

2011 Behavioral Health Risks



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2011
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS
of PENNSYLVANIA ADULTS

**A Report of Data Collected During 2011 for the
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System**

January 2013

Bureau of Health Statistics and Research
Pennsylvania Department of Health
555 Walnut St., 6th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1914

Introduction

Nearly half of all deaths occurring annually are the result of modifiable behavioral risk factors (McGinnis, 1993). These risk factors include uncontrolled hypertension, 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.health.state.pa.us/stats>.

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General Health

How would you say your general health is?

- ◆ Seventeen percent of Pennsylvania adults responded “fair” or “poor”; 31 percent answered “good”; and 19 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: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (18 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (27 percent, CI: 25-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (18 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (27 percent, CI: 25-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 17-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (27 percent, CI: 25-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 18-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (34 percent, CI: 30-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (34 percent, CI: 30-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (19 percent, CI: 18-21).
- ◆ 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 (34 percent, CI: 30-38).
- ◆ 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 (19 percent, CI: 18-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (14 percent, CI: 13-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (26 percent, CI: 23-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (26 percent, CI: 23-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (16 percent, CI: 15-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (26 percent, CI: 23-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (16 percent, CI: 15-18).

General Health

How would you say your general health is? (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (10 percent, CI: 8-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 14-16) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (23 percent, CI: 19-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 14-16) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (25 percent, CI: 19-31).

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

- ◆ Thirty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2011 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 (35 percent, CI: 33-37) compared to Pennsylvania women (41 percent, CI: 39-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 33-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (41 percent, CI: 39-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 38-42) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (48 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 34-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (48 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (48 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 42-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (41 percent, CI: 38-44) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (45 percent, CI: 42-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (41 percent, CI: 38-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 24-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 24-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (45 percent, CI: 42-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 24-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (41 percent, CI: 38-44).

General Health

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

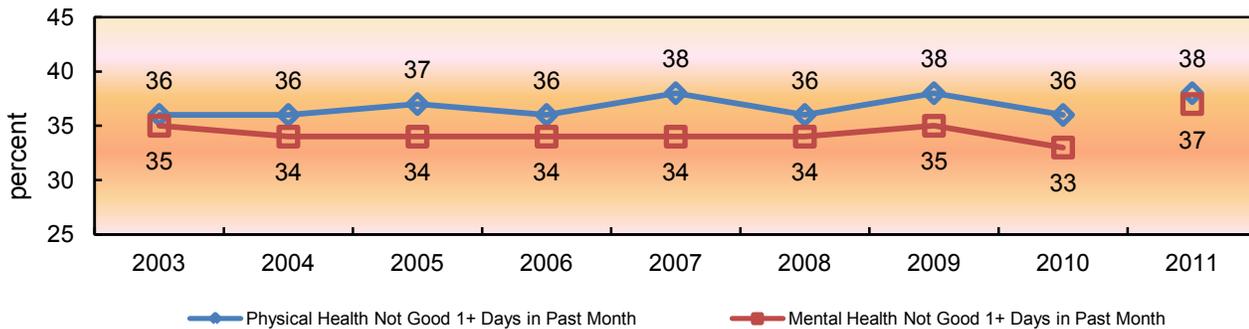
- ◆ In the 2011 survey, 37 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported that there was at least one day in the past month when their mental health was not good.

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 (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania women (43 percent, CI: 41-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (48 percent, CI: 44-52).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (42 percent, CI: 39-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (48 percent, CI: 44-52).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (42 percent, CI: 39-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (35 percent, CI: 33-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 32-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (47 percent, CI: 42-51).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (47 percent, CI: 42-51).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (41 percent, CI: 38-44) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 34-39) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ 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 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ 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 (41 percent, CI: 38-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (41 percent, CI: 38-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 34-37) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (43 percent, CI: 38-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 34-37) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (46 percent, CI: 38-54).

General Health

Figure 1A: General Health, Pennsylvania Adults, by Type, 2003-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

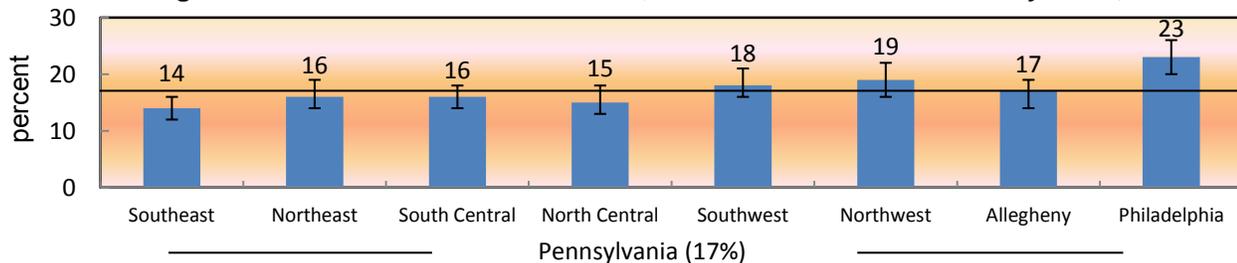
Table 1: Health Status, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	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	17	16-18	38	37-40	37	36-38
Gender:						
Male	17	15-18	35	33-37	31	29-33
Female	17	16-18	41	39-43	43	41-44
Age:						
18-29	9	7-11	39	36-43	48	44-52
30-44	13	11-15	36	33-38	42	39-45
45-64	18	17-20	38	36-40	35	33-37
65+	27	25-29	41	39-43	24	22-26
Education:						
<High School	34	30-38	48	44-53	47	42-51
High School	19	18-21	40	38-42	34	32-36
Some College	14	13-16	37	34-40	39	36-42
College Degree	7	6-8	33	30-35	35	33-38
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	38	34-42	58	53-62	58	53-62
\$15,000 to \$24,999	26	23-28	45	42-48	41	38-44
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	15-18	41	38-44	36	34-39
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	8-12	32	29-35	31	28-34
\$75,000+	4	3-6	27	24-30	32	29-35
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	15	14-16	38	36-39	36	34-37
Black, non-Hispanic	23	19-27	41	37-46	43	38-48
Hispanic	25	19-31	42	34-49	46	38-54

*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, 2011



Health Care Access

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

- ◆ Sixteen percent of Pennsylvania adults ages 18-64 responded “no” in 2011.

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

- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania men age 18-64 (18 percent, CI: 16-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (22 percent, CI: 19-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (22 percent, CI: 19-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (16 percent, CI: 14-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 27-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 27-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a high school education (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 27-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a high school education (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with some college education (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 22-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 30-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 4-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 22-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 4-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 30-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 4-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (18 percent, CI: 16-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 22-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 30-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (18 percent, CI: 16-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (22 percent, CI: 18-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (28 percent, CI: 21-36).

Health Care Access

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

- ◆ Thirteen percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they do not have someone that they consider to be a personal doctor or health care provider.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania men (17 percent, CI: 16-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (26 percent, CI: 23-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (26 percent, CI: 23-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- ◆ 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: 23-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ 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 (17 percent, CI: 14-21).
- ◆ 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 (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (17 percent, CI: 14-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (14 percent, CI: 13-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (16 percent, CI: 13-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (18 percent, CI: 15-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (16 percent, CI: 13-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (18 percent, CI: 15-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (19 percent, CI: 16-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (23 percent, CI: 17-29).

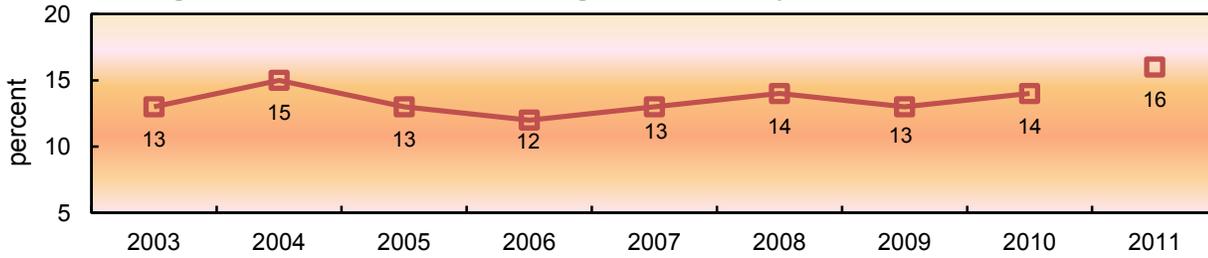
Health Care Access

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

- ◆ Thirteen percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 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: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (18 percent, CI: 15-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (18 percent, CI: 15-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-15) 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 (7 percent, CI: 6-9) 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 (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (14 percent, CI: 12-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ 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 (26 percent, CI: 23-30).
- ◆ 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 (25 percent, CI: 22-28).
- ◆ 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 (26 percent, CI: 23-30).
- ◆ 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 (25 percent, CI: 22-28).
- ◆ 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: 12-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (26 percent, CI: 23-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (25 percent, CI: 22-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent, CI: 12-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (20 percent, CI: 17-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (24 percent, CI: 18-31).

Health Care Access

Figure 2A: No Health Insurance, Age 18-64, Pennsylvania Adults, 2003-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 2: Health Care Access, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

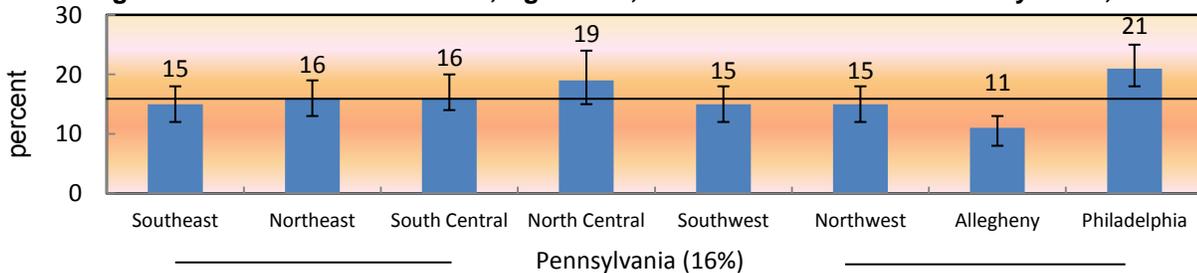
	No Health Insurance Age 18-64*		Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider*		Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	16	14-17	13	12-14	13	12-14
Gender:						
Male	18	16-20	17	16-19	12	11-13
Female	13	12-15	9	8-10	14	13-15
Age:						
18-29	22	19-25	26	23-29	18	15-21
30-44	16	14-18	17	15-19	17	15-19
45-64	12	10-13	8	7-9	12	11-14
65+	NSR	NSR	3	3-4	4	3-6
Education:						
<High School	32	27-38	17	14-21	19	16-23
High School	20	18-22	14	13-16	14	12-15
Some College	13	11-15	11	9-12	14	12-16
College Degree	6	5-7	10	9-12	7	6-9
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	27	22-31	16	13-20	26	23-30
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	30-38	18	15-20	25	22-28
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	16-21	14	12-16	13	12-15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	4-8	9	7-11	7	5-9
\$75,000+	4	3-5	9	7-11	3	2-5
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	13	12-15	11	10-12	11	10-12
Black, non-Hispanic	22	18-27	19	16-24	20	17-25
Hispanic	28	21-36	23	17-29	24	18-31

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Note: If "NSR" is displayed, then the total response is less than 50 and/or the percentage prevalence is considered "not statistically reliable."

Figure 2B: No Health Insurance, Age 18-64, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Hypertension Awareness

Ever told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure:

- ◆ Thirty-one percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 they were told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (18 percent, CI: 16-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (38 percent, CI: 36-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (58 percent, CI: 56-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (38 percent, CI: 36-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (58 percent, CI: 56-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 36-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (58 percent, CI: 56-60).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (38 percent, CI: 34-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (36 percent, CI: 34-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (38 percent, CI: 34-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (36 percent, CI: 34-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (29 percent, CI: 27-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (38 percent, CI: 36-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (38 percent, CI: 36-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 19-32) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (37 percent, CI: 33-42).

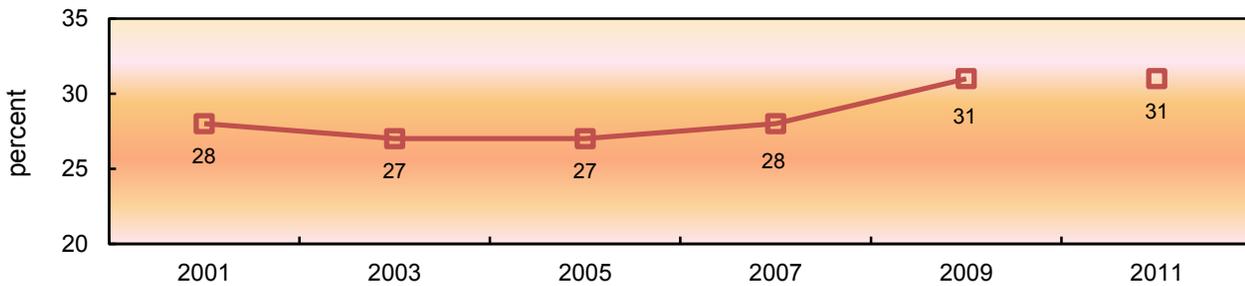
Hypertension Awareness

Currently taking medicine for high blood pressure:

- ◆ Seventy-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults with high blood pressure indicated in 2011 they are currently taking medicine for high blood pressure.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (74 percent, CI: 71-77) compared to Pennsylvania women (82 percent, CI: 80-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 7-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (54 percent, CI: 47-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 7-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (80 percent, CI: 77-82).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 7-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (94 percent, CI: 93-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 47-61) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (80 percent, CI: 77-82).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 47-61) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (94 percent, CI: 93-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (80 percent, CI: 77-82) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (94 percent, CI: 93-95).

Hypertension Awareness

Figure 3A: Ever Told They Have High Blood Pressure, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

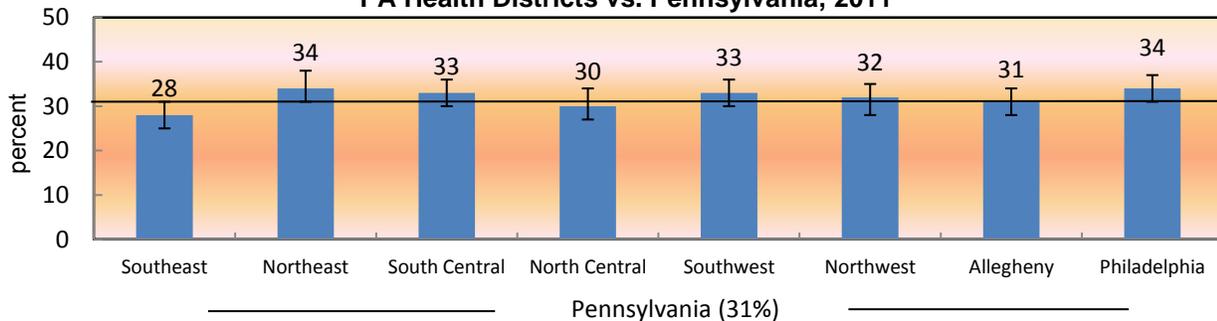
TABLE 3: Hypertension Awareness, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Told They Have High Blood Pressure*		Currently Taking Medication*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	31	30-33	78	76-80
Gender:				
Male	32	31-34	74	71-77
Female	30	29-32	82	80-85
Age:				
18-29	8	6-10	12	7-21
30-44	18	16-20	54	47-61
45-64	38	36-40	80	77-82
65+	58	56-60	94	93-95
Education:				
<High School	38	34-43	77	71-82
High School	36	34-38	81	78-84
Some College	29	27-32	77	73-81
College Degree	23	21-25	75	71-79
Household Income:				
<\$15,000	38	34-42	74	67-80
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	36-41	78	73-82
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	32-37	81	77-85
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27	25-31	81	75-85
\$75,000+	23	21-25	74	68-79
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	31	30-33	79	77-81
Black, non-Hispanic	37	33-42	76	69-82
Hispanic	25	19-32	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 3B: Ever Told They Have High Blood Pressure, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Cholesterol Awareness

Have ever had your blood cholesterol checked:

- ◆ Eighty-two percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they had their blood cholesterol checked.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (79 percent, CI: 77-81) compared to Pennsylvania women (84 percent, CI: 82-85).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 44-53) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (78 percent, CI: 75-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 44-53) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (93 percent, CI: 92-94).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 44-53) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (97 percent, CI: 96-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 75-80) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (93 percent, CI: 92-94).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 75-80) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (97 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 (97 percent, CI: 96-97).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (73 percent, CI: 68-77) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (81 percent, CI: 79-82).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (73 percent, CI: 68-77) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (82 percent, CI: 79-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (73 percent, CI: 68-77) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (88 percent, CI: 86-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (81 percent, CI: 79-82) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (88 percent, CI: 86-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (82 percent, CI: 79-84) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (88 percent, CI: 86-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 66-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (81 percent, CI: 79-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 66-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (86 percent, CI: 83-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 66-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (87 percent, CI: 85-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 75-81) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (86 percent, CI: 83-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 75-81) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (87 percent, CI: 85-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (81 percent, CI: 79-84) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (87 percent, CI: 85-89).
- ◆ Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 63-77) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (83 percent, CI: 81-84).

Cholesterol Awareness

Had blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years:

- ◆ Seventy-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated that they have had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 73-77) compared to Pennsylvania women (80 percent, CI: 79-82).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 41-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (72 percent, CI: 69-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 41-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (89 percent, CI: 88-90).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 41-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (95 percent, CI: 94-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 69-74) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (89 percent, CI: 88-90).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 69-74) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (95 percent, CI: 94-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 88-90) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (95 percent, CI: 94-96).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 65-74) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (77 percent, CI: 75-79).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 65-74) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (78 percent, CI: 75-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 65-74) 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 (77 percent, CI: 75-79) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (84 percent, CI: 82-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 75-80) 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 (66 percent, CI: 62-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (77 percent, CI: 74-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 62-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (83 percent, CI: 79-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 62-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 81-86).
- ◆ 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 \$50,000 to \$74,999 (83 percent, CI: 79-86).
- ◆ 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 (84 percent, CI: 81-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (77 percent, CI: 74-80) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 81-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (69 percent, CI: 61-76) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (79 percent, CI: 77-80).

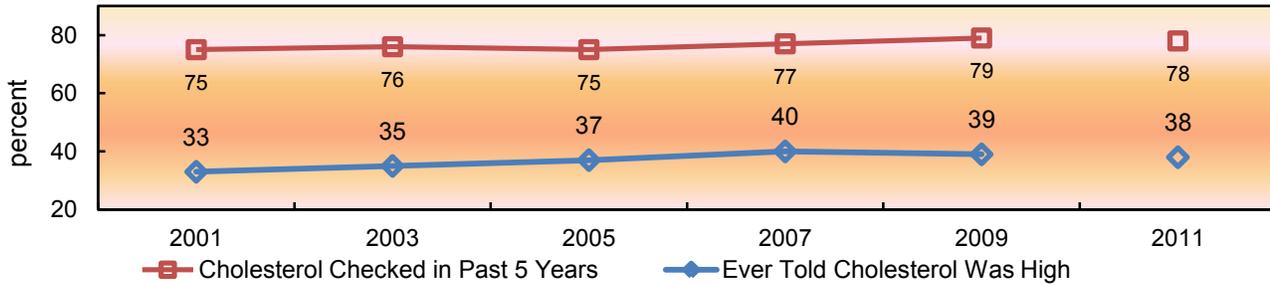
Cholesterol Awareness

Ever told blood cholesterol was too high?:

- ◆ Thirty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that their blood cholesterol was too high.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 34-37) compared to Pennsylvania men (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 8-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (23 percent, CI: 20-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 8-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (45 percent, CI: 43-47).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 8-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (52 percent, CI: 50-55).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (45 percent, CI: 43-47).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (52 percent, CI: 50-55).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 43-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (52 percent, CI: 50-55).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (43 percent, CI: 39-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 31-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (43 percent, CI: 39-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 31-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (41 percent, CI: 38-45).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (41 percent, CI: 38-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 25-35) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (39 percent, CI: 37-40).

Cholesterol Awareness

Figure 4A: Cholesterol Awareness, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

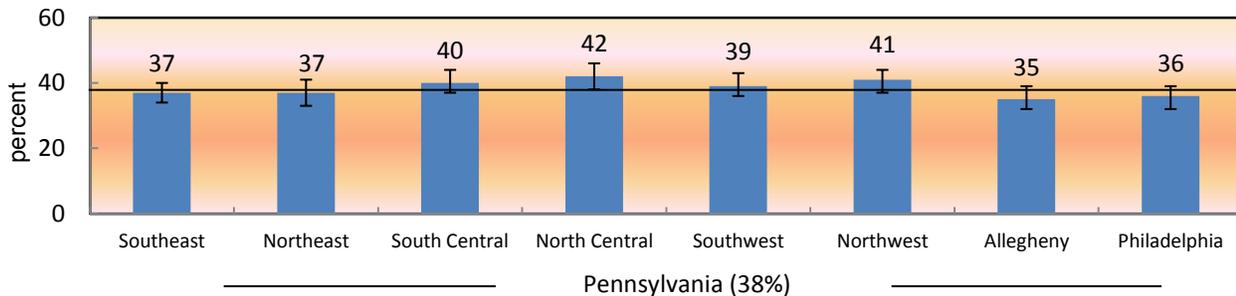
TABLE 4: Cholesterol, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Had Blood Cholesterol Checked*		Blood Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years*		Ever told to Have High Blood Cholesterol*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	82	80-83	78	77-79	38	37-39
Gender:						
Male	79	77-81	75	73-77	40	38-42
Female	84	82-85	80	79-82	36	34-37
Age:						
18-29	48	44-53	45	41-49	11	8-15
30-44	78	75-80	72	69-74	23	20-26
45-64	93	92-94	89	88-90	45	43-47
65+	97	96-97	95	94-96	52	50-55
Education:						
<High School	73	68-77	70	65-74	43	39-48
High School	81	79-82	77	75-79	42	40-44
Some College	82	79-84	78	75-80	35	33-38
College Degree	88	86-89	84	82-86	33	31-35
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	71	66-75	66	62-70	40	36-45
\$15,000 to \$24,999	78	75-81	73	70-76	41	38-45
\$25,000 to \$49,999	81	79-84	77	74-80	41	38-44
\$50,000 to \$74,999	86	83-89	83	79-86	35	32-39
\$75,000+	87	85-89	84	81-86	33	30-36
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	83	81-84	79	77-80	39	37-40
Black, non-Hispanic	81	77-84	78	73-82	30	25-35
Hispanic	70	63-77	69	61-76	38	30-48

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Figure 4B: Ever Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



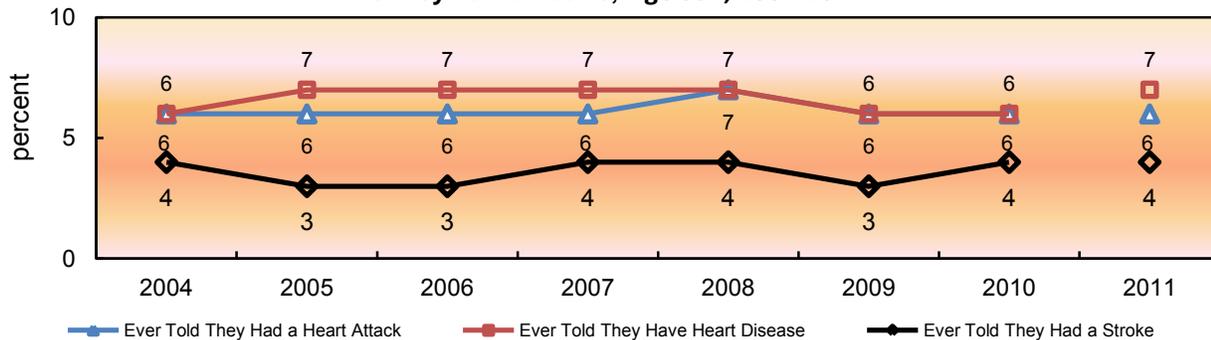
Chronic Health Conditions - Cardiovascular Disease

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

- ◆ Twelve percent of Pennsylvania adults 35 and older indicated in 2011 that they were told by a doctor they had a heart attack, heart disease, or stroke.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women age 35 and older had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania men age 35 and older (15 percent, CI: 14-16).
- ◆ 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 (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (25 percent, CI: 23-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-54 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 55-64 (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-54 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (25 percent, CI: 23-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 55-64 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (25 percent, CI: 23-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with less than a high school education (24 percent, CI: 20-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with less than a high school education (24 percent, CI: 20-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older less than a high school education (24 percent, CI: 20-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a high school education (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 17-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 17-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (14 percent, CI: 13-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 17-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (14 percent, CI: 13-16).

Chronic Health Conditions - Cardiovascular Disease

Figure 5A: Ever Told They Had a Heart Attack, Heart Disease or Stroke, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 35+, 2004-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

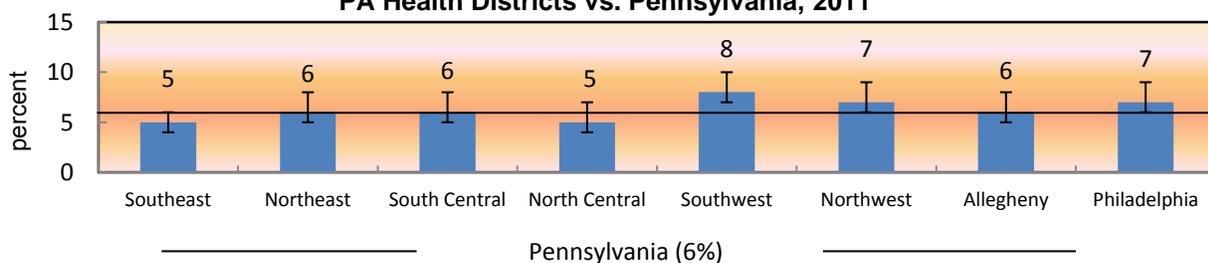
TABLE 5: Cardiovascular Disease, Pennsylvania Adults Age 35+, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	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	12	12-13	6	6-7	7	7-8	4	4-5
Gender:								
Male	15	14-16	9	8-10	9	8-10	4	4-5
Female	10	9-11	4	3-4	6	5-6	4	3-5
Age:								
35-44	2	1-3	1	0-1	1	0-1	1	1-2
45-54	7	5-8	3	2-4	3	3-5	3	2-5
55-64	14	12-16	6	5-8	8	7-10	4	3-5
65+	25	23-27	14	12-16	16	14-17	8	7-9
Education:								
<High School	24	20-28	11	9-14	13	11-17	9	7-12
High School	13	12-14	7	6-8	7	6-8	4	4-5
Some College	11	9-13	6	5-7	7	6-8	3	2-4
College Degree	7	6-9	4	3-5	5	4-6	2	2-3
Household Income:								
<\$15,000	20	17-24	9	7-11	11	8-13	9	7-11
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	17-22	11	9-13	11	10-14	6	5-8
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	13-16	8	7-10	8	7-10	4	3-6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	5-9	4	3-6	4	3-6	2	1-3
\$75,000+	5	4-7	2	1-3	4	3-5	1	1-2
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	12	11-13	6	5-7	7	6-8	4	3-5
Black, non-Hispanic	12	9-15	6	4-8	6	4-8	5	4-7
Hispanic	14	8-23	6	3-12	9	5-18	7	3-17

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Figure 5B: Ever Told They Had a Heart Attack, Age 35+, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Chronic Health Conditions - Asthma and Cancer

Were you ever told that you have asthma?

- ◆ Thirteen percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they were told they have asthma.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania women (15 percent, CI: 14-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (18 percent, CI: 15-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (18 percent, CI: 15-22).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (14 percent, CI: 12-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (16 percent, CI: 13-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (15 percent, CI: 13-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 18-25).
- ◆ 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: 18-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 18-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 18-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-13) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (19 percent, CI: 15-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-13) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (19 percent, CI: 14-26).

Those who currently have asthma:

- ◆ Nine percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they currently have asthma.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania women (11 percent, CI: 10-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (13 percent, CI: 10-16).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (16 percent, CI: 14-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (16 percent, CI: 14-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (16 percent, CI: 14-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (10 percent, CI: 9-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (16 percent, CI: 14-19).

Chronic Health Conditions - Asthma and Cancer

Those who currently have asthma: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (10 percent, CI: 9-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (13 percent, CI: 10-17).

Ever told they had skin cancer:

- ◆ Six percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 they were ever told they had skin cancer.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 5-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (16 percent, CI: 15-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 5-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (16 percent, CI: 15-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (16 percent, CI: 15-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-0) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (7 percent, CI: 6-7).
- ◆ Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (7 percent, CI: 6-7).

Ever told they had other types of cancer:

- ◆ Seven percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 they were ever told they had other types of cancer.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-6) compared to Pennsylvania women (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (7 percent, CI: 6-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (17 percent, CI: 16-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (7 percent, CI: 6-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (17 percent, CI: 16-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (17 percent, CI: 16-19).
- ◆ 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 (9 percent, CI: 7-10).

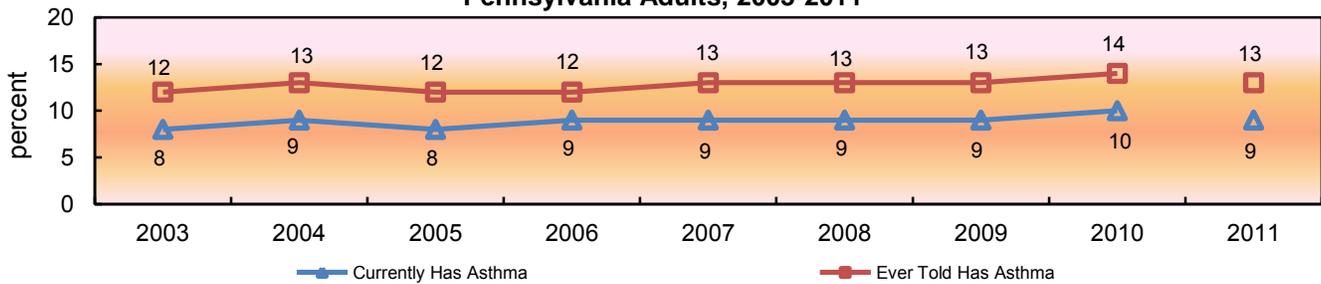
Chronic Health Conditions - Asthma and Cancer

Ever told they had other types of cancer: (cont.)

- ◆ 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 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).

Chronic Health Conditions - Asthma and Cancer

Figure 6A: Percent Currently Has/Ever Told Has Asthma, Pennsylvania Adults, 2003-2011*



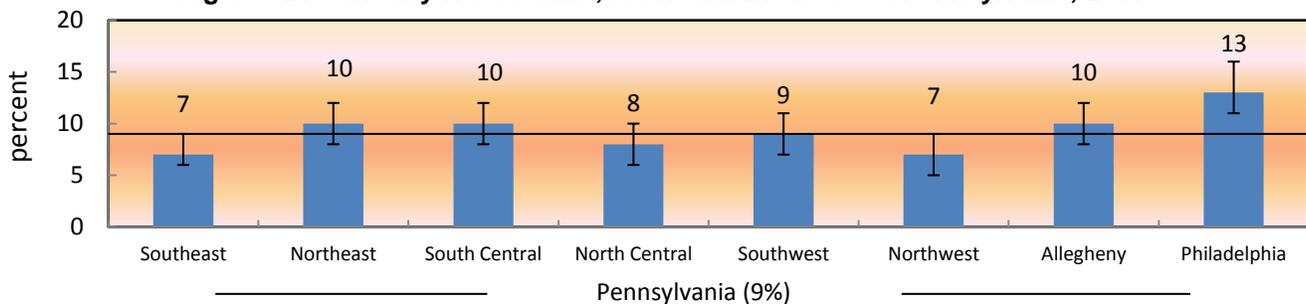
*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 6: Asthma and Cancer, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Told Had Asthma*		Currently Has Asthma*		Ever Told Had Skin Cancer*		Ever Told Had Any Other Type of Cancer*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	13	12-14	9	8-10	6	5-6	7	6-7
Gender:								
Male	11	9-12	7	6-8	6	5-7	6	5-6
Female	15	14-16	11	10-12	6	5-6	8	7-9
Age:								
18-29	18	15-22	12	9-15	0	0-1	1	1-2
30-44	14	12-16	10	8-11	1	1-2	2	2-3
45-64	11	10-13	8	7-9	6	5-6	7	6-8
65+	10	8-11	7	6-9	16	15-18	17	16-19
Education:								
<High School	16	13-20	13	10-16	4	3-6	7	5-9
High School	11	10-12	8	7-9	6	5-7	8	7-9
Some College	15	13-17	10	8-12	5	4-6	6	5-7
College Degree	12	11-14	8	7-10	6	5-7	6	6-7
Household Income:								
<\$15,000	22	18-25	16	14-19	3	2-4	7	5-9
\$15,000 to \$24,9	13	11-16	10	9-12	6	5-7	9	7-10
\$25,000 to \$49,9	13	11-15	9	7-11	8	7-9	8	7-9
\$50,000 to \$74,9	10	8-12	6	5-8	4	3-5	6	5-8
\$75,000+	11	9-13	7	5-8	5	4-7	5	4-6
Race:								
White, non-Hispa	12	11-13	8	7-9	7	6-7	7	7-8
Black, non-Hispa	19	15-23	13	10-17	0	0-0	5	4-7
Hispanic	19	14-26	13	9-19	1	0-2	4	2-9

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

Figure 6B: Currently Has Asthma, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Chronic Health Conditions - COPD, Arthritis, Depression and Kidney Disease

Ever told they have COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis:

- ◆ Seven percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 they were ever told they had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (14 percent, CI: 11-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (14 percent, CI: 11-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (14 percent, CI: 11-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (7 percent, CI: 6-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (6 percent, CI: 5-8).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (9 percent, CI: 8-11).
- ◆ 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 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- ◆ 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 (9 percent, CI: 8-11).
- ◆ 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 (8 percent, CI: 6-10).

Were you ever told you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia?

- ◆ According to the 2011 survey, 28 percent of Pennsylvania adults were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia:

- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-25) compared to Pennsylvania women (33 percent, CI: 31-34).

Chronic Health Conditions - COPD, Arthritis, Depression and Kidney Disease

Were you ever told you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia? (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (15 percent, CI: 13-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (35 percent, CI: 33-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (57 percent, CI: 55-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (35 percent, CI: 33-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (57 percent, CI: 55-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (57 percent, CI: 55-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (37 percent, CI: 33-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (32 percent, CI: 31-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (37 percent, CI: 33-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (32 percent, CI: 31-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (27 percent, CI: 25-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (35 percent, CI: 32-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (36 percent, CI: 33-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (35 percent, CI: 32-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (36 percent, CI: 33-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (25 percent, CI: 22-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 19-26) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (30 percent, CI: 29-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 16-28) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (30 percent, CI: 29-31).

Ever told they have a depressive disorder:

- ◆ Nineteen percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 they were ever told they have a depressive disorder.

Chronic Health Conditions - COPD, Arthritis, Depression and Kidney Disease

Ever told they have a depressive disorder: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania women (24 percent, CI: 22-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (21 percent, CI: 18-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (19 percent, CI: 17-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (21 percent, CI: 20-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 17-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (29 percent, CI: 25-33).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (29 percent, CI: 25-33).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (29 percent, CI: 25-33).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (18 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (22 percent, CI: 19-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (25 percent, CI: 22-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (25 percent, CI: 22-28).
- ◆ 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 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ 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 \$15,000 to \$24,999 (25 percent, CI: 22-28).
- ◆ 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 \$25,000 to \$49,999 (18 percent, CI: 16-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-20) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (27 percent, CI: 21-33).

Ever told they have kidney disease:

- ◆ Two percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 they were ever told they have kidney disease.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (3 percent, CI: 2-3).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (5 percent, CI: 4-6).

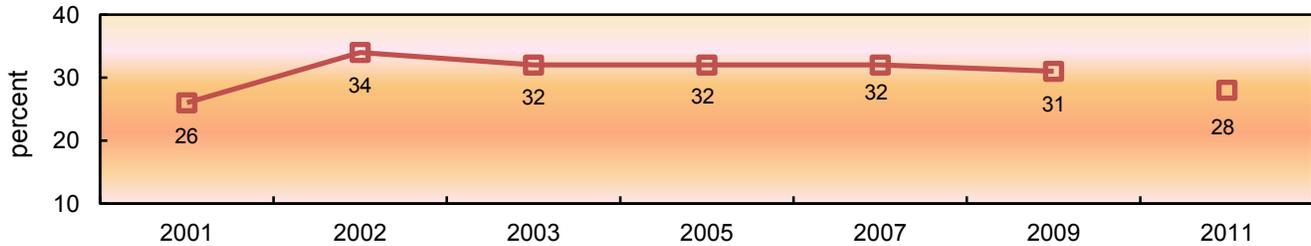
Chronic Health Conditions - COPD, Arthritis, Depression and Kidney Disease

Ever told they have kidney disease: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (4 percent, CI: 3-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (4 percent, CI: 3-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 to \$24,999 (4 percent, CI: 3-5).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (4 percent, CI: 3-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (4 percent, CI: 3-5).

Chronic Health Conditions - COPD, Arthritis, Depression and Kidney Disease

Figure 7A: Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 7: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

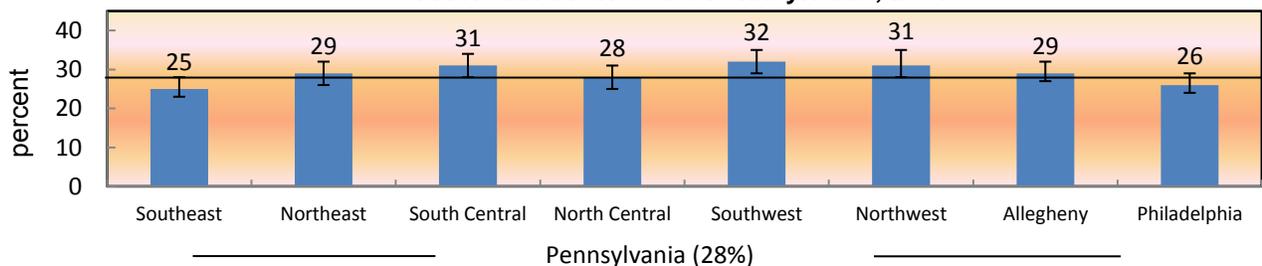
	Ever Told Have COPD, Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis*		Ever Told Have Some Form of Arthritis*		Ever Told Have Some Form of Depressive Disorder*		Ever Told Have Kidney Disease* **	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	7	6-7	28	27-29	19	18-20	2	2-3
Gender:								
Male	6	5-7	24	22-25	15	13-16	3	2-3
Female	8	7-9	33	31-34	24	22-25	2	2-3
Age:								
18-29	2	1-4	5	4-7	21	18-24	0	0-1
30-44	5	3-6	15	13-17	19	17-21	2	1-2
45-64	8	7-9	35	33-36	21	20-23	3	2-3
65+	12	10-13	57	55-59	15	13-16	5	4-6
Education:								
<High School	14	11-17	37	33-41	29	25-33	4	3-6
High School	7	6-8	32	31-34	18	17-20	3	2-3
Some College	6	5-8	27	25-29	22	19-24	2	1-3
College Degree	3	2-3	20	18-21	13	12-15	2	1-2
Household Income:								
<\$15,000	13	11-15	35	32-39	38	34-42	4	3-6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9	8-11	36	33-38	25	22-28	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-10	32	30-34	18	16-21	3	2-3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	3-6	25	22-28	14	12-17	1	1-2
\$75,000+	2	1-3	18	16-20	12	10-14	2	1-2
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-7	30	29-31	19	17-20	2	2-3
Black, non-Hispanic	6	4-9	23	19-26	20	17-25	3	2-4
Hispanic	5	3-9	22	16-28	27	21-33	1	0-5

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

** Does not include kidney stones, bladder infection or incontinence.

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

Figure 7B: Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Chronic Health Conditions - Vision Problems and Diabetes

Were you ever told you have diabetes?

- ◆ Nine percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they were ever told they have diabetes.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated that they were ever told they have diabetes:

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (4 percent, CI: 3-6).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (22 percent, CI: 20-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (22 percent, CI: 20-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (22 percent, CI: 20-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (15 percent, CI: 12-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 5-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (15 percent, CI: 12-18).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 5-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 5-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (14 percent, CI: 12-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (14 percent, CI: 12-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (11 percent, CI: 9-12).
- ◆ 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 (14 percent, CI: 12-17).
- ◆ 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 (14 percent, CI: 12-17).
- ◆ 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 (11 percent, CI: 9-12).

Those who check their blood sugar daily:

- ◆ Sixty percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they check their blood sugar daily.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 32-56) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (69 percent, CI: 59-78).

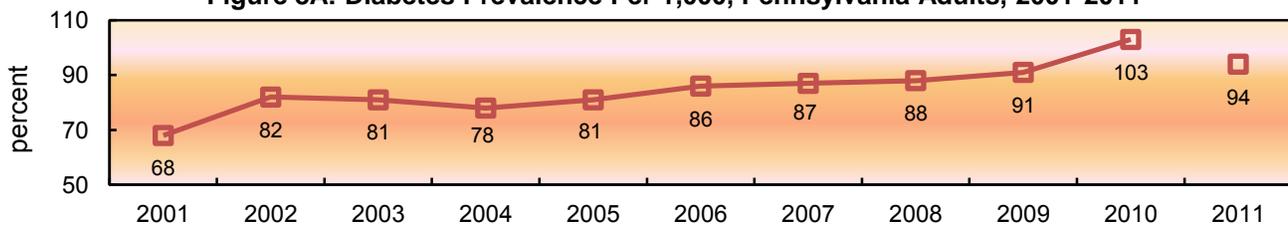
Chronic Health Conditions - Vision Problems and Diabetes

Ever told they have vision or eye problems:

- ◆ Eighteen percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 they were ever told that they have vision or eye problems.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (18 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-16) 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 (15 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (19 percent, CI: 17-20).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (19 percent, CI: 17-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 24-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 24-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ 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 (27 percent, CI: 24-31).
- ◆ 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 (23 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ 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 (18 percent, CI: 16-20).

Chronic Health Conditions - Vision Problems and Diabetes

Figure 8A: Diabetes Prevalence Per 1,000, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



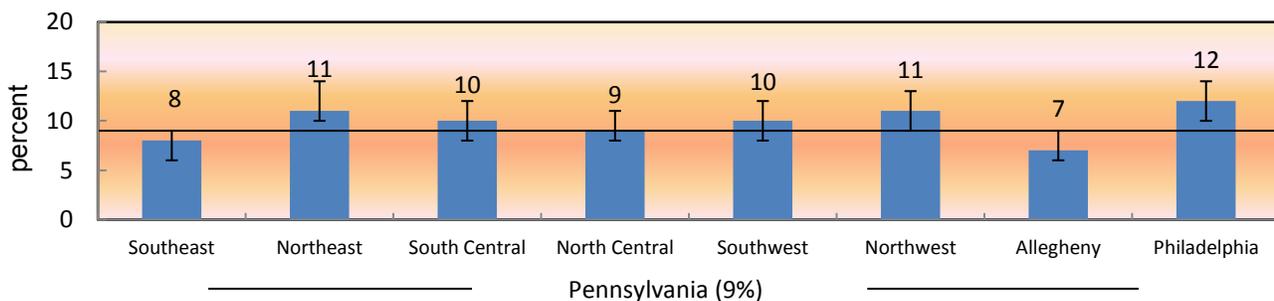
*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 8: Vision Problems and Diabetes, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Told Have Diabetes*		Check Their Blood Sugar Daily* **		Ever Told Have Vision or Eye Problems*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	9	9-10	60	57-64	18	17-19
Gender:						
Male	10	9-11	58	52-64	17	16-19
Female	9	8-10	63	58-67	19	18-20
Age:						
18-29	0	0-1	NSR	NSR	14	12-17
30-44	4	3-6	NSR	NSR	12	10-14
45-64	11	10-13	61	56-67	18	17-20
65+	22	20-24	62	57-67	29	27-31
Education:						
<High School	15	12-18	65	55-73	22	19-26
High School	11	10-13	61	55-66	19	17-20
Some College	8	7-9	57	47-66	19	17-21
College Degree	5	5-6	57	49-64	15	13-16
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	14	12-17	69	59-78	27	24-31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14	12-17	64	56-71	23	21-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	9-12	58	51-65	18	16-20
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	5-8	62	50-73	15	12-17
\$75,000+	5	4-6	43	32-56	12	11-14
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	9	8-10	59	54-63	18	17-19
Black, non-Hispanic	11	9-14	68	58-76	16	13-20
Hispanic	11	7-16	NSR	NSR	24	18-31

*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.
 Note: If "NSR" is displayed then the total response is less than 50 and/or the percentage prevalence is considered "not statistically reliable."

Figure 8B: Percent Ever Told They Have Diabetes, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Overweight and Obese

Overweight adults:

- ◆ Thirty-six percent of Pennsylvania adults were considered overweight according to the 2011 survey results.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania men (41 percent, CI: 39-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 26-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 35-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 26-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (41 percent, CI: 39-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 31-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (41 percent, CI: 39-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (38 percent, CI: 36-41).

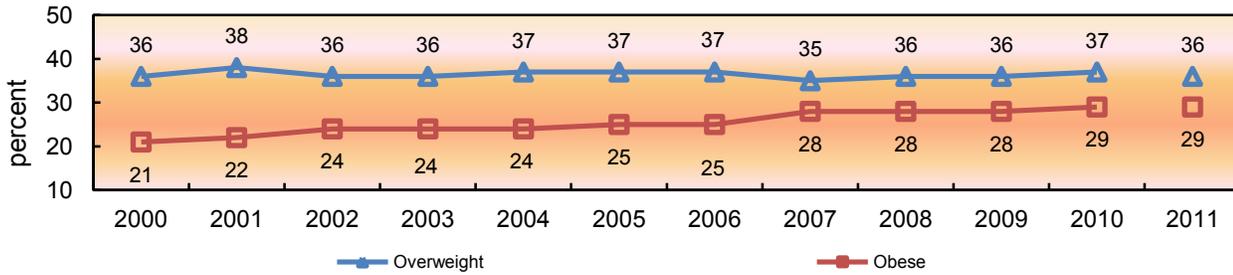
Obese adults:

- ◆ Twenty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults were considered obese according to the 2011 survey results.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (31 percent, CI: 28-33).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (28 percent, CI: 26-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 26-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (31 percent, CI: 27-35).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (30 percent, CI: 27-33).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (34 percent, CI: 30-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 27-29) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (36 percent, CI: 31-41).

Note: 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 9A: Overweight and Obese, Pennsylvania Adults, 2000-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

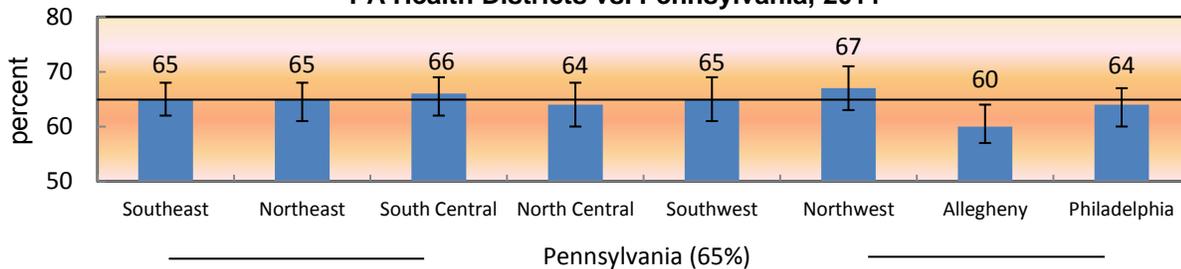
Table 9: Overweight and Obese, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Overweight* (BMI 25-29)		Obese* (BMI >= 30)		Overweight or Overweight & Obese* (BMI >= 25)	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	36	35-37	29	27-30	65	63-66
Gender:						
Male	41	39-43	30	28-31	71	69-73
Female	31	29-33	28	26-29	58	57-60
Age:						
18-29	30	26-33	17	15-21	47	43-51
30-44	34	31-37	31	28-33	65	62-67
45-64	37	35-39	34	32-36	71	69-73
65+	41	39-44	28	26-30	69	67-71
Education:						
<High School	36	32-41	31	27-35	67	62-71
High School	37	34-39	32	30-34	68	66-70
Some College	33	30-35	30	27-33	63	60-65
College Degree	38	36-41	22	20-23	60	58-62
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	32	28-36	34	30-38	66	61-70
\$15,000 to \$24,999	36	32-39	30	27-33	66	63-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	38	35-41	30	28-33	68	65-71
\$50,000 to \$74,999	37	33-40	30	27-33	67	63-70
\$75,000+	38	35-40	25	22-28	63	59-65
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	36	34-37	28	27-29	64	62-65
Black, non-Hispanic	35	31-40	36	31-41	71	66-76
Hispanic	37	30-45	33	26-41	70	62-76

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Figure 9B: Overweight or (Overweight and Obese), PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Tobacco Use

Current cigarette smokers:

- ◆ Twenty-two percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they are current smokers.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (29 percent, CI: 25-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (27 percent, CI: 24-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 24-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (36 percent, CI: 32-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (36 percent, CI: 32-40).
- ◆ 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 (36 percent, CI: 32-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (26 percent, CI: 24-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (23 percent, CI: 21-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 26-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (39 percent, CI: 35-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 21-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (39 percent, CI: 35-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (39 percent, CI: 35-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (29 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 (39 percent, CI: 35-43).
- ◆ 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 (29 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 (24 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ 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 (22 percent, CI: 19-25).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 20-22) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (29 percent, CI: 25-33).

Former cigarette smokers:

- ◆ Twenty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they were former cigarette smokers.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania men (29 percent, CI: 28-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).

Tobacco Use

Former cigarette smokers: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) 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 (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (24 percent, CI: 22-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (28 percent, CI: 26-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (29 percent, CI: 26-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (28 percent, CI: 25-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 13-19) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (27 percent, CI: 26-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 11-22) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (27 percent, CI: 26-28).

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

- ◆ Fifty-three percent of Pennsylvania adult smokers reported in 2011 that they quit for at least one day in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 41-50) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (64 percent, CI: 56-71).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 34-52) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (64 percent, CI: 56-71).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 45-62) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (69 percent, CI: 60-78).

Currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus:

- ◆ Four percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-1) compared to Pennsylvania men (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (8 percent, CI: 6-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (8 percent, CI: 6-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (5 percent, CI: 4-7).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (7 percent, CI: 5-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (6 percent, CI: 5-7).

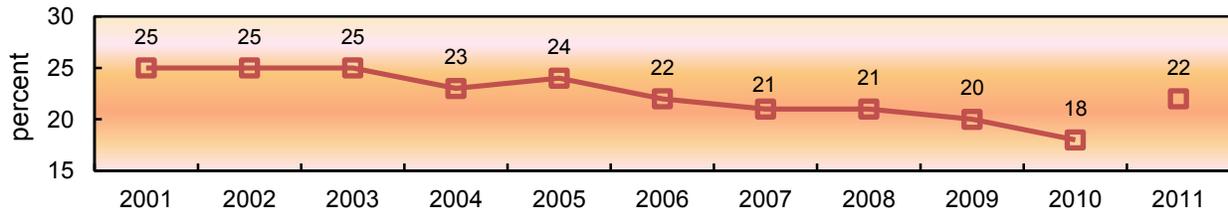
Tobacco Use

Currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (7 percent, CI: 5-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (6 percent, CI: 5-7).

Tobacco Use

Figure 10A: Current Smokers, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

TABLE 10: Tobacco Use, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (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	22	21-24	25	24-26	53	50-56	4	4-5
Gender:								
Male	23	22-25	29	28-31	52	47-57	8	7-9
Female	21	20-23	22	20-23	54	50-58	1	1-1
Age:								
18-29	29	25-32	10	8-12	64	56-71	8	6-11
30-44	27	24-30	21	19-24	56	50-62	5	4-7
45-64	24	22-26	29	27-31	45	41-50	3	3-4
65+	9	8-10	40	38-42	43	34-52	2	2-3
Education:								
<High School	36	32-40	24	21-28	52	44-60	7	5-10
High School	26	24-28	26	24-28	51	47-56	6	5-7
Some College	23	21-25	26	23-28	58	52-64	3	2-4
College Degree	9	8-11	25	23-27	46	38-55	3	2-4
Household Income:								
<\$15,000	39	35-43	18	16-21	59	51-66	5	3-7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	29	26-32	24	22-27	58	51-64	4	3-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24	21-26	28	26-31	52	45-58	5	4-6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22	19-25	29	26-32	49	40-58	5	3-6
\$75,000+	12	10-13	28	25-30	43	34-53	4	3-6
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	21	20-22	27	26-28	49	45-52	5	4-5
Black, non-Hispanic	29	25-33	16	13-19	69	60-78	2	1-4
Hispanic	27	21-34	16	11-22	NSR	NSR	5	2-11

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

**Includes adults who smoke cigarettes every day or some days

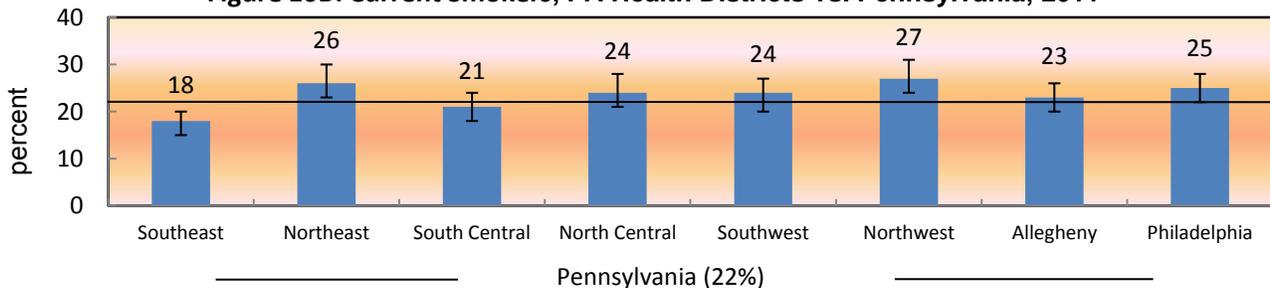
***Denominator is current smokers who smoke every day or some days.

****Includes adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus every day or some days

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

Note: If "NSR" is displayed then the total response is less than 50 and/or the percentage prevalence is considered "not statistically reliable."

Figure 10B: Current Smokers, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Fruits and Vegetables

Eat 5 or more fruits or vegetables daily?

- ◆ Fifteen percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they eat five or more fruits or vegetables daily.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania women (18 percent, CI: 17-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (19 percent, CI: 18-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (16 percent, CI: 14-19).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (19 percent, CI: 18-21).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (18 percent, CI: 16-20).
- ◆ 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 \$75,000 or more (18 percent, CI: 16-20).

Consume 2 or more fruits or 100% fruit juice daily:

- ◆ Thirty-three percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they consume two or more fruits or 100% fruit juice daily.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 26-29) compared to Pennsylvania women (38 percent, CI: 36-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 26-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 26-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 30-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 24-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 31-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 31-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (36 percent, CI: 33-39).

Consume 3 or more vegetables daily:

- ◆ Eleven percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they consume three or more vegetables daily.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania women (13 percent, CI: 12-14).

Fruits and Vegetables

Consume 3 or more vegetables daily: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (15 percent, CI: 14-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (15 percent, CI: 14-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (15 percent, CI: 13-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (15 percent, CI: 13-17).
- ◆ 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 \$75,000 or more (15 percent, CI: 13-17).

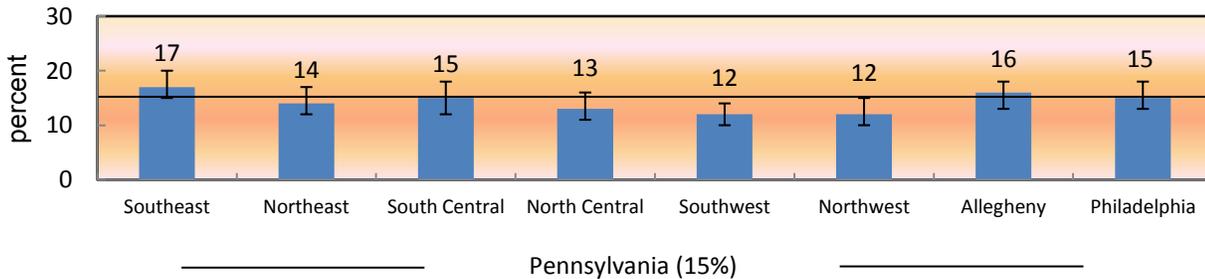
Fruits and Vegetables

Table 11: Fruits and Vegetables, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011
(with 95% confidence intervals)

	Eat 5 or More Fruits or Vegetables Daily*		Consume 2 or More Fruits or 100% Fruit Juice Daily*		Consume 3 or More Vegetables Daily*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	15	14-16	33	31-34	11	10-11
Gender:						
Male	11	10-13	27	26-29	8	7-9
Female	18	17-19	38	36-39	13	12-14
Age:						
18-29	14	12-17	29	26-33	10	8-13
30-44	14	12-16	29	26-31	11	9-13
45-64	15	13-16	32	30-34	11	10-12
65+	16	14-18	42	40-44	10	9-11
Education:						
<High School	10	8-14	28	24-33	7	5-10
High School	12	10-13	29	27-31	7	6-9
Some College	16	14-19	34	31-36	12	11-14
College Degree	19	18-21	39	37-41	15	14-17
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	12	9-15	26	23-30	8	6-11
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14	12-17	34	31-37	8	7-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	12-15	31	28-33	9	8-11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	12-17	30	27-33	11	9-13
\$75,000+	18	16-20	36	33-39	15	13-17
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	14	13-15	32	31-34	11	10-12
Black, non-Hispanic	18	15-22	33	28-38	9	7-12
Hispanic	11	8-17	33	26-41	6	3-12

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

Figure 11: Eat 5 or More Fruits or Vegetables Daily, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Exercise

Met aerobic recommendations:

- ◆ Forty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they met aerobic recommendations.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 32-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (45 percent, CI: 43-47).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 32-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (52 percent, CI: 49-55).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 32-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (60 percent, CI: 57-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 43-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (52 percent, CI: 49-55).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 43-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (60 percent, CI: 57-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 49-55) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (60 percent, CI: 57-62).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 39-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (58 percent, CI: 55-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 41-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (58 percent, CI: 55-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (47 percent, CI: 45-50) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (58 percent, CI: 55-61).

Participated in no physical activity in past month:

- ◆ Twenty-six percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they participated in no physical activity in the past month.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania women (28 percent, CI: 27-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 17-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (27 percent, CI: 25-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 17-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (35 percent, CI: 33-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (35 percent, CI: 33-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (35 percent, CI: 33-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 30-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (40 percent, CI: 35-44).
- ◆ 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 (40 percent, CI: 35-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (40 percent, CI: 35-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (23 percent, CI: 21-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (35 percent, CI: 31-39).

Exercise

Participated in no physical activity in past month: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 31-38).
- ◆ 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 (35 percent, CI: 31-39).
- ◆ 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 (34 percent, CI: 31-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (35 percent, CI: 31-39).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 31-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (27 percent, CI: 25-30).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (24 percent, CI: 21-27).

Met muscle strengthening recommendations:

- ◆ Twenty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they met muscle strengthening recommendations.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 22-25) compared to Pennsylvania men (33 percent, CI: 31-35).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (38 percent, CI: 34-42).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (30 percent, CI: 27-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (25 percent, CI: 23-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 14-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (30 percent, CI: 27-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 14-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (37 percent, CI: 35-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 22-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (30 percent, CI: 27-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 22-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (37 percent, CI: 35-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (37 percent, CI: 35-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (28 percent, CI: 25-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (37 percent, CI: 34-40).

Exercise

Met muscle strengthening recommendations: (cont.)

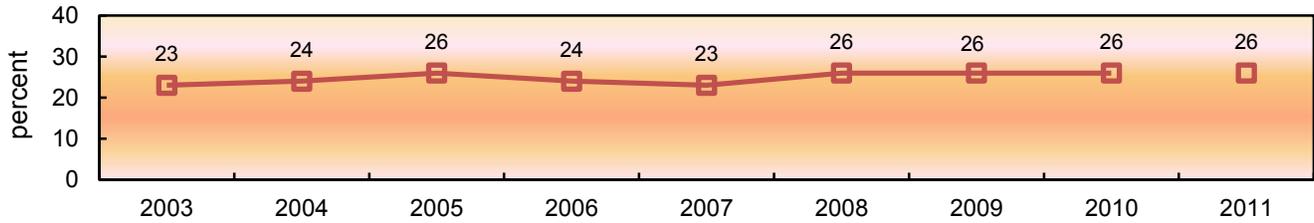
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (28 percent, CI: 25-32).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (37 percent, CI: 34-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (37 percent, CI: 34-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 25-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (37 percent, CI: 34-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 26-28) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (33 percent, CI: 29-39).

Participated in over 300 minutes of physical activity per week:

- ◆ Thirty percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they participated in over 300 minutes of physical activity per week.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 26-29) compared to Pennsylvania men (33 percent, CI: 31-35).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (35 percent, CI: 33-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (35 percent, CI: 33-38).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 19-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (32 percent, CI: 29-34).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 19-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (34 percent, CI: 32-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 26-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (34 percent, CI: 32-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (33 percent, CI: 31-36).

Exercise

Figure 12A: Participated in No Physical Activity, Pennsylvania Adults, 2003-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

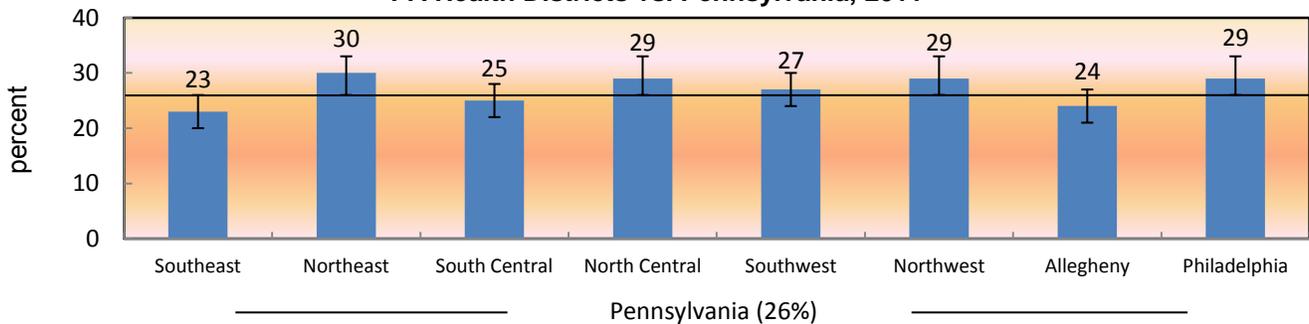
Table 12: Exercise, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Met Aerobic Recommendation *		Met Muscle Strengthening Recommendation *		Participated in No Physical Activity in the Past Month *		Participated in Over 300 Minutes of Physical Activity Per Week *	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	49	48-51	28	27-29	26	25-27	30	29-31
Gender:								
Male	51	49-53	33	31-35	24	22-26	33	31-35
Female	48	46-50	23	22-25	28	27-30	27	26-29
Age:								
18-29	49	45-53	38	34-42	20	17-24	26	23-30
30-44	46	43-49	30	27-32	23	20-26	25	22-27
45-64	51	49-54	25	23-27	27	25-29	32	30-34
65+	50	48-53	21	19-22	35	33-37	35	33-38
Education:								
<High School	36	32-41	18	14-22	40	35-44	23	19-27
High School	45	43-47	23	22-25	32	30-34	28	26-30
Some College	52	49-55	30	27-32	23	21-26	32	29-34
College Degree	60	57-62	37	35-40	13	12-15	34	32-37
Household Income:								
<\$15,000	43	39-48	21	18-24	35	31-39	27	23-31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	45	41-48	21	18-24	34	31-38	27	25-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	47	45-50	25	23-28	27	25-30	31	28-33
\$50,000 to \$74,999	51	47-55	28	25-32	24	21-27	29	26-32
\$75,000+	58	55-61	37	34-40	17	15-19	33	31-36
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	50	48-51	27	26-28	26	25-27	31	29-32
Black, non-Hispanic	48	42-53	33	29-39	27	23-32	27	22-31
Hispanic	45	37-53	31	24-39	34	27-42	27	20-34

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Figure 12B: Participated in No Physical Activity, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Disability

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

- ◆ Twenty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they were limited in some way due to physical, mental or emotional problems.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated that they were limited in some way due to physical, mental, or emotional problems:

- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 21-24) compared to Pennsylvania women (27 percent, CI: 26-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 11-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (20 percent, CI: 18-23).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 11-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 11-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (31 percent, CI: 27-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (25 percent, CI: 24-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (27 percent, CI: 24-29).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (46 percent, CI: 42-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (46 percent, CI: 42-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (33 percent, CI: 30-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household income of less than \$15,000 (46 percent, CI: 42-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (33 percent, CI: 30-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (25 percent, CI: 23-28).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (46 percent, CI: 42-50).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (33 percent, CI: 30-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (25 percent, CI: 23-28).

Disability

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

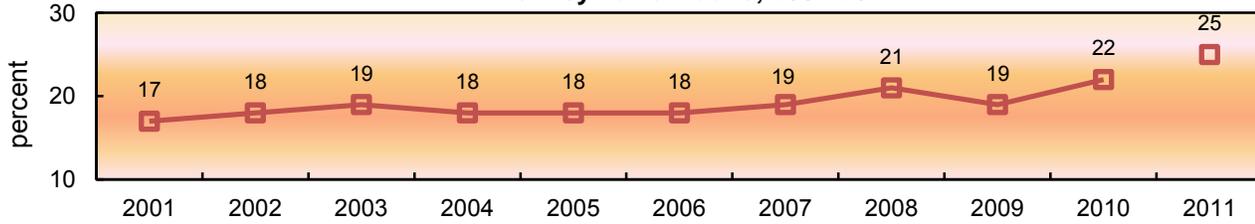
- ◆ Eight percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they have health problems requiring the use of special equipment.

The following bullets describe the percentages of respondents who indicated that they have health problems requiring the use of special equipment:

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

Disability

Figure 13A: Percent Limited Due to Health Problems, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



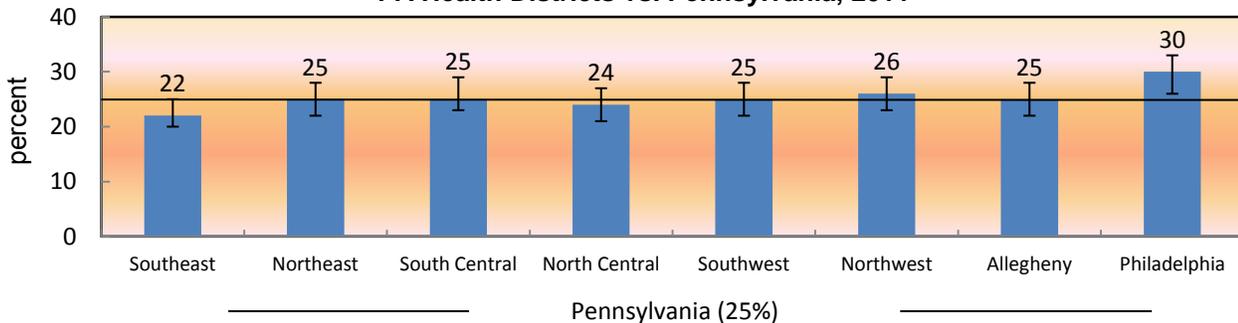
*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 13: Disability, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Activities Limited in Any Way Due to Health Problems*		Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	25	24-26	8	7-9
Gender:				
Male	22	21-24	7	6-8
Female	27	26-29	9	8-10
Age:				
18-29	14	11-17	1	1-2
30-44	20	18-23	5	4-6
45-64	29	27-31	8	7-10
65+	34	32-36	18	17-20
Education:				
<High School	31	27-36	13	10-16
High School	25	24-27	9	8-10
Some College	27	24-29	8	6-9
College Degree	19	17-21	4	4-5
Household Income:				
<\$15,000	46	42-50	18	15-21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33	30-36	13	11-15
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	23-28	8	7-10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18	16-21	4	3-6
\$75,000+	16	14-18	3	2-3
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	25	23-26	8	7-8
Black, non-Hispanic	29	24-33	11	9-14
Hispanic	23	17-30	7	4-12

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

Figure 13B: Percent Limited Due to Health Problems, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Arthritis Burden

Limited in any usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms:

- ◆ Fifty percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they were limited in any usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 42-49) compared to Pennsylvania women (53 percent, CI: 50-56).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 42-50) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (67 percent, CI: 61-73).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 42-50) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (56 percent, CI: 52-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 38-52) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (67 percent, CI: 61-73).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 37-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (67 percent, CI: 61-73).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 37-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (56 percent, CI: 52-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 46-51) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (60 percent, CI: 52-67).

Arthritis or joint symptoms affect work:

- ◆ Thirty-four percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that arthritis or joint symptoms affected work.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 24-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (40 percent, CI: 33-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 24-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (38 percent, CI: 34-41).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 31-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (46 percent, CI: 39-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 16-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults less than a high school education (46 percent, CI: 39-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 16-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (34 percent, CI: 31-37).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 16-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (35 percent, CI: 31-40).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 28-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (55 percent, CI: 49-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 28-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (44 percent, CI: 39-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 20-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (55 percent, CI: 49-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 20-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (44 percent, CI: 39-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 13-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (55 percent, CI: 49-61).

Arthritis Burden

Arthritis or joint symptoms affect work: (cont.)

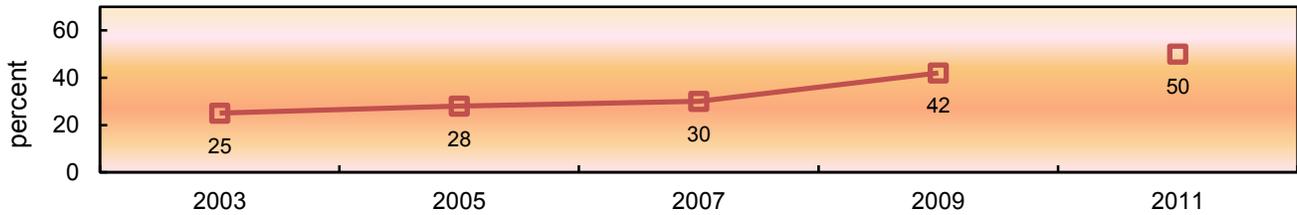
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 13-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (44 percent, CI: 39-49).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 13-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (32 percent, CI: 28-36).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (45 percent, CI: 37-52).

Arthritis or joint symptoms interfered with normal social activities:

- ◆ Forty-three percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that arthritis or joint symptoms interfered with normal social activities.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 35-42) compared to Pennsylvania women (46 percent, CI: 43-48).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 40-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (55 percent, CI: 49-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (41 percent, CI: 37-46) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (55 percent, CI: 49-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 29-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (55 percent, CI: 49-61).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 29-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (43 percent, CI: 40-47).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 49-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (68 percent, CI: 62-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 36-44) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (68 percent, CI: 62-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 36-44) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (54 percent, CI: 49-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 26-39) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (68 percent, CI: 62-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 26-39) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (54 percent, CI: 49-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 21-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (68 percent, CI: 62-74).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 21-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (54 percent, CI: 49-59).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 21-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (40 percent, CI: 36-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 38-43) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (57 percent, CI: 49-65).

Arthritis Burden

Figure 14A: Usual Activities Limited Due to Arthritis or Joint Symptoms, Pennsylvania Adults, 2003-2011*

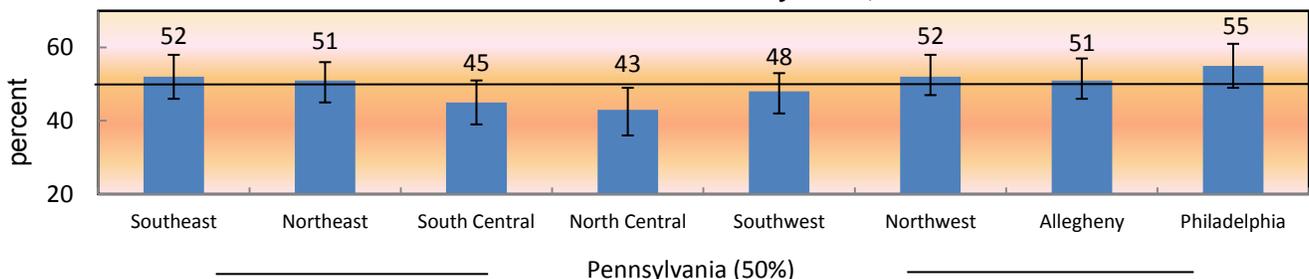


*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 14: Arthritis Burden, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)						
	Usual Activities Limited Due to Arthritis or Joint Symptoms* **		Arthritis or Joint Symptoms Affect Work* **		Arthritis or Joint Symptoms Interfered with Social Activities* **	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	50	48-52	34	31-36	43	41-45
Gender:						
Male	45	42-49	30	26-33	38	35-42
Female	53	50-56	36	33-39	46	43-48
Age:						
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	58	50-66	40	33-48	45	37-53
45-64	51	48-54	38	34-41	45	42-48
65+	47	44-50	27	24-30	40	37-43
Education:						
<High School	54	48-60	46	39-53	55	49-61
High School	47	43-50	34	31-37	43	40-47
Some College	54	49-59	35	31-40	41	37-46
College Degree	49	45-53	20	16-23	33	29-37
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	67	61-73	55	49-61	68	62-74
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56	52-61	44	39-49	54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	46	42-50	32	28-36	40	36-44
\$50,000 to \$74,999	45	38-52	25	20-32	32	26-39
\$75,000+	43	37-49	17	13-22	26	21-31
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	48	46-51	31	29-33	40	38-43
Black, non-Hispanic	60	52-67	45	37-52	57	49-65
Hispanic	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused
 **Out of adults who were told they have some form of arthritis
 Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.
 Note: If "NSR" is displayed then the total response is less than 50 and/or the percentage prevalence is considered "not statistically reliable."

Figure 14B: Usual Activities Limited Due to Arthritis or Joint Symptoms, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Seatbelt Use

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

- ◆ Seventy-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 70-74) compared to Pennsylvania women (82 percent, CI: 81-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 64-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (77 percent, CI: 74-79).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 64-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (79 percent, CI: 77-81).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (68 percent, CI: 64-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (83 percent, CI: 81-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (77 percent, CI: 74-79) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (83 percent, CI: 81-84).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 61-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (75 percent, CI: 73-77).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 61-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (77 percent, CI: 75-80).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 61-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 84-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 73-77) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 84-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (77 percent, CI: 75-80) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 84-88).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 68-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (80 percent, CI: 77-82).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 68-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 81-86).
- ◆ 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 50,000 to \$74,999 (80 percent, CI: 77-82).
- ◆ 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 (84 percent, CI: 81-86).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 72-77) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 81-86).

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

- ◆ Eighty-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2011 that they always or nearly always use seatbelts when riding in a car.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (84 percent, CI: 82-86) compared to Pennsylvania women (91 percent, CI: 90-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (81 percent, CI: 78-84) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (88 percent, CI: 86-90).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (81 percent, CI: 78-84) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (89 percent, CI: 87-90).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (81 percent, CI: 78-84) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (91 percent, CI: 90-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 74-82) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (85 percent, CI: 83-86).

Seatbelt Use

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

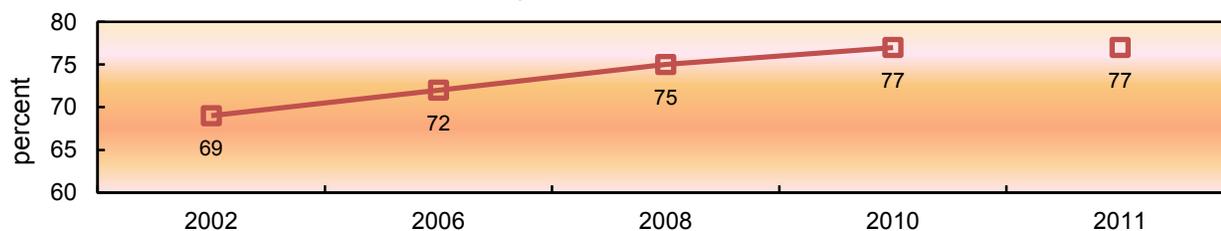
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 74-82) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (89 percent, CI: 87-91).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 74-82) 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 (85 percent, CI: 83-86) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (89 percent, CI: 87-91).
- ◆ 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 (94 percent, CI: 93-95).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 87-91) 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 (82 percent, CI: 78-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (90 percent, CI: 87-92).
- ◆ 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 (93 percent, CI: 91-94).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 80-86) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (90 percent, CI: 87-92).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 80-86) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (93 percent, CI: 91-94).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (86 percent, CI: 84-88) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (93 percent, CI: 91-94).

Those who seldom or never use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car:

- ◆ Seven percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they seldom use or never use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-5) compared to Pennsylvania men (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (11 percent, CI: 9-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (11 percent, CI: 9-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (11 percent, CI: 9-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (10 percent, CI: 8-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (9 percent, CI: 7-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (6 percent, CI: 5-8).
- ◆ 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 (10 percent, CI: 8-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (10 percent, CI: 8-13).

Seatbelt Use

Figure 15A: Always Use a Seatbelt When Driving or Riding in a Car, Pennsylvania Adults, 2002-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

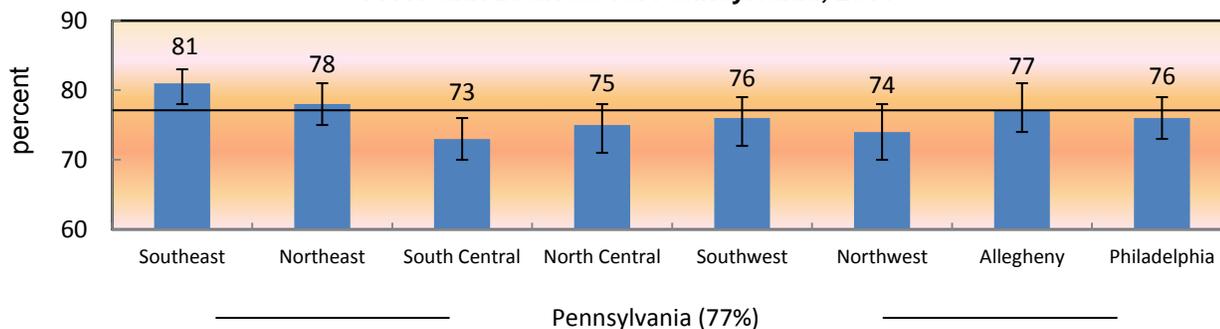
Table 15: Seatbelt Use, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car *		Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car *		Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car *	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	77	76-78	87	87-88	7	6-8
Gender:						
Male	72	70-74	84	82-86	9	8-10
Female	82	81-84	91	90-92	5	4-5
Age:						
18-29	68	64-72	81	78-84	11	9-14
30-44	77	74-79	88	86-90	6	5-8
45-64	79	77-81	89	87-90	6	5-7
65+	83	81-84	91	90-92	5	4-6
Education:						
<High School	66	61-70	78	74-82	10	8-14
High School	75	73-77	85	83-86	9	7-10
Some College	77	75-80	89	87-91	6	5-8
College Degree	86	84-88	94	93-95	3	2-4
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	72	68-76	82	78-85	10	8-13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	73	70-76	83	80-86	8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	75	72-77	86	84-88	8	6-9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	80	77-82	90	87-92	5	4-7
\$75,000+	84	81-86	93	91-94	4	3-6
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	78	76-79	88	87-89	6	6-7
Black, non-Hispanic	74	69-78	83	78-87	8	5-13
Hispanic	78	71-84	83	77-89	7	4-12

*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, 2011



Immunization

Those age 50-64 who had a seasonal flu shot or seasonal flu vaccine sprayed in their nose in the past year:

- ◆ Forty-one percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 indicated in 2011 they had a seasonal flu shot or vaccine sprayed in their nose in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 32-39) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 with a college degree (49 percent, CI: 45-53).

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

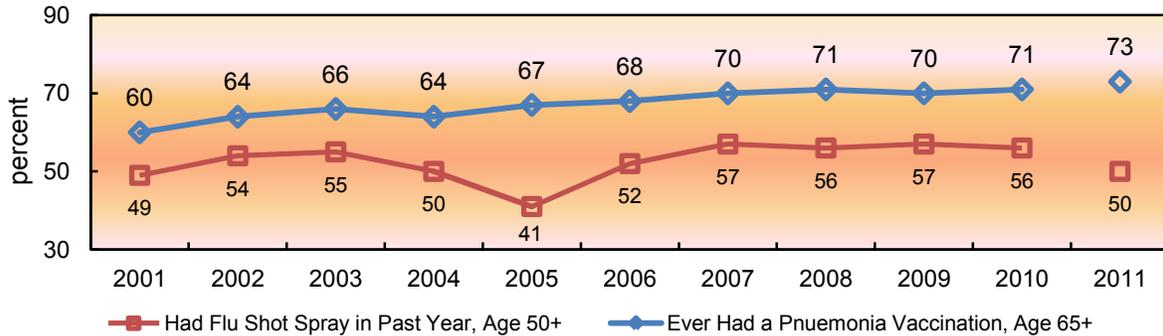
- ◆ Fifty percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older indicated in 2011 they had a seasonal flu shot or vaccine sprayed in their nose in the past year.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (47 percent, CI: 44-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a college degree (55 percent, CI: 52-58).

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

- ◆ Seventy-three percent of Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older indicated in 2011 they ever had a pneumonia vaccination.
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 60-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older with some college education (77 percent, CI: 73-82).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 60-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older with a college degree (77 percent, CI: 73-80).

Immunization

Figure 16A: Immunization, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 16: Immunization, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

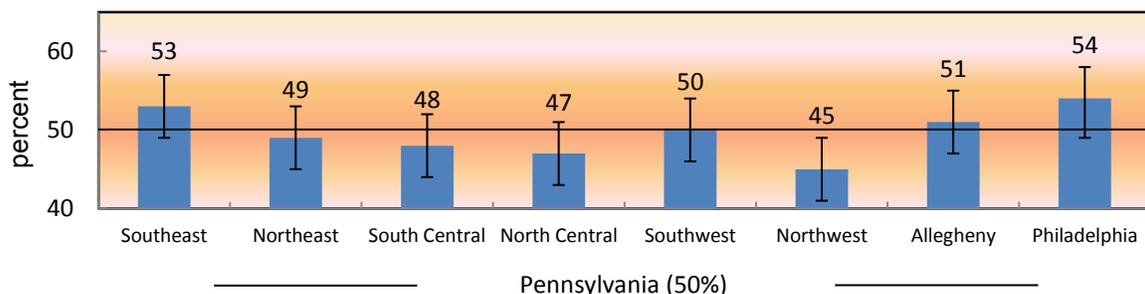
	Had Seasonal Flu Shot or Seasonal Flu Vaccine Sprayed in Nose in Past Year, Age 50-64 *		Had Seasonal Flu Shot or Seasonal Flu Vaccine Sprayed in Nose in Past Year, Age 50+ *		Ever Had a Pnuemonia Vaccination, Age 65+ *	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	41	39-43	50	49-52	73	71-75
Gender:						
Male	39	35-42	48	46-51	71	67-74
Female	43	40-46	52	50-54	74	72-77
Education:						
<High School	38	29-48	50	45-56	66	60-72
High School	35	32-39	47	44-49	72	69-75
Some College	43	39-48	52	48-55	77	73-82
College Degree	49	45-53	55	52-58	77	73-80
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	39	32-47	48	43-53	71	64-76
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	32-45	52	49-56	75	70-79
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	33-42	49	46-52	73	69-77
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	34-45	47	43-52	74	66-80
\$75,000+	48	43-52	52	48-56	70	63-77
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	41	39-44	51	49-53	73	71-75
Black, non-Hispanic	41	32-49	45	39-52	69	60-77
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.

Note: If "NSR" is displayed then the total response is less than 50 and/or the percentage prevalence is considered "not statistically reliable."

Figure 16B: Had Seasonal Flu Shot or Seasonal Flu Vaccine Sprayed in Nose in Past Year, Age 50+, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



Alcohol Consumption

Binge drinking:

- ◆ Eighteen percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they were binge drinkers.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-14) compared to Pennsylvania men (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (32 percent, CI: 28-35).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (32 percent, CI: 28-35).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (25 percent, CI: 22-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (32 percent, CI: 28-35).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (25 percent, CI: 22-27).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (16 percent, CI: 14-17).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (22 percent, CI: 20-24).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (24 percent, CI: 21-27).

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.

At risk for problem drinking:

- ◆ Seven percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they were at risk for problem drinking.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania men (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (10 percent, CI: 8-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (10 percent, CI: 8-13).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (7 percent, CI: 6-9).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 5-7).

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.

Alcohol Consumption

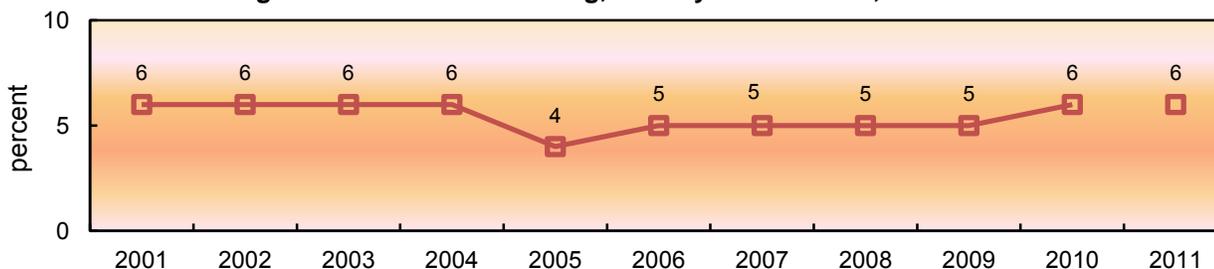
Chronic drinking:

- ◆ Six percent of Pennsylvania adults reported in 2011 that they were chronic drinkers.
- ◆ Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania men (11 percent, CI: 10-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (9 percent, CI: 7-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (7 percent, CI: 6-9).

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

Alcohol Consumption

Figure 17A: Chronic Drinking, Pennsylvania Adults, 2001-2011*



*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 17: Alcohol Consumption, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Binge Drinking* **		At Risk for Problem Drinking* ***		Chronic Drinking * ****	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	18	17-20	7	6-7	6	6-7
Gender:						
Male	24	22-26	8	7-9	11	10-12
Female	13	12-14	5	4-6	2	2-3
Age:						
18-29	32	28-35	10	8-13	9	7-11
30-44	25	22-27	7	6-9	7	6-9
45-64	16	14-17	6	5-7	6	5-7
65+	4	3-4	3	2-4	4	3-5
Education:						
<High School	16	13-21	5	3-7	5	3-7
High School	16	14-18	6	5-8	7	6-8
Some College	19	17-22	7	6-9	6	5-8
College Degree	22	20-24	7	6-9	6	5-8
Household Income:						
<\$15,000	17	14-21	4	3-7	5	4-8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14	12-17	7	5-9	5	4-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	16-21	7	6-9	7	5-8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	17-23	6	5-8	6	4-8
\$75,000+	24	21-27	9	7-11	9	7-11
Race:						
White, non-Hispanic	18	17-19	7	6-7	6	6-7
Black, non-Hispanic	20	16-25	7	4-10	6	4-9
Hispanic	22	16-29	7	3-13	4	2-9

* Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

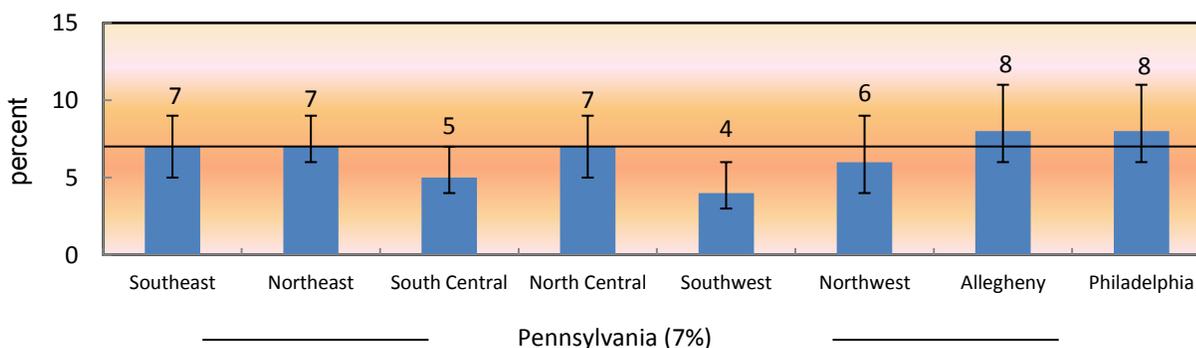
** Defined as having greater than five or more drinks on one occasion for men and having four or more drinks on one occasion for women

*** 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 17B: At Risk for Problem Drinking, PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



HIV/AIDS

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

- ◆ Thirty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 reported in 2011 they ever had their blood tested for HIV, except blood donation.
- ◆ Pennsylvania men age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-38) compared to Pennsylvania women age 18-64 (41 percent, CI: 39-43).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 36-44) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (53 percent, CI: 50-56).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (40 percent, CI: 36-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (53 percent, CI: 50-56).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 31-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with some college education (41 percent, CI: 38-44).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 32-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (53 percent, CI: 47-58).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 32-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (49 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (53 percent, CI: 47-58).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (49 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 33-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (53 percent, CI: 47-58).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 33-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (49 percent, CI: 44-53).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 31-34) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 (74 percent, CI: 68-78).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 31-34) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults age 18-64 (56 percent, CI: 47-64).
- ◆ Pennsylvania Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 47-64) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 (74 percent, CI: 68-78).

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.

- ◆ Four percent of Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 indicated in 2011 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 (9 percent, CI: 7-12).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (5 percent, CI: 4-7).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (10 percent, CI: 7-14).

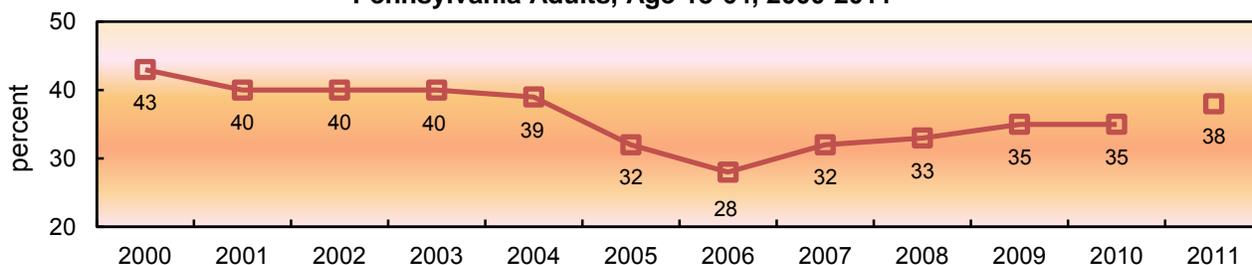
HIV/AIDS

HIV situation applies: (cont.)

- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (10 percent, CI: 7-14).
- ◆ Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with household incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (7 percent, CI: 5-10).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 (8 percent, CI: 5-11).
- ◆ Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults age 18-64 (11 percent, CI: 6-20).

HIV/AIDS

Figure 18A: Ever Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 18-64, 2000-2011*



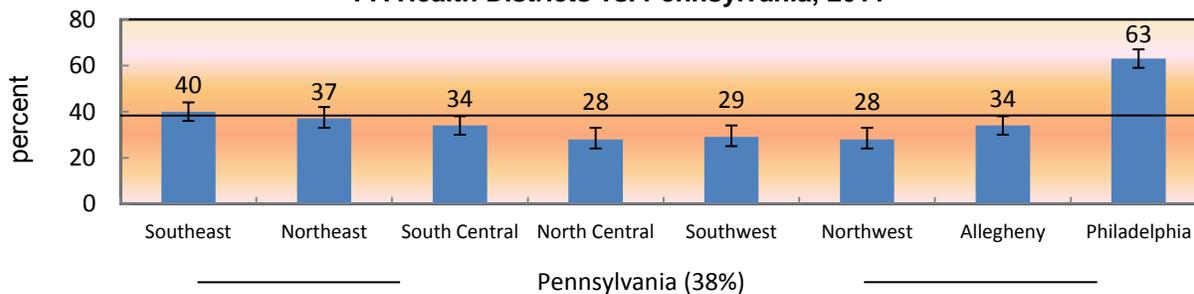
*A change in the survey methodology creates a discontinuity for 2011. Please refer to the technical notes for more information.

Table 18: HIV/AIDS, Pennsylvania Adults Age 18-64, 2011 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Ever Tested for HIV Except Blood Donation*		HIV Situation Applies** **	
	%	CI	%	CI
All Adults	38	37-40	4	4-5
Gender:				
Male	35	33-38	4	3-5
Female	41	39-43	5	4-6
Age:				
18-29	40	36-44	9	7-12
30-44	53	50-56	5	4-7
45-64	27	25-29	1	1-2
Education:				
<High School	39	33-45	6	4-10
High School	34	31-37	4	3-6
Some College	41	38-44	5	4-7
College Degree	40	37-43	3	2-4
Household Income:				
<\$15,000	53	47-58	10	7-14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49	44-53	7	5-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	32-38	4	3-7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	33	30-37	3	2-5
\$75,000+	37	33-40	2	1-4
Race:				
White, non-Hispanic	32	31-34	3	3-4
Black, non-Hispanic	74	68-78	8	5-11
Hispanic	56	47-64	11	6-20

*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 18B: Ever Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation, Age 18-64 PA Health Districts vs. Pennsylvania, 2011



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 2011	Pennsylvania Objective Met? ²
AHS 1.1: Percent of adults aged 18-64 with health insurance (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	100.0%	84± 1	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%	84± 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%	97±.9	No
AOCBC-2: Adults whose usual activities are limited in any way by arthritis (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	35.5%	51± 4	No
D-9: Percent of adults with diabetes who have an annual foot examination (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	74.8%	68± 9	Yes
D-10: Percent of adults with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	58.7%	60± 9	Yes
D-13: Percent of adults with diabetes who perform self-blood-glucose-monitoring at least once daily (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	70.4%	56± 9	No
D-14: Percent of adults diagnosed with diabetes who have attended a class in managing their diabetes (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	62.5%	51± 8	No
HDS-5.1: Percent of adults aged 20+ who were ever told their blood pressure was high (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	10% less	30± 1	No
HDS-6: Percent of adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5 years (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	82.1%	75± 1	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%	31± 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%	62± 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%	73± 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	20± 2	No
IVP-15: Percent of adults using safety belts (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	92.4%	77± 1	No
NWS-8: Percent of adults aged 20+ with healthy weights (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	33.9%	34± 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%	26± 1	Yes
SA-14.3: Percent of adults who engaged in binge drinking* in past month (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	24.3%	18± 1	Yes

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 2011	Pennsylvania Objective Met? ²
TU-1.1: Percent adults who smoke cigarettes (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	12.0%	23± 1	No
TU-1.2: Percent adults who use smokeless (spit) tobacco (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	0.3%	2± 1	No

* 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 National Center for Health Statistics, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, HealthyPeople.gov
 (<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>)

2 Objectives are classified as "met" if they lie outside the confidence interval of the Pennsylvania estimate in the appropriate direction.

Technical Notes

Survey Management

The BRFSS 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 2011, 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 2011 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated, which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

In 2011, the BRFSS added a sample of cell phone numbers to the sample of numbers of landline telephones used in previous years. This was necessary due to the increasing proportion of adults in the United States and in Pennsylvania who live in cell phone-only households. These people tend to be younger, more mobile, and to belong to racial and ethnic minority groups. The loss of this group to the survey population introduced bias to the estimates.

A new weighting methodology called “iterative proportional fitting,” or “raking,” which is explained in the Data Adjustment section, includes the telephone source (landline or cell phone) in the weighting methodology. It also allows the BRFSS to adjust the sample interviews to match the characteristics of the population not only on age, sex and race but also on marital status, education and ownership or rental of the home.

These changes amount to a major re-working of the BRFSS survey and will shift estimates and trend lines in ways which are not related to changes in the actual population. It is advisable to re-benchmark any trend lines and measures, using 2011 as a new starting point.

Further changes in BRFSS methodology are anticipated, but they are thought to be minor compared with the changes in 2011. Cell phone-only respondents made up 18 percent of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2011. This will increase to 20 percent in the 2012 survey and 25 percent in the 2013 survey. In 2012 the cell phone sample will expand to include landline households that use their cell phones for at least 90 percent of their calls. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters will be added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

Respondents were selected using a two-stage random digit dialing (RDD) sample design. In the first selection stage, a disproportionate stratified sample of telephone numbers was selected from two telephone number strata. One stratum consisted of blocks of numbers containing one or more listed numbers and presumed by the sampling firm to contain a high density of residential telephone numbers. The other stratum consisted of blocks of telephone numbers which include one or more unlisted telephone numbers and which are presumed to contain a medium density of residential numbers. Both strata include only numbers which begin with area codes and exchange prefixes specific to Pennsylvania.

For the sake of efficiency, under the disproportionate stratified sample design, a larger proportion of the sample is selected from the stratum presumed to contain a high density of residential households.

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called, to determine whether targeted numbers belonged to households with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a 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 answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

Cell phone usage differs from that of landline telephones. Accordingly, the management of the cell phone sample has its own characteristics.

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, that is those ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from cell phone sample for other states but resident in Pennsylvania at the time of the survey, are added to the Pennsylvania sample. These interviews will not contain responses to optional modules or state-added questions. Similarly, interviews of respondents from the Pennsylvania cell phone sample who were found during the interview to have moved to another state are transferred to the BRFSS sample of the other state.

Cell phone respondents are immediately asked whether they are driving or otherwise in an unsafe place. If so, they are re-called at another time, but some interviews are lost when this happens. Fewer follow-back calls are made for cell phones than for landline telephones. Unlike landline calls, a message identifying the survey is left at the first call attempt if there is no answer.

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 2010 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2011 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 asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, actions to control high blood pressure, organ donation, injury prevention and gambling.

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. For landline sample, at least 15 calls were placed at different times of the day and night on 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.

For cell phone sample, if a number has not been reached within the first six attempts, the record will receive a final disposition code on the seventh attempt. However, if any contact has been made within the first six attempts, the number will receive additional attempts, up to 12 total attempts.

The final dispositions of the landline and cell phone samples, as recorded by the data collection firm, are shown in the tables on the following pages. These dispositions allow calculation of the CASRO response rates. CASRO response rates may be thought of as the percentage of eligible telephone numbers which yielded an interview, adjusted in a standard way for the large numbers of telephone numbers of unknown eligibility. The CASRO response rates for the landline and cell phone samples for the 2011 survey are 44.6 and 20.0, respectively.

**Disposition of All Telephone Numbers – Landline Survey
2011 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Sample**

<u>Disposition Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Interview		
Complete	8,631	6.72
Partial Complete	788	0.61
Eligible, Non-Interview		
Termination within questionnaire	1,105	0.86
Refusal after respondent selection	3,597	2.80
Selected respondent never reached or was reached but did not begin interview during interviewing period	1,261	0.98
Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	547	0.43
Language problem after respondent selection	110	0.09
Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	573	0.45
Hang-up or termination after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection	38	0.03
Contacted, but terminated after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection	1	0.00
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview		
Household members away from residence during entire interviewing period	184	0.14
Hang-up or termination, housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	312	0.24
Household contact, eligibility undetermined	117	0.09
Language problem before respondent selection	337	0.26
Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	362	0.28
Hang-up or termination, unknown if private residence	13,779	10.73
Contact, unknown if private residence	2,202	1.72
Telephone answering device, message confirms private residential status	1,308	1.02
Telecommunication technological barrier, message confirms private residential status	63	0.05
Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	6,696	5.22
Telecommunication technological barrier, not sure if private residence	153	0.12
Telephone number is no longer in service or has been changed	833	0.65
No answer	4,348	3.39
Busy	210	0.16
Not Eligible		
Out-of-state	9	0.01
Household, no eligible respondent	12	0.01
Not a private residence	4,150	3.23
Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact	3,576	2.79
Cellular Phone	372	0.29
Fast busy	2,235	1.74
Non-working/disconnected number	4,943	3.85
Precalls	65,518	51.04
Total	128,370	

**Disposition of All Telephone Numbers – Cell Phone Survey
2011 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Sample**

<u>Disposition Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Interview		
Complete	1,853	2.78
Partial Complete	225	0.34
Eligible, Non-Interview		
Termination within questionnaire	193	0.29
Refusal after respondent selection	1,657	2.48
Selected respondent never reached or was reached but did not begin interview during interviewing period	566	0.85
Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	1	0.00
Language problem after respondent selection	70	0.10
Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	12	0.02
Hang-up or termination after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection	1	0.00
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview		
Hang-up or termination, housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	749	1.12
Cell contact – eligibility undetermined	246	0.37
Contact – eligibility undetermined	1,844	2.76
Language problem before respondent selection	279	0.37
Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	27	0.04
Hang-up or termination, unknown if private residence	14,065	21.08
Contact, unknown if private residence	1	0.00
Telephone answering device, message confirms private residential status	4,488	6.73
Telecommunication technological barrier, message confirms private residential status	2,741	4.11
Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	9,574	14.35
Telecommunication technological barrier, not sure if private residence	1,367	2.05
Telephone number is no longer in service or has been changed	1,940	2.91
No answer	769	1.15
Busy	45	0.07
Not Eligible		
Out-of-state	55	0.08
Cell phone – not an adult	1,616	2.42
Not a private residence	583	0.87
Cell phone – business only	1,715	2.57
Landline phone	403	0.60
Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact	20	0.03
Cellular Phone with landline in household	6,237	9.35
Fast busy	1,276	1.91
Non-working/disconnected number	11,567	17.34
Cell phone wrong number	535	0.80
Total	66,720	

Sample Characteristics

The following table compares the final interview sample for the 2011 BRFSS to the 2010 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 2011 Pennsylvania BRFSS Survey Sample and
2010 Pennsylvania Adult Population Estimates for Selected Characteristics**

		2011 BRFSS Survey Sample		2010 Population Estimates	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Adults		11,509	100.00	9,910,224	100.00
Sex	Male	4,610	40.06	4,760,912	48.04
	Female	6,899	59.94	5,149,312	51.96
Race	White	9,981	86.72	8,314,232	83.90
	Black	942	8.18	992,798	10.02
	Other	368	3.20	603,194	6.09
	Unknown/Refused	218	1.89	N/A	N/A
Hispanic Origin	Yes	291	2.53	459,421	4.64
	No	11,134	96.74	9,450,803	95.36
	Unknown/Refused	84	0.73	N/A	N/A
Age	18-24	628	5.46	1,261,381	12.73
	25-34	1,218	10.58	1,511,119	15.25
	35-44	1,441	12.52	1,615,669	16.30
	45-54	2,024	17.59	1,940,404	19.58
	55-64	2,474	21.50	1,622,344	16.37
	65-74	1,854	16.11	979,538	9.88
	75+	1,743	15.14	979,769	9.89
	Unknown/Refused	127	1.10	N/A	N/A

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 “N/A” or not applicable for the 2010 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 error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Data Adjustment

Before 2011, BRFSS weights were based on a number of design factors such as the number of adults and the number of telephones in the household, as well as differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

This was called the post-stratification adjustment. Usually the Pennsylvania survey has been post-stratified by two sexes and at least six age groups, involving six age-by-sex categories, for a total of twelve cells.

Beginning with the 2011 sample, the weighting process became much more complex. After weights for design factors were applied the sample was adjusted, using the raking method to agree proportionally with more external references (called margins).

The adjustments are applied to the sample sequentially, with the objective of bringing the total of each cell of each margin into the same proportion as the target population. The proportion for the cells of the first margin (age x gender) are processed and the sample weighted, then another margin (race/ethnicity) is processed and the sample weighted again. When the sample has been weighted for all the margins once, the process repeats, reweighting the sample. This continues until no cell in any margin differs from the target proportions by more than 0.025% (i.e., convergence) or until the margins have been processed 75 times.

For states that use regional weighting, as Pennsylvania does, there are 12 raking control margins as shown below.

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (rent or own home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity

The sample design in Pennsylvania includes the six districts and Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, making eight regions. For those states that do not use regional weighting, only the first eight control variables are used in the raking. The population control totals for age group, gender, race/ethnicity, and region and the control percentages for education, marital status and tenure are obtained from the Nielsen Company, Inc. and the American Community Survey. The estimate that 16.5 percent of the 2011 Pennsylvania adult population are cell phone only users is derived from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) [See Blumberg, et. Al.].

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.

Comparison of estimates

This report presents estimates for a single year, 2011. The changes which occurred in the BRFSS survey between 2010 and 2011, specifically the addition of the cell phone sample and the employment of a different weighting technique, make direct comparisons of estimates of health conditions between 2011 and previous years invalid. This situation is reflected in the line graphs presented in this report for each topic. No line connects the 2011 estimate with trend lines from earlier years.

Other Department of Health reports are based on three years of data. The three-year report in the Department's interactive web tool Epidemiological Querying and Mapping System (EpiQMS) and certain burden reports are of this nature. These reports will continue to be updated with data from the landline sample only, weighted with the same post-stratification method used in earlier years. When sample data for 2011, 2012 and 2013 are available, the three year reports will be prepared with combination landline and cell phone data, weighted by raking.

Reports based on BRFSS data can come from a wide variety of sources. The record level data from every state can be downloaded from the BRFSS web site (<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>), with certain fields suppressed to protect the confidentiality of respondents. Other sources may include or exclude data from the denominators 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 2011, the sample dataset includes 11,509 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 2020 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 2011, 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 2011 fair or poor health prevalence of 9 percent (0.09) for that age group at the state level. The 2011 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	2010 Dauphin County Census Population		Fair or Poor Health from 2011 Pa. BRFSS		Estimate of Dauphin County Adults Indicating Fair or Poor Health, 2011
18-29	40,985	x	9 %	=	3,689
30-44	51,044	x	13 %	=	6,636
45-64	77,015	x	18 %	=	13,863
65+	36,841	x	27 %	=	9,947
					Total 34,134

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.”

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County = **34,134**

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.

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

$$\text{Synthetically Estimated Percentage With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County} = (34,134 / 205,885) \times 100$$

$$\text{Synthetically Estimated Percentage With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County} = \mathbf{16.6 \text{ Percent}}$$

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.

References

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