



County BRFSS

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Health Care Access Among Hispanics in Florida: Findings from 2002 Florida County BRFSS

Introduction

This report is the second in a series of 2002 County BRFSS reports planned by the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, to provide prevalence of health conditions and health risk behaviors among non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics in Florida. The Bureau of Epidemiology has published summary reports on the County BRFSS data for each of Florida's 67 counties, all of which can be found on the Bureau of Epidemiology's website, http://www9.myflorida.com/disease_ctrl/epi/brfss/reports.htm. However, estimates for non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics are missing from these reports for many counties because the sample size of these groups was too small for generating stable estimates.

In order to provide prevalence estimates that will be useful for these counties, we've grouped Florida's 67 counties as rural or urban based on their population density. See the section on "Sample & Methodology" for more detailed information. These reports will make available data that can be used to evaluate Florida's progress toward meeting the Healthy People 2010 goal of eliminating health disparities.

The 2002 County BRFSS surveyed issues related to health care access and health status with six questions. This report focuses on these data among Hispanics in Florida, by rural and urban area. Data on non-Hispanic Whites are presented in this report for comparison purposes.

Background

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual population-based telephone survey established by the CDC in 1984. The BRFSS surveys a sample of adults (age 18 and older) in households with telephones, and respondents are randomly selected to ensure that the survey data will be representative of all adults in their particular state. Through the BRFSS, states can collect information regarding health risk behaviors, clinical preventive health practices, and health-care access, primarily related to chronic disease and injuries. BRFSS survey data have been widely used to monitor health behavior and health status at the state and national levels.

Currently, all states, the District of Columbia, and three territories participate in the BRFSS.

Because only state-level data are collected, the BRFSS cannot provide accurate and reliable data at the county level for public health program planning and evaluation. Therefore, with support from county health departments and others, the Bureau of Epidemiology designed and implemented a county-level BRFSS in 2002. The overall purpose of this county-level survey is to provide data on behavioral risk factors and chronic disease conditions for every one of Florida's 67 counties.

Sample & Methodology

The 2002 County BRFSS survey was conducted among adults in Florida from September 2002 through January 2003. The methodology used for the County BRFSS was the same as that used for the State BRFSS protocol, and questions from the State BRFSS were adapted for the county-level survey. The BRFSS protocol and questions were both developed by the CDC.

Overall, 34,551 adults were randomly selected and interviewed for the survey; at least 500 adults were surveyed in each county. Among those survey respondents, 2,164 were Hispanics, who represented approximately 2 million Hispanics in the state. The 2002 County BRFSS included 76 questions and the telephone interviews took, on average, 13 minutes.

BRFSS survey data are adjusted, or “weighted,” so that the resulting estimates can be generalized to a county’s entire population, not just to those who responded to the survey. Data weighting is a statistical process that includes the consideration of factors such as: (1) number of residential telephones in the household; (2) number of adults in household; (3) geographic or density stratification; and (4) age, race, and sex distribution of the population.

Survey data were analyzed and point estimates were calculated using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Because sampling errors are inherent in the survey, we provide 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each point estimate to determine the accuracy of that estimate. A 95% confidence interval is the range in which the real population prevalence is likely to be found 95% of the time. In addition to estimating the accuracy of the prevalence, the CIs are used to compare prevalence between populations.

BRFSS data from individual counties were combined for a large sample size. In order to reflect geographic variation of risk factors

among Hispanics, data were analyzed for Hispanics in three geographically defined groups (one urban and two rural county groups).

A rural area is defined as having a population density of less than 500 persons per square mile. An urban area is defined as having a population density equal to or greater than 500 persons per square mile. The overall rural area for Hispanics is further divided into two subgroups based on geographic locations: Rural-1 includes all counties in which population density is under 500 persons per square mile in the Panhandle region, Northeast region and North Central region; and Rural-2 includes all other counties in which population density is under 500 persons per square mile in the Tampa Bay region, South Central region, Dade/Monroe region and Palm Beach/Broward region.

A significant difference in the percentage of persons under the poverty level was found among these three areas—Rural-1, Rural-2, and Urban. In Rural-1, 13.5% of the population is under the poverty level, compared to 9.7% in the urban area. In Rural-2, 12.4% of the population is under the poverty level; however, this is *not* statistically different from the Rural-1 and Urban areas. Also, the prevalence of having at least a high school education was significantly higher in the Urban area (82.1%) than in Rural-1 (74.4%) and Rural-2 (69.9%).

Although BRFSS cannot generate prevalence estimate on risk factors for Hispanics at individual county level, each county can reference its county data to the particular group in which the county is located. The sample size for Hispanic survey respondents of each county is shown on the following map (Figure 1).

Results

1. Health Status

BRFSS Question:

Would you say that in general your health is:

- 1) *Excellent*
- 2) *Very good*
- 3) *Good*
- 4) *Fair*
- 5) *Poor*

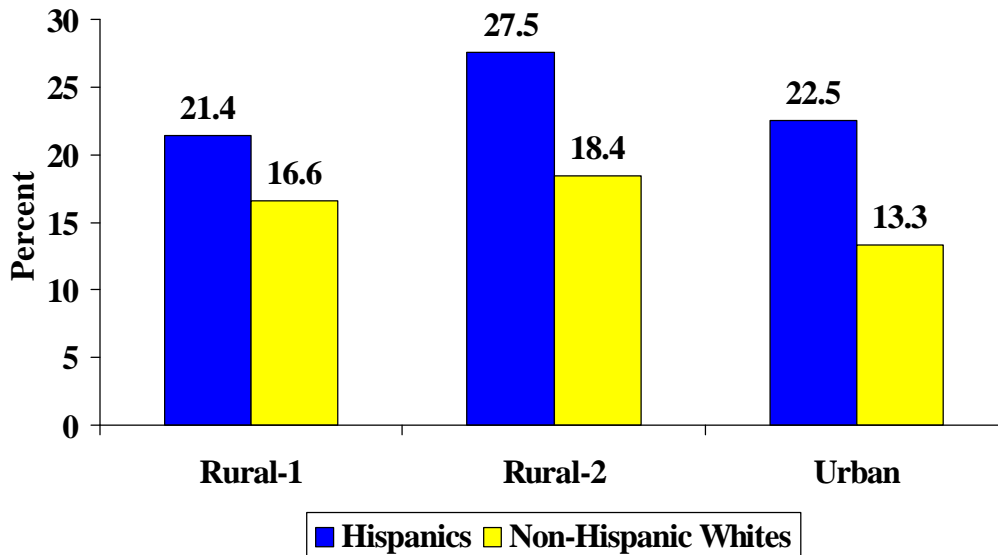
For Hispanics in each of the three areas (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban), those who had a high prevalence of fair or poor health were among:

- Older;
- Divorced, widowed, or separated;
- With less education; or
- With low household income.

For detailed information, please see Table 1 at the end of this report.

Hispanics, especially those in the Rural-2 (27.5% vs. 18.4%) and Urban area (22.5% vs. 13.3%), had a higher prevalence of fair or poor health than non-Hispanic Whites. (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Percent of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Reported Fair or Poor Health, FL, 2002



2. Health Care Coverage

BRFSS Question:

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

1) Yes
2) No

The prevalence of not having any kind of health care coverage was higher among Hispanics than among non-Hispanic Whites in all three geographic groups (Rural-1, Rural-2, and Urban). In Rural-2, the prevalence of not having any kind of health care coverage among Hispanics was more than three times the prevalence among non-Hispanic Whites; and in the Urban area, the

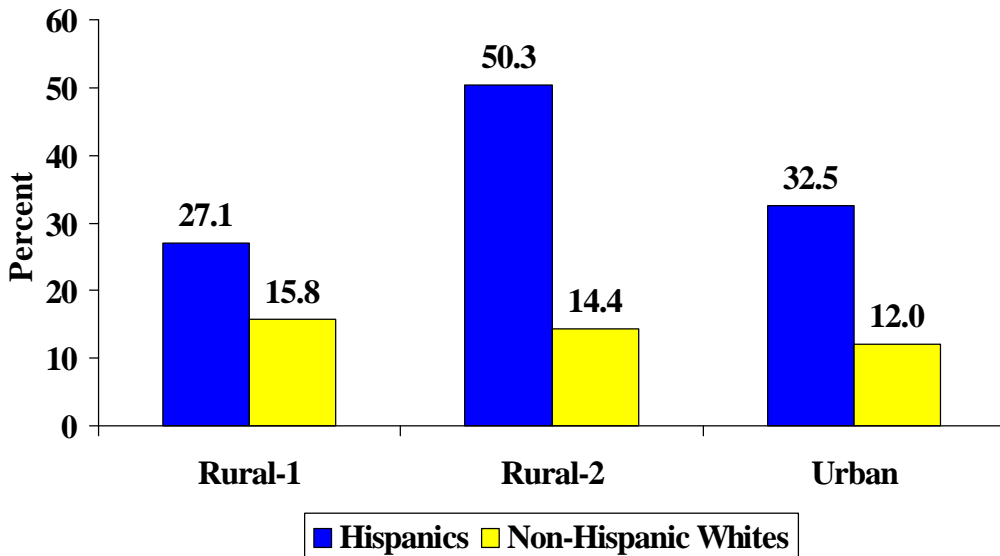
prevalence among Hispanics was almost three times the prevalence among non-Hispanic Whites. Among Hispanics in all three geographic regions, the prevalence of not having any kind of health coverage was the highest in Rural-2 (50.3%) (Figure 3).

For each of the three areas (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban), the prevalence of not having any kind of health coverage was highest among Hispanics who:

- Were younger;
- Have never married;
- Have less than a college education; or
- Have a low household income.

For detailed information, please see Table 2 at the end of this report.

Figure 3: Percent of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Did Not Have Any Kind of Health Care Coverage, FL, 2002



3. Health Care Provider

BRFSS Question:

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

- 1) Yes, only one
- 2) More than one
- 3) No

Among Hispanics in all three geographic groups, Rural-2 had the highest prevalence of not having a health care provider (54.6% vs. 35.4% in Rural-1 and 33.3% in Urban). (See Figure 4).

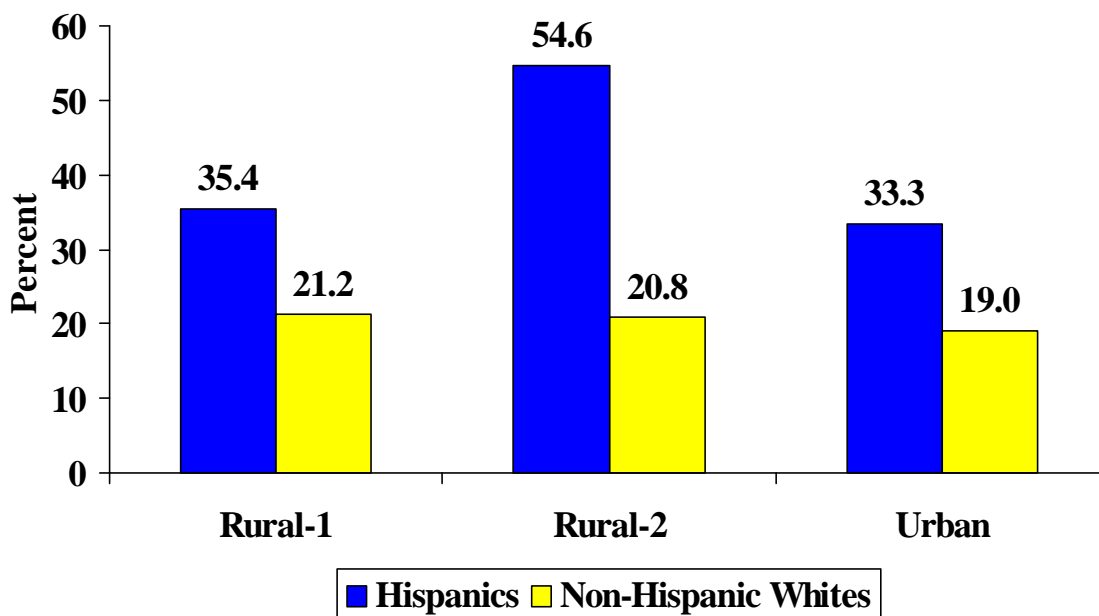
Also, across the three geographic areas (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban), the prevalence of not having a health care provider was the highest among:

- Men;
- Young people;
- People who have never married;
- People with low education; and
- People with low household income.

The prevalence of not having a health care provider was higher among Hispanics than among non-Hispanic Whites in all three geographic groups (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban). In Rural-2, the prevalence among Hispanics (54.6%) was more than two times the prevalence among non-Hispanic Whites (20.8%).

For detailed information, please see Table 3 at the end of this report

Figure 4: Percent of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Didn't Have a Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider, FL, 2002



4. Places to Get Help

BRFSS Question:

When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

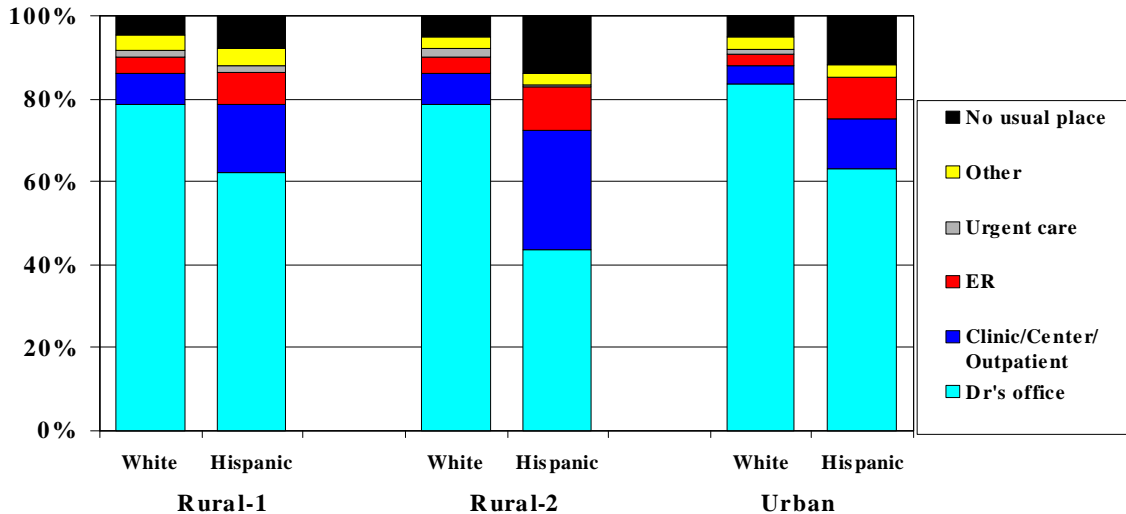
- 1) A doctor's office
- 2) A public health clinic or community health center
- 3) A hospital outpatient department
- 4) A hospital emergency room
- 5) Urgent care center
- 6) Some other kind of place
- 7) No usual place

Fewer Hispanics than non-Hispanic Whites reported that they received health care from a doctor's office. Hispanics appear to be less likely to have regular care by a

personal doctor than non-Hispanic Whites. Accordingly, more Hispanics than non-Hispanic Whites reported that they went to emergency rooms, clinics, public health centers or outpatient departments for health care. (See Figure 5).

Among Hispanics, those in the rural areas (Rural-1 and Rural-2) were more likely to report using emergency rooms, clinics, public health centers, and outpatient departments for health care than were their counterparts in the Urban area. The lowest percentage of Hispanics living at or below the poverty level was found in the Urban area. Hispanics in this area had the highest prevalence of receiving health care at a doctor's office and the lowest prevalence of seeking health care at emergency rooms, clinics, public health centers, or outpatient departments.

Figure 5. Places Where Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites Went When They Were Sick or Needed Advice About Their Health, FL, 2002



5. Medical Care Access During the Past 12 Months

BRFSS Question:

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care, but you could not get it?

1) Yes
2) No

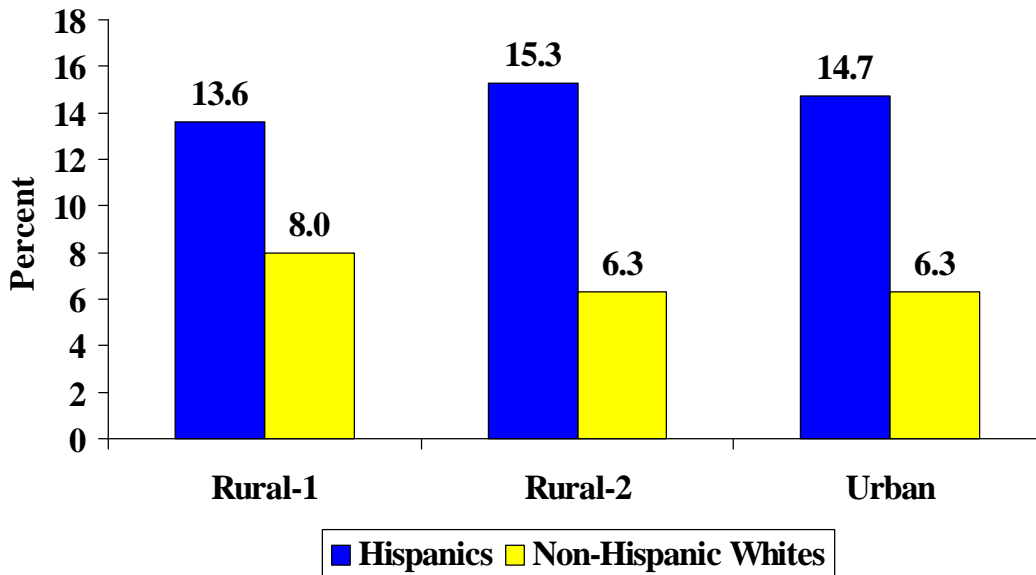
Hispanics had a higher prevalence of not getting needed medical care during the past 12 months than did non-Hispanic Whites in all three geographic groups (Rural-1, Rural-2 and Urban). (See Figure 6).

Among Hispanics across the three geographic areas (Rural-1, Rural-2, and Urban), the prevalence of not getting needed medical care during the past 12 months was higher among:

- Those who had less than one year of college than those with one or more years of college; and
- Those with lower household income than among those with higher household income.

For detailed information, please see Table 4 at the end of this report.

Figure 6: Percent of Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites Who Could Not Get Needed Medical Care During the Past 12 Months, FL, 2002



6. Reasons for Not Getting Needed Medical Care

BRFSS Question:

What is the main reason you did not get medical care?

- 1) Cost (Includes no insurance)
- 2) Distance
- 3) Office wasn't open when I could get there
- 4) Too long a wait for an appointment
- 5) Too long a wait in waiting room
- 6) No child care
- 7) No transportation
- 8) No access for people with disabilities
- 9) The medical provider didn't speak my language
- 10) Other

- Other reasons, including no child care, no access for people with disabilities, the medical provider didn't speak my language.

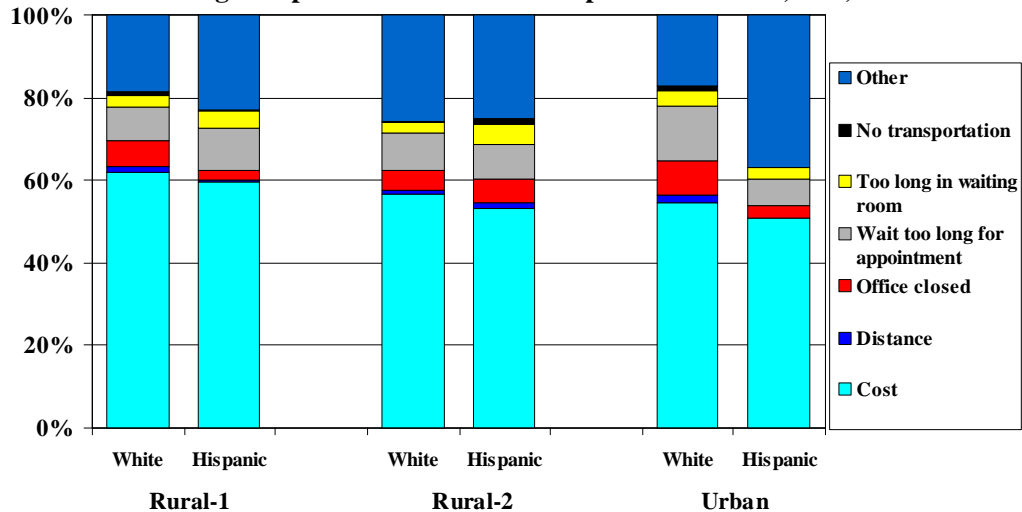
In the Rural-1 and Urban areas, a smaller proportion of Hispanics than non-Hispanic Whites reported that closed offices were a major reason for not getting needed medical care. In both rural areas (Rural-1 and Rural-2), a larger proportion of Hispanics than non-Hispanic Whites reported that having too long a wait in the waiting room was a major reason for not getting needed medical care; however, in the Urban area, a smaller percentage of Hispanics compared to non-Hispanic Whites reported this reason.

More than half of Hispanic survey participants chose cost as the reason for not getting medical care in the past 12 months. Other major reasons were:

- Too long a wait for an appointment;
- Offices weren't open when needed;
- No transportation;
- Distance;
- Too long a wait in waiting room; and

In the Urban area, non-Hispanic Whites were more likely than Hispanics to report that waiting too long to get an appointment was one reason for not getting needed medical care; however, in both rural areas (Rural-1 and Rural-2), equal proportions of non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics reported this reason. (See Figure-7).

Figure 7. Major Reasons for Not Getting Needed Medical Care Among Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites, FL, 2002



Conclusions

1. Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanic Whites

Compared to non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics have a higher prevalence of:

- Having poor/fair health status;
- Not having any kind of health coverage;
- Not having a personal doctor or health care provider;
- Not being able to get needed medical care during the past 12 months.

A majority of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites reported going to a doctor's office when they were sick or needed advice about their health. However, compared to non-

Hispanic Whites, a larger percentage of Hispanics reported that they went to emergency rooms or clinics, public health centers or outpatient departments for health care.

The cost of medical care was the main barrier to accessing medical care among both Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites. Distance, office closed, waiting too long for an appointment, waiting too long in the waiting room, and no transportation were other major reasons why Hispanics could not get needed medical care.

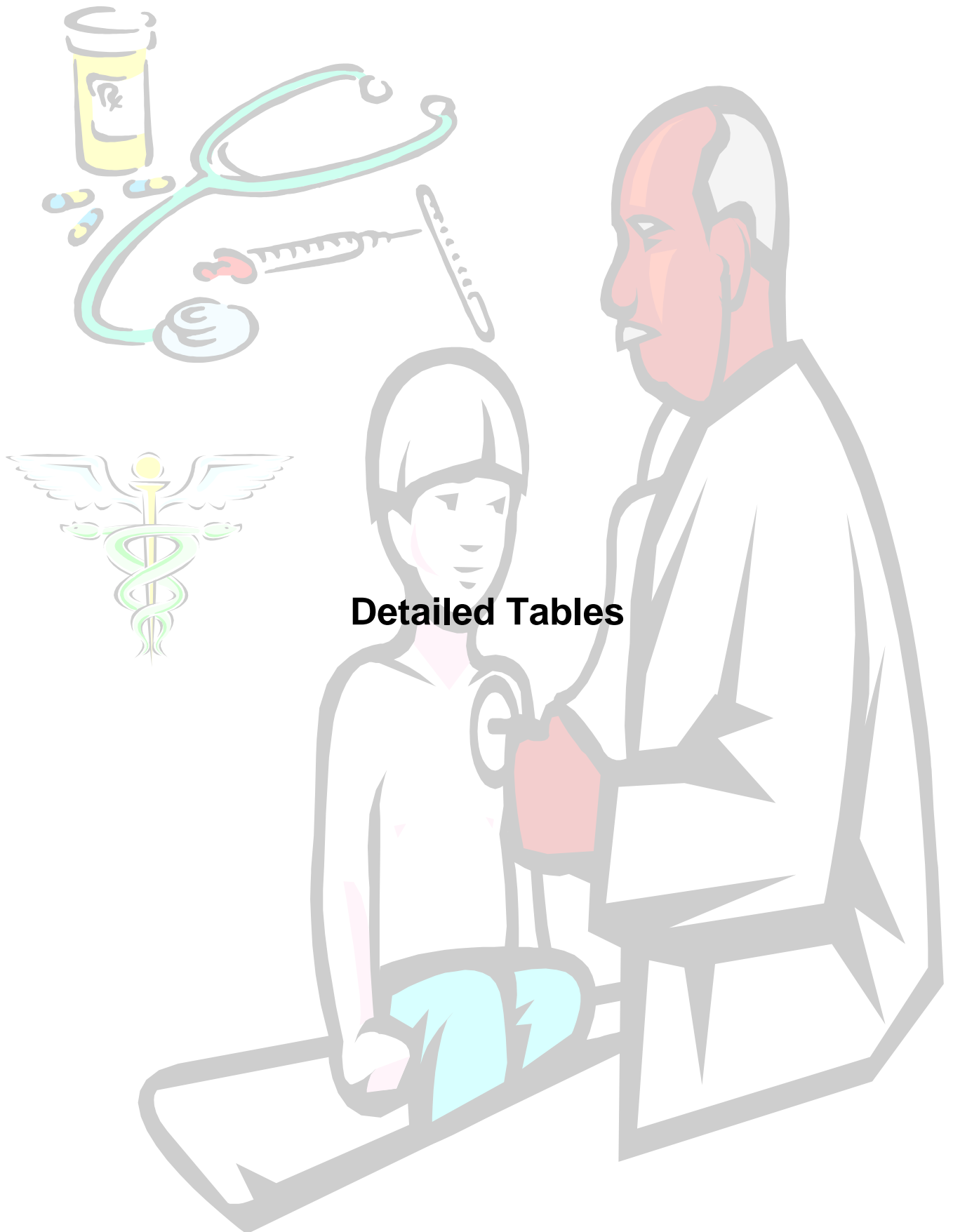
2. Risk Factors

Factors such as age, marital status, education and household income appear to be strongly related to health status and access to health care among Hispanics. In general:

- Age
 - Older people have poorer health status than younger people.
 - Younger people are less likely than older people to have health coverage, a personal doctor or a health care provider.
- Marital Status
 - People who were either divorced, widowed, or separated have poorer health status than those

who were never married or those who married or lived together as a couple.

- Education
 - People with lower education have poorer health status and less access to health care than people with higher education.
- Household Income
 - People with lower household income have poorer health status and less access to health care than people with higher household income.



Detailed Tables

Table 1: Percentage of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites whose health status was fair or poor, Florida, 2002

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White		
	%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*	
All	21.4	16.5	26.3	16.6	15.6	17.6	27.5	21.5	33.5	18.4	16.3	20.6	22.5	17.0	28.0	13.3	11.9	14.6
Sex Men	23.8	15.0	32.5	16.1	14.7	17.6	28.9	19.1	38.7	17.9	15.6	20.1	25.7	15.5	36.0	12.5	10.5	14.5
Women	19.6	14.2	25.1	17.1	15.8	18.3	26.5	19.0	33.9	18.9	15.4	22.4	19.7	15.0	24.5	14.0	12.2	15.8
Age 18-44	12.3	7.5	17.1	8.5	7.3	9.7	25.5	18.7	32.3	10.3	8.2	12.4	13.5	8.6	18.4	6.8	5.1	8.5
45-64	30.6	21.1	40.2	20.1	18.3	21.8	30.9	17.3	44.5	18.2	15.5	20.8	34.4	20.1	48.8	13.8	11.4	16.2
65 and older	43.6	24.3	63.0	26.6	24.4	28.8	37.6	13.3	61.9	26.7	21.7	31.7	39.2	26.6	51.7	23.1	20.1	26.2
Marital Status Never married	11.9	2.9	21.0	9.8	7.3	12.2	23.8	9.3	38.4	20.2	5.1	35.4	25.6	4.2	47.1	9.4	6.4	12.4
Married/ living together as a couple	20.6	14.0	27.2	15.2	13.9	16.4	27.0	19.9	34.1	16.4	14.7	18.2	17.3	12.4	22.2	11.1	9.4	12.7
Divorced/ widowed/separated	32.8	23.3	42.3	24.5	22.5	26.5	33.5	17.2	49.7	23.2	20.2	26.1	31.9	23.8	39.9	21.0	17.9	24.1
Education 0-11 years	51.1	37.9	64.3	39.0	34.8	43.3	44.0	33.7	54.3	41.8	35.0	48.5	55.3	39.1	71.4	31.8	24.0	39.6
HS Grad/GED	16.5	8.7	24.2	20.3	18.5	22.2	26.1	14.6	37.6	18.2	15.8	20.6	22.1	14.6	29.5	15.8	13.1	18.6
1 or more years of college	10.0	5.9	14.0	11.3	10.2	12.4	10.4	3.1	17.8	14.7	11.3	18.1	10.3	6.9	13.7	10.8	9.3	12.3
Employment Employed for wages	14.5	9.1	19.8	8.1	7.0	9.2	22.2	14.8	29.6	11.1	7.2	15.0	13.3	8.5	18.0	5.8	4.6	7.0
Household Income <=\$24,999	31.6	22.8	40.4	29.0	26.3	31.8	40.5	30.2	50.9	32.4	26.3	38.6	36.8	26.2	47.3	28.8	24.4	33.3
\$25,000 – \$49,999	9.4	4.1	14.8	14.1	12.4	15.7	17.6	7.6	27.6	16.4	13.8	19.0	10.5	4.9	16.2	11.6	9.3	14.0
>=\$50,000	2.8	0.1	5.5	6.3	5.1	7.5	2.1	0.0	5.2	7.9	6.0	9.7	3.0	0.2	5.7	6.5	4.9	8.1

* 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

Table 2: Percentage of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites who didn't have any kind of health coverage (including health insurance, HMOs or Medicare), Florida, 2002

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White		
	%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*	
All	27.1	21.9	32.3	15.8	14.7	16.9	50.3	43.7	56.9	14.4	13.0	15.9	32.5	27.6	37.3	12.0	10.7	13.4
Sex Men	30.6	22.3	38.9	16.5	14.9	18.1	42.3	32.4	52.3	14.3	12.1	16.6	36.1	27.8	44.3	12.4	10.2	14.5
Women	24.5	17.8	31.1	15.1	13.7	16.6	55.8	47.2	64.4	14.6	12.8	16.4	29.4	23.8	35.0	11.7	9.9	13.5
Age 18-44	32.1	24.7	39.5	24.5	22.3	26.7	53.7	46.0	61.4	25.5	22.3	28.6	39.8	33.6	46.0	18.2	15.5	20.9
45-64	26.6	17.8	35.4	14.3	12.8	15.9	53.3	37.6	68.9	15.6	13.1	18.1	29.7	20.0	39.5	12.5	10.3	14.7
65 and older	4.3	0.0	8.8	2.7	1.8	3.7	16.9	0.0	43.9	2.0	1.2	2.8	6.5	0.0	13.9	1.7	0.7	2.7
Marital Status Never married	36.6	20.9	52.2	33.3	29.3	37.3	50.4	33.9	67.0	30.9	22.4	39.4	42.6	26.9	58.3	21.7	16.8	26.7
Married/ living together as a couple	26.2	19.7	32.7	11.9	10.6	13.2	54.1	46.0	62.2	10.2	8.8	11.6	27.9	22.1	33.6	9.0	7.4	10.6
Divorced/ widowed/separated	22.2	14.4	30.0	17.1	15.1	19.1	35.1	20.2	50.0	19.0	15.8	22.1	33.2	24.5	41.9	13.3	10.6	15.9
Education 0-11 years	35.4	24.4	46.4	30.1	25.9	34.3	67.2	57.7	76.7	24.2	18.0	30.5	40.5	24.7	56.2	18.9	12.0	25.8
HS Grad/GED	27.8	17.1	38.5	19.6	17.4	21.8	50.1	37.3	63.0	18.4	15.6	21.1	43.9	34.8	52.9	16.7	13.7	19.7
1 or more years of college	22.5	15.6	29.4	11.7	10.5	12.9	31.9	19.9	43.9	10.4	9.0	11.9	22.8	17.6	28.0	9.5	8.0	11.0
Employment Employed for wages	27.8	20.7	34.9	18.9	17.2	20.6	47.7	39.1	56.2	18.0	15.7	20.3	32.1	26.0	38.1	12.0	10.3	13.7
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>=\$50,000	9.8	1.2	18.4	6.0	4.5	7.4	6.2	0.0	12.4	5.1	3.7	6.6	7.1	1.0	13.3	5.3	3.8	6.9

* 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

Table 3: Percentage of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites who didn't have a personal doctor or health care provider, Florida, 2002

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White		
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Sex Men	40.6	31.7	49.5	27.4	25.5	29.3	59.3	49.4	69.2	24.2	21.4	27.0	41.6	33.0	50.2	25.3	22.5	28.1
Women	31.4	24.4	38.3	15.4	14.0	16.8	51.4	42.5	60.2	17.7	15.7	19.6	26.3	20.8	31.8	13.2	11.3	15.0
Age 18-44	45.7	37.9	53.4	32.1	29.8	34.5	59.0	51.3	66.7	35.5	31.9	39.2	40.9	34.7	47.2	28.7	25.5	32.0
45-64	24.9	16.4	33.4	15.9	14.2	17.5	50.4	34.2	66.6	18.1	15.6	20.6	27.0	17.9	36.1	15.6	13.1	18.1
65 and older	13.1	3.2	22.9	9.5	8.1	11.0	28.1	2.6	53.5	8.2	6.6	9.9	13.2	2.3	24.1	7.1	5.1	9.1
Marital Status Never married	50.0	34.8	65.3	41.5	37.4	45.6	60.5	43.6	77.5	38.0	28.4	47.7	43.3	27.5	59.1	33.4	27.6	39.2
Married/ living together as a couple	33.3	26.5	40.1	17.5	16.0	18.9	60.8	53.0	68.5	17.5	15.5	19.4	29.9	24.1	35.8	15.4	13.3	17.4
Divorced/ widowed/separated	30.2	21.1	39.4	20.8	18.7	22.9	24.4	11.7	37.1	22.1	19.0	25.2	30.8	22.1	39.4	18.2	15.0	21.4
Education 0-11 years	39.2	27.6	50.9	31.5	27.1	35.9	68.5	59.2	77.8	29.5	23.0	35.9	43.0	27.0	59.1	23.2	15.4	31.0
HS Grad/GED	38.5	27.5	49.5	23.2	20.9	25.5	56.1	43.7	68.4	22.7	19.8	25.6	42.1	33.0	51.2	20.9	17.5	24.3
1 or more years of college	31.2	23.9	38.5	18.7	17.3	20.2	38.6	26.7	50.6	17.9	15.7	20.1	24.5	19.0	30.0	17.7	15.7	19.7
Employment Employed for wages	39.6	32.2	47.0	25.4	23.5	27.3	56.8	48.4	65.2	26.1	23.2	29.0	34.1	28.0	40.2	22.5	20.1	24.8
Household Income <=\$24,999	45.5	35.8	55.2	28.1	25.1	31.1	55.4	44.9	65.8	26.8	22.6	31.0	40.6	31.6	49.6	24.2	19.9	28.6
\$25,000 – \$49,999	29.6	21.0	38.2	22.5	20.4	24.6	53.5	41.3	65.8	20.8	18.0	23.6	27.5	18.3	36.8	23.0	19.4	26.6
>=\$50,000	13.7	5.1	22.4	15.1	13.1	17.2	19.5	3.9	35.2	15.6	12.4	18.8	15.2	7.5	22.9	15.0	12.5	17.5

* 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

Table 4: Percentage of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites who could not get needed medical care during the past 12 months, Florida, 2002

	Rural-1						Rural-2						Urban					
	Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White			Hispanic			White		
	%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*		%	95% CI*	
All	13.6	9.1	18.1	8.0	6.6	9.4	15.3	10.0	20.6	6.3	5.3	7.2	14.7	9.2	20.2	6.3	5.4	7.2
Sex																		
Men	13.0	5.8	20.3	5.8	4.8	6.8	16.1	7.1	25.0	5.0	3.5	6.4	18.8	8.1	29.5	4.7	3.5	5.9
Women	14.1	8.4	19.7	10.0	7.5	12.5	14.8	8.3	21.2	7.5	6.2	8.7	11.3	7.5	15.0	7.8	6.4	9.1
Age																		
18-44	13.4	7.2	19.6	10.6	7.6	13.6	15.1	9.3	20.9	9.5	7.5	11.5	13.9	8.9	18.9	7.9	6.2	9.6
45-64	19.0	10.4	27.6	8.1	6.9	9.3	11.2	1.1	21.3	8.0	6.1	10.0	23.9	8.4	39.4	6.6	5.0	8.2
65 and older	1.8	0.0	3.7	3.3	2.3	4.3	26.1	0.0	53.7	1.5	0.9	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	2.1	4.8
Marital Status																		
Never married	14.8	0.0	29.8	8.1	5.8	10.3	6.0	1.0	11.1	7.7	3.9	11.5	20.4	0.0	42.6	8.9	5.9	11.9
Married/ living together as a couple	11.8	6.4	17.3	7.4	5.3	9.4	14.3	8.1	20.6	4.8	3.9	5.8	12.6	8.0	17.2	4.9	3.8	5.9
Divorced/ widowed/separated	19.0	11.5	26.4	9.5	8.0	11.1	28.3	11.5	45.0	9.7	7.2	12.2	12.3	6.6	18.0	8.4	6.3	10.4
Education																		
0-11 years	19.8	9.0	30.6	12.4	9.5	15.3	15.8	6.3	25.3	14.2	8.5	19.9	30.6	9.9	51.3	11.2	5.5	16.9
HS Grad/GED	17.8	8.0	27.6	6.7	5.6	7.9	23.8	11.9	35.7	5.4	3.9	6.8	14.5	7.7	21.4	7.4	5.5	9.3
1 or more years of college	7.4	3.4	11.4	8.0	5.8	10.3	8.1	2.9	13.3	5.5	4.5	6.6	8.5	5.1	11.8	5.5	4.4	6.5
Employment																		
Employed for wages	11.0	5.9	16.2	8.4	6.0	10.8	10.9	5.4	16.4	6.4	5.1	7.7	13.1	8.4	17.9	5.5	4.4	6.7
Household Income																		
<=\$24,999	20.1	11.6	28.7	15.6	10.9	20.2	22.7	13.0	32.4	12.4	9.5	15.3	18.6	7.1	30.1	15.0	11.6	18.3
\$25,000 – \$49,999	9.6	1.4	17.7	7.1	5.7	8.5	12.7	4.6	20.8	5.2	3.8	6.6	14.2	6.9	21.6	5.6	3.9	7.3
>=\$50,000	6.3	0.0	13.7	3.2	2.4	4.1	7.3	0.0	20.2	3.3	2.1	4.5	5.1	0.0	10.5	3.5	2.3	4.6

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

N/A: Sample size <30

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