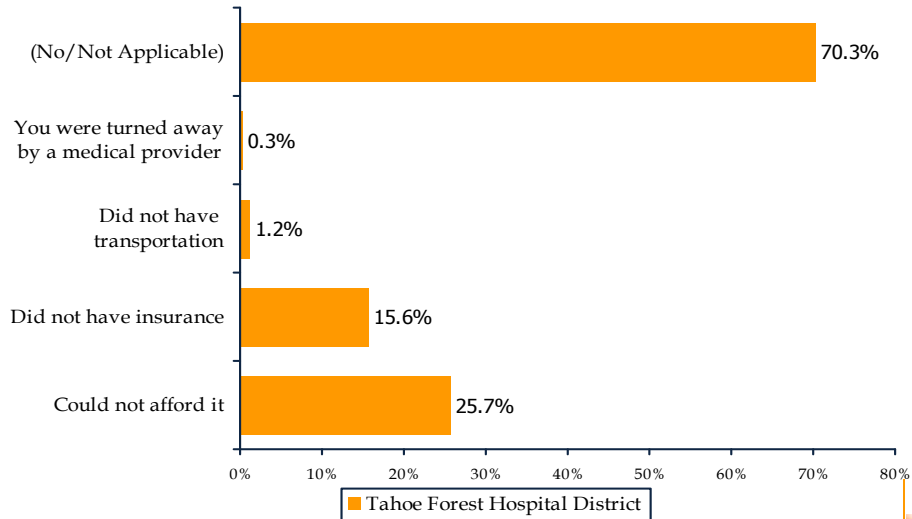
Has a physician or other medical provider recommended a medicine or drug to you in the past year that you did not take?



150



In the past 12 months have you wanted but not sought help for dental health because...



153

Statistically Significant Differences by Race and Gender

Social Context

- Hispanic respondents are more likely to have been worried or stressed about having enough money for rent/mortgage and nutritious meals in the past 12 months than non-Hispanic respondents.
- Non-Hispanic respondents are more likely to use alternative or complimentary medicine and therapy than Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents report having language/cultural barriers preventing them from seeking medical care in the community.
- Hispanic respondents are more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have wanted to seek help for dental health in the past 12 months but were unable to because they could not afford it or did not have insurance.
- Female respondents are more likely to have been unable to seek help for dental health because they could not afford it than male respondents.

154