

# *Using The American Community Survey and GIS in Breast Cancer Screening*

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**Sponsored by the US Census Bureau**



# Who are we?

Springfield is a medium-sized city located at the crossroads of New England

Serves a metropolitan area of more than 500,000 residents

Major urban center for employment, culture, commerce and government in Western Massachusetts.



## Springfield, Massachusetts

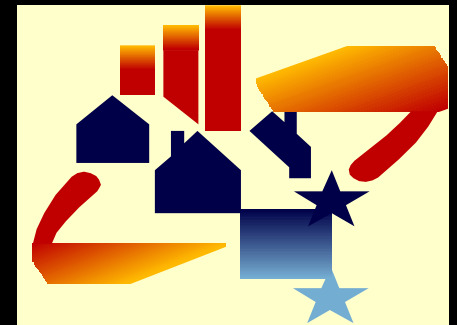


*How ACS data can be used to help address health problems with GIS?*



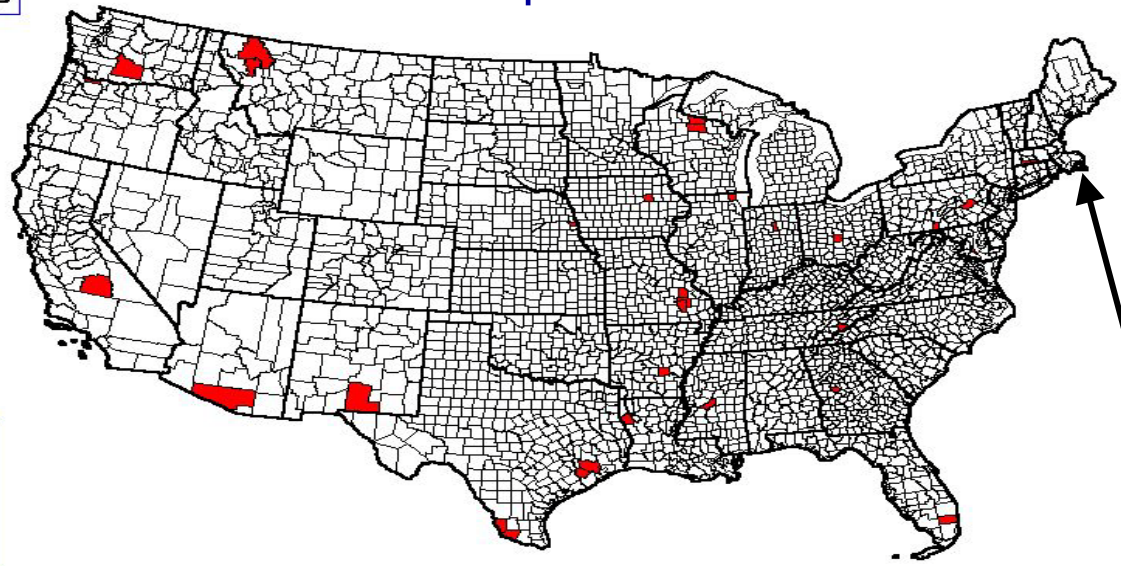
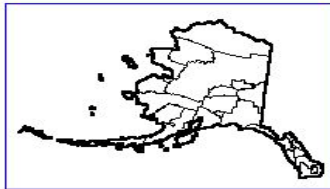
# *What is the American Community Survey (ACS)?*

- survey by the US Census
- uses questions from the Census long-form
- data collected monthly and reported annually on a sample of the population



# ACS Comparison Sites

American Community Survey  
(1999 - 2002)  
31 Comparison Sites





# *Advantages of ACS*



- most current/accurate estimates
- yearly updates allow tracking of time trends
- additional questions not included in Census



# *Limitations of Current ACS Data*



- estimates from a sample
- estimates based on weights from 1990 Census
- 2002 profiles will be more accurate

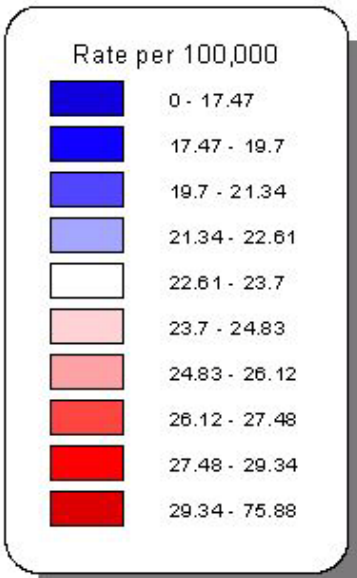
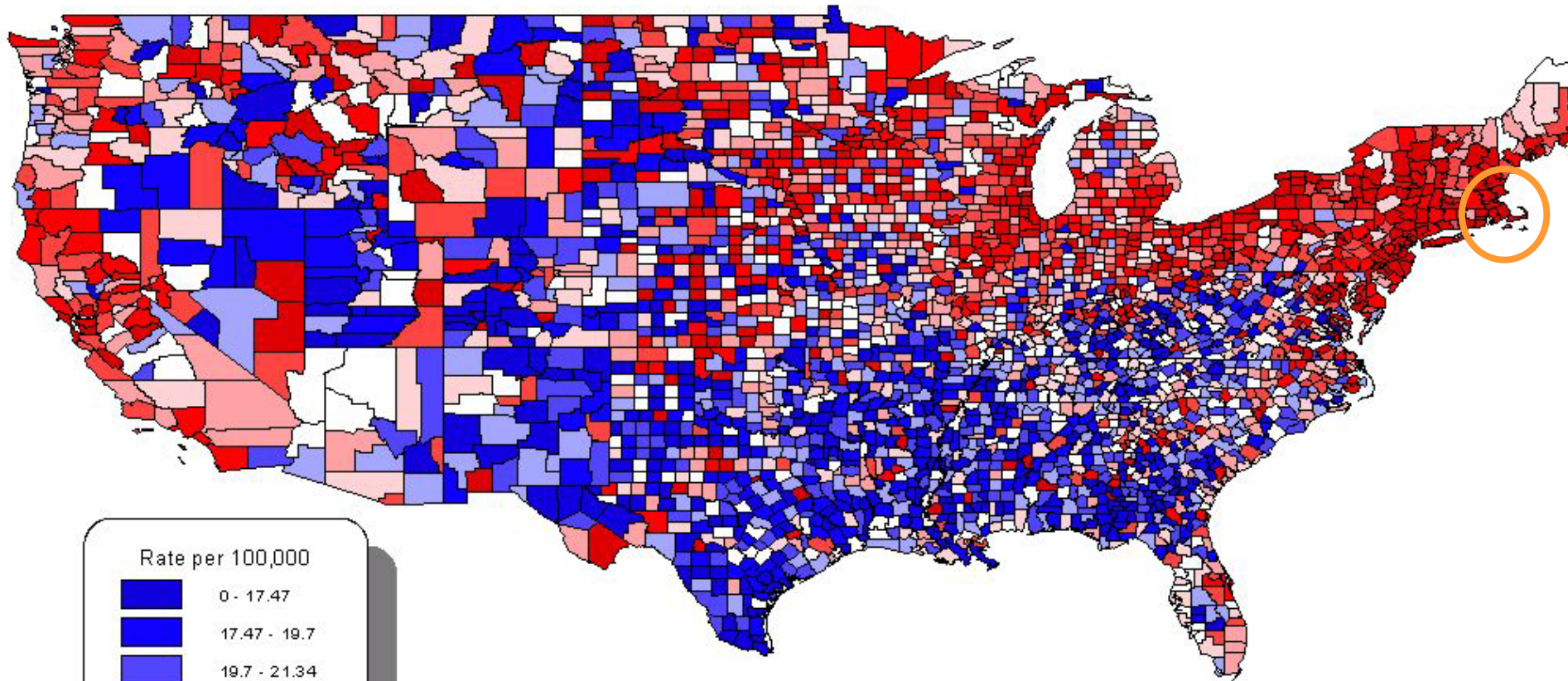


# *Defining the Problem*





# National Breast Cancer Mortality Rates\* for White Females 1970-94

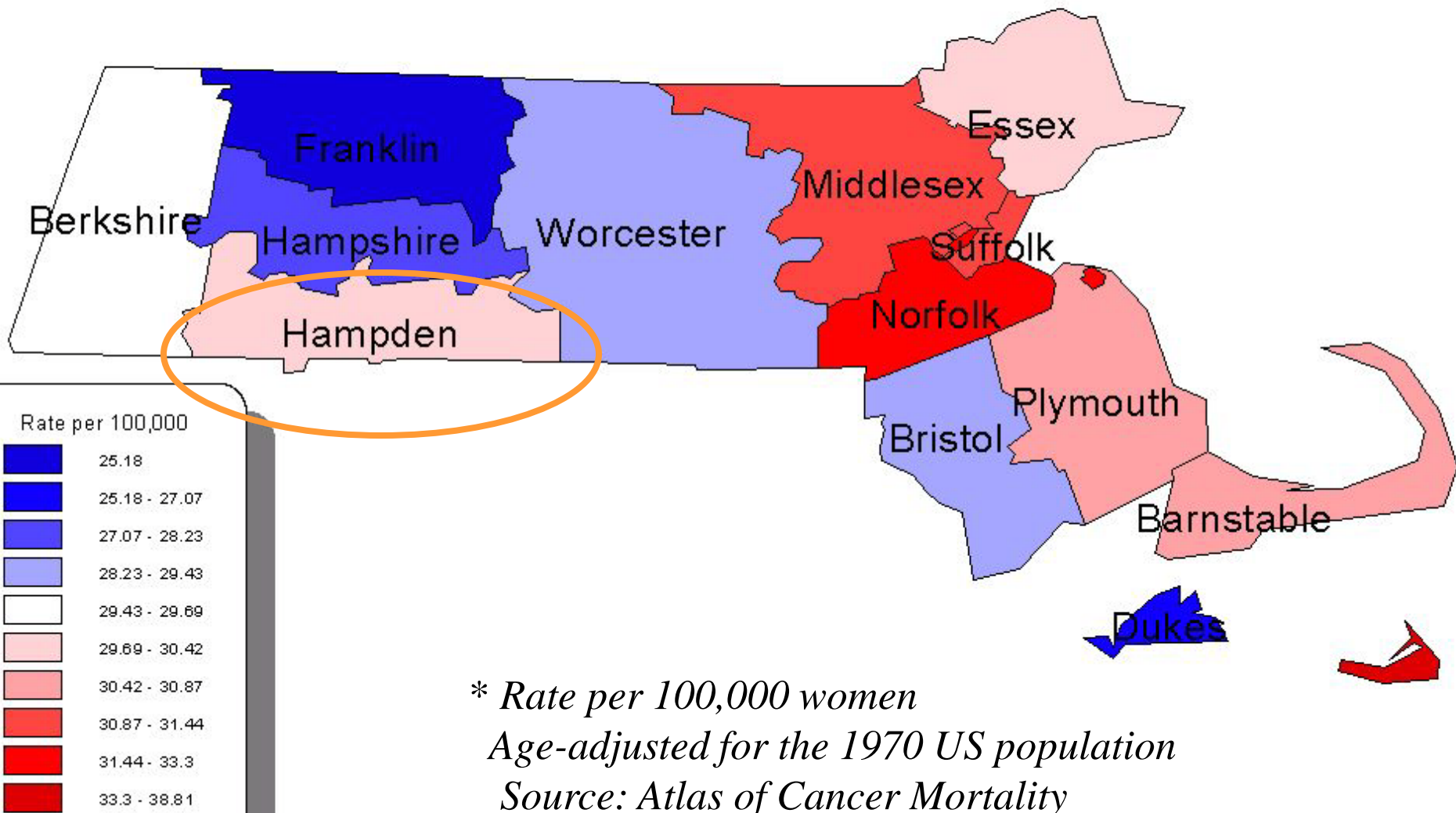


\* Age-adjusted for the 1970 US population

Source: Atlas of Cancer Mortality

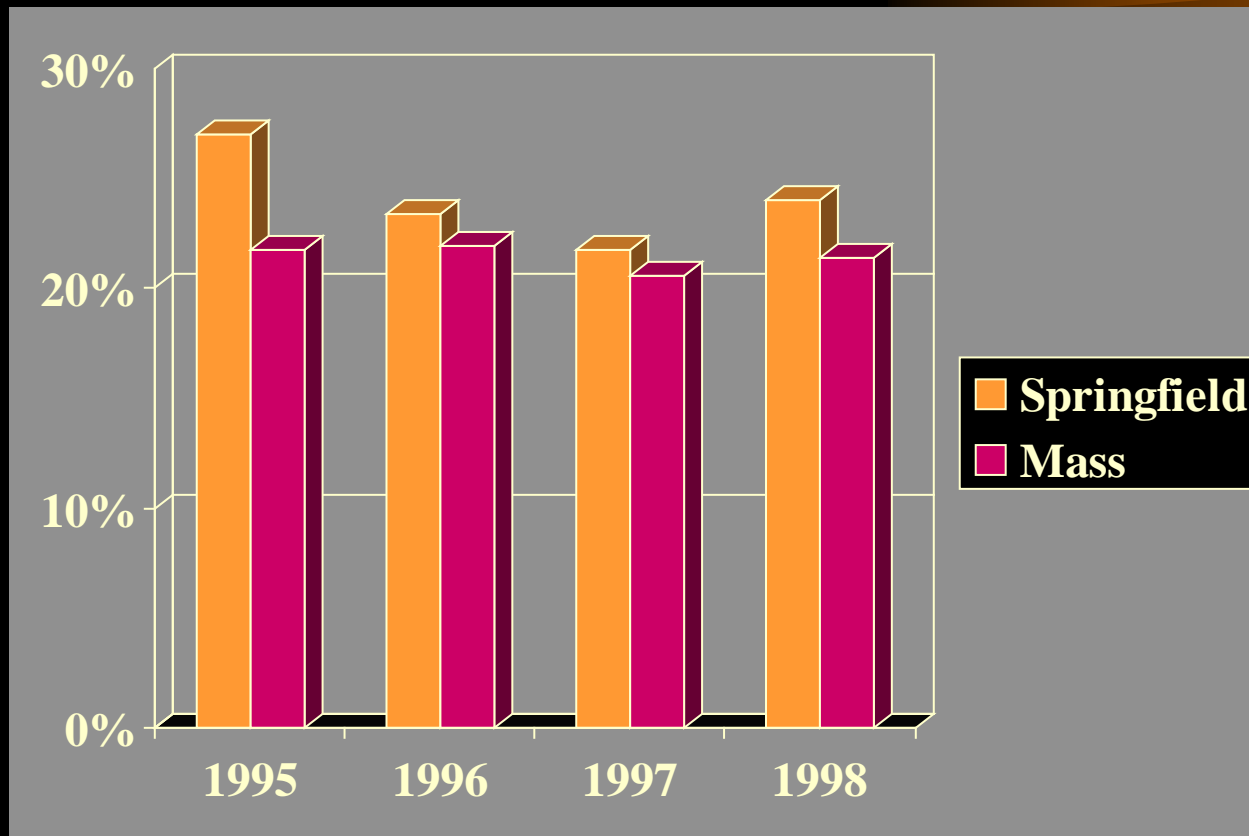
<http://www.nci.nih.gov/atlas>

# Breast Cancer Rates by County in Massachusetts



*\* Rate per 100,000 women  
Age-adjusted for the 1970 US population  
Source: Atlas of Cancer Mortality*

# *Magnitude of Advanced Stage Breast Cancer*



*Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health*



## *Purpose*

*Create a profile of communities in Springfield in need of increased breast cancer screening to aid in planning intervention programs*



## *Specific Aims*



- identify geographic areas with high rates of advanced disease
- identify socioeconomic and demographic factors in advanced disease



American Community Survey

# *Data Sources*

Baystate and  
Mercy Medical  
Centers

City of Springfield  
Planning Department



# ACS Data

## *Individuals*

Age

Race

Ethnicity

Income

Education

## *Families/Households*

Income

Assistance

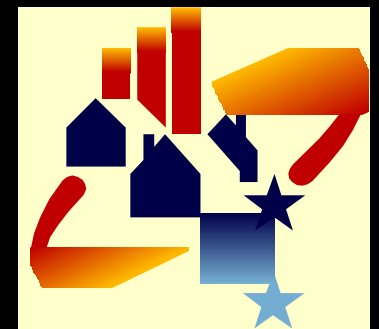
Composition

## *Housing*

Value

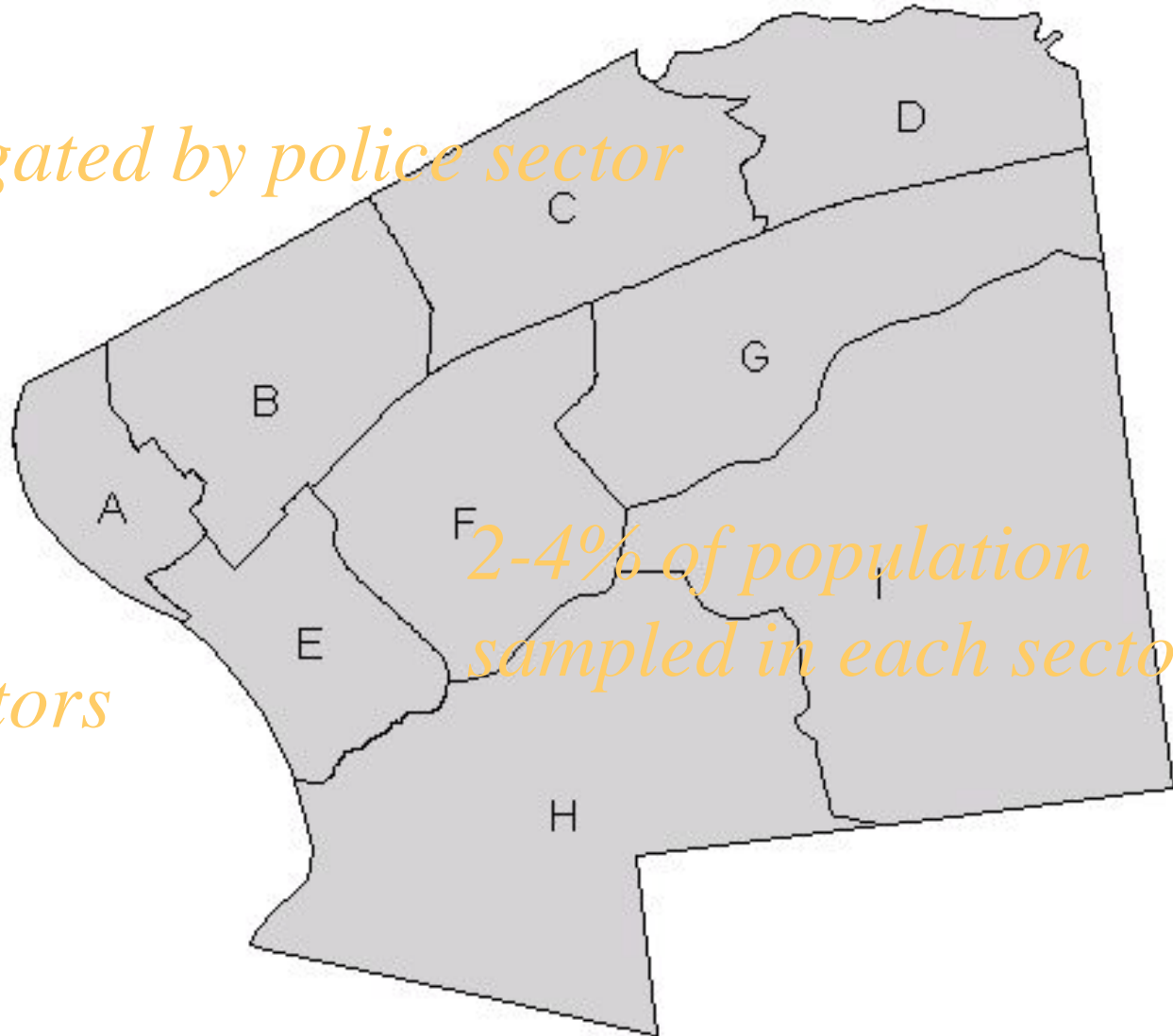
Tenancy

Occupancy



# ACS Sampling Methods

*Data aggregated by police sector*



*2-4% of population  
sampled in each sector*

*9 police sectors*





# *Hospital and Municipal Data*

## *Patient Data*

- address
- date of diagnosis
- stage at diagnosis
- race
- age
- marital status

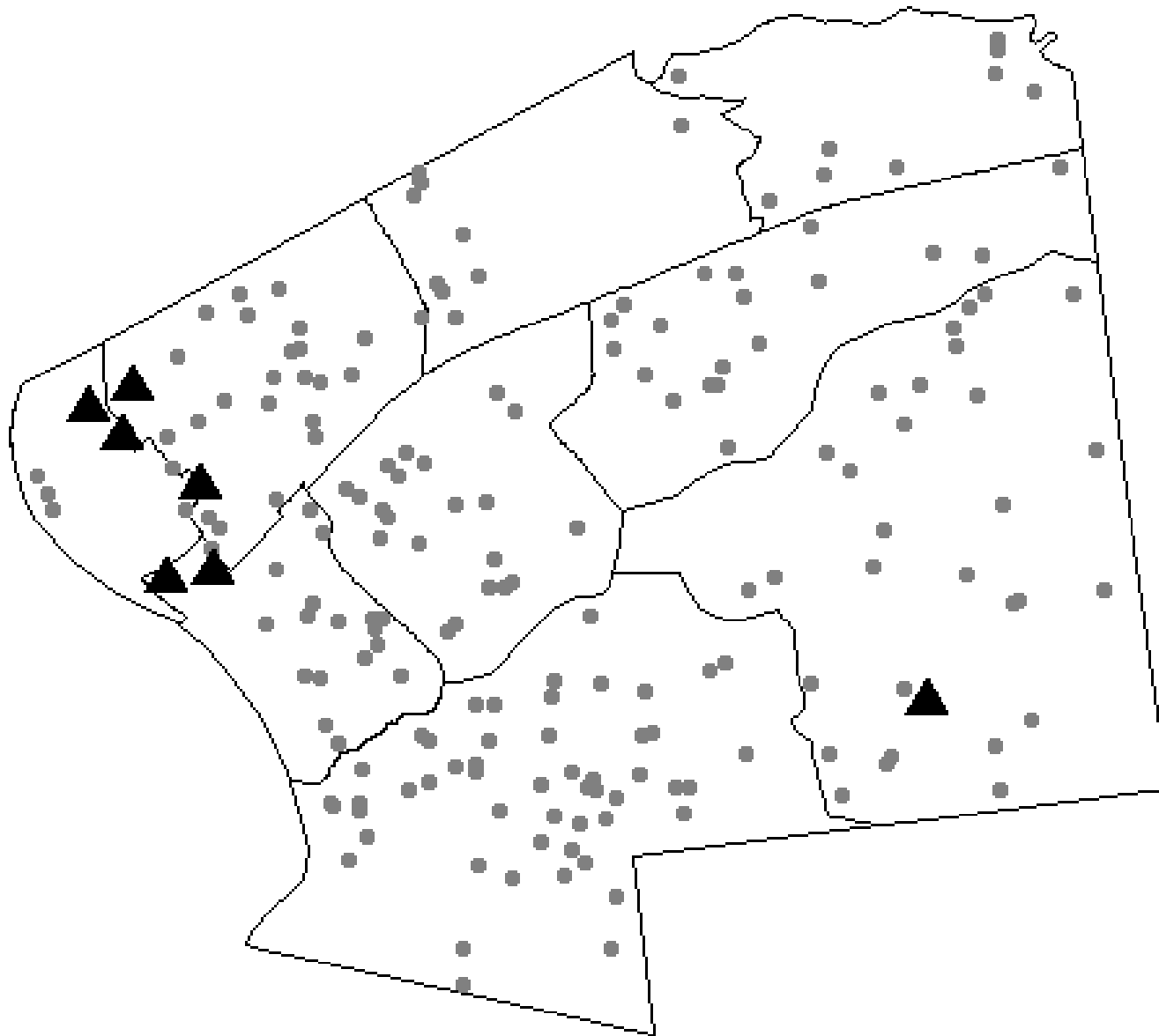
## *Geographic Data*

- street centerlines
- police sector shape files
- location of mammography facilities



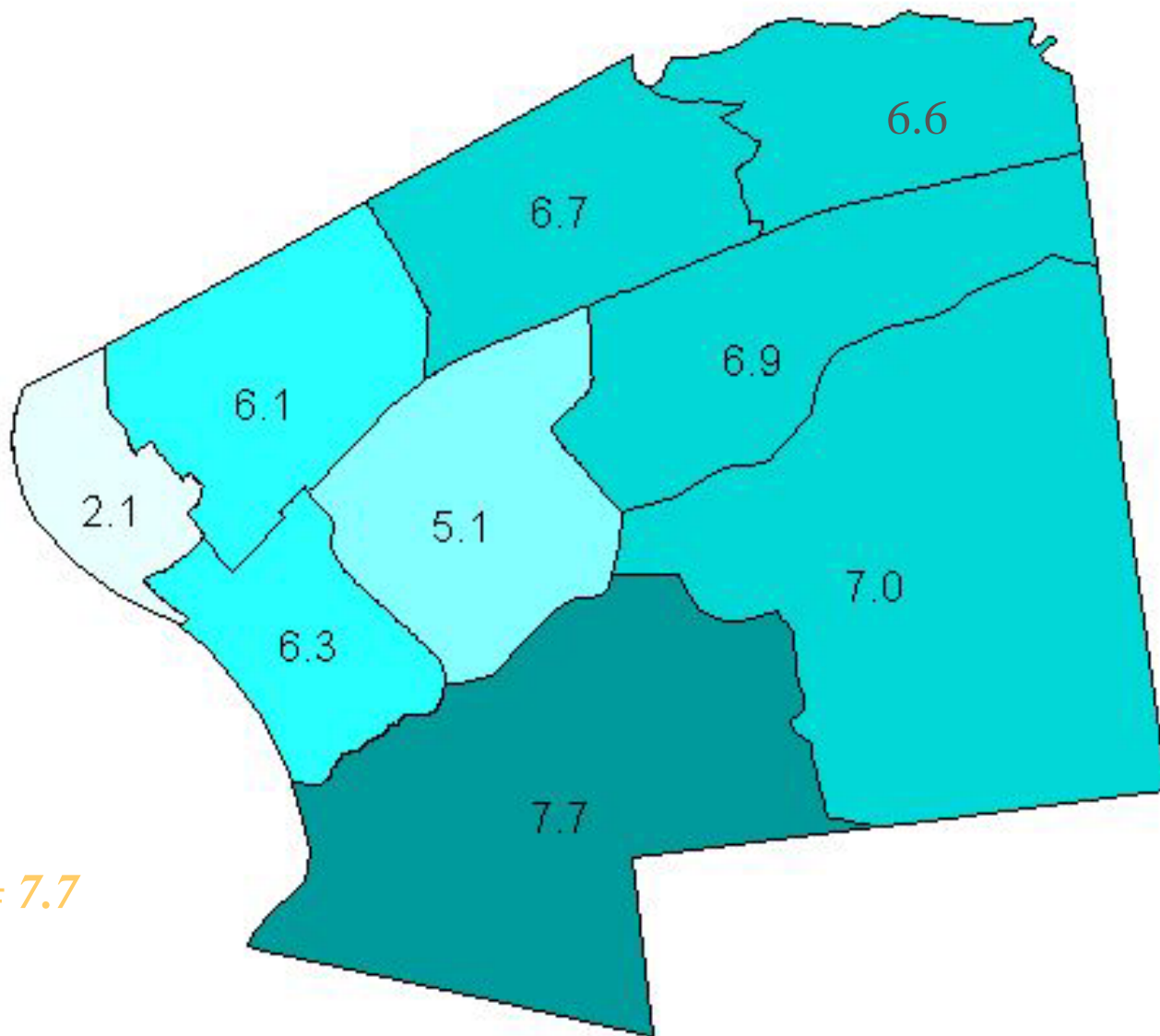
# *Our Approach*

# Locating Areas of Concentration





# *Risk of Advanced disease: 1995-1999 Prevalence per 1000 Women > 40*



*Sector H = 7.7*



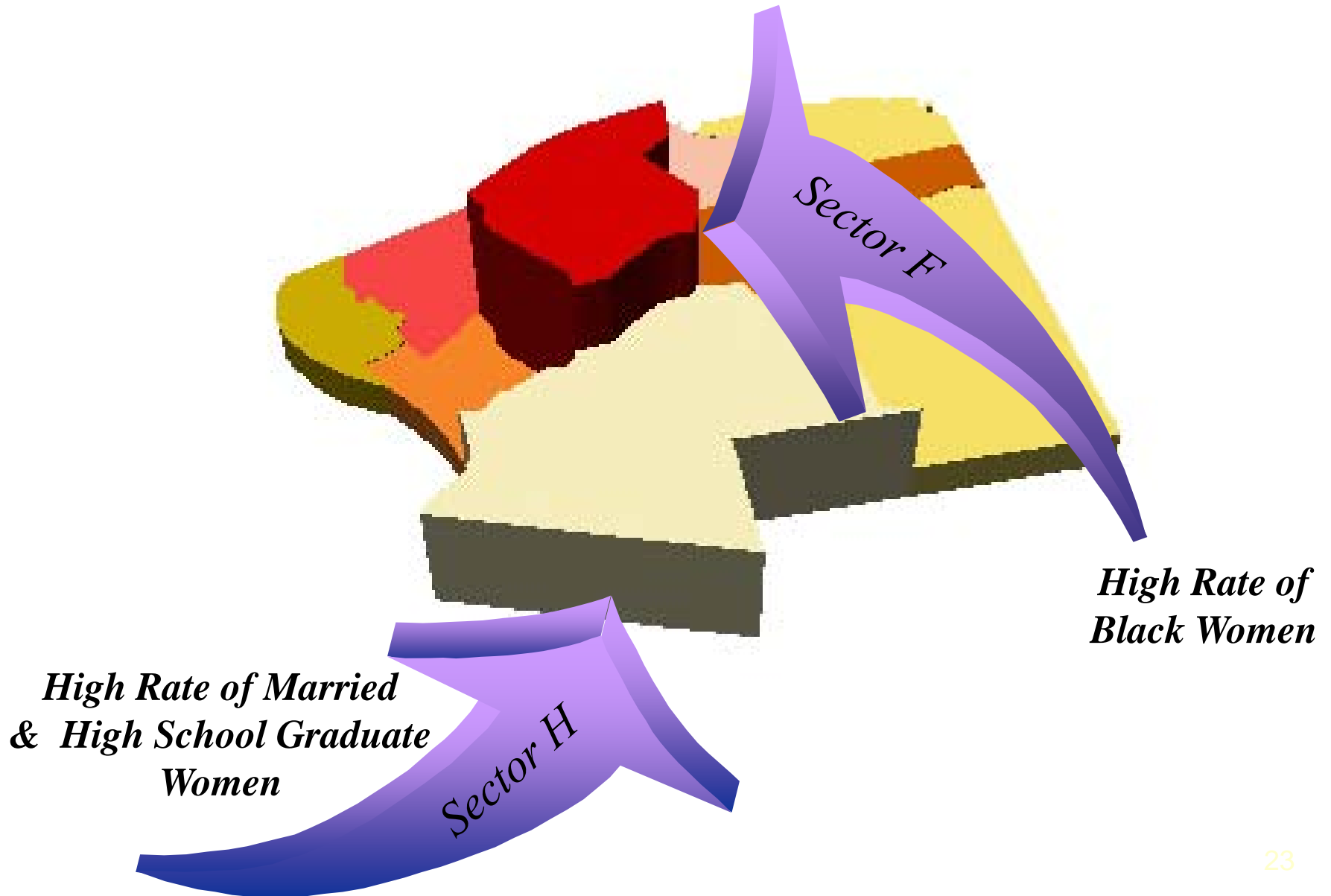
# *Spatial Regression: Factors in Advanced Disease*

- tests for factors in rate of advanced disease
- police sector is unit of analysis
- ACS estimates are independent variables
- rate of advanced disease per women older than age 40 is dependent variable
- accounts for spatial proximity

# *Results of Spatial Regression*

Factor	Coefficient	T-test	Significance
Black Race	0.0015	8.54	0.0034
High School Grads	0.0072	19.2406	0.0003
Foreign Born	0.0173	31.0393	0.0001
Married	0.0106	19.8701	0.0003

# *Targeting High-risk Populations*





# *Designing Intervention Programs*



- account for educational level of those at risk
- work with organizations for foreign-born
- work with African-American organizations





## *Summary: How we can use ACS Data in Healthcare*

- demographic profile of communities
- calculation of risks (incidence/prevalence)
- planning/resource allocation
- identification of risk factors in disease
- design of intervention programs

# *Further Applications*



- neighborhood level
- state rates
- individual level