

**Dallas County
Community Assessment:**

Health Insurance and Health Care

**Prepared for:
Dallas Women's Foundation**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: HEALTH INSURANCE AND HEALTH CARE

This volume focused on the health conditions of households. Conditions measured included health insurance coverage, health treatment and dental care of adults and children, and mental health care of adults.

Seventy-seven percent of the respondents rated their health condition as excellent (26.6 percent) or good (50.1 percent) compared to others their age. Thirty-two percent of the respondents reported that they exercised for at least 30 minutes less than once per week, 27.2 percent exercised 1 or 2 times per week, and 41.2 percent exercised 3 or more times per week. Ninety-three percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (38.1 percent) or agreed (54.6 percent) with the statement, "each week I eat a combination of dairy products, meat, breads, and fruit." Two-thirds (66.5 percent) of the respondents either strongly disagreed (15.0 percent) or disagreed (51.5 percent) that they ate a lot of fast food each week. Twenty-three percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (3.3 percent) or agreed (19.9 percent) with the statement, "each week I eat a lot of candy, chips, and other similar snacks."

When asked when they had their last mammogram, 38.0 percent said it had been less than 1 year, 20.6 percent said 1 to 2 years, and 11.3 percent said it had been more than 2 years ago. Thirty percent had never had a mammogram.

Seventeen percent of the respondents smoked cigarettes, 35.6 percent drank alcohol, and 1.9 percent used drugs.

Five percent of the respondents reported that a female member of the household was pregnant at the time of the survey, and nearly all of them (93.8 percent) said that the pregnant woman was getting medical care.

Eighty-two percent of the respondents had health insurance, most of whom (71.3 percent) obtained it through work or a union. Twenty-seven percent of the respondents reported that they had no insurance coverage in the past 12 months. The average length of time the respondents had no insurance in the past was approximately 11 months. Approximately 70 percent of the respondents reported that they had health insurance for their children through either their work or union (36.4 percent) or someone else's work or union (33.1 percent). Sixty percent of the respondents with children were aware of the Children's Health Insurance Program or CHIP insurance. One quarter (25.6 percent) of the respondents said that the children living in the household were completely without any health plan or medical insurance coverage at some time in the past 12 months. The average length of time the respondents' children had no insurance in the past 12 months was approximately 11.7 months.

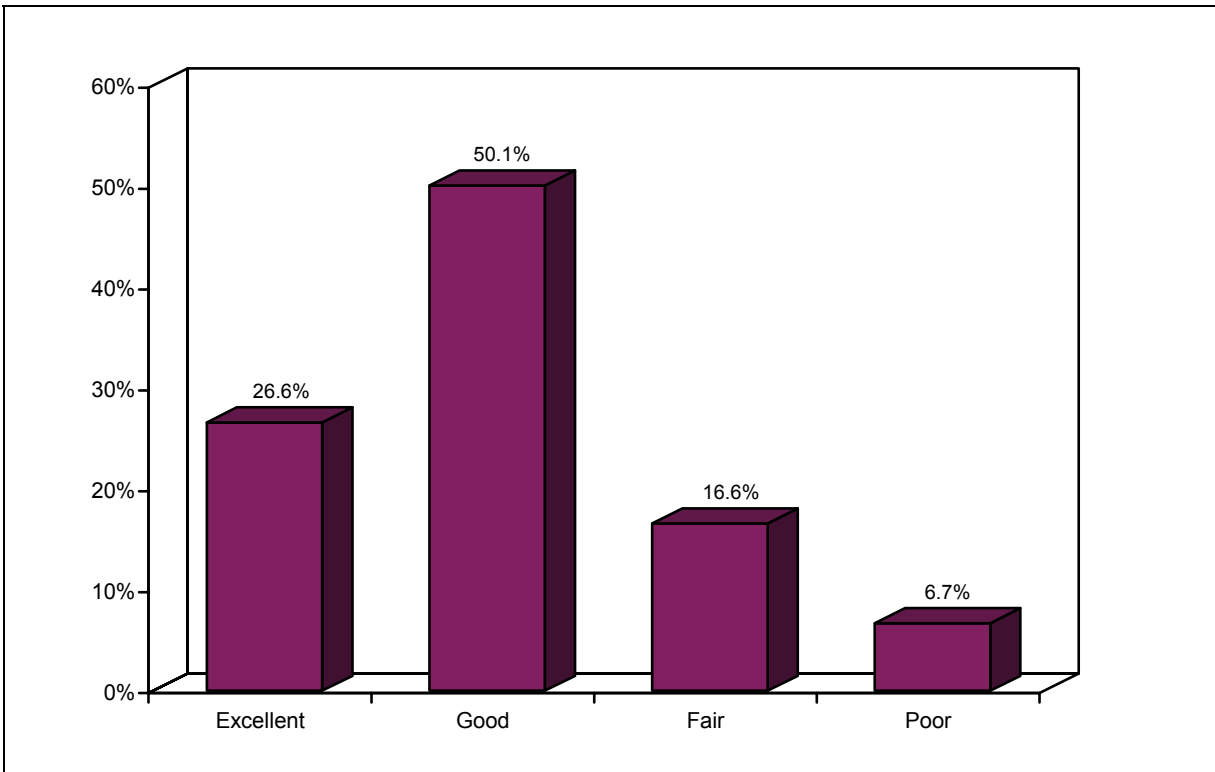
Fourteen percent of the respondents reported that they did not receive medical care in the past 12 months when they needed it. The primary reasons for not getting needed medical care were no insurance (39.7 percent) and cost (29.0 percent). While over half of the respondents stated that the situation was either somewhat serious (42.5 percent) or not serious at all (13.0 percent), 44.5 percent stated it was serious. Eighteen percent of the respondents reported that they did not purchase needed medication due to lack of insurance or money. Sixty-six percent of the respondents reported going to a private physician or HMO for routine medical care. A small percentage of respondents (7.9 percent) reported that they experienced discrimination when seeking medical care in the past 5 years.

Twenty-five percent of the respondents reported that they had not received dental care when they needed it in the past 12 months. The primary reasons for not getting needed dental care were cost (55.2 percent) and no insurance (26.5 percent). Nearly half of the respondents reported that the situation was either not too serious (36.8 percent) or not serious at all (10.3 percent), and 52.9 percent of the respondents said it was a serious situation.

Depression was a problem for 17.8 percent of the respondents in the past two years. Two-thirds (67.2 percent) of the respondents who reported problems with depression were age 45 or younger. Fifty-one percent of the respondents who reported depression had taken prescribed medication and 56.3 percent had talked to a professional about their feelings. Four percent of all respondents reported that they had felt like killing themselves or had attempted to kill themselves in the past two years. Fifty-six percent of that group had taken prescribed medication and 60.6 percent had talked to a health care professional about these feelings.

When asked whether they thought they had a great deal of stress in their life, 21.1 percent of the respondents reported a great deal of stress, 65.2 percent reported some stress, and 13.7 percent reported no stress.

Figure Q23
Respondent's Health Condition
(n=1,246)



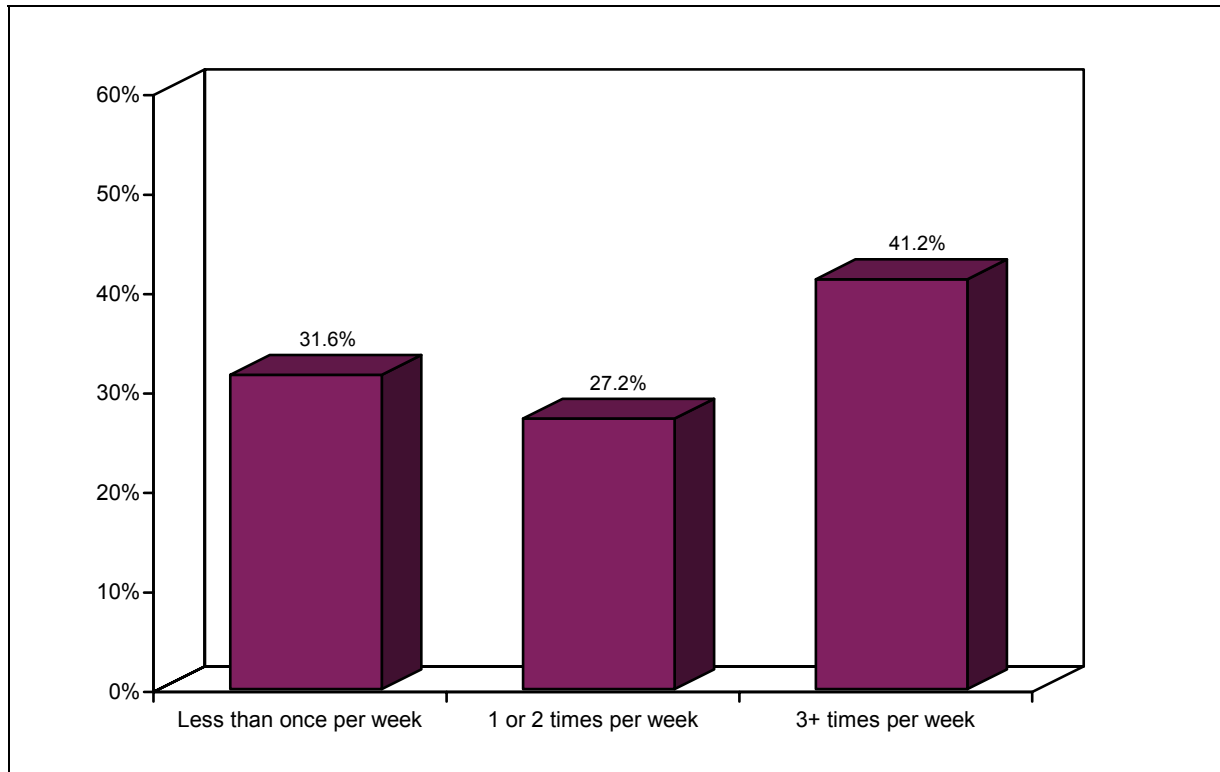
- Respondents were asked to rate their health condition compared to others their age. As shown in Figure Q23, 76.7 percent of the respondents rated their health condition as excellent (26.6 percent) or good (50.1 percent).
- As shown in Table Q23, the percentages of the respondents who rated their health as excellent or good generally decreased as length of residence in Dallas County increased, and increased as education and annual household income increased.
- Eighty-seven percent of the respondents who were employed full-time reported that their health was either excellent or good compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with different employment status. Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (15.4 percent) were the least likely to report that their health was either excellent or good.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that their health was either excellent or good varied with type of housing: apartment/condo/senior living (77.5 percent), single family home (77.4 percent), duplex/townhouse (71.5 percent), and mobile home/other (62.9 percent).
- The respondents living in the northwest area of Dallas County (82.0 percent) were more likely to rate their health as excellent or good compared to respondents who lived in the northeast (79.5 percent), southeast (69.9 percent), southwest (69.5 percent), and central (68.3 percent) areas of Dallas County.

**Table Q23
Respondent's Health Condition
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Length of residence in Dallas County				
Less than 1 year	17.5	63.2	19.3	0.0
1 to 2 years	30.2	57.3	12.5	0.0
3 to 5 years	23.1	55.9	14.0	7.0
6 to 10 years	28.8	46.6	20.5	4.1
Over 10 years	27.1	47.9	16.7	8.4
Education				
Less than high school	18.0	50.0	22.3	9.7
High school graduate/GED	24.8	49.7	15.8	9.7
Some college/technical school	26.7	50.1	16.3	6.9
College graduate	28.1	51.8	16.2	4.0
Graduate school or more	41.1	47.3	11.6	0.0
Employment status				
Employed full-time	27.2	52.8	15.6	4.4
Employed part-time	38.2	49.1	10.0	2.7
Unemployed	23.2	47.7	23.2	6.0
Retired	27.8	42.6	22.2	7.4
A student	27.5	52.5	17.5	2.5
A homemaker	26.3	56.9	11.4	5.4
Disabled or too ill to work	0.0	15.4	23.1	61.5
Annual household income				
Less than \$15,000	21.4	43.4	20.3	14.8
\$15,000 to \$30,000	19.2	48.2	24.3	8.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	23.9	54.3	16.7	5.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	30.9	55.2	7.9	6.1
Over \$75,000	38.5	48.4	11.8	1.4
Type of housing				
Single family home	28.6	48.8	16.0	6.7
Apartment/condo/senior living	23.0	54.5	15.2	7.3
Duplex/townhouse	22.9	48.6	27.1	1.4
Mobile home/other	29.6	33.3	22.2	14.8
Area of Dallas County				
Northwest	31.2	50.8	14.4	3.6
Northeast	27.7	51.8	15.3	5.2
Central	19.3	49.0	20.1	11.6
Southwest	22.9	46.6	19.3	11.2
Southeast	24.1	45.8	22.1	8.0

Habits Affecting Health

Figure Q24
Frequency of Exercise for at Least 30 Minutes
(n=1,233)



- Respondents were asked how often they exercised for at least 30 minutes: less than once per week, 1 or 2 times per week, or 3 times or more per week. As shown in Q24, 31.6 percent of the respondents reported that they exercised for at least 30 minutes less than once per week, 27.2 percent exercised 1 or 2 times per week, and 41.2 percent exercised 3 or more times per week.
- As shown in Table Q24, the percentages of the respondents who exercised less than once per week increased as length of residence in Dallas County increased, and decreased as education and annual household income increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they exercised less than once per week varied with age, peaking at 35.6 percent for respondents ages 36 to 45.
- Student respondents (37.5 percent) were more likely to report that they exercised less than once per week than respondents with different employment status. Unemployed respondents (28.0 percent) were least likely to report they exercised less than once per week.

- Thirty-six percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported exercising less than once per week compared to 28.2 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (36.2 percent) were more likely to report that they exercised less than once per week than Hispanic (34.2 percent), African American (33.0 percent), and white (29.4 percent) respondents.
- The percentages exercising less than once a week varied by area of Dallas County: southeast (39.8 percent), southwest (38.7 percent), central (36.8 percent), northeast (31.8 percent), and northwest (23.8 percent).

Table Q24
Frequency of Exercise for at Least 30 Minutes
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Less than once/week	1-2 times per week	3 times or more/week
Length of residence in Dallas County			
Less than 1 year	25.9	17.2	56.9
1 to 2 years	31.3	30.2	38.5
3 to 5 years	24.6	36.6	38.7
6 to 10 years	34.9	32.2	32.9
Over 10 years	32.8	24.7	42.5
Age of respondent			
18 to 25	32.7	31.8	35.5
26 to 35	27.1	34.8	38.1
36 to 45	35.6	27.2	37.2
46 to 60	29.7	24.0	46.3
61 to 70	33.7	16.3	50.0
Over 70	32.2	20.3	47.5
Education			
Less than high school	35.5	37.4	27.1
High school graduate/GED	35.8	25.3	38.9
Some college/technical school	30.8	25.6	43.6
College graduate	28.9	25.7	45.4
Graduate school or more	23.8	22.2	54.0
Employment status			
Employed full-time	33.0	29.4	37.6
Employed part-time	34.9	22.0	43.1
Unemployed	28.0	22.7	49.3
Retired	28.6	17.4	54.0
A student	37.5	37.5	25.0
A homemaker	28.7	34.7	36.5
Disabled or too ill to work	34.2	18.4	47.4

Table Q24 (continued)
Frequency of Exercise for at Least 30 Minutes
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Less than once/week	1-2 times per week	3 times or more/week
Annual household income			
Less than \$15,000	38.9	25.6	35.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	37.5	29.2	33.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	26.1	29.8	44.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	31.1	20.1	48.8
Over \$75,000	24.8	29.4	45.9
Children under 18 living in household			
Yes	35.9	28.9	35.2
No	28.2	25.8	46.0
Race or ethnicity			
White	29.4	24.0	46.6
African American	33.0	28.1	38.8
Hispanic	34.2	34.2	31.7
Other	36.2	29.8	34.0
Area of Dallas County			
Northwest	23.8	27.0	49.2
Northeast	31.8	30.6	37.6
Central	36.8	24.3	38.9
Southwest	38.7	21.8	39.5
Southeast	39.8	26.2	34.0

**Table Q27
Eating Habits**

	Percentage Responding				
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Each week I eat a combination of dairy products (milk, cheese), meat, breads, and fruit. (n=1,244)	38.1	54.6	0.7	5.3	1.3
Each week I eat a lot of fast food. (n=1,246)	6.2	22.9	4.4	51.5	15.0
Each week I eat a lot of candy, chips, and other similar snacks. (n=1,249)	3.3	19.9	4.8	55.4	16.6

- Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements regarding eating habits.

Eat a combination of dairy, meat, breads, and fruit

- As shown in Table Q27, 92.7 percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (38.1 percent) or agreed (54.6 percent) with the statement, “each week I eat a combination of dairy products, meat, breads, and fruit.”

Eat a lot of fast food

- Two-thirds (66.5 percent) of the respondents either strongly disagreed (15.0 percent) or disagreed (51.5 percent) that they ate a lot of fast food each week. As shown in Table Q27B, the percentages of the respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of fast food decreased as the age of the respondent and education increased.
- Student respondents (42.5 percent) were more likely to either strongly agree or agree that they ate a lot of fast food while retired respondents (10.5 percent) were the least likely.
- The percentages of the respondents who either strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of fast food varied with annual household income, peaking at 37.2 percent of respondents who earned \$30,001 to \$50,000.
- Never-married respondents (44.6 percent) were more likely to agree or strongly agree that they ate a lot of fast food than separated respondents (37.3 percent), respondents who lived with someone (37.3 percent), divorced (27.6 percent), married (25.8 percent), or widowed respondents (18.0 percent).
- Thirty-seven percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household either strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of fast food compared to 23.1 percent of respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported eating a lot of fast food generally increased as the number of people in the household increased.
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (36.2 percent) were more likely to report that they agreed or strongly agreed that they ate lots of fast food than renters (34.1 percent) or homeowners (25.0 percent).

- A greater percentage of African American respondents (38.4 percent) reported that they ate a lot of fast food compared to respondents of other ethnic groups (30.0 percent), white respondents (27.5 percent), and Hispanic respondents (25.3 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who either strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of fast food varied with the area of Dallas County: southeast (36.8 percent), northeast (30.9 percent), central (30.5 percent), northwest (26.5 percent), and southwest (25.6 percent).

Table Q27B
Each Week I Eat a Lot of Fast Food
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	I don't agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Age of respondent					
18 to 25	8.3	34.6	7.4	41.9	7.8
26 to 35	6.8	25.5	4.4	49.4	13.9
36 to 45	9.5	26.0	3.4	48.1	13.0
46 to 60	5.7	16.3	4.0	54.3	19.7
61 to 70	1.1	19.1	3.2	58.5	18.1
Over 70	0.8	8.4	2.5	67.2	21.0
Education					
Less than high school	3.4	22.2	8.2	59.9	6.3
High school graduate/GED	9.4	23.7	3.7	50.8	12.4
Some college/technical school	6.4	26.3	3.6	49.3	14.4
College graduate	6.0	21.0	3.6	48.0	21.4
Graduate school or more	3.9	15.5	3.9	51.9	24.8
Employment status					
Employed full-time	8.9	29.1	3.0	46.0	13.0
Employed part-time	5.4	17.9	2.7	50.9	23.2
Unemployed	4.0	24.2	6.7	51.0	14.1
Retired	1.2	9.3	2.5	66.5	20.5
A student	15.0	27.5	7.5	42.5	7.5
A homemaker	2.4	19.8	8.4	55.7	13.8
Disabled or too ill to work	5.1	10.3	7.7	61.5	15.4
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	3.9	24.4	7.2	53.3	11.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	6.6	24.5	4.3	52.5	12.1
\$30,001 to \$50,000	10.8	26.4	4.0	47.7	11.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	5.4	25.1	2.4	50.9	16.2
Over \$75,000	5.4	19.8	4.1	43.2	27.5
Marital status					
Never married	10.7	33.9	4.5	41.2	9.6
Married	3.8	22.0	4.7	53.6	15.9
Divorced	7.2	20.4	3.3	46.7	22.4
Separated	23.3	14.0	0.0	53.5	9.3
Widowed	1.1	16.9	3.4	64.0	14.6
Living with someone	12.0	25.3	8.0	48.0	6.7

Table Q27B (continued)
Each Week I Eat a Lot of Fast Food
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	I don't agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Children under 18 living in household					
Yes	7.0	29.7	4.5	47.4	11.4
No	5.6	17.5	4.2	54.7	17.9
Number of people living in household					
1	7.9	13.8	3.1	53.1	22.0
2	5.5	23.5	3.8	49.5	17.7
3	7.3	32.1	4.7	44.9	11.1
4 or more	7.2	24.7	6.3	52.0	9.8
Own or rent home					
Own	6.5	18.5	4.2	54.2	16.7
Rent	5.1	29.0	4.2	48.4	13.3
Live with family-friends	11.6	24.6	7.2	47.8	8.7
Race or ethnicity					
White	5.2	22.3	3.8	48.0	20.7
African American	11.6	26.8	0.9	50.4	10.3
Hispanic	3.9	21.4	9.3	59.4	6.0
Other	6.0	24.0	0.0	60.0	10.0
Area of Dallas County					
Northwest	4.8	21.7	4.4	53.4	15.7
Northeast	6.8	24.1	4.0	46.6	18.5
Central	6.0	24.5	4.8	55.8	8.8
Southwest	6.8	18.8	5.6	56.0	12.8
Southeast	9.2	27.6	1.6	51.2	10.4

Eat a lot of snacks

- Twenty-three percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (3.3 percent) or agreed (19.9 percent) with the statement, “each week I eat a lot of candy, chips, and other similar snacks.” As shown in Table Q27C, the percentages of the respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed that they ate a lot of snacks varied with length of residence in Dallas County, ranging from a low of 16.2 percent of those residing for 3 to 5 years to a high of 26.0 percent of those residing in Dallas County for over 10 years.
- The percentages of the respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of snacks generally decreased as the age of the respondent and education increased.
- The percentages of the respondents varied with annual household income. Respondents who earned less than \$15,000 were more likely to report that they strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of snacks, while respondents who earned over \$75,000 were the least likely.

- A greater percentage of the never-married respondents (35.2 percent) strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of snacks compared to smaller percentages of respondents with different marital status.
- The percentages of the respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed that they ate a lot of snacks generally increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Twenty-nine percent of the African American respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they ate a lot of snacks compared to 23.8 percent of white respondents, 19.1 percent of Hispanic respondents, and 10.4 percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups.

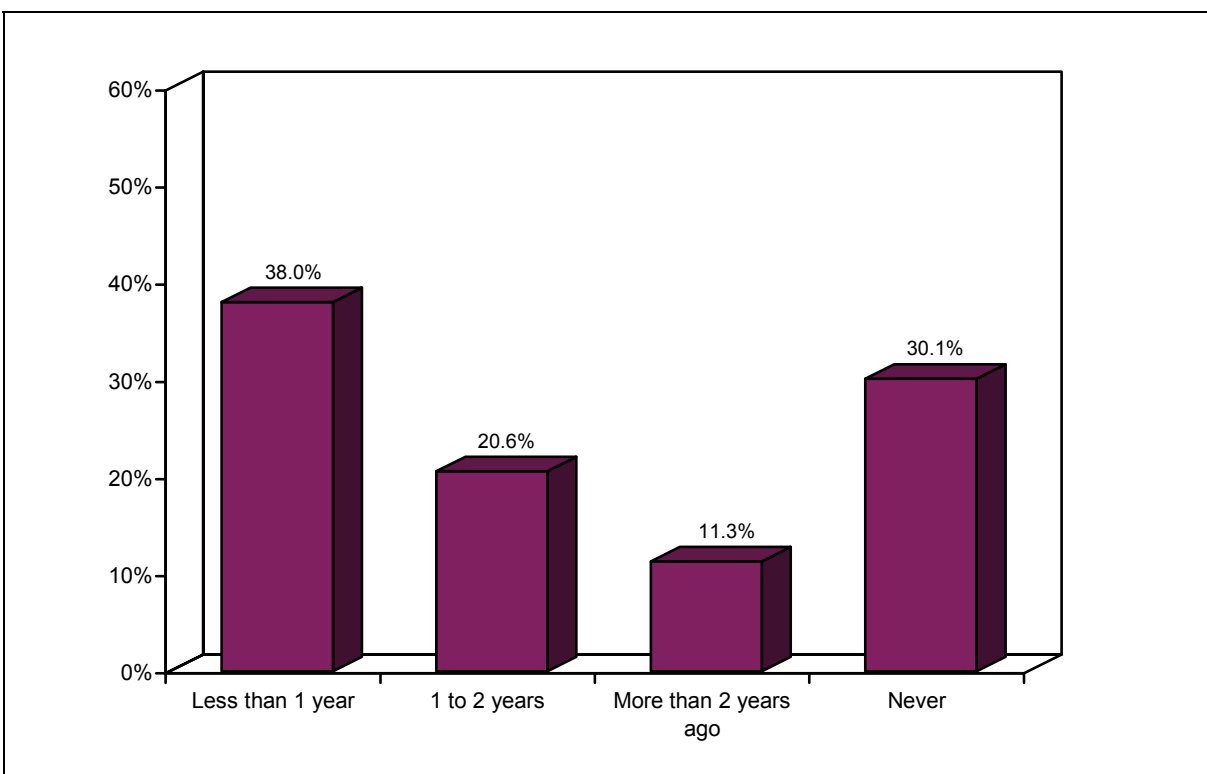
Table Q27C
Each Week I Eat a Lot of Candy, Chips, and Other Similar Snacks
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	I don't agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Length of residence in Dallas County					
Less than 1 year	3.5	21.1	15.8	42.1	17.5
1 to 2 years	0.0	18.8	1.0	58.3	21.9
3 to 5 years	2.8	13.4	6.3	69.0	8.5
6 to 10 years	4.1	13.0	4.8	62.3	15.8
Over 10 years	3.6	22.4	4.2	52.6	17.1
Age of respondent					
18 to 25	6.0	24.4	7.8	49.8	12.0
26 to 35	4.0	20.6	4.8	55.2	15.5
36 to 45	3.8	21.0	4.2	57.3	13.7
46 to 60	1.7	16.6	3.7	58.5	19.6
61 to 70	3.2	12.9	4.3	58.1	21.5
Over 70	0.8	22.7	5.0	52.1	19.3
Education					
Less than high school	2.4	14.4	7.7	68.8	6.7
High school graduate/GED	4.0	21.8	5.4	55.0	13.8
Some college/technical school	3.6	23.5	2.2	50.0	20.7
College graduate	3.1	19.7	4.3	52.4	20.5
Graduate school or more	3.1	14.1	7.0	56.3	19.5
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	2.7	26.6	9.8	49.5	11.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	5.1	18.4	4.3	57.4	14.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	2.9	16.4	2.2	63.6	14.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.8	21.6	8.4	45.5	19.8
Over \$75,000	2.7	15.8	2.3	51.6	27.6
Marital status					
Never married	5.0	30.2	4.5	48.6	11.7
Married	2.8	19.7	4.0	56.6	17.0
Divorced	2.0	16.6	4.6	53.0	23.8
Separated	7.0	11.6	9.3	58.1	14.0
Widowed	2.2	18.0	4.5	56.2	19.1
Living with someone	6.6	13.2	13.2	59.2	7.9

Table Q27C (continued)
Each Week I Eat a Lot of Candy, Chips, and Other Similar Snacks
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	I don't agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Number of people living in household					
1	2.8	15.9	2.4	57.9	21.0
2	1.4	20.5	5.8	52.9	19.5
3	7.6	21.6	4.7	50.8	15.3
4 or more	3.2	21.3	6.3	58.9	10.3
Race or ethnicity					
White	3.2	20.6	5.0	51.5	19.8
African American	4.9	24.0	3.1	52.0	16.0
Hispanic	1.8	17.3	6.7	66.4	7.8
Other	2.1	8.3	0.0	64.6	25.0

Figure Q25
Time Since Last Mammogram
(n=1,232)

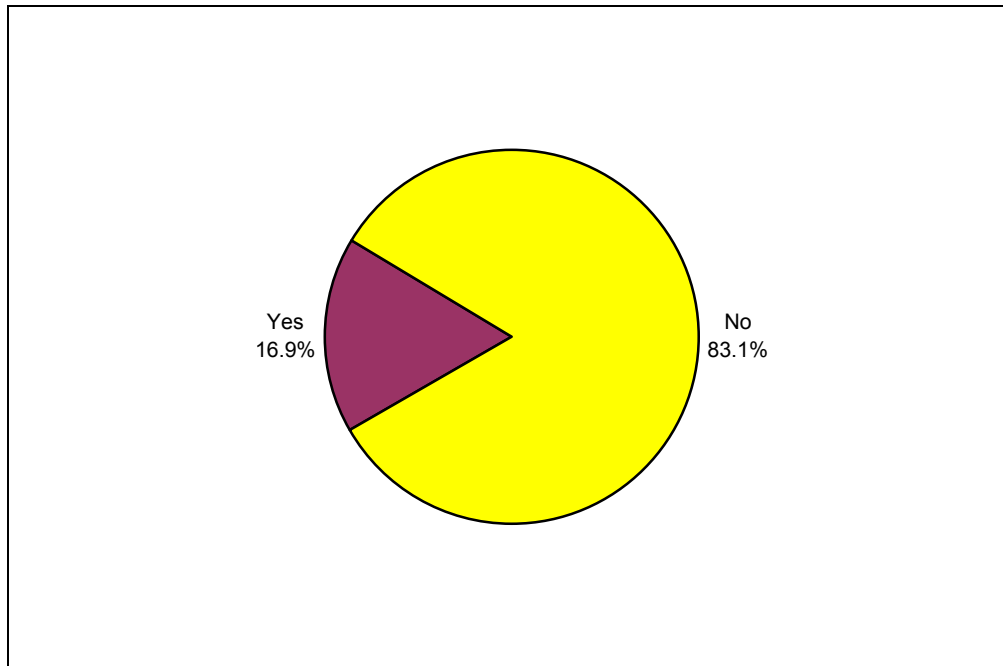


- Respondents were asked, “when was the last time you had a mammogram.” As shown in Figure Q25, “less than 1 year” was the answer given by 38.0 percent of the respondents. Twenty-one percent reported that it had been 1 to 2 years since their last mammogram. Eleven percent said that it had been more than 2 years ago since their last mammogram. Thirty percent reported that they had never had a mammogram.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they had never had a mammogram generally decreased as length of residence in Dallas County, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q25).
- Forty-two percent of the respondents who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing reported that they had never had a mammogram compared to 39.3 percent who lived in mobile home/other housing, 29.9 percent who lived in a duplex/townhouse
- Hispanic respondents (41.6 percent) were more likely to report not having had a mammogram than respondents of other ethnic groups (35.4 percent), African American respondents (31.8 percent), and white respondents (24.2 percent).
- Fifty-three percent of the respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally at home reported not having had a mammogram compared to respondents who spoke primarily Spanish at home (34.9 percent) and those who spoke primarily English at home (28.3 percent).

Table Q25
Time Since Last Mammogram
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years ago	Never
Length of residence in Dallas County				
Less than 1 year	19.3	26.3	5.3	49.1
1 to 2 years	33.0	13.8	7.4	45.7
3 to 5 years	32.6	17.4	13.8	36.2
6 to 10 years	32.4	20.0	6.9	40.7
Over 10 years	41.8	21.8	12.4	24.0
Age of respondent				
18 to 25	25.6	10.0	3.3	61.1
26 to 35	19.7	7.6	8.8	63.9
36 to 45	37.0	26.7	15.3	21.0
46 to 60	51.3	27.8	14.9	6.0
61 to 70	63.0	27.2	8.7	1.1
Over 70	47.0	31.3	15.7	6.1
Annual household income				
Less than \$15,000	30.3	19.7	16.3	33.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	31.2	17.6	13.2	38.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	35.6	23.6	6.5	34.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	41.6	16.3	12.0	30.1
Over \$75,000	45.7	25.3	10.0	19.0
Race or ethnicity				
White	40.8	23.0	12.1	24.2
African American	39.1	19.5	9.5	31.8
Hispanic	31.9	16.5	10.0	41.6
Other	31.3	18.8	14.6	35.4
Language spoken most at home				
English	39.0	21.3	11.4	28.3
Two languages spoken equally	16.3	16.3	14.3	53.1
Spanish	37.7	17.1	10.3	34.9

Figure Q26A
Smoke Cigarettes
(n=1,250)



- Respondents were asked if they smoked cigarettes. As shown in Figure Q26A, 16.9 percent said that they did smoke.
- As shown in Table Q26A, the percentages of the respondents who reported that they smoked cigarettes generally decreased as length of residence in Dallas County and annual household income increased.
- Twenty percent of the respondents with some college or technical school education reported that they smoked cigarettes compared to smaller percentages of respondents with different levels of education.
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (41.0 percent) reported that they smoked cigarettes compared to respondents who were unemployed (23.8 percent), employed part-time (20.7 percent), employed full-time (18.1 percent), students (12.5 percent), retired (9.3 percent), and homemakers (7.1 percent).
- Divorced respondents (26.1 percent) were more likely and married respondents were less likely (12.2 percent) to report that they smoke cigarettes.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with girls reported smoking cigarettes compared to 14.9 percent of respondents with boys.
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (25.0 percent) were more likely to smoke cigarettes than renters (23.8 percent) or homeowners (11.5 percent).
- A greater percentage of African American respondents (20.9 percent) said that they smoked cigarettes compared to white respondents (18.8 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (12.2 percent), and Hispanic respondents (9.9 percent).

- The percentages of the respondents who smoked cigarettes varied by area of Dallas County: southeast (24.8 percent), central (19.6 percent), southwest (17.2 percent), northwest (16.8 percent), and northeast (14.8 percent).

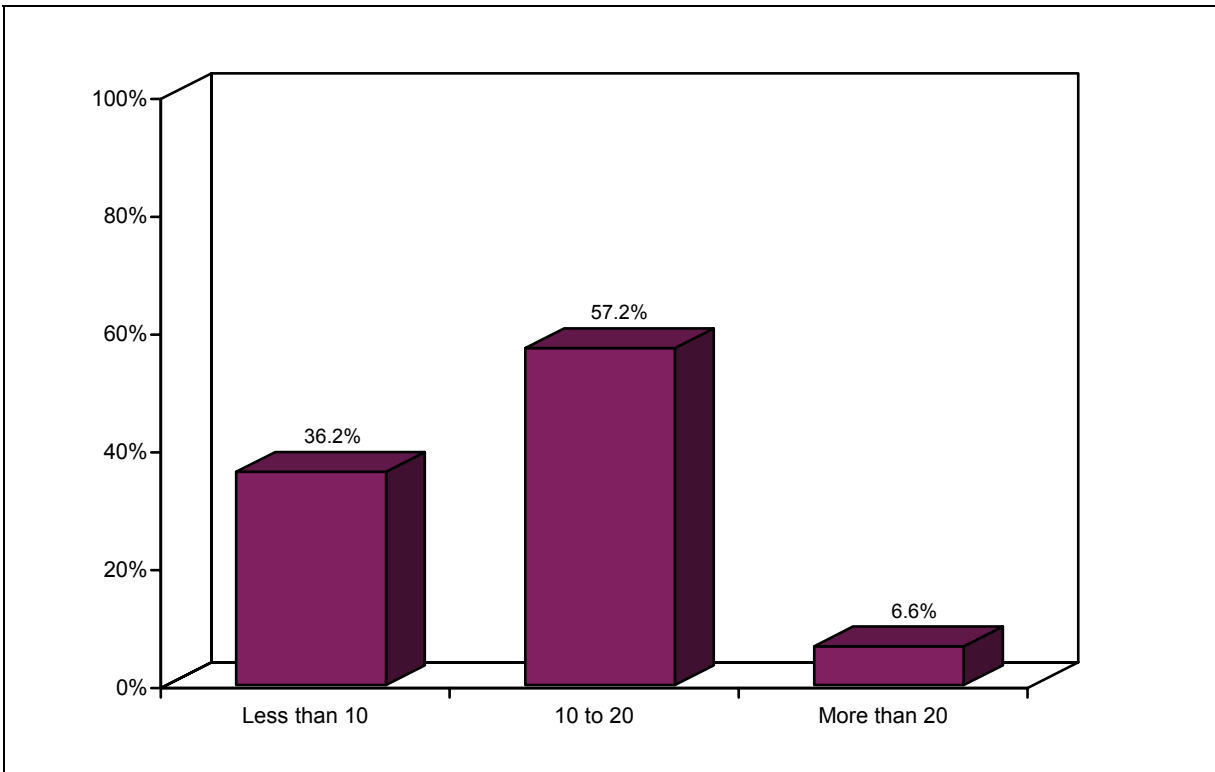
**Table Q26A
Smoke Cigarettes
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	31.0	69.0
1 to 2 years	15.3	84.7
3 to 5 years	13.4	86.6
6 to 10 years	13.7	86.3
Over 10 years	17.3	82.7
Education		
Less than high school	16.8	83.2
High school graduate/GED	19.8	80.2
Some college/technical school	20.4	79.6
College graduate	11.5	88.5
Graduate school or more	10.9	89.1
Employment status		
Employed full-time	18.1	81.9
Employed part-time	20.7	79.3
Unemployed	23.8	76.2
Retired	9.3	90.7
A student	12.5	87.5
A homemaker	7.1	92.9
Disabled or too ill to work	41.0	59.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	29.1	70.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	17.2	82.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	18.5	81.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18.6	81.4
Over \$75,000	8.1	91.9
Marital status		
Never married	22.5	77.5
Married	12.2	87.8
Divorced	26.1	73.9
Separated	23.3	76.7
Widowed	23.6	76.4
Living with someone	17.3	82.7
Have girls or boys		
Girls	22.2	77.8
Boys	14.9	85.1

Table Q26A (continued)
Smoke Cigarettes
By Selected Demographics

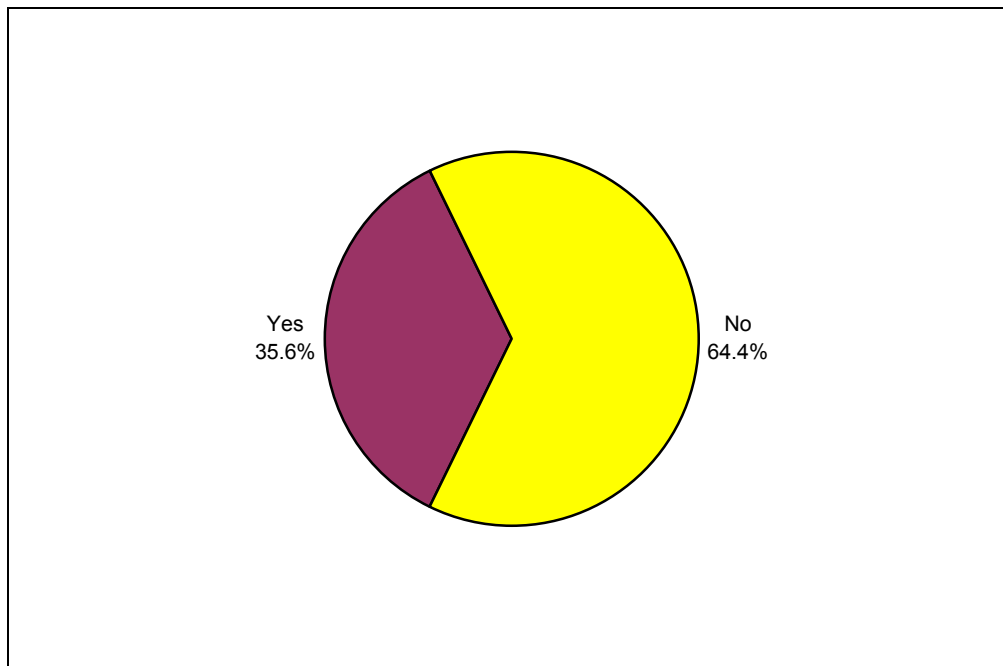
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Own or rent home		
Own	11.5	88.5
Rent	23.8	76.2
Live with family-friends	25.0	75.0
Race or ethnicity		
White	18.8	81.2
African American	20.9	79.1
Hispanic	9.9	90.1
Other	12.2	87.8
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	16.8	83.2
Northeast	14.8	85.2
Central	19.6	80.4
Southwest	17.2	82.8
Southeast	24.8	75.2

Figure Q26AA
Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day
(n=210)



- Respondents who smoke cigarettes were asked how many cigarettes they smoked per day. As shown in Figure Q26A1, 36.2 percent of the respondents reported smoking less than 10 cigarettes per day. Fifty-seven percent said that they smoked 10 to 20 cigarettes per day, and 6.6 percent reported smoking more than 20 cigarettes per day.

Figure Q26B
Drink Alcohol
(n=1,248)



- Respondents were asked if they drank alcohol. As shown in Figure Q26B, 35.6 percent of the respondents said that they did drink alcohol.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported drinking alcohol varied with the age of the respondent, peaking at 43.3 percent of the respondents ages 36 to 45 (see Table Q26B).
- The percentages of the respondents who said that they drank alcohol increased as education and annual household income increased, and decreased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Forty-three percent of the respondents who were employed full-time reported drinking alcohol compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with a different employment status. Homemakers (20.7 percent) were the least likely to say that they drank alcohol.
- Divorced respondents (46.1 percent) were more likely to report that they drank alcohol than respondents who were separated (44.2 percent), never married (38.0 percent), widowed (33.7 percent), married (33.5 percent), or living with someone (25.3 percent).
- A greater percentage of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household (39.5 percent) reported drinking alcohol compared to respondents with children under 18 living in the household (30.6 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported drinking alcohol varied by type of housing: duplex/townhouse (40.6 percent), single family home (38.3 percent), apartment/condo/senior living (29.9 percent), and mobile home/other (22.2 percent).
- Nearly 50 percent of white respondents (47.7 percent) reported that they drank alcohol compared to 30.6 percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups, 23.6 percent of African American respondents, and 16.2 percent of Hispanic respondents.

- Respondents living in the northwest area of Dallas County (50.0 percent) were more likely to report that they drank alcohol compared to respondents who lived in the northeast (34.9 percent), southwest (24.8 percent), central (24.0 percent), and southeast (22.0 percent) areas of Dallas County.

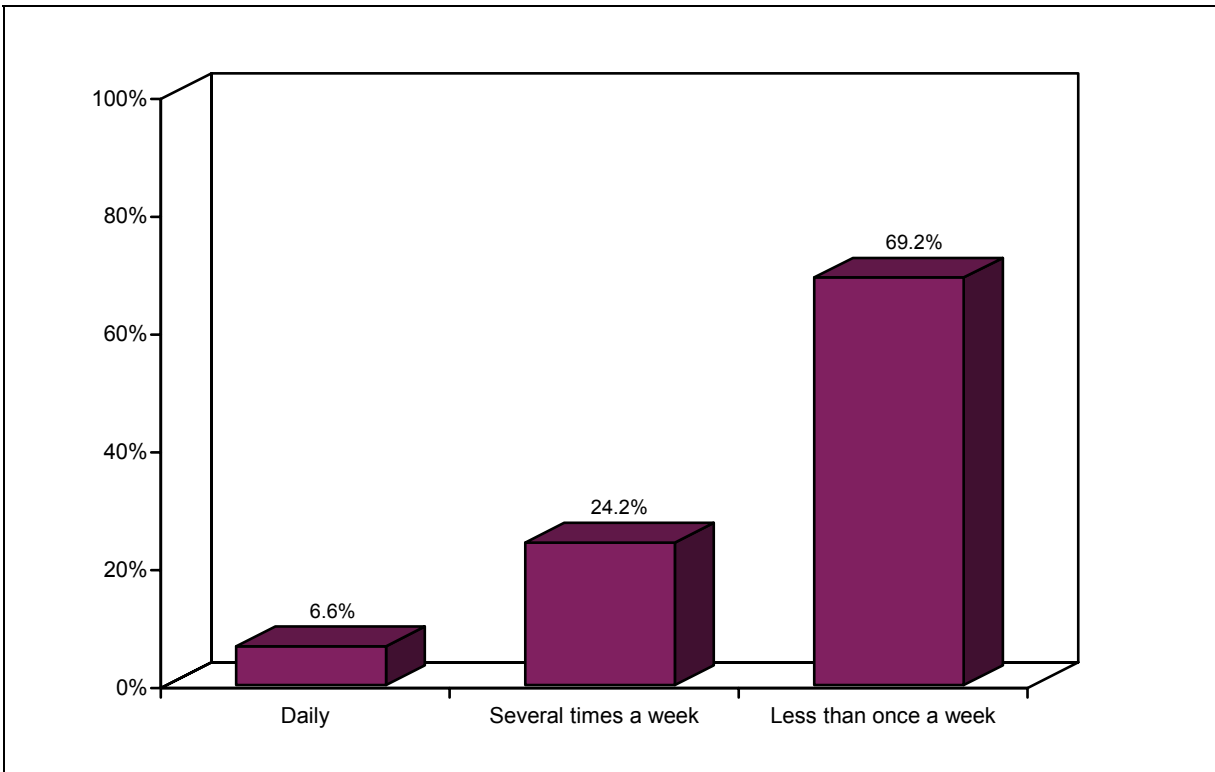
Table Q26B
Drink Alcohol
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	29.0	71.0
26 to 35	31.3	68.7
36 to 45	43.3	56.7
46 to 60	39.5	60.5
61 to 70	31.9	68.1
Over 70	33.9	66.1
Education		
Less than high school	8.7	91.3
High school graduate/GED	25.3	74.7
Some college/technical school	39.9	60.1
College graduate	55.7	44.3
Graduate school or more	50.8	49.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	43.3	56.7
Employed part-time	35.5	64.5
Unemployed	28.5	71.5
Retired	34.6	65.4
A student	32.5	67.5
A homemaker	20.7	79.3
Disabled or too ill to work	23.1	76.9
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	14.8	85.2
\$15,000 to \$30,000	23.0	77.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	37.5	62.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	47.3	52.7
Over \$75,000	59.8	40.2
Marital status		
Never married	38.0	62.0
Married	33.5	66.5
Divorced	46.1	53.9
Separated	44.2	55.8
Widowed	33.7	66.3
Living with someone	25.3	74.7
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	30.6	69.4
No	39.5	60.5

Table Q26B (continued)
Drink Alcohol
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people living in household		
1	43.4	56.6
2	41.6	58.4
3	30.2	69.8
4 or more	25.8	74.2
Type of housing		
Single family home	38.3	61.7
Apartment/condo/senior living	29.9	70.1
Duplex/townhouse	40.6	59.4
Mobile home/other	22.2	77.8
Race or ethnicity		
White	47.7	52.3
African American	23.6	76.4
Hispanic	16.2	83.8
Other	30.6	69.4
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	50.0	50.0
Northeast	34.9	65.1
Central	24.0	76.0
Southwest	24.8	75.2
Southeast	22.0	78.0

Figure Q26BB
Frequency of Drinking Alcohol
(n=438)

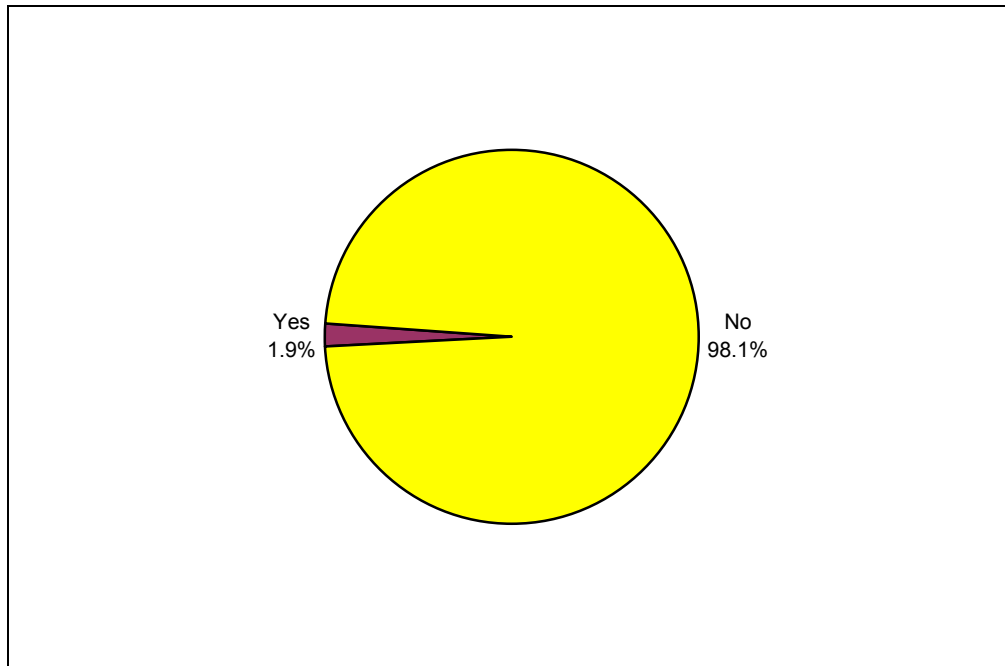


- Respondents who drank alcohol were asked whether they drank alcohol daily, several times a week, or less than once a week. As shown in Figure Q26BB, 6.6 percent of the respondents reported drinking alcohol daily, 24.2 percent drank several times a week, and 69.2 percent drank less than once a week.
- As shown in Table Q26BB, the percentages of the respondents who drank alcohol daily increased as the age of the respondent increased, and varied with the number of people living in the household.
- Respondents without children under 18 living in the household (9.0 percent) were more likely to report drinking alcohol on a daily basis than respondents with children under 18 living in the household (2.9 percent).

Table Q26BB
Frequency of Drinking Alcohol
By Selected Demographics

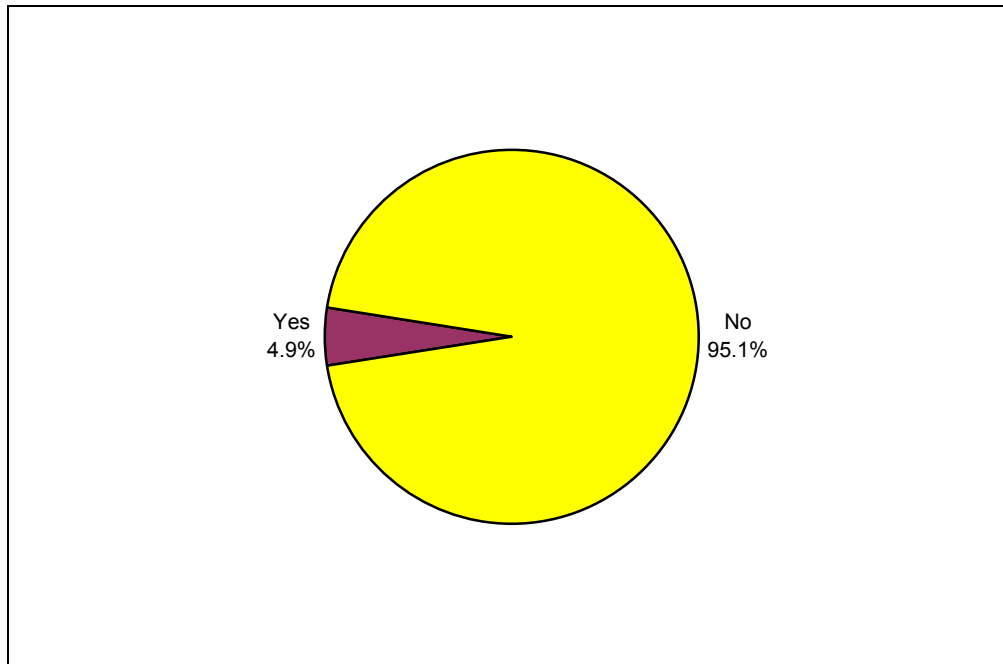
	Percentage responding		
	Daily	Several times a week	Less than once a week
Age of respondent			
18 to 25	1.6	14.3	84.1
26 to 35	0.0	15.0	25.9
36 to 45	4.5	25.9	69.6
46 to 60	10.4	24.3	65.2
61 to 70	10.3	44.8	44.8
Over 70	20.0	40.0	40.0
Children under 18 living in household			
Yes	2.9	19.2	77.9
No	9.0	27.7	63.3
Number of people living in household			
1	6.5	28.7	64.8
2	9.2	21.8	68.9
3	2.8	23.9	73.2
4 or more	5.6	11.1	83.3

Figure Q26C
Use Drugs
(n=1,247)



- Respondents were asked if they used drugs. As shown in Figure Q26A, less than two percent (1.9 percent) reported using drugs.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported using drugs varied with the type of housing: duplex/townhouse (8.7 percent), apartment/condo/senior living (1.6 percent), single family home (1.4 percent), and mobile home/other (0.0 percent).

Figure Q37
Female in Household is Pregnant
(n=1,244)



- Respondents were asked if any female member of the household is currently pregnant. As shown in Figure Q37, 4.9 percent of the respondents said that a female member of the household is pregnant.
- As shown in Table Q37, the percentages of the respondents who reported that a female member of the household is currently pregnant generally decreased as length of residence at their current address, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased.
- Homemakers (11.2 percent) were more likely to report that a female in the household was pregnant than respondents of other employment status. Retired respondents (0.0 percent) and respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (0.0 percent) were the least likely to report that a female in the household was pregnant.
- Eleven percent of the respondents who were living with someone reported a female in the household was pregnant compared to respondents who were never married (6.7 percent), married (5.4 percent), separated (4.5 percent), divorced (1.3 percent), and widowed (0.0 percent).
- A greater percentage of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household (7.0 percent) reported that a female in the household was pregnant compared to the respondents without children under 18 living in the household (3.1 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that a female member of the household was pregnant increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (9.7 percent) were more likely to report that a female in the household was pregnant than renters (7.9 percent) or homeowners (2.2 percent).

- The percentages of the respondents who reported a female in the household was pregnant varied with ethnicity: Hispanic respondents (12.1 percent), African American respondents (5.8 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (4.1 percent), and white respondents (1.8 percent).
- Respondents living in the central area of Dallas County (7.2 percent) were more likely to report that a female in the household was pregnant compared to respondents who lived in the northeast (6.9 percent), southwest (3.6 percent), southeast (2.8 percent), or northwest (2.0 percent) areas of Dallas County.

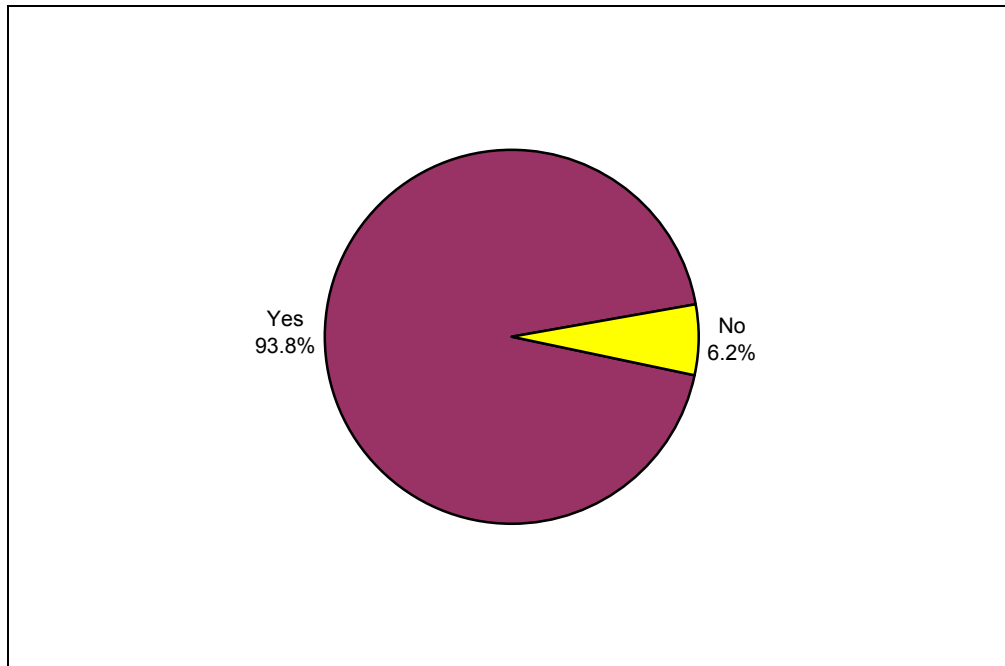
Table Q37
Female in Household is Pregnant
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	7.9	92.1
6 months to 1 year	10.3	89.7
1 to 5 years	5.7	94.3
6 to 10 years	1.9	98.1
Over 10 years	1.4	98.6
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	16.3	83.7
26 to 35	7.6	92.4
36 to 45	0.8	99.2
46 to 60	1.3	98.7
61 to 70	1.1	98.9
Over 70	0.0	100.0
Education		
Less than high school	10.6	89.4
High school graduate/GED	4.4	95.6
Some college/technical school	4.7	95.3
College graduate	3.2	96.8
Graduate school or more	0.0	100.0
Employment status		
Employed full-time	3.5	96.5
Employed part-time	2.7	97.3
Unemployed	10.1	89.9
Retired	0.0	100.0
A student	7.5	92.5
A homemaker	11.2	88.8
Disabled or too ill to work	0.0	100.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	6.1	93.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	8.2	91.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	4.3	95.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	3.0	97.0
Over \$75,000	0.9	99.1

Table Q37 (continued)
Female in Household is Pregnant
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	6.7	93.3
Married	5.4	94.6
Divorced	1.3	98.7
Separated	4.5	95.5
Widowed	0.0	100.0
Living with someone	10.7	89.3
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	7.0	93.0
No	3.1	96.9
Number of people living in household		
1	1.2	98.8
2	3.8	96.2
3	5.6	94.4
4 or more	9.7	90.3
Own or rent home		
Own	2.2	97.8
Rent	7.9	92.1
Live with family-friends	9.7	90.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	1.8	98.2
African American	5.8	94.2
Hispanic	12.1	87.9
Other	4.1	95.9
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	2.0	98.0
Northeast	6.9	93.1
Central	7.2	92.8
Southwest	3.6	96.4
Southeast	2.8	97.2

Figure Q37A
Pregnant Woman is Getting Medical Care
(n=61)



- Respondents who reported a pregnant woman living in their household was asked if that woman is getting medical care. As shown in Figure Q37A, 93.8 percent of the respondents reported that the pregnant woman was getting medical care.

Insurance Coverage

Adults

Table Q28
Type of Insurance Coverage for Adults*

Insurance	Percent Responding Yes
Health insurance through your work or union (includes HMO) (n=1,241)	44.8
Health insurance through someone else's work or union (n=1,241)	26.5
Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family (n=1,239)	22.8
Medicare, a government plan that pays health care bills for people aged 65 and over and for some disabled people (n=1,243)	17.2
Medicaid (n=1,235)	9.6
Other insurance (n=1,240)	14.2
No insurance (n=1,250)	17.5

- Respondents were asked to provide information on their health plans and other adults in the household (see Table Q28). Forty-five percent of the respondents reported that they had health insurance through their work or union; 26.5 percent of the respondents said that they had health insurance through someone else's work or union; 22.8 percent of the respondents had bought insurance; 17.2 percent reported having Medicare, and 9.6 percent had Medicaid. Eighteen percent answered "no" to all insurance types, which were coded as "no insurance."

Obtained health insurance through own work or union

- Forty-five percent of the respondents reported that they obtained their health insurance through their work or union. As shown in Table Q28_1, the percentages of the respondents who reported that they had health insurance through their work or union generally increased as length of residence in Dallas County, education, and annual household income increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who had health insurance obtained through their work or union varied with the age of the respondent, ranging from a low of 32.4 percent for respondents ages 18 to 25 to a high of 55.2 percent for respondents ages 46 to 60.

* Respondents were asked about each health insurance plan separately. There are some respondents who reported that they had more than one insurance plan which resulted in a total of more than 100.0 percent.

- Seventy-three percent of the respondents who worked full-time obtained their health insurance through their work or union compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with different employment status.
- Divorced respondents (61.8 percent) were more likely to report they obtained their health insurance through their work or union compared to respondents who were never married (47.1 percent), separated (41.9 percent), married (41.8 percent), living with someone (41.3 percent), and widowed (39.1 percent).
- Forty-eight percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household obtained their health insurance through their work or union compared to 41.1 percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they got their health insurance through their work or union decreased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- The percentages of the respondents reporting that they got their health insurance through their work or union varied with type of housing: mobile home/other (59.3 percent), duplex/townhouse (50.0 percent), single family home (46.6 percent), and apartment/condo/senior living (39.1 percent).
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (55.1 percent) were more likely to obtain their health insurance through their work or union than white (50.0 percent), African American (49.8 percent), or Hispanic respondents (26.2 percent).
- The percentages obtaining health insurance through their work or union also varied by area of Dallas: northwest (51.2 percent), southeast (47.2 percent), northeast (46.6 percent), southwest (40.4 percent), and central (32.1 percent).

Table Q28_1
Obtained Health Insurance through Own Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	28.6	71.4
1 to 2 years	39.6	60.4
3 to 5 years	44.6	55.4
6 to 10 years	39.0	61.0
Over 10 years	47.9	52.1
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	32.4	67.6
26 to 35	41.2	58.8
36 to 45	52.5	47.5
46 to 60	55.2	44.8
61 to 70	39.1	60.9
Over 70	34.7	65.3

Table Q28_1 (continued)
Obtained Health Insurance through Own Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	14.9	85.1
High school graduate/GED	44.7	55.3
Some college/technical school	48.5	51.5
College graduate	53.8	46.2
Graduate school or more	65.9	34.1
Employment status		
Employed full-time	73.3	26.7
Employed part-time	26.4	73.6
Unemployed	20.8	79.2
Retired	35.0	65.0
A student	25.0	75.0
A homemaker	4.8	96.2
Disabled or too ill to work	10.3	89.7
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	11.5	88.5
\$15,000 to \$30,000	37.1	62.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	59.9	40.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	60.6	39.4
Over \$75,000	56.6	43.4
Marital status		
Never married	47.1	52.9
Married	41.8	58.2
Divorced	61.8	38.2
Separated	41.9	58.1
Widowed	39.1	60.9
Living with someone	41.3	58.7
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	41.1	58.9
No	47.9	52.1
Number of people living in household		
1	52.6	47.4
2	45.7	54.3
3	42.1	57.9
4 or more	37.3	62.7
Type of housing		
Single family home	46.6	53.4
Apartment/condo/senior living	39.1	60.9
Duplex/townhouse	50.0	50.0
Mobile home/other	59.3	40.7

Table Q28_1 (continued)
Obtained Health Insurance Through Own Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Race or ethnicity		
White	50.0	50.0
African American	49.8	50.2
Hispanic	26.2	73.8
Other	55.1	44.9
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	51.2	48.8
Northeast	46.6	53.4
Central	32.1	67.9
Southwest	40.4	59.6
Southeast	47.2	52.8

Obtained health insurance through someone else's work or union

- Twenty-seven percent of the respondents indicated that they obtained health insurance through someone else's work or union. The percentages of the respondents who reported they bought insurance through someone's work or union varied by demographic groups (see Table Q28_2). The percentages of the respondents reporting they obtained insurance through someone's work or union varied by the length of residence at their current address, and increased as education and annual household income increased.
- The percentages varied with employment status. Student respondents (50.0 percent) were the most likely and respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (10.8 percent) were the least likely to report getting their health insurance through someone else's work or union.
- The percentages of the respondents reporting they obtained health insurance through someone's work or union varied by marital status. Thirty-seven percent of married respondents reported having insurance through work or union compared to 19.0 percent of separated respondents, 17.8 percent of never married respondents, 11.8 percent of widowed respondents, 7.2 percent of divorced respondents, and 6.7 percent of those living with someone.
- Respondents living in single-family homes were more likely (31.8 percent) to have obtained their health insurance through someone else's work or union compared to respondents living in apartment/condo/senior living housing (18.0 percent), mobile home/other housing (14.8 percent), and duplex/townhouse housing (14.3 percent).
- The percentage was higher among respondents who owned their homes (32.5 percent) compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (23.5 percent) or who rented their homes (17.8 percent).
- White respondents (30.8 percent) were more likely to report that they obtained health insurance through someone else's work or union compared to respondents of other ethnic groups (29.2 percent), African American respondents (25.6 percent), or Hispanic respondents (15.5 percent).

- The percentages of the respondents who got their health insurance through someone else's work or union varied by area of Dallas County: northwest (31.3 percent), southeast (29.7 percent), southwest (29.3 percent), northeast (23.9 percent), and central (19.3 percent).

Table Q28_2
Obtained Health Insurance through Someone Else's Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	22.0	78.0
6 months to 1 year	16.8	83.2
1 to 5 years	25.2	74.8
6 to 10 years	32.9	67.1
Over 10 years	30.8	69.2
Education		
Less than high school	12.6	87.4
High school graduate/GED	24.3	75.7
Some college/technical school	25.4	74.6
College graduate	37.2	62.8
Graduate school or more	34.4	65.6
Employment status		
Employed full-time	20.4	79.6
Employed part-time	38.2	61.8
Unemployed	29.3	70.7
Retired	26.4	73.6
A student	50.0	50.0
A homemaker	33.7	66.3
Disabled or too ill to work	10.8	89.2
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	11.6	88.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	14.8	85.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	22.3	77.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	36.4	63.6
Over \$75,000	49.3	50.7
Marital status		
Never married	17.8	82.2
Married	36.8	63.2
Divorced	7.2	92.8
Separated	19.0	81.0
Widowed	11.8	88.2
Living with someone	6.7	93.3
Type of housing		
Single family home	31.8	68.2
Apartment/condo/senior living	18.0	82.0
Duplex/townhouse	14.3	85.7
Mobile home/other	14.8	85.2

Table Q28_2 (continued)
Obtained Health Insurance through Someone Else's Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Own or rent home		
Own	32.5	67.5
Rent	17.8	82.2
Live with family-friends	23.5	76.5
Race or ethnicity		
White	30.8	69.2
African American	25.6	74.4
Hispanic	15.5	84.5
Other	29.2	70.8
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	31.3	68.7
Northeast	23.9	76.1
Central	19.3	80.7
Southwest	29.3	70.7
Southeast	29.7	70.3

Health insurance obtained directly by self or family member

- Twenty-three percent of the respondents reported that they obtained their health insurance directly. The percentages of respondents who obtained health insurance by themselves or other family members increased as length of residence at their current address and the age of the respondent increased (see Table Q28_3).
- The percentages of the respondents who obtained insurance by themselves or other family members varied with education, peaking at 28.9 percent of respondents with some college or technical school education.
- Retired respondents (42.7 percent) were more likely and respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (10.5 percent) were less likely to report that they had obtained their health insurance directly by themselves or other family members.
- Percentages who obtained their health insurance by themselves or other family members varied by marital status, ranging from a low of 13.3 percent among respondents who were living with someone to a high of 51.7 percent of widowed respondents.
- Approximately 15 percent of respondents with children under 18 living in the household obtained health insurance by themselves or other family members compared to 29.0 percent of respondents with no children under 18 living in the household.
- The percentages of the respondents who obtained health insurance directly generally decreased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents who owned their home (26.8 percent) were more likely to report obtaining health insurance directly by themselves or other family members than those who rent (18.1 percent) or lived with family-friends (17.4 percent).

- Approximately 30 percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups reported obtaining health insurance followed by African American respondents (29.9 percent), white respondents (23.6 percent), and Hispanic respondents (13.4 percent).

Table Q28_3
Health Insurance Obtained Directly by Self or Family
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	18.3	81.7
6 months to 1 year	18.3	81.7
1 to 5 years	19.2	80.8
6 to 10 years	24.8	75.2
Over 10 years	30.0	70.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	15.0	85.0
26 to 35	15.3	84.7
36 to 45	22.1	77.9
46 to 60	23.2	76.8
61 to 70	36.3	63.7
Over 70	42.7	57.3
Education		
Less than high school	10.6	89.4
High school graduate/GED	23.5	76.5
Some college/technical school	28.9	71.1
College graduate	22.7	77.3
Graduate school or more	24.2	75.8
Employment status		
Employed full-time	22.3	77.7
Employed part-time	17.3	82.7
Unemployed	17.4	82.6
Retired	42.7	57.3
A student	15.0	85.0
A homemaker	17.5	82.5
Disabled or too ill to work	10.5	89.5
Marital status		
Never married	17.7	82.3
Married	20.9	79.1
Divorced	22.0	78.0
Separated	34.9	65.1
Widowed	51.7	48.3
Living with someone	13.3	86.7
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	15.4	84.6
No	29.0	71.0

Table Q28_3 (continued)
Health Insurance Obtained Directly by Self or Family
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people living in household		
1	28.7	71.3
2	22.6	77.4
3	16.2	83.8
4 or more	18.3	81.7
Own or rent home		
Own	26.8	73.2
Rent	18.1	81.9
Live with family-friends	17.4	82.6
Race or ethnicity		
White	23.6	76.4
African American	29.9	70.1
Hispanic	13.4	86.6
Other	30.4	69.6

Obtained medical insurance through Medicare

- Seventeen percent of the respondents indicated that they had Medicare medical insurance. The percentages of the respondents who had reported a household member having insurance through Medicare increased as length of residence at their current address and the age of the respondent increased, and decreased as annual household income and the number of people living in the household increased (see Table Q28_4).
- The percentages of the respondents reporting an adult in the household with insurance through Medicare varied with education, peaking at 22.0 percent of the respondents with some college or technical school education.
- A smaller percentage of respondents with children under 18 living in the household (3.2 percent) reported having Medicare compared to respondents without children in the household (28.6 percent).
- The respondents living in single family homes were more likely (20.6 percent) to report having Medicare compared to respondents living in duplexes/townhouses (17.1 percent), mobile home/other housing, or apartment/condo/senior living housing (10.3 percent).
- A greater percentage of the respondents who lived with family-friends (32.4 percent) said they obtained Medicare compared to respondents who own (20.9 percent) or rent their homes (9.9 percent).
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (24.5 percent) were more likely to report having Medicare (23.9 percent) than white (23.5 percent), African American (13.9 percent), or Hispanic respondents (3.9 percent).

**Table Q28_4
Have Medicare
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	4.7	95.3
6 months to 1 year	8.3	91.7
1 to 5 years	11.5	88.5
6 to 10 years	11.9	88.1
Over 10 years	35.7	64.3
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	4.2	95.8
26 to 35	2.0	98.0
36 to 45	4.9	95.1
46 to 60	7.6	92.4
61 to 70	60.4	39.6
Over 70	92.4	7.6
Education		
Less than high school	12.5	87.5
High school graduate/GED	20.2	79.8
Some college/technical school	22.0	78.0
College graduate	14.1	85.9
Graduate school or more	10.9	89.1
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	20.8	79.2
\$15,000 to \$30,000	19.1	80.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	15.3	84.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	8.5	91.5
Over \$75,000	8.6	91.4
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	3.2	96.8
No	28.6	71.4
Number of people living in household		
1	26.7	73.3
2	16.0	84.0
3	9.8	90.2
4 or more	6.1	93.9
Type of housing		
Single family home	20.6	79.4
Apartment/condo/senior living	10.3	89.7
Duplex/townhouse	17.1	82.9
Mobile home/other	14.8	85.2
Own or rent home		
Own	20.9	79.1
Rent	9.9	90.1
Live with family-friends	32.4	67.6

**Table Q28_4 (continued)
Have Medicare
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Race or ethnicity		
White	23.5	76.5
African American	13.9	86.1
Hispanic	3.9	96.1
Other	24.5	75.5

Obtained Medicaid or public aid

- Ten percent of the respondents had Medicaid or public aid health insurance. The percentages of the respondents who had reported having Medicaid varied by age (see Table Q28_5). The percentages ranged from 5.7 percent for respondents who were between ages 46 to 60 to 20.4 percent for respondents who were between ages 18 to 25.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that an adult in the household had Medicaid decreased as education and annual household income increased.
- Approximately 46 percent of the respondents who were disabled or too ill to work reported that an adult in the household had Medicaid compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with a different employment status. Respondents who were employed full-time (4.6 percent) were the least likely to report that they had Medicaid.
- Percentages who reported that an adult in the household had Medicaid varied by marital status of the respondents: never married (21.5 percent), living with someone (16.4 percent), divorced (11.8 percent), separated (9.3 percent), widowed (9.3 percent), and married (5.1 percent).
- Twelve percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported having Medicaid compared to 7.5 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- Respondents living in apartment/condo/senior living housing were more likely to report that an adult in the household had Medicaid (14.9 percent) compared to respondents living in mobile homes/other housing (11.1 percent), duplexes/townhouses (8.6 percent) and living in single-family homes (7.1 percent).
- Respondents living with family-friends (27.9 percent) were more likely to report that an adult in the household had Medicaid compared to respondents who rented (14.3 percent) or owned their homes (4.6 percent).
- African American respondents (19.6 percent) were more likely to report having Medicaid followed by Hispanic respondents (9.9 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (8.7 percent), and white respondents (6.3 percent).
- Respondents from the central area of Dallas County (18.8 percent) were more likely to have Medicaid compared to respondents from other areas of the county: southeast (8.8 percent), northeast (8.1 percent), southwest (8.1 percent), and northwest (7.3 percent).

Table Q28_5
Obtained Medicaid Health Insurance
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	20.4	79.6
26 to 35	6.0	94.0
36 to 45	8.0	92.0
46 to 60	5.7	94.3
61 to 70	14.0	86.0
Over 70	8.5	91.5
Education		
Less than high school	14.9	85.1
High school graduate/GED	11.9	88.1
Some college/technical school	10.6	89.4
College graduate	4.8	95.2
Graduate school or more	2.3	97.7
Employment status		
Employed full-time	4.6	96.4
Employed part-time	10.2	89.8
Unemployed	16.9	83.1
Retired	9.5	90.5
A student	17.5	82.5
A homemaker	9.5	90.5
Disabled or too ill to work	46.2	53.8
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	29.1	70.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	10.3	89.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	5.1	94.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.2	95.8
Over \$75,000	2.3	97.7

**Table Q28_5 (continued)
Obtained Medicaid Health Insurance
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	21.5	78.5
Married	5.1	94.9
Divorced	11.8	88.2
Separated	9.3	90.7
Widowed	9.3	90.7
Living with someone	16.4	83.6
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	12.2	87.8
No	7.5	92.5
Type of housing		
Single family home	7.1	92.9
Apartment/condo/senior living	14.9	85.1
Duplex/townhouse	8.6	91.4
Mobile home/other	11.1	88.9
Own or rent home		
Own	4.6	95.4
Rent	14.3	85.7
Live with family-friends	27.9	72.1
Race or ethnicity		
White	6.3	93.7
African American	19.6	80.4
Hispanic	9.9	90.1
Other	8.7	91.3
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	7.3	92.7
Northeast	8.1	91.9
Central	18.8	81.2
Southwest	8.1	91.9
Southeast	8.8	91.2

Obtained insurance through some other group

- Fourteen percent of the respondents reported that they obtained health insurance through some other group. As shown in Table Q28_6, the percentages of the respondents who obtained their health insurance through some other group increased as the length of residence in Dallas County and the age of the respondent increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who obtained health insurance through some other group varied with education and ranged from a low of 7.8 percent of the respondents with graduate school or more education to a high of 19.0 percent of the respondents with some college or technical school education.
- Thirty percent of the retired respondents obtained health insurance through some other group compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with a different employment

status: disabled or too ill to work (25.6 percent), student (17.5 percent), employed part-time (16.4 percent), unemployed (14.3 percent), homemaker (9.6 percent), and employed full-time (9.5 percent).

- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they obtained health insurance through some other group varied with household income, peaking at 18.8 percent of the respondents who earned \$30,001 to \$50,000.
- Eighteen percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household obtained health insurance through some other group compared to 9.1 percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household.
- African American respondents (17.6 percent) were more likely to obtain health insurance through some other groups than white respondents (15.6 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (12.8 percent), and Hispanic respondents (8.4 percent).

Table Q28_6
Obtained Health Insurance through Some Other Group
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	1.8	98.2
1 to 2 years	7.3	92.7
3 to 5 years	9.4	90.6
6 to 10 years	9.5	90.5
Over 10 years	17.6	82.4
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	10.7	89.3
26 to 35	9.6	90.4
36 to 45	10.3	89.7
46 to 60	14.0	86.0
61 to 70	23.9	76.1
Over 70	31.6	68.4
Education		
Less than high school	8.2	91.8
High school graduate/GED	15.0	85.0
Some college/technical school	19.0	81.0
College graduate	14.5	85.5
Graduate school or more	7.8	92.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	9.5	90.5
Employed part-time	16.4	83.6
Unemployed	14.3	85.7
Retired	30.0	70.0
A student	17.5	82.5
A homemaker	9.6	90.4
Disabled or too ill to work	25.6	74.4

Table Q28_6 (continued)
Obtained Health Insurance through Some Other Group
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	14.2	85.8
\$15,000 to \$30,000	12.5	87.5
\$30,001 to \$50,000	18.8	81.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	8.6	91.4
Over \$75,000	10.0	90.0
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	9.1	90.9
No	18.4	81.6
Race or ethnicity		
White	15.6	84.4
African American	17.6	82.4
Hispanic	8.4	91.6
Other	12.8	87.2

No insurance

- Eighteen percent of the respondents in the sample reported that they did not have insurance at the time the survey was conducted. The percentages of the respondents who reported they did not have insurance decreased as length of residence in Dallas County, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased.
- The percentages of the respondents reporting no insurance varied with employment status: homemaker (44.7 percent), unemployed (31.8 percent), employed part-time (20.7 percent), student (15.0 percent), employed full-time (10.5 percent), disabled or too ill to work (5.1 percent), and retired (1.2 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents reporting no health insurance varied by marital status. Approximately six percent of the respondents who were widowed (5.6 percent) reported they had no health insurance compared to higher percentages of respondents who were divorced (14.5 percent), married (16.4 percent), never married (16.8 percent), separated (25.6 percent), or living with someone (42.7 percent).
- A larger percentage of respondents with children under 18 living in their household (24.7 percent) reported that they had no health insurance compared to 11.6 percent of respondents without children under 18 living in their household.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported they had no health insurance increased as the number of people in the household increased.
- Respondents living in apartment/condo/senior living housing (27.0 percent) were more likely to report they had no health insurance than those living in duplexes/townhouses (25.7 percent), mobile home/other housing (14.8 percent), and single-family homes (12.3 percent).

- A greater percentage of respondents who rented their homes (26.7 percent) reported they had no health insurance compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (16.7 percent) or own their homes (11.2 percent).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely (50.4 percent) to report that they had no health insurance than African American respondents (10.7 percent), white respondents (7.1 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (10.1 percent).
- The percentages of respondents reporting no health insurance varied by area of Dallas County: central (28.8 percent), southwest (19.6 percent), southeast (15.6 percent), northeast (15.2 percent), and northwest (13.6 percent).

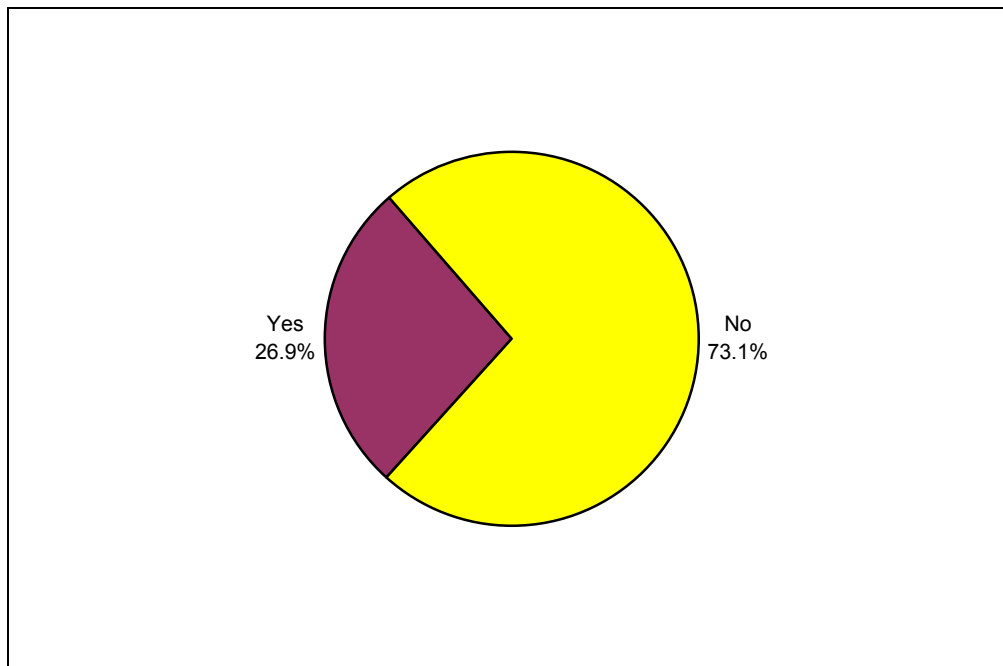
**Table Q28_7
Have No Insurance Coverage
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	34.5	65.5
1 to 2 years	30.9	69.1
3 to 5 years	28.0	72.0
6 to 10 years	27.2	72.8
Over 10 years	11.0	89.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	32.3	67.7
26 to 35	25.4	74.6
36 to 45	16.0	84.0
46 to 60	11.6	88.4
61 to 70	4.3	95.7
Over 70	2.5	97.5
Education		
Less than high school	53.4	46.6
High school graduate/GED	15.8	84.2
Some college/technical school	10.7	89.3
College graduate	7.5	92.5
Graduate school or more	1.6	98.4
Employment status		
Employed full-time	10.5	89.5
Employed part-time	20.7	79.3
Unemployed	31.8	68.2
Retired	1.2	98.8
A student	15.0	85.0
A homemaker	44.7	55.3
Disabled or too ill to work	5.1	94.9
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	36.6	63.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	30.1	69.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	8.7	91.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.8	95.2
Over \$75,000	4.5	95.5

Table Q28_7 (continued)
Have No Insurance Coverage
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	16.8	83.2
Married	16.4	83.6
Divorced	14.5	85.5
Separated	25.6	74.4
Widowed	5.6	94.4
Living with someone	42.7	57.3
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	24.7	75.3
No	11.6	88.4
Number of people living in household		
1	11.5	88.5
2	13.0	87.0
3	20.4	79.6
4 or more	28.1	71.9
Type of housing		
Single family home	12.3	87.7
Apartment/condo/senior living	27.0	73.0
Duplex/townhouse	25.7	74.3
Mobile home/other	14.8	85.2
Own or rent home		
Own	11.2	88.8
Rent	26.7	73.3
Live with family-friends	16.7	83.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	7.1	92.9
African American	10.7	89.3
Hispanic	50.4	49.6
Other	2.0	98.0
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	13.6	86.4
Northeast	15.2	84.8
Central	28.8	71.2
Southwest	19.6	80.4
Southeast	15.6	84.4

Figure Q31
Female Was without Health Insurance in Past 12 Months
(n=1,246)



- Respondents were asked whether they were without any health plan or medical coverage in the past 12 months (see Table Q31). Twenty-seven percent of the respondents reported that they had no insurance in the past 12 months.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported not having a health plan in the past 12 months generally decreased as length of residence in Dallas County, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q31).
- The percentages of the respondents who did not have health insurance in the past 12 months varied by employment status: unemployed (46.3 percent), homemaker (41.9 percent), student (34.1 percent), employed part-time (31.5 percent), disabled or too ill to work (23.1 percent), employed full-time (22.8 percent), and retired (4.3 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents reporting no insurance in the past 12 months varied by marital status. Approximately 14 percent of widowed respondents reported not having a health plan in the past 12 months followed by 22.4 percent of the divorced respondents, 23.4 percent of the married respondents, 38.4 percent of the never married respondents, 44.2 percent of the respondents who were separated, and 49.3 percent of the respondents who were living with someone.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (34.8 percent) were less likely to have insurance within the past 12 months than respondents without children under 18 in the household (20.6 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who said they did not have insurance in the past 12 months generally increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Thirty-nine percent of the respondents who lived in a duplex/townhouse reported that they had no insurance during the past 12 months compared to 36.4 percent of those who lived in

apartment/condo/senior living housing, 22.2 percent of those who lived in mobile home/other housing, and 21.6 percent of those who lived in a single family home.

- Respondents who lived with family-friends (42.0 percent) were more likely to report no insurance during the past 12 months than renters (38.3 percent) or homeowners (17.9 percent).
- A greater percentage of Hispanic respondents (47.9 percent) reported not having insurance at sometime within the last 12 months followed by African American respondents (29.6 percent), white respondents (18.8 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (8.2 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they had not had health insurance during the past 12 months varied with the area of Dallas County: central (42.6 percent), southeast (28.9 percent), northeast (26.9 percent), southwest (25.6 percent), and northwest (18.9 percent).

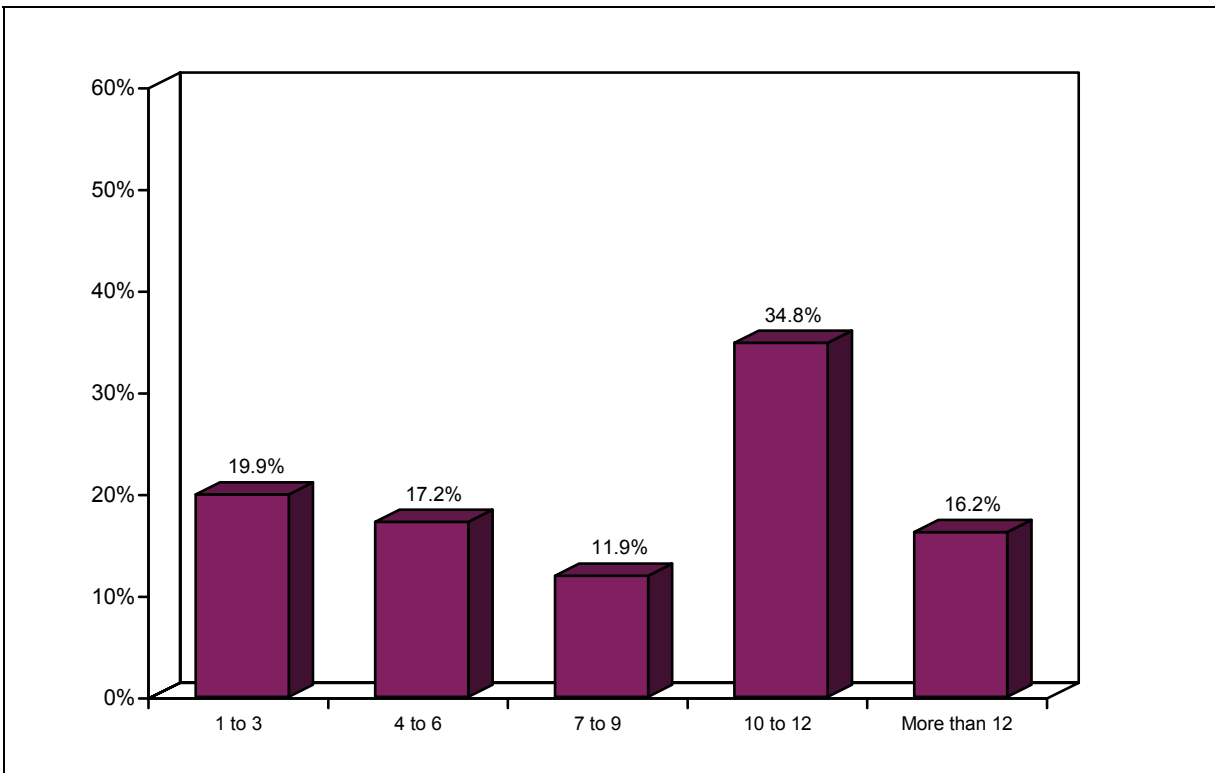
Table Q31
Female Was without Health Insurance in Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	55.2	44.8
1 to 2 years	34.7	65.3
3 to 5 years	38.1	61.9
6 to 10 years	37.0	63.0
Over 10 years	20.3	79.7
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	49.1	50.9
26 to 35	34.1	65.9
36 to 45	26.2	73.8
46 to 60	19.3	80.7
61 to 70	13.8	86.2
Over 70	3.4	96.6
Education		
Less than high school	51.5	48.5
High school graduate/GED	26.0	74.0
Some college/technical school	27.0	73.0
College graduate	14.3	85.7
Graduate school or more	13.3	86.7
Employment status		
Employed full-time	22.8	77.2
Employed part-time	31.5	68.5
Unemployed	46.3	53.7
Retired	4.3	95.7
A student	34.1	65.9
A homemaker	41.9	58.1
Disabled or too ill to work	23.1	76.9

Table Q31 (continued)
Female Was without Health Insurance in Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	45.3	54.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	41.0	59.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	29.0	71.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18.1	81.9
Over \$75,000	5.4	94.6
Marital status		
Never married	38.4	61.6
Married	23.4	76.6
Divorced	22.4	77.6
Separated	44.2	55.8
Widowed	13.5	86.5
Living with someone	49.3	50.7
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	34.8	65.2
No	20.6	79.4
Number of people living in household		
1	21.6	78.4
2	36.4	63.6
3	39.1	60.9
4 or more	22.2	77.8
Type of housing		
Single family home	21.6	78.4
Apartment/condo/senior living	36.4	63.6
Duplex/townhouse	39.1	60.9
Mobile home/other	22.2	77.8
Own or rent home		
Own	17.9	82.1
Rent	38.3	61.7
Live with family-friends	42.0	58.0
Race or ethnicity		
White	18.8	81.2
African American	29.6	70.4
Hispanic	47.9	52.1
Other	8.2	91.8
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	18.9	81.1
Northeast	26.9	73.1
Central	42.6	57.4
Southwest	25.6	74.4
Southeast	28.9	71.1

Figure Q31A
Number of Months Female Was without Health Insurance
(n=322)



- Respondents were asked to report the duration of time without any health plan or medical insurance coverage in the past 12 months (see Table Q31A). More than half of the respondents (51.0 percent) reported having no insurance for 10 months or more. Approximately 20 percent of the respondents reported not having insurance for 1 to 3 months in the past, 17.2 percent reported 4 to 6 months, and 11.9 percent reported 7 to 9 months. The average length of time the respondents had no insurance in the past was approximately 11 months.
- Table Q31A presents the average length of time the respondents had no insurance in the past 12 months by selected demographics. The average period of time increased as the length of residence in Dallas County and the number of people living in the household increased.
- The average also varied with education. Respondents with less than or some high school (19.0 months) were more likely to be without health insurance longer than respondents with other levels of education.
- The average number of months that respondents spent without health insurance varied by annual household income.
- The average number of months that respondents spent without health insurance also varied by marital status, ranging from a high of 17.4 months for respondents living with someone to a low of 10.6 months for divorced respondents.

- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household spent an average of 15.8 months without health insurance compared to a smaller period of time for respondents without children under 18 living in the household (13.6 months).
- Just over 12 months was the average time that respondents who lived in a duplex/ townhouse were without health insurance compared to 13.9 months for respondents who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing, 16.0 months for respondents who lived in a single family home, and 17.7 months for respondents who lived in mobile home/other housing.
- Homeowners (14.3 months) tended to spend the least amount of time without health insurance compared to renters (14.6 months) and respondents who lived with family-friends (19.1 months).
- Hispanic respondents had no insurance for about 17.9 months followed by African American respondents (14.9 months), respondents of other ethnic groups (11.9 months), and white respondents (11.9 months).
- The average number of months spent without having health insurance varied by area of Dallas County: northeast (11.8 months), northwest (13.3 months), southwest (14.8 months), southeast (16.2 months), and central (20.6 months).

Table Q31A
Average Number of Months Female Was without Health Insurance
By Selected Demographics

	Average number of months without insurance
Length of residence in Dallas County	
Less than 1 year	11.7
1 to 2 years	11.7
3 to 5 years	12.8
6 to 10 years	17.1
Over 10 years	16.1
Education	
Less than high school	19.0
High school graduate/GED	17.5
Some college/technical school	10.0
College graduate	11.5
Graduate school or more	13.2
Annual household income	
Less than \$15,000	18.2
\$15,000 to \$30,000	14.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	9.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	17.8
Over \$75,000	7.7

Table Q31A (continued)
Average Number of Months Female Was without Health Insurance
By Selected Demographics

	Average number of months without insurance
Marital status	
Never married	12.0
Married	16.1
Divorced	10.6
Separated	12.6
Widowed	12.9
Living with someone	17.4
Children under 18 living in household	
Yes	15.8
No	13.6
Number of people living in household	
1	11.7
2	11.6
3	13.6
4 or more	18.6
Type of housing	
Single family home	16.0
Apartment/condo/senior living	13.9
Duplex/townhouse	12.4
Mobile home/other	17.7
Own or rent home	
Own	14.3
Rent	14.6
Live with family-friends	19.1
Race or ethnicity	
White	11.9
African American	14.9
Hispanic	17.9
Other	11.9
Area of Dallas County	
Northwest	13.3
Northeast	11.8
Central	20.6
Southwest	14.8
Southeast	16.2

Children

Table Q29
Type of Insurance Coverage for Children*

Insurance	Percent Responding Yes
Health insurance through your work or union (includes HMO) (n=557)	36.4
Health insurance through someone else’s work or union (n=559)	33.1
Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family (n=556)	18.2
Medicaid (n=556)	20.9
Other insurance (n=556)	9.0
No insurance (n=559)	13.2

- Respondents were asked to provide information on health plans for the children in the household (see Table Q29). Approximately 70 percent of the respondents reported that they had health insurance through their (36.4 percent) or someone’s work or union (33.1 percent) for the children in the household; 18.2 percent respondents had bought insurance; 20.9 percent had Medicaid, and 9.0 percent had some other type of insurance. Thirteen percent answered “no” to all insurance types, which were coded as “no insurance.”

Health insurance for children through own work or union

- Thirty-six percent of the respondents reported that they obtained their children's health insurance through their work or union. As shown in Table Q29_1, the percentages of the respondents who reported that their children had health insurance through their work or union generally increased as education and annual household income increased.
- Divorced respondents (56.9 percent) were more likely to report they obtained their children's health insurance through their work or union compared to respondents who were married (37.0 percent), widowed (35.7 percent), separated (34.8 percent), living with someone (29.6 percent), or never married (21.7 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents reporting that they got health insurance for their children through their work or union varied with type of housing: mobile home/other (57.1 percent), single family home (39.2 percent), duplex/ townhouse (38.2 percent), and apartment/condo/senior living (29.1 percent).
- A greater percentage of the homeowners (40.6 percent) reported getting their children's health insurance through their work or union compared to renters (33.7 percent) and respondents who lived with family-friends (18.5 percent).

* Respondents were asked about each type of insurance coverage as a separate question. It appears that some children are covered by more than one health insurance plan which means that the percentages will add to more than 100.0 percent.

- Respondents of other ethnic groups (58.3 percent) were more likely to obtain health insurance for their children through their work or union than African American (50.8 percent), white (38.3 percent), or Hispanic respondents (23.9 percent).
- The percentages also varied by area of Dallas: northwest (51.2 percent), southeast (47.2 percent), northeast (46.6 percent), southwest (40.4 percent), and central (32.1 percent).

Table Q29_1
Children Covered By Health Insurance through Own Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	16.7	83.3
High school graduate/GED	36.6	63.4
Some college/technical school	42.2	57.8
College graduate	46.8	53.2
Graduate school or more	50.0	50.0
Employment status		
Employed full-time	58.0	42.0
Employed part-time	22.2	77.8
Unemployed	16.2	83.8
A student	0.0	100.0
A homemaker	11.4	88.6
Disabled or too ill to work	10.0	90.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	10.6	89.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	29.1	70.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	53.9	46.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	56.9	43.1
Over \$75,000	41.9	58.1
Marital status		
Never married	21.7	78.3
Married	37.0	63.0
Divorced	56.9	43.1
Separated	34.8	65.2
Widowed	35.7	64.3
Living with someone	29.6	70.4
Type of housing		
Single family home	39.2	60.8
Apartment/condo/senior living	29.1	70.9
Duplex/townhouse	38.2	61.8
Mobile home/other	57.1	42.9

Table Q29_1 (continued)
Children Covered By Health Insurance through Own Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Own or rent home		
Own	40.6	59.4
Rent	33.7	66.3
Live with family-friends	18.5	81.5
Race or ethnicity		
White	38.3	61.7
African American	50.8	49.2
Hispanic	23.9	76.1
Other	58.3	41.7

Obtained health insurance for children through someone else's work or union

- Thirty-three percent of the respondents indicated that they obtained health insurance for their children through someone else's work or union. The percentages of the respondents who reported they bought insurance through someone's work or union varied by demographic groups (see Table Q29_2). The percentages of the respondents reporting they obtained their children's health insurance through someone's work or union generally increased by length of residence at their current address, and increased as education and annual household income increased.
- The percentages of the respondents reporting they obtained health insurance for their children through someone's work or union varied by marital status. Thirty-nine percent of married respondents reported having insurance for their children through work or union compared to 37.5 percent of separated respondents, 24.6 percent of never married respondents, 21.6 percent of divorced respondents, 18.2 percent of those living with someone, and 15.4 percent of widowed respondents.
- Respondents living in single-family homes were more likely (39.6 percent) to have obtained health insurance for their children through someone else's work or union compared to respondents living in apartment/condo/senior living housing (23.7 percent), duplex/townhouse housing (20.6 percent), or mobile home/other housing (20.0 percent).
- The percentage was higher among respondents who owned their homes (42.6 percent) compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (37.0 percent) or who rented their homes (21.4 percent).
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (50.0 percent) were more likely to report that they obtained health insurance for their children through someone else's work or union compared to white respondents (45.8 percent), African American respondents (34.7 percent), or Hispanic respondents (16.6 percent).

Table Q29_2
Children Covered by Health Insurance through Someone Else's Work or Union
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	22.0	78.0
6 months to 1 year	17.0	83.0
1 to 5 years	37.8	62.2
6 to 10 years	40.5	59.5
Over 10 years	38.6	63.4
Education		
Less than high school	10.5	89.5
High school graduate/GED	27.4	72.6
Some college/technical school	38.8	61.2
College graduate	49.5	50.5
Graduate school or more	56.5	43.5
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	10.6	89.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	21.3	78.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	33.9	66.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	44.4	55.6
Over \$75,000	56.6	43.4
Marital status		
Never married	24.6	75.4
Married	38.8	61.2
Divorced	21.6	78.4
Separated	37.5	62.5
Widowed	15.4	84.6
Living with someone	18.2	81.8
Type of housing		
Single family home	39.6	60.4
Apartment/condo/senior living	23.7	76.3
Duplex/townhouse	20.6	79.4
Mobile home/other	20.0	80.0
Own or rent home		
Own	42.6	57.4
Rent	21.4	78.6
Live with family-friends	37.0	63.0
Race or ethnicity		
White	45.8	54.2
African American	34.7	65.3
Hispanic	16.6	83.4
Other	50.0	50.0

Health insurance for children obtained directly by self or family member

- Eighteen percent of the respondents reported that they obtained their health insurance directly. The percentages of respondents who obtained health insurance by themselves or

other family members generally increased as education and annual household income increased (see Table Q29_3).

- Respondents who lived with family-friends (23.1 percent) were more likely to report obtaining health insurance for their children directly by themselves or other family members than those who owned (22.8 percent) or rented (12.9 percent) their homes.
- Approximately 28 percent of the African American respondents reported directly obtaining health insurance for their children followed by respondents of other ethnic groups (25.0 percent), white respondents (17.2 percent), and Hispanic respondents (12.8 percent).

Table Q29_3
Children Covered by Health Insurance Bought Directly by Self or Family
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	5.3	94.7
High school graduate/GED	18.7	81.3
Some college/technical school	17.7	82.3
College graduate	28.4	71.4
Graduate school or more	30.4	69.6
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	6.4	93.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	11.8	88.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	26.1	73.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	27.8	72.2
Over \$75,000	19.8	80.2
Own or rent home		
Own	22.8	77.2
Rent	12.9	87.1
Live with family-friends	23.1	76.9
Race or ethnicity		
White	17.2	82.8
African American	28.1	71.9
Hispanic	12.8	87.2
Other	25.0	75.0

Obtained Medicaid or public aid insurance for children

- Twenty-one percent of the respondents had Medicaid or public aid health insurance for their children. The percentages of the respondents who had reported having Medicaid for their children generally decreased as length of residence at their current address, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q29_4).
- The percentages who reported that their child was covered by Medicaid varied by marital status of the respondents: never married (45.0 percent), living with someone (38.9 percent), separated (21.7 percent), divorced (17.6 percent), widowed (15.4 percent), and married (14.9 percent).

- Respondents living in apartment/condo/senior living housing (35.5 percent) were more likely to report that their children had Medicaid compared to respondents living in a duplex/ townhouse (32.4 percent), mobile home/other housing (20.0 percent), and living in a single family home (12.2 percent).
- Renters (32.8 percent) were more likely to report that their children were covered by Medicaid compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (30.8 percent) or those who owned their homes (9.4 percent).
- Hispanic respondents (33.0 percent) were more likely to report that their children were covered by Medicaid followed by African American respondents (25.0 percent), white respondents (9.7 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (0.0 percent).
- Respondents from the central area of Dallas County (33.3 percent) were more likely to have Medicaid health coverage for their children compared to respondents from other areas of the county: northeast (21.4 percent), southeast (21.2 percent), southwest (18.9 percent), and northwest (11.1 percent).

**Table Q29_4
Children Covered by Medicaid
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	40.7	59.3
6 months to 1 year	36.8	63.2
1 to 5 years	18.4	81.6
6 to 10 years	7.2	92.8
Over 10 years	10.8	89.2
Education		
Less than high school	38.6	61.4
High school graduate/GED	28.5	71.5
Some college/technical school	18.4	81.6
College graduate	2.8	97.2
Graduate school or more	0.0	100.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	57.4	42.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	33.3	66.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	11.3	88.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	0.0	100.0
Over \$75,000	0.9	99.1
Marital status		
Never married	45.0	55.0
Married	14.9	85.1
Divorced	17.6	82.4
Separated	21.7	78.3
Widowed	15.4	84.6
Living with someone	38.9	61.1

**Table Q29_4 (continued)
Children Covered by Medicaid
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Type of housing		
Single family home	12.2	87.8
Apartment/condo/senior living	35.5	64.5
Duplex/townhouse	32.4	67.6
Mobile home/other	20.0	80.0
Own or rent home		
Own	9.4	90.6
Rent	32.8	67.2
Live with family-friends	30.8	69.2
Race or ethnicity		
White	9.7	90.3
African American	25.0	75.0
Hispanic	33.0	67.0
Other	0.0	100.0
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	11.1	88.9
Northeast	21.4	78.6
Central	33.3	66.7
Southwest	18.9	81.1
Southeast	21.2	78.8

Obtained insurance for children through some other group

- Nine percent of the respondents reported that they obtained health insurance for their children through some other group. As shown in Table Q29_5, the percentages of the respondents who obtained their children's health insurance through some other group varied with annual household income.
- Eleven percent of the respondents with boys obtained health insurance for their children through some other group compared to 5.2 percent of the respondents with girls.
- Respondents who spoke primarily Spanish at home (15.2 percent) were more likely to obtain health insurance for their children through some other groups than respondents who spoke primarily English at home (7.6 percent), or respondents who spoke both Spanish and English equally at home (2.9 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who obtained health insurance for their children through some other group varied with the area of Dallas County: central (17.0 percent), southwest (11.7 percent), southeast (10.2 percent), northeast (6.0 percent), and northwest (5.6 percent).

Table Q29_5
Children Covered by Health Insurance through Some Other Group
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	5.3	94.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	11.8	88.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	13.9	86.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	1.4	98.6
Over \$75,000	7.5	92.5
Have girls or boys		
Girls	5.2	94.8
Boys	10.5	89.5
Language spoken most at home		
English	7.6	92.4
Two languages spoken equally	2.9	97.1
Spanish	15.2	84.8
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	5.6	94.4
Northeast	6.0	94.0
Central	17.0	83.0
Southwest	11.7	88.3
Southeast	10.2	89.8

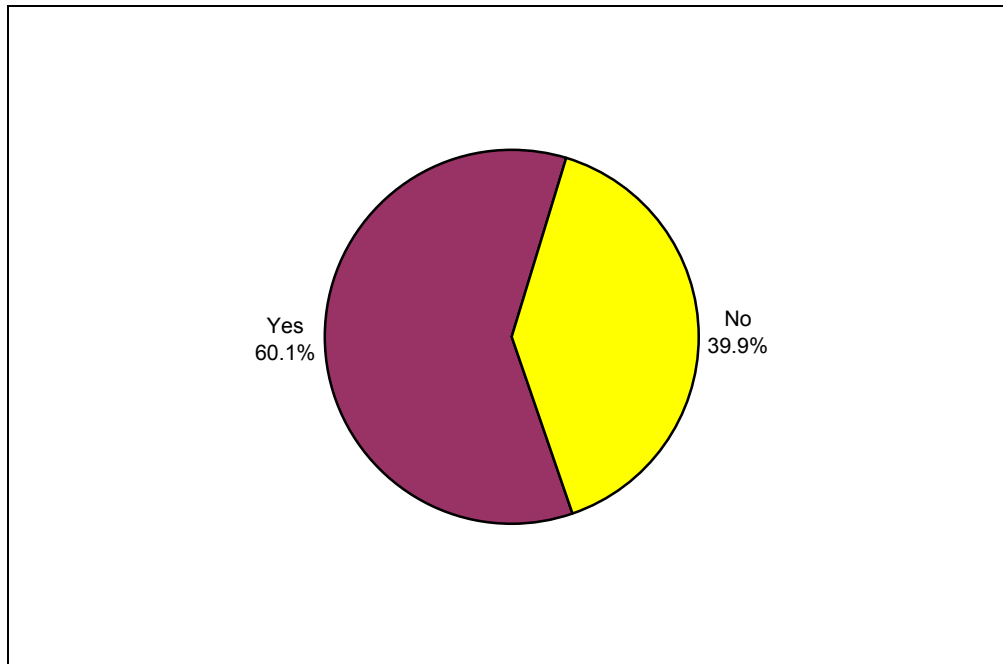
Children not covered by insurance

- Thirteen percent of the respondents in the sample reported that they did not have insurance for their children at the time the survey was conducted. The percentages of the respondents who reported they did not have insurance decreased as length of residence in Dallas County, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q29_6).
- Respondents living in apartment/condo/senior living housing (23.7 percent) were more likely to report their children had no health insurance than those living in mobile home/other housing (21.48 percent), a single family home (8.6 percent), or a duplex/townhouse (2.9 percent).
- A greater percentage of respondents who rented their homes (19.7 percent) reported they had no health insurance for their children compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (14.3 percent) or owned their homes (7.6 percent).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely (25.6 percent) to report that they had no health insurance for their children than African American respondents (6.7 percent), white respondents (6.2 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (0.0 percent).

Table Q28_6
Children Have No Insurance Coverage
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	41.2	58.8
1 to 2 years	23.3	76.7
3 to 5 years	18.8	81.2
6 to 10 years	13.2	86.8
Over 10 years	9.0	91.0
Education		
Less than high school	31.6	68.4
High school graduate/GED	12.8	87.2
Some college/technical school	6.8	93.2
College graduate	3.7	96.3
Graduate school or more	2.2	97.8
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	28.7	71.3
\$15,000 to \$30,000	19.9	80.1
\$30,001 to \$50,000	5.2	94.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2.7	97.3
Over \$75,000	4.7	95.3
Type of housing		
Single family home	8.6	91.4
Apartment/condo/senior living	23.7	76.3
Duplex/townhouse	2.9	97.1
Mobile home/other	21.4	78.6
Own or rent home		
Own	7.6	92.4
Rent	19.7	80.3
Live with family-friends	14.3	85.7
Race or ethnicity		
White	6.2	93.8
African American	6.7	93.3
Hispanic	25.6	74.4
Other	0.0	100.0

Figure Q30
Aware of Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
(n=558)

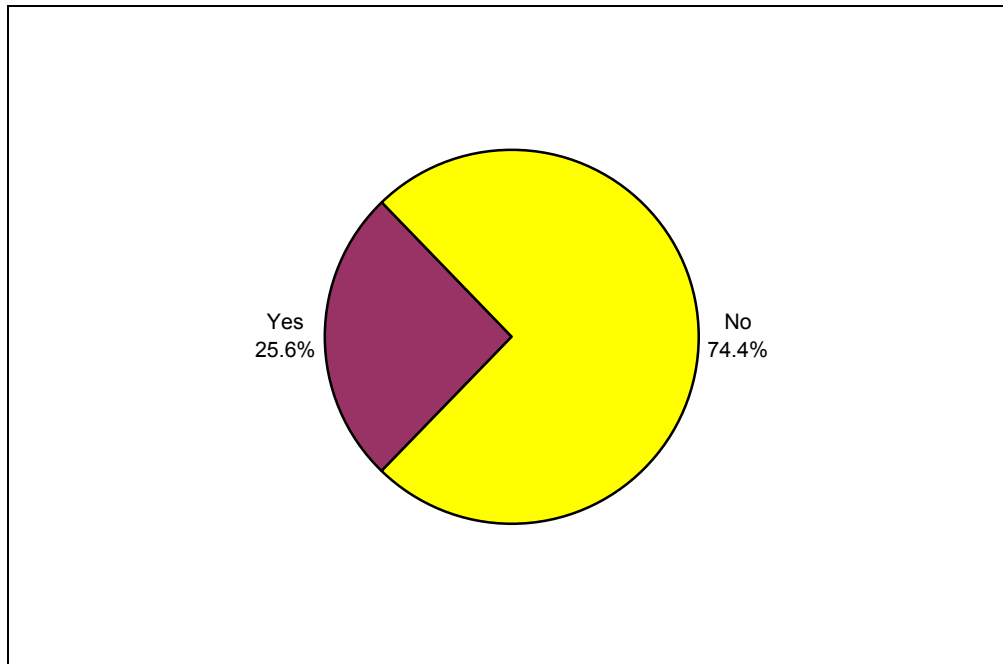


- Respondents were asked if they were aware of Children's Health Insurance Program or CHIP insurance. As shown in Figure Q30, 60.1 percent of the respondents reported they were aware of this insurance program for children.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they were aware of the CHIP program increased as length of residence in Dallas County increased (see Table Q30).
- Seventy-three percent of the respondents who were disabled or too ill to work were aware of the CHIP program compared to smaller percentages of respondents with a different employment status: unemployed (71.2 percent), homemaker (66.7 percent), student (64.3 percent), employed full-time (56.7 percent), employed part-time (46.7 percent), and retired respondents (20.0 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who were aware of the Children's Health Insurance Program generally decreased as annual household income increased.
- A greater percentage of the Hispanic respondents (70.4 percent) were aware of the CHIP program compared to white respondents (56.4 percent), African American respondents (51.7 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (41.7 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who were aware of the CHIP program varied by area of Dallas County: central (73.7 percent), southeast (61.9 percent), northwest (58.9 percent), southeast (56.4 percent), and southwest (53.2 percent).

Table Q30
Aware of Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	17.6	82.4
1 to 2 years	45.2	54.8
3 to 5 years	69.7	30.6
6 to 10 years	70.3	29.7
Over 10 years	58.8	41.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	56.7	43.3
Employed part-time	46.7	53.3
Unemployed	71.2	28.8
Retired	20.0	80.0
A student	64.3	35.7
A homemaker	66.7	33.3
Disabled or too ill to work	72.7	27.3
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	66.0	34.0
\$15,000 to \$30,000	70.6	29.4
\$30,001 to \$50,000	67.8	32.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	42.5	57.5
Over \$75,000	43.3	56.7
Race or ethnicity		
White	56.4	43.6
African American	51.7	48.3
Hispanic	70.4	29.6
Other	41.7	58.3
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	58.9	41.1
Northeast	56.4	43.6
Central	73.7	26.3
Southwest	53.2	46.8
Southeast	61.9	38.1

Figure Q32
Children Were Completely Without Health Insurance in Past 12 Months
(n=558)

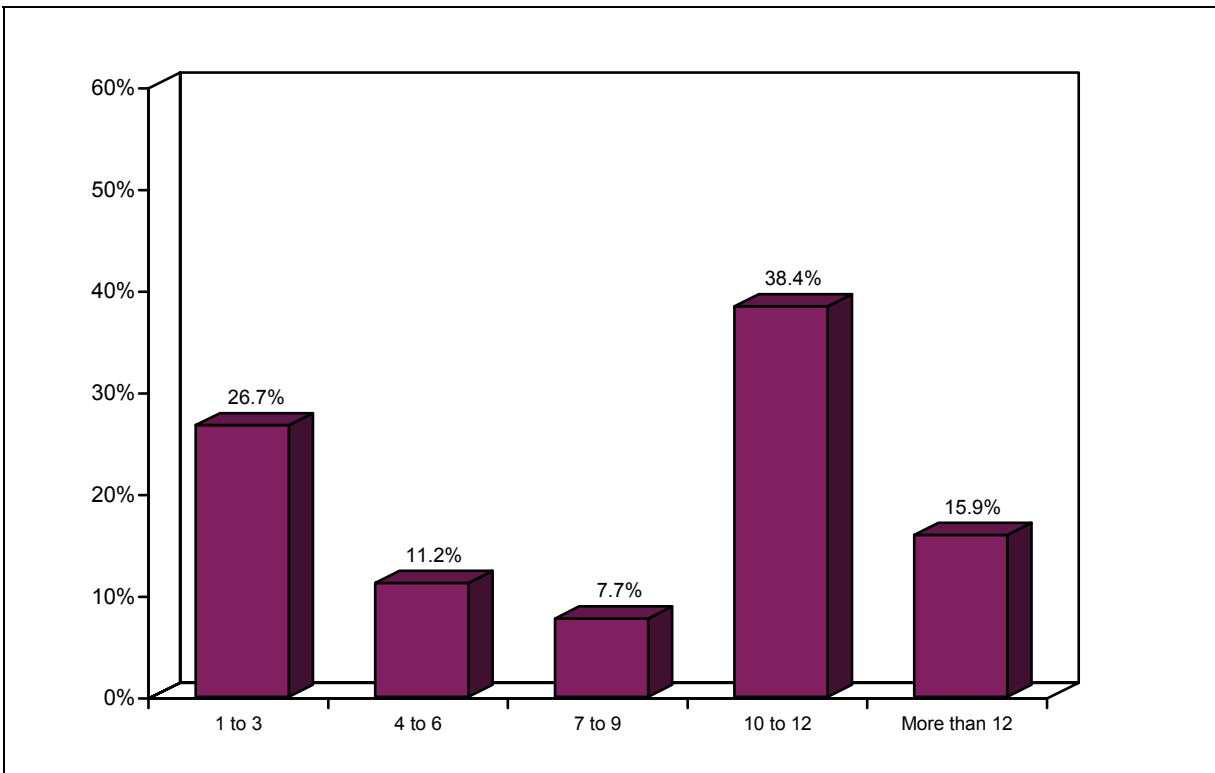


- Respondents were asked if there was any time in the past 12 months that the children living in their household were completely without any health plan or medical insurance coverage at all. As shown in Figure Q32, one quarter (25.6 percent) of the respondents said that the children living in the household were completely without any health plan or medical insurance coverage at some time in the past 12 months.
- As shown in Table Q32, the percentages of the respondents who said that their children had been without health insurance coverage in the past 12 months decreased as the length of residence at their current address, education, and annual household income increased.
- Thirty-five percent of the respondents who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing reported that their children had not been covered by health insurance during the past 12 months compared to smaller percentages of the respondents who lived in a different type of housing.
- Homeowners (18.4 percent) were least likely to report that their children had been without health insurance coverage in the past 12 months compared to renters (33.5 percent) or respondents who lived with family-friends (33.3 percent).
- More than one-third of the Hispanic respondents (39.2 percent) said that their children had not had health insurance coverage in the past 12 months compared to 19.4 percent of white respondents, 16.1 percent of African American respondents, and 8.3 percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups.
- The percentages of the respondents who said that their children did not have health insurance coverage in the past 12 months varied with the area of Dallas County: central (35.6 percent), southeast (33.1 percent), southwest (24.3 percent), northeast (23.1 percent), and northwest (20.9 percent).

Table Q32
Children Were Completely without Health Insurance in Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	46.7	53.3
6 months to 1 year	27.6	72.4
1 to 5 years	24.1	75.9
6 to 10 years	25.3	74.7
Over 10 years	12.2	87.8
Education		
Less than high school	51.9	48.1
High school graduate/GED	25.0	75.0
Some college/technical school	16.3	83.7
College graduate	12.8	87.2
Graduate school or more	10.9	89.1
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	48.9	51.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	34.1	65.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	23.5	76.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	12.5	87.5
Over \$75,000	4.8	95.2
Type of housing		
Single family home	20.2	79.8
Apartment/condo/senior living	35.3	64.7
Duplex/townhouse	29.4	70.6
Mobile home/other	26.7	73.3
Own or rent home		
Own	18.4	81.6
Rent	33.5	66.5
Live with family-friends	33.3	66.7
Race or ethnicity		
White	19.4	80.6
African American	16.1	83.9
Hispanic	39.2	60.8
Other	8.3	91.7
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	20.9	79.1
Northeast	23.1	76.9
Central	35.6	64.4
Southwest	24.3	75.7
Southeast	33.1	66.9

Figure Q32A
Number of Months Children Were Without Health Insurance
(n=139)



- Respondents were asked to report the duration of time that the children in the respondent's household were without any health plan or medical insurance coverage in the past 12 months (see Table Q32A). More than half of the respondents (54.3 percent) reported that the children had no insurance for 10 months or more. The average length of time the respondents' children had no insurance in the past 12 months was approximately 11.7 months.
- Table Q32A presents the average length of time the respondents' children had no insurance within the last 12 months by selected demographics. The average period of time generally increased as length of residence in Dallas County increased, and generally decreased as education increased.
- The average number of months that the respondents' children had no health insurance coverage in the past 12 months varied with age and peaked at 16.3 months for respondents ages 36 to 45.
- Respondents who were employed part-time (16.7 months) reported a higher average number of months when their children were without health insurance than respondents with a different employment status.
- Respondents who earned between \$15,000 and \$30,000 reported that their children were without health insurance for 15.8 months compared to few months for respondents earning higher and lower annual income.

- Never-married respondents (16.6 months) had the highest average number of months where their children did not have health insurance coverage and widowed respondents (4.1 months) had the lowest average.
- The duration of not having a health plan in the past 12 months varied by type of housing, ranging from 9.9 months for respondents living in a duplex/townhouse to 20.6 months for respondents living in mobile home/other housing.
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (14.4 months) had a higher average number of months when their children did without health insurance coverage than respondents who owned (12.9 months) or rented (10.7 months) their home.
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (15.6 months) reported that they had no insurance for their children for a longer time than Hispanic respondents (13.6 months), white respondents (9.4 months), and African American respondents (8.9 months).
- The average number of months that respondents' children were without health insurance coverage varied by area of Dallas County: central (15.2 months), northeast (11.0 months), northwest (10.9 months), southwest (9.6 months), and southeast (8.3 months).

Table Q32A
Average Number of Months Children Were Without Health Coverage
By Selected Demographics

	Average number of months without health insurance
Length of residence in Dallas County	
Less than 1 year	6.3
1 to 2 years	7.9
3 to 5 years	12.8
6 to 10 years	12.5
Over 10 years	12.1
Length of residence at current address	
Less than 6 months	8.8
6 months to 1 year	8.1
1 to 5 years	12.5
6 to 10 years	17.9
Over 10 years	10.9
Age of respondent	
18 to 25	8.4
26 to 35	11.6
36 to 45	16.3
46 to 60	13.3
61 to 70	4.6
Over 70	0.0

Table Q32A (continued)
Average Number of Months Children Were Without Health Coverage
By Selected Demographics

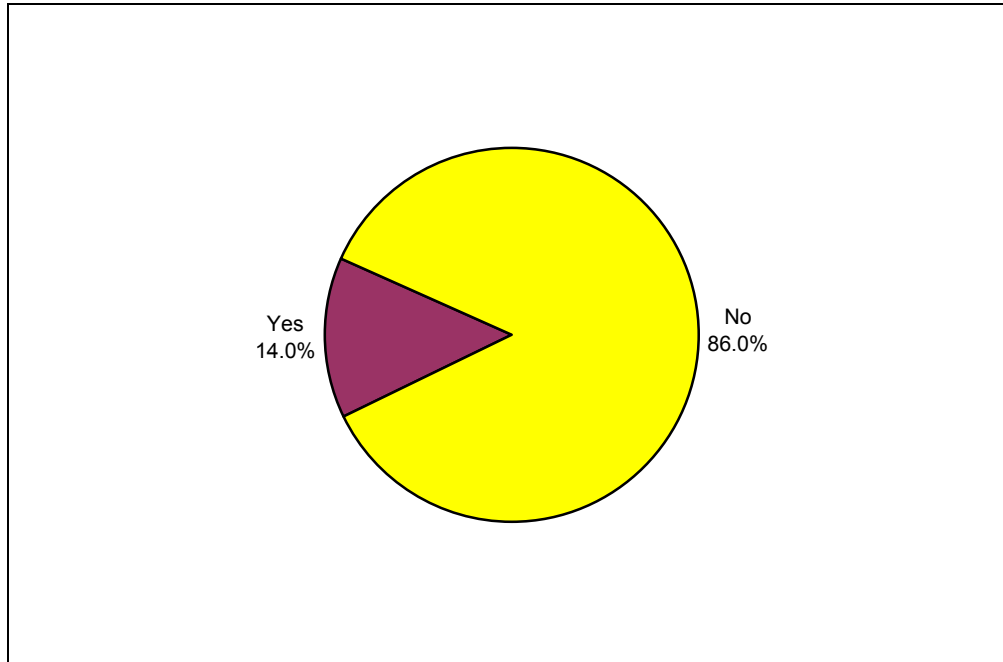
	Average number of months without health insurance
Education	
Less than high school	13.4
High school graduate/GED	13.8
Some college/technical school	10.0
College graduate	4.9
Graduate school or more	3.3
Employment status	
Employed full-time	13.0
Employed part-time	16.7
Unemployed	8.8
Retired	8.0
A student	16.5
A homemaker	10.9
Disabled or too ill to work	7.8
Annual household income	
Less than \$15,000	10.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	15.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	7.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	11.6
Over \$75,000	6.1
Marital status	
Never married	16.6
Married	11.3
Divorced	9.6
Separated	9.6
Widowed	4.1
Living with someone	11.0
Type of housing	
Single family home	11.6
Apartment/condo/senior living	11.6
Duplex/townhouse	9.9
Mobile home/other	20.6
Own or rent home	
Own	12.8
Rent	10.7
Live with family-friends	14.4
Race or ethnicity	
White	9.4
African American	8.9
Hispanic	13.6
Other	15.6

Table Q32A (continued)
Average Number of Months Children Were Without Health Coverage
By Selected Demographics

	Average number of months without health insurance
Area of Dallas County	
Northwest	10.9
Northeast	11.0
Central	15.2
Southwest	9.6
Southeast	8.3

Medical Treatment

Figure Q33
Medical Care Needed But Not Received in the Past 12 Months
(n=1,246)



- Respondents were asked if in the past 12 months there was a time when they needed medical care but did not get it (see Table Q33). Fourteen percent of the respondents reported that they did not receive medical care in the past 12 months when they needed it.
- As shown in Table Q33, as the length of residence at their current address, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased, the percentages of the respondents who had not received medical care when needed generally decreased.
- Unemployed respondents (20.8 percent) were the most likely and retired respondents (3.7 percent) the least likely to report that they had not received medical care when they needed it.
- The percentages of the respondents who had not received medical care also varied by marital status. Eight percent of widowed respondents reported that they did not get medical care when needed. The percentages were higher for respondents who were married (10.8 percent), never married (22.9 percent), living with someone (25.3 percent), divorced (32.6 percent), and separated (32.6 percent).
- A greater percentage of respondents with children under 18 living in the household (16.7 percent) reported that they had not received medical care when needed compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (11.9 percent).
- The percentage of respondents who reported they needed medical care but did not receive it varied by type of housing. Twenty-seven percent of the respondents living in duplex/ townhouse housing reported that they had not received medical care compared to 19.2

percent living in apartment/condo/senior living housing, 18.5 percent living in mobile home/other housing, and 10.3 percent who lived in single-family homes.

- Respondents who lived with family-friends (30.4 percent) were more likely to report they did not receive medical care compared to respondents who rented (20.5 percent) or owned their homes (8.2 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who had not received medical care varied by which primary language was spoken at home. Twenty-seven percent of the respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally at home reported that they did not get needed medical care over the last twelve months compared to respondents who spoke primarily Spanish (15.1 percent) or primarily English (13.4 percent) at home.
- Respondents living in the central area (19.6 percent) of Dallas County were more likely to report that they did not received needed medical care than respondents living in the southeast (17.3 percent), northeast (15.3 percent), southwest (11.6 percent), and northwest (10.0 percent) areas of Dallas County.

Table Q33
Medical Care Needed but Not Received in the Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	21.1	78.9
6 months to 1 year	21.2	78.8
1 to 5 years	14.8	85.2
6 to 10 years	14.9	85.1
Over 10 years	7.2	92.8
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	26.0	74.0
26 to 35	17.9	82.1
36 to 45	14.1	85.9
46 to 60	8.6	91.4
61 to 70	7.4	92.6
Over 70	1.7	98.3
Education		
Less than high school	16.7	83.3
High school graduate/GED	15.9	84.1
Some college/technical school	16.3	83.7
College graduate	9.5	90.5
Graduate school or more	7.8	92.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	14.3	85.7
Employed part-time	17.0	83.0
Unemployed	20.8	79.2
Retired	3.7	96.3
A student	17.5	82.5
A homemaker	13.0	87.0
Disabled or too ill to work	17.9	82.1

Table Q33 (continued)
Medical Care Needed But Not Received in the Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

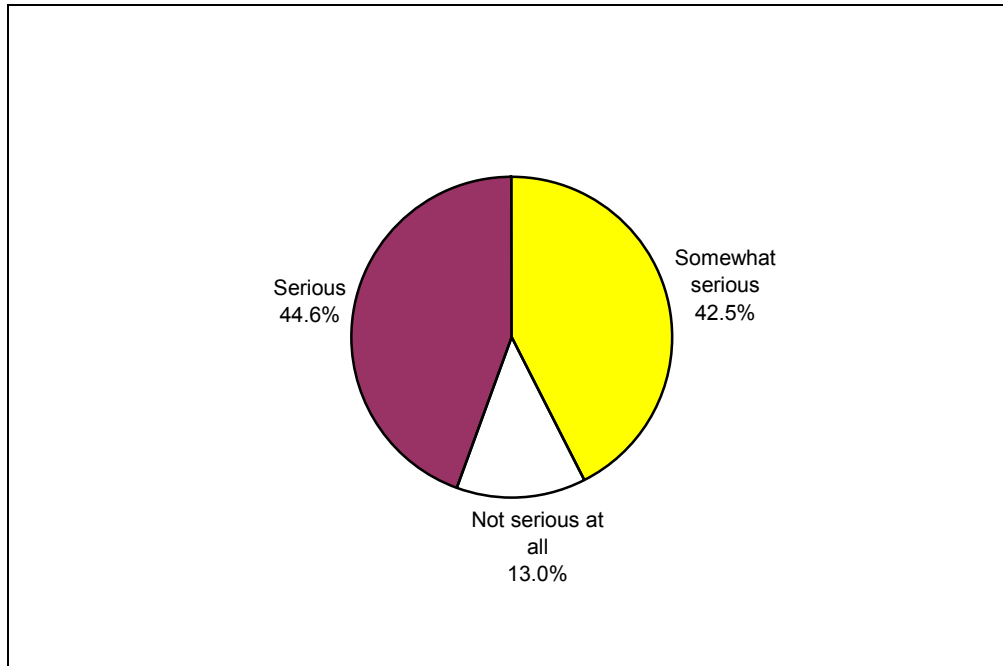
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	25.3	74.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	18.4	81.6
\$30,001 to \$50,000	14.9	85.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	12.0	88.0
Over \$75,000	3.2	96.8
Marital status		
Never married	22.9	77.1
Married	10.8	89.2
Divorced	32.6	67.4
Separated	32.6	67.4
Widowed	7.9	92.1
Living with someone	25.3	74.7
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	16.7	83.3
No	11.9	88.1
Type of housing		
Single family home	10.3	89.7
Apartment/condo/senior living	19.2	80.8
Duplex/townhouse	27.1	72.9
Mobile home/other	18.5	81.5
Own or rent home		
Own	8.2	91.8
Rent	20.5	79.5
Live with family-friends	30.4	69.6
Language spoken most at home		
English	13.4	86.6
Two languages spoken equally	26.5	73.5
Spanish	15.1	84.9
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	10.0	90.0
Northeast	15.3	84.7
Central	19.6	80.4
Southwest	11.6	88.4
Southeast	17.3	82.7

Table Q33A
Primary Reason for Not Getting Medical Help
(n=174)

Reasons	Percentage Responding Yes
No insurance	39.7
It cost too much	29.0
Office did not have appointment times that fit my schedule	7.8
Did not call for appointment	6.5
Wait too long in doctor's office/clinic	3.8
Cannot find good doctor/one who take my insurance	2.9
Don't know who to call	1.8
Managed care (HMO) inconvenience/ procedures	1.7
Did not have an ID or SSN	1.5
No transportation	1.3
Other	4.1

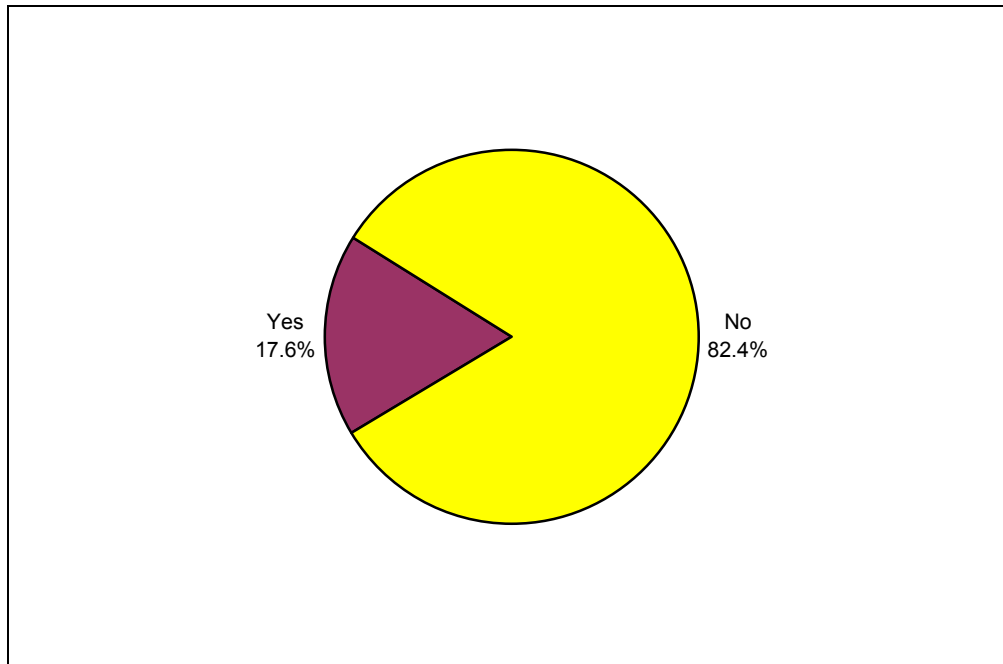
- Respondents who had not received medical care when they needed it in the past 12 months were asked to give the primary reason they were unable to get medical care (see Table Q33A). No insurance was the primary reason cited most frequently (35.9 percent) followed by cost of medical insurance (29.0 percent) and inconvenient appointment times (5.5 percent). Four percent of the respondents reported that the wait was too long.
- Smaller percentages of the respondents said that they did not call for an appointment (3.6 percent), they didn't know who to call (1.8 percent), they had no transportation (0.9 percent), managed care (HMO) inconvenience/procedures (0.8 percent), they couldn't find a doctor who accepted Medicare (0.4 percent), or some other reason (18.4 percent).

Figure Q33B
Degree of Seriousness of the Situation When
Medical Help Was Not Received
(n=173)



- Those respondents who had not received medical care when needed were asked to rate the degree of seriousness of the medical situation that they experienced (see Figure Q33B). While over half of the respondents stated that the situation was either somewhat serious (42.5 percent) or not serious at all (13.0 percent), 44.5 percent stated it was serious.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (90.3 percent) were more likely to report that the situation was serious (37.6 percent) or somewhat serious (52.7 percent) than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (83.8 percent; serious-52.5 percent; somewhat serious-31.3 percent).

Figure Q34
Medication Needed but Not Purchased Due to Lack of Insurance or Money
(n=1,245)



- Respondents were asked if any female member of the household needed medication for a medical condition in the last 12 months and did not purchase it due to lack of insurance or money. As shown in Figure Q34, 17.6 percent of the respondents reported that they did not purchase needed medication due to lack of insurance or money.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they needed medication but did not get it due to lack of insurance or money generally decreased as the length of residence at their current address, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q34).
- Fifty-four percent of the respondents who were disabled or too ill to work reported that they could not purchase needed medication compared to 22.5 percent of unemployed respondents, homemakers (17.8 percent), students (17.5 percent), respondents employed full-time (16.5 percent), respondents employed part-time (16.2 percent), and retired respondents (9.5 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported they did not purchase medication because they did not have insurance or enough money varied with marital status, ranging from a low of 12.4 percent for retired respondents to a high of 44.2 percent for separated respondents.
- A greater percentage of the respondents who reported not getting medication because they lacked insurance or money lived with family-friends (37.5 percent) compared to renters (22.7 percent) or homeowners (12.0 percent).
- The percentages also varied with area of Dallas County: central (27.3 percent), southeast (21.6 percent), northeast (18.5 percent), southwest (18.1 percent), and northwest (10.4 percent).

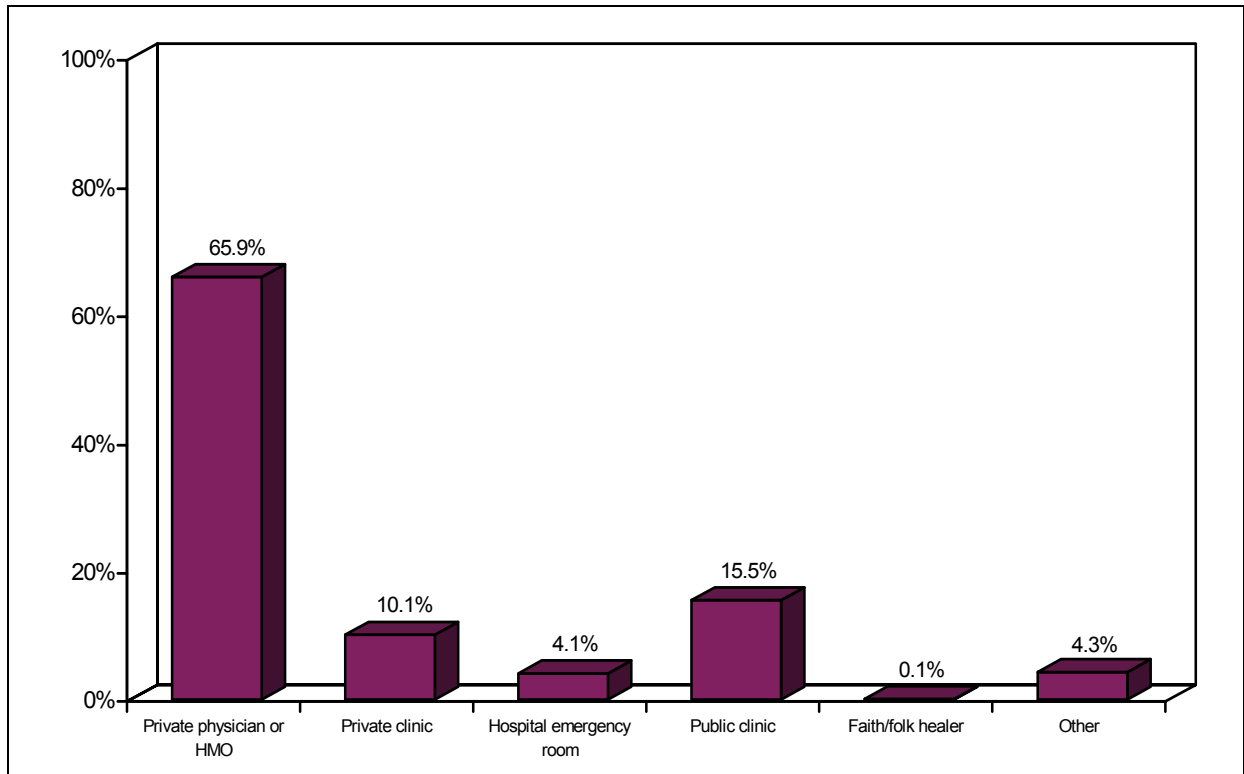
Table Q34
Medication Needed but Not Purchased Due to Lack of Insurance or Money
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	23.4	76.6
6 months to 1 year	25.0	75.0
1 to 5 years	18.8	81.2
6 to 10 years	8.8	91.3
Over 10 years	15.0	85.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	19.4	80.6
26 to 35	20.6	79.4
36 to 45	20.9	79.1
46 to 60	14.3	85.7
61 to 70	17.2	82.8
Over 70	9.6	90.4
Education		
Less than high school	22.1	77.9
High school graduate/GED	18.8	81.2
Some college/technical school	22.3	77.7
College graduate	11.1	88.9
Graduate school or more	7.0	93.0
Employment status		
Employed full-time	16.5	83.5
Employed part-time	16.2	83.8
Unemployed	22.5	77.5
Retired	9.5	90.5
A student	17.5	82.5
A homemaker	17.8	82.2
Disabled or too ill to work	53.8	46.2
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	32.2	67.8
\$15,000 to \$30,000	25.0	75.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	17.9	82.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	11.4	88.6
Over \$75,000	3.6	96.4
Marital status		
Never married	24.6	75.4
Married	13.3	86.7
Divorced	19.2	80.8
Separated	44.2	55.8
Widowed	12.4	87.6
Living with someone	28.0	72.0

Table Q34 (continued)
Medication Needed but Not Purchased Due to Lack of Insurance or Money
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Own or rent home		
Own	12.0	88.0
Rent	22.7	77.3
Live with family-friends	37.5	62.5
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	10.4	89.6
Northeast	18.5	81.5
Central	27.3	72.7
Southwest	18.1	81.9
Southeast	21.6	78.4

Figure Q35
Place Usually Go for Routine Medical Care
(n=1,238)



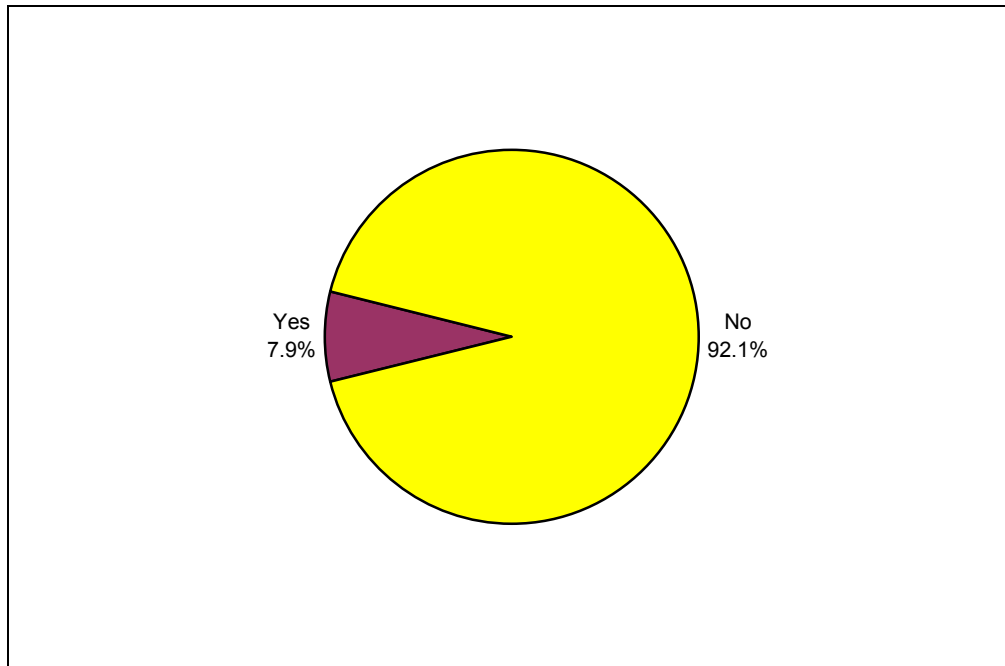
- Respondents were asked where they usually go for routine medical care. As shown in Figure Q35, 65.9 percent of the respondents reported going to a private physician or HMO for routine medical care. Smaller percentages of respondents reported going to a public clinic (15.5 percent), a private clinic (10.1 percent), a hospital emergency room (4.1 percent), a faith/folk healer (0.1 percent), or some other place (4.3 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who usually went to a private physician or HMO for routine medical care increased as length of residence at their current address, education, and annual household income increased, and decreased as the number of people living in the household increased (see Table Q35).
- Respondents without children under 18 living in the household (71.1 percent) were more likely to go to a private physician or HMO for routine medical care than respondents with children under 18 living in the household (59.6 percent). Respondents with children (22.6 percent) were more likely to report going to a public clinic than respondents without children (9.7 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported they went to a private physician or HMO for routine medical care varied with the area of Dallas County: northwest (71.5 percent), northeast (69.5 percent), southeast (68.2 percent), southwest (67.3 percent), and central (44.9 percent).
- Several respondents who reported they went to some other facility mentioned a specific hospital such as Parkland Medical Center or a veterans hospital. Others went to a senior

health clinic, a university clinic, or they did not go for routine medical care. A list of responses can be found in the Appendix.

Table Q35
Place Usually Go for Routine Medical Care
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding					
	Private Physician/HMO	Private Clinic	Hospital ER	Public Clinic	Faith-Folk Healer	Other
Length of residence at current address						
Less than 6 months	57.4	9.8	4.1	20.5	0.8	7.4
6 months to 1 year	49.0	10.3	5.2	30.3	0.0	5.2
1 to 5 years	62.8	11.7	3.8	17.9	0.0	3.8
6 to 10 years	71.4	6.8	5.6	13.0	0.0	3.1
Over 10 years	78.1	9.2	3.2	5.5	0.0	4.0
Education						
Less than high school	32.5	6.5	6.0	48.5	0.0	6.5
High school graduate/GED	60.4	13.0	8.2	15.7	0.3	2.4
Some college/technical school	69.8	12.6	2.5	11.0	0.0	4.1
College graduate	79.8	9.5	2.8	3.2	0.0	4.7
Graduate school or more	91.5	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.7
Annual household income						
Less than \$15,000	34.1	10.2	10.2	35.8	0.6	9.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	51.2	9.9	6.3	27.8	0.0	4.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	70.9	12.7	2.9	9.1	0.0	4.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	89.2	6.0	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.6
Over \$75,000	85.2	9.4	1.3	2.2	0.0	1.8
Children under 18 living in household						
Yes	59.6	9.9	4.5	22.6	0.2	3.2
No	71.1	10.3	4.0	9.7	0.0	5.0
Number of people living in household						
1	76.8	9.6	4.0	5.2	0.0	4.4
2	67.1	13.8	3.5	11.8	0.0	3.8
3	60.0	12.3	3.4	19.6	0.0	4.7
4 or more	58.6	7.5	6.1	25.2	0.3	2.3
Area of Dallas County						
Northwest	71.5	12.6	2.8	8.9	0.0	4.1
Northeast	69.5	10.0	3.2	13.3	0.0	4.0
Central	44.9	9.3	8.9	31.6	0.4	4.9
Southwest	67.3	6.9	2.4	18.1	0.0	5.2
Southeast	68.2	7.3	8.6	13.1	0.4	2.4

Figure Q17E
Experienced Discrimination when Seeking Medical Care in the Past 5 Years
(n=1,242)



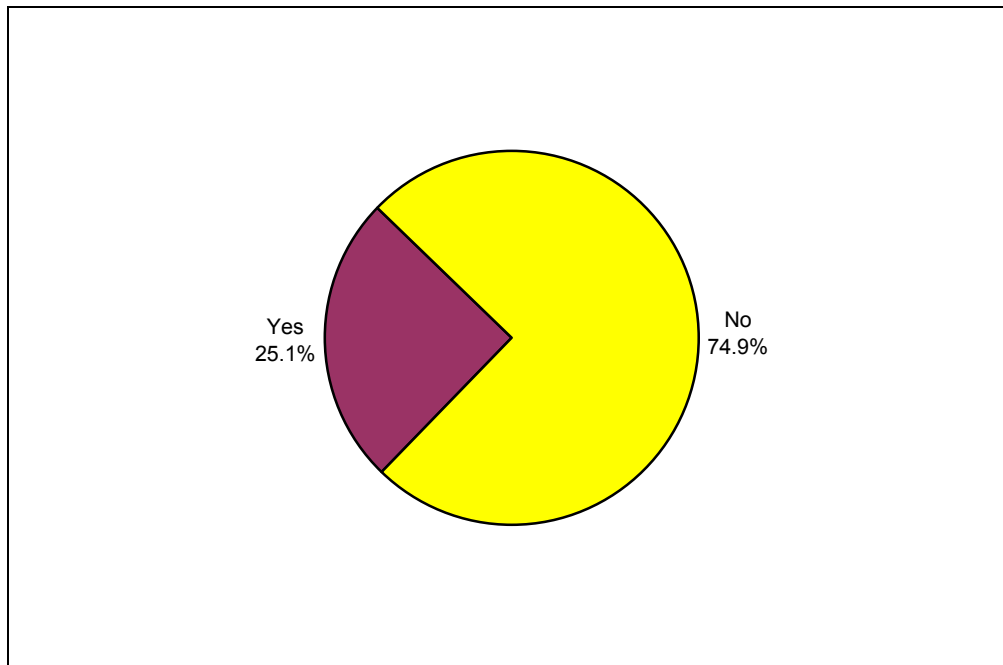
- Respondents were asked whether any member of the household had experienced discrimination when seeking medical care in the past 5 years (see Figure Q17E). A small percentage of respondents (7.9 percent) reported that they experienced discrimination when seeking medical care in the past 5 years.
- As shown in Table Q17E, the percentages of the respondents who experienced discrimination generally decreased as length of residence at their current address increased, and varied with the age of the respondent.
- Twenty-one percent of the respondents who were disabled or too ill to work reported that they experienced discrimination when seeking medical care compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with a different employment status.

Table Q17E
Experienced Discrimination when Seeking Medical Care in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	3.9	96.1
6 months to 1 year	7.7	92.3
1 to 5 years	6.2	93.8
6 to 10 years	11.9	88.1
Over 10 years	9.5	90.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	7.4	92.6
26 to 35	5.2	94.8
36 to 45	6.5	93.5
46 to 60	12.5	87.5
61 to 70	6.5	93.5
Over 70	6.0	94.0
Employment status		
Employed full-time	6.3	93.7
Employed part-time	6.4	93.6
Unemployed	10.0	90.0
Retired	8.1	91.9
A student	17.5	82.5
A homemaker	6.5	93.5
Disabled or too ill to work	21.1	78.9

Dental Care

Figure Q36
Dental Care Needed But Not Received in the Past 12 Months
(n=1,247)



- Respondents were asked to mention whether any adult females in the household had needed but not received dental care during the past year (see Figure Q36). Twenty-five percent of the respondents reported that they had not received dental care when they needed it in the past 12 months.
- The percentages of the respondents who had not received dental care in the past 12 months decreased as length of residence at their current address, the age of the respondent, education and annual household income increased (see Table Q36).
- The percentages of the respondents reporting that they did not get needed dental care differed by employment status: disabled or too ill to work (46.2 percent), unemployed (34.4 percent), employed part-time (31.3 percent), student (30.0 percent), homemaker (29.0 percent), employed full-time (22.3 percent), and retired (11.7 percent).
- The percentage of respondents who did not get dental care varied by marital status ranging from a low of 19.3 percent among married respondents to a high of 52.3 percent of respondents who were separated.
- Thirty percent of the households with children under 18 had not received dental care compared to 21.0 percent of households without children under 18.
- Approximately thirty-one percent of the respondents living in a duplex/townhouse had not received dental care compared to 29.5 percent of the respondents in apartment/condo/senior living housing, 25.9 percent of the respondents in mobile home/other housing, and 22.4 percent of the respondents living in single-family homes.

- Forty-four percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends had not received dental care compared to 32.8 percent who rented and 18.0 percent who owned their homes.
- Thirty-two percent of African American respondents had not received dental care in the past 12 months compared to 28.5 percent of Hispanic respondents, 22.4 percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups, and 21.4 percent of the white respondents.
- The percentages of the respondents who had not received dental care varied by area of Dallas County: central (32.0 percent), southeast (30.0 percent), northeast (26.9 percent), southwest (24.8 percent), and northwest (18.5 percent).

Table Q36
Dental Care Needed But Not Received in the Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	33.1	66.9
6 months to 1 year	29.7	70.3
1 to 5 years	27.3	72.7
6 to 10 years	24.4	75.6
Over 10 years	17.7	82.3
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	30.1	69.9
26 to 35	27.6	72.4
36 to 45	28.5	71.5
46 to 60	23.6	76.4
61 to 70	22.6	77.4
Over 70	10.1	89.9
Education		
Less than high school	35.6	64.4
High school graduate/GED	27.5	72.5
Some college/technical school	26.9	73.1
College graduate	15.9	84.1
Graduate school or more	15.7	84.3
Employment status		
Employed full-time	22.3	77.7
Employed part-time	31.3	68.8
Unemployed	34.4	65.6
Retired	11.7	88.3
A student	30.0	70.0
A homemaker	29.0	71.0
Disabled or too ill to work	46.2	53.8
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	45.9	54.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	32.8	67.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	25.3	74.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18.6	81.4
Over \$75,000	8.1	91.9

Table Q36 (continued)
Dental Care Needed But Not Received in the Past 12 Months
By Selected Demographics

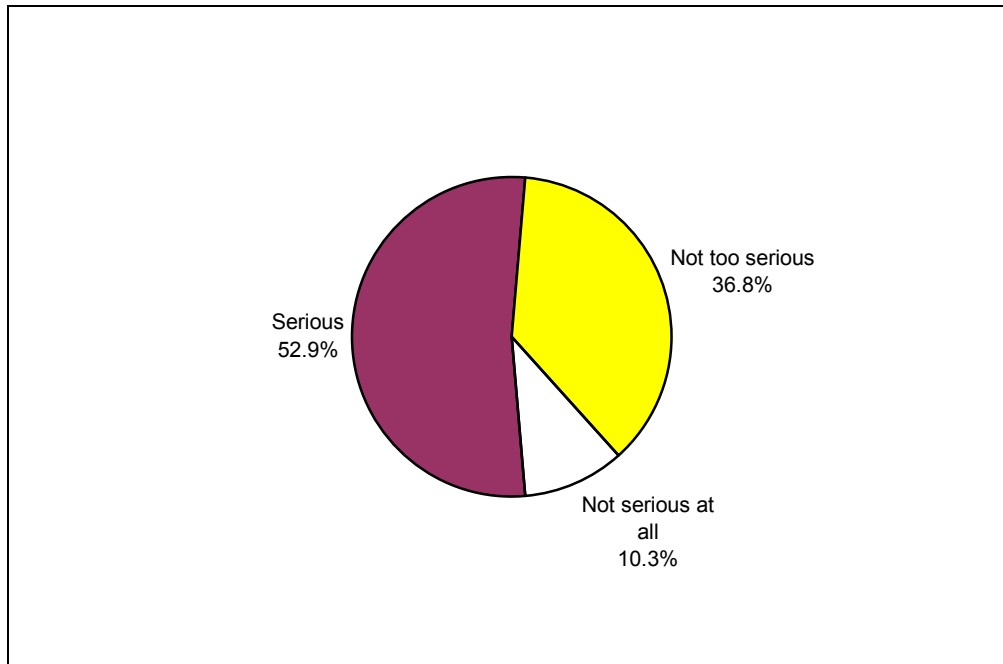
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	32.0	68.0
Married	19.3	80.7
Divorced	32.7	67.3
Separated	52.3	47.7
Widowed	22.5	77.5
Living with someone	34.7	65.3
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	30.4	69.6
No	21.0	79.0
Type of housing		
Single family home	22.4	77.6
Apartment/condo/senior living	29.5	70.5
Duplex/townhouse	31.4	68.6
Mobile home/other	25.9	74.1
Own or rent home		
Own	18.0	82.0
Rent	32.8	67.2
Live with family-friends	44.4	55.6
Race or ethnicity		
White	21.4	78.6
African American	32.3	67.7
Hispanic	28.5	71.5
Other	22.4	77.6
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	18.5	81.5
Northeast	26.9	73.1
Central	32.0	68.0
Southwest	24.8	75.2
Southeast	30.0	70.0

Table Q36A
Primary Reason for Not Getting Dental Care
(n=311)

Reasons	Percent Responding Yes
It cost too much	55.2
No insurance	26.5
Did not call for an appointment	3.9
Managed care (HMO) inconvenience/ procedures	3.8
Office did not have appointment times that fit my schedule	2.4
Don't know who to call	2.0
Did not like dentist	1.1
Insurance was inadequate	1.0
No transportation	0.2
Couldn't find a dentist who speaks my language	0.0
Other reasons	4.0

- As a follow up, respondents were asked to name the primary reason for not getting dental care when they needed it (see Table Q36A). The major reasons included the cost of dental care (55.2 percent) and not having dental insurance (26.5 percent). Four percent did not call for an appointment, and 3.8 percent cited managed care inconvenience.
- Some of the "other" reasons that respondents did not get dental care were: did not want to take antibiotics, trouble finding dentist that accepted their insurance, procrastination, and they were scared of the dentist.

Figure Q36B
Degree of Seriousness of the Situation When Did Not Get Dental Care
(n=937)



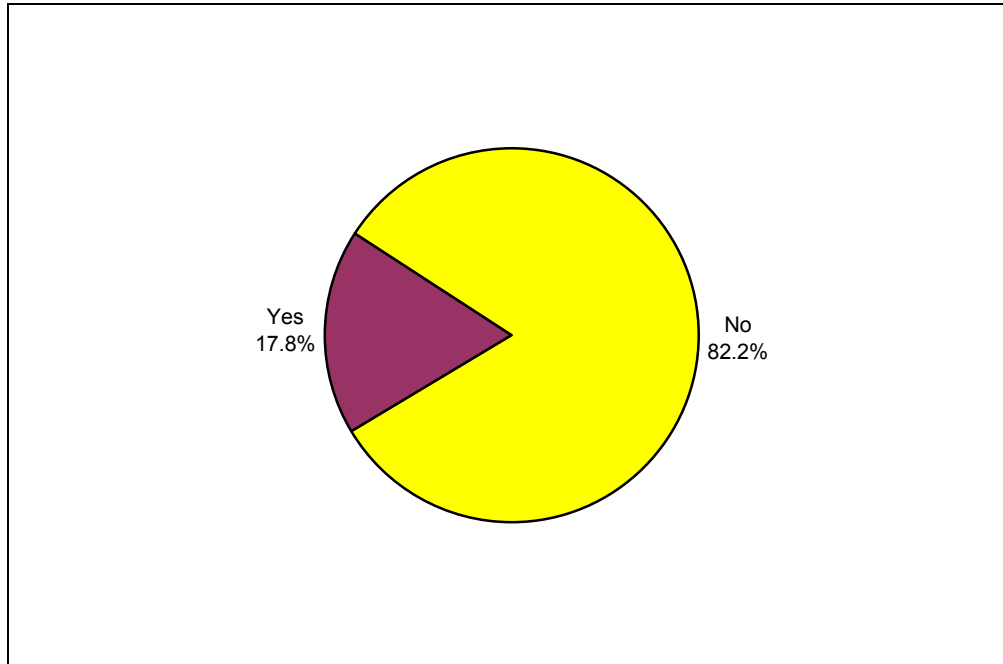
- Those respondents who had not received dental care when needed were asked to rate the degree of seriousness of the dental situation that they experienced (see Figure Q36B). Nearly half of the respondents reported that the situation was either not too serious (36.8 percent) or not serious at all (10.3 percent); 52.9 percent of the respondents said it was a serious situation.
- Table Q36B showed the degree of seriousness of the dental situation for which the respondents did not receive care by selected demographics. The percentages of the respondents who reported that the situation was serious generally increased as the length of residence at their current address increased, and decreased as annual household income increased.
- African American respondents (70.4 percent) were more likely to report that their dental situation was serious than respondents of other ethnic groups (54.5 percent), Hispanic respondents (52.4 percent), and white respondents (44.2 percent).

Table Q36B
Degree of Seriousness of the Situation When Did Not Get Dental Care
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Serious	Somewhat Serious	Not Serious at all
Length of residence at current address			
Less than 6 months	37.2	48.8	14.0
6 months to 1 year	52.2	32.6	15.2
1 to 5 years	53.6	35.2	11.2
6 to 10 years	35.9	59.0	5.1
Over 10 years	72.6	21.0	6.5
Annual household income			
Less than \$15,000	60.7	34.5	4.8
\$15,000 to \$30,000	57.1	35.7	7.1
\$30,001 to \$50,000	51.5	30.9	17.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	32.3	48.4	19.4
Over \$75,000	38.9	33.3	27.8
Race or ethnicity			
White	44.2	41.5	14.3
African American	70.4	26.8	2.8
Hispanic	52.4	36.6	11.0
Other	54.5	36.4	9.1

Mental Illness

Figure Q38A
Respondent Has Problems with Depression
(n=1,246)



- Respondents were asked to report if, within the past two years, they had been really sad for over two weeks at a time and couldn't function (see Figure Q38A). Eighteen percent of the respondents reported that they had experienced these feelings within the past two years.
- As shown in Table Q38A, the percentages of the respondents reporting depression during the past two years generally decreased as the length of residence at their current address, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased.
- A greater percentage of the disabled respondents (48.7 percent) reported depression during the past two years than respondents with a different employment status. Retired respondents (11.3 percent) were the least likely to report depression.
- Respondents who were separated (51.2 percent) were more likely to report problems with depression compared to respondents who were living with someone (32.9 percent), never married (19.6 percent), divorced (15.8 percent), married (14.5 percent), or widowed (12.5 percent).
- Twenty-two percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported problems with depression in the past two years compared to 14.3 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported depression in the past two years increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Approximately, 23 percent of the respondents who were living in apartment/condo/ senior living housing reported depression compared to 20.6 percent of the respondents who lived

in a duplex/townhouse, 18.5 percent who lived in mobile home/other housing, and 15.1 percent of the respondents living in single-family homes.

- The percentages were 24.9 percent among renters, 22.2 percent among respondents who lived with family-friends, and 12.7 percent among respondents who owned their homes.
- Hispanic respondents (23.0 percent) were more likely to report problems with depression in the past two years than respondents of other ethnic groups (22.4 percent), African American respondents (21.2 percent), and white respondents (14.3 percent).
- The percentages varied with area of Dallas County: central (25.5 percent), southwest (20.8 percent), northeast (17.2 percent), southeast (16.0 percent), and northwest (13.3 percent).

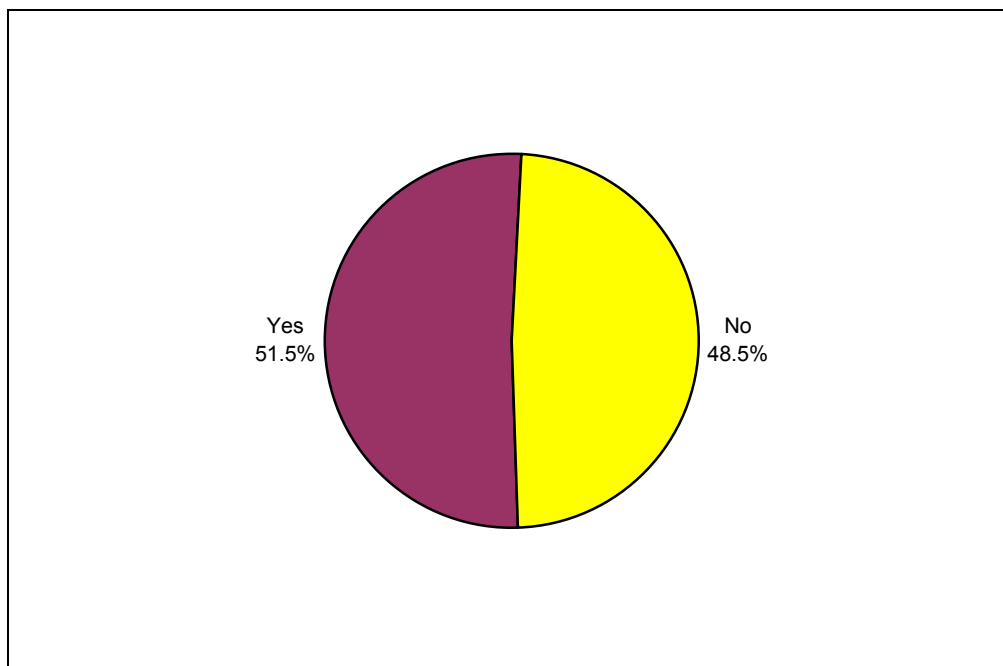
Table Q38A
Respondent Has Problems with Depression
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	25.8	74.2
6 months to 1 year	26.3	73.7
1 to 5 years	18.9	81.1
6 to 10 years	18.1	81.9
Over 10 years	9.2	90.8
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	27.2	72.8
26 to 35	18.3	81.7
36 to 45	21.7	78.3
46 to 60	13.7	86.3
61 to 70	9.7	90.3
Over 70	8.4	91.6
Education		
Less than high school	27.1	72.9
High school graduate/GED	21.8	78.2
Some college/technical school	16.9	83.1
College graduate	10.7	89.3
Graduate school or more	10.2	89.8
Employment status		
Employed full-time	14.2	85.8
Employed part-time	13.5	86.5
Unemployed	31.8	68.2
Retired	11.3	88.8
A student	22.5	77.5
A homemaker	17.9	82.1
Disabled or too ill to work	48.7	51.3

Table Q38A (continued)
Respondent Has Problems with Depression
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	29.7	70.3
\$15,000 to \$30,000	21.9	78.1
\$30,001 to \$50,000	16.3	83.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.3	83.7
Over \$75,000	8.2	91.8
Marital status		
Never married	19.6	80.4
Married	14.5	85.5
Divorced	15.8	84.2
Separated	51.2	48.8
Widowed	12.5	87.5
Living with someone	32.9	67.1
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	22.2	77.8
No	14.3	85.7
Number of people living in household		
1	14.3	85.7
2	15.5	84.5
3	23.4	76.6
4 or more	19.5	80.5
Type of housing		
Single family home	15.1	84.9
Apartment/condo/senior living	22.6	77.4
Duplex/townhouse	20.6	79.4
Mobile home/other	18.5	81.5
Own or rent home		
Own	12.7	87.3
Rent	24.9	75.1
Live with family-friends	22.2	77.8
Race or ethnicity		
White	14.3	85.7
African American	21.2	78.8
Hispanic	23.0	77.0
Other	22.4	77.6
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	13.3	86.7
Northeast	17.2	82.8
Central	25.5	74.5
Southwest	20.8	79.2
Southeast	16.0	84.0

Figure Q38A1
Taken Prescribed Medication for Depression
(n=222)



- Respondents who reported depression were asked if they had taken any medication prescribed by a doctor. As shown in Figure Q38A1, 51.5 percent of the respondents who reported depression had taken prescribed medication to treat their depression.
- As shown in Table Q38A1, the percentages of the respondents who reported taking medication for depression increased as the age of the respondent and annual household income increased.
- Seventy-three percent of the respondents with some college/technical school education reported taking medication for depression in the past two years compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with a higher or lower levels of education.
- A greater percentage of the divorced respondents (83.3 percent) reported taking medication for depression in the past two years compared to respondents with a different marital status: widowed (72.7 percent), married (52.9 percent), separated (50.0 percent), never married (32.4 percent), and living with someone (28.2 percent).
- Respondents without children under 18 living in the household (62.2 percent) were more likely to report taking medication for depression compared to respondents with children under 18 living in the household (42.7 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported taking prescribed medication for depression in the past two years decreased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (72.7 percent) were more likely to report taking medication for depression compared to white (64.3 percent), African American (42.6 percent), or Hispanic respondents (34.8 percent).

- Sixty-three percent of the respondents who lived in the southeast area of Dallas County reported taking medication for depression compared to smaller percentages of the respondents who lived in other areas of Dallas County: northwest (57.6 percent), northeast (55.8 percent), southwest (55.8 percent), or central (33.3 percent).

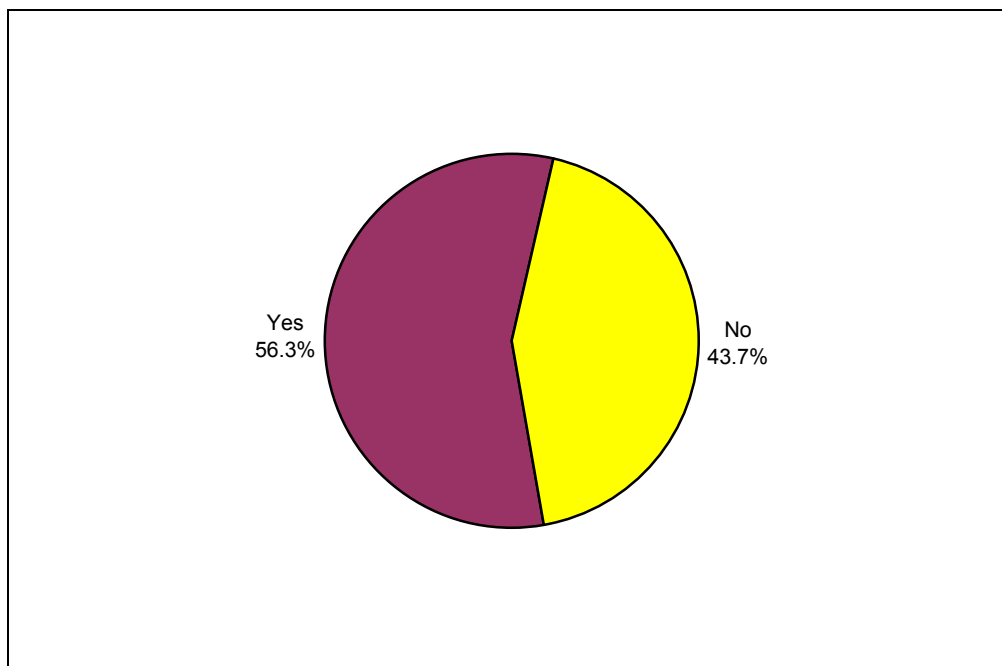
Table Q38A1
Taken Prescribed Medication for Depression
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	37.3	62.7
26 to 35	45.7	54.3
36 to 45	52.6	47.4
46 to 60	63.4	36.6
61 to 70	66.7	33.3
Over 70	80.0	20.0
Education		
Less than high school	30.4	69.6
High school graduate/GED	44.6	55.4
Some college/technical school	72.6	27.4
College graduate	63.0	37.0
Graduate school or more	53.8	46.2
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	44.4	55.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	48.2	51.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	62.2	37.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	71.4	28.6
Over \$75,000	58.8	41.2
Marital status		
Never married	32.4	67.6
Married	52.9	47.1
Divorced	83.3	16.7
Separated	50.0	50.0
Widowed	72.7	27.3
Living with someone	29.2	70.8
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	42.7	57.3
No	62.2	37.8
Number of people living in household		
1	72.2	27.8
2	46.7	53.3
3	45.5	54.5
4 or more	39.7	60.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	64.3	35.7
African American	42.6	57.4
Hispanic	34.8	65.2
Other	72.7	27.3

Table Q38A1 (continued)
Taken Prescribed Medication for Depression
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	57.6	42.4
Northeast	55.8	44.2
Central	33.3	66.7
Southwest	55.8	44.2
Southeast	62.5	37.5

Figure Q38A2
Talked to Health Care Professional about Depression
(n=222)



- Respondents who reported depression were asked if they had talked to a therapist, counselor, doctor, or other health care professional about these feelings in the past two years. As shown in Figure Q38A2, over half (56.3 percent) of the respondents who reported depression had talked to a professional about their feelings.
- The percentages of the respondents who had talked to a professional about their depression generally increased as education and annual household income increased (see Table Q38A2).
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (84.2 percent) were more likely to report speaking to a therapist about their depression than respondents with other employment status.
- Widowed respondents (81.8 percent) were the most likely and respondents who were living with someone (28.0 percent) were the least likely to report they had talked to a professional about their depression.
- Sixty-seven percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household reported talking to a professional about their depression compared to 48.4 percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household.
- A greater percentage of the homeowners (67.0 percent) reported talking to a professional about their feelings or depression compared to 50.0 percent of respondents who lived with family-friends and 49.2 percent of renters.
- The percentages varied by ethnicity: white respondents (72.4 percent), other ethnic groups (63.6 percent), African American respondents (51.1 percent), and Hispanic respondents (33.8 percent).

- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents who lived in northwest Dallas County reported speaking to a professional about their depression compared to 67.3 percent of those from the southwest, 57.5 percent from the southeast, 53.5 percent from the northeast, and 39.7 percent from central Dallas County.

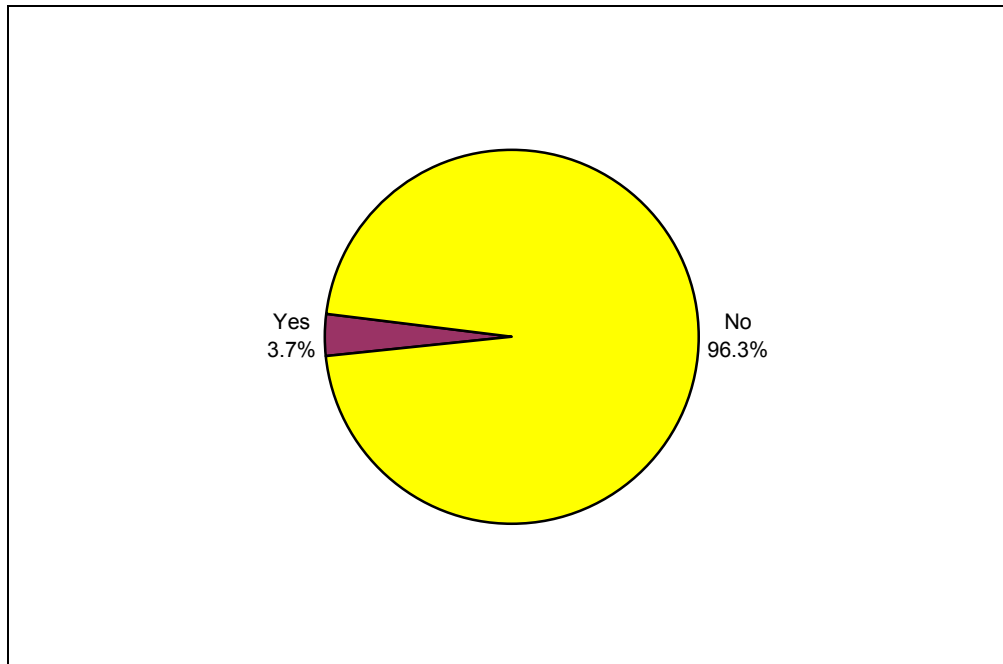
Table Q38A2
Talked to Health Care Professional about Depression
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	28.6	71.4
High school graduate/GED	57.8	42.2
Some college/technical school	67.2	32.8
College graduate	77.8	22.2
Graduate school or more	69.2	30.8
Employment status		
Employed full-time	60.5	39.5
Employed part-time	40.0	60.0
Unemployed	47.9	52.1
Retired	73.7	26.3
A student	44.4	55.6
A homemaker	36.7	63.3
Disabled or too ill to work	84.2	15.8
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	46.3	53.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	44.6	55.4
\$30,001 to \$50,000	82.2	17.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	85.2	14.8
Over \$75,000	47.1	52.9
Marital status		
Never married	45.7	54.3
Married	53.9	46.1
Divorced	79.2	20.8
Separated	69.6	30.4
Widowed	81.8	18.2
Living with someone	28.0	72.0
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	48.4	51.6
No	67.0	33.0
Own or rent home		
Own	67.0	33.0
Rent	49.2	50.8
Live with family-friends	50.0	50.0

Table Q38A2 (continued)
Talked to Health Care Professional about Depression
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Race or ethnicity		
White	72.4	27.6
African American	51.1	48.9
Hispanic	33.8	66.2
Other	63.6	36.4
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	69.7	30.3
Northeast	53.5	46.5
Central	39.7	60.3
Southwest	67.3	32.7
Southeast	57.5	42.5

Figure Q38B
Respondent Felt Suicidal in Past Two Years
(n=1,246)

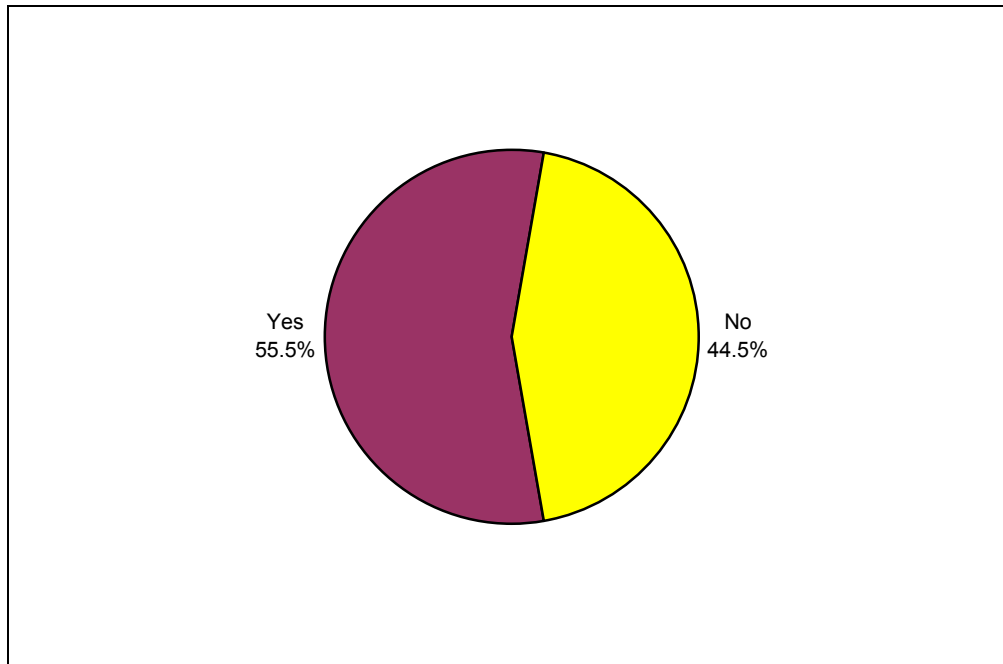


- Respondents were asked if they had felt like killing themselves or had attempted to kill themselves in the past two years. As shown in Figure Q38B, 3.7 percent of the respondents reported that they had felt suicidal in the past two years.
- The percentages of the respondents who indicated that they had felt suicidal in the past two years generally decreased as the length of residence at their current address and the age of the respondent increased (see Table Q38B).
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (23.1 percent) were more likely and homemakers (1.2 percent) were less likely to report feeling suicidal in the past two years.
- Eight percent of the respondents who were never married reported feeling suicidal in the past two years compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with a different marital status. Widowed respondents (1.1 percent) were the least likely to say they had felt suicidal in the past two years.

Table Q38B
Respondent Felt Suicidal in Past Two Years
By Selected Demographics

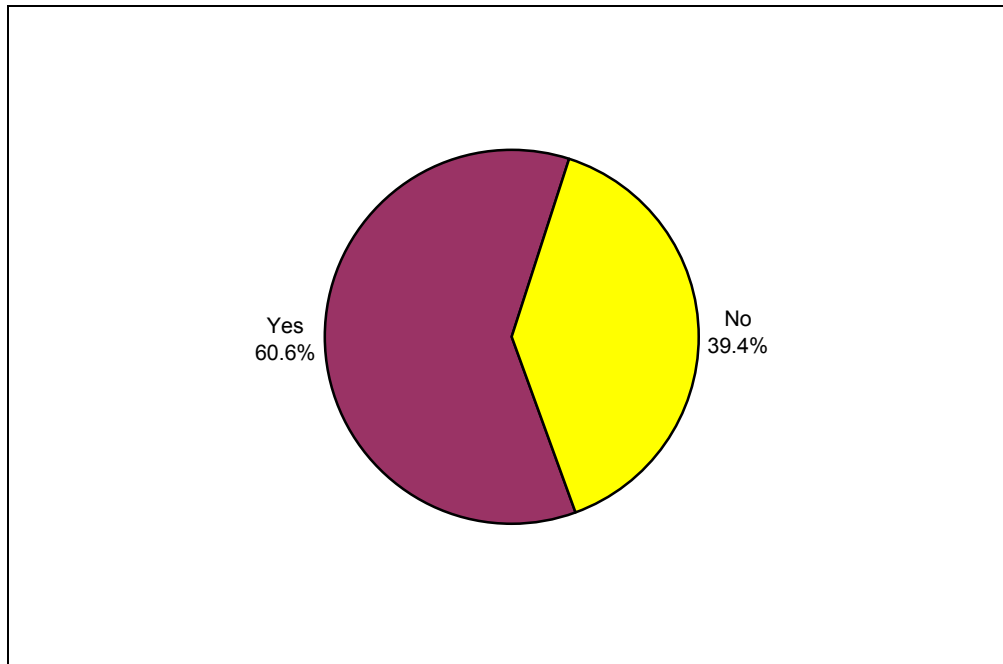
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	6.3	93.8
6 months to 1 year	5.7	94.3
1 to 5 years	4.4	95.6
6 to 10 years	1.2	98.8
Over 10 years	2.3	97.7
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	7.4	92.6
26 to 35	3.2	96.8
36 to 45	3.4	95.6
46 to 60	3.6	96.4
61 to 70	1.1	98.9
Over 70	0.9	99.1
Employment status		
Employed full-time	2.8	97.2
Employed part-time	1.8	98.2
Unemployed	6.6	93.4
Retired	1.9	98.1
A student	7.5	92.5
A homemaker	1.2	98.8
Disabled or too ill to work	23.1	76.9
Marital status		
Never married	8.4	91.6
Married	2.6	97.4
Divorced	3.9	96.1
Separated	4.5	95.5
Widowed	1.1	98.9
Living with someone	6.6	93.4

Figure Q38B1
Taken Prescribed Medication for Suicidal Feelings
(n=46)



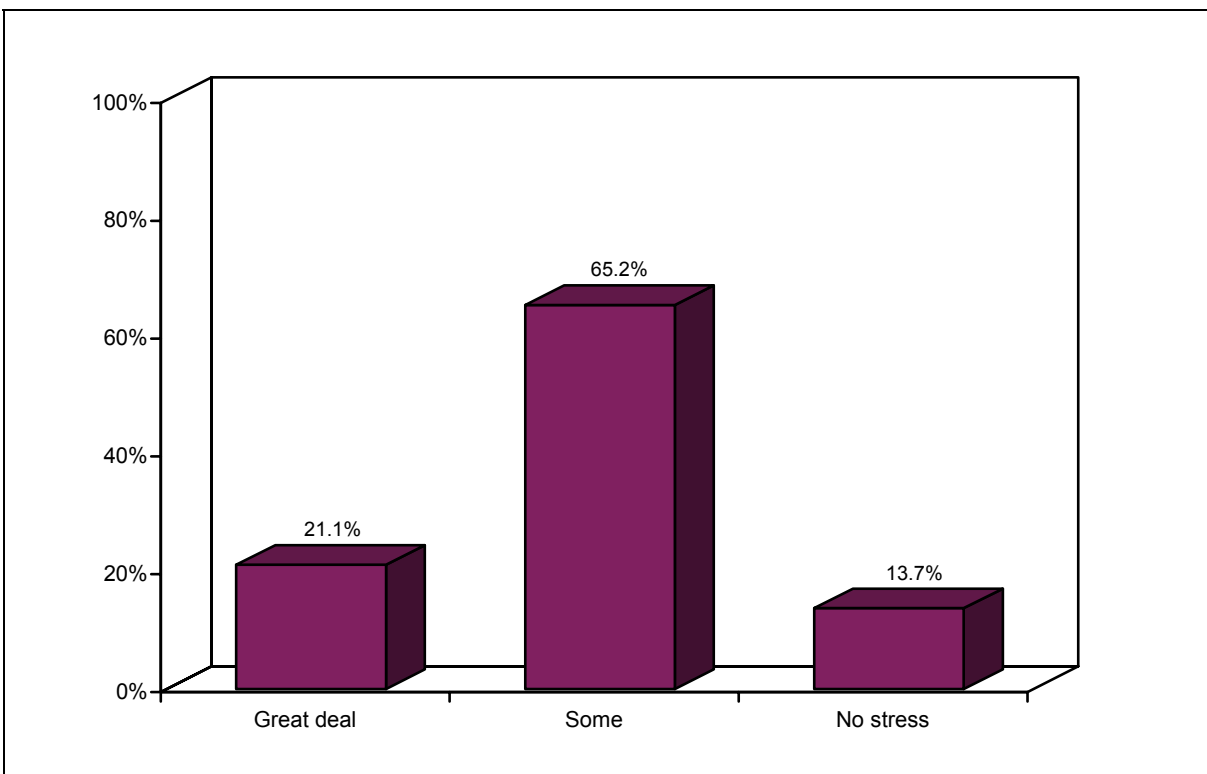
- Respondents who reported suicidal feelings were asked if they had taken any medication prescribed by a doctor for these feelings in the past two years. As shown in Figure Q38B1, 55.5 percent of the respondents who reported suicidal feelings had taken prescribed medication for these feelings in the past two years.
- Respondents without children under 18 living in the household (67.9 percent) were more likely to report that they had taken prescribed medication for their suicidal feelings in the past two years than respondents with children under 18 living in the household (33.3 percent).

Figure Q38B2
Talked to Health Care Professional About Suicidal Feelings
(n=46)



- Respondents who reported feeling suicidal were asked if they had talked to a therapist, counselor, doctor, or other health care professional about these feelings in the past two years. As shown in Figure Q38A1, 60.6 percent of the respondents reported they had talked to a professional about their feelings in the past two years.

Figure Q39
Amount of Stress in Respondent's Life
(n=1,248)



- Respondents were asked whether they thought they had a great deal of stress, some stress, or no stress in their life. As shown in Figure Q39, 21.1 percent of the respondents reported a great deal of stress. Sixty-five percent reported some stress, and 13.7 percent reported no stress.
- As shown in Table Q39, the percentages of the respondents who reported that they had a great deal of stress in their life generally decreased as the age of the respondent increased, and generally increased as education and the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (38.5 percent) were more likely to report they had a great deal of stress in their life than respondents with other employment status.
- Separated respondents (54.8 percent) were the most likely and respondents who were widowed (14.6 percent) were the least likely to report they had great deal of stress in their life.
- Thirty-eight percent of the respondents who lived in a duplex/townhouse reported having a great deal of stress in their life compared to 21.1 percent of the respondents who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing, 19.8 percent who lived in a single family home, and 14.8 percent who lived in mobile home/other housing.
- A greater percentage of the respondents who lived with family-friends (29.2 percent) reported having a great deal of stress in their life compared to 24.7 percent of renters and 18.0 percent of homeowners.

- The percentages varied by ethnicity: white respondents (24.0 percent), other ethnic groups (20.8 percent), Hispanic respondents (17.4 percent), and African American respondents (16.4 percent).

Table Q39
Amount of Stress in Respondent's Life
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Great Deal	Some	No stress
Age of respondent			
18 to 25	19.0	64.8	16.2
26 to 35	19.9	63.7	16.3
36 to 45	28.2	63.4	8.4
46 to 60	25.2	63.6	11.3
61 to 70	16.0	63.8	20.2
Over 70	5.9	76.5	17.6
Education			
Less than high school	18.4	59.4	22.2
High school graduate/GED	18.5	62.1	19.5
Some college/technical school	23.1	68.6	8.3
College graduate	20.2	70.6	9.1
Graduate school or more	28.1	60.9	10.9
Employment status			
Employed full-time	25.6	65.6	8.8
Employed part-time	12.6	66.7	20.7
Unemployed	26.5	57.0	16.6
Retired	8.0	71.0	21.0
A student	32.5	45.0	22.5
A homemaker	12.9	70.6	16.5
Disabled or too ill to work	38.5	56.4	5.1
Annual household income			
Less than \$15,000	24.7	54.9	20.3
\$15,000 to \$30,000	22.7	61.3	16.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	22.8	64.9	12.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	27.5	64.1	8.4
Over \$75,000	13.1	76.0	10.9
Marital status			
Never married	27.0	57.9	15.2
Married	15.5	70.2	14.3
Divorced	30.7	64.7	4.6
Separated	54.8	40.5	4.8
Widowed	14.6	60.7	24.7
Living with someone	28.0	54.7	17.3
Number of people living in household			
1	16.2	71.9	11.9
2	24.7	63.4	12.0
3	26.0	65.5	8.5
4 or more	19.3	60.3	20.4

Table Q39 (continued)
Amount of Stress in Respondent's Life
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Great Deal	Some	No stress
Type of housing			
Single family home	19.8	67.6	12.5
Apartment/condo/senior living	21.1	60.8	18.1
Duplex/townhouse	37.7	55.1	7.2
Mobile home/other	14.8	81.5	3.7
Own or rent home			
Own	18.0	69.3	12.8
Rent	24.7	60.3	15.0
Live with family-friends	29.2	58.3	12.5
Race or ethnicity			
White	24.0	68.0	8.0
African American	16.4	62.7	20.9
Hispanic	17.4	61.7	20.9
Other	20.8	58.3	20.8

APPENDIX: OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Q35 Place Usually Go for Routine Medical Care

Arlington Cancer Center
Baylor
College she attends
County hospital
County hospital
Doctor
Doctors office
Does not go
Doesn't go for routine medical care
Don't go
Don't know
Don't usually go for routine medical care
Goes to Parkland Medical Center
Government clinic
GPO policy
Just a regular doctor
Mexico
Minor emergency clinics
Natural/acupuncture
Neighborhood clinic
Parkland Hospital
Parkland Hospital
Parkland Hospital
Parkland Hospital
PCP (?)
PPO
PPO
PPO
PPO
PPO
Presbyterian/seniors/private clinic
Private clinic
Private clinic
Private physician and emergency room
Private physician and public clinic
Private physician/HMO/private clinic
School clinic
Senior citizen health clinic
Senior health care center
Senior health center
Senior health clinic
TEAMA health care
Texas health star program
Unaware, went through doctor that the job provided
University of Chicago
Used to go to a campus nurse
VA Hospital
VA Medical Center
Veteran administration
Veteran Hospital
Veterans Hospital