

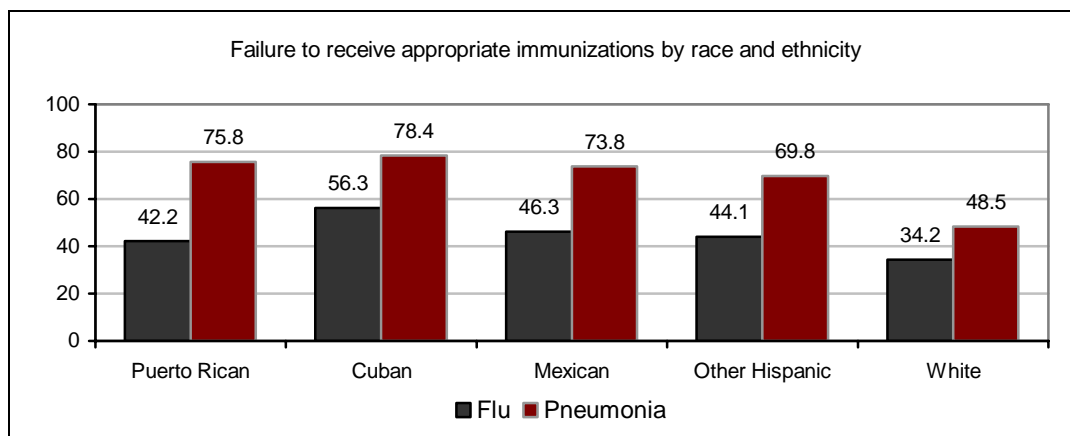
Key Facts in Rural Health

Summer 2007

Use of Preventive Services Among Hispanic Sub-Groups: Does One Size Fit All?

Findings

- Rural residents, whether Hispanic or White, were generally less likely to receive preventive services.
- Nation of origin was not consistently associated with differences in receipt of preventive services within the Hispanic population.
- Hispanics were significantly less likely than Whites to report having received any of the preventive services studied. However, these differences were not present when the characteristics of respondents, such as income, education, and other factors, were held equal in multivariate analysis.
- Lack of health insurance and lack of a usual source of care were among the strongest predictors of failure to receive preventive services.



Conclusions & Implications

- Expanding programs that provide free or low-cost cancer screening and other preventive services may help reduce ethnicity-based and residence-based disparities.
- Improving the provision of culturally and linguistically appropriate services by providers, combined with targeted education for Hispanic populations, may help reduce ethnicity-based disparities. Further research is needed on effective interventions.

A full copy of the report may be obtained from the SC Rural Health Research Center at <http://rhr.sph.sc.edu>