Effect of Advocacy, Gender, and Policy on Men's Health in California

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Overview

- Breast and Prostate Advocacy Movements
- California's Cancer Health Programs
- Moving toward Equity

Breast Cancer: An Advocacy Success Story

- Modeled after AIDS activism
- Effective because:
 - Organizational base
 - Ability to work with the government
 - Issue resonated with women
 - Reframed issue from victimization to gender equity
- Achieved
 - Research funding
 - New programs
 - Mammography quality standards
 - Involvement of consumers in policymaking

Prostate Cancer: Paralleling the Breast Cancer Movement

- Where the movement is today:
 - Formation of local, state, and nationwide organizations
 - Need to define issue
 - Need to frame the issue
- Achieved
 - California
 - Saved IMPACT from closing
 - Made IMPACT permanent program
 - Nationally
 - Manton Bill
 - Implementing IMPACT in other states
 - Increased research funding from \$92 to \$500 million

Breast, Cervical, and Prostate Cancer in California

	Breast	Cervical	Prostate
New cases	2,750	170	3,010
Estimated deaths ^a	1,460	NA	3,040
Incidencea	129.8	NA	158.3
Death rate ^a	24.6	NA	26.4

American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures, 2007

^aRefers to female breast cancer only

Cancer Care in California

Breast Cancer

- Funding = combination of state and federal dollars
- Screening
 - Every WomanCounts
- Treatment
 - Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program (BCCTP)

Prostate Cancer

- Funding = state only
- Screening
 - No state or federalfunded program
 - Low cost or free screening
- Treatment
 - IMPACT Program

Enrollment Criteria

	ВССТР	IMPACT
Gender	Female/Male	Male
Age	Any age	18 years or older
Residency	California resident or unsatisfactory immigration status	California resident
Income	200% FPL	200% FPL
Cancer diagnosis	For treatment	Yes
Length of enrollment	Federal: 12 months, renewable if in active treatment	12 months, annual renewal
	State: 18 months – breast; 24 months – cervical	
Coverage	Uninsured or underinsured	Uninsured or underinsured
Services	Screening and treatment	Treatment only

Women's vs. Men's Cancer Health in California

Women

- 1. Funding
 - Steady and increasing
- 2. Education
 - Screening and treatment
- 3. Full health care coverage

Men

- 1. Funding
 - Program twice closed
 - Limited
- 2. Education
 - Treatment only
- 3. Prostate cancer only

Funding Differences

BCCTP

IMPACT

Fiscal Year	Total Funds ^a
2002-03	\$16,138,000
2003-04	\$27,154,000
2004-05	\$30,474,000
2005-06	\$32,201,300
2006-07	\$41,199,550

Fiscal Year	Total Funds ^b
2002-03	\$9,614,753
2003-04	\$4,614,753
2004-05	\$5,829,954
2005-06	\$3,470,000
2006-07	\$3,470,000

^aCalifornia Department of Finance ^bIMPACT Program Office

Moving toward Equity

- Successful advocacy has created inequity in health care
- California should establish equitable breast and prostate cancer programs
 - Screening
 - Treatment
- California ensure that it's resources are equitable distributed based on need

Parting Thoughts

• Do we continue to fund disease-specific programs?

OR

• Should we create one cancer program for all?