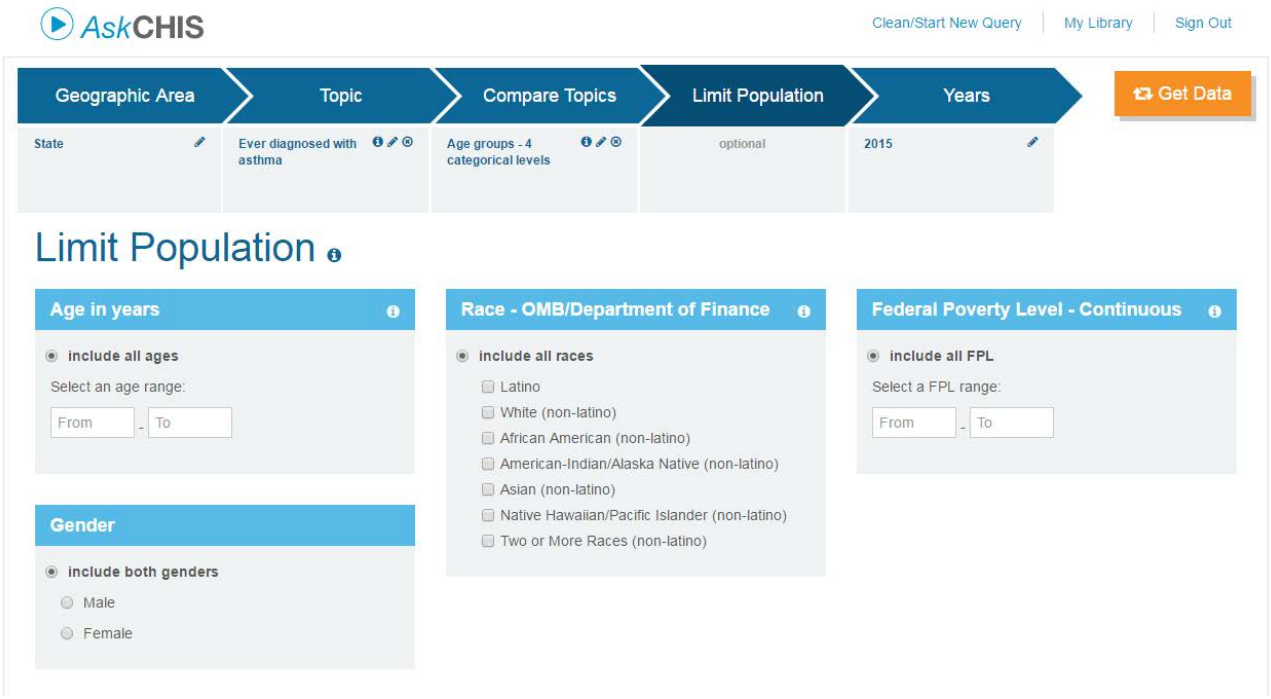
Accessing Data from the *Ask*CHIS© Online Data Query System

Review of the key steps for using *Ask*CHIS©:

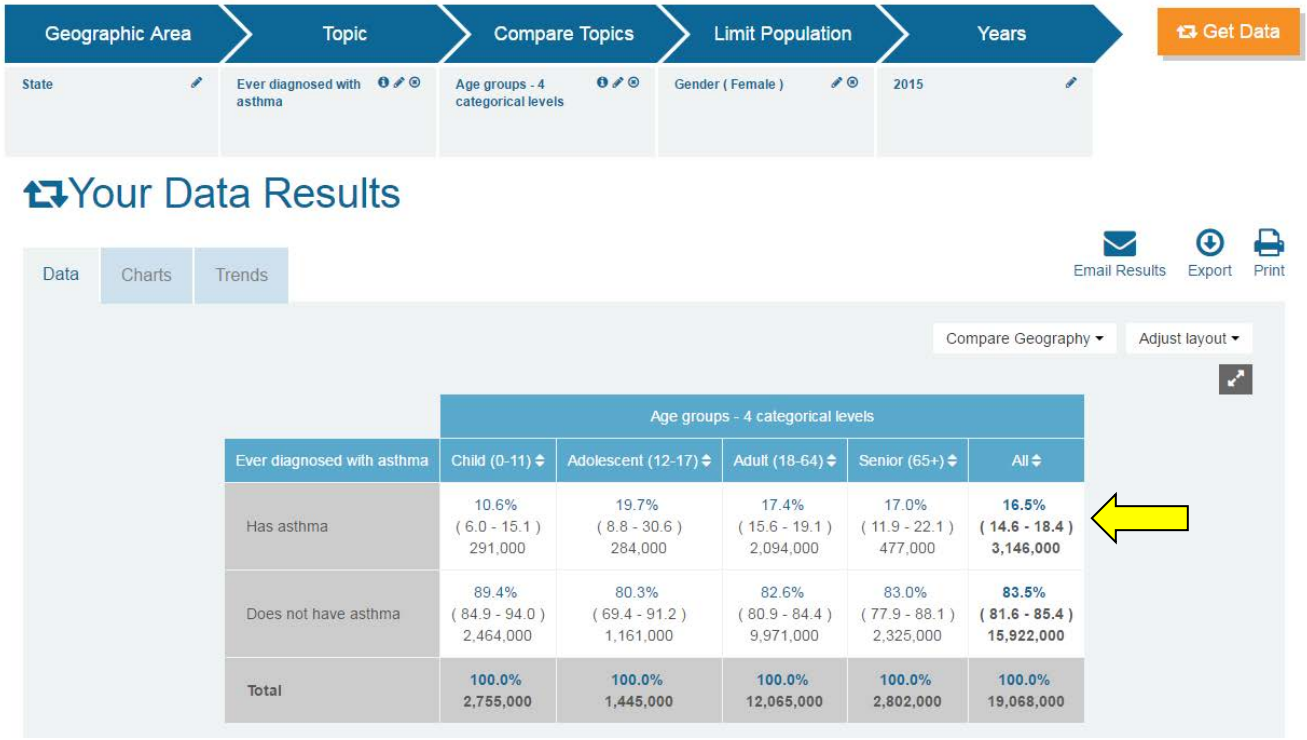
1. Go to the CHIS webpage, http://www.askchis©.com and click on *Ask*CHIS©
2. Register (or login, if you've already registered).
3. Select a geographic area for your results.
4. Select topic for your results.
5. Select a population for your results.
6. Default to the most recent year or select a different timeframe.
7. Review the results in the data table.

GETTING RESULTS

To see your results, click **Get Data** at the top of this same page (see the arrow in the image below).



A result page will generate with a two-way table displayed. For example, what percentage of females in California has been diagnosed with asthma? (See the arrow in the image shot below).



Introduction to One-Way Tables:

What are they?

- The term one-way table refers to a table that organizes the data in a way that is easy to understand.
- The table provides the answer to a data query that only focuses on one health topic or characteristic.
- These are also known as univariate tables.

What do they look like?

One-way tables have several components:

- One variable (known in *Ask*CHIS© as **Topic**), and
- **The demographic factors that define the population of interest (known in AskCHIS© as** Population**).**

Here is an example of a query that produces a one-way table:

- *How many young adults in California (or what percentage) have health insurance?*

This is a one-way analysis because only one variable (health insurance) is required to obtain the statistic, that is, the percentage of young adults in California with health insurance.

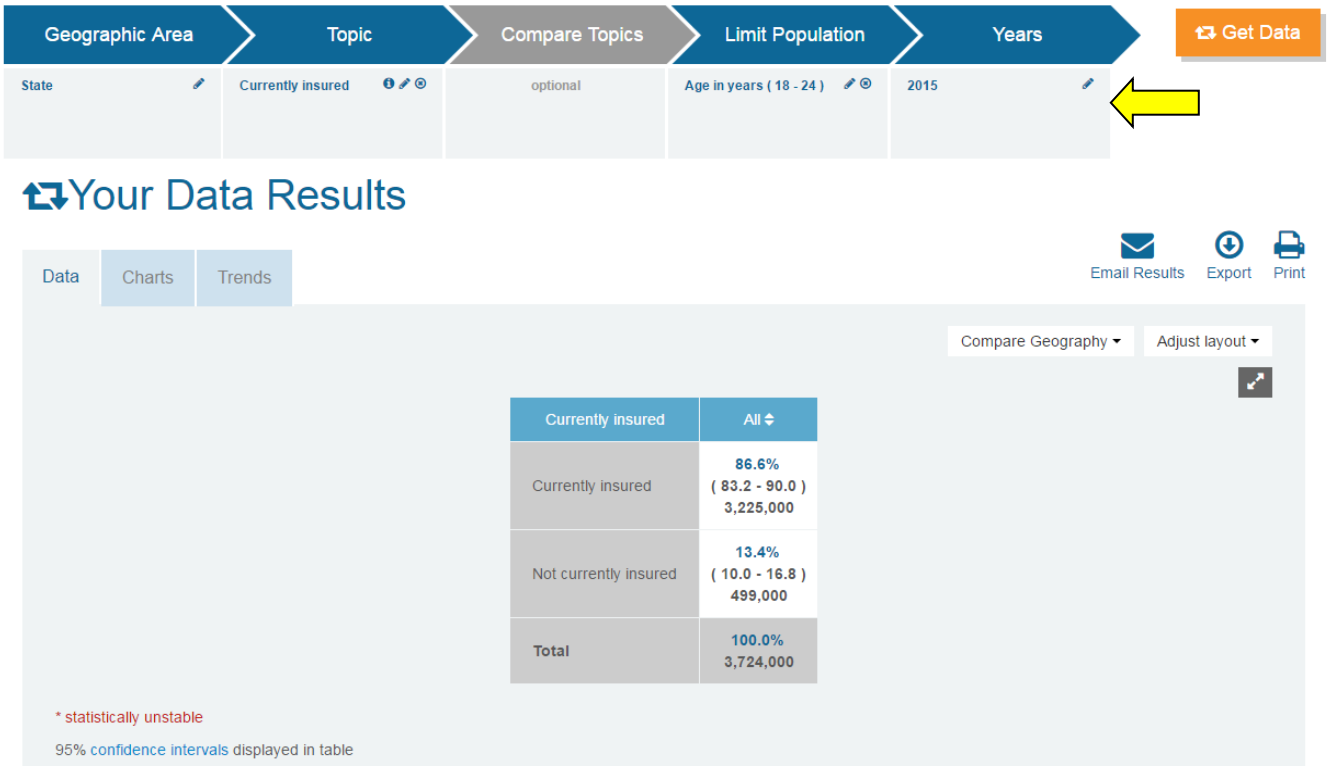
When are they used?
One-way tables are used when a person is interested in answering a broad question, such as, "*How many people have a certain characteristic?"*

What types of data do they provide?
In *Ask*CHIS©, one-way data tables provide percentages, population estimates and confidence intervals.

Now we'll practice a simple query using a previously created data query as a guide. Our results will be a one-way table. As the trainer leads you through the steps, you can make selections for **Geography**, **Topic** and **Population** that relate to your work and interests. (See Example 1 on the next page.) After this exercise, you will have additional time to practice queries for one-way tables.

Discussion Questions:
Try to interpret your findings.

- What do these results mean?
- What population(s) was included in the results? Describe the population by:
  - Geographic region
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Income, and/or
  - Race / ethnicity (as needed)



Note: On the results page we can clearly see all selected criteria listed in the top portion of the screen (See the arrow in the image above).

Interpretation of Data Results – Example 1

- In 2015, 86.6 percent of adults in California ages 18–24 had health insurance.
- In 2015, 13.4 percent of adults in California ages 18–24 did not have health insurance.

Introduction to Two-Way Tables:

What are they?

- Two-way tables build on the analysis conducted earlier. They answer more complex questions because two variables (rather than one) are being analyzed.
- **Two-way tables are also known as bivariate tables.**

What do they look like?

- A two-way query is made up of two variables (a **Topic** and a **Compare Topic** variable that you will use for comparison) plus the demographic factors that define the population.
- Two-way tables differ from one-way tables because they add a second variable to the analysis. When using *Ask*CHIS© the **Compare Topic** option is provided to make it easy to create a two-way table.

Here are a few examples:

- We might ask, *"Does the percent of uninsured adults differ between those with diabetes and those without?"*
  - This query allows us to explore two *Ask*CHIS© variables at the same time. The two-way results table will allow us to look at the distribution of uninsured among diabetic and non-diabetic adults.

- We might ask, *"Does the percentage of adults diagnosed with heart disease differ between normal weight and obese adults?"*
  - This query allows us to explore two AskCHIS© variables at the same time. The two-way results table will allow us to look at the distribution of heart disease diagnosis across weight categories.

When are they used?

Two-way tables are used when a person is interested in finding out how one *Ask*CHIS© variable (such as current insurance) is distributed across the levels of a second variable (such as income).

Interpretation of Data Results – Example 2

- In 2015, 18.6 percent of Latinos in California ages 18–24 have been diagnosed with asthma.
- In 2015, 29.1 percent of African Americans in California ages 18–24 have been diagnosed with asthma.