

INTRODUCTION

Nearly half of all deaths occurring annually are the result of modifiable behavioral risk factors (McGinnis, 1993). These risk factors include uncontrolled hypertension and diabetes, smoking, physical inactivity, poor diet, alcohol abuse, violence, and risky sexual behavior. It has been estimated that control of fewer than ten risk factors could prevent between 40 and 70 percent of all premature deaths, a third of all cases of acute disability, and two-thirds of all cases of chronic disability (Sullivan, 1991).

In an effort to measure and address these health issues, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) implemented the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) in the mid-1980s with fifteen states. The BRFSS survey consists of telephone interviews using randomly generated telephone numbers to determine the households contacted. The survey contains a core set of questions provided by CDC to gather comprehensive, standard information nationwide. The questions asked concern health status, access to health care, health awareness, use of preventive services, and knowledge and attitude assessment.

The BRFSS now includes all fifty states, three territories and the District of Columbia, comprising the largest ongoing telephone health survey in the world. The Pennsylvania Department of Health has been participating in the BRFSS since 1989. In 1999, a total of 3,559 Pennsylvania adults completed interviews for the BRFSS survey. Macro International Incorporated conducted the interviewing and processed the data under a contract administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

The BRFSS survey results provide valuable tools in measuring health trends, assessing chronic disease risk, and monitoring the effectiveness of policies, programs, and awareness campaigns. The information obtained from the data is used to guide health policy decisions, monitor progress toward achieving national year 2000 health objectives, propose and support legislation, develop public awareness strategies, and identify critical areas for future attention.

Since sample data were used in this report, it was necessary to use weighted data for calculating percentages. This was done to adjust for under-representation of certain population subgroups in the sample. Numbers shown in the tables are the actual numbers of respondents. Confidence intervals (at the 95% level) were also calculated and shown for percentages to provide a basis for quality analysis and comparability. Please review the Technical Notes section in the back of this report for more thorough discussions of these and other data concerns.

The Bureau of Health Statistics welcomes comments on the content and format of this report and the data. Copies of BRFSS data and additional statistics are available upon request.

Please direct all comments, questions and requests for data to:

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This report and many other health statistics are on the Health Statistics section of the Department's web site at www.health.state.pa.us/stats/

HEALTH STATUS

How would you say your general health is?

- ◆ “Fair” or “poor” responded 14 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999; “good” said 28 percent; and, “excellent” or “very good” responded 58 percent.
- ◆ Percentages of “fair” or “poor” health were significantly higher for older adults than for younger adults (26 percent for those aged 65+ and 17 percent for adults aged 45-64 compared to only 4 percent for 18-29 year-olds and 8 percent for those aged 30-44).
- ◆ Adults with a high school education or less had significantly higher percentages of “poor” or “fair” health compared to adults of higher educational status, especially college graduates.
- ◆ Significant differences in the percentages of “fair” or “poor” health could also be found for income levels. Adults earning below \$25,000 reported significantly higher percentages of “fair” or “poor” health.
- ◆ The percentage of adults in “poor” or “fair” health remained at 13 to 15 percent between 1993 and 1999.

In past month, how many days was your physical health not good?

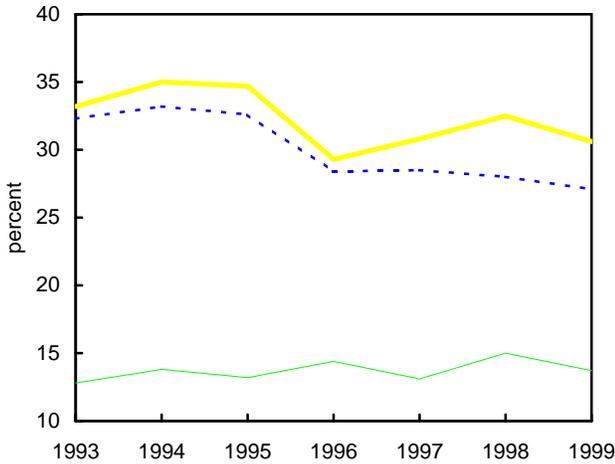
- ◆ 31 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999 indicated that their physical health was not good at least one day in the previous month.
- ◆ The poorest adults (income below \$15,000) had a significantly higher percentage than adults earning \$25,000-\$49,999 or \$75,000+.
- ◆ There were no significant differences within the categories of sex, age, education and race.

In past month, how many days was your mental health not good?

- ◆ In the 1999 survey, 27 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported that there was at least one day in the past month when their mental health was not good.
- ◆ 24 percent of all adults reported that they had experienced two or more days of poor mental health in the past month.
- ◆ The percentage of those experiencing at least one day of poor mental health (in the previous month) was significantly higher for females (31 percent vs. 23 percent for males).
- ◆ 39 percent of the youngest adults (aged 18-29) experienced at least one day of poor mental health – significantly higher than the percentages for the two oldest age groups (45-64 and 65+). The 31 percent for adults aged 30-44 and the 26 percent for adults aged 45-64 were also significantly higher than the 13 percent for the oldest age group (65+).
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of adults who reported at least one day of poor mental health was also seen among those in the lowest income bracket (under \$15,000) compared to adults earning \$15,000-\$24,999 or \$75,000+.

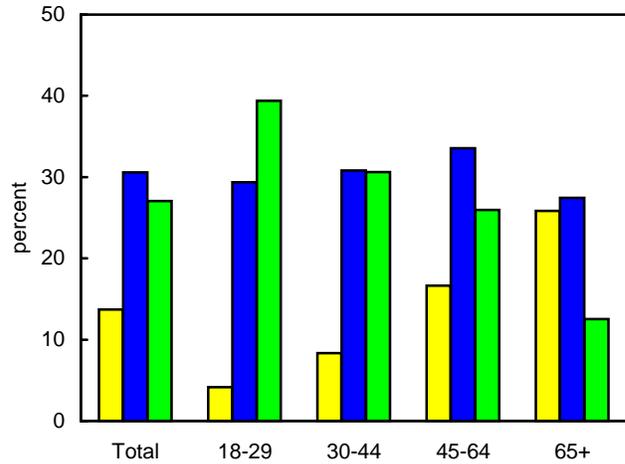
HEALTH STATUS

FIGURE 1A
Health Status, Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adults, 1993-99



— Fair or poor health
 — Physical health not good 1+ days
 - - - Mental health not good 1+ days

FIGURE 1B
Health Status, Percent by Type and Age
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999



■ Fair or poor health
 ■ Physical health not good 1+ days
 ■ Mental health not good 1+ days

TABLE 1
Health Status
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Fair or poor health | | | Physical health not good 1+ days in past month | | | Mental health not good 1+ days in past month | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|----|-------|--|----|-------|--|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 499 | 14 | 13-15 | 1111 | 31 | 29-33 | 1013 | 27 | 25-29 |
| Male | 1420 | 184 | 12 | 10-14 | 402 | 28 | 25-31 | 332 | 23 | 21-25 |
| Female | 2139 | 315 | 15 | 13-17 | 709 | 33 | 31-35 | 681 | 31 | 29-33 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 27 | 4 | 2-6 | 173 | 29 | 25-33 | 235 | 39 | 34-44 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 97 | 8 | 6-10 | 370 | 31 | 28-34 | 385 | 31 | 28-34 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 172 | 17 | 14-20 | 361 | 34 | 31-37 | 295 | 26 | 23-29 |
| 65+ | 702 | 195 | 26 | 23-29 | 197 | 27 | 23-31 | 92 | 13 | 10-16 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 112 | 30 | 25-35 | 110 | 32 | 27-37 | 86 | 26 | 21-31 |
| High School | 1468 | 232 | 15 | 13-17 | 446 | 29 | 26-32 | 426 | 27 | 24-30 |
| Some College | 754 | 84 | 11 | 9-13 | 232 | 31 | 27-35 | 221 | 28 | 24-32 |
| College Degree | 973 | 69 | 7 | 5-9 | 319 | 32 | 29-35 | 274 | 27 | 24-30 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 116 | 31 | 25-37 | 147 | 42 | 36-48 | 130 | 39 | 32-46 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 102 | 21 | 17-25 | 184 | 33 | 29-37 | 162 | 27 | 23-31 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 99 | 10 | 8-12 | 295 | 29 | 26-32 | 304 | 29 | 26-32 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 21 | 6 | 3-9 | 132 | 33 | 28-38 | 120 | 27 | 22-32 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 17 | 4 | 2-6 | 101 | 24 | 19-29 | 103 | 25 | 20-30 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 426 | 13 | 12-14 | 983 | 31 | 29-33 | 875 | 27 | 25-29 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 53 | 22 | 16-28 | 81 | 31 | 24-38 | 84 | 30 | 24-36 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 12 | 10 | 4-16 | 27 | 23 | 13-33 | 24 | 28 | 15-41 |

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Age 18-64 and have any kind of health care coverage?

- ◆ “No” responded 12 percent of Pennsylvania adults aged 18-64 in 1999.
- ◆ 15 percent of adult males indicated that they had no health insurance, significantly higher than the 10 percent recorded among female adults in 1999.
- ◆ Significantly more young adults (19 percent of those aged 18-29) reported having no health insurance compared to older adults (12 percent for ages 30-44 and 9 percent for ages 45-64).
- ◆ Adults with less than a high school education recorded a significantly higher percentage with no health care coverage (28 percent) compared to adults with a high school or better education. The 16 percent of high school graduates without health insurance was also significantly higher than the 6 percent recorded among college graduates.
- ◆ 30 percent of adults with incomes under \$15,000 and 21 percent of those with incomes of \$15,000-\$24,999 had no health care coverage – significantly higher than all the other income brackets of \$25,000 or more. In addition, the 12 percent for those earning \$25,000-\$49,999 was significantly higher than the 5 percent for those earning \$50,000-\$74,999 and the 3 percent for those earning \$75,000+.
- ◆ The percentage of Pennsylvania adults aged 18-64 without health care coverage has not changed much between 1991 and 1999, remaining between 10 and 13 percent throughout the period.

How long since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

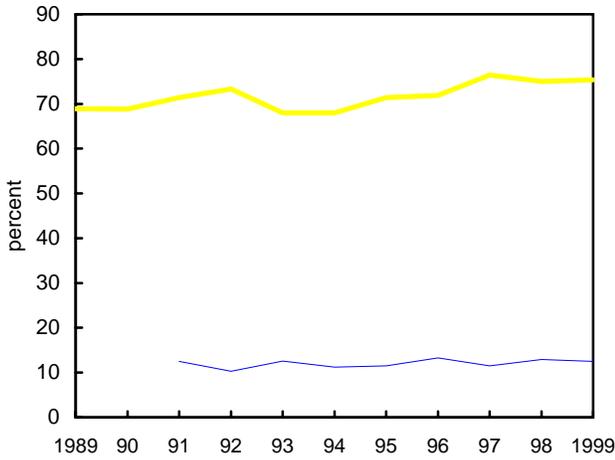
- ◆ In the 1999 survey, 75 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded that they had had a routine checkup in the past 12 months; 11 percent, in the past 1-2 years; 5 percent, in the past 2-5 years; 6 percent, 5 or more years ago; and, 1 percent had never had a routine physical checkup.
- ◆ There were significant differences associated with the percentages by sex and age for those having a checkup in the past year. Percentages were higher among females and among adults aged 65 and older (compared to all other age groups).

Did you need to see a doctor in the past year, but could not because of cost?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 6 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999.
- ◆ 11 percent of adults with less than a high school education and 7 percent of high school graduates could not afford to see a doctor – significantly higher than the 4 percent of college graduates.
- ◆ There were significant differences associated with income. Fifteen percent of adults earning less than \$15,000 and 11 percent of those adults with an income of \$15,000-\$24,999 could not afford to see a doctor – significantly higher than for all the other income levels.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage (14) of black adults said that they could not afford to see a doctor in the past year compared to white adults (only 5 percent).

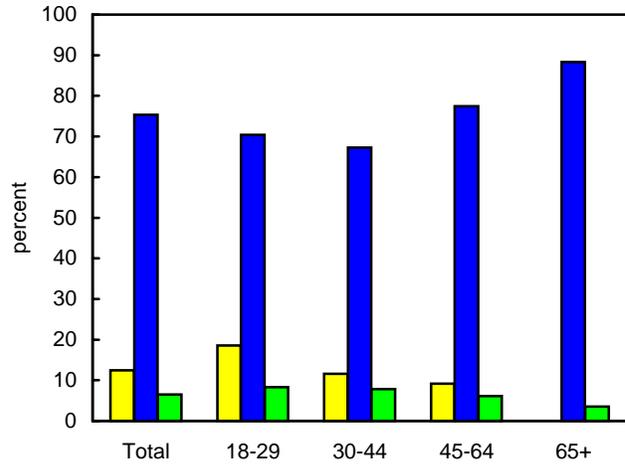
HEALTH CARE ACCESS

FIGURE 2A
Health Care Access, Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adults, 1989-99



— No health insurance, ages 18-64
— Had checkup in past year

FIGURE 2B
Health Care Access, Percent by Type and Age
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999



■ No health insurance, ages 18-64
■ Had checkup in past year
■ Couldn't afford doctor in past year

TABLE 2
Health Care Access
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | No health insurance, ages 18-64 | | | Had routine checkup in past year | | | Couldn't afford doctor in past year | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------------|----|-------|-------------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 331 | 12 | 11-13 | 2695 | 75 | 73-77 | 233 | 6 | 5-7 |
| Male | 1420 | 158 | 15 | 13-17 | 994 | 71 | 68-74 | 77 | 6 | 5-7 |
| Female | 2139 | 173 | 10 | 8-12 | 1701 | 80 | 78-82 | 156 | 7 | 6-8 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 102 | 19 | 15-23 | 413 | 70 | 66-74 | 57 | 8 | 6-10 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 129 | 12 | 10-14 | 798 | 67 | 64-70 | 89 | 8 | 6-10 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 100 | 9 | 7-11 | 830 | 77 | 74-80 | 65 | 6 | 4-8 |
| 65+ | 702 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 622 | 88 | 85-91 | 21 | 4 | 2-6 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 47 | 28 | 20-36 | 266 | 77 | 72-82 | 37 | 11 | 7-15 |
| High School | 1468 | 169 | 16 | 13-19 | 1109 | 75 | 73-77 | 103 | 7 | 6-8 |
| Some College | 754 | 70 | 10 | 7-13 | 562 | 75 | 71-79 | 52 | 7 | 5-9 |
| College Degree | 973 | 45 | 6 | 4-8 | 742 | 75 | 72-78 | 41 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 56 | 30 | 22-38 | 264 | 79 | 74-84 | 52 | 15 | 10-20 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 76 | 21 | 16-26 | 398 | 75 | 71-79 | 55 | 11 | 8-14 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 95 | 12 | 9-15 | 726 | 73 | 70-76 | 50 | 5 | 3-7 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 18 | 5 | 3-7 | 310 | 75 | 70-80 | 16 | 4 | 2-6 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 12 | 3 | 1-5 | 289 | 73 | 68-78 | 8 | 2 | 1-3 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 275 | 12 | 11-13 | 2336 | 75 | 73-77 | 184 | 5 | 4-6 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 36 | 16 | 10-22 | 230 | 83 | 77-89 | 31 | 14 | 9-19 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 8 | 14 | 1-27 | 66 | 85 | 76-94 | 9 | 14 | 5-23 |

ORAL HEALTH

Visited dentist in past year:

- ◆ 70 percent of Pennsylvania adults said in 1999 that they had visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year.
- ◆ Only 58 percent of the oldest adults (65+) reported during 1999 that had seen a dentist in the past year, significantly lower than for any of the other younger age groups.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 70 percent for those aged 35+.
- ◆ There were various significant differences associated with educational status. Significantly fewer adults with less than a high school education had seen a dentist in the previous year, compared to adults with a high school or better education, and significantly more college graduates had seen a dentist in the past year, compared to all adults with less education. Also, the 75 percent for those adults with some college was significantly higher than the 67 percent for high school graduates.
- ◆ There were also several significant differences associated with income. Adults earning less than \$25,000 had significantly lower percentages than for all the other higher income brackets. In addition, those adults earning \$25,000-\$49,999 and \$50,000-74,999 had significantly lower percentages than adults with higher incomes. The richest adults (\$75,000+) had a significantly higher percentage than all the other lower income groups.

Had 0-5 permanent teeth removed:

- ◆ In the 1999 survey, 74 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded that they had had no teeth or less than six permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.
- ◆ Significantly fewer adult women had had 0-5 permanent teeth removed than men had.
- ◆ There were significant differences between every age group, between every educational level, and between almost every income level. Percentages declined significantly with advancing age (98 percent for 18-29 year-olds vs. 40 percent for those 65+) and increased significantly with each higher educational attainment (47 percent for adults without a high school education vs. 88 percent for college graduates) and for most higher incomes (52 percent for adults earning less than \$15,000 vs. 89 percent for adults earning \$75,000+).
- ◆ 90 percent of Hispanic adults had had no teeth or less than six permanent teeth removed – significantly higher than the 74 percent for white adults and the 72 percent for black adults.

Have had all permanent teeth removed:

- ◆ 10 percent of Pennsylvania adults have had all of their permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease, according to the 1999 survey.
- ◆ There were significant differences between each age group, with higher percentages as age increased. For example, 31 percent of residents aged 65+ had had all of their permanent teeth removed, compared to 10 percent of those aged 45-64; 2 percent of those aged 30-44; and 0 percent for the youngest age group (18-29).
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 20 percent for those aged 65+.
- ◆ 32 percent of adults with less than a high school education had had all their teeth removed – significantly higher than for all the other higher educated groups. In addition, the percentage (11) for high school graduates was significantly higher than for those adults with some college (6 percent) or a college degree (4 percent).
- ◆ There were also significant differences associated with income and race. Adults with incomes under \$25,000 had significantly higher percentages of having had all teeth removed compared to all adults with incomes of \$25,000 +. A significantly lower percentage (3) of Hispanic adults had had all their teeth removed compared to whites (11 percent).

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:

13.4 Reduce to no more than 20 percent the proportion of people aged 65+ who have lost all of their natural teeth.

13.14 Increase to at least 70 percent the proportion of people aged 35+ using the oral health care system during each year.

ORAL HEALTH

FIGURE 3A
Last Visit to Dentist, Percent by Time Period
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999

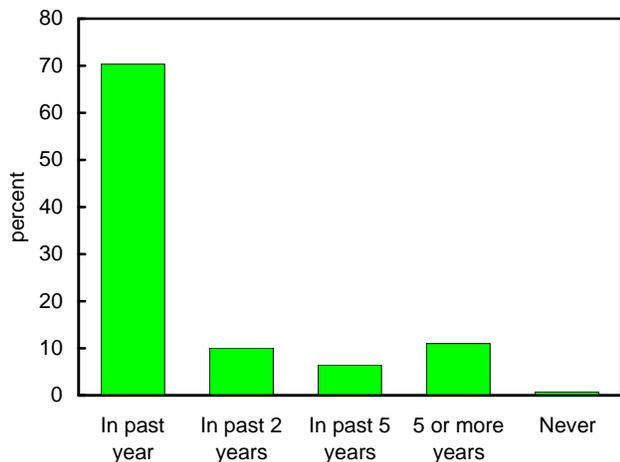


FIGURE 3B
Permanent Teeth Removed*, Percent by Number
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999

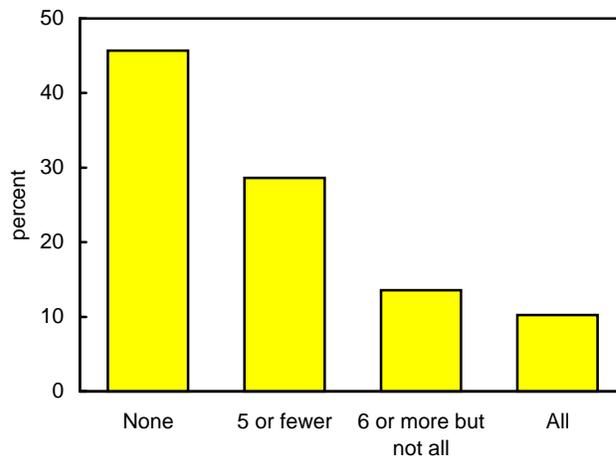


TABLE 3
Oral Health
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Visited dentist in past year | | | Have had 0-5 permanent teeth removed* | | | Have had all permanent teeth removed* | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----|-------|---------------------------------------|----|-------|---------------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 2512 | 70 | 68-72 | 2647 | 74 | 72-76 | 368 | 10 | 9-11 |
| Male | 1420 | 989 | 70 | 67-73 | 1092 | 77 | 75-79 | 124 | 9 | 7-11 |
| Female | 2139 | 1523 | 71 | 69-73 | 1555 | 72 | 70-74 | 244 | 12 | 10-14 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 420 | 72 | 68-76 | 571 | 98 | 97-99 | 2 | 0 | 0-0 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 889 | 75 | 72-78 | 1064 | 91 | 89-93 | 16 | 2 | 1-3 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 774 | 73 | 70-76 | 711 | 66 | 63-69 | 119 | 10 | 8-12 |
| 65+ | 702 | 399 | 58 | 54-62 | 275 | 40 | 36-44 | 224 | 31 | 27-35 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 144 | 42 | 36-48 | 155 | 47 | 41-53 | 116 | 32 | 27-37 |
| High School | 1468 | 984 | 67 | 64-70 | 1005 | 70 | 67-73 | 173 | 11 | 9-13 |
| Some College | 754 | 558 | 75 | 71-79 | 609 | 81 | 78-84 | 49 | 6 | 4-8 |
| College Degree | 973 | 816 | 83 | 80-86 | 868 | 88 | 85-91 | 27 | 4 | 2-6 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 157 | 48 | 41-55 | 169 | 52 | 46-58 | 79 | 23 | 18-28 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 292 | 55 | 50-60 | 332 | 62 | 57-67 | 92 | 18 | 14-22 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 724 | 72 | 69-75 | 809 | 81 | 78-84 | 58 | 6 | 4-8 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 352 | 83 | 79-87 | 367 | 87 | 83-91 | 6 | 2 | 0-4 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 360 | 91 | 88-94 | 361 | 89 | 85-93 | 10 | 3 | 1-5 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 2223 | 71 | 69-73 | 2295 | 74 | 72-76 | 335 | 11 | 10-12 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 172 | 62 | 55-69 | 205 | 72 | 66-78 | 22 | 10 | 6-14 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 54 | 73 | 62-84 | 67 | 90 | 83-97 | 4 | 3 | 0-6 |

*Due to decay or gum disease

HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

Were you ever told that your blood pressure was high?

- ◆ “Yes” replied 24 percent of Pennsylvanians aged 18 and older in 1999.
- ◆ 42 percent of adults aged 65+ had ever been told that their blood pressure was high. This was significantly higher than for any other age group. In addition, the 33 percent for adults aged 45-64 was significantly higher than the figures for adults under age 45 and the 13 percent for those aged 30-44 was significantly higher than the 6 percent for the youngest adults (aged 18-29).
- ◆ Adults with less than a high school education had a significantly higher percentage (31 percent) of those who had ever been told that they had high blood pressure than those adults with some college (22 percent) or a college degree (21 percent).
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of adults with an income of <\$15,000 (36 percent) indicated that they had ever been told that they had high blood pressure compared to the adults with incomes of \$25,000 or more.
- ◆ 35 percent of black adults had ever been told that their blood pressure was high – significantly higher than the 23 percent for white adults and the 16 percent for Hispanic adults in 1999.

Have you had your blood pressure checked within the past two years?

- ◆ 95 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 1999 that they had had their blood pressure checked within the past two years.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for 90 percent.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of older adults (aged 65+) had had their blood pressure checked within the past two years compared to adults aged 30-44 (93 percent).
- ◆ 97 percent of adults with a college degree had had their blood pressure checked within the past two years – significantly higher than for adults with (94 percent) or without (92 percent) a high school education.
- ◆ The percent of Pennsylvania adults who have had their blood pressure checked in the past two years had declined between 1991 and 1996 from 96 to 90 percent but rose to 95 percent in 1997 and remained there in 1999.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

15.13 Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of adults who have had their blood pressure measured within the preceding two years and can state whether their blood pressure was normal or high.

HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

FIGURE 4A
Hypertension Awareness, Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adults, 1989-93, 1995-97 and 1999

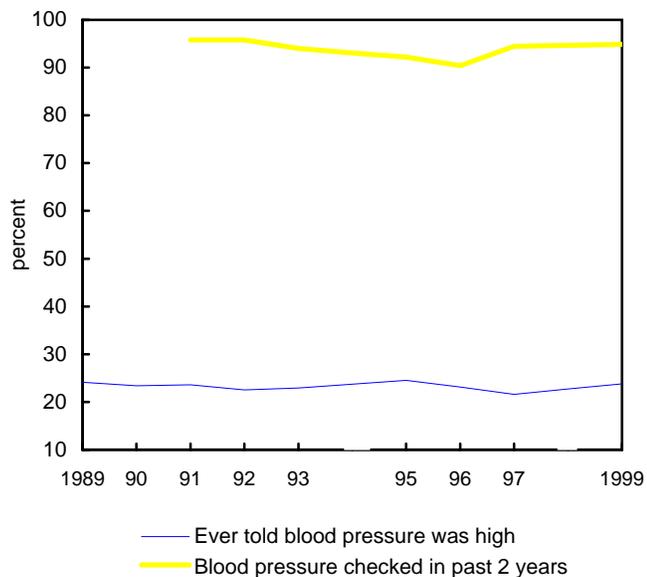


FIGURE 4B
Percent Ever Told Blood Pressure Was High
Pennsylvania Adults by Sex and Race, 1999

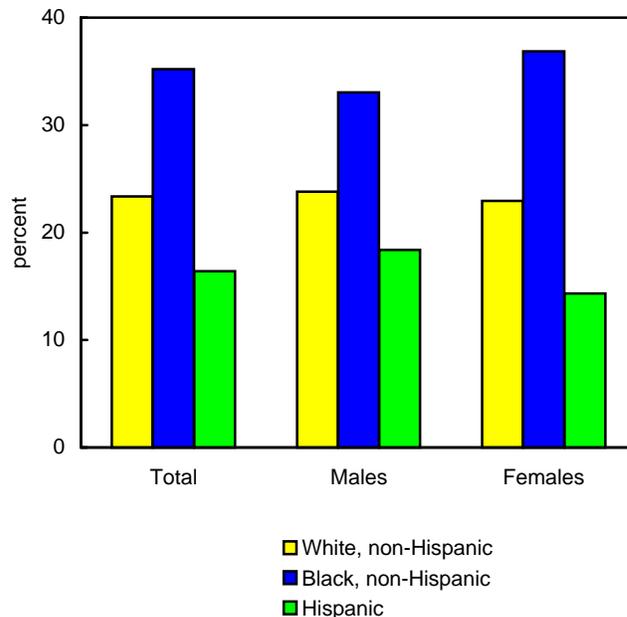


TABLE 4
Hypertension Awareness
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever told blood pressure was high | | | Blood pressure checked in past 2 years | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----|-------|--|----|--------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 811 | 24 | 22-26 | 3388 | 95 | 94-96 |
| Male | 1420 | 325 | 24 | 22-26 | 1328 | 93 | 91-95 |
| Female | 2139 | 486 | 24 | 22-26 | 2060 | 96 | 95-97 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 37 | 6 | 4-8 | 553 | 95 | 93-97 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 142 | 13 | 11-15 | 1096 | 93 | 91-95 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 331 | 33 | 30-36 | 1020 | 96 | 95-97 |
| 65+ | 702 | 291 | 42 | 38-46 | 683 | 97 | 96-98 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 102 | 31 | 26-36 | 318 | 92 | 89-95 |
| High School | 1468 | 362 | 25 | 23-27 | 1385 | 94 | 93-95 |
| Some College | 754 | 157 | 22 | 19-25 | 724 | 96 | 94-98 |
| College Degree | 973 | 186 | 21 | 18-24 | 944 | 97 | 96-98 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 121 | 36 | 30-42 | 310 | 93 | 90-96 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 136 | 28 | 24-32 | 496 | 95 | 93-97 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 207 | 23 | 20-26 | 941 | 94 | 92-96 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 88 | 22 | 18-26 | 397 | 96 | 94-98 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 74 | 20 | 15-25 | 389 | 97 | 95-99 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 710 | 23 | 21-25 | 2973 | 95 | 94-96 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 79 | 35 | 28-42 | 264 | 98 | 96-100 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 13 | 16 | 6-26 | 71 | 91 | 83-99 |

CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 74 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999.
- ◆ Only 45 percent of young adults (aged 18-29) said that they had ever had their blood cholesterol checked. This was significantly lower than for any of the other, older age groups. Also, the 71 percent for those aged 30-44 was significantly lower than the 86 percent for adults aged 45-64 and the 89 percent for those aged 65+.
- ◆ 86 percent of adults in the highest income bracket (\$75,000+) had ever had their blood cholesterol checked – significantly higher than for any of the other, lower income brackets.
- ◆ There was also a significant difference associated with educational status. A much higher percentage was recorded for college graduates (83 percent) compared to all the other, less educated adults.
- ◆ Significantly higher proportions of white (74 percent) and black (80 percent) adults responded in 1999 that they had ever had their blood cholesterol checked compared to Hispanic adults (53 percent).

How long has it been since your blood cholesterol was checked?

- ◆ 69 percent of Pennsylvania adults said in 1999 that they had had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years. NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for 75 percent.
- ◆ Among the youngest adults (aged 18-29), only 40 percent had had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years – significantly lower than for any other, older age group. In addition, the percentage for those adults aged 30-44 (64 percent) was considered significantly lower than the 81 percent for those aged 45-64 and the 85 percent for those aged 65+.
- ◆ 77 percent of college graduates had had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years – significantly higher than for those adults with a high school education (64 percent) or less (65 percent).
- ◆ There was a significant difference associated with income level, also. A much higher percentage of adults who had had their cholesterol checked in the past 5 years was observed for those with the highest incomes (\$75,000+) compared to all the other lower income groups.
- ◆ A significantly higher proportion (78 percent) of black adults had had their cholesterol checked in the past 5 years compared to Hispanic adults (52 percent).
- ◆ The percentage of Pennsylvania adults who had had their blood cholesterol checked in the previous 5 years increased from 57 to 69 percent between 1989 and 1999.

Were you ever told your blood cholesterol was high?

- ◆ 21 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 1999 that they had ever been told by a medical professional that their blood cholesterol was high.
- ◆ 35 percent of adults aged 65+ and 28 percent of adults aged 45-64 had ever been told – significantly higher than for the two younger age groups (18-29 and 30-44). Also, the 14 percent recorded for those aged 30-44 was significantly higher than the 5 percent for young adults aged 18-29.
- ◆ Since 1989, figures have generally been on the increase for the percentage of Pennsylvania adults who had ever been told that their blood cholesterol was high – from 15 percent in 1989 to 21 percent by 1999.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

15.14 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding five years.

CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

FIGURE 5A
Cholesterol Awareness, Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adults, 1989-93, 1995-97 and 1999

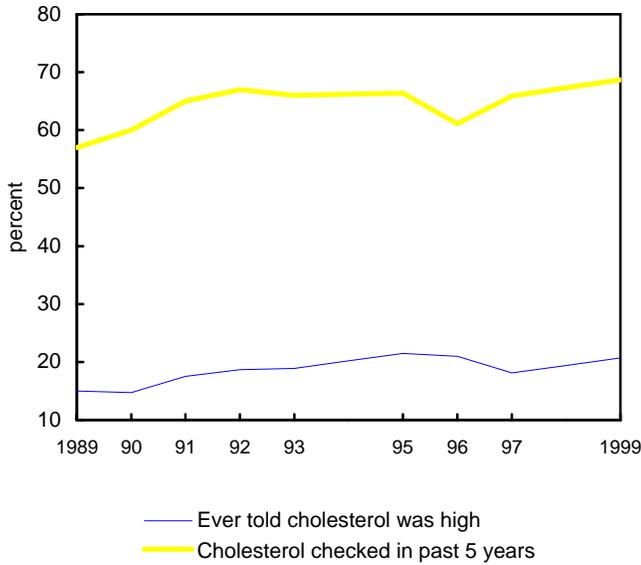


FIGURE 5B
Cholesterol Awareness, Percent by Type and Age
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999

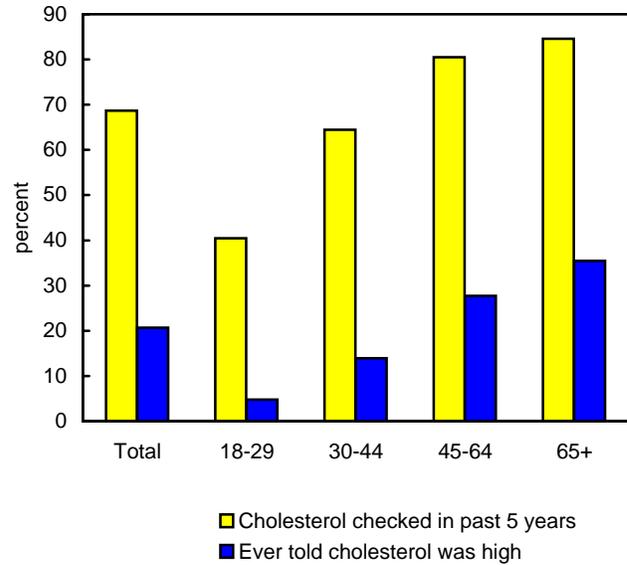


TABLE 5
Cholesterol Awareness
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever had cholesterol checked | | | Cholesterol checked in past 5 years | | | Ever told cholesterol was high | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----|-------|-------------------------------------|----|-------|--------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 2673 | 74 | 72-76 | 2485 | 69 | 67-71 | 733 | 21 | 19-23 |
| Male | 1420 | 1062 | 74 | 71-77 | 995 | 69 | 66-72 | 287 | 20 | 18-22 |
| Female | 2139 | 1611 | 74 | 72-76 | 1490 | 69 | 67-71 | 446 | 21 | 19-23 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 267 | 45 | 40-50 | 246 | 40 | 35-45 | 28 | 5 | 3-7 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 838 | 71 | 68-74 | 764 | 64 | 61-67 | 165 | 14 | 12-16 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 910 | 86 | 84-88 | 848 | 81 | 78-84 | 286 | 28 | 25-31 |
| 65+ | 702 | 624 | 89 | 86-92 | 595 | 85 | 82-88 | 245 | 35 | 31-39 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 247 | 71 | 66-76 | 226 | 65 | 59-71 | 80 | 24 | 19-29 |
| High School | 1468 | 1039 | 70 | 67-73 | 972 | 64 | 61-67 | 326 | 21 | 19-23 |
| Some College | 754 | 566 | 74 | 70-78 | 525 | 70 | 66-74 | 139 | 18 | 15-21 |
| College Degree | 973 | 807 | 83 | 80-86 | 749 | 77 | 74-80 | 185 | 21 | 18-24 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 235 | 68 | 62-74 | 213 | 62 | 55-69 | 96 | 26 | 21-31 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 383 | 74 | 70-78 | 361 | 69 | 65-73 | 129 | 26 | 22-30 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 705 | 70 | 67-73 | 664 | 65 | 62-68 | 197 | 19 | 16-22 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 321 | 75 | 70-80 | 294 | 69 | 64-74 | 79 | 19 | 15-23 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 344 | 86 | 82-90 | 320 | 81 | 77-85 | 69 | 20 | 15-25 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 2359 | 74 | 72-76 | 2180 | 68 | 66-70 | 656 | 21 | 19-23 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 207 | 80 | 75-85 | 203 | 78 | 73-83 | 55 | 23 | 17-29 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 44 | 53 | 39-67 | 42 | 52 | 38-66 | 12 | 12 | 5-19 |

DIABETES

Were you ever told you have diabetes?

- ◆ 6 percent (or 64 per 1,000) of Pennsylvania adults responded “yes” in the 1999 survey.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for a prevalence of 25 per 1,000 population.
- ◆ 10 percent (or 96 per 1,000) of Pennsylvania non-Hispanic black adults also responded “yes.”
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective for diabetes prevalence among blacks is 32 per 1,000.
- ◆ The 15 percent of adults aged 65+ who had ever been told that they have diabetes was significantly higher than for any of the other, younger age groups. Significant differences also occurred among the other age groups, with higher figures for those aged 30-44 and 45-64 compared to younger age groups.
- ◆ 14 percent of adults with less than a high school education reported having ever been told that they had diabetes – significantly higher than any of the other, higher educational levels.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage (12) of diabetes prevalence was also reported among adults with incomes below \$15,000 compared to those adults earning \$50,000-\$74,999 (4 percent) and \$75,000+ (3 percent) in 1999.
- ◆ Between 1989 and 1999, the diabetes prevalence rate did not show any evident trend. The highest rate occurred in 1991 (65 per 1,000) while the lowest (51) occurred in 1997.

How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

- ◆ Of those ever told that they have diabetes, 5 percent were told when they were under age 18; 6 percent were between the ages of 18 and 29; 19 percent, between the ages 30 and 44; 46 percent, between the ages 45 and 64; and, 20 percent were age 65 or older.
- ◆ Females had higher percentages of a diabetes diagnosis for the age groups 18-29 and 65+ while males had a higher percentage for the age group 30-44. There was not much difference in the percentages by sex for the age groups <18 and 45-64.

Are you currently taking insulin?

- ◆ Among Pennsylvania adults who have diabetes, 34 percent were taking insulin in 1999.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with sex and age for the percentages of those adults taking insulin in 1999. However, there was a slightly higher percentage of female adults (38 percent) compared to male adults (30 percent).

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:

17.11 Reduce diabetes to...a prevalence of no more than 25 per 1,000 people.

17.11e Reduce diabetes among blacks to a prevalence of no more than 32 per 1,000.

DIABETES

FIGURE 6A
Diabetes Prevalence Per 1,000
Pennsylvania Adults by Race, 1989-99

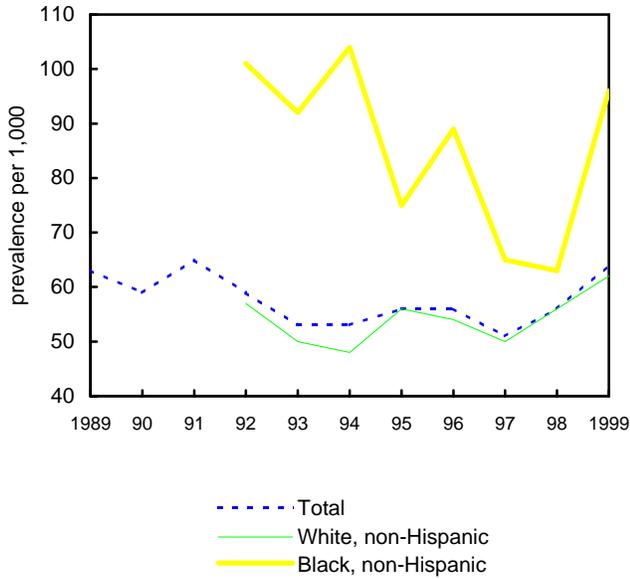


FIGURE 6B
Percent by Age When Diabetes Diagnosed
Pennsylvania Adults by Sex, 1999

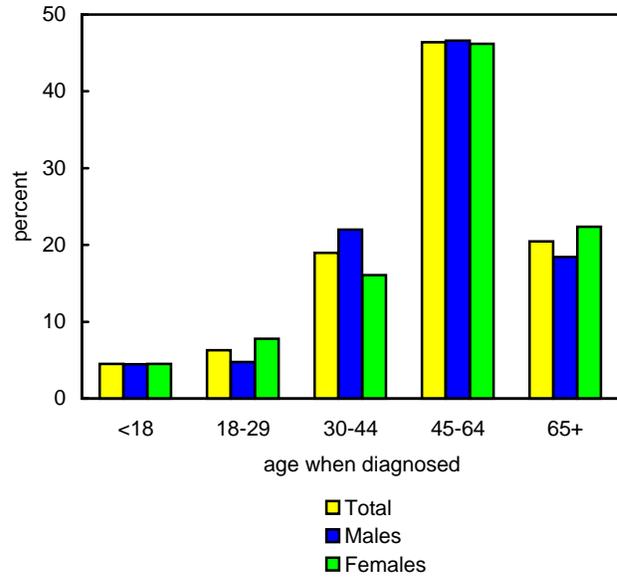


TABLE 6
Diabetes
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever told had diabetes | | | Currently taking insulin* | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|----|-------|---------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 214 | 6 | 5-7 | 69 | 34 | 26-42 |
| Male | 1420 | 91 | 7 | 6-8 | 29 | 30 | 20-40 |
| Female | 2139 | 123 | 6 | 5-7 | 40 | 38 | 27-49 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 1 | 0 | 0-0 | # | | |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 30 | 2 | 1-3 | # | | |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 83 | 9 | 7-11 | 28 | 35 | 23-47 |
| 65+ | 702 | 97 | 15 | 12-18 | 26 | 29 | 17-41 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 46 | 14 | 10-18 | # | | |
| High School | 1468 | 93 | 6 | 5-7 | 34 | 37 | 26-48 |
| Some College | 754 | 36 | 5 | 3-7 | # | | |
| College Degree | 973 | 39 | 5 | 3-7 | # | | |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 41 | 12 | 8-16 | # | | |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 39 | 8 | 5-11 | # | | |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 57 | 6 | 4-8 | 14 | 30 | 14-46 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 16 | 4 | 2-6 | # | | |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 9 | 3 | 1-5 | # | | |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 188 | 6 | 5-7 | 59 | 33 | 25-41 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 20 | 10 | 6-14 | # | | |
| Hispanic | 77 | 5 | 7 | 0-14 | # | | |

*Denominator is persons who have diabetes
#Data not reported due to N<50

Were you ever told you have asthma?

- ◆ 11 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in the 1999 survey that they had ever been told by a doctor that they have asthma.
- ◆ Significantly more young adults (17 percent of those aged 18-29) reported that they had been diagnosed with asthma than those aged 30-44 and 65+ (8 percent each).
- ◆ There were no significant differences within the categories of education, income, and race. However, somewhat higher percentages were reported among lower income adults.

Do you still have asthma?

- ◆ Of those ever told that they have asthma, 63 percent indicated in the 1999 survey that they still suffered from the disease.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated within any of the demographic features of sex, age, education, income, and race. However, somewhat higher percentages were reported among lower income adults and females had a higher percentage indicating that they still had asthma (70 percent vs. 54 percent for males) in 1999.

ASTHMA

FIGURE 7A
Percent Ever Told They Have Asthma
Pennsylvania Adults by Sex and Race, 1999

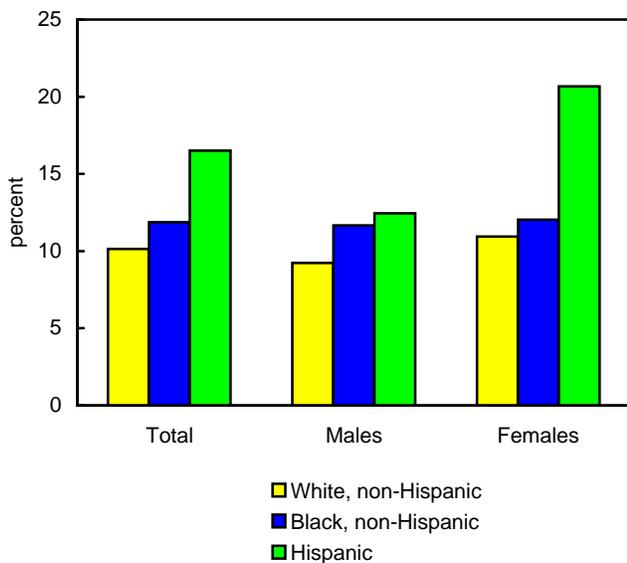


FIGURE 7B
Percent Still Have Asthma*
Pennsylvania Adults by Age and Sex, 1999

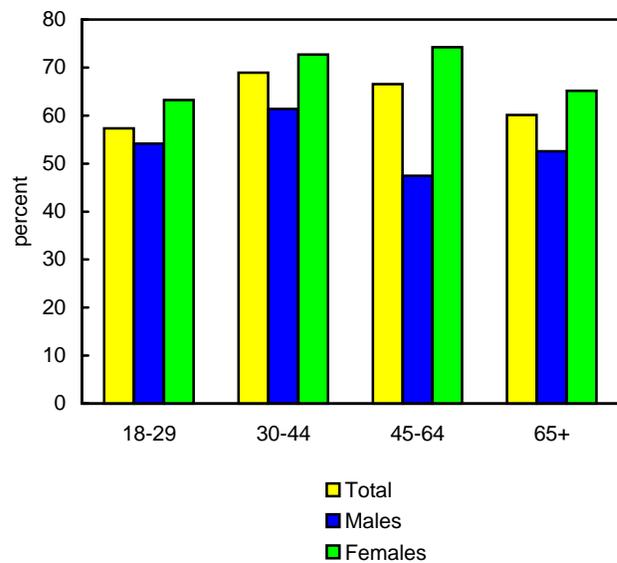


TABLE 7
Asthma
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever told had asthma | | | Still have asthma* | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----|-------|--------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 366 | 11 | 10-12 | 238 | 63 | 57-69 |
| Male | 1420 | 122 | 10 | 8-12 | 61 | 54 | 44-64 |
| Female | 2139 | 244 | 11 | 9-13 | 177 | 70 | 63-77 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 86 | 17 | 13-21 | 50 | 57 | 44-70 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 102 | 8 | 6-10 | 74 | 69 | 59-79 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 124 | 11 | 9-13 | 81 | 67 | 58-76 |
| 65+ | 702 | 53 | 8 | 6-10 | 33 | 60 | 46-74 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 38 | 11 | 7-15 | # | | |
| High School | 1468 | 145 | 10 | 8-12 | 99 | 63 | 54-72 |
| Some College | 754 | 86 | 13 | 10-16 | 54 | 68 | 56-80 |
| College Degree | 973 | 97 | 10 | 8-12 | 57 | 54 | 42-66 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 55 | 16 | 11-21 | 40 | 76 | 63-89 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 54 | 11 | 8-14 | 35 | 58 | 43-73 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 107 | 11 | 9-13 | 69 | 61 | 51-71 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 31 | 9 | 6-12 | # | | |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 36 | 9 | 6-12 | # | | |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 310 | 10 | 9-11 | 203 | 64 | 58-70 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 28 | 12 | 7-17 | # | | |
| Hispanic | 77 | 16 | 17 | 8-26 | # | | |

#Data not reported due to N<50

*Denominator is persons who have been told they have asthma

Do you have a smoke detector in your home?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 97 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with any of the socio-demographic features of sex, age, education, income and race for the percentages of adults with a smoke detector in their home. Percentages ranged from 95 to 99 percent for all the categories.

Tested your home smoke alarm/s in past six months?

- ◆ 66 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 1999 that they had tested their home smoke alarm/s in the past six months.
- ◆ Adults aged 30-44 tested their home smoke alarm/s in the past six months at a significantly higher percentage (69) in 1999 than those adults aged 18-29 (60 percent).
- ◆ A significantly higher proportion (69 percent) of adults earning \$25,000-\$49,999 had tested their home smoke alarm/s in the past six months compared to the wealthiest adults (income \$75,000+).
- ◆ There was also a significant difference associated with race – 76 percent of black adults had tested their home smoke alarm/s in the past six months compared to only 65 percent of whites.

How often does child age 5 and older in your household wear a bike helmet?

- ◆ “Always” responded 51 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999 with a child ages 5-15 in the household.
- ◆ There were no significant differences by age and sex for those adults who responded “always.”
- ◆ A significantly higher proportion (60 percent) of college graduates said that a child (ages 5-15) at home “always” wears a bike helmet compared to adults with a high school diploma (47 percent).
- ◆ 56 percent of adults with an income of \$50,000-\$74,999 had children (ages 5-15) at home who “always” wears a bike helmet – significantly higher than the 36 percent reported by adults earning \$15,000-\$24,999.
- ◆ Among black adults, a significantly lower percentage (30) than whites (54 percent) said that a child (ages 5-15) at home “always” wears a bike helmet.
- ◆ The percentage of adults with a child at home who “always” wears a bike helmet has rather consistently increased between 1995 and 1999 – from 37 to 51 percent.

INJURY CONTROL

FIGURE 8A
Percent Whose Oldest Child Age 5-15
Always Wears a Bike Helmet
Pennsylvania Adults*, 1995-99

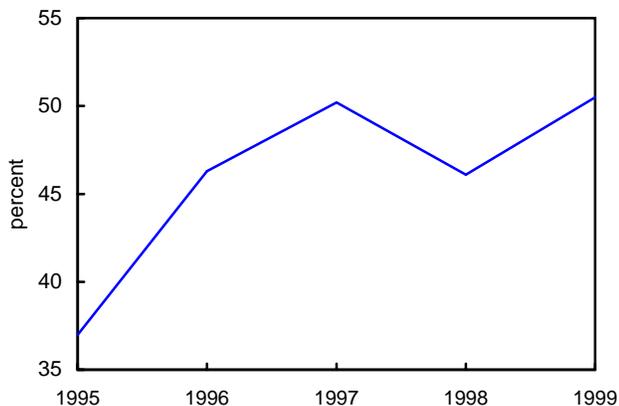


FIGURE 8B
Last Tested Smoke Detector in Home
Percent by Time Period
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999**

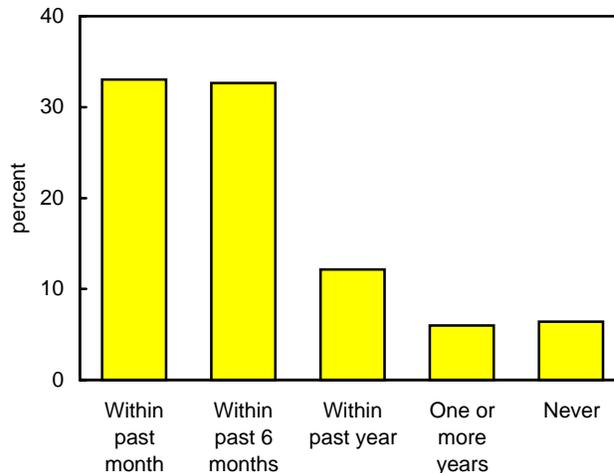


TABLE 8
Injury Control
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Have a smoke detector in home | | | Have tested smoke detector in past 6 months** | | | Child always wears bike helmet* | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----|--------|---|----|-------|---------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 3447 | 97 | 96-98 | 2261 | 66 | 64-68 | 479 | 51 | 47-55 |
| Male | 1420 | 1371 | 97 | 96-98 | 903 | 66 | 63-69 | 173 | 50 | 44-56 |
| Female | 2139 | 2076 | 97 | 96-98 | 1358 | 66 | 64-68 | 306 | 51 | 47-55 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 568 | 97 | 95-99 | 345 | 60 | 55-65 | 76 | 56 | 46-66 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 1141 | 98 | 97-99 | 795 | 69 | 66-72 | 319 | 51 | 47-55 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 1034 | 97 | 96-98 | 672 | 67 | 64-70 | 74 | 44 | 36-52 |
| 65+ | 702 | 664 | 95 | 93-97 | 429 | 65 | 61-69 | # | | |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 333 | 96 | 94-98 | 213 | 64 | 58-70 | 25 | 40 | 27-53 |
| High School | 1468 | 1412 | 96 | 95-97 | 971 | 68 | 65-71 | 189 | 47 | 42-52 |
| Some College | 754 | 730 | 97 | 96-98 | 477 | 65 | 61-69 | 112 | 52 | 44-60 |
| College Degree | 973 | 954 | 98 | 97-99 | 593 | 63 | 60-66 | 153 | 60 | 53-67 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 316 | 95 | 92-98 | 213 | 65 | 58-72 | 28 | 41 | 27-55 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 505 | 95 | 93-97 | 343 | 69 | 64-74 | 42 | 36 | 26-46 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 964 | 97 | 96-98 | 659 | 69 | 66-72 | 139 | 52 | 45-59 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 404 | 98 | 97-99 | 263 | 64 | 59-69 | 91 | 56 | 47-65 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 393 | 98 | 96-100 | 238 | 60 | 55-65 | 83 | 53 | 44-62 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 3020 | 97 | 96-98 | 1961 | 65 | 63-67 | 422 | 54 | 50-58 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 261 | 97 | 95-99 | 199 | 76 | 70-82 | 31 | 30 | 20-40 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 76 | 99 | 97-101 | 51 | 60 | 46-74 | # | | |

Data not reported due to N<50

*Denominator is persons with a child ages 5-15 in household

**Denominator is persons who have a smoke detector in their home

TOBACCO USE

Current cigarette smokers:

- ◆ 23 percent of all Pennsylvania adults and black adults indicated that they were regularly smoking cigarettes in 1999. NOTES: The national year 2000 objective for all adults is 15 percent. The national year 2000 objective for black adults is 18 percent.
- ◆ Only 8 percent of the oldest adults (aged 65+) said that they were smokers – significantly lower than for any other younger age group. The 22 percent of smokers among adults aged 45-64 was also significantly lower than the 34 percent among young adults (aged 18-29).
- ◆ Only 15 percent of college graduates were smokers. This was significantly lower than for any other educational level.
- ◆ Adults in the highest income bracket (\$75,000+) were significantly less likely to be cigarette smokers than any of the adults earning less than \$50,000. Also, a significantly lower proportion of adults with an income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 were smokers than those adults earning less than \$25,000.
- ◆ Between 1989 and 1999, the percentage of adult smokers in Pennsylvania has not changed much – remaining within a range of 22-27 percent each year.

Former cigarette smokers:

- ◆ In the 1999 survey, 23 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded that they were former cigarette smokers.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of males (28) were former smokers than females (19 percent) in 1999.
- ◆ The 10 percent for adults aged 18-29 who were former smokers and the 18 percent for adults aged 30-44 were significantly lower than for any of the older age groups for both.
- ◆ There was a significant difference associated with race/ethnicity in the percentages of former smokers. In the 1999 survey, white adults had 24 percent identified as former smokers – significantly higher than the 10 percent for Hispanic adults.

Quit smoking for at least one day in past year:

- ◆ Among those who were smoking in 1999, 52 percent had quit for at least one day in the past year. NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for 50 percent to quit smoking at least one day in the past year.
- ◆ 66 percent of adult smokers aged 18-29 said that they had quit for at least one day in the past year – significantly higher than the 50 percent for adult smokers aged 30-44 and the 44 percent for those aged 45-64.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with sex, education, income or race.
- ◆ In 1991, 51 percent of adults had quit smoking at least once in the previous year. By 1995, the percentage had declined to 42 and remained between 44 and 46 percent until 1999 when the figure rose to 52 percent.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:

- 3.4** Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 15 percent among people aged 18 and older.
- 3.4d** Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 18 percent among blacks aged 18 and older.
- 3.6** Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of cigarette smokers aged 18 and older who stopped smoking cigarettes for at least one day during the preceding year.

TOBACCO USE

FIGURE 9A
Tobacco Use, Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adults, 1989-99

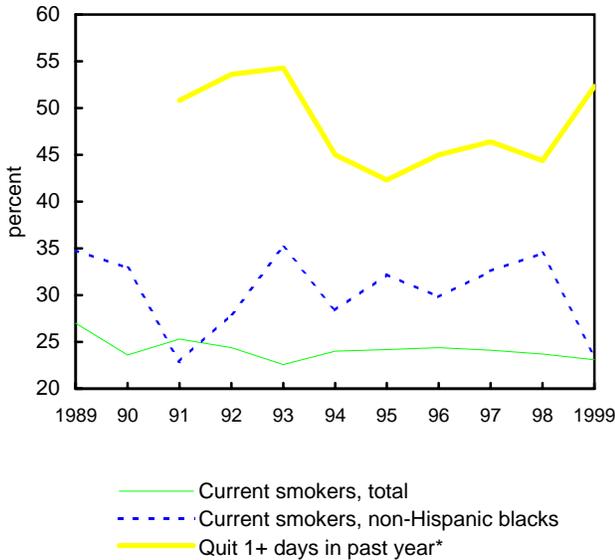


FIGURE 9B
Current Smokers, Percent by Age and Sex
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999

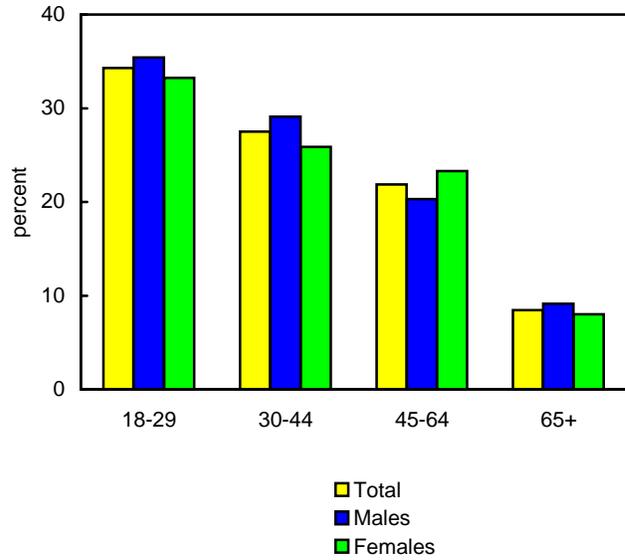


TABLE 9
Tobacco Use
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Current smoker | | | Former Smoker | | | Quit at least 1 day in past year* | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------|----|-------|---------------|----|-------|-----------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 838 | 23 | 21-25 | 809 | 23 | 21-25 | 328 | 52 | 48-56 |
| Male | 1420 | 352 | 24 | 22-26 | 387 | 28 | 25-31 | 148 | 57 | 50-64 |
| Female | 2139 | 486 | 22 | 20-24 | 422 | 19 | 17-21 | 180 | 48 | 42-54 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 203 | 34 | 30-38 | 53 | 10 | 7-13 | 96 | 66 | 58-74 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 331 | 28 | 25-31 | 211 | 18 | 16-20 | 133 | 50 | 43-57 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 237 | 22 | 19-25 | 302 | 30 | 27-33 | 79 | 44 | 36-52 |
| 65+ | 702 | 62 | 8 | 6-10 | 233 | 34 | 30-38 | # | | |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 113 | 33 | 27-39 | 93 | 28 | 23-33 | 48 | 53 | 42-64 |
| High School | 1468 | 390 | 26 | 23-29 | 327 | 22 | 20-24 | 150 | 48 | 42-54 |
| Some College | 754 | 183 | 23 | 19-27 | 171 | 25 | 21-29 | 76 | 60 | 50-70 |
| College Degree | 973 | 150 | 15 | 12-18 | 214 | 22 | 19-25 | 54 | 56 | 45-67 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 107 | 32 | 26-38 | 82 | 25 | 19-31 | 41 | 54 | 41-67 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 162 | 31 | 26-36 | 119 | 24 | 20-28 | 72 | 56 | 46-66 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 267 | 25 | 22-28 | 205 | 21 | 18-24 | 99 | 47 | 40-54 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 82 | 20 | 15-25 | 118 | 29 | 24-34 | 31 | 58 | 44-72 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 54 | 14 | 10-18 | 101 | 26 | 21-31 | # | | |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 728 | 23 | 21-25 | 736 | 24 | 22-26 | 273 | 50 | 45-55 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 65 | 23 | 17-29 | 45 | 21 | 14-28 | 36 | 68 | 53-83 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 26 | 31 | 19-43 | 8 | 10 | 3-17 | # | | |

#Data not reported due to N<50

*Denominator is current smokers who smoke everyday

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 14 percent of all Pennsylvania adults in 1999.
- ◆ The percentage (28) of males who had ever used smokeless tobacco products was significantly higher than the 2 percent recorded for female adults.
- ◆ As expected, percentages were higher among younger adults. For example, 24 percent of those aged 18-29 and 16 percent of those aged 30-44 said that they had ever used smokeless tobacco products – significantly higher than the 10 percent for those aged 45-64 and the 7 percent for those aged 65+.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of white adults said that they had ever tried smokeless tobacco products compared to black and Hispanic adults – 15 percent of whites vs. 8 percent of black adults and only 3 percent of Hispanic adults.

Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products?

- ◆ In the 1999 survey, only 3 percent of Pennsylvania adults said that they were currently using smokeless tobacco products.
- ◆ Significantly more males (7 percent) than females (0.09 percent) were current smokeless tobacco users in 1999.
- ◆ Percentages of current smokeless tobacco users were also significantly higher among younger adults, especially those aged 18-29 with 7 percent, compared to the 1 percent for those aged 45-64 as well as those aged 65+.

Smokeless tobacco use by Pennsylvania white males:

- ◆ 8 percent of all white adult males and 14 percent of young white males aged 18-29 were smokeless tobacco users according to the 1999 survey results.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for no more than 4 percent of young males aged 12-24.
- ◆ Among older white males, 11 percent aged 30-44 were smokeless tobacco users as were 3 percent of those aged 45+.
- ◆ Between 1993 and 1997, white adult males who used both tobacco chew and snuff increased from 0.3 percent to 2 percent but then declined to 1 percent in 1999. Users of only tobacco chew decreased from 3 to 2 percent but users of only snuff represented 4 percent in 1999, the same as was recorded for 1993.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

3.9 Reduce smokeless tobacco use by males aged 12-24 to a prevalence of no more than 4 percent.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

FIGURE 10A
Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adult White Males, 1993, 1997 and 1999

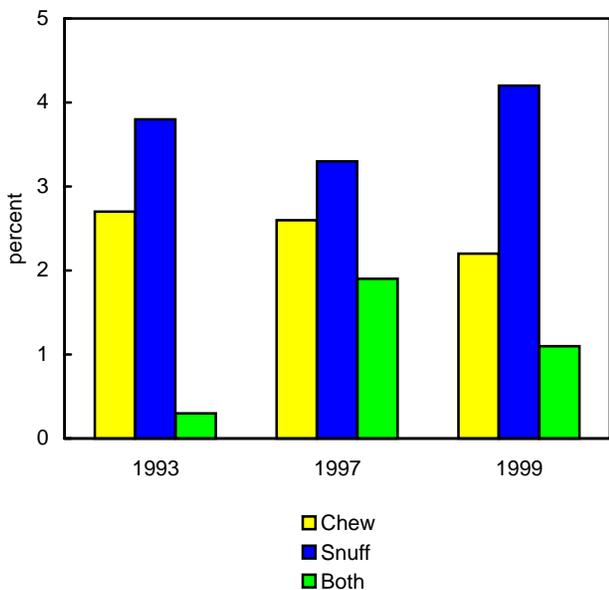


FIGURE 10B
Percent Currently Using Smokeless Tobacco
Pennsylvania Adult White Males by Age, 1999

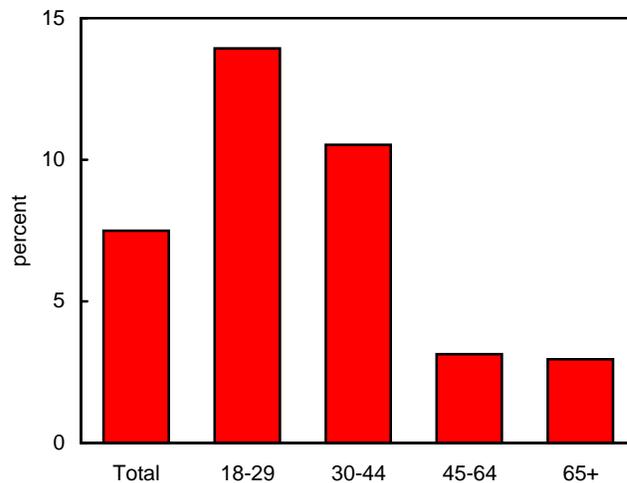


TABLE 10
Smokeless Tobacco Use
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever tried smokeless tobacco | | | Currently use smokeless tobacco | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----|-------|---------------------------------|---|------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 425 | 14 | 13-15 | 97 | 3 | 2-4 |
| Male | 1420 | 391 | 28 | 25-31 | 95 | 7 | 5-9 |
| Female | 2139 | 34 | 2 | 1-3 | 2 | 0 | 0-0 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 128 | 24 | 20-28 | 35 | 7 | 4-10 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 162 | 16 | 14-18 | 42 | 4 | 3-5 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 89 | 10 | 8-12 | 12 | 1 | 0-2 |
| 65+ | 702 | 44 | 7 | 5-9 | 8 | 1 | 0-2 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 35 | 11 | 7-15 | 9 | 3 | 1-5 |
| High School | 1468 | 196 | 16 | 14-18 | 52 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Some College | 754 | 84 | 13 | 10-16 | 17 | 3 | 1-5 |
| College Degree | 973 | 110 | 12 | 10-14 | 19 | 2 | 1-3 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 33 | 13 | 8-18 | 7 | 4 | 0-8 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 62 | 13 | 10-16 | 17 | 4 | 2-6 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 150 | 17 | 14-20 | 36 | 4 | 3-5 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 58 | 16 | 12-20 | 13 | 4 | 2-6 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 55 | 16 | 12-20 | 13 | 4 | 2-6 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 400 | 15 | 14-16 | 94 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 10 | 8 | 3-13 | 1 | 2 | 0-6 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 2 | 3 | 0-8 | 0 | 0 | 0-0 |

TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

In past 30 days, has anyone, including yourself, smoked inside your home?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 29 percent of all Pennsylvania adults in 1999.
- ◆ 40 percent of adults aged 18-29, 32 percent of those aged 30-44, and 28 percent of adults aged 45-64 said that they or someone else had smoked in their home in the past month – significantly higher than the 15 percent reported by residents aged 65+ in 1999. The percentage for those aged 18-29 was also significantly higher than the percentage for adults aged 45-64.
- ◆ A significantly lower percentage of college graduates said that they or someone had recently smoked in their home, compared to all those adults with less education.
- ◆ 19 percent of the richest adults (income = \$75,000+) reported smoking in their home in the past month – significantly lower than for those adults earning less than \$50,000 annually. Also, the 25 percent for adults earning \$50,000-\$74,999 was significantly lower than the figures for adults who earned less than \$25,000.

No smoking allowed in any work areas:

- ◆ In the 1999 survey, 79 percent of Pennsylvania adults who worked indoors said that no smoking was allowed in their workplace.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 100 percent.
- ◆ Significantly more females (83 percent) than males (74 percent) worked indoors where no smoking was allowed.
- ◆ Only 69 percent of the youngest adults worked indoors where no smoking was allowed – significantly lower than for adults aged 30-64 (82 percent).
- ◆ There were significant differences associated with education and income, i.e., better educated and higher income adults worked more often in places where no smoking was allowed. For example, the 87 percent for college graduates was significantly higher than for all the less educated adults as were the percentages for the richest adults (89 percent with income of \$75,000+ and 85 percent with income of \$50,000-\$74,999) compared to adults earning less than \$50,000.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

3.11 Increase to 100 percent the proportion of worksites with a formal smoking policy that prohibits or severely restricts smoking at the workplace.

TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

FIGURE 11
Smoking Policy Preferences, Percent by Type of Location
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999

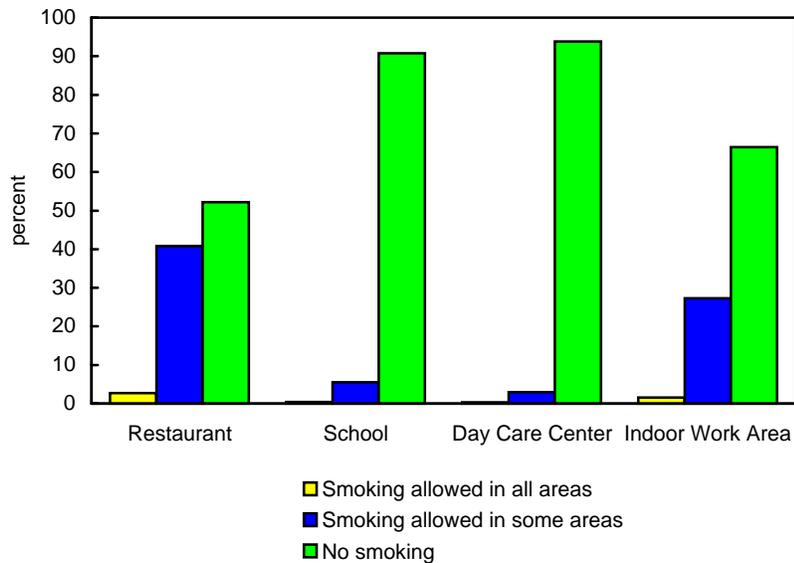


TABLE 11
Tobacco Use Prevention
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Smoking inside your home in past 30 days | | | No smoking allowed in any work areas* | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--|----|-------|---------------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 998 | 29 | 27-31 | 1367 | 79 | 77-81 |
| Male | 1420 | 419 | 30 | 27-33 | 492 | 74 | 70-78 |
| Female | 2139 | 579 | 28 | 26-30 | 875 | 83 | 80-86 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 230 | 40 | 35-45 | 240 | 69 | 63-75 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 359 | 32 | 29-35 | 606 | 82 | 79-85 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 296 | 28 | 25-31 | 477 | 82 | 78-86 |
| 65+ | 702 | 108 | 15 | 12-18 | # | | |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 115 | 34 | 28-40 | 44 | 63 | 50-76 |
| High School | 1468 | 480 | 33 | 30-36 | 488 | 75 | 71-79 |
| Some College | 754 | 236 | 32 | 28-36 | 308 | 76 | 71-81 |
| College Degree | 973 | 167 | 17 | 14-20 | 524 | 87 | 84-90 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 113 | 34 | 28-40 | 53 | 70 | 58-82 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 197 | 37 | 32-42 | 152 | 71 | 63-79 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 328 | 33 | 30-36 | 438 | 74 | 70-78 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 99 | 25 | 20-30 | 228 | 85 | 80-90 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 70 | 19 | 14-24 | 244 | 89 | 85-93 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 865 | 28 | 26-30 | 1197 | 79 | 77-81 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 94 | 35 | 28-42 | 114 | 85 | 78-92 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 23 | 28 | 16-40 | # | | |

*Denominator is persons who work indoors

#Data not reported due to N<50

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge drinking:

- ◆ 16 percent of Pennsylvania adults admitted in 1999 to binge drinking (five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion) in the previous month.
- ◆ Percentages by age and sex contained some rather significant differences. Only 7 percent of female adults said that they had been binge drinking in the past month compared to 26 percent of male adults. Almost one-third (31 percent) of young adults aged 18-29 reported binge drinking – significantly higher than for any other, older age group. A significantly higher percentage (compared to both older age groups – 40-64 and 65+) was also observed for those adults aged 30-44.
- ◆ Between 1989 and 1999, the percentage of adult binge drinkers in Pennsylvania has declined but only slightly, from 20 to 16 percent.

Chronic drinking:

- ◆ In the 1999 survey, 4 percent of Pennsylvania adults identified themselves as chronic drinkers (60 or more drinks in the past month).
- ◆ Only 1 percent of female adults said that they were chronic drinkers – significantly lower than the 7 percent for males aged 18+.
- ◆ The percentage of chronic drinkers declined significantly with age. Only 1 percent of adults aged 65+ admitted to chronic drinking compared to 8 percent of young adults aged 18-29 and 4 percent of those aged 30-44. The 3 percent of chronic drinkers among adults aged 45-64 was also significantly lower than the percentage for young adults (aged 18-29).
- ◆ Since 1989, the percentage of chronic adult drinkers has declined from 6 to 4 percent in 1999.

Drinking and driving:

- ◆ 2 percent of Pennsylvania adults admitted to drinking and driving in 1999.
- ◆ There were significant differences associated with sex and age. Only 1 percent of female adults admitted to drinking and driving while 4 percent of male adults did. And, less than 1 percent of adults aged 65+ said that they had been drinking and driving in 1999 compared to 5 percent of those aged 18-29 or 3 percent of adults aged 30-44. In addition, the 1 percent for adults aged 45-64 was also significantly lower than the percentage for the youngest adults (18-29).
- ◆ Between 1989 and 1999, the percentage of Pennsylvania adults who admitted to drinking and driving declined from 4 to 2 percent.

NOTES: Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the past month. Chronic drinking is defined as having consumed 60 or more alcoholic drinks in the past month.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

FIGURE 12A
Alcohol Consumption, Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adults, 1989-93, 1995-97 and 1999

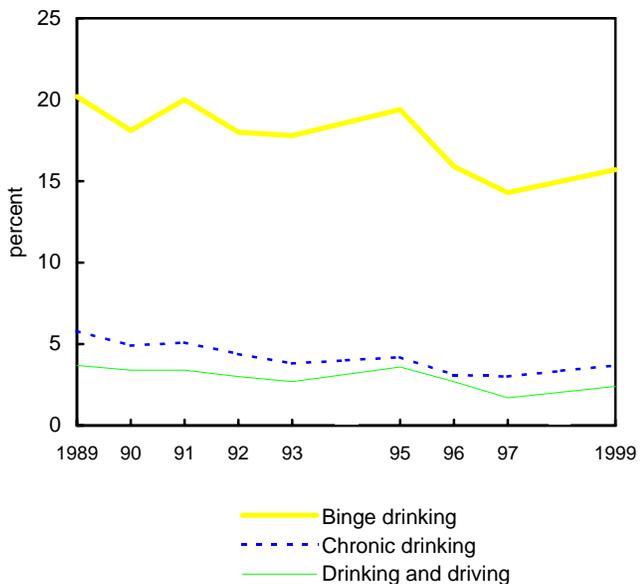


FIGURE 12B
Binge Drinking, Percent by Age and Sex
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999

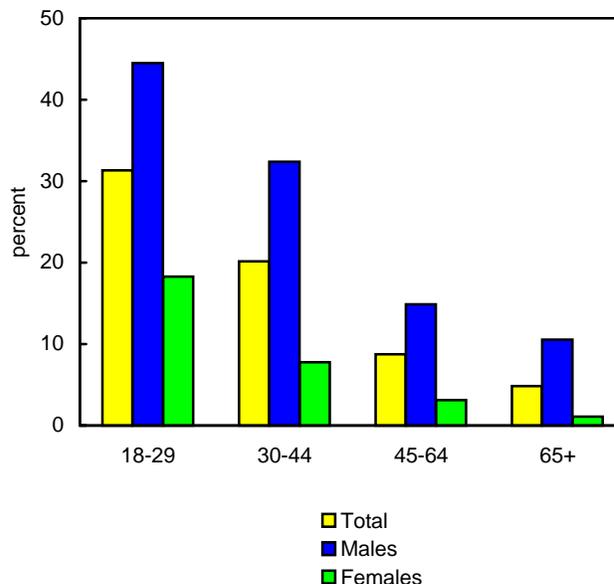


TABLE 12
Alcohol Consumption
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Binge drinking | | | Chronic drinking | | | Drinking and driving | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------|----|-------|------------------|---|------|----------------------|---|-----|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 513 | 16 | 15-17 | 112 | 4 | 3-5 | 92 | 2 | 1-3 |
| Male | 1420 | 359 | 26 | 23-29 | 95 | 7 | 5-9 | 62 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Female | 2139 | 154 | 7 | 6-8 | 17 | 1 | 1-1 | 30 | 1 | 1-1 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 173 | 31 | 26-36 | 36 | 8 | 5-11 | 32 | 5 | 3-7 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 219 | 20 | 17-23 | 40 | 4 | 3-5 | 40 | 3 | 2-4 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 89 | 9 | 7-11 | 27 | 3 | 2-4 | 17 | 1 | 0-2 |
| 65+ | 702 | 32 | 5 | 3-7 | 9 | 1 | 0-2 | 3 | 0 | 0-0 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 40 | 12 | 8-16 | 10 | 4 | 2-6 | 4 | 1 | 0-2 |
| High School | 1468 | 214 | 15 | 13-17 | 49 | 3 | 2-4 | 40 | 2 | 1-3 |
| Some College | 754 | 112 | 18 | 14-22 | 29 | 6 | 3-9 | 23 | 3 | 2-4 |
| College Degree | 973 | 147 | 16 | 13-19 | 24 | 3 | 2-4 | 25 | 2 | 1-3 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 38 | 12 | 7-17 | 11 | 7 | 2-12 | 6 | 2 | 1-3 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 80 | 15 | 11-19 | 14 | 3 | 1-5 | 13 | 2 | 1-3 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 181 | 19 | 16-22 | 40 | 4 | 3-5 | 41 | 4 | 3-5 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 69 | 18 | 14-22 | 10 | 3 | 1-5 | 15 | 3 | 1-5 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 68 | 20 | 15-25 | 18 | 5 | 2-8 | 10 | 2 | 0-4 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 469 | 16 | 14-18 | 102 | 4 | 3-5 | 84 | 3 | 2-4 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 21 | 10 | 5-15 | 2 | 2 | 0-6 | 2 | 0 | 0-0 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 12 | 19 | 8-30 | 5 | 9 | 0-18 | 3 | 2 | 0-5 |

OVERWEIGHT

NOTE: In the past, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) used a BMI (Body Mass Index) equal to 27.8 for men and 27.3 for women to identify “overweight” persons. These values corresponded to the sex-specific 85th percentile of BMIs for U.S. adults 20-29 years of age who participated in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. This designation for “overweight” has been used by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) since its first survey in Pennsylvania in 1989. However the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently established clinical guidelines for the identification, evaluation and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults. BMI values of 25 or more are now designated as “overweight.” The results of applying these “new” NHLBI standards for defining “overweight” are shown in Table 13 and Figure 13B on the opposite page. However, in order to maintain comparable figures for historical data, figures using the “old” CDC standard for determining “overweight” are also included in the table and figures on the opposite page. Also, please note that the national year 2000 objective (shown below) for overweight adults was adopted using the “old” standard definition.

Overweight adults (old standard):

- ◆ 34 percent of Pennsylvania adults were overweight according to the 1999 survey results.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for no more than 20 percent.
- ◆ The percentage of overweight adults has consistently increased since 1990 when the figure stood at 25 percent.
- ◆ A significantly higher proportion (38 percent) of male adults were overweight compared to females (30 percent) in 1999.
- ◆ Only 23 percent of adults aged 18-29 were considered to be overweight, significantly lower than the figures for all the other, older age groups. The highest percentage of overweight adults (41) occurred among those aged 45-64 and was considered significantly higher compared to all the other younger age groups.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with education, income or race in the percentages of overweight adults in 1999.

Overweight adults (new standard):

- ◆ 53 percent of Pennsylvania adults were overweight according to the 1999 survey results.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of males (65) were overweight compared to females (43 percent) in 1999.
- ◆ Significant differences also occurred by age. Sixty percent of adults aged 65+ and 63 percent of adults aged 45-64 were overweight – significantly higher than the percentages for the two younger age groups (30-44 and 18-29). In addition, the 50 percent for the age group 30-44 was significantly higher than the 38 percent for adults aged 18-29.

Overweight adults (old vs. new standard):

- ◆ Figure 13B illustrates the differences by sex and age using both standards. The percentages for males of all age groups nearly doubled using the new standard. The percentages also increased for females of all age groups but not as much as they did for males.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

1.2 Reduce overweight (old standard) to a prevalence of no more than 20 percent among people aged 20 and older...

OVERWEIGHT

FIGURE 13A
Percent Overweight, Old Standard
Pennsylvania Adults, 1989-99

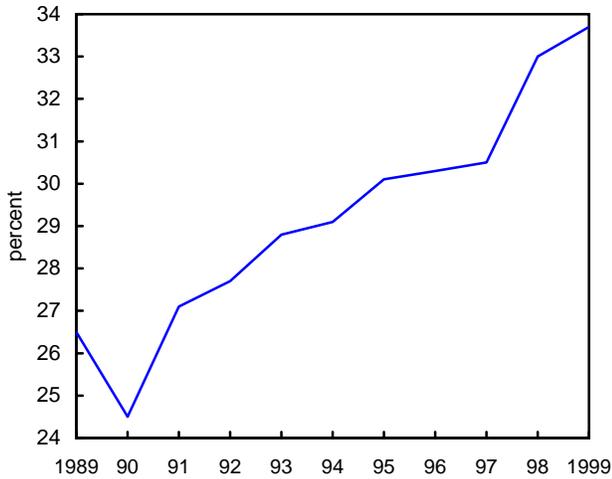


FIGURE 13B
Percent Overweight, Old and New Standards
Pennsylvania Adults by Age and Sex, 1999

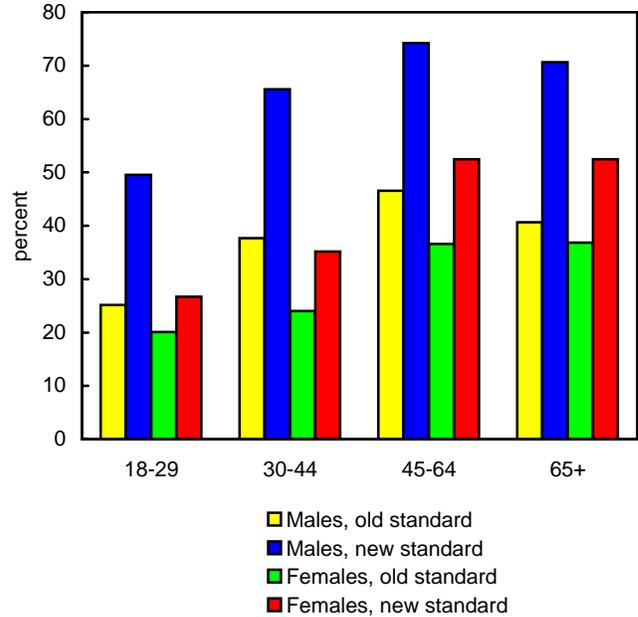


TABLE 13
Overweight
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Overweight, old standard | | | Overweight, new standard | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----|-------|--------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 1147 | 34 | 32-36 | 1826 | 53 | 51-55 |
| Male | 1420 | 521 | 38 | 35-41 | 927 | 65 | 62-68 |
| Female | 2139 | 626 | 30 | 28-32 | 899 | 43 | 41-45 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 123 | 23 | 19-27 | 215 | 38 | 33-43 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 344 | 31 | 28-34 | 560 | 50 | 47-53 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 410 | 41 | 38-44 | 627 | 63 | 60-66 |
| 65+ | 702 | 267 | 38 | 34-42 | 414 | 60 | 56-64 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 127 | 36 | 30-42 | 199 | 58 | 52-64 |
| High School | 1468 | 510 | 35 | 32-38 | 803 | 56 | 53-59 |
| Some College | 754 | 239 | 33 | 29-37 | 369 | 51 | 47-55 |
| College Degree | 973 | 270 | 30 | 27-33 | 452 | 50 | 46-54 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 120 | 33 | 27-39 | 176 | 49 | 43-55 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 190 | 37 | 32-42 | 296 | 60 | 55-65 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 323 | 35 | 32-38 | 528 | 55 | 52-58 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 140 | 36 | 31-41 | 222 | 57 | 52-62 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 118 | 32 | 27-37 | 191 | 53 | 47-59 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 991 | 33 | 31-35 | 1601 | 53 | 51-55 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 109 | 42 | 35-49 | 157 | 61 | 54-68 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 27 | 33 | 21-45 | 39 | 51 | 37-65 |

WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING

Age 40 and older and ever had a clinical breast exam?

- ◆ 87 percent of Pennsylvania women aged 40+ said in 1999 that they had ever had a clinical breast examination.
- ◆ Only 73 percent of women aged 75+ had ever had a clinical breast exam – a significantly lower percentage than for the age groups between 40 and 74.
- ◆ There were also some significant disparities in the percentages by education and income. Women aged 40+ with less than a high school education had significantly lower percentages than women with more education. Also, the percentages were significantly higher among women with incomes of \$75,000+ compared to women earning less than \$25,000.

Age 40 and older and had a clinical breast exam in past year?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 67 percent of women aged 40+ in 1999.
- ◆ A significantly lower percentage or 54 percent of women aged 75+ reported having had a clinical breast exam during the preceding year compared to the percentages of 68 and 72 for two younger age groups (40-49 and 50-64).
- ◆ Some significant differences also occurred by education and income. A much lower percentage was recorded for women aged 40+ with less than a high school education (compared to all others with a better education) and for those women aged 40+ with incomes under \$15,000 (compared to those with incomes of \$25,000+).

Age 40 and older and had a mammogram in past year?

- ◆ 64 percent of women aged 40+ reported in 1999 that they had had a mammogram in the past year.
- ◆ Only 51 percent of women aged 75+ and 57 percent of women aged 40-49 had had a mammogram in the past year. This was significantly lower than the 69 percent for women aged 50-64 and 73 percent for ages 65-74.
- ◆ There were also significant differences associated with education and income. Among women aged 40+ with less than a high school education, only 44 percent had had a mammogram in the past year – significantly lower than the percentages for all women aged 40+ with more education. Likewise, among the poorest women aged 40+ (income under \$15,000), the 45 percent who had had a mammogram in the past year was significantly lower than the percentages for women aged 40+ in all the higher income groups.

Age 50 or older and had clinical breast exam and mammogram in past 2 years?

- ◆ “Yes” said 66 percent of Pennsylvania women aged 50+ and 76 percent of black women aged 50+ in 1999.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 60 percent for all women aged 50+ and for black women aged 50+.
- ◆ Only 47 percent of women aged 75+ had had both exams in the past 2 years – significantly lower than the 72 percent for younger women aged 50-64 and the 70 percent for woman aged 65-74.
- ◆ Some significant differences also occurred by education and income with higher percentages for those having a better education (compared to those with less than a high school education) and for women aged 50+ at higher income levels (compared to those with incomes under \$15,000).
- ◆ The percentages for all women and black women aged 50+ who have had both exams in the past two years have been higher in recent years.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:

16.11 Increase to at least 60 percent those women aged 50 and older who have received a clinical breast exam and a mammogram in the past two years.

16.11e ...to at least 60 percent...of black women aged 50 and older...

WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING

FIGURE 14A
Percent Had Clinical Breast Exam
and Mammogram in Past 2 Years
Pennsylvania Women 50 and Older, 1990-99



FIGURE 14B
Percent Had Clinical Breast Exam
or Mammogram in Past Year
Pennsylvania Women by Age, 1999

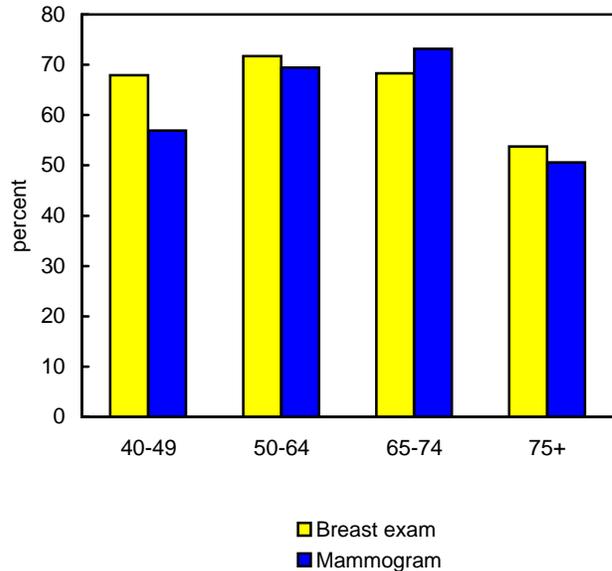


TABLE 14
Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Women 40 and Older, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever had a clinical breast exam | | | Had a clinical breast exam in past year | | | Had a mammogram in past year | | | Age 50+ and had both in past 2 years | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----|-------|---|----|-------|------------------------------|----|-------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| Females 40+ | 1360 | 1189 | 87 | 85-89 | 911 | 67 | 64-70 | 843 | 64 | 61-67 | 576 | 66 | 63-69 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | 474 | 431 | 90 | 87-93 | 330 | 68 | 63-73 | 270 | 57 | 52-62 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 50-64 | 438 | 396 | 91 | 88-94 | 308 | 72 | 67-77 | 296 | 69 | 64-74 | 315 | 72 | 67-77 |
| 65-74 | 250 | 216 | 86 | 81-91 | 171 | 68 | 62-74 | 179 | 73 | 67-79 | 171 | 70 | 64-76 |
| 75+ | 198 | 146 | 73 | 66-80 | 102 | 54 | 46-62 | 98 | 51 | 43-59 | 90 | 47 | 39-55 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 166 | 119 | 72 | 64-80 | 85 | 50 | 42-58 | 71 | 44 | 36-52 | 67 | 46 | 37-55 |
| High School | 618 | 541 | 87 | 84-90 | 423 | 69 | 65-73 | 409 | 68 | 64-72 | 300 | 69 | 64-74 |
| Some College | 267 | 244 | 91 | 87-95 | 172 | 66 | 60-72 | 156 | 60 | 53-67 | 103 | 67 | 59-75 |
| College Degree | 305 | 282 | 93 | 90-96 | 230 | 77 | 72-82 | 207 | 71 | 65-77 | 106 | 80 | 72-88 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 165 | 137 | 79 | 72-86 | 91 | 52 | 44-60 | 78 | 45 | 37-53 | 69 | 48 | 39-57 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 212 | 177 | 85 | 80-90 | 132 | 64 | 57-71 | 127 | 64 | 57-71 | 111 | 67 | 59-75 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 322 | 289 | 89 | 85-93 | 220 | 68 | 62-74 | 214 | 69 | 63-75 | 125 | 70 | 62-78 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 127 | 117 | 90 | 84-96 | 100 | 75 | 67-83 | 83 | 68 | 59-77 | 43 | 81 | 69-93 |
| \$75,000+ | 127 | 121 | 95 | 91-99 | 100 | 79 | 71-87 | 88 | 72 | 64-80 | (N<50) | | |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 1234 | 1078 | 87 | 85-89 | 823 | 67 | 64-70 | 763 | 63 | 60-66 | 527 | 65 | 61-69 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 91 | 81 | 89 | 81-97 | 64 | 72 | 62-82 | 58 | 66 | 55-77 | 38 | 76 | 63-89 |
| Hispanic | 19 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | | | | | | | |

WOMEN'S HEALTH - PAP TESTS

Have you ever had a Pap test?

- ◆ 93 percent of Pennsylvania adult women responded in 1999 that they had ever had a Pap test.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 95 percent.
- ◆ Women aged 65+ and 18-29 had significantly lower percentages of those who had ever had a Pap test compared to the age groups 45-64 and 30-44.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with education, income or race.
- ◆ Since 1990, the percentage of adult women who have ever had a Pap test has remained between 89 and 94 percent.

How long has it been since your last Pap test?

- ◆ 79 percent of adult women said that they had had a Pap test within the last 3 years according to the 1999 survey.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 85 percent.
- ◆ Only 62 percent of women aged 65+ had had a Pap test in the preceding 3 years – significantly lower than the figures for any of the other, younger age groups.
- ◆ Some significant differences could also be noted by education and income with more educated and higher income women having higher percentages. Women without a high school diploma had a much lower percentage (of having a Pap test in the past three years) than those with more education. In addition, women with a high school diploma had a significantly lower percentage than adult women who were college graduates. A significantly higher percentage was recorded for women in the highest income bracket (\$75,000) compared to adult women earning less than \$50,000. The same was true of women earning \$50,000-\$74,000 compared to those with incomes of less than \$25,000 as well as for those earning \$15,000-\$24,999 compared to women with the lowest incomes (<\$15,000).
- ◆ Since 1992, the percentage of women who have had a Pap test in the previous 3 years has not changed by much but recent figures have been the highest ever recorded (79 percent in both 1998 and 1999).

Reason you had a Pap test?

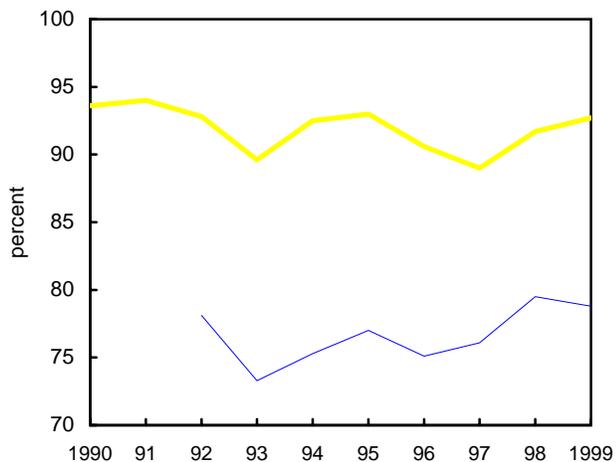
- ◆ “Routine test” said 96 percent of Pennsylvania adult women who had ever had a Pap test.
- ◆ Only 3 percent had a Pap test due to a current or previous health problem.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

16.12 Increase to at least 95 percent the proportion of adult women who have ever received a Pap test..and to at least 85 percent...who have received a Pap test in the past three years.

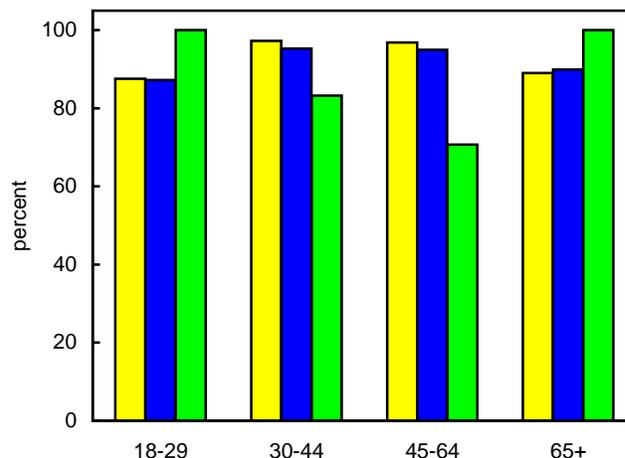
WOMEN'S HEALTH - PAP TESTS

FIGURE 15A
Percent Having Pap Tests
Pennsylvania Adult Women, 1990-99



— Ever had a Pap test, all women
 — Had a Pap test in past 3 years, all women

FIGURE 15B
Percent Ever Had a Pap Test
Pennsylvania Adult Women by Age and Race*, 1999



■ White, non-Hispanic
 ■ Black, non-Hispanic
 ■ Hispanic

TABLE 15
Women's Health - Pap Tests
Pennsylvania Adult Women, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever had a Pap test | | | Had Pap test in past 3 years | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----|--------|------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| Adult Females | 2139 | 1993 | 93 | 92-94 | 1710 | 79 | 77-81 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 333 | 301 | 87 | 82-92 | 292 | 85 | 80-90 |
| 30-44 | 666 | 642 | 96 | 94-98 | 585 | 87 | 84-90 |
| 45-64 | 663 | 636 | 96 | 94-98 | 547 | 81 | 78-84 |
| 65+ | 448 | 396 | 89 | 86-92 | 270 | 62 | 57-67 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 209 | 184 | 88 | 83-93 | 124 | 60 | 53-67 |
| High School | 913 | 848 | 93 | 91-95 | 717 | 77 | 74-80 |
| Some College | 475 | 453 | 94 | 91-97 | 393 | 82 | 78-86 |
| College Degree | 533 | 506 | 94 | 92-96 | 475 | 88 | 84-92 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 234 | 216 | 91 | 86-96 | 156 | 64 | 57-71 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 322 | 296 | 94 | 92-96 | 244 | 77 | 72-82 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 582 | 558 | 95 | 93-97 | 496 | 83 | 79-87 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 221 | 214 | 95 | 91-99 | 199 | 89 | 84-94 |
| \$75,000+ | 193 | 190 | 98 | 96-100 | 182 | 94 | 90-98 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 1869 | 1751 | 93 | 92-94 | 1489 | 79 | 77-81 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 176 | 164 | 93 | 88-98 | 152 | 84 | 77-91 |
| Hispanic | 48 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

Age 50 and older and ever had a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy?

- ◆ 39 percent of Pennsylvania adults aged 50+ indicated in the 1999 survey that they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 40 percent.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage (45) of adults aged 65-74 said that they had ever had either examination compared to 33 percent of those aged 50-64.
- ◆ Among adults aged 50+ with a college degree, 49 percent indicated that they had ever a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy – significantly higher than the 33 percent for adults aged 50+ without a high school diploma and the 36 percent among adults aged 50+ with a high school diploma.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with sex, income or race.
- ◆ Between 1993 and 1996, the percentage of Pennsylvania adults aged 50+ who had ever had a sigmoidoscopy declined from 38 to 33 percent. However, the 1997 and 1999 figures increased to 38 and 39 percent, respectively.

Age 50 and older and had a home blood stool test in past two years?

- ◆ In the 1999 survey, 30 percent of Pennsylvanians aged 50+ said that they had had a home blood stool test within the past 2 years.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 50 percent for all types of fecal occult blood testing.
- ◆ There was just one significant difference in the percentages by sex, age, education, income or race. Only 24 percent of adults aged 50-64 and 29 percent of adults aged 75+ responded that they had had a home blood stool test in the past two years – significantly lower than the 41 percent for those aged 65-74.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

16.13 Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of people aged 50 and older who have received fecal occult blood testing within the preceding 1 to 2 years and to at least 40 percent those who have ever received a proctosigmoidoscopy.

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

FIGURE 16A
Percent Who Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy
Pennsylvania Adults 50 and Older
1993, 1995-97 and 1999

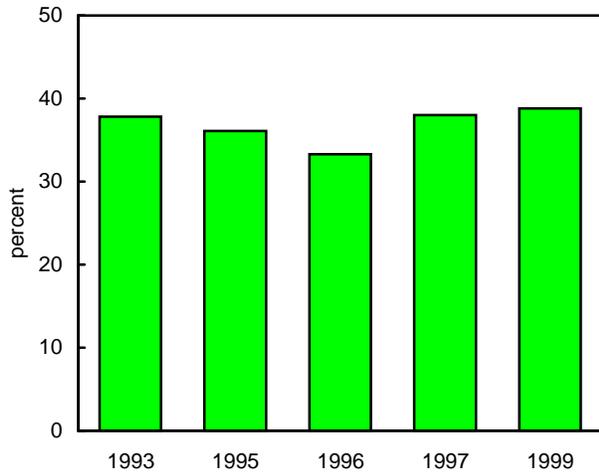


FIGURE 16B
Colorectal Cancer Screening
Percent by Type and Age
Pennsylvania Adults 50 and Older, 1999

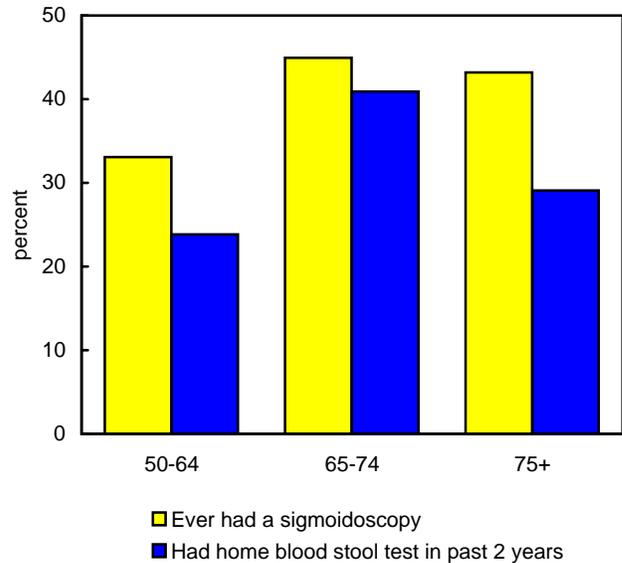


TABLE 16
Colorectal Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Adults 50 and Older, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy | | | Had a home blood stool test in past 2 years | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---|----|-------|---|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| Adults 50+ | 1416 | 541 | 39 | 36-42 | 424 | 30 | 27-33 |
| Male 50+ | 530 | 227 | 41 | 36-46 | 159 | 30 | 26-34 |
| Female 50+ | 886 | 314 | 37 | 33-41 | 265 | 31 | 28-34 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 50-64 | 714 | 233 | 33 | 29-37 | 169 | 24 | 20-28 |
| 65-74 | 408 | 181 | 45 | 40-50 | 172 | 41 | 36-46 |
| 75+ | 294 | 127 | 43 | 37-49 | 83 | 29 | 23-35 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 228 | 75 | 33 | 26-40 | 60 | 26 | 20-32 |
| High School | 645 | 232 | 36 | 32-40 | 201 | 32 | 28-36 |
| Some College | 250 | 94 | 39 | 32-46 | 68 | 28 | 22-34 |
| College Degree | 286 | 139 | 49 | 42-56 | 95 | 32 | 26-38 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 178 | 74 | 40 | 32-48 | 44 | 24 | 17-31 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 280 | 105 | 39 | 33-45 | 83 | 32 | 26-38 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 305 | 109 | 38 | 32-44 | 105 | 36 | 30-42 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 105 | 39 | 36 | 26-46 | 36 | 29 | 20-38 |
| \$75,000+ | 118 | 53 | 44 | 34-54 | 36 | 31 | 21-41 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 1315 | 501 | 39 | 36-42 | 393 | 30 | 27-33 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 77 | 30 | 40 | 28-52 | 25 | 33 | 21-45 |
| Hispanic | 14 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |

IMMUNIZATION

Age 65 and older and had a flu shot in the past year?

- ◆ 62 percent of Pennsylvanians aged 65+ reported in 1999 that they had had a flu shot in the past year.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 60 percent.
- ◆ Significantly fewer (49 percent) adults aged 65+ with less than a high school education had had a flu shot in the past year compared to those adults aged 65+ with some college or a college degree (72 and 73 percent, respectively).
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with the percentages for sex, age or income.
- ◆ Since 1993, the percentage of older adults (aged 65+) who had had a flu shot in the past year increased from 49 percent to 63 percent by 1997 but dropped slightly to 62 percent in 1999.

Age 65 and older and ever had a pneumonia vaccination?

- ◆ “Yes” answered 51 percent of Pennsylvania adults aged 65+ in 1999.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is 60 percent.
- ◆ 61 percent of adults aged 65+ with a college education had ever had a pneumonia vaccination – significantly higher than the 40 percent for those adults aged 65+ with less than a high school education.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with sex, age or income in the percentages of those aged 65+ who had ever had a pneumonia vaccination. However, percentages were higher for the oldest adults (aged 75+).
- ◆ Between 1993 and 1999, the percentage of Pennsylvania adults aged 65+ who had ever had a pneumonia vaccination rose from 25 to 51 percent.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

20.11 Increase pneumococcal pneumonia and influenza immunization among noninstitutionalized, high risk populations...to at least 60 percent.

IMMUNIZATION

FIGURE 17
Percent Immunized
Pennsylvania Adults 65 and Older, 1993, 1995-97 and 1999

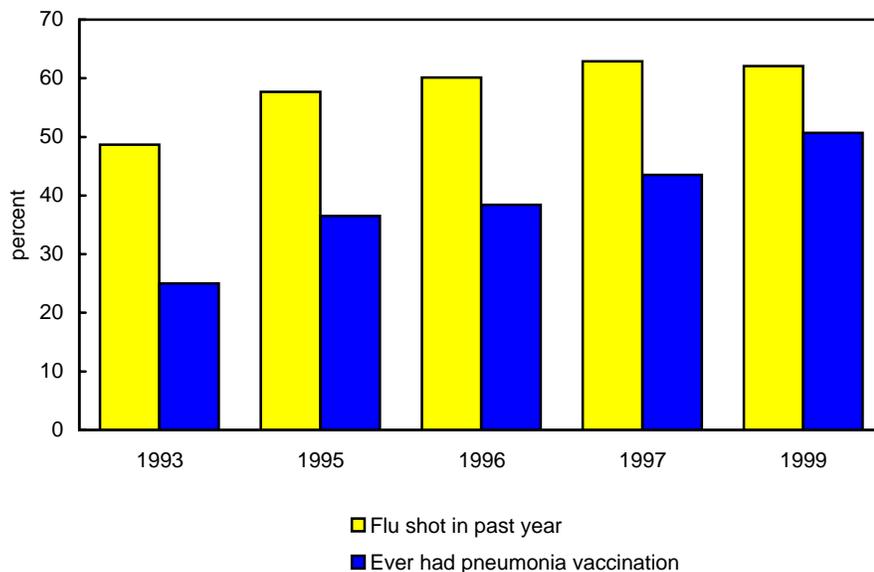


TABLE 17
Immunization
Pennsylvania Adults 65 and Older, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Had flu shot in past year | | | Ever had a pneumonia vaccination | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----|-------|----------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| Adults 65+ | 702 | 443 | 62 | 58-66 | 356 | 51 | 47-55 |
| Male 65+ | 254 | 167 | 66 | 60-72 | 128 | 51 | 44-58 |
| Female 65+ | 448 | 276 | 60 | 55-65 | 228 | 51 | 46-56 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 65-74 | 408 | 246 | 59 | 54-64 | 192 | 47 | 42-52 |
| 75+ | 294 | 197 | 67 | 61-73 | 164 | 57 | 51-63 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 165 | 81 | 49 | 41-57 | 71 | 40 | 32-48 |
| High School | 317 | 205 | 63 | 57-69 | 163 | 50 | 44-56 |
| Some College | 96 | 69 | 72 | 62-82 | 52 | 58 | 47-69 |
| College Degree | 120 | 88 | 73 | 64-82 | 70 | 61 | 51-71 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 115 | 73 | 59 | 49-69 | 65 | 52 | 42-62 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 161 | 105 | 63 | 55-71 | 89 | 57 | 49-65 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 121 | 79 | 66 | 57-75 | 61 | 51 | 41-61 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 26 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |
| \$75,000+ | 19 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 655 | 417 | 63 | 59-67 | 337 | 52 | 48-56 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 34 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 6 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |

Age 18 to 64 and ever had your blood tested for HIV?

- ◆ 39 percent of Pennsylvania adults aged 18-64 have ever had an HIV blood test, according to the 1999 survey.
- ◆ Significant differences were evident by age, with 42 percent of young adults aged 18-29 and 49 percent of adults aged 30-44 indicating that they had ever had their blood tested for HIV infection compared to only 26 percent of older adults aged 45-64.
- ◆ Percentages by race/ethnicity also showed a significant difference – 61 percent of black adults under age 65 had ever been tested while only 36 percent of whites (aged 18-64) had ever been tested.
- ◆ Between 1993 and 1997, the percentage of adults aged 18-64 who had ever had an HIV blood test had increased dramatically, from 23 to 40 percent, but in 1998 it declined for the first time to 35 percent and then rose to 39 percent in 1999.

Age 18 to 64 and would encourage your sexually active teen to use condoms?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 85 percent of Pennsylvanians aged 18-64 in 1999.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage or 92 percent of young adults (aged 18-29) said they would encourage condom use to their sexually active teen compared to 81 percent of those aged 45-64 and to 85 percent for those aged 30-44.
- ◆ Between 1993 and 1999, fewer adults aged 18-64 said that they would encourage condom use to their sexually active teen. The percentage declined from 92 to 85 percent by 1999.

Age 18 to 64 and consider yourself at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS?

- ◆ 5 percent of Pennsylvanians aged 18-64 considered themselves at high or medium risk for HIV infection in 1999.
- ◆ Among those adults with some college education, 9 percent considered themselves at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS – significantly higher than the 4 percent for adults with a high school diploma in 1999.
- ◆ There were no significant differences by sex, age, income, race or Hispanic origin for those who considered themselves at high or medium risk for HIV infection.
- ◆ In 1993, 10 percent of adults aged 18-64 considered themselves at high or medium risk. By 1999, the figure had declined to 5 percent.

HIV/AIDS

FIGURE 18A
HIV/AIDS

Percent Tested, At Risk, and Condom Use
Pennsylvania Adults 18 to 64, 1993-99

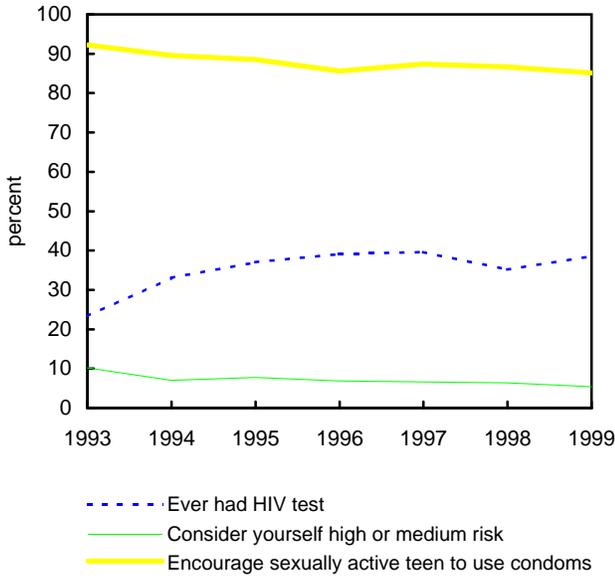


FIGURE 18B
Percent Ever Tested for HIV
Pennsylvania Adults 18 to 64
By Age and Race, 1999

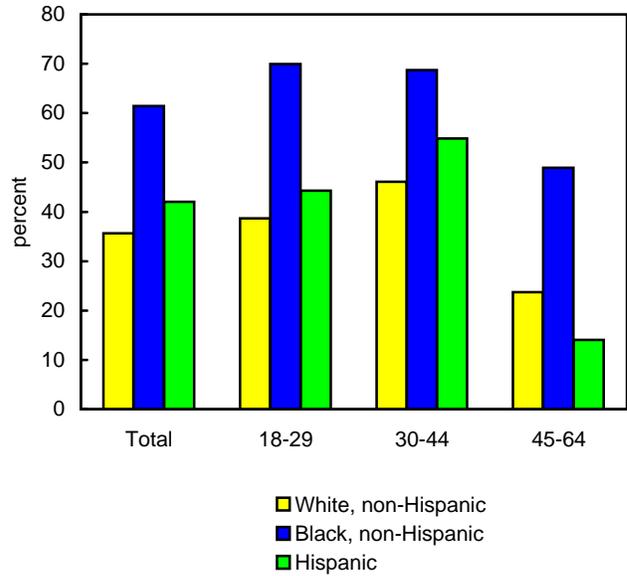


TABLE 18
HIV/AIDS
Pennsylvania Adults 18 to 64, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Ever tested for HIV | | | Encourage sexually active teen to use condoms | | | Consider yourself high or medium risk | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|----|-------|---|----|-------|---------------------------------------|----|------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| Adults 18-64 | 2815 | 1116 | 39 | 37-41 | 2403 | 85 | 84-86 | 150 | 5 | 4-6 |
| Male 18-64 | 1153 | 458 | 38 | 35-41 | 968 | 84 | 82-86 | 73 | 6 | 4-8 |
| Female 18-64 | 1662 | 658 | 39 | 36-42 | 1435 | 86 | 84-88 | 77 | 5 | 4-6 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 273 | 42 | 37-47 | 531 | 92 | 90-94 | 47 | 7 | 4-10 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 566 | 49 | 46-52 | 998 | 85 | 83-87 | 60 | 5 | 4-6 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 277 | 26 | 23-29 | 874 | 81 | 78-84 | 43 | 4 | 2-6 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 177 | 85 | 45 | 37-53 | 149 | 86 | 81-91 | 8 | 4 | 1-7 |
| High School | 1140 | 393 | 35 | 32-38 | 995 | 87 | 85-89 | 48 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Some College | 651 | 277 | 42 | 37-47 | 555 | 84 | 81-87 | 47 | 9 | 6-12 |
| College Degree | 842 | 359 | 40 | 36-44 | 702 | 83 | 80-86 | 47 | 5 | 3-7 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 214 | 100 | 44 | 35-53 | 181 | 87 | 82-92 | 11 | 7 | 1-13 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 363 | 167 | 47 | 41-53 | 318 | 87 | 83-91 | 12 | 3 | 1-5 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 868 | 335 | 38 | 34-42 | 770 | 88 | 86-90 | 57 | 7 | 5-9 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 386 | 161 | 41 | 35-47 | 330 | 85 | 81-89 | 26 | 7 | 4-10 |
| \$75,000+ | 379 | 158 | 38 | 33-43 | 319 | 84 | 80-88 | 15 | 4 | 2-6 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 2445 | 901 | 36 | 34-38 | 2092 | 86 | 84-88 | 120 | 5 | 4-6 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 230 | 147 | 61 | 53-69 | 202 | 86 | 80-92 | 18 | 8 | 3-13 |
| Hispanic | 71 | 35 | 42 | 28-56 | 56 | 79 | 68-90 | 10 | 12 | 4-20 |

SKIN CANCER

Do you always or nearly always use sunscreen when outdoors?

- ◆ 27 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999 said that they always or nearly always use sunscreen when outdoors for one or more hours on a sunny summer day while 33 percent said that they never use sunscreen.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for 60 percent of all persons to use sunscreen.
- ◆ Significantly more women (32 percent) than men (20 percent) said that they always or nearly always use sunscreen when outdoors for one or more hours on a sunny summer day.
- ◆ Significant differences were also associated with education and income. Percentage use of sunscreen increased along with both educational attainment and income level. For example, those without a high school diploma had a significantly lower percentage than all those with more education and college graduates had a significantly higher percentage than those with some college education or less. Among income levels, significantly higher percentages occurred for those earning \$75,000+ (compared to those with incomes below \$50,000); for those earning \$50,000-\$74,999 (compared to adults with incomes below \$25,000); and, for those earning \$25,000-\$49,999 (compared to adults with incomes below \$15,000).
- ◆ White and Hispanic adults used sunscreen at significantly higher percentages than black adults in 1999 – 28 percent of whites and 24 percent of Hispanics compared to only 8 percent of black adults.

Have you had a sunburn in the past 12 months?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 32 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999.
- ◆ Significantly more adult males (36 percent) than females (27 percent) said that they had had a sunburn in the past 12 months.
- ◆ Significantly higher differences were consistently associated with younger ages – 56 percent of the youngest adults (aged 18-29) had had a sunburn in the past year; 42 percent of those aged 30-44; 22 percent of those aged 45-64; but only 7 percent of the oldest adults (aged 65+).
- ◆ 36 percent of adults with some college, 35 percent of college graduates, and 31 percent of high school graduates had had a sunburn in the past year – significantly higher than the 18 percent reported among adults without a high school education.
- ◆ There were significant differences also associated with income. Higher percentages were recorded for adults earning \$25,000 or more compared to those adults earning less.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage (34) of white adults than black adults (6 percent) said that they had had a sunburn in the past year

Sun exposure prevention by Pennsylvania adults:

- ◆ 30 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 1999 that they always/nearly always stayed in the shade when outside on sunny summer days for one or more hours to avoid sun exposure; 26 percent always/nearly always wore a hat; and, 8 percent always/nearly always wore a long sleeve shirt to avoid sun exposure.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is for 60 percent.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

16.9 Increase to at least 60 percent the proportion of people of all ages who limit sun exposure, use sunscreens and protective clothing when exposed to sunlight...

SKIN CANCER

FIGURE 19A
Sunscreen Use, Percent by Frequency
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999

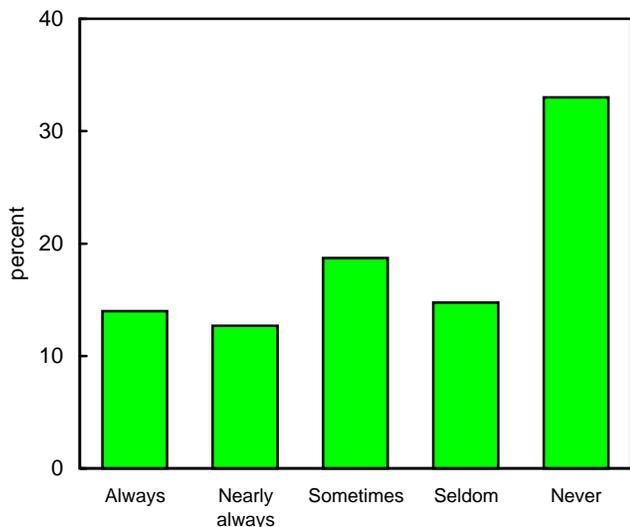


FIGURE 19B
Always/Nearly Always Prevent Sun Exposure
Percent by Type
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999



TABLE 19
Skin Cancer
Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Always/nearly always use sun-screen when outdoors 1+ hrs | | | Had a sunburn in past 12 months | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--|----|-------|---------------------------------|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3559 | 990 | 27 | 25-29 | 1091 | 32 | 30-34 |
| Male | 1420 | 295 | 20 | 18-22 | 510 | 36 | 33-39 |
| Female | 2139 | 695 | 32 | 30-34 | 581 | 27 | 25-29 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 143 | 24 | 20-28 | 312 | 56 | 51-61 |
| 30-44 | 1165 | 353 | 29 | 26-32 | 486 | 42 | 39-45 |
| 45-64 | 1065 | 320 | 29 | 26-32 | 239 | 22 | 19-25 |
| 65+ | 702 | 167 | 24 | 20-28 | 48 | 7 | 5-9 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 346 | 54 | 15 | 11-19 | 65 | 18 | 14-22 |
| High School | 1468 | 334 | 22 | 20-24 | 428 | 31 | 28-34 |
| Some College | 754 | 212 | 27 | 23-31 | 250 | 36 | 32-40 |
| College Degree | 973 | 386 | 38 | 35-41 | 346 | 35 | 32-38 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 332 | 61 | 18 | 13-23 | 79 | 26 | 20-32 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 527 | 117 | 21 | 17-25 | 128 | 23 | 19-27 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 992 | 271 | 27 | 24-30 | 357 | 36 | 33-39 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 413 | 143 | 32 | 27-37 | 162 | 39 | 34-44 |
| \$75,000+ | 399 | 167 | 39 | 34-44 | 162 | 43 | 37-49 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 3123 | 920 | 28 | 26-30 | 1041 | 34 | 32-36 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 268 | 25 | 8 | 5-11 | 11 | 6 | 1-11 |
| Hispanic | 77 | 19 | 24 | 13-35 | 14 | 23 | 10-36 |

LEAD POISONING

Have a child who has been tested for lead poisoning?

- ◆ Among adults with a child aged 6 months to 6 years in the household, 45 percent responded in the 1999 survey that the child had had their blood tested for lead poisoning.
- ◆ 52 percent of female adults with a child at home (aged 6 months to 6 years) said that the child had been tested for lead poisoning – significantly higher than the percentage (35) for male adults.
- ◆ Young adults (ages 18-29) had children (aged 6 months to 6 years) at home tested for lead poisoning at a significantly higher percentage (54) than adults aged 30-44 (39 percent).
- ◆ Among adults earning \$15,000-\$24,999 with a child (aged 6 months to 6 years) at home, 59 percent had the child's blood tested for lead poisoning. This figure was significantly higher than the 32 percent reported among adults in the highest income bracket (\$75,000+).
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage (74) of black adults had had a child at home (aged 6 months to 6 years) tested compared to 41 percent of white adults.

Can small amounts of lead have any effect on child's health?

- ◆ "Yes" responded 90 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 1999 with a small child (aged 6 months to 6 years) at home.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with sex, age, education, income or race in the percentages of adults who believed that a small amount of lead can affect a child's health. However, the percentages were somewhat lower among adults with higher incomes.

LEAD POISONING

FIGURE 20
**Percent Who Believe Small Amount of Lead
 Can Affect A Young Child's Health
 Pennsylvania Adults by Sex and Race, 1999**

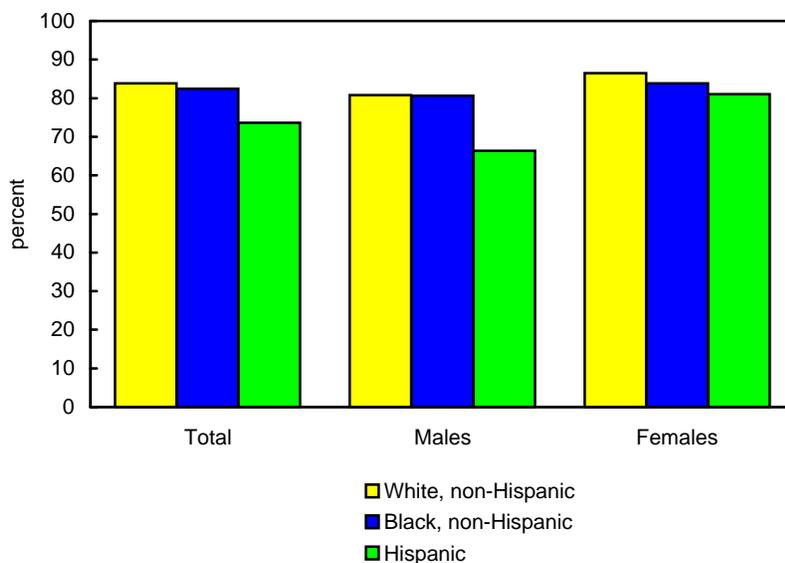


TABLE 20
**Lead Poisoning
 Pennsylvania Adults, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Total No. | Child has been tested for lead poisoning* | | | Believes small amt. of lead affects young child* | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---|----|-------|--|----|--------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 607 | 279 | 45 | 41-49 | 548 | 90 | 87-93 |
| Male | 205 | 65 | 35 | 27-43 | 178 | 88 | 83-93 |
| Female | 402 | 214 | 52 | 47-57 | 370 | 91 | 88-94 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 190 | 108 | 54 | 46-62 | 179 | 93 | 89-97 |
| 30-44 | 374 | 149 | 39 | 33-45 | 332 | 88 | 84-92 |
| 45-64 | 34 | # | | | # | | |
| 65+ | 8 | # | | | # | | |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 44 | # | | | # | | |
| High School | 235 | 112 | 46 | 39-53 | 206 | 89 | 85-93 |
| Some College | 146 | 71 | 48 | 38-58 | 139 | 94 | 90-98 |
| College Degree | 182 | 69 | 37 | 29-45 | 166 | 90 | 85-95 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 39 | # | | | # | | |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 76 | 51 | 59 | 46-72 | 72 | 96 | 92-100 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 217 | 91 | 42 | 35-49 | 200 | 92 | 88-96 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 90 | 36 | 41 | 29-53 | 81 | 90 | 83-97 |
| \$75,000+ | 76 | 26 | 32 | 20-44 | 67 | 85 | 76-94 |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 506 | 209 | 41 | 36-46 | 458 | 91 | 88-94 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 66 | 50 | 74 | 61-87 | 60 | 89 | 79-99 |
| Hispanic | 23 | # | | | # | | |

*Denominator is persons who have a child in household ages 6 months to 6 years

#Data not reported due to N<50

OLDER ADULTS

Aged 65+ and wear a hearing aid every day?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 6 percent of Pennsylvania adults age 65+ in the 1999 survey.
- ◆ 17 percent of college graduates aged 65+ said that they wear a hearing aid every day – significantly higher than the 4 percent of adults aged 65+ with a high school education or less.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with sex, age, income or race for the percentages of older adults (aged 65+) who wear a hearing aid every day.

Age 65+ and see well enough to read newspaper print (with glasses/contacts)?

- ◆ 90 percent of older (aged 65+) Pennsylvania adults indicated in 1999 that they see well enough to read newspaper print (with glasses or contacts if necessary). Older Pennsylvanians experienced significant visual impairment at a rate of 97.3 per 1,000 according to the 1999 survey results.
NOTE: The national year 2000 objective is to reduce significant visual impairment to no more than 70 per 1,000 population age 65+.
- ◆ A significantly higher proportion (94 percent) of adults aged 65-74 were able to read a newspaper than adults aged 75+ (86 percent) in 1999.
- ◆ There were no significant differences associated with sex, education or income in terms of the percentages of older adults who could read a newspaper. However, slightly higher percentages occurred among the better educated and at higher income levels.

Difficulty with specific tasks because of health or physical problem:

- ◆ 12 percent of older adults (aged 65+) said in 1999 that they had difficulty controlling their bladder or bowels.
- ◆ 10 percent encountered difficulty with writing or grasping objects.
- ◆ 9 percent had difficulty getting in or out of bed or a chair.
- ◆ 9 percent experienced difficulty travelling outside their home.
- ◆ 7 percent encountered difficulty with bathing.
- ◆ 7 percent experienced difficulty walking on a level surface at home.
- ◆ 5 percent had problems with dressing themselves.
- ◆ 3 percent experienced difficulty using the toilet.
- ◆ 3 percent had problems eating or drinking.

YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:

17.7a Reduce significant visual impairment among people 65 and older to a prevalence of no more than 70 per 1,000.

OLDER ADULTS

FIGURE 21
Percent Who Have Difficulty With Tasks by Type
Pennsylvania Adults 65 and Older*, 1999

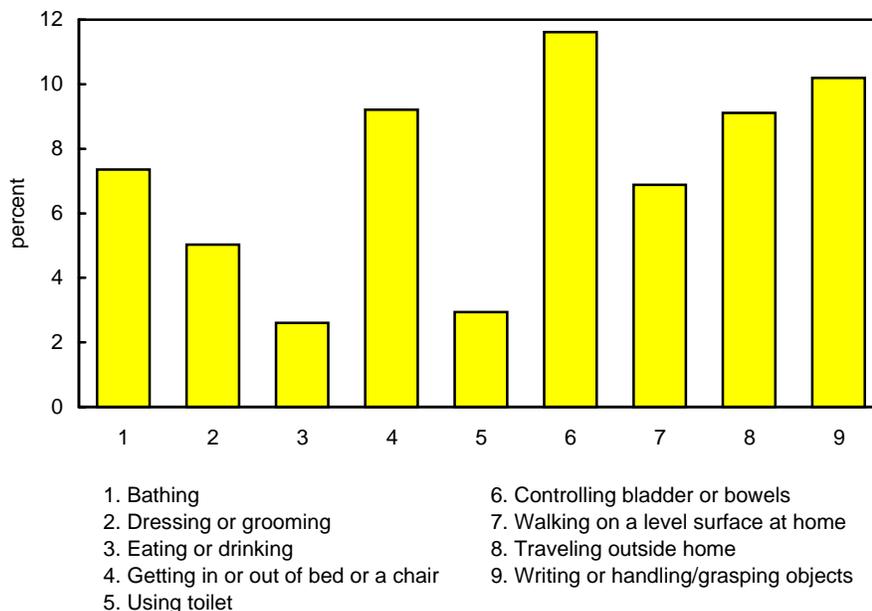


TABLE 21
Older Adults
Pennsylvania Adults 65 and Older*, 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Total No. | Wear a hearing aid daily | | | Can read a newspaper (with eyeglasses) | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----|------|--|----|-------|
| | | No. | % | CI | No. | % | CI |
| Adults 65+ | 742 | 50 | 6 | 4-8 | 659 | 90 | 88-92 |
| Male 65+ | 266 | 17 | 5 | 3-7 | 239 | 89 | 85-93 |
| Female 65+ | 476 | 33 | 7 | 4-10 | 420 | 91 | 89-93 |
| Age: | | | | | | | |
| 65-74 | 408 | 19 | 5 | 2-8 | 381 | 94 | 92-96 |
| 75+ | 294 | 29 | 9 | 6-12 | 251 | 86 | 82-90 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 168 | 9 | 4 | 1-7 | 144 | 88 | 83-93 |
| High School | 328 | 16 | 4 | 2-6 | 297 | 91 | 88-94 |
| Some College | 102 | 6 | 5 | 1-9 | 92 | 92 | 87-97 |
| College Degree | 131 | 18 | 17 | 8-26 | 121 | 94 | 90-98 |
| Income: | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 118 | 9 | 8 | 3-13 | 100 | 85 | 78-92 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 164 | 10 | 4 | 1-7 | 149 | 92 | 88-96 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 124 | 11 | 10 | 2-18 | 114 | 93 | 88-98 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 27 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |
| \$75,000+ | 20 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |
| Race: | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 677 | 45 | 6 | 4-8 | 609 | 92 | 90-94 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 37 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 6 | (Data not reported due to N<50) | | | | | |

*Includes those who refused to give their age

TECHNICAL NOTES

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules), performs additional analyses and responds to requests for data. Sampling and interviewing in 1999 were done by Macro International, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Sample Selection

Respondents were selected using a two-stage random digit dialing sample design. In the first selection stage, a disproportionate stratified random sample of telephone numbers was selected from the universe of all possible Pennsylvania telephone numbers. These are telephone numbers which begin with the area code and exchange prefixes specific to Pennsylvania.

Under the disproportionate stratified sample design, the universe of all telephone numbers in the state is divided into two strata based on the estimated probability that the phone number is attached to a housing unit. A large proportion of the sample is selected from the strata containing phones most likely to be connected to households.

In the first stage of sampling, the selected telephone numbers were called to determine if they were residential telephone numbers. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to the second stage of sampling wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. This list is generated by the person who answers the telephone.

Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire consisted of a standardized core and state-added modules. The CDC developed the core questionnaire with recommendations from all participating jurisdictions. Most of the core questions had been used during the 1998 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 1999 survey were field tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned hypertension, diabetes, colorectal cancer screening, lead poisoning, and older adults. The 1999 questionnaire appears on pages 50-58.

Response Rates

Interviews were conducted in the evenings and on weekends in order to reach people when they were more likely to be at home, as well as during the day. At least 15 calls were placed at different times of the day and night and different days of the week before any sample number was classified as "no answer."

People who refused to participate in the survey were recontacted by interviewers who were experienced in converting refusals to completed interviews.

Ten percent of all completed interviews were verified by recontacting the respondent. A probability sample was selected for the verification process. Completed interviews from all interviewers were included. The verification interview was completed by an interviewer who did not conduct the original interview.

The outcome of all telephone calls is shown below. This report was prepared using data from 3,559 completed interviews. The CASRO response rate for 1999 was 49 percent.

| Disposition of All Telephone Numbers 1999 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Sample | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| Completed Interview | 3,559 | 15.7 |
| Refused Interview | 2,464 | 10.9 |
| Non-Working Telephone Number | 10,149 | 44.9 |
| No Answer (Multiple Times) | 2,318 | 10.3 |
| Not a Private Residence | 3,311 | 14.7 |
| No Eligible Respondent | 19 | 0.1 |
| Selected Respondent Not Available | | |
| During Interview Period | 458 | 2.0 |
| Language Barrier | 85 | 0.4 |
| Terminated During Interview | 54 | 0.2 |
| Line Busy (Multiple Times) | 111 | 0.5 |
| Respondent Had Physical or Mental Impairment | 72 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 22,600 | 100.0 |

Sample Characteristics

The following table compares the final interview sample for the 1999 BRFSS to the 1999 U.S. Census estimates for the adult population of Pennsylvania. The weighted sample counts represent estimates of the total adult population by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age. The column with unweighted sample data shows that men, blacks, Hispanics, and residents 18-29 and 65+ years of age were under-represented in the sample.

| Distribution of 1999 Pennsylvania BRFSS Survey Sample and 1999 Estimated Pennsylvania Adult Population For Selected Characteristics | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | <u>1999 BRFSS Survey Sample</u> | | <u>1999 Population Estimates</u> | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All Adults | 3,559 | 100.0 | 9,188,971 | 100.0 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Males | 1,420 | 39.9 | 4,325,498 | 47.1 |
| Females | 2,139 | 60.1 | 4,863,473 | 52.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 3,166 | 89.0 | 8,085,950 | 88.0 |
| Black | 279 | 7.8 | 770,753 | 8.4 |
| Other | 77 | 2.2 | 245,746 | 2.7 |
| Unknown/Refused | 37 | 1.0 | 86,522 | 0.9 |
| Hispanic | | | | |
| Yes | 77 | 2.2 | 241,218 | 2.6 |
| No | 3,453 | 97.0 | 8,871,364 | 96.5 |
| Unknown/Refused | 29 | 0.8 | 76,389 | 0.8 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-29 | 585 | 16.4 | 1,838,380 | 20.0 |
| 30-44 | 1,165 | 32.7 | 2,661,822 | 29.0 |
| 45-64 | 1,065 | 29.9 | 2,671,538 | 29.1 |
| 65+ | 702 | 19.7 | 1,937,476 | 21.1 |
| Unknown/Refused | 42 | 1.2 | 79,755 | 0.9 |

NOTE: Race data include Hispanics.

Determining Accuracy of the Estimates and Significance Using Confidence Intervals

Tables included in this report show the 95% confidence intervals associated with all reported percentages. They appear in the table columns labelled (CI).

Confidence intervals are a way to measure sampling error and define the range of values where the “true” percentage would be found (95% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the size of the sample taken or number of people surveyed. The larger the sample size, the more reliable will be a calculation based on that data – the smaller will be the confidence interval, also. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

Confidence intervals were calculated using SUDAAN, a software package developed by the Research Triangle Institute, that properly estimates sample variances for complex sample designs.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50. Calculations based on such small sample size are considered to be very unreliable and inappropriate for analysis.

Data Adjustment

The data were adjusted, or weighted, to correspond to estimated age and sex distribution of the population for Pennsylvania in 1999. Because people living in households with more than one telephone or more than one adult had differing probabilities of being selected, the responses were also adjusted to reflect the number of different telephone numbers per household and the number of adults residing in the household. All of the percentages reported here were calculated with weighted data and should be representative of the adult population of Pennsylvania. It should be noted that the percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding and missing data (persons who did not know or refused to answer a particular question).

Out of the 3,559 records included in the data analysis, 42 records did not contain information on age. To avoid discarding records with age values that were unknown or refused, the mean age of all respondents in the same sex and race group was used to weight the records with unknown age for the analysis conducted by the CDC.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

Since 1989, the Pennsylvania Department of Health has participated in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The BRFSS was designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to obtain data on the key modifiable health risks which contribute to the leading causes of death. The BRFSS is an ongoing telephone survey consisting of interviews conducted each month. Approximately 3,000-4,000 completed surveys per year make up the sample data set.

On the state level, data from the BRFSS serve several purposes. BRFSS data help to identify subgroups which should be targeted for health promotion and disease prevention programs due to elevated risks. Multiple years of BRFSS data are useful for tracking Pennsylvania's progress in achieving selected Healthy People 2000 National Health Objectives. Data from Pennsylvania, when compared to similar data from other states, identifies the need for increased health promotion and disease prevention program efforts. In 1999, comparable data were available from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

On the local level, BRFSS data may also be used to estimate the prevalence of risks in local areas such as counties, if the data are combined for several years. However, for most counties, the number of respondents in the BRFSS sample data set is insufficient to produce reliable estimates.

In cases where local data on behavioral risk are not available, synthetic estimates can be computed based on either national data or statewide data from the BRFSS. Synthetic estimates are calculated using population estimates for subgroups of interest and the state or national risk factor prevalence rates for those groups. Below is an example of how one can compute synthetic estimates for a local area:

Step 1

Obtain the population estimates for the local geographic area of interest. Sum the population estimates into a table having the same breakdown as a table listing the national or state estimates (see the table below).

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 1998 (latest available) Adams County population estimate of 14,629 for ages 18-29 by the smoking prevalence of 34% (.34) for that age group at the state level. The 1999 synthetic estimate for smokers ages 18-29 in Adams County is 4,974.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who smoke, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

| Age Group | 1998 Adams County Population Estimate | | Smoking Prevalence from 1999 Pa. BRFSS | | Estimate of Adams Co. Adult Smokers, 1998 |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|--|-------|---|
| 18-29 | 14,629 | x | 34% or .34 | = | 4,974 |
| 30-44 | 19,312 | x | 28% or .28 | = | 5,407 |
| 45-64 | 19,295 | x | 22% or .22 | = | 4,245 |
| 65+ | 12,215 | x | 8% or .08 | = | 977 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | Total | 15,603 |

Caution

Synthetic estimates can be useful for planning purposes. However, these estimates should not be used if there is reason to believe that local rates for subgroups of interest would diverge widely from the state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

It is important to qualify estimates whenever they are used. A clear citation of the sources of the data used to compute the local-area synthetic estimates should be included in every report of the estimates.

1999 Behavioral Health Risk Questionnaire

Health Status:

1. Would you say that in general your health is:
 - a. Excellent
 - b. Very good
 - c. Good
 - d. Fair
 - e. Poor
 - f. Don't know/Not Sure
 - g. Refused
2. Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?
 - a. Number of days
 - b. None
 - c. Don't know/Not sure
 - d. Refused
3. Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?
 - a. Number of days
 - b. None
 - c. Don't know/Not sure
 - d. Refused
4. During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?
 - a. Number of days
 - b. None
 - c. Don't know/Not sure
 - d. Refused

Health Care Access:

5. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Don't know/Not sure
 - d. Refused
6. Medicare is a coverage plan for people 65 or over and for certain disabled people. Do you have Medicare?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Don't know/not sure
 - d. Refused
7. What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care? Is it coverage through:
 - a. Your employer
 - b. Someone else's employer
 - c. A plan that you or someone else buys on your own
 - d. Medicare
 - e. Medicaid or Medical Assistance [or substitute state program name]
 - f. The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA [or CHAMP-VA]
 - g. The Indian Health Service [or the Alaska Native Health Service]
 - h. Some other source
 - i. None
 - j. Don't know/Not sure
 - k. Refused

7a. There are some types of coverage you may not have considered. Please tell me if you have any of the following: Coverage through:

- a. Your employer
 - b. Someone else's employer
 - c. A plan that you or someone else buys on your own
 - d. Medicare
 - e. Medicaid or Medical Assistance [or substitute state program name]
 - f. The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA [or CHAMP-VA]
 - g. The Indian Health Service [or the Alaska Native Health Service]
 - h. Some other source
 - i. None
 - j. Don't know/Not sure
 - k. Refused
8. During the past 12 months, was there any time that you did not have any health insurance or coverage?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Don't know/Not sure
 - d. Refused
 9. About how long has it been since you had health care coverage?
 - a. Within the past 6 months (1 to 6 months ago)
 - b. Within the past year (6 to 12 months ago)
 - c. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - d. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
 - e. 5 or more years ago
 - f. Don't know/Not sure
 - g. Never
 - h. Refused
 10. Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Don't know/Not sure
 - d. Refused
 11. About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?
 - a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
 - b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
 - d. 5 or more years ago
 - e. Don't know/Not sure
 - f. Never
 - g. Refused
 12. About how long has it been since you last had your blood pressure taken by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional?
 - a. Within the past 6 months (1 to 6 months ago)
 - b. Within the past year (6 to 12 months ago)
 - c. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - d. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
 - e. 5 or more years ago
 - f. Don't know/Not sure
 - g. Never
 - h. Refused
 13. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?
 - a. Yes

Hypertension Awareness:

- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

14. Have you been told on more than one occasion that your blood pressure was high, or have you been told this only once?

- a. More than once
- b. Only once
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

High Blood Pressure:

15. During the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you that you have high blood pressure?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

16. Are you currently taking medication for high blood pressure prescribed by a doctor?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

Cholesterol Awareness:

17. Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

18. About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?

Read Only if Necessary

- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
- b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
- c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

19. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

Diabetes:

20. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

- a. Yes
- b. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
- c. No
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

21. How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

- a. Age in years
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

22. Are you now taking insulin?

- a. Yes

- b. No
- c. Refused

23. Currently, about how often do you use insulin?

- a. Times per day
- b. Times per week
- c. Use insulin pump
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

24. About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

- a. Times per day
- b. Times per week
- c. Times per month
- d. Times per year
- e. Never
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

25. Have you ever heard of glycosylated hemoglobin [gli-KOS-ilated HE-mo-glo-bin] or hemoglobin "A one C"?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

26. About how many times in the last year have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?

- a. Number of times
- b. None
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

27. About how many times in the last year has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for glycosylated hemoglobin or hemoglobin "A one C"?

- a. Number of times
- b. None
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

28. About how many times in the last year has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?

- a. Number of times
- b. None
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

29. When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.

- a. Within the past month (0 to 1 month ago)
- b. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
- c. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
- d. 2 or more years ago
- e. Never
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

30. How much of the time does your vision limit you in recognizing people or objects across the street? Would you say:

- a. All of the time
- b. Most of the time
- c. Some of the time
- d. A little bit of the time
- e. None of the time

- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

31. How much of the time does your vision limit you in reading print in a newspaper, magazine, recipe, menu, or numbers on the telephone? Would you say:

- a. All of the time
- b. Most of the time
- c. Some of the time
- d. A little bit of the time
- e. None of the time
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

32. How much of the time does your vision limit you in watching television? Would you say:

- a. All of the time
- b. Most of the time
- c. Some of the time
- d. A little bit of the time
- e. None of the time
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

33. When was the last time you received education about your diabetes? Would you say:

- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 mos. ago)
- b. Within the past 3 years (1 to 3 years ago)
- c. 3 or more years ago
- d. Never
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

34. Where did you receive the education the last time? Was this in a doctor's office, as a patient in the hospital, from a diabetes outpatient education program sponsored by a hospital, or some other place?

- a. Doctor's office
- b. As inpatient in hospital
- c. Hospital-sponsored outpatient education program
- d. Some other place
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

Oral Health:

35. How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?

- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
- b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
- c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Never
- g. Refused

36. How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Do not include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.

- a. 5 or fewer
- b. 6 or more but not all
- c. All
- d. None
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

37. How long has it been since you had your teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist?

- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
- b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)

- c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Never
- g. Refused

Skin Cancer:

The next questions are about sunburns.

38. Including any time that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

39. Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four
- e. Five
- f. Six or more
- g. Don't know/Not sure
- h. Refused

Tobacco Use:

40. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

41. Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all?

- a. Everyday
- b. Some days
- c. Not at all
- d. Refused

42. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?

- a. Number of cigarettes
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

42a. On the average, when you smoked during the past 30 days, about how many cigarettes did you smoke a day?

- a. Number of cigarettes
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

43. During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for 1 day or longer?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

44. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, daily?

- a. Within the past month (0 to 1 month ago)
- b. Within the past 3 months (1 to 3 months ago)
- c. Within the past 6 months (3 to 6 months ago)
- d. Within the past year (6 to 12 months ago)

- e. Within the past 5 years (1 to 5 years ago)
- f. Within the past 15 years (5 to 15 years ago)
- g. 15 or more years ago
- h. Don't know/Not sure
- i. Never smoked regularly
- j. Refused

Alcohol Consumption:

45. During the past month, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

46. During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverages, on the average?

- a. Days per week
- b. Days per month
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

47. A drink is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

- a. Number of drinks
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

48. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

- a. Number of times
- b. None
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

49. During the past month, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

- a. Number of times
- b. None
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

Demographics:

50. What is your age?

- a. Age in years
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

51. What is your race? Would you say:

- a. White
- b. Black
- c. Asian, Pacific Islander
- d. American Indian, Alaska Native
- e. Other: (specify)
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

52. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

53. Are you:

- a. Married
- b. Divorced
- c. Widowed

- d. Separated
- e. Never been married
- f. A member of an unmarried couple
- g. Refused

54. How many children live in your household who are...

- a. less than 5 years old?
- b. 5 through 12 years old?
- c. 13 through 17 years old?

55. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

- a. Never attended school or only kindergarten
- b. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
- c. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
- d. Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
- e. College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)
- f. College 4 years or more (College graduate)
- g. Refused

56. Are you currently:

- a. Employed for wages
- b. Self-employed
- c. Out of work for more than 1 year
- d. Out of work for less than 1 year
- e. Homemaker
- f. Student
- g. Retired
- h. Unable to work
- i. Refused

57. Is your annual household income from all sources:

- a. Less than \$25,000
- b. Less than \$20,000
- c. Less than \$15,000
- d. Less than \$10,000
- e. Less than \$35,000
- f. Less than \$50,000
- g. Less than \$75,000
- h. \$75,000 or more
- i. Don't know/Not sure
- j. Refused

58. About how much do you weigh without shoes?

- a. Weight in pounds
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

59. About how tall are you without shoes?

- a. Height in ft/inches
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

60. What county do you live in?

- a. County name
- b. Don't know/not sure
- c. Refused

61. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Refused

62. How many residential telephone numbers do you have?

- a. Total telephone numbers
- b. Refused

63. Indicate sex of respondent.

- a. Male
- b. Female

Women's Health:

64. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
65. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?
- Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
 - Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
 - Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
 - 5 or more years ago
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
66. Was your last mammogram done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer?
- Routine checkup
 - Breast problem other than cancer
 - Had breast cancer
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
67. A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
68. How long has it been since your last breast exam?
- Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
 - Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
 - Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
 - 5 or more years ago
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
69. Was your last breast exam done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer?
- Routine Checkup
 - Breast problem other than cancer
 - Had breast cancer
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
70. A Pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap smear?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
71. How long has it been since you had your last Pap smear?
- Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
 - Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - Within the past 3 years (2 to 3 years ago)
 - Within the past 5 years (3 to 5 years ago)
 - 5 or more years ago
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused

72. Was your last Pap smear done as part of a routine exam, or to check a current or previous problem?
- Routine exam
 - Check current or previous problem
 - Other
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
73. Have you had a hysterectomy?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/not sure
 - Refused
74. To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused

Immunization:

75. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
76. At what kind of place did you get your last flu shot?
- A doctor's office or health maintenance organization
 - A health department
 - Another type of clinic or health center
 - A senior, recreation, or community center
 - A store
 - A hospital or emergency room
 - Workplace
 - Other
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
77. Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused

Colorectal Cancer Screening:

78. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
79. When did you have your last blood stool test using a home kit?
- Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
 - Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
 - Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
 - 5 or more years ago
 - Don't know/Not sure
 - Refused
80. Was your last test done as part of a routine checkup or because of a colorectal problem such as bleeding, pain, or trouble with bowel movements?
- Routine checkup
 - Problem (pain, bleeding, etc.)

- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

81. A sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

82. When did you have your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
- b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
- c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

83. Was your last test done as part of a routine checkup, because of a colorectal problem such as bleeding, pain, trouble with bowel movements, or because of a problem with the blood stool test?

- a. Routine checkup
- b. Problem (pain, bleeding, etc.)
- c. Problem with blood stool test
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

Injury Control:

84. What is the age of the oldest child in your household under the age of 16?

- a. Age in years
- b. No children under 16
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

85. During the past year, how often has the child (oldest under 16) worn a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly Always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Never rides a bicycle
- h. Refused

86. When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home?

- a. Within the past month (0 to 1 month ago)
- b. Within the past 6 months (1 to 6 months ago)
- c. Within the past year (6 to 12 months ago)
- d. One or more years ago
- e. Never
- f. No smoke detectors in home
- g. Don't know/Not sure
- h. Refused

HIV/AIDS:

87. If you had a child in school, at what grade do you think he or she should begin receiving education in school about HIV infection and AIDS?

- a. Grade 1 through 12
- b. Kindergarten
- c. Never
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

88. If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him or her to use a condom?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Would give other advice
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

89. What are your chances of getting infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? Would you say:

- a. High
- b. Medium
- c. Low
- d. None
- e. Not applicable
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

90. Have you donated blood since March 1985?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

91. Have you donated blood in the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

92. Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

92a. Have you ever been tested for HIV?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

93. Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

93a. Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

94. What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV?

- a. For hospitalization or surgical procedure
- b. To apply for health insurance
- c. To apply for life insurance
- d. For employment
- e. To apply for a marriage license
- f. For military induction or military service
- g. For immigration
- h. Just to find out if you were infected
- i. Because of referral by a doctor
- j. Because of pregnancy
- k. Referred by your sex partner
- l. Because it was part of a blood donation process

- m. For routine check-up
 - n. Because of occupational exposure
 - o. Because of illness
 - p. Because I am at risk for HIV
 - q. Other
 - r. Don't know/Not sure
 - s. Refused
95. Where did you have your last test for HIV?
- a. Private doctor, HMO
 - b. Blood bank, plasma center, Red Cross
 - c. Health department
 - d. AIDS clinic, counseling, testing site
 - e. Hospital, emergency room, outpatient clinic
 - f. Family planning clinic
 - g. Prenatal clinic, obstetrician's office
 - h. Tuberculosis clinic
 - i. STD clinic
 - j. Community health clinic
 - k. Clinic run by employer
 - l. Insurance company clinic
 - m. Other public clinic
 - n. Drug treatment facility
 - o. Military induction or military service site
 - p. Immigration site
 - q. At home, home visit by nurse or health worker
 - r. At home using self-sampling kit
 - s. In jail or prison
 - t. Other
 - u. Don't know/Not sure
 - v. Refused

96. Did you receive the results of your last test?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

97. Did you receive counseling or talk with a health care professional about the results of your test?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

Asthma:

98. Did a doctor ever tell you that you had asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

99. Do you still have asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

Skin Cancer:

The next questions are about what you do to protect your skin when you go outside.

100. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than one hour, how often do you use sunscreen or sunblock?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom

- e. Never
- f. Don't stay out more than an hour
- g. Don't know/Not sure
- h. Refused

101. What is the Sun Protection Factor or SPF of the sunscreen you use most often?

- a. Number ___
- b. Don't know/Not sure
- c. Refused

102. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you stay in the shade?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

103. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you wear a wide-brimmed hat or any other hat that shades your face, ears, and neck from the sun?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

104. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you wear long-sleeved shirts?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- f. Don't know/Not sure
- g. Refused

105. Suppose that after several months of not being out in the sun, you then went out in the sun without a hat, sunscreen, or protective clothing for an hour.

- a. Sunburn
- b. Darken without sunburn
- c. Not have anything happen
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

106. (If you sunburn) Would you?

- a. Burn severely with blisters
- b. Burn severely with peeling for a few days
- c. Burn mildly without peeling
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

Tobacco Use Prevention:

107. In the past 30 days has anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

108. While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?

- a. Yes

- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

109. Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunch rooms?

- a. Not allowed in any public areas
- b. Allowed in some public areas
- c. Allowed in all public areas
- d. No official policy
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

110. Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for work areas?

- a. Not allowed in any work areas
- b. Allowed in some work areas
- c. Allowed in all work areas
- d. No official policy
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

111. In the following locations, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?

- a. Restaurants
- b. Schools
- c. Day care centers
- d. Indoor work areas

Smokeless Tobacco Use:

112. Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

- a. Yes, chewing tobacco
- b. Yes, snuff
- c. Yes, both
- d. No, neither
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

113. Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

- a. Yes, chewing tobacco
- b. Yes, snuff
- c. Yes, both
- d. No, neither
- e. Don't know/Not sure
- f. Refused

Lead Paint:

114. Can small amounts of lead have any effect on a young child's health?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

115. Are there any children in your household between the ages of 6 months and 6 years?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

116. Have any of these children between 6 months and 6 years of age had their blood tested for lead poisoning?

- a. Yes

- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

Older Adults:

(Asked if respondent was aged 65+)

117. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty fully bathing or showering yourself without help?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

118. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty dressing and grooming yourself without help?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

119. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty eating food and drinking liquids yourself without help?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

120. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty moving in and out of bed or a chair without help?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

121. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty using the toilet without help?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

122. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty voluntarily controlling your bladder or your bowels?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

123. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty walking on a level surface inside your home?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

124. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty getting to places outside your home and not within walking distance without help? For example, travel alone on buses, taxis, or drive a car.

- a. No difficulty

- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused\

125. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty either writing or handling and grasping small objects?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

126. Do you wear a hearing aid every day?

- a. Yes, one ear
- b. Yes, both ears
- c. No
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

127. Can you hear most of the things people say (with a hearing aid if that is how you hear best)?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

128. Do you have vision in both eyes or only one eye?

- a. Yes, both eyes
- b. Yes, only one eye
- c. No, I am blind in both eyes
- d. Don't know/Not sure
- e. Refused

129. Can you see well enough to read newspaper print (with your glasses or contacts if that is how you see best)?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know/Not sure
- d. Refused

Closing Statement:

That's my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give us information about the health practices of people in this state. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.