



Race, Ethnicity and Other Indicators of Health Disparities for Philadelphia Residents

**Select findings of Southeastern Pennsylvania's
Household Health Survey**

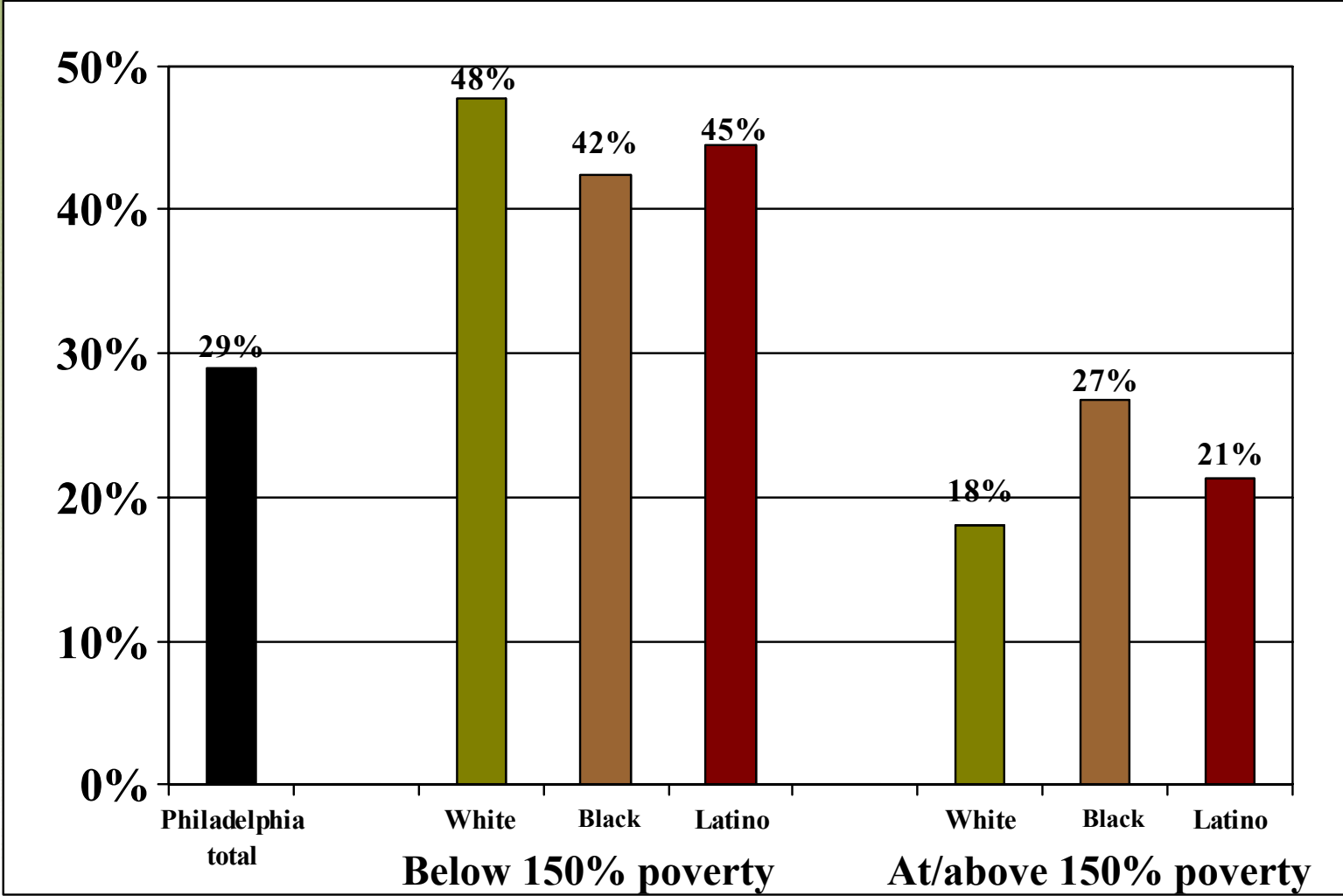
Presentation at Spectrum Health Services, 2007

Household Health Survey: Methodology

- **HHS survey conducted since 1983**
 - Additional survey years : 1987, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, & 2006
- **Encompasses five-county SEPA region:**
 - Bucks
 - Chester
 - Delaware
 - Montgomery
 - Philadelphia
- **Interviews conducted by telephone using random-digit dial**
 - Adult & child respondents selected using last birthday method
- **Oversample:**
 - Persons age 60+ and 75+
 - Asian , Latino, & Medicaid populations
- **Interviews about selected child conducted with child proxy**
- **Interviews conducted in English & Spanish**

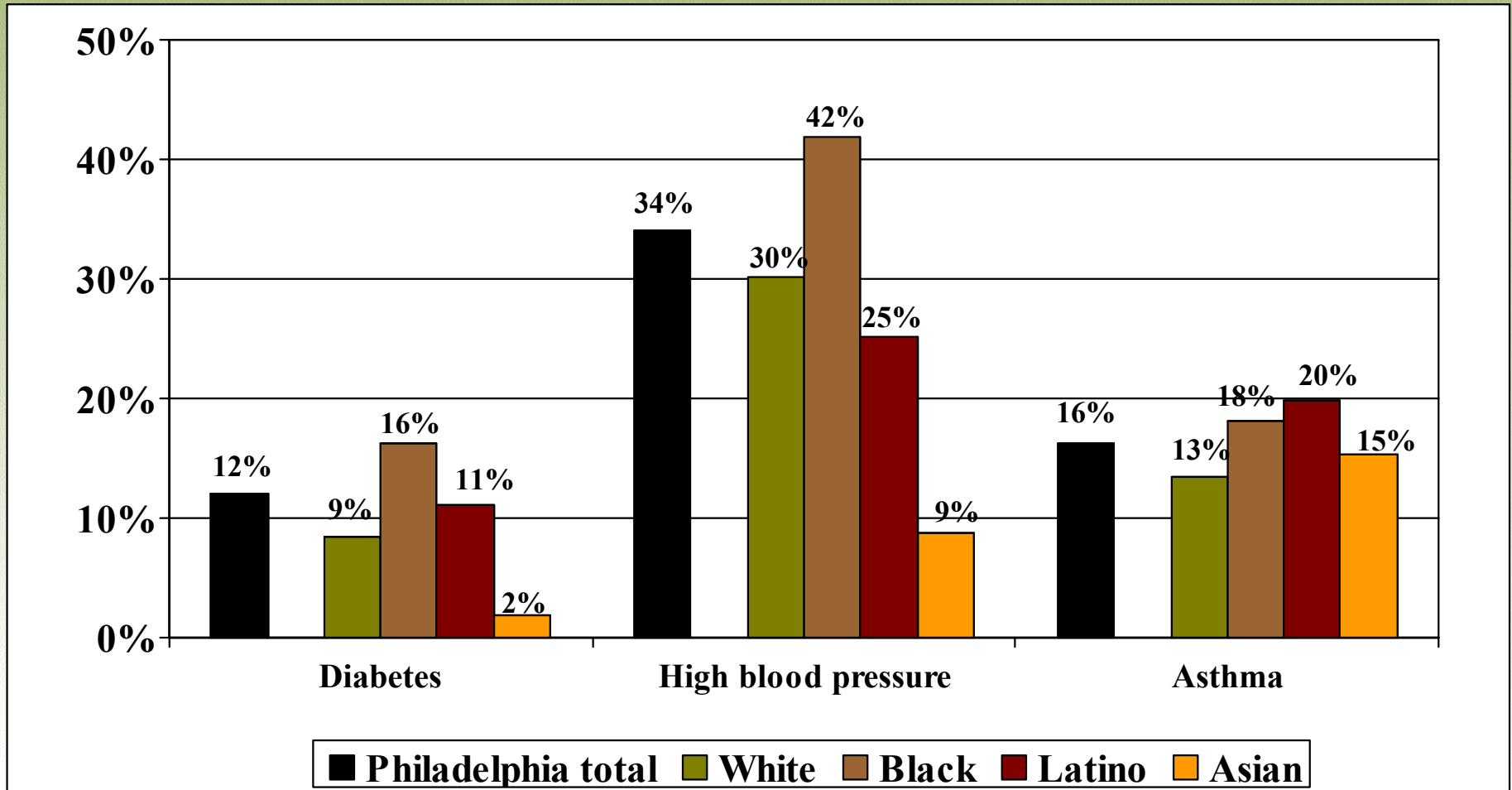


Self-report Fair/Poor Health Status Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity & 150% Poverty Status, Philadelphia, 2006.

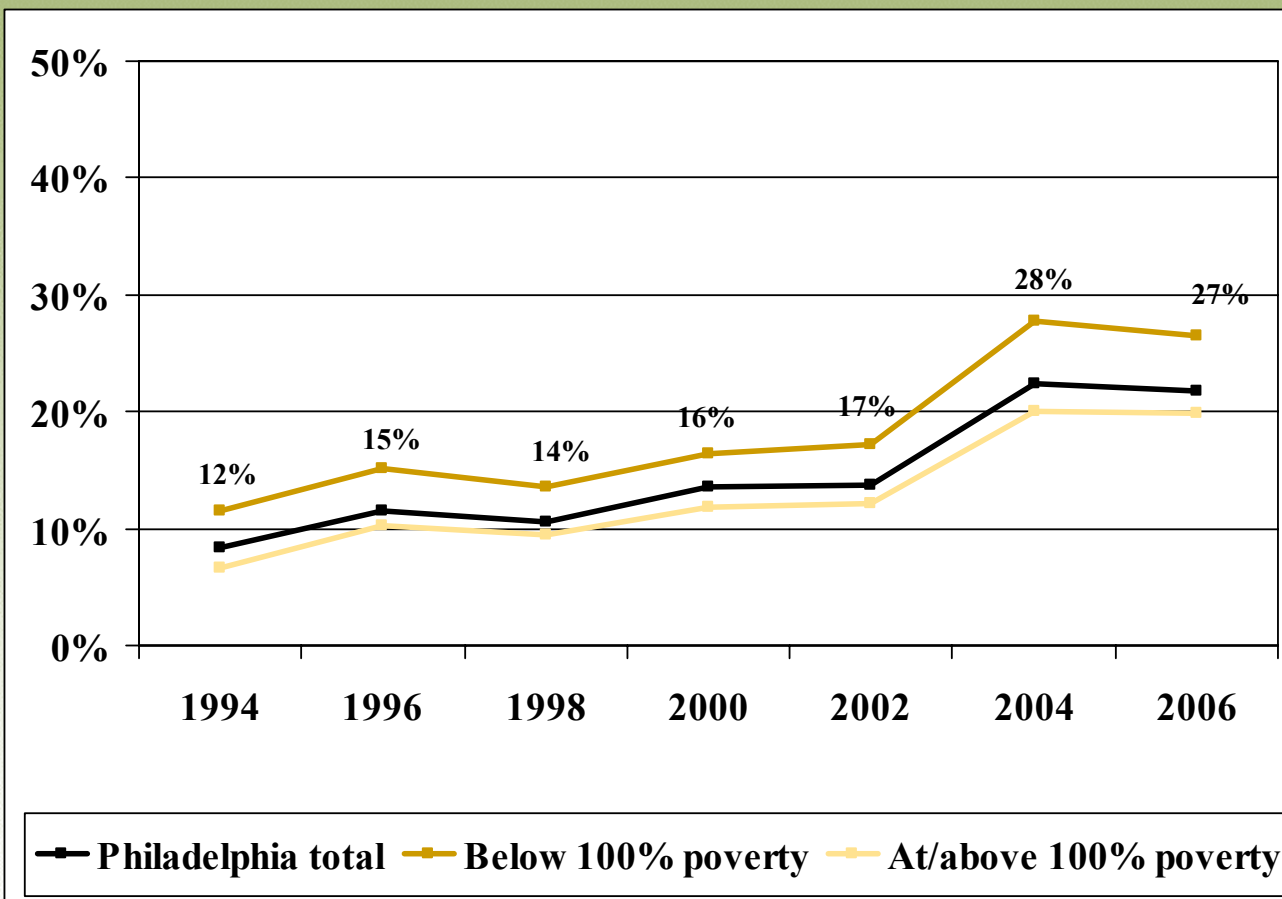


Note: Poverty level is calculated based on family size & household income.

Selected Disease Prevalence Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2006.



Asthma Prevalence Among Children (0-17), by 100% Poverty Status, Philadelphia, 1994-2006.

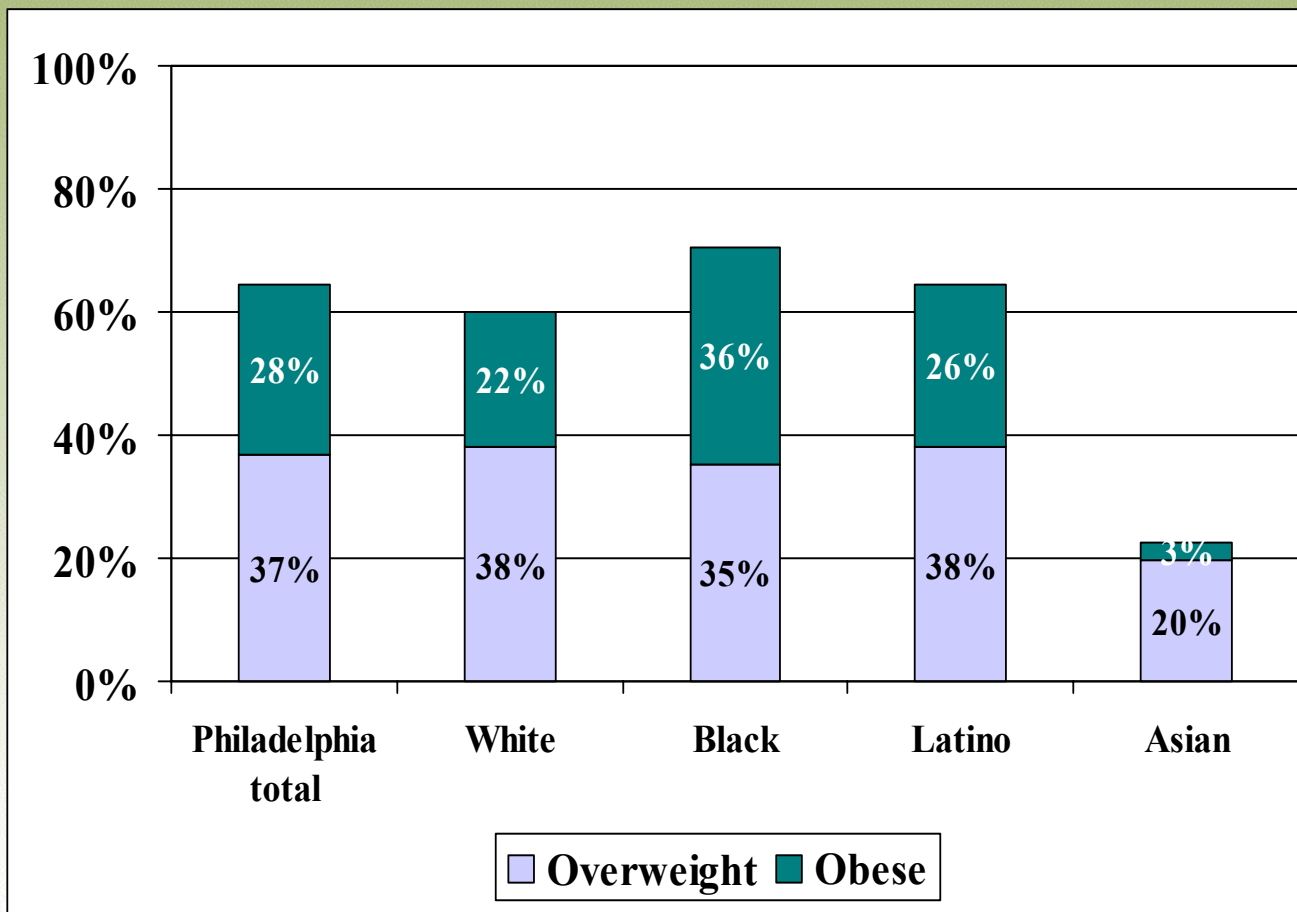


- **Currently, children with asthma by race/ethnicity:**
 - **White: 13%**
 - **Black: 27%**
 - **Latino: 22%**
 - **Asian: 6%**
- **Racial/ethnic difference persist even when controlling for poverty status.**

Notes: Poverty level is calculated based on family size & household income.

In both the 2004 & 2006 surveys, the wording of the asthma question was changed from, "Does your child have asthma at the present time?" to, "Has you child ever been told by a health care professional that he/she has asthma."

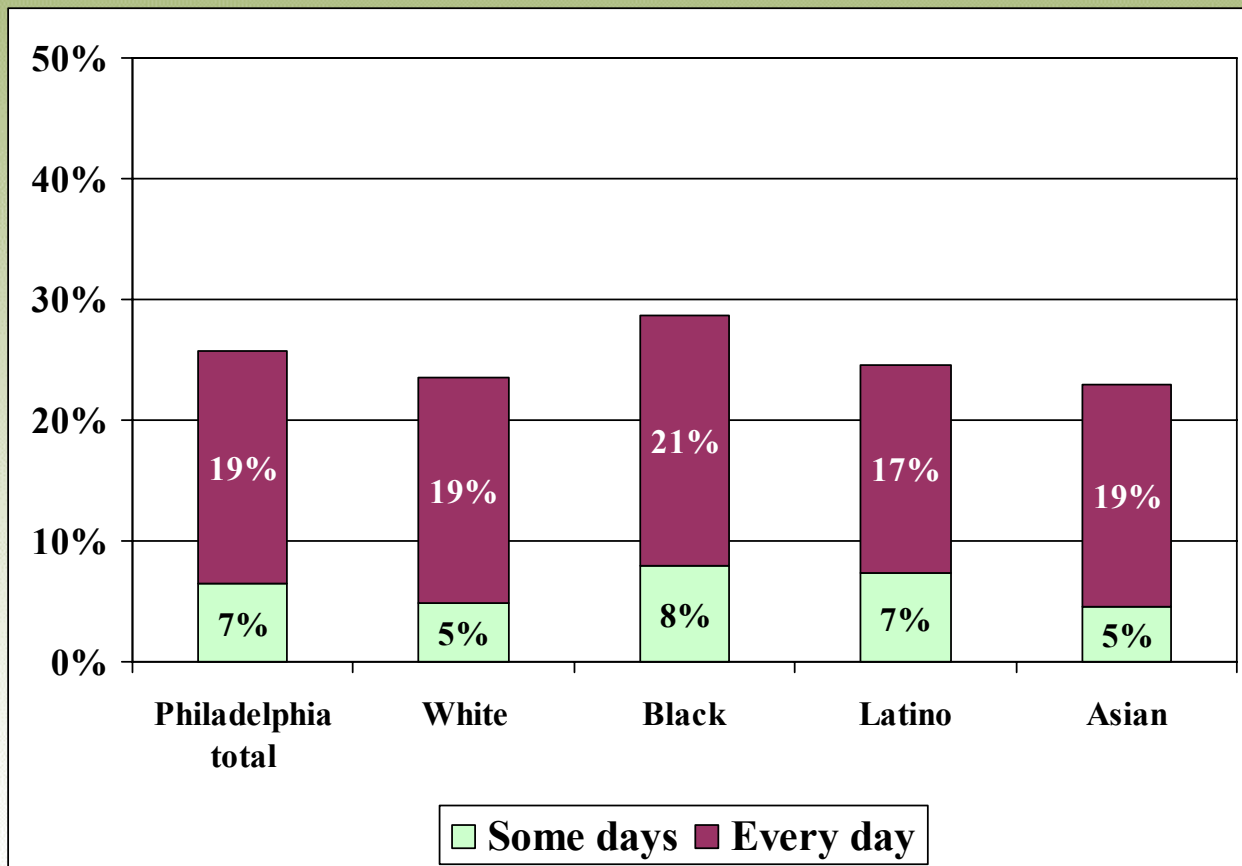
Overweight & Obesity Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2006.



- **While men (43%) are more likely than women (32%) to be overweight, women (30%) are more likely than men (25%) to be obese.**

Note: Adult overweight is defined as a score of 25 through 29 on the Body Mass Index (BMI) Level; obesity is defined as a score of 30 or greater on the BMI Level.

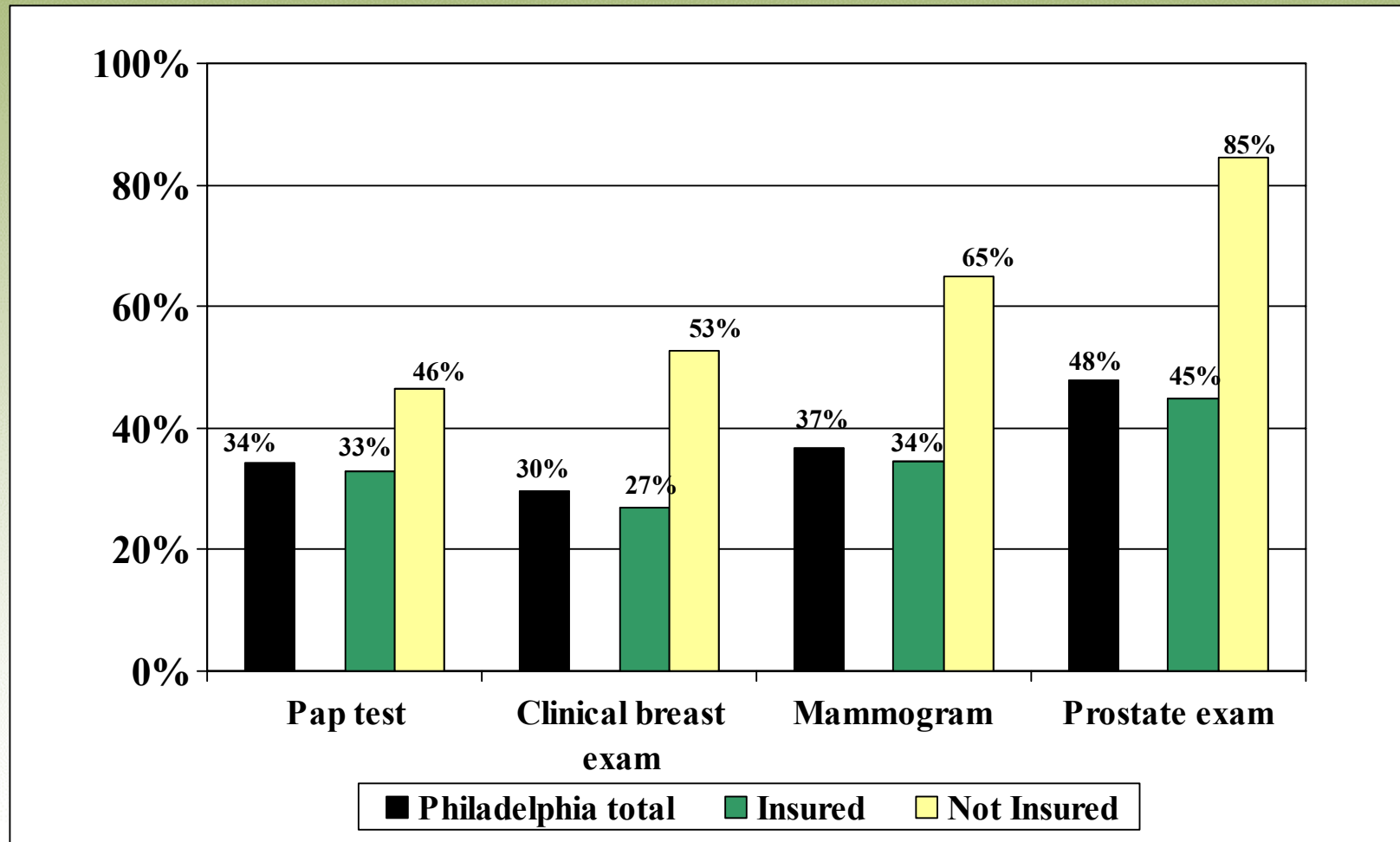
Frequency of Cigarette Smoking Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2006.



- Among adults who have visited a health care professional within the past year, White adults (72%) are more likely than Black (61%) and Latino (57%) adults to cite that they have been advised by their health care provider to quit smoking in the past year.

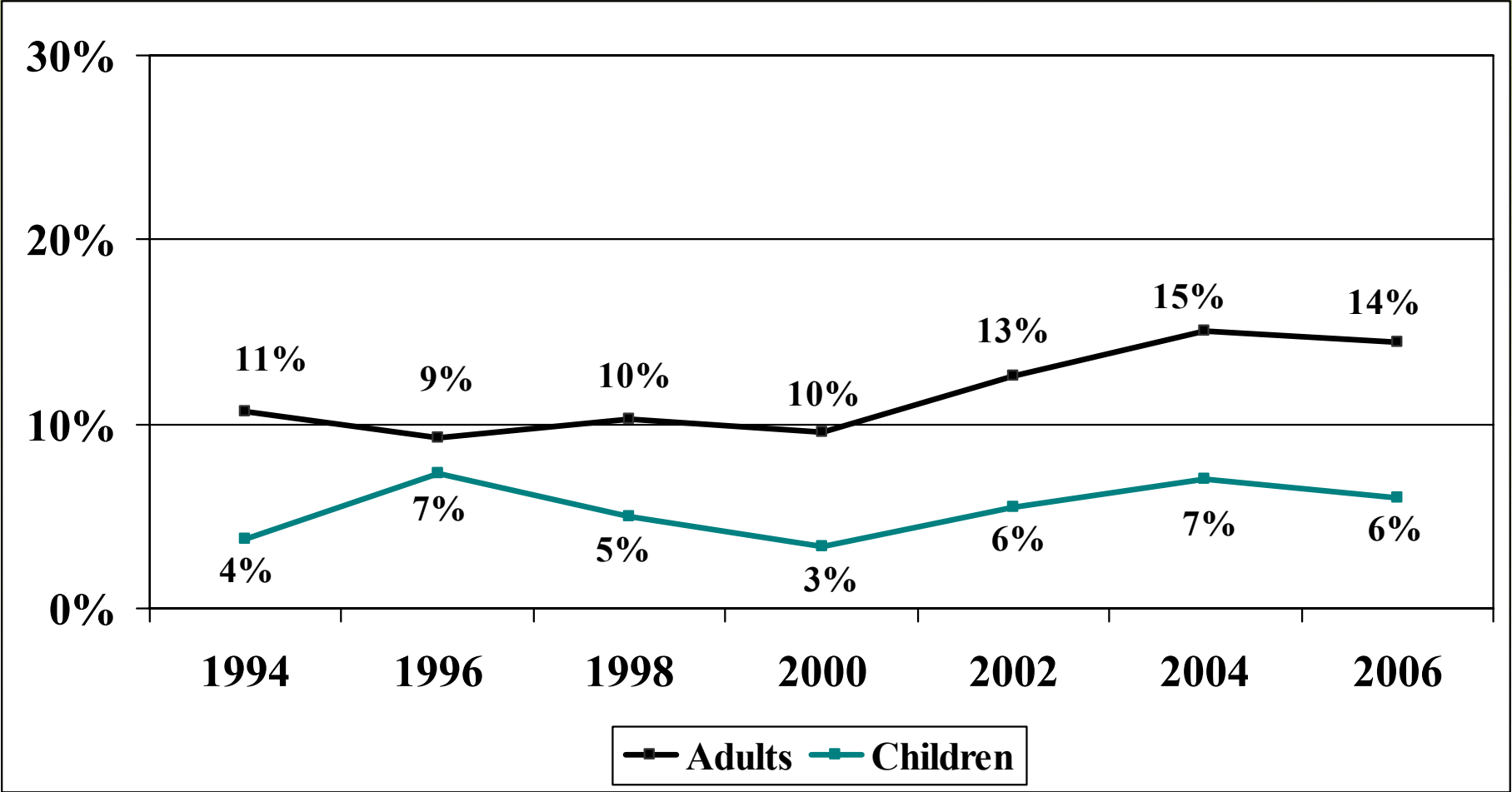


No Cancer Screenings Within Past Year Among Adults, by Insurance Status, Philadelphia, 2006.

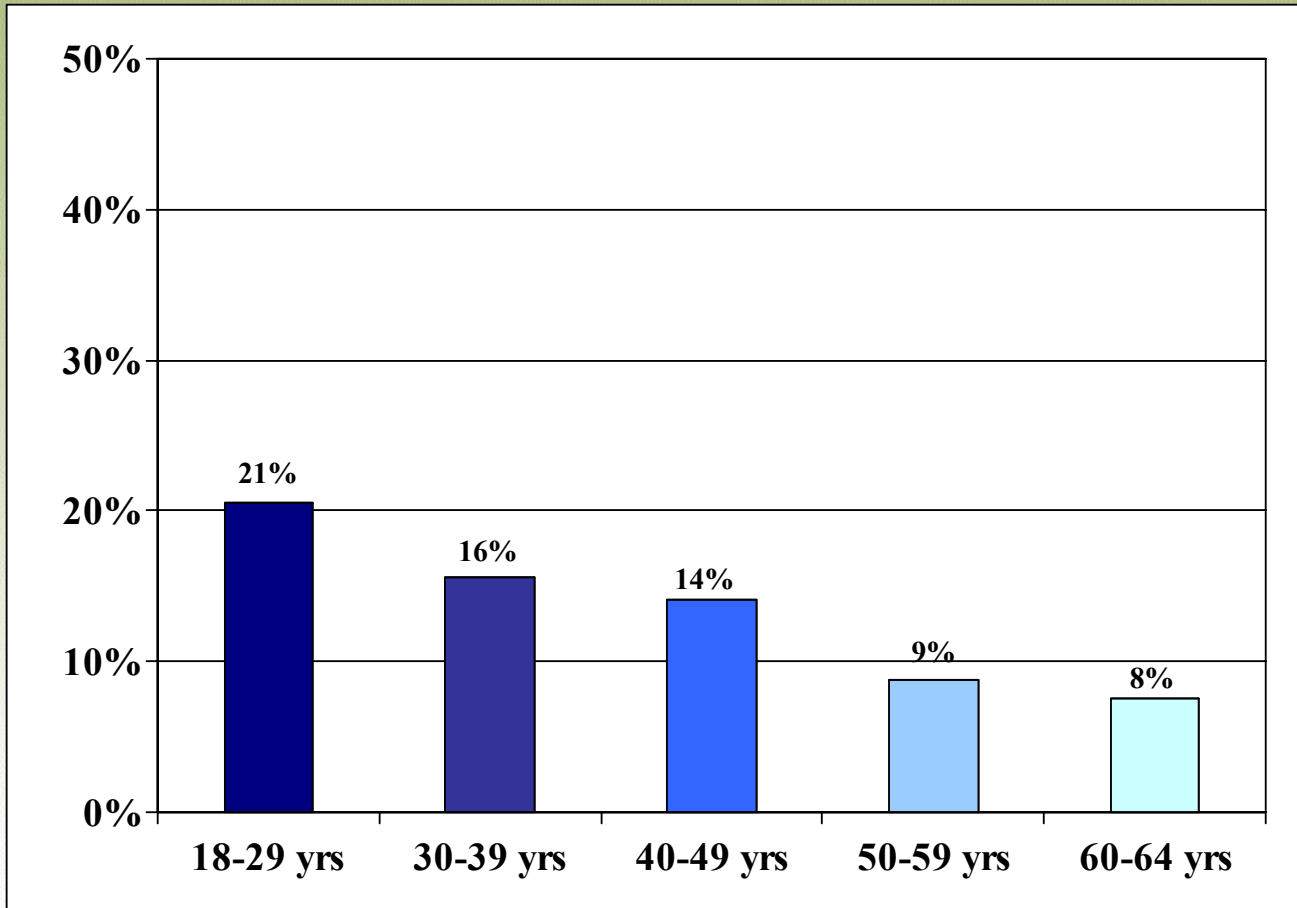


Note: Pap test and clinical breast exam asked of women 18+ years; mammogram asked of women 40+ years. Prostate exam asked of men 45+ years.

Adults (18-64) & Children (0-17) Without Public or Private Health Insurance Coverage, Philadelphia, 1994-2006.

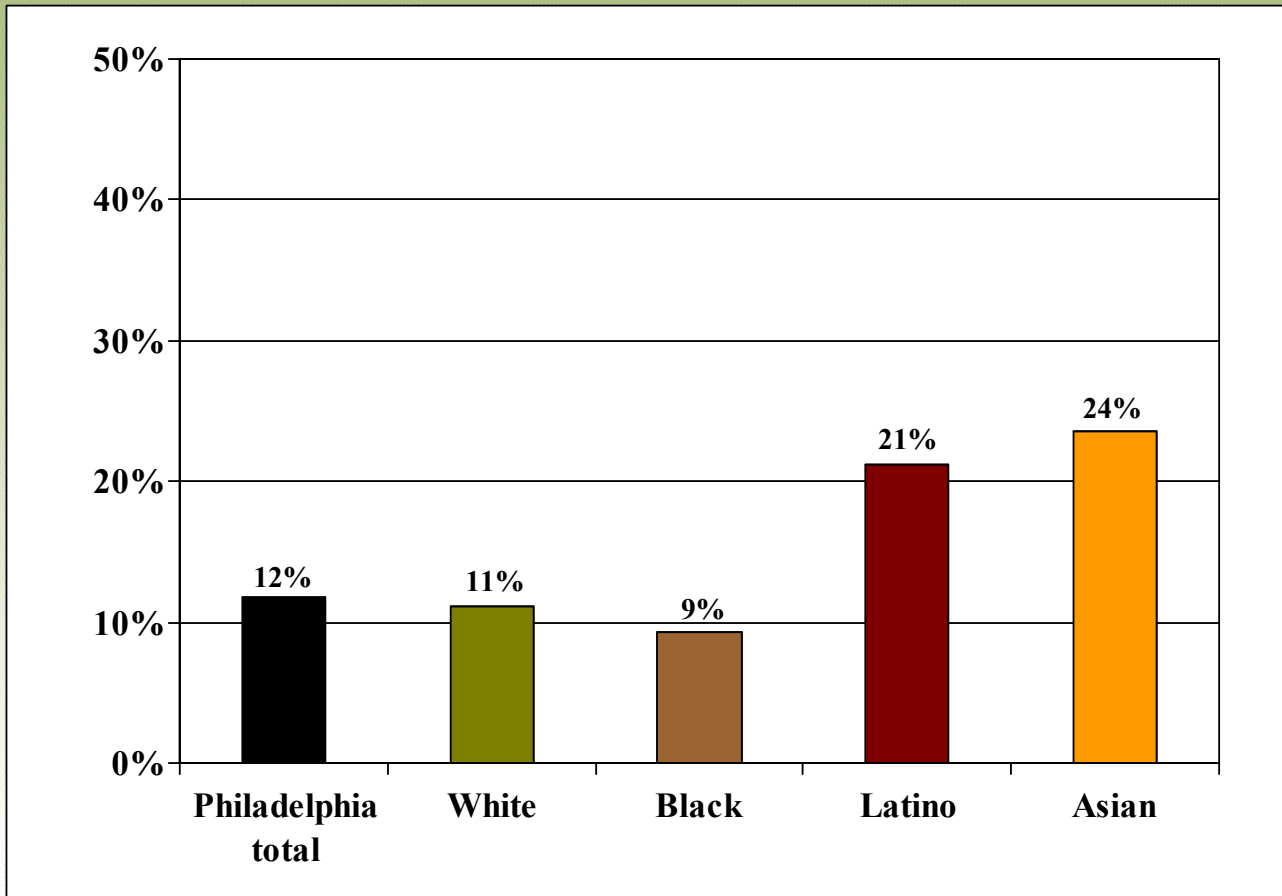


Adults (18-64) Without Public or Private Health Insurance Coverage, by Age, Philadelphia, 2006.



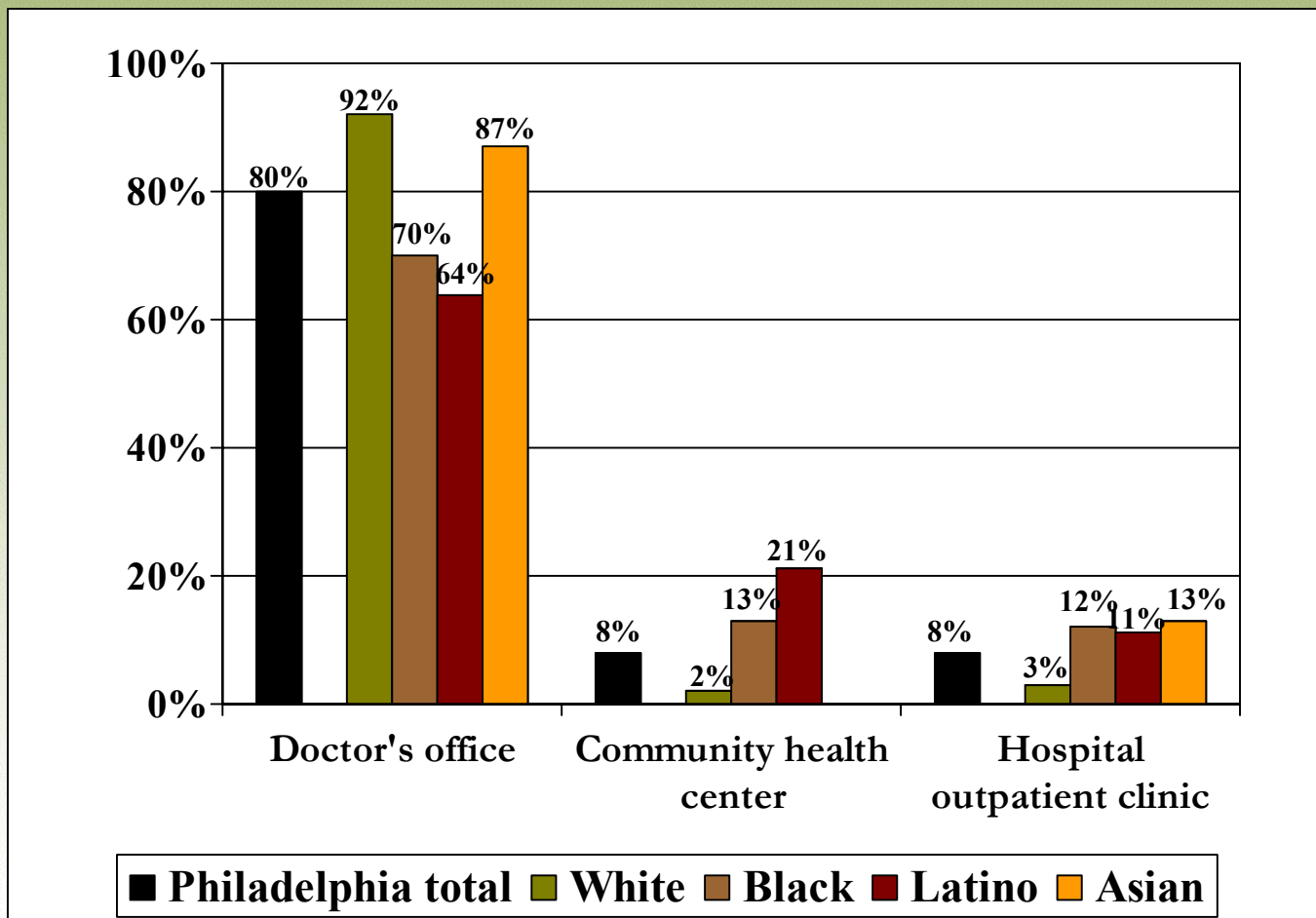
- **Adults (18-64) without any public or private health insurance coverage by race/ethnicity:**
 - **White: 8%**
 - **Black: 14%**
 - **Latino: 32%**
 - **Asian: 5%**

No Regular Source of Care Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2006.



- **Men (16%) are twice as likely as women (8%) to not have a regular source of care.**
- **One-fifth of adults 18-29 years (20%) do not have a regular source of care, compared to:**
 - **30-39 yrs: 17%**
 - **40-49 yrs: 9%**
 - **50-59 yrs: 8%**
 - **60+ yrs: 6%**

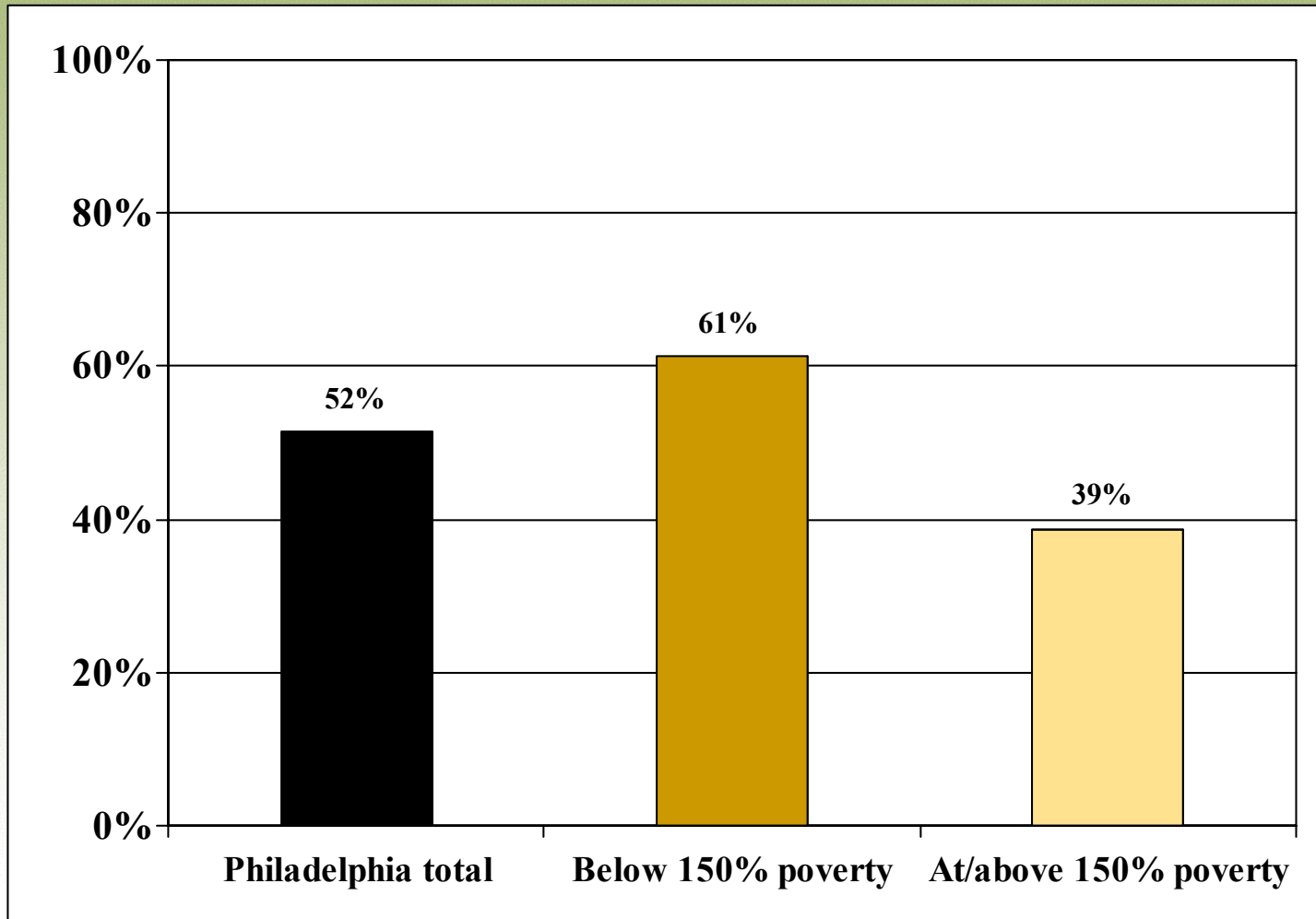
Selected Location of Regular Source of Care Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2006.



- Even when controlling for poverty status, Black & Latino adults are more likely than White adults to visit community health centers & hospital outpatient clinics.



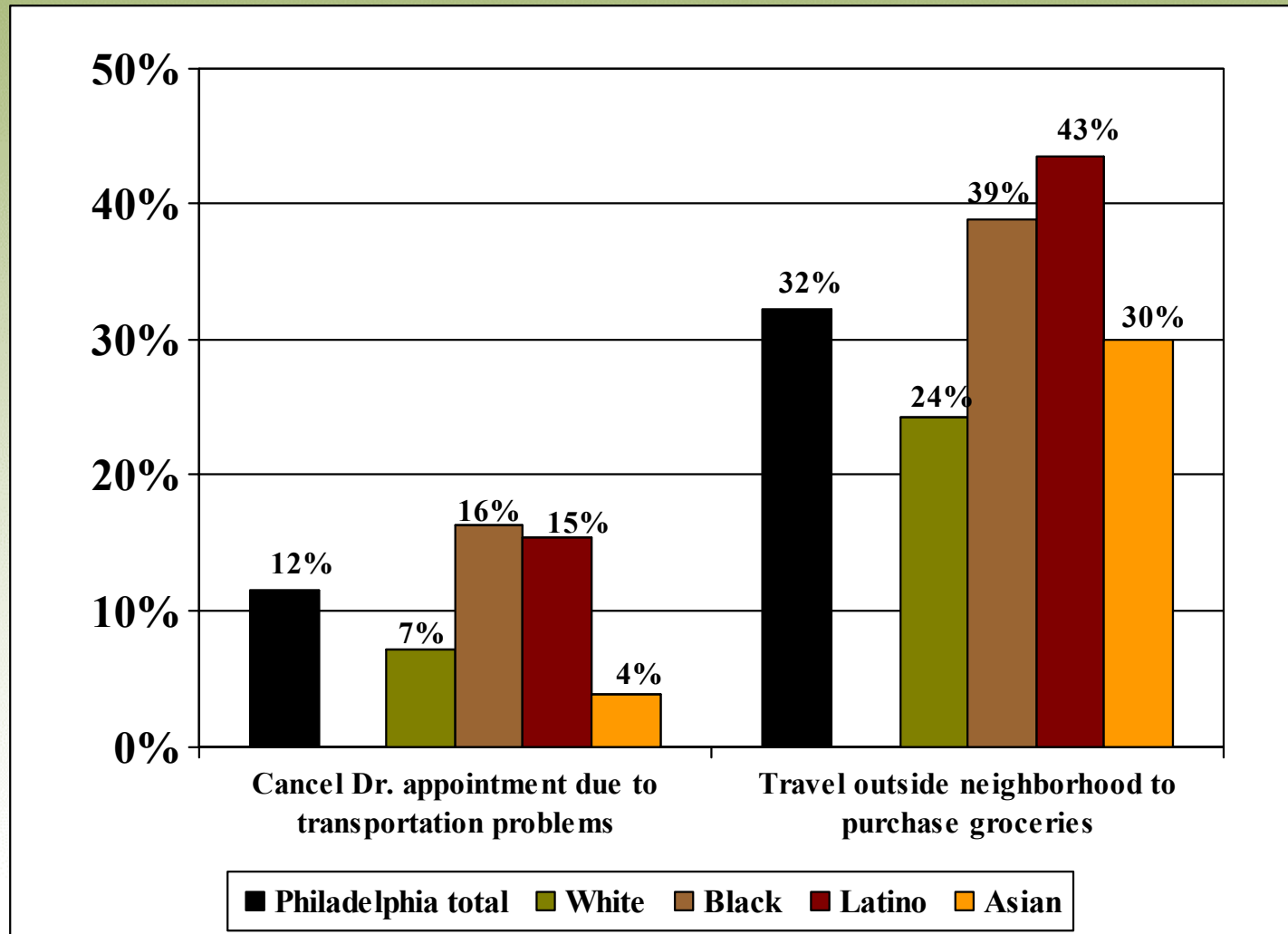
Uninsured Adults (18+) Who Used an Emergency Department Instead of Doctor's Office/Clinic in Past Year, by 150% Poverty Status, Philadelphia, 2006.



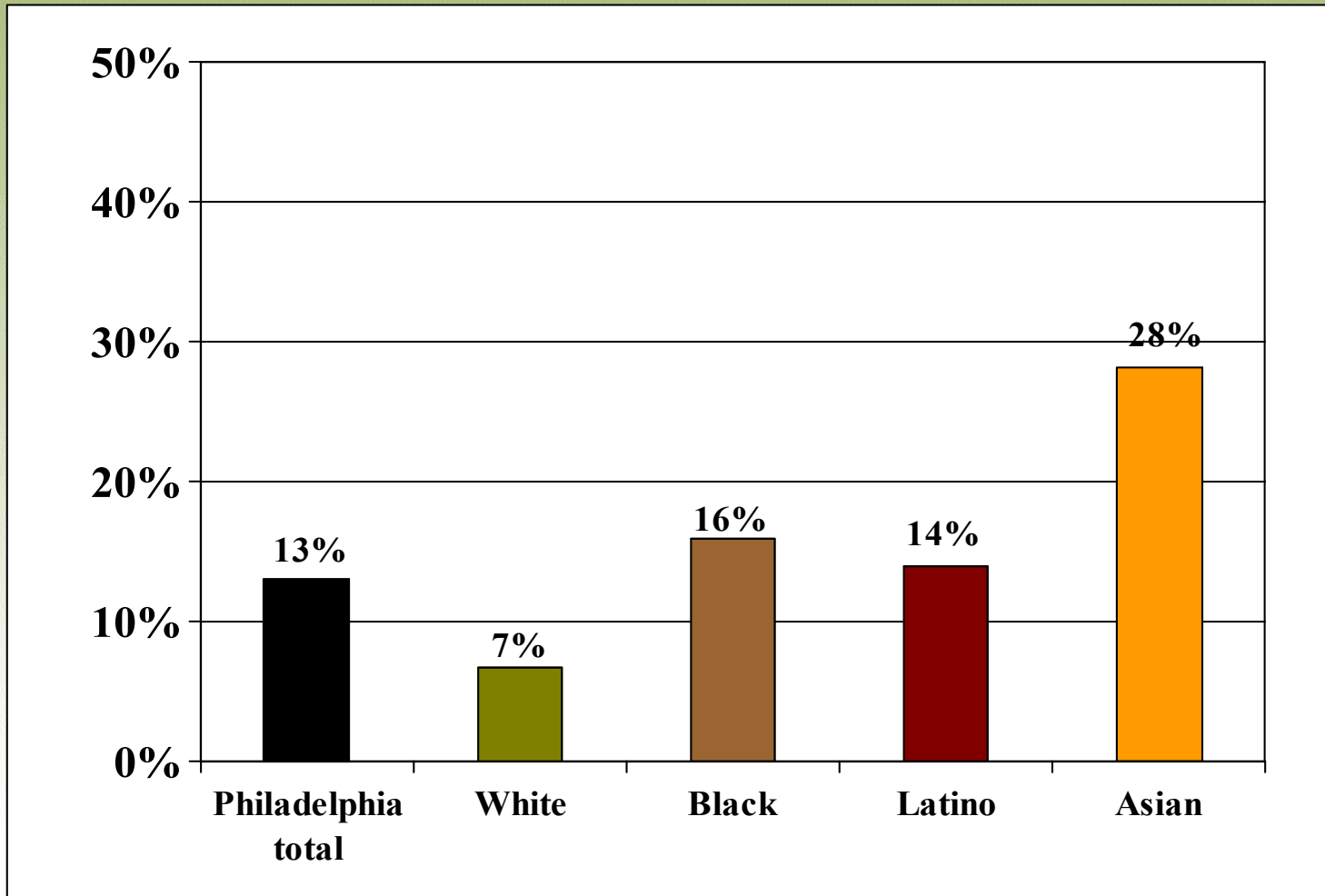
Note: Poverty level is calculated based on family size & household income.



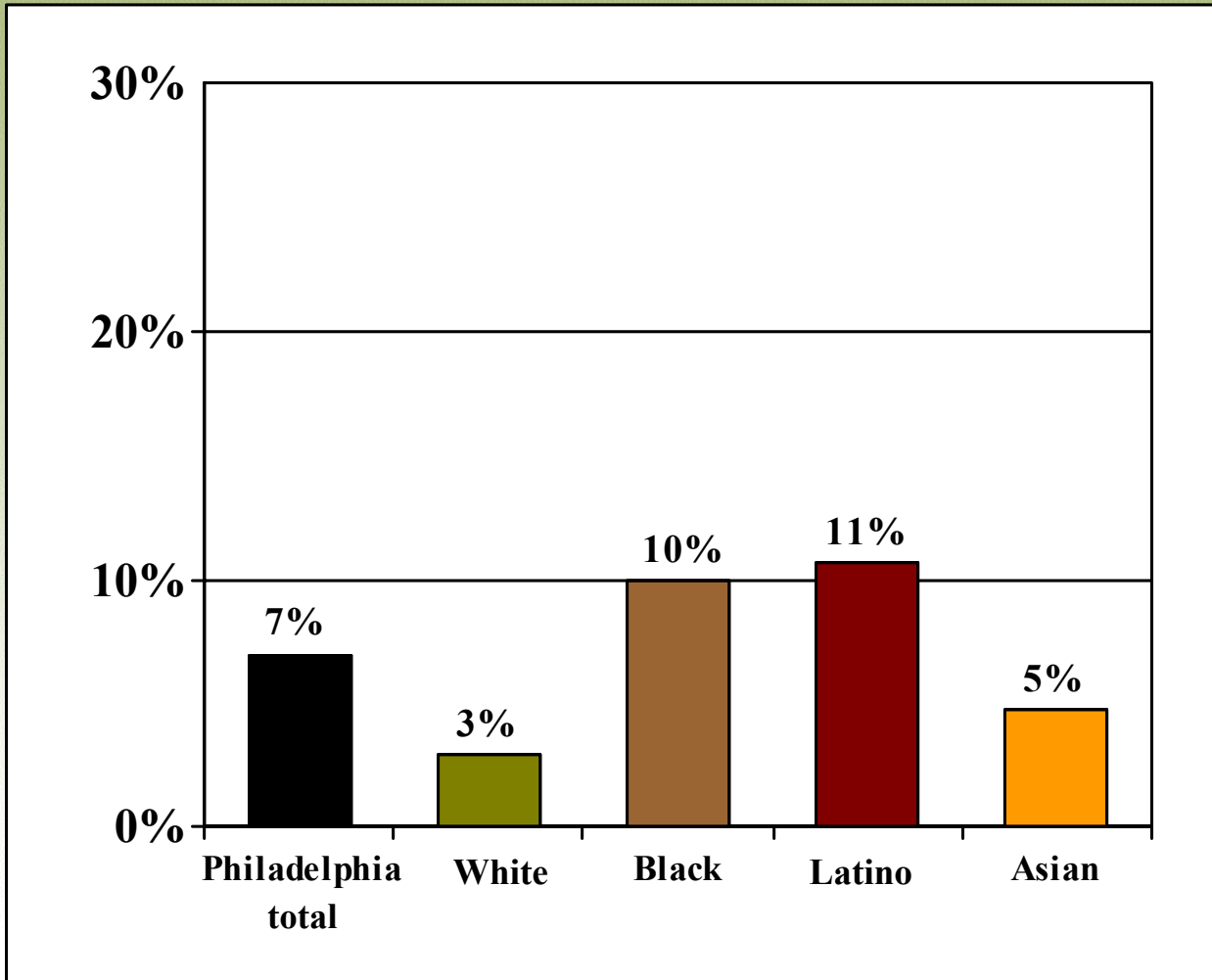
Transportation Barriers to Care & Travel to Grocery Stores Among Adults (18+) in Philadelphia, by Race/Ethnicity, 2004.



Language Barriers at Regular Source of Care Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2006.



Ever Experienced Discrimination in Receiving Medical Care Among Adults (18+), by Race/Ethnicity, Philadelphia, 2006.



- **Regardless of poverty status, Black & Latino adults are more likely than White adults to report ever experiencing discrimination in receiving medical care.**