

2002 Behavioral Health Risks



Of Pennsylvania Adults



Bureau of Health Statistics and Research

Edward G. Rendell, Governor
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2002
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS
of PENNSYLVANIA ADULTS

**A Report of Data Collected During 2002 for the
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System**

October 2003

Bureau of Health Statistics and Research
Pennsylvania Department of Health
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Harrisburg, PA 17101-1914

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 2002, a total of 13,491 Pennsylvania adults completed interviews for the BRFSS survey. Until 2002, approximately 3,600 interviews were completed annually in Pennsylvania. The increase in interviews for 2002 is due to the institution of the Pennsylvania BRFSS Over Sampling Program. The over sampling program allows for additional interviews to be conducted in specific counties or county groups. The counties or county groups receiving the additional interviews or over sample are determined by the State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) affiliated partnerships who choose to participate in a particular program year. This year, Armstrong; Chester; Franklin; and Lancaster counties were over sampled. Each received approximately 1,200 additional surveys. Clearwater Research, Inc. conducted the interviewing and processed the data under a contract administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Health for both the state and county samples.

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 2010 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. Please note that numbers shown in the tables consist of the actual numbers of respondents excluding those who had missing, don't know, and refused answers. This is a change from reports prior to 2000 and percentages shown may vary slightly from previously published data. 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.

Following the end of the survey highlights section of this report is a brief summary of the Healthy People 2010 data reported during the 2002 Pennsylvania BRFSS survey. It consists of 33 Healthy People 2010 objectives, each with goal or baseline information, comparable percentage data, and an indication if Pennsylvania complied with the objectives goal.

The Bureau of Health Statistics and Research 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 available on the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research section of the Department's website at www.health.state.pa.us/stats/

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General Health

How would you say your general health is?

- ◆ “Fair” or “poor” responded 16 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2002; “good” said 30 percent; and, “excellent” or “very good” responded 54 percent.
- ◆ Percentages of “fair” or “poor” health were significantly higher for older adults than for younger adults. Thirty-one percent for adults age 65+, 17 percent age 45-64, 10 percent age 30-44, and 6 percent age 18-29 indicated having fair or poor health.
- ◆ The same trend can be seen for both education and income. Adults with a lower level of education have significantly higher percentages of fair or poor health compared to adults with a higher level (36 percent, less than a high school education; 19 percent, high school diploma; 12 percent, some college education; 7 percent, a college degree). Adults with less household income have significantly higher percentages compared to higher income adults (35 percent, less than \$15,000 in household income; 28 percent, \$15,000-\$24,999 income; 13 percent, \$25,000-\$49,999 income; 7 percent, \$50,000-\$74,999 income; 4 percent, greater than \$75,000 household income).
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of black, non-Hispanic adults (22 percent) reported having fair or poor health compared to white, non-Hispanics (15 percent).

General Health

Figure 1A: Fair or Poor Health, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2002

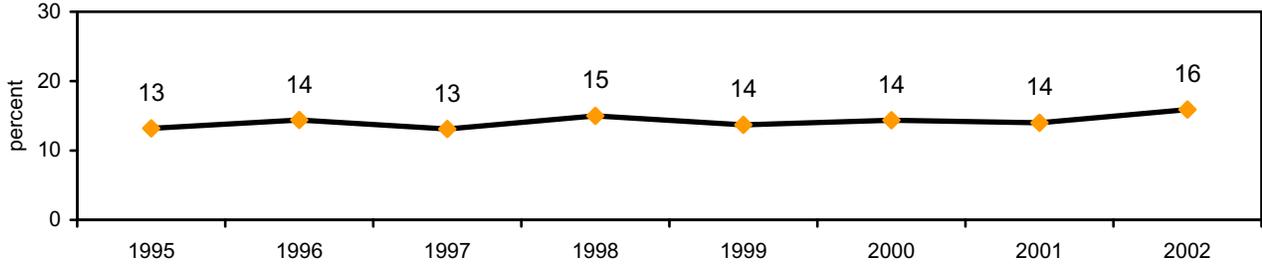
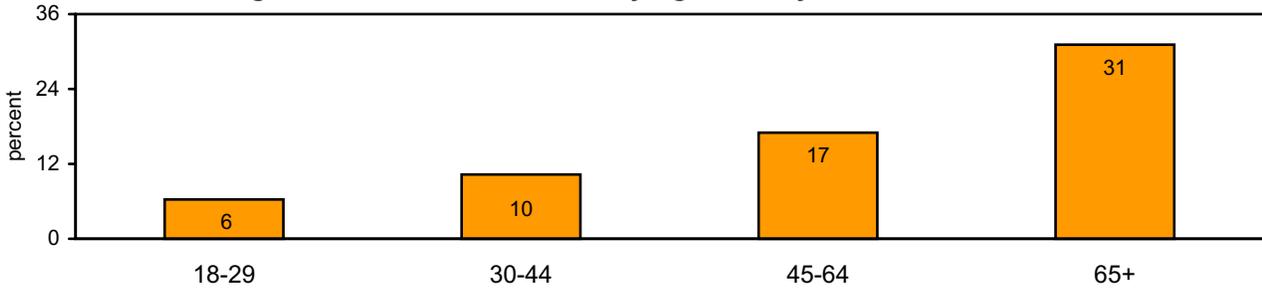


Figure 1B: Fair or Poor Health By Age, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002



**Table 1: Fair or Poor Health
Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|----|-------|
| All Adults | 13,461 | 2,137 | 16 | 15-17 |
| Male | 5,365 | 758 | 14 | 13-15 |
| Female | 8,096 | 1,379 | 18 | 17-19 |
| Age: | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,679 | 93 | 6 | 5-8 |
| 30-44 | 3,976 | 380 | 10 | 9-12 |
| 45-64 | 4,712 | 761 | 17 | 16-18 |
| 65+ | 2,970 | 886 | 31 | 29-33 |
| Education: | | | | |
| <High School | 1,312 | 472 | 36 | 32-39 |
| High School | 5,441 | 1,044 | 19 | 18-21 |
| Some College | 2,884 | 366 | 12 | 10-14 |
| College Degree | 3,803 | 250 | 7 | 6-8 |
| Income: | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,273 | 499 | 35 | 31-39 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,235 | 575 | 28 | 25-30 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,990 | 491 | 13 | 12-15 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,058 | 136 | 7 | 6-9 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,152 | 84 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Race: | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 12,053 | 1,838 | 15 | 14-16 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 676 | 150 | 22 | 18-26 |
| Hispanic | 295 | 62 | 20 | 15-26 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Exercise

No physical activity:

- ◆ Twenty-four percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2002 that they were physically inactive.
- ◆ Females had a significantly higher percentage of physical inactivity (27 percent) compared to males (21 percent).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults aged 65 or more had a significantly higher percentage (35 percent) of being inactive compared to the adults age less than 65 (24 percent, age 45-64; 21 percent, age 30-44; 19 percent, age 18-29). The percentage for adults age 45-64 was also significantly higher compared to the age 18-29 percentage.
- ◆ Adults with less education had significantly higher percentages of inactivity compared to more highly educated adults (45 percent, less than a high school education; 30 percent, a high school diploma; 19 percent, some college education; 14 percent, a college degree).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes less than \$75,000 had significantly higher percentages of no physical activity (16 percent, \$50,000-\$74,999 household income; 23 percent, \$25,000-\$49,999 income; 37 percent, \$15,000-\$24,999 income; and 45 percent, less than \$15,000 in household income) compared to adults with a household income of \$75,000+ (10 percent).
- ◆ Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults had significantly higher percentages (36 and 33 percent respectively) compared to white non-Hispanic adults (23 percent).

Exercise

**Figure 2A: No Physical Activity, Pennsylvania Adults
1995, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001, and 2002**

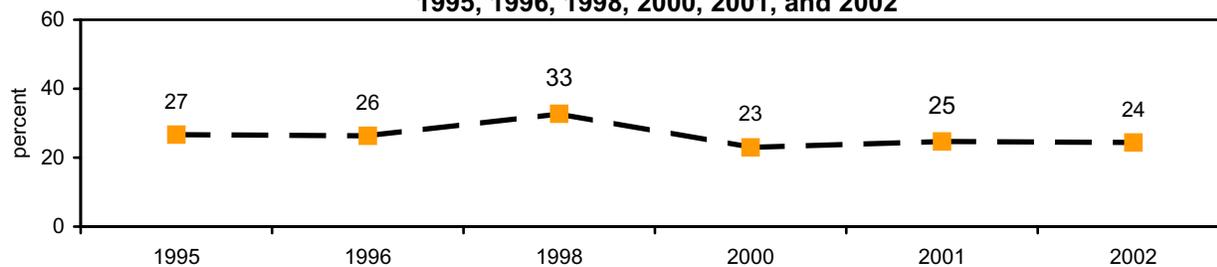
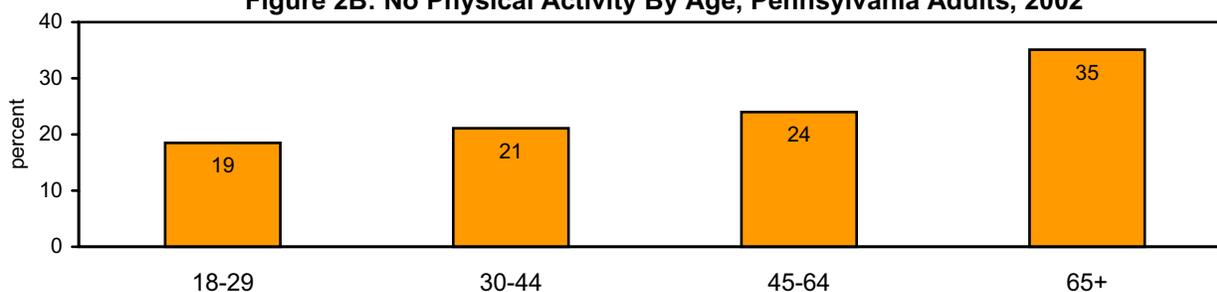


Figure 2B: No Physical Activity By Age, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002



**Table 2: No Physical Activity
Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|----|-------|
| All Adults | 13,479 | 3,328 | 24 | 23-25 |
| Male | 5,369 | 1,130 | 21 | 20-22 |
| Female | 8,110 | 2,198 | 27 | 26-29 |
| Age: | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,681 | 318 | 19 | 16-21 |
| 30-44 | 3,977 | 827 | 21 | 19-23 |
| 45-64 | 4,717 | 1,112 | 24 | 22-26 |
| 65+ | 2,980 | 1,048 | 35 | 33-37 |
| Education: | | | | |
| <High School | 1,317 | 624 | 45 | 41-49 |
| High School | 5,453 | 1,637 | 30 | 28-31 |
| Some College | 2,887 | 585 | 19 | 17-21 |
| College Degree | 3,802 | 477 | 14 | 12-15 |
| Income: | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,274 | 599 | 42 | 38-46 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,241 | 787 | 37 | 34-39 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,996 | 916 | 23 | 22-25 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,058 | 325 | 16 | 14-18 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,152 | 210 | 10 | 8-12 |
| Race: | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 12,069 | 2,863 | 23 | 22-24 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 679 | 243 | 36 | 32-41 |
| Hispanic | 295 | 97 | 33 | 26-40 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Overweight & Obese

Overweight adults:

- ◆ 60 percent of Pennsylvania adults were overweight according to the 2002 survey results.
- ◆ Males had a significantly higher percentage of being overweight (68 percent) compared to females (51 percent).
- ◆ 69 percent of adults age 45-64 were considered to be overweight, significantly higher in percentage compared to the two youngest age groups. Both the 30-44 and 65+ age groups had significantly higher percentages (58 and 65 respectively) compared to the 18-29 age group (41 percent).
- ◆ Significantly more adults with less than a high school education and with a high school diploma were overweight (65 and 64 percent respectively) compared to adults with some college education and adults with a college degree (57 and 54 percent respectively).
- ◆ Black non-Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage (70) compared to both white non-Hispanic adults (60 percent) and Hispanic adults (57 percent).

Obese adults:

- ◆ 24 percent of Pennsylvania adults were obese according to the 2002 survey results. Please note that obese adults are included in the overweight percentages.
- ◆ Adults age 30 or more (24, 29, and 25 percent for age groups 30-44, 45-64 and 65+ respectively) had significantly higher percentages for being obese compared to adults age 18-29 (15 percent).
- ◆ A significantly lower percentage of adults with a college degree (17 percent) were obese compared to adults with no college degree (23 percent, some college; 28 percent, high school diploma; 31 percent, less than a high school education).
- ◆ Adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage compared to adults with income less than \$75,000 (23 percent, \$50,000-\$74,999 household income; 26 percent, \$25,000-\$49,999 income; 29 percent, \$15,000-\$24,999 income; and 28 percent, household income less than \$15,000).
- ◆ Black non-Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage (38 percent) compared to white non-Hispanic adults (23 percent) and Hispanic adults (24 percent).

Notes: The Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. BMI is calculated as $\text{mass (kg)}/\text{height}^2 (\text{m}^2)$ and estimated using pounds and inches by $[\text{weight (pound)}/\text{height}^2 (\text{inches}^2)] \times 703$. Individuals with a BMI of 25 to 29.9 are considered overweight, while individuals with a BMI ≥ 30 are considered obese.

Overweight & Obese

Figure 3A: Percent Overweight and Obese, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2002

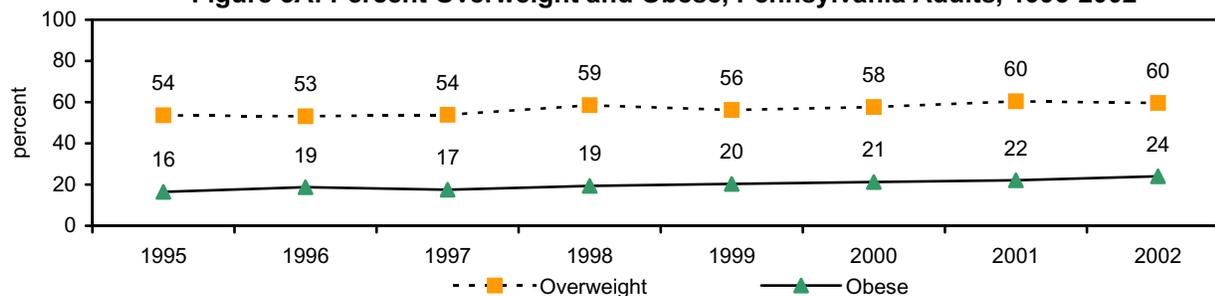


Figure 3B: Percent Overweight and Obese by Age, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002

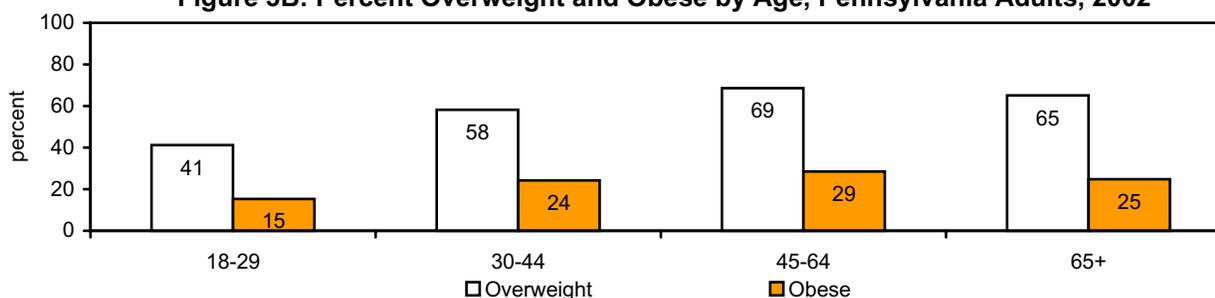


Table 3: Overweight & Obese, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Overweight* | | | | Obese* | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|----|-------|-----------|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 12,877 | 7,626 | 60 | 58-61 | 12,877 | 3,025 | 24 | 23-25 |
| Male | 5,330 | 3,758 | 68 | 66-70 | 5,330 | 1,341 | 25 | 24-27 |
| Female | 7,547 | 3,868 | 51 | 50-53 | 7,547 | 1,684 | 23 | 22-24 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,619 | 705 | 41 | 38-45 | 1,619 | 255 | 15 | 13-18 |
| 30-44 | 3,801 | 2,100 | 58 | 56-60 | 3,801 | 853 | 24 | 22-26 |
| 45-64 | 4,500 | 2,984 | 69 | 67-70 | 4,500 | 1,232 | 29 | 27-30 |
| 65+ | 2,876 | 1,804 | 65 | 63-67 | 2,876 | 674 | 25 | 23-27 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 1,264 | 848 | 65 | 61-69 | 1,264 | 391 | 31 | 27-34 |
| High School | 5,197 | 3,276 | 64 | 62-66 | 5,197 | 1,411 | 28 | 26-30 |
| Some College | 2,741 | 1,551 | 57 | 54-59 | 2,741 | 626 | 23 | 21-25 |
| College Degree | 3,661 | 1,943 | 54 | 52-56 | 3,661 | 596 | 17 | 15-18 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,241 | 807 | 60 | 55-65 | 1,241 | 394 | 28 | 25-32 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,165 | 1,290 | 59 | 56-62 | 2,165 | 585 | 29 | 26-32 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,846 | 2,384 | 64 | 62-66 | 3,846 | 961 | 26 | 24-28 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,979 | 1,176 | 59 | 57-62 | 1,979 | 455 | 23 | 21-26 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,101 | 1,139 | 56 | 53-59 | 2,101 | 355 | 18 | 16-20 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 11,547 | 6,809 | 60 | 58-61 | 11,547 | 2,656 | 23 | 22-24 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 644 | 454 | 70 | 65-74 | 644 | 235 | 38 | 33-42 |
| Hispanic | 287 | 158 | 57 | 49-64 | 287 | 59 | 24 | 17-30 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Note: Obese is included in the overweight percentage.

Health Care Access

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

- ◆ “No” responded 13 percent of Pennsylvania adults ages 18-64 in 2002.
- ◆ Significantly more young adults (21 percent of those ages 18-29) reported having no health insurance compared to older adults (11 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 education or more. Adults with a high school diploma and with some college education also were significantly higher in percentage (16 and 12 percent respectively) compared to adults with a college degree (5 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages were seen for adults reporting household incomes of less than \$25,000 (31 percent for <\$15,000 and 24 percent for \$15,000-\$24,999) compared to adults with household incomes of \$25,000 or higher. Adults with household incomes of \$25,000-\$49,999 had significantly higher percentages (13 percent) compared to adults with incomes of \$50,000 or higher (4 percent for \$50,000-\$74,999 and 3 percent for \$75,000 or higher).
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of black, non-Hispanic adults (21 percent) reported having health care insurance compared to white, non-Hispanics (11 percent).

Could not get care in the past 12 months?

- ◆ 5 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2002 that there was an instance they could not get needed medical care in the past 12 months.
- ◆ Adults 18-29 had a significantly higher percentage for being unable to get care (7 percent) compared to adults age 45 and above (4 percent for age 45-64, and 2 percent for age 65+).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes less than \$25,000 had significantly higher percentages for inability to get care (10 percent, <\$15,000; 8 percent, \$15,000-\$24,999) compared to adults with a household income of \$25,000+ (4 percent, \$25,000-\$49,999; 3 percent, both \$50,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+).
- ◆ Black, non-Hispanic had significantly higher percentages (9 percent) compared to white non-Hispanic adults (4 percent).

Does not have someone they consider a personal doctor or health care provider

- ◆ 12 percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated that they do not have someone they consider a personal doctor or health care provider during the BRFSS 2002 survey.
- ◆ Males had a significantly higher percentage of no personal health care provider (16 percent) compared to females (8 percent).
- ◆ Each age group had percentages significantly higher than the age groups above them – ages 18-29 with 24 percent, ages 30-44 with 14 percent, ages 45-64 with 8 percent, and ages 65+ with 4 percent not having a personal care provider.
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly higher percentage (20 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$25,000+ (12 percent, \$25,000-\$49,999; 9 percent, \$50,000-\$74,999; 8 percent, \$75,000+).
- ◆ Both black, non-Hispanics and Hispanics had significantly higher percentages of not having a personal doctor or health care provider (19 and 21 percent respectively) compared to white, non-Hispanic adults (10 percent).

Health Care Access

Figure 4A: No Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2002

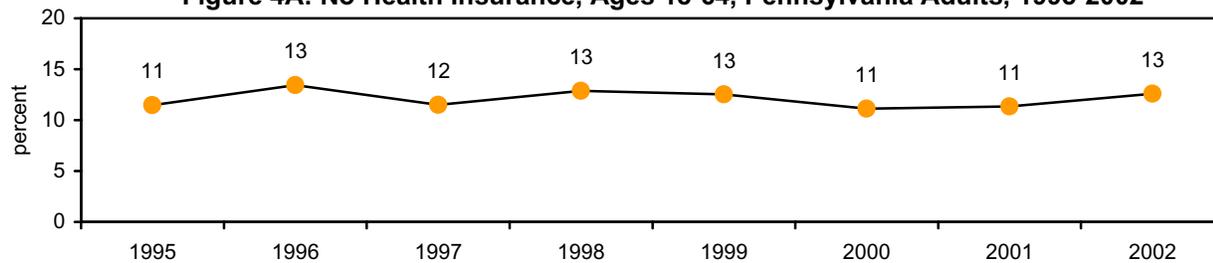


Figure 4B: Health Care Access, Percent by Health Risk Type and Age Pennsylvania Adults, 2002

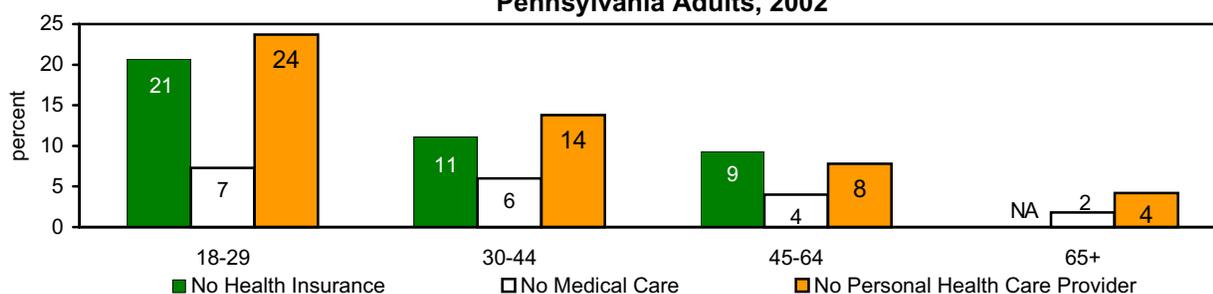


Table 4: Health Care Access, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | No Health Insurance Ages 18-64* | | | | Couldn't Get Care In Past Year* | | | | Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider* | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|------------------------------------|-----|----|------|---|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 10,363 | 1,151 | 13 | 12-14 | 13,474 | 560 | 5 | 4-5 | 13,467 | 1,253 | 12 | 11-13 |
| Male | 4,337 | 533 | 14 | 12-16 | 5,373 | 172 | 4 | 3-5 | 5,362 | 730 | 16 | 14-17 |
| Female | 6,026 | 618 | 11 | 10-13 | 8,101 | 388 | 6 | 5-6 | 8,105 | 523 | 8 | 8-9 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,668 | 306 | 21 | 18-24 | 1,680 | 110 | 7 | 6-9 | 1,671 | 332 | 24 | 21-27 |
| 30-44 | 3,975 | 411 | 11 | 10-13 | 3,976 | 200 | 6 | 5-7 | 3,975 | 458 | 14 | 12-15 |
| 45-64 | 4,720 | 434 | 9 | 8-11 | 4,719 | 187 | 4 | 3-5 | 4,719 | 329 | 8 | 7-9 |
| 65+ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2,975 | 55 | 2 | 1-3 | 2,979 | 121 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 740 | 200 | 28 | 23-32 | 1,315 | 78 | 7 | 5-10 | 1,315 | 142 | 15 | 12-18 |
| High School | 4,051 | 571 | 16 | 14-18 | 5,453 | 211 | 4 | 4-5 | 5,445 | 526 | 13 | 11-14 |
| Some College | 2,341 | 235 | 12 | 10-15 | 2,886 | 147 | 6 | 5-7 | 2,884 | 251 | 11 | 9-13 |
| College Degree | 3,227 | 145 | 5 | 4-6 | 3,799 | 122 | 4 | 3-5 | 3,802 | 331 | 10 | 9-12 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 705 | 189 | 31 | 25-38 | 1,271 | 114 | 10 | 8-13 | 1,269 | 154 | 20 | 15-25 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,416 | 334 | 24 | 21-27 | 2,241 | 154 | 8 | 7-10 | 2,240 | 271 | 15 | 13-17 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,261 | 359 | 13 | 11-15 | 3,997 | 135 | 4 | 3-5 | 3,993 | 366 | 12 | 10-13 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,905 | 71 | 4 | 3-5 | 2,056 | 45 | 3 | 2-4 | 2,056 | 163 | 9 | 7-10 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,014 | 51 | 3 | 2-5 | 2,152 | 53 | 3 | 2-5 | 2,152 | 148 | 8 | 6-10 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 9,233 | 953 | 11 | 10-12 | 12,065 | 453 | 4 | 4-5 | 12,060 | 1,022 | 10 | 10-11 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 568 | 109 | 21 | 17-25 | 679 | 53 | 9 | 6-13 | 677 | 103 | 19 | 15-23 |
| Hispanic | 243 | 45 | 18 | 11-24 | 294 | 20 | 7 | 4-12 | 295 | 56 | 21 | 15-28 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Vitamins & Folic Acid

Do you take any vitamin pills or supplements?

- ◆ 59 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded “Yes” to taking vitamin pills or supplements in 2002.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of females (66 percent) compared to males (51 percent) said they take vitamins or supplements.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of adults age 65+ take vitamins or supplements (71 percent) compared to adults under age 65. Adults ages 45-64 had a significantly higher percentage (63 percent) compared to adults under age 45 (ages 30-44, 53 percent and ages 18-29, 48 percent).
- ◆ Adults with some college education or a college degree had significantly higher percentages (62 and 66 percent respectively) compared to adults with a high school education or less.
- ◆ Adults with a household income of \$75,000+ had a significantly higher percentage for taking vitamins or supplements (64 percent) compared to adults with household incomes less than \$50,000 (\$25,000-\$49,999, 59 percent; \$15,000-\$24,999, 55 percent; and <\$15,000, 53 percent).
- ◆ White, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage for taking vitamins or supplements (60 percent) compared to black, non-Hispanic adults (49 percent).

Do you take folic acid?

- ◆ 53 percent of Pennsylvania women age 18-44 reported taking folic acid. This included those taking both multivitamins and alternative vitamins and supplements.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-44 taking folic acid with some college education or a college degree had significantly higher percentages (58 and 62 percent respectively) compared to those with a high school education or less.
- ◆ The percentage of women age 18-44 with household income of \$75,000+ (65 percent) was significantly higher compared to those with household income below \$50,000 (\$25,000-\$49,999, 54 percent; \$15,000-\$24,999, 45 percent; and <\$15,000, 40 percent).

Do you take vitamin pills or supplements daily?

- ◆ 87 percent of the Pennsylvania women age 18-44 who use vitamin pills or supplements containing folic acid take them on a daily basis.

For which reason do you think women should take folic acid?

- ◆ 61 percent of Pennsylvania women age 18-44 in 2002 believed that taking folic acid would help pregnant women to prevent birth defects.

Vitamins & Folic Acid

Figure 5A: Folic Acid Use, Pennsylvania Women Ages 18-44, 1998-2002

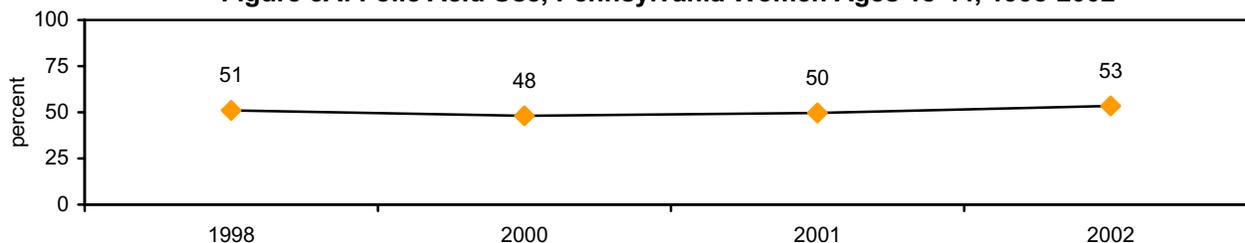
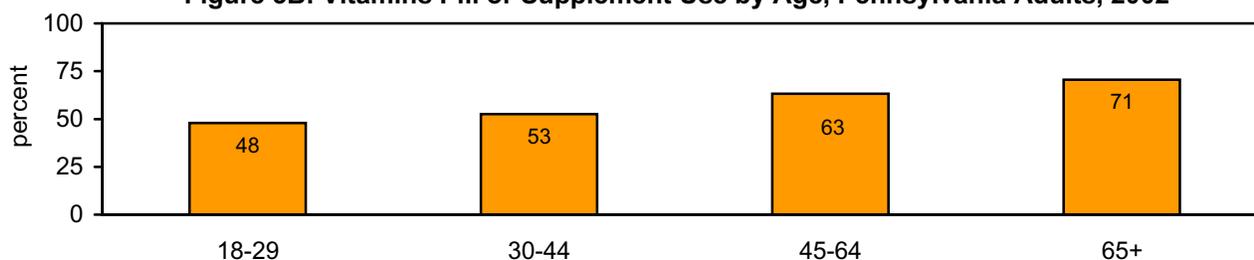


Figure 5B: Vitamins Pill or Supplement Use by Age, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002



**Table 5: Vitamins & Folic Acid
Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Take Vitamins or Supplements* | | | | Women Ages 18-44 and Taking Folic Acid* ** | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----|-------|--|-------|-----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 9,204 | 5,724 | 59 | 58-60 | 2,264 | 1,246 | 53 | 51-56 |
| Male | 3,622 | 1,944 | 51 | 49-53 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Female | 5,582 | 3,780 | 66 | 64-67 | 2,264 | 1,246 | 53 | 51-56 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,136 | 558 | 48 | 44-52 | 633 | 329 | 51 | 46-56 |
| 30-44 | 2,716 | 1,512 | 53 | 50-55 | 1,631 | 917 | 55 | 52-58 |
| 45-64 | 3,250 | 2,148 | 63 | 61-65 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 65+ | 2,025 | 1,455 | 71 | 68-73 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 756 | 375 | 44 | 40-48 | 106 | 26 | 26 | 16-35 |
| High School | 3,493 | 2,053 | 56 | 54-58 | 724 | 352 | 46 | 42-51 |
| Some College | 2,064 | 1,325 | 62 | 59-64 | 631 | 366 | 58 | 53-63 |
| College Degree | 2,880 | 1,965 | 66 | 64-68 | 803 | 502 | 62 | 57-66 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 851 | 481 | 53 | 49-58 | 166 | 69 | 40 | 31-49 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,483 | 860 | 55 | 52-58 | 320 | 138 | 45 | 38-52 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 2,650 | 1,636 | 59 | 56-61 | 700 | 401 | 54 | 50-59 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,397 | 889 | 60 | 57-63 | 419 | 251 | 59 | 54-65 |
| \$75,000+ | 1,666 | 1,110 | 64 | 62-67 | 434 | 278 | 65 | 60-70 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 8,111 | 5,127 | 60 | 59-61 | 1,931 | 1,095 | 55 | 52-58 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 573 | 304 | 49 | 44-54 | 186 | 84 | 46 | 36-55 |
| Hispanic | 199 | 113 | 58 | 49-66 | 81 | 36 | 50 | 37-63 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused. **Denominator is women ages 18-44.

Fruits & Vegetables

Eating fruits and vegetables 5 or more times each day?

- ◆ Twenty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults said they were eating fruits and vegetable 5 or more times a day.
- ◆ Females have a percentage significantly higher (31 percent) than males (19 percent) in the 2002 survey.
- ◆ Significantly more adults ages 65+ (34 percent) said that they were eating fruits and vegetables 5 or more times a day compared to those ages less than 65 (ages 45-64, 25 percent; ages 30-44, 21 percent; and ages 18-29, 24 percent).
- ◆ Thirty-three percent of college graduates were eating fruits and vegetables 5 or more times a day – significantly higher than those with less education than a college degree (some college, 26 percent; high school, 21 percent; and less than high school, 23 percent).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of \$75,000+ had a significantly higher percentage of eating fruits and vegetable 5 or more time a day (30 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$25,000-\$49,999 (25 percent) and \$15,000-\$24,999 (24 percent).

Fruits & Vegetables

Figure 6A: Eat 5+ Fruits or Vegetables Daily, Pennsylvania Adults, 1998, 2000, and 2002

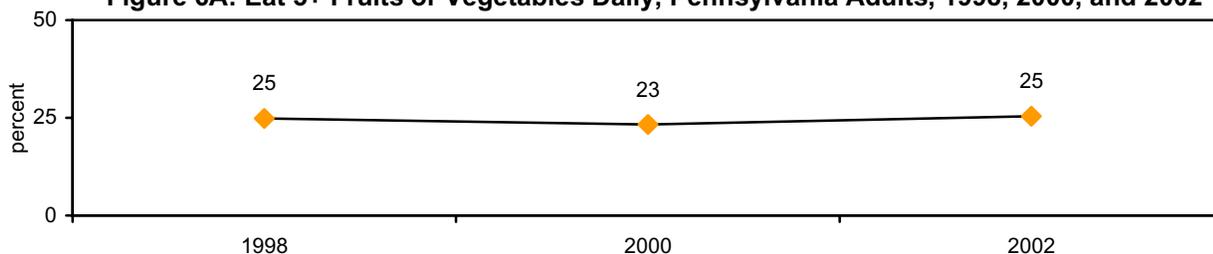
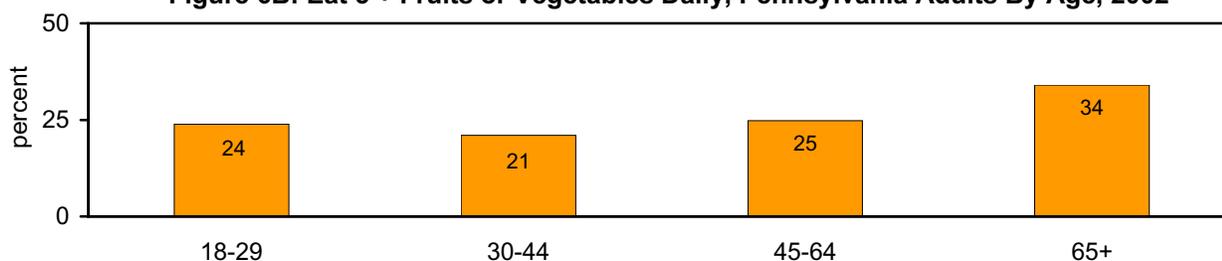


Figure 6B: Eat 5 + Fruits or Vegetables Daily, Pennsylvania Adults By Age, 2002



**Table 6: Eat 5+ Fruits or Vegetables Daily
Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|----|-------|
| All Adults | 13,490 | 3,464 | 25 | 25-26 |
| Male | 5,374 | 991 | 19 | 18-20 |
| Female | 8,116 | 2,473 | 31 | 30-33 |
| Age: | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,681 | 384 | 24 | 21-27 |
| 30-44 | 3,980 | 858 | 21 | 19-23 |
| 45-64 | 4,722 | 1,174 | 25 | 23-26 |
| 65+ | 2,983 | 1,009 | 34 | 32-36 |
| Education: | | | | |
| <High School | 1,317 | 288 | 23 | 20-26 |
| High School | 5,458 | 1,158 | 21 | 19-22 |
| Some College | 2,889 | 772 | 26 | 24-29 |
| College Degree | 3,805 | 1,239 | 33 | 31-35 |
| Income: | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,275 | 277 | 23 | 20-27 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,244 | 533 | 24 | 21-26 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,998 | 987 | 25 | 23-26 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,058 | 510 | 25 | 22-27 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,153 | 663 | 30 | 27-32 |
| Race: | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 12,079 | 3,054 | 25 | 24-26 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 679 | 191 | 28 | 24-32 |
| Hispanic | 295 | 77 | 28 | 21-35 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Asthma

Were you ever told you have asthma?

- ◆ 12 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in the 2002 survey that a health care professional told them that they have asthma.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of females (13 percent) compared to males (9 percent) said they were told that they have asthma.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of adults age 18-29 said they had been diagnosed with asthma (18 percent) compared to adults age 30+ (ages 30-44, 11 percent; ages 45-64, 11 percent; and ages 65+, 8 percent).
- ◆ Black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage of ever being told by a health care professional that they have asthma (17 percent) compared to white, non-Hispanic adults (11 percent).

Do you still have asthma

- ◆ Of those who were ever told that they have asthma, 70 percent indicated in the 2002 survey that they still suffered from the disease.
- ◆ Women had a significantly higher percentage of still having asthma (78 percent) compared to men (57 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages of adults with a high school education or less, who were ever told they had asthma, still had asthma (less than a high school education, 78 percent, and a high school diploma, 76 percent) compared to adults with a college degree (61 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages of continued asthma disease were seen for adults with household incomes below \$25,000 (<\$15,000, 79 percent, and \$15,000-\$24,999, 76 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$75,000+ (57 percent).

Asthma

Figure 7A: Percent Ever Told They Had Asthma, Pennsylvania Adults by Race, 1999-2002

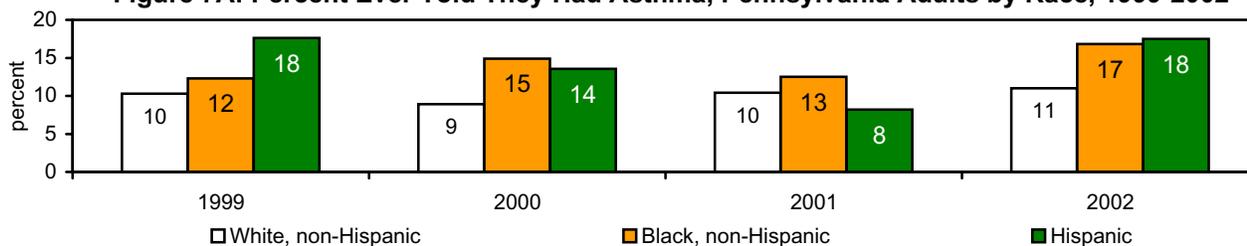


Figure 7B: Percent Still Have Asthma, Pennsylvania Adults by Age, 2002**

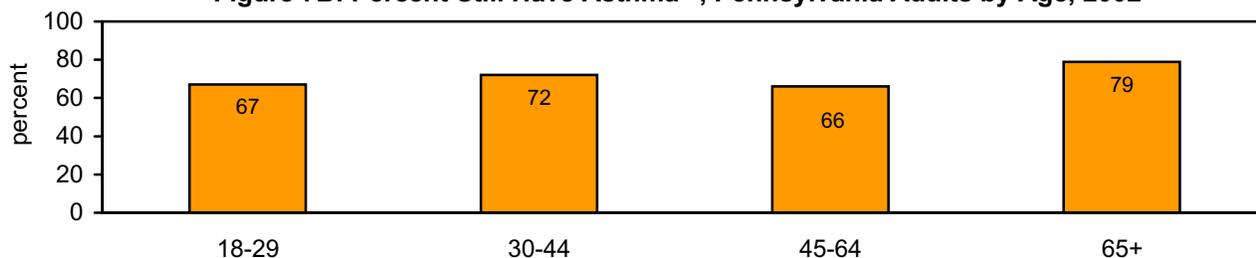


Table 7: Asthma, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Ever Told Had Asthma* | | | | Still Have Asthma** | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|----|-------|---------------------|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 13,477 | 1,463 | 12 | 11-12 | 1,430 | 1,020 | 70 | 67-73 |
| Male | 5,373 | 481 | 9 | 9-11 | 463 | 270 | 57 | 51-63 |
| Female | 8,104 | 982 | 13 | 12-15 | 967 | 750 | 78 | 75-82 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,680 | 269 | 18 | 15-20 | 260 | 177 | 67 | 60-75 |
| 30-44 | 3,976 | 438 | 11 | 10-12 | 430 | 311 | 72 | 67-77 |
| 45-64 | 4,721 | 492 | 11 | 10-12 | 478 | 330 | 66 | 60-72 |
| 65+ | 2,977 | 246 | 8 | 7-10 | 244 | 190 | 79 | 72-85 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 1,317 | 161 | 12 | 10-15 | 159 | 125 | 78 | 70-87 |
| High School | 5,448 | 558 | 11 | 10-12 | 547 | 412 | 76 | 71-81 |
| Some College | 2,888 | 346 | 13 | 11-15 | 333 | 228 | 66 | 59-73 |
| College Degree | 3,803 | 395 | 11 | 9-12 | 388 | 254 | 61 | 54-67 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,271 | 190 | 15 | 12-18 | 187 | 146 | 79 | 69-88 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,241 | 253 | 13 | 11-15 | 248 | 187 | 76 | 69-83 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,996 | 412 | 11 | 10-12 | 407 | 305 | 71 | 65-77 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,058 | 217 | 11 | 9-13 | 210 | 142 | 65 | 56-73 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,151 | 202 | 10 | 8-12 | 193 | 109 | 57 | 48-66 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 12,069 | 1,261 | 11 | 10-12 | 1,231 | 877 | 69 | 66-73 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 677 | 106 | 17 | 13-21 | 104 | 79 | 80 | 71-89 |
| Hispanic | 295 | 49 | 18 | 12-23 | 48 | # | | |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator is persons who have been told they have asthma.

#Data not reported due to N<50.

Diabetes

Were you ever told you have diabetes?

- ◆ Eight percent (or 82 per 1,000) of Pennsylvania adults responded “yes” in the 2002 survey to ever being told by a doctor that they have diabetes.
- ◆ The 20 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 (ages 18-29, 2 percent; ages 30-44, 3 percent; and ages 45-64, 9 percent).
- ◆ Fifteen percent of adults with less than a high school education reported having ever been told that they had diabetes – significantly higher than those with a high school education or greater (high school diploma, 9 percent; some college, 7 percent; and college degree, 5 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages were seen for adults reporting household incomes of less than \$25,000 (16 percent for <\$15,000 and 12 percent for \$15,000-\$24,999) compared to adults with household incomes of \$25,000 or higher (7 percent for \$25,000-\$49,999; 5 percent for \$50,000-\$74,999; and 4 percent for \$75,000+).

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

- ◆ Of those ever told that they have diabetes, 4 percent were told when they were under age 18; 6 percent were between the ages of 18 and 29; 25 percent, between the ages 30 and 44; 44 percent, between the ages 45 and 64; and 22 percent were age 65+.

Are you currently taking insulin?

- ◆ Among Pennsylvania adults who have diabetes, 25 percent were taking insulin in 2002.
- ◆ Black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage of diabetics who take insulin (42 percent) compared to white, non-Hispanics (22 percent).

Are you now taking diabetes pills?

- ◆ Of Pennsylvania adults who have been told they have diabetes by a doctor, 67 percent responded that they were taking diabetes pills.

Note: Questions pertaining to age of diabetes diagnosis, use of insulin, and use of diabetes pills were not asked of diabetic adults in Chester, Franklin, or Lancaster counties.

Diabetes

Figure 8A: Diabetes Prevalence Per 1,000, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2002

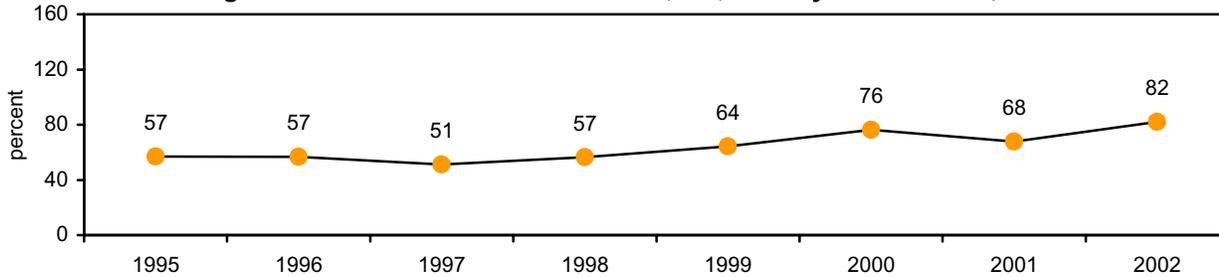


Figure 8B: Percent by Age When Diabetes Diagnosed, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002

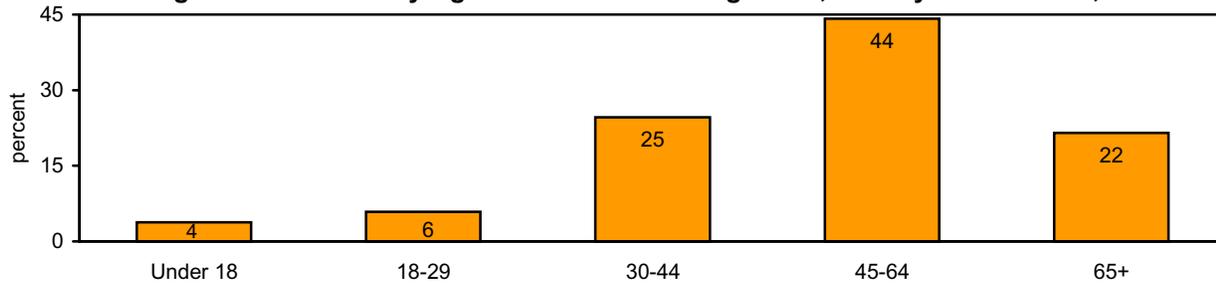


Table 8: Diabetes, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Ever Told Had Diabetes* | | | | Currently Taking Insulin* ** | | | | Taking Diabetes Pills* ** | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|----|-------|------------------------------|-----|----|-------|---------------------------|-----|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 13,340 | 1,114 | 8 | 8-9 | 853 | 212 | 25 | 21-28 | 853 | 580 | 67 | 63-71 |
| Male | 5,367 | 436 | 8 | 7-9 | 337 | 79 | 26 | 20-32 | 337 | 226 | 66 | 60-72 |
| Female | 7,973 | 678 | 9 | 8-10 | 516 | 133 | 24 | 19-28 | 516 | 354 | 68 | 63-73 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,659 | 27 | 2 | 1-3 | 19 | # | | | 19 | # | | |
| 30-44 | 3,917 | 128 | 3 | 3-4 | 100 | 25 | 24 | 13-35 | 100 | 56 | 58 | 45-70 |
| 45-64 | 4,684 | 395 | 9 | 8-10 | 292 | 71 | 26 | 20-32 | 292 | 198 | 65 | 58-72 |
| 65+ | 2,959 | 553 | 20 | 18-22 | 433 | 105 | 22 | 18-27 | 433 | 315 | 73 | 68-79 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 1,306 | 209 | 15 | 13-18 | 151 | 45 | 30 | 21-39 | 151 | 105 | 64 | 54-74 |
| High School | 5,410 | 529 | 9 | 8-10 | 420 | 102 | 25 | 20-30 | 420 | 303 | 72 | 66-77 |
| Some College | 2,849 | 190 | 7 | 5-8 | 145 | 27 | 14 | 8-20 | 145 | 95 | 68 | 59-77 |
| College Degree | 3,754 | 184 | 5 | 4-6 | 136 | 38 | 30 | 20-39 | 136 | 77 | 58 | 48-68 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,265 | 226 | 16 | 13-18 | 191 | 60 | 35 | 27-44 | 191 | 130 | 68 | 59-76 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,223 | 273 | 12 | 10-13 | 213 | 55 | 27 | 20-35 | 213 | 148 | 67 | 59-74 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,951 | 281 | 7 | 6-9 | 212 | 45 | 19 | 13-26 | 212 | 149 | 71 | 63-78 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,029 | 94 | 5 | 4-6 | 66 | 13 | 20 | 8-31 | 66 | 43 | 70 | 58-83 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,131 | 69 | 4 | 3-5 | 47 | # | | | 47 | # | | |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 11,948 | 973 | 8 | 7-9 | 739 | 173 | 22 | 19-26 | 739 | 511 | 69 | 65-73 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 671 | 79 | 11 | 8-14 | 68 | 26 | 42 | 28-56 | 68 | 42 | 61 | 46-75 |
| Hispanic | 291 | 20 | 5 | 3-9 | 13 | # | | | 13 | # | | |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator is persons who have diabetes. Does not include Chester, Franklin, or Lancaster counties.

#Data not reported due to N<50.

Oral Health

Visited dentist in past year:

- ◆ Seventy-two percent of Pennsylvania adults said in 2002 that they visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year.
- ◆ Females had a significantly higher percentage of dental visits in the past year (74 percent) compared to males (70 percent).
- ◆ Adults less than age 65 had significantly higher percentages of dental visits (ages 18-29, 73 percent; ages 30-44, 75 percent; and ages 45-64, 73 percent) compared to adults age 65+ (63 percent).
- ◆ All groups with more education were significantly higher in percentages compared to less educated groups.
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of \$50,000+ had significantly higher percentages (\$50,000-\$74,999, 84 percent, and \$75,000+, 86 percent) compared to the household incomes groups that are below \$50,000 (<\$15,000, 51 percent; \$15,000-\$24,999, 57 percent; and \$25,000-\$49,999, 71 percent).
- ◆ White, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage of dental visits in the past year (73 percent) compared to black, non-Hispanic adults (62 percent).

Had 0-5 permanent teeth removed:

- ◆ In the 2002 survey, 78 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded that they had had less than six permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.
- ◆ There were significant differences between every age group and between every educational level. Percentages declined significantly with advancing age (99 percent for 18-29 to 44 percent for those 65+) and increased significantly with each higher educational attainment (57 percent for adults without a high school education to 92 percent for college graduates).
- ◆ Higher household income groups were significantly higher in percentages compared to lower household income groups. This was true for all adjacent household income groups, except for the lowest two household income groups (<\$15,000 and \$15,000-\$24,999).

Have had all permanent teeth removed:

- ◆ Eight percent of Pennsylvania adults have had all of their permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease, according to the 2002 survey.
- ◆ There were significantly higher percentages with increased age. 25 percent of residents age 65+ had all their permanent teeth removed compared to 8 percent ages 45-64 and 1 percent ages 30-44. No Pennsylvania adults ages 18-30 responded that all their permanent teeth were removed in the 2002 BRFSS survey.
- ◆ All groups with less education were significantly higher in percentages compared to more highly educated adults.
- ◆ Adults with incomes under \$25,000 had significantly higher percentages of having had all teeth removed (<\$15,000, 20 percent, and \$15,000-\$24,999, 17 percent) compared to all adults with household incomes of \$25,000+ (\$25,000-\$49,999, 6 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 2 percent; and \$75,000+, 1 percent).

Oral Health

Figure 9A: Had All Permanent Teeth Removed, Pennsylvania Adults, 1999, 2001, and 2002

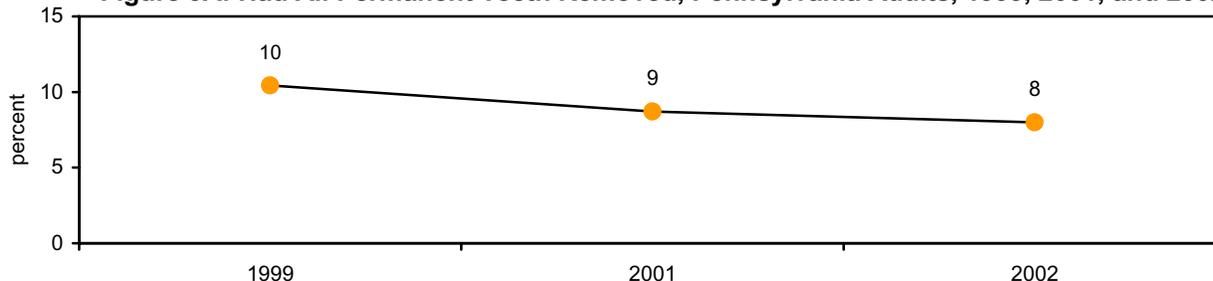


Figure 9B: Visited a Dentist in the Past Year, Pennsylvania Adults by Education, 2002

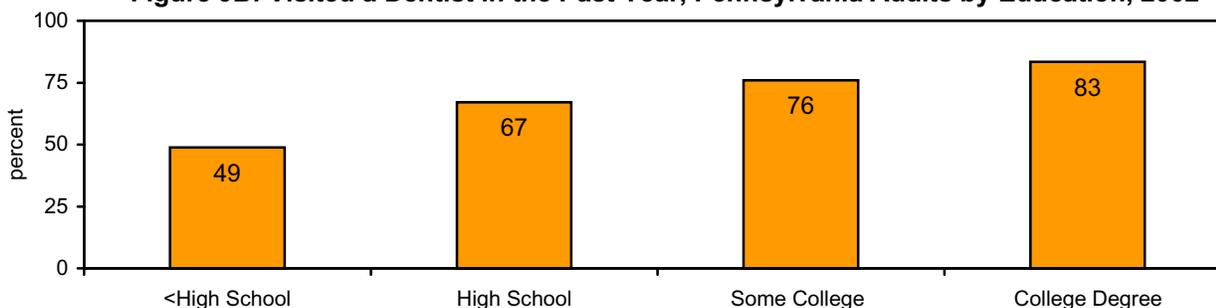


Table 9: Oral Health, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Visited Dentist in Past Year* | | | | Have Had 0-5 Permanent Teeth Removed* ** | | | | Have Had All Permanent Teeth Removed* ** | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----|-------|--|--------|----|-------|--|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 13,360 | 9,670 | 72 | 71-73 | 13,281 | 10,174 | 78 | 77-79 | 13,281 | 1,162 | 8 | 7-9 |
| Male | 5,314 | 3,694 | 70 | 68-71 | 5,311 | 4,140 | 80 | 78-81 | 5,311 | 412 | 7 | 7-8 |
| Female | 8,046 | 5,976 | 74 | 73-75 | 7,970 | 6,034 | 77 | 76-78 | 7,970 | 750 | 9 | 8-9 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,661 | 1,197 | 73 | 70-76 | 1,679 | 1,658 | 99 | 98-99 | 1,679 | # | | |
| 30-44 | 3,953 | 3,016 | 75 | 74-77 | 3,958 | 3,693 | 94 | 92-95 | 3,958 | 43 | 1 | 1-2 |
| 45-64 | 4,702 | 3,498 | 73 | 71-75 | 4,652 | 3,446 | 73 | 72-75 | 4,652 | 373 | 8 | 7-10 |
| 65+ | 2,923 | 1,867 | 63 | 61-66 | 2,877 | 1,285 | 44 | 41-46 | 2,877 | 732 | 25 | 23-27 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 1,282 | 596 | 49 | 45-53 | 1,288 | 620 | 57 | 53-60 | 1,288 | 356 | 23 | 20-26 |
| High School | 5,396 | 3,655 | 67 | 65-69 | 5,348 | 3,725 | 71 | 70-73 | 5,348 | 587 | 10 | 9-11 |
| Some College | 2,872 | 2,194 | 76 | 74-78 | 2,864 | 2,361 | 83 | 82-85 | 2,864 | 147 | 5 | 4-6 |
| College Degree | 3,790 | 3,212 | 83 | 82-85 | 3,762 | 3,459 | 92 | 91-93 | 3,762 | 65 | 2 | 1-3 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,242 | 591 | 51 | 46-55 | 1,251 | 615 | 59 | 55-63 | 1,251 | 315 | 20 | 17-23 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,207 | 1,290 | 57 | 54-60 | 2,199 | 1,326 | 63 | 60-65 | 2,199 | 366 | 17 | 15-19 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,972 | 2,883 | 71 | 69-73 | 3,949 | 3,170 | 80 | 78-82 | 3,949 | 229 | 6 | 5-7 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,054 | 1,746 | 84 | 82-86 | 2,042 | 1,819 | 89 | 87-91 | 2,042 | 39 | 2 | 2-3 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,152 | 1,884 | 86 | 84-88 | 2,141 | 2,021 | 94 | 93-95 | 2,141 | 21 | 1 | 1-2 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 11,988 | 8,773 | 73 | 72-74 | 11,895 | 9,121 | 78 | 77-79 | 11,895 | 1,046 | 8 | 8-9 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 664 | 417 | 62 | 58-67 | 671 | 489 | 76 | 72-80 | 671 | 57 | 8 | 6-10 |
| Hispanic | 286 | 197 | 70 | 63-77 | 291 | 230 | 82 | 76-88 | 291 | 22 | 5 | 2-9 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Due to decay or gum disease.

#No respondents reported having all their teeth removed.

Immunization

Age 50-64 and had a flu shot in the past year:

- ◆ Thirty-eight percent of Pennsylvanians age 50-64 reported in 2002 that they had a flu shot in the past year.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of adults with a college degree had a flu shot in the past year (45 percent) compared to adults with a high school diploma (36 percent).
- ◆ There were no significant differences in sex, income or race/ethnicity in 2002.
- ◆ The percentages of adults age 50-64 who had a flu shot in the past year have steadily increased over time from 27 percent in 1995 to 38 percent in 2002.

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

- ◆ Seventy-one percent of Pennsylvanians age 65+ in 2002 reported that they had a flu shot in the past year.
- ◆ There were no significant differences in sex, education, income, or race/ethnicity.
- ◆ The percentages of adults age 65+ who had a flu shot in the past year show an increase from the 1995 percentage of 59 to the 2002 percentage of 71.

Age 65 and older and ever had a pneumonia vaccination:

- ◆ Sixty-four percent of Pennsylvania adults age 65+ answered “yes” to having a pneumonia vaccination in the 2002 survey.
- ◆ No significant differences were seen for adults age 65+ who ever had a pneumonia vaccination in sex, education, income, or race/ethnicity.
- ◆ Adults age 65+ show a significant and steady increase over time of ever having had a pneumonia vaccination with percentages of 38 in 1995 to 64 in 2002.

Immunization

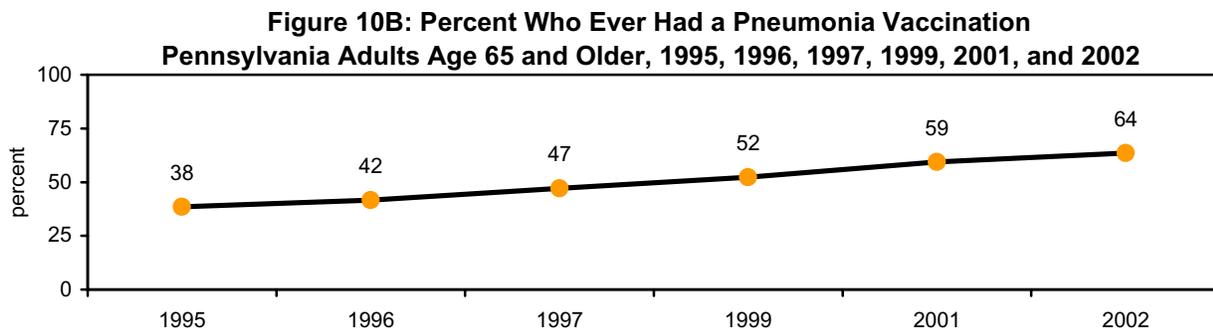
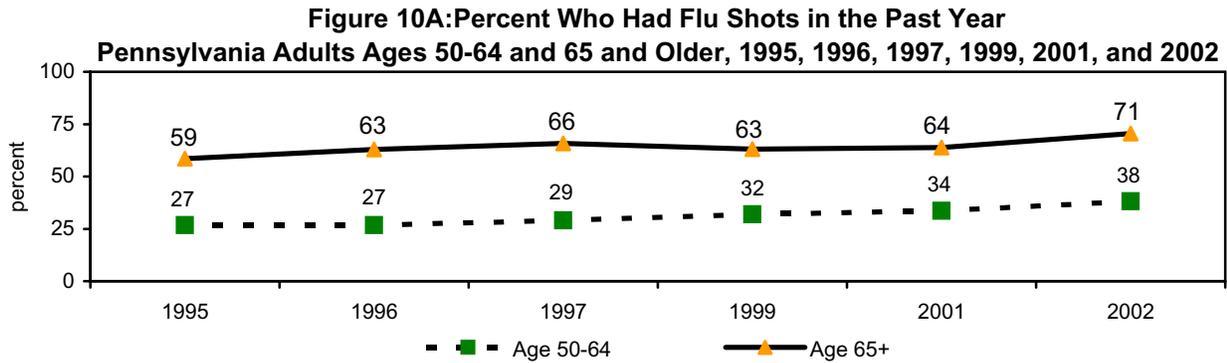


Table 10: Immunization, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Had Flu Shot in Past Year Age 50-64* | | | | Had Flu Shot in Past Year Age 65+* | | | | Ever had a Peumonia Vaccination, Age 65+* | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|----|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|--|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 3,259 | 1,246 | 38 | 36-40 | 2,977 | 2,062 | 71 | 68-73 | 2,907 | 1,874 | 64 | 61-66 |
| Male | 1,387 | 512 | 37 | 34-41 | 996 | 701 | 72 | 69-75 | 959 | 613 | 62 | 59-66 |
| Female | 1,872 | 734 | 39 | 36-42 | 1,981 | 1,361 | 70 | 67-72 | 1,948 | 1,261 | 64 | 61-67 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 270 | 97 | 36 | 28-44 | 564 | 363 | 69 | 64-74 | 554 | 338 | 63 | 58-68 |
| High School | 1,420 | 504 | 36 | 32-39 | 1,355 | 931 | 71 | 68-74 | 1,328 | 853 | 64 | 60-67 |
| Some College | 605 | 221 | 36 | 31-41 | 514 | 372 | 71 | 66-76 | 503 | 332 | 64 | 59-70 |
| College Degree | 961 | 423 | 45 | 40-49 | 534 | 390 | 71 | 66-76 | 512 | 345 | 63 | 58-69 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 253 | 95 | 38 | 30-46 | 558 | 363 | 66 | 61-71 | 551 | 355 | 64 | 59-69 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 492 | 183 | 37 | 31-43 | 816 | 555 | 69 | 65-73 | 796 | 509 | 64 | 60-68 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 943 | 335 | 36 | 32-40 | 711 | 509 | 72 | 68-77 | 696 | 460 | 66 | 61-70 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 555 | 231 | 45 | 39-50 | 144 | 109 | 70 | 60-79 | 138 | 84 | 54 | 44-65 |
| \$75,000+ | 622 | 260 | 39 | 34-44 | 124 | 85 | 67 | 57-77 | 121 | 80 | 63 | 53-73 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 2,972 | 1,133 | 38 | 35-40 | 2,730 | 1,914 | 71 | 69-73 | 2,670 | 1,740 | 64 | 62-66 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 148 | 55 | 39 | 30-49 | 101 | 68 | 68 | 57-79 | 97 | 57 | 60 | 48-71 |
| Hispanic | 50 | 17 | 36 | 19-53 | 50 | 29 | 72 | 57-87 | 50 | 35 | 80 | 66-94 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Tobacco Use

Current cigarette smokers:

- ◆ Twenty-five percent of all Pennsylvania adults indicated that they were regularly current cigarette smokers in 2002.
- ◆ Only 10 percent of adults age 65+ said that they were current smokers – significantly lower than the other age groups (ages 18-29, 33 percent; ages 30-44, 31 percent; and ages 45-64, 24 percent).
- ◆ Only 14 percent of college graduates were current smokers. This is significantly lower than the other educational groups (<high school, 35 percent; high school diploma, 29 percent; some college, 26 percent).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of less than \$50,000 had significantly higher percentages of current smokers (<\$15,000, 35 percent; \$15,000-\$24,999, 31 percent; and \$25,000-\$49,999, 27 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$50,000+ (\$50,000-\$74,999, 21 percent, and \$75,000+, 15 percent).
- ◆ No significant differences seen in either sex or race/ethnicity.
- ◆ The percentage of current smokers has stayed relatively the same since 1995 for Pennsylvania adults.

Former cigarette smokers:

- ◆ In the 2002 survey, 26 percent of Pennsylvania adults responded that they were former cigarette smokers.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of males (30 percent) were former smokers than females (22 percent) in 2002.
- ◆ All younger adult age groups were significantly lower in percentages compared to older adult groups.
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of \$25,000+ had significantly higher percentages (\$25,000-\$49,999, 27 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 28 percent; and \$75,000+, 27 percent) compared to adults with household incomes less than \$15,000 (20 percent).
- ◆ Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic adults had significantly higher percentages of former smokers (29 and 27 percent respectively) compared to black, non-Hispanic adults (18 percent).

Quit smoking for at least one day in past year:

- ◆ Among those who were currently smoking everyday in 2002, 50 percent had quit for at least one day in the past year.
- ◆ Adults ages 18-29 had a significantly higher percentage of quitting at least one day in the past year (60 percent) compared to adults between the ages of 30 and 64 (ages 30-44, 48 percent, and ages 45-64, 45 percent).
- ◆ No significant differences were seen in sex, education, income, or race/ethnicity.
- ◆ A significant increase in percentage was seen for adults who currently smoke everyday that quit smoking for at least one day in the past year from 1995 (42 percent) to 2001 and 2002 (both 50 percent).

Tobacco Use

**Figure 11A: Current Smokers Who Quit Smoking 1+ Days in the Past Year
Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2002**

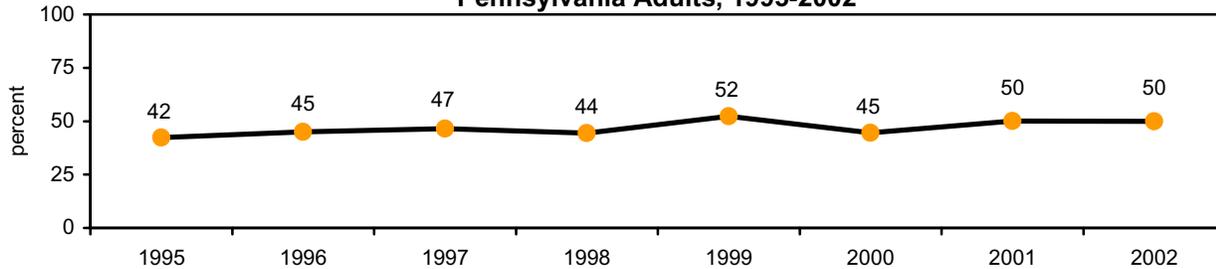


Figure 11B: Percent of Current Smoker, Pennsylvania Adults by Age, 2002

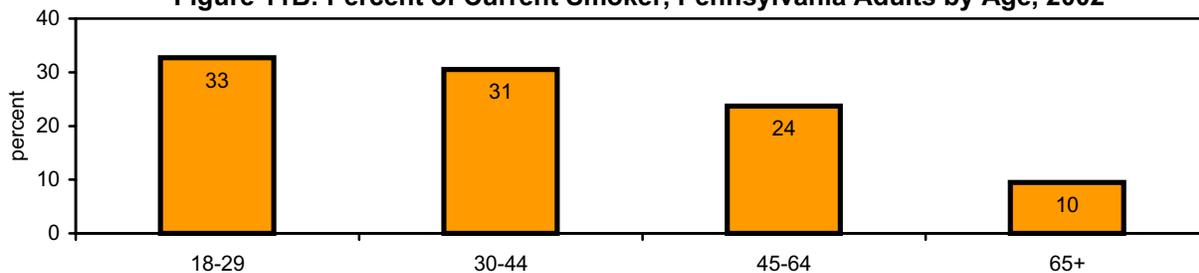


Table 11: Tobacco Use, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Current Smoker* | | | | Former Smoker* | | | | Quit At Least 1 Day in Past Year* ** | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|----|-------|----------------|-------|----|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 13,491 | 3,130 | 25 | 24-26 | 13,491 | 3,522 | 26 | 25-27 | 2,500 | 1,205 | 50 | 47-53 |
| Male | 5,375 | 1,319 | 26 | 24-28 | 5,375 | 1,728 | 30 | 29-32 | 1,061 | 504 | 50 | 46-55 |
| Female | 8,116 | 1,811 | 23 | 22-24 | 8,116 | 1,794 | 22 | 21-23 | 1,439 | 701 | 49 | 46-53 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,681 | 549 | 33 | 29-36 | 1,681 | 219 | 12 | 10-15 | 405 | 235 | 60 | 53-67 |
| 30-44 | 3,980 | 1,137 | 31 | 29-33 | 3,980 | 727 | 18 | 16-20 | 892 | 431 | 48 | 44-52 |
| 45-64 | 4,722 | 1,125 | 24 | 22-25 | 4,722 | 1,458 | 32 | 30-34 | 943 | 423 | 45 | 40-49 |
| 65+ | 2,984 | 298 | 10 | 8-11 | 2,984 | 1,081 | 39 | 37-41 | 243 | 108 | 48 | 40-56 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 1,318 | 427 | 35 | 31-39 | 1,318 | 362 | 27 | 24-30 | 367 | 172 | 46 | 39-53 |
| High School | 5,458 | 1,500 | 29 | 27-31 | 5,458 | 1,420 | 26 | 25-28 | 1,261 | 594 | 48 | 44-52 |
| Some College | 2,889 | 711 | 26 | 23-28 | 2,889 | 766 | 25 | 23-27 | 540 | 278 | 56 | 50-63 |
| College Degree | 3,805 | 491 | 14 | 12-15 | 3,805 | 967 | 25 | 23-27 | 331 | 161 | 50 | 43-58 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,275 | 407 | 35 | 31-40 | 1,275 | 296 | 20 | 17-23 | 333 | 170 | 51 | 41-61 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,244 | 662 | 31 | 28-34 | 2,244 | 568 | 24 | 22-27 | 566 | 266 | 48 | 43-54 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,998 | 1,004 | 27 | 25-29 | 3,998 | 1,064 | 27 | 25-28 | 816 | 391 | 51 | 46-55 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,058 | 426 | 21 | 19-23 | 2,058 | 557 | 28 | 25-30 | 324 | 157 | 48 | 41-55 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,153 | 305 | 15 | 13-17 | 2,153 | 584 | 27 | 24-29 | 216 | 111 | 55 | 47-64 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 12,080 | 2,759 | 24 | 23-25 | 12,080 | 3,220 | 27 | 26-28 | 2,210 | 1,050 | 48 | 45-51 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 679 | 196 | 28 | 24-33 | 679 | 130 | 18 | 14-21 | 149 | 83 | 55 | 45-65 |
| Hispanic | 295 | 67 | 25 | 18-31 | 295 | 71 | 29 | 22-36 | 53 | 29 | 65 | 49-80 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator is current smokers who smoke everyday.

Alcohol Consumption

Binge drinking:

- ◆ Seventeen percent of Pennsylvania adults admitted in 2002 to binge drinking (five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion) in the previous month.
- ◆ Nine percent of female adults said that they had been binge drinking in the past month, a significantly lower percentage compared to the 26 percent of male adults.
- ◆ According to the 2002 survey, as age increased, the percentage of binge drinking significantly decreased.
- ◆ White, non-Hispanics had a significantly higher percentage for binge drinking in the past month (17 percent) compared to black, non-Hispanics (12 percent).
- ◆ The percentage of binge drinking has stayed relatively the same over the past six years.

Chronic drinking:

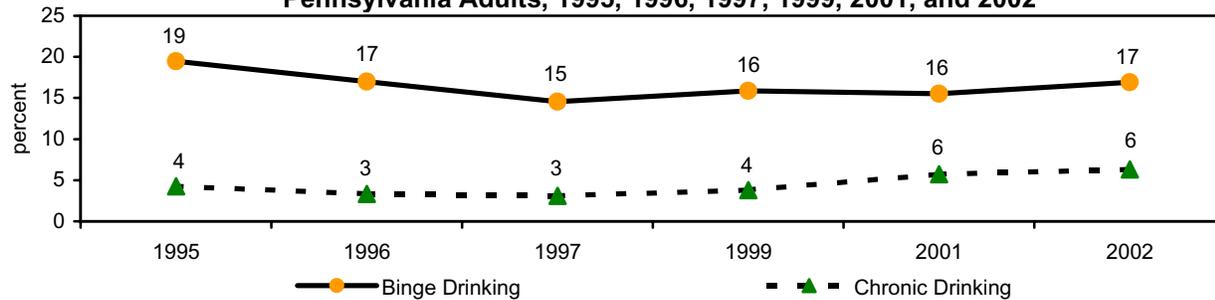
- ◆ In the 2002 survey, 6 percent of Pennsylvania adults identified themselves as chronic drinkers (sixty or more drinks in the past month).
- ◆ Only 2 percent of female adults said that they were chronic drinkers – significantly lower compared to male adults (11 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages of adults less than age 65 were identified as chronic drinkers (ages 18-29, 10 percent; ages 30-44, 6 percent; and ages 45-64, 7 percent) compared to adults age 65+ (3 percent).
- ◆ Seven percent of white, non-Hispanic adults were identified as chronic drinkers – significantly higher compared to Hispanic adults (2 percent).
- ◆ The percentage of chronic drinking has shown a slight increase over time from its low of 3 percent in 1996 and 1997 to 6 percent in 2001 and 2002.

Drinking and driving:

- ◆ Two percent of Pennsylvania adults admitted to drinking and driving in 2002.
- ◆ Adult males had a significantly higher percentage of drinking and driving (4 percent) compared to adult females (1 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages were seen for adults under the age of 45 (ages 18-29, 4 percent, and ages 30-44, 3 percent) compared to adults age 45+ (ages 45-64, 2 percent, and ages 65+, less than 1 percent).

Alcohol Consumption

**Figure 12A: Binge Drinking and Chronic Drinking
Pennsylvania Adults, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2002**



**Figure 12B: Binge Drinking, Chronic Drinking, and Drinking and Driving
Pennsylvania Adults by Age, 2002**

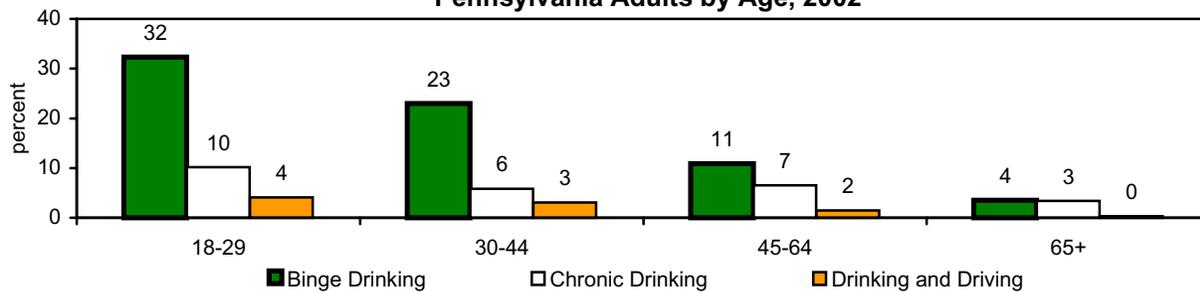


Table 12: Alcohol Consumption, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Binge Drinking* | | | | Chronic Drinking* | | | | Drinking and Driving * | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|----|-------|-------------------|-----|----|-------|------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 13,370 | 1,910 | 17 | 16-18 | 13,386 | 729 | 6 | 6-7 | 13,458 | 255 | 2 | 2-3 |
| Male | 5,309 | 1,281 | 26 | 25-28 | 5,325 | 572 | 11 | 10-12 | 5,355 | 192 | 4 | 3-5 |
| Female | 8,061 | 629 | 9 | 8-10 | 8,061 | 157 | 2 | 2-3 | 8,103 | 63 | 1 | 1-1 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,654 | 499 | 32 | 29-35 | 1,666 | 131 | 10 | 8-12 | 1,679 | 70 | 4 | 3-6 |
| 30-44 | 3,949 | 809 | 23 | 21-25 | 3,948 | 209 | 6 | 5-7 | 3,971 | 107 | 3 | 3-4 |
| 45-64 | 4,690 | 504 | 11 | 10-12 | 4,694 | 281 | 7 | 6-8 | 4,710 | 66 | 2 | 1-2 |
| 65+ | 2,958 | 92 | 4 | 3-5 | 2,961 | 104 | 3 | 3-4 | 2,977 | 12 | 0 | 0-1 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 1,299 | 139 | 14 | 11-17 | 1,304 | 63 | 6 | 4-8 | 1,314 | 13 | 1 | 0-2 |
| High School | 5,402 | 775 | 16 | 15-18 | 5,416 | 311 | 7 | 6-8 | 5,446 | 103 | 2 | 2-3 |
| Some College | 2,863 | 455 | 20 | 18-22 | 2,863 | 160 | 7 | 5-8 | 2,882 | 74 | 3 | 3-4 |
| College Degree | 3,785 | 539 | 17 | 15-19 | 3,782 | 194 | 6 | 5-7 | 3,795 | 64 | 2 | 2-3 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,260 | 137 | 16 | 12-20 | 1,265 | 46 | 5 | 4-8 | 1,274 | 14 | 1 | 1-2 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,213 | 287 | 15 | 13-17 | 2,222 | 140 | 7 | 6-9 | 2,242 | 44 | 2 | 1-3 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,970 | 642 | 18 | 16-20 | 3,973 | 231 | 7 | 6-8 | 3,990 | 84 | 2 | 2-3 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,049 | 341 | 20 | 17-22 | 2,050 | 136 | 8 | 6-9 | 2,054 | 58 | 3 | 2-5 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,147 | 354 | 19 | 17-22 | 2,149 | 114 | 6 | 5-8 | 2,147 | 45 | 3 | 2-4 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 11,985 | 1,740 | 17 | 16-18 | 11,996 | 669 | 7 | 6-7 | 12,050 | 226 | 2 | 2-3 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 666 | 71 | 12 | 9-15 | 669 | 29 | 5 | 3-8 | 679 | 15 | 3 | 1-5 |
| Hispanic | 291 | 40 | 16 | 11-22 | 292 | 5 | 2 | 1-5 | 294 | 5 | 1 | 0-3 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Seat Belts & Helmets

Seat belt Use:

- ◆ Sixty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults “always” used seat belts when they drove or rode in a car in 2002.
- ◆ Females had a significantly higher percentage of always using seatbelts (74 percent) compared to males (63 percent).
- ◆ Adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage of seat belt use (61 percent) compared to adults age 30+ (ages 30-44, 68 percent; ages 45-64, 70 percent; and age 65+, 73 percent).
- ◆ All groups with more education had significantly higher percentages compared to less educated groups.
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of \$75,000+ had significantly higher percentages of always using seat belts (78 percent) compared to adults with household incomes less than \$75,000 (<\$15,000, 67 percent; \$15,000-\$24,999, 63 percent; \$25,000-\$49,999, 66 percent; and \$50,000-\$74,999, 70 percent).
- ◆ White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage of always using seat belts when driving or riding in a car (70 and 71 percent respectively) compared to black, non-Hispanics (56 percent).

Does the oldest child less than age 16 wear a bicycle helmet?

- ◆ “Always” responded 52 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2002 with a child age less than 16.
- ◆ Adults with a college degree had a significantly higher percentage of their oldest child under the age of 16 using a bicycle helmet (61 percent) compared to adults with a high school education or less (< high school, 38 percent, and a high school diploma, 48 percent).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of \$25,000+ had significantly higher percentages of children under age 16 who use a bicycle helmet (\$25,000-\$49,999, 50 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 57 percent; and \$75,000+, 57 percent) compared to adults with household incomes less than \$15,000 (29 percent).
- ◆ Of adults who have children under the age of 16, 54 percent of the white, non-Hispanic adults’ oldest children under the age 16 always wear a helmet when riding a bicycle. This is significantly higher compared to the 37 percent for black, non-Hispanic adults’ oldest children under the age 16.

Does the oldest child less than age 16 wear a helmet when riding a scooter?

- ◆ Forty percent of Pennsylvania adults with children under the age of 16 said that their oldest child under age 16 wears a helmet when riding a scooter.
- ◆ Adults with a college degree had a significantly higher percentage of their oldest child under the age of 16 using a helmet when riding a scooter (48 percent) compared to adults with less than a high school education (30 percent).
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of adults with household incomes of \$75,000+ responded that their oldest child under the age of 16 uses a helmet when riding a scooter (40 percent) compared to adults with household incomes less than \$15,000 (23 percent).
- ◆ White, non-Hispanic adults with children under the age of 16 had a significantly higher percentage of their oldest child under age 16 using a helmet when riding a scooter (43 percent) compared to black, non-Hispanic adults with children under age 16 (27 percent).

Note: Questions pertaining to helmet use of children under age 16 when riding a bicycle or scooter were not asked of adults in Armstrong, Franklin, and Lancaster counties.

Seat Belts & Helmets

Figure 13A: Seat Belt Use, Pennsylvania Adults by Race & Ethnicity, 2002

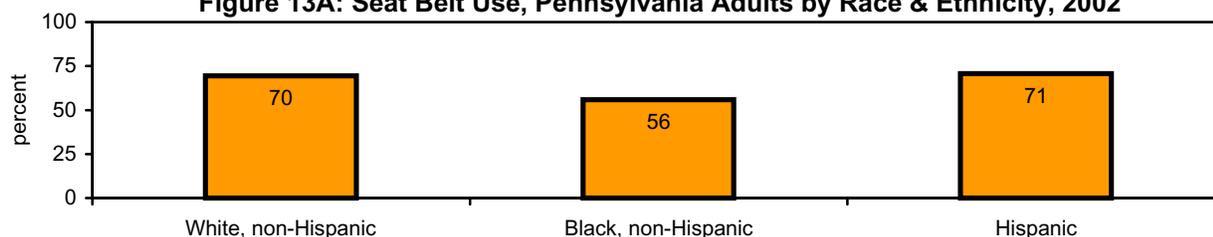


Figure 13B: Bicycle and Scooter Helmet Use by Oldest Child Under Age 16 Pennsylvania Adults by Education, 2002

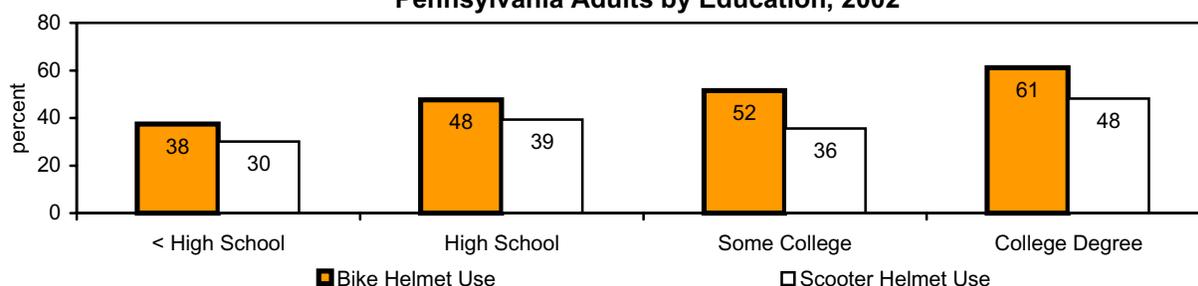


Table 13: Seat Belts & Helmets, Pennsylvania, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Always Use Seat Belts* | | | | Child < Age 16 Always Wears Bicycle Helmet* ** | | | | Child < Age 16 Always Wears Scooter Helmet* ** | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------|----|-------|--|-------|----|-------|--|-----|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 13,454 | 9,436 | 69 | 68-70 | 2,074 | 1,103 | 52 | 49-54 | 1,382 | 577 | 40 | 37-43 |
| Male | 5,363 | 3,361 | 63 | 61-64 | 781 | 421 | 51 | 47-55 | 538 | 225 | 39 | 34-44 |
| Female | 8,091 | 6,075 | 74 | 73-75 | 1,293 | 682 | 52 | 49-55 | 844 | 352 | 41 | 37-45 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,677 | 1,045 | 61 | 58-64 | 210 | 94 | 43 | 35-51 | 156 | 58 | 37 | 28-45 |
| 30-44 | 3,971 | 2,742 | 68 | 66-70 | 1,335 | 738 | 54 | 51-57 | 909 | 397 | 42 | 39-46 |
| 45-64 | 4,714 | 3,348 | 70 | 69-72 | 498 | 256 | 51 | 45-56 | 297 | 113 | 36 | 30-43 |
| 65+ | 2,968 | 2,209 | 73 | 71-75 | 21 | # | | | 16 | # | | |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 1,303 | 743 | 57 | 53-61 | 130 | 53 | 38 | 28-47 | 87 | 27 | 30 | 19-41 |
| High School | 5,446 | 3,571 | 64 | 62-66 | 737 | 358 | 48 | 43-52 | 506 | 202 | 39 | 34-44 |
| Some College | 2,884 | 2,056 | 69 | 67-72 | 522 | 274 | 52 | 46-57 | 357 | 136 | 36 | 30-41 |
| College Degree | 3,801 | 3,049 | 79 | 77-81 | 685 | 418 | 61 | 57-66 | 432 | 212 | 48 | 43-54 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 1,267 | 820 | 67 | 63-71 | 91 | 33 | 29 | 18-40 | 73 | 22 | 23 | 12-34 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 2,236 | 1,439 | 63 | 60-65 | 244 | 113 | 47 | 39-55 | 172 | 65 | 35 | 27-44 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,994 | 2,703 | 66 | 64-68 | 605 | 300 | 50 | 46-55 | 385 | 160 | 42 | 36-48 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2,058 | 1,493 | 70 | 68-73 | 414 | 236 | 57 | 51-62 | 354 | 159 | 42 | 36-49 |
| \$75,000+ | 2,152 | 1,709 | 78 | 75-80 | 542 | 325 | 57 | 51-62 | 1,337 | 562 | 40 | 37-43 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 12,058 | 8,526 | 70 | 68-71 | 1,785 | 989 | 54 | 51-57 | 1,164 | 513 | 43 | 39-46 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 671 | 386 | 56 | 51-61 | 166 | 60 | 37 | 28-46 | 122 | 35 | 27 | 18-37 |
| Hispanic | 293 | 211 | 71 | 64-77 | 64 | 29 | 53 | 39-67 | 51 | 14 | 31 | 17-45 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator is adults with children less than age 16. Statistic refers to the behavior of oldest child less than age 16. Does not include Armstrong, Franklin, and Lancaster counties.

#Data not reported due to N<50.

Smoke Detectors

Do you have a smoke detector in your home that has been checked?

- ◆ Seventy-two percent of Pennsylvania adults have a smoke detector that has been checked within the past 6 months.
- ◆ Adults ages 30-44 had a significantly higher percentage of smoke detectors in their home that were checked in the past 6 months (76 percent) compared to adults ages 18-29 and ages 45-64 (68 and 70 percent respectively).
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of adults with less than a college education have smoke detectors that were checked in the past 6 months (< high school, 75 percent; high school diploma, 77 percent; and some college education, 72 percent) compared to adults with a college degree (64 percent).

Do you have a working smoke detector on all floors?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 78 percent of Pennsylvania adults to having a working smoke detector on all floors, including the basement but excluding the attic.
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages of adults less than age 65 reported having working smoke detectors on all floors (ages 18-29, 80 percent; ages 30-44, 84 percent; and ages 45-64, 75 percent) compared to adults age 65+ (70 percent)
- ◆ Eighty-three percent of adults with household incomes of \$75,000+ reported having smoke detectors on all floors. This was significantly higher than the percentages for adults with incomes of \$15,000 to \$74,999 (\$15,000-\$24,000, 76 percent; \$25,000-\$49,999, 76 percent; and \$50,000-\$74,999, 78 percent).
- ◆ Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults had significantly higher percentages of working smoke detectors on all floors, including the basement but excluding the attic, (87 and 88 percent respectively) compared to white, non-Hispanic adults.

Note: The above questions were not asked of adults in Armstrong, Franklin, and Lancaster counties.

Smoke Detectors

Figure 14: Last Tested Smoke Detector in Home by Status, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002

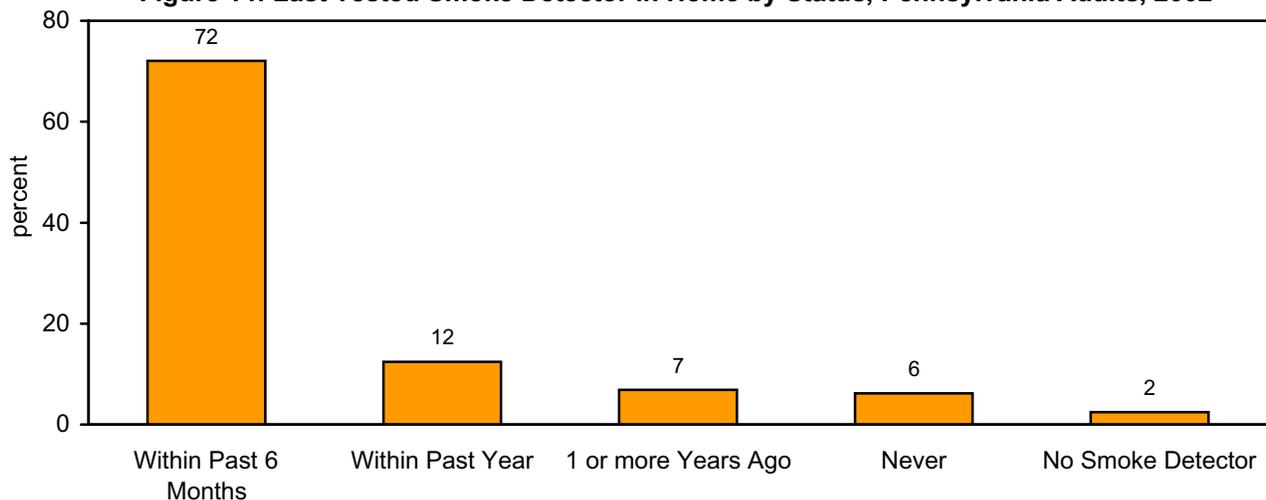


Table 14: Smoke Detectors, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Have Smoke Detectors Check Past 6 Months* | | | | Have a Working Smoke Detector On All Floors* ** | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|----|-------|--|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 8,630 | 6,094 | 72 | 71-73 | 8,519 | 6,610 | 78 | 77-79 |
| Male | 3,435 | 2,453 | 73 | 72-75 | 3,405 | 2,620 | 77 | 75-79 |
| Female | 5,195 | 3,641 | 71 | 70-72 | 5,114 | 3,990 | 78 | 77-80 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,012 | 676 | 68 | 65-72 | 981 | 804 | 80 | 77-84 |
| 30-44 | 2,585 | 1,889 | 76 | 74-78 | 2,547 | 2,123 | 84 | 82-86 |
| 45-64 | 3,093 | 2,125 | 70 | 68-72 | 3,070 | 2,304 | 75 | 73-77 |
| 65+ | 1,873 | 1,356 | 73 | 71-76 | 1,855 | 1,324 | 70 | 68-73 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 714 | 546 | 75 | 72-79 | 703 | 532 | 76 | 72-79 |
| High School | 3,270 | 2,477 | 77 | 75-78 | 3,241 | 2,491 | 78 | 76-79 |
| Some College | 1,937 | 1,381 | 72 | 70-75 | 1,909 | 1,468 | 78 | 75-80 |
| College Degree | 2,699 | 1,682 | 64 | 62-66 | 2,656 | 2,112 | 79 | 77-80 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 786 | 565 | 74 | 70-78 | 770 | 589 | 79 | 75-82 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,393 | 1,035 | 75 | 72-77 | 1,378 | 1,035 | 76 | 73-78 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 2,509 | 1,802 | 72 | 70-74 | 2,471 | 1,876 | 76 | 74-78 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,338 | 931 | 72 | 69-74 | 1,325 | 1,038 | 78 | 75-80 |
| \$75,000+ | 1,565 | 1,013 | 68 | 65-70 | 1,548 | 1,297 | 83 | 81-85 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 7,625 | 5,360 | 72 | 71-73 | 7,538 | 5,795 | 76 | 75-78 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 528 | 410 | 76 | 71-80 | 521 | 448 | 87 | 83-90 |
| Hispanic | 186 | 136 | 75 | 69-82 | 182 | 153 | 88 | 84-93 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused. Does not include Armstrong, Franklin, and Lancaster counties.

**All floor includes the basement but excluding the attic.

Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

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

- ◆ “Yes” responded 66 percent of women aged 40+ in 2002 to having a clinical breast exam in the past year.
- ◆ A significantly lower percentage of women age 75+ (52 percent) reported having had a clinical breast exam during the preceding year compared to the percentages of women in under age 75 (ages 40-49, 70 percent; ages 50-64, 70 percent; and ages 65-74, 64 percent).
- ◆ Women with some college education or a college degree had significantly higher percentages (69 and 76 percent respectively) compared to women with a high school education or less (< high school, 53 percent, and a high school diploma, 61 percent).
- ◆ Women with household incomes of \$50,000+ had significantly higher percentages (\$50,000-\$74,999, 78 percent, and \$75,000+, 79 percent) compared to women with less household income (<\$15,000, 52 percent; \$15,000-\$24,999, 58 percent; and \$25,000-\$49,999, 67 percent).

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

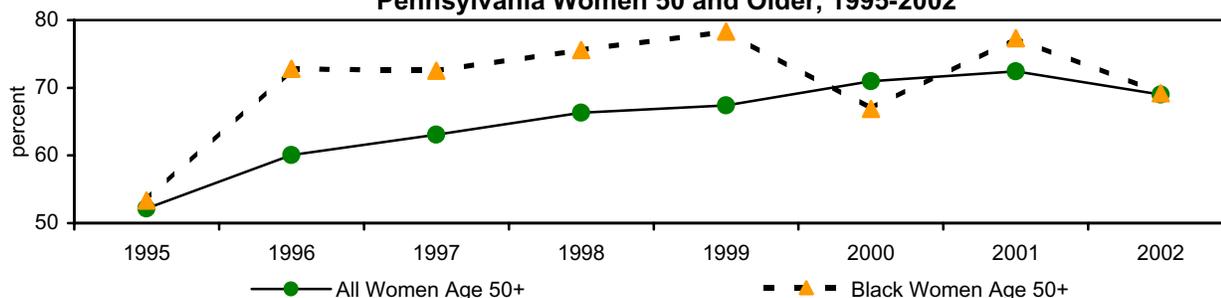
- ◆ Sixty-two percent of women age 40+ reported in 2002 that they had a mammogram in the past year.
- ◆ Women ages 50-64 and 65-74 had significantly higher percentages (67 and 68 percent respectively) compared to women ages 40-49 and 75+ (56 and 55 percent respectively).
- ◆ Women with some college education or a college degree had significantly higher percentages for having a mammogram in the past year (63 and 67 percent respectively) compared to women with less than a high school education (53 percent).
- ◆ Women with household incomes of \$25,000+ had significantly higher percentages (\$25,000-\$49,999, 63 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 66 percent; and \$75,000+, 68 percent) compared to women with household incomes less than \$15,000 (52 percent).

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

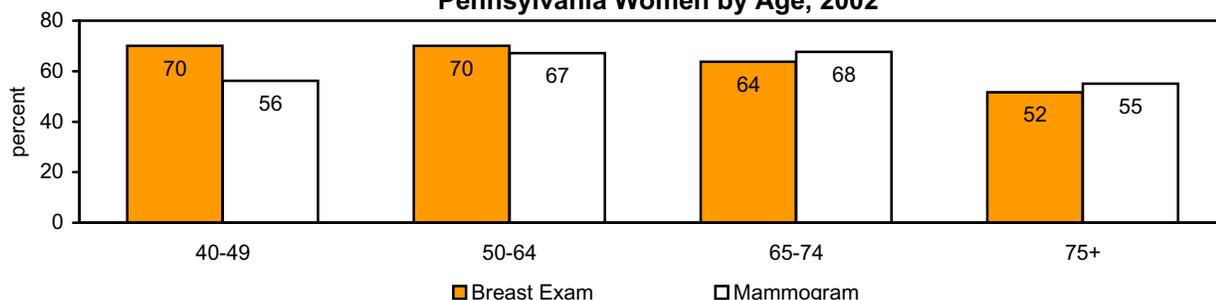
- ◆ “Yes” said 69 percent of Pennsylvania women age 50+ in 2002 to having both a clinical breast exam and a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- ◆ Only 54 percent of women age 75+ had had both exams in the past 2 years – significantly lower than the 75 percent for women age 50-64 or the 71 percent for women age 65-74.
- ◆ Women with a high school education or more had significantly higher percentages (high school diploma, 68 percent; some college education 73 percent; and a college degree, 79 percent) compared to women with less than a high school education (55 percent).
- ◆ Women living in households with incomes of \$25,000+ had significantly higher percentages (\$25,000-\$49,999, 74 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 80 percent; and \$75,000+, 87 percent) compared to women with household incomes less than \$15,000 (55 percent).

Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

**Figure 15A: Percent Had Clinical Breast Exam and Mammogram in Past 2 Years
Pennsylvania Women 50 and Older, 1995-2002**



**Figure 15B: Percent Had Clinical Breast Exam or Mammogram in Past Year
Pennsylvania Women by Age, 2002**



**Table 15: Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Women 40 and Older, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Had a Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year* | | | | Had a Mammogram in Past Year* | | | | Age 50+ and Had Both in Past 2 Years* | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|----|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| Females Age 40+ | 5,412 | 3,625 | 66 | 64-68 | 5,458 | 3,402 | 62 | 60-64 | 3,780 | 2,636 | 69 | 67-71 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | 1,650 | 1,180 | 70 | 67-73 | 1,648 | 924 | 56 | 53-59 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 50-64 | 1,853 | 1,324 | 70 | 67-73 | 1,860 | 1,262 | 67 | 64-70 | 1,858 | 1,415 | 75 | 72-77 |
| 65-74 | 1,033 | 659 | 64 | 60-68 | 1,044 | 714 | 68 | 64-71 | 1,034 | 732 | 71 | 67-74 |
| 75+ | 876 | 462 | 52 | 47-56 | 906 | 502 | 55 | 51-59 | 888 | 489 | 54 | 50-59 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 591 | 321 | 54 | 49-60 | 605 | 325 | 53 | 48-59 | 518 | 293 | 55 | 49-61 |
| High School | 2,478 | 1,561 | 63 | 60-65 | 2,500 | 1,544 | 61 | 59-64 | 1,843 | 1,254 | 68 | 65-71 |
| Some College | 1,112 | 778 | 69 | 66-73 | 1,118 | 691 | 63 | 60-67 | 704 | 513 | 73 | 69-77 |
| College Degree | 1,225 | 961 | 76 | 73-79 | 1,229 | 838 | 67 | 63-70 | 709 | 572 | 79 | 75-83 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 724 | 362 | 50 | 45-55 | 736 | 383 | 52 | 47-57 | 622 | 348 | 55 | 50-60 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,009 | 596 | 58 | 54-62 | 1,020 | 593 | 58 | 54-62 | 830 | 527 | 62 | 58-66 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 1,374 | 938 | 67 | 63-70 | 1,382 | 895 | 63 | 60-67 | 916 | 681 | 74 | 70-78 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 673 | 526 | 78 | 74-82 | 671 | 441 | 66 | 61-70 | 353 | 293 | 80 | 74-85 |
| \$75,000+ | 756 | 616 | 79 | 76-83 | 753 | 521 | 68 | 64-72 | 335 | 293 | 87 | 83-92 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 4,982 | 3,344 | 66 | 65-68 | 5,019 | 3,121 | 62 | 60-63 | 3,480 | 2,427 | 69 | 67-71 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 236 | 158 | 65 | 57-73 | 240 | 159 | 66 | 59-74 | 157 | 112 | 69 | 60-78 |
| Hispanic | 80 | 59 | 70 | 57-83 | 82 | 58 | 64 | 51-78 | 60 | 49 | 83 | 71-94 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Women's Health - Pap Test

Have you ever had a Pap test?

- ◆ Ninety-five percent of Pennsylvania adult women responded in 2002 that they had had a Pap test.
- ◆ Women ages 65+ and 18-29 had significantly lower percentages (87 and 92 percent respectively) of women who ever had a Pap test compared to women ages 30-44 and 45-64 (both 99 percent).
- ◆ Women with a high school diploma or a college degree had significantly higher percentages for having ever had a Pap test (96 and 97 percent respectively) compared to women with less than a high school education (91 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages were seen for women with household incomes of \$50,000+ for having Pap test (\$50,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+, both 99 percent) compared to women with household incomes less than \$25,000 (<\$15,000, 89 percent, and \$15,000-\$24,999, 94 percent).

How long has it been since you last Pap test?

- ◆ Eighty-seven percent of adult women who have ever had a Pap test said that they had on within the past 3 years according to the 2002 survey.
- ◆ All younger adult women age groups were significantly higher in percentage compared to older adult women age groups.
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages of women with some college education or a college degree had a Pap test in the past three years (91 and 93 percent respectively) compared to women with a high school education or less (less than a high school education, 75 percent, and high school diploma, 85 percent).
- ◆ Adult women with a household income of \$25,000 or more had a significantly higher percentage (\$25,000-\$49,999, 90 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 94 percent; and \$75,000+, 94 percent) compared to adult women with income less than \$25,000 (<\$15,000, 75 percent, and \$15,000-\$24,999, 81 percent).
- ◆ Black non-Hispanic adult women had a significantly higher percentage of having their last Pap test within the past 3 years (93 percent) compared to white non-Hispanic adult women (87 percent).

Have you had a hysterectomy?

- ◆ Twenty percent of Pennsylvania adult women had had a hysterectomy according to the 2002 Pennsylvania BRFSS.
- ◆ All older adult women age groups were significantly higher in percentage compared to younger adult women age groups (ages 65+, 42 percent; ages 45-64, 27 percent; ages 30-44, 3 percent; and ages 18-29, 1 percent).
- ◆ Women with a high school education or less had significantly higher percentages of having a hysterectomy (< high school, 29 percent, and high school diploma, 25 percent) compared to women with some college education or a college degree (16 and 11 percent respectively).
- ◆ Women with household incomes of less than \$25,000 had significantly higher percentages of having a hysterectomy (<\$15,000 and \$15,000-\$24,999, both 28 percent) compared to women with household incomes of \$25,000+ (\$25,000-\$49,999, 17 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 12 percent; and \$75,000+, 12 percent).
- ◆ White, non-Hispanic women had a significantly higher percentage of having had a hysterectomy (20 percent) compared to Hispanic women (13 percent).

Women's Health - Pap Test

Figure 16A: Percent Having Pap Tests, Pennsylvania Adult Women, 1995-2002

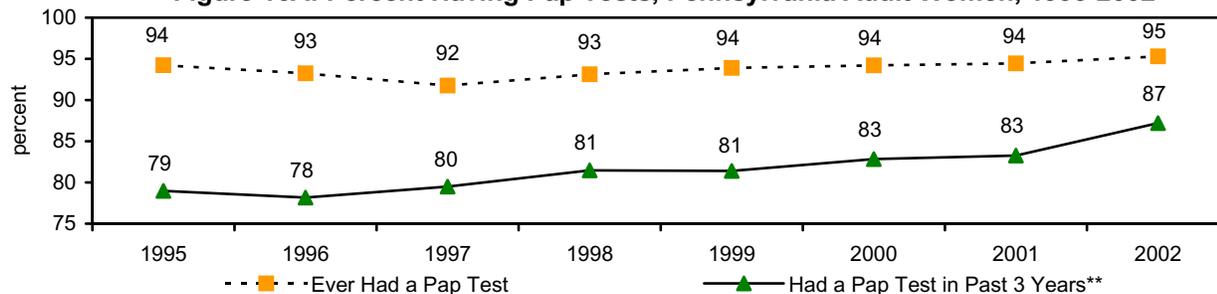


Figure 16B: Percent Who Have Had a Pap Test in the Past 3 Years Pennsylvania Adult Women by Education **, 2002

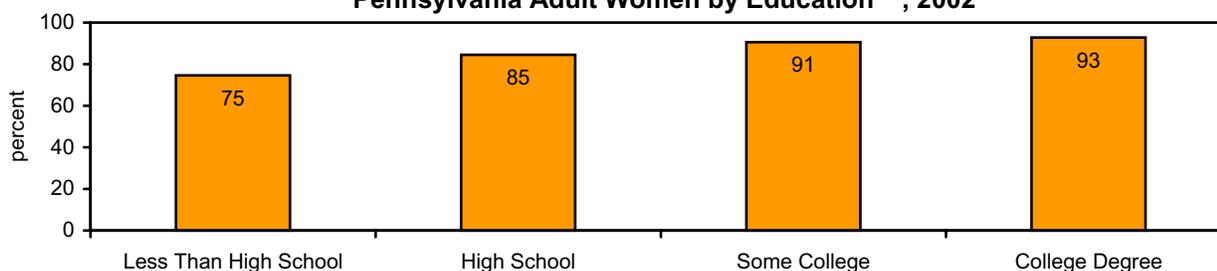


Table 16: Women's Health - Pap Test Pennsylvania Adult Women, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Ever Had a Pap Test* | | | | Had a Pap Test in Past 3 Years* ** | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|----|--------|------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| Adult Females | 8,011 | 7,711 | 95 | 95-96 | 7,624 | 6,567 | 87 | 86-88 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 950 | 873 | 87 | 84-91 | 871 | 848 | 99 | 97-99 |
| 30-44 | 2,330 | 2,312 | 99 | 99-100 | 2,307 | 2,155 | 93 | 92-94 |
| 45-64 | 2,689 | 2,657 | 99 | 98-99 | 2,641 | 2,282 | 86 | 85-88 |
| 65+ | 1,956 | 1,786 | 92 | 90-93 | 1,729 | 1,215 | 72 | 69-75 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 772 | 705 | 91 | 87-93 | 689 | 500 | 75 | 70-79 |
| High School | 3,345 | 3,217 | 96 | 95-97 | 3,181 | 2,657 | 85 | 83-86 |
| Some College | 1,823 | 1,761 | 95 | 93-96 | 1,741 | 1,547 | 91 | 89-92 |
| College Degree | 2,061 | 2,018 | 97 | 95-98 | 2,004 | 1,858 | 93 | 91-94 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 921 | 838 | 89 | 85-92 | 820 | 596 | 75 | 71-79 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,423 | 1,349 | 94 | 92-96 | 1,336 | 1,058 | 81 | 78-83 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 2,236 | 2,183 | 97 | 95-98 | 2,174 | 1,940 | 90 | 88-92 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,113 | 1,107 | 99 | 98-100 | 1,102 | 1,030 | 94 | 92-95 |
| \$75,000+ | 1,115 | 1,101 | 99 | 97-99 | 1,099 | 1,037 | 94 | 92-96 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 7,193 | 6,937 | 96 | 95-96 | 6,863 | 5,892 | 87 | 86-88 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 425 | 410 | 97 | 94-98 | 405 | 374 | 93 | 89-95 |
| Hispanic | 184 | 177 | 95 | 88-98 | 173 | 151 | 89 | 82-95 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator is women who have had a Pap test.

Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening

Age 50 and older and ever had a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) blood test?

- ◆ In the 2002 survey, 79 percent of men age 50+ responded that they had a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) blood test.
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages of men age 65+ reported having ever had a PSA blood test (age 65-74, 89 percent, and age 75+, 88 percent) compared to men age 50-64 (71 percent).
- ◆ Men age 50+ with some college education or a college degree had significantly higher percentages of ever having had a PSA blood test (82 and 83 respectively) compared to age 50+ men with less than a high school education (68 percent).
- ◆ The percentage of men age 50+ who had a PSA blood test increased significantly from 55 percent in 1995 to 79 percent in 2001 and 2002. The majority of this increase was seen between the result in the year of 1998 (57 percent) and the year 2000 result (74 percent).

Age 50 and older and ever had a digital rectal examination?

- ◆ In the 2002 survey, 84 percent of Pennsylvania men age 50+ responded “Yes” to having a digital rectal examination.
- ◆ Men age 75+ had a significantly higher percentage of ever having had a digital rectal exam (89 percent) compared to men age 50-64 (82 percent).
- ◆ Men age 50+ with some college education or a college degree had significantly higher percentages of ever having had a digital rectal exam (88 and 90 percent respectively) compared to men age 50+ with less than a high school education (73 percent).

Age 50 and older and had a digital rectal examination in the past year?

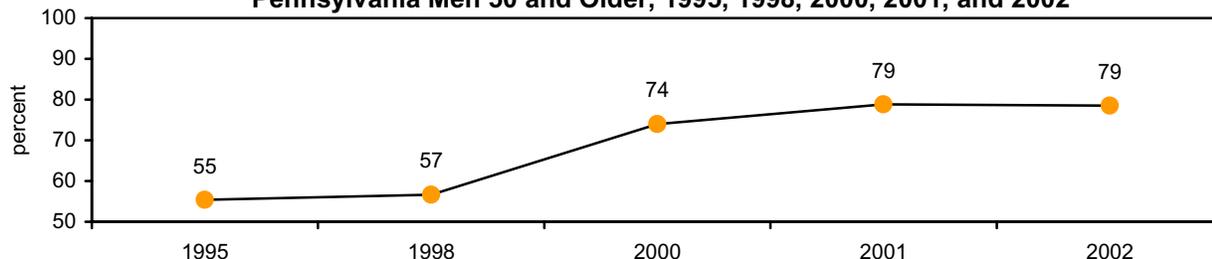
- ◆ Sixty-three percent of Pennsylvania men age 50+, who ever had a digital rectal exam, responded in the 2002 survey that they had had a digital rectal examination in the past year.
- ◆ There were significantly higher percentages of men age 65+ who had ever had a digital rectal examination having one in the past year (age 65-74 and 65+, both 69 percent) compared to men age 50-64 who ever had one (57 percent).

Age 50 and older and have ever been told they had prostate cancer?

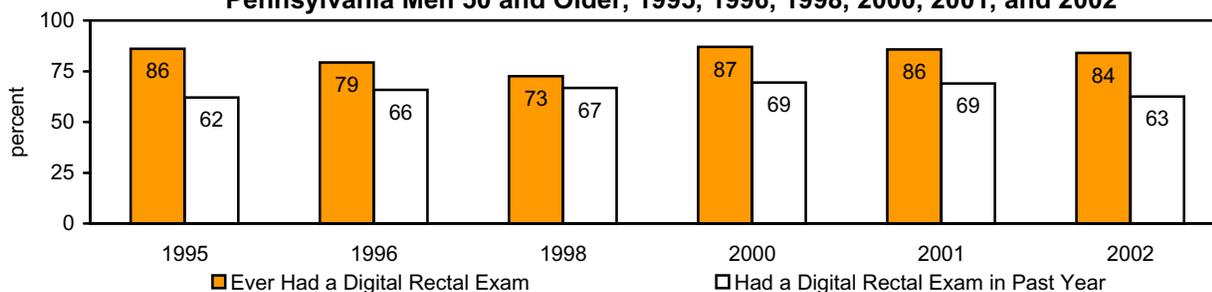
- ◆ In the 2002 BRFSS survey, 6 percent of Pennsylvania men age 50+ reported having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that he had prostate cancer.
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages of men age 65+ had been told they had prostate cancer (age 65-74, 9 percent, and age 75+, 15 percent) compared to men age 50-64 (1 percent).

Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening

**Figure 17A: Percent Ever Had a PSA Blood Test
Pennsylvania Men 50 and Older, 1995, 1998, 2000, 2001, and 2002**



**Figure 17B: Percent Ever Had a Digital Rectal Exam and Had a Digital Rectal Exam in the Past Year
Pennsylvania Men 50 and Older, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001, and 2002**



**Table 17: Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Men 50 and Older, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Ever Had a PSA Blood Test* | | | | Ever Had a Digital Rectal Exam* | | | | Had a Digital Rectal Exam in the Past Year* ** | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------|----|-------|---------------------------------|-------|----|-------|--|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| Males Age 50+ | 2,279 | 1,789 | 79 | 76-81 | 2,349 | 2,012 | 84 | 82-86 | 1,995 | 1,248 | 63 | 60-65 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-64 | 1,322 | 949 | 71 | 67-74 | 1,365 | 1,146 | 82 | 79-84 | 1,137 | 648 | 57 | 53-61 |
| 65-74 | 579 | 506 | 89 | 86-92 | 595 | 519 | 86 | 83-90 | 515 | 368 | 69 | 64-74 |
| 75+ | 378 | 334 | 88 | 84-92 | 389 | 347 | 89 | 85-93 | 343 | 232 | 69 | 63-75 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 283 | 198 | 68 | 61-75 | 297 | 225 | 73 | 66-80 | 221 | 137 | 65 | 57-73 |
| High School | 844 | 651 | 77 | 73-81 | 879 | 733 | 82 | 78-85 | 727 | 443 | 59 | 55-64 |
| Some College | 395 | 314 | 82 | 77-86 | 402 | 358 | 88 | 84-92 | 352 | 210 | 61 | 55-68 |
| College Degree | 750 | 621 | 83 | 80-86 | 763 | 691 | 90 | 87-92 | 690 | 453 | 66 | 61-70 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 163 | 111 | 67 | 57-76 | 169 | 135 | 79 | 71-87 | 131 | 74 | 56 | 45-67 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 442 | 337 | 77 | 71-82 | 462 | 372 | 77 | 72-83 | 367 | 233 | 66 | 59-72 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 700 | 554 | 79 | 75-83 | 725 | 620 | 84 | 80-87 | 617 | 368 | 56 | 52-61 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 332 | 263 | 77 | 72-83 | 341 | 301 | 87 | 83-92 | 300 | 198 | 70 | 64-77 |
| \$75,000+ | 395 | 321 | 81 | 76-86 | 405 | 368 | 89 | 85-93 | 368 | 229 | 61 | 55-68 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 2,072 | 1,637 | 79 | 77-81 | 2,130 | 1,835 | 85 | 83-87 | 1,821 | 1,141 | 62 | 60-65 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 82 | 63 | 77 | 67-87 | 87 | 70 | 81 | 71-90 | 69 | 42 | 65 | 52-78 |
| Hispanic | 36 | # | | | 38 | # | | | 30 | # | | |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator includes men age 50+ who have ever had a digital rectal exam.

#Data not reported due to N<50.

Colorectal Cancer Screening

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

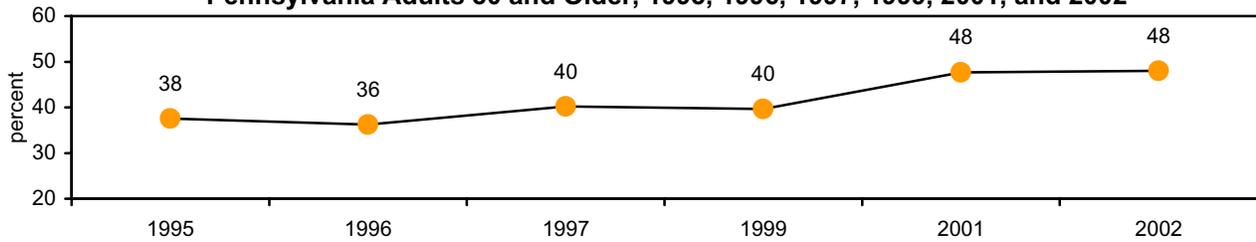
- ◆ Forty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50+ indicated in the 2002 survey that they had had a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy.
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages for adults age 65+ ever had had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (age 65-74, 56 percent, and age 75+, 55 percent) compared to adults age 50-64 (41 percent).
- ◆ Adults age 50+ with a college education had a significantly higher percentage of ever having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (54 percent) compared to adults age 50+ with a high school education or less (< high school, 44 percent, and high school diploma, 46 percent).
- ◆ The percentage of Pennsylvania adults age 50+ who ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy has risen over time from 38 percent in 1995 to 48 percent in 2001 and 2002.

Age 50 and older and had a home blood stool test in the past 2 year?

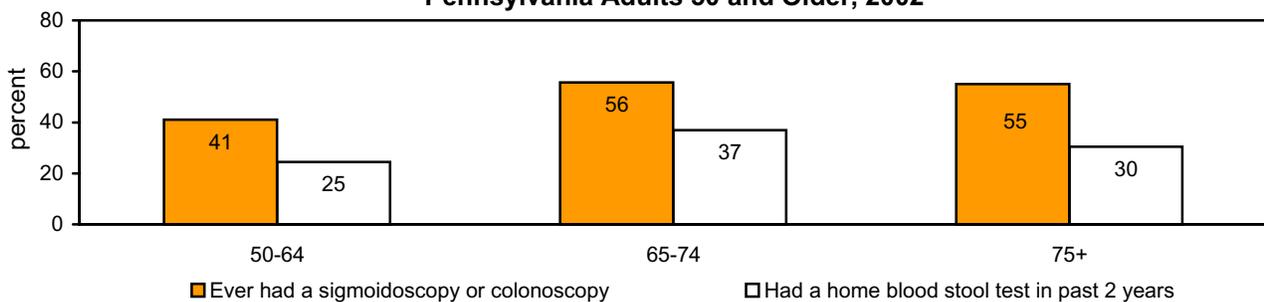
- ◆ In the 2002 survey, 29 percent of Pennsylvanians age 50+ said they had had a home blood stool test within the past 2 years.
- ◆ Thirty-seven percent of adults age 65-74 had had a home blood stool test in the past 2 years. This is significantly higher than the 25 percent reported by adults age 50-64.
- ◆ Adults age 50+ with household incomes of \$75,000+ had a significantly higher percentage (32 percent) compared to adults age 50+ with household incomes less than \$15,000 (23 percent).

Colorectal Cancer Screening

**Figure 18A: Percent Who Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy
Pennsylvania Adults 50 and Older, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2002**



**Figure 18B: Colorectal Cancer Screening, Percent by Type and Age
Pennsylvania Adults 50 and Older, 2002**



**Table 18: Colorectal Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Adults 50 and Older, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy* | | | | Had a Home Blood Stool Test in the Past 2 Years* | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|----|-------|--|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| Adults Age 50+ | 6,112 | 2,892 | 48 | 46-50 | 6,085 | 1,809 | 29 | 28-31 |
| Male | 2,332 | 1,127 | 49 | 46-51 | 2,331 | 720 | 30 | 28-32 |
| Female | 3,780 | 1,765 | 48 | 46-50 | 3,754 | 1,089 | 29 | 27-31 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 50-64 | 3,211 | 1,322 | 41 | 39-43 | 3,209 | 826 | 25 | 23-26 |
| 65-74 | 1,623 | 876 | 56 | 53-59 | 1,609 | 581 | 37 | 34-40 |
| 75+ | 1,278 | 694 | 55 | 52-59 | 1,267 | 402 | 30 | 27-34 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 802 | 331 | 44 | 39-48 | 803 | 217 | 26 | 22-30 |
| High School | 2,719 | 1,195 | 46 | 43-48 | 2,704 | 771 | 29 | 26-31 |
| Some College | 1,102 | 553 | 49 | 45-53 | 1,093 | 352 | 32 | 28-35 |
| College Degree | 1,476 | 807 | 54 | 51-57 | 1,472 | 463 | 30 | 27-33 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 789 | 338 | 42 | 38-47 | 785 | 182 | 23 | 20-27 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,290 | 588 | 47 | 43-50 | 1,286 | 381 | 30 | 26-33 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 1,633 | 761 | 47 | 44-50 | 1,628 | 505 | 30 | 27-33 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 689 | 341 | 49 | 44-54 | 689 | 216 | 29 | 25-33 |
| \$75,000+ | 740 | 368 | 49 | 44-53 | 738 | 240 | 32 | 28-36 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 5,596 | 2,636 | 48 | 46-50 | 5,564 | 1,665 | 30 | 28-31 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 239 | 120 | 50 | 42-58 | 244 | 65 | 24 | 18-30 |
| Hispanic | 99 | 50 | 47 | 34-60 | 99 | 36 | 39 | 27-52 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

HIV/AIDS

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

- ◆ Forty percent of Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 had had an HIV blood test, excluding tests through blood donation, according to the 2002 survey.
- ◆ Significant differences were evident by age; with 45 percent of adults age 18-29 and 52 percent of adults age 30-44 indicating that they had their blood tested for HIV infection compared to the significantly lower percentage of 24 percent for adults age 45-64.
- ◆ Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults age 18-64 had significantly higher percentages for having had an HIV blood test (63 and 56 percent respectively) compared to white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 (36 percent).

Age 18 to 64 and thinks knowing HIV status by getting tested is very important?

- ◆ Ninety percent of Pennsylvanians age 18-64 responded “Yes” to thinking that knowing your HIV status by getting tested is very important in the 2002 survey.
- ◆ Females had a significantly higher percentage of thinking that knowing HIV status by getting tested is very important (92 percent) compared to males (88 percent).
- ◆ Adults age less than 45 had significantly higher percentages (age 18-29, 94 percent, and age 30-44, 91 percent) compared to adults age 45-64 (87 percent).
- ◆ Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults age 18-64 had significantly higher percentages of thinking that knowing HIV status by getting tested is very important (both 95 percent) compared to white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 (90 percent).

Medical treatments to help persons with HIV and their effectiveness

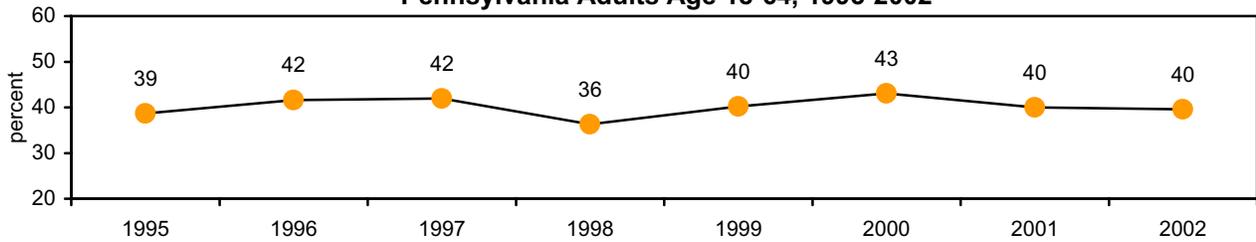
- ◆ Ninety-one percent of Pennsylvanians age 18-64 agreed with the statement “there are medical treatments available that are intended to help a person who is infected with HIV to live longer” while 7 percent indicated that they did not know if that was true during the 2002 BRFSS survey.
- ◆ Of adults age 18-64 who believe there are medical treatments available to help a person infected with HIV to live longer, 97 percent thought the treatments were either very or somewhat effective.

Medical treatments to help pregnant women with HIV

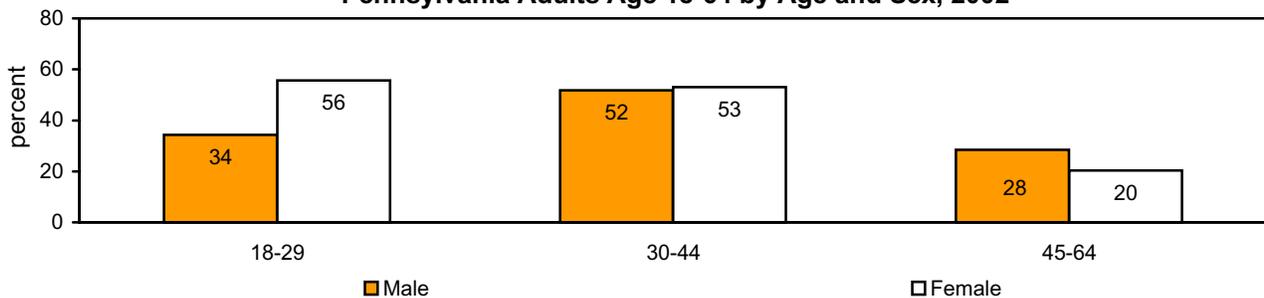
- ◆ Fifty-four percent of Pennsylvanians age 18-64 agreed with the statement “A pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby” while 31 percent indicated that they did not know if that was true during the 2002 BRFSS survey.
- ◆ Females age 18-64 had a significantly higher percentage of agreement with this statement (59 percent) compared to males age 18-64 (49 percent).
- ◆ Adults age 18-64 with some college education or a college degree had significantly higher percentages (56 and 61 percent respectively) compared to adults age 18-64 with a high school education or less (< high school, 46 percent, and high school diploma, 49 percent).

HIV/AIDS

**Figure 19A: Percent Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation
Pennsylvania Adults Age 18-64, 1995-2002**



**Figure 19B: Percent Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation
Pennsylvania Adults Age 18-64 by Age and Sex, 2002**



**Table 19: HIV/AIDS
Pennsylvania Adults Age 18-64, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

| | Ever Tested for HIV Except Blood Donation* | | | | Thinks Knowing HIV Status By Getting Tested is Very Important* | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|----|-------|---|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| Adults Age 18-64 | 9,827 | 3,765 | 40 | 38-41 | 10,063 | 9,011 | 90 | 89-91 |
| Male | 4,086 | 1,499 | 39 | 37-41 | 4,183 | 3,640 | 88 | 87-89 |
| Female | 5,741 | 2,266 | 41 | 39-42 | 5,880 | 5,371 | 92 | 91-93 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,615 | 798 | 45 | 41-48 | 1,627 | 1,517 | 94 | 92-95 |
| 30-44 | 3,768 | 1,904 | 52 | 50-55 | 3,856 | 3,502 | 91 | 90-92 |
| 45-64 | 4,444 | 1,063 | 24 | 23-26 | 4,580 | 3,992 | 87 | 86-89 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 692 | 256 | 40 | 35-45 | 698 | 628 | 90 | 87-93 |
| High School | 3,825 | 1,295 | 36 | 34-38 | 3,913 | 3,530 | 91 | 90-92 |
| Some College | 2,247 | 973 | 44 | 41-47 | 2,297 | 2,073 | 91 | 90-92 |
| College Degree | 3,060 | 1,241 | 41 | 38-43 | 3,152 | 2,778 | 88 | 86-89 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 675 | 303 | 43 | 37-49 | 686 | 627 | 94 | 91-96 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,349 | 571 | 48 | 44-51 | 1,374 | 1,253 | 93 | 91-94 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,111 | 1,182 | 40 | 37-42 | 3,174 | 2,858 | 90 | 89-92 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,809 | 644 | 37 | 34-40 | 1,862 | 1,662 | 89 | 88-91 |
| \$75,000+ | 1,919 | 763 | 40 | 37-43 | 1,972 | 1,748 | 89 | 87-91 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 8,762 | 3,157 | 36 | 35-38 | 8,980 | 8,006 | 90 | 89-90 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 540 | 338 | 63 | 58-68 | 546 | 519 | 95 | 92-97 |
| Hispanic | 234 | 127 | 56 | 48-64 | 237 | 224 | 95 | 91-98 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

Arthritis

Have you had pain, aching, stiffness, or swelling of joints?

- ◆ Forty-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated that they had pain, aching, stiffness, or swelling in or around a joint during the past 30 days.
- ◆ Females had a significantly higher percentage of joint symptoms (49 percent) compared to males (45 percent).
- ◆ Adults age 45+ had significantly higher percentages of joint problems (age 45-64 and age 65+, both 55 percent) compared to adults less than age 45 (age 18-29, 36 percent, and age 30-44, 42 percent).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent) compared to adults with less than a college education (< high school, 51 percent; high school diploma, 49 percent; and some college education, 49 percent).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of less than \$25,000 had significantly higher percentages of joint symptoms in the past 30 days (< \$15,000, 55 percent, and \$15,000-\$24,999, 50 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$75,000+ (43 percent).

Been told you have arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

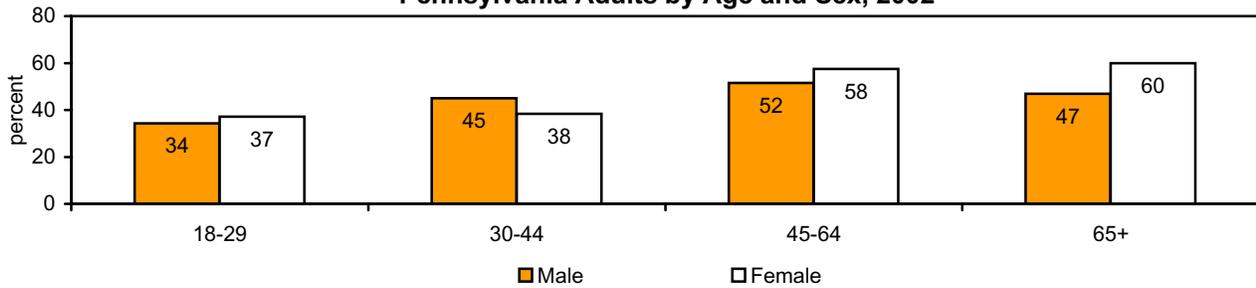
- ◆ Thirty-four percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in the 2002 survey that a doctor or other health professional told them that they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of females had been diagnosed (38 percent) compared to males (30 percent).
- ◆ According to the 2002 BRFSS survey, significantly higher percentages of adults being diagnosed were seen in each consecutive age group.
- ◆ All groups with less education were significantly higher in percentage compared to more educated groups.
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of less than \$50,000 had significantly higher percentages of having a doctor or other health professional tell them that they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (< \$15,000, 45 percent; \$15,000-\$24,999, 41 percent; \$25,000-\$49,999, 35 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$50,000+ (\$50,000-\$74,999, 26 percent, and \$75,000+, 24 percent).

Are you now limited in activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?

- ◆ Twenty-four percent of Pennsylvania adults reported that they were limited in activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms.
- ◆ Females had a significantly higher percentage of limitation (26 percent) compared to males (21 percent).
- ◆ All older age groups had significantly higher percentages compared to younger age groups (age 18-29, 11 percent; age 30-44, 18 percent; age 45-64, 25 percent; and age 65+, 33 percent).
- ◆ Adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent) compared to adults with a high school education or less (< high school, 34 percent, and high school diploma, 25 percent).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of less than \$25,000 had significantly higher percentages of limitations due to arthritis or joint symptoms (< \$15,000, 39 percent, and \$15,000-\$24,999, 29 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$25,000+ (\$25,000-\$49,999, 20 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 17 percent; and \$75,000+, 17 percent).

Arthritis

**Figure 20A: Percent Having Joint Symptoms in the Past 30 Days
Pennsylvania Adults by Age and Sex, 2002**



**Figure 20B: Percent Ever Told They Have Arthritis
Pennsylvania Adults by Age and Sex, 2002**

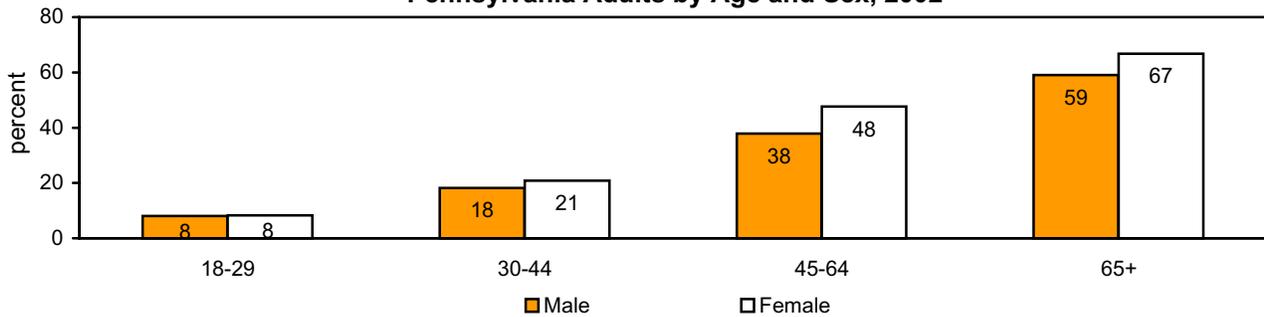


Table 20: Arthritis, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Pain, Aching, or Stiffness In or Around a Joint in Past 30 Days* | | | | Have Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia* | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|----|-------|---|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 8,002 | 3,886 | 47 | 46-49 | 7,982 | 2,922 | 34 | 33-35 |
| Male | 3,142 | 1,463 | 45 | 43-47 | 3,137 | 1,012 | 30 | 28-31 |
| Female | 4,860 | 2,423 | 49 | 48-51 | 4,845 | 1,910 | 38 | 36-39 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,001 | 348 | 36 | 32-40 | 998 | 86 | 8 | 6-10 |
| 30-44 | 2,349 | 980 | 42 | 39-44 | 2,339 | 457 | 20 | 18-21 |
| 45-64 | 2,783 | 1,526 | 55 | 53-57 | 2,784 | 1,211 | 43 | 41-45 |
| 65+ | 1,808 | 999 | 55 | 52-57 | 1,801 | 1,141 | 64 | 61-66 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 697 | 368 | 51 | 47-56 | 694 | 358 | 45 | 41-50 |
| High School | 3,215 | 1,608 | 49 | 47-51 | 3,209 | 1,305 | 38 | 36-40 |
| Some College | 1,807 | 899 | 49 | 46-52 | 1,802 | 632 | 32 | 30-35 |
| College Degree | 2,273 | 1,006 | 43 | 41-45 | 2,267 | 621 | 26 | 24-28 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 813 | 453 | 55 | 51-60 | 811 | 427 | 45 | 40-49 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,380 | 726 | 50 | 47-54 | 1,376 | 605 | 41 | 38-44 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 2,403 | 1,137 | 47 | 45-49 | 2,395 | 837 | 35 | 32-37 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,216 | 570 | 45 | 42-49 | 1,214 | 346 | 26 | 24-29 |
| \$75,000+ | 1,201 | 518 | 43 | 40-46 | 1,197 | 309 | 24 | 22-27 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 7,021 | 3,453 | 48 | 47-49 | 7,006 | 2,594 | 35 | 33-36 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 529 | 249 | 47 | 41-52 | 526 | 176 | 31 | 26-35 |
| Hispanic | 181 | 72 | 40 | 32-48 | 181 | 55 | 29 | 21-36 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused. Excludes Armstrong, Chester, Franklin, and Lancaster counties.

Skin Cancer

Do you always use sunscreen when outdoors?

- ◆ Fifteen percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2002 said that they use sunscreen or sunblock with a sun-protective factor (SFP) of 15 or higher when outside in the sun. Thirty percent said they never use sunscreen or sunblock with an SFP of 15 or higher when exposed to the sun.
- ◆ Females had a significantly higher percentage of SPF15+ use (22 percent) compared to males (8 percent).
- ◆ Adults age 45+ had significantly higher percentages (age 45-64, 16 percent, and age 65+, 18 percent) compared to adults age 18-29 (11 percent).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education or more had significantly higher percentages (high school diploma, 15 percent; some college education, 16 percent; and a college degree, 16 percent) compared to adults with less than a high school education (11 percent) for SPF15+ use.
- ◆ White, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly higher percentage of using sunscreen or sunblock with an SPF of 15 or higher (16 percent) compared to black, non-Hispanic adults (8 percent).

Have you used a sun lamp or tanning bed in the past 12 months?

- ◆ “Yes” responded 47 percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2002.
- ◆ A significantly higher percentage of females used sun lamps or tanning beds in the past 12 months (45 percent) compared to males (45 percent).
- ◆ Adults age 45+ had significantly higher percentages (age 45-64 and age 65+, both 55 percent) compared to adults under age 45 (age 18-29, 36 percent, and age 30-44, 42 percent).
- ◆ Significantly higher percentages were seen for adults with less than a college education for using sun lamps or tanning beds in the past 12 months (< high school, 51 percent; high school diploma and some college education, both 49 percent) compared to adults with a college degree (43 percent).
- ◆ Adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly higher percentage of sun lamp or tanning bed use (55 percent) compared to adults with household incomes of \$25,000+ (\$25,000-\$49,999, 47 percent; \$50,000-\$74,999, 45 percent, and \$75,000+, 43 percent).

Sun exposure prevention by Pennsylvania adults:

- ◆ Fourteen percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2002 that they always stayed out of the sun or seek shade between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; 14 percent always wear either a wide-brimmed hat or any other hat that shades their face, ears, and neck when outdoors in the sun; and 4 percent always wear a long-sleeved shirt when outdoors in the sun.

Skin Cancer

Figure 21A: Sunscreen Use, Percent by Frequency, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002

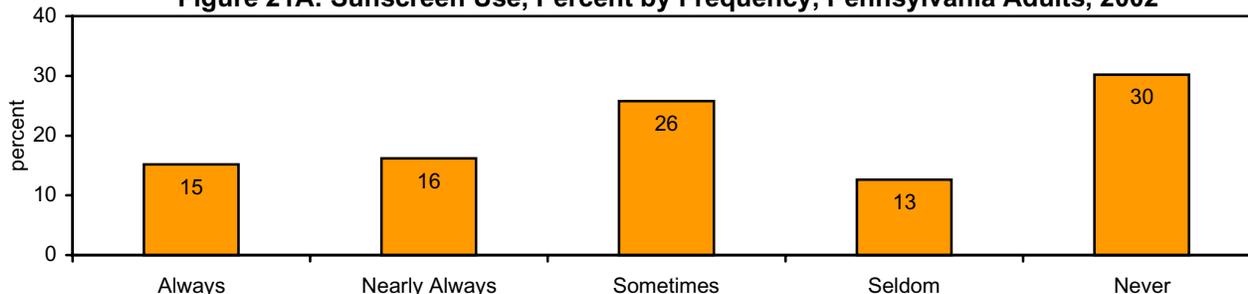


Figure 21B: Always Prevents Sun Exposure, Percent by Type, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002

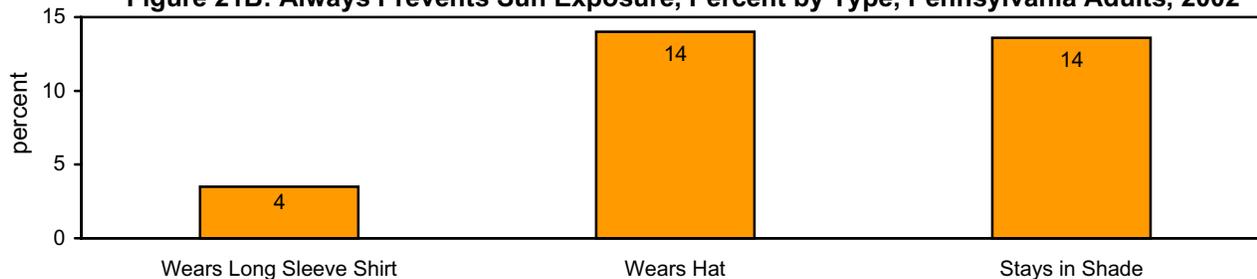


Table 21: Skin Cancer, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 (with 95% confidence intervals)

| | Always wears sunscreen when in the sun* | | | | Used a Sun Lamp or Tanning Bed* ** | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|
| | Total No. | No. | % | CI | Total No. | No. | % | CI |
| All Adults | 10,266 | 1,781 | 15 | 14-16 | 8,002 | 3,886 | 47 | 46-49 |
| Male | 4,033 | 374 | 8 | 7-9 | 3,142 | 1,463 | 45 | 43-47 |
| Female | 6,233 | 1,407 | 22 | 20-23 | 4,860 | 2,423 | 49 | 48-51 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1,267 | 165 | 11 | 9-13 | 1,001 | 348 | 36 | 32-40 |
| 30-44 | 3,043 | 504 | 15 | 13-16 | 2,349 | 980 | 42 | 39-44 |
| 45-64 | 3,643 | 679 | 16 | 15-18 | 2,783 | 1,526 | 55 | 53-57 |
| 65+ | 2,241 | 416 | 18 | 16-20 | 1,808 | 999 | 55 | 52-57 |
| Education: | | | | | | | | |
| <High School | 856 | 103 | 11 | 8-13 | 697 | 368 | 51 | 47-56 |
| High School | 4,043 | 666 | 15 | 14-17 | 3,215 | 1,608 | 49 | 47-51 |
| Some College | 2,287 | 415 | 16 | 14-18 | 1,807 | 899 | 49 | 46-52 |
| College Degree | 3,068 | 595 | 16 | 15-18 | 2,273 | 1,006 | 43 | 41-45 |
| Income: | | | | | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 996 | 167 | 15 | 13-18 | 813 | 453 | 55 | 51-60 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 1,707 | 287 | 15 | 13-17 | 1,380 | 726 | 50 | 47-54 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 3,011 | 493 | 14 | 13-16 | 2,403 | 1,137 | 47 | 45-49 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1,545 | 258 | 15 | 13-17 | 1,216 | 570 | 45 | 42-49 |
| \$75,000+ | 1,734 | 342 | 16 | 14-18 | 1,201 | 518 | 43 | 40-46 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 9,157 | 1,639 | 16 | 15-17 | 7,021 | 3,453 | 48 | 47-49 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 561 | 55 | 8 | 6-11 | 529 | 249 | 47 | 41-52 |
| Hispanic | 215 | 36 | 15 | 10-21 | 181 | 72 | 40 | 32-48 |

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused. Excludes Franklin and Lancaster counties.

** Also excludes Armstrong County.

**Year 2010 Health Objectives for the Nation:
Pennsylvania State Summary of BRFSS Data, 2002**

| Healthy People 2010 Objective ¹ | Year 2010 Objective | Pennsylvania 2002 | Objective Met ² |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 01-01: Percent of adults aged 18-64 with health insurance (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 100% | 87 ± 1 | No |
| 01-04c: Percent of adults with specific source of ongoing care (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 96% | 88 ± 1 | No |
| 02-02: Percent of adults with chronic joint symptoms who have activity limitations (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 21% | 23 ± 2 | Yes |
| 03-11a: Percent of women aged 18+ who have ever received a Pap test (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 97% | 95 ± 1 | No |
| 03-11b: Percent of women aged 18+ who received a Pap test within past 3 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 90% | 84 ± 1 | No |
| 03-12a: Percent of adults aged 50+ who received a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) for colorectal cancer within the past 2 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 50% | 35 ± 2 | No |
| 03-12b: Percent of adults aged 50+ who ever received a sigmoidoscopy for colorectal cancer (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 50% | 48 ± 2 | Yes |
| 03-13: Percent of women aged 40+ with a mammogram in last 2 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 70% | 77 ± 1 | Yes ⁺ |
| 05-03: Rate per 1000 of adults who have been diagnosed with diabetes (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 25 | 74 ± 6 | No |
| 05-12: Percent of adults with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement at least once a year (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 50% | 94 ± 4 | Yes ⁺ |
| 05-13: Percent of adults with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 75% | 70 ± 8 | Yes |
| 05-14: Percent of adults with diabetes who have an annual foot examination (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 75% | 75 ± 7 | Yes |
| 05-17: Percent of adults with diabetes who perform self-blood-glucose-monitoring at least once daily (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 60% | 64 ± 5 | Yes |
| 07-01: Percent of adults ages 18-24 who completed high school | 90% | 87 ± 3 | Yes |
| 14-29a: Percent of adults 65+ with flu shot in past year (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 90% | 71 ± 2 | No |
| 14-29b: Percent of adults 65+ ever vaccinated against pneumococcal disease (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 90% | 64 ± 2 | No |

- 1 Public Health Service. Healthy People 2010: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000.
- 2 The "Yes⁺" designation refers Pennsylvania's 2002 percentage being significantly better compared to the Healthy People 2010 goal percentage.

**Year 2010 Health Objectives for the Nation:
Pennsylvania State Summary of BRFSS Data, 2002**

| Healthy People 2010 Objective ¹ | Year 2010 Objective | Pennsylvania 2002 | Objective Met ² |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 14-29c: Percent of adults ages 18-64 with flu shot in the past year (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 60% | 23 ± 1 | No |
| 14-29d: Percent of adults ages 18-64 who ever had a vaccination against pneumococcal disease (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 60% | 13 ± 1 | No |
| 19-01: Percent of adults with a healthy weight (age 20+) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 60% | 39 ± 1 | No |
| 19-02: Percent of obese adults (age 20+) (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 15% | 24 ± 1 | No |
| 19-05: Percent of adults who consume at least 2 daily servings of fruit (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 75% | 36 ± 1 | No |
| 19-06: Percent of adults who consume at least 3 daily servings of vegetables (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 50% | 24 ± 1 | No |
| 21-03: Percent of adults (aged 35-44) who have no permanent tooth extraction due to dental caries or periodontal disease | 42% | 57 ± 2 | Yes ⁺ |
| 21-04: Percent of older adults (aged 65-74) who had all their natural teeth extracted | 20% | 23 ± 3 | Yes |
| 21-10: Percent of adults who have visited a dentist in the past year | 56% | 71 ± 1 | Yes ⁺ |
| 22-01: Percent of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 20% | 24 ± 1 | No |
| 26-11c: Percent adults who engaged in binge drinking in past month | 6% | 17 ± 1 | No |
| 26-13a: Percent of adult females who exceed guidelines for low-risk drinking (8+ drinks per week or 4+ drinks per occasion) | 50% | 11 ± 1 | Yes ⁺ |
| 26-13b: Percent of adult males who exceed guidelines for low-risk drinking (15+ drinks per week or 5+ drinks per occasion) | 50% | 28 ± 2 | Yes ⁺ |
| 27-01a: Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 12% | 25 ± 1 | No |
| 27-01b: Percent of adults who use smokeless (spit) tobacco (age-adjusted to 2000 population) | 0.4% | 4 ± 1 | No |
| 27-01c: Percent of adults who smoke cigars (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 1.2% | 7 ± 1 | No |
| 27-05: Percent of adults who attempted to quit smoking (age-adjusted to 2000 std population) | 75% | 54 ± 2 | No |

1 Public Health Service. Healthy People 2010: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000.

2 The "Yes⁺" designation refers Pennsylvania's 2002 percentage being significantly better compared to the Healthy People 2010 goal percentage.

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), facilitates the Pennsylvania BRFSS Over Sampling Program, performs analyses, and responds to requests for data. Sampling and interviewing in 2002 were done by Clearwater Research, 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 that 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 three 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. The person who answers the telephone generates this list.

Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire for the statewide survey of Pennsylvania consists of a standardized core, state-selected modules, and state-added questions. The CDC developed the core questionnaire with recommendations from all participating jurisdictions. Most of the core questions had been used during the 2001 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2002 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 diabetes, heart attack and stroke, tobacco indicators, arthritis, injury prevention, lead poisoning, oral health, diabetes/oral health, osteoporosis, skin cancer, chlamydia and other tobacco products. This 2002 questionnaire appears on pages 55-65.

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.”

Interviewers who were experienced in converting refusals to completed interviews recontacted people who refused to participate in the survey.

The outcome of all telephone calls is shown on the following page. This report was prepared using data from 13,491 completed interviews. The CASRO response rate for 2002 was 52 percent.

**Disposition of All Telephone Numbers
2002 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Sample**

| <u>Disposition Code</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Completed Interview | 12,759 | 9.88 |
| Partially Completed Interviews | 732 | 0.57 |
| Termination within questionnaire | 711 | 0.55 |
| Refusal after respondent selection | 3,843 | 2.97 |
| Selected respondent never reached or was reached but did not begin interview during interviewing period | 804 | 0.62 |
| Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period | 1,844 | 1.43 |
| Language problem after respondent selection | 155 | 0.12 |
| Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period | 377 | 0.29 |
| Hang up or termination after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection | 215 | 0.17 |
| Household contact after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection | 12 | 0.01 |
| Household members away from residence during entire interviewing period | 835 | 0.65 |
| Hang-up or termination, housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent | 3,131 | 2.42 |
| Household contact, eligibility undetermined | 390 | 0.30 |
| Language problem before respondent selection | 205 | 0.16 |
| Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection | 64 | 0.05 |
| Hang-up or termination, unknown if private residence | 7,564 | 5.85 |
| Contacted, unknown if private residence | 417 | 0.32 |
| Telephone answering device, message confirms private residential status | 1,432 | 1.11 |
| Telecommunication technological barrier, message confirms private residential status | 12 | 0.01 |
| Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence | 1,349 | 1.04 |
| Telecommunication technological barrier, not sure if private residence | 57 | 0.04 |
| Telephone number is no longer in service or has been changed | 1,111 | 0.86 |
| No answer | 5,842 | 4.52 |
| Busy | 737 | 0.57 |
| Out of state | 96 | 0.07 |
| Household, no eligible respondent | 345 | 0.27 |
| Not a private residence | 12,738 | 9.86 |
| Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact | 3,548 | 2.75 |
| Fast busy | 3,293 | 2.55 |
| Non-working/disconnected number | 64,582 | 49.99 |
| Total | 129,200 | 100.00 |

Sample Characteristics

The following table compares the final interview sample for the 2002 BRFSS to the 2002 Population 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.

**Distribution of 2002 Pennsylvania BRFSS Survey Sample and
2002 Pennsylvania Adult Population Estimates For Selected Characteristics**

| | | <u>2002 BRFSS Survey Sample</u> | | <u>2002 Population Estimates</u> | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All Adults | | 13,491 | 100.00 | 9,377,806 | 100.00 |
| Sex | Male | 5,375 | 39.84 | 4,432,198 | 47.26 |
| | Female | 8,116 | 60.16 | 4,945,608 | 52.74 |
| Race | White | 12,296 | 91.14 | 8,099,117 | 86.36 |
| | Black | 707 | 5.24 | 796,490 | 8.49 |
| | Other | 391 | 2.90 | 415,808 | 4.43 |
| | Unknown/Refused | 97 | 0.72 | 66,391 | 0.71 |
| Hispanic Origin | Yes | 295 | 2.19 | 282,333 | 3.01 |
| | No | 13,122 | 97.26 | 9,040,595 | 96.40 |
| | Unknown/Refused | 74 | 0.55 | 54,878 | 0.59 |
| Age | 18-29 | 1,681 | 12.46 | 1,744,295 | 18.60 |
| | 30-44 | 3,980 | 29.50 | 2,761,339 | 29.45 |
| | 45-64 | 4,722 | 35.00 | 2,910,443 | 31.04 |
| | 65+ | 2,984 | 22.12 | 1,895,868 | 20.22 |
| | Unknown/Refused | 124 | 0.92 | 65,861 | 0.70 |

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 labeled (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 2002. 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 might not add to 100 due to rounding. When calculating the percentages of prevalence for each health topic in this report, responses of “Don’t know/Not sure” and “Refused” were removed from the denominators. This is to reflect a more accurately estimated presentation of prevalence for the topics within Pennsylvania’s population. Those responses, which were removed from the denominator, tend to dilute the prevalence percentages and don’t contribute to their further understanding.

Out of the 13,491 records included in the data analysis, 124 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

The BRFSS is an ongoing telephone survey consisting of interviews conducted each month. Until this year, approximately 3,000-4,000 completed surveys per year made up the sample data set. In 2002, the sample data set has 13,491 surveys due to the implementation of the Pennsylvania BRFSS Over Sampling Program.

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 2010 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 2002, 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 or the counties or county groups of interest are over sampled. 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 2000 (latest available) Dauphin County census population of 35,590 for ages 18-29 by the Fair or Poor Health prevalence of 5% (0.05) for that age group at the state level. The 2002 synthetic estimate for those in fair or poor health ages 18-29 in Dauphin County is 2,135.

Step 3

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

| Age Group | 2000 Dauphin County Census Population | | Fair or Poor Health from 2002 Pa. BRFSS | = | Estimate of Dauphin County Adults Indicating Fair or Poor Health, 2002 |
|------------------|--|---|--|----------|---|
| 18-29 | 35,590 | x | 6 | = | 2,135 |
| 30-44 | 59,218 | x | 10 | = | 5,922 |
| 45-64 | 60,033 | x | 17 | = | 10,206 |
| 65+ | 35,844 | x | 31 | = | 11,112 |
| | | | | | Total 29,375 |

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.

2002 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire

Health Status:

1. Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- a. Excellent
- b. Very good
- c. Good
- d. Fair
- e. Poor
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

Health Care Access:

2. 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

3. Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

- a. Yes, only one
- b. More than one
- c. No
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

4. When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

- a. A doctor's office
- b. A public health clinic or community health center
- c. A hospital outpatient department
- d. A hospital emergency room
- e. Urgent care center
- f. Some other kind of place
- g. No usual place
- h. Don't Know/Not Sure
- i. Refused

5. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care, but could not get it?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

6. What is the main reason you did not get medical care?

- a. Cost [Include no insurance]
- b. Distance
- c. Office wasn't open when I could get there
- d. Too long a wait for an appointment
- e. Too long to wait in waiting room
- f. No child care
- g. No transportation
- h. No access for people with disabilities
- i. The medical provider didn't speak my language
- j. Other
- k. Don't Know/Not Sure
- l. Refused

Exercise:

7. During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Fruits and Vegetables:

8. How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?

- 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

9. Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?

- 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

10. How often do you eat green salad?

- 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

11. How often do you eat potatoes not including french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?

- 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

12. How often do you eat carrots?

- 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

13. Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat?

- 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

Asthma:

14. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

15. Do you still have asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Diabetes:

16. 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

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

- a. Age in years
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. Refused

18. Are you now taking insulin?

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

19. Are you now taking diabetes pills?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

20. 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. Time per day
- b. Times per week
- c. Times per month
- d. Times per year
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Never
- g. Refused

21. About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times when checked by a family member, friend or health professional.

- a. Time per day
- b. Times per week

- c. Times per month
- d. Times per year
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Never
- g. Refused

22. About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.

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

23. About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member, friend or health professional.

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

24. Have you ever had any sores or irritations on your feet that took more than four weeks to heal?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

25. About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?

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

26. A test for hemoglobin "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for hemoglobin "A one C"?

- a. Number of times
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. None
- d. Never Heard of Hemoglobin "A one C" Test
- e. Refused

27. About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?

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

28. 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
- b. Within the past year

- c. Within the past 2 years
- d. 2 or more years ago
- e. Never
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

29. Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy [ret-in-OP-a-thee]?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

30. Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Oral Health:

31. How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.

- a. Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- b. Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- c. Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Never
- g. Refused

32. 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. Include teeth lost due to "infection"

- a. 1 to 5
- b. 6 or more but not all
- c. All
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Never
- f. Refused

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

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Never
- g. Refused

Immunization:

34. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

35. At what kind of place did you get your last flu shot?

- a. A doctor's office or health maintenance organization

- b. A health department
- c. Another type of clinic or health center
- d. A senior, recreation, or community center
- e. A store
- f. A hospital or emergency room
- g. Workplace
- h. Some other kind of place
- i. Don't Know/Not Sure
- j. Refused

36. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal [new-mo-COCK-uhl] vaccine.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Tobacco Use:

37. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? Note: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

38. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

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

39. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Alcohol Consumption:

40. A drink of alcohol 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. During the past 30 days, how often have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

- a. Days per week
- b. Days in past 30
- c. No drinks in past 30 days
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

41. 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. None
- d. Refused

42. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

- a. Number of times
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure

- c. None
- d. Refused

43. During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

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

Seat Belts:

44. How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Never Drive or Ride in a Car
- h. Refused

Demographics:

45. What is your age?

- a. Age in years
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. Refused

46. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

47. Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Would you say: White, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Other? Mark all that apply

- a. White
- b. Black or African American
- c. Asian
- d. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- e. American Indian, Alaska Native
- f. Other
- g. Don't Know/Not Sure
- h. No Additional Choices
- i. Refused

48. Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

- a. White
- b. Black or African American
- c. Asian
- d. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- e. American Indian, Alaska Native
- f. Other
- g. Don't Know/Not Sure
- h. Refused

49. Are you: married, divorced, widowed, separated, never married, or a member of an unmarried couple?

- a. Married

- b. Divorced
- c. Widowed
- d. Separated
- e. Never married
- f. A member of an unmarried couple
- g. Refused

50. How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?

- a. Number of children
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. None
- d. Refused

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

- a. Never attended school or only attended 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. Don't Know/Not Sure
- h. Refused

52. Are you currently: employed for wages, self-employed, out of work for more than 1 year, out of work for less than 1 year, a homemaker, a student, retired, or unable to work?

- 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. A Homemaker
- f. A Student
- g. Retired
- h. Unable to work
- i. Don't Know/Not Sure
- j. Refused

53. Is your annual household income from all sources:

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

54. About how much do you weigh without shoes?

- a. Weight pounds
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. Refused

55. About how tall are you without shoes?

- a. Height ft/inches
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. Refused

56. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

- a. Yes

- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

57. How many of these are residential numbers?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four
- e. Five
- f. Six or more
- g. Don't Know/Not Sure
- h. None
- i. Refused

58. Indicate sex of respondent.

- a. Male
- b. Female

59. To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Family Planning:

60. Are you or your **[husband/wife/partner]** doing anything now to keep **[you/her]** from getting pregnant?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. No partner/not sexually active
- d. Same sex partner
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Refused

61. What are you or your **[husband/wife/partner]** doing now to keep **[you/her]** from getting pregnant? Record respondent's condition if both have had sterilization procedures.

- a. Tubes tied (sterilization)
- b. Vasectomy (sterilization)
- c. Pill
- d. Condoms
- e. Foam, jelly, cream
- f. Diaphragm
- g. Norplant
- h. IUD
- i. Shots (Depo-Provera)
- j. Withdrawal
- k. Not having sex at certain times (rhythm)
- l. No partner/Not sexually active
- m. Other method(s)
- n. Don't Know/Not Sure
- o. Refused

62. What other method are you also using to prevent pregnancy?

- a. Tubes tied (sterilization)
- b. Vasectomy (sterilization)
- c. Pill
- d. Condoms
- e. Foam, jelly, cream
- f. Diaphragm
- g. Norplant

- h. IUD
- i. Shots (Depo-Provera)
- j. Withdrawal
- k. Not having sex at certain times (rhythm)
- l. No partner/Not sexually active
- m. Other method(s)
- n. Don't Know/Not Sure
- o. Refused

63. What is your main reason for not doing anything to keep you from getting pregnant? – OR- What is your main reason for not doing anything to keep your partner from getting pregnant?

- a. Not sexually active/no partner
- b. Didn't think was going to have sex/no regular partner
- c. You want a pregnancy
- d. You or your partner don't want to use birth control
- e. You or your partner don't like birth control/fear side effects
- f. You can't pay for birth control
- g. Lapse in use of a method
- h. Don't think you or your partner can get pregnant
- i. You or your partner had tubes tied (sterilization)
- j. You or your partner had a vasectomy (sterilization)
- k. You or your partner had a hysterectomy
- l. You or your partner are too old
- m. You or your partner are currently breast-feeding
- n. You or your partner just had a baby/postpartum
- o. Other reason
- p. Don't care if get pregnant
- q. Partner is pregnant now
- r. Don't Know/Not Sure
- s. Refused

Women's Health:

64. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

65. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

66. 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?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

67. How long has it been since you had your last breast exam?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure

g. Refused

68. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a pap smear?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

69. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

70. Have you had a hysterectomy? A hysterectomy is an operation to remove the uterus (womb).

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Prostate Cancer Screening:

71. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

72. How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

73. A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

74. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

75. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Colorectal Cancer Screening:

76. 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?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

77. How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

78. Sigmoidoscopy [sig-moyd-OSS-cah-pee] or colonoscopy [coh-lon-OSS-cah-pee] are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

79. How long has it been since you had your last Sigmoidoscopy [sig-moyd-OSS-cah-pee] or colonoscopy [coh-lon-OSS-cah-pee]?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. Within the past 10 years
- e. 10 or more years ago
- f. Don't Know/Not Sure
- g. Refused

HIV/AIDS:

80. A pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

81. There are medical treatments available that are intended to help a person who is infected with HIV to live longer.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

82. How important do you think it is for people to know their HIV status by getting tested? Would you say very important, somewhat important, or not at all important?

- a. Very important
- b. Somewhat important
- c. Not at all important
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

83. As far as you know, have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include saliva tests.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

84. Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last HIV test? Include saliva tests.

- a. Month and year
- b. Unknown month, January 1985 or later
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure/Before January 1985
- d. Refused

85. I am going to read you a list of reasons why some people have been tested for HIV. Not including blood donations, which of these would you say was the MAIN reason for your last HIV test?

- a. It was required
- b. Someone suggested you should be tested
- c. You thought you may have gotten HIV through sex or drug use
- d. You just wanted to find out whether you had HIV
- e. You were worried that you could give HIV to someone
- f. You were pregnant
- g. It was done as part of a routine medical check-up
- h. You were tested for some other reason
- i. Don't Know/Not Sure
- j. Refused

86. Where did you have the HIV test in [fill in date from question 84.]?

- a. Private doctor or HMO
- b. Counseling and testing site
- c. Hospital
- d. Clinic
- e. In a jail or prison (or other correctional facility)
- f. Home
- g. Somewhere else
- h. Don't Know/Not Sure
- i. Refused

87. I'm going to read you a list. When I'm done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You don't need to tell me which one.

- i. You have used intravenous drugs in the past year
- ii. You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year
- iii. You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year
- iv. You had anal sex without a condom in the past year

88. Do any of these situations apply to you?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

89. In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Firearms:

90. Are any firearms now kept in or around your home?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

91. Are any of these firearms now loaded?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

92. Are any of these loaded firearms also unlocked? By unlocked we mean you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. We don't count a safety as a lock.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Heart Attack and Stroke:

93. Do you think pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back are symptoms of a heart attack?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

94. Do you think feeling weak, lightheaded, or faint are symptoms of a heart attack?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

95. (Do you think) chest pain or discomfort (are symptoms of a heart attack?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

96. (Do you think) sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes (is a symptom of a heart attack?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

97. (Do you think) pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder (are symptoms of a heart attack?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

98. (Do you think) shortness of breath (is a symptom of a heart attack?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

99. Do you think sudden confusion or trouble speaking are symptoms of a stroke?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

100. Do you think sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg, especially on one side, are symptoms of a stroke?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

101. (Do you think) sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes (is a symptom of a stroke?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

102. (Do you think) sudden chest pain or discomfort (are symptoms of a stroke?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

103. (Do you think) sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance (are symptoms of a stroke?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

104. (Do you think) severe headache with no known cause (is a symptom of a stroke?)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

105. If you thought someone was having a heart attack or a stroke, what is the first thing you would do?

- a. Take them to the hospital
- b. Tell them to call their doctor
- c. Call 911
- d. Call their spouse or a family member OR

- e. Do something else
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Refused

Folic Acid:

106. Do you currently take any vitamin pills or supplements? Include liquid supplements.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

107. Are any of these a multivitamin?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

108. Do any of the vitamin pills or supplements you take contain folic acid?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

109. How often do you take this vitamin pill or supplement?

- a. Time per day
- b. Times per week
- c. Times per month
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

110. Some health experts recommend that women take 400 micrograms of the B vitamin folic acid, for which one of the following reasons....

- a. To make strong bones
- b. To prevent birth defects
- c. To prevent high blood pressure
- d. Some other reason
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Refused

Tobacco Indicators:

111. Previously you said you have smoked cigarettes. How old were you the first time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?

- a. Age in years
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. Refused

112. How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes regularly?

- a. Age in years
- b. Never smoked regularly
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

113. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly?

- a. Within the past month
- b. Within the past 3 months
- c. Within the past 6 months
- d. Within the past year
- e. Within the past 5 years

- f. Within the past 10 years
- g. 10 or more years ago
- h. Don't Know/Not Sure
- i. Refused

114. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

115. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

116. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home?

- a. Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home
- b. Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
- c. Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home
- d. There are no rules about smoking inside the home
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Refused

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

118. 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? Would you say not allowed in any public areas, allowed in some public areas, allowed in all public areas, or no official policy? For workers who visit clients, "place of work" means their base location.

- 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

119. Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for work areas? Would you say not allowed in any work areas, allowed in some work areas, allowed in all work areas, or no official policy?

- 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

Arthritis:

120. During the past 30 days, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure

d. Refused

121. Did your joint symptoms FIRST begin more than 3 months ago?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

122. Have you ever seen a doctor or other health professional for these joint symptoms?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

123. Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Note: Arthritis diagnoses include:

- * rheumatism, polymyalgia rheumatica
- * osteoarthritis (not osteoporosis)
- * tendonitis, bursitis, bunion, tennis elbow
- * carpal tunnel syndrome, tarsal tunnel syndrome
- * joint infection, Reiter's syndrome
- * ankylosing spondylitis; spondylosis
- * rotator cuff syndrome
- * connective tissue disease, scleroderma, polymyositis, Raynaud's syndrome
- * vasculitis (giant cell arteritis, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, Wegener's granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa)

124. Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Note: If a respondent question arose about medication, then the interviewer replied: "Please answer the question based on how you are when you are taking any of the medications or treatments you might use."

125. This question refers to work for pay. Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do, or the amount of work you do?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Injury Prevention:

126. When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home, either by pressing the test button or by holding a source of smoke near them?

- a. Within the past month
- b. Within the past 6 months
- c. Within the past year
- d. One or more years ago
- e. Never

- f. No smoke detectors in home
- g. Don't Know/Not Sure
- h. Refused

127. Does your home have a working smoke detector on all floors, including the basement but excluding the attic?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

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

- a. Age in years
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. No children under age 16
- d. Refused

129. During the past year, how often has the oldest child worn a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- f. Never rides a bike
- g. Don't Know/Not Sure
- h. Refused

130. During the past year, how often has the oldest child worn a helmet when riding a scooter?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- f. Never rides a scooter
- g. Don't Know/Not Sure
- h. Refused

Lead Poisoning:

131. 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

132. 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

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Oral Health:

134. What is the age of the youngest child in your household who is one year of age or older?

- a. Age in years
- b. Don't Know/Not Sure
- c. No children under age 16
- d. Refused

135. Did the child age (age from question 133) have a dental checkup in the past year?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

136. Was the reason the child age (age from question 133) did not have a dental checkup because . . .

- a. The child did not need to see a dentist
- b. Could not find a dentist that would take the child's insurance
- c. Could not afford a checkup
- d. Some other reason
- e. Don't Know/Not Sure
- f. Refused

Diabetes/Oral Health:

137. Other than cleaning, what was the main reason for your last visit or talk with a dentist at either an office or at a clinic?

- a. Adjustment or repair of a dental plate
- b. To have a dental plate made
- c. Toothache
- d. Tooth pulled or other surgery
- e. Trouble with gums
- f. Regular checkup visit
- g. To have teeth filled
- h. For a prescription
- i. Some other reason
- j. No other reason
- k. Don't Know/Not Sure
- l. Refused

138. Have you ever been told by a dentist that you have periodontal or gum disease?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

139. Do you think it is important that people with diabetes should get a dental examination at least once a year?

- a. Very important
- b. Somewhat important
- c. Not at all important
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

Osteoporosis:

140. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that you have osteoporosis?

- a. Yes

- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Skin Cancer:

141. When you are outside in the sun, how often do you use sunscreen or sunblock with a sun-protective factor (SPF) of 15 or higher?

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

142. How often do you stay out of the sun or seek shade between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.?

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

143. When you are outdoors in the sun, 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

144. When you are outdoors in the sun, how often do you wear a long-sleeved shirt?

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

145. During the past 12 months, have you used a sun lamp or tanning bed?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

Chlamydia:

146. Have you ever been tested by a doctor or nurse practitioner for Chlamydia?

- a. Yes, at the time of my annual medical exam
- b. Yes, during pregnancy
- c. No
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

Other Tobacco Products:

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

148. Do you currently use chewing tobacco or snuff every day, some days, or not at all?

- a. Every day
- b. Some days
- c. Not at all
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

149. Have you ever smoked a cigar, even one or two puffs?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

150. Do you now smoke cigars every day, some days, or not at all?

- a. Every day
- b. Some days
- c. Not at all
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. Refused

151. Have you ever smoked tobacco in a pipe, even one or two puffs?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know/Not Sure
- d. Refused

152. Do you now smoke a pipe every day, some days, or not at all?

- a. Every day
- b. Some days
- c. Not at all
- d. Don't Know/Not Sure
- e. 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 Pennsylvania. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

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Notes

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