

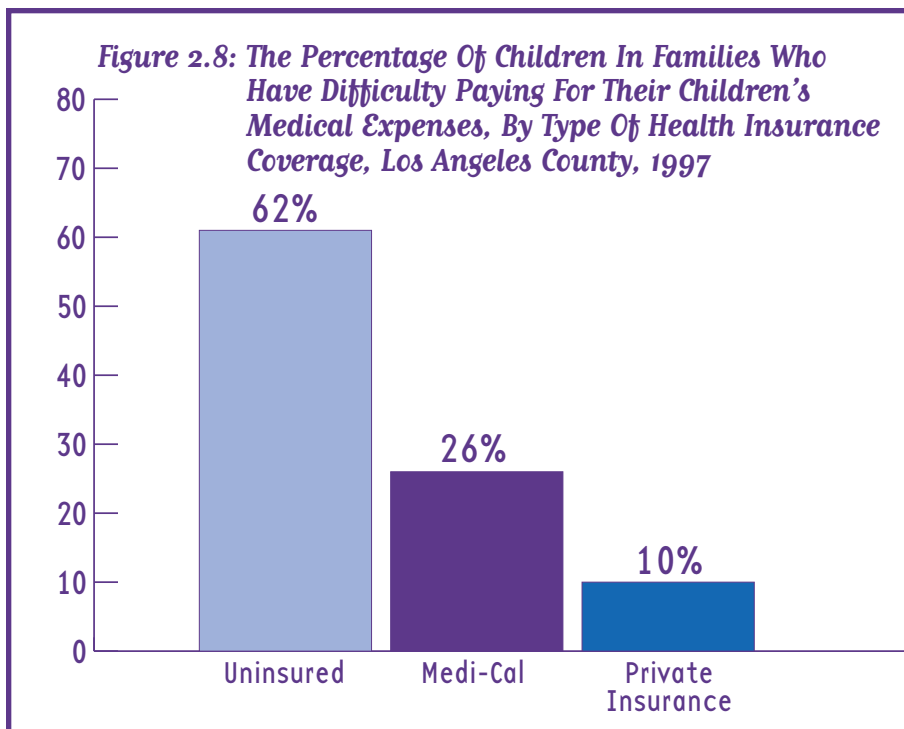
→ 17% of children are in families that have difficulty arranging transportation to and from their child's health care provider. The percentage that have difficulty arranging transportation is highest among Latinos (23%), followed by African-Americans (12%), Asians (9%), and whites (7%) (see Figure 2.9).

Use of Preventive Services

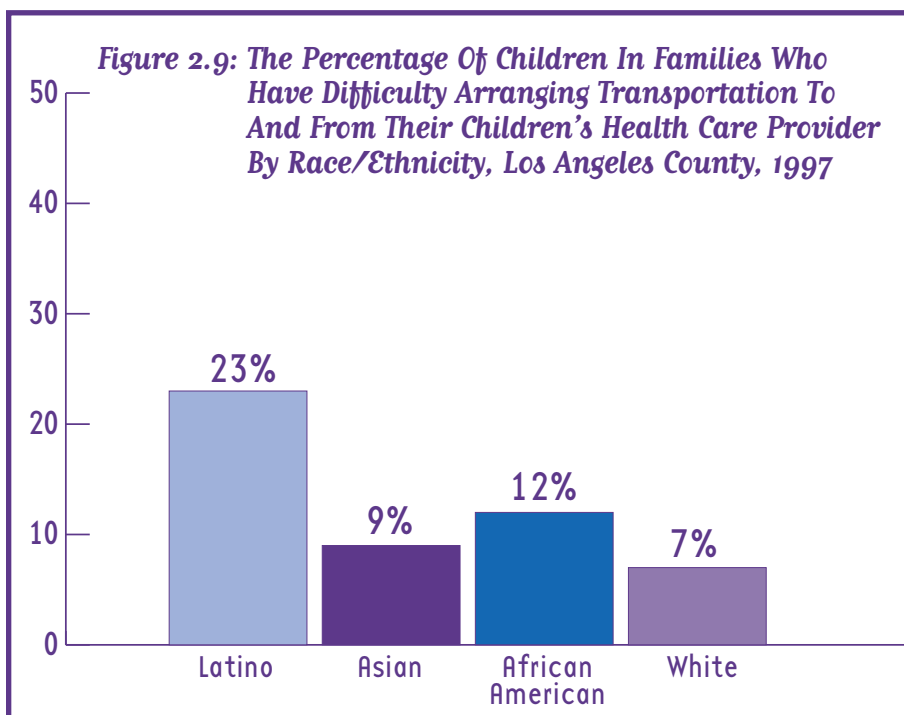
→ 73% of Los Angeles County women, 18 years and older, had a pap smear in the past two years. The percentage that had a pap smear was highest among those with private health insurance (83%), intermediate among those covered by Medi-Cal (74%), and lowest among those without insurance (60%). In California, 78% of women had a pap smear in the past two years (see Table 2.3).

→ 79% of African-American women, 18 years and older in the county, had a pap smear in the past two years, followed by white (75%), Latino (70%), and Asian (68%) women.

→ 70% of women, 18 years and older in the county, had a breast exam by a physician, nurse, or other health professional in the past two years. The percentage that had a breast exam was highest among those covered by Medicare (81%) and private insurance (80%), intermediate among those covered by Medi-Cal (71%), and lowest among those without health insurance (53%). In the state of California, 75% of women had a breast exam in the past two years (see Table 2.3).



Source: 1997 LACHS.



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Table 2.3: Women’s Use Of Clinical Preventive Services

	L.A. County ¹	California ²
Pap smear done in past 2 years, ≥18 years of age	73%	78%
Clinical Breast exam done in past 2 years, ≥18 years of age	70%	75%
Mammogram done in past 2 years, ≥50 years of age	76%	81%

Note: Use caution when making direct comparisons between Los Angeles County and California data. The data is derived from two survey instruments with slightly altered questions and which were given in different years. The purpose in presenting this data is to show trends and patterns within each of the populations that were sampled.

1. 1997 LACHS.

2. California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 1998.

- 76% of women, 50 years and older in the county, had a mammogram in the past two years. The percentage that had a mammogram was highest among those covered by private insurance (82%) and Medicare (81%), intermediate among those with Medi-Cal coverage (72%), and lowest among those without health insurance (60%). In California, 81% of women had a mammogram in the past two years (see Table 2.3).
- 77% of African-American women, 50 years and older in the county, had a mammogram in the past two years, followed by white (77%), Latino (75%), and Asian (68%) women.
- Only 28% of Los Angeles County men, 18 years and older, had a testicular exam in the past two years. The percentage that had a testicular exam was highest among those covered by Medicare (43%), intermediate among those with private insurance (32%) and Medi-Cal coverage (28%), and lowest among those without health insurance (17%).

Access to Health Care—Data Sources

1. Los Angeles County Department of Health Services—Public Health
Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology
1997 Los Angeles County Health Survey

2. California Department of Health Services
Cancer Surveillance Section
CATI Unit
California Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

See Appendix for complete references on these and other data resources.

Endnotes

1. Bloom, B, Simpson, G, Cohen, RA, Parson, PE. Access to health care. Part 2: Working-age adults. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1997;10 (197).*
2. Makuc, DM, Freid, VM, Parsons, PA. Health insurance and cancer screening among women. *Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 254. National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.*
3. Bindman, AB, Grumbach, K, Osmond, D, et al. Preventable hospitalizations and access to health care. *JAMA 1995; 274: 305–11.*
4. Lambrew, JM, DeFries, GH, Carey, TS, Ricketts, AK. The effects of having a regular doctor on access to primary care. *Med Care 1996; 34: 138–51.*
5. Bindman, AB, Grumbach, K, Osmond, D, Vranizan, K, Stewart, AL. Primary care and receipt of preventive services. *J Gen Internal Med 1996; 11: 269–76.*