

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

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Survey of the Health of Wisconsin



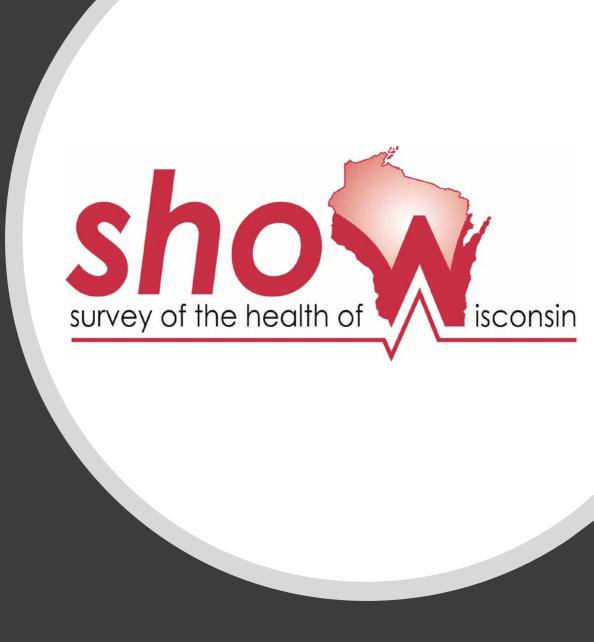
Focus on health equity



Study population & community engaged research

Background

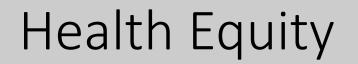
- Established in 2008 as an infrastructure for population health research
- Comprehensive annual health surveys of Wisconsin residents and communities
- Objective and subjective measures health outcomes and health determinants
 - Questionnaires, physical exam, bio-sample collection
- Longitudinal follow-up of survey participants
- Funding from Wisconsin Partnership Program



Make SHOW data and infrastructure available to students, faculty, and public health practitioners and officials



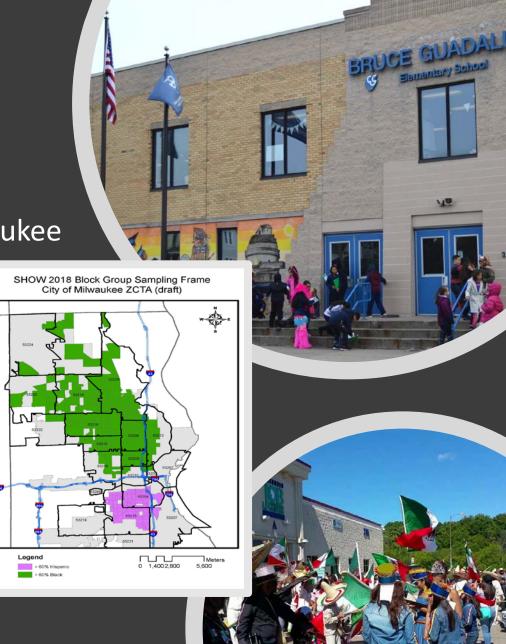
Academically oriented research	Community based research	Applied public health research	Translational research	Dissemination and implementation research
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Study Participants & Community Engaged Research

- 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



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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



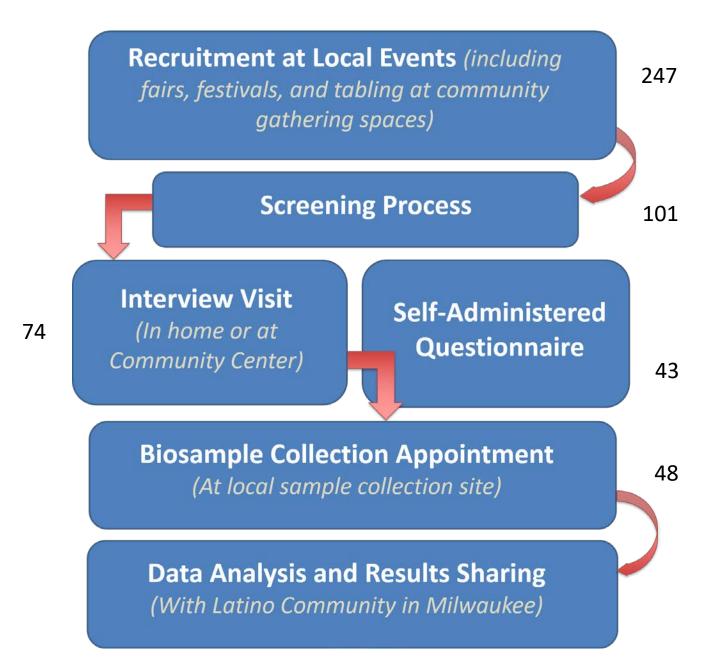
Study elements based on community input

Survey topics

Recruitment strategy

Suggested places to work

Study Design



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

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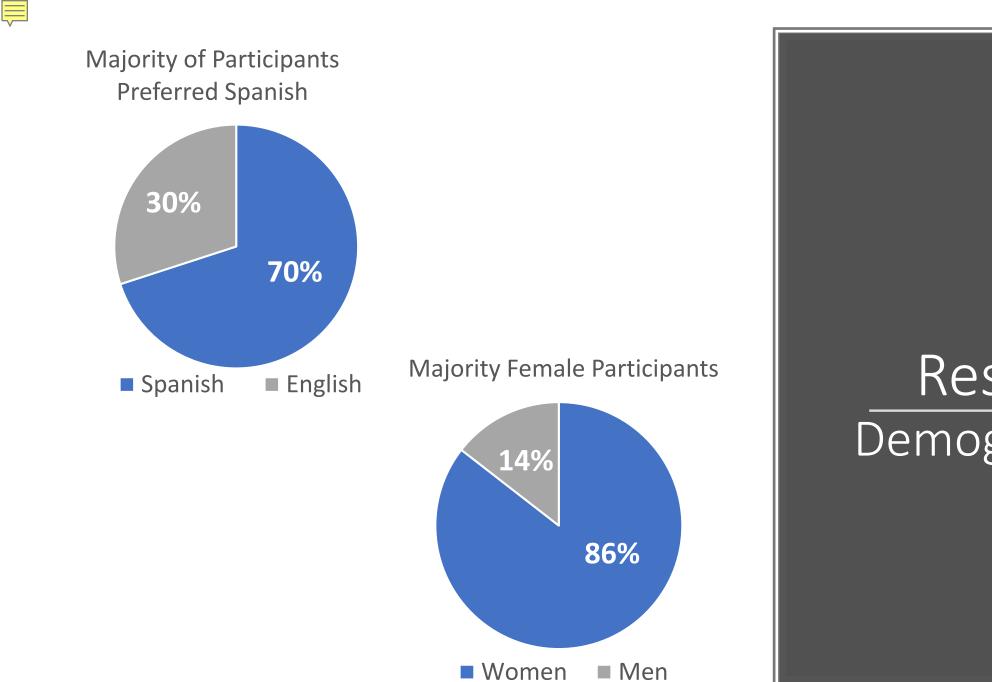
- Waist Measurement
- Hip Measurement
- Spirometry
- Sleep Habits and Problems
- Life Events
- Diet
- Smoking
- Alcohol

- Prevention and Safety Habits
- Stress
- PTSD
- Discrimination
- Resilience
- Housing Characteristics
- Characteristics of Your Neighborhood
- Sense of Community and Empowerment
- Urine Collection
- Phlebotomy

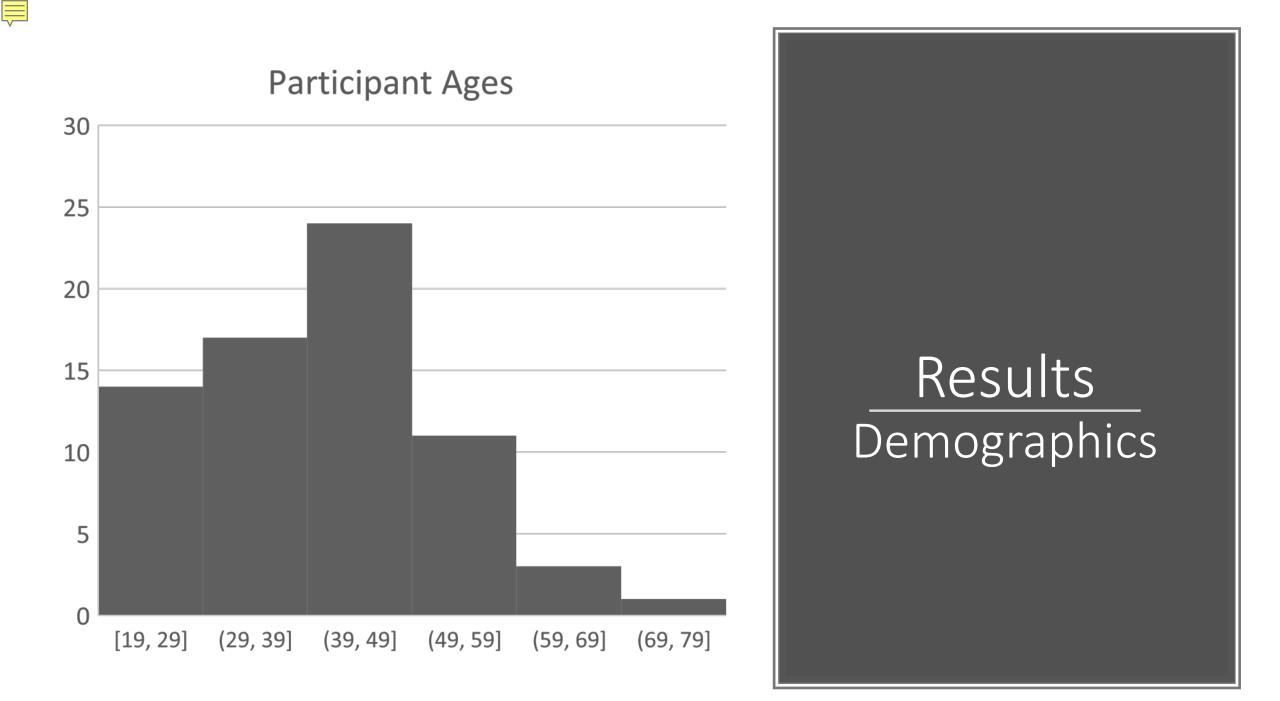
Data Collection Methods

- Non-probability sampling
- Survey appointments in convenient locations
- Consistent data collection and biosample collection methods with traditional SHOW study





Results Demographics



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 communitylevel 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

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Study wellreceived by the community



Long-term partnership building is key

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Demographics reflect population sampled

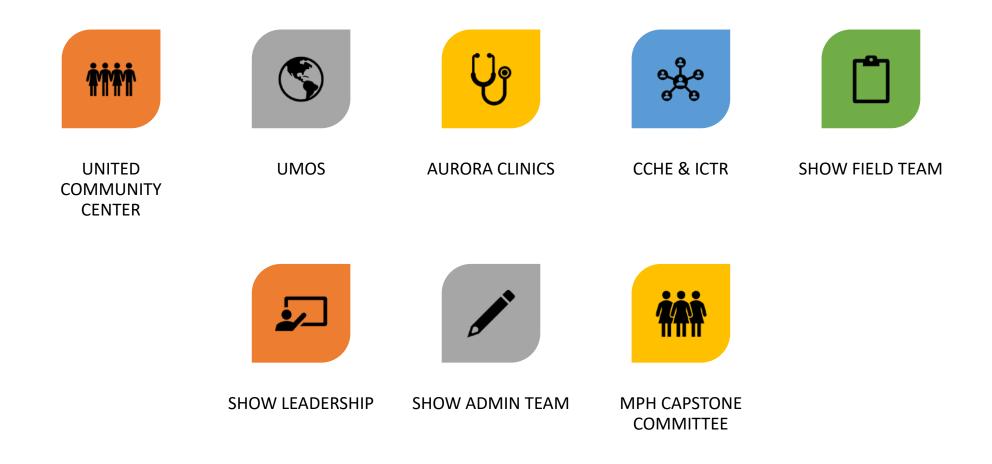
Next: data analysis with community leaders

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







Acknowledgements