Accessing Data from the AskCHIS© Online Data Query System

**Review of the key steps for using AskCHIS©:**
1. Go to the CHIS webpage, [http://www.askchis©.com](http://www.askchis©.com) and click on AskCHIS©
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).
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 AskCHIS© 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 AskCHIS®, 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).
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 AskCHIS© 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 AskCHIS© 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 AskCHIS© 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.