Table SDC 2: Average Change in cancer screening by target conditions **for Continuously Medicaid Enrolled**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Mental Health Conditions1 | | Number of Medical Conditions2 | | |
|  | Unadjusted Mean | Depression | Schizophrenia | One medical comorbidity | Two medical comorbidities | Three or more medical comorbidities |
| Percent of persons over age 50 receiving colorectal cancer screening (n=25,712) | 37.2% | 4.04%\*\*  (0.70) | -2.0%  (1.1) | 8.5%\*\*  (2.9) | 11.5%\*\*  (2.7) | 15.4%\*\*  (2.6) |
| Percent of women over age 40 receiving breast cancer screening (n=31,360) | 56.0% | 1.21%\*\*  (0.62) | -0.1%  (1.0) | 5.9%\*\*  (1.8) | 8.7%\*\*  (1.8) | 9.7%\*\*  (1.8) |
| Percent of women between ages 21 and 65 receiving cervical cancer screening (n=54,123) | 39.6% | 1.95%\*\*  (0.49) | 2.06%\*  (0.83) | 1.7%  (1.1) | .3%  (1.1) | -2.1%  (1.1) |

\*=p<0.05; \*\*=p<0.01. Delta-method standard errors are in parentheses. All models control for age in quadratic form, number of months enrolled in Medicaid, gender, race, and ethnicity. 1Referent group for the two psychiatric diagnoses are persons without either of these conditions. 2Referent group for the medical comorbidities are persons who do not meet the strict criteria for any of the six medical conditions examined but meet strict criteria for either depression or schizophrenia.