

# 2014 Behavioral Health Risks of Pennsylvania Adults



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**2014**  
**BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS**  
**of PENNSYLVANIA ADULTS**

**A Report of Data Collected During 2014 for the  
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System**

November 2015

Bureau of Informatics and Information Technology  
Pennsylvania Department of Health  
2150 Herr St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17103-1625

## Introduction

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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, five 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 Informatics and Information Technology 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:

**Pennsylvania Department of Health  
Division of Health Informatics  
2150 Herr St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17103-1625  
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This report and many other health statistics are available on the Health Statistics website at <http://www.statistics.health.pa.gov>.

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# General Health

## How would you say your general health is?

- Seventeen percent of Pennsylvania adults responded “fair” or “poor”; 30 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 (10 percent, CI: 8-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (21 percent, CI: 19-22) and adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (21 percent, CI: 19-22) and adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 19-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 30-40).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 30-40) and adults with a high school education (20 percent, CI: 19-22).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 30-40), adults with a high school education (20 percent, CI: 19-22) and adults with some college education (15 percent, CI: 13-17).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 27-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (42 percent, CI: 37-46).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (42 percent, CI: 37-46) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (30 percent, CI: 27-34).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (42 percent, CI: 37-46), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (30 percent, CI: 27-34) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (42 percent, CI: 37-46), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (30 percent, CI: 27-34) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-17) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (27 percent, CI: 23-31).

## General Health

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

---

- Thirty-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2014 indicated that their physical health was not good at least one day in the past year.

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 (34 percent, CI: 32-36) compared to Pennsylvania women (39 percent, CI: 38-41).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 31-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (43 percent, CI: 38-48), adults with a high school education (38 percent, CI: 36-40) and adults with some college education (37 percent, CI: 35-40).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 40-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-63).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 35-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-63).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 28-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-63), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (43 percent, CI: 40-47) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (37 percent, CI: 35-40).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 26-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (58 percent, CI: 53-63), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (43 percent, CI: 40-47) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (37 percent, CI: 35-40).

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

---

- Thirty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2014 responded that their mental health was not good at least one day in the past month.

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 (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (39 percent, CI: 36-42) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (47 percent, CI: 43-51).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (47 percent, CI: 43-51).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 20-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (47 percent, CI: 43-51), adults age 30-44 (39 percent, CI: 36-42) and 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 some college education (40 percent, CI: 37-43).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (40 percent, CI: 35-45) and adults with some college education (40 percent, CI: 37-43).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (50 percent, CI: 45-55) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (43 percent, CI: 39-47).

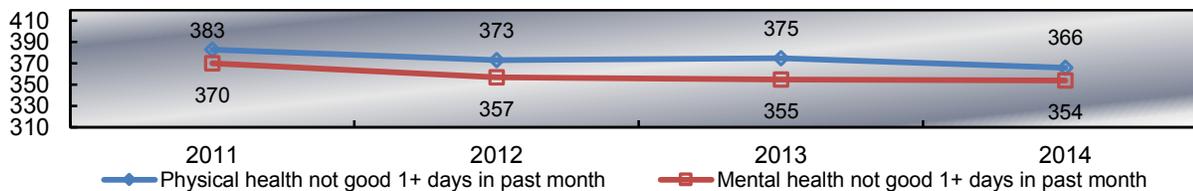
## General Health

### **In the past month, how many days was your mental health not good? (continued)**

- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (50 percent, CI: 45-55) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (43 percent, CI: 39-47).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (50 percent, CI: 45-55) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (43 percent, CI: 39-47).

# General Health

**Figure 1A: General Health Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, by Type, 2011-2014**



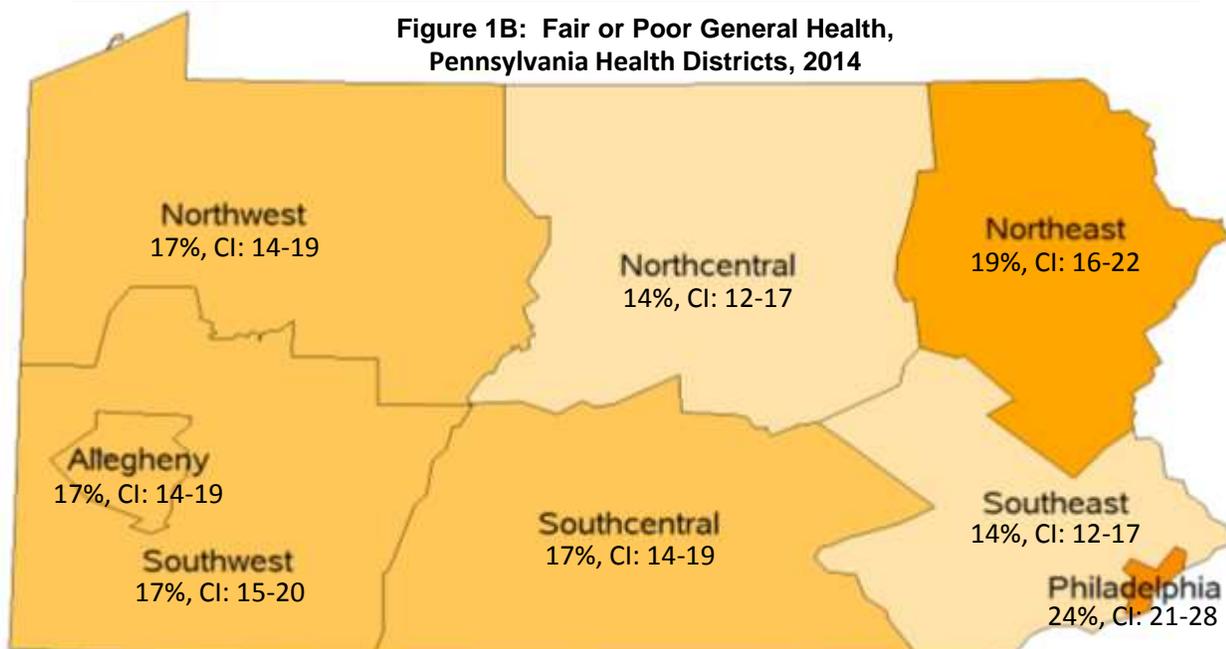
**Table 1: Health Status, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	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	37	35-38	35	34-37
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	17	15-18	34	32-36	31	29-33
Female	18	16-19	39	38-41	40	38-42
<b>Age:</b>						
18-29	10	8-13	37	33-41	47	43-51
30-44	11	9-14	33	31-36	39	36-42
45-64	21	19-22	39	37-41	35	33-37
65+	24	22-26	37	35-39	22	20-24
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	35	30-40	43	38-48	40	35-45
High school	20	19-22	38	36-40	34	32-36
Some college	15	13-17	37	35-40	40	37-43
College degree	6	6-8	31	29-33	31	29-33
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	42	37-46	58	53-63	50	45-55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	27-34	43	40-47	43	39-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	15-19	37	35-40	32	29-35
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	7-11	31	28-34	32	29-36
\$75,000+	6	5-7	28	26-30	33	30-36
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	16	15-17	37	35-38	35	34-37
Black, non-Hispanic	27	23-31	38	34-42	38	34-43
Hispanic	23	17-31	40	32-49	40	32-48

\*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, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



# Health Care Access

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

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- Thirteen percent of Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 responded “no” in 2014.

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

- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (17 percent, CI: 14-20) and adults age 30-44 (14 percent, CI: 12-17).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 26-39).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 26-39).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 26-39), adults age 18-64 with a high school education (14 percent, CI: 12-17) and adults age 18-64 with some college education (10 percent, CI: 9-12).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (26 percent, CI: 22-30).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 19-29), adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (26 percent, CI: 22-30) and adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-19).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 19-29), adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (26 percent, CI: 22-30), adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (15 percent, CI: 13-19) and adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (8 percent, CI: 6-11).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 (18 percent, CI: 14-23) and Hispanic adults age 18-64 (27 percent, CI: 20-36).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 14-23) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults age 18-64 (27 percent, CI: 20-36).

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

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- Fifteen percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 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 (11 percent, CI: 10-13) compared to Pennsylvania men (19 percent, CI: 17-21).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (33 percent, CI: 29-37).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (33 percent, CI: 29-37) and adults age 30-44 (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (33 percent, CI: 29-37), adults age 30-44 (21 percent, CI: 19-24) and adults age 45-64 (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27).

## Health Care Access

### **Those without someone they consider a personal doctor or health care provider: (continued)**

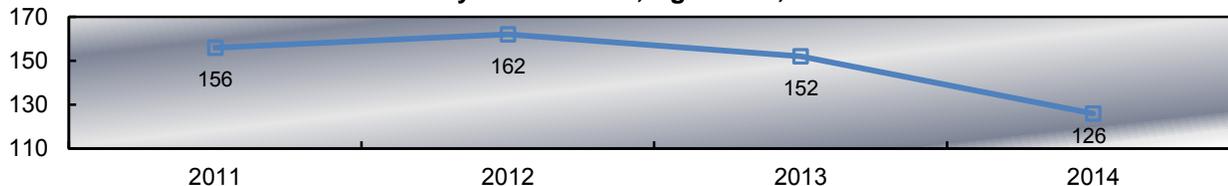
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (19 percent, CI: 16-23).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-13) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (18 percent, CI: 15-22) and Hispanic adults (36 percent, CI: 28-45).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 15-22) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (36 percent, CI: 28-45).

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

- Twelve percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 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: 11-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (17 percent, CI: 15-20).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (16 percent, CI: 13-19), adults age 30-44 (17 percent, CI: 15-20) and adults age 45-64 (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 15-25).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 15-25).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (20 percent, CI: 15-25), adults with a high school education (12 percent, CI: 11-14) and adults with some college education (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (26 percent, CI: 22-31) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 20-27).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (26 percent, CI: 22-31) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 20-27).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (26 percent, CI: 22-31), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (23 percent, CI: 20-27), adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (12 percent, CI: 10-15) and adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (8 percent, CI: 6-10).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 9-10) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (19 percent, CI: 16-24) and Hispanic adults (25 percent, CI: 18-32).

# Health Care Access

**Figure 2A: No Health Insurance Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 18-64, 2011-2014**



**Table 2: Health Care Access, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

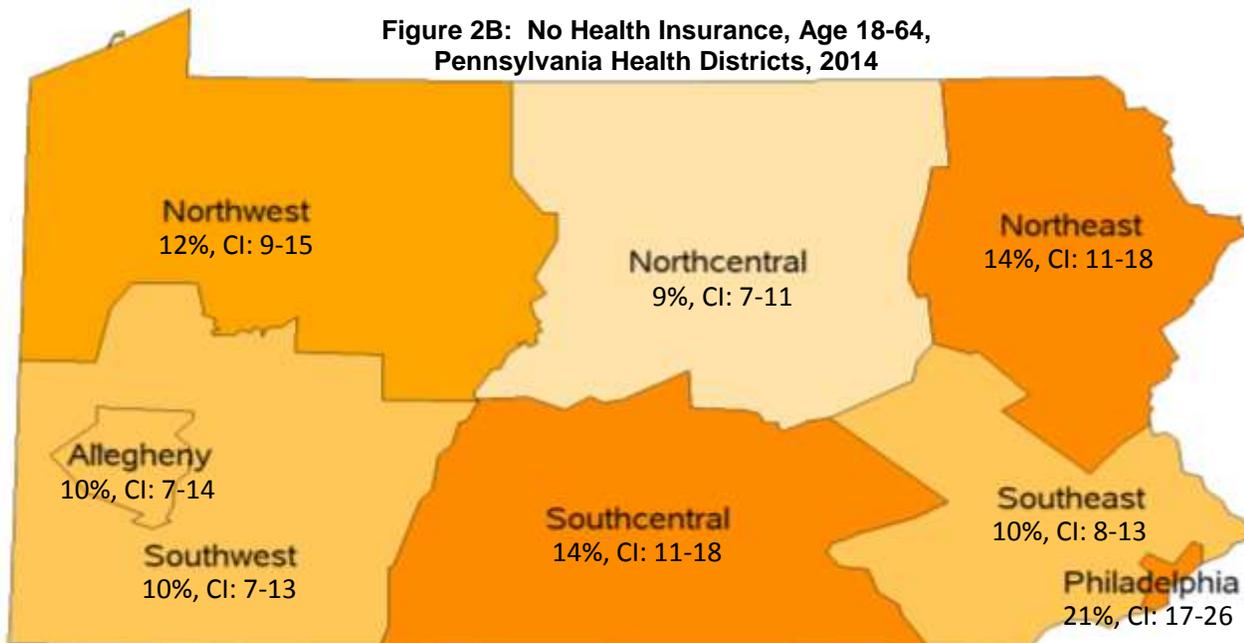
	No Health Insurance Age 18-64*		Does Not Have a Personal Healthcare Provider*		Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	13	11-14	15	14-16	12	11-13
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	14	12-15	19	17-21	10	9-12
Female	12	10-14	11	10-13	13	12-15
<b>Age:</b>						
18-29	17	14-20	33	29-37	16	13-19
30-44	14	12-17	21	19-24	17	15-20
45-64	9	8-10	9	8-10	12	11-13
65+	NSR	NSR	3	3-4	3	2-4
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	32	26-39	20	15-25	20	15-25
High school	14	12-17	14	13-16	12	11-14
Some college	10	9-12	16	14-18	12	11-14
College degree	5	4-6	14	12-16	7	6-8
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	24	19-29	23	19-27	26	22-31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	26	22-30	19	16-23	23	20-27
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	13-19	15	12-17	12	10-15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	6-11	15	12-18	8	6-10
\$75,000+	3	2-4	10	9-12	4	3-5
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-12	12	11-13	9	9-10
Black, non-Hispanic	18	14-23	18	15-22	19	16-24
Hispanic	27	20-36	36	28-45	25	18-32

\*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, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Exercise

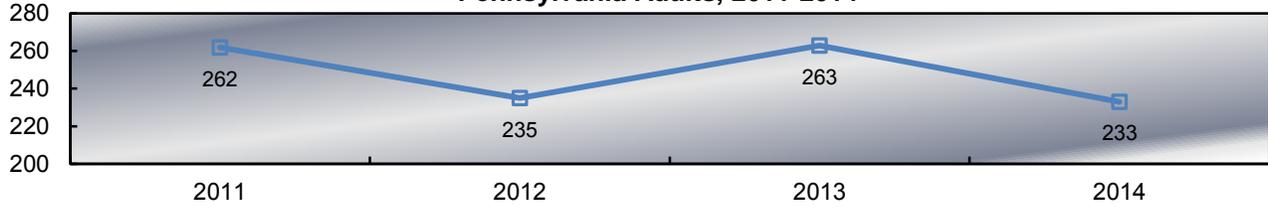
### Participated in no physical activity in past month:

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- Twenty-three percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they participated in no physical activity in the past month.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 13-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (25 percent, CI: 23-27) and adults age 65 and older (31 percent, CI: 29-33).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (31 percent, CI: 29-33).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (31 percent, CI: 29-33).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 28-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (39 percent, CI: 34-44).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (39 percent, CI: 34-44) and adults with a high school education (30 percent, CI: 28-32).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (39 percent, CI: 34-44), adults with a high school education (30 percent, CI: 28-32) and adults with some college education (19 percent, CI: 17-21).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (37 percent, CI: 33-42).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (37 percent, CI: 33-42), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 30-37) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (27 percent, CI: 25-30).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (37 percent, CI: 33-42), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (34 percent, CI: 30-37), adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (27 percent, CI: 25-30) and adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (19 percent, CI: 17-22).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 21-23) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (27 percent, CI: 24-32).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 21-23) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (34 percent, CI: 27-43).

# Exercise

**Figure 3A: No Physical Activity in the Past Month Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



**Table 3: Exercise, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Participated in No Physical Activity in the Past Month*	
	%	CI
All adults	23	22-24
<b>Gender:</b>		
Male	22	20-24
Female	24	23-26
<b>Age:</b>		
18-29	16	13-19
30-44	20	18-23
45-64	25	23-27
65+	31	29-33
<b>Education:</b>		
<High school	39	34-44
High school	30	28-32
Some college	19	17-21
College degree	11	10-12
<b>Household income:</b>		
<\$15,000	37	33-42
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	30-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27	25-30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	17-22
\$75,000+	11	9-13
<b>Race:</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	22	21-23
Black, non-Hispanic	27	24-32
Hispanic	34	27-43

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

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

**Figure 3B: Participated in No Physical Activity in the Past Month, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Inadequate Sleep

### Average six or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period:

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- Thirty-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they average six or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 26-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (38 percent, CI: 34-42), adults age 30-44 (40 percent, CI: 37-43) and adults age 45-64 (40 percent, CI: 38-42).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 26-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (44 percent, CI: 39-50), adults with a high school education (38 percent, CI: 36-40) and adults with some college education (40 percent, CI: 37-42).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (45 percent, CI: 40-50) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (45 percent, CI: 41-48).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 31-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (45 percent, CI: 40-50) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (45 percent, CI: 41-48).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-36) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (50 percent, CI: 46-55).

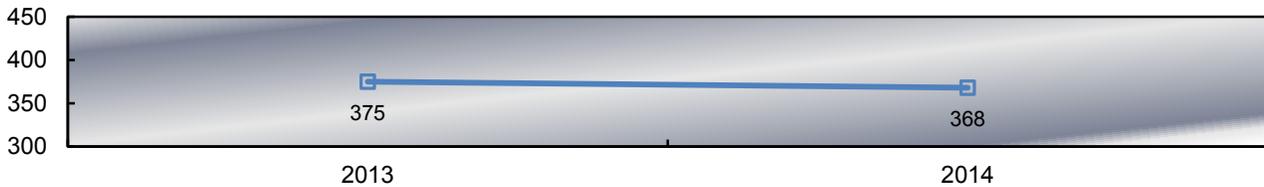
### Average seven to nine hours of sleep in a 24-hour period:

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- Sixty percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they got an average of seven to nine hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (59 percent, CI: 55-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (67 percent, CI: 65-69).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (59 percent, CI: 56-62) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (67 percent, CI: 65-69).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 55-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (67 percent, CI: 65-69).
- Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (50 percent, CI: 45-55) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (58 percent, CI: 56-61) and adults with a college degree (71 percent, CI: 69-73).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 55-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (71 percent, CI: 69-73).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 56-61) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (71 percent, CI: 69-73).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 43-53) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (60 percent, CI: 57-63), adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (66 percent, CI: 63-69) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (65 percent, CI: 63-68).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 46-53) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (60 percent, CI: 57-63), adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (66 percent, CI: 63-69) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (65 percent, CI: 63-68).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 41-51) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (62 percent, CI: 61-64).

# Inadequate Sleep

**Figure 4A: Average 6 or Fewer Hours of Sleep in a 24-Hour Period Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2013-2014**



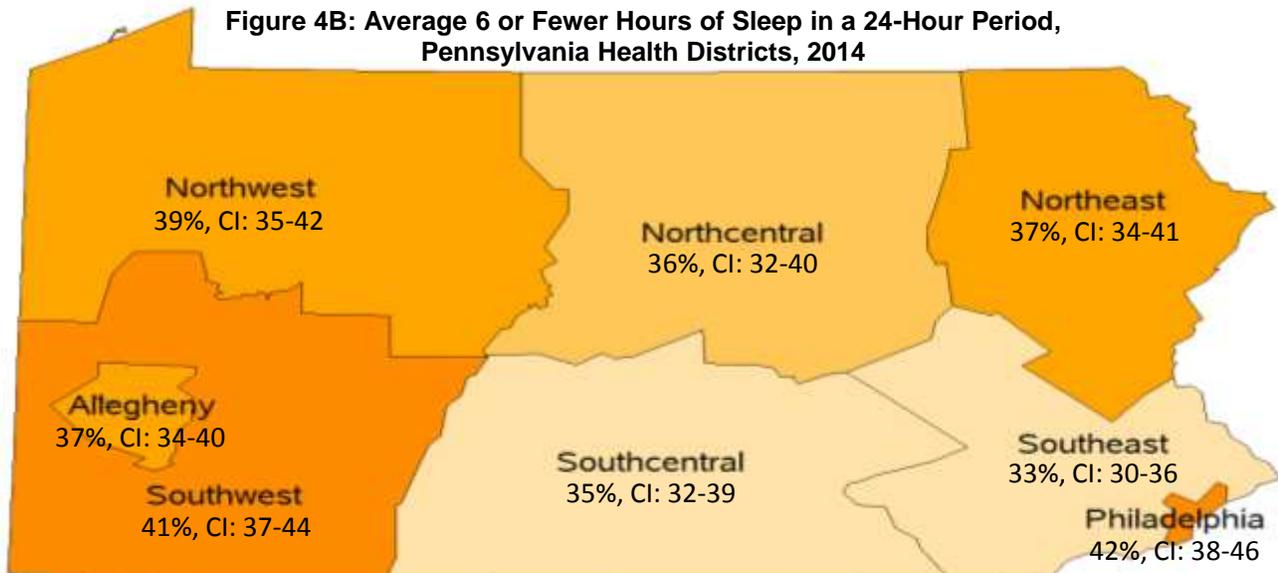
**Table 4: Inadequate Sleep, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014  
(with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Average 6 or Fewer Hours of Sleep in a 24-Hour Period*		Average 7-9 Hours of Sleep in a 24-Hour Period*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	37	35-38	60	59-61
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	38	36-40	59	57-61
Female	36	34-37	61	60-63
<b>Age:</b>				
18-29	38	34-42	59	55-63
30-44	40	37-43	59	56-62
45-64	40	38-42	57	55-59
65+	27	26-29	67	65-69
<b>Education:</b>				
<High school	44	39-50	50	45-55
High school	38	36-40	57	55-59
Some college	40	37-42	58	56-61
College degree	28	26-30	71	69-73
<b>Household income:</b>				
<\$15,000	45	40-50	48	43-53
\$15,000 to \$24,999	45	41-48	49	46-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	38	35-41	60	57-63
\$50,000 to \$74,999	32	29-36	66	63-69
\$75,000+	33	31-36	65	63-68
<b>Race:</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	35	33-36	62	61-64
Black, non-Hispanic	50	46-55	46	41-51
Hispanic	44	36-53	53	45-61

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

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

**Figure 4B: Average 6 or Fewer Hours of Sleep in a 24-Hour Period, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



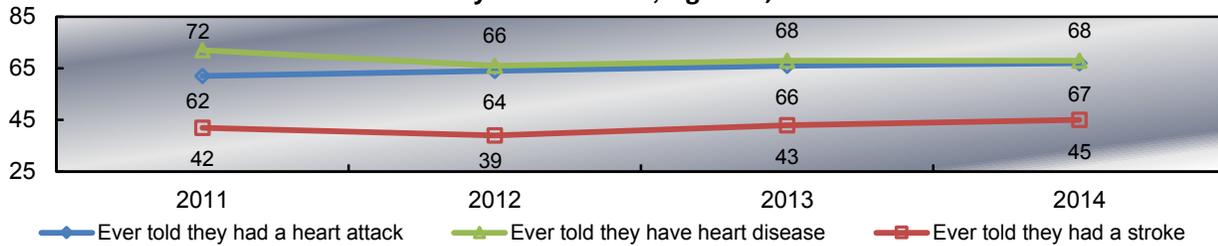
## Chronic Health Conditions - Cardiovascular Disease

### Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, heart disease or stroke?

- Thirteen percent of Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older indicated in 2014 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 (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania men age 35 and older (16 percent, CI: 14-17).
- Pennsylvania adults age 35-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 2-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-54 (8 percent, CI: 7-10), adults age 55-64 (13 percent, CI: 12-15) and adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-54 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 55-64 (13 percent, CI: 12-15) and adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults age 55-64 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with less than a high school education (21 percent, CI: 17-25) and adults age 35 and older with a high school education (16 percent, CI: 15-18).
- Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with less than a high school education (21 percent, CI: 17-25) and adults age 35 and older with a high school education (16 percent, CI: 15-18).
- Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27) and adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (21 percent, CI: 18-24).
- Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27) and adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (21 percent, CI: 18-24).
- Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27), adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (21 percent, CI: 18-24), adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (14 percent, CI: 12-16) and adults age 35 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (10 percent, CI: 8-12).

# Chronic Health Conditions - Cardiovascular Disease

**Figure 5A: Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 35+, 2011-2014**



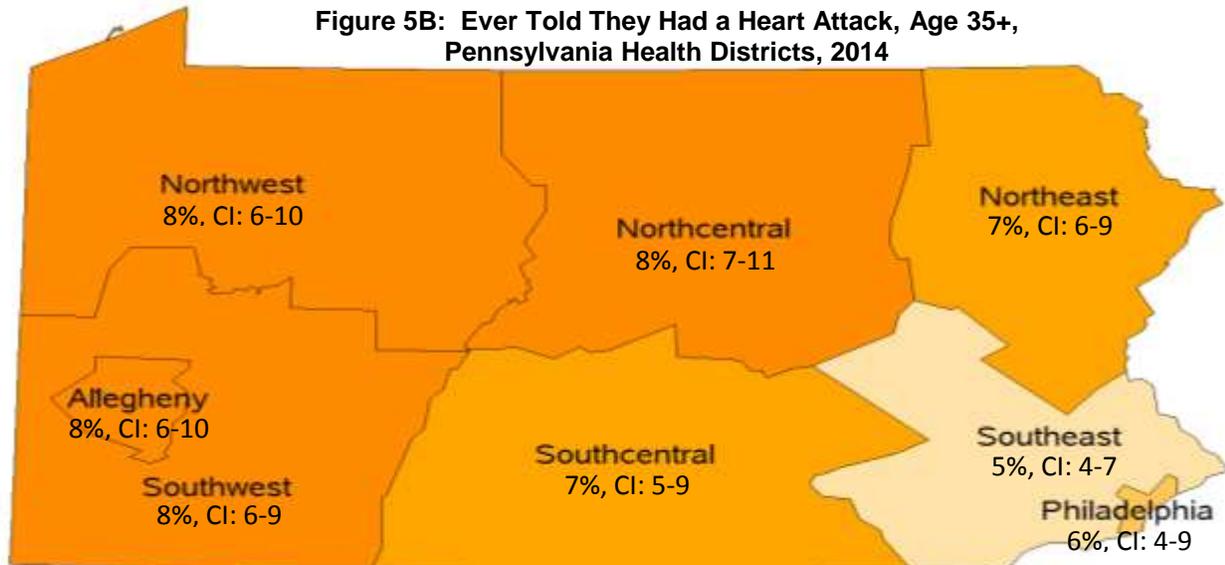
**Table 5: Cardiovascular Disease, Pennsylvania Adults Age 35+, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	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	13	12-14	7	6-7	7	6-7	4	4-5
<b>Gender:</b>								
Male	16	14-17	9	8-11	8	7-9	5	4-5
Female	11	10-12	4	4-5	5	5-6	4	4-5
<b>Age:</b>								
35-44	4	2-5	1	1-3	1	1-3	1	1-2
45-54	8	7-10	4	3-6	3	2-4	3	2-4
55-64	13	12-15	7	6-9	7	6-8	5	4-6
65+	24	22-26	12	11-13	13	12-15	8	7-9
<b>Education:</b>								
<High school	21	17-25	10	8-13	9	7-12	9	6-12
High school	16	15-18	8	7-10	8	7-9	5	4-6
Some college	11	9-12	6	5-7	6	5-7	4	3-5
College degree	8	7-9	3	3-4	5	4-6	2	2-3
<b>Household income:</b>								
<\$15,000	23	19-27	10	8-13	11	9-14	9	7-12
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21	18-24	12	10-14	10	8-12	8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	12-16	7	6-9	7	6-9	5	4-6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	8-12	6	4-8	5	4-7	3	2-4
\$75,000+	6	5-7	3	2-4	3	2-4	2	1-3
<b>Race:</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	13	12-14	7	6-8	7	6-8	4	4-5
Black, non-Hispanic	15	12-19	6	4-8	7	5-10	8	6-10
Hispanic	9	5-16	5	2-11	6	3-12	3	1-9

\*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+, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Chronic Health Conditions - Asthma

### Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have asthma:

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- Fourteen percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they were told they have asthma.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania women (16 percent, CI: 15-18).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 13-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (20 percent, CI: 17-23), adults age 30-44 (15 percent, CI: 13-17) and adults age 45-64 (14 percent, CI: 13-15).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (18 percent, CI: 14-21) and adults with some college education (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 13-14) compared to Pennsylvania Hispanic adults (21 percent, CI: 15-28).

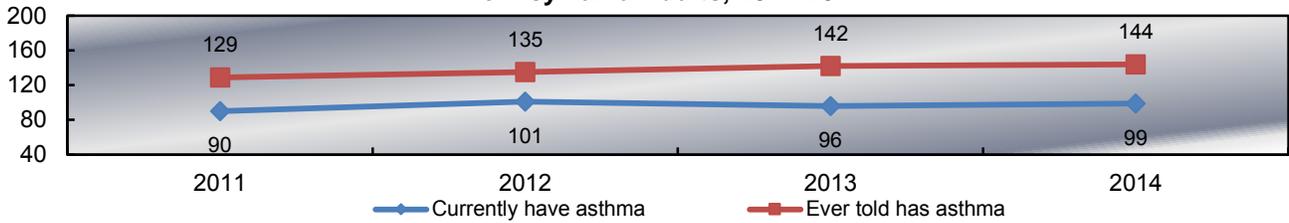
### Those who currently have asthma:

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- Ten percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they currently have asthma.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania women (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (14 percent, CI: 11-17) and adults with some college education (11 percent, CI: 10-13).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (13 percent, CI: 11-15).

# Chronic Health Conditions - Asthma

**Figure 6A: Asthma Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**

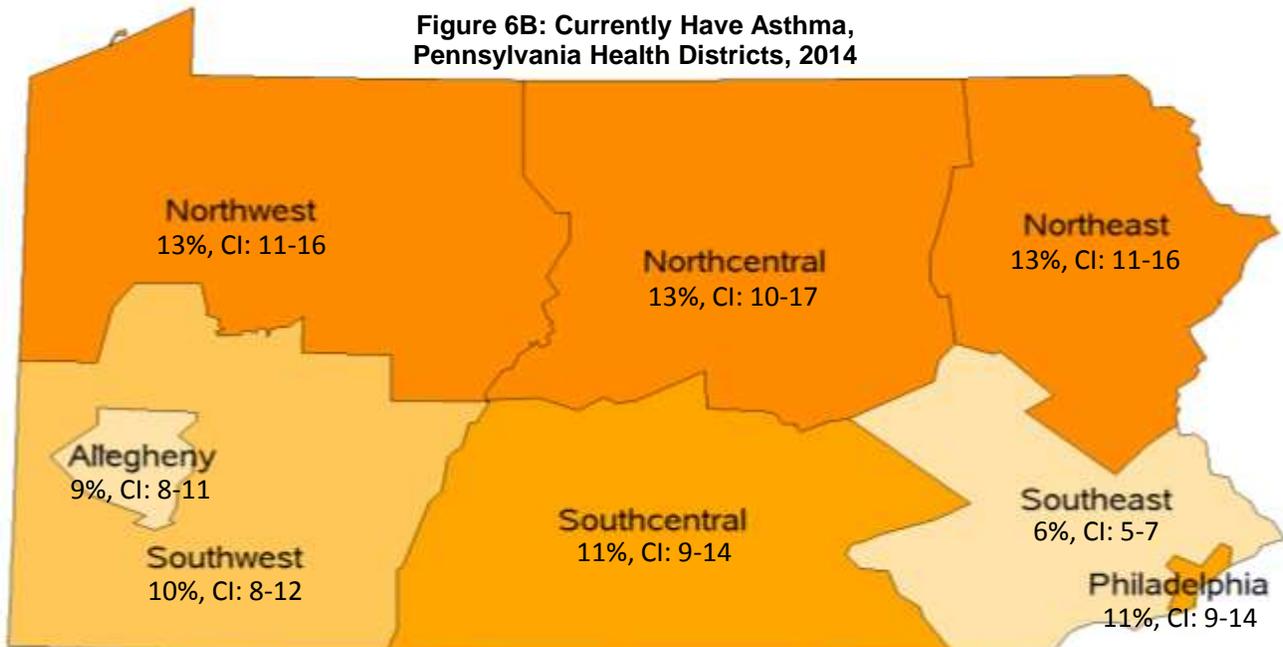


**Table 6: Asthma, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014  
(with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Ever Told Has Asthma*		Currently Have Asthma*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	14	13-15	10	9-11
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	12	11-14	8	7-9
Female	16	15-18	12	11-13
<b>Age:</b>				
18-29	20	17-23	12	10-15
30-44	15	13-17	10	8-12
45-64	14	13-15	10	9-11
65+	10	9-11	7	6-8
<b>Education:</b>				
<High school	18	14-21	14	11-17
High school	13	12-15	9	8-11
Some college	17	15-19	11	10-13
College degree	12	11-13	8	7-9
<b>Household income:</b>				
<\$15,000	23	19-27	18	15-22
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17	14-20	13	11-15
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	11-14	8	7-10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12	9-14	8	6-10
\$75,000+	13	11-15	8	7-9
<b>Race:</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	13	13-14	9	8-10
Black, non-Hispanic	17	14-21	12	10-16
Hispanic	21	15-28	11	7-17

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

**Figure 6B: Currently Have Asthma, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Chronic Health Conditions - Cancer

### Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you had skin cancer:

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- Six percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were told they ever had skin cancer.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 5-7) and adults age 65 and older (16 percent, CI: 14-17).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 5-7) and adults age 65 and older (16 percent, CI: 14-17).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (16 percent, CI: 14-17).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (6 percent, CI: 5-8), adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (7 percent, CI: 6-9) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (7 percent, CI: 5-8).
- 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: 7-8).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-6) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (7 percent, CI: 7-8).

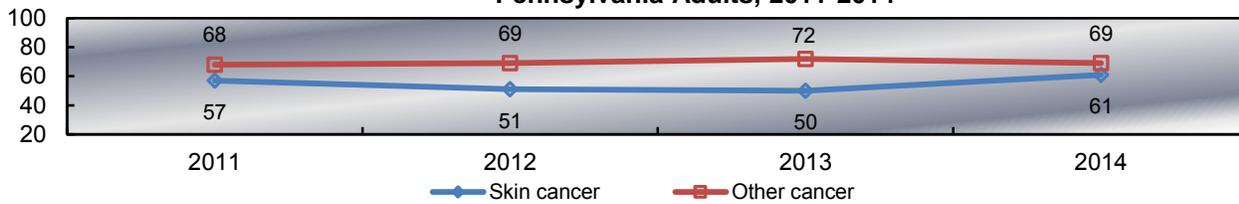
### Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you had other types of cancer:

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- Seven percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were ever told they had any 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: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 6-7) and adults age 65 and older (18 percent, CI: 16-19).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 6-7) and adults age 65 and older (18 percent, CI: 16-19).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 6-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (18 percent, CI: 16-19).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (10 percent, CI: 8-12) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (10 percent, CI: 8-12) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-5) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (8 percent, CI: 7-8).

# Chronic Health Conditions - Cancer

**Figure 7A: Cancer Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



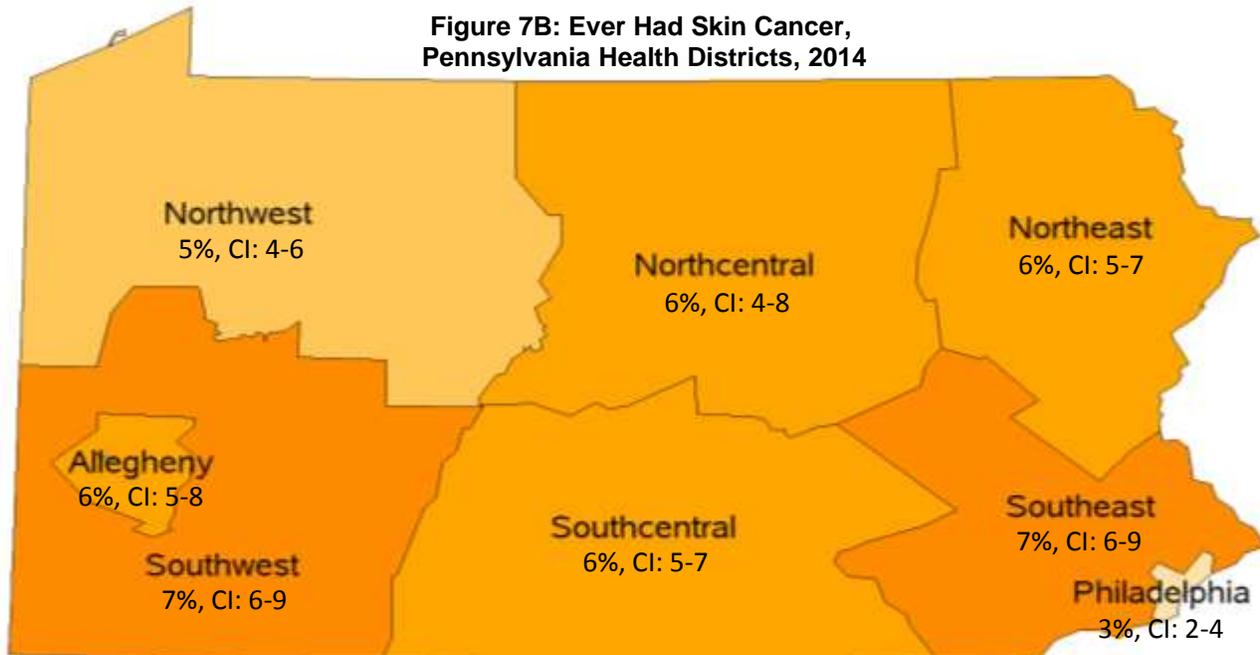
**Table 7: Cancer, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Ever Told Had Skin Cancer*		Ever Told Had Any Other Type of Cancer*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	6	6-7	7	6-7
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	6	6-7	6	5-6
Female	6	5-6	8	7-9
<b>Age:</b>				
18-29	0	0-2	1	0-2
30-44	2	1-3	3	2-4
45-64	6	5-7	6	6-7
65+	16	14-17	18	16-19
<b>Education:</b>				
<High school	5	3-6	8	6-10
High school	6	5-7	8	7-9
Some college	5	5-6	6	5-7
College degree	7	6-8	6	6-7
<b>Household income:</b>				
<\$15,000	3	2-4	8	6-10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6	5-8	10	8-12
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	6-9	9	8-10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	4-7	5	4-7
\$75,000+	7	5-8	5	4-6
<b>Race:</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	7	7-8	8	7-8
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0-0	6	4-8
Hispanic	1	0-6	2	1-5

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

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

**Figure 7B: Ever Had Skin Cancer, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



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

### Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you have COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis:

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- Seven percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (9 percent, CI: 8-10) and adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (9 percent, CI: 8-10) and adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 7-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (13 percent, CI: 10-16).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-8) 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 (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (13 percent, CI: 10-16), adults with a high school education (7 percent, CI: 7-8) and adults with some college education (7 percent, CI: 6-8).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-18) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (11 percent, CI: 10-14).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-18), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (11 percent, CI: 10-14) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (15 percent, CI: 12-18), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (11 percent, CI: 10-14) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-6) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (7 percent, CI: 7-8).

### Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia:

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- Thirty percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they were told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-26) compared to Pennsylvania women (36 percent, CI: 34-37).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 4-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (14 percent, CI: 12-16), adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 36-39) and adults age 65 and older (59 percent, CI: 57-61).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 36-39) and adults age 65 and older (59 percent, CI: 57-61).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 36-39) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (59 percent, CI: 57-61).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (37 percent, CI: 32-42) and adults with a high school education (36 percent, CI: 34-38).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 20-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (37 percent, CI: 32-42), adults with a high school education (36 percent, CI: 34-38) and adults with some college education (29 percent, CI: 27-31).

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

### Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia: (continued)

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- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 25-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-44), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (37 percent, CI: 34-40) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (36 percent, CI: 34-39).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-44), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (37 percent, CI: 34-40), adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (36 percent, CI: 34-39) and adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (28 percent, CI: 25-31).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 13-26) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (32 percent, CI: 31-33).

### Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia or minor depression:

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- Twenty percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they were ever told they have a depressive disorder.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania women (23 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 (20 percent, CI: 17-24), adults age 30-44 (21 percent, CI: 19-23) and adults age 45-64 (22 percent, CI: 20-24).
- 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 (27 percent, CI: 22-31), adults with a high school education (20 percent, CI: 19-22) and adults with some college education (22 percent, CI: 19-24).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 27-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (40 percent, CI: 36-45).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (40 percent, CI: 36-45) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (30 percent, CI: 27-33).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-45) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (30 percent, CI: 27-33).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (40 percent, CI: 36-45), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (30 percent, CI: 27-33) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (20 percent, CI: 18-22).

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

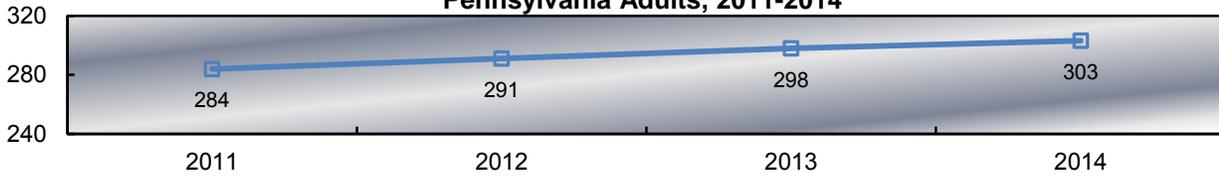
### **Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you have kidney disease:**

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- Three percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they were ever told they have kidney disease.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (4 percent, CI: 3-5), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (4 percent, CI: 3-6) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (4 percent, CI: 3-5).

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

**Figure 8A: Arthritis Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



**Table 8: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

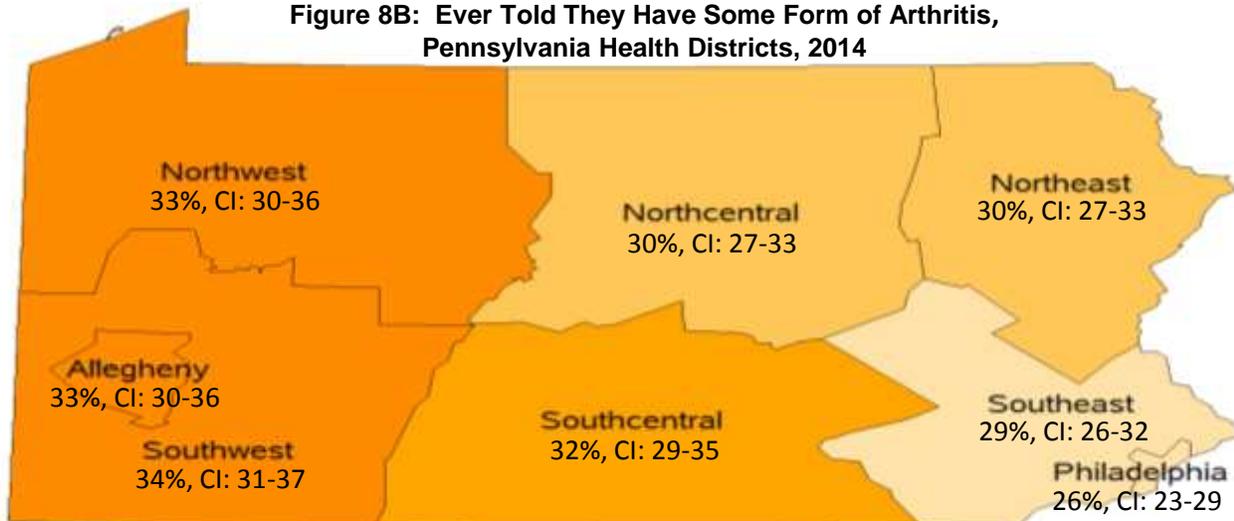
	Ever Told Have COPD, Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis*		Ever Told Have Some Form of Arthritis*		Ever Told Have Some Form of Depressive Disorder*		Ever Told Have Kidney Disease**	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	7	6-7	30	29-31	20	19-21	3	2-3
<b>Gender:</b>								
Male	6	5-7	25	23-26	16	15-18	3	2-3
Female	8	7-9	36	34-37	23	22-25	3	2-3
<b>Age:</b>								
18-29	2	1-3	6	4-9	20	17-24	1	0-2
30-44	3	2-4	14	12-16	21	19-23	2	1-2
45-64	9	8-10	37	36-39	22	20-24	3	2-3
65+	12	11-13	59	57-61	15	13-16	6	5-7
<b>Education:</b>								
<High school	13	10-16	37	32-42	27	22-31	4	3-6
High school	7	7-8	36	34-38	20	19-22	3	3-4
Some college	7	6-8	29	27-31	22	19-24	2	2-3
College degree	3	3-4	21	20-23	13	12-15	2	1-3
<b>Household income:</b>								
<\$15,000	15	12-18	40	36-44	40	36-45	4	3-5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	10-14	37	34-40	30	27-33	4	3-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	7-9	36	34-39	20	18-22	4	3-5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4	3-6	28	25-31	15	13-18	2	1-3
\$75,000+	2	2-3	20	18-22	12	10-14	1	1-2
<b>Race:</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	7	7-8	32	31-33	20	19-21	3	2-3
Black, non-Hispanic	8	6-10	28	25-32	20	17-24	3	2-4
Hispanic	3	2-6	18	13-26	21	16-29	2	1-5

\*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 8B: Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



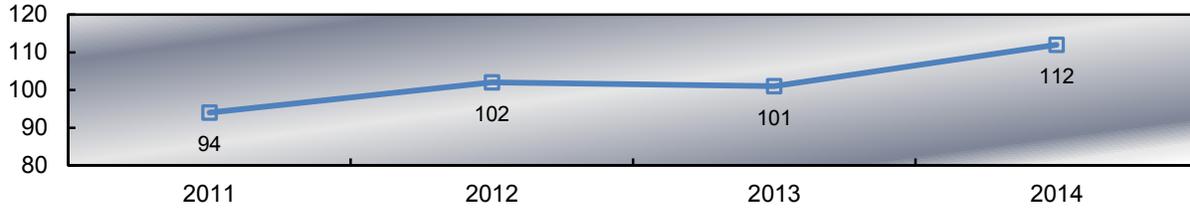
## Chronic Health Conditions - Diabetes

### **Ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional you have diabetes:**

- Eleven percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they were ever told they have diabetes.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (15 percent, CI: 13-16) and adults age 65 and older (23 percent, CI: 21-25).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (15 percent, CI: 13-16) and adults age 65 and older (23 percent, CI: 21-25).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (23 percent, CI: 21-25).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (18 percent, CI: 15-22) and adults with a high school education (14 percent, CI: 12-15).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (18 percent, CI: 15-22), adults with a high school education (14 percent, CI: 12-15) and adults with some college education (10 percent, CI: 9-11).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 16-23) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 16-23) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (20 percent, CI: 16-23), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-19) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent, CI: 11-14).

# Chronic Health Conditions - Diabetes

**Figure 9A: Diabetes Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**

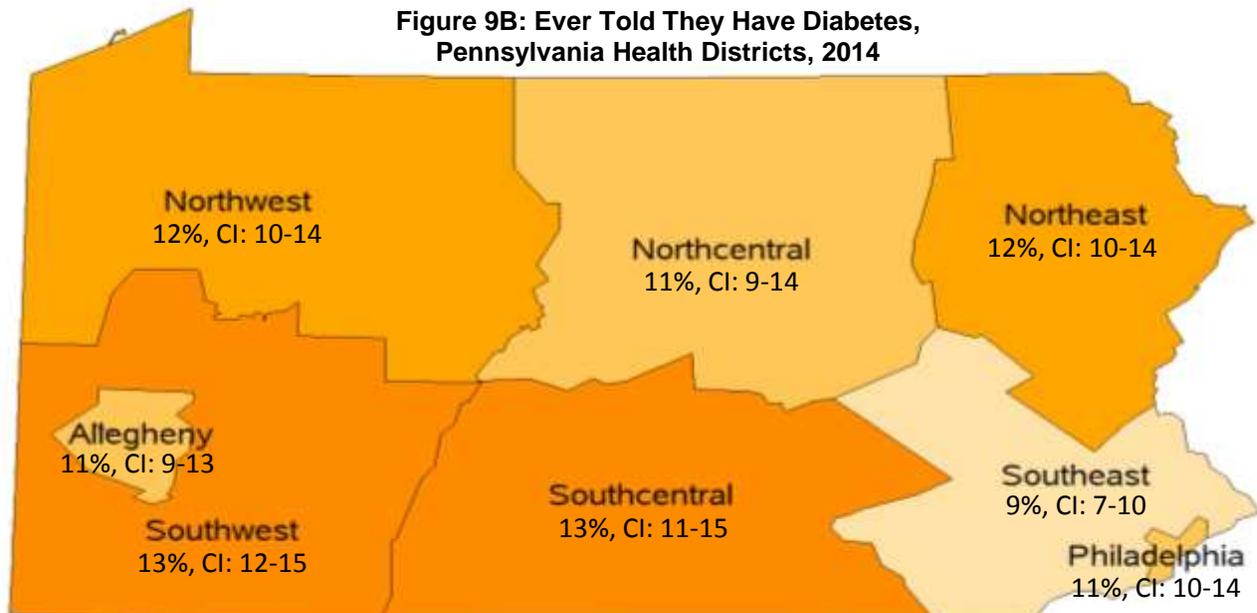


**Table 9: Diabetes, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014  
(with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Ever Told They Have Diabetes*	
	%	CI
All adults	11	11-12
<b>Gender:</b>		
Male	12	11-13
Female	11	10-12
<b>Age:</b>		
18-29	1	1-3
30-44	4	3-5
45-64	15	13-16
65+	23	21-25
<b>Education:</b>		
<High school	18	15-22
High school	14	12-15
Some college	10	9-11
College degree	6	5-7
<b>Household income:</b>		
<\$15,000	20	16-23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17	15-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	11-14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	7-11
\$75,000+	6	5-7
<b>Race:</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	11	10-12
Black, non-Hispanic	15	12-18
Hispanic	11	8-17

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

**Figure 9B: Ever Told They Have Diabetes, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Oral Health

### Those who visited a dentist in the past year:

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- Sixty-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they visited a dentist in the past year.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (64 percent, CI: 62-66) compared to Pennsylvania women (70 percent, CI: 68-72).
- Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 47-57) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (60 percent, CI: 58-62), adults with some college education (69 percent, CI: 67-72) and adults with a college degree (81 percent, CI: 79-83).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 58-62) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (69 percent, CI: 67-72) and adults with a college degree (81 percent, CI: 79-83).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (69 percent, CI: 67-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college education (81 percent, CI: 79-83).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (46 percent, CI: 42-51) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (63 percent, CI: 60-65), adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (74 percent, CI: 71-77) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (81 percent, CI: 79-83).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 48-55) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (63 percent, CI: 60-65), adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (74 percent, CI: 71-77) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (81 percent, CI: 79-83).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 60-65) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (74 percent, CI: 71-77) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (81 percent, CI: 79-83).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (74 percent, CI: 71-77) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (81 percent, CI: 79-83).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 50-59) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (69 percent, CI: 68-71).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (55 percent, CI: 46-63) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (69 percent, CI: 68-71).

### Those who had any permanent teeth removed:

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- Forty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they had any permanent teeth removed.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 13-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (37 percent, CI: 34-40), adults age 45-64 (58 percent, CI: 56-59) and adults age 65 and older (78 percent, CI: 77-80).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (37 percent, CI: 34-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (58 percent, CI: 56-59) and adults age 65 and older (78 percent, CI: 77-80).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 56-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (78 percent, CI: 77-80).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 42-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (66 percent, CI: 60-71) and adults with a high school education (58 percent, CI: 56-60).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (66 percent, CI: 60-71), adults with a high school education (58 percent, CI: 56-60) and adults with some college education (45 percent, CI: 42-48).

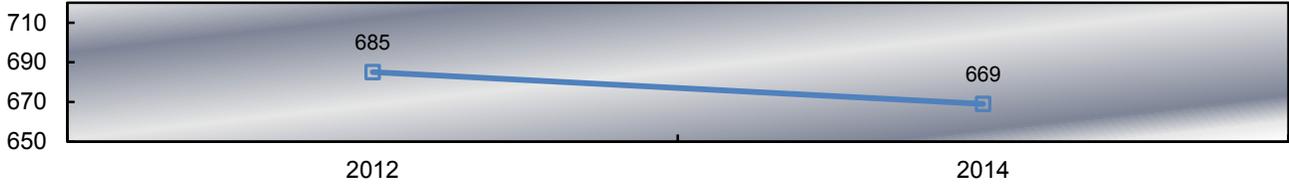
## Oral Health

### Those who had any permanent teeth removed: (continued)

- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 53-58) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (64 percent, CI: 59-68) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (66 percent, CI: 62-70).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 42-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (64 percent, CI: 59-68), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (66 percent, CI: 62-70) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (56 percent, CI: 53-58).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (64 percent, CI: 59-68), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (66 percent, CI: 62-70), adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (56 percent, CI: 53-58) and adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (45 percent, CI: 42-49).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 48-51) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (57 percent, CI: 52-62).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 30-46) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (49 percent, CI: 48-51) and black, non-Hispanic adults (57 percent, CI: 52-62).

# Oral Health

**Figure 10A: Visited a Dentist in the Past Year Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2012-2014**

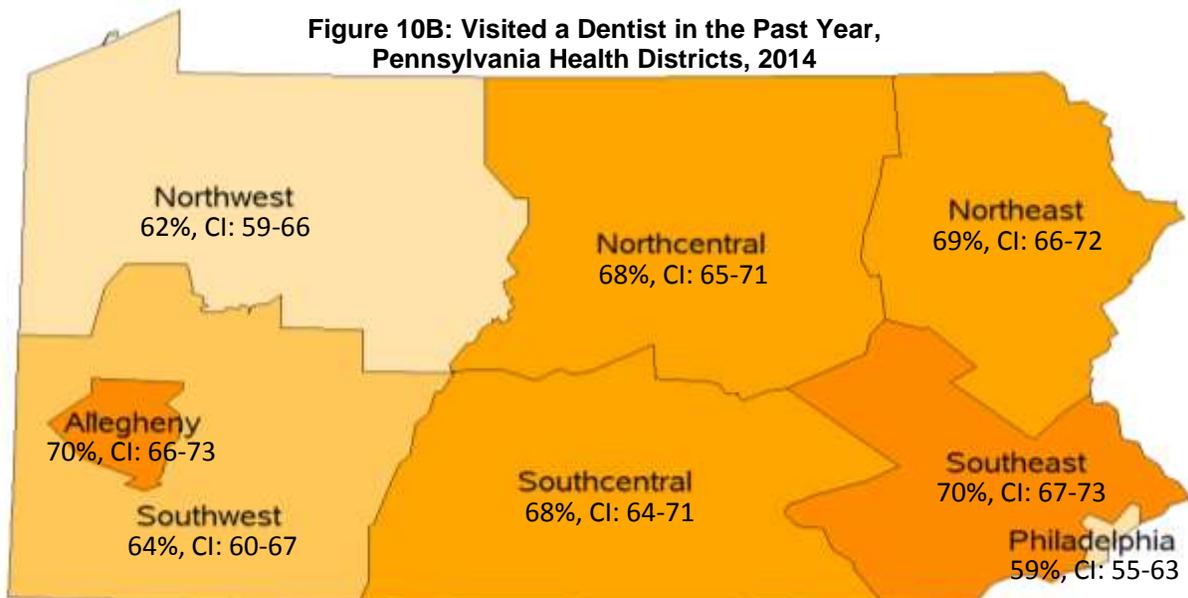


**Table 10: Oral Health, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014  
(with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Visited Dentist in Past Year*		Had Any Permanent Teeth Removed* **	
	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	67	66-68	49	47-50
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	64	62-66	49	47-51
Female	70	68-72	48	47-50
<b>Age:</b>				
18-29	64	60-68	16	13-19
30-44	69	66-71	37	34-40
45-64	68	66-70	58	56-59
65+	65	62-67	78	77-80
<b>Education:</b>				
<High school	52	47-57	66	60-71
High school	60	58-62	58	56-60
Some college	69	67-72	45	42-48
College degree	81	79-83	31	29-33
<b>Household income:</b>				
<\$15,000	46	42-51	64	59-68
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	48-55	66	62-70
\$25,000 to \$49,999	63	60-65	56	53-58
\$50,000 to \$74,999	74	71-77	45	42-49
\$75,000+	81	79-83	33	30-35
<b>Race:</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	69	68-71	49	48-51
Black, non-Hispanic	54	50-59	57	52-62
Hispanic	55	46-63	38	30-46

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused  
 \*\* Due to tooth decay or gum disease  
 Note: When comparing demographic estimates, confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate a significant difference.

**Figure 10B: Visited a Dentist in the Past Year, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



# Overweight and Obese

## Overweight adults:

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- Thirty-four percent of Pennsylvania adults were considered overweight according to the 2014 survey results.
- Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 27-30) compared to Pennsylvania men (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (31 percent, CI: 29-34), adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 36-39) and adults age 65 and older (40 percent, CI: 38-43).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 29-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (37 percent, CI: 36-39) and adults age 65 and older (40 percent, CI: 38-43).
- Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 23-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (35 percent, CI: 33-37) and adults with a college degree (37 percent, CI: 34-39).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 23-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-38), adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-39) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (37 percent, CI: 35-40).

## Obese adults:

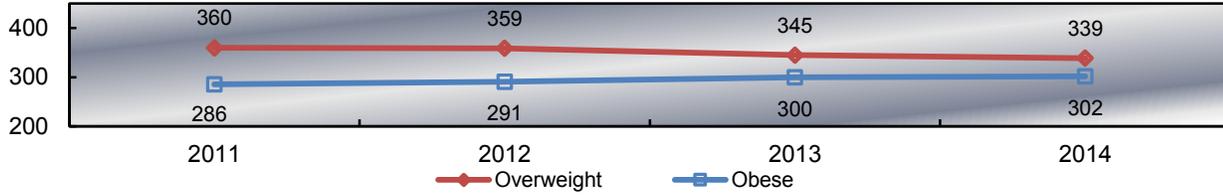
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- Thirty percent of Pennsylvania adults were considered obese according to the 2014 survey results.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (33 percent, CI: 31-37), adults age 45-64 (34 percent, CI: 32-36) and adults age 65 and older (29 percent, CI: 28-31).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 28-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (35 percent, CI: 31-41), adults with a high school education (34 percent, CI: 32-36) and adults with some college education (31 percent, CI: 28-33).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (42 percent, CI: 38-47).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 28-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (42 percent, CI: 38-47).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (42 percent, CI: 38-47), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-39), adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (32 percent, CI: 29-34) and adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (31 percent, CI: 28-34).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 28-31) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (37 percent, CI: 32-41).

**Note:** The Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters (kg/meters<sup>2</sup>). The equivalent is weight in pounds divided by the square of height in inches, times 703 ((pounds/inches<sup>2</sup>) x 703). Individuals with a BMI of 25 to 29.9 are considered overweight, while individuals with a BMI  $\geq$  30 are considered obese.

# Overweight and Obese

**Figure 11A: Overweight and Obese Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



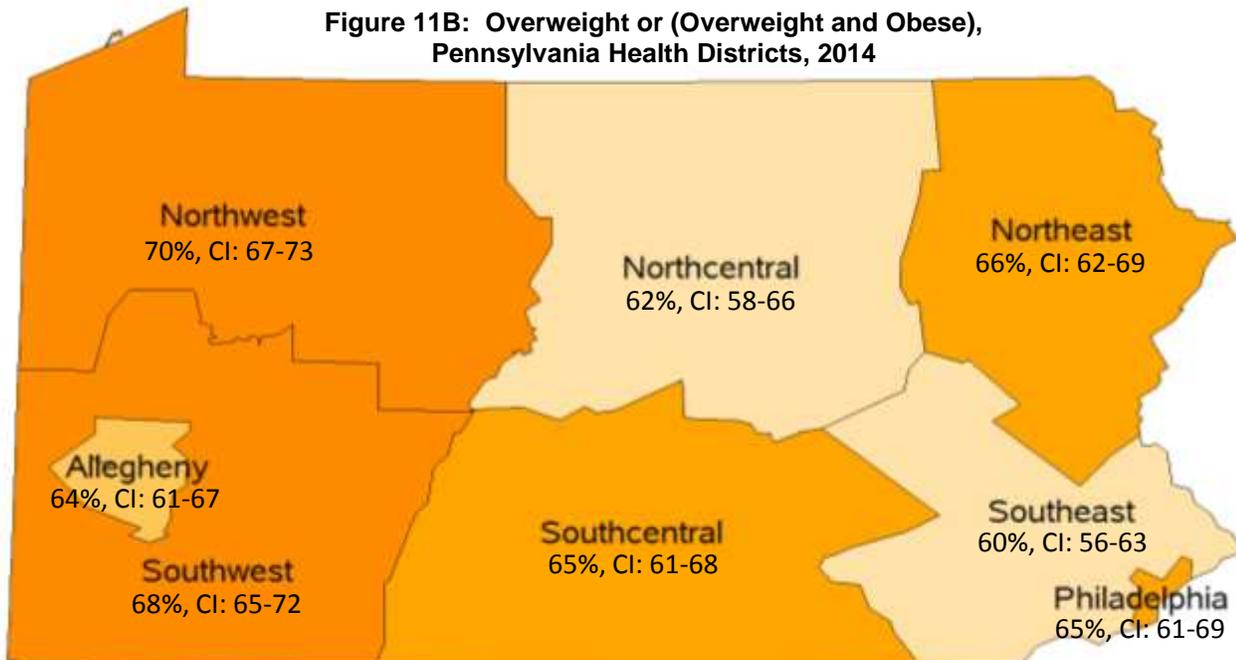
**Table 11: Overweight and Obese, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Overweight* (BMI 25-29)		Obese* (BMI >= 30)		Overweight or Obese* (BMI >= 25)	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	34	33-35	30	29-31	64	63-65
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	39	37-41	31	29-33	70	68-72
Female	29	27-30	29	27-31	58	56-60
<b>Age:</b>						
18-29	22	19-26	21	18-25	43	39-47
30-44	31	29-34	33	31-37	65	62-68
45-64	37	36-39	34	32-36	71	70-73
65+	40	38-43	29	28-31	70	68-72
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	27	23-31	35	31-41	62	57-68
High school	35	33-37	34	32-36	69	67-71
Some college	33	31-36	31	28-33	64	61-67
College degree	37	34-39	21	19-23	58	55-60
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	27	23-31	42	38-47	69	65-73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31	28-35	35	32-39	66	62-70
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	32-38	32	29-34	67	64-69
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35	32-39	31	28-34	66	63-70
\$75,000+	37	35-40	25	22-27	62	59-64
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	35	33-36	29	28-31	64	63-66
Black, non-Hispanic	36	31-40	37	32-41	72	68-76
Hispanic	28	21-36	39	31-48	67	58-75

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

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

**Figure 11B: Overweight or (Overweight and Obese), Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



# Physical Impairments

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

- Twenty-two percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were limited in some way due to physical, mental or emotional problems.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (27 percent, CI: 25-29) and adults age 65 and older (28 percent, CI: 26-29).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (27 percent, CI: 25-29) and adults age 65 and older (28 percent, CI: 26-29).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 20-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (31 percent, CI: 26-36).
- 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 (31 percent, CI: 26-36), adults with a high school education (25 percent, CI: 23-27) and adults with some college education (22 percent, CI: 20-24).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 31-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 40-49).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 40-49) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (35 percent, CI: 31-38).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 40-49) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (35 percent, CI: 31-38).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (44 percent, CI: 40-49), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (35 percent, CI: 31-38) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (21 percent, CI: 18-23).

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

- Nine percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they have health problems requiring the use of special equipment.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-12) and adults age 65 and older (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-12) and adults age 65 and older (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- 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 (14 percent, CI: 12-18) and adults with a high school education (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (14 percent, CI: 12-18), adults with a high school education (12 percent, CI: 11-13) and adults with some college education (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 21-28).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 21-28) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-20).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 21-28), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-20) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (8 percent, CI: 8-11).

## Physical Impairments

### Do you have health problems requiring the use of special equipment? (continued)

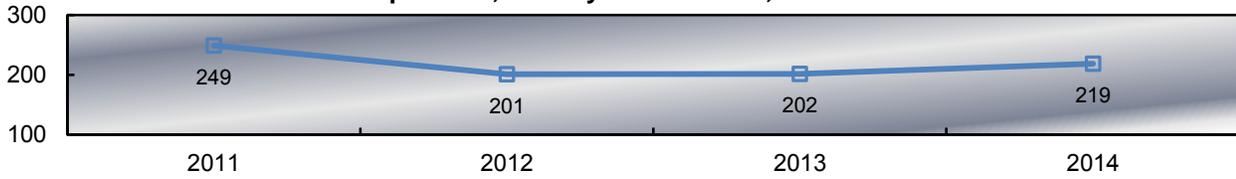
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (24 percent, CI: 21-28), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (17 percent, CI: 15-20) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (9 percent, CI: 8-11).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 9-10) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (13 percent, CI: 11-16).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-10) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (13 percent, CI: 11-16).

### Blind or have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses:

- Four percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were blind or had serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (5 percent, CI: 4-6) and adults age 65 and older (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (5 percent, CI: 4-6) and adults age 65 and older (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 4-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (8 percent, CI: 6-10).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (8 percent, CI: 6-10).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (8 percent, CI: 6-10), adults with a high school education (4 percent, CI: 4-5) and adults with some college education (3 percent, CI: 3-4).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (9 percent, CI: 7-12) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (7 percent, CI: 5-9).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (9 percent, CI: 7-12) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (7 percent, CI: 5-9).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (9 percent, CI: 7-12) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (7 percent, CI: 5-9).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (7 percent, CI: 5-10).

# Physical Impairments

**Figure 12A: Limited in Activity Due to Health Problems Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



**Table 12: Physical Impairments, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

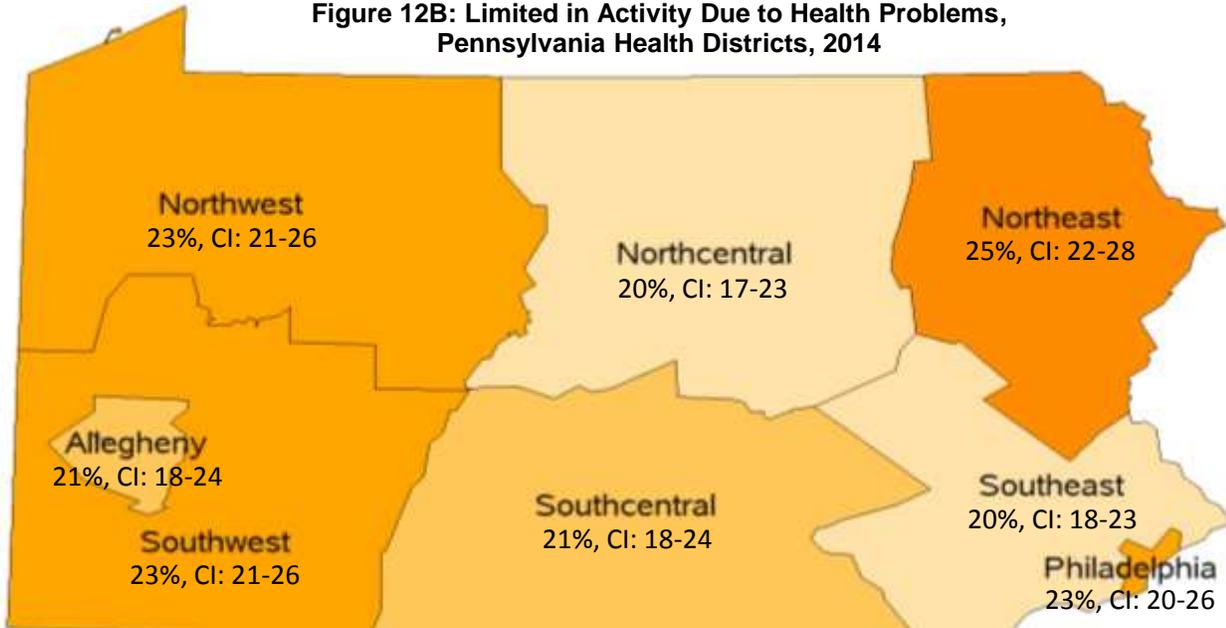
	Activities Limited in Any Way Due to Health Problems* **		Health Problems Require the Use of Special Equipment*		Are Blind or Have Serious Difficulty Seeing, Even With Glasses*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	22	21-23	9	9-10	4	3-4
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	21	20-23	9	8-10	3	3-4
Female	22	21-24	10	9-11	4	4-5
<b>Age:</b>						
18-29	15	12-18	2	1-4	2	1-3
30-44	16	14-18	4	3-5	2	1-3
45-64	27	25-29	11	10-12	5	4-6
65+	28	26-29	20	18-22	5	4-6
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	31	26-36	14	12-18	8	6-10
High school	25	23-27	12	11-13	4	4-5
Some college	22	20-24	8	7-9	3	3-4
College degree	13	12-15	5	4-6	1	1-2
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	44	40-49	24	21-28	9	7-12
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35	31-38	17	15-20	7	5-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21	18-23	9	8-11	3	2-4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	13-18	4	3-6	2	1-3
\$75,000+	12	10-14	3	2-4	1	1-2
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	22	21-23	9	9-10	3	3-4
Black, non-Hispanic	24	21-28	13	11-16	7	5-10
Hispanic	21	15-29	5	3-10	6	3-11

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

\*\*Includes physical, mental or emotional problems

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

**Figure 12B: Limited in Activity Due to Health Problems, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Physical Impairments (continued)

### Have difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions due to health condition:

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- Ten percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they had difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions due to health condition.
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (13 percent, CI: 10-16) and adults age 45-64 (11 percent, CI: 10-12).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-24).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-24).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (19 percent, CI: 16-24), adults with a high school education (13 percent, CI: 11-14) and adults with some college education (10 percent, CI: 8-12).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 23-31) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 4-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 23-31) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-23).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (27 percent, CI: 23-31), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-23) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (9 percent, CI: 8-11).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-11) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (16 percent, CI: 13-19).

### Have difficulty walking or climbing stairs:

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- Thirteen percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they had difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (6 percent, CI: 5-8), adults age 45-64 (17 percent, CI: 15-18) and adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (17 percent, CI: 15-18) and adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 15-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (24 percent, CI: 22-26).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 14-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (23 percent, CI: 20-28).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 11-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (23 percent, CI: 20-28).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (23 percent, CI: 20-28), adults with a high school education (15 percent, CI: 14-17) and adults with some college education (12 percent, CI: 11-14).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (30 percent, CI: 27-35) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (24 percent, CI: 22-27).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (30 percent, CI: 27-35), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (24 percent, CI: 22-27) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (14 percent, CI: 12-15).

## Physical Impairments (continued)

### Have difficulty walking or climbing stairs: (continued)

- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (30 percent, CI: 27-35), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (24 percent, CI: 22-27) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (14 percent, CI: 12-15).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 12-14) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults (17 percent, CI: 15-21).

### Have difficulty dressing or bathing:

- Three percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they had difficulty dressing or bathing.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (5 percent, CI: 5-6) and adults age 65 and older (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (5 percent, CI: 5-6) and adults age 65 and older (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (6 percent, CI: 4-9) and adults with a high school education (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (6 percent, CI: 4-9) and adults with a high school education (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (10 percent, CI: 7-13).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (10 percent, CI: 7-13), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (6 percent, CI: 5-8) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (4 percent, CI: 3-5).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (10 percent, CI: 7-13), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (6 percent, CI: 5-8) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (4 percent, CI: 3-5).

### Have difficulty doing errands alone due to health condition:

- Six percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they had difficulty doing errands alone due to a health condition.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania women (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (8 percent, CI: 7-9) and adults age 65 and older (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- 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: 7-9) and adults age 65 and older (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (11 percent, CI: 8-14).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (11 percent, CI: 8-14), adults with a high school education (8 percent, CI: 7-9) and adults with some college education (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22).

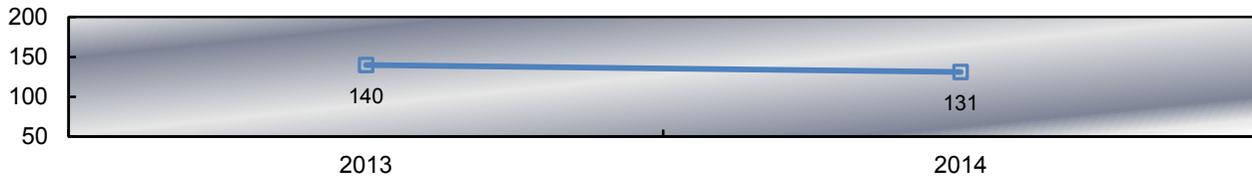
## Physical Impairments (continued)

### Have difficulty doing errands alone due to health condition: (continued)

- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (12 percent, CI: 10-14).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (12 percent, CI: 10-14) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (18 percent, CI: 15-22), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (12 percent, CI: 10-14) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (6 percent, CI: 5-7).

# Physical Impairments (continued)

**Figure 13A: Have Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2013-2014**



**Table 13: Physical Impairments, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

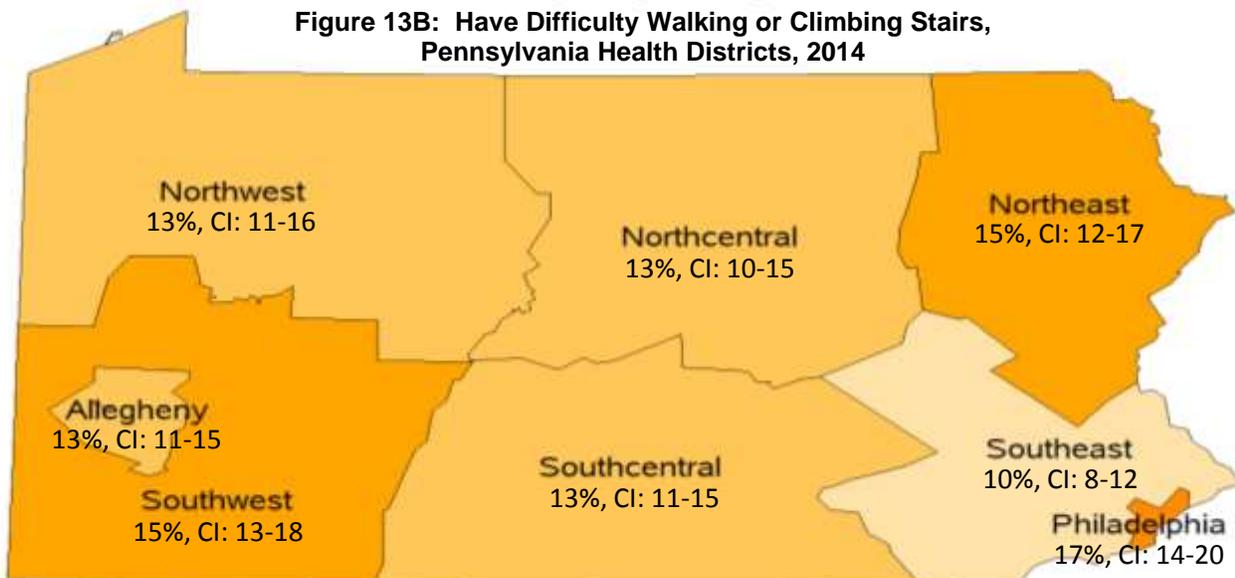
	Have Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering or Making Decisions Due to Health Condition* **		Have Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs*		Have Difficulty Dressing or Bathing*		Have Difficulty Doing Errands Alone Due to Health Condition*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	10	10-11	13	12-14	3	3-4	6	6-7
<b>Gender:</b>								
Male	10	9-12	12	11-13	4	3-5	5	4-6
Female	11	10-12	14	13-15	3	2-3	8	7-9
<b>Age:</b>								
18-29	13	10-16	3	2-4	0	0-1	3	2-5
30-44	11	9-13	6	5-8	2	1-3	5	4-6
45-64	11	10-12	17	15-18	5	5-6	8	7-9
65+	7	6-9	24	22-26	4	4-5	9	8-10
<b>Education:</b>								
<High school	19	16-24	23	20-28	6	4-9	11	8-14
High school	13	11-14	15	14-17	4	4-5	8	7-9
Some college	10	8-12	12	11-14	2	2-3	6	5-7
College degree	4	3-5	6	5-7	1	1-2	2	2-3
<b>Household income:</b>								
<\$15,000	27	23-31	30	27-35	10	7-13	18	15-22
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	17-23	24	22-27	6	5-8	12	10-14
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	8-11	14	12-15	4	3-5	6	5-7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	4-8	7	5-9	1	1-2	3	2-4
\$75,000+	4	3-5	4	3-5	1	1-1	2	1-3
<b>Race:</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-11	13	12-14	3	3-4	6	5-7
Black, non-Hispanic	16	13-19	17	15-21	5	4-7	8	6-11
Hispanic	15	10-21	11	7-17	5	3-9	6	3-10

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

\*\*Includes physical, mental or emotional problems

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

**Figure 13B: Have Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



# Tobacco Use

## Current cigarette smokers:

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- Twenty percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were current smokers.
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (22 percent, CI: 19-26), adults age 30-44 (25 percent, CI: 23-28) and adults age 45-64 (23 percent, CI: 21-25).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 27-37).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 27-37).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (32 percent, CI: 27-37), adults with a high school education (24 percent, CI: 22-26) and adults with some college education (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (36 percent, CI: 32-41) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (32 percent, CI: 28-35).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (36 percent, CI: 32-41) and adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (32 percent, CI: 28-35).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (36 percent, CI: 32-41), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (32 percent, CI: 28-35) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (21 percent, CI: 19-24).

## Former cigarette smokers:

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- Twenty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they were former smokers.
- Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 21-24) compared to Pennsylvania men (27 percent, CI: 26-29).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (21 percent, CI: 19-24), adults age 45-64 (26 percent, CI: 24-28) and adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 24-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (29 percent, CI: 27-31).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-21) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (27 percent, CI: 26-28).
- Pennsylvania Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 10-21) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (27 percent, CI: 26-28).

## Tobacco Use

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

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- Fifty-three percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they quit for at least one day in the past year.
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (47 percent, CI: 42-52) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (71 percent, CI: 61-79).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 30-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (71 percent, CI: 61-79) and adults age 30-44 (55 percent, CI: 48-62).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 42-53) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (65 percent, CI: 56-74).

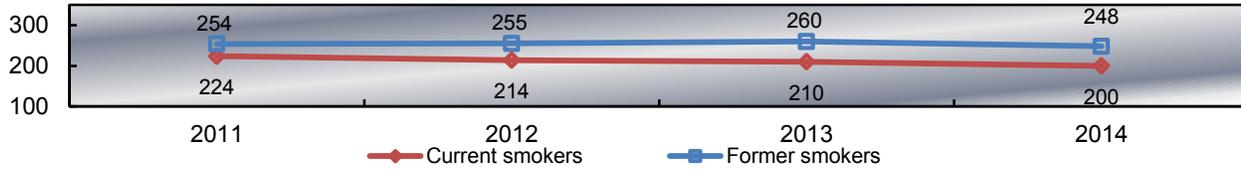
### **Currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus:**

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- Four percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus.
- Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-1) 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 (6 percent, CI: 5-8) and adults age 30-44 (6 percent, CI: 5-8).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (6 percent, CI: 5-8) and adults age 30-44 (6 percent, CI: 5-8).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (6 percent, CI: 4-8) and adults with a high school education (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (5 percent, CI: 4-5).

# Tobacco Use

**Figure 14A: Tobacco Use Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



**Table 14: Tobacco Use, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (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	20	19-21	25	24-26	53	50-57	4	4-5
<b>Gender:</b>								
Male	21	19-23	27	26-29	51	45-57	8	7-9
Female	19	18-20	22	21-24	55	50-60	1	0-1
<b>Age:</b>								
18-29	22	19-26	9	7-11	71	61-79	6	5-8
30-44	25	23-28	21	19-24	55	48-62	6	5-8
45-64	23	21-25	26	24-28	47	42-52	3	3-4
65+	9	7-10	42	40-44	38	30-47	2	1-3
<b>Education:</b>								
<High school	32	27-37	22	18-26	65	56-74	6	4-8
High school	24	22-26	26	24-28	48	42-53	5	4-6
Some college	21	19-24	26	24-29	54	48-61	4	3-5
College degree	8	6-9	22	21-24	49	40-59	2	2-3
<b>Household income:</b>								
<\$15,000	36	32-41	21	18-25	53	44-62	3	2-5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	32	28-35	23	20-26	53	46-61	4	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21	19-24	29	27-31	51	44-59	5	4-6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	14-19	28	25-31	52	42-63	5	3-6
\$75,000+	12	10-14	24	22-26	48	37-58	5	4-6
<b>Race:</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	19	18-21	27	26-28	50	46-54	5	4-5
Black, non-Hispanic	25	21-29	17	14-21	62	48-73	1	1-2
Hispanic	25	18-33	15	10-21	NSR	NSR	3	1-9

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

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

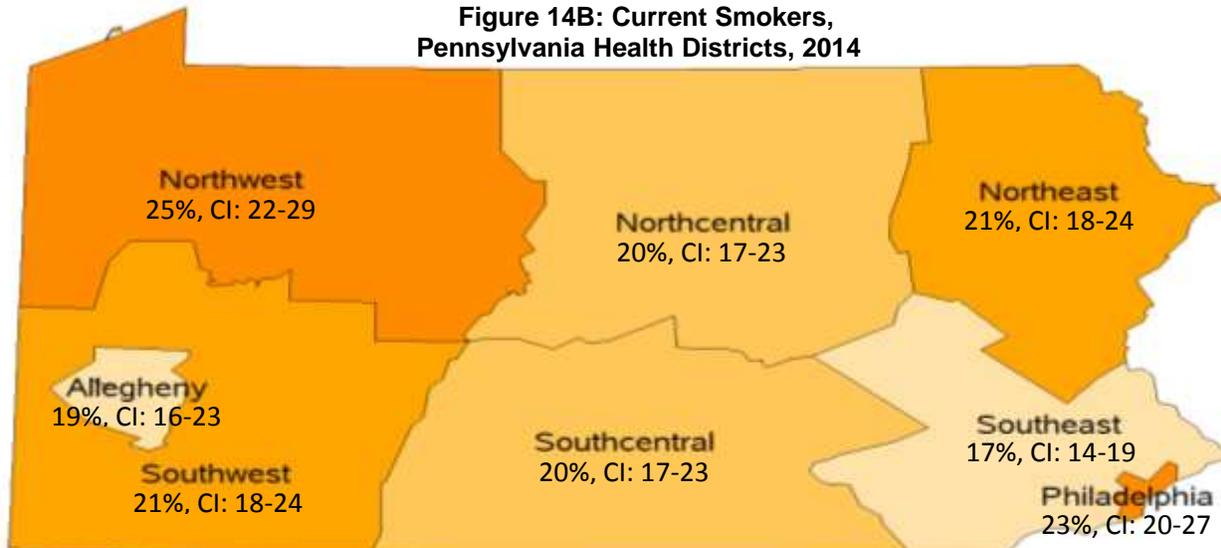
\*\*\*Denominator is current smokers who smoke every day or some days.

\*\*\*\*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 14B: Current Smokers, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



# Alcohol Consumption

## **Binge drinking:**

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- Seventeen percent of Pennsylvania adults in 2014 indicated that they were binge drinkers.
- Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 10-12) compared to Pennsylvania men (23 percent, CI: 21-25).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (30 percent, CI: 27-34).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 12-15) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (30 percent, CI: 27-34) and adults age 30-44 (22 percent, CI: 19-24).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 4-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (30 percent, CI: 27-34), adults age 30-44 (22 percent, CI: 19-24) and adults age 45-64 (14 percent, CI: 12-15).
- Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (20 percent, CI: 18-22).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 9-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (20 percent, CI: 17-23) and adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (21 percent, CI: 19-24).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (21 percent, CI: 19-24).

**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:**

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- Six percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were at risk for problem drinking.
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (9 percent, CI: 7-12), adults age 30-44 (6 percent, CI: 5-8) and adults age 45-64 (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (8 percent, CI: 7-10).

**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.

## **Chronic drinking:**

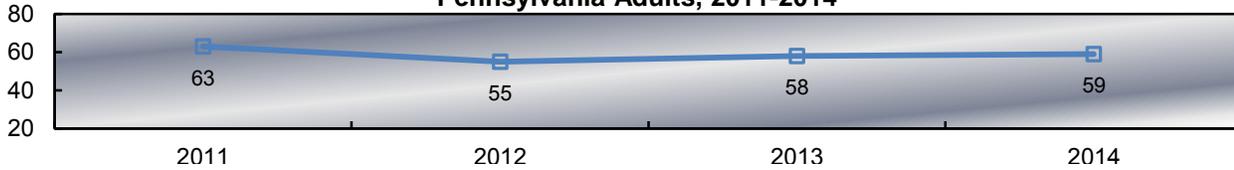
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- Six percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they were chronic drinkers.
- Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania men (10 percent, CI: 8-11).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-5) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 (8 percent, CI: 6-10).

**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 15A: Chronic Drinking Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



**Table 15: Alcohol Consumption, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Binge Drinking* **		At Risk for Problem Drinking* ***		Chronic Drinking * ****	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	17	16-18	6	5-7	6	5-7
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	23	21-25	7	6-8	10	8-11
Female	11	10-12	5	4-6	3	2-3
<b>Age:</b>						
18-29	30	27-34	9	7-12	8	6-10
30-44	22	19-24	6	5-8	6	5-8
45-64	14	12-15	6	5-7	6	5-7
65+	4	4-5	3	3-4	4	3-5
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	12	9-17	5	3-8	4	2-7
High school	15	13-17	5	4-6	5	4-6
Some college	18	16-20	8	7-10	8	6-10
College degree	20	18-22	6	5-7	6	5-7
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	11	9-14	5	3-7	4	3-6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	12-18	5	4-6	4	3-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	13-17	6	5-8	7	5-9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	17-23	6	5-8	7	5-9
\$75,000+	21	19-24	7	6-9	7	6-9
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	17	16-18	6	5-7	6	5-7
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11-19	5	3-7	5	3-8
Hispanic	20	14-29	10	6-17	10	5-17

\* Excludes missing, don't know and refused

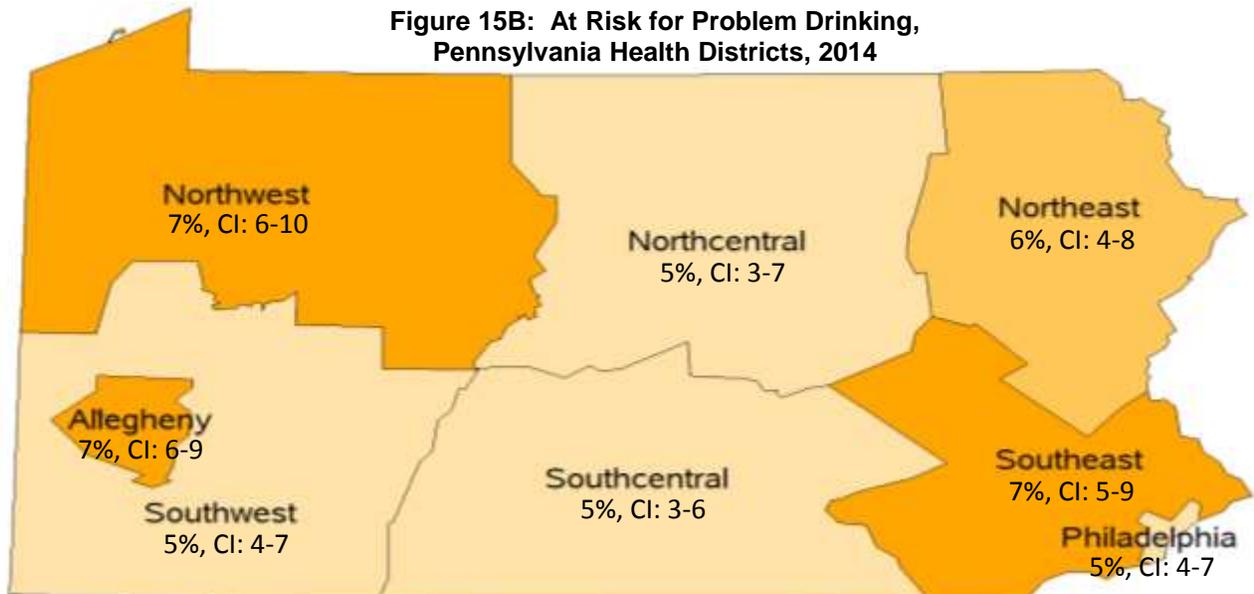
\*\* Defined as having greater than five or more drinks on one occasion for men and having four or more drinks on one occasion for women

\*\*\* 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 15B: At Risk for Problem Drinking, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Immunization

### **Those who had a seasonal flu shot or seasonal flu vaccine sprayed in their nose in the past year:**

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- Thirty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they had a seasonal flu shot or seasonal flu vaccine sprayed in their nose in the past year.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 33-37) compared to Pennsylvania women (44 percent, CI: 42-45).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 21-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (32 percent, CI: 29-35), adults age 45-64 (40 percent, CI: 39-42) and adult age 65 and older (60 percent, CI: 57-62).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 29-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (40 percent, CI: 39-42) and adults age 65 and older (60 percent, CI: 57-62).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 39-42) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (60 percent, CI: 57-62).
- Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 30-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (47 percent, CI: 45-49).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 34-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (47 percent, CI: 45-49).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 36-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (47 percent, CI: 45-49).

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

---

- Seventy-one percent of Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older responded in 2014 that they ever had a pneumonia vaccination.
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 47-65) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 65 and older (73 percent, CI: 71-75).

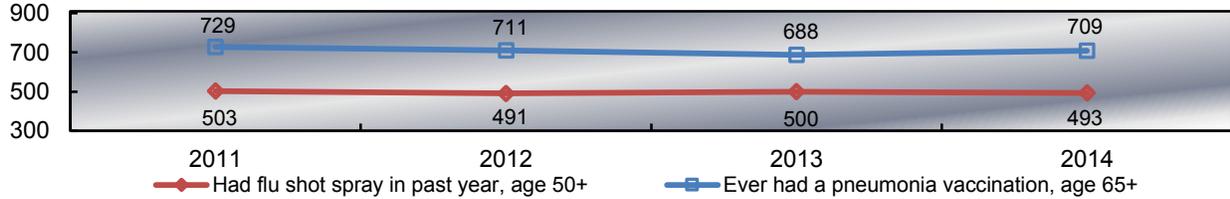
### **Those age 60 and older who ever had the zoster vaccine for shingles:**

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- Thirty-two percent of Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older indicated in 2014 that they ever had the zoster vaccine for shingles.
- Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 19-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older with some college education (34 percent, CI: 31-38) and adults age 60 and older with a college degree (40 percent, CI: 37-43).
- Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older with a college degree (40 percent, CI: 37-43).
- Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 16-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (33 percent, CI: 30-36), adults age 60 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (37 percent, CI: 33-42) and adults age 60 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (38 percent, CI: 33-42).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 60 and older had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-17) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 60 and older (34 percent, CI: 32-36).

# Immunization

**Figure 16A: Immunization Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



**Table 16: Immunization, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

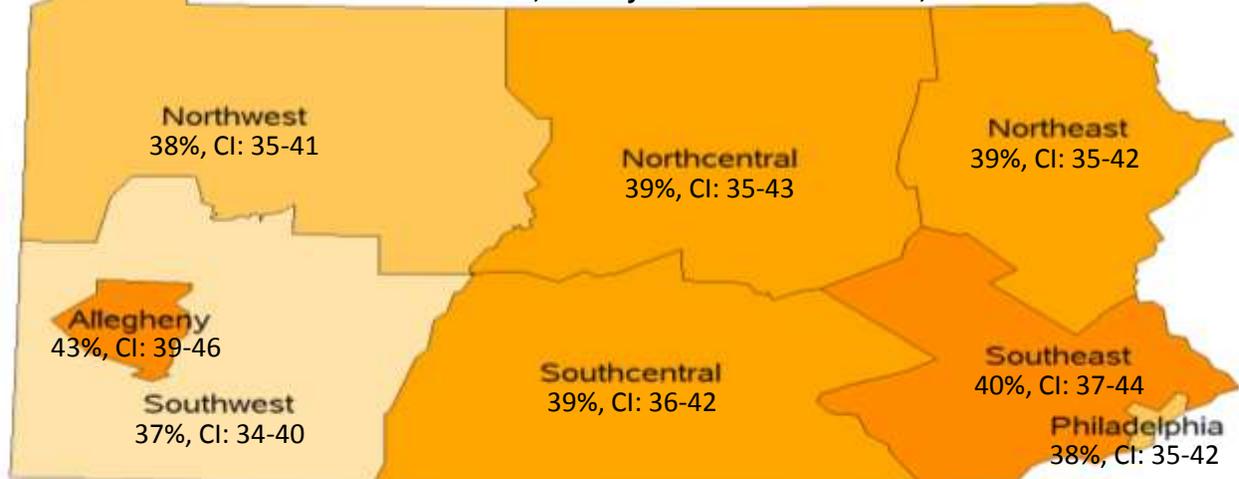
	Had Seasonal Flu Shot or Seasonal Flu Vaccine Sprayed in Nose in Past Year*		Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age 65+ *		Ever Had the Zoster Vaccine for Shingles, Age 60+ *	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	39	38-41	71	69-73	32	31-34
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	35	33-37	70	66-73	31	28-34
Female	44	42-45	72	69-74	33	31-36
<b>Age:</b>						
18-29	24	21-28	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	32	29-35	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	40	39-42	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
60+	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	32	31-34
65+	60	57-62	71	69-73	NSR	NSR
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	35	30-40	69	61-75	24	19-30
High school	36	34-38	71	68-73	30	27-32
Some college	38	36-41	71	67-75	34	31-38
College degree	47	45-49	73	69-76	40	37-43
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	38	34-43	68	60-74	20	16-25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	35-42	73	69-77	29	25-33
\$25,000 to \$49,999	38	36-41	72	69-75	33	30-36
\$50,000 to \$74,999	37	34-41	71	65-76	37	33-42
\$75,000+	42	39-45	66	60-72	38	33-42
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	40	39-42	73	71-75	34	32-36
Black, non-Hispanic	37	33-42	56	47-65	12	9-17
Hispanic	34	27-42	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, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Falls

### **Those age 45 and older who have fallen in the past 12 months:**

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- Twenty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older indicated in 2014 that they had fallen in the past 12 months.
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 25-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (41 percent, CI: 36-47) and adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-39).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-29) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (41 percent, CI: 36-47) and adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-39).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (41 percent, CI: 36-47) and adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (35 percent, CI: 32-39).

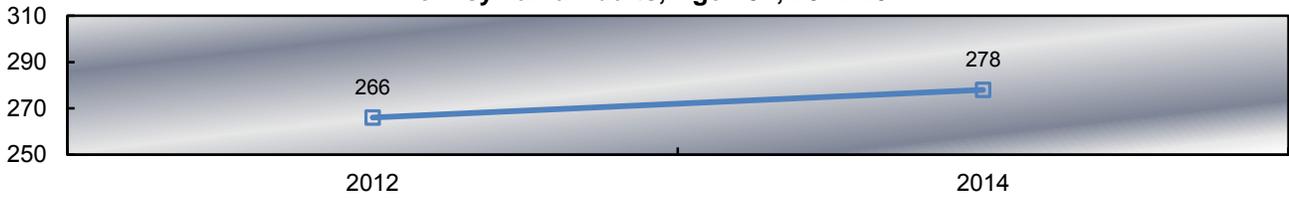
### **Those age 45 and older who have been injured by a fall in the past 12 months:**

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- Eleven percent of Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older responded in 2014 that they had been injured by a fall in the past 12 months.
- Pennsylvania men age 45 and older had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 8-10) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45 and older (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 9-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with less than a high school education (17 percent, CI: 13-21).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with less than a high school education (17 percent, CI: 13-21).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 17-27) and adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (18 percent, CI: 15-21).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 17-27) and adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (18 percent, CI: 15-21).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 (22 percent, CI: 17-21) and adults age 45 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (18 percent, CI: 15-21).

# Falls

**Figure 17A: Have Fallen in the Past 12 Months Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 45+, 2012-2014**



**Table 17: Falls, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 45+, 2014  
(with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Have Fallen in the Past 12 Months* **		Have Been Injured By a Fall in the Past 12 Months*	
	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	28	27-29	11	10-12
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	26	24-28	9	8-10
Female	30	28-31	13	12-14
<b>Age:</b>				
45-64	27	26-29	12	11-13
65+	29	27-31	10	9-11
<b>Education:</b>				
<High school	34	29-39	17	13-21
High school	27	25-29	10	9-12
Some college	28	25-30	11	10-13
College degree	27	24-29	10	8-11
<b>Household income:</b>				
<\$15,000	41	36-47	22	17-27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35	32-39	18	15-21
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27	25-30	8	7-10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25	22-29	9	7-11
\$75,000+	23	21-26	8	7-10
<b>Race:</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	28	26-29	11	10-12
Black, non-Hispanic	28	23-33	11	8-15
Hispanic	26	16-39	NSR	NSR

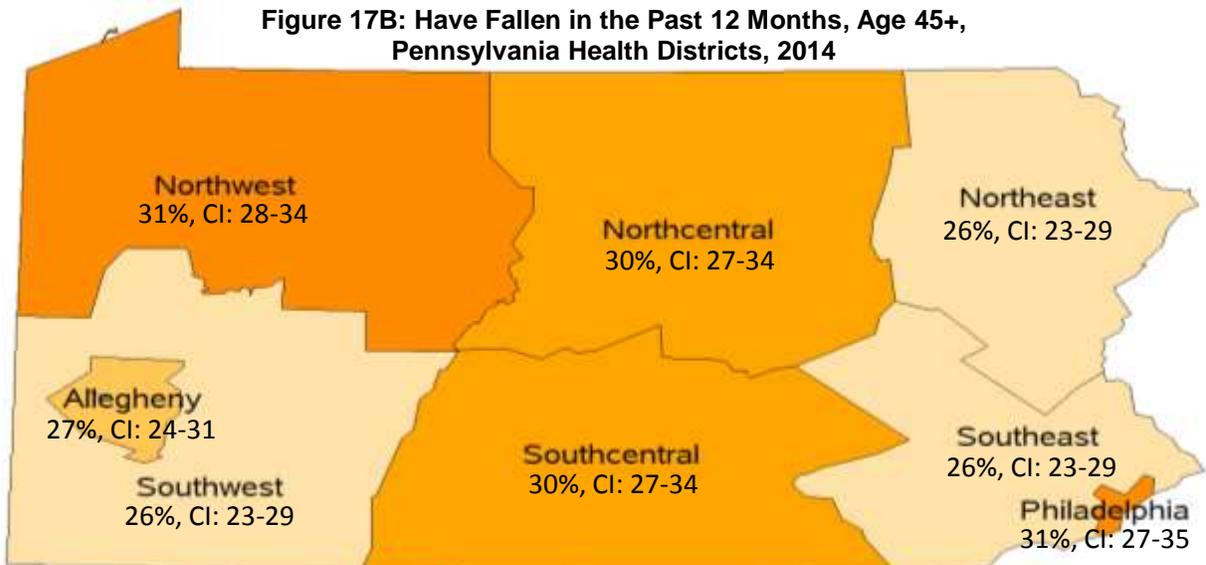
\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

\*\*A fall that limited regular activities for at least 1 day or required a trip to go see a doctor

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 17B: Have Fallen in the Past 12 Months, Age 45+, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Seatbelt Use

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

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- Seventy-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults responded in 2014 that they always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 69-73) compared to Pennsylvania women (82 percent, CI: 81-84).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 66-73) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 (78 percent, CI: 76-80) and adults age 65 and older (83 percent, CI: 81-84).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (76 percent, CI: 73-79) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (83 percent, CI: 81-84).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (78 percent, CI: 76-80) 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 (64 percent, CI: 59-69) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education (74 percent, CI: 71-76), adults with some college education (79 percent, CI: 76-81) and adults with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 84-87).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (74 percent, CI: 71-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 84-87).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (79 percent, CI: 76-81) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (86 percent, CI: 84-87).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 66-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 82-86).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (73 percent, CI: 70-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 82-86).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 72-77) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 82-86).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 71-78) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (84 percent, CI: 82-86).

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

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- Eighty-nine percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
- Pennsylvania men had a significantly lower percentage (85 percent, CI: 83-86) compared to Pennsylvania women (92 percent, CI: 91-93).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (85 percent, CI: 82-88) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (93 percent, CI: 91-94).
- Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (87 percent, CI: 85-89) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (93 percent, CI: 91-94).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (89 percent, CI: 87-90) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older (93 percent, CI: 91-94).
- Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (80 percent, CI: 76-84) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (90 percent, CI: 88-92) and adults with a college degree (95 percent, CI: 94-96).
- Pennsylvania adults with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (86 percent, CI: 84-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education (90 percent, CI: 88-92) and adults with a college degree (95 percent, CI: 94-96).
- Pennsylvania adults with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (90 percent, CI: 88-92) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (95 percent, CI: 94-96).

## Seatbelt Use

### **Those who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car: (continued)**

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- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 78-86) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (94 percent, CI: 92-95).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (84 percent, CI: 81-87) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (94 percent, CI: 92-95).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (87 percent, CI: 85-89) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (94 percent, CI: 92-95).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (88 percent, CI: 86-91) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (94 percent, CI: 92-95).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 78-86) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults (89 percent, CI: 88-90).

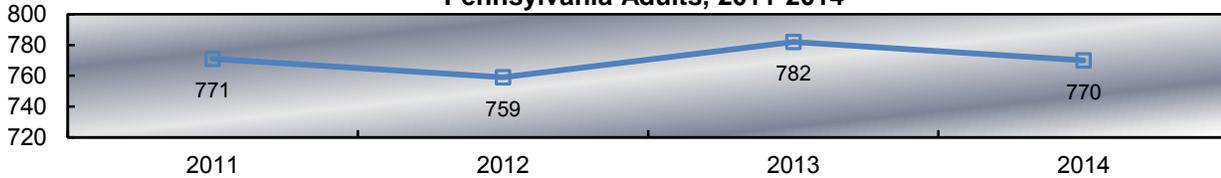
### **Those who seldom or never use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car:**

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- Six percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they seldom or never wear seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
- Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 3-4) compared to Pennsylvania men (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- Pennsylvania adults with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with less than a high school education (9 percent, CI: 7-13), adults with a high school education (8 percent, CI: 7-9) and adults with some college education (6 percent, CI: 4-7).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (10 percent, CI: 8-12).
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (10 percent, CI: 7-13), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (10 percent, CI: 8-12) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (7 percent, CI: 6-9).

# Seatbelt Use

**Figure 18A: Always Use a Seatbelt Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2014**



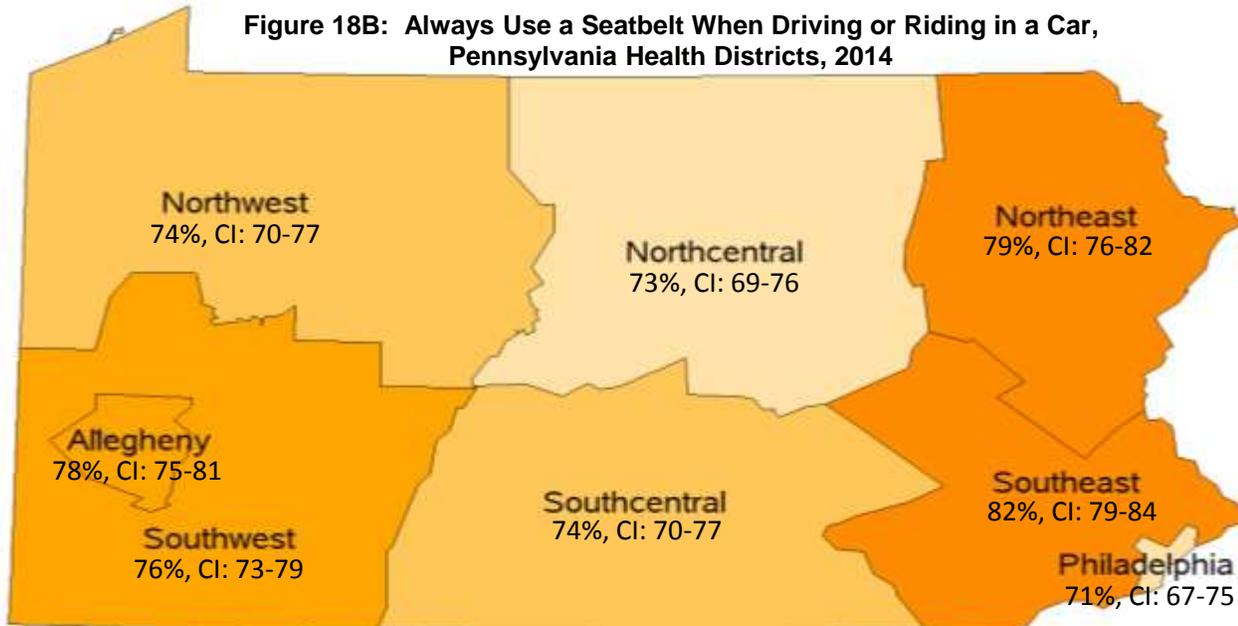
**Table 18: Seatbelt Use, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	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	89	88-89	6	5-7
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	71	69-73	85	83-86	9	8-10
Female	82	81-84	92	91-93	3	3-4
<b>Age:</b>						
18-29	70	66-73	85	82-88	7	5-9
30-44	76	73-79	87	85-89	7	5-9
45-64	78	76-80	89	87-90	6	5-7
65+	83	81-84	93	91-94	4	3-5
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	64	59-69	80	76-84	9	7-13
High school	74	71-76	86	84-87	8	7-9
Some college	79	76-81	90	88-92	6	4-7
College degree	86	84-87	95	94-96	2	2-3
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	70	66-75	83	78-86	10	7-13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	73	70-76	84	81-87	10	8-12
\$25,000 to \$49,999	75	72-77	87	85-89	7	6-9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	75	71-78	88	86-91	5	4-7
\$75,000+	84	82-86	94	92-95	3	2-4
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	77	76-79	89	88-90	6	5-6
Black, non-Hispanic	71	67-76	83	78-86	8	5-11
Hispanic	79	71-86	88	80-93	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 18B: Always Use a Seatbelt When Driving or Riding in a Car, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Drinking and Driving

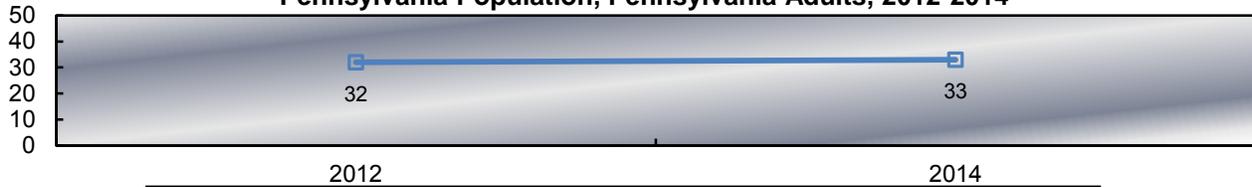
### **Have driven in the past month with perhaps too much to drink:**

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- Three percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they have driven in the past month with perhaps too much to drink.
- Pennsylvania women had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania men (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (4 percent, CI: 3-6).

# Drinking and Driving

**Figure 19A: Have Driven in Past Month With Perhaps Too Much to Drink Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2012-2014**



**Table 19: Drinking and Driving, Pennsylvania Adults, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Driven in Past Month With Perhaps Too Much to Drink*	
	%	CI
All adults	3	3-4
<b>Gender:</b>		
Male	5	4-6
Female	2	1-2
<b>Age:</b>		
18-29	4	2-6
30-44	4	3-6
45-64	3	2-4
65+	1	1-2
<b>Education:</b>		
<High school	2	1-7
High school	3	2-5
Some college	4	2-5
College degree	3	2-4
<b>Household income:</b>		
<\$15,000	4	1-10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2	1-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	3-5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4	2-7
\$75,000+	3	2-5
<b>Race:</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	3	3-4
Black, non-Hispanic	6	3-11
Hispanic	2	0-10

\*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 19B: Have Driven in Past Month With Perhaps Too Much to Drink, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

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

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- Fifty-six percent of Pennsylvania women age 40 and older indicated in 2014 that they had a clinical breast exam in the past year.
- Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 39-47) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40-49 (62 percent, CI: 57-66), women age 50-64 (59 percent, CI: 56-62) and women age 65-74 (55 percent, CI: 51-59).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (42 percent, CI: 35-50) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with some college education (60 percent, CI: 56-63) and women age 40 and older with a college degree (64 percent, CI: 61-67).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (53 percent, CI: 50-56) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a college degree (64 percent, CI: 61-67).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (43 percent, CI: 37-49) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (57 percent, CI: 53-61), women age 40 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (65 percent, CI: 60-70) and women age 40 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (67 percent, CI: 63-70).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (47 percent, CI: 42-52) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (57 percent, CI: 53-61), women age 40 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (65 percent, CI: 60-70) and women age 40 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (67 percent, CI: 63-70).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 53-61) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (67 percent, CI: 63-70).

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

---

- Fifty-seven percent of Pennsylvania women age 40 and older indicated in 2014 that they had a mammogram in the past year.
- Pennsylvania women age 40-49 had a significantly lower percentage (50 percent, CI: 46-54) compared to Pennsylvania women age 50-64 (59 percent, CI: 56-62) and women age 65-74 (67 percent, CI: 63-70).
- Pennsylvania women age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (59 percent, CI: 56-62) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65-74 (67 percent, CI: 63-70).
- Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (53 percent, CI: 49-57) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65-74 (67 percent, CI: 63-70).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (50 percent, CI: 46-55) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (61 percent, CI: 56-65) and women age 40 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (62 percent, CI: 58-66).

## Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

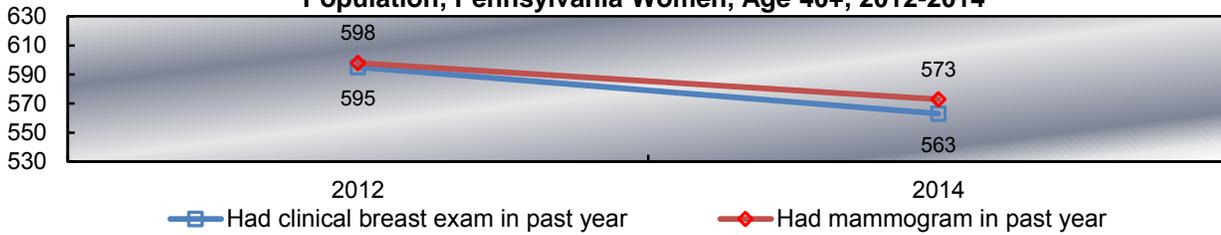
### Those age 40 and older who had a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past year:

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- Forty-six percent of Pennsylvania women age 40 and older responded in 2014 that they had a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past year.
- Pennsylvania women age 75 and older had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 31-39) compared to Pennsylvania women age 50-64 (50 percent, CI: 47-52) and women age 65-74 (49 percent, CI: 46-53).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 29-44) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a college degree (51 percent, CI: 48-54).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (44 percent, CI: 41-47) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a college degree (51 percent, CI: 48-54).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (36 percent, CI: 30-42) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (51 percent, CI: 46-56) and women age 40 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (54 percent, CI: 51-58).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (38 percent, CI: 33-42) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (51 percent, CI: 46-56) and women age 40 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (54 percent, CI: 51-58).
- Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 42-49) compared to Pennsylvania women age 40 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (54 percent, CI: 51-58).

# Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening

**Figure 20A: Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Women, Age 40+, 2012-2014**



**Table 20: Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening, Pennsylvania Women, Age 40+, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

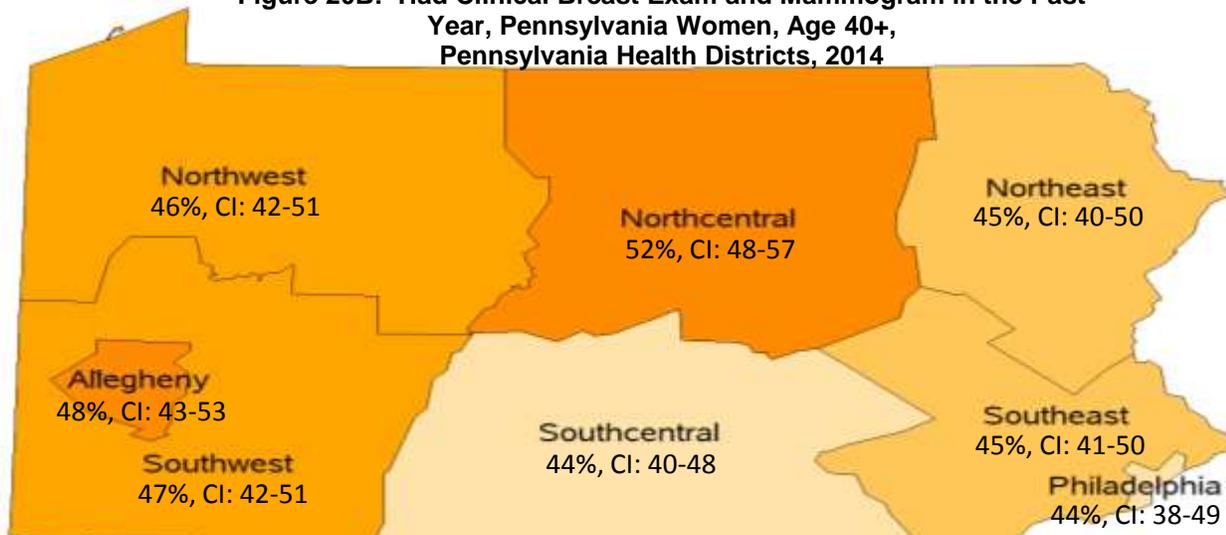
	Had a Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year*		Had a Mammogram in Past Year*		Had Both A Mammogram and Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Gender:</b>						
Female	56	54-58	57	55-59	46	44-48
<b>Age:</b>						
40-49	62	57-66	50	46-54	44	39-48
50-64	59	56-62	59	56-62	50	47-52
65-74	55	51-59	67	63-70	49	46-53
75+	43	39-47	53	49-57	35	31-39
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	42	35-50	53	46-60	36	29-44
High school	53	50-56	56	53-59	44	41-47
Some college	60	56-63	57	53-61	47	44-51
College degree	64	61-67	61	58-64	51	48-54
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	43	37-49	53	47-58	36	30-42
\$15,000 to \$24,999	47	42-52	50	46-55	38	33-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	57	53-61	56	53-60	45	42-49
\$50,000 to \$74,999	65	60-70	61	56-65	51	46-56
\$75,000+	67	63-70	62	58-66	54	51-58
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	56	54-58	57	55-59	46	44-48
Black, non-Hispanic	62	55-68	60	54-67	50	43-56
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 20B: Had Clinical Breast Exam and Mammogram in the Past Year, Pennsylvania Women, Age 40+, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Women's Health (continued) - Pap Test

### Those who ever had a Pap test:

---

- Ninety percent of Pennsylvania women responded in 2014 that they ever had a pap test.
- Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (59 percent, CI: 52-65) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (97 percent, CI: 96-98), women age 45-64 (98 percent, CI: 97-99) and women age 65 and older (95 percent, CI: 93-96).
- Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (95 percent, CI: 93-96) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45-64 (98 percent, CI: 97-99).
- Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (74 percent, CI: 64-82) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (90 percent, CI: 87-93), women with some college education (90 percent, CI: 86-93) and women with a college degree (95 percent, CI: 93-97).

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

---

- Sixty-nine percent of Pennsylvania women indicated in 2014 that they had a pap test in the past three years.
- Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 50-63) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (86 percent, CI: 83-89) and women age 45-64 (76 percent, CI: 74-78).
- Pennsylvania women age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (76 percent, CI: 74-78) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (86 percent, CI: 83-89).
- Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (50 percent, CI: 47-53) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (86 percent, CI: 83-89) and women age 45-64 (76 percent, CI: 74-78).
- Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (48 percent, CI: 40-56) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (63 percent, CI: 60-66), women with some college education (71 percent, CI: 68-75) and women with a college degree (81 percent, CI: 79-84).
- Pennsylvania women with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 60-66) compared to Pennsylvania women with some college education (71 percent, CI: 68-75) and women with a college degree (81 percent, CI: 79-84).
- Pennsylvania women with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 68-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree (81 percent, CI: 79-84).
- Pennsylvania women with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 54-66) compared to Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (76 percent, CI: 72-80) and women with a household income of \$75,000 or more (80 percent, CI: 76-84).
- Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-67) compared to Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (76 percent, CI: 72-80) and women with a household income of \$75,000 or more (80 percent, CI: 76-84).
- Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (67 percent, CI: 63-71) compared to Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (76 percent, CI: 72-80) and women with a household income of \$75,000 or more (80 percent, CI: 76-84).

## Women's Health (continued) - Pap Test

### Those who had a Pap test in the past five years:

---

- Seventy-five percent of Pennsylvania women responded in 2014 that they had a pap test in the past five years.
- Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 51-65) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (92 percent, CI: 90-94) and women age 45-64 (82 percent, CI: 80-84).
- Pennsylvania women age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (82 percent, CI: 80-84) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (92 percent, CI: 90-94).
- Pennsylvania women age 65 and older had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 59-64) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (92 percent, CI: 90-94) and women age 45-64 (82 percent, CI: 80-84).
- Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 45-62) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (71 percent, CI: 68-74), women with some college education (77 percent, CI: 74-81) and women with a college degree (87 percent, CI: 85-89).
- Pennsylvania women with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 68-74) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (87 percent, CI: 85-89).
- Pennsylvania women with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (77 percent, CI: 74-81) compared to Pennsylvania women with a college degree (87 percent, CI: 85-89).
- Pennsylvania women with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (67 percent, CI: 61-72) compared to Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (83 percent, CI: 79-86) and women with a household income of \$75,000 or more (85 percent, CI: 80-88).
- Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 66-75) compared to Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (83 percent, CI: 79-86) and women with a household income of \$75,000 or more (85 percent, CI: 80-88).
- Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (74 percent, CI: 70-78) compared to Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (83 percent, CI: 79-86) and women with a household income of \$75,000 or more (85 percent, CI: 80-88).

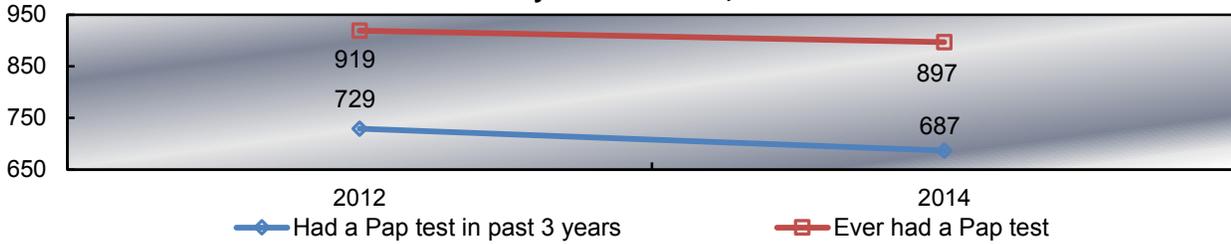
### Those who ever had a hysterectomy:

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- Twenty percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated in 2014 that they ever had a hysterectomy.
- Pennsylvania women age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania women age 30-44 (6 percent, CI: 4-8), women age 45-64 (26 percent, CI: 23-28) and women age 65 and older (39 percent, CI: 36-41).
- Pennsylvania women age 30-44 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 4-8) compared to Pennsylvania women age 45-64 (26 percent, CI: 23-28) and women age 65 and older (39 percent, CI: 36-41).
- Pennsylvania women age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-28) compared to Pennsylvania women age 65 and older (39 percent, CI: 36-41).
- Pennsylvania women with some college education had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 15-20) compared to Pennsylvania women with a high school education (26 percent, CI: 24-28).
- Pennsylvania women with a college degree had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania women with less than a high school education (22 percent, CI: 18-27), women with a high school education (26 percent, CI: 24-28) and women with some college education (18 percent, CI: 15-20).
- Pennsylvania women with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (12 percent, CI: 10-14) compared to Pennsylvania women with a household income of less than \$15,000 (23 percent, CI: 19-27), women with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (24 percent, CI: 21-27), women with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (24 percent, CI: 21-27) and women with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (18 percent, CI: 15-21).

# Women's Health (continued) - Pap Test

**Figure 21A: Women's Health - Pap Test Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Women, 2012-2014**

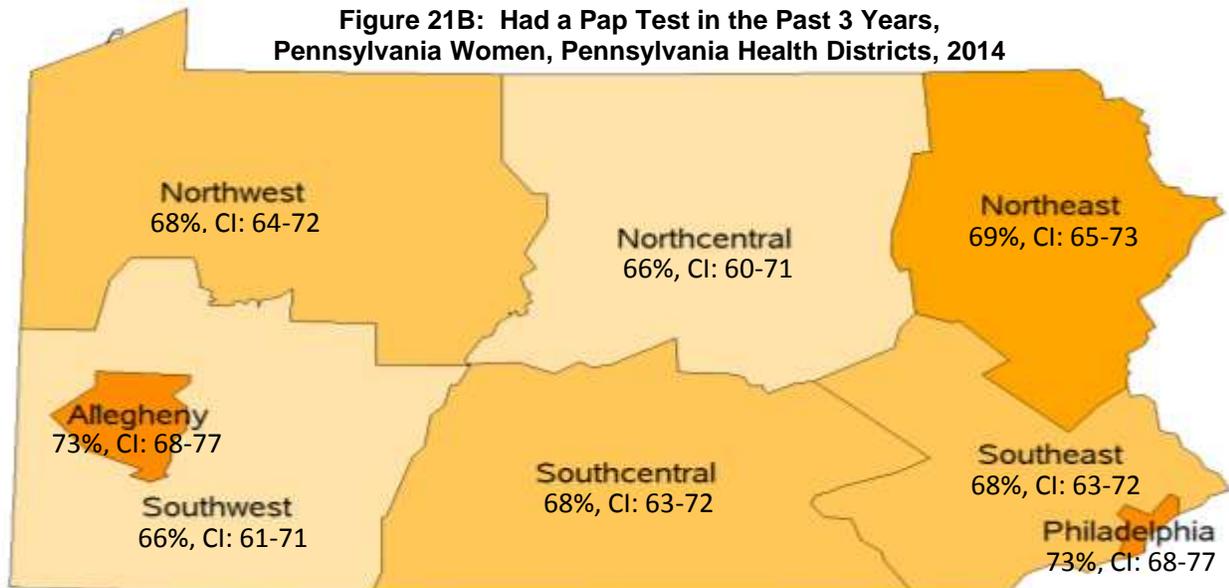


**Table 21: Women's Health - Pap Test, Pennsylvania Women, 2014  
(with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Ever Had a Pap Test*		Had a Pap Test in Past 3 Years*		Had a Pap Test in Past 5 Years*		Ever Had a Hysterectomy*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Gender:</b>								
Female	90	88-91	69	67-71	75	73-77	20	18-21
<b>Age:</b>								
18-29	59	52-65	57	50-63	58	51-65	0	0-1
30-44	97	96-98	86	83-89	92	90-94	6	4-8
45-64	98	97-99	76	74-78	82	80-84	26	23-28
65+	95	93-96	50	47-53	62	59-64	39	36-41
<b>Education:</b>								
<High school	74	64-82	48	40-56	54	45-62	22	18-27
High school	90	87-93	63	60-66	71	68-74	26	24-28
Some college	90	86-93	71	68-75	77	74-81	18	15-20
College degree	95	93-97	81	79-84	87	85-89	12	10-14
<b>Household income:</b>								
<\$15,000	86	81-91	60	54-66	67	61-72	23	19-27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	91	87-94	63	58-67	71	66-75	24	21-27
\$25,000 to \$49,999	90	85-93	67	63-71	74	70-78	24	21-27
\$50,000 to \$74,999	95	91-97	76	72-80	83	79-86	18	15-21
\$75,000+	93	88-96	80	76-84	85	80-88	12	10-14
<b>Race:</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	92	90-94	68	66-70	75	73-77	21	19-22
Black, non-Hispanic	88	83-92	75	69-80	81	76-85	20	16-24
Hispanic	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	11	6-20

\*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 21B: Had a Pap Test in the Past 3 Years, Pennsylvania Women, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening

### **Those age 50 and older who had a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test:**

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- Sixty-five percent of Pennsylvania men age 50 and older indicated in 2014 that they had a health professional recommend a PSA test.
- Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (59 percent, CI: 56-62) compared to Pennsylvania men age 65-74 (74 percent, CI: 69-78) and men age 75 and older (71 percent, CI: 66-76).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (51 percent, CI: 41-60) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with some college education (73 percent, CI: 68-77) and men age 50 and older with a college degree (76 percent, CI: 73-80).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 54-62) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with some college education (73 percent, CI: 68-77) and men age 50 and older with a college degree (76 percent, CI: 73-80).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (51 percent, CI: 42-61) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (69 percent, CI: 64-73), men age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (69 percent, CI: 62-75) and men age 50 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (72 percent, CI: 67-76).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (50 percent, CI: 44-57) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (69 percent, CI: 64-73), men age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (69 percent, CI: 62-75) and men age 50 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (72 percent, CI: 67-76).

### **Those age 50 and older who had a PSA test:**

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- Sixty-six percent of Pennsylvania men age 50 and older responded in 2014 that they had a PSA test.
- Pennsylvania men age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 53-59) compared to Pennsylvania men age 65-74 (79 percent, CI: 75-83) and men age 75 and older (81 percent, CI: 76-85).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (49 percent, CI: 39-58) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with some college education (72 percent, CI: 67-76) and men age 50 and older with a college degree (79 percent, CI: 75-82).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 56-63) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with some college education (72 percent, CI: 67-76) and men age 50 and older with a college degree (79 percent, CI: 75-82).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (45 percent, CI: 36-54) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (69 percent, CI: 64-73), men age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (70 percent, CI: 62-76) and men age 50 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (72 percent, CI: 67-76).
- Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 50-62) compared to Pennsylvania men age 50 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (69 percent, CI: 64-73), men age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (70 percent, CI: 63-76) and men age 50 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (72 percent, CI: 67-76).
- Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic men age 50 and older had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 44-64) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic men age 50 and older (68 percent, CI: 65-70).

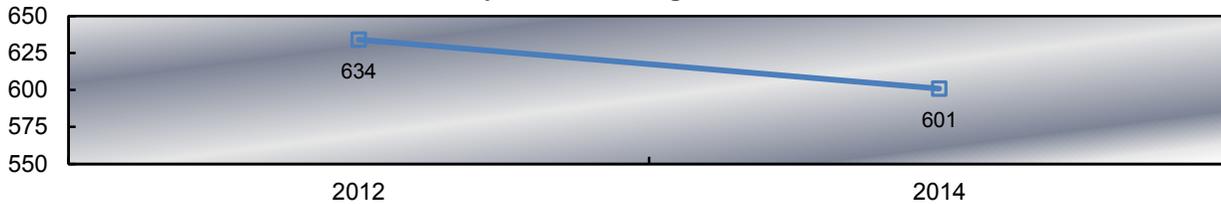
### **Those age 50 and older who had a PSA test in the past year:**

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- Sixty percent of Pennsylvania men age 50 and older indicated in 2014 that they had a PSA test in the past year.

# Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening

**Figure 22A: Had a PSA Test in the Past Year Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Men, Age 50+, 2012-2014**

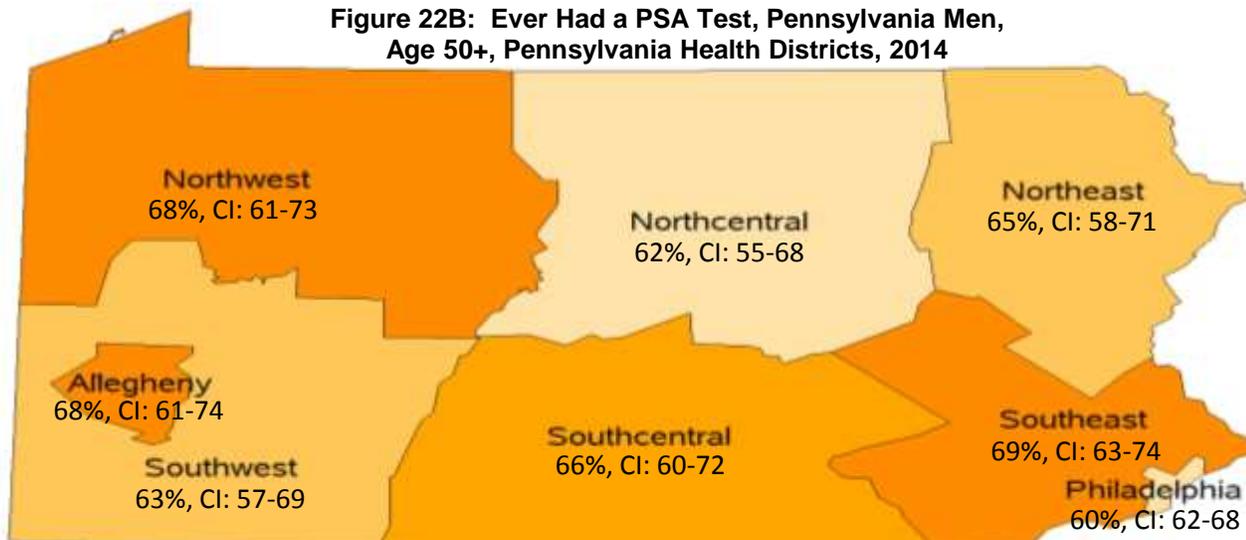


**Table 22: Prostate Cancer Screening, Pennsylvania Men, Age 50+, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Health Professional Ever Recommended PSA Test*		Ever Had a PSA Test** **		Had a PSA Test in the Past Year** **	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	65	62-67	66	63-68	60	57-63
<b>Age:</b>						
50-64	59	56-62	56	53-59	58	54-62
65-74	74	69-78	79	75-83	64	59-69
75+	71	66-76	81	76-85	60	54-65
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	51	41-60	49	39-58	65	52-76
High school	58	54-62	60	56-63	58	53-63
Some college	73	68-77	72	67-76	62	56-68
College degree	76	73-80	79	75-82	60	55-64
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	51	42-61	45	36-54	49	36-63
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	44-57	56	50-62	52	44-61
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	64-73	69	64-73	61	56-66
\$50,000 to \$74,999	69	62-75	70	63-76	64	57-71
\$75,000+	72	67-76	72	67-76	60	54-65
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	66	64-69	68	65-70	61	58-64
Black, non-Hispanic	59	49-68	54	44-64	53	39-66
Hispanic	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR

\*Excludes missing, don't know and refused  
 \*\*Out of those who were recommended by a health professional to have a PSA test  
 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 22B: Ever Had a PSA Test, Pennsylvania Men, Age 50+, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



## Men's Health (continued) - Colorectal Cancer Screening

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

- Seventy percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older indicated in 2014 that they ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.
- Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 62-67) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65-74 (78 percent, CI: 75-80) and adults age 75 and older (74 percent, CI: 71-77).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 51-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a high school education (69 percent, CI: 66-71), adults age 50 and older with some college education (71 percent, CI: 68-74) and adults age 50 and older with a college degree (77 percent, CI: 74-79).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (69 percent, CI: 66-71) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a college degree (77 percent, CI: 74-79).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (57 percent, CI: 52-62) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (71 percent, CI: 68-73), adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (75 percent, CI: 72-79) and adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (73 percent, CI: 70-76).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 62-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (75 percent, CI: 72-79).

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

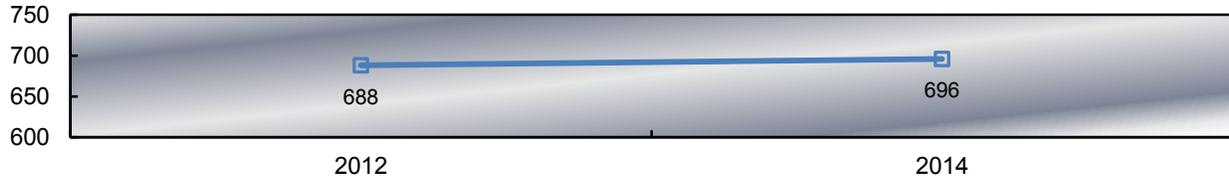
- Sixty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older indicated in 2014 that they had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years.
- Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (61 percent, CI: 59-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65-74 (73 percent, CI: 70-76) and adults age 75 and older (68 percent, CI: 65-71).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (53 percent, CI: 47-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a high school education (64 percent, CI: 62-67), adults age 50 and older with some college education (67 percent, CI: 64-70) and adults age 50 and older with a college degree (72 percent, CI: 69-74).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (64 percent, CI: 62-67) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 60 and older with a college degree (72 percent, CI: 69-74).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of less than \$15,000 had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 47-58) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (67 percent, CI: 64-70), adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (71 percent, CI: 67-75) and adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (70 percent, CI: 67-73).
- Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 58-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (71 percent, CI: 67-75) and adults age 50 and older with a household income of \$75,000 or more (70 percent, CI: 67-73).

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

- Eight percent of Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older responded in 2014 that they had a blood stool test in the past year.
- Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65-74 (10 percent, CI: 8-12) and adults age 75 and older (9 percent, CI: 8-11).

# Men's Health (continued) - Colorectal Cancer Screening

**Figure 23A: Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 50+, 2012-2014**



**Table 23: Colorectal Cancer Screening, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 50+, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

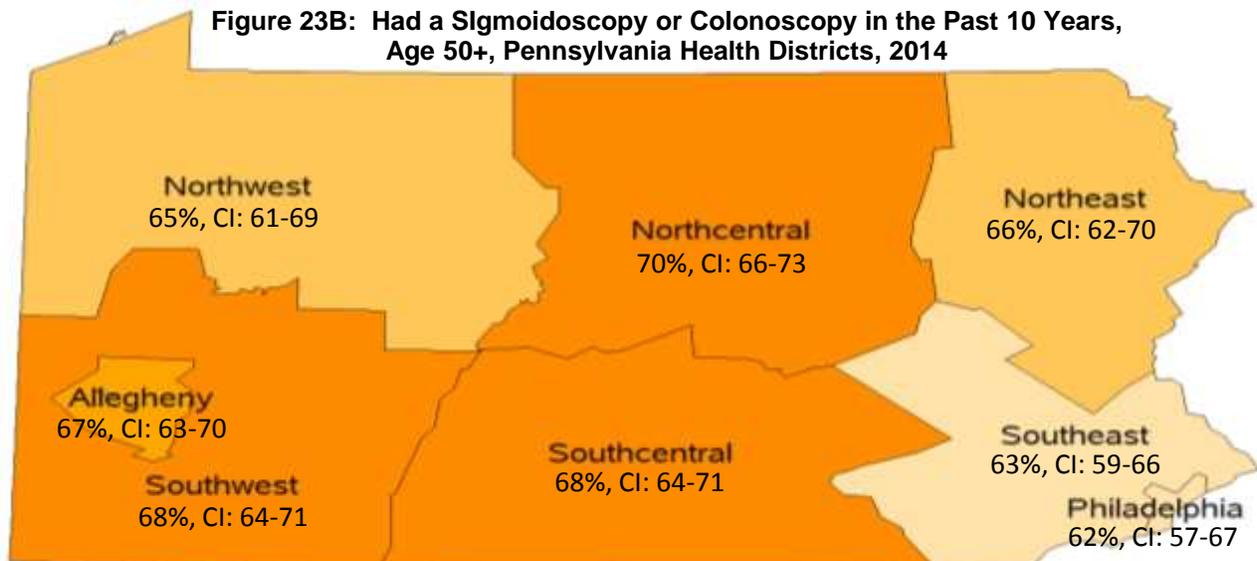
	Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy*		Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years*		Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year*	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
All adults	70	68-71	65	64-67	8	7-9
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	69	66-71	64	62-67	8	7-10
Female	70	68-72	66	64-68	7	6-8
<b>Age:</b>						
50-64	65	62-67	61	59-63	6	5-7
65-74	78	75-80	73	70-76	10	8-12
75+	74	71-77	68	65-71	9	8-11
<b>Education:</b>						
<High school	57	51-63	53	47-59	10	6-14
High school	69	66-71	64	62-67	8	7-9
Some college	71	68-74	67	64-70	7	6-9
College degree	77	74-79	72	69-74	7	6-9
<b>Household income:</b>						
<\$15,000	57	52-62	52	47-58	10	7-13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	66	62-70	62	58-66	8	7-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	68-73	67	64-70	9	7-10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	75	72-79	71	67-75	8	6-10
\$75,000+	73	70-76	70	67-73	7	5-8
<b>Race:</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	70	69-72	66	64-68	8	7-9
Black, non-Hispanic	67	61-72	65	59-71	6	4-9
Hispanic	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR	5	2-16

\*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 23B: Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years, Age 50+, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



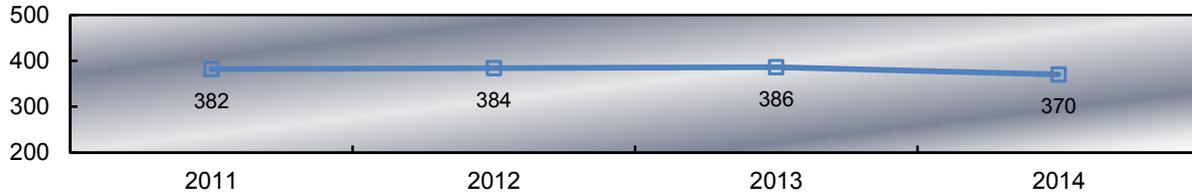
## HIV/AIDS

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

- Thirty-seven percent of Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 indicated in 2014 that they had their blood tested for HIV, except blood donation.
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 30-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (53 percent, CI: 49-56).
- Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 27-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 (53 percent, CI: 49-56).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a high school education had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 30-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with some college education (40 percent, CI: 37-43).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 31-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of less than \$15,000 (51 percent, CI: 45-57) and adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (49 percent, CI: 44-54).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 30-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of less than \$15,000 (51 percent, CI: 45-57) and adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (49 percent, CI: 44-54).
- Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$75,000 or more had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 32-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-64 with a household income of less than \$15,000 (51 percent, CI: 45-57) and adults age 18-64 with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (49 percent, CI: 44-54).
- Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 30-34) compared to Pennsylvania black, non-Hispanic adults age 18-64 (66 percent, CI: 60-71) and Hispanic adults age 18-64 (56 percent, CI: 47-65).

# HIV/AIDS

**Figure 24A: Ever Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 18-64, 2011-2014**

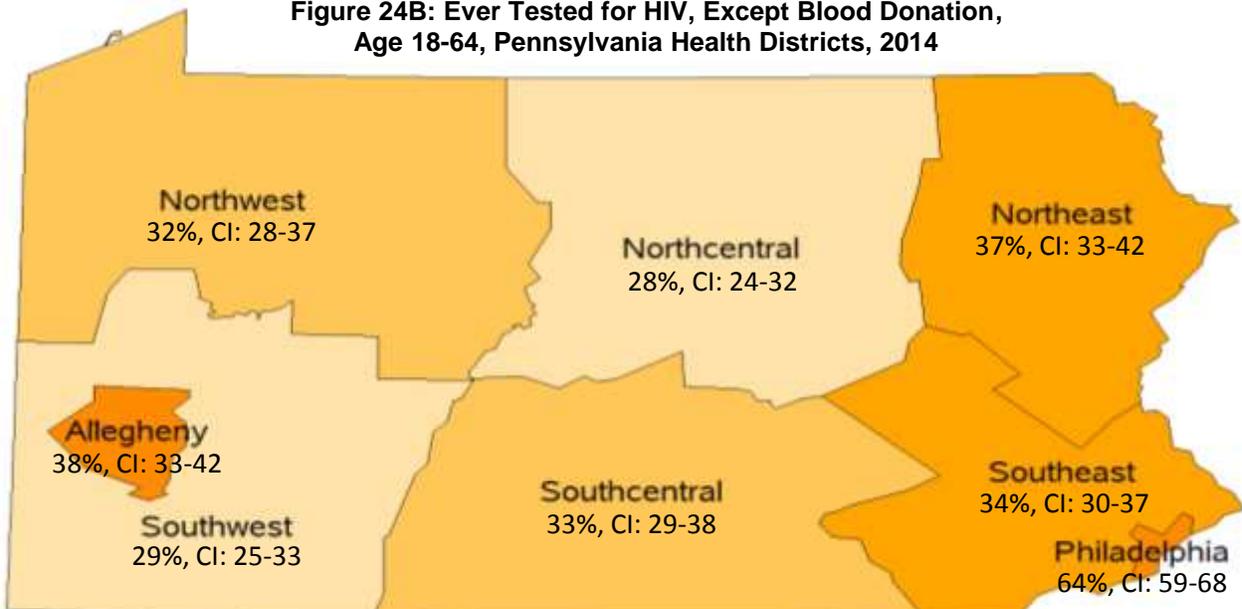


**Table 24: HIV/AIDS, Pennsylvania Adults, Age 18-64, 2014 (with 95% Confidence Intervals)**

	Ever Tested for HIV Except Blood Donation*	
	%	CI
All adults	37	35-39
<b>Gender:</b>		
Male	35	32-37
Female	39	37-42
<b>Age:</b>		
18-29	34	30-38
30-44	53	49-56
45-64	28	27-30
<b>Education:</b>		
<High school	39	32-46
High school	33	30-36
Some college	40	37-43
College degree	39	36-41
<b>Household income:</b>		
<\$15,000	51	45-57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49	44-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	31-38
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34	30-38
\$75,000+	35	32-38
<b>Race:</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	32	30-34
Black, non-Hispanic	66	60-71
Hispanic	56	47-65

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

**Figure 24B: Ever Tested for HIV, Except Blood Donation, Age 18-64, Pennsylvania Health Districts, 2014**



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

Healthy People 2020 Objective <sup>1</sup>	Year 2020 Objective	Pennsylvania 2014	Pennsylvania Objective Met? <sup>2</sup>
<b>AHS 1.1: Percent of adults aged 18-64 with health insurance</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	100.0%	87± 1	No
<b>AHS 5.3: Percent of adults aged 18-64 with a specific source of ongoing care</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	89.4%	82± 1	No
<b>AHS 5.4: Percent of adults aged 65+ with a specific source of ongoing care</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	100.0%	97± 1	No
<b>C-15: Percent of women aged 21-65 who have received a cervical cancer screening</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	93.0%	80± 3	No
<b>C-16.1: Percent of adults aged 50+ who received a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) for colorectal cancer within the past 2 years</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	10% more	12± 1	No
<b>C-16.2: Percent of adults aged 50+ who ever received a sigmoidoscopy for colorectal cancer</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	10% more	70± 2	No
<b>C-17: Percent of women aged 50-74 with a mammogram in last 2 years</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	81.1%	77± 2	No
<b>EBCP-6: Percent of adults aged 18-24 who completed high school</b>	97.9%	85± 6	No
<b>IID-12.5: Percent of adults aged 18 to 64 who had a flu shot in the past year</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	80.0%	33± 2	No
<b>IID-12.7: Percent of adults aged 65+ with a flu shot in the past year</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	90.0%	60± 2	No
<b>IID-13.1: Percent of adults aged 65+ who were ever vaccinated against pneumococcal disease</b> (age-adjusted rate per 1,000 18+)	90.0%	71± 2	No
<b>IID-13.2: Percent of adults aged 18 to 64 who ever had vaccination against pneumococcal disease</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	10% more	21± 2	Yes
<b>IVP-15: Percent of adults using safety belts</b>	92.4%	77± 1	No
<b>NWS-8: Percent of adults aged 20+ with healthy weights</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	33.9%	34± 1	Yes
<b>NWS-9: Percent of adults aged 20+ who are obese</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	30.6%	31± 1	Yes
<b>OH-4.1: Percent of adults aged 45-64 who ever had a permanent tooth extracted due to dental caries or periodontal disease</b>	68.8%	58± 2	Yes

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective <sup>1</sup>	Year 2020 Objective	Pennsylvania 2014	Pennsylvania Objective Met? <sup>2</sup>
<b>OH-4.2: Percent of adults aged 65-74 who had all their natural teeth extracted</b>	21.6%	13± 2	Yes
<b>OH-7: Percent of adults who have visited a dentist in the past year</b>	10% more	67± 1	No
<b>PA-1: Percent of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	32.6%	23± 1	Yes
<b>SA-14.3: Percent of adults who engaged in binge drinking* in past month</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	24.3%	17± 1	Yes
<b>TU-1.1: Percent adults who smoke cigarettes</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	12.0%	21± 1	No
<b>TU-1.2: Percent adults who use smokeless (spit) tobacco</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	0.3%	5± 1	No
<b>TU-4.1: Percent of adults smokers who attempted to quit smoking</b> (age-adjusted to 2000 std. population)	80.0%	60± 3	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

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### 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 2014, 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 2014 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 that 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.

The new “raking” weighting method was the primary means of combining the samples of landline telephones and cell phones so that they would yield valid estimates of the entire adult household population. However, changes have been made each year after 2011 to deal with the possibility that the same household may appear in both samples. The 2011 survey excluded households from the cell phone sample if they had a landline telephone. The 2012 survey excluded households from the cell sample if fewer than 90 percent of their calls were received on a cell phone. This (2013) survey did the same, but reweighted interviews from the landline sample if the household reported cell phone usage of 90 percent or more, and reweighted interviews from the cell phone sample that also had a landline telephone in use (called “cell-mostly”). The 2014 survey includes all households reached from either cell or landline samples and resolves the effects of possible duplication with weighting.

We do not know what the effects on estimates of these adjustments may be. They are thought to be minor in comparison with the changes accompanying the introduction of the sample of cell phones in 2011.

### 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 that include one or more unlisted telephone numbers and 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

Reliance on cell phones has increased steadily in Pennsylvania over time. Accordingly, the proportion of cell phones in the Pennsylvania sample has increased.

2011	18%
2012	19%
2013	25%
2014	35% (target)

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 2014 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2014 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions in 2014 concerned adult human papilloma virus (HPV), sexual orientation and gender identity, childhood asthma prevalence, health care access, tobacco use, cognitive impairment, sodium or salt-related behavior and adverse childhood experiences.

## 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 that 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 2014 survey are 37.6 and 34.4, respectively.

**Disposition of All Telephone Numbers – Landline Survey  
2014 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Sample**

<u>Disposition Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Interview</b>		
Complete	6,976	3.92
Partial complete	691	0.39
<b>Eligible, non-interview</b>		
Household level refusal	1,418	0.80
Refusal after respondent selection	1,484	0.83
Termination within questionnaire	1,001	0.56
Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	1,515	0.85
Household answering device	2,548	1.43
Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	471	0.26
Language problem after respondent selection	67	0.04
<b>Unknown eligibility, non-interview</b>		
Unknown if housing unit	17,515	9.83
No answer	5,104	2.86
Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	8,016	4.50
Telecommunication barrier, not sure if private residence	931	0.52
Contact, unknown if private residence	4,767	2.68
Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	365	0.20
Language problem before respondent selection	346	0.19
<b>Not eligible</b>		
Out of sample	101	0.06
Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact, no eligible respondent	3,605	2.02
Non-working/disconnected number	11,756	6.60
Special technological circumstances	7,376	4.14
Call forwarding/pager	19	0.01
Cellular phone	288	0.16
Not a private residence	3,638	2.04
Group home	74	0.04
Household, no eligible respondent	22	0.01
Precalls	98,076	55.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,170</b>	

**Disposition of All Telephone Numbers – Cell Phone Survey  
2014 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Sample**

<u>Disposition Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Interview</b>		
Complete	3,016	6.64
Partial complete	257	0.57
<b>Eligible, non-interview</b>		
Refusal after respondent selection	435	0.96
Termination within questionnaire	367	0.81
Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	187	0.41
Household answering device	3	0.01
Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	12	0.03
Language problem after respondent selection	14	0.03
<b>Unknown eligibility, non-interview</b>		
Unknown if housing unit	14,825	32.62
No answer	1,002	2.20
Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	8,147	17.93
Telecommunication barrier, not sure if private residence	594	1.31
Contact, unknown if private residence	13	0.03
Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	77	0.17
Language problem before respondent selection	266	0.59
<b>Not eligible</b>		
Out of sample	48	0.11
Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact, no eligible respondent	23	0.05
Nonworking number/disconnected	7,893	17.37
Special technological circumstances	6,551	14.41
Call forwarding/pager	3	0.01
Landline phone	274	0.60
Not a private residence	884	1.94
Group home	10	0.02
Household, no eligible respondent	549	1.21
Total	45,450	

## Sample Characteristics

The following table compares selected characteristics of the final interview sample for the 2014 BRFSS to the 2013 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, Hispanic origin, marital status, home ownership, type of telephone and education characteristics of the sample.

**Distribution of 2014 Pennsylvania BRFSS Survey Sample and 2013 Pennsylvania Adult Population Estimates for Selected Characteristics**

		2014 BRFSS Survey Sample		2013 Population Estimates	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All adults		11,003	100.00	10,057,548	100.00
Sex	Male	4,510	40.99	4,853,526	48.26
	Female	6,493	59.01	5,204,022	51.74
Race	White	9,600	87.25	8,398,335	83.50
	Black	882	8.02	1,038,345	10.32
	Other	337	3.06	620,868	6.18
	Unknown/refused	184	1.67	N/A	N/A
Hispanic Origin	Yes	224	2.04	524,179	5.21
	No	10,689	97.15	9,533,369	94.79
	Unknown/refused	90	0.82	N/A	N/A
Age	18-24	501	4.55	1,248,038	12.41
	25-34	892	8.11	1,600,329	15.91
	35-44	1,192	10.83	1,536,491	15.28
	45-54	1,791	16.28	1,840,649	18.30
	55-64	2,469	22.44	1,742,069	17.32
	65-74	2,198	19.98	1,109,434	11.03
	75+	1,787	16.24	980,538	9.75
	Unknown/refused	173	1.57	N/A	N/A

**Note<sup>1</sup>:** Race data include Hispanics.

**Note<sup>2</sup>:** 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 2013 population estimate “Unknown/refused” entries.

### Determining Accuracy of the Estimates and Significance Using Confidence Intervals

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

Confidence intervals are a way to measure sampling error and define the range of values where 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 that are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied that 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 percent (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

Beginning with the 2013 survey, CDC added four additional geographic margins. The geographies (Allegheny, Philadelphia, and rest of state) are similar to stratification that Pennsylvania already does and may be more important in other states.

13. County
14. County by race/ethnicity
15. County by age group
16. County by gender

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 44.1 percent of the 2014 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.

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 website (<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 Informatics and Information Technology by phone at 717-782-2448 or by mail at 2150 Herr St., Harrisburg, PA 17103-1625.

## Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

The BRFSS is an ongoing telephone survey consisting of interviews conducted each month. In 2014, the sample dataset includes 11,003 surveys divided into eight different Pennsylvania health regions: Northwest, Southwest, Northcentral, Southcentral, Northeast, Southeast, Allegheny and Philadelphia.

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 2014, 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 calculated 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 calculate 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 2013 (latest available) Dauphin County census population of 41,480 for ages 18-29 by the 2014 fair or poor health prevalence of 10 percent (0.10) for that age group at the state level. The 2014 synthetic estimate for those in fair or poor health ages 18-29 in Dauphin County is 4,148.

### 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	2013 Dauphin County Census Population		Fair or Poor Health from 2014 Pa. BRFSS		Estimate of Dauphin County Adults Indicating Fair or Poor Health, 2014
18-29	41,480	x	10 %	=	4,148
30-44	50,729	x	11 %	=	5,580
45-64	78,399	x	21 %	=	16,464
65+	39,267	x	24 %	=	9,424
					Total
					35,617

**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 = **35,617**

Total Population Age 18+ in Dauphin County = **209,875**

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 percentage.

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

Synthetically Estimated Percentage With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County = (35,617/ 209,875) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage With Fair or Poor Health in Dauphin County = **17.0 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 calculate the local-area synthetic estimates should be included in every report of the estimates.

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