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Study Design

Retaining Hispanics: Lessons From the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Initially submitted July 1, 2019; accepted for publication January 7, 2020

16,415 14,111 h
2008 2011.
5 6 2.A 5 / 80%
16,415(%) 80%
14,111(h) 80%
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A : A , , , - ; , , , / , , , h /

In 2016, the US Hispanic/Latino population reached 58 million—18% of the US population (1). Their participation in research is essential to ensure that US population health data accurately reflect their lives and experiences. The Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) is the most comprehensive study of Hispanic/Latino health in the United States carried out to date (2). HCHS/SOL provides a rare opportunity to understand what motivates Hispanic adults to participate in large prospective cohort studies and the strategies that can be used to successfully promote their retention.

Noting the relative lack of studies pertaining to the recruitment and retention of Hispanics/Latinos, authors of recent systematic reviews have highlighted several common barriers



Table 1. 圖 1, 2008-2011

Table 2. Baseline characteristics of participants in Visit 1 (2008–2011), Visit 2 (2014–2015), and Visit 3 (2009–2016), by gender.

Characteristic	Full Sample (Visit 1) (n = 16,243)			Persistent Participants (n = 10,706)			PFQ Subsample (Visit 2) (n = 5,227)		
	Mean	%	95% CI	Mean	%	95% CI	Mean	%	95% CI
Gender									
Male	52.2	51.1, 53.2	55.5	54.2, 56.7	53.8	51.9, 55.7			
Female	41.0	40.5, 41.5	43.4	42.8, 43.9	43.0	42.2, 43.8			

Table 2.

Characteristic	Full Sample (Visit 1) (n = 16,243)			Persistent Participants (n = 10,706)			PFO Subsample (Visit 2) (n = 5,227)		
	Mean	%	95% CI	Mean	%	95% CI	Mean	%	95% CI
A	74.7	72.9, 76.5	79.2	77.4, 81.0	77.3	74.7, 79.6	74.4	71.3, 77.7	74.4, 79.6
B	9.1	8.4, 9.8	9.0	8.2, 9.8	10.5	9.2, 12.0	16.5	14.2, 19.2	16.5, 19.2
C	38.7	36.9, 40.5	46.7	44.6, 48.9	35.0	31.9, 38.2	32.6	28.1, 37.5	32.6, 37.5
D	28.9	26.1, 32.0	26.9	23.3, 30.9	24.4	21.3, 27.7	24.4	21.3, 27.7	24.4, 27.7
E	15.8	14.0, 17.9	16.0	13.9, 18.2	16.5	14.2, 19.2	16.5	14.2, 19.2	16.5, 19.2
F	29.2	25.2, 33.6	22.8	20.2, 25.6	32.6	28.1, 37.5	32.6	28.1, 37.5	32.6, 37.5
G	26.0	22.8, 29.6	34.3	29.9, 39.0	26.5	22.8, 30.5	26.5	22.8, 30.5	26.5, 30.5

Associations with persistence, motivation, and satisfaction

Persistent participation was associated with being older, female, foreign-born, and married/cohabitating (Table 5). Persons who had a high school diploma or GED, were employed for 36–45 hours/week, and had an income of at least \$25,000/year were also among those most likely to participate across multiple AFUs. Finally, good MHF and participation in an ancillary study were associated with a higher likelihood of persistent participation. We found no associations between participation and Hispanic/Latino background, language of interview, PHF, or multiple venipuncture attempts. After adjustment for each of these demographic, health, and interview characteristics, participants in Miami were the most likely to persist in the study and participants from the Bronx were the least likely.

We identified few significant associations between high motivation or high satisfaction and our demographic, health, and interview characteristics. Older participants and females were significantly more likely to report both high motivation and high satisfaction than younger persons and males. Participants completing their interviews in Spanish reported higher motivation than those with English interviews. Additionally, foreign-born individuals with 10–20 years of residence in the United States were more likely to report high satisfaction than the US-born. After adjustment for demographic, health, and interview characteristics, participants

Table 4.

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Table continues

Table 4.

Characteristic	Field Center											
	Bronx, New York (n = 1,051)			Chicago, Illinois (n = 1,372)			Miami, Florida (n = 1,385)			San Diego, California (n = 1,419)		
	Mean	%	95% CI	Mean	%	95% CI	Mean	%	95% CI	Mean	%	95% CI
Age /	55.4	,	50.9, 59.8	50.6	,	47.0, 54.2	78.1	,	74.7, 81.1	67.0	,	62.5, 71.3
Sex /	76.0	,	72.2, 79.4	68.4	,	65.3, 71.4	85.3	,	81.9, 88.1	84.7	,	81.8, 87.3
Race /	45.9	,	41.4, 50.5	44.5	,	40.7, 48.2	71.6	,	67.7, 75.2	59.2	,	54.9, 63.4
Education /	60.4	,	55.6, 64.9	64.4	,	60.8, 67.8	84.5	,	81.2, 87.3	73.2	,	69.6, 76.6
Employment /	56.9	,	52.5, 61.2	51.4	,	47.4, 55.3	73.1	,	69.4, 76.5	64.1	,	60.6, 67.5
Marital Status /	68.3	,	63.6, 72.7	63.6	,	60.2, 67.0	85.8	,	82.7, 88.5	72.5	,	68.9, 75.9
Health Status /	55.0	,	49.7, 60.1	52.4	,	48.4, 56.3	83.8	,	80.4, 86.7	56.1	,	51.9, 60.2
Family Income /	61.3	,	56.3, 66.1	65.8	,	62.4, 69.0	79.2	,	75.2, 82.7	69.4	,	65.6, 73.0
Total	203	,								70.0	,	67.8, 72.2

Table 5. Odds Ratios (95% Confidence Intervals) for Persistent Participation, Being Very Motivated, and Being Very Satisfied in the United States (2009–2016), By Race/Ethnicity and Sex, by Age Group (2014–2015), and by Household Income (2014–2015), United States

Characteristic	Persistent Participation (n = 15,930)		Being Very Motivated (n = 5,227)		Being Very Satisfied (n = 5,227)	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Demographic Variables						
Sex (Male)	1.47	1.34, 1.62	1.23	1.00, 1.51	1.44	1.19, 1.75
Age, years	1.03	1.03, 1.04	1.01	1.00, 1.02	1.01	1.00, 1.02
Marital status/relationship (Married)	1.01	0.78, 1.30	1.20	0.72, 2.01	1.17	0.72, 1.89
Education level	0.90	0.70, 1.17	1.46	0.93, 2.29	1.72	1.10, 2.68
Employment	0.80	0.60, 1.07	1.48	0.87, 2.52	1.32	0.82, 2.12
Household income	0.96	0.74, 1.25	1.74	1.09, 2.78	2.00	1.24, 3.23
Health care coverage	0.93	0.71, 1.20	1.02	0.62, 1.68	0.89	0.58, 1.35
Health insurance	0.94	0.69, 1.30	1.71	0.95, 3.08	1.53	0.81, 2.88
Health Status Variables						
Number of chronic conditions (0)	1.40	1.12, 1.75	1.37	0.96, 1.94	1.17	0.79, 1.72
Number of chronic conditions (1)	1.32	1.07, 1.63	1.32	0.96, 1.83	1.56	1.07, 2.29
Number of chronic conditions (2)	1.25	1.01, 1.54	1.22	0.86, 1.72	1.41	0.99, 2.01
Number of chronic conditions (3 or more)	1.24	1.11, 1.39	1.07	0.89, 1.28	1.08	0.89, 1.32
Number of comorbid conditions (0)	0.98	0.85, 1.14	1.01	0.79, 1.29	0.89	0.69, 1.14
Number of comorbid conditions (1)	1.16	1.00, 1.34	1.06	0.82, 1.36	0.97	0.76, 1.23
Number of comorbid conditions (2)	0.97	0.81, 1.17	1.03	0.75, 1.42	0.87	0.63, 1.19
Number of comorbid conditions (3 or more)	1.29	1.14, 1.45	1.04	0.86, 1.24	0.98	0.79, 1.20
Number of functional limitations (0)	1.17	1.05, 1.32	1.11	0.92, 1.33	1.18	0.98, 1.43
Number of functional limitations (1)	1.21	1.03, 1.42	0.99	0.74, 1.32	0.94	0.72, 1.23
Social Variables						
Employment status	1.10	1.04, 1.17	0.94	0.85, 1.05	0.97	0.88, 1.07
Household size	0.99	0.94, 1.05	0.98	0.88, 1.08	1.02	0.93, 1.13
Number of children	1.01	0.86, 1.18	0.69	0.51, 0.92	1.08	0.79, 1.48
Number of children (0)	0.22	0.11, 0.44	1.69	0.50, 5.69	4.77	1.43, 15.86
Number of children (>1)	0.92	0.77, 1.10	1.23	0.91, 1.65	0.94	0.69, 1.27
Number of children (≥ 1)	2.60	2.30, 2.94	1.16	0.97, 1.40	1.12	0.92, 1.36
Number of children (1)	0.60	0.46, 0.79	0.69	0.44, 1.09	0.42	0.28, 0.65
Number of children (2)	1.00	0.82, 1.22	0.70	0.54, 0.91	0.46	0.35, 0.59
Number of children (3 or more)	1.53	1.12, 2.10	1.31	0.79, 2.16	1.16	0.74, 1.83

A = adjusted; CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio. Adjusted for sex, age, marital status, education level, employment, household income, health insurance, number of chronic conditions, number of comorbid conditions, number of functional limitations, and number of children.

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