

DRAFT

**AMARILLO HEALTH SURVEY AND
NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2007**

**Prepared for:
City of Amarillo**

By:

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I. INTRODUCTION

During the month of April 2007, a health survey and needs assessment was designed and administered by the University of North Texas Survey Research Center (SRC) for the City of Amarillo. The 2007 survey was the second health survey conducted for the city. The results of the survey provide the City Council and staff with insight into the health and well-being of the citizens of Amarillo in 2007 and that in some cases can be compared to survey results of 1999 and to data from nationwide and Texas surveys.

Specific areas covered by the survey included:

- Access to health care and provider preference;
- Treatment patterns for both adults and children, and;
- Health status.

The report is divided into five sections: introduction, methodology, sample characteristics, findings, and conclusions.

II. METHODOLOGY

Sample

The primary objective in drawing the sample was to target people who actually live in the City of Amarillo. Using a listing of up-to-date phone numbers through the sampling company *Genesys Sampling Systems, Inc.*, a random sample of phone numbers from the census tracts comprising Amarillo was drawn. Special care was taken to be sure that all portions of Amarillo were included in the sampling frame.

A total of 600 usable interviews were conducted and analyzed. In a random sample, 600 interviews yield a margin of error of ± 4.0 percent. This means, for example, that if 40 percent of the respondents answered "yes" to a question, we can be 95 percent confident that the actual proportion of residents in the population who would answer "yes" to the same question is 4.0 percentage points higher or lower than 40 percent (36.0 percent to 44.0 percent).

Questionnaire

The survey instrument for the 2007 survey was designed after consultation with the City staff using the 1999 instrument as the starting point. The instrument used in the 2007 survey incorporated a few of the questions used in the 1999 survey so that comparisons of the results of the two surveys could be made. Additional questions came from the 2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Texas survey. The BRFSS is commissioned by the Center for Disease Control nationwide and offers opportunities to compare Amarillo findings to state and national findings. (See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire.)

Data Collection

SRC's trained interviewers administered the survey. Training for all interviewers consisted of three basic elements. First, interviewers were informed about details of the survey. Such items as the reasons for doing the survey, the concept of a random sample, and the administration of the survey were discussed. Second, telephone-interviewing methods were presented. The interviewer's attitude, methods of conducting an interview, interviewing problems, and standard procedures were covered. Finally, the trainees were familiarized with the questionnaire. Each question was discussed and the specific instructions on the questionnaire were explained. The interviewers were provided with written material on the interviewing process, and they were instructed to conduct several practice interviews.

All interviewing was conducted from SRC's telephone bank in Denton, Texas. An experienced telephone supervisor was on duty at all times to supervise the administration of the sample, monitor for quality control, and handle any other problems. Shifts of interviewers were used throughout the day and evening, both weekdays and weekends. All telephone numbers in the sample were tried at least eight times, using a rotating schedule of callbacks to ensure that a number had been tried on weekends, during weekday evenings, and during the day. Interviews were conducted between April 3 and April 24, 2007.

SRC uses the Sawtooth Windows Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (*WinCATI*) system on IBM personal computers for all telephone surveys. *WinCATI* is an interactive computing system that allows on-line interviewing and continual data entry for each respondent. The survey questionnaire is programmed into the system; interviewers then read each question as it appears on a computer monitor and directly enter the respondent's answer into the computerized database. The software automatically takes the interviewer through any skip or

branching patterns in the instrument, eliminates incorrect response codes, eliminates the need for separate data entry, and allows for frequent tabulation of data as the survey proceeds.

The need for editing of surveys as they are completed is minimized by the use of WinCATI. The software eliminates response codes that are not in the appropriate field for individual questions. Despite the reduced probability for error, printouts of survey responses were reviewed to ensure that additional editing was not necessary.

Using the latest state-of-the-art statistical software (SPSS Windows 14.0), the data file was analyzed. Frequency distributions for each survey question and demographic characteristics were developed. Cross-tabulations of each question by selected demographic characteristics were then calculated.

The data are presented in tabular form with some descriptive comments and only preliminary interpretation and evaluation. The objectives were to secure overall citizen perceptions and to identify particular health concerns for detailed evaluation by city officials. The analysis of the data involved two steps. First, the observed frequencies or percentages for each question were calculated. These frequencies are displayed in the report as the percent responding “yes” or “no” or “excellent,” “good,” “fair,” or “poor” to a question.

Upon completion of the first step, each question was then cross-tabulated with the six descriptive characteristics indicated below. In order to ensure enough responses for valid cross-tabulations, demographic categories with a small number of responses were combined with other categories where noted below:

- Age
- Employment (student, homemaker and unemployed were combined)
- Education (less than high school and some high school were combined)
- Income
- Have children under 18 living in the household
- Gender
- Language of the interview

The six characteristics comprise a set of independent variables that could help to explain variations among the responses of the residents. In those instances where differences between demographic groups were statistically significant, the findings are detailed in tables or in text. If no demographic differences are discussed, one can assume that there were no differences between demographic groups on the question addressed.

After the data collection was completed, the sample was not fully representative of younger respondents. This is not unexpected as younger people are generally more active and therefore less likely to respond to telephone surveys. Younger people are also more likely to rely upon a cell phone as their only owned telephone line. In order to compensate for the smaller percentages of younger people responding, the data were weighted so that age distributions more accurately reflected those in the population. All data presented in the report are weighted by age.

III. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1
Sample Characteristics

Demographic	Percentage responding
Age group	
18 to 24	13.4
25 to 34	19.7
35 to 44	18.4
45 to 54	18.6
55 to 64	12.8
65 to 74	8.8
75 and older	8.4
Gender	
Female	61.9
Male	38.1
Ethnicity*	
White	63.5
Black or African American	5.1
Hispanic	26.1
Asian	0.9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.0
Two or more races, not Hispanic	2.8
Other	0.5
Language of interview	
English	92.6
Spanish	7.4
Education	
Less than high school	6.8
Some high school	9.5
High school graduate	27.6
Some college	24.7
College graduate or more	31.4

- As shown in Table 1, most of the respondents in the sample were between the ages of 25 and 54 (56.7 percent), were female (61.9 percent), were White (63.5 percent), completed the interview in English (92.6 percent), and had some college experience or a degree (56.1 percent).

* All respondents reporting that they were Hispanic or Latino were categorized as "Hispanic" regardless of which race they selected.

Table 1
Sample Characteristics (Continued)

Demographic	Percent responding
Income	
Under \$15,000	14.6
\$15,001 to \$25,000	17.9
\$25,001-\$50,000	27.7
\$50,001-\$75,000	20.1
\$75,001-\$100,000	8.8
Over \$100,000	10.9
Have children under 18 living in household	
Yes	42.5
No	57.5
Zip code	
79101	1.0
79102	5.9
79103	5.5
79104	4.3
79106	13.6
79107	15.7
79108	5.4
79109	24.1
79110	11.1
79111	0.6
79118	1.3
79119	3.4
79121	3.1
79124	4.1
Other	1.0

- Nearly half (47.8 percent) of the respondents had incomes between \$25,001 and \$75,000. Forty-three percent of the sample had children under age 18 living in the household. Over half (53.4 percent) of the respondents lived in one of three zip code areas: 79109 (24.1 percent), 79107 (15.7 percent), and 79106 (13.6 percent).

IV. FINDINGS

Access to Health Care

Figure 1
Respondent's State of Health
(n=599)

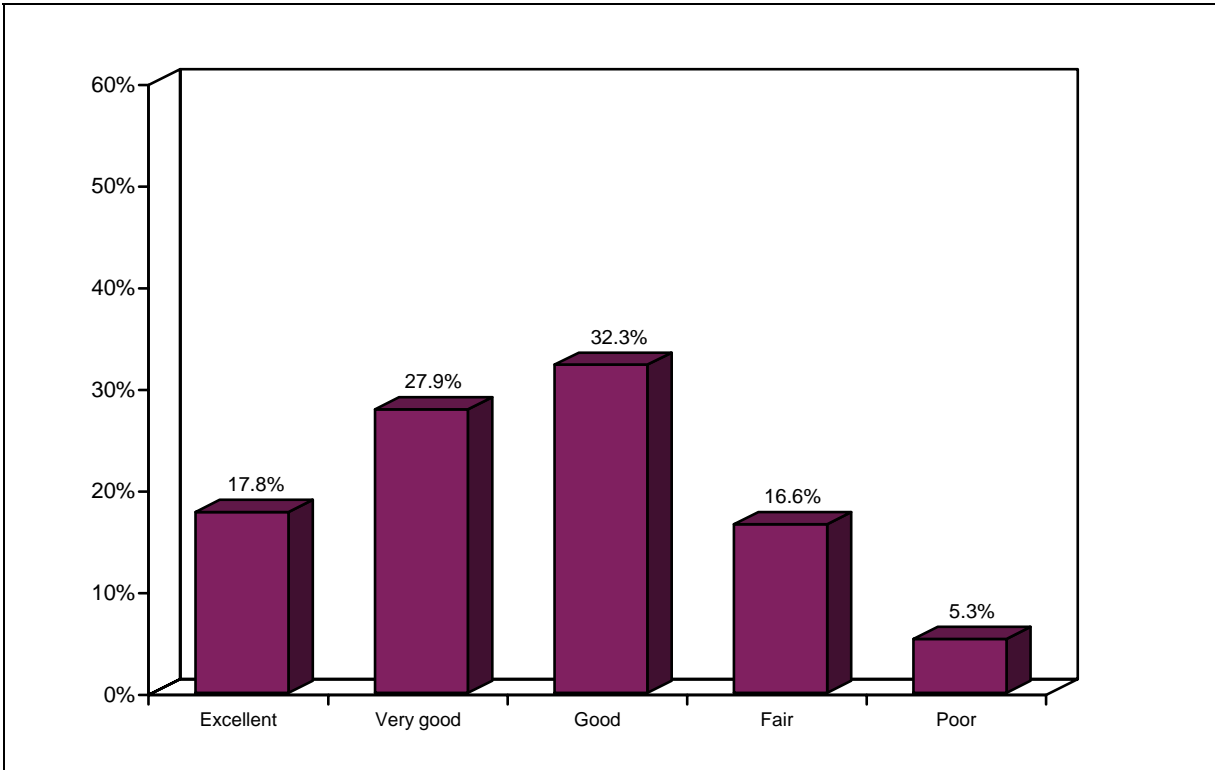


Table 2
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo "At Risk" Comparison:
Respondent's State of Health

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	16.7
Texas 2005	19.8
Amarillo 2007	21.9

- Respondents were asked if, in general, their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. As shown in Figure 1, 78.0 percent of the respondents reported their health was either excellent (17.8 percent), very good (27.9 percent) or good (32.3 percent).
- Those who reported that their health was either fair or poor were considered to be "at risk" and are shown in Table 2. The most recent data that was available for Texas and the nation is shown. In this case, the most recent data was for 2005.

- The percentage of respondents who reported their health was either fair or poor (“at risk”) decreased as education and income increased, and was higher among Hispanic respondents and respondents who completed the interview in Spanish (see Table 3).

Table 3
State of Health in General
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage At risk
Amarillo	21.9
Ethnicity	
White	17.8
Hispanic	31.8
Black/African American	13.3
Other	28.1
Education	
Some high school or less	45.4
High school grad	25.0
Some college	19.9
College grad or more	9.1
Income	
Less than \$15,000	44.6
\$15,001 to \$25,000	25.3
\$25,001 to \$50,000	20.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.7
More than \$75,000	4.0
Language of interview	
English	20.7
Spanish	43.9

Figure 2
Health Care Coverage
(n=593)

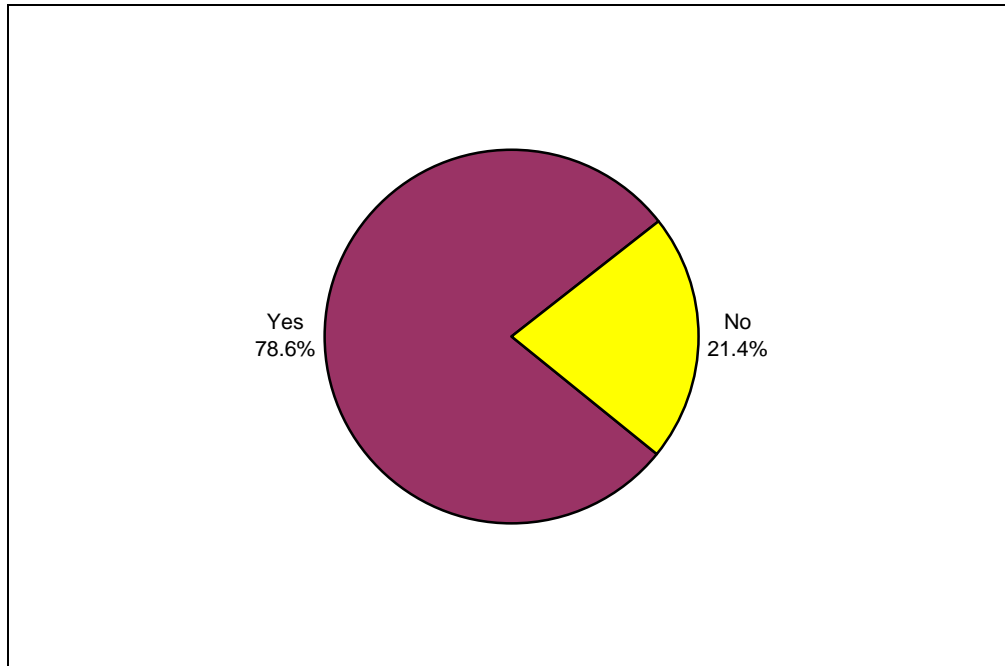


Table 4
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Health Care Coverage

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	16.0
Texas 2005	28.5
Amarillo 2007	21.4

- Respondents were asked if they had any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare. As shown in Figure 2, 78.6 percent of the respondents reported they did have health care coverage.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported they had no health insurance and were considered “at risk” (see Table 4).
- As shown in Table 5, the percentage of respondents who were at risk (had no health insurance) decreased as the age of the respondent, education and income increased and was higher among Hispanic respondents, respondents with children under 18 living in the household, and those who completed the interview in Spanish.

Table 5
Health Care Coverage
By Selected Demographics

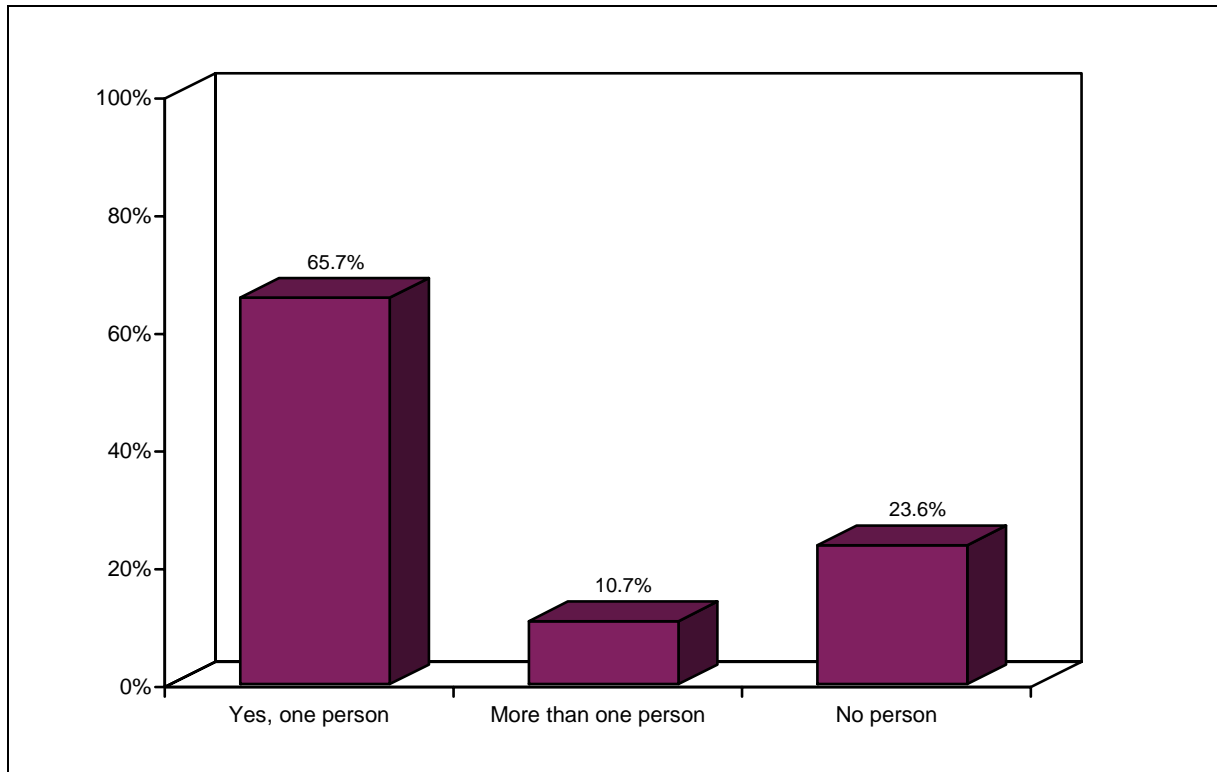
	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	21.4
Age of respondent	
18 to 24	46.1
25 to 34	32.5
35 to 44	20.4
45 to 54	18.2
55 to 64	11.8
65 to 74	1.9
75 or older	2.0
Ethnicity	
White	12.7
Hispanic	39.4
Black/African American	31.0
Other	29.0
Have children under 18	
Yes	30.6
No	14.7
Education	
Some high school or less	38.9
High school grad	24.1
Some college	22.1
College grad or more	8.1
Income	
Less than \$15,000	41.9
\$15,001 to \$25,000	21.3
\$25,001 to \$50,000	27.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	10.8
More than \$75,000	4.0
Language of interview	
English	18.8
Spanish	51.2

Table 6
Type of Primary Health Insurance
(n=465)

	Percentage responding
Health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO)	63.3
Medicare	22.5
Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family	6.0
Medicaid or public aid	3.1
Veteran's Administration/Military	2.2
Insurance through a District Clinic	2.0
Other	1.0

- Respondents who indicated they had some kind of health care coverage were asked to identify the type of primary health insurance. As shown in Table 6, 63.3 percent of the respondents with health care coverage had health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO). Twenty-three percent had Medicare.

Figure 3
Have One Person You Think of as Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider
(n=593)



- Respondents were asked if they had one person that they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. As shown in Figure 3, 65.7 percent of the respondents had a single personal doctor, while 10.7 percent reported they had more than one personal doctor. Nearly one-quarter (23.6 percent) indicated they did not have one person they thought of as their personal doctor.
- The percentage of respondents who had one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider increased as the age of the respondent, education, and income increased, and was higher among female respondents, white respondents and respondents who completed the interview in English (see Table 7).

Table 7
Have One Person You Think of as Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	One person	More than one person	No one person
Amarillo	65.7	10.7	23.6
Age of respondent			
18 to 24	30.3	18.4	51.3
25 to 34	54.3	7.8	37.9
35 to 44	71.6	9.2	19.3
45 to 54	75.5	6.4	18.2
55 to 64	80.3	10.5	9.2
65 to 74	82.7	7.7	9.6
75 or older	69.4	22.4	8.2
Gender of respondent			
Female	72.9	10.4	16.7
Male	54.2	11.0	34.8
Ethnicity			
White	72.3	10.5	17.3
Hispanic	50.3	11.8	37.9
Black/African American	65.5	6.9	27.6
Other	59.4	12.5	28.1
Education			
Some high school or less	44.1	12.9	43.0
High school grad	62.0	12.3	25.8
Some college	66.2	11.7	22.1
College grad or more	80.4	7.6	12.0
Income			
Less than \$15,000	51.4	8.1	40.5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	65.2	12.0	22.8
\$25,001 to \$50,000	61.6	11.6	26.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	80.2	7.9	11.9
More than \$75,000	75.8	9.1	15.2
Language of interview			
English	68.8	10.7	20.6
Spanish	30.0	12.5	57.5

Figure 4
Needed to See Doctor But Could Not Due to Cost

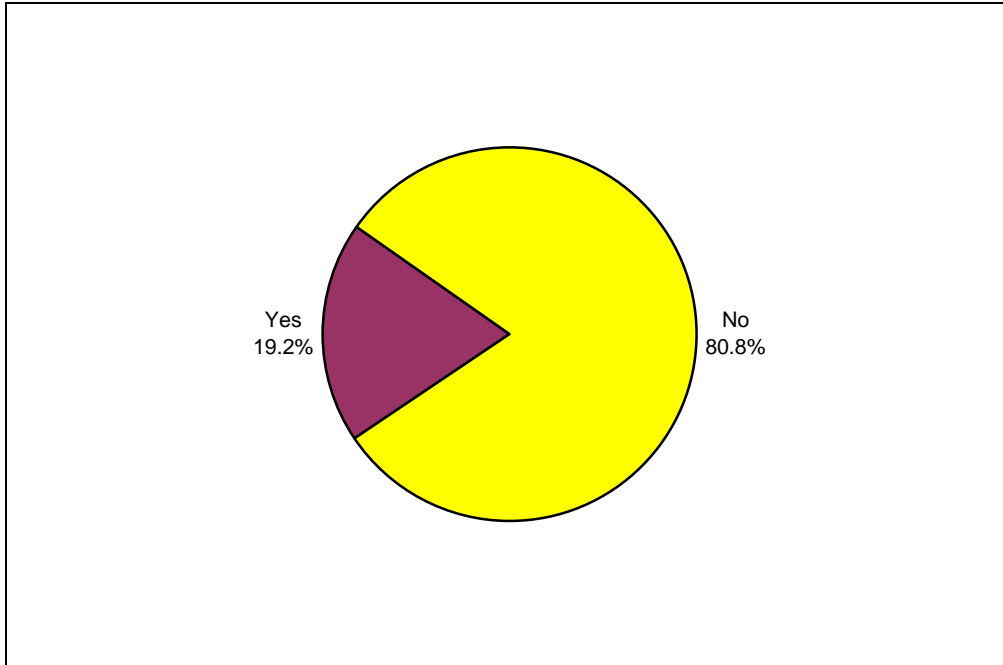


Table 8
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Needed to See Doctor But Could Not Due to Cost

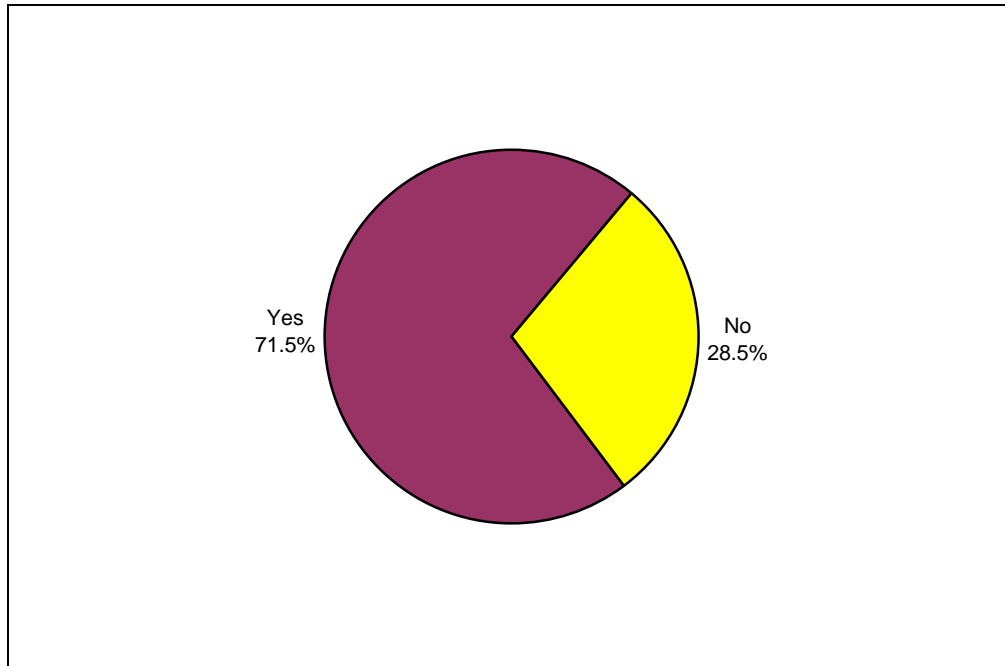
	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	13.6
Texas 2005	19.1
Amarillo 2007	19.2

- Respondents were asked if there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost. As shown in Figure 4, 19.2 percent of the respondents answered “yes.”
- The percentage of respondents who were at risk decreased as the age of the respondent, education, and income increased and was higher among female respondents, and respondents who have children under 18 living in the household (see Table 9).

Table 9
Needed to See Doctor But Could Not Due to Cost
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding At Risk
Amarillo	19.2
Age of respondent	
18 to 24	26.6
25 to 34	26.5
35 to 44	21.1
45 to 54	24.3
55 to 64	13.3
65 to 74	1.9
75 or older	4.1
Gender of respondent	
Female	22.6
Male	13.6
Ethnicity	
White	13.1
Hispanic	33.1
Black/African American	19.4
Other	25.8
Have children under 18	
Yes	24.7
No	15.1
Education	
Some high school or less	29.2
High school grad	20.2
Some college	23.8
College grad or more	10.2
Income	
Less than \$15,000	40.5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	26.4
\$25,001 to \$50,000	18.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	11.8
More than \$75,000	10.0

Figure 5
Spouse or Partner Has Health Insurance
(n=426)



- Respondents were asked if their spouse or partner had health insurance. Seventy-two percent of the respondents with a spouse or partner answered “yes” (see Figure 5).
- As shown in Table 10, the percentage of respondents whose spouse or partner had health insurance was higher among respondents age 55 to 64, white respondents, respondents without children under 18 living in the household, respondents who completed the interview in English, and increased as education and income increased.

Table 10
Spouse or Partner Has Health Insurance
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	71.5	28.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	30.0	70.0
25 to 34	63.6	36.4
35 to 44	76.7	23.3
45 to 54	79.5	20.5
55 to 64	90.7	9.3
65 to 74	87.1	12.9
75 or older	88.2	11.8

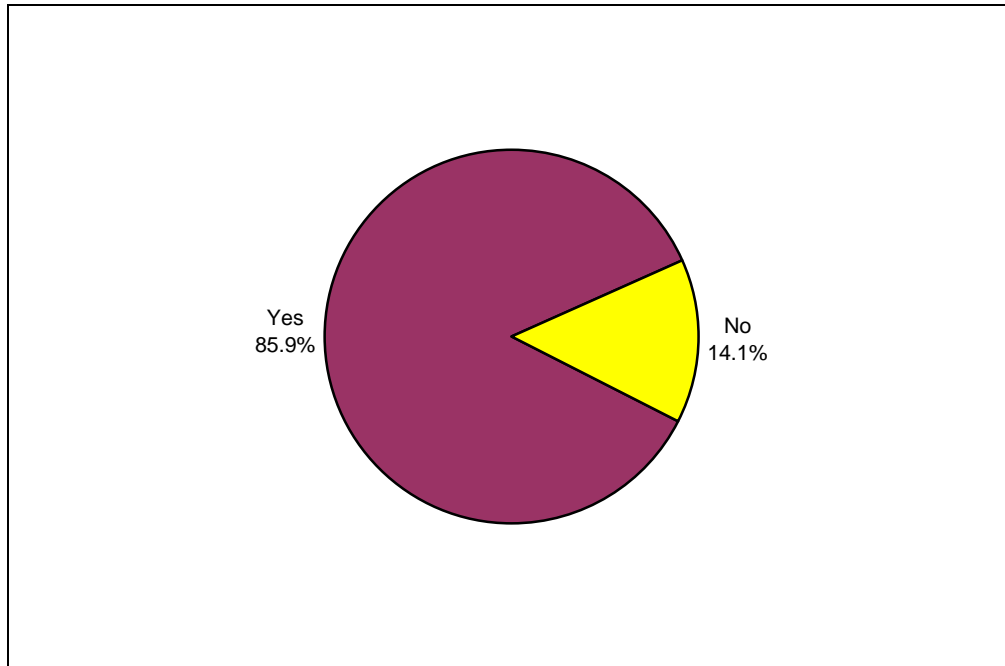
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Ethnicity		
White	82.2	17.8
Hispanic	50.8	49.2
Black/African American	50.0	50.0
Other	70.0	30.0
Have children under 18		
Yes	66.4	33.6
No	76.3	23.7
Education		
Some high school or less	45.9	54.1
High school grad	72.7	27.3
Some college	67.0	33.0
College grad or more	87.4	12.6
Income		
Less than \$15,000	38.1	61.9
\$15,001 to \$25,000	45.6	54.4
\$25,001 to \$50,000	70.7	29.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	89.7	10.3
More than \$75,000	89.2	10.8
Language of interview		
English	73.7	26.3
Spanish	45.9	54.1

Table 11
Spouse/Partner's Type of Primary Health Insurance
(n=302)

	Percentage responding
Health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO)	78.5
Medicare	11.6
Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family	5.0
Medicaid or public aid	1.5
Insurance through a District Clinic	0.8
Veteran's Administration/Military	2.5

- Respondents who indicated their spouse or partner had some kind of health care coverage were asked to specify the type of primary health insurance. As shown in Table 11, 78.5 percent of those respondents indicated they had health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO). Twelve percent had Medicare.

Figure 6
Children Have Health Insurance
(n=600)



- Respondents with children were asked if their children had health insurance. As shown in Figure 6, 85.9 percent of those respondents reported their children did have health insurance.
- The percentage of respondents whose children had health insurance generally increased as income increased (see Table 12).

Table 12
Children Have Health Insurance
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	85.9	14.1
Income		
Less than \$15,000	81.5	18.5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	81.6	18.4
\$25,001 to \$50,000	86.0	14.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	100.0	0.0
More than \$75,000	91.5	8.5

Table 13
Children’s Type of Primary Health Insurance
(n=214)

	Percentage responding
Health insurance through someone’s work or union (includes HMO)	61.9
Medicaid or public aid (includes SCHIPS)	31.5
Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family	3.9
Medicare	1.5
Insurance through a District Clinic	0.6
Other	0.6

- Respondents who indicated their children had health insurance were asked the type of primary health insurance. As shown in Table 13, 61.9 percent of respondents with children reported their child was covered by health insurance through someone’s work or union (includes HMO). Thirty-two percent had Medicaid or public aid.

Treatment Patterns

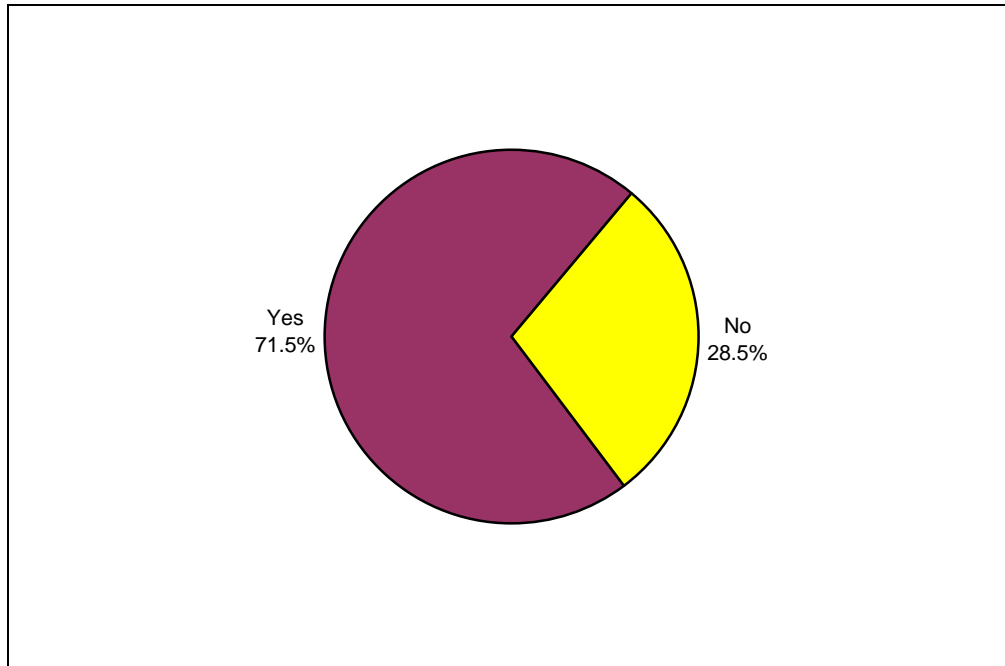
Adults

Table 14
Type of Health Care Most Likely to Use
(n=585)

	Percentage responding
Doctor or HMO	58.9
Hospital Emergency Room	16.3
Urgent Care Center	10.1
J.O. Wyatt Clinic	5.2
Nurse Practitioner	3.6
Veteran's Hospital	1.7
Other	1.6
Depends on circumstances	0.9
Would not use any source	1.6

- Respondents were asked if they or an adult member of their household were in need of health care which of the sources listed in Table 14 would they be most likely to use. Fifty-nine percent of the respondents indicated they would use a doctor or HMO if they were in need of health care. Sixteen percent would use a hospital emergency room and 10.1 percent would use an urgent care center. Five percent would use the J. O. Wyatt Clinic.

Figure 7
Sought Health Care from Source in Past Two Years
(n=591)



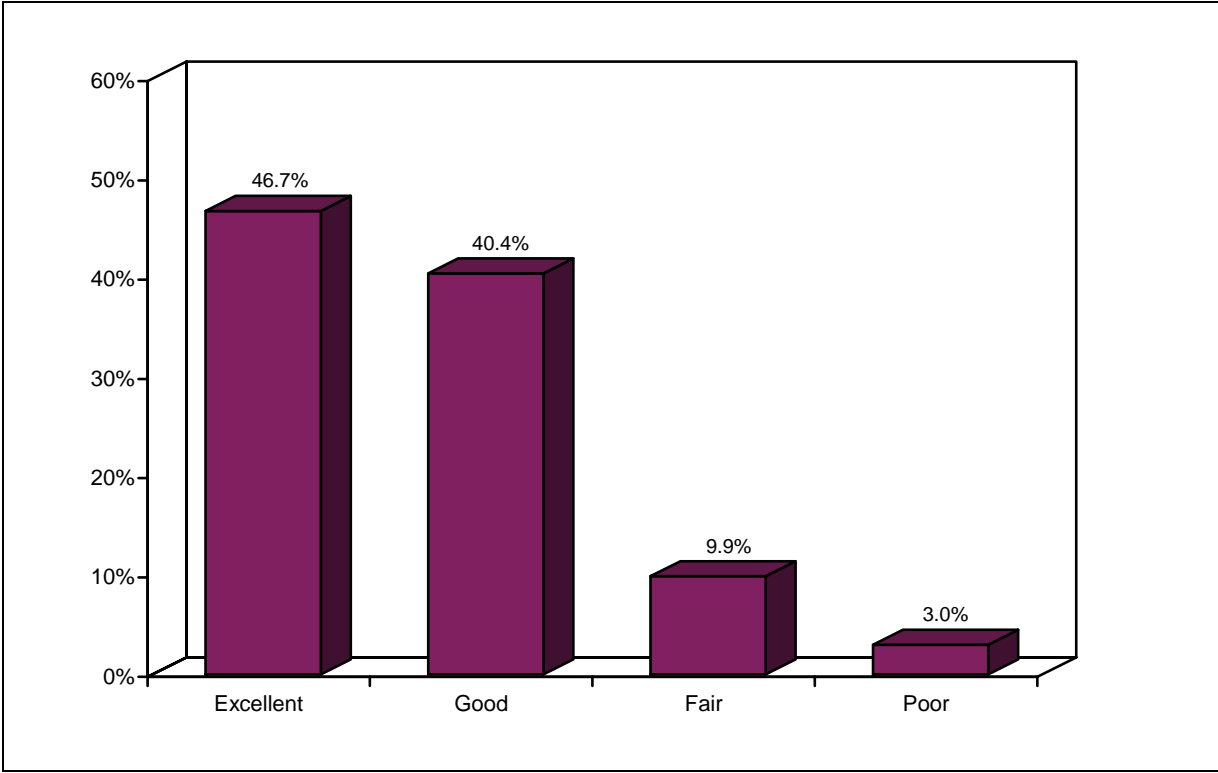
- Respondents were asked if they or an adult in their household had sought health care from that source within the past two years. Seventy-two percent of the respondents answered “yes” (see Figure 7).
- The percentage of respondents who had sought health care from the previously named source within the past two years was higher among respondents age 45 to 54, female respondents, White respondents, respondents who completed the interview in English, and increased as education and income increased (see Table 15).

Table 15
Sought Health Care from Source in Past Two Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	71.5	28.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	53.9	46.1
25 to 34	73.3	26.7
35 to 44	74.3	25.7
45 to 54	77.3	22.7
55 to 64	73.3	26.7
65 to 74	73.1	26.9
75 or older	67.3	32.7

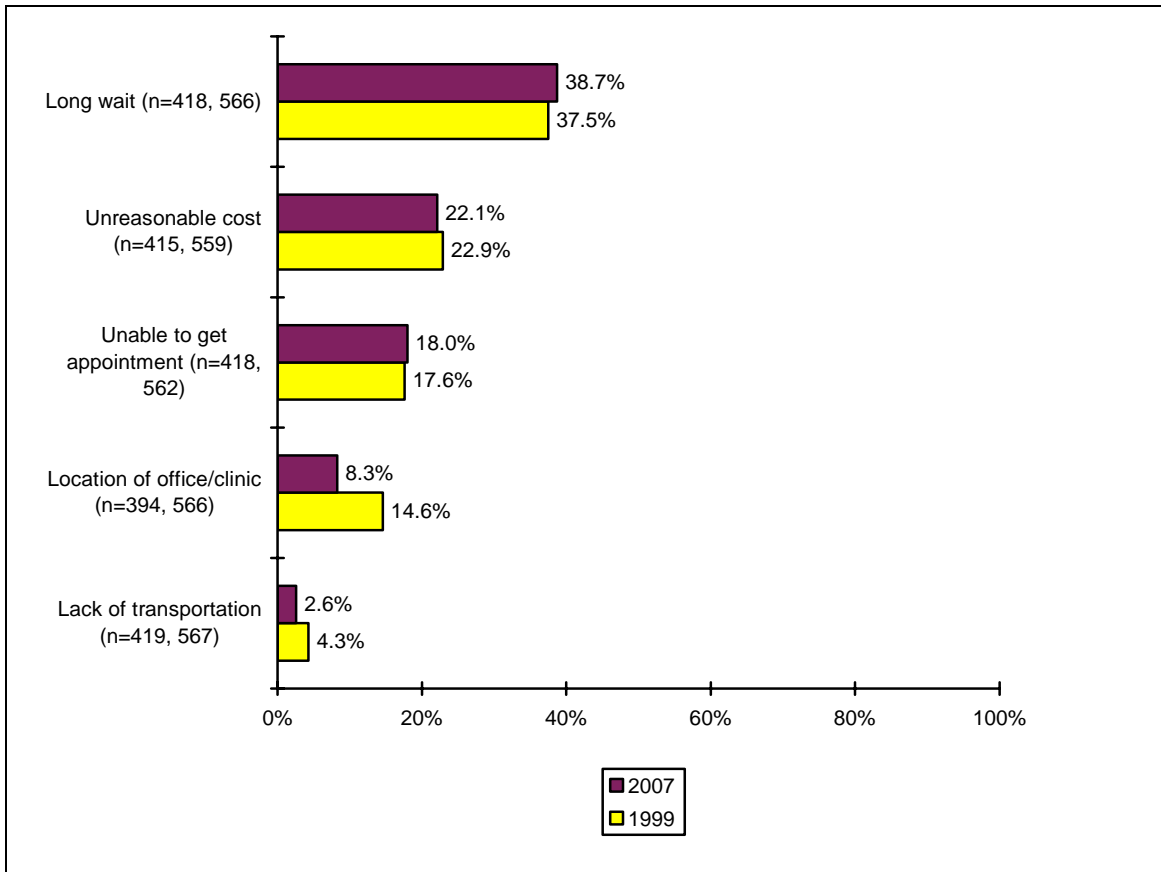
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Gender of respondent		
Female	79.0	21.0
Male	59.8	40.2
Ethnicity		
White	79.2	20.8
Hispanic	56.7	43.3
Black/African American	54.8	45.2
Other	64.5	35.5
Education		
Some high school or less	49.5	50.5
High school grad	65.0	35.0
Some college	79.7	20.3
College grad or more	82.3	17.7
Income		
Less than \$15,000	64.9	35.1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	67.8	32.2
\$25,001 to \$50,000	68.3	31.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	77.7	22.3
More than \$75,000	85.0	15.0
Language of interview		
English	74.1	25.9
Spanish	42.1	57.9

Figure 8
Ratings of Health Care Services Received (Adults)
(n=419)



- Respondents who had sought health care from their preferred source within the past two years were asked to rate the care they received. As shown in Figure 8, 87.1 percent of the respondents rated the health care they sought as either excellent (46.7 percent) or good (40.4 percent).
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Figure 9
Problems Experienced with Health Care Received (Adults)**



- Respondents who sought health care in the past two years were asked if they encountered any of the problems listed in Figure 9. A long wait was the most common problem experienced in both 2007 (38.7 percent) and in 1999 (37.3 percent).

Too long a wait

- Thirty-nine percent of the respondents who sought health care in the past two years experienced too long a wait.
- As shown in Table 16, the respondents who experience too long a wait decreased as the age of the respondent and education increased, and higher among Black/African American respondents and respondents with children under 18 living in the household.

** Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for “location of office/clinic” are significant at the p<.01 level.
 Survey Research Center, University of North Texas

Table 16
Too Long a Wait
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	38.7	61.3
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	70.7	29.3
25 to 34	43.4	56.6
35 to 44	42.5	57.5
45 to 54	40.5	59.5
55 to 64	25.5	74.5
65 to 74	18.9	81.1
75 or older	15.2	84.8
Ethnicity		
White	32.1	67.9
Hispanic	56.0	44.0
Black/African American	64.7	35.3
Other	45.0	55.0
Have children under 18		
Yes	44.0	56.0
No	34.5	65.5
Education		
Some high school or less	45.7	54.3
High school grad	46.7	53.3
Some college	41.4	58.6
College grad or more	29.4	70.6

Unreasonable cost of services

- Twenty-two percent of the respondents who sought health care in the past two years experienced unreasonable costs of services.
- As shown in Table 17, the percentage of respondents who experienced unreasonable costs of services was higher among female respondents, Black/African American respondents, and respondents who completed the interview in Spanish.

Table 17
Unreasonable Cost of Services
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	22.1	77.9
Gender of respondent		
Female	25.3	74.7
Male	15.6	84.4

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Ethnicity		
White	17.4	82.6
Hispanic	31.3	68.7
Black/African American	50.0	50.0
Other	33.3	66.7
Language of interview		
English	21.1	78.9
Spanish	43.8	56.2

Unreasonable cost of services

- Eighteen percent of the respondents who sought health care in the past two years were unable to get an appointment.
- As shown in Table 18, the percentage of respondents who were unable to get an appointment when they sought health care was higher among respondents age 18 to 24, female respondents, and Hispanic respondents.

**Table 18
Unable to Get an Appointment
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	18.0	82.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	34.1	65.9
25 to 34	17.9	82.1
35 to 44	23.8	76.3
45 to 54	17.9	82.1
55 to 64	13.0	87.0
65 to 74	2.6	97.4
75 or older	12.5	87.5
Gender of respondent		
Female	21.1	78.9
Male	11.2	88.8
Ethnicity		
White	15.1	84.9
Hispanic	33.3	66.7
Black/African American	11.8	88.2
Other	5.0	95.0

Location of office/clinic

- Eight percent of the respondents who sought health care in the past two years experienced problems related to the location of the health provider's office or clinic.
- As shown in Table 19, the percentage of respondents who experienced problems related to the location of the health provider's office or clinic was higher among Black/African

American respondents, respondents with some high school or less, and respondents who completed the interview in Spanish.

Table 19
Location of Office/Clinic
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	8.3	91.7
Ethnicity		
White	5.4	94.6
Hispanic	13.6	86.4
Black/African American	23.5	76.5
Other	17.6	82.4
Education		
Some high school or less	22.7	77.3
High school grad	7.1	92.9
Some college	11.4	88.6
College grad or more	2.7	97.3
Language of interview		
English	7.7	92.3
Spanish	23.5	76.5

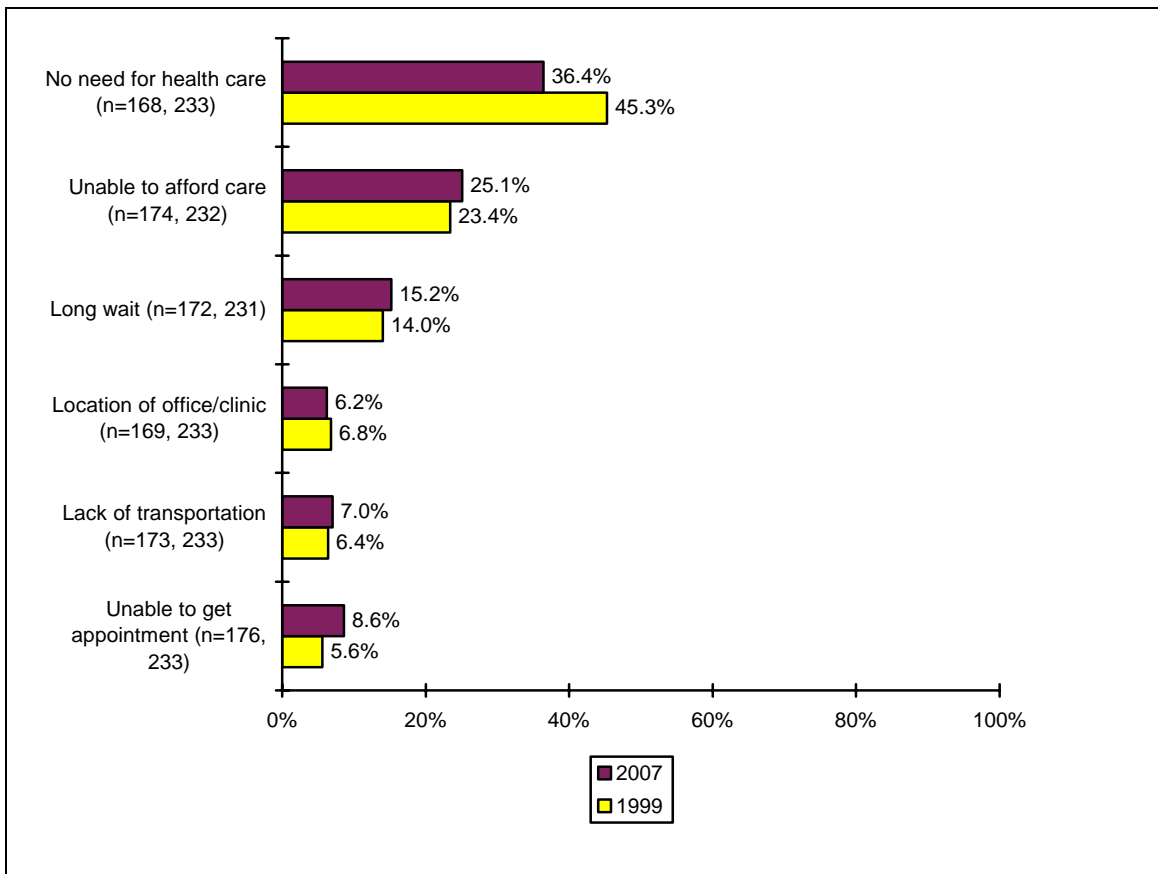
Lack of transportation to office/clinic

- Three percent of the respondents who sought health care in the past two years experienced problems due to lack of transportation to the health care provider's office or clinic.
- As shown in Table 20, the percentage who experienced problems due to lack of transportation to the provider's office or clinic was higher among respondents without children under 18 living in the household.

Table 20
Lack of Transportation to Office/Clinic
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	2.6	97.4
Have children under 18		
Yes	0.5	99.5
No	4.3	95.7

Figure 10
Reasons Prevented Adult from Getting Needed Health Care



- Respondents who did not seek health care in the past two years were asked if they were prevented from getting health care due to any of the problems listed in Figure 10. While the largest percentage of respondents in both 2007 (36.4 percent) and 1999 (45.7 percent) reported they did not need health care in the past two years, approximately one-quarter of the respondents reported they were prevented from getting health care because they were unable to afford care (25.1 percent in 2007, 23.2 percent in 1999).

No need for health care

- Thirty-six percent of the respondents indicated they did not seek health care because there was no need to do so.

Unable to afford care

- Twenty-five percent of the respondents who sought health care were prevented from doing so because they were unable to afford care.
- As shown in Table 21, the percentage of respondents who sought care and prevented from doing so because they were unable to afford care generally decreased as the age of the respondents increased, and was higher among respondents of “other” ethnic groups and respondents with some high school or less.

Table 21
Unable to Afford Care
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	25.1	74.9
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	39.5	60.5
25 to 34	35.5	64.5
35 to 44	17.9	82.1
45 to 54	26.9	73.1
55 to 64	20.0	80.0
65 to 74	15.4	84.6
75 or older	0.0	100.0
Ethnicity		
White	15.0	85.0
Hispanic	33.3	66.7
Black/African American	28.6	71.4
Other	45.5	54.5
Education		
Some high school or less	35.4	64.6
High school grad	22.8	77.2
Some college	34.4	65.6
College grad or more	9.1	90.9

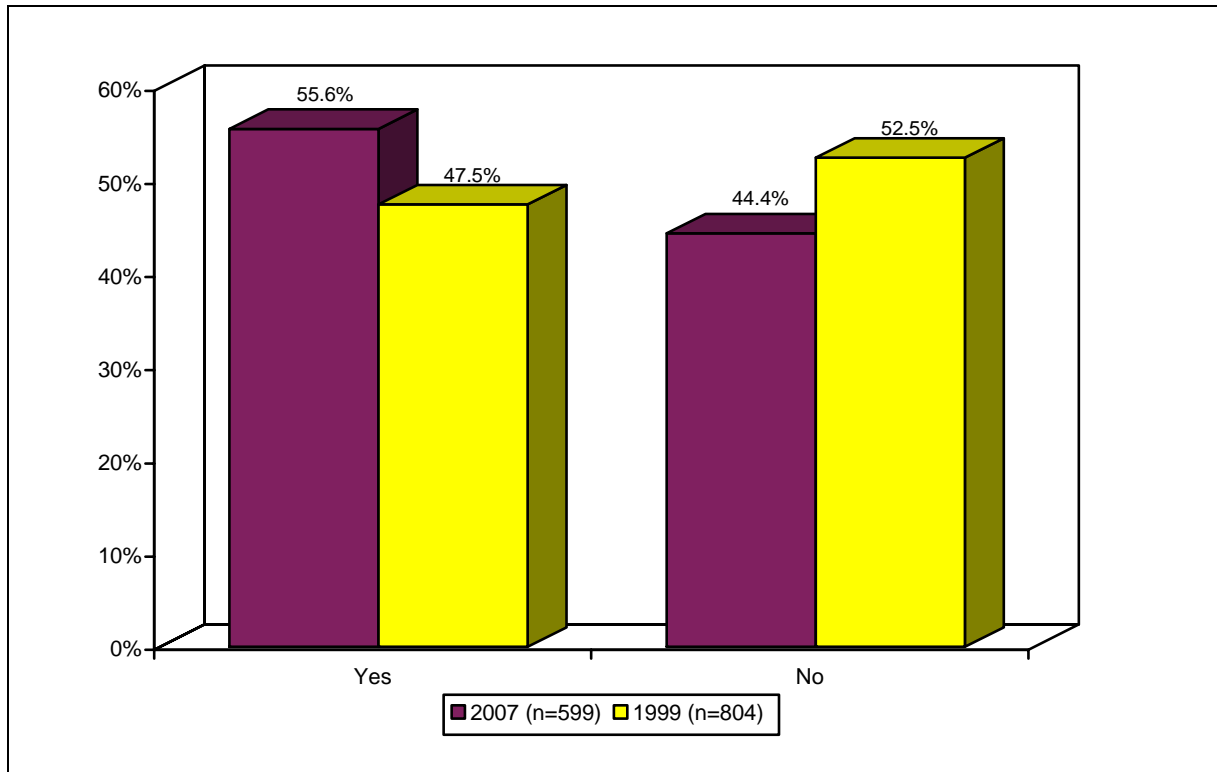
Too long a wait

- Fifteen percent of the respondents who sought health care were prevented from doing so because the wait was too long.
- As shown in Table 22, Hispanic respondents were more likely than respondents of other ethnicity to report they were prevented from seeking health care because the wait was too long.

Table 22
Too Long a Wait
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	15.2	84.8
Ethnicity		
White	7.7	92.3
Hispanic	25.7	74.3
Black/African American	7.1	92.9
Other	18.2	81.8

Figure 11
Visited Doctor for Checkup**



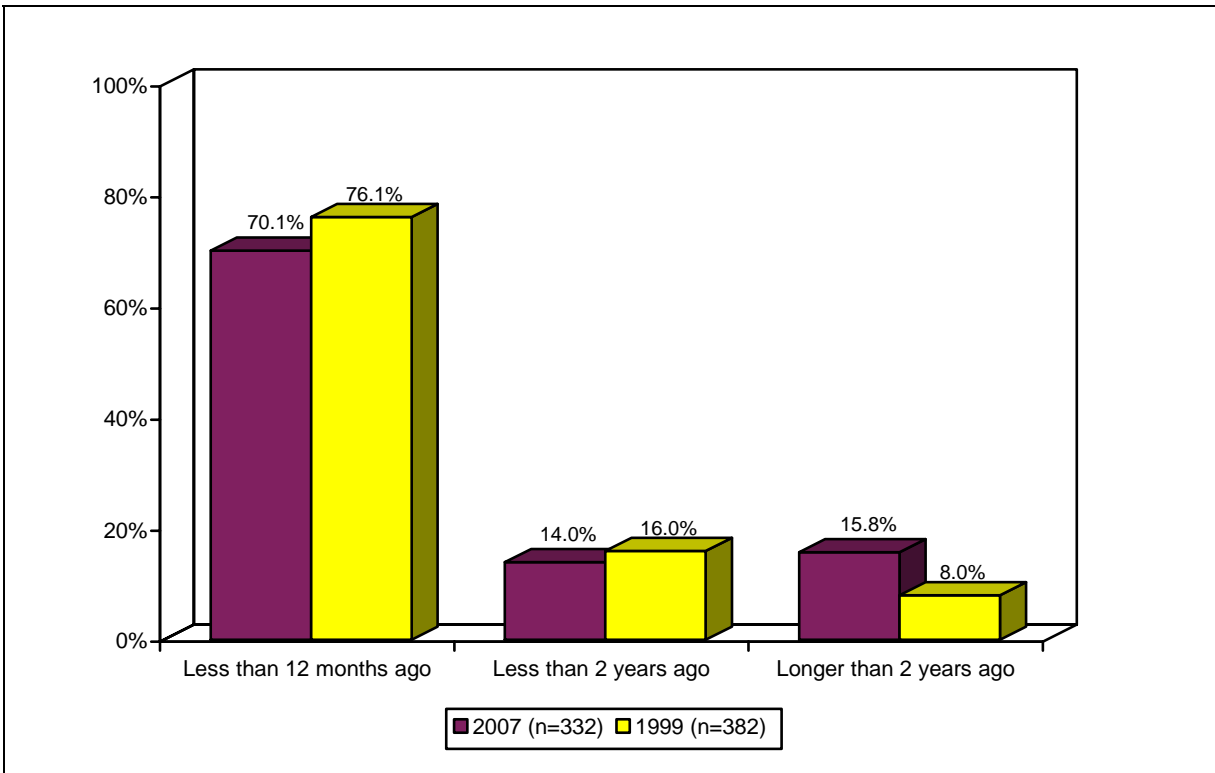
- Respondents were told, “Some people visit a doctor or clinic for a checkup even though they are feeling healthy. Have you ever done that for yourself?” As shown in Figure 11, 55.6 percent of the respondents reported getting a checkup even though they felt healthy.
- Compared to 1999, the percentage of respondents who got a check up seems to have increased in 2007.
- As shown in Table 23, the percentage of respondents who got a checkup even though they felt healthy increased as the age of the respondent and education increased, and was higher among respondents of “other” ethnic groups, respondents with income over \$50,000, and respondents who completed the interview in English.

** Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for “visited doctor for checkup” are significant at the $p < .01$ level.
Survey Research Center, University of North Texas

Table 23
Visited Doctor for Checkup
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	55.6	44.4
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	44.3	55.7
25 to 34	44.4	55.6
35 to 44	54.5	45.5
45 to 54	61.3	38.7
55 to 64	68.0	32.0
65 to 74	69.2	30.8
75 or older	57.1	42.9
Ethnicity		
White	59.2	40.8
Hispanic	45.2	54.8
Black/African American	58.1	41.9
Other	59.4	40.6
Have children under 18		
Yes	50.4	49.6
No	59.3	40.7
Education		
Some high school or less	33.0	67.0
High school grad	48.8	51.2
Some college	54.1	45.9
College grad or more	73.7	26.3
Income		
Less than \$15,000	36.5	63.5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	60.4	39.6
\$25,001 to \$50,000	49.3	50.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	66.7	33.3
More than \$75,000	66.7	33.3
Language of interview		
English	56.4	43.6
Spanish	39.0	61.0

**Figure 12
Most Recent Checkup****



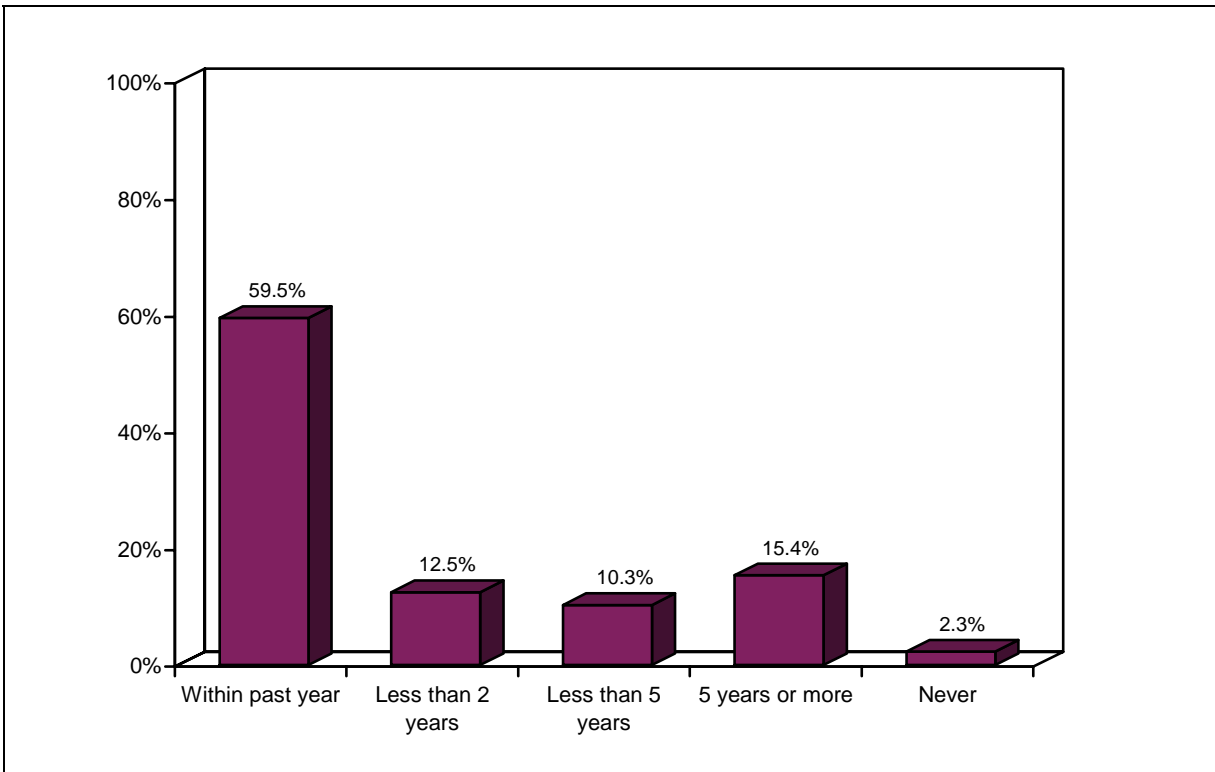
- Respondents who indicated they got a checkup even when they felt healthy were asked how long ago their most recent checkup was. As shown in Figure 12, 70.1 percent reported their last checkup was less than 12 months ago. Thirty percent reported their checkup was either less than 2 years ago (14.0 percent) or longer than 2 years ago (15.8 percent).
- Comparing these results to 1999, it appears that the percentage of respondents who got their most recent check up less than 12 months ago has decreased in 2007.
- The percentage of respondents who got their most recent check up less than 12 months ago increased as the age of the respondent increased and was higher among female respondents (see Table 24).

** Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for “most recent checkup” are significant at the $p < .01$ level.
Survey Research Center, University of North Texas

Table 24
Most Recent Checkup
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Less than 12 months	Less than 2 years	Longer than 2 years
Amarillo	70.1	14.0	15.8
Age of respondent			
18 to 24	48.6	34.3	17.1
25 to 34	53.8	15.4	30.8
35 to 44	71.7	11.7	16.7
45 to 54	75.0	8.8	16.2
55 to 64	82.4	9.8	7.8
65 to 74	82.9	8.6	8.6
75 or older	82.1	14.3	3.6
Gender of respondent			
Female	72.9	15.2	11.9
Male	66.1	11.6	22.3

Figure 13
Last Visited Dentist
(n=599)



- Respondents were asked how long it had been since they last visited a dentist or a dental clinic (including dental specialists such as orthodontists) for any reason. As shown in Figure 13, 59.5 percent of the respondents reported visiting a dentist or dental clinic within the past year.
- The percentage of respondents who reported they had visited a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year was higher among respondents age 45 to 54, and increased as education and income increased (see Table 25).

Table 25
Time Since Visited Dentist
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding				
	Within past year	Less than 2 years	Less than 5 years	5 years or more	Never
Amarillo	59.5	12.5	10.3	15.4	2.3
Age of respondent					
18 to 24	53.1	17.3	9.8	12.3	7.4
25 to 34	54.3	14.7	20.7	7.8	2.6
35 to 44	60.9	13.6	5.5	19.1	0.9
45 to 54	66.4	9.1	9.1	13.6	1.8
55 to 64	61.8	11.8	5.3	19.7	1.3
65 to 74	64.7	3.9	11.8	19.6	0.0
75 or older	55.1	16.3	8.2	18.4	2.0
Education					
Some high school or less	45.8	13.5	10.4	25.0	5.2
High school grad	54.6	14.7	12.3	16.0	2.5
Some college	50.7	13.0	15.8	18.5	2.1
College grad or more	76.9	10.2	4.8	7.5	0.5
Income					
Less than \$15,000	25.7	20.3	24.3	27.0	2.7
\$15,001 to \$25,000	42.9	18.7	11.0	24.2	3.3
\$25,001 to \$50,000	59.3	7.9	11.4	19.3	2.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	73.5	11.8	4.9	8.8	1.0
More than \$75,000	79.8	9.1	7.1	3.0	1.0

Table 26
Type of Dental Care Most Likely to Use
(n=576)

	Percentage responding
Private dentist	82.8
Community Dental Clinic	6.1
J.O. Wyatt Dental Clinic	4.3
South Plains Health Provider/RHN	2.1
Hospital Emergency Room	0.7
Veteran's Hospital	0.3
Other	2.2
Would not use any source	1.6

- When respondents were asked if they or an adult member of their household were in need of dental care which of the sources listed in Table 26 they would be most likely to use, a large majority (82.8 percent) indicated they would use a private dentist. Other providers included the Amarillo School of Medicine, Emerald College Dental Clinic, Northwest Hospital, and the Sherwood Dental Clinic.

Figure 14
Had Flu Shot in Past 12 Months
(n=598)

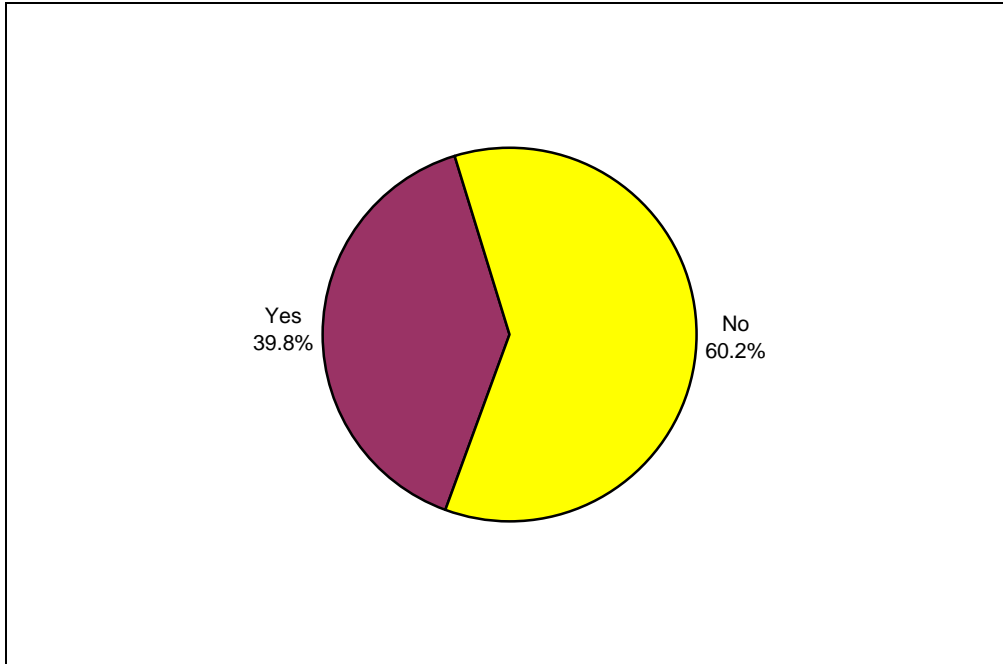


Table 27
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Flu Shot or Spray

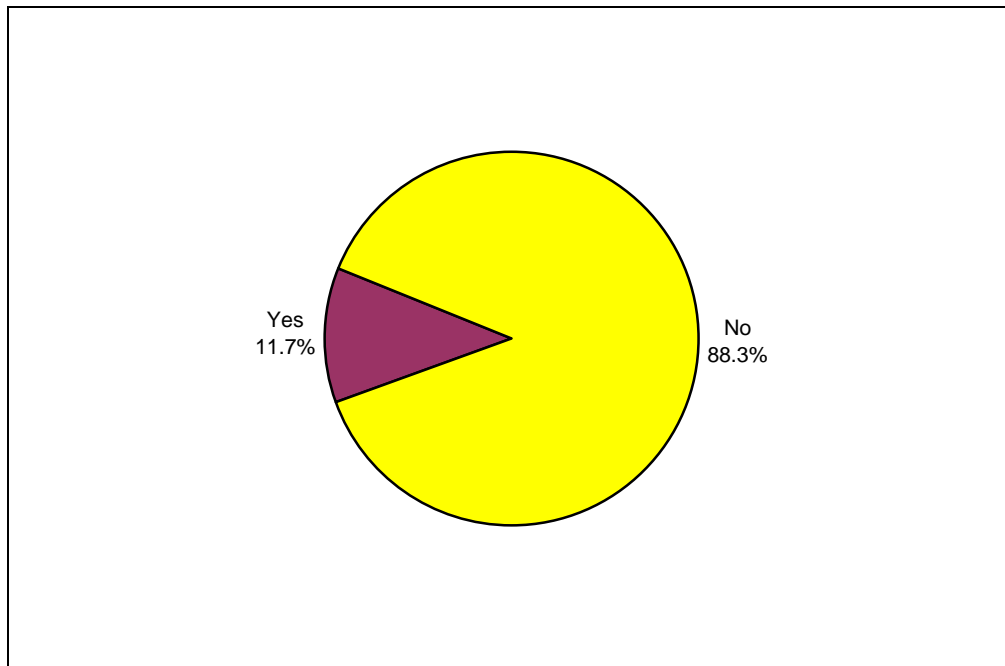
	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	73.2
Texas 2005	73.0
Amarillo 2007	60.2

- Respondents were asked if they had gotten a flu shot (influenza vaccine) injected into their arm in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure 14, 39.8 percent of the respondents reported getting a flu shot in the past 12 months.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents in the 2005 Nationwide and Texas surveys had gotten a flu shot or spray while 60.2 percent of respondents 2007 Amarillo reported getting a flu shot. The spray vaccine was not mentioned in the Amarillo survey.
- The percentage of respondents who were at risk because they had not gotten a flu shot in the past 12 months decreased as the age of the respondent and education increased, and was higher among Black/African American respondents and respondents with children under 18 living in the household (Table 28).

Table 28
Had Flu Shot in Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	60.2
Age of respondent	
18 to 24	72.7
25 to 34	77.8
35 to 44	74.3
45 to 54	55.9
55 to 64	47.4
65 to 74	32.7
75 or older	26.0
Ethnicity	
White	55.9
Hispanic	71.0
Black/African American	74.0
Other	45.2
Have children under 18	
Yes	71.5
No	52.0
Education	
Some high school or less	71.6
High school grad	60.4
Some college	60.3
College grad or more	54.0

Figure 15
Adult in Household Sought Mental Health Care Services in Past Two Years
(n=595)



- Respondents were asked if they or a member of their household had sought mental health care services in the last two years. Twelve percent of the respondents answered “yes” (see Figure 15).

Table 29
Type of Mental Health Care Most Likely to Use

	Percentage responding
Private provider	63.4
Texas Panhandle Mental Health/Mental Retardation (TPMHMR)	15.5
J.O. Wyatt Clinic	6.0
Other	15.0

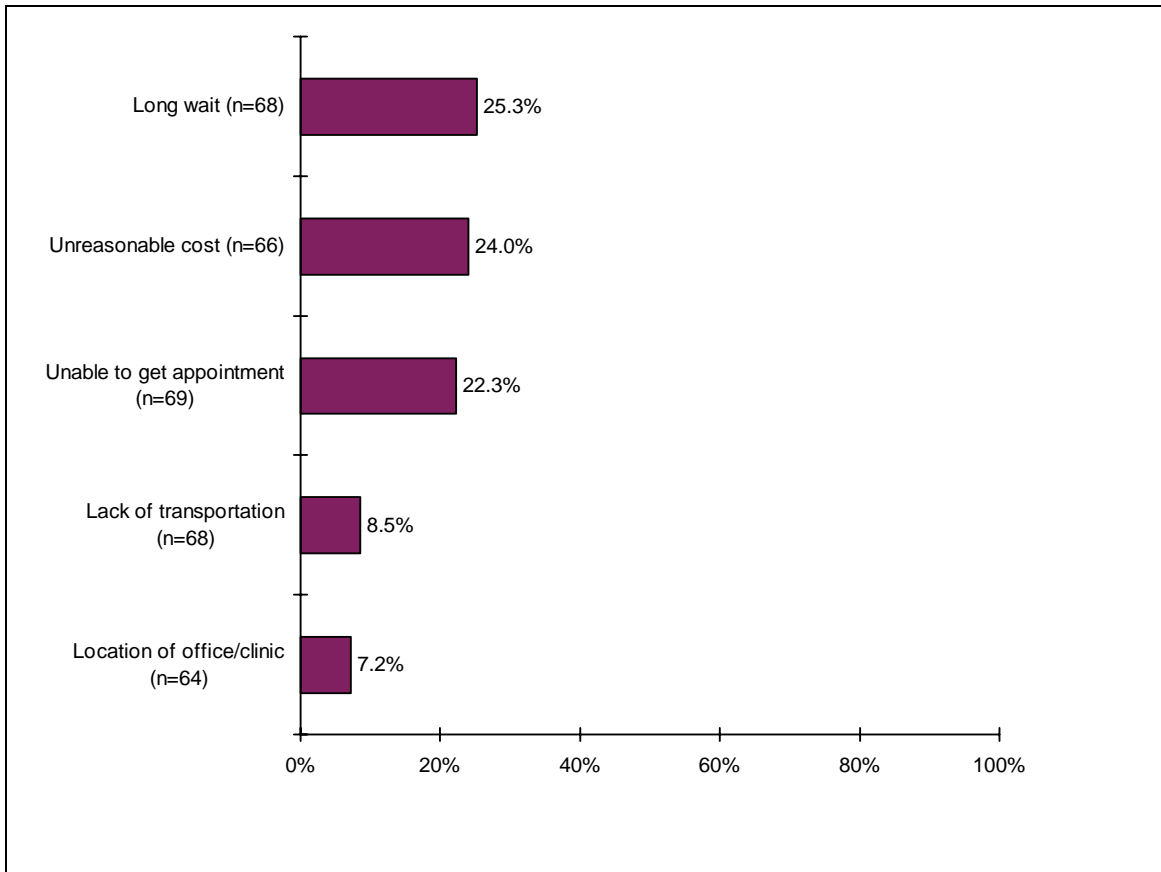
- Respondents were asked which provider they would most likely use if they or an adult member of their household was in need of mental health care. Sixty-three percent of the respondents reported they would most likely use a private provider while 15.5 percent would use Texas Panhandle Mental Health/Mental Retardation (see Table 29).
- As shown in Table 30, the percentage of respondents who reported they would use a private provider for mental health care generally increased as the age of the respondent, education and income increased, and was higher among respondents with children under 18 living in the household, and respondents who completed the interview in English.

Table 30
Type of Mental Health Care Most Likely to Use
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	Private provider	TPMHMR	J O Wyatt Clinic	Other
Amarillo	63.4	15.5	6.0	15.0
Age of respondent				
18 to 24	38.0	32.4	8.5	21.1
25 to 34	66.3	10.9	6.9	15.8
35 to 44	67.3	18.8	2.0	11.9
45 to 54	63.4	13.9	5.9	16.8
55 to 64	73.8	7.7	4.6	13.8
65 to 74	73.5	12.2	6.1	8.2
75 or older	59.4	9.4	12.5	18.8
Have children under 18				
Yes	59.6	21.3	4.4	14.7
No	66.3	11.3	7.0	15.3
Education				
Some high school or less	30.1	26.0	21.9	21.9
High school grad	53.5	22.2	8.3	16.0
Some college	68.0	13.3	2.3	16.4
College grad or more	80.7	8.0	0.0	11.4

	Percentage responding			
	Private provider	TPMHMR	J O Wyatt Clinic	Other
Income				
Less than \$15,000	35.5	33.9	14.5	16.1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	48.2	24.1	9.6	18.1
\$25,001 to \$50,000	61.0	13.8	6.5	18.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	84.0	5.3	1.1	9.6
More than \$75,000	80.9	5.3	2.1	11.7
Language of interview				
English	65.6	13.9	4.4	16.1
Spanish	35.3	26.5	29.4	8.8

Figure 16
Problems Experienced with Mental Health Care Received



- Respondents who sought mental health care in the past two years were asked if they experienced any of the problems listed in Figure 16. The most common problem reported by respondents who sought mental health care was the long wait (25.3 percent).

Too long a wait

- Over one-quarter (25.3 percent) of the respondents who sought mental health care experienced too long a wait (see Figure 16).
- As shown in Table 31, 39.3 percent of respondents with children under 18 living in the household and 15.4 percent of those without children under 18 living in the household reported too long a wait when seeking mental health care.

**Table 31
Too Long a Wait
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	25.3	74.7
Have children under 18		
Yes	39.3	60.7
No	15.4	84.6

Unreasonable cost of services

- Twenty-four percent of the respondents who sought mental health care experienced unreasonable costs of service.
- As shown in Table 32, 36.7 percent of respondents with children under 18 living in the household and 12.5 percent of those without children under 18 living in the household reported unreasonable costs of service. Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to report unreasonable costs of service.

**Table 32
Unreasonable Cost of Services
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	24.0	76.0
Gender of respondent		
Female	31.3	68.7
Male	5.6	94.4
Have children under 18		
Yes	36.7	63.3
No	12.5	87.5

Unreasonable cost of services

- Twenty-two percent of the respondents who sought mental health care were unable to get an appointment.
- As shown in Table 33, 36.7 percent of respondents with children under 18 living in the household and 12.5 percent of those without children under 18 living in the household were unable to get an appointment when they sought mental health care.

Table 33
Unable to Get Appointment
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	22.3	77.7
Have children under 18		
Yes	36.7	63.3
No	12.5	87.5

Lack of transportation

- Nine percent of the respondents who sought mental health care experienced problems due to lack of transportation.

Location of office/clinic

- Seven percent of the respondents who sought mental health care experienced problems due to the location of the provider's office or clinic.

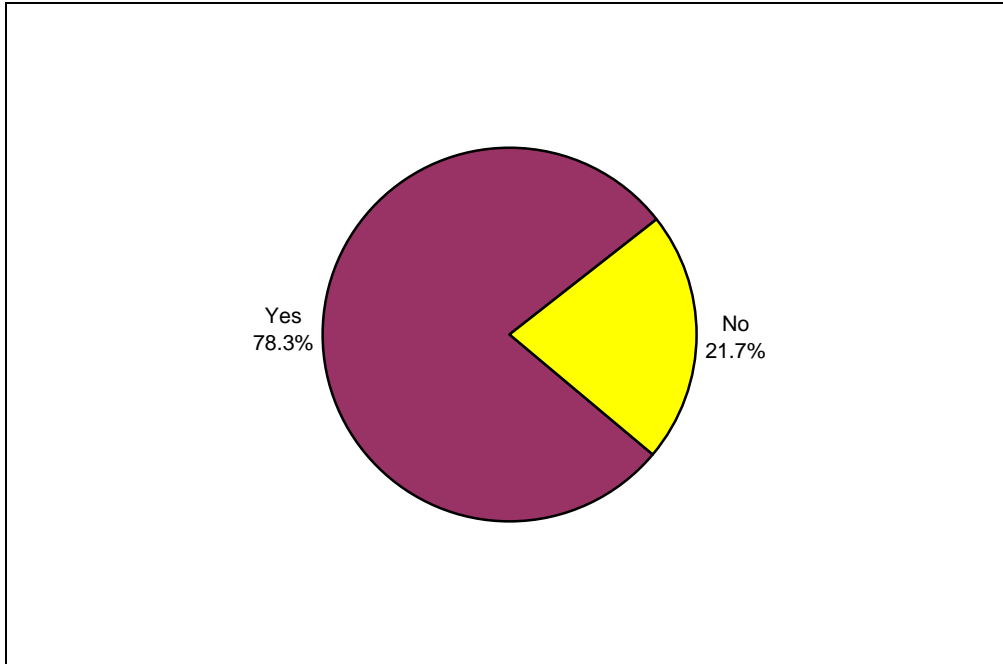
Children

Table 34
Type of Health Care Most Likely to Use (Child)
(n=569)

	Percentage responding
Doctor or HMO	65.7
Hospital Emergency Room	13.1
Urgent Care Center	7.2
Nurse Practitioner	4.0
J.O. Wyatt Clinic	3.6
Northwest Hospital	1.2
Texas Tech Health Science Center	0.7
Veteran's Hospital	0.5
Other	1.6
Depends on circumstances	1.0
Would not use any source	1.5

- Respondents were asked if a child living with them needed health care which of the sources listed in Table 34 they would be most likely to use. Nearly two-thirds (65.7 percent) of the respondents indicated they would use a doctor or HMO. Thirteen percent would use a hospital emergency room.

Figure 17
Sought Health Care for Child in Past Two Years
(n=252)

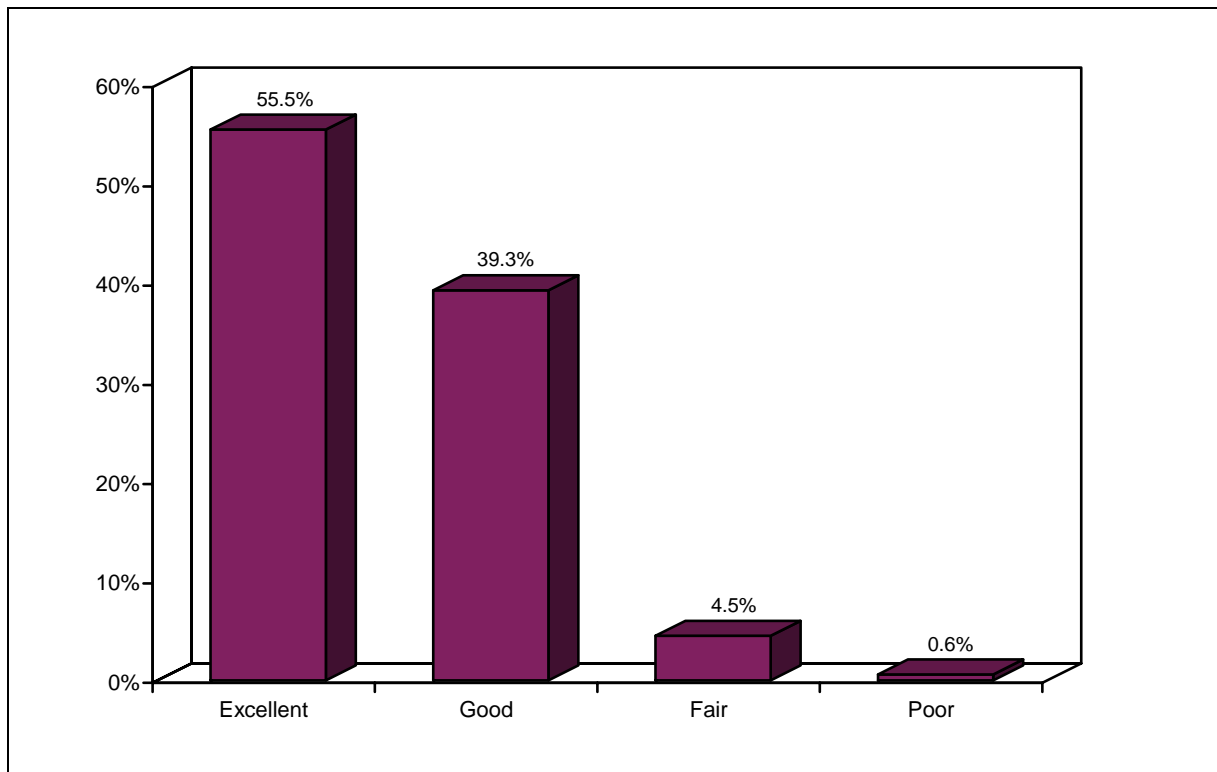


- Respondents were asked if they or an adult in their household had sought health care for a child from that source within the past two years. Seventy-eight percent of those respondents answered “yes” (see Figure 17).
- As shown in Table 35, the percentage of respondents who had sought health care for a child increased as education increased and was higher among female respondents and respondents who completed the interview in English.

Table 35
Sought Health Care for Child in Past Two Years
By Selected Demographics

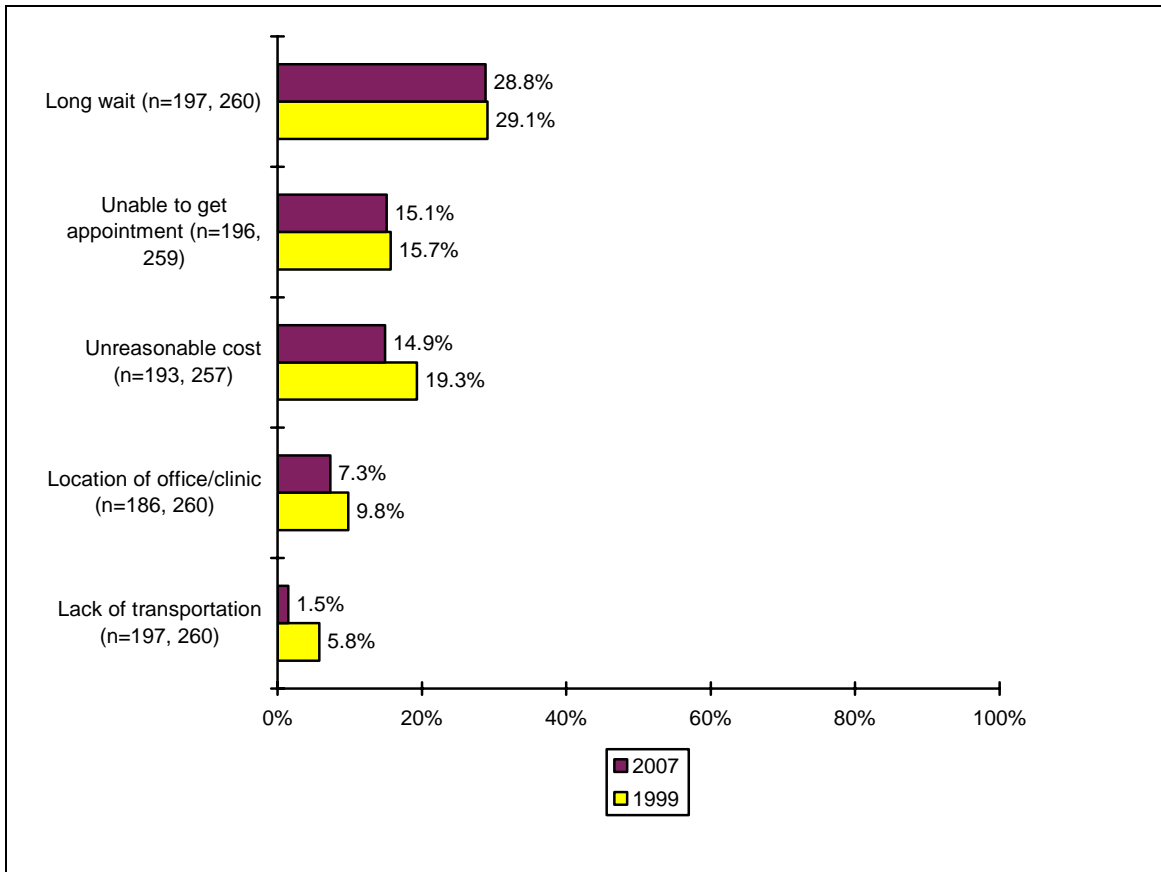
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	78.3	81.7
Gender of respondent		
Female	82.7	17.3
Male	68.4	31.6
Education		
Some high school or less	61.7	38.3
High school grad	76.1	23.9
Some college	82.8	17.2
College grad or more	88.4	11.6
Language of interview		
English	79.8	20.2
Spanish	60.0	40.0

Figure 18
Ratings of Health Care Services Received (Child)
(n=196)



- Respondents who had sought health care for their child from their preferred source within the past two years were asked to rate the care the child received. As shown in Figure 18, 94.8 percent of those respondents rated that care as either excellent (55.5 percent) or good (39.3 percent).

Figure 19
Problems Experienced with Health Care Received (Child)*



- Respondents who sought health care for their child in the past two years were asked if they encountered any of the problems listed in Figure 19. The most common problem experienced by respondents when they sought health care for their child in 2007 (28.8 percent) and 1999 (29.4 percent) was too long a wait.
- The percentage for those who indicated the cost was unreasonable seems to have declined somewhat from 19.2 percent in 1999 to 14.9 percent in 2007.

Too long a wait

- Twenty-nine percent of the respondents who sought health care for a child in the past two years experienced too long a wait.
- As shown in Table 36, high school graduates were more likely than respondents with other levels of education to report too long a wait when they sought health care for a child.

* Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for "lack of transportation" are significant at the p<.05 level.
 Survey Research Center, University of North Texas

**Table 36
Too Long a Wait
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	28.8	71.2
Education		
Some high school or less	20.7	79.3
High school grad	45.1	54.9
Some college	28.3	71.7
College grad or more	21.0	79.0

Unable to get appointment

- Fifteen percent of the respondents who sought health care for a child in the past two years were unable to get an appointment.
- Forty percent of the respondents who completed the interview in Spanish and 13.3 percent of those who completed it in English reported they were unable to get an appointment when seeking health care for a child (see Table 37).

**Table 37
Unable to Get Appointment
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	15.1	84.9
Language of interview		
English	13.3	86.7
Spanish	40.0	60.0

Unreasonable cost of services

- Fifteen percent of the respondents who sought health care for a child reported unreasonable costs of services.
- Respondents who completed the interview in Spanish were more likely than those who completed the interview in English to report unreasonable costs of service when they sought health care for a child (see Table 38).

Table 38
Unreasonable Cost of Services
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	14.9	85.1
Language of interview		
English	12.3	87.7
Spanish	33.3	66.7

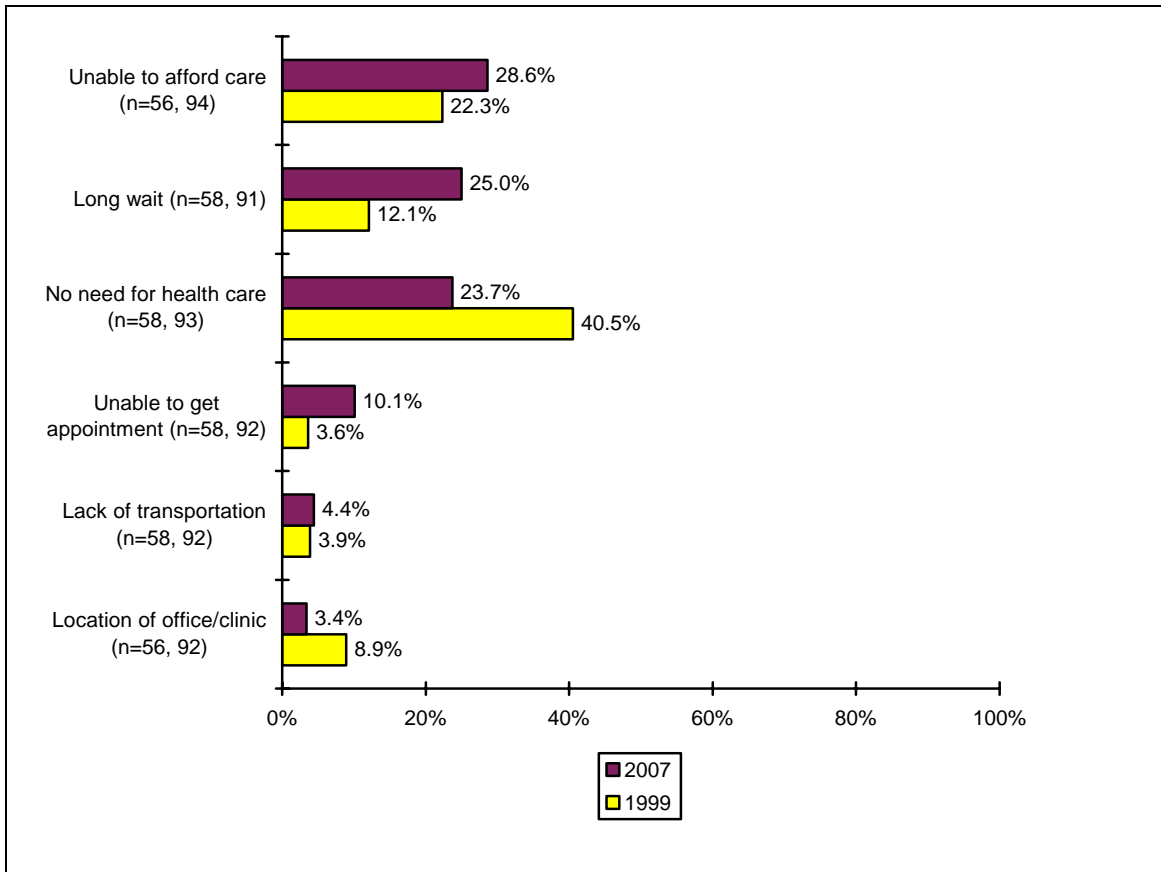
Location of office/clinic

- Seven percent of the respondents who sought health care for a child reported problems due to the location of the provider’s office or clinic.

Lack of transportation

- Two percent of the respondents who sought health care for a child reported problems due to lack of transportation.

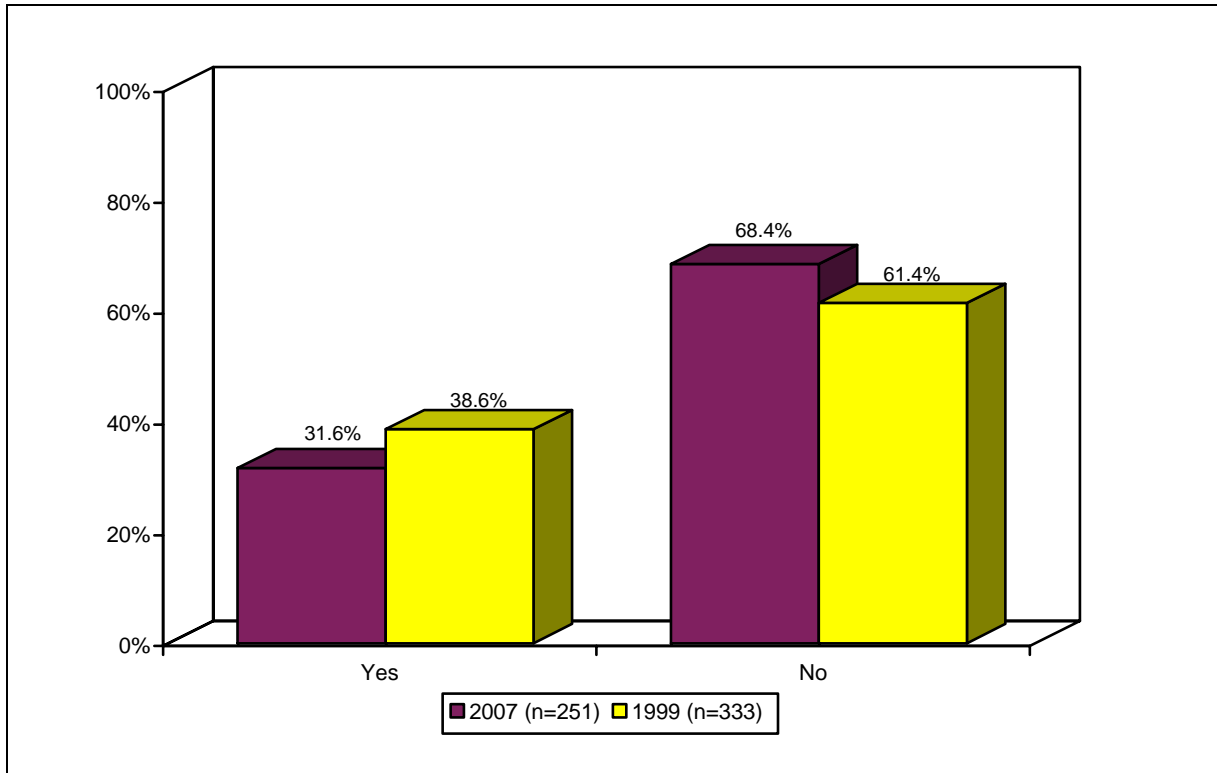
Figure 20
Reasons Prevented Child from Getting Needed Health Care *



- Respondents who did not seek health care for their child in the past two years were asked if they were prevented from getting health care due to any of the problems listed in Figure 20. The most common problems that prevented respondents from getting health care for their child were unable to afford care (28.6 percent) and too long a wait (25.0 percent).
- The percentage of respondents who reported they were unable to afford care and those who reported the wait was too long seem to have increased since 1999.
- Twenty-four percent reported there was no need to seek health care for their child in the past two years. The percent of those who indicated there was no need for health care for their child has dropped from 39.9 percent in 1999 to 23.7 percent in 2007.

* Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for “long wait” and “no need for health care” are significant at the $p < .05$ level.

Figure 21
Child Needed Vaccinations in Past 12 Months

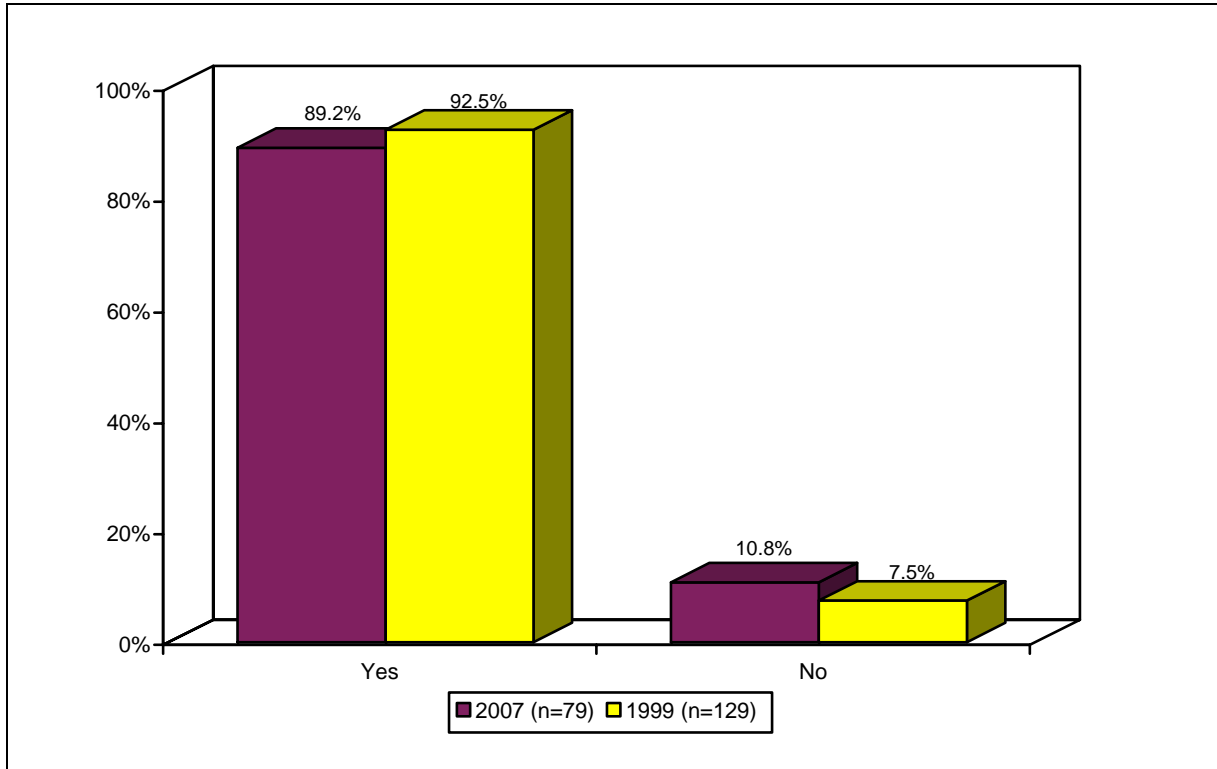


- Respondents with children were asked if a doctor, nurse, or medical assistant had told them that within the past 12 months one of their children needed vaccinations. As shown in Figure 21, 31.6 percent of those respondents reported being told their child(ren) needed vaccinations within the past 12 months.
- The percentage of respondents who reported they had been told that one of their children needed vaccinations within the past 12 months generally decreased as income increased (Table 39).

Table 39
Child Needed Vaccinations
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	31.6	68.4
Income		
Less than \$15,000	55.6	44.4
\$15,001 to \$25,000	22.4	77.6
\$25,001 to \$50,000	37.9	62.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	33.3	66.7
More than \$75,000	28.3	71.7

Figure 22
Child Got Needed Vaccinations



- Respondents with children who were told their child needed vaccinations were asked if the child got the vaccinations. As shown in Figure 22, 89.2 percent of those respondents reported that their child got the needed vaccinations.

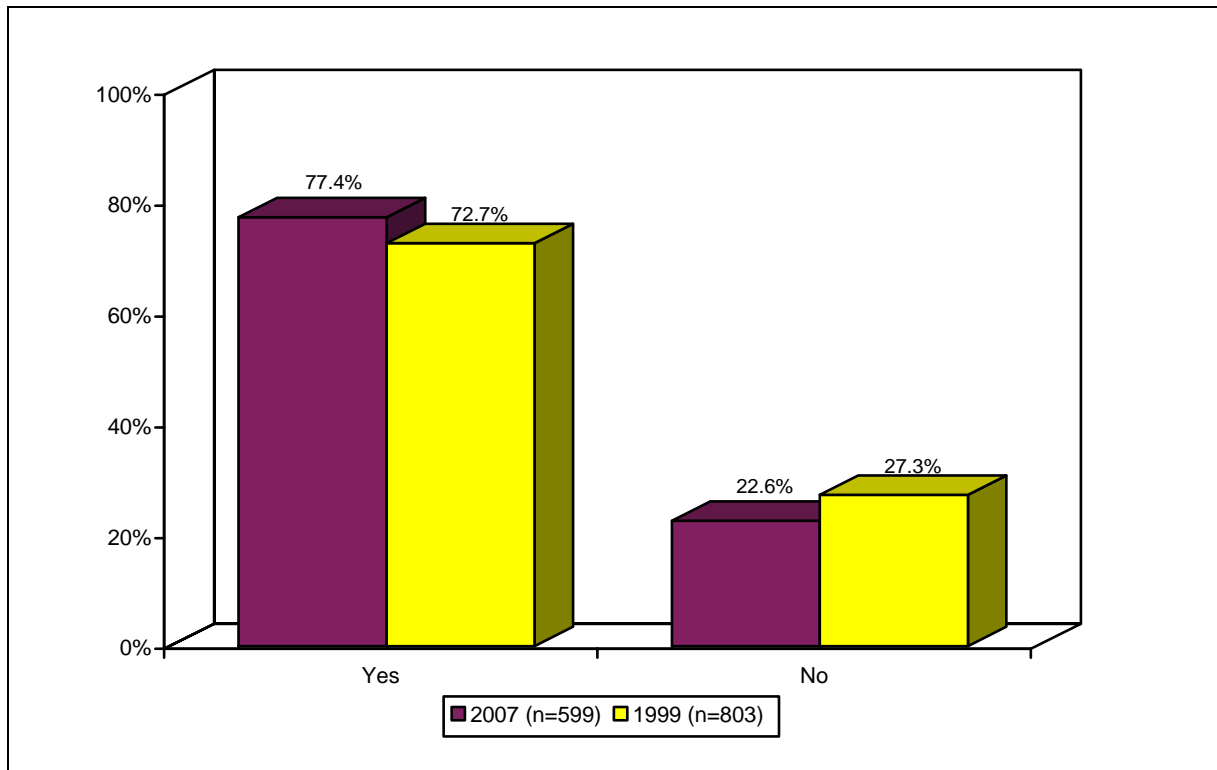
Table 40
Facility Where Child Got Immunized
(n=71)

	Percentage responding
Private health care provider	51.0
Northwest Women's and Children's Clinic	22.9
Texas Tech University Health Science Center	8.2
RHN	6.5
Care Van	3.3
Other	8.1

- Respondents whose children received vaccinations were asked where they went to get their children immunized. Fifty-one percent reported they went to a private health care provider for the immunizations (see Table 40). Twenty-three percent of the respondents indicated they went to Northwest Women's and Children's Clinic. Other providers included a hospital, a school, a pharmacy, Tulia Rural Health Clinic, and VSA clinic.

Health Issues

Figure 23
Participate in Physical Activity in Past Month*



- Respondents were asked if, during the last month, they participated in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. As shown in Figure 23, 77.4 percent of the respondents indicated they did participate in physical activities or exercises.
- The findings for 2007 are somewhat improved compared to those for 1999.
- The percentage of respondents who reported participating in physical activities or exercises during the past month increased as education and income increased, and was higher among respondents with children under 18 living in the household (see Table 41).

* Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for “participate in physical activity in past month” are significant at the $p < .05$ level.

Table 41
Participate in Physical Activities
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	77.4	22.6
Have children under 18		
Yes	82.7	17.3
No	73.5	26.5
Education		
Some high school or less	64.6	35.4
High school grad	73.8	26.2
Some college	77.4	22.6
College grad or more	87.0	13.0
Income		
Less than \$15,000	54.1	45.9
\$15,001 to \$25,000	71.4	28.6
\$25,001 to \$50,000	77.9	22.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	86.4	13.6
More than \$75,000	92.0	8.0

Figure 24
Been Told You Have Diabetes ***

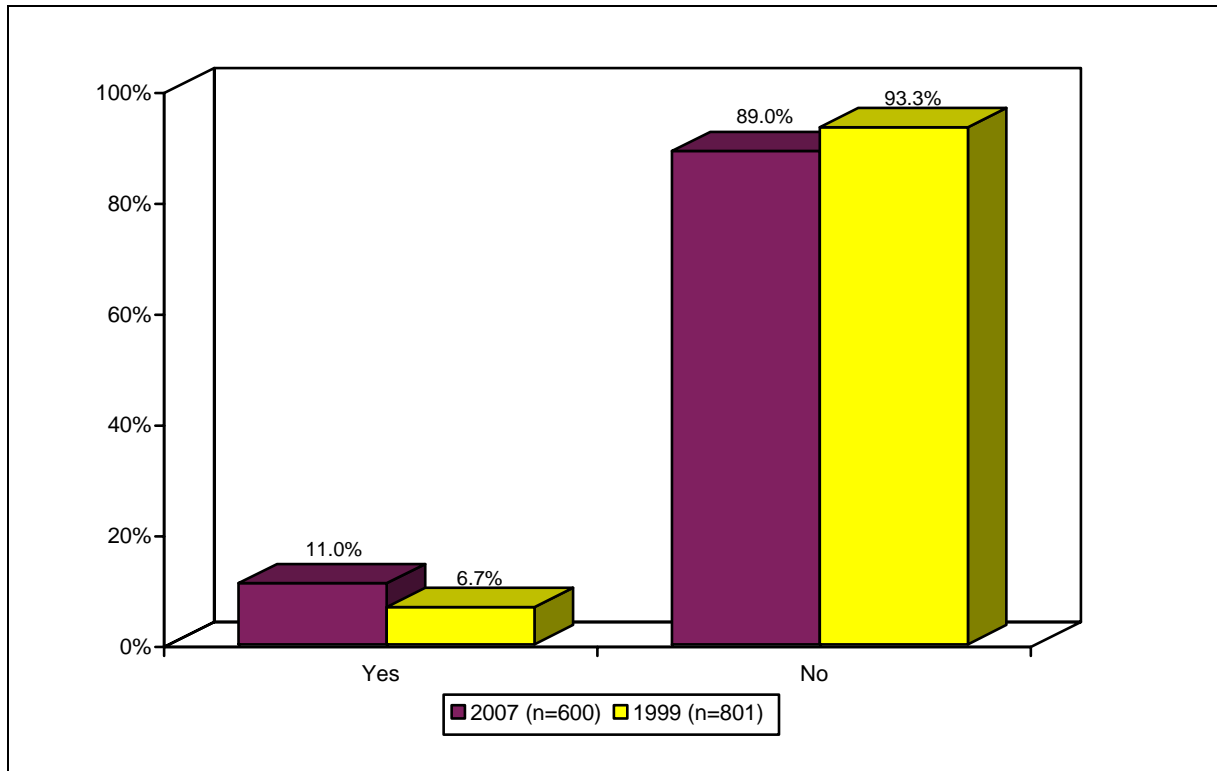


Table 42
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison: Diabetes

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	7.8
Texas 2005	7.9
Amarillo 2007	11.0

- All respondents were asked if a doctor had told them they had diabetes. As shown in Figure 24, 11.0 percent of the respondents said they had (this does not include women who had gestational diabetes only).
- Compared to 1999 (6.8 percent), the percentage of those who had been told they had diabetes seems to have increased in 2007 (11.0 percent).
- A greater percentage of the 2007 Amarillo respondents had been told they had diabetes when compared to 2005 Nationwide (7.8 percent) and Texas (7.9 percent) 2005 data (see Table 42).
- As shown in Table 43, the percentage of respondents who were at risk of diabetes increased as the age of the respondent increased, and was higher among respondents of “other” ethnic groups and respondents without children under 18 living in the household.

*** Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for “been told you have diabetes” are significant at the p<.001 level.

- Women who had ever been told they had diabetes were asked if they had been told they had diabetes when they were pregnant. Six (13.4 percent) of the 43 respondents answered “yes.” These six women were not included in the “at risk” percentage.
- When asked if they had ever been told by doctor you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, 9.1 percent of the 589 respondents answered “yes.”
- As shown in Table 44, respondents age 55 to 64 were more likely than respondents in other age groups to report they had been told they were pre-diabetic or borderline diabetic

**Table 43
Have Diabetes
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	11.0
Age of respondent	
18 to 24	2.5
25 to 34	2.6
35 to 44	6.4
45 to 54	15.5
55 to 64	21.3
65 to 74	15.4
75 or older	22.0
Ethnicity	
White	11.3
Hispanic	7.6
Black/African American	12.9
Other	25.0
Have children under 18	
Yes	5.9
No	14.8

**Table 44
Have Pre-Diabetes/Borderline Diabetes
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	9.1	90.9
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	2.5	97.5
25 to 34	3.4	96.6
35 to 44	9.4	90.6
45 to 54	12.1	87.9
55 to 64	20.3	79.7
65 to 74	7.7	92.3
75 or older	8.5	91.5

Figure 25
Been Told You Had a Heart Attack
(n=598)

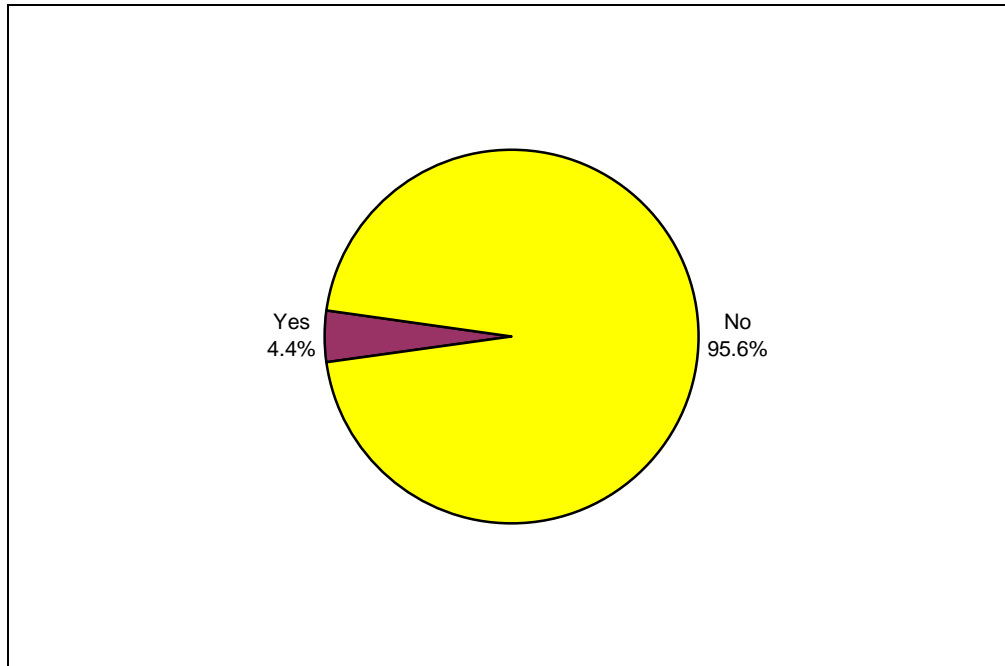


Table 45
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Heart Attack

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	4.1
Texas 2005	3.9
Amarillo 2007	4.4

- Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had had a heart attack. As shown in Figure 25, 4.4 percent of the respondents indicated they had had a heart attack.
- Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to report they had had a heart attack (see Table 46). A greater percentage of respondents without children under 18 living in the household had been told they had had a heart attack compared to respondents with children under 18 living in the household.

Table 46
Had Heart Attack
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	4.4
Gender of respondent	
Female	3.0
Male	6.6
Have children under 18	
Yes	0.8
No	7.0

Figure 26
Been Told You Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease
(n=594)

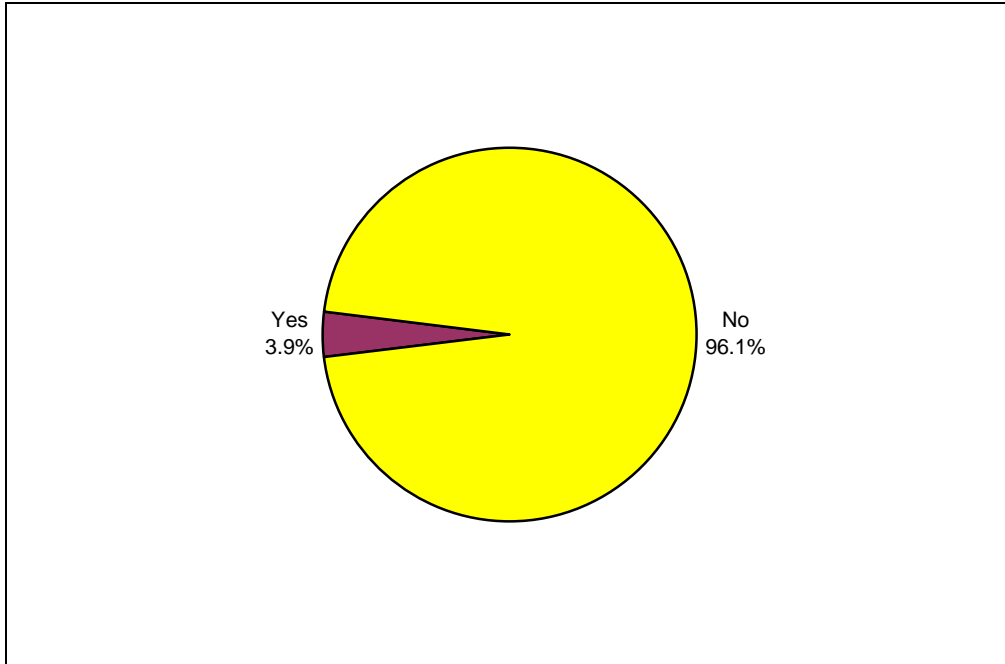


Table 47
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	4.5
Texas 2005	4.5
Amarillo 2007	3.9

- Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had angina or coronary heart disease. Four percent answered “yes” (see Figure 26).
- A greater percentage of respondents without children under 18 living in the household had been told they had angina or coronary heart disease compared to respondents with children under 18 living in the household (see Table 48).

Table 48
Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	3.9
Have children under 18	
Yes	1.6
No	5.6

Figure 27
Been Told You Had a Stroke
(n=598)

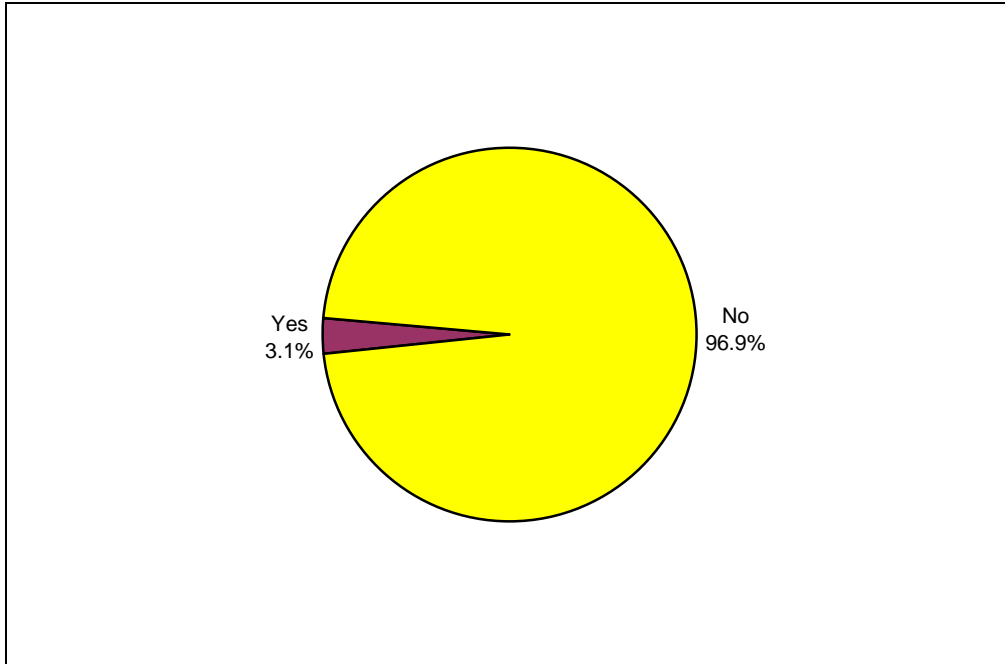
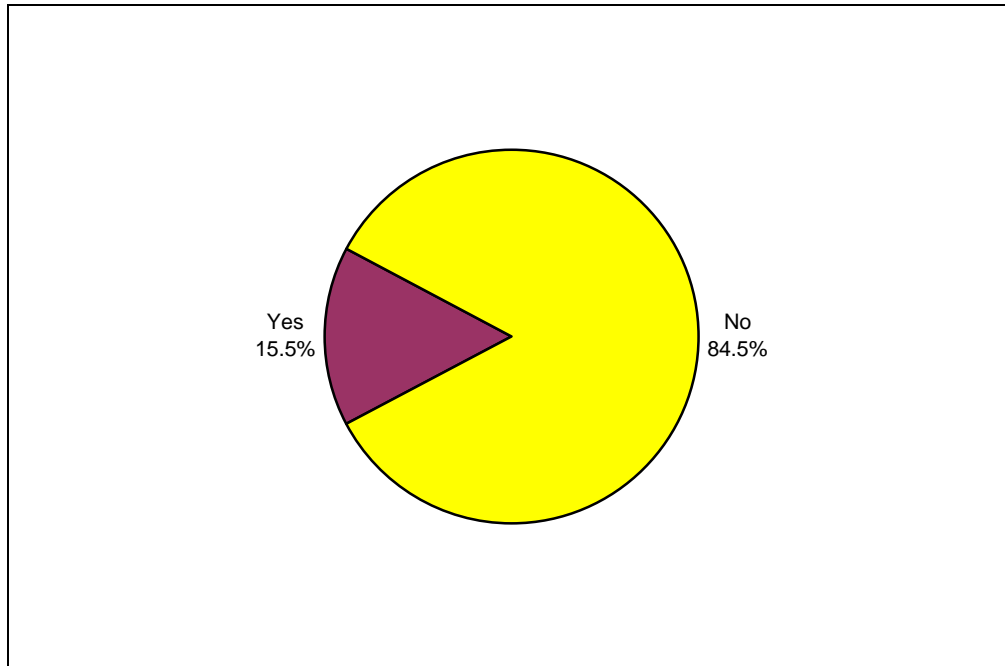


Table 49
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Stroke

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	2.6
Texas 2005	2.8
Amarillo 2007	3.1

- Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had a stroke. As shown in Figure 27, 3.1 percent of the respondents indicated they had been told they had a stroke.

Figure 28
Been Told You Had Asthma
(n=598)



- Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had asthma. As shown in Figure 28, 15.5 percent of the respondents had been told they had asthma.
- As shown in Table 50, respondents who completed the interview in English were more likely to report they had ever been told they had asthma than respondents who completed the interview in Spanish.
- When asked if they still had asthma, 62 (68.1 percent) of the 91 respondents who had ever been told they had asthma answered “yes.” This equals 10.4 percent (“at risk”) of all 598 respondents (see Table 51).

Table 50
Ever Had Asthma
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	15.5	84.5
Language of interview		
English	16.6	83.4
Spanish	0.0	100.0

Table 51
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Currently Have Asthma

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	7.9
Texas 2005	6.8
Amarillo 2007	10.4

Figure 29
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Entire Life

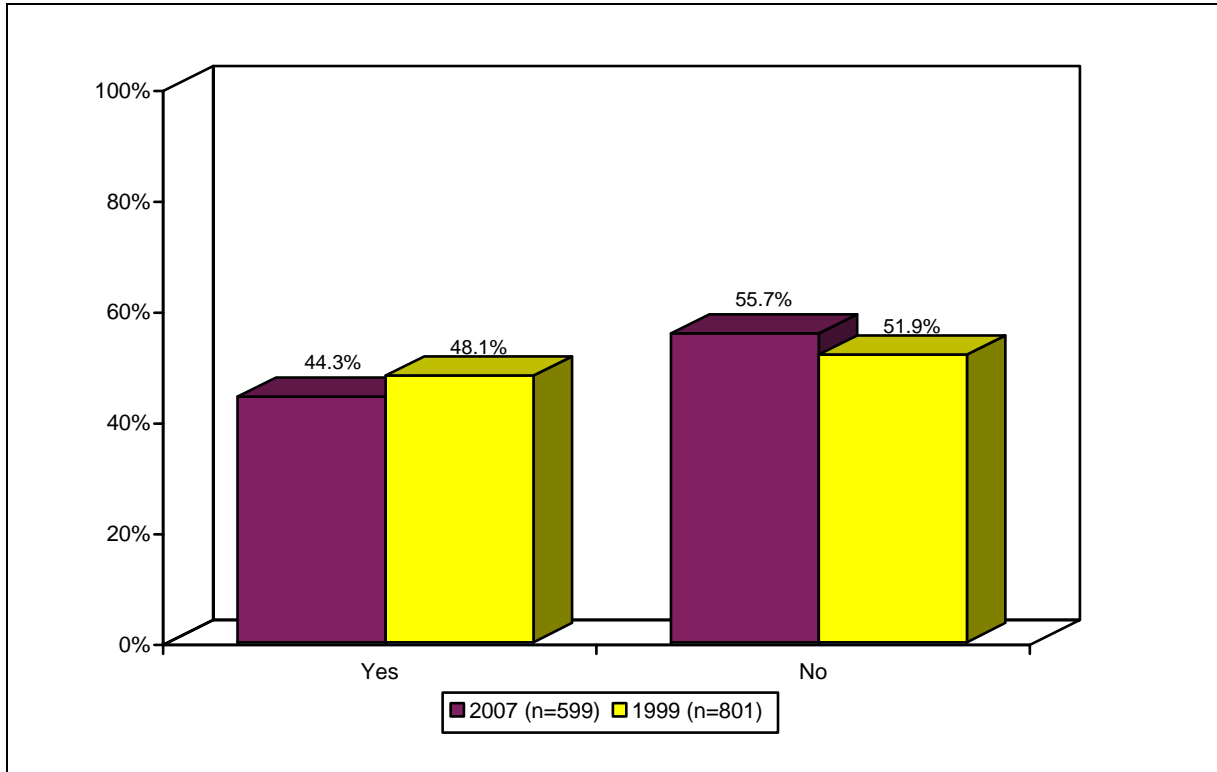


Table 52
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Entire Life

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	44.8
Texas 2005	41.0
Amarillo 2007	44.3

- Respondents were asked if they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes (5 packs) in their entire life. As shown in Figure 29, 44.3 percent reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life.
- Smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their life (“at risk”) decreased as education and income increased and was higher among male respondents, respondents of “other” ethnic groups, and respondents who completed the interview in English.

Table 53
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Entire Life
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	44.3
Gender of respondent	
Female	37.2
Male	56.1
Ethnicity	
White	48.4
Hispanic	31.4
Black/African American	46.7
Other	56.3
Education	
Some high school or less	51.0
High school grad	53.4
Some college	43.2
College grad or more	34.2
Income	
Less than \$15,000	58.7
\$15,001 to \$25,000	44.0
\$25,001 to \$50,000	48.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	43.1
More than \$75,000	34.3
Language of interview	
English	46.4
Spanish	24.4

Figure 30
Currently Smoke Cigarettes*

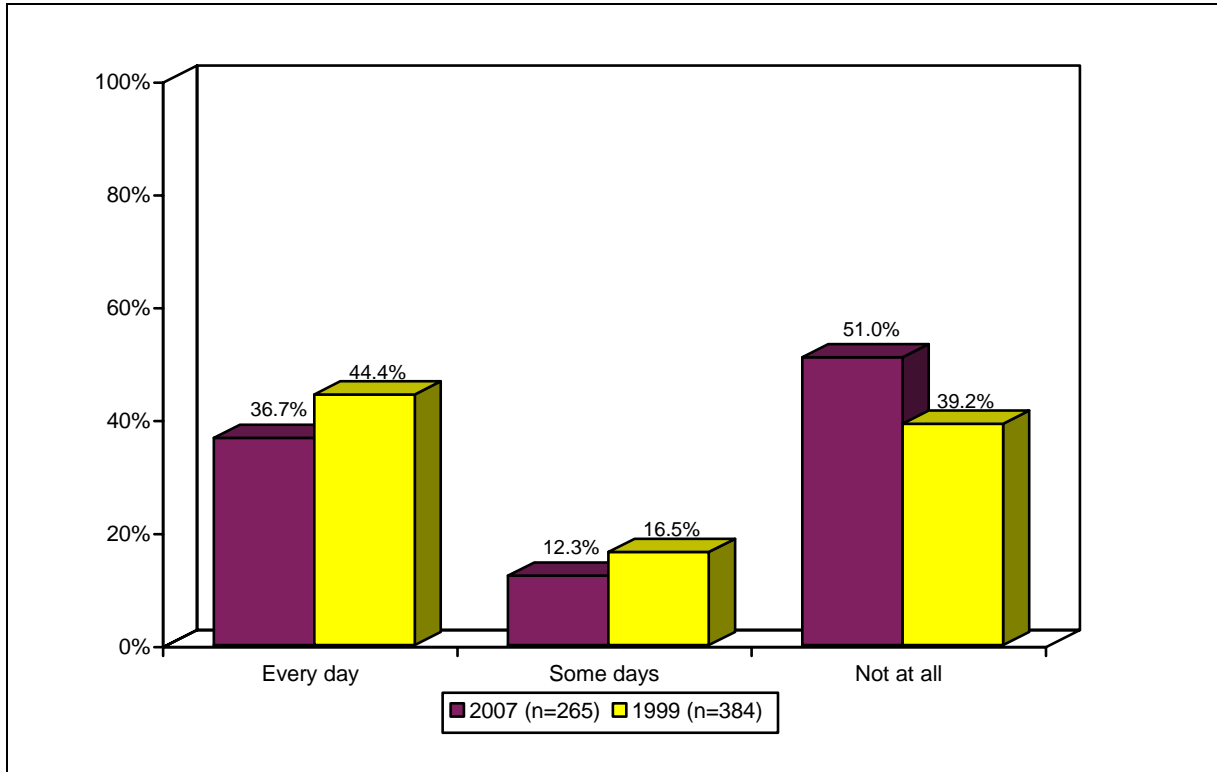


Table 54
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Smoke Every Day or Some Days

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	20.4
Texas 2005	20.0
Amarillo 2007	21.6

- Respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life were asked if they still smoked every day, some days or not at all. As shown in Figure 30, 36.7 percent still smoked every day while 12.3 percent smoked some days. Fifty-one percent no longer smoked cigarettes.
- The percentage of those respondents who still smoke every day appears to have decreased from 44.2 percent in 1999 to 36.7 percent in 2007.
- An “At risk” person is defined as one who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life and still smokes every day or some days (129 respondents/599 total = 21.6 percent).

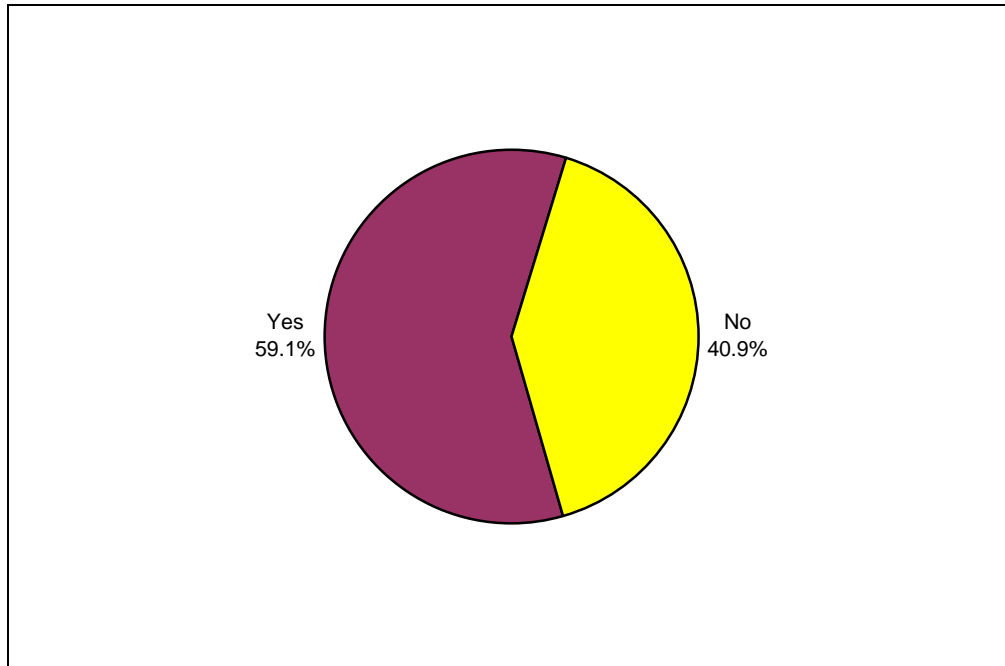
* Differences between the 1999 and 2007 samples for “currently smoke cigarettes” are significant at the $p < .05$ level.

- Respondents “at risk” due to smoking either every day or some days generally decreased as the age of the respondent, education and income increased, and was higher among male respondents and Black/African American respondents (see Table 55).

Table 55
Currently Smoke Every Day or Some Days
By Selected Demographics

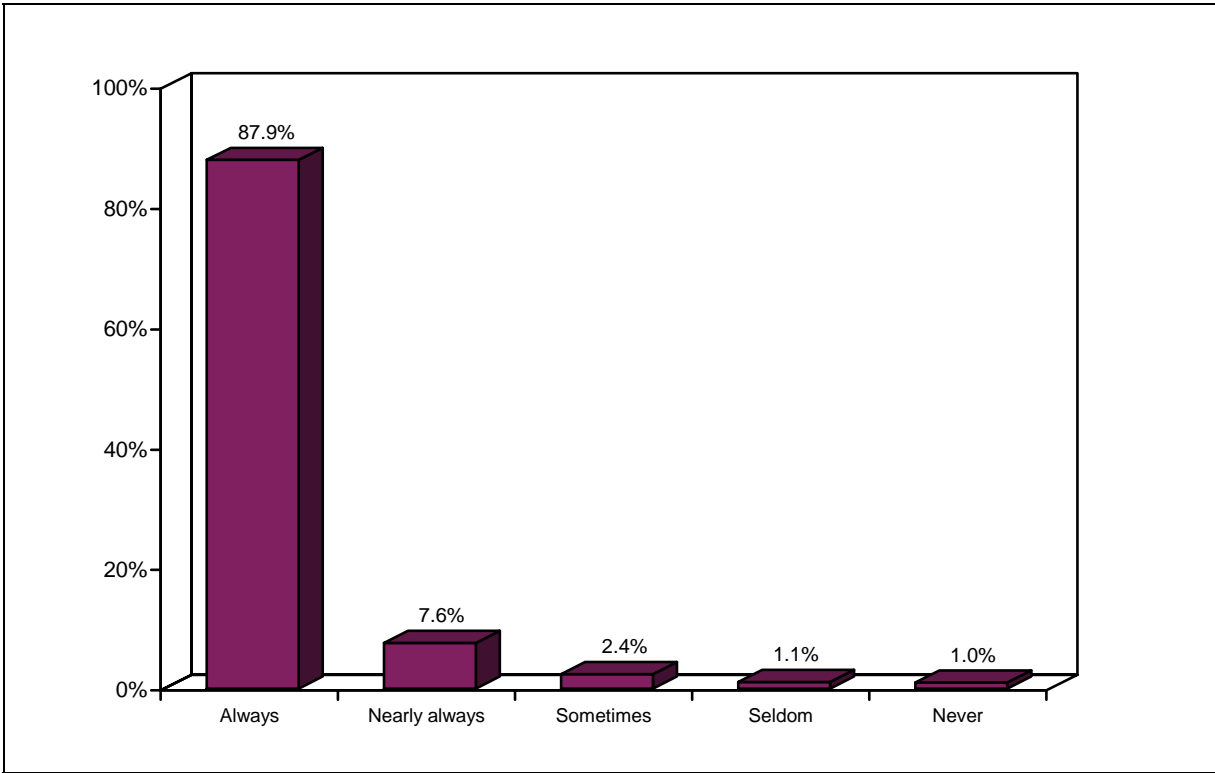
	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	21.6
Age of respondent	
18 to 24	29.1
25 to 34	18.6
35 to 44	32.1
45 to 54	22.5
55 to 64	17.3
65 to 74	11.3
75 or older	6.0
Gender of respondent	
Female	18.3
Male	27.1
Ethnicity	
White	20.0
Hispanic	19.7
Black/African American	38.7
Other	31.3
Education	
Some high school or less	33.3
High school grad	28.0
Some college	22.6
College grad or more	9.7
Income	
Less than \$15,000	33.8
\$15,001 to \$25,000	25.3
\$25,001 to \$50,000	27.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	17.6
More than \$75,000	10.0

Figure 31
Tried to Quit Smoking in Past 12 Months
(n=130)



- Respondents who were still smoking either every day or some days were asked if, in the past 12 months, they had stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking. As shown in Figure 31, 59.1 percent of these respondents answered “yes.”

Figure 32
Frequency of Using Seat Belts
(n=598)



- Respondents were asked how often they used seat belts when they drive or ride in the car. As shown in Figure 32, 87.9 percent of the respondents who drive or ride in the car indicated they always wear their seat belt.

Figure 33
Average Drinks and Driving after Drinking

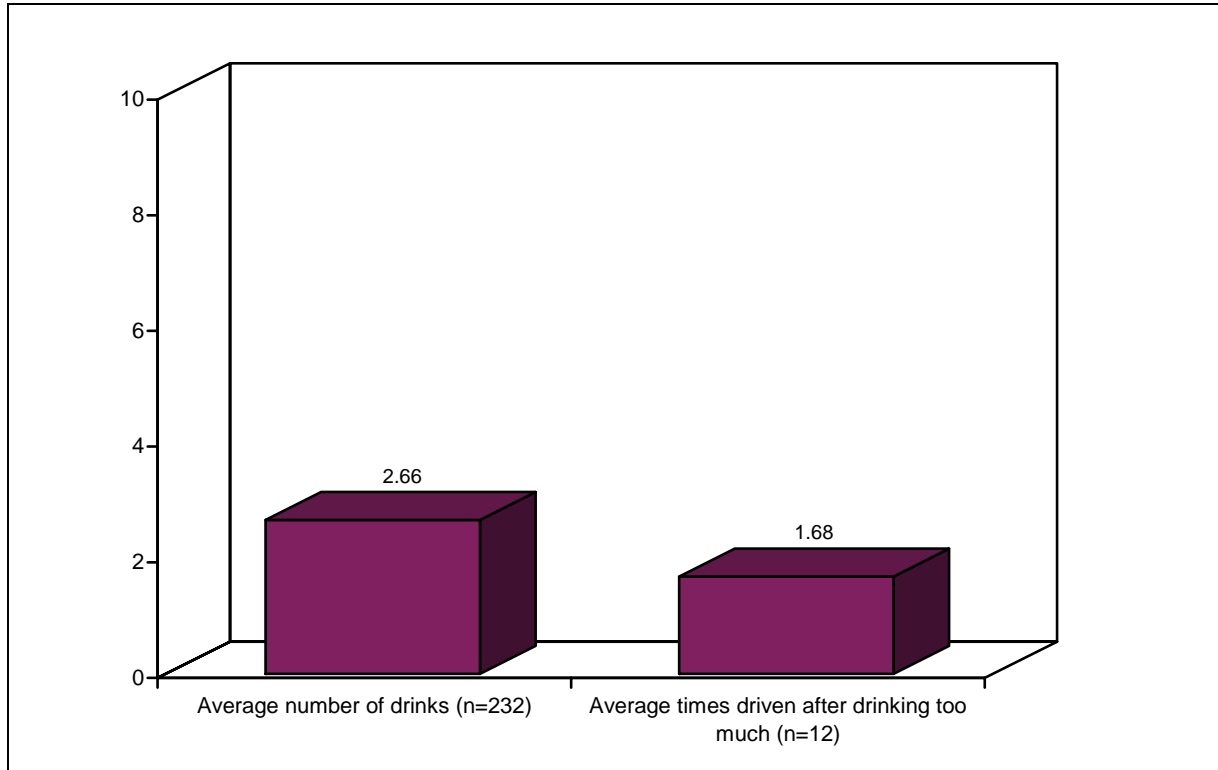
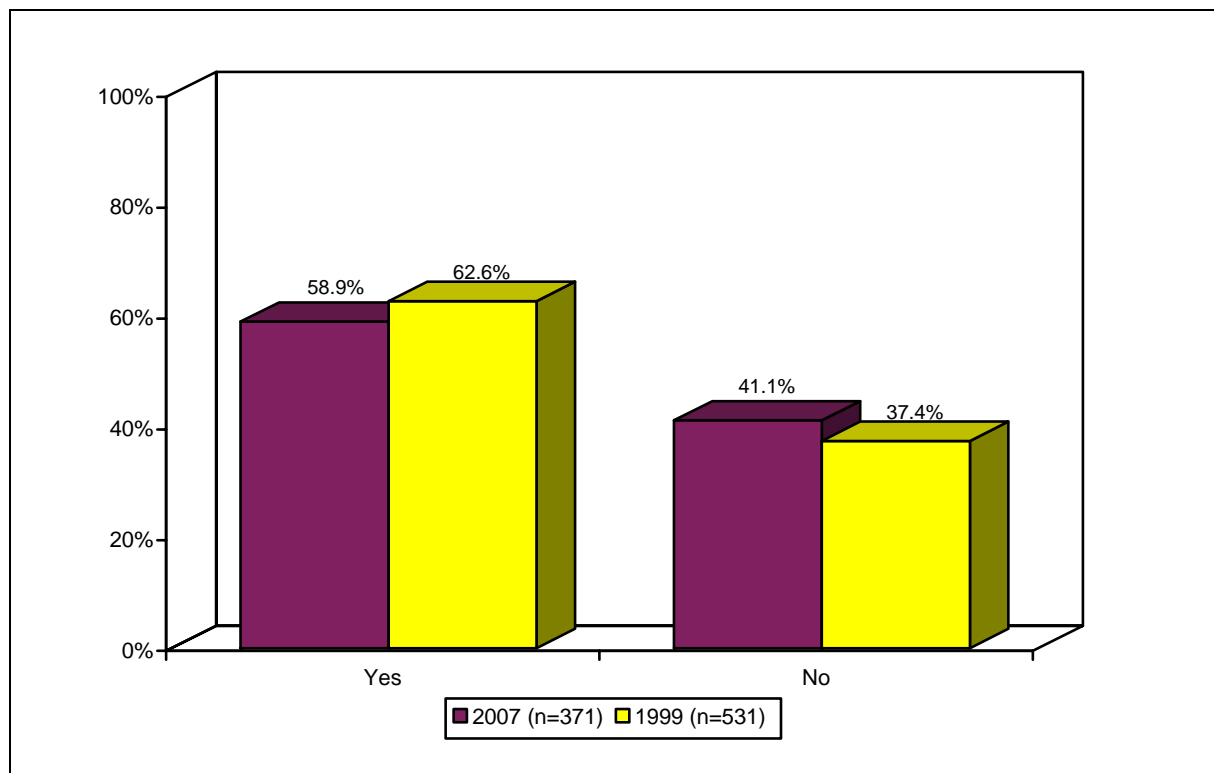


Table 56
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Binge Drinking

	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2005	14.2
Texas 2005	14.3
Amarillo 2007	16.7

- Respondents were read the following:
 One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?
- The average number of drinks per day among respondents who reported drinking in the last 30 days was 2.66 (see Figure 33).
- Thirty-eight respondents or 16.7 percent (“at risk”) of the respondents who drank in the past 30 days reported drinking 5 or more drinks on one occasion (see Table 56).
- As a follow-up, respondents were asked how many times they had driven when they had had perhaps too much to drink, during the past 30 days. As shown in Figure 33, of the twelve respondents who reported driving after drinking too much, the average number of times they drove was 1.68.

Figure 34
Ever Had a Mammogram



- Female respondents were asked if they had ever had a mammogram, an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. As shown in Figure 34, 58.9 percent of the female respondents reported having had a mammogram.
- The percent of the female respondents who had ever had a mammogram was higher among respondents age 55 to 64, respondents of “other” ethnic groups, and respondents without children under 18 living in the household (see Table 57).

Table 57
Ever Had a Mammogram
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	58.9	41.1
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	17.0	83.0
25 to 34	15.1	84.9
35 to 44	48.5	51.5
45 to 54	89.7	10.3
55 to 64	97.6	2.4
65 to 74	91.7	8.3
75 or older	85.7	14.3
Ethnicity		
White	65.6	34.4
Hispanic	39.4	60.6
Black/African American	75.0	25.0
Other	76.5	23.5
Have children under 18		
Yes	37.5	62.5
No	77.9	22.1

Figure 35
Time Since Last Mammogram
(n=217)

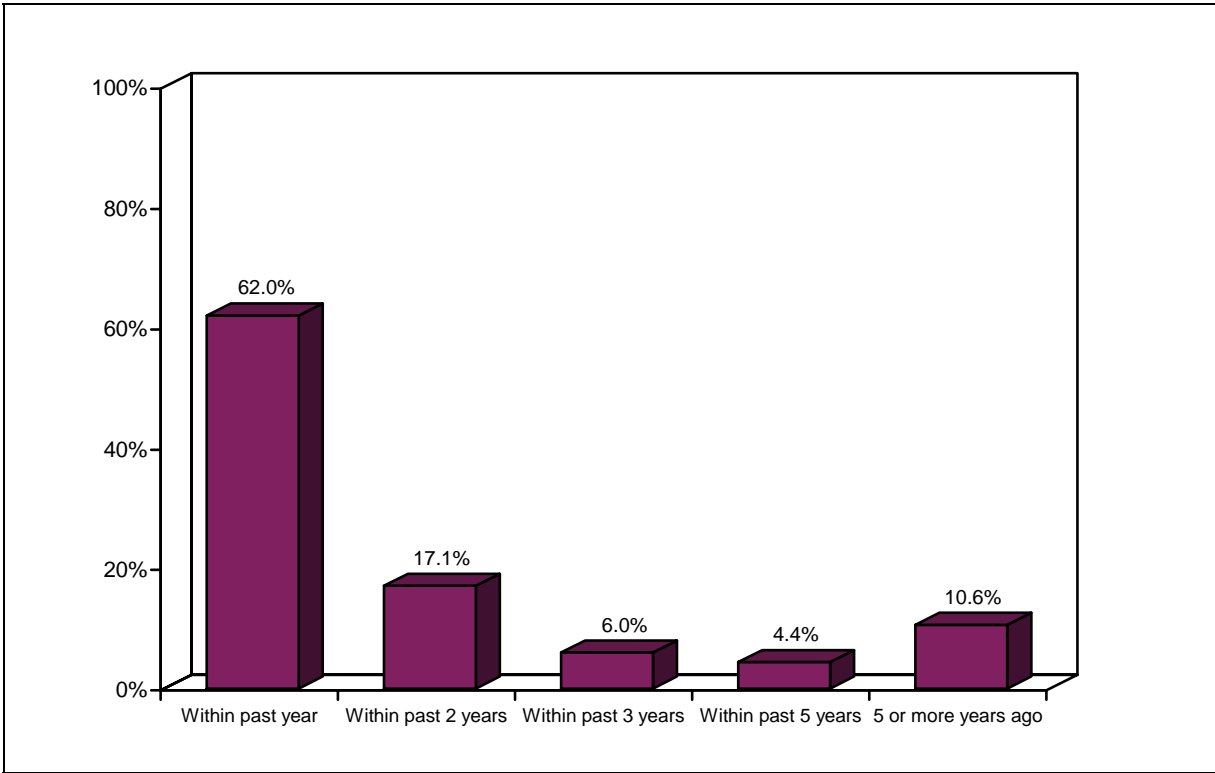


Table 58
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Time Since Last Mammogram
(Women age 40+ and no mammogram in past 2 years)

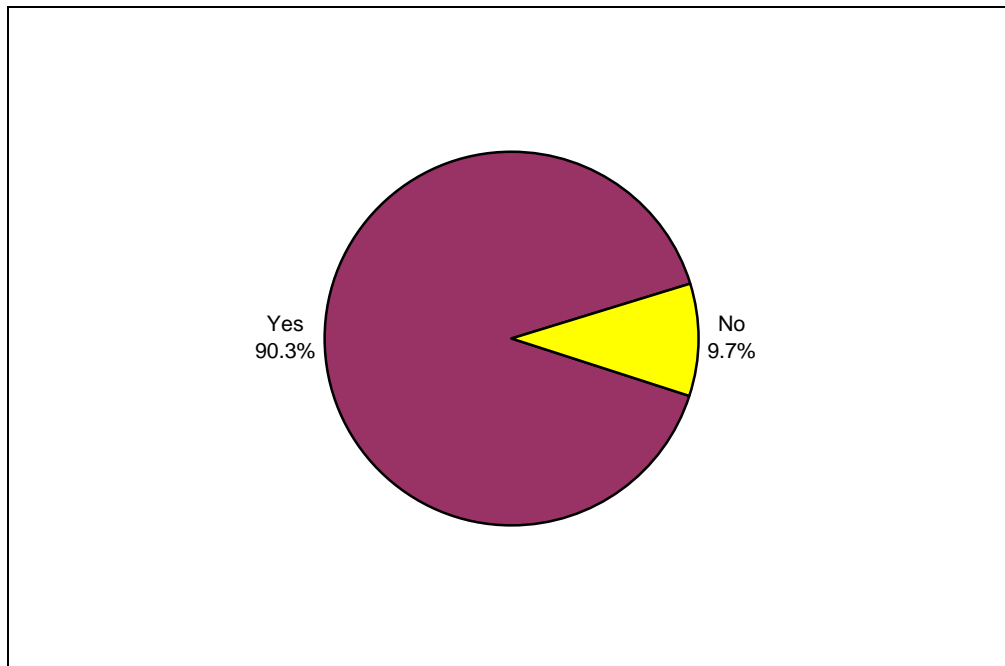
	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2004	25.4
Texas 2004	32.2
Amarillo 2007	28.3

- Female respondents of all ages who reported having had a mammogram were asked how long it had been since they got their last one. As shown in Figure 35, 79.1 percent reported having a mammogram either within the past year (62.0 percent) or within the past two years (17.1 percent).
- The “at risk” person was defined as a woman age 40 or older who had not had a mammogram in the past 2 years. When only female respondents age 40 and older were asked how long it had been since they got their last mammogram, 28.3 percent of them reported that it had been longer than 2 years (see Table 58).
- The percentage of respondents who were at risk because they were 40 or over and had not had a mammogram in the past two years generally decreased as the age of the respondents increased (see Table 59).

Table 59
At Risk Women 40+ No Mammogram in Past 2 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	28.3
Age of respondent	
40 to 44	45.7
45 to 54	25.0
55 to 64	22.0
65 to 74	16.7
75 or older	38.2

Figure 36
Ever Had a Pap Test
(n=371)



- Female respondents were asked if they had ever had a Pap test, a test for cancer of the cervix. As shown in Figure 36, 90.3 percent of those respondents answered “yes.”

Figure 37
Time Since Last Pap Test
(n=334)

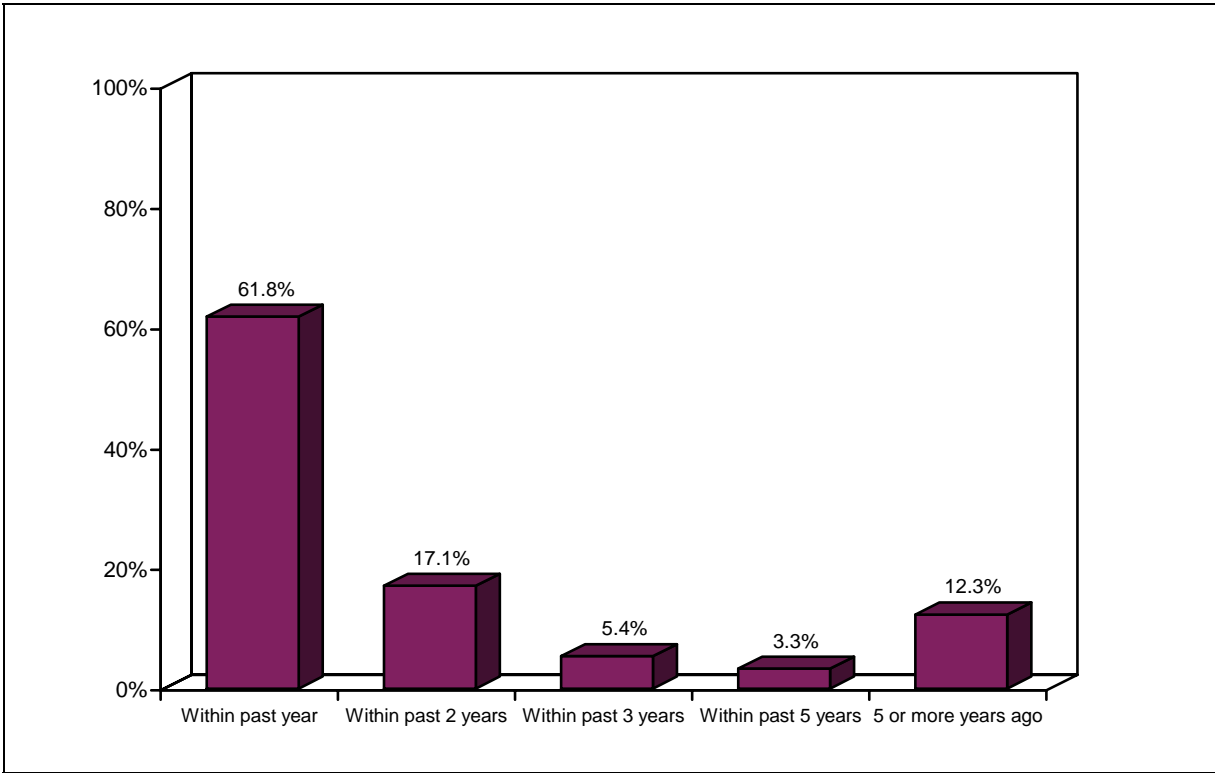


Table 60
Nationwide, Texas and Amarillo “At Risk” Comparison:
Time Since Last Pap Test
(Women age 18+ and no Pap in past 3 years)

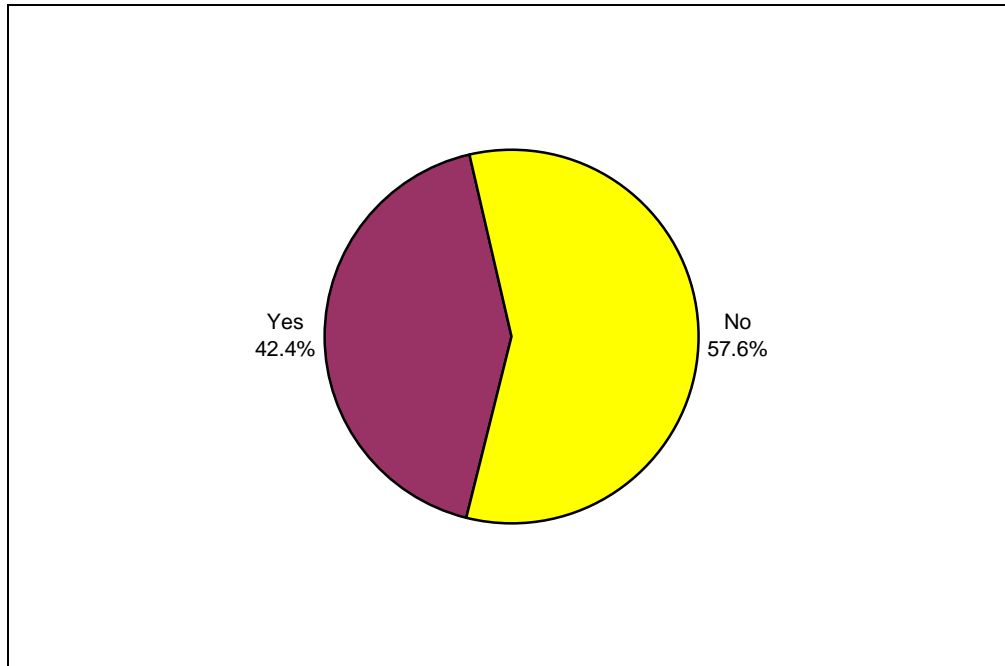
	Percentage At Risk
Nationwide 2004	14.6
Texas 2004	17.8
Amarillo 2007	15.8

- Female respondents who reported having had a Pap test were asked how long it had been since they got their last one. As shown in Figure 37, 78.9 percent of those respondents reported they had gotten their last Pap test within the past year (61.8 percent) or within the past 2 years (17.1 percent).
- An “at risk” person is defined as a woman age 18 or older who has not had a Pap test in the past three years.
- The percentage of female respondents over 18 years of age who were at risk because they had not had a Pap test in the past three years increased as the age of the respondent increased, and was greater among respondents of “other” ethnic groups, respondents without children under 18 living in the household, and respondents with less than \$15,000 in income (see Table 61).

Table 61
At Risk Women 18+ and No Pap Test in Past 3 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage At Risk
Amarillo	15.8
Age of respondent	
18 to 24	0.0
25 to 34	7.0
35 to 44	7.6
45 to 54	15.6
55 to 64	25.6
65 to 74	38.2
75 or older	33.3
Ethnicity	
White	17.7
Hispanic	10.8
Black/African American	0.0
Other	40.0
Have children under 18	
Yes	7.4
No	23.5
Income	
Less than \$15,000	28.9
\$15,001 to \$25,000	11.3
\$25,001 to \$50,000	20.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	8.3
More than \$75,000	11.1

Figure 38
Ever Had a Prostate-Specific Antigen Test
(n=222)



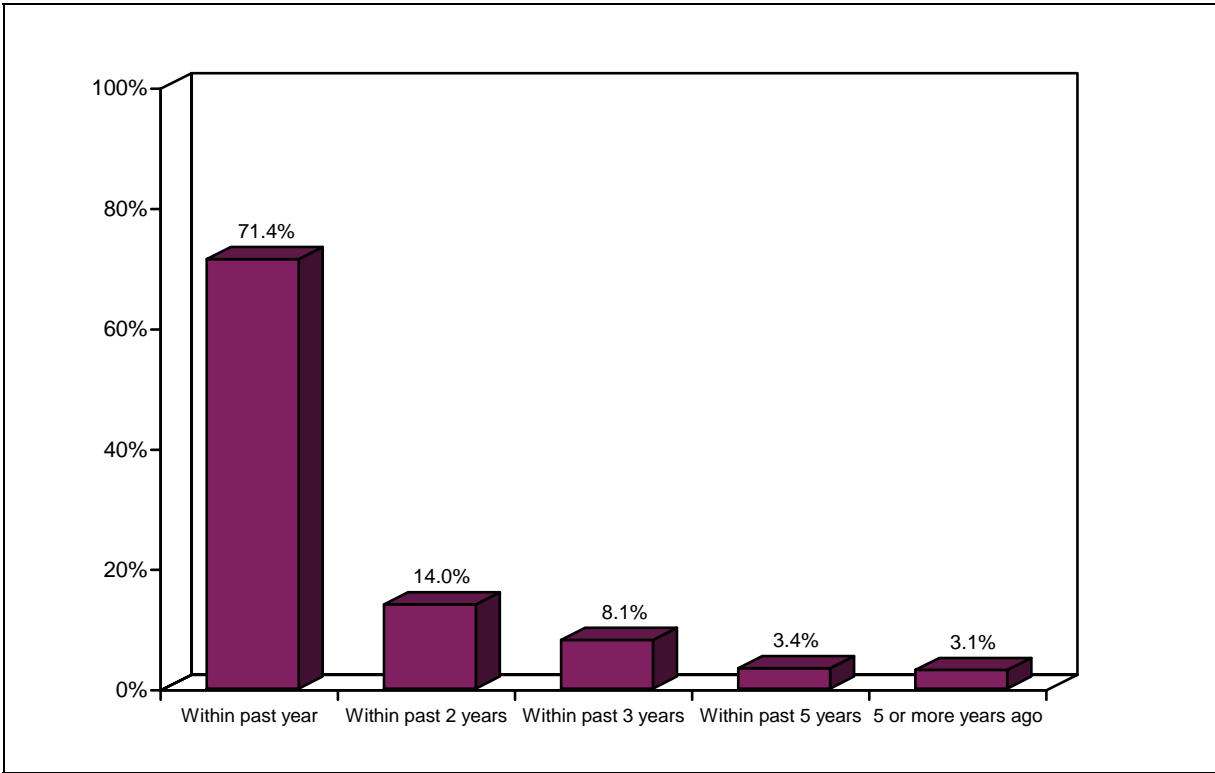
- Male respondents were asked if they had ever had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test, a test for prostate cancer. As shown in Figure 38, 42.4 percent of those respondents answered “yes.”
- The percentage of the male respondents who reported ever having had a PSA test generally increased as the age of the respondent and education increased, varied with income and was higher among respondents of “other” ethnic groups, respondents without children under 18 living in the household, and respondents who completed the interview in English (see Table 63).

Table 63
Ever Had Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) Test
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	42.4	57.6
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	12.1	87.9
25 to 34	7.0	93.0
35 to 44	21.4	78.6
45 to 54	58.1	41.9
55 to 64	78.8	21.2
65 to 74	100.0	0.0
75 or older	92.3	7.7

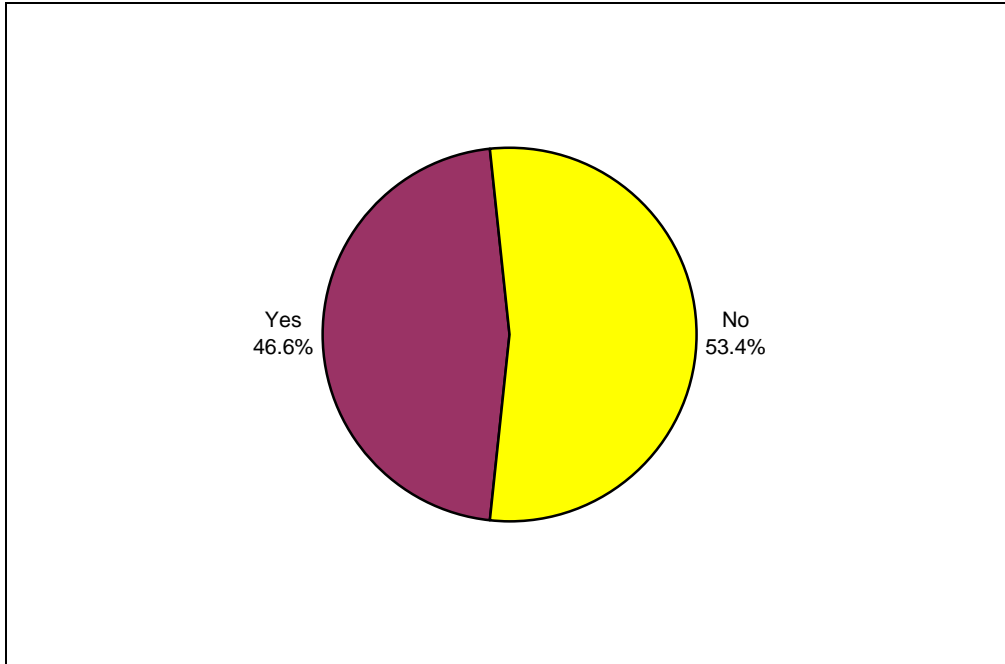
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Ethnicity		
White	49.0	51.0
Hispanic	20.8	79.2
Black/African American	30.0	70.0
Other	57.1	42.9
Have children under 18		
Yes	28.2	71.8
No	50.0	50.0
Education		
Some high school or less	32.6	67.4
High school grad	27.7	72.3
Some college	45.7	54.3
College grad or more	62.1	37.9
Income		
Less than \$15,000	40.0	60.0
\$15,001 to \$25,000	42.9	57.1
\$25,001 to \$50,000	24.6	75.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	56.3	43.7
More than \$75,000	51.2	48.8
Language of interview		
English	43.7	56.9
Spanish	13.3	86.7

Figure 39
Time Since Last PSA Test
(n=93)



- Male respondents who reported having had a PSA test were asked how long it had been since they had the test. As shown in Figure 39, 85.4 percent of those respondents indicated they had a PSA test within the past year (71.4 percent) or within the past 2 years (14.0 percent).

Figure 40
Ever Had a Digital Rectal Exam
(n=228)



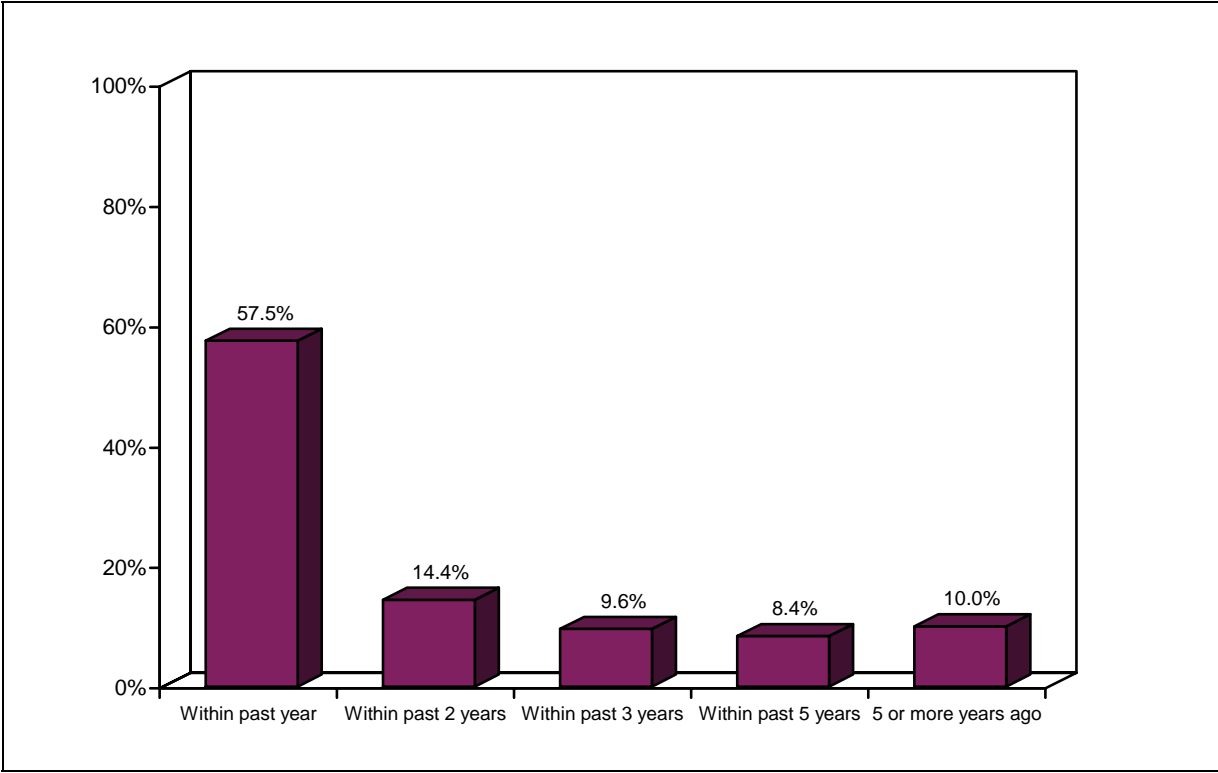
- Male respondents were asked if they had ever had a digital rectal exam. This is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. As shown in Figure 40, 46.6 percent of those respondents answered “yes.”
- The percentage of the male respondents who reported ever having had a digital rectal exam generally increased as the age of the respondent, education and income increased, and was higher among respondents of “other” ethnic groups, respondents without children under 18 living in the household, and respondents who completed the interview in English (see Table 64).

Table 64
Ever Had Digital Rectal Exam
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	46.6	53.4
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	0.0	100.0
25 to 34	6.7	93.2
35 to 44	38.6	61.4
45 to 54	65.1	34.9
55 to 64	91.2	8.8
65 to 74	100.0	0.0
75 or older	86.7	13.3
Ethnicity	56.4	43.6

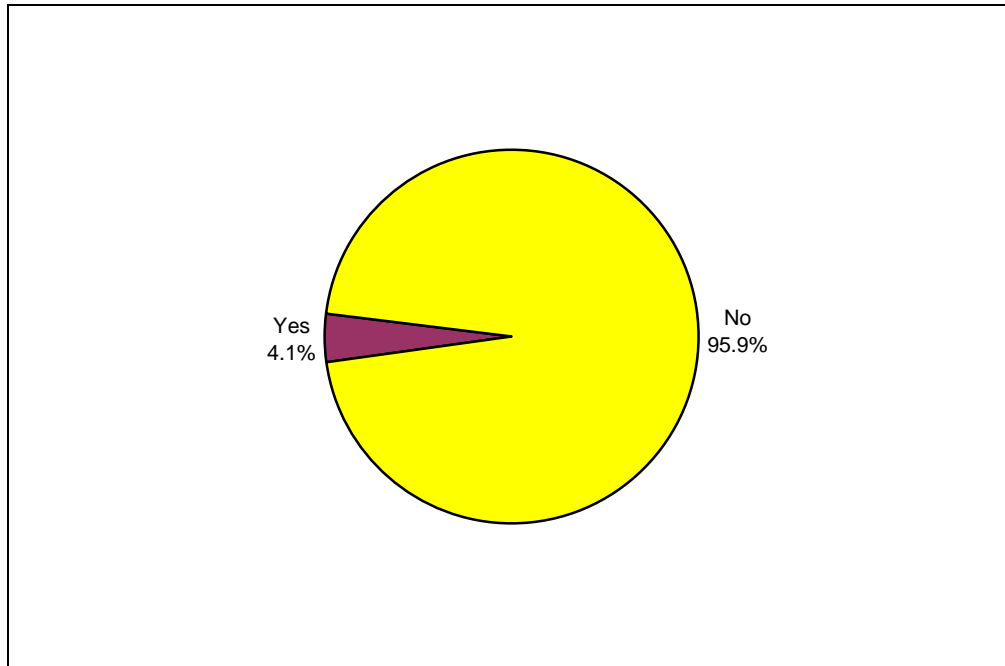
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
White		
Hispanic	14.9	85.1
Black/African American	30.0	70.0
Other	57.1	42.9
Have children under 18		
Yes	32.9	67.1
No	53.7	46.3
Education		
Some high school or less	25.0	75.0
High school grad	36.9	63.1
Some college	47.9	52.1
College grad or more	69.6	30.4
Income		
Less than \$15,000	35.5	64.5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	33.3	66.7
\$25,001 to \$50,000	30.2	69.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	67.3	32.7
More than \$75,000	60.5	39.5
Language of interview		
English	50.3	49.7
Spanish	6.3	93.8

Figure 41
Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam
(n=106)



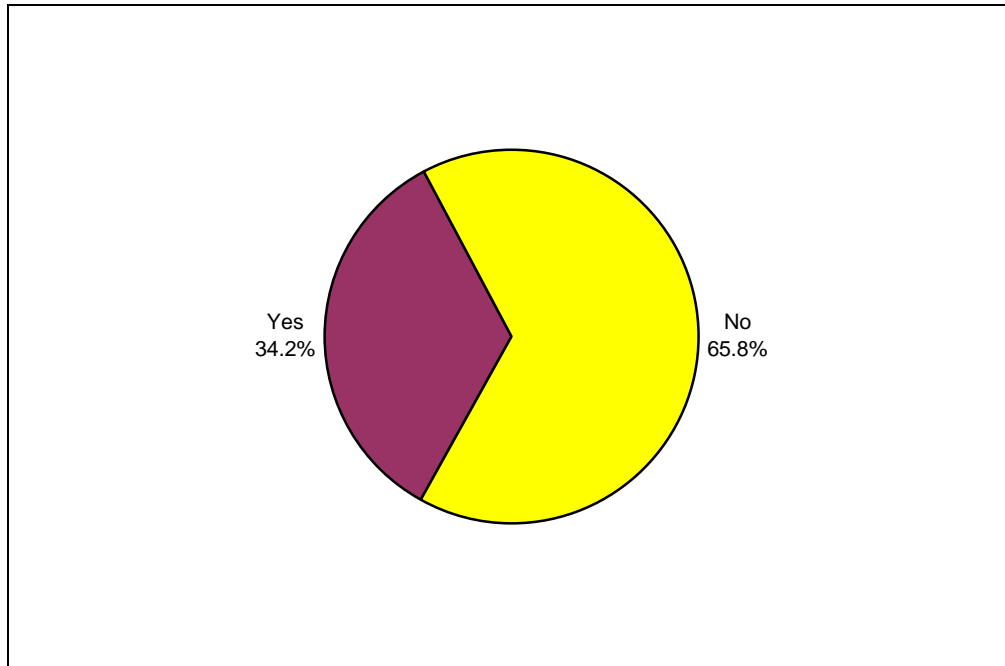
- Male respondents who reported having had a digital rectal exam were asked how long it had been since they had the examination. As shown in Figure 41, 71.9 percent of those respondents reported having had this exam either within the past year (57.5 percent) or within the past 2 years (14.4 percent).

Figure 42
Ever Been Told Had Prostate Cancer
(n=106)



- When male respondents who had had a digital rectal exam were asked if they had ever had prostate cancer, 4.1 percent answered “yes” (see Figure 42).

Figure 43
Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam
(n=598)



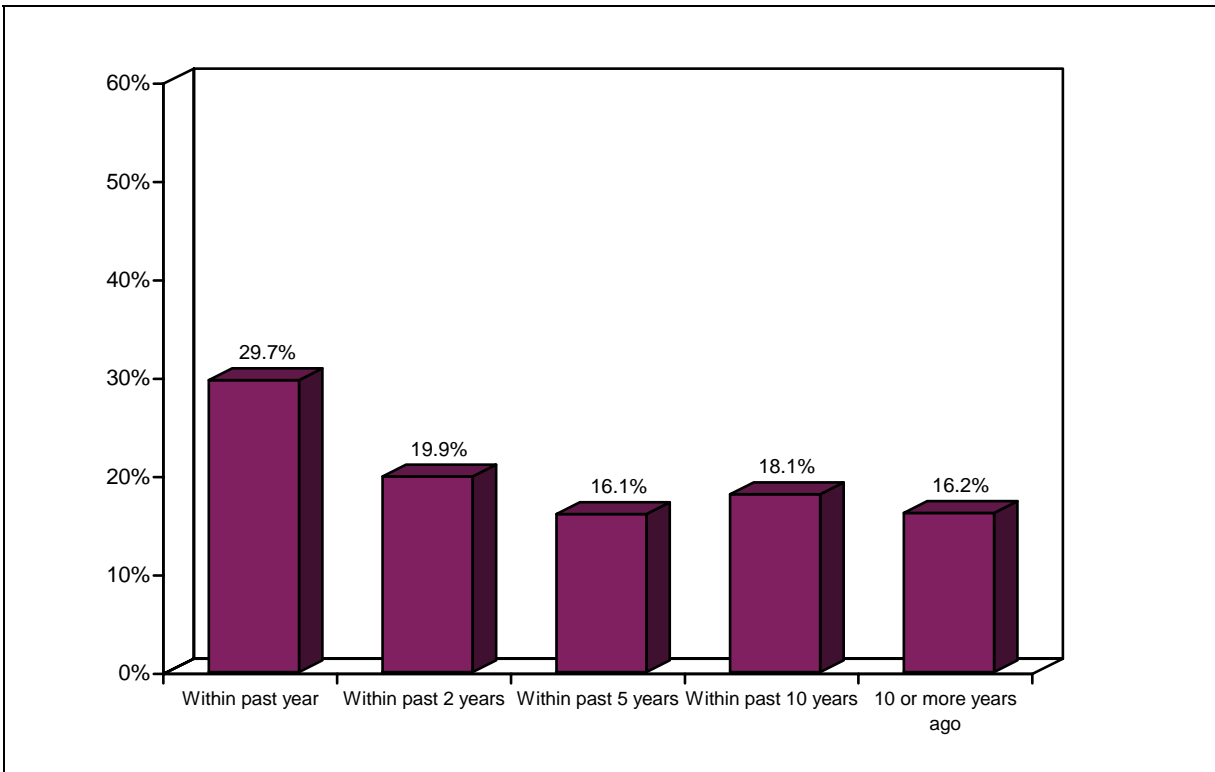
- All respondents were asked if they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy exam which are used to view the colon via a tube inserted in the rectum for signs of cancer or other health problems. As shown in Figure 43, one-third (34.2 percent) of the respondents indicated they had had one or the other of the exams.
- The percentage of respondents who reported ever having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam generally increased as the age of the respondent and was higher among respondents of “other” ethnic groups, respondents without children under 18 living in the household, and respondents who completed the interview in English (see Table 65).

Table 65
Ever Had Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	34.2	65.8
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	5.1	94.9
25 to 34	7.7	92.3
35 to 44	17.4	82.6
45 to 54	43.2	56.8
55 to 64	64.0	36.0
65 to 74	75.0	25.0
75 or older	69.4	30.6
Ethnicity	39.6	60.4

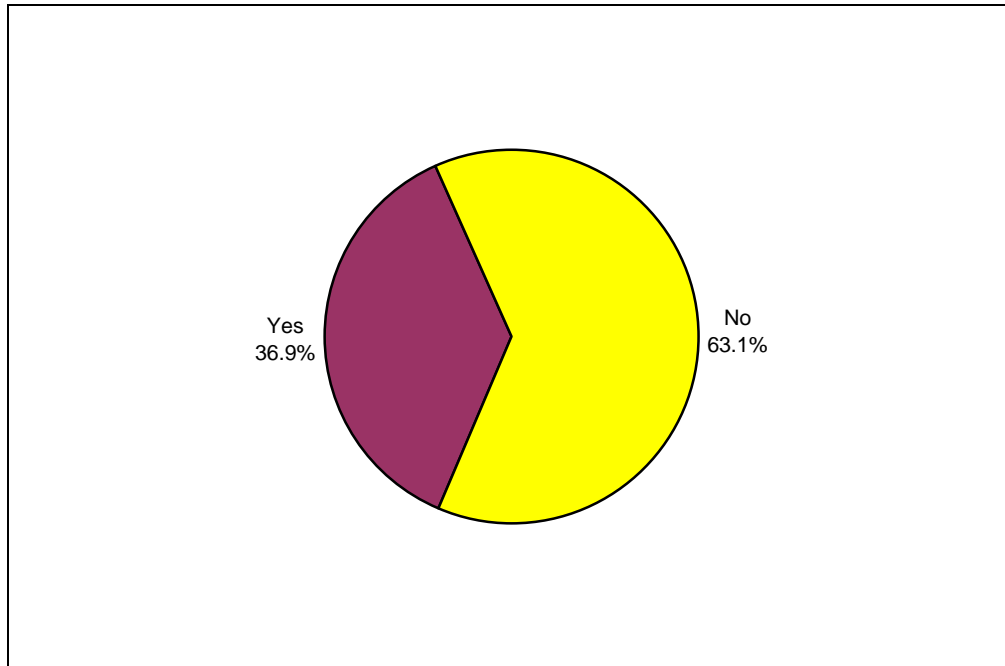
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
White		
Hispanic	18.5	81.5
Black/African American	35.5	64.5
Other	45.2	54.8
Have children under 18		
Yes	17.6	82.4
No	46.6	53.4
Language of interview		
English	37.4	62.6
Spanish	7.3	92.7

Figure 44
Time Since Last Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam
(n=204)



- Respondents who reported having had a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy exam were asked how long it had been since they had the examination. As shown in Figure 44, half (49.6 percent) of those respondents reported having one of these exams within the past year (29.7 percent) or within the past 2 years (19.9 percent).

Figure 45
Ever Been Tested for HIV
(n=589)



- Respondents were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV, including testing fluid from their mouth (not counting tests as part of a blood donation). As shown in Figure 45, 36.9 percent indicated they had been tested for HIV.
- The percentage of respondents who reported being tested for HIV decreased as the age of the respondent decreased and was greater among Black/African American respondents and respondents with children under 18 living in the household (see Table 66).

Table 66
Ever Been Tested for HIV
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Amarillo	36.9	63.1
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	48.8	51.3
25 to 34	57.9	42.1
35 to 44	46.3	53.7
45 to 54	29.1	70.9
55 to 64	29.2	70.8
65 to 74	14.0	86.0
75 or older	4.2	95.8

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Ethnicity		
White	32.1	67.9
Hispanic	43.3	56.7
Black/African American	63.3	36.7
Other	35.5	64.5
Have children under 18		
Yes	50.8	49.2
No	26.5	73.5

- Forty-two percent of those who had been tested for HIV were tested from between January, 2006 and April, 2007 (see Table 67).

Table 67
Last HIV Test
(n=192)

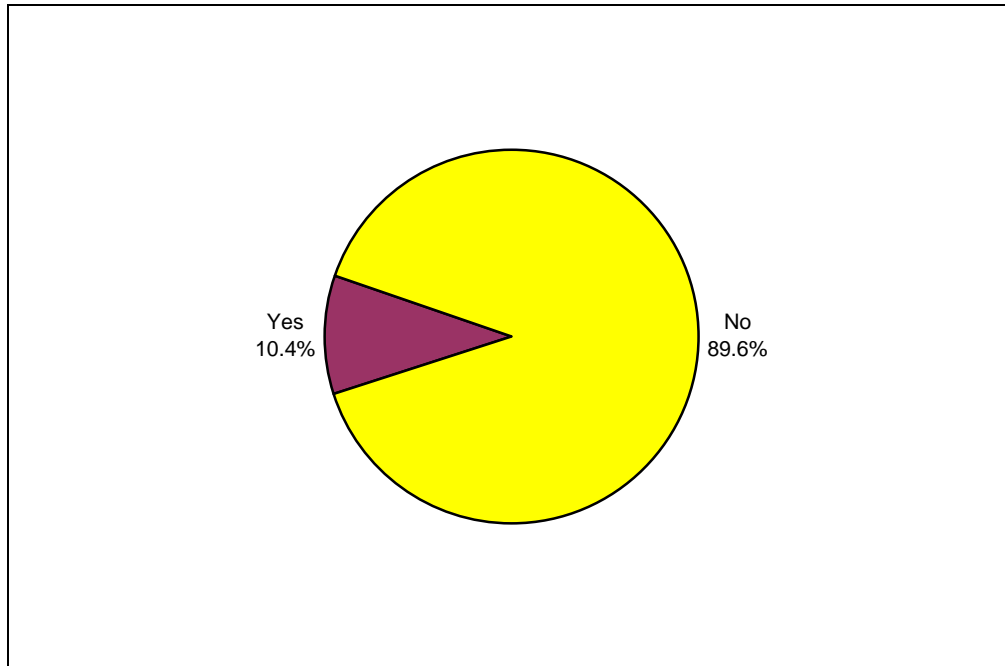
	Percentage responding
2006 to present	42.3
2005	16.9
2004	5.8
2002 to 2003	8.5
1997-2001	15.8
1987-1996	9.7
Before 1987	1.0

Table 68
Provider of Last HIV Test
(n=211)

	Percentage responding
Private doctor or HMO office	37.8
Health Department Clinic	27.5
Hospital	12.4
Counseling and testing site	5.3
Jail or prison (or other correctional facility)	1.8
At home	1.7
Drug treatment facility	0.3
Somewhere else	13.1

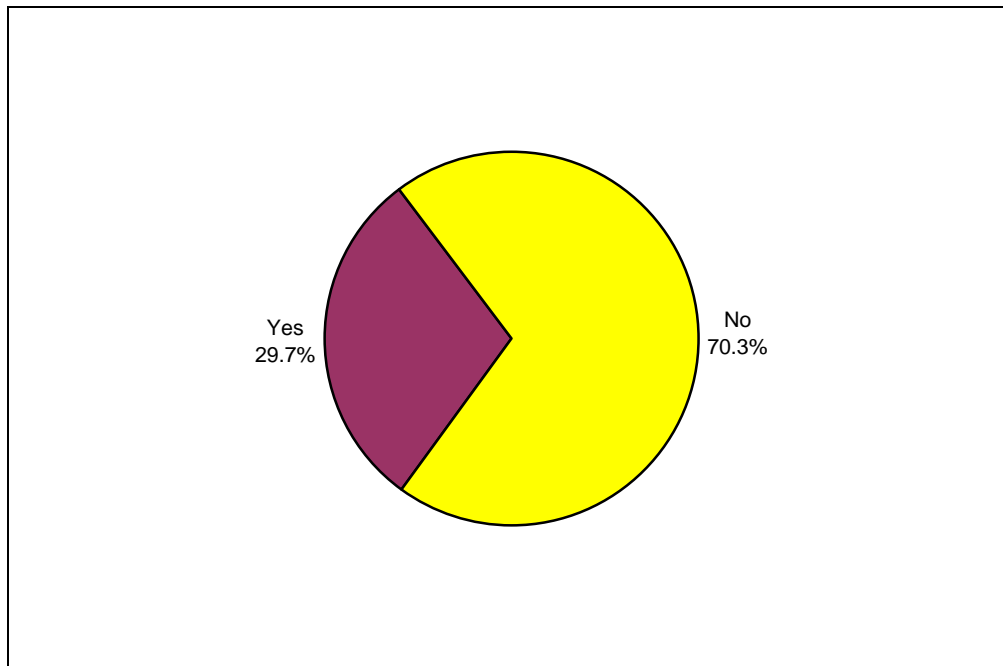
- Respondents who had been tested for HIV were asked where they had their last HIV test. As shown in Table 68, 37.8 percent of those respondents got their HIV test from a private doctor or HMO office. Over one-quarter (27.5 percent) got their test from a Health Department Clinic.

Figure 46
Respondent is Caregiver for Elderly Person
(n=597)



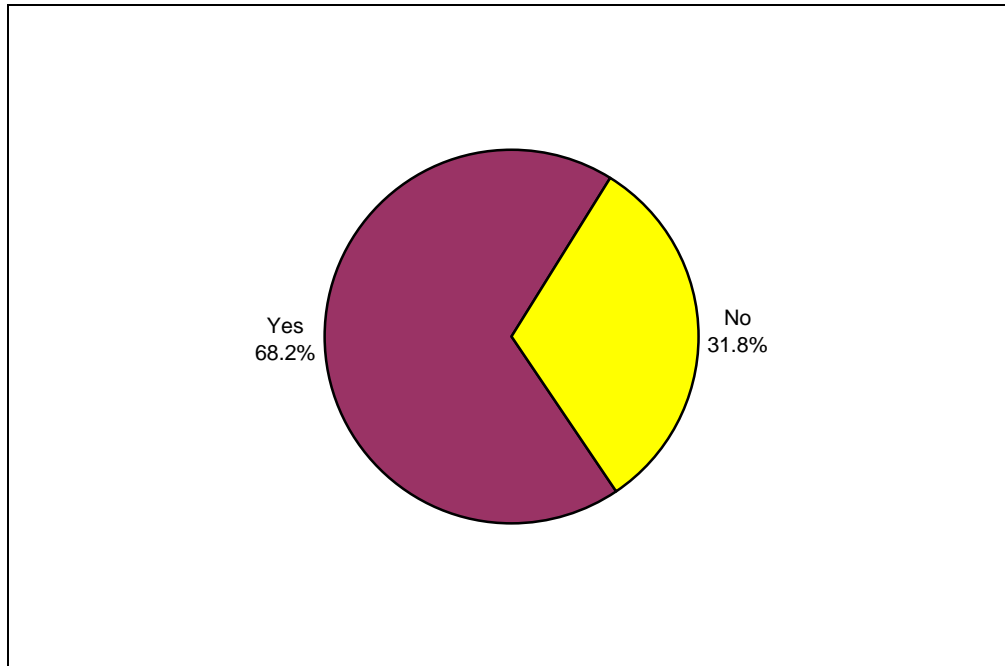
- When asked if they were a family caregiver for someone that is elderly (age 65 or older), 10.4 percent of the respondents answered “yes” (see Figure 46).

Figure 47
Family Member Has Significant Memory Problems
(n=62)



- Respondents who reported being a family caregiver for someone elderly were asked if that elderly person had significant memory problems that cause them, the respondent, concern. As shown in Figure 47, 29.7 percent of those respondents indicated that the person did have significant memory problems that caused concern.

Figure 48
Doctor Wants to Hear Caregiver's Concerns about Elderly Person
(n=57)



- Respondents who were caregivers were asked if they felt that the elderly person's doctor wanted to hear their (the respondent's) concerns about their family member. As shown in Figure 48, 68.2 percent of those respondents answered "yes."

Table 69
Specific Caregiver Needs Not Being Met
(n=52)

	Percentage responding
Financial support	29.4
All of the these	21.0
Emotional support	19.4
None of these	16.3
Medical support	9.0
Other	5.0

- Respondents who were caregivers were asked to identify specific needs that are not being met where they wish they could have assistance. As shown in Table 69, 29.4 percent of these respondents needed financial support. Twenty-one percent needed financial, emotional, and medical support. Nineteen percent needed emotional support. Sixteen percent required no support.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In April 2007, the Survey Research Center conducted a health survey and needs assessment of the residents of the City of Amarillo. Data collected from this survey was compared where possible to findings from a survey done for the City of Amarillo in 1999 and findings of the 2005 Texas and Nationwide Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System surveys.

Over three-quarters (78.0 percent) of the Amarillo respondents reported their state of health was either excellent (17.8 percent), very good (27.9 percent) or good (32.3 percent). Twenty-two percent reported their health was either fair (16.6 percent) or poor (5.3 percent) and were considered “at risk.” In general, respondents with lower education and income were more likely to be at risk. Fifty-six percent of the respondents reported getting a checkup even though they felt healthy. Three-quarters of those had gotten a checkup within the last 12 months.

Seventy-eight percent of the respondents had some kind of health care coverage. Twenty-one percent did not and were considered “at risk.” Nearly two-thirds (63.3 percent) of those with coverage had health insurance through someone’s work or union. Nearly one-quarter (22.5 percent) had Medicare. Sixty-six percent of the respondents had a single personal doctor, while 10.7 percent reported they had more than one personal doctor. Nineteen percent of the respondents reported needing to see a doctor in the past 12 months but did not because of cost. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported their spouse or partner had health insurance while 85.9 percent of those with children under 18 living in the household reported their child had health insurance. Thirty-two percent of the children had Medicaid or public aid (including SCHIPS).

When asked the type of health care they would most likely use, 58.9 percent of the respondents said a doctor or HMO. A large majority (87.1 percent) rated care received from their preferred source as either excellent or good. Too long a wait was the most common problem encountered when seeking health care. The inability to afford care was the most common reason that prevented an adult from getting needed health care. The findings were similar for children.

Forty-percent of the respondents had gotten a flu shot in the past 12 months, leaving 60.2 percent “at risk.” When one-third (31.6 percent) of the respondents with children were told within the past 12 months that their child needed vaccinations, 89.2 percent of those respondents reported their child had gotten the vaccinations. Half (51.0 percent) of those went to a private health care provider for the immunizations.

Twelve percent of respondents reported that an adult in their household had sought mental health care in the past two years. Respondents were more likely to use a private provider (63.4 percent) than TPMHMR (15.5 percent) or the J.O. Wyatt Clinic (6.0 percent) for mental health care.

Over three-quarters (77.4 percent) of the respondents indicated they participated in physical activities or exercises in the past month. Some respondents were considered “at risk” because they had been told they had diabetes (12.0 percent), a heart attack (4.4 percent), angina or coronary heart disease (3.9 percent), a stroke (3.1 percent), asthma (15.5 percent had been told, 10.4 percent currently have asthma), or prostate cancer (4.1 percent of male respondents who reported having had a digital rectal exam).

Respondents were asked if they had ever had certain examinations. Fifty-nine percent of female respondents reported having had a mammogram. Twenty-eight percent were “at risk” because they were age 40 or older and had not had a mammogram within the past two years. Ninety percent of female respondents reported having a Pap test. Sixteen percent were “at risk”

because they had not had a Pap test within the past three years. Forty-two percent of male respondents reported having a Prostate-Specific Antigen test and 85.4 percent of them had the test within the past two years. Forty-seven percent of male respondents reported they had had a digital rectal exam and 71.9 percent had this exam within the past two years. Thirty-four percent of all respondents reported having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam and 49.6 percent of those respondents had the exam within the past two years. Thirty-seven had been tested for HIV and 42.3 percent of those respondents had been tested since January 2006. Thirty-eight percent of those that had been tested for HIV got tested at a private doctor's office or HMO office and 27.5 percent went to a Health Department Clinic.

Forty-four percent were at risk because they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life. Twenty-two percent were at risk because they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes and they continued to smoke every day or some days. Fifty-nine percent of these respondents had stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit.

The average number of alcoholic drinks consumed by people who reported drinking in the past 30 days was 2.66. The number of times respondents reported driving after they had had perhaps too much to drink in the same time period was 1.68. Seventeen percent of respondents who drank in the past 30 days reported drinking 5 or more drinks on one occasion and were considered "at risk."

Ten percent of respondents reported being a caregiver for an elderly person. One-third of these respondents reported that the person they cared for had significant memory problems. These respondents indicated they needed financial support (29.4 percent), emotional support (19.4 percent), or financial, emotional and medical support (21.0 percent).

APPENDIX: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

AMARILLO HEALTH SURVEY AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2007

Hello, my name is _____. Amarillo's Public Health Department is conducting a survey of its citizens and I would like to talk with anyone age 18 or older. **(TO RESPONDENT)** The Health Department is conducting a survey to assess health care issues and needs. I want to stress that this survey is being conducted by the Amarillo Public Health Department and not by a candidate for political office. The questions that I want to ask you will take only a few minutes and your answers will be useful to the city staff and commission. All of your answers will be kept confidential.

The survey will take about 10 to 15 minutes to complete. This project has been approved by the UNT Institutional Review Board. If you have any questions about the study you may call 800-687-7055

1. Would you say that in general your health is—

Please read:

1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor

Do not read:

7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

2. 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
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

2A. Is your health insurance primarily:

1. Health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO)
2. Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family
3. Medicare, a government plan that pays health care bills for people aged 65 and over and for some disabled people
4. Medicaid or public aid
5. Insurance through a District Clinic
6. Other, _____
9. NR/DK

3. Do you have ONE person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

1. Yes (SKIP TO Q4)
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure (SKIP TO Q4)
9. Refused (SKIP TO Q4)

3A. Is there more than one, or is there no person who you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

1. Yes, more than one
2. No person thought of as personal doctor
7. Don't know / Not sure

9. Refused

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

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

5. Does your spouse or partner have health insurance?

1. YES (ASK 5A)
2. NO
3. DOES NOT HAVE A SPOUSE OR PARTNER (SKIP TO Q6)
9. NR/DK

5A. Is that insurance primarily:

1. Health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO)
2. Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family
3. Medicare, a government plan that pays health care bills for people aged 65 and over and for some disabled people
4. Medicaid or public aid
5. Insurance through a District Clinic
6. Other, _____
9. NR/DK

6. Do you have any children age 18 or younger living in your household?

1. YES
2. NO (SKIP TO 8)
9. NR/DK

7. Do you have health insurance for your children?

1. YES (ASK 7A)
2. NO
9. NR/DK

7A. Is that insurance primarily:

1. Health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO)
2. Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family
3. Medicare, a government plan that pays health care bills for people aged 65 and over and for some disabled people
4. Medicaid or public aid
5. Insurance through a District Clinic
5. Other, _____
9. NR/DK

8. If you or an adult member of your household are in need of healthcare which of the following would you most likely use?

1. Doctor or HMO
2. J.O. Wyatt Clinic
3. Hospital Emergency Room
4. Nurse Practitioner
5. Urgent Care Center
6. Other
7. Would not use any source
8. NR/DK

9. Have you or an adult in your household sought health care from that source within the past two years?

1. YES (ASK 9A-B)
2. NO (ASK 9C)
9. NR/DK

9A Would you say the care you received there is generally excellent, good, fair, or poor?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
9. NR/DK

9B. Did you experience any of the following when you sought health care?

Problem	Yes	No	NR/DK
Unable to get appointment when I needed one	1	2	9
Lack of transportation to the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Location of the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Unreasonable cost of services	1	2	9
Too long of a wait	1	2	9

9C. Did any of the following reasons prevent you from getting health care?

Problem	Yes	No	NR/DK
No need for health care (GO TO Q10)	1	2	9
Unable to get appointment	1	2	9
Unable to afford care	1	2	9
Lack of transportation to the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Location of the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Too long of a wait	1	2	9

10. Some people visit a doctor or clinic for a checkup even though they are feeling healthy. Have you ever done that for yourself?

1. YES (ASK 10A)
2. NO
9. NR/DK

10A. Was your most recent checkup

1. Less than 12 months ago
2. Less than 2 years ago
3. Longer than 2 years ago
9. NR/DK

11. If a child living with you needed health care which of the following would you most likely use?

1. Doctor or HMO
2. J.O. Wyatt Clinic
3. Hospital Emergency Room
4. Nurse Practitioner
5. Urgent Care Center
6. Other
7. Would not use any source
8. NR/DK

(IF Q6 > 1 SKIP TO Q13)

12. Have you or an adult in your household sought health care for a child from that source within the past two years?

1. YES (ASK 12A-B)
2. NO (ASK 12C)
9. NR/DK

12A. Would you say the care your child received there is generally excellent, good, fair, or poor?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
9. NR/DK

12B. Did you experience any of the following when you sought health care for your child?

Problem	Yes	No	NR/DK
Unable to get appointment when I needed one	1	2	9
Lack of transportation to the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Location of the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Unreasonable cost of services	1	2	9
Too long of a wait	1	2	9

12C. Did any of the following reasons prevent you from getting health care for your child?

Problem	Yes	No	NR/DK
No need for health care (GO TO Q13)	1	2	9
Unable to get appointment	1	2	9
Unable to afford care	1	2	9
Lack of transportation to the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Location of the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Too long of a wait	1	2	9

13. How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. Five or more years ago

Do not read:

7. Don't know / Not sure
8. Never
9. Refused

14. If you or an adult member of your household are in need of dental care which of the following would you most likely use?

1. Private Dentist
2. J.O. Wyatt Dental Clinic
3. Hospital Emergency Room
4. Community Dental Clinic
5. South Plains Health Provider/RHN
6. Other
7. Would not use any source
8. NR/DK

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

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

If Q6 > 1 skip to Q17

16. Has a doctor, nurse, or medical assistant told you within the past 12 months that one of your children needed vaccinations?

1. YES (ASK 16A)
2. NO
9. NR/DK

16A. Did your child receive the vaccinations?

1. YES (ASK 16B)
2. NO
9. NR/DK

16B. Where did you go to get you children immunized?

1. Northwest Women's and Children's Clinic
2. Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
3. Private healthcare provider
4. Care Van
5. Other, _____

17. During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

18. INTERVIEWER: KEY GENDER OF RESPONDENT

1. FEMALE
2. MALE

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

1. Yes (ASK 19A)
2. No (GO TO Q19B)
7. Don't know / Not sure (GO TO Q20)
9. Refused (GO TO Q20)

(IF Q18 > 1 SKIP TO Q20)

19A. "Was this only when you were pregnant?"

1. Yes (GO TO Q20)
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure (GO TO Q20)
9. Refused (GO TO Q20)

19B. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

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

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

21. Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

22. Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

23. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q24)
7. Don't know / Not sure (SKIP TO Q24)
9. Refused (SKIP TO Q24)

23A. Do you still have asthma?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

24. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

NOTE: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q25)
7. Don't know / Not sure (SKIP TO Q25)
9. Refused [Go to next section]

24A. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

1. Every day
2. Some days
3. Not at all (SKIP TO Q25)
7. Don't know/Not sure (SKIP TO Q25)
9. Refused [Go to next section]

24B. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

25. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom or never?

1. Always
2. Nearly always
3. Sometimes
4. Seldom
5. Never

Do not read:

7. Don't know / Not sure
8. Never drive or ride in a car
9. Refused

If Q25. = 8 (Never drive or ride in a car), go to Q27.

26. One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

- __ Number of drinks
- 7. 7 Don't know / Not sure
- 9. 9 Refused

26A. During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

- __ Number of times
- 8. None
- 7. Don't know / Not sure
- 9. Refused

IF Q18 > 1 SKIP TO Q28

27. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No [Go to Q27B]
- 7. Don't know / Not sure [Go to Q27B]
- 9. Refused [Go to Q27B]

27A. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

Read only if necessary:

- 1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- 4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 5. 5 or more years ago

Do not read:

- 7. Don't know / Not sure
- 9. Refused

27B. A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No [Go to Q30]
- 7. Don't know / Not Sure [Go to Q30]
- 9. Refused [Go to Q30]

27C. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

Read only if necessary:

- 1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- 4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 5. 5 or more years ago

Do not read:

- 7. Don't know / Not sure
- 9. Refused

28. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

1. Yes
2. No [Go to Q29]
7. Don't Know / Not Sure [Go to Q29]
9. Refused [Go to Q29]

28A. How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years)
5. 5 or more years ago

Do not read:

7. Don't know
9. Refused

29. A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

1. Yes
2. No [Go to Q30]
7. Don't know / Not sure [Go to Q30]
9. Refused [Go to Q30]

29A. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam?

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years)
3. Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years)
4. Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years)
5. 5 or more years ago

Do not read:

7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

29B. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

30. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

1. Yes
2. No [SKIP TO Q31]
7. Don't know / Not sure [SKIP TO Q31]
9. Refused [SKIP TO Q31]

30A. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

Read only if necessary:

1. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
2. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
3. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
4. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
5. 10 or more years ago

Do not read:

7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

31. Have you ever been tested for HIV, including testing fluid from your mouth? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation.

1. Yes
2. No [SKIP TO Q32]
7. Don't know / Not Sure [SKIP TO Q32]
9. Refused [SKIP TO Q32]

31A. Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last HIV test?

NOTE: If response is before January 1985, code "Don't know."

__ / __ __ __ Code month and year

7 7 / 7 7 7 7 Don't know / Not sure

9 9 / 9 9 9 9 Refused

31B. Where did you have your last HIV test — at a private doctor or HMO office, at a counseling and testing site, at a hospital, at a clinic, in a jail or prison, at a drug treatment facility, at home, or somewhere else?

1. Private doctor or HMO office
2. Counseling and testing site
3. Hospital
4. Health Department Clinic
5. Jail or prison (or other correctional facility)
6. Drug treatment facility
7. At home
8. Somewhere else
77. Don't know/Not sure
99. Refused

32. Have you or a member of your household sought mental health care services in the last 2 years?

1. Yes
2. No
9. NR/DK

33. If you or an adult member of your household were/are in need of mental healthcare, which of the following would you most likely use?

1. Texas Panhandle Mental Health/Mental Retardation (TPMHMR)
2. Private provider
3. J.O. Wyatt Clinic
4. Other
9. NR/DK

(IF Q32 > 1 SKIP TO Q35)

34. Did you experience any of the following when you sought mental health care?

Problem	Yes	No	NR/DK
Unable to get appointment when I needed one	1	2	9
Lack of transportation to the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Location of the provider's office or clinic	1	2	9
Unreasonable cost of services	1	2	9
Too long of a wait	1	2	9

35. Are you a family caregiver of someone that is elderly (age 65 or older)?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q39)
9. NR/DK (SKIP TO Q39)

36. Does that family member have significant memory problems that causes you concern?

1. Yes
2. No
9. NR/DK

37. Did you feel his/her doctor wanted to hear your concerns about your family member?

1. Yes
2. No
9. NR/DK

37A. Was the doctor helpful in providing you information as to what to do?

1. Yes
2. No
9. NR/DK

38. Please identify specific needs that are not being met for you as a caregiver that you wish you could have assistance.

1. Medical support
2. Emotional support
3. Financial support
4. Other (please specify) _____
7. Don't know/ Not sure
9. Refused

39. What is your age?

- __ Code age in years
7. Don't know / Not sure
 9. Refused

40. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know / Not sure
9. Refused

41. Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? (Check all that apply)

Please read:

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian or Alaska Native
6. Other [specify]_____

DO NOT READ:

8. NO ADDITIONAL CHOICES
7. DK/NOT SURE
9. REFUSED

42. What is the last grade in school you completed?

1. Less Than High School
2. Some High School
3. High School Grad
4. Some College
5. College Grad Or More
9. NR/DK

43. What was your total household income last year?

1. Less than \$15,000
2. \$15,001-25,000
3. \$25,001-50,000
4. \$50,001-\$75,000
5. \$75,001-\$100,000
6. Over \$100,000
9. NR/DK

44. What is your zip code?

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1. 79103 | 8. 79111 |
| 2. 79104 | 9. 79118 |
| 3. 79106 | 10. 79119 |
| 4. 79107 | 11. 79121 |
| 5. 79108 | 12. 79124 |
| 6. 79109 | 77. DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE |
| 7. 79110 | 99. REFUSED |

INTERVIEWER READ: Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. We believe this project will help city health officials provide better services to all citizens.

INTERVIEWER: RECORD GENDER OF RESPONDENT. 1. FEMALE 2. MALE