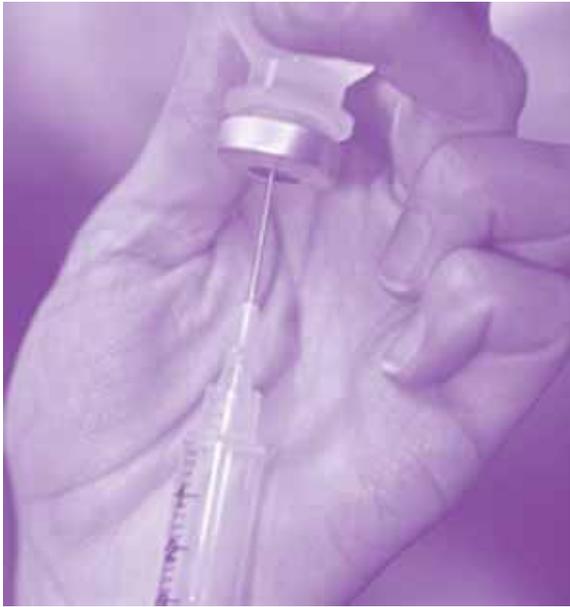


Pneumonia Vaccination



- Hispanic respondents were significantly ($p < .05$) less likely than white respondents to have ever had a pneumonia vaccination.
- Approximately 12 percent of Hispanic respondents had received a pneumonia vaccination. More than 20 percent of black and white respondents had received a pneumonia vaccination.

Table 8-7.
Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	21.3	78.7
	CI	(19.7-22.9)	(77.1-80.3)
	n	932	3254
Black	%	20.1	79.9
	CI	(16.5-23.8)	(76.2-83.5)
	n	289	1058
Hispanic	%	11.8*	88.2
	CI	(2.7-20.9)	(79.1-97.3)
	n	18	115
Other	%	22.8*	77.2
	CI	(12.1-33.5)	(66.5-87.9)
	n	42	168

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

Pap Smear

Table 8-8.
Have you ever had a Pap smear?
Ohio, 2002

- Hispanic women were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely than white women to have ever had a Pap smear.
- About 1 percent of Hispanic women have never had a Pap smear. Approximately 5 percent of black and white women have never had a Pap smear.

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	95.2	4.8
	CI	(94.1-96.4)	(3.6-5.9)
	n	2513	105
Black	%	94.9	5.1*
	CI	(91.7-98.1)	(1.9-8.3)
	n	943	31
Hispanic	%	99.3	0.7*
	CI	(98.5-100.0)	(0.0-1.5)
	n	88	3
Other	%	84.6	15.4*
	CI	(66.6-100.0)	(0.0-33.4)
	n	129	13

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

- Black and Hispanic women were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely than white women to have had their last Pap smear within the past year.
- Hispanic women were significantly ($p < .05$) less likely than white women to have had their last Pap smear within the past two years.
- Black and Hispanic women were significantly ($p < .05$) less likely than white women to have had their last Pap smear five years ago or longer.

Table 8-9.
How long has it been since your last Pap smear? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity	Past year	Past 2 years	Past 3 years	Past 5 years	5+years ago	
White	%	67.1	14.8	5.5	3.6	9.0
	CI	(64.7-69.4)	(13.0-16.6)	(4.4-6.6)	(2.7-4.6)	(7.6-10.5)
	n	1657	370	139	85	229
Black	%	75.4	14.8	3.3*	2.6*	3.9*
	CI	(69.9-80.9)	(9.5-20.0)	(1.4-5.2)	(0.8-4.5)	(2.4-5.5)
	n	702	128	31	23	46
Hispanic	%	79.9	7.2*	4.9*	5.0*	3.1*
	CI	(68.6-91.1)	(1.6-12.8)	(0.0-12.2)	(0.0-12.0)	(0.0-6.3)
	n	67	11	3	2	5
Other	%	72.1	18.9*	1.3*	2.7*	5.0*
	CI	(56.9-87.3)	(4.0-33.8)	(0.0-3.4)	(0.0-6.6)	(0.4-9.6)
	n	91	21	3	2	10

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

Mammogram

Table 8-10.
Have you ever had a mammogram?
Ohio, 2002 (age 40 and older)

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	90.1	9.9
	CI	(88.2-91.9)	(8.1-11.8)
	n	1581	162
Black	%	89.9	10.1*
	CI	(85.6-94.1)	(5.9-14.4)
	n	540	48
Hispanic	%	86.5*	13.5*
	CI	(69.7-100.0)	(0.0-30.3)
	n	44	7
Other	%	89.2	10.8*
	CI	(77.1-100.0)	(0.0-22.9)
	n	55	7

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

- There were no significant differences between white females and black and Hispanic females age 40 and older who indicated that they had ever had a mammogram.
- Approximately 10 percent of black and white women age 40 or older have never had a mammogram.

- Black women age 40 or older were significantly ($p < .05$) less likely than white women of the same age to have had their last mammogram within the past three years.
- Black women age 40 or older were significantly ($p < .05$) less likely than white women of the same age to have had their last mammogram within the past five years.

Table 8-11.
How long has it been since your last mammogram?
Ohio, 2002 (age 40 and older)

Race/Ethnicity		Past year	Past 2 years	Past 3 years	Past 5 years	5+years ago
White	%	67.4	16.5	6.3	4.6	5.1
	CI	(64.4-70.3)	(14.1-18.9)	(4.8-7.9)	(3.3-5.9)	(3.8-6.4)
	n	1059	256	99	69	84
Black	%	73.4	17.4	3.5*	1.3*	4.4*
	CI	(65.8-81.1)	(9.9-24.8)	(2.1-4.9)	(0.4-2.2)	(1.4-7.4)
	n	392	86	28	12	18
Hispanic	%	63.5*	21.2*	11.4*	3.1*	0.8*
	CI	(42.9-84.2)	(4.2-38.1)	(0.0-27.5)	(0.0-8.4)	(0.0-2.4)
	n	30	8	3	2	1
Other	%	49.1	25.8*	14.6*	0.2*	10.3*
	CI	(23.4-74.8)	(0.0-55.3)	(0.0-32.9)	(0.0-0.5)	(0.4-20.1)
	n	35	8	4	1	6

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

Colorectal Cancer Screening

2004

Minority
Health
Profile

- There were no significant differences between white and black and Hispanic respondents who indicated that they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam.
- Black respondents were most likely to report that they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam (53.1 percent), followed by white (46.9 percent) and Hispanic (39.7 percent) respondents.

Table 8-12.
Have you ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam? (respondents age 50 and older) Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	46.9	53.1
	CI	(44.0-49.8)	(50.2-56.0)
	n	937	963
Black	%	53.1	46.9
	CI	(46.2-60.0)	(40.0-53.8)
	n	293	244
Hispanic	%	39.7*	60.3*
	CI	(19.7-59.6)	(40.4-80.3)
	n	18	26
Other	%	43.9*	56.1*
	CI	(25.4-62.4)	(37.6-74.6)
	n	29	44

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

- Black respondents were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely than white respondents to have had their last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam within the past year.
- Approximately 48 percent of black respondents had their last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam within the past year versus 33 percent of white respondents.

Table 8-13.
When did you have your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Past year	Past 2 years	Past 5 years	5+years ago
White	%	33.2	24.1	31.5	11.3
	CI	(29.1-37.2)	(20.3-27.9)	(27.2-35.7)	(8.7-13.8)
	n	290	210	238	106
Black	%	47.9	20.3	24.2	7.6*
	CI	(38.6-57.2)	(11.8-28.9)	(16.6-31.7)	(3.8-11.4)
	n	128	50	65	25
Hispanic	%	43.5*	17.9*	37.6*	1.0*
	CI	(12.8-74.2)	(0.0-45.9)	(6.0-69.2)	(0.0-3.0)
	n	10	3	4	1
Other	%	28.9*	36.2*	34.9*	0.0
	CI	(5.3-52.4)	(10.6-61.8)	(6.9-62.9)	N/A
	n	9	10	6	0

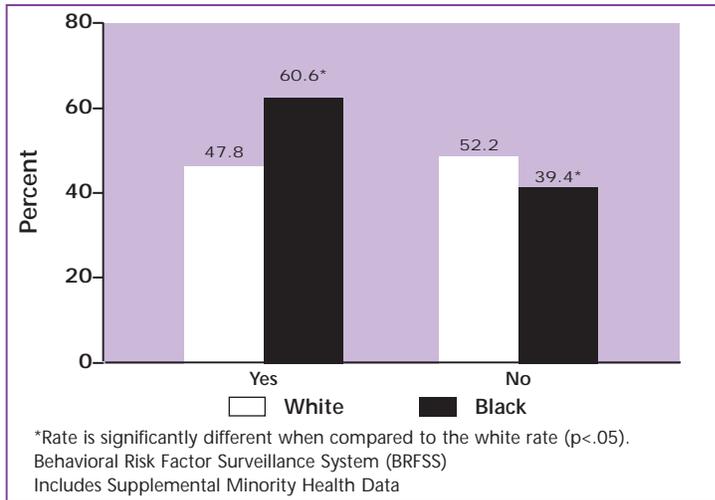
%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Figure 8-6.
Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam,
Females, Ohio, 2002



- Black females were significantly (p<.05) more likely than white females to have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam.
- Approximately 61 percent of black females have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam versus 47.8 percent of white females.



Table 8-14.
Have you ever had a sigmoidoscopy
or colonoscopy exam? Ohio, 2002
(respondents age 50 and older)

Race/Ethnicity/Gender		Yes	No
White Male	%	45.8	54.2
	CI	(41.1-50.5)	(49.5-58.9)
	n	346	360
Black Male	%	41.7	58.3
	CI	(30.7-52.7)	(47.3-69.3)
	n	82	87
Hispanic Male	%	15.4*	84.6*
	CI	(0.0-35.4)	(64.6-100.0)
	n	3	10
Other Male	%	53.0*	47.0*
	CI	(29.0-76.9)	(23.1-71.0)
	n	12	19
White Female	%	47.8	52.2
	CI	(44.2-51.3)	(48.7-55.8)
	n	591	603
Black Female	%	60.6	39.4
	CI	(52.7-68.4)	(31.6-47.3)
	n	211	157
Hispanic Female	%	58.7*	41.3*
	CI	(35.0-82.5)	(17.5-65.0)
	n	15	16
Other Female	%	30.2*	69.8*
	CI	(6.8-53.5)	(46.5-93.2)
	n	17	25

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate (p<.05).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data, Ohio, 2002.

HIV Testing

- Black respondents were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely than white respondents to indicate that they had been tested for HIV.
- Black respondents were most likely to report that they had been tested for HIV (64.4 percent), followed by Hispanic (44.9 percent) and white (35.3 percent) respondents.

Figure 8-7. Excluding Blood Donations, Have Been Tested for HIV, Ohio 2002

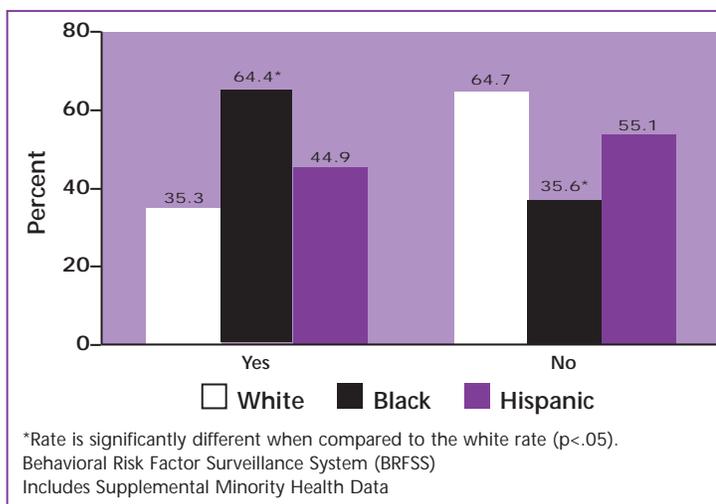


Table 8-15. Except for tests which you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? Ohio, 2002 (respondents age 18 to 64)

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	35.3	64.7
	CI	(33.3-37.4)	(62.6-66.7)
	n	1271	2068
Black	%	64.4	35.6
	CI	(59.1-69.7)	(30.3-40.9)
	n	712	426
Hispanic	%	44.9	55.1
	CI	(30.8-59.0)	(41.0-69.2)
	n	63	56
Other	%	50.6	49.4
	CI	(37.2-63.9)	(36.1-62.8)
	n	110	77

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics. *Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

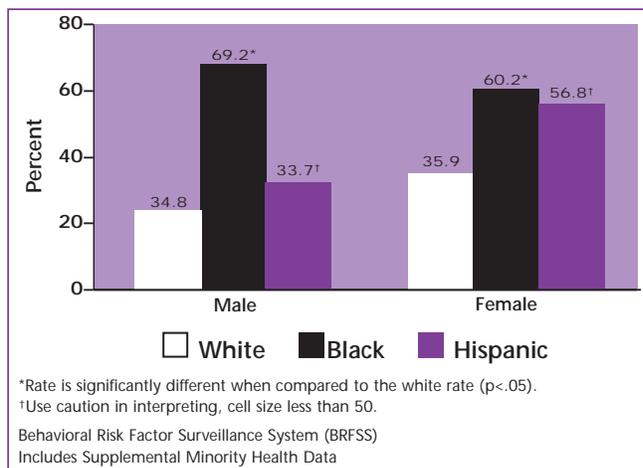
Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002



HIV Testing

Figure 8-8.
Excluding Blood Donations, Have Been Tested
for HIV, by Gender, Ohio, 2002



- Black males were significantly (p<.05) more likely than white males to have been tested for HIV (69.2 percent and 34.8 percent, respectively).
- Black and Hispanic females were significantly (p<.05) more likely than white females to have been tested for HIV (60.2 percent and 56.8 percent, respectively, versus 35.9 percent).



Table 8-16.

Except for tests which you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity/Gender		Yes	No
White Male	%	34.8	65.2
	CI	(31.6-37.9)	(62.1-68.4)
	n	549	879
Black Male	%	69.2	30.8
	CI	(61.7-76.7)	(23.3-38.3)
	n	210	145
Hispanic Male	%	33.7*	66.3*
	CI	(13.3-54.1)	(45.9-86.7)
	n	21	21
Other Male	%	47.2*	52.8*
	CI	(28.5-65.9)	(34.1-71.5)
	n	38	29
White Female	%	35.9	64.1
	CI	(33.2-38.6)	(61.4-66.8)
	n	722	1189
Black Female	%	60.2	39.8
	CI	(53.5-67.0)	(33.0-46.5)
	n	502	281
Hispanic Female	%	56.8*	43.2*
	CI	(41.0-72.6)	(27.4-59.0)
	n	42	35
Other Female	%	53.6	46.4*
	CI	(34.6-72.6)	(27.4-65.4)
	n	72	48

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.
Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate (p<.05).
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data—Ohio, 2002.