Latino Community Health Survey
Survey of the Health of Wisconsin
Milwaukee, WI

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Overview

• Background
• Project Methods
• Results
• Discussion
• Conclusion
• Acknowledgements
Background

• Established in 2008 as an infrastructure for population health research

• Comprehensive annual health surveys of Wisconsin residents and communities

• Objective and subjective measures health outcomes and health determinants
  • Questionnaires, physical exam, bio-sample collection

• Longitudinal follow-up of survey participants

• Funding from Wisconsin Partnership Program
Make SHOW data and infrastructure available to students, faculty, and public health practitioners and officials.
Study Participants & Community Engaged Research

• Hispanic/Latino adults living in the City of Milwaukee

• Key Health Factors
  • Language & cultural barriers
  • Lack of access to preventative care
  • Lack of health insurance

• Health trends in the U.S. Hispanic Population
  • Heart disease, cancer, accidents, stroke & diabetes
  • Higher rates of obesity
  • Disparities among Hispanic subgroups

• Community concerns going into the survey
Project Methods

• Partnership building
• Focus groups
• Hire bilingual/bicultural staff
• Attend community events
• Translation of survey and recruitment materials
• Shorter in-person survey
• Data dissemination back to community leaders
Study elements based on community input

Survey topics
Recruitment strategy
Suggested places to work
Study Design

Recruitment at Local Events *(including fairs, festivals, and tabling at community gathering spaces)*

Screening Process

Interview Visit *(In home or at Community Center)*

Self-Administered Questionnaire

Biosample Collection Appointment *(At local sample collection site)*

Data Analysis and Results Sharing *(With Latino Community in Milwaukee)*
Survey Topics Covered

- Demographics
- Insurance, Access, Utilization
- Health History
- Rx and OTC Medications
- Occupation
- Physical Activity and Physical Fitness
- Reproductive Health and Screenings
- Diet
- Cognitive Assessment
- Ancestry
- Food Security
- Mental Health
- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Sexual Identity
- Sitting Blood Pressure
- Pulse
- Height
- Weight
- Waist Measurement
- Hip Measurement
- Spirometry
- Sleep Habits and Problems
- Life Events
- Diet
- Smoking
- Alcohol
- Prevention and Safety Habits
- Stress
- PTSD
- Discrimination
- Resilience
- Housing Characteristics
- Characteristics of Your Neighborhood
- Sense of Community and Empowerment
- Urine Collection
- Phlebotomy
Data Collection Methods

• Non-probability sampling
• Survey appointments in convenient locations
• Consistent data collection and bio-sample collection methods with traditional SHOW study
Majority of Participants Preferred Spanish

- 30% Spanish
- 70% English

Majority Female Participants

- 86% Women
- 14% Men

Results
Demographics
Results

Demographics

Participant Ages

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<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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Reasons for Participation

Community partners and organizations
- Interested in health trends in their community
- Something tangible to offer community members (physical health check)
- Opportunity for representation and community-level data

Participants
- Physical health measures
- Opportunity to participate in community health improvement
- Opportunity to talk to someone about their health and life
- Other incentives
Discussion

Study well-received by the community

Demographics reflect population sampled

Long-term partnership building is key

Next: data analysis with community leaders
Conclusion

• Relationship Building takes time
• Listening to priorities of stakeholders and end-users was a key first step
• SHOW has already altered the core survey based on positive feedback on this pilot
• This is just one example of the unique and interesting studies going on at SHOW