

2010 Behavioral Health Risks



of
Pennsylvania
Adults



2010
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS
of PENNSYLVANIA ADULTS

**A Report of Data Collected During 2010 for the
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System**

February 2012

Bureau of Health Statistics and Research
Pennsylvania Department of Health
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Introduction

Nearly half of all deaths occurring annually are the result of modifiable behavioral risk factors (McGinnis, 1993). These risk factors include uncontrolled hypertension, diabetes, smoking, physical inactivity, poor diet, alcohol abuse, violence and risky sexual behavior. It has been estimated that control of fewer than 10 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 15 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 50 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.

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 2020 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. Confidence intervals (at the 95 percent level) were also calculated and shown for percentages to provide a basis for quality analysis and comparability. Please review the Technical Notes section in the back of this report for more thorough discussions of these and other data concerns.

The Bureau of Health Statistics 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

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/health_statistics_and_research/1159

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General Health

How would you say your general health is?

- ◆ Sixteen percent of Pennsylvania adults responded “fair” or “poor”; 29 percent answered “good”; and 20 percent indicated their general health was “excellent.”

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated they had “fair” or “poor” general health:

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (18 percent, CI: 16-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (26 percent, CI: 24-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (18 percent, CI: 16-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (26 percent, CI: 24-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (26 percent, CI: 24-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 29-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 29-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (21 percent, CI: 19-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 29-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (21 percent, CI: 19-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (16 percent, CI: 14-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 28-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (31 percent, CI: 28-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (31 percent, CI: 28-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (16 percent, CI: 14-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (31 percent, CI: 28-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (16 percent, CI: 14-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 14-15) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (23 percent, CI: 20-28).

General Health

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

- ◆ Thirty-six percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2010 indicated that their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month:

- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 30-34) compared to Pennsylvania women (39 percent, CI: 38-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 36-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 35-39) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (47 percent, CI: 42-52).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 35-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (47 percent, CI: 42-52).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (47 percent, CI: 42-52).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (37 percent, CI: 35-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (38 percent, CI: 35-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 43-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (55 percent, CI: 50-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 33-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (55 percent, CI: 50-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 33-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (46 percent, CI: 43-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (55 percent, CI: 50-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (46 percent, CI: 43-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (55 percent, CI: 50-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (46 percent, CI: 43-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (36 percent, CI: 33-38).

General Health

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

- ◆ In the 2010 survey, 33 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported that there was at least one day in the past month when their mental health was not good.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated their mental health was not good at least one day in the past month:

- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania women (38 percent, CI: 37-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (41 percent, CI: 36-46).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (36 percent, CI: 34-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (38 percent, CI: 33-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (36 percent, CI: 33-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 36-43) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (51 percent, CI: 46-56).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 32-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (51 percent, CI: 46-56).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 28-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (51 percent, CI: 46-56).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 28-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (51 percent, CI: 46-56).
Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (34 percent, CI: 32-37).

General Health

Figure 1A: General Health, Pennsylvania Adults, by Type, 1995-2010

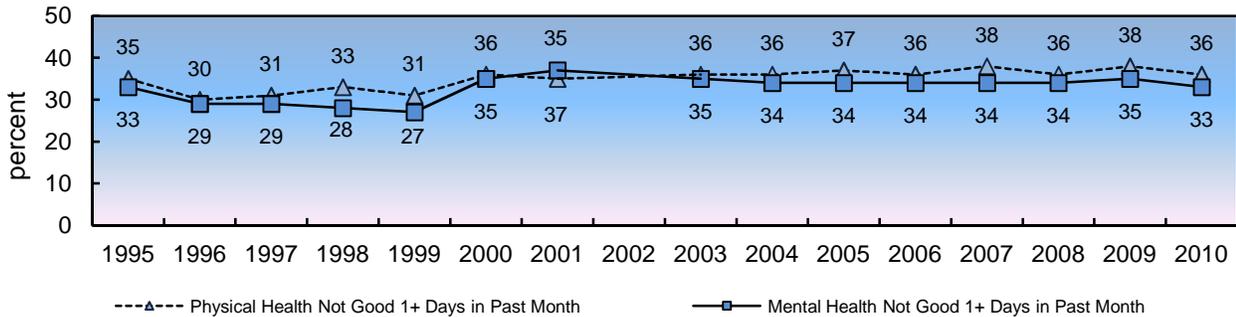


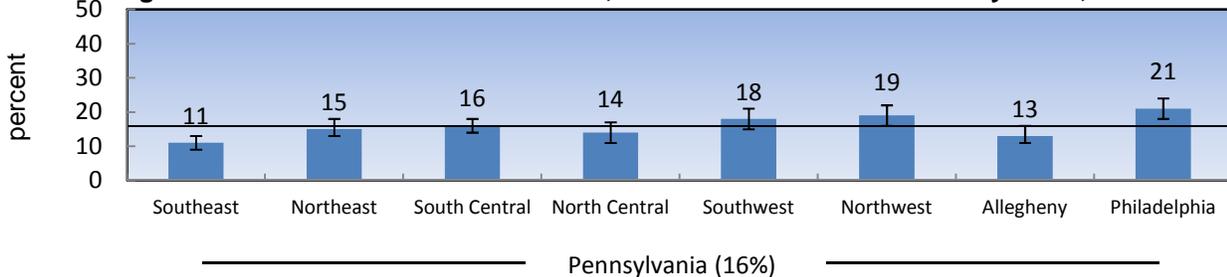
Table 1: Health Status, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Fair or poor health*		Physical health not good 1+ days past month*		Mental health not good 1+ days past month*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	16	15-17	36	34-37	33	32-34
Gender:						
Male	15	13-16	32	30-34	27	25-29
Female	17	16-18	39	38-41	38	37-40
Age:						
18-29	9	7-12	34	30-39	41	36-46
30-44	10	8-11	32	29-34	36	34-39
45-64	18	16-19	37	36-39	34	32-36
65+	26	24-27	40	38-42	21	20-23
Education:						
<High School	33	29-38	47	42-52	38	33-43
High School	21	19-22	37	35-39	34	32-36
Some College	16	14-18	38	35-40	36	33-39
College Degree	8	6-9	31	29-33	29	27-31
Income:						
<\$15,000	40	36-44	55	50-60	51	46-56
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31	28-34	46	43-49	40	36-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	14-18	36	33-38	34	32-37
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	6-10	32	29-36	31	28-34
\$75,000+	5	4-7	27	25-29	26	23-28
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	15	14-15	36	34-37	33	31-34
Black, non-Hispanic	23	20-28	40	35-45	38	33-43
Hispanic	16	11-23	39	30-50	33	24-44

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 1B: Fair or Poor General Health, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Health Care Access

Age 18-64: Do you have health care coverage?

- ◆ Fourteen percent of Pennsylvania adults ages 18-64 responded “no” in 2010.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated they had no health care coverage:

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 36-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (25 percent, CI: 21-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (25 percent, CI: 21-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 29-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 29-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 29-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (18 percent, CI: 16-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (16 percent, CI: 14-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 23-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 15-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (28 percent, CI: 23-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 15-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (28 percent, CI: 23-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (19 percent, CI: 15-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (28 percent, CI: 23-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (19 percent, CI: 15-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (6 percent, CI: 5-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-13) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic Pennsylvania (23 percent, CI: 18-29).

Health Care Access

Those without someone they consider a personal doctor or health care provider:

- ◆ Eleven percent of respondents indicated in 2010 that they do not have a personal health care provider.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania men (15 percent, CI: 13-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (25 percent, CI: 21-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (25 percent, CI: 21-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (25 percent, CI: 21-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (16 percent, CI: 12-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (16 percent, CI: 13-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (16 percent, CI: 13-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (18 percent, CI: 14-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (18 percent, CI: 11-28).

Health Care Access

Those who needed to see a doctor in past year but could not because of cost:

- ◆ Eleven percent of respondents indicated in 2010 that they needed to see a doctor in the past year but could not because of cost.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (18 percent, CI: 14-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (18 percent, CI: 14-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (12 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (21 percent, CI: 17-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (21 percent, CI: 17-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (21 percent, CI: 17-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 18-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 20-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 18-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 20-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 18-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 20-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-10) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (19 percent, CI: 15-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-10) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (21 percent, CI: 14-31).

Health Care Access

Figure 2A: No Health Insurance, Age 18-64, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2010

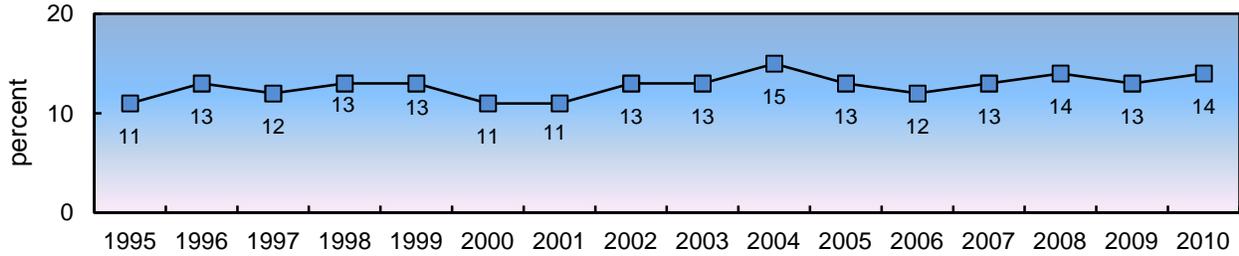


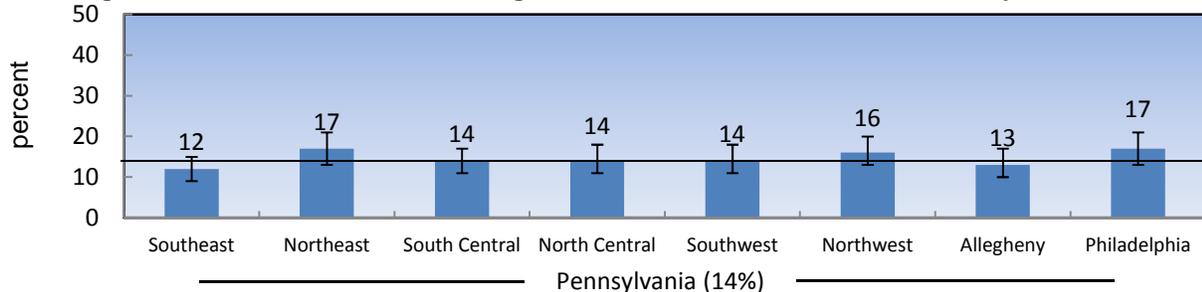
Table 2: Health Care Access, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	No Health Insurance Age 18-64*		Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider*		Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	14	13-15	11	10-12	11	10-12
Gender:						
Male	15	13-17	15	13-17	10	9-12
Female	12	11-14	7	6-8	12	11-13
Age:						
18-29	25	21-30	25	21-30	18	14-22
30-44	12	10-14	14	12-16	13	11-15
45-64	11	10-13	8	7-9	12	10-13
65+	NSR	NSR	3	2-4	4	3-4
Education:						
<High School	35	29-42	16	12-20	21	17-25
High School	18	16-21	11	10-13	13	11-15
Some College	16	14-19	12	10-14	13	11-15
College Degree	5	4-6	9	8-11	7	5-8
Income:						
<\$15,000	28	23-34	15	12-19	22	18-26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	40	36-45	16	13-20	23	20-27
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	15-22	11	9-13	13	11-15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	5-9	7	5-9	7	5-9
\$75,000+	2	1-3	8	7-10	4	3-5
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	12	11-13	9	8-10	10	9-10
Black, non-Hispanic	23	18-29	18	14-23	19	15-24
Hispanic	19	12-30	18	11-28	21	14-31

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 2B: No Health Insurance, Age 18-64, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Sleep

Those who did not get enough sleep seven or more days in the past month:

- ◆ Thirty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2010 that they did not get enough sleep at least seven days in the past month.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (39 percent, CI: 37-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (47 percent, CI: 42-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (39 percent, CI: 37-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (48 percent, CI: 46-51).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (47 percent, CI: 42-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (48 percent, CI: 46-51).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (39 percent, CI: 37-41).

Sleep

Figure 3A: Did Not Get Enough Sleep Seven or More Days in Past Month, Pennsylvania Adults, 2008-2010

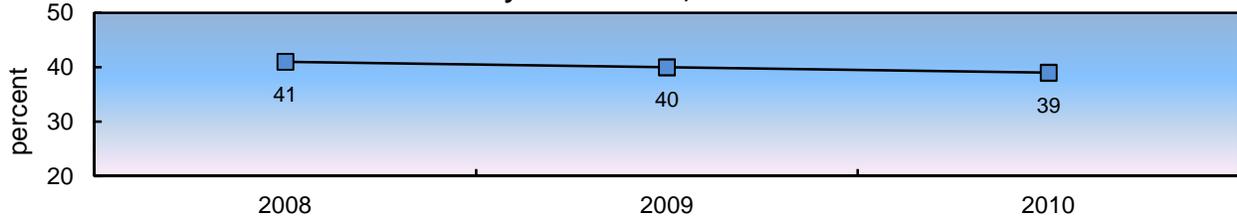
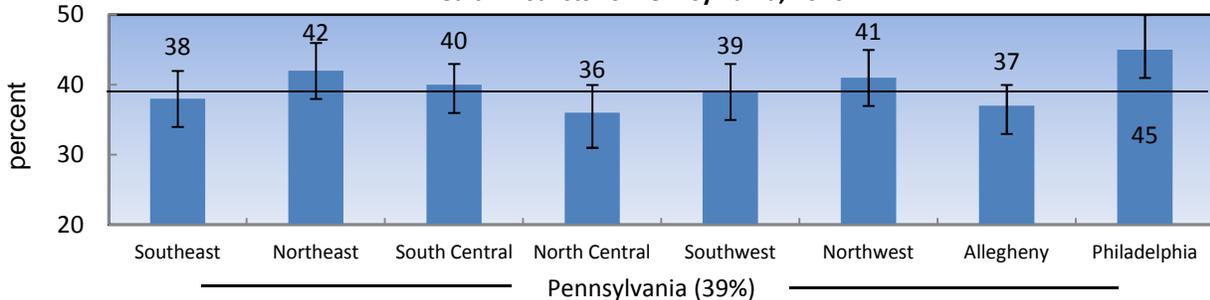


Table 3: Not Enough Sleep 7+ Days* in Past Month, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	%	CI
All Adults	39	38-41
Gender:		
Male	36	34-38
Female	42	40-44
Age:		
18-29	47	42-53
30-44	48	46-51
45-64	39	37-41
65+	20	19-22
Education:		
<High School	37	33-42
High School	37	35-39
Some College	44	41-47
College Degree	39	37-41
Income:		
<\$15,000	43	39-48
\$15,000 to \$24,999	40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	35-40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	37-43
\$75,000+	41	39-44
Race:		
White, non-Hispanic	39	38-41
Black, non-Hispanic	43	38-49
Hispanic	34	24-45

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
 Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 3B: Did Not Get Enough Sleep Seven or More Days in Past Month, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Exercise

No leisure time physical activity in the past month:

- ◆ Twenty-six percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2010 that they did not participate in any leisure time physical activity in the past month.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania women (28 percent, CI: 27-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (23 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (26 percent, CI: 25-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65+ (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65+ (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 25-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65+ (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (23 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 31-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (43 percent, CI: 38-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (43 percent, CI: 38-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (33 percent, CI: 31-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (43 percent, CI: 38-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (33 percent, CI: 31-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 26-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 39-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 26-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (37 percent, CI: 33-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 21-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 39-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 21-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (37 percent, CI: 33-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 21-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (28 percent, CI: 26-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 39-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (37 percent, CI: 33-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (28 percent, CI: 26-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (24 percent, CI: 21-27).

Exercise

No leisure time physical activity in the past month: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 23-25) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (33 percent, CI: 28-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 23-25) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (36 percent, CI: 26-46).

Exercise

Figure 4A: No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in the Past Month, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2010

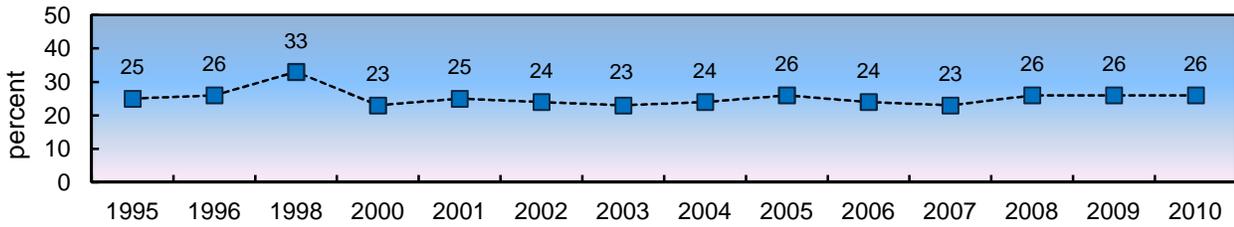


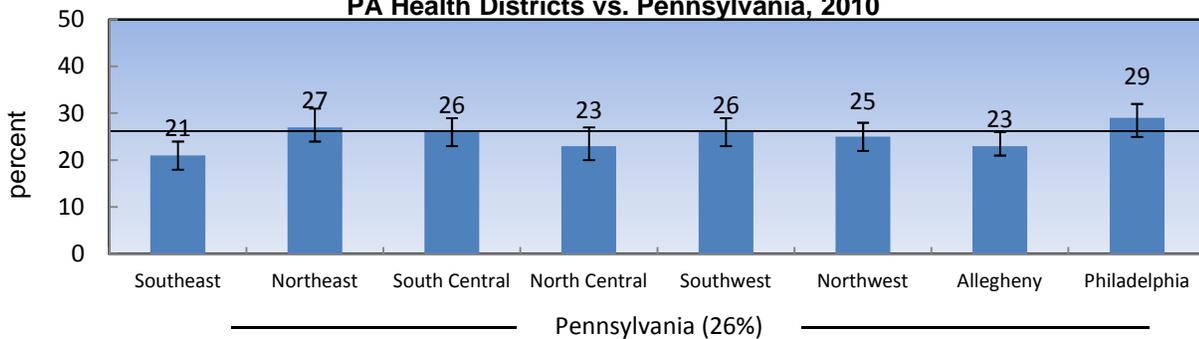
Table 4: No Leisure Time Physical Activity in the Past Month, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	%	CI
All Adults	26	25-27
Gender:		
Male	23	21-25
Female	28	27-30
Age:		
18-29	17	14-20
30-44	23	21-26
45-64	26	25-28
65+	34	32-36
Education:		
<High School	43	38-48
High School	33	31-36
Some College	24	22-26
College Degree	16	14-18
Income:		
<\$15,000	44	39-49
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	33-40
\$25,000 to \$49,999	28	26-31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24	21-27
\$75,000+	14	12-16
Race:		
White, non-Hispanic	24	23-25
Black, non-Hispanic	33	28-37
Hispanic	36	26-46

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 4B: No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in the Past Month, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Overweight and Obese

Overweight adults:

- ◆ Thirty-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults were considered overweight according to the 2010 survey results.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 29-32) compared to Pennsylvania men (43 percent, CI: 41-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 24-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 35-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 24-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 28-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (39 percent, CI: 37-42).

Obese adults:

- ◆ Twenty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults were obese according to the 2010 survey results.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 18-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (35 percent, CI: 33-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 25-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (35 percent, CI: 33-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (35 percent, CI: 33-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 30-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (34 percent, CI: 32-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (32 percent, CI: 30-35).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (37 percent, CI: 33-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (36 percent, CI: 33-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (31 percent, CI: 29-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (31 percent, CI: 28-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-30) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (41 percent, 36-46).

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

Overweight and Obese

Figure 5A: Overweight and Obese, Pennsylvania Adults, 2000-2010

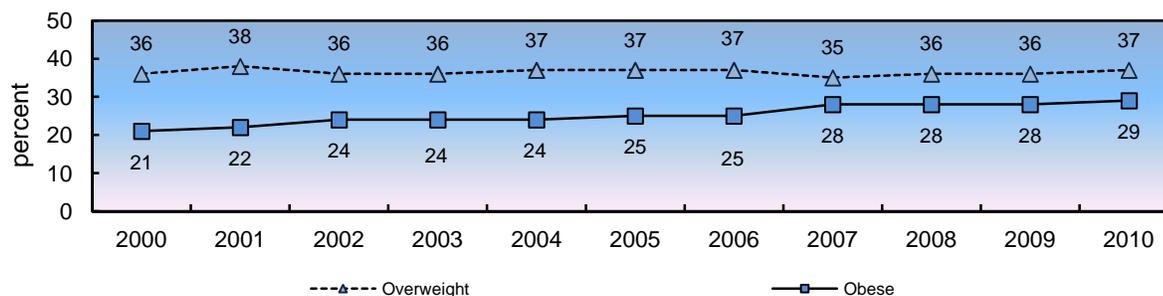


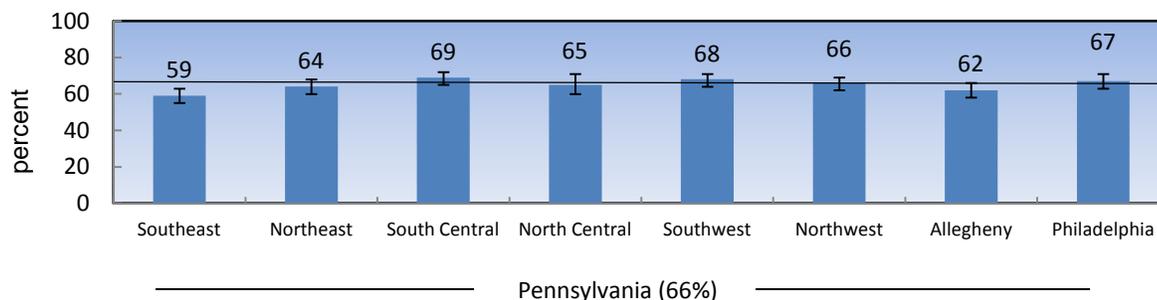
Table 5: Overweight & Obese, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Overweight* (BMI 25-29)		Obese* (BMI >= 30)		Overweight or Obese* (BMI >= 25)	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	37	35-38	29	28-30	66	64-67
Gender:						
Male	43	41-45	30	28-32	73	71-75
Female	30	29-32	28	27-30	58	57-60
Age:						
18-29	29	24-34	22	18-26	51	45-56
30-44	37	34-39	28	25-30	64	62-67
45-64	37	35-39	35	33-37	72	70-74
65+	40	38-42	27	25-28	66	64-68
Education:						
<High School	33	29-37	35	30-39	68	62-73
High School	36	34-38	34	32-37	70	68-72
Some College	36	34-39	32	30-35	69	66-71
College Degree	38	36-41	21	19-23	59	57-62
Income:						
<\$15,000	32	28-36	37	33-42	69	64-74
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	31-37	36	33-39	70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	35-40	31	29-34	69	66-71
\$50,000 to \$74,999	36	33-40	31	28-34	67	64-71
\$75,000+	39	37-42	24	22-26	64	61-66
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	37	36-38	29	27-30	66	64-67
Black, non-Hispanic	36	31-41	41	36-46	77	72-81
Hispanic	34	25-44	34	25-44	68	57-77

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 5B: Overweight or (Overweight and Obese), PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Diabetes

Were you ever told you have diabetes?

- ◆ Ten percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2010 that they had been told they have diabetes.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (22 percent, CI: 21-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (22 percent, CI: 21-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (22 percent, CI: 21-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (17 percent, CI: 14-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (17 percent, CI: 14-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (10 percent, CI: 9-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (16 percent, CI: 14-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (12 percent, CI: 10-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (16 percent, CI: 14-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (12 percent, CI: 10-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (16 percent, CI: 12-20).

Those who check their blood sugar daily:

- ◆ Sixty-four percent of Pennsylvania adults who have diabetes indicated in 2010 that they check their blood sugar daily.
- ◆ Pennsylvania diabetic adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 44-60) compared to Pennsylvania diabetic adults with a high school education (68 percent, CI: 63-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania diabetic adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (53 percent, CI: 41-65) compared to Pennsylvania diabetic adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (74 percent, CI: 66-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic diabetic adults who have diabetes had a significantly lower percentage (61 percent, CI: 58-65) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic diabetic adults (83 percent, CI: 75-88).

Diabetes

Figure 6A: Diabetes Prevalence Per 1,000, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2010

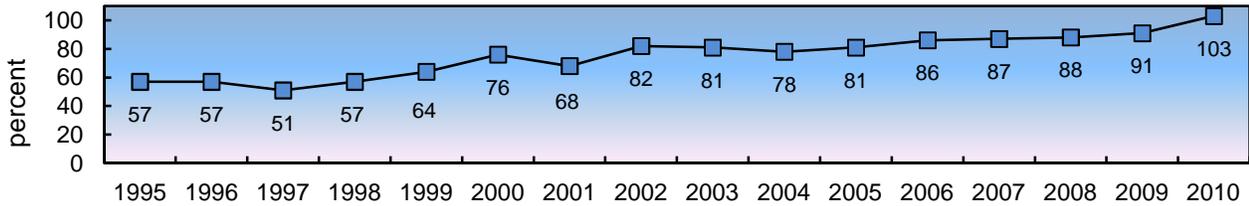
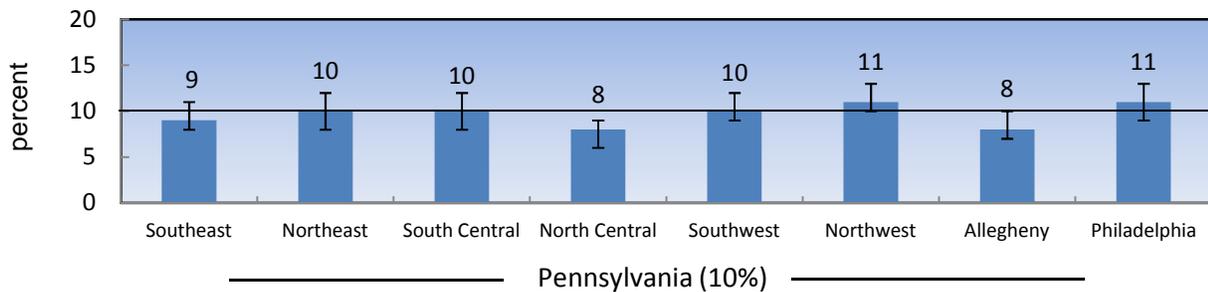


Table 6: Diabetes, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Told Had Diabetes*		Check Their Blood Sugar Daily* **	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	10	10-11	64	60-67
Gender:				
Male	11	10-13	61	55-66
Female	9	9-10	67	63-71
Age:				
18-29	2	1-3	NSR	NSR
30-44	4	3-5	63	49-75
45-64	12	11-14	65	59-70
65+	22	21-24	61	57-66
Education:				
<High School	17	14-20	65	55-73
High School	13	12-14	68	63-72
Some College	10	9-12	68	60-75
College Degree	7	6-8	52	44-60
Income:				
<\$15,000	20	17-23	74	66-80
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16	14-18	69	62-74
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	10-14	62	56-69
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	6-9	58	47-68
\$75,000+	5	4-6	53	41-65
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-11	61	58-65
Black, non-Hispanic	16	12-20	83	75-88
Hispanic	9	5-14	NSR	NSR

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
 ** Denominator is persons who have diabetes.
 Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 6B: Percent Ever Told They Have Diabetes, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Oral Health

Those who visited a dentist in the past year:

- ◆ Seventy-one percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2010 that they saw a dentist in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 66-71) compared to Pennsylvania women (73 percent, CI: 72-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (67 percent, CI: 65-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (72 percent, CI: 70-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (67 percent, CI: 65-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (73 percent, CI: 71-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 44-54) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (62 percent, CI: 60-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 44-54) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (70 percent, CI: 68-73).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 44-54) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (84 percent, CI: 82-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 60-64) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (70 percent, CI: 68-73).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 60-64) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (84 percent, CI: 82-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 68-73) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (84 percent, CI: 82-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 41-51) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (65 percent, CI: 62-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 41-51) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (77 percent, CI: 74-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 41-51) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (86 percent, CI: 84-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 50-57) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (65 percent, CI: 62-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 50-57) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (77 percent, CI: 74-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 50-57) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (86 percent, CI: 84-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 62-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (77 percent, CI: 74-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 62-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or 86 percent, CI: 84-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 49-60) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (73 percent, CI: 72-74).

Oral Health

Those who had 1 to 5 permanent teeth removed:

- ◆ Eighty-two percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they had 1 to 5 permanent teeth removed.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (94 percent, CI: 93-96) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (99 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (81 percent, CI: 80-83) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (99 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (81 percent, CI: 80-83) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (94 percent, CI: 93-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 52-56) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (99 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 52-56) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (94 percent, CI: 93-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 52-56) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (81 percent, CI: 80-83).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 53-62) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (74 percent, CI: 72-76).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 53-62) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (85 percent, CI: 84-87).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 53-62) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (94 percent, CI: 93-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (74 percent, CI: 72-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (85 percent, CI: 84-87).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (74 percent, CI: 72-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (94 percent, CI: 93-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (85 percent, CI: 84-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (94 percent, CI: 93-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 54-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (79 percent, CI: 77-81).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 54-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (88 percent, CI: 86-90).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 54-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (96 percent, CI: 95-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 63-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (79 percent, CI: 77-81).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 63-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (88 percent, CI: 86-90).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 63-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (96 percent, CI: 95-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (79 percent, CI: 77-81) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (88 percent, CI: 86-90).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (79 percent, CI: 77-81) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (96 percent, CI: 95-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (88 percent, CI: 86-90) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (96 percent, CI: 95-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (82 percent, CI: 82-83) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (91 percent, CI: 86-94).

Oral Health

Those who had 1 to 5 permanent teeth removed: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 74-82) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (91 percent, CI: 86-94).

Those who had their teeth cleaned in the past year:

- ◆ Seventy-one percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they had their teeth cleaned in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 66-70) compared to Pennsylvania women (74 percent, CI: 72-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (64 percent, CI: 59-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (73 percent, CI: 71-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (64 percent, CI: 59-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (74 percent, CI: 72-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 43-55) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (63 percent, CI: 61-66).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 43-55) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (69 percent, CI: 67-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 43-55) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (83 percent, CI: 81-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 61-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (69 percent, CI: 67-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 61-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (83 percent, CI: 81-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (69 percent, CI: 67-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (83 percent, CI: 81-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 37-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (55 percent, CI: 51-58).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 37-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (65 percent, CI: 63-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 37-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (75 percent, CI: 72-78).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 37-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (86 percent, CI: 83-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 51-58) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (65 percent, CI: 63-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 51-58) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (75 percent, CI: 72-78).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 51-58) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (86 percent, CI: 83-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 63-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (75 percent, CI: 72-78).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 63-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (86 percent, CI: 83-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 72-78) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (86 percent, CI: 83-88).

Oral Health

Those who had their teeth cleaned in the past year: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (51 percent, CI: 46-57) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (74 percent, CI: 72-75).

Oral Health

Figure 7A: Percent Visited a Dentist in the Past Year, Pennsylvania Adults, 1999-2010

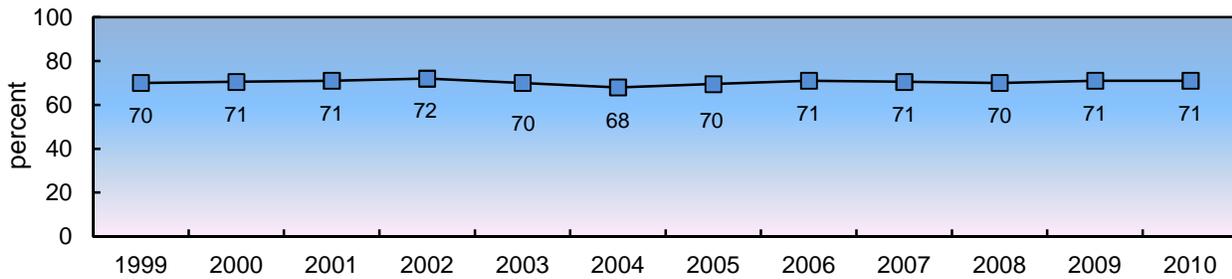


Table 7: Oral Health, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

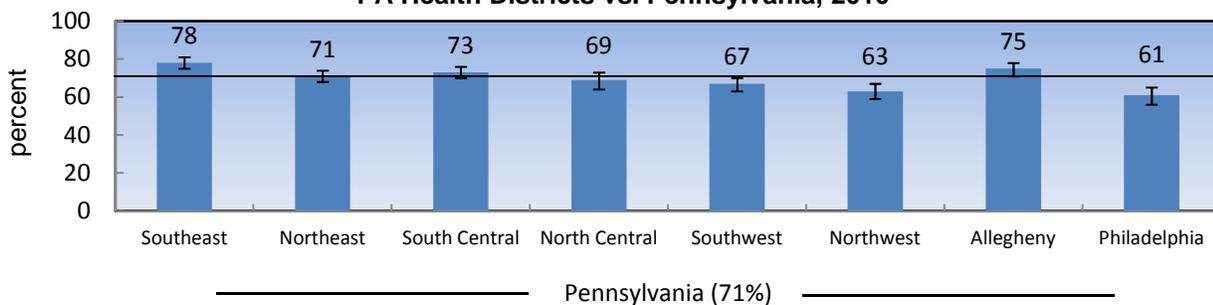
	Visited Dentist in Past Year*		Had 0-5 Permanent Teeth Removed* **		Had Teeth Cleaned in Past Year*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	71	70-72	82	82-83	71	70-72
Gender:						
Male	68	66-71	84	82-85	68	66-70
Female	73	72-75	81	80-82	74	72-75
Age:						
18-29	68	63-73	99	97-99	64	59-69
30-44	72	70-75	94	93-96	71	68-73
45-64	73	71-75	81	80-83	73	71-75
65+	67	65-69	54	52-56	74	72-75
Education:						
<High School	49	44-54	57	53-62	49	43-55
High School	62	60-64	74	72-76	63	61-66
Some College	70	68-73	85	84-87	69	67-72
College Degree	84	82-86	94	93-95	83	81-85
Income:						
<\$15,000	46	41-51	58	54-63	43	37-48
\$15,000 to \$24,999	54	50-57	66	63-69	55	51-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	65	62-68	79	77-81	65	63-68
\$50,000 to \$74,999	77	74-80	88	86-90	75	72-78
\$75,000+	86	84-88	96	95-97	86	83-88
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	73	72-74	82	82-83	74	72-75
Black, non-Hispanic	55	49-60	78	74-82	51	46-57
Hispanic	71	60-80	91	86-94	68	56-77

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

**Due to decay or gum disease

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 7B: Percent Visited Dentist in the Past Year, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Cardiovascular Disease

Has a doctor ever told you that you had a heart attack, heart disease or a stroke?

- ◆ Eleven percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they were told by a doctor that they had a heart attack, heart disease or a stroke.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania men (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-54 (7 percent, CI: 5-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 55-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (26 percent, CI: 25-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-54 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-54 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (26 percent, CI: 25-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 55-64 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (26 percent, CI: 25-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (14 percent, CI: 13-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (14 percent, CI: 13-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (11 percent, CI: 9-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (19 percent, CI: 16-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (19 percent, CI: 16-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000-\$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent, CI: 12-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent, CI: 12-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (19 percent, CI: 16-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent, CI: 12-15).

Cardiovascular Disease

Has a doctor ever told you that you had a heart attack, heart disease or a stroke? (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (7 percent, CI: 6-9).

Cardiovascular Disease

Figure 8A: Ever Told They Had a Heart Attack, Heart Disease or Stroke, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 35+, 2004-2010

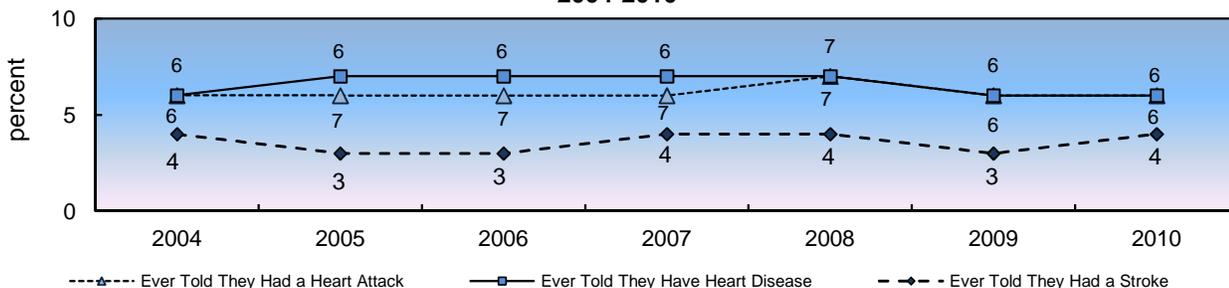


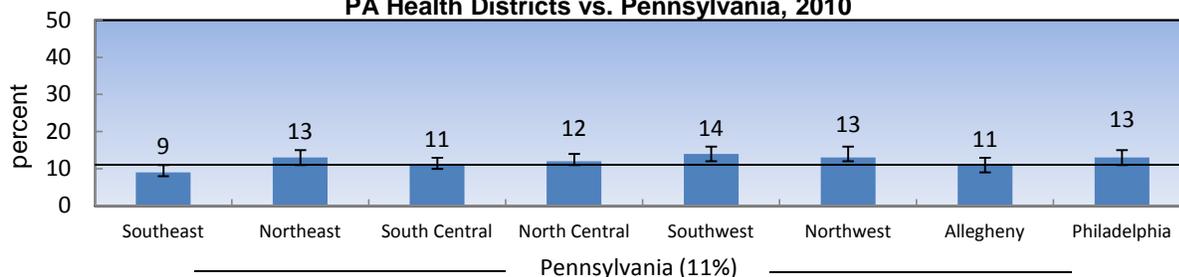
TABLE 8: Cardiovascular Disease, Pennsylvania Adults Age 35+, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke*		Ever Told Had a Heart Attack*		Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease*		Ever Told Had a Stroke*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	11	10-12	6	5-6	6	5-6	4	4-5
Gender								
Male	13	12-14	7	6-8	7	7-8	4	3-5
Female	9	8-10	4	4-5	4	4-5	4	4-5
Age:								
35-44	2	1-3	1	0-2	0	0-1	1	1-2
45-54	7	5-8	3	2-5	2	2-3	3	2-5
55-64	11	10-13	6	5-7	6	5-8	3	3-4
65+	26	25-28	14	12-15	15	13-16	9	8-10
Education:								
<High School	19	16-23	10	8-13	10	8-13	8	6-11
High School	14	13-16	8	7-9	7	6-8	6	5-7
Some College	11	9-12	5	4-6	6	5-7	4	3-6
College Degree	6	5-7	3	2-4	4	3-5	2	1-2
Income:								
<\$15,000	19	16-22	11	9-14	9	7-12	7	6-10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	17-23	11	9-13	10	8-12	8	7-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	12-15	6	5-8	7	6-8	5	4-6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	6-9	3	2-5	4	3-5	3	2-4
\$75,000+	4	3-5	2	1-3	3	2-3	1	1-2
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	11	10-12	6	5-6	6	5-6	4	3-4
Black, non-Hispanic	13	9-17	4	3-6	5	4-8	7	4-11
Hispanic	9	5-16	5	2-10	5	2-9	5	2-11

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 8B: Ever Told They Had a Heart Attack, Heart Disease or Stroke, Age 35+, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Asthma

Were you ever told that you have asthma?

- ◆ Fourteen percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they were ever told that they have asthma.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania women (16 percent, CI: 15-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (20 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (20 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (14 percent, CI: 13-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22).

Those who currently have asthma:

- ◆ Ten percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they currently have asthma.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania women (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (13 percent, CI: 10-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (15 percent, CI: 12-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (15 percent, CI: 12-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-18).

Asthma

Figure 9A: Percent Currently Has/Ever Told Has Asthma, Pennsylvania Adults, 1999-2010

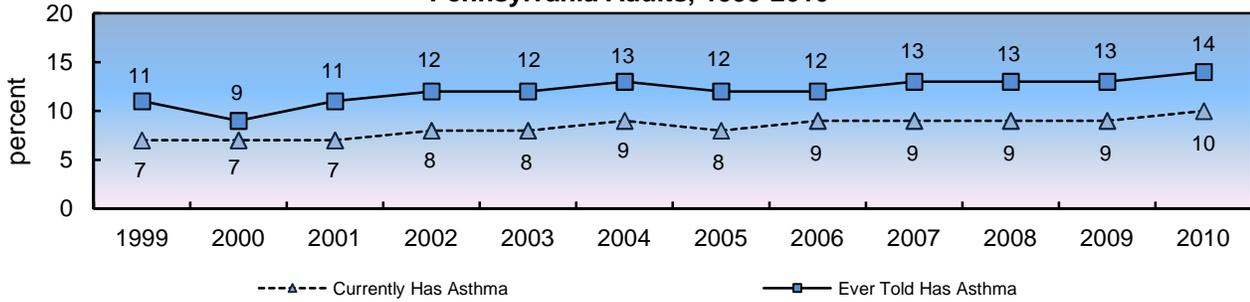


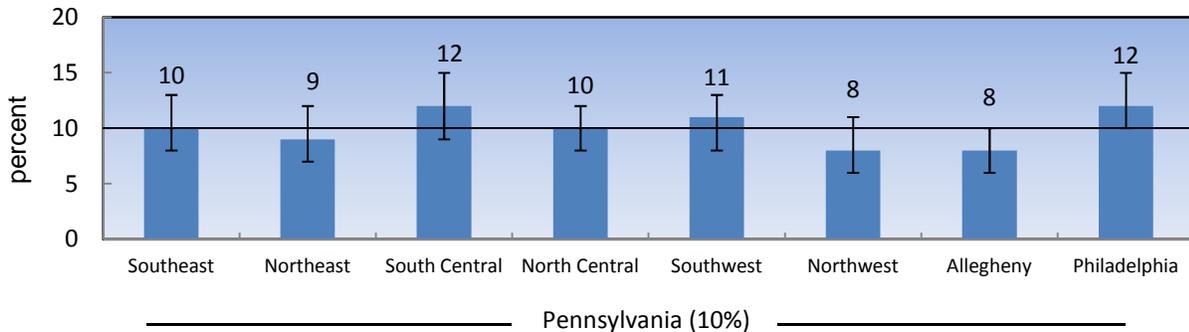
Table 9: Asthma, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Told Had Asthma*		Currently Has Asthma*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	14	13-15	10	9-11
Gender:				
Male	12	10-13	8	6-9
Female	16	15-17	12	11-13
Age:				
18-29	20	16-24	13	10-16
30-44	13	11-15	9	8-11
45-64	14	13-16	11	10-12
65+	10	9-11	8	7-9
Education:				
<High School	20	16-24	15	12-19
High School	12	11-14	10	8-11
Some College	15	13-17	11	9-12
College Degree	13	12-15	9	7-10
Income:				
<\$15,000	18	15-22	15	12-18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16	13-18	11	10-14
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	13-17	9	8-11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11	9-14	8	7-10
\$75,000+	12	10-14	8	7-10
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	13	12-14	9	9-10
Black, non-Hispanic	15	12-19	12	9-16
Hispanic	18	12-26	11	7-17

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 9B: Currently Has Asthma, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Disability

Are you limited in any way due to physical, mental or emotional problems?

- ◆ Twenty-two percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they were limited due to physical, mental or emotional problems.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 10-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (26 percent, CI: 25-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 10-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (30 percent, CI: 29-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (26 percent, CI: 25-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (30 percent, CI: 29-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 25-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (30 percent, CI: 29-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 29-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 29-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 29-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (25 percent, CI: 23-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (23 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 31-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (49 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (49 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 31-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (49 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 31-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (49 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 31-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (21 percent, CI: 19-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-20).

Disability

Do you have health problems requiring the use of special equipment?

- ◆ Eight percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they have health problems that require the use of special equipment.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (18 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (18 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (18 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (10 percent, CI: 9-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (9 percent, CI: 7-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (7 percent, CI: 6-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (15 percent, CI: 12-18).

Disability

Figure 10A: Percent Limited Due to Health Problems, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2010

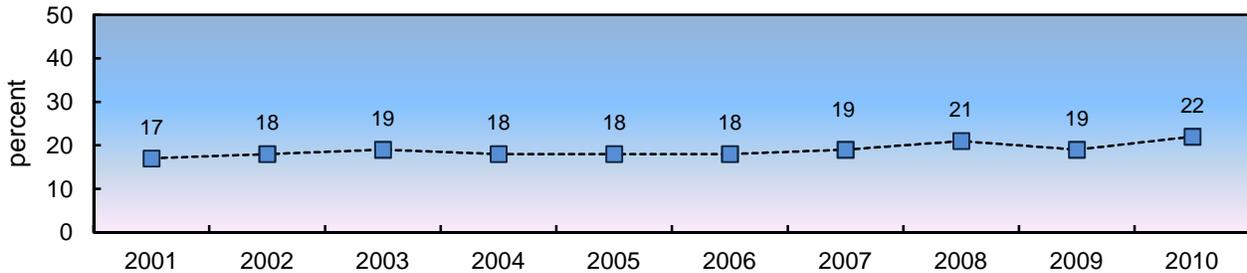


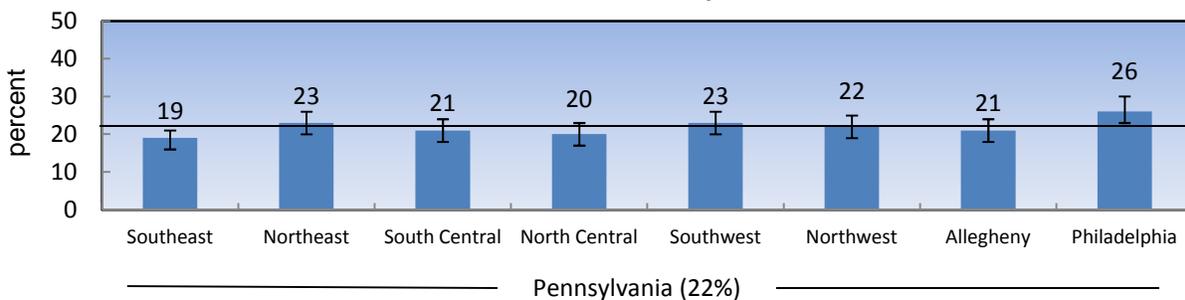
Table 10: Disability, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Limited Due to Health Problems*		Health Problem Requiring Use of Special Equipment*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	22	21-23	8	8-9
Gender:				
Male	21	20-23	8	7-9
Female	22	21-23	9	8-10
Age:				
18-29	13	10-16	3	2-6
30-44	15	13-17	4	3-5
45-64	26	25-28	9	8-10
65+	30	29-32	18	17-20
Education:				
<High School	33	29-37	19	16-23
High School	25	23-26	10	9-11
Some College	23	21-26	9	7-10
College Degree	16	15-18	5	4-6
Income:				
<\$15,000	49	44-53	24	20-27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	31-37	15	13-18
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21	19-23	7	6-8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	15-20	5	4-7
\$75,000+	12	11-14	3	2-4
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	22	20-23	8	7-9
Black, non-Hispanic	27	22-31	15	12-18
Hispanic	24	16-34	7	4-13

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 10B: Percent Limited Due to Health Problems, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Tobacco Use

Current cigarette smokers:

- ◆ Eighteen percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they were current smokers.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (22 percent, CI: 18-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (22 percent, CI: 19-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (21 percent, CI: 19-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 28-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 28-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 28-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (25 percent, CI: 23-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (34 percent, CI: 30-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (28 percent, CI: 26-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (34 percent, CI: 30-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (28 percent, CI: 26-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (34 percent, CI: 30-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (28 percent, CI: 26-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (20 percent, CI: 18-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 17-19) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (26 percent, CI: 21-30).

Tobacco Use

Former cigarette smokers:

- ◆ Twenty-six percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they were former smokers.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-25) compared to Pennsylvania men (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (19 percent, CI: 17-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000-\$49,999 (29 percent, CI: 27-32).

Current smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year:

- ◆ Fifty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they quit smoking for at least one day in the past year.

Currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus:

- ◆ Three percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania men (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (6 percent, CI: 4-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (4 percent, CI: 4-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (6 percent, CI: 4-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (4 percent, CI: 4-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (3 percent, CI: 2-3).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (6 percent, CI: 4-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (4 percent, CI: 3-5).

Tobacco Use

Figure 11A: Current Smokers, Pennsylvania Adults, 1995-2010

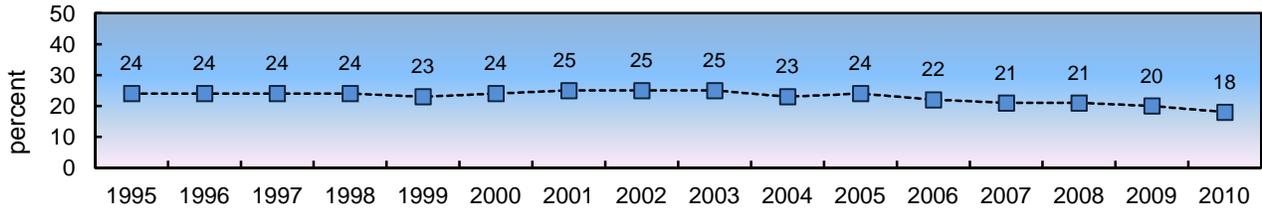


TABLE 11: Tobacco Use, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Current Smoker* **		Former Smoker*		Quit At Least 1 Day in Past Year* ***		Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff or Snus* ****	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	18	17-20	26	25-27	55	51-58	3	3-4
Gender:								
Male	19	17-20	29	27-31	53	48-59	6	5-7
Female	18	17-20	24	22-25	56	52-59	1	0-1
Age:								
18-29	22	18-26	12	9-16	62	52-71	6	4-8
30-44	22	19-24	19	17-21	53	47-58	4	4-6
45-64	21	19-22	29	27-31	54	50-58	3	2-3
65+	8	7-9	42	40-44	52	46-59	1	1-2
Education:								
<High School	33	28-38	27	23-31	49	40-58	6	4-10
High School	25	23-27	27	26-29	53	48-58	4	4-5
Some College	21	19-24	27	24-29	59	53-64	4	3-5
College Degree	7	6-9	25	23-27	56	48-64	2	1-2
Income:								
<\$15,000	34	30-39	26	22-30	62	54-68	5	3-7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	26-32	27	24-30	55	49-61	4	3-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	20	18-23	29	27-32	51	44-58	4	3-5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	15-20	27	25-30	49	40-57	3	2-5
\$75,000+	12	10-13	24	22-26	56	47-64	3	2-4
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	18	17-19	28	26-29	52	49-56	4	3-4
Black, non-Hispanic	26	21-30	22	18-26	68	58-78	2	1-5
Hispanic	19	13-28	19	13-26	NSR	NSR	4	2-8

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

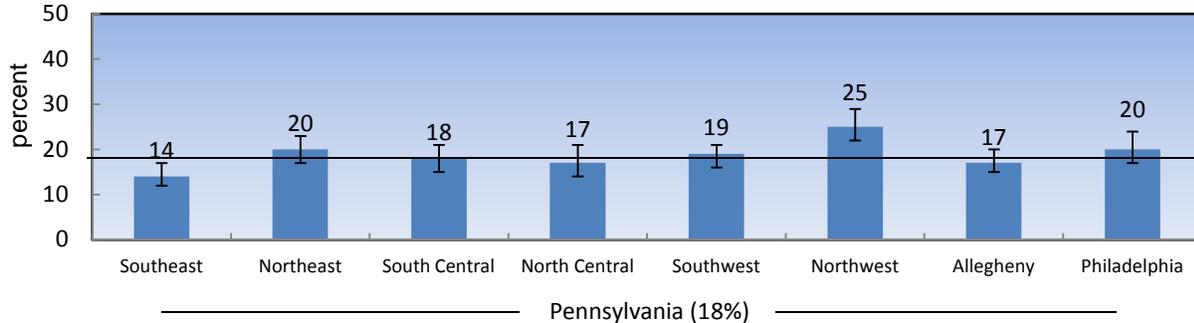
**Includes adults who smoke cigarettes some days or everyday.

***Denominator is current smokers who smoke everyday or some days.

****Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus every day.

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 11B: Current Smokers, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Alcohol Consumption

Binge drinking:

Definition: For this survey, binge drinking is defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion for men or four or more for women.

- ◆ Fifteen percent of Pennsylvania adults admitted in 2010 to binge drinking in the previous month.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania men (21 percent, CI: 19-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (26 percent, CI: 22-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (26 percent, CI: 22-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 7-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (20 percent, CI: 18-22).

At risk for problem drinking:

Definition: For this survey, being at risk for problem drinking is defined as having greater than two drinks per day for men and greater than one drink per day for women.

- ◆ During the 2010 survey, 4 percent of Pennsylvania adults were determined to be at risk for problem drinking.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (6 percent, CI: 4-8).

Chronic drinking:

Definition: For this survey, chronic drinking is defined as having an average of two or more drinks per day for the past 30 days.

- ◆ Six percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated that they were chronic drinkers in during the 2010 survey.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania men (9 percent, CI: 8-10).

Alcohol Consumption

Figure 12A: Chronic Drinking, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2010

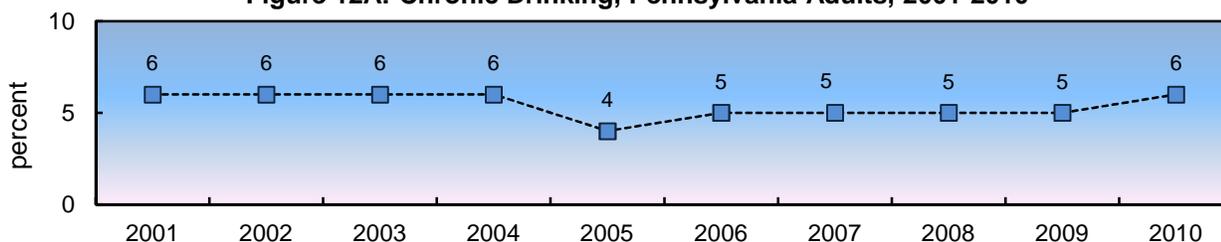


Table 12: Alcohol Consumption, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Binge Drinking* **		At Risk for Problem Drinking* ***		Chronic Drinking * ****	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	15	14-16	4	3-4	6	5-7
Gender:						
Male	21	19-23	5	4-6	9	8-10
Female	10	9-11	3	3-4	3	3-4
Age:						
18-29	26	22-31	6	4-8	6	4-9
30-44	21	19-24	4	3-5	6	5-8
45-64	13	12-14	4	3-5	6	5-7
65+	3	3-4	3	2-3	5	5-6
Education:						
<High School	12	9-16	4	2-7	8	5-11
High School	15	14-17	4	3-5	7	6-8
Some College	17	15-19	5	4-7	6	5-8
College Degree	15	13-16	3	2-4	5	4-6
Income:						
<\$15,000	10	7-13	3	2-6	6	4-9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12	10-15	4	2-5	5	4-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	13-18	3	3-4	5	4-7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	13-18	5	3-6	6	5-8
\$75,000+	20	18-22	5	4-6	6	5-7
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	16	15-17	4	4-5	6	5-7
Black, non-Hispanic	13	9-18	3	2-6	6	4-9
Hispanic	11	7-19	2	0-6	8	4-14

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

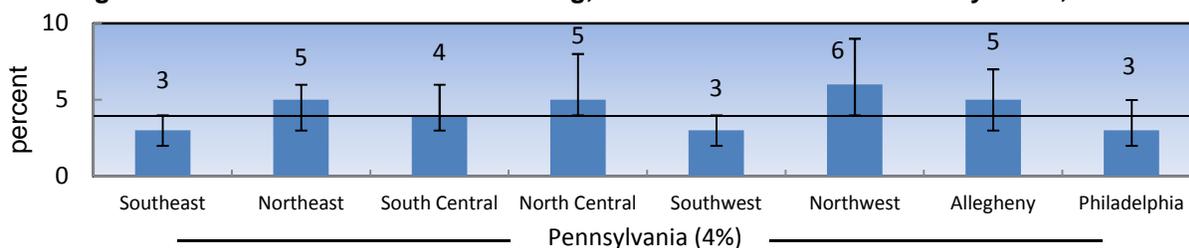
** Defined as having greater than five or more drinks on one occasion for men and having four or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than two drinks per day and adult women having more than one drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of two drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 12B: At Risk for Problem Drinking, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Immunization

Those age 50-64 who had a seasonal flu shot in the past year:

- ◆ Forty-three percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 indicated in 2010 that they had a seasonal flu shot in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 38-42) compared to Pennsylvania women (45 percent, CI: 44-47).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 38-42) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (47 percent, CI: 44-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 38-43) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (47 percent, CI: 44-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 34-42) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (47 percent, CI: 44-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (41 percent, CI: 38-43) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (47 percent, CI: 44-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 34-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (47 percent, CI: 44-50).

Those age 50 or older who had a seasonal flu shot in the past year:

- ◆ Fifty-six percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older indicated in 2010 that they had a seasonal flu shot in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 52-56) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (60 percent, CI: 57-63).

Those age 65 or older who indicated they ever had a pneumonia vaccination:

- ◆ Seventy-one percent of Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older indicated in 2010 that they ever had a pneumonia vaccination.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (64 percent, CI: 59-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (75 percent, CI: 71-78).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 51-69) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (71 percent, CI: 70-73).

Immunization

Figure 13A: Immunization, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2010

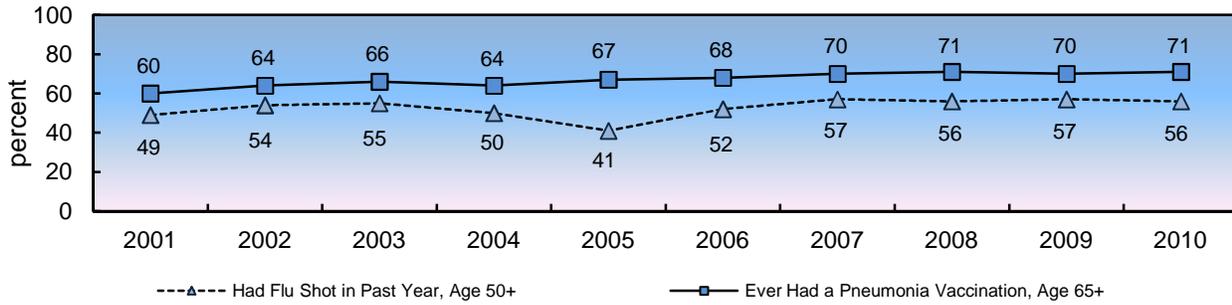


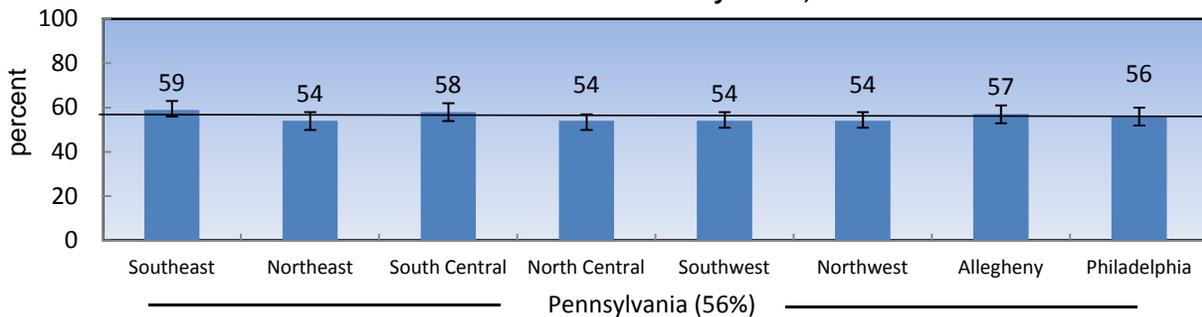
Table 13: Immunization, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Had Seasonal Flu Shot in Past Year, Age 50-64*		Had Seasonal Flu Shot in Past Year, Age 50+*		Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age 65+*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	43	41-44	56	55-58	71	69-72
Gender:						
Male	40	38-42	54	51-56	68	65-71
Female	45	44-47	58	56-60	72	70-74
Education:						
<High School	43	39-48	56	51-61	64	59-69
High School	40	38-42	54	52-56	70	67-72
Some College	40	38-43	55	52-58	75	71-78
College Degree	47	44-49	60	57-63	72	68-76
Income:						
<\$15,000	38	34-42	52	47-56	69	63-73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	39-45	57	53-60	70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	41	38-43	55	52-58	73	69-76
\$50,000 to \$74,999	37	34-41	54	49-58	68	61-75
\$75,000+	47	44-50	60	56-63	73	66-79
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	43	42-45	57	55-58	71	70-73
Black, non-Hispanic	37	33-43	49	43-55	60	51-69
Hispanic	48	37-58	67	53-78	NSR	NSR

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 13B: Had Seasonal Flu Shot in Past Year, Age 50 and Older, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Falls

Those age 45 and older who have fallen in the past three months:

- ◆ Sixteen percent of Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older indicated in 2010 that they had fallen in the past three months.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (22 percent, CI: 19-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (22 percent, CI: 19-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (22 percent, CI: 19-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 23-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 23-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 11-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 23-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 more had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 23-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 more had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (19 percent, CI: 16-21).

Those age 45 and older who have been injured by a fall in the past three months:

- ◆ Five percent of Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older indicated in 2010 that they had been injured by a fall in the past three months.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (8 percent, CI: 6-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (14 percent, CI: 11-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (14 percent, CI: 11-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (7 percent, CI: 6-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (14 percent, CI: 11-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (14 percent, CI: 11-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (7 percent, CI: 6-9).

Falls

Figure 14A: Falls in the Past Three Months, Pennsylvania Adults Age 45 and Older, 2003-2010

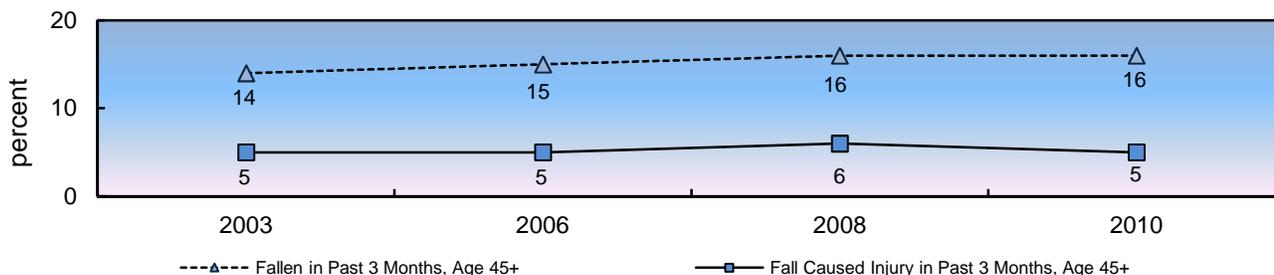


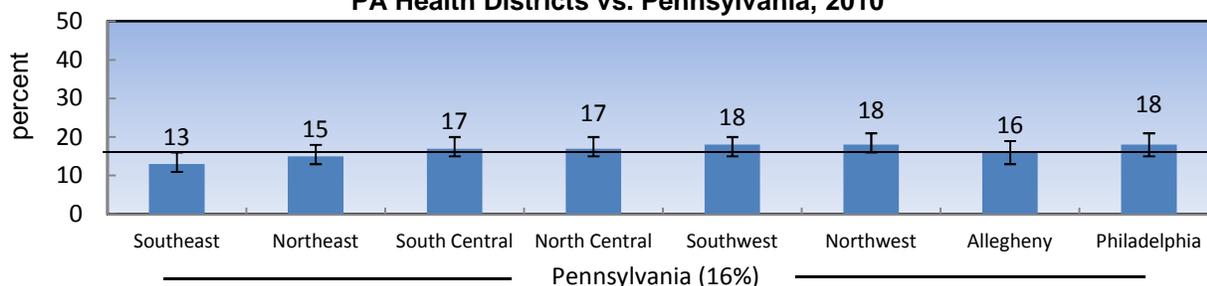
Table 14: Falls, Pennsylvania Adults Age 45 and Older, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Have Fallen in the Past Three Months*		Have Been Injured By a Fall in the Past Three Months*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	16	15-17	5	5-6
Gender:				
Male	15	14-17	5	4-6
Female	16	15-17	6	5-7
Age:				
45-64	16	15-17	6	5-7
65+	16	14-17	5	4-5
Education:				
<High School	22	19-26	8	6-11
High School	16	15-18	6	5-7
Some College	16	14-18	5	4-7
College Degree	14	12-16	4	3-5
Income:				
<\$15,000	27	23-31	14	11-18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	19	16-21	7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	12-16	4	3-5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	11-17	5	3-7
\$75,000+	13	11-15	3	2-4
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	16	15-17	5	4-6
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11-20	8	5-12
Hispanic	17	10-28	8	4-16

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 14B: Percent Who Have Fallen in the Past Three Months, Age 45 and Older, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Seatbelt Use

Those who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car:

- ◆ Seventy-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 68-72) compared to Pennsylvania women (84 percent, CI: 82-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 63-73) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (76 percent, CI: 74-79).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 63-73) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (78 percent, CI: 76-79).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 63-73) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (82 percent, CI: 81-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (76 percent, CI: 74-79) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (82 percent, CI: 81-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 76-79) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (82 percent, CI: 81-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (72 percent, CI: 70-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (76 percent, CI: 74-79).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (85 percent, CI: 83-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 70-74) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (85 percent, CI: 83-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (76 percent, CI: 74-79) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (85 percent, CI: 83-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (73 percent, CI: 68-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (83 percent, CI: 80-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (73 percent, CI: 70-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (83 percent, CI: 80-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 70-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (83 percent, CI: 80-85).

Those who always or nearly always use seatbelts when riding in a car:

- ◆ Eighty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (85 percent, CI: 83-86) compared to Pennsylvania women (93 percent, CI: 92-94).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (84 percent, CI: 79-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (90 percent, CI: 88-91).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (84 percent, CI: 79-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (92 percent, CI: 91-93).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (88 percent, CI: 86-90) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (92 percent, CI: 91-93).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (79 percent, CI: 74-83) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (90 percent, CI: 88-91).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (79 percent, CI: 74-83) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (95 percent, CI: 93-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (85 percent, CI: 83-86) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (90 percent, CI: 88-91).

Seatbelt Use

Those who always or nearly always use seatbelts when riding in a car: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (85 percent, CI: 83-86) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (95 percent, CI: 93-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (90 percent, CI: 88-91) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (95 percent, CI: 93-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 80-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (90 percent, CI: 88-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 80-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (94 percent, CI: 92-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (84 percent, CI: 81-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (90 percent, CI: 88-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (84 percent, CI: 81-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (94 percent, CI: 92-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (87 percent, CI: 85-89) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (94 percent, CI: 92-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (84 percent, CI: 79-88) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (90 percent, CI: 89-91).

Seatbelt Use

Figure 15A: Always Use a Seatbelt When Driving or Riding in a Car, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002-2010

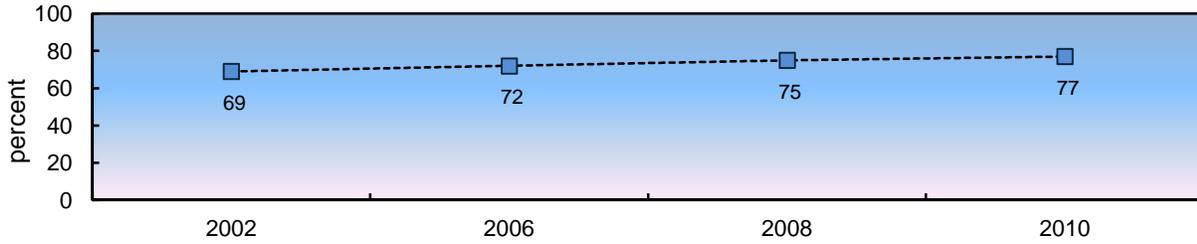


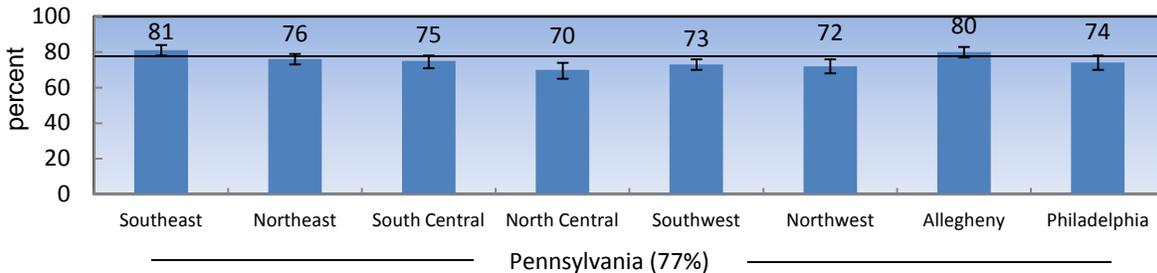
Table 15: Seatbelt Use, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car*		Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	77	76-78	89	88-90
Gender:				
Male	70	68-72	85	83-86
Female	84	82-85	93	92-94
Age:				
18-29	68	63-73	84	79-87
30-44	76	74-79	88	86-90
45-64	78	76-79	90	88-91
65+	82	81-84	92	91-93
Education:				
<High School	63	58-68	79	74-83
High School	72	70-74	85	83-86
Some College	76	74-79	90	88-91
College Degree	85	83-86	95	93-96
Income:				
<\$15,000	73	68-76	83	80-87
\$15,000 to \$24,999	73	70-76	84	81-87
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	70-75	87	85-89
\$50,000 to \$74,999	77	74-80	90	88-92
\$75,000+	83	80-85	94	92-95
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	78	76-79	90	89-91
Black, non-Hispanic	72	67-76	84	79-88
Hispanic	81	72-87	90	83-94

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 15B: Always Use a Seatbelt When Driving or Riding in a Car, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Drinking and Driving

Have driven in the past month with perhaps too much to drink:

- ◆ Three percent of Pennsylvania adults admitted in 2010 to driving in the past month with having perhaps too much to drink.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania men (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (5 percent, CI: 3-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (4 percent, CI: 3-5).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (3 percent, CI: 2-5).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (3 percent, CI: 2-4).

Drinking and Driving

Figure 16A: Have Driven in Past Month With Perhaps Too Much to Drink, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002 to 2010

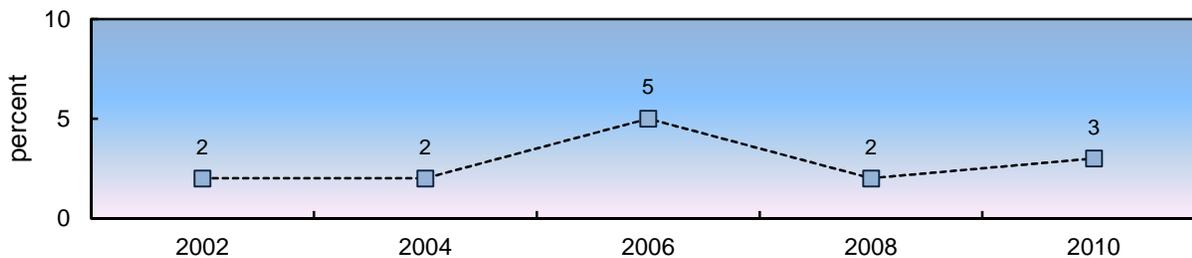


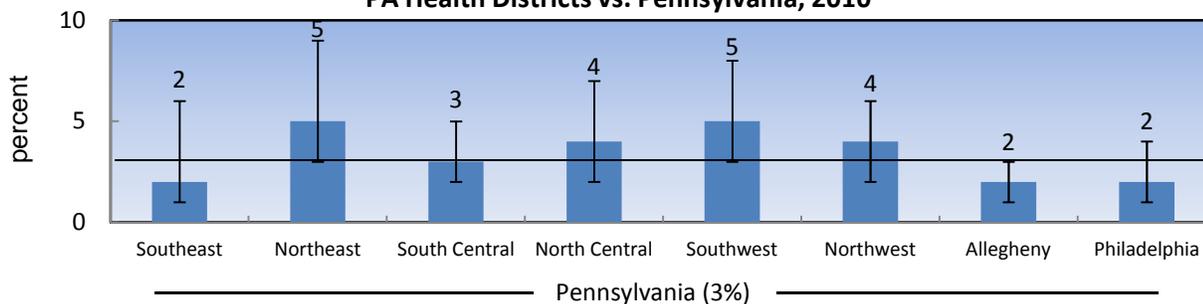
Table 16: Have Driven in the Past Month With Perhaps Too Much to Drink, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	%	CI
All Adults	3	3-4
Gender:		
Male	5	4-6
Female	1	1-2
Age:		
18-29	5	3-10
30-44	4	2-5
45-64	3	2-4
65+	1	1-2
Education:		
<High School	0	0-1
High School	4	3-5
Some College	3	2-5
College Degree	3	2-4
Income:		
<\$15,000	2	1-6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3	2-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	1-4
\$75,000+	3	2-4
Race:		
White, non-Hispanic	3	3-4
Black, non-Hispanic	3	1-11
Hispanic	4	1-13

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 16B: Have Driven in Past Month With Perhaps Too Much to Drink, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

Those age 40 and older who had a clinical breast exam in the past year:

- ◆ Sixty-two percent of Pennsylvania women age 40 and older indicated in 2010 that they had a clinical breast exam in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (47 percent, CI: 44-51) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40-49 (67 percent, CI: 63-70).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (47 percent, CI: 44-51) compared to Pennsylvania women age 50-64 (65 percent, CI: 63-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (47 percent, CI: 44-51) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65-74 (64 percent, CI: 61-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 46-58) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (71 percent, CI: 68-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 55-60) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (71 percent, CI: 68-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 58-65) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (71 percent, CI: 68-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-54) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (60 percent, CI: 57-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-54) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (68 percent, CI: 63-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (51 percent, CI: 47-55) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (77 percent, CI: 73-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (51 percent, CI: 47-55) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (60 percent, CI: 57-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (51 percent, CI: 47-55) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (68 percent, CI: 63-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 57-64) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (77 percent, CI: 73-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 63-72) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (77 percent, CI: 73-80).

Those age 40 and older who had a mammogram in the past year:

- ◆ Fifty-eight percent of Pennsylvania women age 40 and older indicated in 2010 that they had a mammogram in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 40-49 had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 48-55) compared to Pennsylvania women age 50-64 (62 percent, CI: 60-65).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 40-49 had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 48-55) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65-74 (68 percent, CI: 65-71).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 51-58) compared to Pennsylvania women age 50-64 (62 percent, CI: 60-65).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 51-58) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65-74 (68 percent, CI: 65-71).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 46-57) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (63 percent, CI: 59-66).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 44-53) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (60 percent, CI: 56-63).

Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

Those age 40 or older who had a mammogram in the past year: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 44-53) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (59 percent, CI: 54-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 44-53) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (64 percent, CI: 60-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (53 percent, CI: 49-57) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (64 percent, CI: 60-68).

Those age 40 or older who had a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past year:

- ◆ Fifty percent of Pennsylvania women age 40 or older indicated in 2010 that they had both a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 40-49 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 45-52) compared to Pennsylvania women age 50-64 (55 percent, CI: 53-58).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (39 percent, CI: 36-42) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40-49 (48 percent, CI: 45-52).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (39 percent, CI: 36-42) compared to Pennsylvania women age 50-64 (55 percent, CI: 53-58).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (39 percent, CI: 36-42) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65-74 (56 percent, CI: 52-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (42 percent, CI: 36-48) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (56 percent, CI: 52-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 45-50) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (56 percent, CI: 52-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 34-43) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (50 percent, CI: 46-54).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 34-43) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (54 percent, CI: 49-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 34-43) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (60 percent, CI: 55-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (42 percent, CI: 38-46) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (54 percent, CI: 49-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (42 percent, CI: 38-46) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (60 percent, CI: 55-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (50 percent, CI: 46-54) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (60 percent, CI: 55-64).

Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

Figure 17A: Women's Health, Pennsylvania Women, Age 40 and Older, 2001-2010

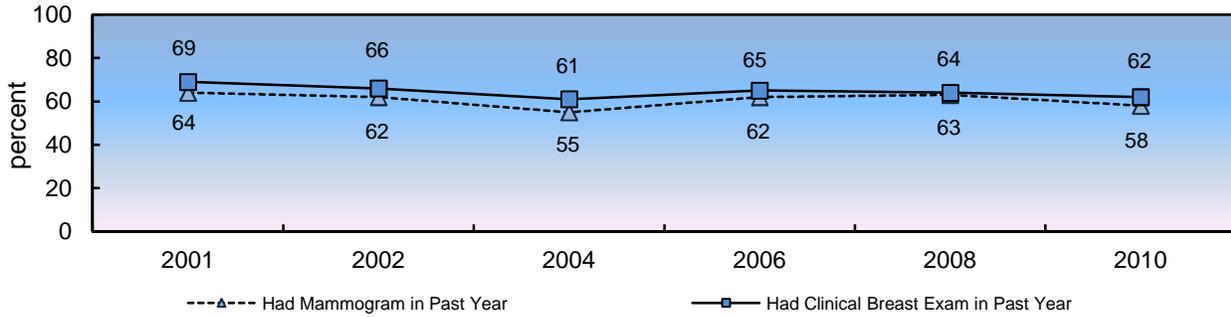


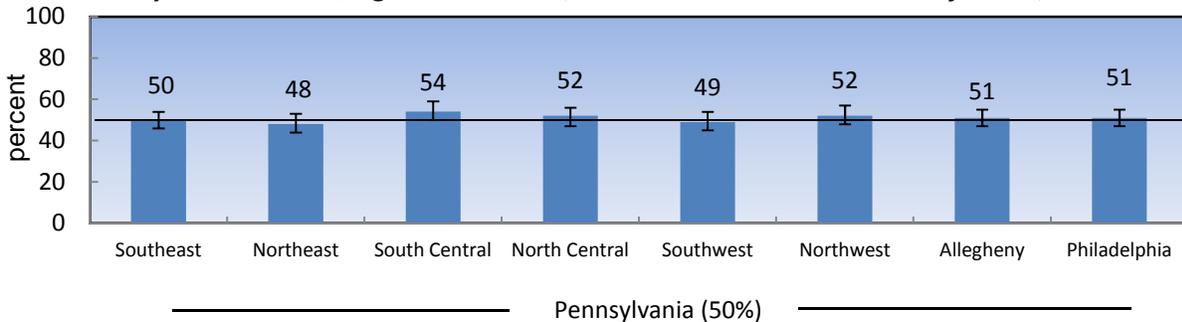
Table 17: Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Women, Age 40 and Older, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Had a Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year*		Had a Mammogram in Past Year*		Had Both a Mammogram and Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Females	62	61-64	58	57-60	50	49-52
Age:						
40-49	67	63-70	52	48-55	48	45-52
50-64	65	63-68	62	60-65	55	53-58
65-74	64	61-68	68	65-71	56	52-59
75+	47	44-51	54	51-58	39	36-42
Education:						
<High School	52	46-58	52	46-57	42	36-48
High School	58	55-60	57	55-60	48	45-50
Some College	62	58-65	57	53-60	50	46-53
College Degree	71	68-74	63	59-66	56	52-59
Income:						
<\$15,000	49	45-54	48	44-53	38	34-43
\$15,000 to \$24,999	51	47-55	53	49-57	42	38-46
\$25,000 to \$49,999	60	57-64	60	56-63	50	46-54
\$50,000 to \$74,999	68	63-72	59	54-64	54	49-59
\$75,000+	77	73-80	64	60-68	60	55-64
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	62	60-64	59	57-61	50	49-52
Black, non-Hispanic	66	60-72	58	51-64	52	45-59
Hispanic	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 17B: Had Clinical Breast Exam and Mammogram in Past Year, Pennsylvania Women, Age 40 and Older, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Women's Health - Pap Test

Those who ever had a Pap test:

- ◆ Ninety-six percent of Pennsylvania women indicated in 2010 that they ever had a Pap test.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 77-87) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (99 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 77-87) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45-64 (99 percent, CI: 98-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 77-87) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65 and older (94 percent, CI: 93-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (94 percent, CI: 93-95) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (99 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (94 percent, CI: 93-95) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45-64 (99 percent, CI: 98-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 85-93) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (95 percent, CI: 94-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 85-93) compared to Pennsylvania women with some college education (96 percent, CI: 94-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 85-93) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (98 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (95 percent, CI: 94-96) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (98 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (93 percent, CI: 90-95) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (98 percent, CI: 96-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (93 percent, CI: 90-95) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (99 percent, CI: 98-100).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (94 percent, CI: 92-96) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (99 percent, CI: 98-100).

Those who had a Pap test in the past three years:

- ◆ Seventy-seven percent of Pennsylvania women indicated in 2010 that they had a Pap test in the past three years.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (80 percent, CI: 78-82) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (87 percent, CI: 84-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 54-59) compared to Pennsylvania women age 18-29 (79 percent, CI: 73-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 54-59) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (87 percent, CI: 84-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 54-59) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45-64 (80 percent, CI: 78-82).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (59 percent, CI: 53-65) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (72 percent, CI: 69-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (59 percent, CI: 53-65) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 83-87).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 69-74) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 83-87).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (77 percent, CI: 74-80) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 83-87).

Women's Health - Pap Test

Those who had a Pap test in the past three years: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-67) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (75 percent, CI: 72-77).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-67) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (85 percent, CI: 82-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-67) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (90 percent, CI: 87-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 62-70) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (75 percent, CI: 72-77).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 62-70) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (85 percent, CI: 82-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 62-70) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (90 percent, CI: 87-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 72-77) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (85 percent, CI: 82-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 72-77) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (90 percent, CI: 87-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic women had a significantly lower percentage (76 percent, CI: 75-77) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic women (89 percent, CI: 82-94).

Those who ever had a hysterectomy:

- ◆ Twenty-one percent of Pennsylvania women indicated in 2010 that they ever had a hysterectomy.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-3) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (6 percent, CI: 5-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-3) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45-64 (25 percent, CI: 23-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-3) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65 and older (43 percent, CI: 41-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45-64 (25 percent, CI: 23-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65 and older (43 percent, CI: 41-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-27) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65 and older (43 percent, CI: 41-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-22) compared to Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 28-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-22) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (26 percent, CI: 24-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania women less than a high school education (33 percent, CI: 28-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (26 percent, CI: 24-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania women with some college education (20 percent, CI: 18-22).

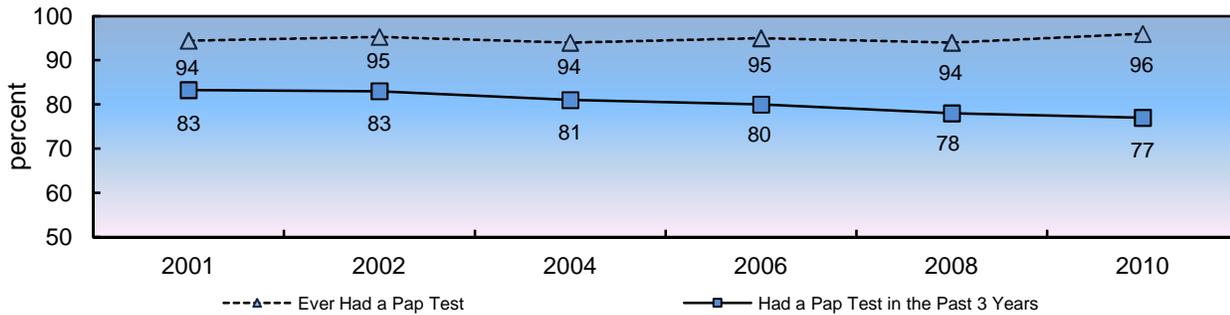
Women's Health - Pap Test

Those who ever had a hysterectomy: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 13-19) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (28 percent, CI: 24-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 13-19) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (25 percent, CI: 23-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 13-19) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (22 percent, CI: 20-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 10-15) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (28 percent, CI: 24-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 10-15) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (25 percent, CI: 23-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 10-15) compared to Pennsylvania women with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (22 percent, CI: 20-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic women had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-20) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic women (22 percent, CI: 21-23).

Women's Health - Pap Test

Figure 18A: Pap Tests, Pennsylvania Women, 2001-2010

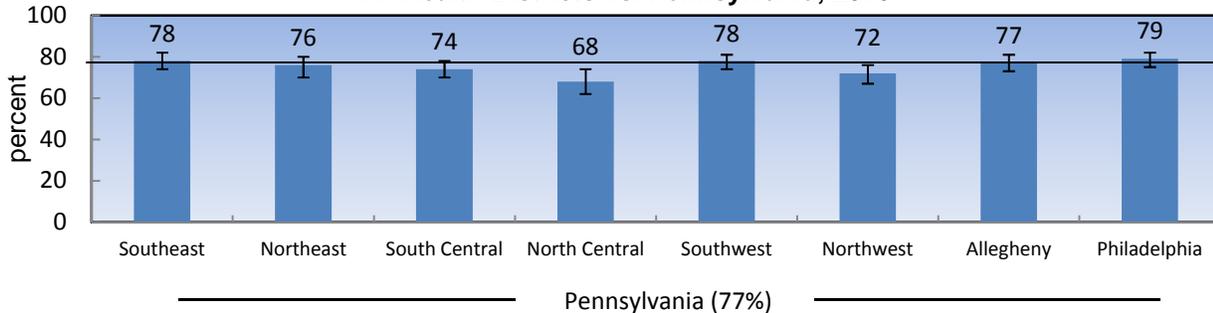


**Table 18: Women's Health - Pap Test
Pennsylvania Women, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Had a Pap Test*		Had a Pap Test in Past 3 Years*		Ever Had a Hysterectomy*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Females	96	95-97	77	75-78	21	19-22
Age:						
18-29	83	77-87	79	73-84	1	0-3
30-44	99	97-99	87	84-89	6	5-8
45-64	99	98-99	80	78-82	25	23-27
65+	94	93-95	57	54-59	43	41-45
Education:						
<High School	89	85-93	59	53-65	33	28-38
High School	95	94-96	72	69-74	26	24-28
Some College	96	94-97	77	74-80	20	18-22
College Degree	98	97-99	86	83-87	13	11-14
Income:						
<\$15,000	93	90-95	63	58-67	28	24-31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	94	92-96	66	62-70	25	23-28
\$25,000 to \$49,999	97	95-98	75	72-77	22	20-25
\$50,000 to \$74,999	98	96-99	85	82-88	16	13-19
\$75,000+	99	98-100	90	87-92	13	10-15
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	96	96-97	76	75-77	22	21-23
Black, non-Hispanic	95	91-97	81	77-85	17	14-20
Hispanic	98	91-99	89	82-94	NSR	NSR

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
 Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 18B: Women Who Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Prostate Cancer Screening

Those age 50 and older who had a PSA blood test in the past year:

- ◆ Fifty-six percent of Pennsylvania men age 50 and older indicated in 2010 that they had a PSA blood test in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-52) compared to Pennsylvania men age 65-74 (67 percent, CI: 63-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-52) compared to Pennsylvania men age 75 and older (65 percent, CI: 60-70).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 32-49) compared to Pennsylvania men with a high school education (56 percent, CI: 52-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 32-49) compared to Pennsylvania men with a college degree (59 percent, CI: 54-63).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 32-49) compared to Pennsylvania men with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (55 percent, CI: 51-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 32-49) compared to Pennsylvania men with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (61 percent, CI: 54-67).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 32-49) compared to Pennsylvania men with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (58 percent, CI: 53-63).

Those 50 and older who had a digital rectal examination in the past year:

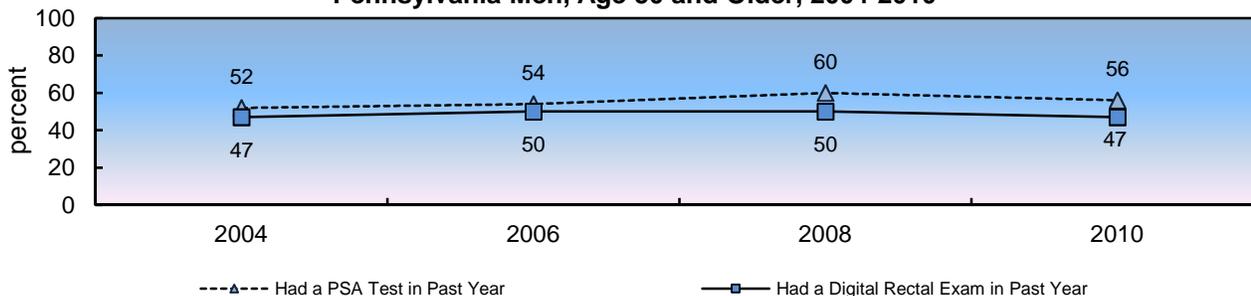
- ◆ Forty-seven percent of Pennsylvania men age 50 and older indicated in 2010 that they had a digital rectal examination in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (42 percent, CI: 39-46) compared to Pennsylvania men age 65-74 (54 percent, CI: 49-58).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (42 percent, CI: 39-46) compared to Pennsylvania men age 75 and older (55 percent, CI: 50-60).

Those 50 and older who have ever been told they had prostate cancer:

- ◆ Seven percent of Pennsylvania men age 50 and older indicated in 2010 that they had ever been told that they had prostate cancer.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania men age 65-74 (7 percent, CI: 5-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania men age 75 and older (23 percent, CI: 19-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 65-74 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania men age 75 and older (23 percent, CI: 19-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-8) compared to Pennsylvania men with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (13 percent, CI: 10-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania men with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-7) compared to Pennsylvania men with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (13 percent, CI: 10-19).

Prostate Cancer Screening

Figure 19A: Had a PSA Blood Test/Digital Rectal Exam in the Past Year, Pennsylvania Men, Age 50 and Older, 2004-2010



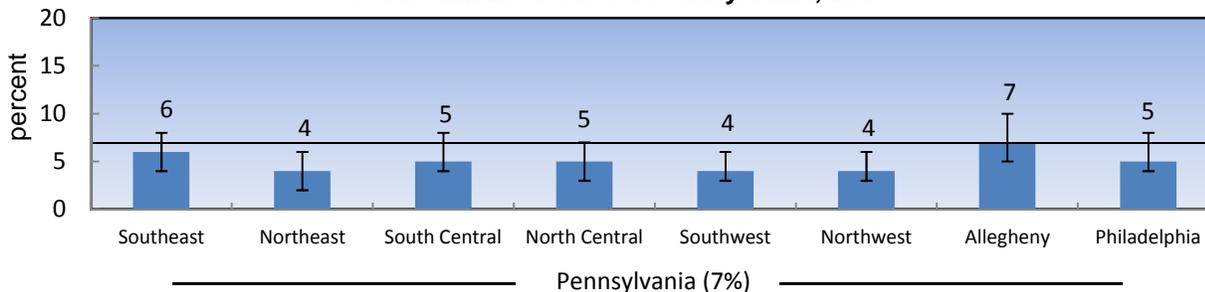
**Table 19: Prostate Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Men Age 50 and Older, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Had a PSA Blood Test in the Past Year*		Had a Digital Rectal Exam in the Past Year*		Ever Told Had Prostate Cancer*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Males	56	53-58	47	45-49	7	6-9
Age:						
50-64	49	45-52	42	39-46	3	2-4
65-74	67	63-72	54	49-58	7	5-9
75+	65	60-70	55	50-60	23	19-27
Education:						
<High School	40	32-49	39	31-47	8	5-14
High School	56	52-60	46	42-49	9	7-11
Some College	54	49-60	44	38-49	7	5-9
College Degree	59	54-63	51	47-56	6	5-8
Income:						
<\$15,000	40	32-49	38	30-47	7	4-11
\$15,000 to \$24,999	53	47-59	44	38-50	13	10-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	55	51-60	43	39-47	9	7-11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	61	54-67	51	45-57	5	3-8
\$75,000+	58	53-63	53	47-58	5	3-7
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	57	54-60	48	45-50	7	6-8
Black, non-Hispanic	51	39-62	45	34-57	12	7-19
Hispanic	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 19B: Percent Ever Told They Have Prostate Cancer, Men, Age 50 and Older, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Colorectal Cancer Screening

Those age 50 and older who ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy:

- ◆ Sixty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older indicated in 2010 that they ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 61-65) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65-74 (76 percent, CI: 73-78).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 61-65) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 75 and older (73 percent, CI: 70-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 53-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (66 percent, CI: 64-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 53-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (69 percent, CI: 66-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 53-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (72 percent, CI: 70-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 64-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (72 percent, CI: 70-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 50-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (69 percent, CI: 66-71).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 50-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (73 percent, CI: 69-76).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 50-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (73 percent, CI: 69-76).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 59-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (73 percent, CI: 69-76).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 59-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (73 percent, CI: 69-76).

Those 50 and older who had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years:

- ◆ Sixty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older indicated in 2010 that they had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (61 percent, CI: 58-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65-74 (73 percent, CI: 71-76).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (61 percent, CI: 58-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 75 and older (68 percent, CI: 66-71).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 51-61) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (65 percent, CI: 62-68).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 51-61) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (69 percent, CI: 66-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 61-65) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (69 percent, CI: 66-72).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-54) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (60 percent, CI: 57-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-54) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (65 percent, CI: 62-68).

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Those 50 and older who had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years: (cont.)

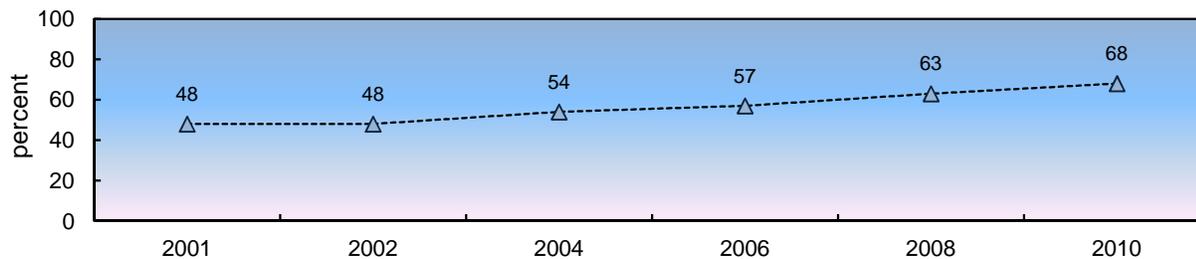
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-54) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (71 percent, CI: 67-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-54) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (71 percent, CI: 68-75).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 57-64) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (71 percent, CI: 67-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 57-64) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (71 percent, CI: 68-75).

Those 50 and older who had a blood stool test in the past year:

- ◆ Ten percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older indicated in 2010 that they had had a blood stool test in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65-74 (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 75 and older (12 percent, CI: 10-14).

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Figure 20A: Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Pennsylvania Men, Age 50 and Older, 2001-2010



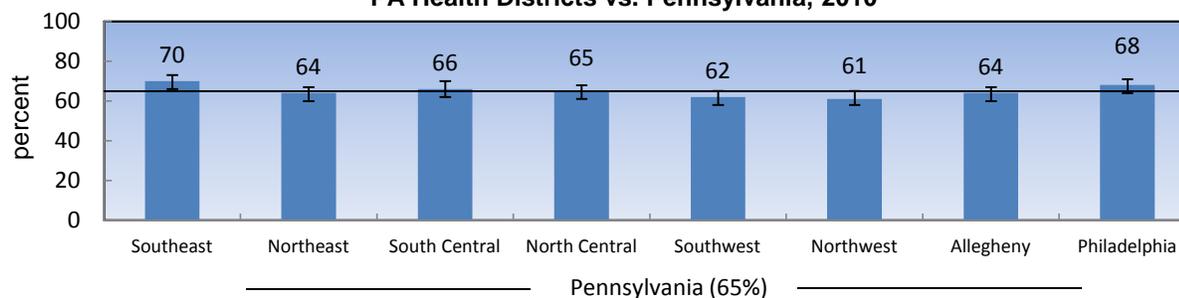
**Table 20: Colorectal Cancer Screening
Pennsylvania Adults, Age 50 and Older, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy*		Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years*		Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	68	67-69	65	63-66	10	9-10
Gender:						
Male	67	65-70	64	62-67	10	9-12
Female	68	67-70	65	64-67	9	8-10
Age:						
50-64	63	61-65	61	58-63	8	7-9
65-74	76	73-78	73	71-76	11	10-13
75+	73	70-75	68	66-71	12	10-14
Education:						
<High School	58	53-63	56	51-61	9	7-13
High School	66	64-68	63	61-65	10	9-11
Some College	69	66-72	65	62-68	9	7-11
College Degree	72	70-75	69	66-72	10	8-11
Income:						
<\$15,000	55	50-59	49	45-54	8	6-10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	63	59-66	60	57-64	12	10-14
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	66-71	65	62-68	10	8-11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	69-76	71	67-74	11	9-14
\$75,000+	73	69-76	71	68-75	8	6-10
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	68	67-70	66	64-67	10	9-10
Black, non-Hispanic	71	65-76	68	61-74	11	8-15
Hispanic	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	9	4-20

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 20B: Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the 10 Past Years, Men, Age 50+, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



HIV/AIDS

Those age 18-64 who ever had their blood tested for HIV, except for blood donation:

- ◆ Thirty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 indicated in 2010 that they were ever tested for HIV, except for blood donation.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 24-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (37 percent, CI: 32-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 24-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (44 percent, CI: 41-47).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (38 percent, CI: 35-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (37 percent, CI: 34-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 30-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 38-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 26-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 38-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 26-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 28-31) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (71 percent, CI: 65-76).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 28-31) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (55 percent, CI: 43-66).

HIV situation applies:

Definition: For this survey, HIV situations include having used intravenous drugs, having been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease, having received money or drugs in exchange for sex, or having anal sex without a condom in the past year.

- ◆ Two percent of Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 indicated in 2010 that an HIV situation applied to them.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (5 percent, CI: 3-8).

HIV/AIDS

Figure 21A: Ever Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 18-64, 2000-2010

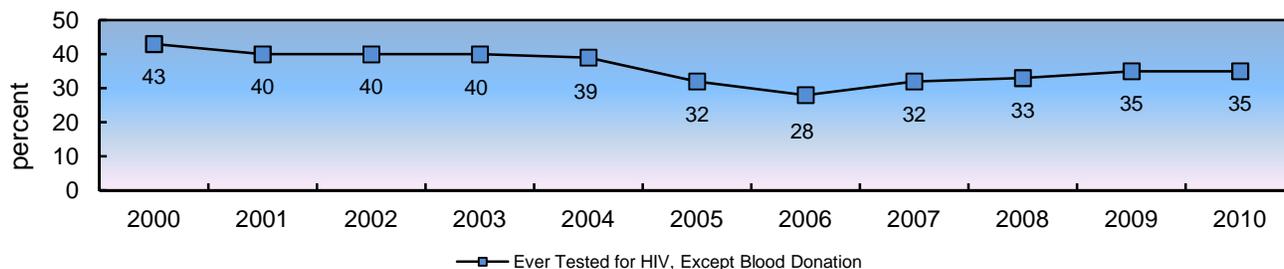


Table 21: HIV/AIDS, Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

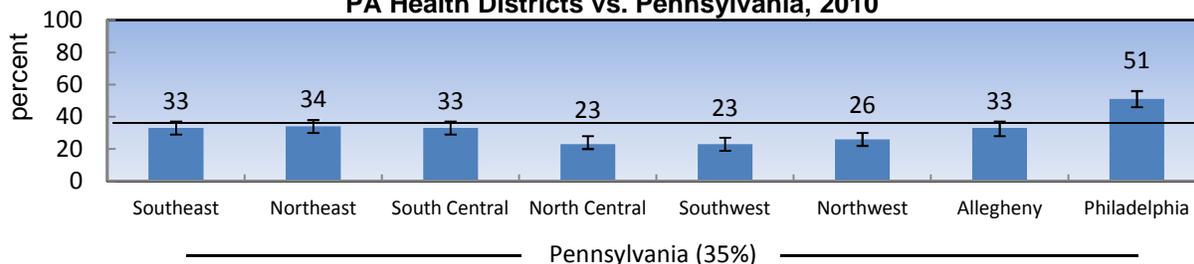
	Ever Tested for HIV Except Blood Donation*		HIV Situation Applies* **	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	35	33-36	2	2-3
Gender:				
Male	32	30-35	2	2-3
Female	37	35-39	3	2-3
Age:				
18-29	37	32-42	5	3-8
30-44	44	41-47	3	2-4
45-64	26	24-28	1	1-2
Education:				
<High School	37	30-44	4	2-7
High School	29	27-32	2	1-3
Some College	38	35-41	3	2-4
College Degree	37	34-39	2	1-3
Income:				
<\$15,000	44	38-50	4	3-8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	40	36-45	5	3-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	30-37	3	2-4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	26-33	1	1-3
\$75,000+	37	34-40	2	1-3
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	29	28-31	2	2-3
Black, non-Hispanic	71	65-76	5	3-8
Hispanic	55	43-66	3	1-8

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

** Defined as having used intravenous drugs, having been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease, having received money or drugs in exchange for sex, or having anal sex without a condom in the past year.

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

Figure 21B: Ever Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation, Age 18-64 PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010



Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?

- ◆ Eight percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they rarely or never get the emotional support they need.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated they rarely or never get the social and emotional support they need:

- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 7-8) compared to Pennsylvania men (10 percent, CI: 9-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 4-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (12 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (12 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (7 percent, CI: 6-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (9 percent, CI: 8-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 20-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (9 percent, CI: 8-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 7-8) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (13 percent, CI: 10-17).

Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

How often do you get the social and emotional support you need? (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 7-8) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (16 percent, CI: 9-25).

In general, how satisfied are you with your life?

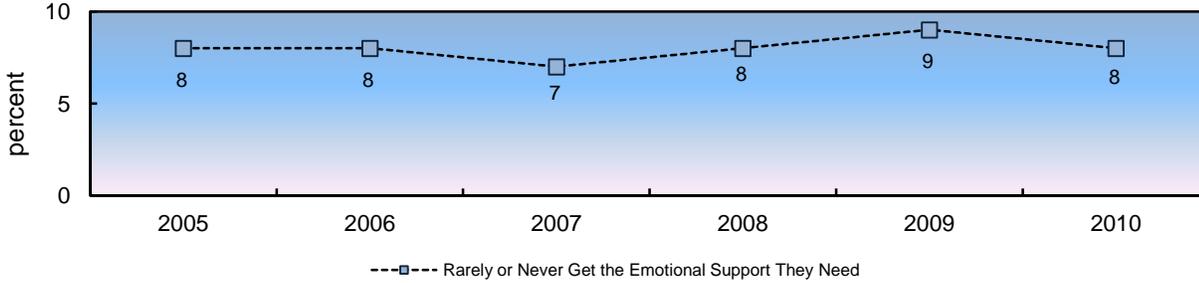
- ◆ Ninety-four percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2010 that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their life.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated they were satisfied or very satisfied with their life:

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (92 percent, CI: 88-95) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (96 percent, CI: 96-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (94 percent, CI: 93-95) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (96 percent, CI: 96-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (93 percent, CI: 92-94) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (96 percent, CI: 96-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 86-92) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (97 percent, CI: 96-98).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (93 percent, CI: 91-94) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (97 percent, CI: 96-98).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (93 percent, CI: 91-95) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (97 percent, CI: 96-98).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (82 percent, CI: 78-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (89 percent, CI: 86-91).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (82 percent, CI: 78-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (94 percent, CI: 93-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (82 percent, CI: 78-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (98 percent, CI: 96-98).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (82 percent, CI: 78-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (98 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 86-91) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (94 percent, CI: 93-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 86-91) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (98 percent, CI: 96-98).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 86-91) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (98 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (94 percent, CI: 93-96) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (98 percent, CI: 97-99).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (91 percent, CI: 87-93) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (95 percent, CI: 94-95).

Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

**Figure 22A: Percent Who Rarely or Never Get the Emotional Support They Need
Pennsylvania Adults, 2005-2010**



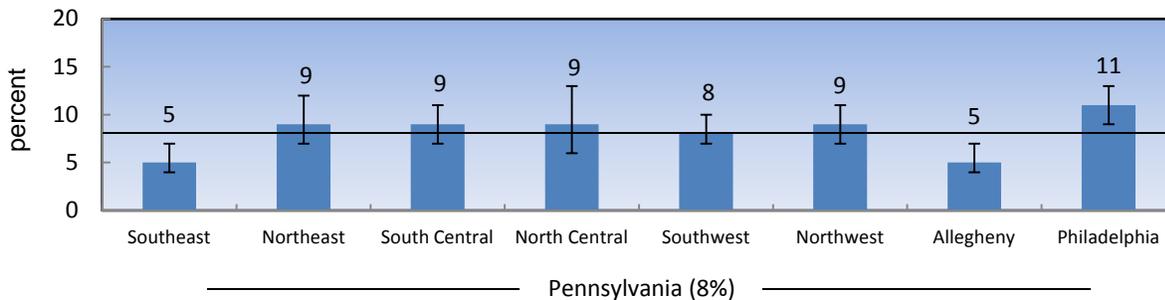
**Table 22: Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction
Pennsylvania Adults, 2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Rarely or Never Get the Emotional Support They Need*		Satisfied or Very Satisfied With Their Life*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	8	8-9	94	93-95
Gender:				
Male	10	9-11	94	93-95
Female	7	7-8	94	93-95
Age:				
18-29	7	4-10	92	88-95
30-44	8	7-10	94	93-95
45-64	7	6-8	93	92-94
65+	12	11-14	96	96-97
Education:				
<High School	20	16-24	89	86-92
High School	12	10-13	93	91-94
Some College	7	6-9	93	91-95
College Degree	4	3-5	97	96-98
Income:				
<\$15,000	24	20-28	82	78-85
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	13-18	89	86-91
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	8-11	94	93-96
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	4-7	98	96-98
\$75,000+	3	2-4	98	97-99
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	7	7-8	95	94-95
Black, non-Hispanic	13	10-17	91	87-93
Hispanic	16	9-25	88	77-94

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

Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

**Figure 22B: Rarely or Never Get the Emotional Support They Need,
PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2010**



Healthy People 2020
Year 2020 Health Objectives for the Nation
Pennsylvania Summary of BRFSS Data, 2020

Healthy People 2020 Objective ¹	Year 2020 Objective	Pennsylvania 2010	Objective Met?
AHS 1.1: Percent of adults aged 18-64 with health insurance (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	100.0%	86± 2	No
AHS 5.3: Percent of adults aged 18-64 with a specific source of ongoing care (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	89.4%	87± 1	No
AHS 5.4: Percent of adults aged 65+ with a specific source of ongoing care (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	100.0%	87± 1	No
C-16.2: Percent of adults aged 50+ who ever received a sigmoidoscopy for colorectal cancer (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	10% more	68± 1	No
C-17: Percent of women aged 50-74 with a mammogram in last 2 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	81.1%	79± 2	No
IID-12.5: Percent of adults aged 18 to 64 who had a flu shot in the past year (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	80.0%	35± 2	No
IID-12.7: Percent of adults aged 65+ with a flu shot in the past year (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	90.0%	68± 2	No
IID-13.1: Percent of adults aged 65+ who were ever vaccinated against pneumococcal disease (age-adjusted rate per 1,000 18+)	90.0%	70± 2	No
IID-13.2: Percent of adults aged 18 to 64 who ever had vaccination against pneumococcal disease (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	10% more	19± 2	No
NWS-8: Percent of adults aged 20+ with healthy weights (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	33.9%	33± 1	Yes
NWS-9: Percent of adults aged 20+ who are obese (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	30.6%	29± 1	Yes
PA-1: Percent of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	32.6%	25± 1	Yes
SA-14.3: Percent of adults who engaged in binge drinking** in past month (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	24.3%	15± 1	Yes
TU-1.1: Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	12.0%	18± 1	No
TU-4.1: Percent of adults who attempted to quit smoking for one day or longer in past year (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	80.0%	55± 3	No

* Limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems

** Binge drinking is defined as men drinking five or more drinks or women drinking four or more drinks on one occasion in the past month.

¹ Public Health Services. 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 the 2010 percentage being significantly better compared to the Healthy People 2020 goal percentage.

low

Technical Notes

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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) and responds to requests for data. In 2010, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Sampling and interviewing in 2010 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 sample of telephone numbers was selected from two telephone number strata. One stratum consists of listed Pennsylvania residential telephone numbers. The other stratum consists of blocks of telephone numbers, known to include one or more residential telephone numbers. Both strata's telephone numbers begin with area codes and exchange prefixes specific to Pennsylvania. Cell phone numbers are not included in the 2010 BRFSS sample selection.

Under the disproportionate stratified sample design, the sample of Pennsylvania telephone numbers that is divided into the two strata described in the previous paragraph are selected based on the estimated probability that the phone number is attached to a housing unit. A larger proportion of the sample is selected from the strata of listed telephone numbers known to be connected to residential 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 2009 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2010 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, asthma, general preparedness, childhood immunization, adverse childhood experience, Child Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), gambling, worksite wellness, dental sealants, colorectal screening and doctor advice on smoking.

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 during different days of the week before any sample number was classified as "no answer."

Interviewers who were experienced in converting refusals to completed interviews re-contacted 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 10,543 completed interviews. The CASRO response rate for 2010 was 46 percent.

**Disposition of All Telephone Numbers
2010 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Sample**

<u>Disposition Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Interview		
Complete	10,543	7.91
Partial Complete	673	0.51
Eligible, Non-Interview		
Termination within questionnaire	1,370	1.03
Refusal after respondent selection	3,680	2.76
Selected respondent never reached or was reached but did not begin interview during interviewing period	1,251	0.94
Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	922	0.69
Language problem after respondent selection	144	0.11
Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	637	0.48
Hang-up or termination after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection	47	0.04
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview		
Household members away from residence during entire interviewing period	244	0.18
Hang-up or termination, housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	392	0.29
Household contact, eligibility undetermined	106	0.08
Language problem before respondent selection	401	0.30
Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	291	0.22
Hang-up or termination, unknown if private residence	13,629	10.23
Contact, unknown if private residence	1,882	1.41
Telephone answering device, message confirms private residential status	1,521	1.14
Telecommunication technological barrier, message confirms private residential status	52	0.04
Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	5,826	4.37
Telecommunication technological barrier, not sure if private residence	93	0.07
Telephone number is no longer in service or has been changed	1,132	0.85
No answer	4,634	3.48
Busy	318	0.24
Not Eligible		
Out-of-state	27	0.02
Household, no eligible respondent	15	0.01
Not a private residence	4,346	3.26
Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact	3,644	2.73
Cellular Phone	329	0.25
Fast busy	1,534	1.15
Non-working/disconnected number	73,576	55.21
Total	133,259	

Sample Characteristics

The following table compares the final interview sample for the 2010 BRFSS to the 2009 Population estimates for the adult population of Pennsylvania. The observations used to calculate the estimates presented in the main report were weighted to account for differences between the population and the distribution of age, sex, race and Hispanic origin characteristics in the sample.

**Distribution of 2010 Pennsylvania BRFSS Survey Sample and
2009 Pennsylvania Adult Population Estimates For Selected Characteristics**

		2010 BRFSS Survey Sample		2009 Population Estimates	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Adults		11,211	100.00	9,755,408	100.00
Sex	Male	4,234	37.77	4,673,949	47.91
	Female	6,977	62.23	5,081,459	52.09
Race	White	9,939	88.65	8,461,285	86.73
	Black	864	7.73	974,584	9.99
	Other	184	1.64	319,539	3.28
	Unknown/Refused	221	1.97	NA	NA
Hispanic Origin	Yes	191	1.70	402,603	4.13
	No	10,960	97.53	9,352,805	95.87
	Unknown/Refused	86	0.77	NA	NA
Age	18-24	265	2.36	1,300,540	13.33
	25-34	793	7.07	1,507,763	15.46
	35-44	1,479	13.19	1,665,407	17.07
	45-54	2,050	18.29	1,813,742	18.59
	55-64	2,542	22.67	1,521,664	15.60
	65-74	2,007	17.90	977,199	10.02
	75+	1,966	17.54	969,093	9.93
	Unknown/Refused	109	0.97	NA	NA

Note¹: Race data include Hispanics.

Note²: Population estimates allocate unknowns, so they are included in demographic categories. This is further indicated by the use of “NA” or not applicable for the 2009 population estimate “Unknown/Refused” entries.

Determining Accuracy of the Estimates and Significance Using Confidence Intervals

Tables included in this report show the 95 percent 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 percentages estimated by multiple samples of the same population would be found (95 percent of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. Percentages for two different subgroups of the population are 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. The method used to determine the reliability of percentages calculated from sample sizes of 50 or more consisted of a comparison of the relative standard error of the calculated percentage with the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample. If the relative standard error for the percentage being tested was smaller than the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Data Adjustment

The data were adjusted, or weighted, to correspond to estimated age and sex distribution of the population for Pennsylvania in 2009. 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.

Data Comparison to Other Sources

Please note that different sources of behavioral risk factor surveillance system data for Pennsylvania may display percentages that are different from those displayed in this report. The Department’s interactive web tool Epidemiological Querying and Mapping System (EpiQMS) uses data from the Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. This report only uses the statewide sample to compute percentages. Also, other sources may include or exclude data from the denominator data used to calculate percentages. For example, the exclusion or inclusion of “Don’t Know/Not Sure” or “Refused” responses could potentially affect the final response percentage calculation.

If you have any questions about these differences, please contact the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research by phone at 717-783-2548 or by mail at 555 Walnut St., 6th Floor, Harrisburg, PA 17101-1914.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

The BRFSS is an ongoing telephone survey consisting of interviews conducted each month. In 2009, the sample dataset includes 11,237 surveys divided into eight different Pennsylvania health regions (Allegheny and Philadelphia are separate).

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 2010, comparable data were available from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam.

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 with 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 2010 (latest available) Dauphin County census population of 40,985 for ages 18-29 by the 2010 fair or poor health prevalence of 9 percent (0.09) for that age group at the state level. The 2010 synthetic estimate for those in fair or poor health ages 18-29 in Dauphin County is 3,689.

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	2007 Dauphin County Census Population		Fair or Poor Health from 2008 Pa. BRFSS	=	Estimate of Dauphin County Adults Indicating Fair or Poor Health, 2008
18-29	40,985	x	9 %	=	3,689
30-44	51,044	x	10 %	=	5,104
45-64	77,015	x	18 %	=	13,863
65+	36,841	x	26 %	=	9,579
					Total 32,235

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.

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of Dauphin County adults with fair or poor health, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18+” in Dauphin County from “Step 3.”

$$\text{Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County} = 32,235$$

$$\text{Total Population Age 18+ in Dauphin County} = 205,885$$

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults with fair or poor health by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

$$\text{Synthetically Estimated Percentage With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County} = \frac{\text{Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County}}{\text{Total Population Age 18+ in Dauphin County}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Synthetically Estimated Percentage With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County} = (32,235 / 205,885) \times 100$$

$$\text{Synthetically Estimated Percentage With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County} = 15.7 \text{ Percent}$$

This step gives you a synthetically estimated percentage of adults.

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.

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