

# **Breast Cancer Screening and Healthcare Access Among Women Living with Disabilities in Florida**

Data set: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - 2007

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## INTRODUCTION

This report uses data from the 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) to look at access to healthcare and breast cancer screening among women living with disabilities across the state. The objective of this report is three-fold: 1) to measure breast cancer screening behavior and access to health care among women living with disabilities in the state; 2) compare this between regions within the state; and 3) compare this to women living without disabilities. The analysis used select questions from the 2007 Florida BRFSS. This includes four survey questions pertaining to health care access from the “Health Care Access” section, and four questions pertaining to breast cancer screening from the “Women’s Health” section. For a full list of these eight questions, see Appendix I.

Following this introductory section, there are 9 reporting pages organized by BRFSS question. One question has two reporting pages based on different answers that were selected by respondents (length of time since last mammogram). Each reporting page includes: a Florida map that shows the percentage of women living with disabilities that selected a specific response to the question- organized by region; a graph that compares this response between women living with disabilities and women without disabilities – organized by region; and a bulleted list summarizing the graph. (See below for a list of regions and their associated counties). For a table that includes these questions, see Appendix II. For the purpose of this report, we have abbreviated the terms: “women with disabilities” to “WwD” and “women without disabilities” to “Ww/oD”. Our mapping methods are explained in Appendix III.

### Disability

According to the World Health Organization, “Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others” (Article 1).<sup>1</sup> In the United States, approximately twenty percent of the population is living with a disability.<sup>2</sup> In Florida, the adult disability prevalence was 19.6% and 17.9% of the adult population reported an activity limitation, according to the 2007 BRFSS.<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of this report, disability status was determined based on a “Yes” response to either of the two disability questions in the core section of the survey. These include: (1) *Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?*, and, (2) *Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?* See Appendix IV for a Florida map that identifies rates of disability by region, which was developed using 2007 BRFSS data and the disability status determinants explained above.

### Breast Cancer

2007 Rates of Breast Cancer vary across the nation as well, with the average being 120.4 new cases of per 100,000 women annually.<sup>3</sup> Some states in the Northeast, such as Connecticut and Vermont, have higher rates (133.9 and 133.7 cases per 100,000 women), while Arizona reports the lowest rate of 99.9 cases per 100,000 women.<sup>3</sup> The state of Florida is lower than the national average, reporting 112.6 cases per 100,000 women.<sup>3</sup> The national incidence rates and those in Florida by race/ethnicity are as follows:

Breast Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 Women, 2007 (5)		
	Florida	United States
White	112.7	121.0
Black	107.4	117.0
Hispanic	98.0	88.2
National	112.6	120.4

Florida also has fewer deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women at 20.7, compared to the national rate of 22.8 deaths.<sup>4</sup> Again, these vary by race/ethnicity of the women.

Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Women, 2007 (6)		
	Florida	United States
White	19.8	22.2
Black	29.9	31.4
Hispanic	14.3	14.6
National	20.7	22.8

### **Breast Cancer Screening and Disability**

For US women, breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death.<sup>5</sup> In Florida, by the end of 2010, over 14,000 women were predicted to be diagnosed with breast cancer, resulting in roughly 2,650 deaths.<sup>5</sup> Based on empirical evidence of effectiveness in early tumor detection, prominent organizations recommend women ages 40 and older receive a mammogram every 1 or 1-2 years.<sup>6</sup> These recommendations periodically change and recently changed in 2009 and 2010 with two organizations now recommending that women receive mammography screening once every 2 years starting at age 50 (USPSTF and CDC). See below for a detailed breakdown of breast cancer screening recommendations from major organizations in 2007 and 2010.

### **National Breast Cancer Screening Recommendations for women 40+ years**

The 2007 screening recommendations for women at average risk of breast cancer from five major health organizations

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Clinical Breast Exam</b>	<b>Mammogram</b>	<b>Breast Self Exam</b>
<b>Susan G. Komen for the Cure</b>	Every year beginning at age 40	Every year beginning at age 40	Monthly
<b>American Cancer Society</b>	Every year beginning at age 40	Every year beginning at age 40	Personal Choice
<b>National Cancer Institute</b>	No Recommendations	Every 1- 2 years beginning at age 40	No Recommendations
<b>United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)</b>	No Recommendations	Every 1- 2 years beginning at age 40	No Recommendations
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</b>	Every 1- 2 years beginning at age 40	Every 1- 2 years beginning at age 40	Personal Choice

Retrieved: 9 Jan 2009, Susan G. Komen website.

**The 2010 screening recommendations for women at average risk of breast cancer from five major health organizations**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Clinical Breast Exam</b>	<b>Mammogram</b>	<b>Breast Self Exam</b>
<b>Susan G. Komen for the Cure</b>	Every year beginning at age 40; (At least every 3 years ages 20-39)	Every year beginning at age 40	No Recommendations
<b>American Cancer Society</b>	Every 3 years ages 20-39	Every year beginning at age 40	No Recommendations
<b>National Cancer Institute</b>	No specific recommendation.	Every 1-2 years beginning at age 40	No Specific Recommendations
<b>United States Preventive Services Task Force</b>	Not enough evidence to recommend for or against.	Every 2 years ages 50-74	No Recommendations
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</b>	No Recommendations	Every two years ages 50-74; (Discuss with doctor ages 40-49)	No Recommendations
<b>National Breast Cancer Foundation</b>	Annually	Women in their 40s and older should have mammograms every 1 or 2 years	At least once a month

Retrieved in Sept. – Oct. 2011:

<http://ww5.komen.org/BreastCancer/GeneralRecommendations.html>

<http://www.nationalbreastcancer.org>

Increased and regular use of early detection measures along with enhanced treatment options have been attributed to improved breast cancer survival rates.<sup>7</sup> Still, many women living with physical disabilities are significantly less likely to have been screened according to recommended guidelines, than women without disabilities.<sup>9</sup> This has been attributed to a range of factors that can become barriers to health care access for women with physical disabilities, including: transportation issues; lack of finances and/or medical insurance coverage; inaccessibility of health care facilities; inaccessibility of medical equipment; lack of disability training of health care providers, professionals and office staff; inconsistent routine screening referrals from health care providers; lack of focus on cancer screening by women themselves; and lack of health promotion messages and materials representing and targeting women with disabilities.<sup>8-9</sup>

For Florida, this presents a significant public health concern as nearly 1 in 5 women in our state are living with at least one disability.<sup>10</sup> Women with disabilities have at least the same, if not a higher risk as other women for developing breast cancer.<sup>11</sup> Therefore, the prospect of lower or less consistent screening rates puts these women at risk for late-stage diagnosis and poor health outcomes.<sup>12</sup>

**Florida Regions**

The state of Florida was broken into ten reporting regions for the purpose of organizing the data and reporting to partner organizations. These reporting regions are based on existing networks of

Centers for Independent Living offices (CIL), Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program offices (BCCEDP), and affiliate offices of Susan G. Komen for the Cure. These organizations cover the entire state. They have been partners on our Right To Know health campaign that promotes breast cancer screening for women living with disabilities by disseminating materials targeting women with disabilities and health care providers. This campaign is a component of the Florida Office on Disability and Health, which is a 5-year program funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and administered out of the University of Florida, College of Public Health and Health Professions between 2007-12. By dividing the state into these regions, we will be able to inform partners about access to health care and breast cancer screening behavior among the women in the counties that they serve. The counties associated with each region are listed below. See Appendix V for a Florida map illustrating the regions and counties below.

The campaign regions, grouped by counties, are as follows:

**Region 1**, North Florida: Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington counties.

**Region 2**, North Florida: Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns counties.

**Region 3**, North Florida: Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Levy, Gilchrest, Columbia, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Levy, Putnam, Marion, Lake, Sumter, Citrus, Hernando, Flagler, and Volusia counties.

**Region 4**, Central Florida: Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Sarasota counties.

**Region 5**, Central Florida: Seminole, Osceola, and Orange counties.

**Region 6**, Central Florida: Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, and Okeechobee counties.

**Region 7**, Central Florida: Polk, Hardee, DeSoto, and Highlands counties.

**Region 8**, South Florida: Charlotte, Glades, Lee, Hendry, Collier, and Monroe counties.

**Region 9**, South Florida: Palm Beach and Broward counties.

**Region 10**, South Florida: Miami-Dade County.

### **Summary of Findings**

The BRFSS asks four healthcare access questions and five breast health screening questions. While the objective of this report is to note the differences in breast health screening behavior between women with and without disabilities, differences found in the healthcare access portion help to frame the discussion. In general, the differences in insurance coverage, having a personal doctor, and having a routine checkup in the past year are small with some variations between women with disabilities and women without disabilities, and between regions. Far more women with disabilities (12.5 percentage points) reported not seeing a doctor due to cost than women without disabilities.

Overall in the state, rates in ever having had breast cancer screening appear to be similar among women with and without disabilities. For example, 93.3 percent of WwD versus 91.8 percent of Ww/oD reported ever having a mammogram, and 91.0 percent of WwD versus 90.9 percent of Ww/oD reported ever having a clinical breast exam. However, the numbers begin to separate

when we look at whether these women had these exams within the recommended screening periods. For example, 80.6 percent of WwD versus 86.7 percent of Ww/oD reported having a mammogram within the past two years, and 67.8 percent of WwD, versus 74.3 percent of Ww/oD reported having a clinical breast exam within the past year. There is also evidence of geographic differences in screening rates. For example, more WwD than Ww/oD reported ever having a mammogram in region 10 (7.6 percentage points more), while the reverse was reported in region 7, with 7.3 percentage points fewer WwD reporting this. If we then compare how these two groups of women are adhering to recommended screening, we see that 6.8 percentage points fewer WwD than Ww/oD reported having a mammogram within the past two years in region 10. In fact, overall in the state, adherence to recommended screening is lower for WwD compared to Ww/oD, with 5.1 percentage points fewer WwD reporting having a mammogram within the past year, and 6.1 percentage points fewer WwD reporting having a mammogram within the past two years. A similar frequency disparity occurs when we look at clinical breast exams (CBE). Only .1 (point one) percentage points fewer WwD than Ww/oD reported ever having a CBE, but 6.5 percentage points fewer WwD reported having a CBE within the past year.

### **Discussion**

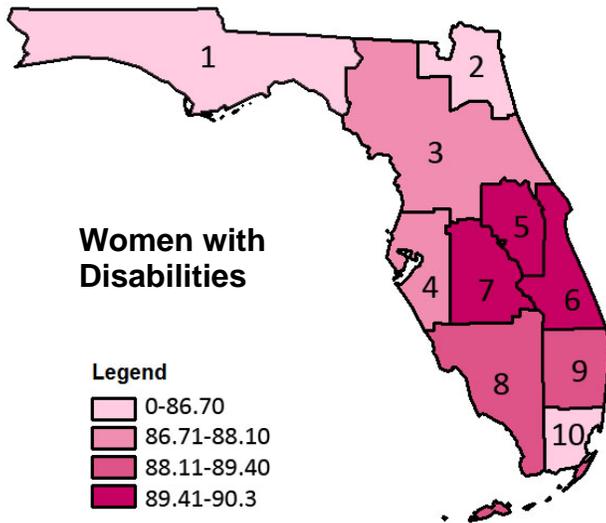
The breast cancer screening behavior indicated by this report is consistent with multiple articles and studies, which find that women with disabilities are less likely to get screened for breast cancer at recommended intervals. More research is needed to identify the specific barriers and facilitators to regular screening for women living with disabilities, and how these differ between Florida regions. Additionally, breast health promotion that specifically targets women with all disability types, disability training for health care providers, and increased accessibility of health care facilities, could improve adherence of recommended breast cancer screening among women living with disabilities in Florida.

# Women Reporting Having Health Insurance Coverage

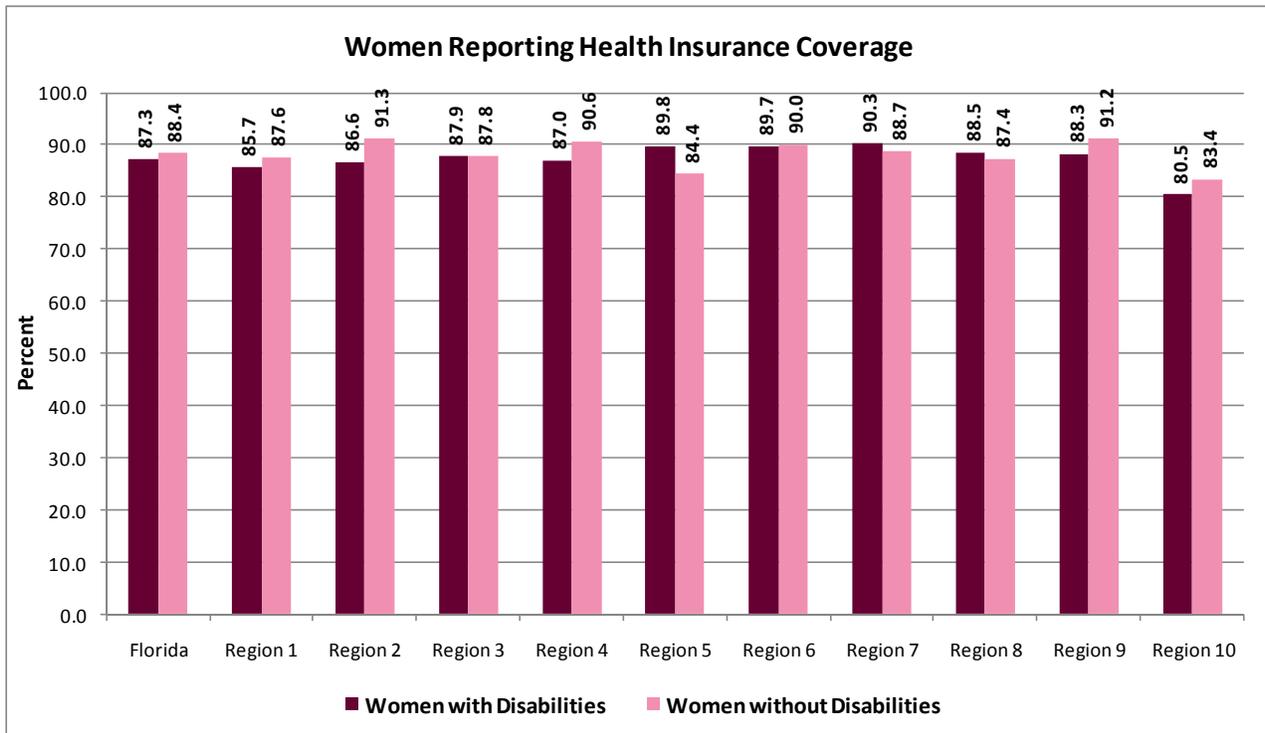
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

- > 1 : Yes
- > 2 : No
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 9 : Refused



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they had health insurance coverage.



- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported having health insurance was 1.1 percentage points lower than Ww/oD. In 6 out of 10 regions, a lower percentage of WwD reported having health insurance than Ww/oD.
- Region 2 shows the largest difference, with 4.7 percentage points less WwD reporting having a personal doctor, while region 5 shows the reverse, with 5.4 percentage points more WwD reporting having health insurance than Ww/oD.
- Region 3 shows only a negligible difference, with .1 (point one) percentage points more WwD reporting having health insurance than Ww/oD, and region 6 shows the reverse with only .3 (point three) percentage points less WwD having health insurance than Ww/oD.

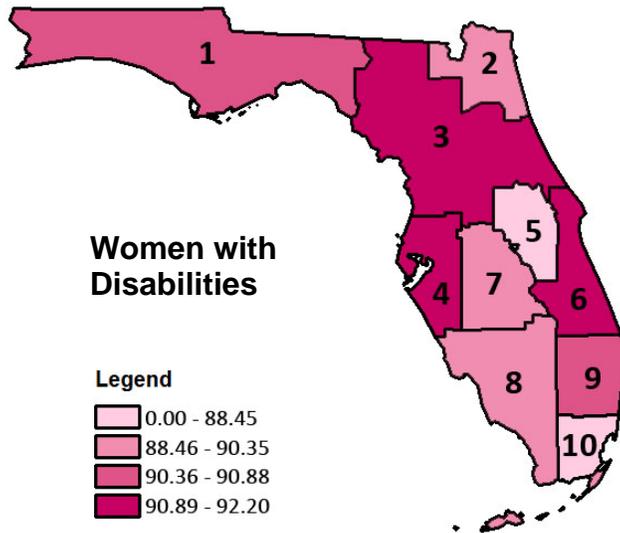
# Women Reporting "Having Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider"

2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

If "No," ask: "Is there more than one, or is there no person who you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

- > 1 : Yes, only one
- > 2 : More than one
- > 3 : No
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 9 : Refused



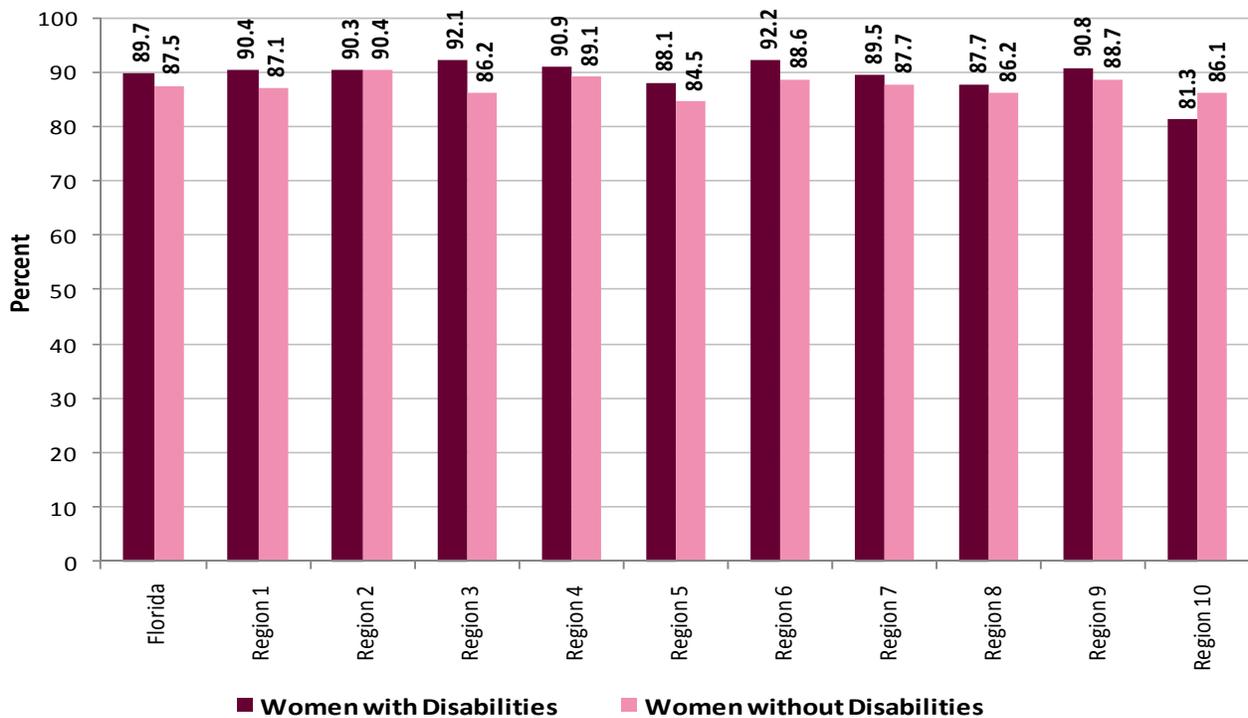
This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they had a personal doctor or health care provider.

## Women with Disabilities

### Legend

- 0.00 - 88.45
- 88.46 - 90.35
- 90.36 - 90.88
- 90.89 - 92.20

## Women Reporting "A Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider"



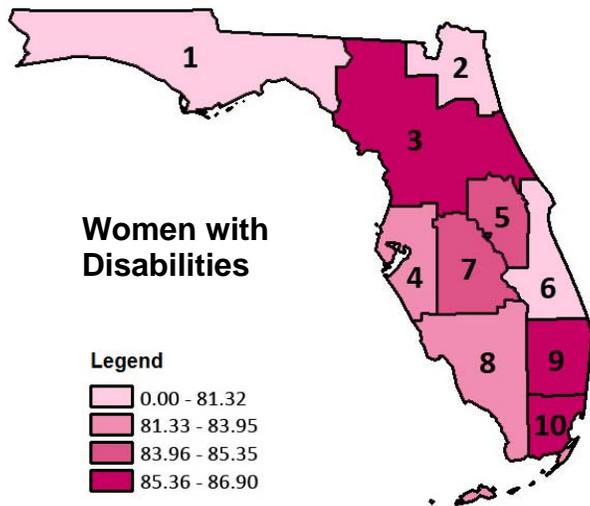
- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD reporting having a personal doctor was 2.2 percentage points higher than Ww/oD. In 8 out of the 10 regions, a higher percentage of WwD reported having a personal doctor than Ww/oD.
- Region 3 shows the largest difference, with 5.9 percentage points more WwD having a personal doctor than Ww/oD.
- Region 10 shows the reverse, with 4.8 percentage points less WwD reporting having a personal doctor than WwD. Region 2 shows only a .1 (point one) percentage points difference.

## Women that Visited a Doctor for a Routine Checkup within the Past Year

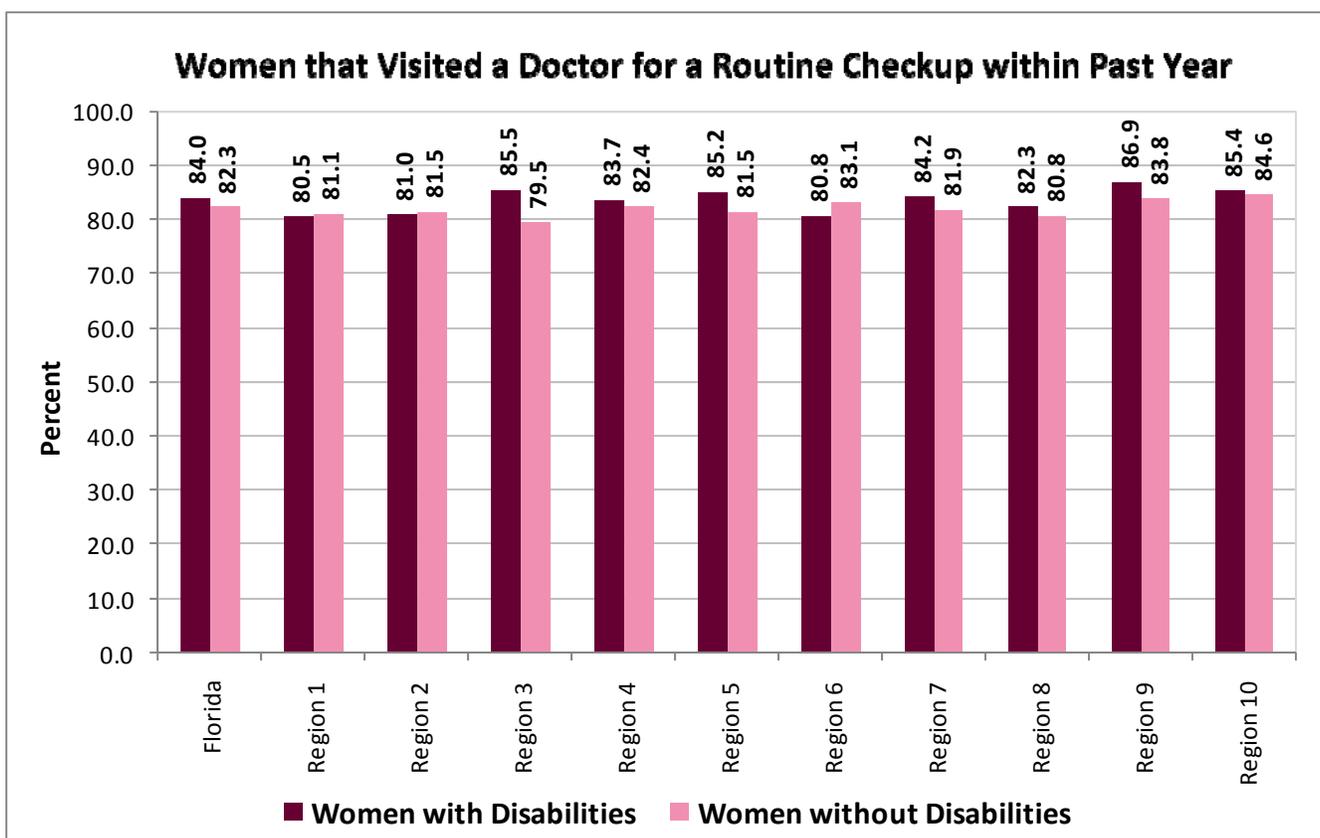
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.

- > 1 : Within past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- > 2 : Within past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- > 3 : Within past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- > 4 : 5 or more years ago
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 8 : Never



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they had visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year (12 months).



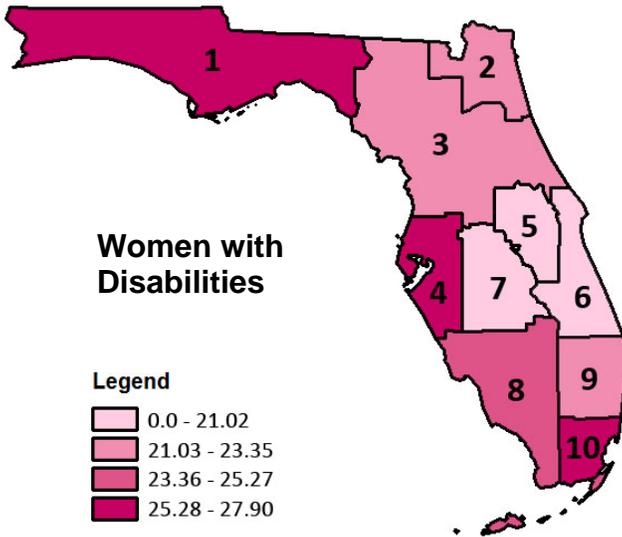
- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported having had a routine checkup within the past year is 1.7 percentage points higher than Ww/oD. In 7 out of 10 regions, a higher percentage of WwD reported having had a routine checkup within the past year than Ww/oD.
- Region 3 shows 6 percentage points more WwD reporting having had a routine checkup within the past year than Ww/oD.

## Women Not Seeing a Doctor Due to Cost

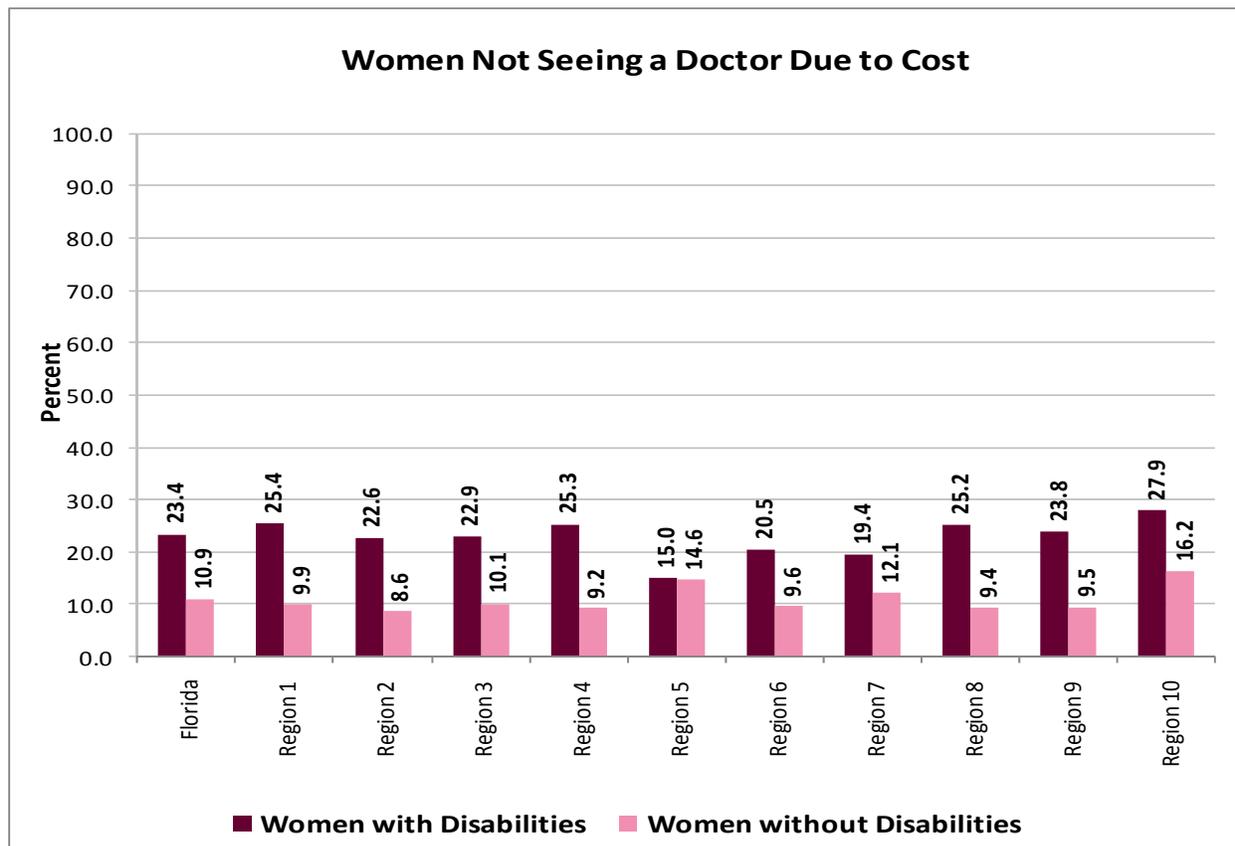
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

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

- > 1 : Yes
- > 2 : No
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 9 : Refused



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they had not seen a doctor due to cost.



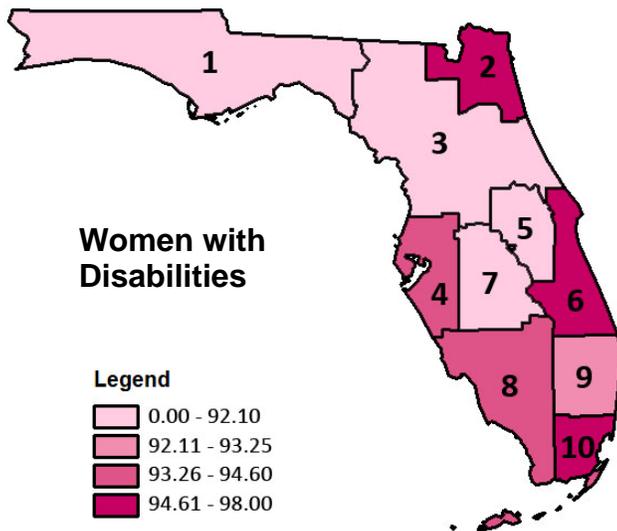
- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported not seeing a doctor due to cost was 12.5 percentage points higher than Ww/oD. In all 10 regions, a higher percentage of WwD reported not seeing a doctor due to cost than Ww/oD. This indicates that more WwD are foregoing medical visits due to financial reasons than Ww/oD.
- The difference is only negligible in region 5, which shows .4 (point four) percentage points less WwD not seeing a doctor due to cost than Ww/oD.

# Women Reporting Ever Having a Mammogram

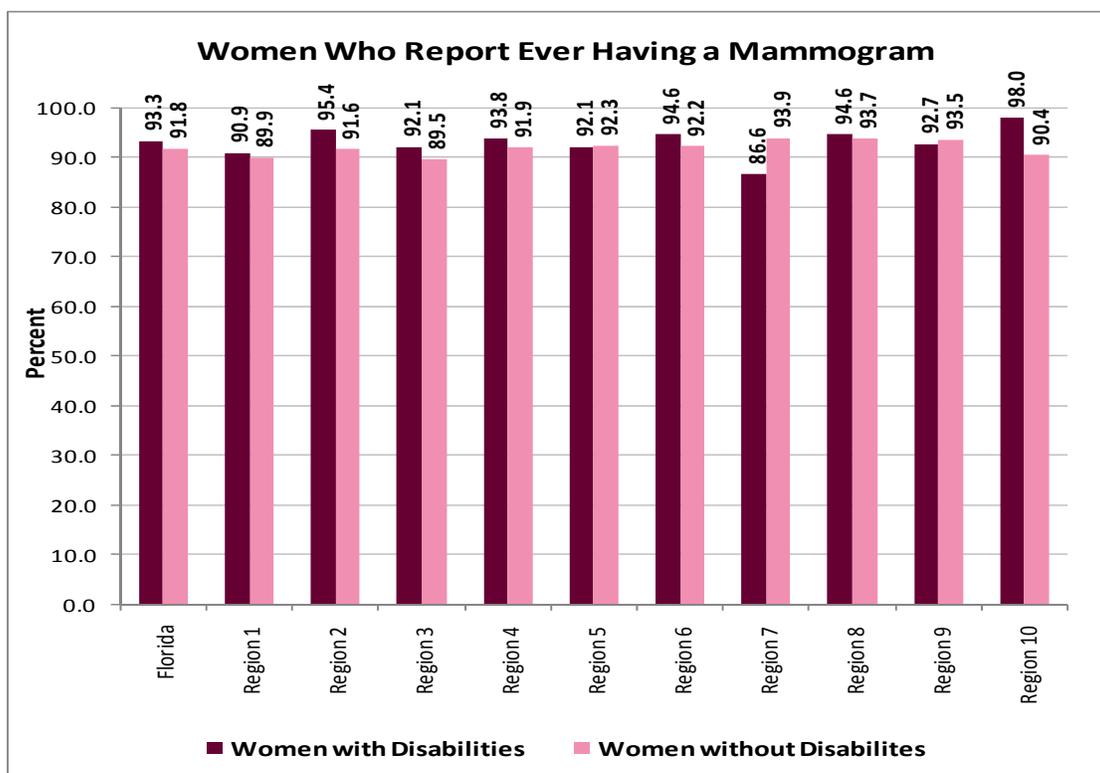
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

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

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



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they ever had a mammogram.



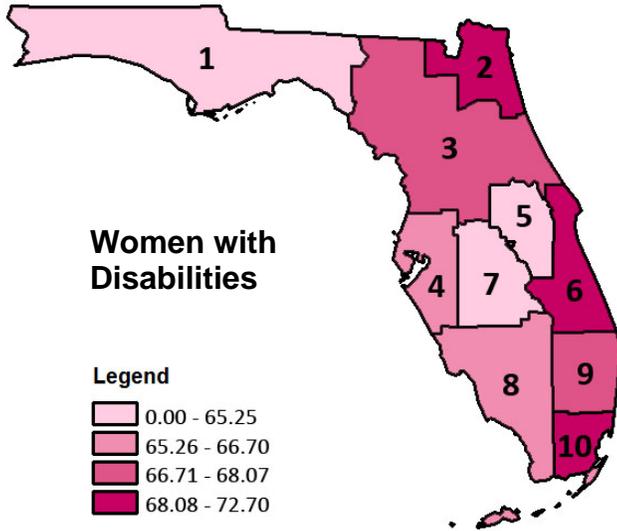
- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported ever having had a mammogram was 1.5 percentage points higher than Ww/oD. In fact, in 7 of the 10 regions, a higher percentage of WwD reported ever having had a mammogram than Ww/oD.
- Region 10 shows the greatest difference with 7.6 percentage points more WwD reporting ever having had a mammogram than Ww/oD, while region 7 show the reverse, with 7.3 percentage points less WwD reporting ever having had a mammogram.
- Region 5 shows only a marginal difference, with .2 (point two) percentage points less WwD reporting ever having a mammogram than Ww/oD.

# Women Who Report Having a Mammogram in the Past Year

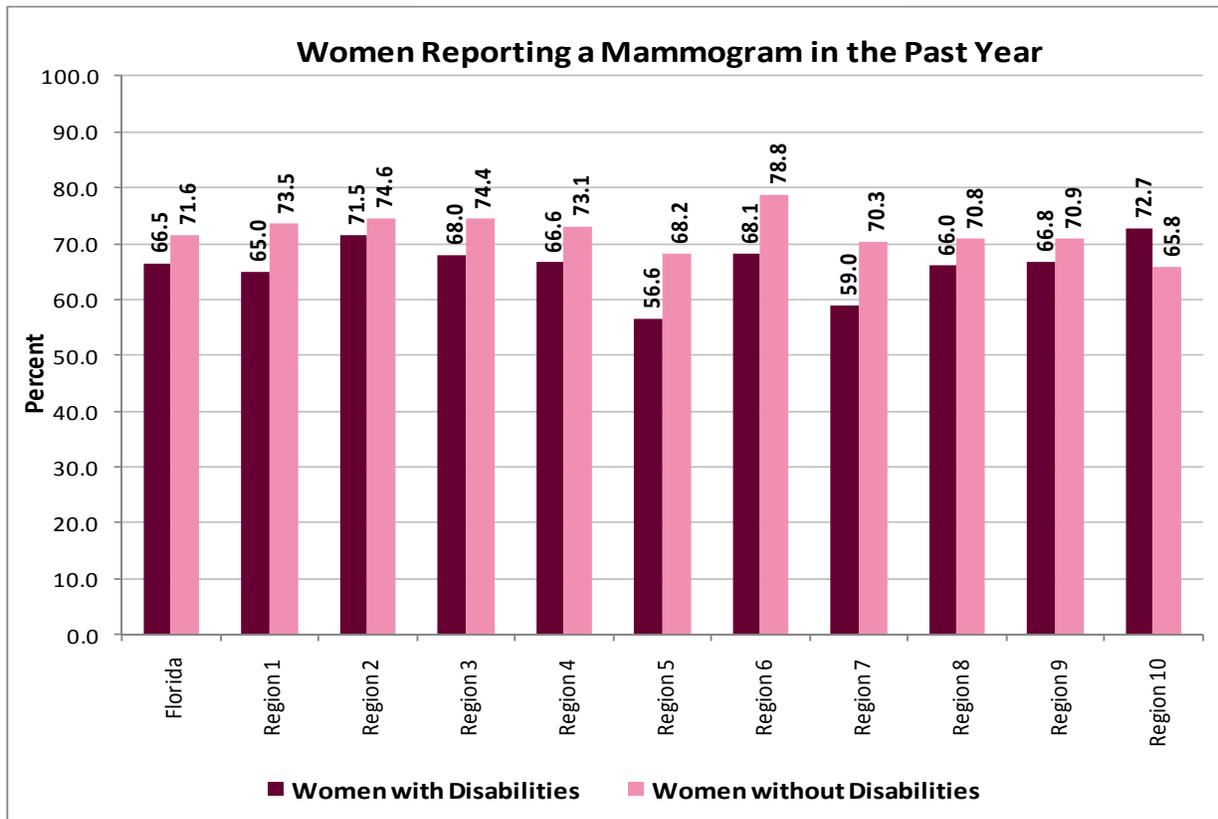
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

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

- > 1 : Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- > 2 : Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- > 3 : Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- > 4 : Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- > 5 : 5 or more years ago
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 9 : Refused



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they had a mammogram in the past year.



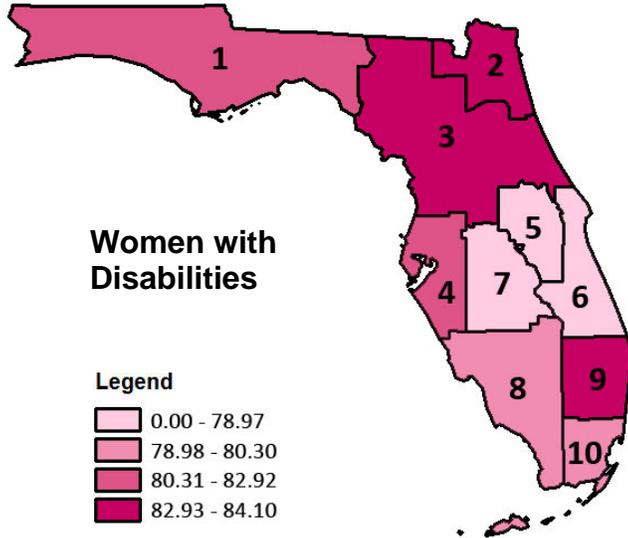
- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported having a mammogram in the past year was 5.1 percentage points lower than Ww/oD. In 9 of the 10 regions, a lower percentage of WwD reported having a mammogram in the past year than Ww/oD.
- Regions 5, 6 and 7 show the greatest difference with 11.6, 10.7 and 11.3 percentage points less WwD reporting having a mammogram in the past year than Ww/oD.
- Region 10 is the only region that shows more WwD reporting having a mammogram in the past year than Ww/oD (6.9 percentage points).

# Women Reporting Having a Mammogram in the Past Two Years

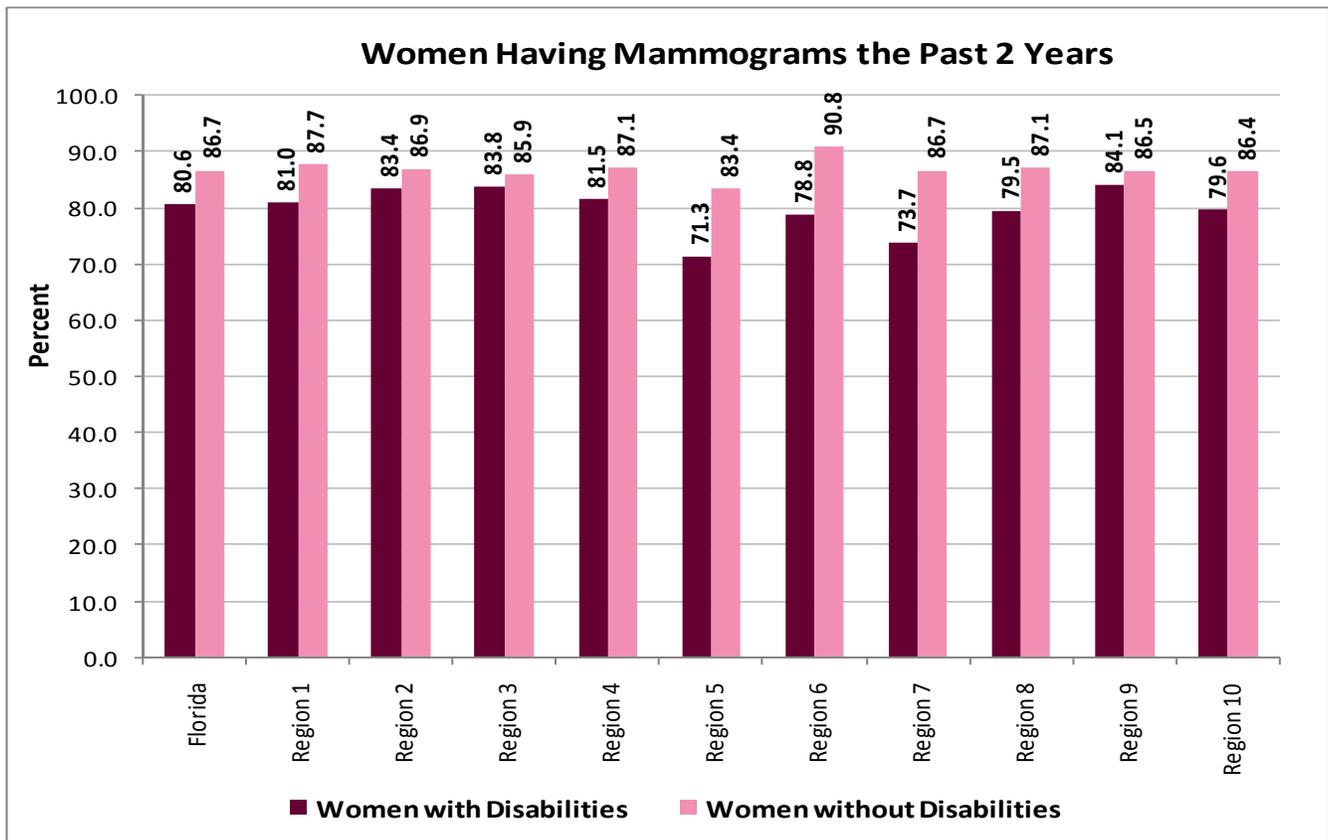
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

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

- > 1 : Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- > 2 : Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- > 3 : Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- > 4 : Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- > 5 : 5 or more years ago
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 9 : Refused



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they had a mammogram in the past two years.



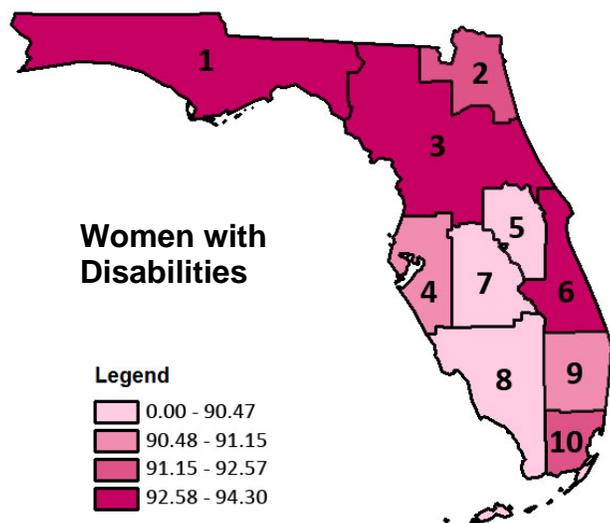
- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported having a mammogram within the past 2 years was 6.1 percentage points lower than Ww/oD. In all 10 regions, a lower percentage of WwD reported having a mammogram within the past 2 years than Ww/oD.
- Regions 5, 6 and 7 show the largest difference with 12.1, 12 and 13 percentage points fewer WwD reporting having a mammogram within the past two years.
- Regions 3 and 9 show only a 2.1 and 2.4 percentage points difference between these two groups.

# Women Reporting Ever Having a Clinical Breast Exam

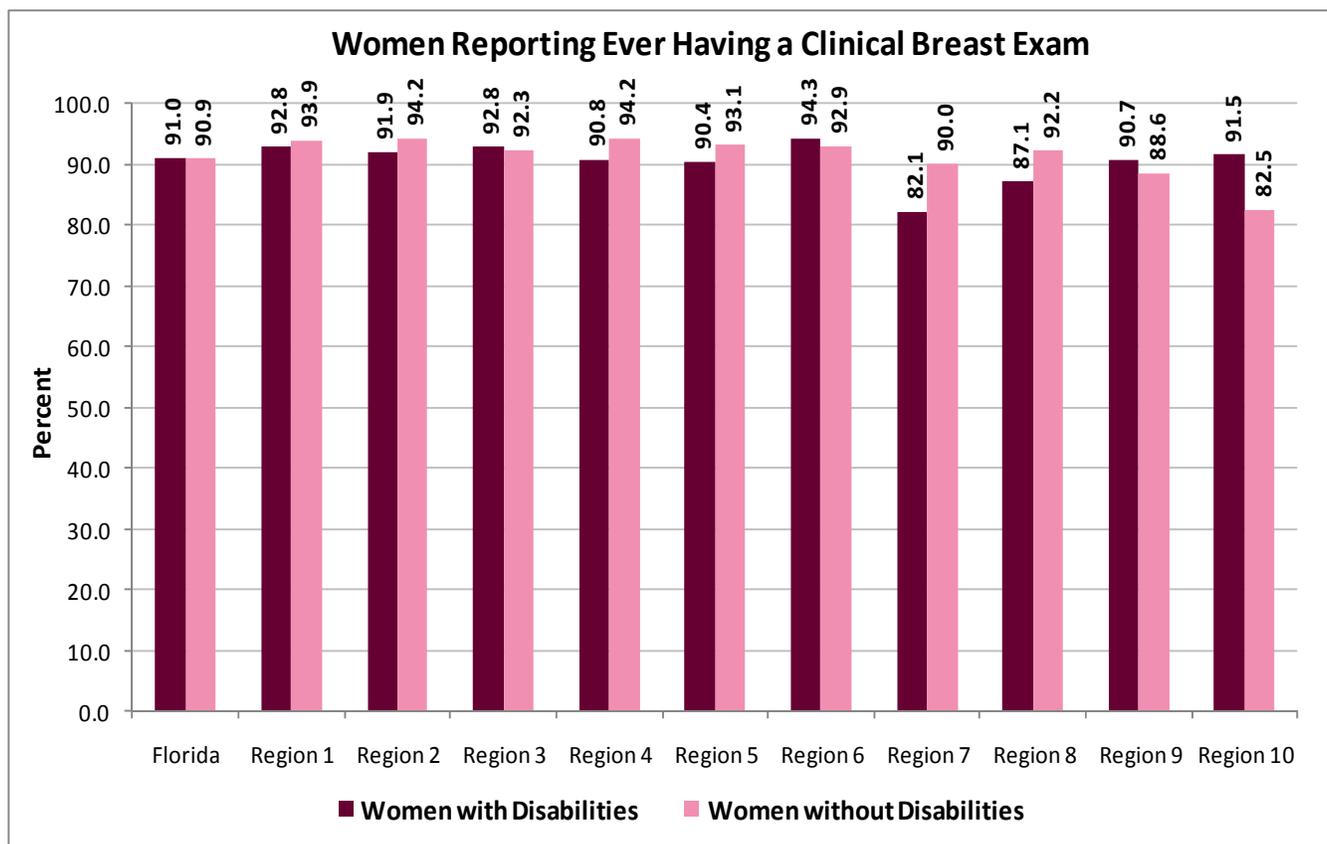
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

- > 1 : Yes
- > 2 : No
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 9 : Refused



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they ever had a Clinical Breast Exam (CBE).



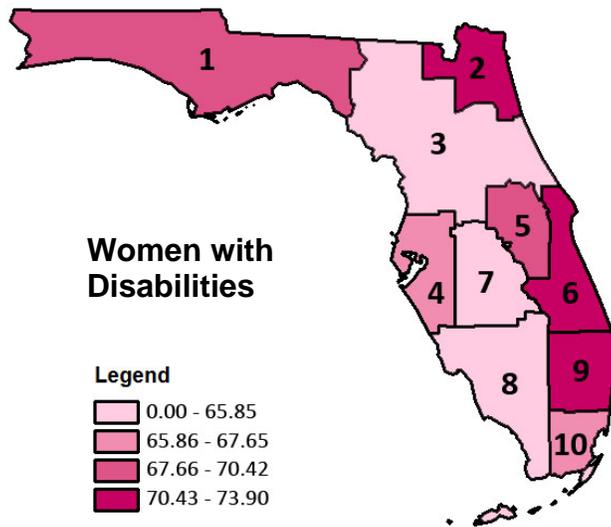
- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported ever having had a CBE is only .1 (Point one) percentage points higher than Ww/oD. In 5 out of 10 regions, a higher percentage of WwD reported ever having had a clinical breast exam than Ww/oD.
- Region 10 shows 9 percentage points more WwD reporting ever having had a CBE than Ww/oD.
- Region 7 shows the reverse with 7.9 percentage points fewer WwD reported ever having had a CBE than Ww/oD.

## Women Reporting Having a Clinical Breast Exam within the Past Year

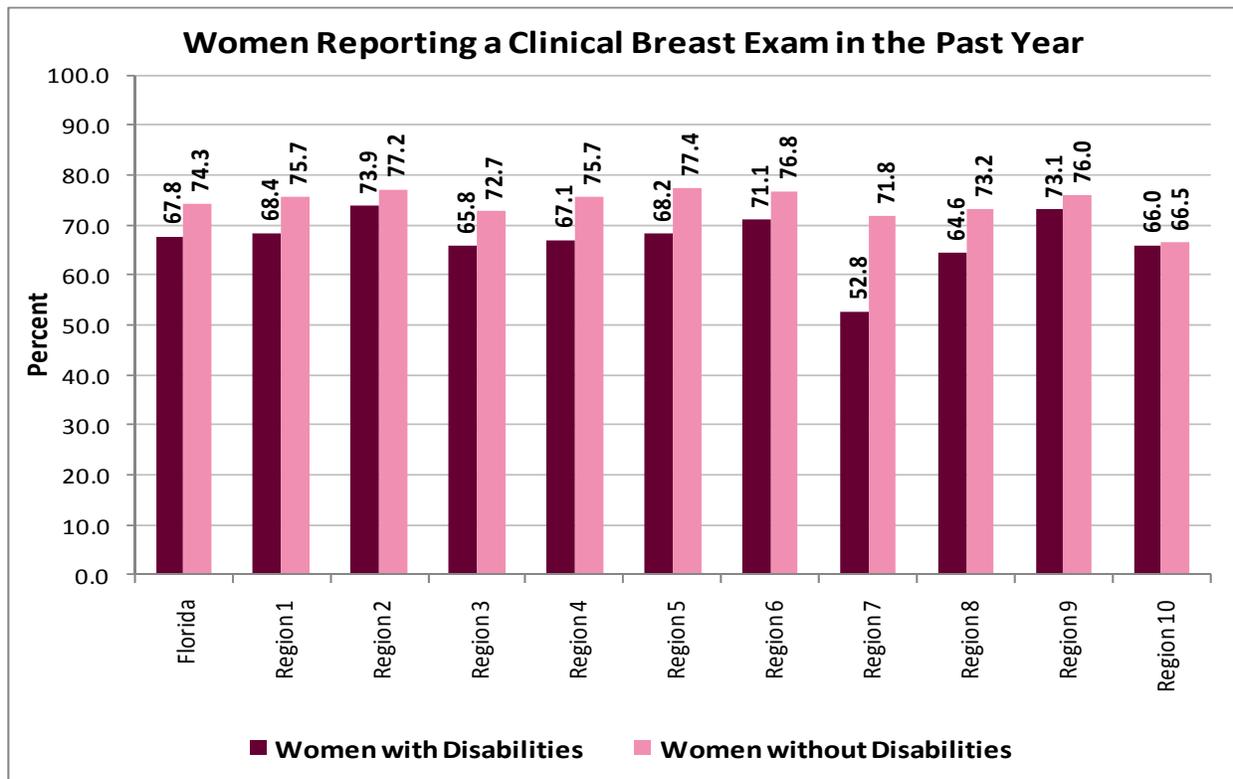
2007 Florida BRFSS Question:

How long has it been since your last breast exam?

- > 1 : Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- > 2 : Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- > 3 : Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- > 4 : Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- > 5 : 5 or more years ago
- > 7 : Don't know / Not sure
- > 9 : Refused



This Map shows the percentage of women living with disabilities (WwD) that reported on the 2007 BRFSS that they had A Clinical Breast Exam \*CBE) within the past year.



- Overall in the state, the percentage of WwD that reported having a CBE within the past year is 6.5 percentage points lower than Ww/oD. In fact, in all 10 regions, a lower percentage of WwD reported having a CBE within the past year than Ww/oD.
- The largest difference is in region 7, which shows 19 percentage points less WwD reporting having a CBE within the past year than Ww/oD.
- The smallest difference is in region 10, which shows only a .5 (point five) percentage point difference between these two groups in reporting having a CBE within the past year.

## Appendix I

### 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Below is a list of survey questions that were administered in the 2007 Florida BRFSS that are used in this chart pack to develop the maps and graphs. The 2007 Florida BRFSS collected county-level data.

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#### *In Core Sections*

##### **Section 14: Disability**

The following questions are about health problems or impairments you may have.

##### **14.1 Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't know / Not Sure
- 9 Refused

##### **14.2 Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?**

**Include occasional use or use in certain circumstances.**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't know / Not Sure
- 9 Refused

#### *In Core Sections*

##### **Section 3: Health Care Access**

##### **3.1 Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?**

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

##### **3.2 Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?**

If "No," ask: "Is there more than one, or is there no person who you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

- 1 Yes, only one
- 2 More than one
- 3 No
- 7 Don't know / Not sure
- 9 Refused

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

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

**3.4 About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.**

- 1 Within past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 5 or more years ago
- 7 Don't know / Not sure
- 8 Never
- 9 Refused

***In Optional Modules***

**Module 9: Women's Health**

CATI note: If respondent is male, go to the next module.  
The next questions are about breast and cervical cancer.

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No [Go to Q3]
- 7 Don't know / Not sure [Go to Q3]
- 9 Refused [Go to Q3]

**2. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?**

Read only if necessary:

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

Do not read:

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

**3. A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?**

1 Yes

2 No [Go to Q5]

7 Don't know / Not sure [Go to Q5]

9 Refused [Go to Q5]

**4. How long has it been since your last breast exam?**

Read only if necessary:

1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)

2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)

3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)

4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)

5 5 or more years ago

Do not read:

7 Don't know / Not sure

9 Refused

## Appendix II

2007 Florida BRFFSS Questions																				
	Women Reporting Having Health Insurance Coverage		Women Reporting Having "A Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider" the Past Year		Women that Visited a Doctor for Routine Health Checkup within the Past Year		Women not Seeing a Doctor Due to Cost		Women Reporting Ever Having a Mammogram		Women Reporting Having a Mammogram in the Past Year		Women Reporting Having a Mammogram in the Past Two Years		Women Reporting Ever Having a Clinical Breast Exam		Women Reporting Having a Clinical Breast Exam within Past Year			
	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD	WwD	Ww/oD		
Florida	87.3	88.4	89.7	87.5	84.0	82.3	23.4	10.9	93.3	91.8	66.5	71.6	80.6	86.7	91.0	90.9	67.8	74.3		
Region 1	85.7	87.6	90.4	87.1	80.4	81.3	25.0	10.4	91.1	89.9	65.5	73.7	81.4	87.4	92.6	94.1	68.7	75.9		
Region 2	86.6	91.3	90.3	90.4	81.0	81.5	22.6	8.6	95.4	91.6	71.5	74.6	83.4	86.9	91.9	94.2	73.9	77.2		
Region 3	87.9	87.8	92.1	86.2	85.9	79.3	23.0	9.7	92.0	89.4	67.9	74.3	83.7	86.0	92.9	92.0	65.4	72.3		
Region 4	87.0	90.6	90.9	89.1	83.7	82.4	25.3	9.2	93.8	91.9	66.6	73.1	81.5	87.1	90.8	94.2	67.1	75.7		
Region 5	89.8	84.4	88.1	84.5	85.2	81.5	15.0	14.6	92.1	92.3	56.6	68.2	71.3	83.4	90.4	93.1	68.2	77.4		
Region 6	89.7	90.0	92.2	88.6	80.8	83.1	20.5	9.6	94.6	92.2	68.1	78.8	78.8	90.8	94.3	92.9	71.1	76.8		
Region 7	90.3	88.7	89.5	87.7	84.2	81.9	19.4	12.1	86.6	93.9	59.0	70.3	73.7	86.7	82.1	90.0	52.8	71.8		
Region 8	88.5	87.4	87.7	86.2	82.3	80.8	25.2	9.4	94.6	93.7	66.0	70.8	79.5	87.1	87.1	92.2	64.6	73.2		
Region 9	88.3	91.2	90.8	88.7	86.9	83.8	23.8	9.5	92.7	93.5	66.8	70.9	84.1	86.5	90.7	88.6	73.1	76.0		
Region 10	80.5	80.5	81.3	86.1	85.4	84.6	27.9	16.2	98.0	90.4	72.7	65.8	79.6	86.4	91.5	82.5	66.0	66.5		
WwD = Women with Disabilities																				
Ww/oD = Women without Disabilities																				

## **Appendix III**

### Mapping Methods

In 2008, Florida had 10,874 respondents to the annual BRFSS, of which 1,906 were females age 40 or older with some type of disability. The sampling design used by the Florida BRFSS in 2008 did not allow for descriptions at the county level as has been possible in other years. However, it is still a useful tool to describe statewide behaviors. All data reported are weighted to reflect the entire population of the state. Analyses were conducted using SAS version 9.2.

The frequencies were manually put in Microsoft Excel 2007, and then converted into dbf format using SAS. We then uploaded this data on ARC GIS and used the dissolve function to make regions. Prevalence for each variable were categorized and reported using quartiles.

## Appendix IV

### Disability in Florida

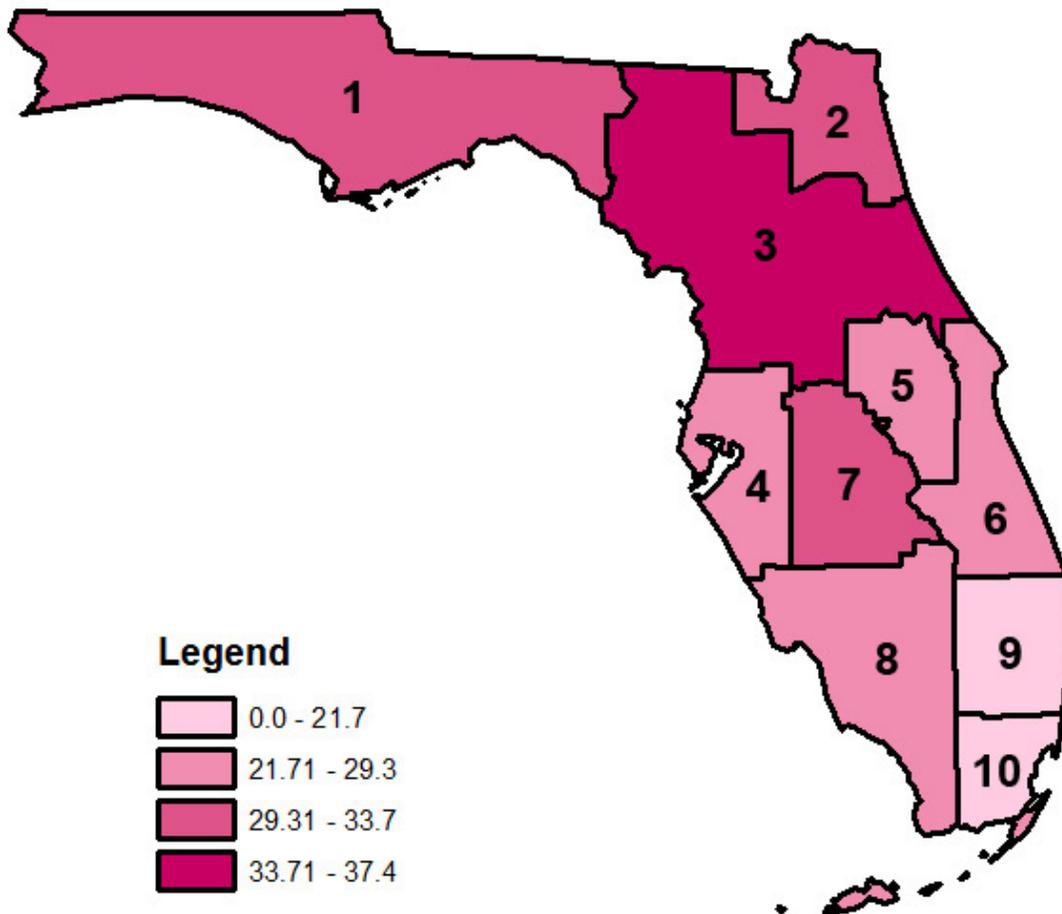
- Data source: 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System

For the purpose of this report, disability status was determined based on a “Yes” response to either of the two disability questions in the core section of the survey. These include:

- (1) Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
- (2) Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?

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**Map 2: Percentage of BRFSS respondents reporting having a disability, by Region**



## Appendix V

The campaign regions, grouped by counties, are as follows:

**Region 1**, North Florida: Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington counties.

**Region 2**, North Florida: Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns counties.

**Region 3**, North Florida: Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Levy, Gilchrest, Columbia, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Levy, Putnam, Marion, Lake, Sumter, Citrus, Hernando, Flagler, and Volusia counties.

**Region 4**, Central Florida: Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Sarasota counties.

**Region 5**, Central Florida: Seminole, Osceola, and Orange counties.

**Region 6**, Central Florida: Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, and Okeechobee counties.

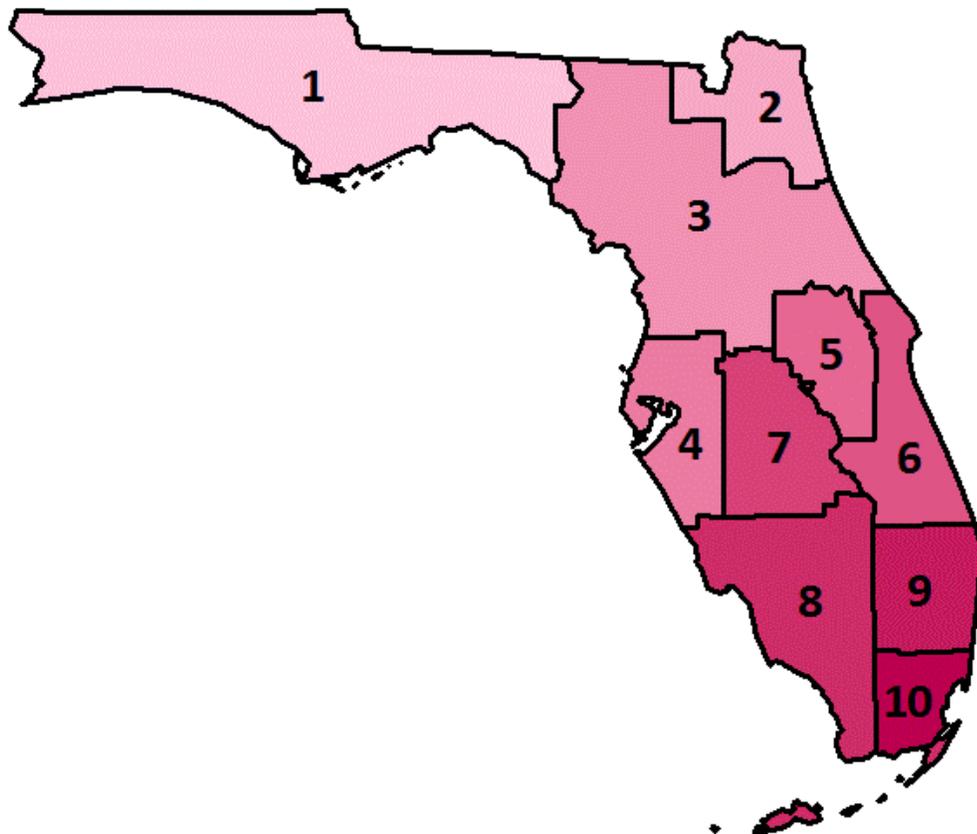
**Region 7**, Central Florida: Polk, Hardee, DeSoto, and Highlands counties.

**Region 8**, South Florida: Charlotte, Glades, Lee, Hendry, Collier, and Monroe counties.

**Region 9**, South Florida: Palm Beach and Broward counties.

**Region 10**, South Florida: Miami-Dade County.

**Map 1:**



## Appendix VI

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