



Chart Book #12

Lorain County Profile Minority Health 2004

The Ohio Department Of Health

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov>

To protect and improve the health of all Ohioans

Bob Taft
Governor

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Chart Book #12

Lorain County Profile Minority Health 2004

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Table of Contents

About the Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS).....	1
Chart Book Notes and Definitions (OFHS).....	2
Key Findings	4
I. Demographics.....	5
II. Health Insurance	6
III. Health Status	12
IV. Access to Care.....	17
V. Unmet Health Care Needs	22
VI. Health Care Utilization	24
VII. Quality of Care	30
VIII. Conclusions.....	32
IX. Limitations of Data.....	33

About The Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS)

The 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS) is the second round of the OFHS, which was originally conducted in 1998 by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH). The 2004 OFHS was conducted by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), with participation from ODH and research partners including the Health Policy Institute of Ohio, the Cuyahoga County Department of Job and Family Services, the Center for Community Solutions (formerly Cleveland Federation for Community Planning), the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services and the Franklin County Health Department.

The 2004 OFHS includes measures of health insurance coverage; health status; tobacco use and caregiving; utilization and quality of health care services and access to care; and unmet health needs. ORC Macro, International, administered the telephone survey beginning in late 2003 through August 2004. The survey is a stratified sample of the community-dwelling population of Ohio. A portion of the sample was targeted to obtain coverage of census tracts with large minority populations and additional minority respondents were sought by obtaining commercially available lists of Hispanic and Asian surnames. The survey was weighted based on the stratified sampling design and the over-sample of minorities, enabling the survey data to generate estimates about the entire Ohio population. Interviews were conducted with one adult in 39,953 Ohio households. Information was also gathered for 15,447 children (ages 0-17) from interviews with adult family members. The number of interviews included 44,214 white, non-Hispanics; 5,396 black, non-Hispanics; 978 Asian, non-Hispanics; 416 Native American, non-Hispanics; 3,710 Hispanics; and 686 other unknown race/ethnicity Ohioans.

For additional information about the second round of the OFHS, see the OFHS Web site at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ohp/reports/famhlthsurv.stm> or contact ODJFS Communications at 614-466-6650.

Chart Book Notes and Definitions

- It is important to note that data presented in this chart book do not control for selected variables. Differences in racial/ethnic groups may be partially due to differences in other variables such as education, income, age and marital status. Information in this chart book is typically presented as a percent of the population surveyed.
- Differences between population groups are noted when the difference is statistically significant at the .05 level unless otherwise stated. In general, this means the reported difference has a 95 percent or better chance of reflecting an accurate difference between populations. When information presented in this report is not significant, the terms “similar,” “no difference” or “not significant” are utilized to describe the data. When presenting items that are significant, terms such as “more likely” or “less likely” are utilized. Statistical significance does not necessarily imply clinical significance. Very small differences may be statistically significant without being considered important in the overall assessment of racial/ethnic differences.
- For the purposes of this report, the racial/ethnic categories of white, non-Hispanic and Hispanic were utilized. Whenever possible, all of the racial/ethnic groups are utilized in analysis; however, due to small numbers of respondents in Lorain County, black, non-Hispanics; Asian, non-Hispanics; and Native American, non-Hispanics were excluded from this report as separate groups. All racial/ethnic groups are included in the county and state totals.
- Insurance data presented in this report are based on the person’s primary insurance. In cases where the respondent had both employer-based and another type of insurance, employer-based was considered primary. For cases of dual Medicaid/Medicare coverage, Medicaid was considered primary. “Other” insurance may include (but is not limited to) coverage such as student health insurance, directly purchased insurance, military or veterans coverage.
- The federal poverty level (FPL) varies by family size; for 2003, the year most respondents were asked about their income, the FPL for a family of four was \$18,400. “Poverty” refers to income 100 percent or less of the FPL; “near poverty” refers to income between 101 and 150 percent of the FPL; “low-income” refers to income between 151 and 200 percent of the FPL; “middle/high income” refers to income greater than 201 percent of the FPL.
- References to coverage or health care experiences during the past year refer to the 12-month period prior to the date the respondent was surveyed.
- For the purposes of this report, “estimate may not be reliable” refers to high sampling variability, where the ratio of the standard error to the estimate is greater than 30 percent. This is generally due to a small number of respondents.
- Proportions of unknown or missing responses are presented only when these are at least 5 percent.

- For the purposes of this report, discussion refers to Lorain County. Ohio data are provided for reference purposes only. No statistical comparisons were made between Lorain County and Ohio data.
- Adult respondents with special health care needs are reported to have had at least one of the following five consequences of a health condition that lasted or is expected to last at least one year: (1) the use of or need for prescription medication, other than vitamins or birth control; (2) the use of or need for medical care, mental health or other health services on a regular basis; (3) the use of or need for treatment or counseling for a mental health, substance abuse or an emotional problem; (4) difficulty or the need for assistance in doing day-to-day activities; and (5) the use of or need for special therapy such as physical, occupational or speech therapy.
- Child respondents with special health care needs are reported to have had at least one of the following five consequences of a health condition that lasted or is expected to last at least one year: (1) the use of or need for prescription medication; (2) the use of or need for more medical care, mental health or educational services than is usual for most children of the same age; (3) the use or need for treatment or counseling for an emotional, developmental or behavioral problem; (4) and limitation in the child's ability to do the things most children of the same age do; and (5) the use of or need for special therapy such as physical, occupational or speech therapy.

Lorain County Profile Minority Health, 2004

Key Findings

Hispanic adults in Lorain County were more likely to be uninsured than white adults. Seventeen percent of Hispanic adults lacked health insurance, compared to 8.1 percent of white adults.

Hispanic adults and children in Lorain County were more likely than white adults and children to have Medicaid health care coverage. Nearly 15 percent of Hispanic adults and 38.8 percent of Hispanic children had health care coverage through Medicaid, compared to 7.5 percent of white adults and 17.2 percent of white children.

When insurance coverage was available, white adults in Lorain County were more likely than Hispanic adults to lack coverage for dental care. Approximately 34 percent of white adults in Lorain County lacked coverage for dental care, compared to 25.7 percent of Hispanic adults.

White adults in Lorain County were more likely than Hispanic adults to have hypertension. Nearly 30 percent of white adults reported they had hypertension, compared to 23.3 percent of Hispanic adults.

Hispanic adults in Lorain County were more likely than white adults to have diabetes. More than 15 percent of Hispanic adults reported they had diabetes, compared to 7.8 percent of white adults.

Hispanic adults in Lorain County were more likely than white adults to lack a usual source of health care. Nearly 11 percent of Hispanic adults reported they lacked a usual source of health care, compared to 5.8 percent of white adults.

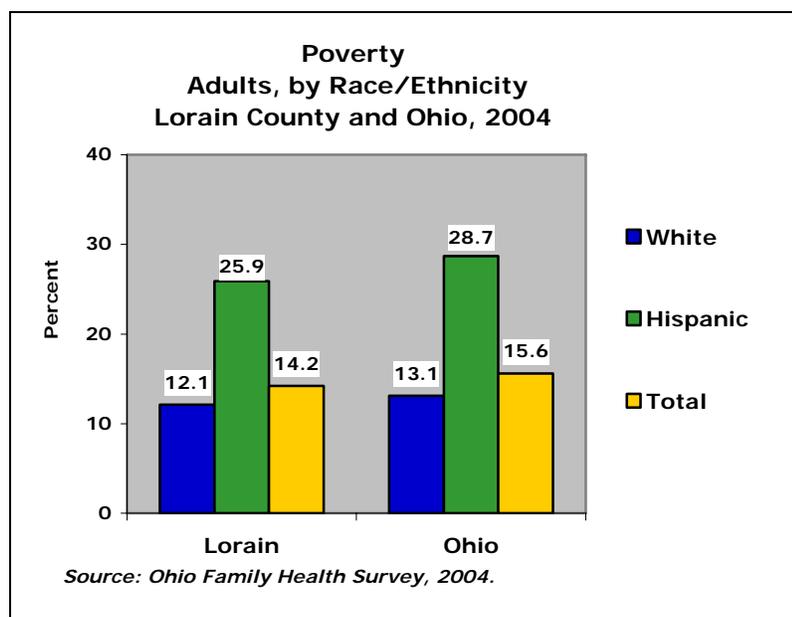
Hispanic children in Lorain County were more likely than white children to have a clinic or health center as their usual source of health care. Nearly 25 percent of Hispanic children had a clinic or health center as their usual source of health care, compared to 11.2 percent of white children.

Hispanic adults in Lorain County were more likely than white adults to report an unmet health need. Nearly 12 percent of Hispanic adults reported they had an unmet health need, compared to 6.6 percent of white adults.

Hispanic adults in Lorain County were more likely than white adults to delay obtaining medical treatment. Nearly 24 percent of Hispanic adults reported they had delayed obtaining medical treatment, compared to 17.0 percent of white adults.

I. Demographics

Figure 1.



- Hispanics in Lorain County were more likely to be living in poverty than whites.
- More than one out of four Hispanic adults lived in poverty, compared to more than one out of 10 white adults.

Table 1.

Income	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Poverty	12.1	25.9	14.2	13.1	28.7	15.6
Near Poverty	8.8	13.0	10.1	9.7	14.0	10.1
Low Income	9.7	10.9	9.7	10.8	11.2	10.8
Middle/High Income	69.5	50.2	66.0	66.4	46.1	63.5
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- Hispanic adults (38.9 percent) were more likely than white adults (20.9 percent) to be living in poverty or near poverty conditions.
- White adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to have middle to high incomes. More than two-thirds of white adults had middle to high incomes, while more than half of Hispanic adults had such incomes.

Table 2.

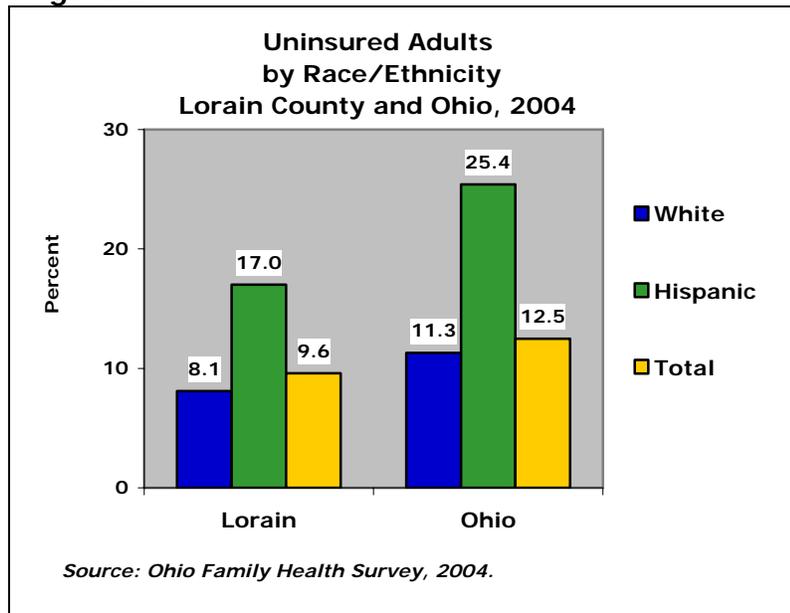
Educational Attainment, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Educational Attainment	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Less than High School	11.1	20.5	12.3	10.4	26.7	11.4
High School Graduate	46.1	43.7	45.6	46.1	39.7	45.5
Some College	19.9	18.7	19.9	17.1	14.0	17.4
Associates Degree	7.3	8.4	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.5
College Degree (4 Year)	10.0	5.0	9.4	11.8	8.0	11.3
Advanced College Degree	5.7	3.6	5.2	7.1	4.7	7.0
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- Hispanic adults (20.5 percent) were more likely than white adults (11.1 percent) to leave high school before graduating.
- White adults (15.7 percent) were more likely than Hispanic adults (8.6 percent) to graduate with a four-year or advanced college degree.

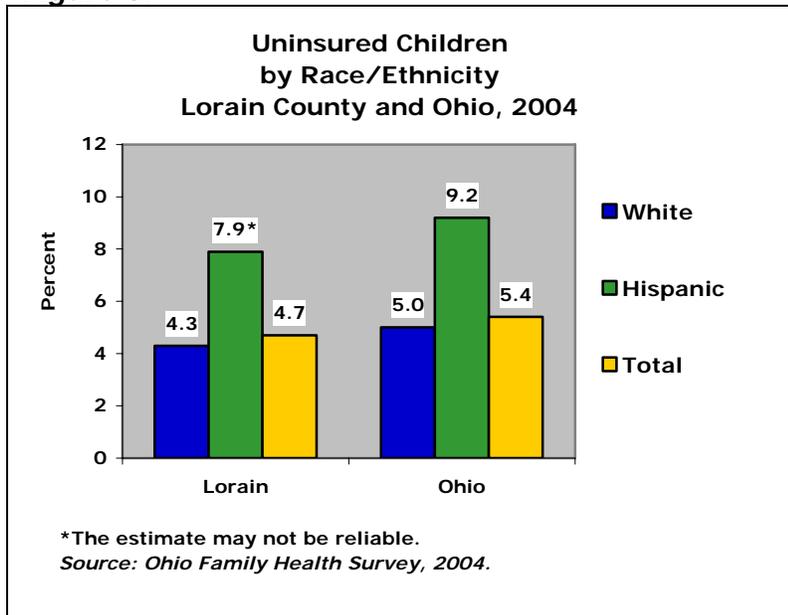
II. Health Insurance

Figure 2.



- Hispanic adults (17.0 percent) were more likely to be uninsured than white adults (8.1 percent).

Figure 3.



- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of uninsured children.
- Less than 5 percent of children in Lorain County were without health insurance.

Table 3.

Insurance Type	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Job-based	70.2	61.1	67.9	64.5	53.8	62.5
Medicaid	7.5	14.8	8.9	8.0	11.8	9.5
Medicare/Other	14.2	7.2	13.6	16.2	9.1	15.5
Uninsured	8.1	17.0	9.6	11.3	25.4	12.5
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- White adults (70.2 percent) were more likely to have job-based health care coverage than Hispanic adults (61.1 percent).
- Hispanic adults (14.8 percent) were more likely to have Medicaid coverage for health care than white adults (7.5 percent).
- Hispanic adults (17.0 percent) were more likely to be uninsured than white adults (8.1 percent).

Table 4.

Insurance Type, Children, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Insurance Type	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Job-based	71.5	46.8	63.5	70.6	48.3	63.8
Medicaid	17.2	38.8	24.0	18.5	36.1	24.0
Other Insurance	7.0	6.5**	7.8	5.9	6.4	6.9
Uninsured	4.3	7.9**	4.7	5.0	9.2	5.4
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
**The estimate may not be reliable.						
<i>Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.</i>						

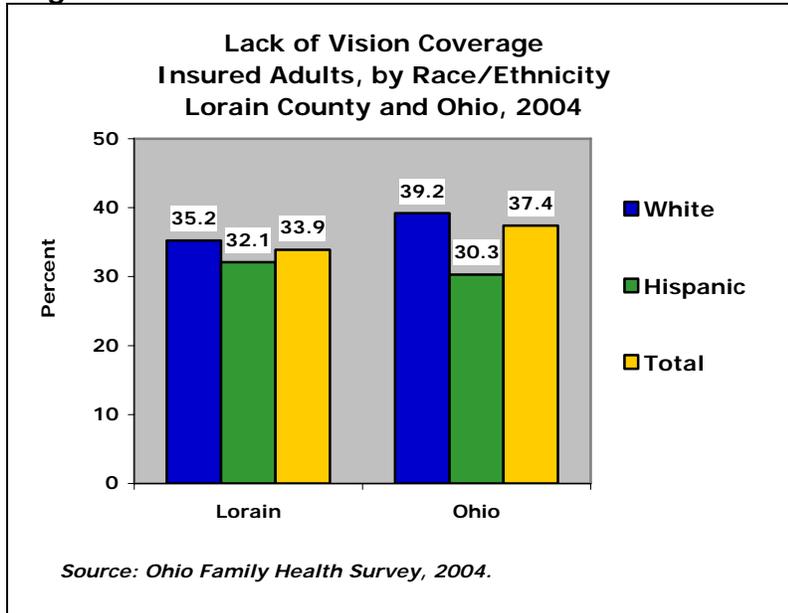
- White children (71.5 percent) were more likely to have job-based health care coverage than Hispanic children (46.8 percent).
- Hispanic children (38.8 percent) were more likely to have Medicaid coverage for health care than white children (17.2 percent).

Table 5.

Mental Health Coverage of Insured Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Mental Health Coverage	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Covered	69.0	69.5	69.0	64.4	64.0	64.6
Not Covered	11.2	11.4	11.2	12.3	12.7	12.4
Unknown	19.7	19.1	19.8	23.3	23.2	23.0
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
<i>Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.</i>						

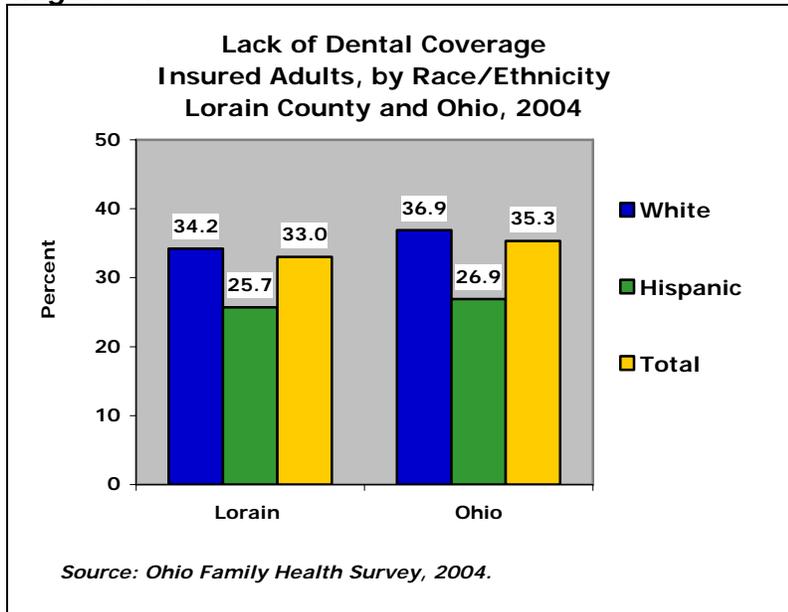
- Among adults with health insurance coverage, there were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of adults with mental health coverage.
- More than two-thirds of adults with insurance indicated they had coverage for mental health care.

Figure 4.



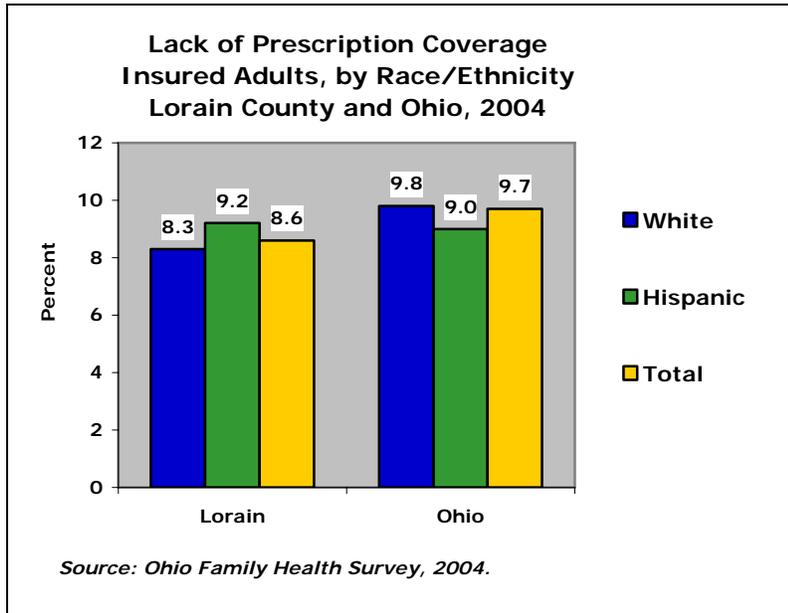
- Among adults with health insurance coverage, there were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of those with vision coverage.
- Approximately one out of three adults in Lorain County with health insurance indicated they lacked vision coverage.

Figure 5.



- White adults (34.2 percent) with health insurance coverage were more likely than Hispanic adults (25.7 percent) to lack dental coverage.

Figure 6.



- Among adults with health insurance coverage, there were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of those with prescription drug coverage.
- Fewer than one out of 10 adults in Lorain County with health insurance indicated they lacked coverage for prescription drugs.

Table 6.

Doctor Rating	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	3.1	5.2	3.8	4.8	5.6	5.0
Average	9.5	12.0	10.1	10.3	12.0	10.7
Good	30.4	32.4	29.7	28.0	30.3	28.1
Very Good/Excellent	57.0	50.4	56.4	56.9	52.2	56.2
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- Among adults with health insurance coverage, there were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the rating of choice of doctors.
- More than half of white and Hispanic adults with health insurance rated their choice of doctors very good to excellent.

Table 7.

Rating of Access to Emergency Room Care for those Insured, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Emergency Medical Care Rating	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	4.0	5.5**	4.3	3.4	3.7	3.9
Average	6.3	9.3	6.7	6.8	9.1	7.1
Good	22.3	23.2	23.1	22.4	24.3	22.8
Very Good/Excellent	63.1	55.4	61.4	62.1	56.4	60.8
Unknown	4.2	6.6	4.6	5.4	6.5	5.4
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
**The estimate may not be reliable.						
<i>Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.</i>						

- Of those with health insurance coverage, white adults (63.1 percent) were more likely than Hispanic adults (55.4 percent) to rate access to emergency room care very good/excellent.

Table 8.

Rating of Amount Paid for Medical Services for those Insured, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Payment Rating	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	15.5	15.3	15.9	13.4	14.4	13.8
Average	21.8	19.1	21.6	20.8	18.1	20.4
Good	32.2	34.5	30.9	32.1	29.6	31.3
Very Good/Excellent	30.4	31.1	31.5	33.7	37.9	34.4
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
<i>Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.</i>						

- Among adults with health insurance coverage, there were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the rating of amount paid for medical services.
- About one out of three white and Hispanic adults with health insurance rated their amount paid for medical services very good to excellent.

Table 9.

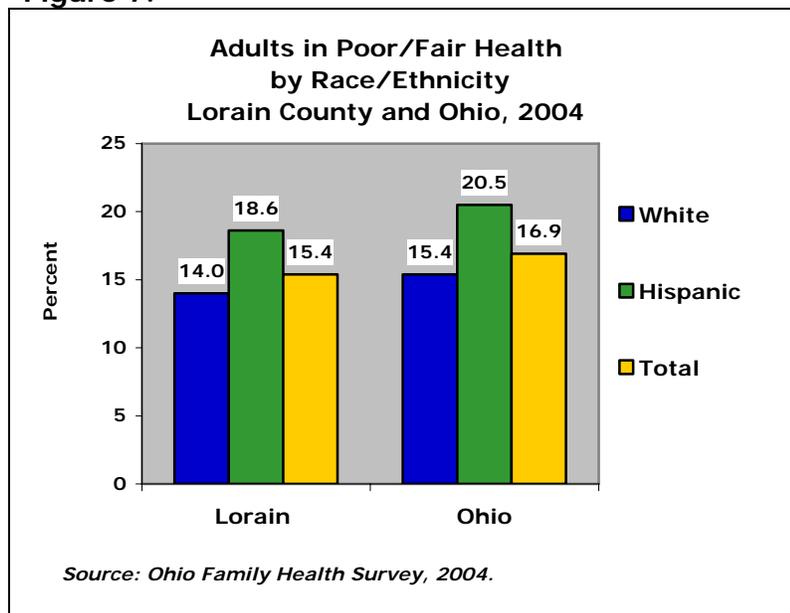
Rating of Benefits Covered for those Insured, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Benefits Rating	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	7.6	8.7	7.8	7.5	8.5	7.9
Average	15.7	16.6	15.9	15.6	15.5	15.6
Good	38.6	40.2	38.6	38.2	35.8	37.7
Very Good/Excellent	38.0	34.5	37.7	38.6	40.2	38.8
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- Among adults with health insurance coverage, there were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the rating of covered benefits.
- More than one out of three white and Hispanic adults with health insurance rated their health benefits covered as very good to excellent.

III. Health Status

Figure 7.



- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of those adults describing their health as poor/fair.
- More than 15 percent of adults in Lorain County indicated they were in poor/fair health.

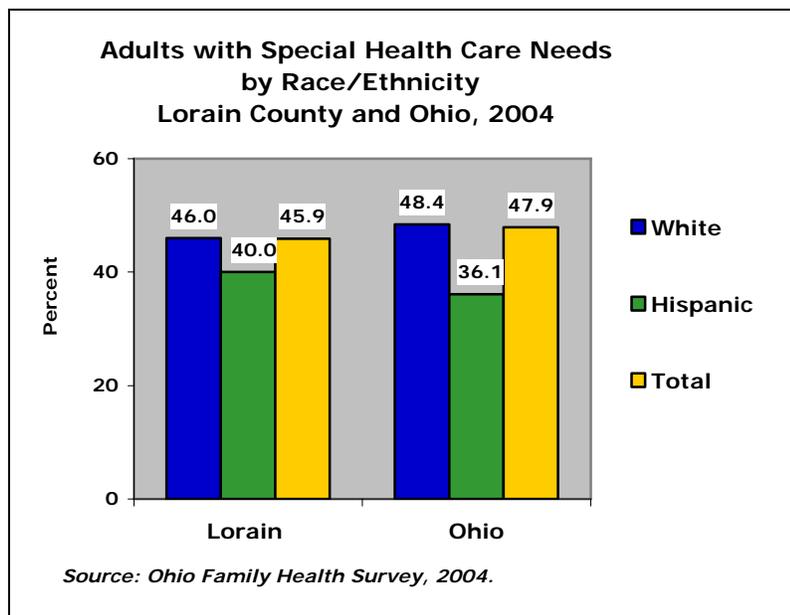
Table 10.

Health Status, Children, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Health Status	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Excellent	62.9	55.3	59.7	59.7	48.5	57.5
Very Good	22.9	28.2	23.9	27.2	27.2	27.3
Good	12.6	14.3	14.2	10.4	19.4	11.7
Fair/Poor	1.6**	2.3**	2.2	2.6	4.9	3.4
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 **The estimate may not be reliable.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

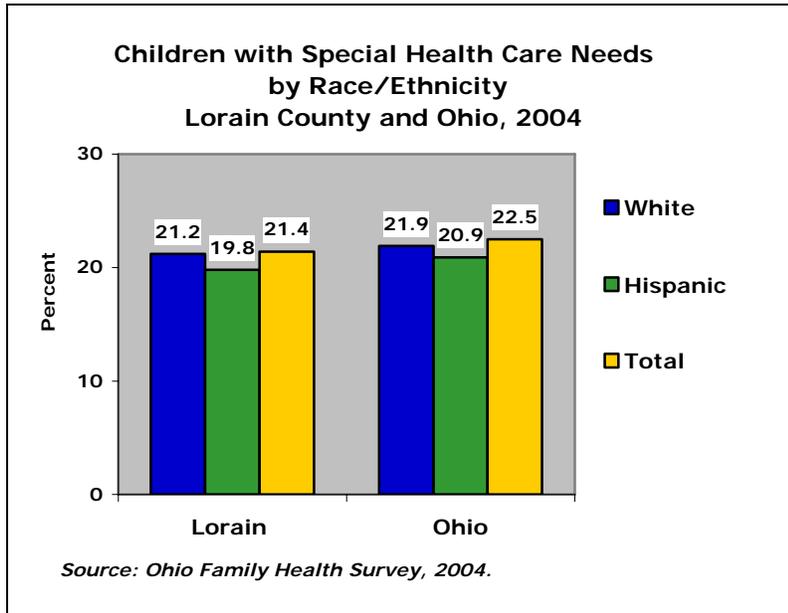
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the rating of health status for children.
- More than half of those surveyed in Lorain County indicated their children were in excellent health.

Figure 8.



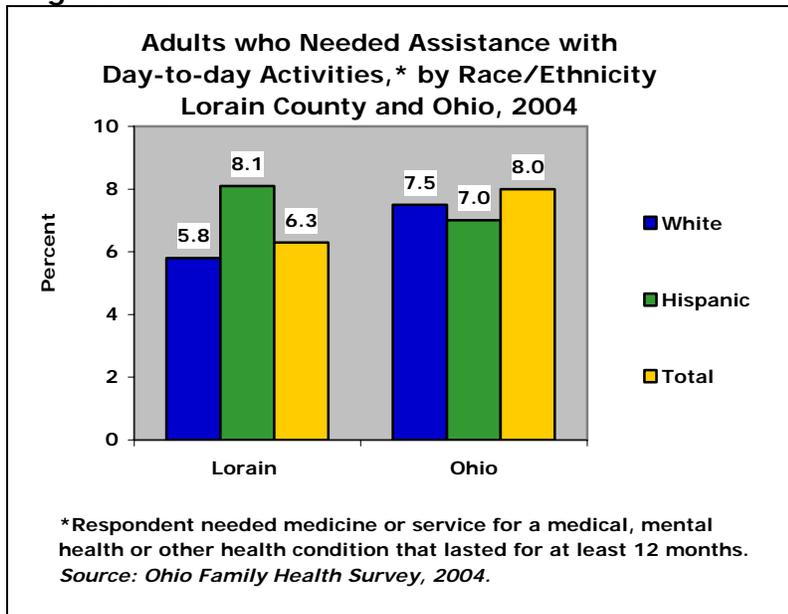
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of those adults with special health care needs.
- Nearly half of all adults in Lorain County indicated they had special health care needs.

Figure 9.



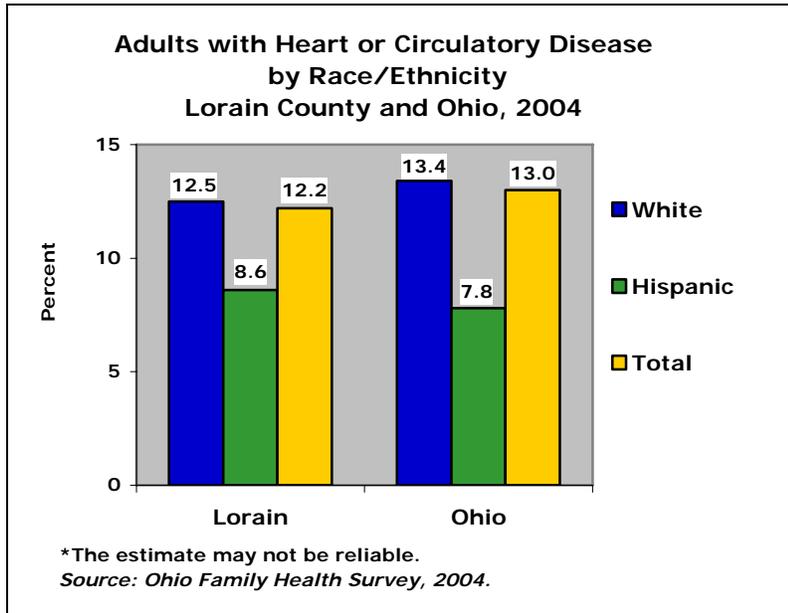
- More than one out of five children had special health care needs.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity for children with special health care needs.

Figure 10.



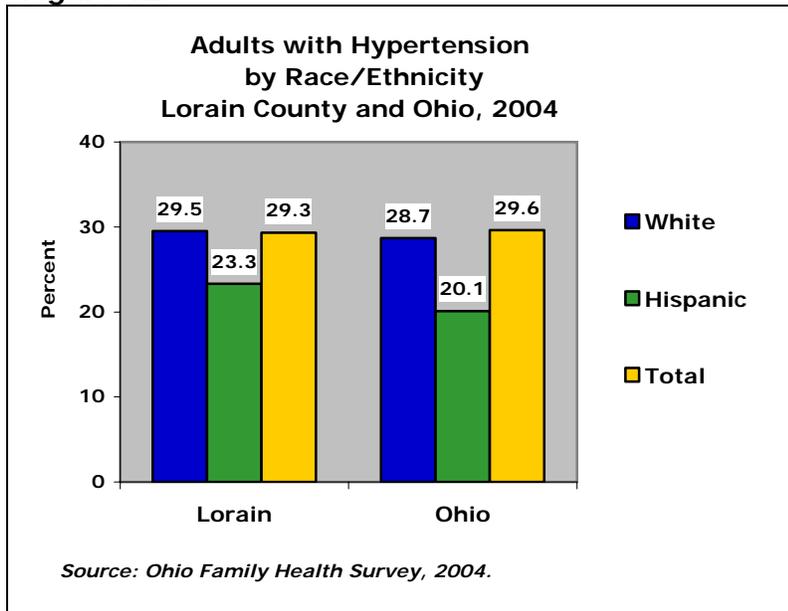
- More than 6 percent of adults in Lorain County needed assistance with day-to-day activities.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity for adults who needed assistance with day-to-day activities.

Figure 11.



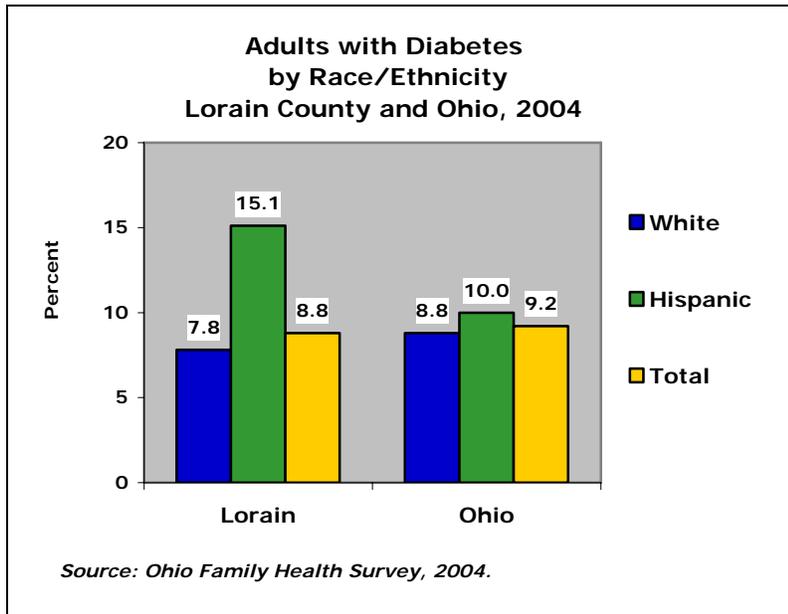
- More than one out of 10 adults reported they had been informed they had heart or circulatory disease.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in those adults reporting they had been informed they had heart or circulatory disease.

Figure 12.



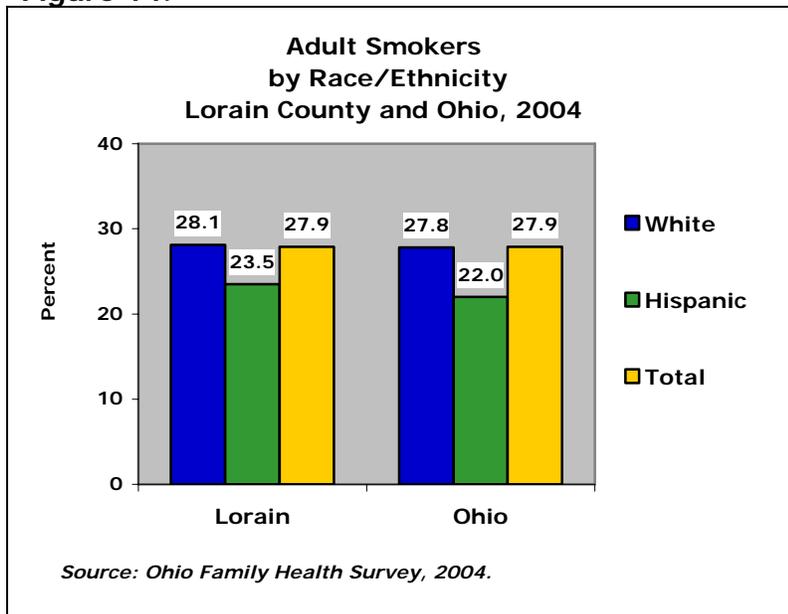
- White adults (29.5 percent) were more likely than Hispanic adults (23.3 percent) to report they had hypertension.

Figure 13.



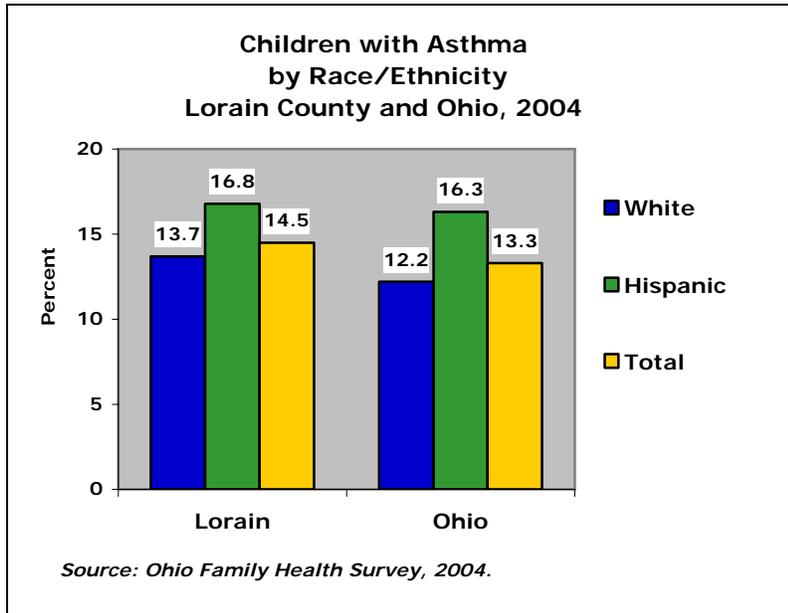
- Hispanic adults (15.1 percent) were more likely than white adults (7.8 percent) to report they had diabetes.

Figure 14.



- More than one out of four adults reported they were current smokers.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in those adults reporting they were current smokers.

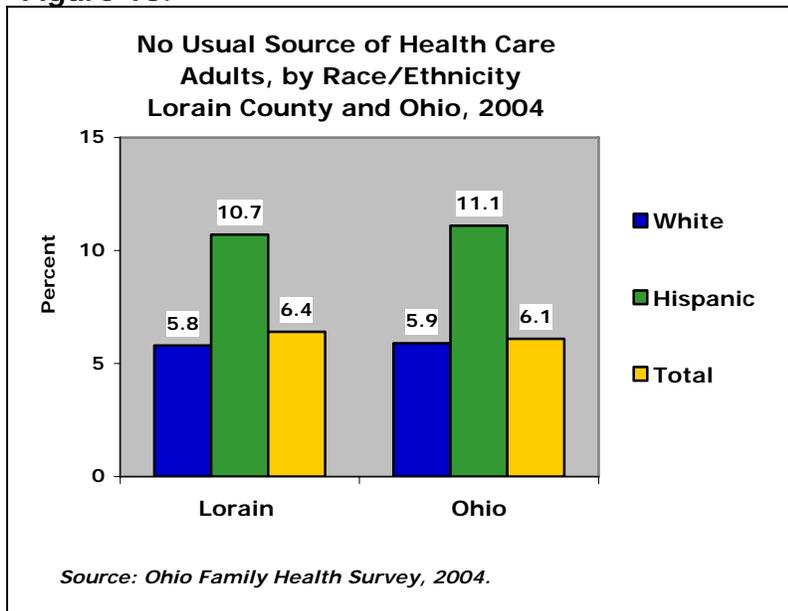
Figure 15.



- Nearly 15 percent of children in Lorain County had been diagnosed with asthma.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in children with asthma.

IV. Access to Care

Figure 16.



- Hispanic adults (10.7 percent) were more likely than white adults (5.8 percent) to lack a usual source of health care.

Table 11.

Usual Source of Health Care, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Usual Source of Health Care	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Doctor's Office or HMO	77.6	72.5	76.7	79.0	57.3	75.7
Clinic or Health Center	13.1	16.2	13.6	12.6	26.3	14.4
Hospital Emergency Room	4.7	6.3	5.1	3.9	7.4	4.6
Hospital Outpatient Dept.	3.6	4.5	3.8	3.2	7.4	4.0
Other Sources	1.0**	0.6**	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.3
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 **The estimate may not be reliable.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- Three out of four adults in Lorain County utilized a doctor's office as their usual source of health care.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in usual source of health care.

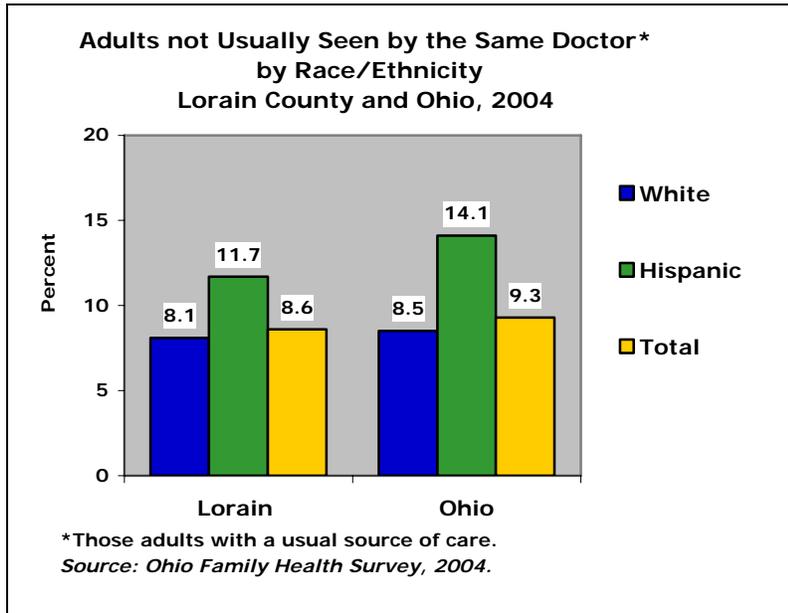
Table 12.

Usual Source of Health Care, Children, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Usual Source of Health Care	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Doctor's Office or HMO	84.9	69.7	81.4	86.1	64.1	81.0
Clinic or Health Center	11.2	24.4	14.0	10.5	27.9	14.4
Hospital Emergency Room	2.0**	2.9**	2.0	1.1	2.7**	1.4
Hospital Outpatient Dept.	1.8**	3.0**	2.5	1.6	4.7	2.5
Other Sources	0.09**	0.0	0.07**	0.7	0.6**	0.8
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 **The estimate may not be reliable.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

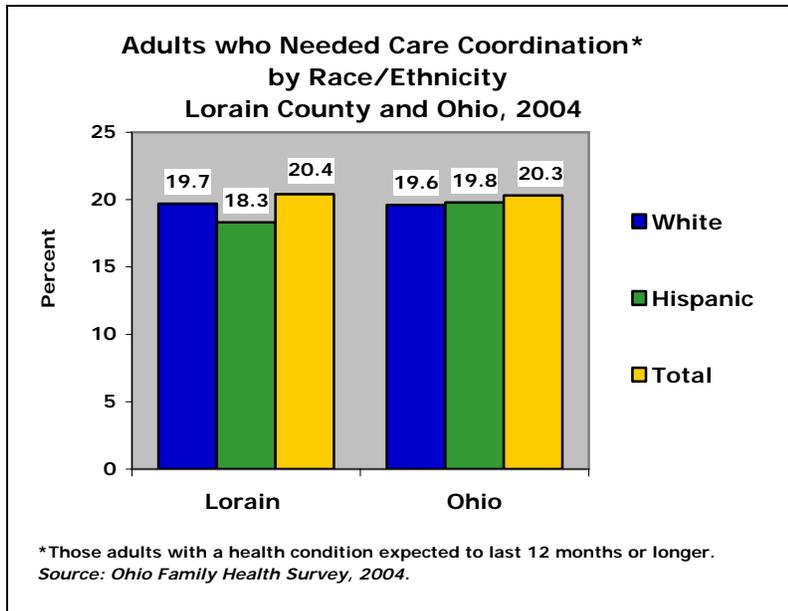
- White children (84.9 percent) were more likely than Hispanic children (69.7 percent) to utilize a doctor's office as their usual source of health care.
- Hispanic children (24.4 percent) were more likely than white children (11.2 percent) to utilize a clinic or health center as their usual source of health care.

Figure 17.



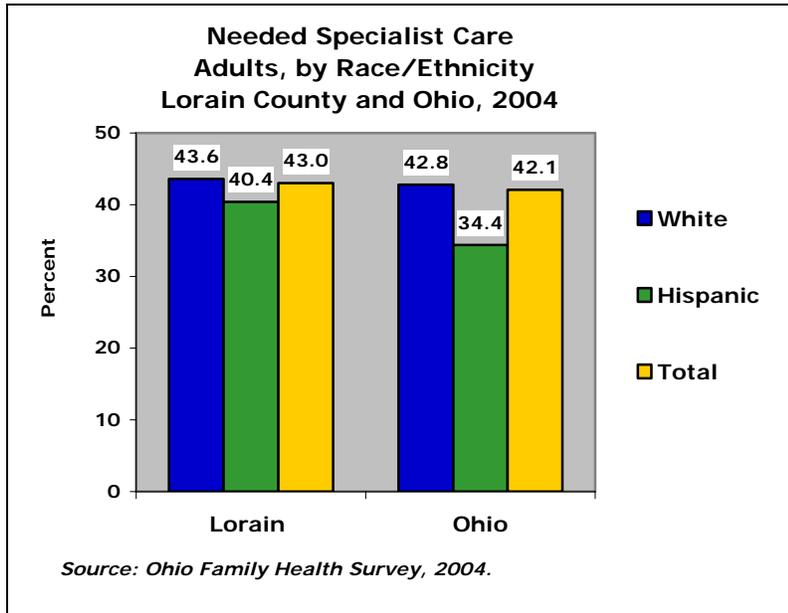
- Nearly one out of 10 adults reported they are usually not seen by the same doctor.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in being seen by the same doctor.

Figure 18.



- One out of five adults with a health care condition expected to last 12 months or longer reported they needed care coordination.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity for those adults requiring care coordination.

Figure 19.



- More than two out of five adults reported they needed care from a health care specialist.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in those adults requiring specialist care.

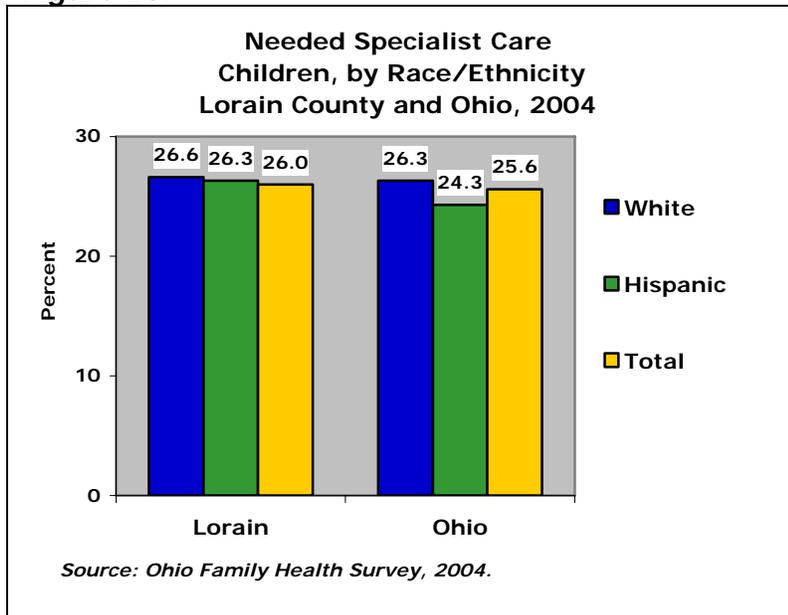
Table 13.

Problems Seeing a Specialist	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Big Problem	7.4	10.0	8.0	7.8	8.8	8.4
Small Problem	9.4	13.8	9.9	9.6	12.7	9.7
Not a Problem	83.2	76.1	82.1	82.6	78.5	81.8
Total**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Those persons who responded that they needed to see a specialist.
 **Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- More than three out of four white and Hispanic adults reported that access to a specialist was not a problem.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in access to seeing a specialist.

Figure 20.



- A similar percent of white (26.6 percent) and Hispanic children (26.3 percent) needed health care from a specialist.

Table 14.

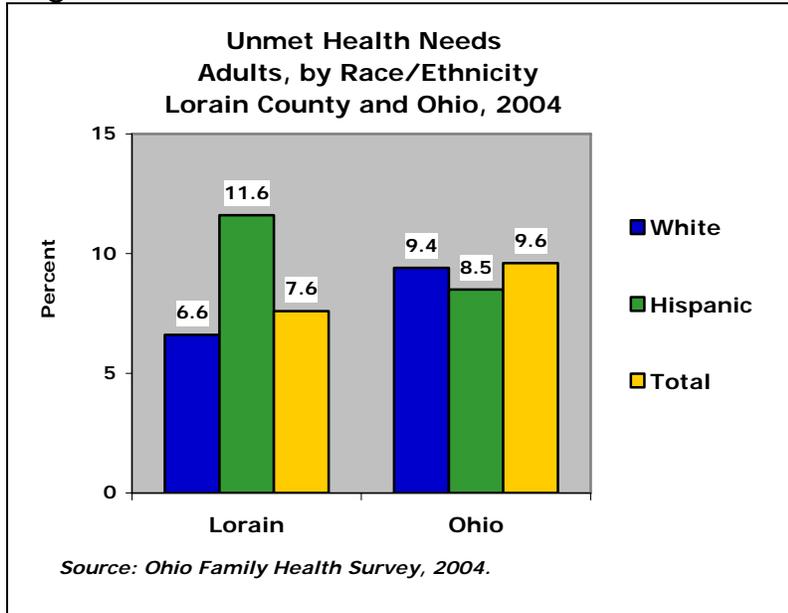
Ability to Receive Care in the Past 3 Years, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Ability to Receive Care in the Past 3 Years	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Easier	9.3	11.5	9.4	8.0	13.8	11.8
Harder	22.6	25.3	23.0	21.9	23.6	31.4
Same	68.2	63.2	67.6	70.1	62.6	56.9
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- More than one out of five adults reported their ability to receive health care in the past three years was harder.
- More than two out of three adults reported their ability to receive health care in the past three years was about the same.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the ability to receive health care in the past three years.

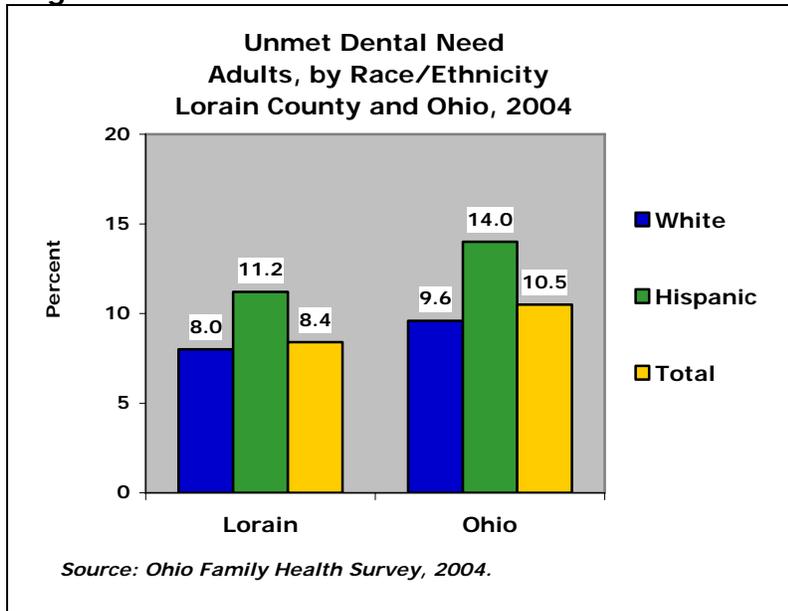
V. Unmet Health Care Needs

Figure 21.



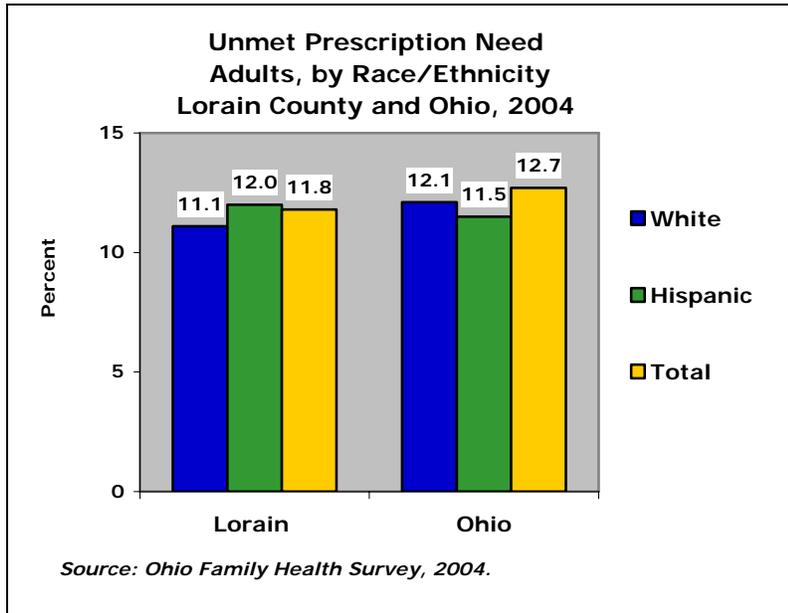
- Hispanic adults (11.6 percent) were more likely than white adults (6.6 percent) to report they had an unmet health need.

Figure 22.



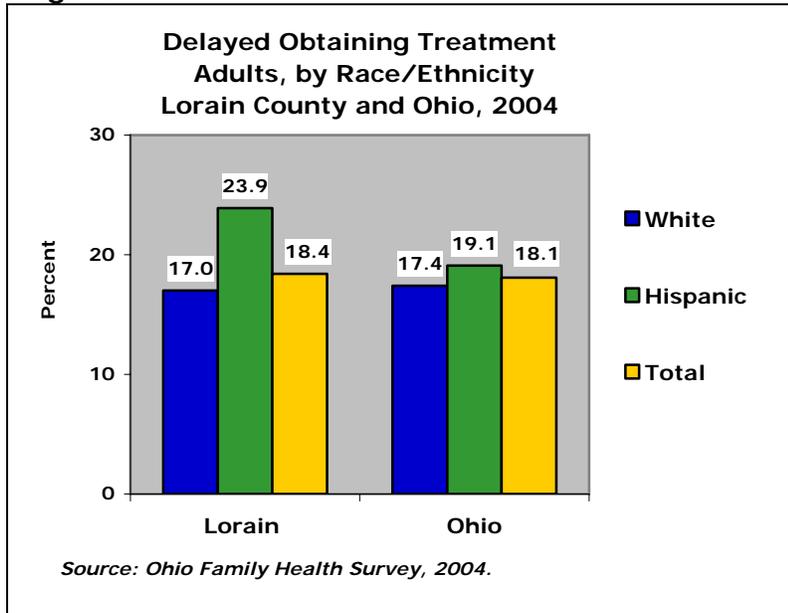
- Nearly one out of 10 adults reported they had an unmet dental need.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in those adults who reported an unmet dental need.

Figure 23.



- A similar percentage of white (11.1 percent) and Hispanic adults (12.0 percent) reported they had an unmet need for prescription drugs.

Figure 24.



- Hispanic adults (23.9 percent) were more likely than white adults (17.0 percent) to report they had delayed obtaining medical treatment.

VI. Health Care Utilization

Table 15.

Most Recent Health Care Visit, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Most Recent Health Care Visit	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
6 Months or Less	71.8	63.9	71.1	71.2	59.7	71.1
6 Months - 1 Year	12.3	17.8	12.6	12.7	14.2	12.5
1 - 2 Years	7.9	6.1	7.7	8.0	11.1	8.0
More than 2 Years	8.0	12.1	8.6	8.1	15.1	8.3
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- White adults (71.8 percent) were more likely than Hispanic adults (63.9 percent) to have had a health care visit in the previous six months.
- Hispanic adults (17.8 percent) were more likely than white adults (12.3 percent) to have had a health care visit in the previous six months to one year.

Table 16.

Most Recent Health Care Visit, Children, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Most Recent Health Care Visit	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
6 Months or Less	76.8	73.0	77.4	75.5	73.9	74.9
6 Months - 1 Year	16.6	18.2	16.4	16.5	16.0	17.2
1 - 2 Years	4.6	5.7**	4.4	5.6	7.0	5.7
More than 2 Years	2.0**	3.1**	1.9	2.4	3.2	2.3
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
**The estimate may not be reliable.
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- A similar number of white (76.8 percent) and Hispanic children (73.0 percent) had a health care visit within the past six months.

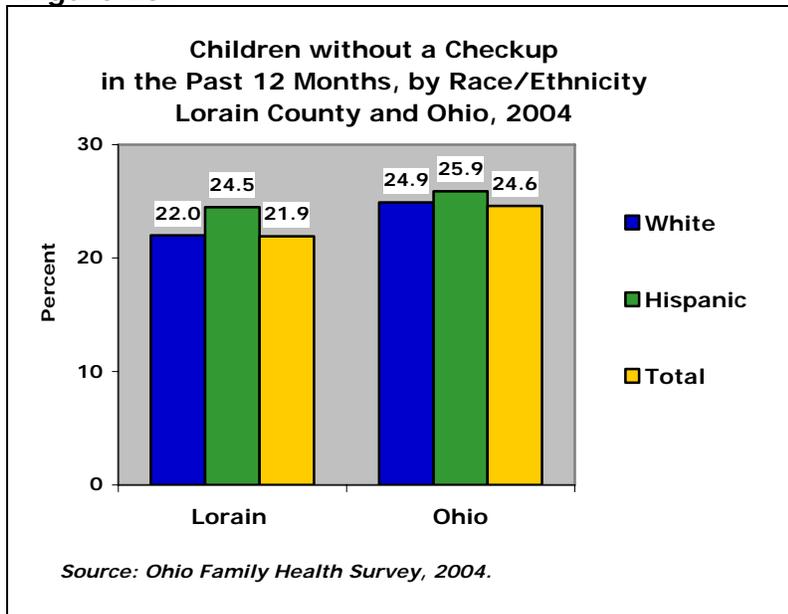
Table 17.

Most Recent Checkup, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Most Recent Checkup	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Within the Past Year	70.7	70.4	70.8	70.0	63.4	70.5
1 - 2 Years	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.5	14.3	12.4
2 - 5 Years	9.5	10.7	9.6	8.8	12.3	8.8
More than 5 Years (or never)	7.8	7.1	7.4	8.7	10.0	8.4
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

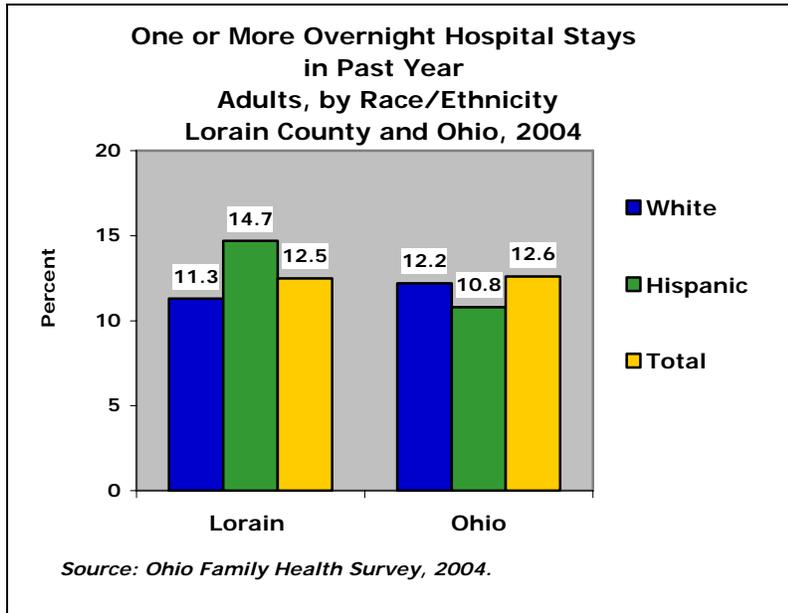
- More than two out of three white and Hispanic adults had a health care checkup within the past year.
- A similar number of white (7.8 percent) and Hispanic adults (7.1 percent) had more than five years elapse since their last health care checkup.

Figure 25.



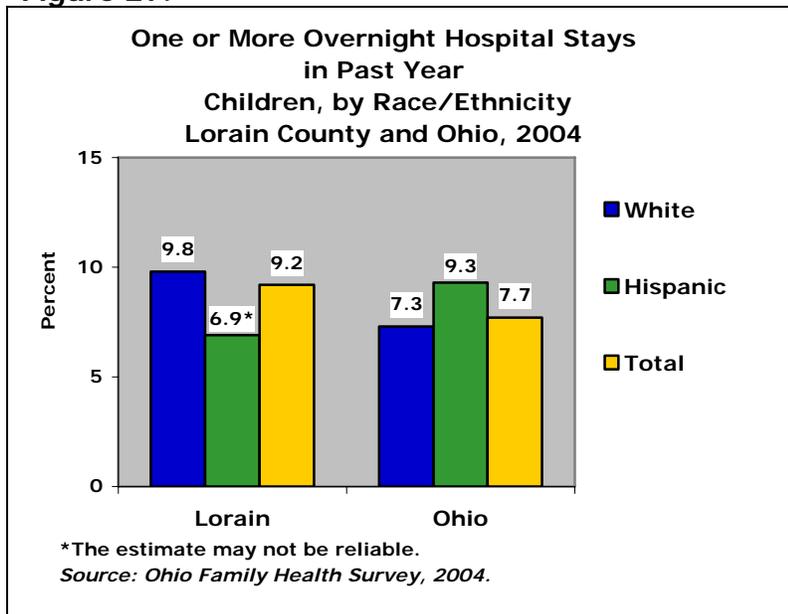
- More than one out of five children did not have a checkup during the past 12 months.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of children who were not seen for a checkup during the past 12 months.

Figure 26.



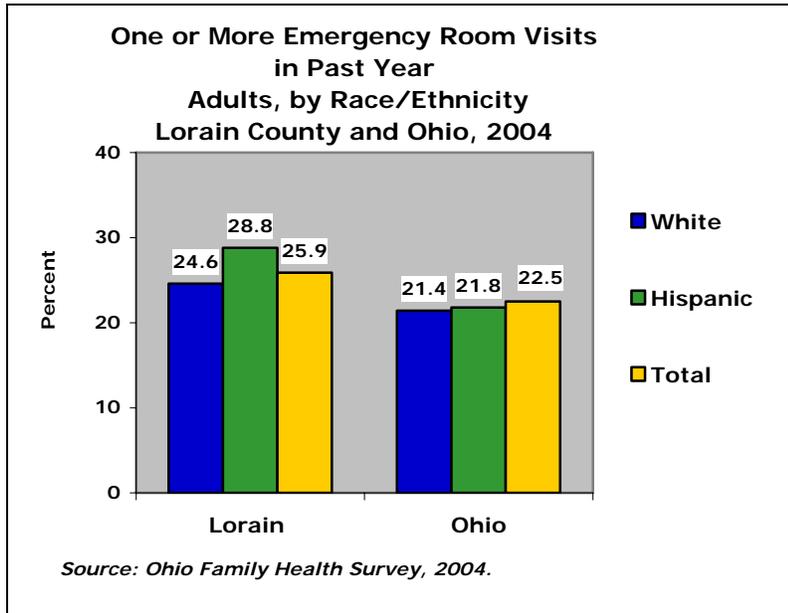
- More than 12 percent of adults in Lorain County had one or more overnight hospital stays in the past year.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of adults with one or more overnight hospital stays in the past year.

Figure 27.



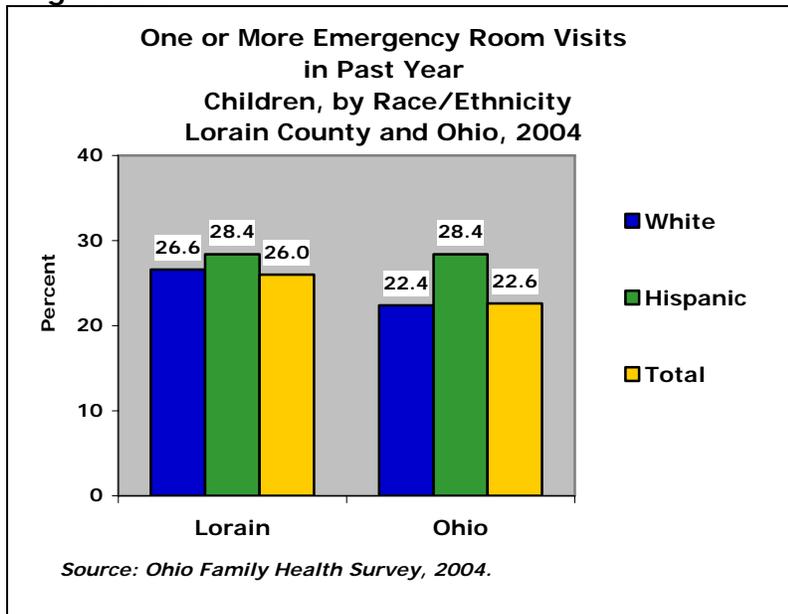
- Between 7 and 10 percent of white and Hispanic children were hospitalized in the past year.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of children who were hospitalized in the past 12 months.

Figure 28.



- One out of four adults in Lorain County reported they had made at least one trip to the emergency room during the past year.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of adults with at least one emergency room visit.

Figure 29.



- A similar number of white (26.6 percent) and Hispanic children (28.4 percent) had an emergency room visit in the past year.

Table 18.

Length of Time since Last Dental Visit, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Length of Time since Last Dental Visit	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
6 Months or Less	53.0	45.9	51.2	51.4	41.6	49.6
6 Months - 1 Year	13.1	20.0	14.4	14.0	15.7	14.5
1 - 3 Years	14.9	18.0	15.4	16.0	19.1	16.7
More than 3 Years (or never)	18.9	16.2	19.1	18.6	23.6	19.2
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

- White adults (53.0 percent) were more likely than Hispanic adults (45.9 percent) to have a dental visit in the previous six months.
- Hispanic adults (20.0 percent) were more likely than white adults (13.1 percent) to have a dental visit within the previous six months to one year.

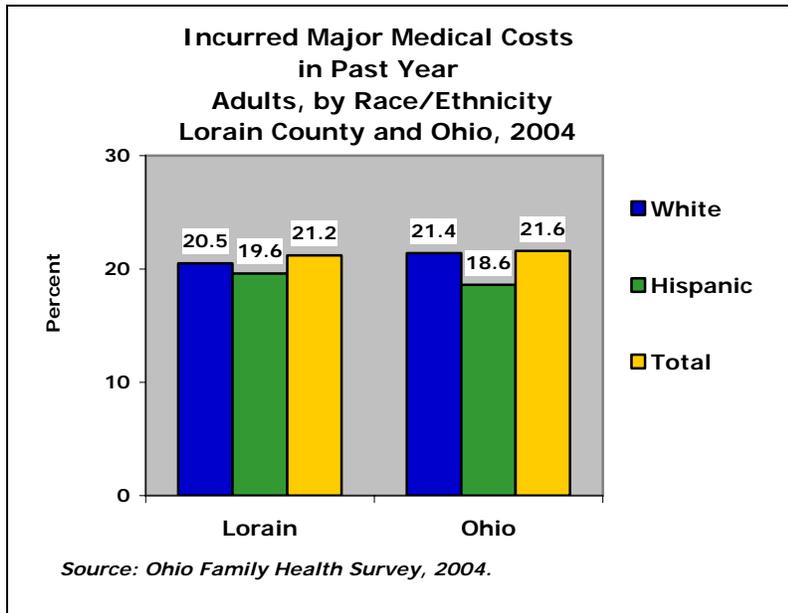
Table 19.

Length of Time since Last Dental Visit, Children, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Length of Time since Last Dental Visit	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
6 Months or Less	67.8	60.3	66.9	63.9	54.4	61.8
6 Months - 1 Year	11.3	14.2	11.8	12.4	12.7	13.6
1 - 3 Years	7.2	11.7	8.0	6.3	11.5	7.3
More than 3 Years	1.3**	0.7**	1.2**	1.5	2.3**	1.5
Never	12.4	13.0	12.0	15.8	19.2	15.8
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
 **The estimate may not be reliable.
 Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.

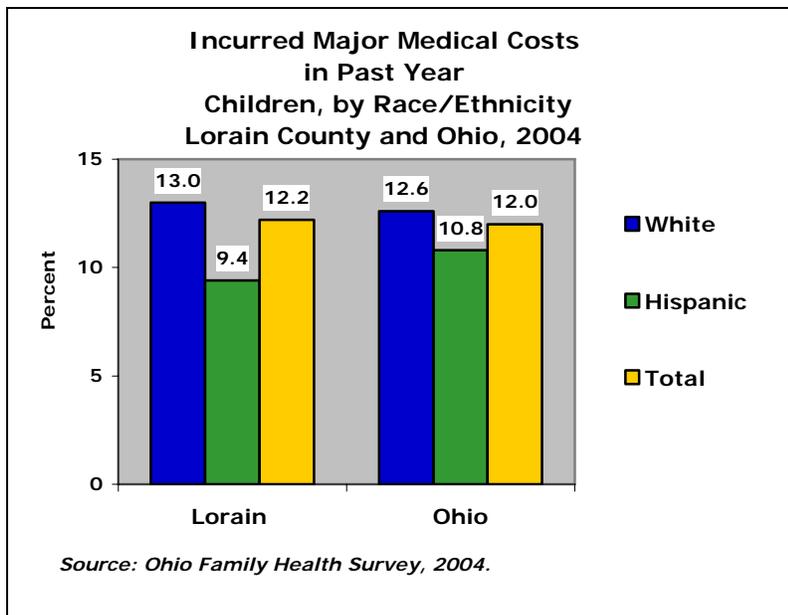
- Two out of three children had been seen by a dentist within the previous six months.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the length of time since children were last seen by a dentist.

Figure 30.



- More than one out of five adults incurred major medical costs during the past year.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of adults who incurred major medical costs during the past year.

Figure 31.



- Major medical costs were incurred by more than one out of 10 children during the past year.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percent of children who incurred major medical costs during the past year.

VII. Quality of Care

Table 20.

Quality of Hospital Care, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Quality of Hospital Care	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	4.0**	5.3**	4.5**	6.5	7.4	6.5
Average	5.6**	7.8**	9.6**	8.8	10.8	9.5
Good	34.5	27.5	32.7	27.4	23.2	27.1
Very Good/Excellent	55.9	59.5	53.2	57.4	58.6	56.9
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
**The estimate may not be reliable.						
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.						

- More than half of adults who had been hospitalized during the past year reported they received very good to excellent care.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the quality of hospital care.

Table 21.

Quality of Emergency Room Care, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Quality of Emergency Room Care	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	16.0	18.2	17.0	11.9	14.4	12.3
Average	15.7	19.8	17.3	16.0	17.0	16.4
Good	30.1	23.6	29.0	30.9	28.1	30.5
Very Good/Excellent	38.2	38.4	36.7	41.1	40.6	40.8
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.						

- More than one out of three adults who had required emergency room care during the past year reported they received very good to excellent care.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the quality of emergency room care.

Table 22.

Quality of Dental Care, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Quality of Dental Care	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	1.9	2.6**	2.1	2.5	4.2	2.8
Average	6.2	9.2	6.1	5.2	7.6	6.0
Good	24.0	27.3	25.1	22.8	27.5	23.6
Very Good/Excellent	68.0	61.0	66.6	69.5	60.6	67.7
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
**The estimate may not be reliable.						
<i>Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.</i>						

- Two out of three adults rated the quality of the dental care they received very good to excellent.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the quality of dental care.

Table 23.

Rating of Overall Quality of Care, Adults, by Race/Ethnicity Lorain County and Ohio, 2004						
Quality of Health Care	Lorain County			Ohio		
	White	Hispanic	County Total	White	Hispanic	Ohio Total
	Percent			Percent		
Below Average	1.7	3.3**	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Average	7.4	8.6	7.9	7.4	9.3	8.0
Good	37.5	37.6	38.1	35.8	35.1	36.2
Very Good/Excellent	53.4	50.5	52.0	54.6	53.3	53.4
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.						
**The estimate may not be reliable.						
<i>Source: Ohio Family Health Survey, 2004.</i>						

- More than half of adults rated the overall quality of their health care very good to excellent.
- There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the rating of overall quality of health care.

VIII. Conclusions

Health insurance coverage is central to reducing barriers and promoting access to health care services. In Lorain County, Hispanic adults were uninsured at a higher rate than white adults. When Hispanic adults and children in Lorain County had health insurance coverage, they were more likely to be insured through Medicaid than white adults and children. In addition, Hispanic adults were more likely than white adults to be living in poverty and were less likely than white adults to have a college degree, creating additional financial barriers to care.

Hispanic adults were more likely than white adults in Lorain County to have diabetes and to delay obtaining medical care. Unmet health needs and access to care pose additional obstacles for Hispanic adults in Lorain County. Hispanic adults reported greater unmet health needs compared to white adults. Hispanic adults were less likely than white adults to have a usual source of health care, while Hispanic children were more likely than white children to have a clinic or health center as their usual source of care.

Improving the health and well-being of the Hispanic population in Lorain County will require closing the gaps that currently create barriers to care. Poverty, education and lack of health insurance all contribute to disparities in health care. Other areas such as transportation, health risk behaviors, language, cultural beliefs and living conditions, to name a few, all need to be examined in the continued effort to improve access to quality health care for minorities.

IX. Limitations of Data

Like any survey, the Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS) has limitations. Despite the large sample size, sampling error will exist because the characteristics of individuals selected for interviews may differ from the true distribution of those characteristics in the total population. The potential sampling error can be estimated statistically and described with confidence intervals.

Other limitations are more difficult to measure or control. With any survey, individuals choose whether to participate in the survey as a whole and differ in their accuracy or willingness to provide information on an individual question. These choices may create unknown biases in the responses.

Telephone surveys are an established way to obtain interviews from large numbers of respondents at relatively low cost. However, that survey technique assumes phone coverage is universal in the population being selected. In recent years, decreases in land-line phone coverage have occurred as many persons have switched to mobile telephones. This may exclude some people from the sampling universe and could lead the survey to under-represent low-income groups and minorities. Because research has shown that some individuals with interruptions in phone coverage have characteristics similar to persons without phones, additional survey weights have been assigned to some respondents who reported interruptions in telephone service so they could represent those without phones. However, the respondents with interrupted service may differ from persons without telephones in ways that are not captured by the survey.

The users of the OFHS data should be mindful that measurement error, selective participation and other sources of potential bias cannot be completely controlled in any survey.



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