

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Allegheny County and Pennsylvania Comparisons

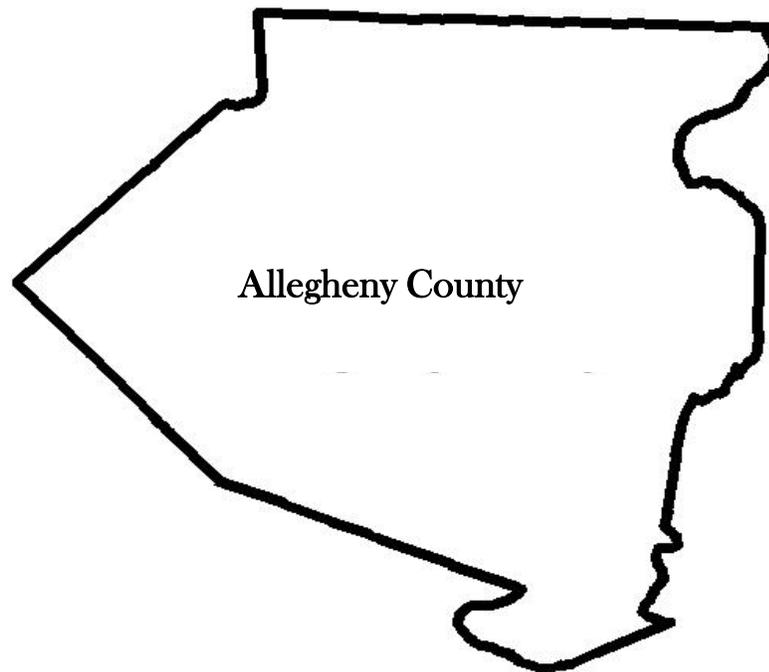


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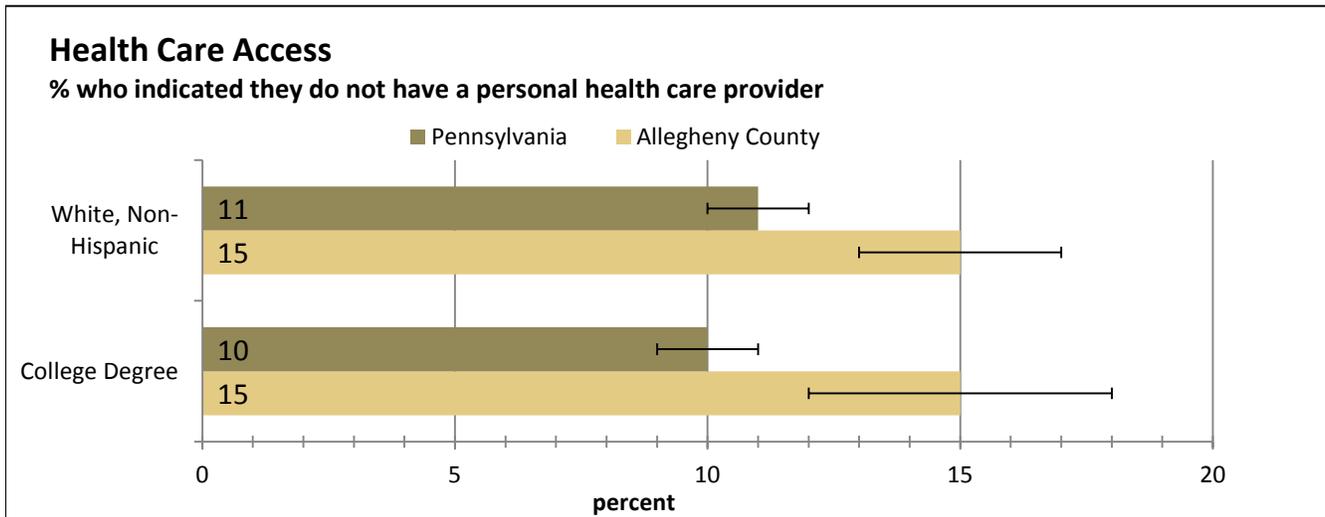
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Detailed Core Questionnaire Tables

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

Health Care Access

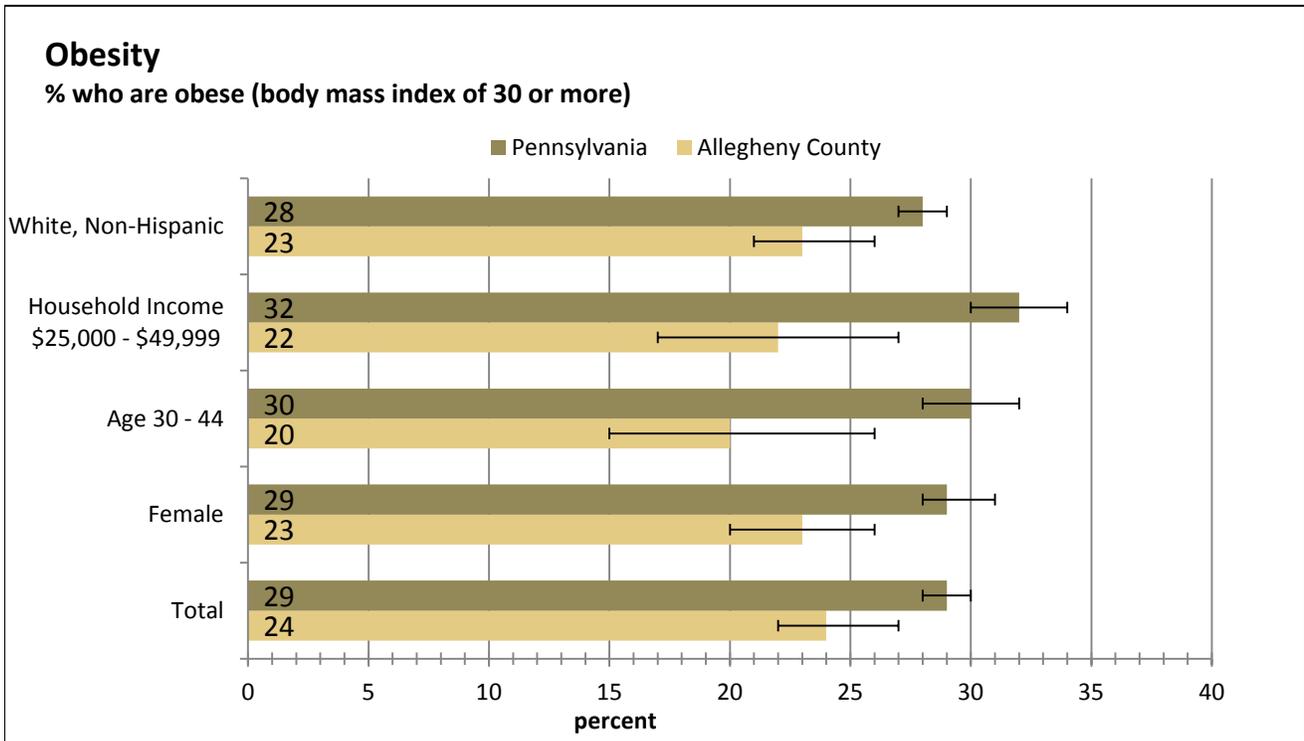
- Allegheny County adults with a college degree who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (10 percent, CI: 9-11).
- Allegheny County White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-17) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (11 percent, CI: 10-12).



Obesity

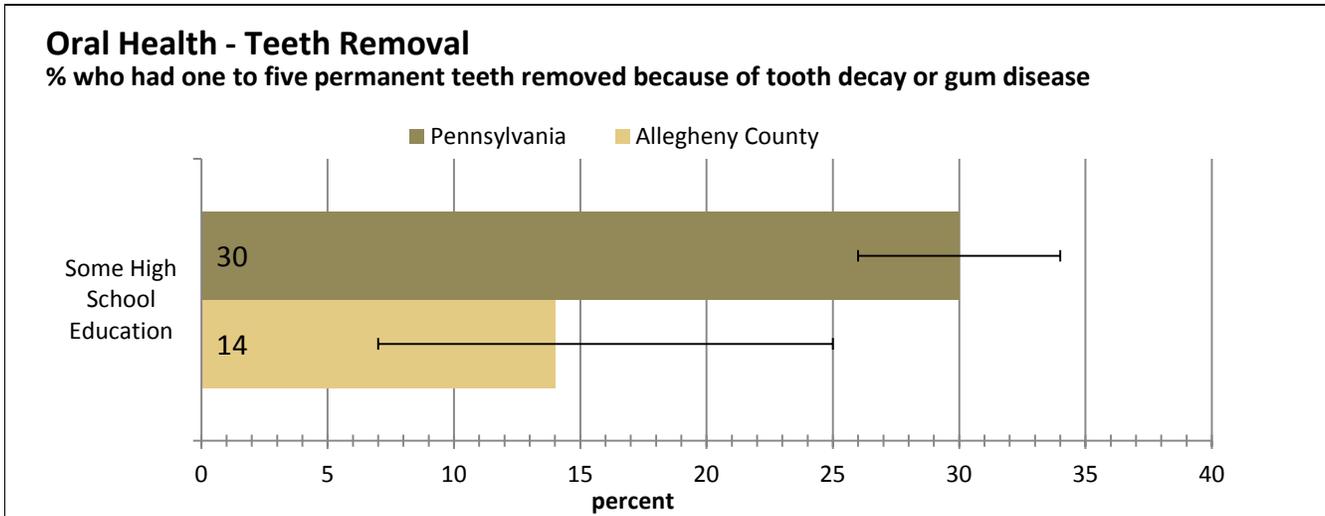
- Allegheny County adults with a body mass index of 30 or more (obese) had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a body mass index of 30 or more (29 percent, CI: 28-30).
- Allegheny County females with a body mass index of 30 or more (obese) had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-26) compared to Pennsylvania females with a body mass index of 30 or more (29 percent, CI: 28-31).
- Allegheny County adults age 30-44 with a body mass index of 30 or more (obese) had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 15-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 with a body mass index of 30 or more (30 percent, CI: 28-32).
- Allegheny County adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 with a body mass index of 30 or more (obese) had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 17-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 with a body mass index of 30 or more (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- Allegheny County White, non-Hispanic adults with a body mass index of 30 or more (obese) had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 21-26) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults with a body mass index of 30 or more (28 percent, CI: 27-29).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)



Oral Health - Teeth Removal

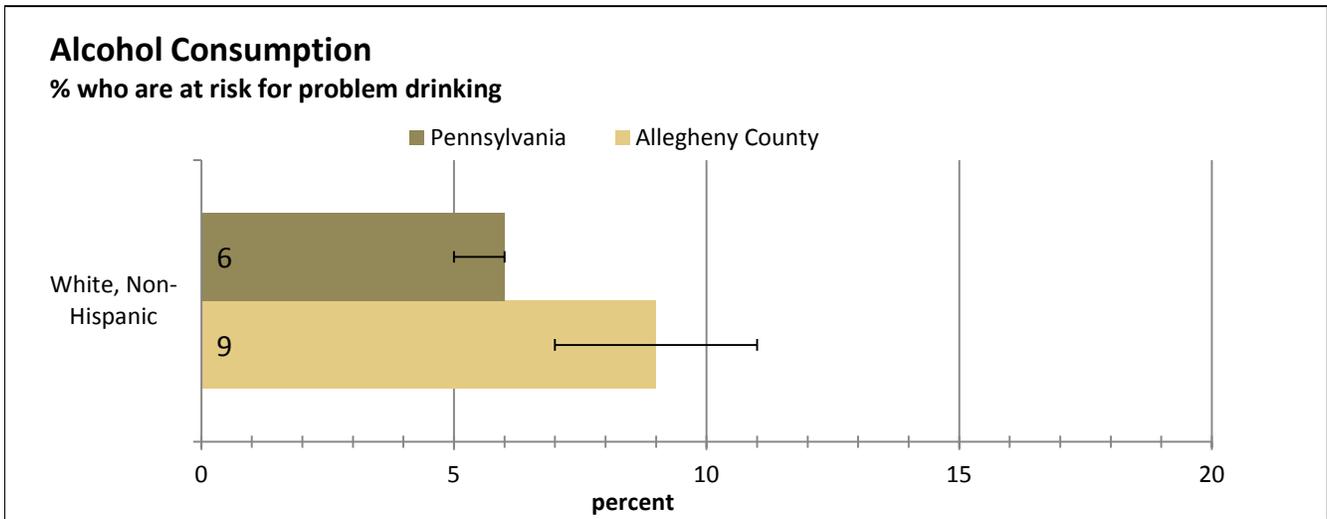
- Allegheny County adults with some high school education who had one to five permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease had a significantly lower percentage (14 percent, CI: 7-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who had one to five permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (30 percent, CI: 26-34).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

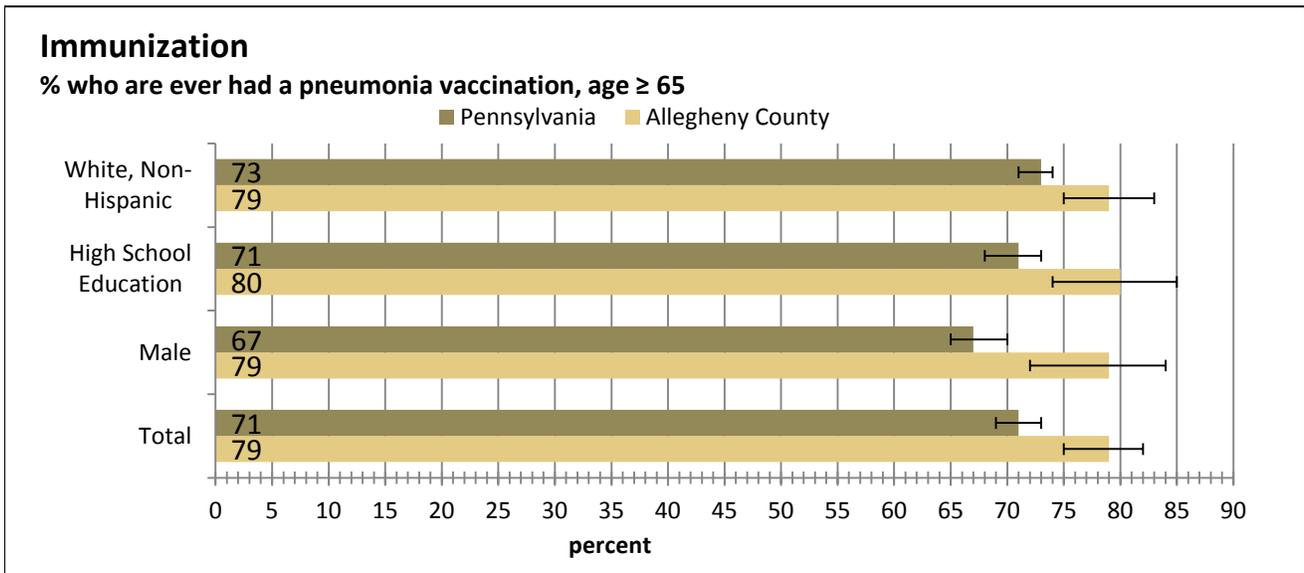
Alcohol Consumption

- Allegheny County White, non-Hispanic adults who are at risk for problem drinking had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who are at risk for problem drinking (6 percent, CI: 5-6).



Immunization

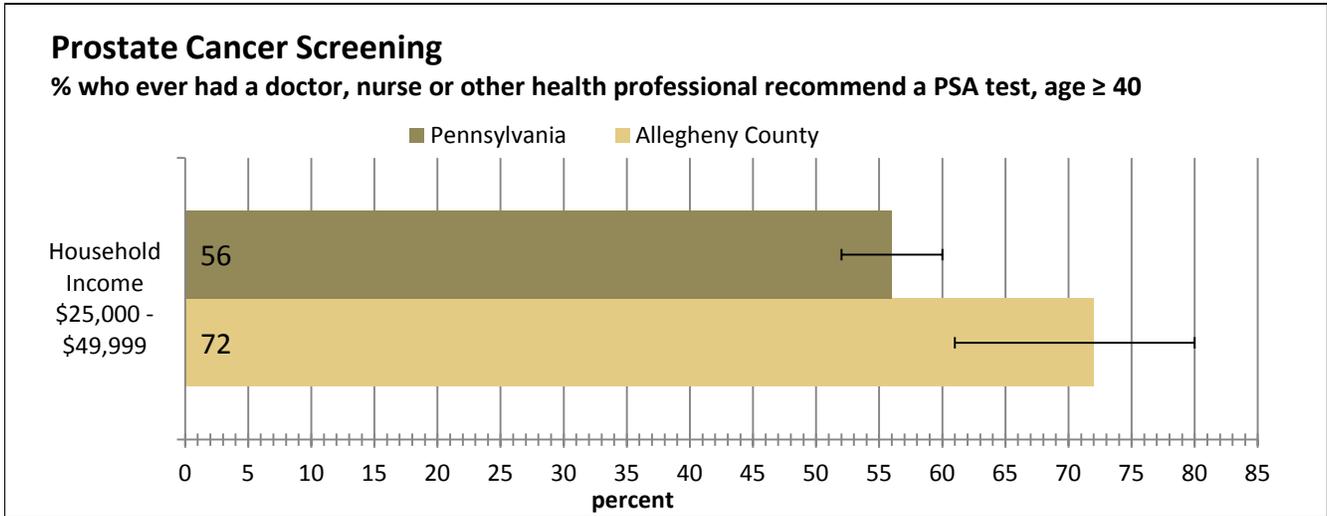
- Allegheny County adults age 65 and older who ever had a pneumonia vaccination had a significantly higher percentage (79 percent, CI: 75-82) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older who ever had a pneumonia vaccination (71 percent, CI: 69-73).
- Allegheny County males age 65 and older who ever had a pneumonia vaccination had a significantly higher percentage (79 percent, CI: 72-84) compared to Pennsylvania males age 65 and older who ever had a pneumonia vaccination (67 percent, CI: 65-70).
- Allegheny County adults age 65 and older with a high school education who ever had a pneumonia vaccination had a significantly higher percentage (80 percent, CI: 74-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 65 and older with a high school education who ever had a pneumonia vaccination (71 percent, CI: 68-73).
- Allegheny County White, non-Hispanic adults age 65 and older who ever had a pneumonia vaccination had a significantly higher percentage (79 percent, CI: 75-83) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults age 65 and older who ever had a pneumonia vaccination (73 percent, CI: 71-74).



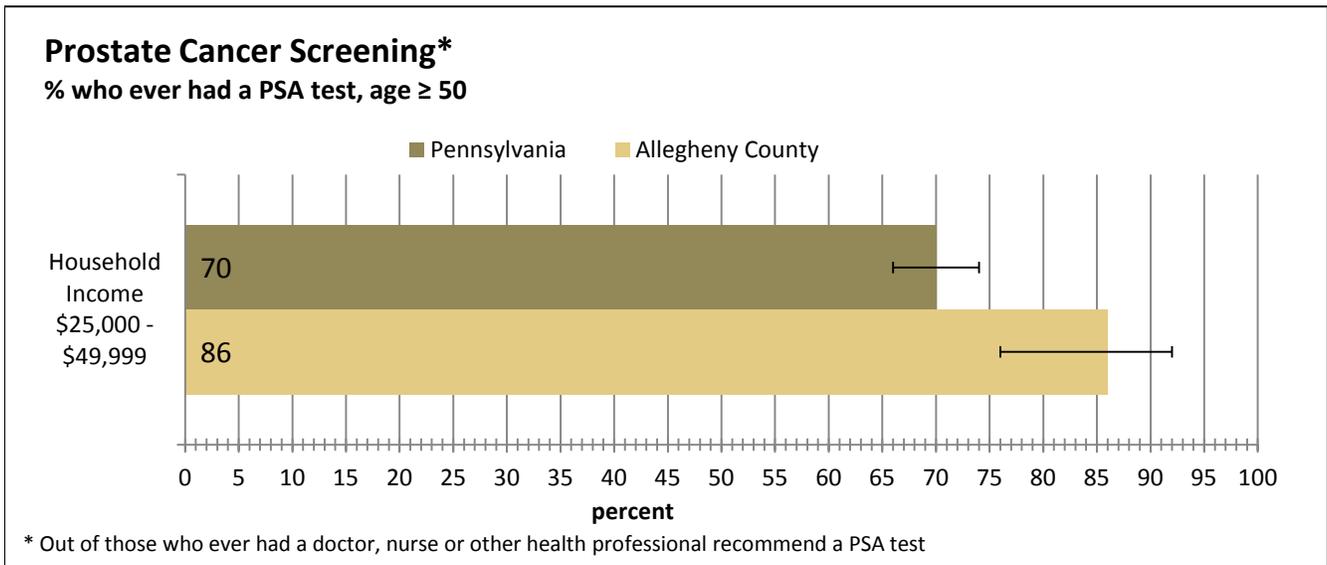
Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Prostate Cancer Screening

• Allegheny County males age 40 and older with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly higher percentage (72 percent, CI: 61-80) compared to Pennsylvania males age 40 and older with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (56 percent, CI: 52-60).



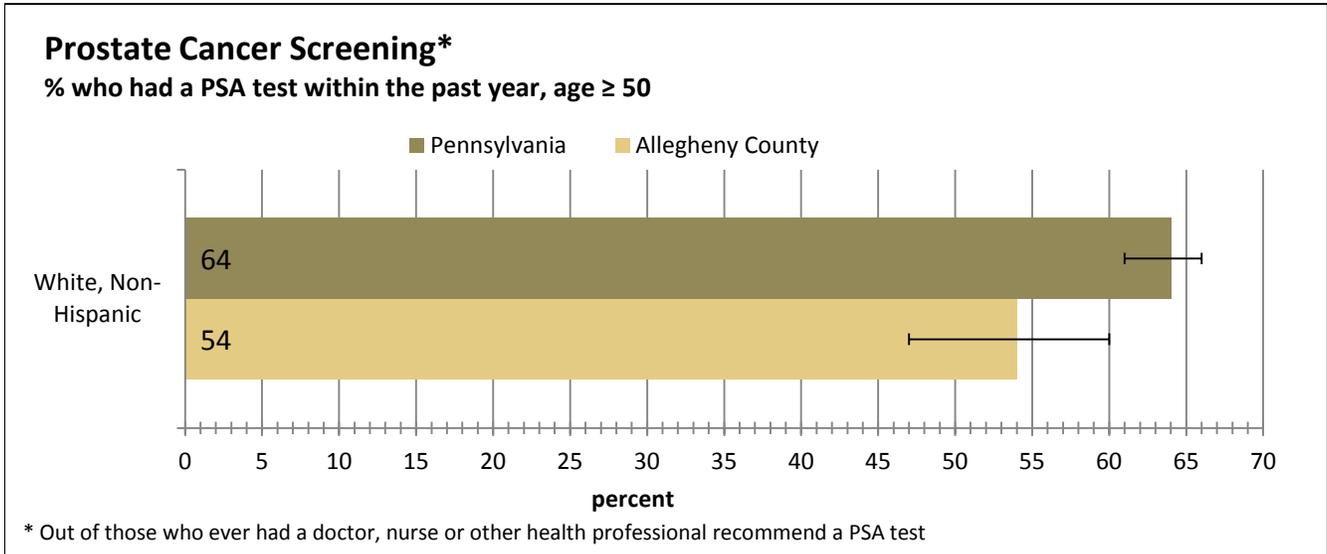
• Allegheny County males age 50 and older with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who ever had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly higher percentage (86 percent, CI: 76-92) compared to Pennsylvania males age 50 and older with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who ever had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (70 percent, CI: 66-74).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Prostate Cancer Screening

- Allegheny County White, non-Hispanic males age 50 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 47-60) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic males age 50 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year (64 percent, CI: 61-66).



General Health Status, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	15	13-17		17	16-18
Male	16	13-19		17	16-18
Female	15	12-17		17	16-18
18-29	5	2-9		7	6-9
30-44	12	8-18		14	12-16
45-64	17	14-21		20	19-22
65+	23	20-28		24	23-26
< High School	33	22-46		37	34-41
High School	19	15-23		19	17-20
Some College	15	12-20		14	13-16
College Degree	7	5-10		7	6-7
<\$25,000	26	22-32		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	9-16		16	14-17
\$50,000+	8	6-11		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	14	12-17		16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	13-24		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	38	35-41		37	36-38
Male	32	28-37		34	33-36
Female	43	39-46		40	39-42
18-29	35	28-43		35	32-38
30-44	35	29-42		36	34-38
45-64	40	35-44		39	37-41
65+	41	36-45		39	37-41
< High School	NSR	NSR		49	45-53
High School	38	33-44		37	35-38
Some College	41	36-47		39	37-41
College Degree	32	29-36		32	30-33
<\$25,000	50	44-56		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	32-43		37	35-39
\$50,000+	30	26-34		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	38	35-41		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	35	28-43		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	36	33-38		36	35-37
Male	31	27-36		30	28-32
Female	40	36-43		41	40-42
18-29	45	38-53		45	42-49
30-44	43	36-49		42	40-44
45-64	34	30-38		34	32-35
65+	22	19-26		23	21-24
< High School	NSR	NSR		41	37-45
High School	30	25-35		34	32-36
Some College	41	35-47		39	37-42
College Degree	35	31-39		32	30-34
<\$25,000	45	39-51		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36	30-43		33	31-35
\$50,000+	31	27-35		30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	36	33-39		34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	34	27-41		41	38-44

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Health Care Access, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]					
Total	14	11-17		16	15-17
Male	15	12-20		18	16-19
Female	12	10-16		15	13-16
18-29	24	18-32		24	21-27
30-44	11	8-17		17	15-19
45-64	9	7-12		11	10-12
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	29-39
High School	19	14-26		18	17-20
Some College	18	13-24		16	14-18
College Degree	5	3-7		6	5-8
<\$25,000	37	30-44		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	10-24		18	16-21
\$50,000+	2	1-4		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	12	9-15		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	16-32		25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]					
Total	16	14-19		13	12-14
Male	22	18-26		17	16-18
Female	11	9-14		9	8-10
18-29	35	28-43		26	24-29
30-44	21	16-27		17	15-19
45-64	10	8-13		8	7-9
65+	4	3-6		3	3-4
< High School	NSR	NSR		15	12-18
High School	18	14-23		13	12-14
Some College	17	13-22		14	13-16
College Degree	15	12-18	+	10	9-11
<\$25,000	24	19-30		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	14-25		14	13-16
\$50,000+	12	9-16		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	15	13-17	+	11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	16-30		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]					
Total	11	9-13		13	12-14
Male	9	7-13		12	11-13
Female	13	11-16		13	12-14
18-29	19	14-26		19	16-21
30-44	13	9-19		18	16-20
45-64	10	8-13		12	11-13
65+	4	2-6		3	3-4
< High School	NSR	NSR		19	16-23
High School	13	9-17		13	11-14
Some College	14	10-18		15	13-16
College Degree	7	5-9		8	7-9
<\$25,000	23	18-28		27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	10-20		12	11-14
\$50,000+	4	3-6		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-12		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	16	11-22		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]					
Total	84	82-86		83	82-84
Male	80	76-84		79	78-81
Female	87	84-90		86	85-87
18-29	78	71-84		76	73-79
30-44	78	72-83		76	74-78
45-64	84	80-87		85	83-86
65+	96	94-98		95	94-95
<High School	NSR	NSR		79	76-83
High School	88	84-91		84	83-85
Some College	84	79-88		82	80-84
College Degree	81	77-84		84	83-85
<\$25,000	82	77-86		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	84	78-89		82	80-83
\$50,000+	84	81-87		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	82	79-85		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	93	88-96		87	85-88

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Exercise, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month[^]					
Total	22	20-25		23	23-24
Male	22	19-26		21	20-23
Female	22	19-25		26	24-27
18-29	11	7-17		13	11-15
30-44	16	11-23		20	18-22
45-64	23	20-27		24	23-26
65+	38	33-42		36	34-38
< High School	36	24-50		39	36-43
High School	32	27-37		29	27-30
Some College	22	18-27		20	19-22
College Degree	10	8-12		11	10-12
<\$25,000	34	29-41		37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	20-31		25	23-27
\$50,000+	11	9-14		13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	22	19-24		22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	17-30		27	25-30

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Overweight and Obese, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	37	35-40		36	35-37
Male	44	40-49		43	41-45
Female	31	28-35		29	28-30
18-29	33	26-41		28	25-31
30-44	39	32-46		36	34-39
45-64	38	34-43		39	37-40
65+	39	35-44		39	37-41
< High School	32	21-46		34	31-38
High School	38	33-43		37	35-39
Some College	38	33-44		34	32-36
College Degree	38	34-42		37	35-39
<\$25,000	35	29-41		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	40	34-47		38	36-40
\$50,000+	38	34-43		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	39	36-42		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	31	25-39		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
Total	24	22-27	-	29	28-30
Male	26	23-30		29	28-30
Female	23	20-26	-	29	28-31
18-29	16	11-22		21	18-23
30-44	20	15-26	-	30	28-32
45-64	30	26-34		33	32-35
65+	29	25-33		29	28-31
< High School	25	15-39		31	28-35
High School	28	23-32		33	31-35
Some College	27	22-33		29	28-31
College Degree	18	15-22		22	20-23
<\$25,000	31	26-37		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	17-27	-	32	30-34
\$50,000+	23	19-27		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	23	21-26	-	28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	30	23-38		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
Total	62	59-65		65	64-66
Male	70	66-75		72	70-73
Female	54	50-57		58	57-59
18-29	49	41-57		48	45-52
30-44	59	52-66		66	64-68
45-64	68	63-72		72	70-73
65+	68	63-72		68	66-70
< High School	NSR	NSR		65	61-69
High School	66	60-71		70	68-71
Some College	66	60-71		64	62-66
College Degree	56	52-60		59	57-61
<\$25,000	66	60-72		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	62	55-68		70	67-72
\$50,000+	61	57-65		64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	62	59-65		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	62	54-69		69	66-71

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	12	10-14	12	11-13
Male	16	13-20	15	14-16
Female	9	7-12	10	9-11
35-44	3	1-9	4	3-5
45-54	7	4-12	6	5-7
55-64	13	9-17	12	11-14
65+	23	19-27	24	22-25
< High School	35	23-49	21	18-24
High School	14	11-17	14	12-15
Some College	12	8-17	11	10-12
College Degree	7	5-9	7	6-8
<\$25,000	21	16-27	22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	9-18	12	10-13
\$50,000+	7	5-10	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	9-22	13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	5	4-6	6	6-7
Male	7	5-10	9	8-10
Female	3	2-4	4	4-5
35-44	0	0-1	2	1-3
45-54	3	1-6	3	2-3
55-64	5	3-8	7	6-8
65+	9	7-13	13	11-14
< High School	13	7-25	12	10-15
High School	6	4-9	7	6-8
Some College	4	2-6	6	5-7
College Degree	3	2-5	3	3-4
<\$25,000	9	6-13	11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-9	6	5-7
\$50,000+	3	2-5	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-6	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-9	7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	6	5-8	7	6-7
Male	8	6-11	9	8-10
Female	4	3-6	5	4-5
35-44	1	0-7	1	1-2
45-54	2	1-5	3	2-4
55-64	8	5-12	8	6-9
65+	11	9-14	13	12-15
< High School	16	9-29	11	8-13
High School	6	4-9	7	6-8
Some College	6	4-10	6	5-7
College Degree	4	2-5	4	4-5
<\$25,000	9	6-13	12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-10	6	5-8
\$50,000+	4	3-7	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-7	7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	4-13	5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	5	3-6	4	4-4
Male	5	3-7	4	3-5
Female	4	3-6	4	3-4
35-44	1	0-8	1	1-2
45-54	3	1-7	2	2-3
55-64	4	2-6	4	3-5
65+	9	6-12	7	7-8
< High School	NSR	NSR	6	5-8
High School	5	4-8	4	4-5
Some College	5	3-9	4	3-5
College Degree	2	1-3	2	2-3
<\$25,000	9	6-13	7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-7	3	3-4
\$50,000+	2	1-3	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-5	4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-12	5	4-6

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Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^				
Total	13	11-15	14	13-14
Male	10	7-13	11	10-12
Female	15	13-18	16	15-17
18-29	18	13-25	17	15-20
30-44	15	11-21	15	13-17
45-64	10	7-12	12	11-14
65+	10	7-13	11	10-12
< High School	NSR	NSR	19	16-23
High School	10	7-13	12	11-14
Some College	15	11-20	15	13-16
College Degree	10	8-12	11	10-12
<\$25,000	22	17-28	20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-16	12	11-14
\$50,000+	9	6-12	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	10-20	18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	9	8-11	10	9-11
Male	6	4-8	7	6-8
Female	12	10-15	13	12-14
18-29	11	7-17	12	10-14
30-44	11	7-16	11	9-12
45-64	9	7-11	10	9-11
65+	7	5-10	8	7-9
< High School	19	10-32	16	13-19
High School	7	5-10	10	9-11
Some College	12	8-16	11	9-12
College Degree	7	5-10	8	7-9
<\$25,000	18	13-23	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-11	9	8-11
\$50,000+	6	5-9	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11	9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	7-16	13	11-15

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^				
Total	5	4-6	5	5-5
Male	5	3-7	5	5-6
Female	5	4-6	5	4-5
18-29	0	0-1	0	0-1
30-44	3	1-9	2	1-2
45-64	4	2-6	5	4-6
65+	12	9-15	14	12-15
< High School	1	0-6	4	3-6
High School	6	4-10	5	4-6
Some College	4	2-6	5	4-6
College Degree	5	4-7	6	5-7
<\$25,000	3	1-8	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9	6	5-7
\$50,000+	4	3-6	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-7	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	1	0-3	1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^				
Total	8	6-9	7	6-7
Male	7	5-9	6	5-6
Female	8	7-10	8	7-9
18-29	0	0-2	1	1-2
30-44	5	2-8	3	2-4
45-64	8	6-10	8	7-9
65+	17	14-21	15	14-17
< High School	7	3-13	8	7-10
High School	9	7-12	8	7-8
Some College	7	5-11	7	6-8
College Degree	7	5-9	5	5-6
<\$25,000	7	5-10	8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-14	9	8-10
\$50,000+	6	5-8	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10	7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	3-10	5	4-7

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]				
Total	7	6-9	7	6-7
Male	6	4-8	6	5-6
Female	9	7-11	8	7-8
18-29	2	1-6	2	1-3
30-44	6	3-12	4	3-6
45-64	8	6-11	8	7-9
65+	12	9-15	12	11-13
< High School	NSR	NSR	12	10-15
High School	8	6-11	8	7-8
Some College	8	6-11	7	6-8
College Degree	3	2-4	3	2-3
<\$25,000	12	9-17	12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-13	7	6-8
\$50,000+	3	2-6	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-9	7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	3-10	6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	29	26-31	29	28-30
Male	25	21-29	25	23-26
Female	32	29-36	33	32-34
18-29	4	2-7	5	4-7
30-44	11	7-16	16	14-18
45-64	38	34-42	36	35-38
65+	56	51-60	55	53-57
< High School	34	24-46	38	34-41
High School	37	32-42	33	31-34
Some College	30	26-36	28	26-30
College Degree	19	16-22	21	19-22
<\$25,000	36	31-42	39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	24-35	31	29-33
\$50,000+	23	20-27	21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	30	28-33	30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	18-30	23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	18	16-20	18	17-19
Male	14	11-18	14	13-15
Female	22	19-25	22	21-23
18-29	22	16-30	17	15-20
30-44	19	14-26	22	20-24
45-64	19	16-23	20	19-21
65+	12	9-15	11	10-13
< High School	NSR	NSR	27	24-31
High School	16	13-21	17	16-19
Some College	21	17-26	19	18-21
College Degree	14	12-18	13	12-14
<\$25,000	29	23-34	28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	12-23	17	15-18
\$50,000+	13	10-16	12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	18	16-21	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	17	12-23	19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{**^}				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	2	1-3	2	2-3
Male	2	1-3	2	2-3
Female	2	1-3	2	2-3
18-29	0	0-1	1	0-2
30-44	1	0-4	1	1-2
45-64	2	1-4	3	2-3
65+	4	3-6	5	4-6
< High School	3	1-9	4	2-6
High School	1	0-2	2	2-3
Some College	3	2-6	3	2-3
College Degree	1	1-2	2	1-2
<\$25,000	2	1-4	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1	0-2	2	2-3
\$50,000+	2	1-4	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	2	1-3	2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	1	0-5	3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]				
Total	13	11-15	15	14-16
Male	12	10-16	14	13-15
Female	13	11-16	16	15-17
18-29	11	7-16	11	10-14
30-44	10	6-15	14	12-15
45-64	16	13-19	18	16-19
65+	14	11-17	15	13-16
< High School	20	12-32	23	20-27
High School	13	10-18	15	14-17
Some College	16	12-20	14	13-16
College Degree	9	7-11	10	9-11
<\$25,000	17	13-22	24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	9-16	14	12-15
\$50,000+	11	9-14	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	11-21	21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes[^]				
Total	10	8-11	10	10-11
Male	10	8-13	10	10-11
Female	9	7-11	10	9-11
18-29	1	0-5	1	1-2
30-44	4	2-7	4	3-5
45-64	12	9-15	13	12-14
65+	21	17-25	21	20-23
< High School	14	8-23	16	13-19
High School	11	9-15	12	11-13
Some College	11	8-16	10	9-11
College Degree	6	4-8	6	5-7
<\$25,000	13	10-17	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-11	11	9-12
\$50,000+	9	6-12	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-11	10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	9	6-14	12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily^{^ **}				
Total	58	49-66	63	60-66
Male	58	46-69	61	57-65
Female	57	45-69	65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	57	44-70	63	59-68
65+	58	47-68	63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	60-76
High School	68	54-79	65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR	60	54-66
<\$25,000	57	43-70	69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	58	51-64
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	59	49-67	61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin^{^ **}				
Total	36	29-45	30	27-32
Male	44	32-57	29	26-33
Female	29	20-40	30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	28	19-40
45-64	35	24-49	28	24-32
65+	31	22-42	30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR	29	22-37
High School	38	26-52	31	27-36
Some College	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
College Degree	NSR	NSR	24	19-29
<\$25,000	37	26-50	33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	26	22-32
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	35	27-45	30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}				
Total	40	32-49	42	39-45
Male	44	32-56	42	38-47
Female	37	27-49	42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	44	32-57	40	36-45
65+	35	25-45	44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR	47	38-56
High School	39	27-52	43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR	39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR	40	34-46
<\$25,000	44	32-58	42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	44	38-50
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	39	30-48	40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Oral Health, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	69	66-71		69	68-70
Male	65	61-69		66	64-67
Female	72	69-75		71	70-72
18-29	67	59-74		71	68-73
30-44	72	65-78		67	65-70
45-64	70	65-74		71	69-72
65+	65	60-69		63	62-65
< High School	50	36-63		49	45-53
High School	65	59-69		65	63-66
Some College	67	61-72		70	68-72
College Degree	79	75-82		83	81-84
<\$25,000	52	46-58		49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	62-73		66	64-68
\$50,000+	79	76-83		82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	71	68-74		71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	60	53-68		60	57-63
Had One to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	33	30-35		33	32-34
Male	34	30-38		33	31-34
Female	32	28-35		33	31-34
18-29	14	9-20		15	13-18
30-44	32	27-39		31	29-33
45-64	41	37-46		42	40-44
65+	37	32-41		36	35-38
< High School	14	7-25	-	30	26-34
High School	40	35-46		37	35-39
Some College	37	31-42		34	32-36
College Degree	26	23-30		27	25-28
<\$25,000	29	24-35		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	38	32-44		36	34-38
\$50,000+	31	27-35		31	29-33
White, non-Hispanic	33	31-36		33	32-34
Other (Including Hispanic)	30	23-37		34	31-37

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Disability, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	19	17-22		20	19-21
Male	20	16-23		19	18-21
Female	19	17-22		21	20-22
18-29	8	4-13		11	9-14
30-44	15	10-21		16	14-18
45-64	27	23-31		24	23-26
65+	23	19-27		26	24-27
< High School	24	15-37		30	26-33
High School	19	15-23		21	20-23
Some College	26	21-31		21	20-23
College Degree	14	12-17		13	12-14
<\$25,000	28	23-33		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	14-23		18	16-20
\$50,000+	15	12-19		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	19	17-22		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	14-26		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	9	8-11		9	8-9
Male	10	8-13		8	7-9
Female	8	7-10		9	8-10
18-29	0	0-1		1	1-3
30-44	6	3-12		5	4-7
45-64	11	8-14		9	8-10
65+	19	15-22		18	17-20
< High School	20	11-33		16	14-20
High School	9	7-12		9	8-10
Some College	11	8-15		8	7-10
College Degree	5	4-7		5	4-5
<\$25,000	17	13-21		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-12		8	7-9
\$50,000+	5	3-7		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-9		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	13	9-19		10	9-12

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Tobacco Use, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **				
Total	22	19-25	21	20-22
Male	21	18-26	23	22-25
Female	22	19-26	20	18-21
18-29	25	18-33	26	23-29
30-44	28	22-35	29	27-32
45-64	24	20-28	21	20-23
65+	11	8-14	8	7-9
< High School	NSR	NSR	39	35-43
High School	27	22-32	24	22-25
Some College	25	20-30	22	20-24
College Degree	11	9-14	9	8-10
<\$25,000	33	27-40	32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24	18-31	23	21-25
\$50,000+	15	12-19	15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	21	18-24	20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	26	20-33	27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	19	17-22	19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	42	32-52	38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	25	23-27	25	25-26
Male	28	24-31	29	28-31
Female	23	20-26	22	21-23
18-29	8	5-13	8	7-10
30-44	16	12-21	19	18-21
45-64	28	24-32	28	27-30
65+	45	41-50	44	42-46
< High School	34	23-48	26	23-29
High School	24	20-28	27	26-29
Some College	26	21-31	26	24-27
College Degree	24	21-27	23	22-25
<\$25,000	24	19-29	24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	21-31	29	27-31
\$50,000+	26	23-30	26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	27	25-30	27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	10-20	17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	26	24-29	27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	14	9-21	16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	47	44-50	47	46-48
Male	49	44-53	53	51-54
Female	45	42-49	42	40-43
18-29	33	26-41	34	31-37
30-44	44	37-51	49	46-51
45-64	51	47-56	50	48-51
65+	56	51-60	52	50-54
< High School	75	61-85	65	61-68
High School	51	46-57	51	49-53
Some College	50	44-56	47	45-50
College Degree	35	31-39	32	30-34
<\$25,000	57	51-63	56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	50	43-56	51	49-53
\$50,000+	41	37-46	41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	48	45-51	48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	40	33-48	44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	46	43-49	46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	56	46-66	54	51-58

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Tobacco Use (continued), Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	54	47-62		55	52-58
Male	56	44-68		53	48-57
Female	53	43-63		57	53-61
18-29	NSR	NSR		68	60-74
30-44	NSR	NSR		54	48-59
45-64	47	37-58		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	53	41-65		50	46-55
Some College	65	52-76		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	53	39-66		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	73	61-83		59	53-65
\$50,000+	43	30-56		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	53	44-62		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	51	42-59		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	3	2-4		4	4-5
Male	6	4-9		8	7-9
Female	0	0-1		1	0-1
18-29	3	1-7		7	5-9
30-44	5	2-11		6	5-7
45-64	3	2-5		3	3-4
65+	1	0-3		2	1-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		7	5-10
High School	2	1-4		5	4-6
Some College	3	2-6		4	4-5
College Degree	2	1-4		2	2-2
<\$25,000	3	1-8		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-6		4	4-5
\$50,000+	3	2-5		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4		5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	2	1-7		2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	3	2-5		4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	2	1-5		5	3-6

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If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Alcohol Consumption, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **					
Total	20	18-23		18	17-19
Male	23	20-28		24	22-25
Female	17	14-20		13	12-14
18-29	41	33-49		32	30-35
30-44	23	18-30		22	20-24
45-64	14	11-18		15	14-16
65+	7	5-10		5	5-6
< High School	NSR	NSR		14	11-17
High School	14	11-19		17	15-18
Some College	20	16-26		20	18-22
College Degree	23	20-27		20	18-21
<\$25,000	21	16-27		15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23	17-29		18	16-20
\$50,000+	21	17-25		22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	21	18-24		18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	16	11-23		18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***					
Total	8	6-10		6	5-6
Male	9	7-13		7	6-8
Female	7	5-9		5	4-5
18-29	15	10-22		9	8-11
30-44	10	6-16		6	5-7
45-64	5	4-8		6	5-6
65+	4	2-6		3	2-4
< High School	NSR	NSR		6	4-8
High School	6	4-9		5	5-6
Some College	6	4-10		6	5-7
College Degree	8	6-11		6	5-7
<\$25,000	9	6-14		6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	6-16		6	5-7
\$50,000+	8	6-11		7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11	+	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	1-8		5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****					
Total	7	5-8		5	5-6
Male	11	8-15		9	8-10
Female	3	2-4		2	2-3
18-29	11	7-18		7	6-9
30-44	8	4-13		5	4-6
45-64	5	3-7		6	5-7
65+	4	2-6		4	3-5
< High School	NSR	NSR		6	4-8
High School	6	4-9		6	5-6
Some College	4	2-7		5	4-6
College Degree	6	5-9		5	5-6
<\$25,000	8	5-13		5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-14		6	5-7
\$50,000+	6	5-9		6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	7	5-9		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	1-7		5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Immunization, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
Total	43	38-48		40	39-42
Male	39	32-47		36	33-39
Female	47	40-53		45	42-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	27-41
High School	33	25-41		37	34-40
Some College	51	41-60		41	38-45
College Degree	47	40-55		48	44-51
<\$25,000	44	34-55		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	44	33-56		39	35-43
\$50,000+	42	36-49		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	45	40-50		42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	27	17-40		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	51	48-55		49	48-50
Male	50	45-56		45	43-48
Female	52	48-56		52	50-54
50-64	43	38-48		40	39-42
65+	61	56-65		60	58-62
< High School	NSR	NSR		48	44-53
High School	48	42-53		47	45-49
Some College	52	45-59		48	45-51
College Degree	54	49-60		54	51-56
<\$25,000	51	44-58		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	55	48-63		50	47-52
\$50,000+	47	41-52		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	52	49-56		51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	39	29-50		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
Total	79	75-82	+	71	69-73
Male	79	72-84	+	67	65-70
Female	79	74-83		74	72-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		68	62-73
High School	80	74-85	+	71	68-73
Some College	76	67-84		72	69-76
College Degree	75	68-81		73	70-76
<\$25,000	76	69-82		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	84	77-90		76	72-78
\$50,000+	71	61-79		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	79	75-83	+	73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		59	52-66

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Falls, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	25	22-28		27	26-28
Male	23	19-28		24	23-26
Female	26	23-30		29	27-30
45-64	25	21-29		27	26-29
65+	25	22-29		26	24-27
< High School	34	23-48		32	28-36
High School	24	20-29		25	24-27
Some College	25	20-32		27	25-29
College Degree	24	20-29		26	24-28
<\$25,000	32	27-39		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	23-36		27	25-30
\$50,000+	21	17-26		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	25	22-28		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	14-31		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	10	8-12		10	9-11
Male	6	4-9		8	7-9
Female	14	11-17		12	11-13
45-64	10	8-13		10	9-11
65+	10	8-13		10	9-11
< High School	9	4-18		13	11-17
High School	9	7-13		10	9-11
Some College	11	8-15		11	10-13
College Degree	10	7-14		8	7-10
<\$25,000	14	11-19		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	9-18		10	9-12
\$50,000+	7	5-10		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	8-11		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	7-18		12	10-15

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Seatbelt Use, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	78	75-81		76	75-77
Male	71	66-75		70	68-71
Female	84	81-87		82	80-83
18-29	66	58-73		66	63-69
30-44	77	69-82		75	73-77
45-64	82	77-85		78	77-80
65+	85	81-88		82	81-84
< High School	NSR	NSR		66	62-69
High School	70	64-76		73	71-74
Some College	82	77-86		75	73-77
College Degree	87	84-89		87	85-88
<\$25,000	72	65-77		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	64-77		74	72-76
\$50,000+	84	80-87		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	79	75-81		77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	73	65-80		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	88	85-90		88	87-88
Male	83	79-86		84	82-85
Female	92	90-94		91	90-92
18-29	80	72-86		81	78-83
30-44	87	81-91		87	85-88
45-64	91	87-93		90	89-91
65+	92	89-94		92	91-93
< High School	NSR	NSR		77	73-80
High School	84	78-88		85	84-87
Some College	89	84-92		88	87-90
College Degree	95	93-97		95	95-96
<\$25,000	83	78-87		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	85	78-90		87	85-88
\$50,000+	91	87-93		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	88	86-91		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	83	76-89		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	6	4-8		6	5-6
Male	9	6-12		8	7-9
Female	3	2-5		4	3-4
18-29	10	5-17		9	7-11
30-44	4	2-8		6	5-7
45-64	5	4-8		5	4-6
65+	5	3-8		4	3-5
< High School	NSR	NSR		12	10-15
High School	6	4-10		6	6-7
Some College	5	3-8		6	5-7
College Degree	3	2-4		2	2-3
<\$25,000	8	5-12		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	3-12		5	4-6
\$50,000+	6	4-8		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-9		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	2-8		6	5-8

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Drinking and Driving, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink[^]					
Total	4	3-6		3	3-4
Male	5	3-9		5	4-6
Female	3	2-5		2	1-2
18-29	6	3-12		4	3-6
30-44	6	3-13		4	3-5
45-64	3	1-6		3	2-4
65+	0	0-1		1	0-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		5	2-9
High School	2	0-5		3	2-5
Some College	3	1-8		2	2-3
College Degree	4	3-7		3	3-4
<\$25,000	5	2-15		3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	1-7		3	2-4
\$50,000+	5	3-8		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	4	2-5		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	1-13		4	3-6

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Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	62	58-66		59	58-61
40-44	64	50-75		60	54-65
45-64	70	64-75		63	61-65
65+	51	45-56		54	51-56
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-50
High School	56	49-63		57	55-60
Some College	59	51-67		62	59-65
College Degree	74	68-79		67	65-70
<\$25,000	49	41-56		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	43-61		59	56-62
\$50,000+	72	65-78		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	63	58-67		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	53	40-66		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	57	53-61		60	58-61
40-44	52	39-65		45	40-50
45-64	60	54-65		62	60-64
65+	54	48-60		62	60-64
< High School	NSR	NSR		50	44-55
High School	53	46-60		59	57-61
Some College	54	46-62		61	58-64
College Degree	66	59-72		64	61-67
<\$25,000	43	36-51		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	42-60		61	57-64
\$50,000+	65	58-71		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	58	54-62		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	44	32-56		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	50	46-54		49	48-51
40-44	48	35-61		39	34-44
45-64	56	50-61		54	52-56
65+	43	38-49		47	44-49
< High School	NSR	NSR		35	29-40
High School	47	40-54		48	46-51
Some College	48	40-56		52	49-55
College Degree	59	52-65		55	52-58
<\$25,000	35	28-43		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	40	31-49		50	47-53
\$50,000+	60	53-67		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	52	47-56		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	34	24-46		50	45-54

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Women's Health: Pap Test, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Had a Pap Test[^]				
Total	94	91-96	92	91-93
18-29	81	70-89	73	69-78
30-44	97	91-99	95	93-97
45-64	99	97-99	98	97-99
65+	95	92-97	94	93-95
< High School	NSR	NSR	86	82-90
High School	91	85-94	90	88-92
Some College	93	86-97	92	89-94
College Degree	99	97-100	97	96-97
<\$25,000	89	82-93	90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	97	92-99	94	91-96
\$50,000+	97	92-99	95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	96	93-97	94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	85	74-92	85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	74	71-77	73	72-74
18-29	81	70-89	71	66-75
30-44	83	75-89	83	80-85
45-64	81	76-85	79	77-81
65+	50	45-56	56	53-58
< High School	NSR	NSR	60	54-65
High School	64	58-70	68	65-70
Some College	71	64-78	74	71-76
College Degree	87	83-90	85	83-87
<\$25,000	61	53-68	66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	75	67-81	72	69-75
\$50,000+	86	80-90	83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	75	71-78	73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	69	58-78	74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	81	78-84	79	78-81
18-29	81	70-89	72	67-77
30-44	90	83-94	88	86-90
45-64	85	81-89	86	84-87
65+	65	60-71	66	64-68
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	63-73
High School	73	66-78	74	72-77
Some College	80	73-85	80	78-83
College Degree	91	87-94	90	88-91
<\$25,000	72	65-78	73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	83	77-88	80	76-82
\$50,000+	89	83-93	88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	82	79-85	80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	76	66-84	78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	18	16-21	20	19-21
18-29	0	0-3	0	0-1
30-44	6	3-11	7	5-8
45-64	20	16-25	24	22-25
65+	40	35-46	42	40-44
< High School	NSR	NSR	26	22-31
High School	28	22-34	24	23-26
Some College	18	14-23	18	16-20
College Degree	10	8-14	11	10-13
<\$25,000	18	14-23	23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	26	20-33	23	21-25
\$50,000+	12	9-16	14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	19	16-22	21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	8-18	15	12-18

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Prostate Cancer Screening, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	60	55-65		56	54-58
40-44	NSR	NSR		20	16-25
45-64	57	50-63		56	53-58
65+	76	69-82		74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		45	39-51
High School	58	48-67		56	53-59
Some College	60	48-71		56	52-60
College Degree	58	51-65		62	58-65
<\$25,000	52	40-63		52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	61-80	+	56	52-60
\$50,000+	59	51-66		58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	60	54-65		56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
Total	76	71-81		71	69-73
50-64	68	60-76		63	60-66
65+	88	82-93		83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR		57	50-64
High School	72	61-81		69	66-72
Some College	78	64-87		72	68-76
College Degree	82	75-87		81	78-84
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR		63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	86	76-92	+	70	66-74
\$50,000+	80	73-86		77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	77	72-82		73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
Total	55	49-62		63	61-66
50-64	51	42-60		60	56-63
65+	61	52-68		68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR		54	44-64
High School	56	45-67		65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR		64	59-69
College Degree	61	52-69		63	59-68
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR		62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	40-64		62	58-67
\$50,000+	54	45-63		63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	54	47-60	-	64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	52-70

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* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**				
Total	8	6-10	9	8-10
Male	8	5-11	9	8-10
Female	8	6-11	10	8-11
50-64	7	5-10	8	7-9
65+	9	7-12	11	10-12
< High School	3	1-13	9	6-12
High School	7	5-10	10	8-11
Some College	7	4-12	9	8-11
College Degree	11	8-15	9	7-11
<\$25,000	8	6-11	10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	3-11	10	8-12
\$50,000+	9	7-13	9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-10	9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	6-20	10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	69	66-72	69	67-70
Male	70	64-75	68	66-70
Female	69	64-73	70	68-71
50-64	64	59-69	63	61-65
65+	75	71-79	76	74-77
< High School	NSR	NSR	57	52-62
High School	68	62-73	66	64-68
Some College	68	61-75	70	68-73
College Degree	77	71-81	78	76-80
<\$25,000	60	53-67	63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	61-75	68	65-70
\$50,000+	77	72-82	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	70	67-74	70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	61	49-72	65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	65	61-68	65	64-66
Male	65	60-71	65	62-67
Female	64	60-68	65	64-67
50-64	60	55-65	60	58-62
65+	70	66-75	71	70-73
< High School	NSR	NSR	53	49-58
High School	65	59-71	63	61-65
Some College	62	55-69	66	64-69
College Degree	71	66-76	74	72-76
<\$25,000	56	49-63	59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	59-74	64	61-67
\$50,000+	71	65-76	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	66	62-69	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	58	45-69	61	57-66

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**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

HIV/AIDS, Allegheny County, 2012

	Allegheny County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64[^]					
Total	37	34-41		38	37-40
Male	35	30-41		37	35-38
Female	40	35-44		40	39-42
18-29	41	34-50		41	38-44
30-44	54	47-60		51	49-54
45-64	24	21-29		28	27-30
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-49
High School	37	30-45		35	32-37
Some College	38	31-45		40	38-43
College Degree	38	33-43		39	37-41
<\$25,000	54	46-62		52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30	23-38		36	34-39
\$50,000+	31	27-36		34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	32	29-36		32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	60	51-68		63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64[^] **					
Total	3	2-5		4	3-5
Male	5	3-9		5	4-6
Female	2	1-3		3	3-4
18-29	6	3-12		8	6-10
30-44	4	1-9		5	4-6
45-64	1	1-3		1	1-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		7	4-12
High School	4	2-9		4	3-5
Some College	2	1-4		5	4-6
College Degree	2	1-5		2	2-3
<\$25,000	5	2-11		8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	2-12		3	3-5
\$50,000+	2	1-4		3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	3	1-4		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-11		8	6-10

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 1,892 Allegheny county adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Allegheny County U.S. Census summary file 2 population of 349,570 for ages 45-64 by the No Health Insurance prevalence of 9% (0.09) for that age group in Allegheny County. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Allegheny County is 31,461.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Allegheny County Census Population	Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS	Estimate of Allegheny County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	208,582	X 24 %	= 50,060
30-44	218,474	X 11 %	= 24,032
45-64	349,570	X 9 %	= <u>31,461</u>
			Total 105,553

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Allegheny County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18-64” in Allegheny County from “Step 3”.

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **105,553**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Allegheny County = **776,626**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Allegheny County = (Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults Have No Health Insurance in Allegheny County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Allegheny County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Allegheny County

= (105,553 / 776,626) X 100= **14 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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania Comparisons



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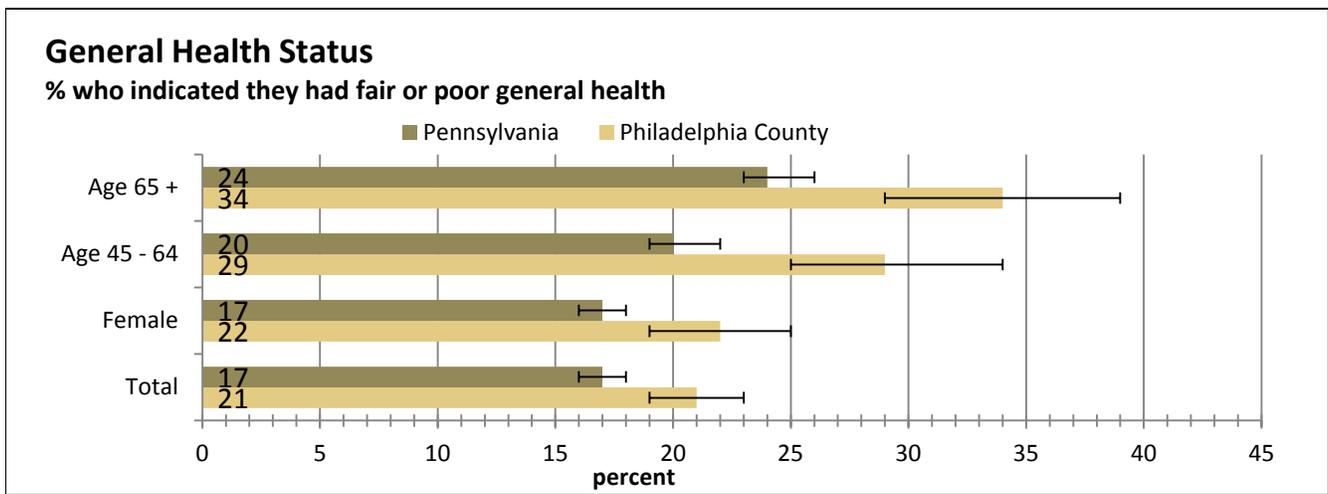
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Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

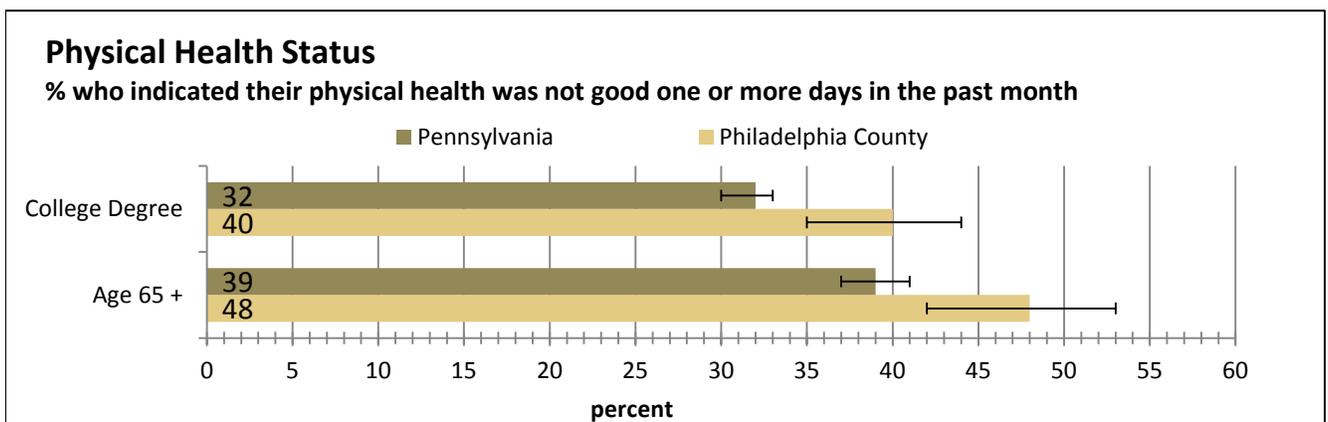
General Health Status

- Philadelphia County adults who indicated they had fair or poor general health had a significantly higher percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated they had fair or poor general health (17 percent, CI: 16-18).
- Philadelphia County females who indicated they had fair or poor general health had a significantly higher percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-25) compared to Pennsylvania females who indicated they had fair or poor general health (17 percent, CI: 16-18).
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who indicated they had fair or poor general health had a significantly higher percentage (29 percent, CI: 25-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated they had fair or poor general health (20 percent, CI: 19-22).
- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who indicated they had fair or poor general health had a significantly higher percentage (34 percent, CI: 29-39) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who indicated they had fair or poor general health (24 percent, CI: 19-22).



Physical Health Status

- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who indicated their physical health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (48 percent, CI: 42-53) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who indicated their physical health was not good one or more days in the past month (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who indicated their physical health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (40 percent, CI: 35-44) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who indicated their physical health was not good one or more days in the past month (32 percent, CI: 30-33).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

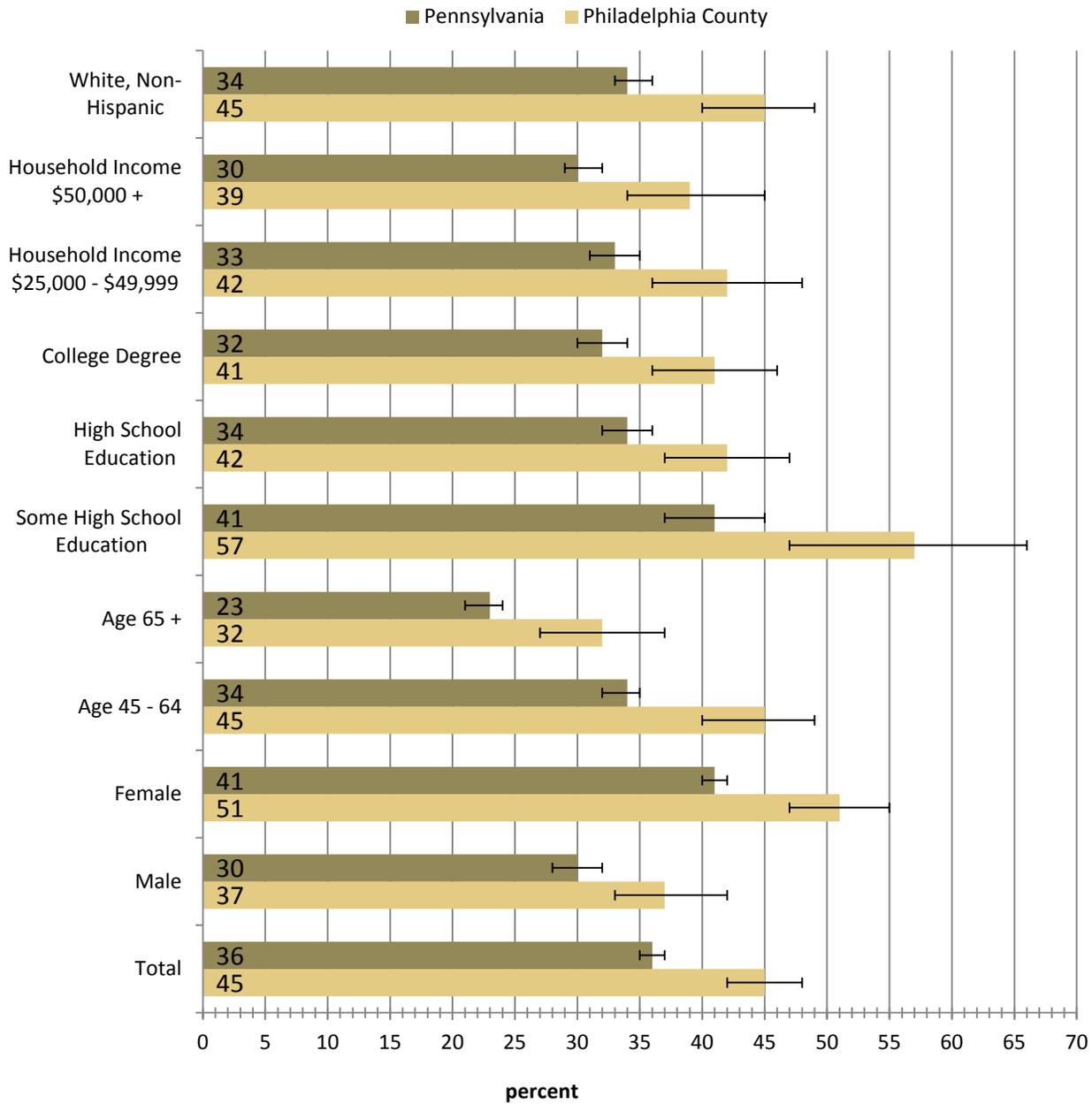
Mental Health Status

- Philadelphia County adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (45 percent, CI: 42-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (36 percent, CI: 35-37).
- Philadelphia County males who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (37 percent, CI: 33-42) compared to Pennsylvania males who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (30 percent, CI: 28-32).
- Philadelphia County females who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (51 percent, CI: 47-55) compared to Pennsylvania females who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (41 percent, CI: 40-42).
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (45 percent, CI: 40-49) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (34 percent, CI: 32-35).
- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (32 percent, CI: 27-37) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (23 percent, CI: 21-24).
- Philadelphia County adults with some high school education who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (57 percent, CI: 47-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (41 percent, CI: 37-45).
- Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (42 percent, CI: 37-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (41 percent, CI: 36-46) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (32 percent, CI: 30-34).
- Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (42 percent, CI: 36-48) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (33 percent, CI: 31-35).
- Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (39 percent, CI: 34-45) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (30 percent, CI: 29-32).
- Philadelphia County White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly higher percentage (45 percent, CI: 40-49) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (34 percent, CI: 33-36).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Mental Health Status

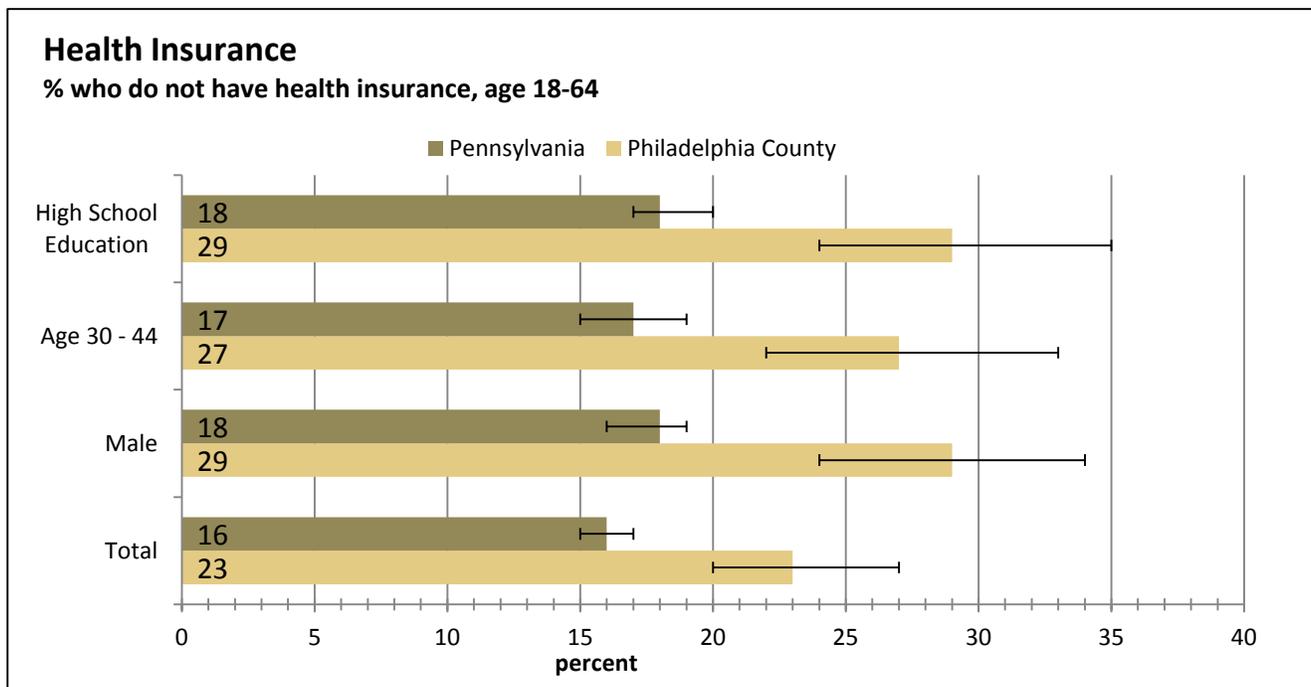
% who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Health Insurance

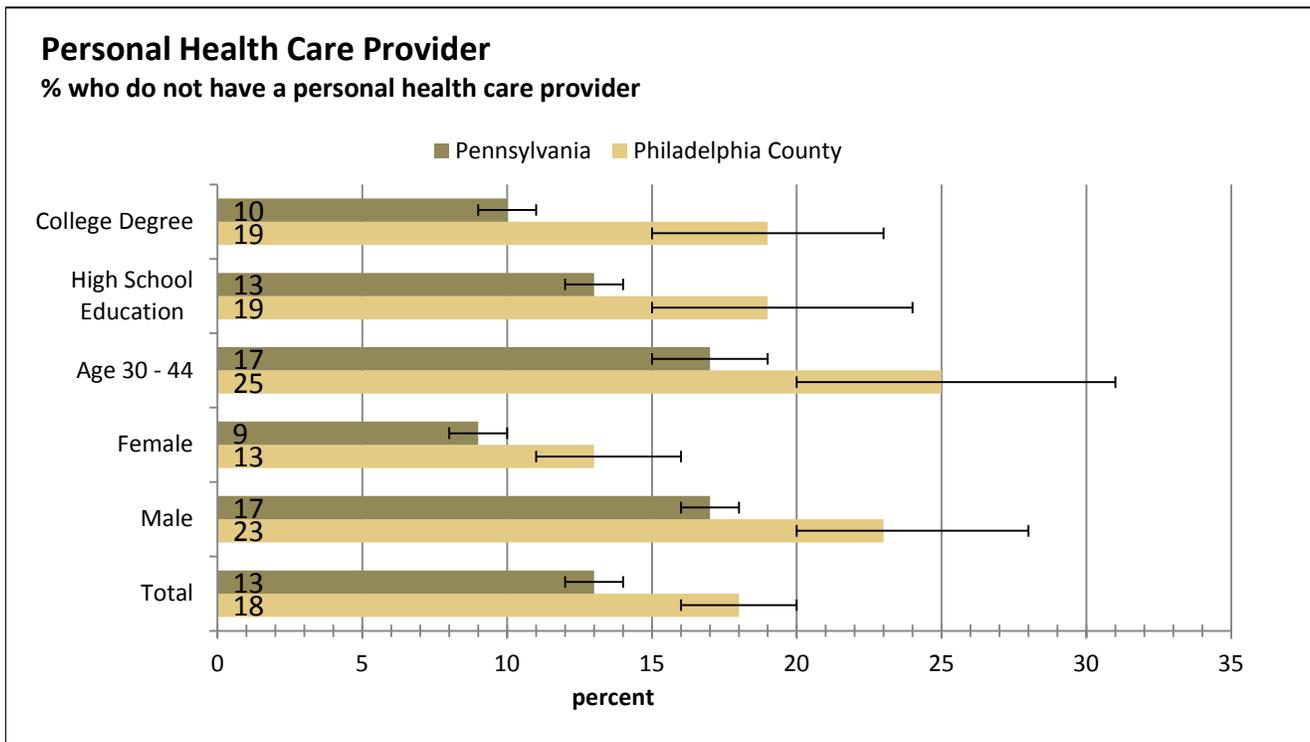
- Philadelphia County adults who indicated they do not have health insurance had a significantly higher percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated they do not have health insurance (16 percent, CI: 15-17).
- Philadelphia County males who indicated they do not have health insurance had a significantly higher percentage (29 percent, CI: 24-34) compared to Pennsylvania males who indicated they do not have health insurance (18 percent, CI: 16-19).
- Philadelphia County adults age 30-44 who indicated they do not have health insurance had a significantly higher percentage (27 percent, CI: 22-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who indicated they do not have health insurance (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who indicated they do not have health insurance had a significantly higher percentage (29 percent, CI: 24-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who indicated they do not have health insurance (18 percent, CI: 17-20).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Personal Health Care Provider

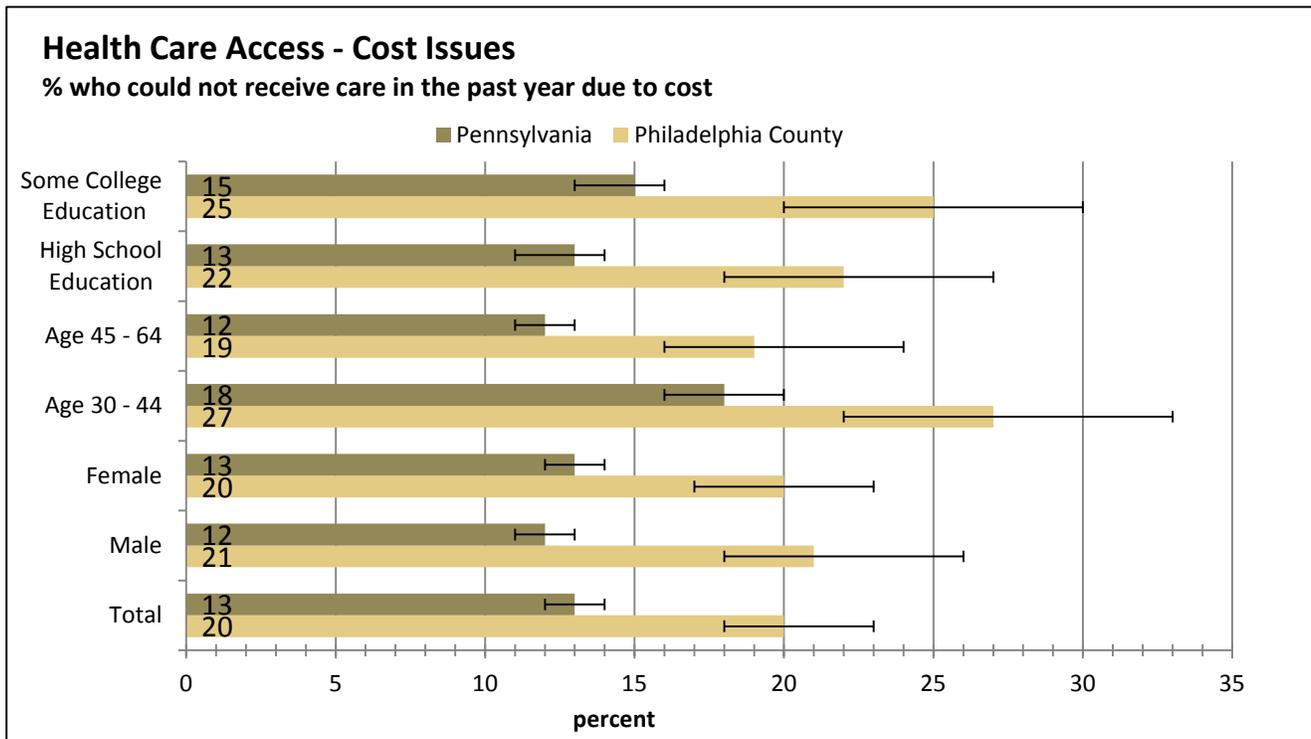
- Philadelphia County adults who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (18 percent, CI: 16-20) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- Philadelphia County males who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-28) compared to Pennsylvania males who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (17 percent, CI: 16-18).
- Philadelphia County females who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (13 percent, CI: 11-16) compared to Pennsylvania females who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (9 percent, CI: 8-10).
- Philadelphia County adults age 30-44 who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (25 percent, CI: 20-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (17 percent, CI: 15-19).
- Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (19 percent, CI: 15-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider had a significantly higher percentage (19 percent, CI: 15-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who indicated they do not have a personal health care provider (10 percent, CI: 9-11).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Health Care Access - Cost Issues

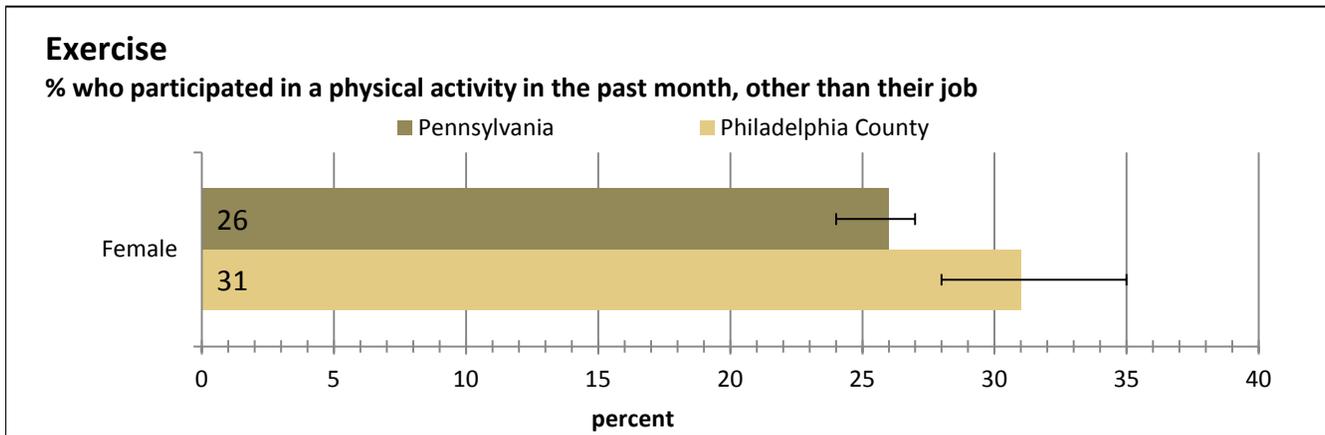
- Philadelphia County adults who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly higher percentage (20 percent, CI: 18-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- Philadelphia County males who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly higher percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-26) compared to Pennsylvania males who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Philadelphia County females who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly higher percentage (20 percent, CI: 17-23) compared to Pennsylvania females who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (13 percent, CI: 12-14).
- Philadelphia County adults age 30-44 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly higher percentage (27 percent, CI: 22-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (18 percent, CI: 16-20).
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly higher percentage (19 percent, CI: 16-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (12 percent, CI: 11-13).
- Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly higher percentage (22 percent, CI: 18-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (13 percent, CI: 11-14).
- Philadelphia County adults with some college education who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly higher percentage (25 percent, CI: 20-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (15 percent, CI: 13-16).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

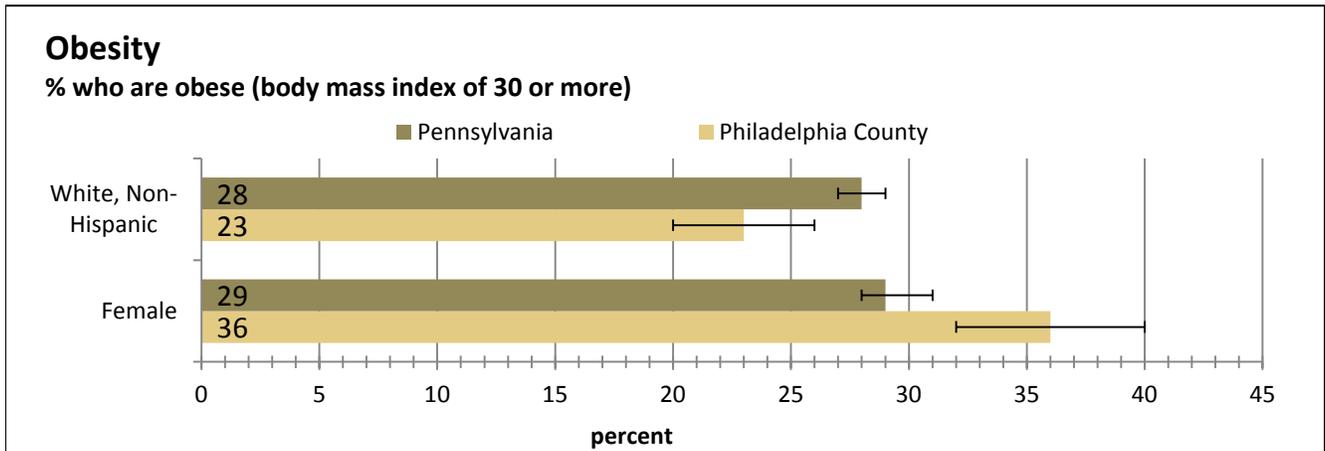
Exercise

- Philadelphia County females who participated in a physical activity in the past month other than their job had a significantly higher percentage (31 percent, CI: 28-35) compared to Pennsylvania females who participated in a physical activity in the past month other than their job (26 percent, CI: 24-27).



Obesity

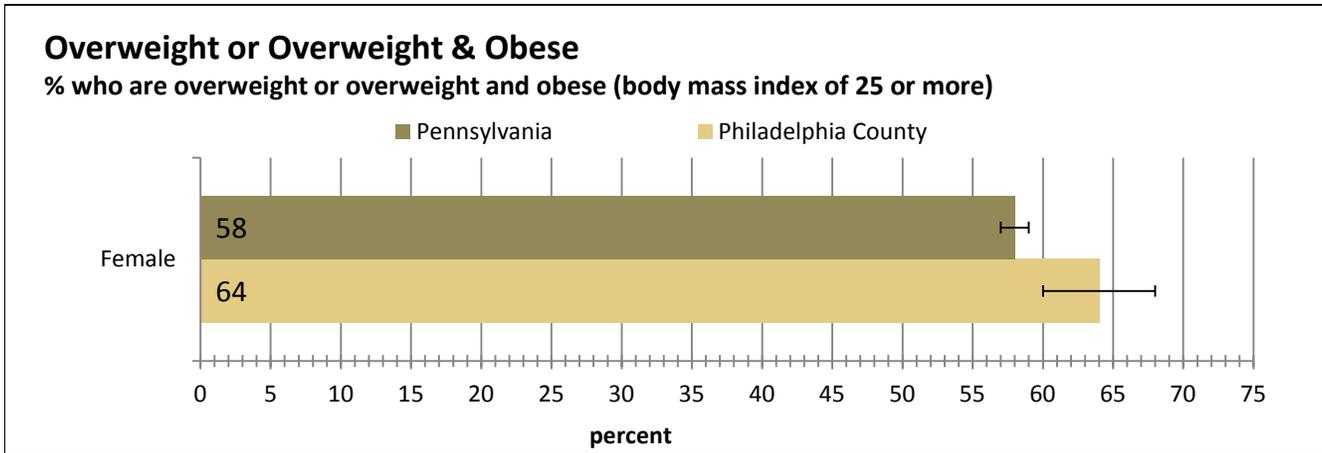
- Philadelphia County females with a body mass index of 30 or more (obese) had a significantly higher percentage (36 percent, CI: 32-40) compared to Pennsylvania females with a body mass index of 30 or more (29 percent, CI: 28-31).
- Philadelphia County White, non-Hispanic adults with a body mass index of 30 (obese) or more had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-26) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults with a body mass index of 30 or more (28 percent, CI: 27-29).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

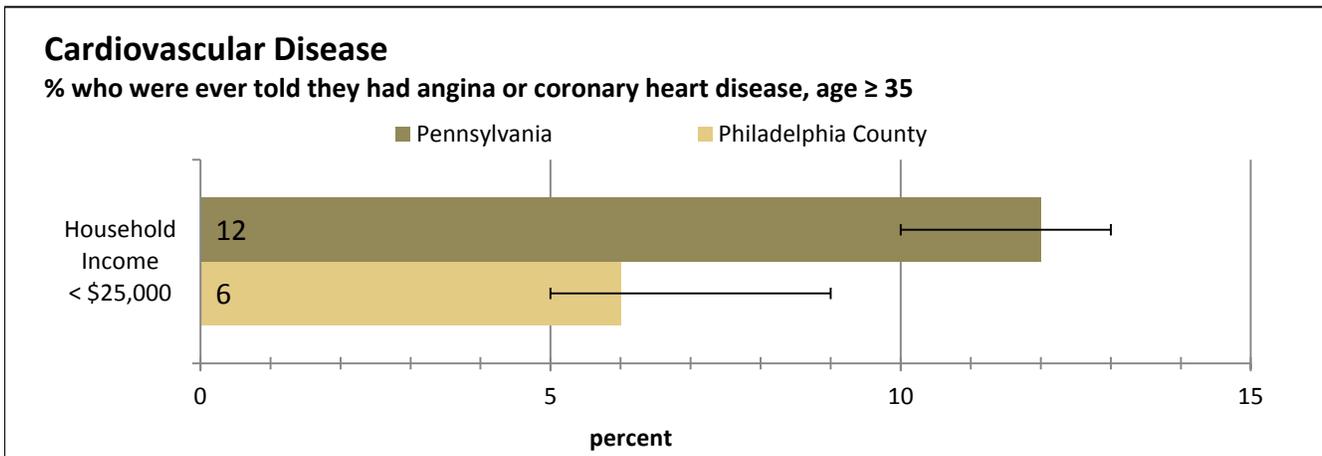
Overweight and Obese

- Philadelphia County females with a body mass index of 25 or more (overweight or obese) had a significantly higher percentage (64 percent, CI: 60-68) compared to Pennsylvania females with a body mass index of 25 or more (58 percent, CI: 57-59).



Cardiovascular Disease

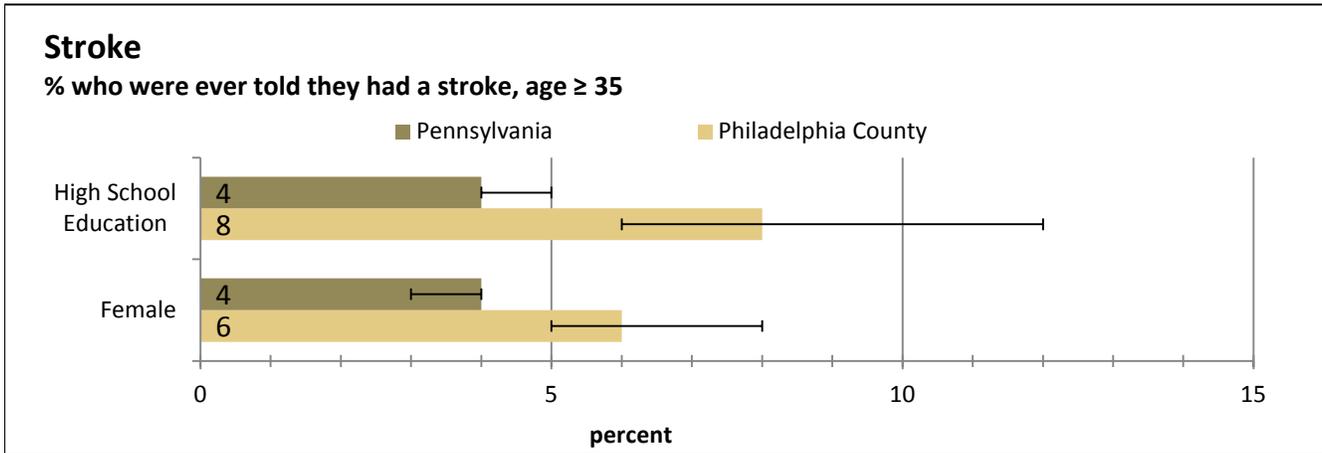
- Philadelphia County adults age 35 and older with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever told they had angina or coronary heart disease had a significantly lower percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever told they had angina or coronary heart disease (12 percent, CI: 10-13).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

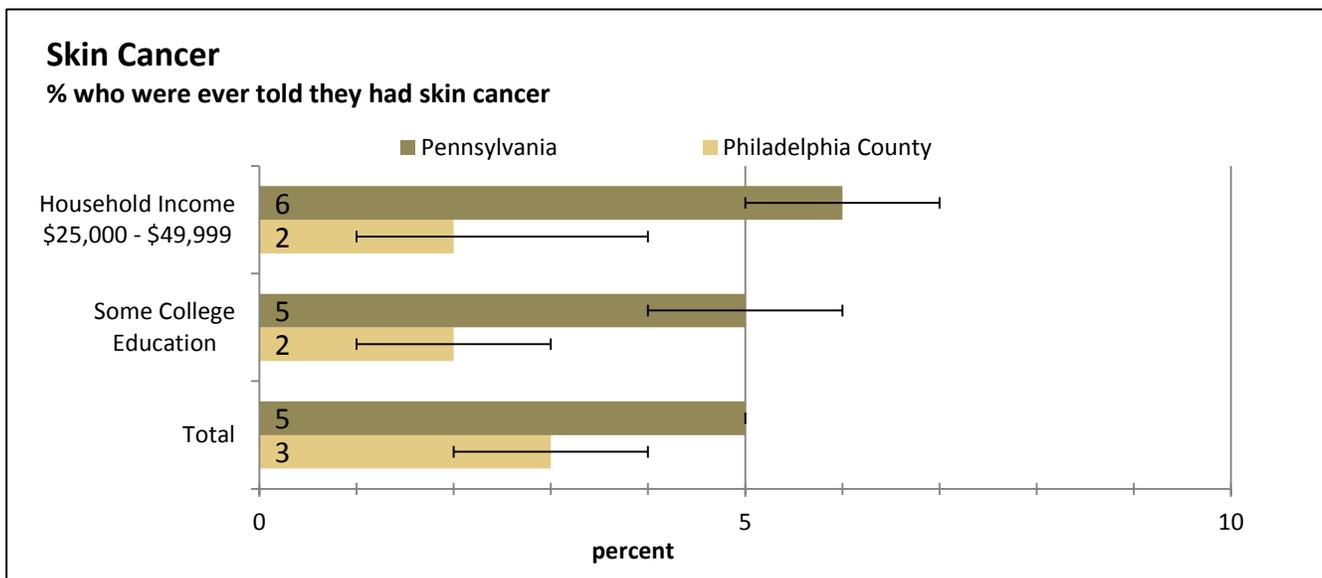
Stroke

- Philadelphia County females age 35 and older who were ever told they had a stroke had a significantly higher percentage (6 percent, CI: 5-8) compared to Pennsylvania females age 35 and older who were ever told they had a stroke (4 percent, CI: 3-4).
- Philadelphia County adults age 35 and older with a high school education who were ever told they had a stroke had a significantly higher percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 35 and older with a high school education who were ever told they had a stroke (4 percent, CI: 4-5).



Skin Cancer

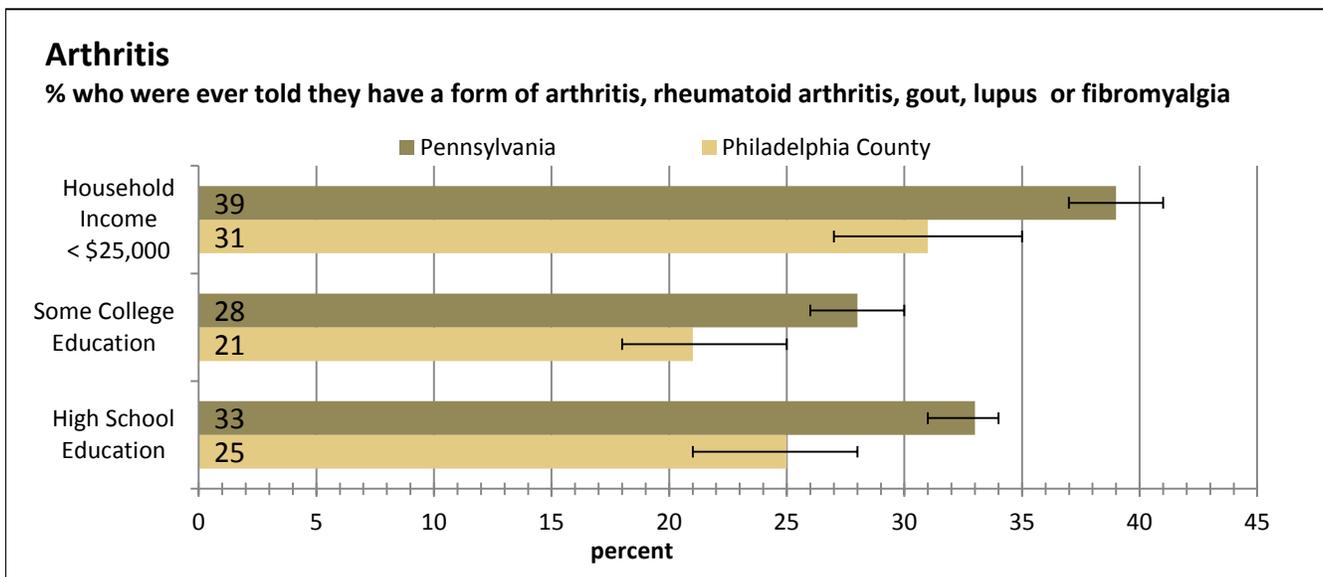
- Philadelphia County adults who were ever told they had skin cancer had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults who were ever told they had skin cancer (5 percent, CI: 5-5).
- Philadelphia County adults with some college education who were ever told they had skin cancer had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who were ever told they had skin cancer (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever told they had skin cancer had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever told they had skin cancer (6 percent, CI: 5-7).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Arthritis

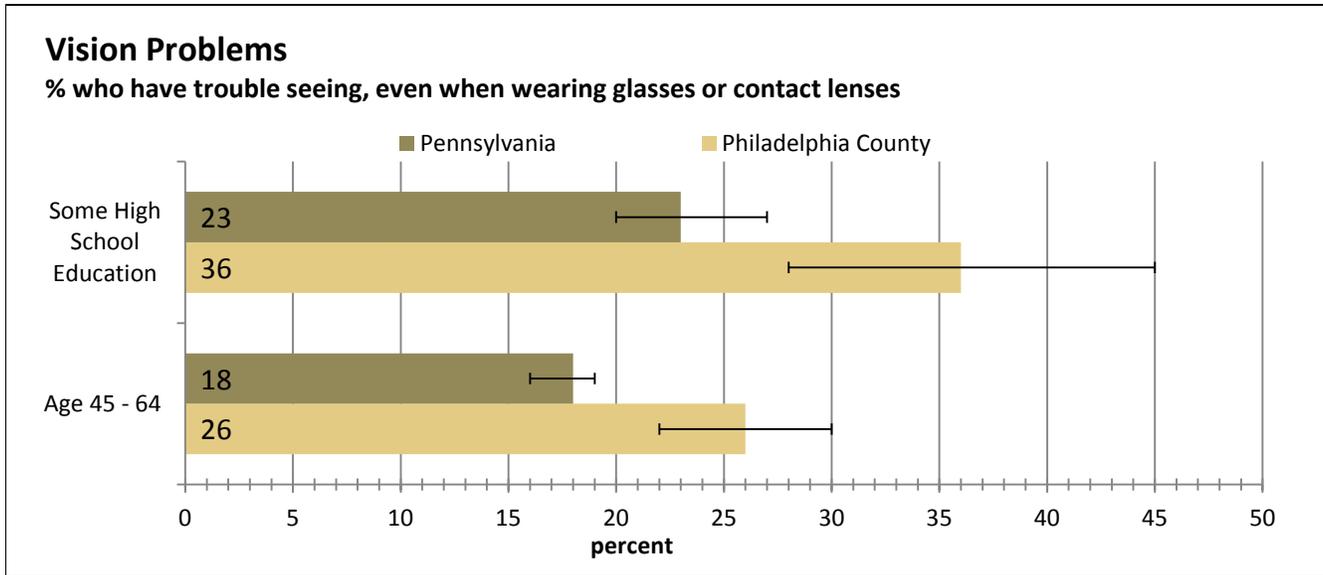
- Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 21-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (33 percent, CI: 31-34).
- Philadelphia County adults with some college education who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 18-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (28 percent, CI: 26-30).
- Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 27-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (39 percent, CI: 37-41).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

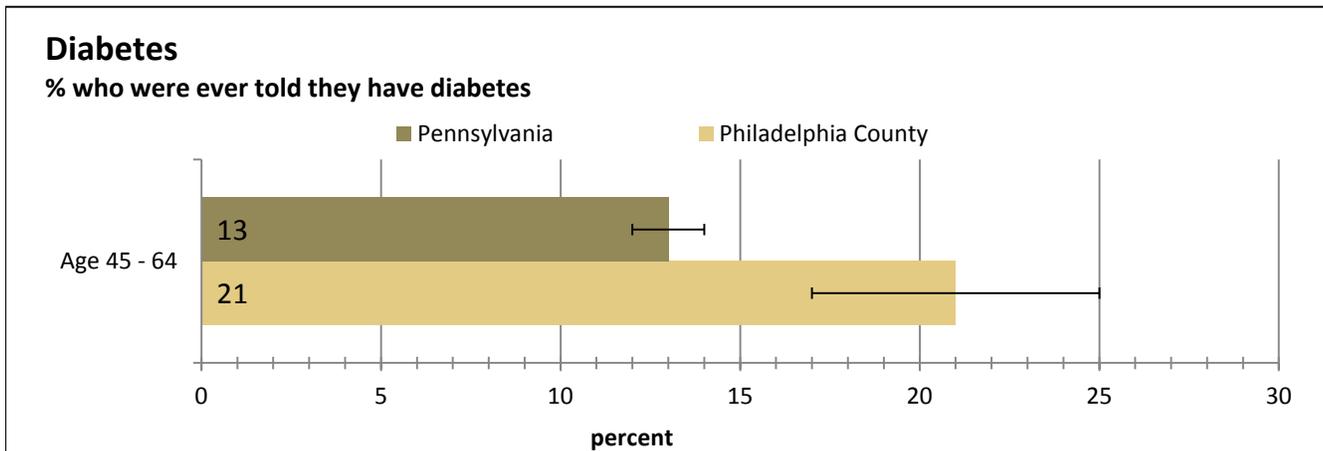
Vision Problems

- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who indicated they have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses had a significantly higher percentage (26 percent, CI: 22-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated they have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses (18 percent, CI: 16-19).
- Philadelphia County adults with some high school education who indicated they have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses had a significantly higher percentage (36 percent, CI: 28-45) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who indicated they have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses (23 percent, CI: 20-27).



Diabetes

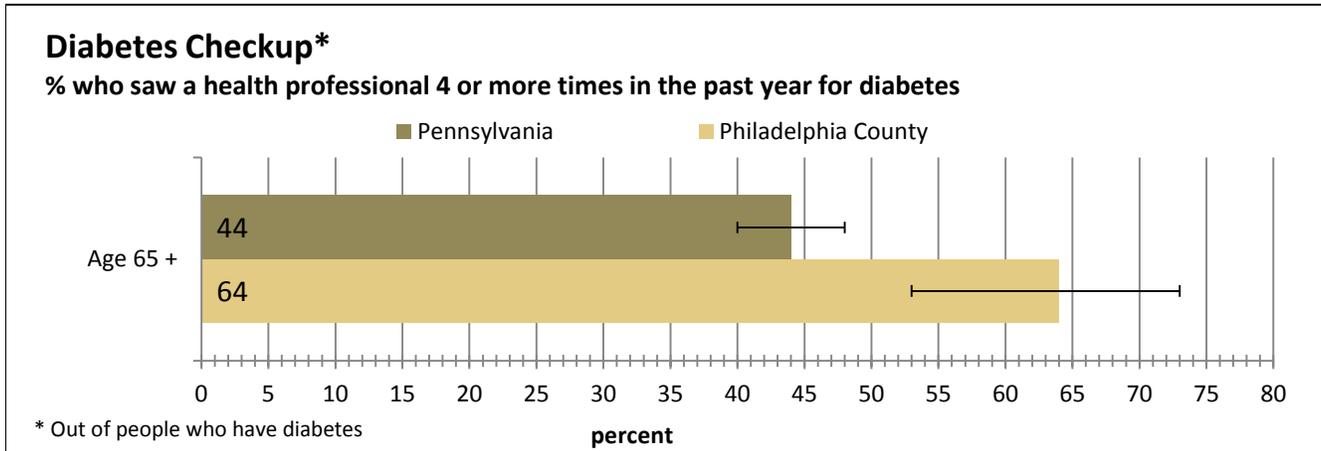
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who were ever told they have diabetes had a significantly higher percentage (21 percent, CI: 17-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who were ever told they have diabetes (13 percent, CI: 12-14).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Diabetes Checkup

- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who saw a health professional 4 or more times in the past year for their diabetes had a significantly higher percentage (64 percent, CI: 53-73) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who saw a health professional 4 or more times in the past year for their diabetes (44 percent, CI: 40-48).



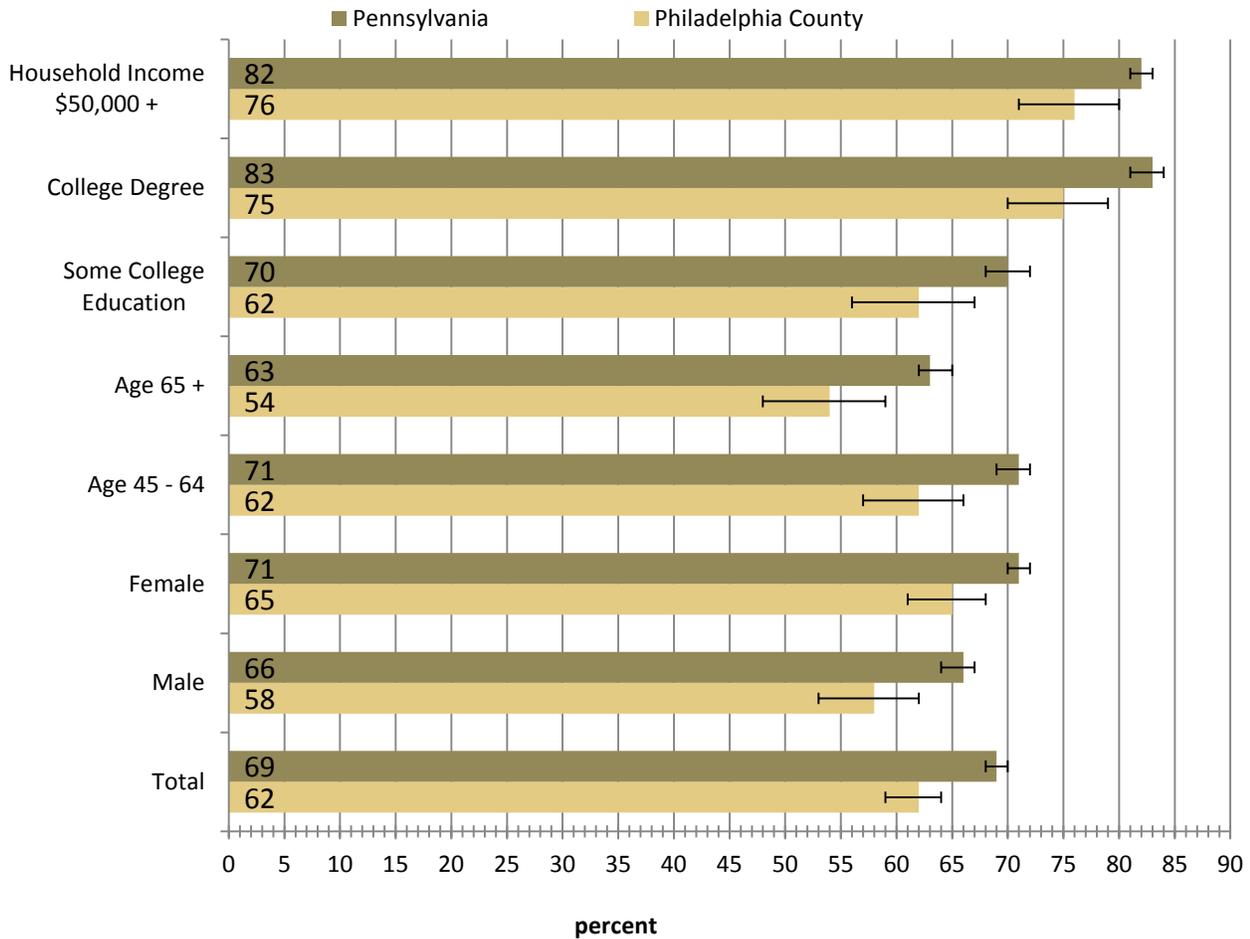
Oral Health

- Philadelphia County adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 59-64) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (69 percent, CI: 68-70).
- Philadelphia County males who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (58 percent, CI: 53-62) compared to Pennsylvania males who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (66 percent, CI: 64-67).
- Philadelphia County females who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 61-68) compared to Pennsylvania females who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (71 percent, CI: 70-72).
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 57-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (71 percent, CI: 69-72).
- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (54 percent, CI: 48-59) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (63 percent, CI: 62-65).
- Philadelphia County adults with some college education who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (62 percent, CI: 56-67) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (70 percent, CI: 68-72).
- Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 70-79) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (83 percent, CI: 81-84).
- Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (76 percent, CI: 71-80) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (82 percent, CI: 81-83).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Oral Health

% who visited a dentist in the past year

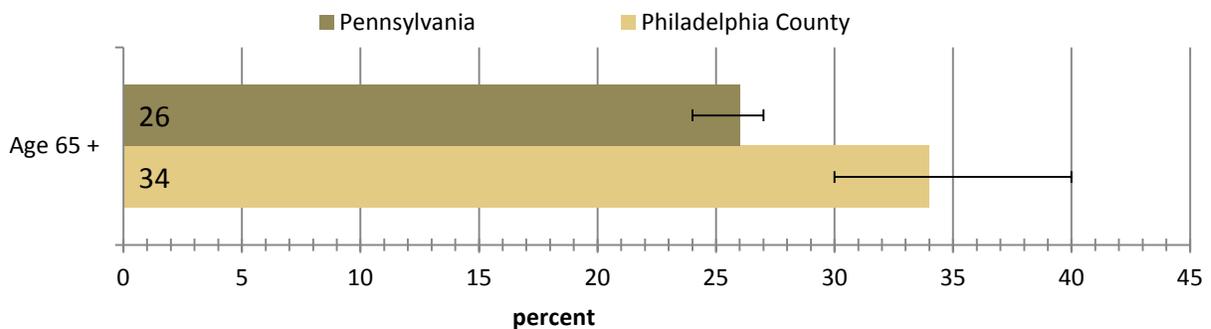


Disability

- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems had a significantly higher percentage (34 percent, CI: 30-40) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems (26 percent, CI: 24-27).

Disability

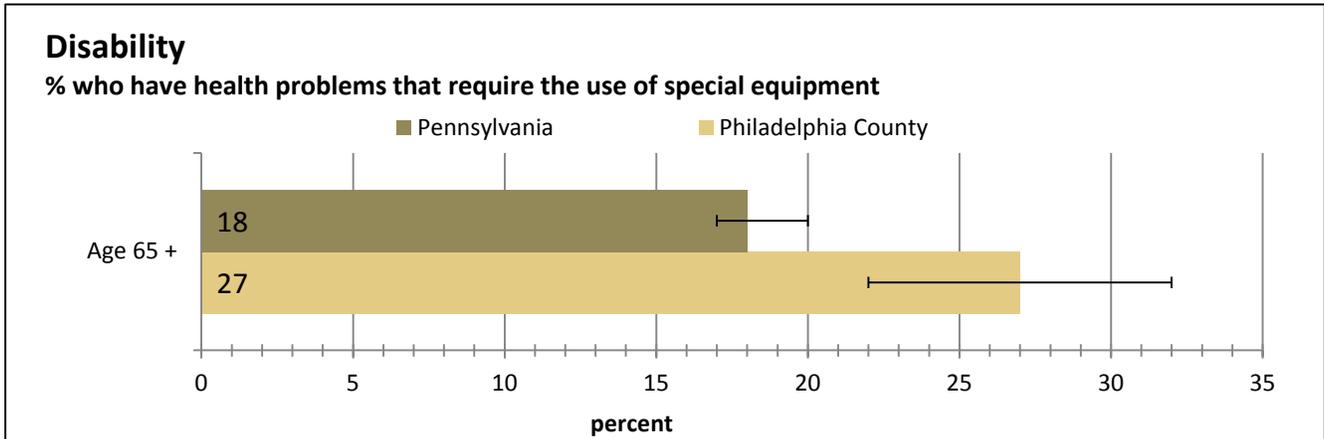
% who are limited in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

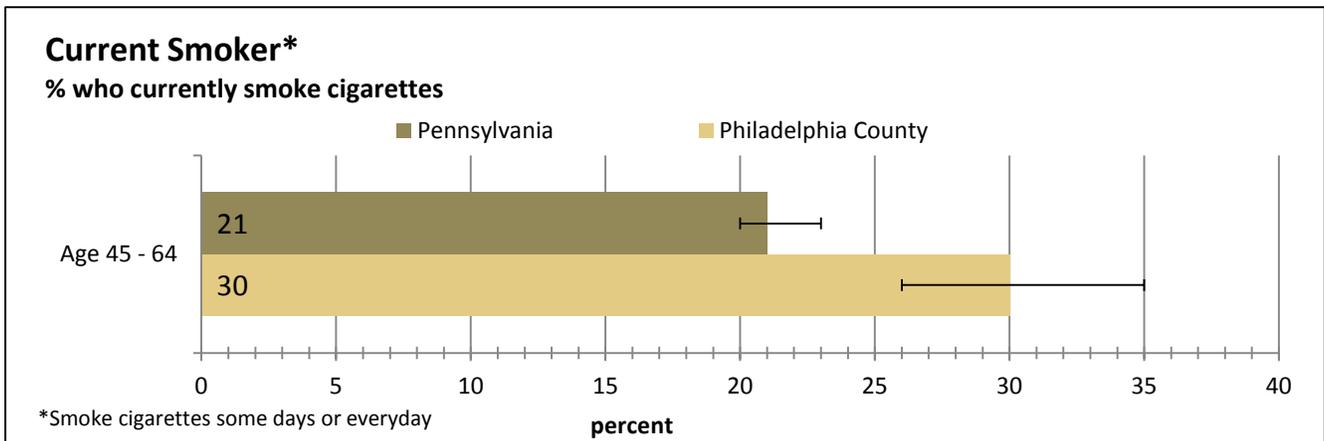
Disability

- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment had a significantly higher percentage (27 percent, CI: 22-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment (18 percent, CI: 17-20).



Current Smoker

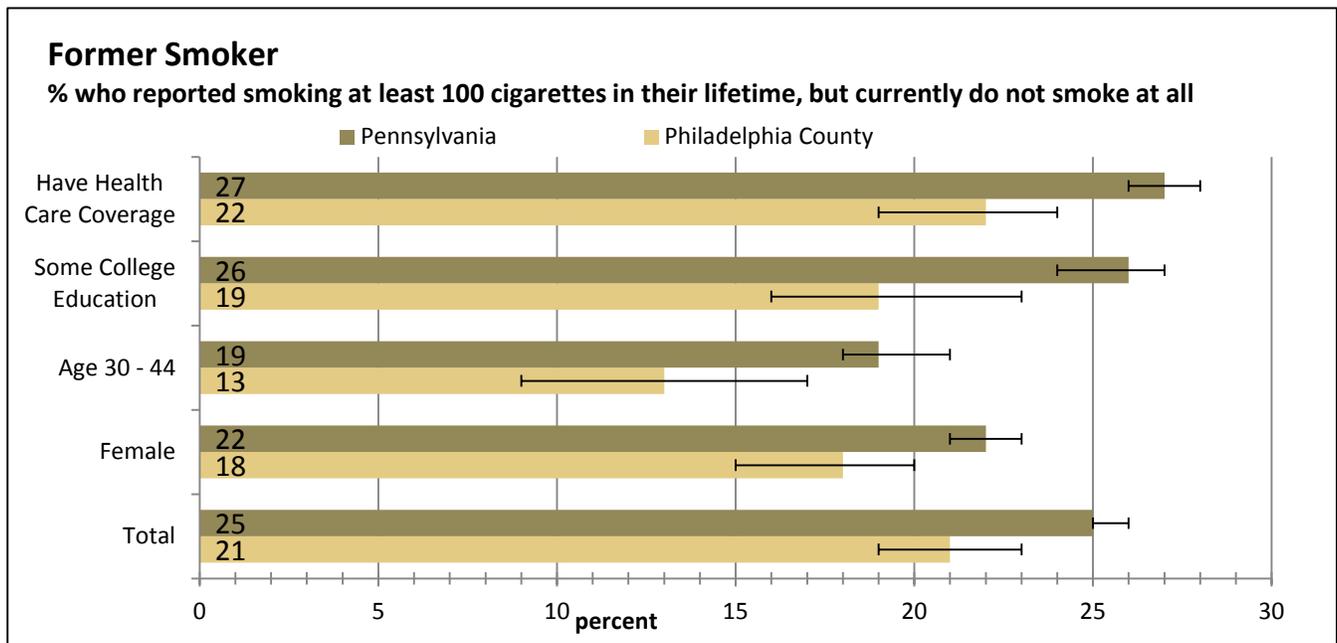
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who currently smoke had a significantly higher percentage (30 percent, CI: 26-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who currently smoke (21 percent, CI: 20-23).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Former Smoker

- Philadelphia County adults who are former smokers had a significantly lower percentage (21 percent, CI: 19-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults who are former smokers (25 percent, CI: 25-26).
- Philadelphia County females who are former smokers had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 15-20) compared to Pennsylvania females who are former smokers (22 percent, CI: 21-23).
- Philadelphia County adults age 30-44 who are former smokers had a significantly lower percentage (13 percent, CI: 9-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who are former smokers (19 percent, CI: 18-21).
- Philadelphia County adults with some college education who are former smokers had a significantly lower percentage (19 percent, CI: 16-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who are former smokers (26 percent, CI: 24-27).
- Philadelphia County adults who have health care coverage who are former smokers had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-24) compared to Pennsylvania adults who have health care coverage who are former smokers (27 percent, CI: 26-28).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

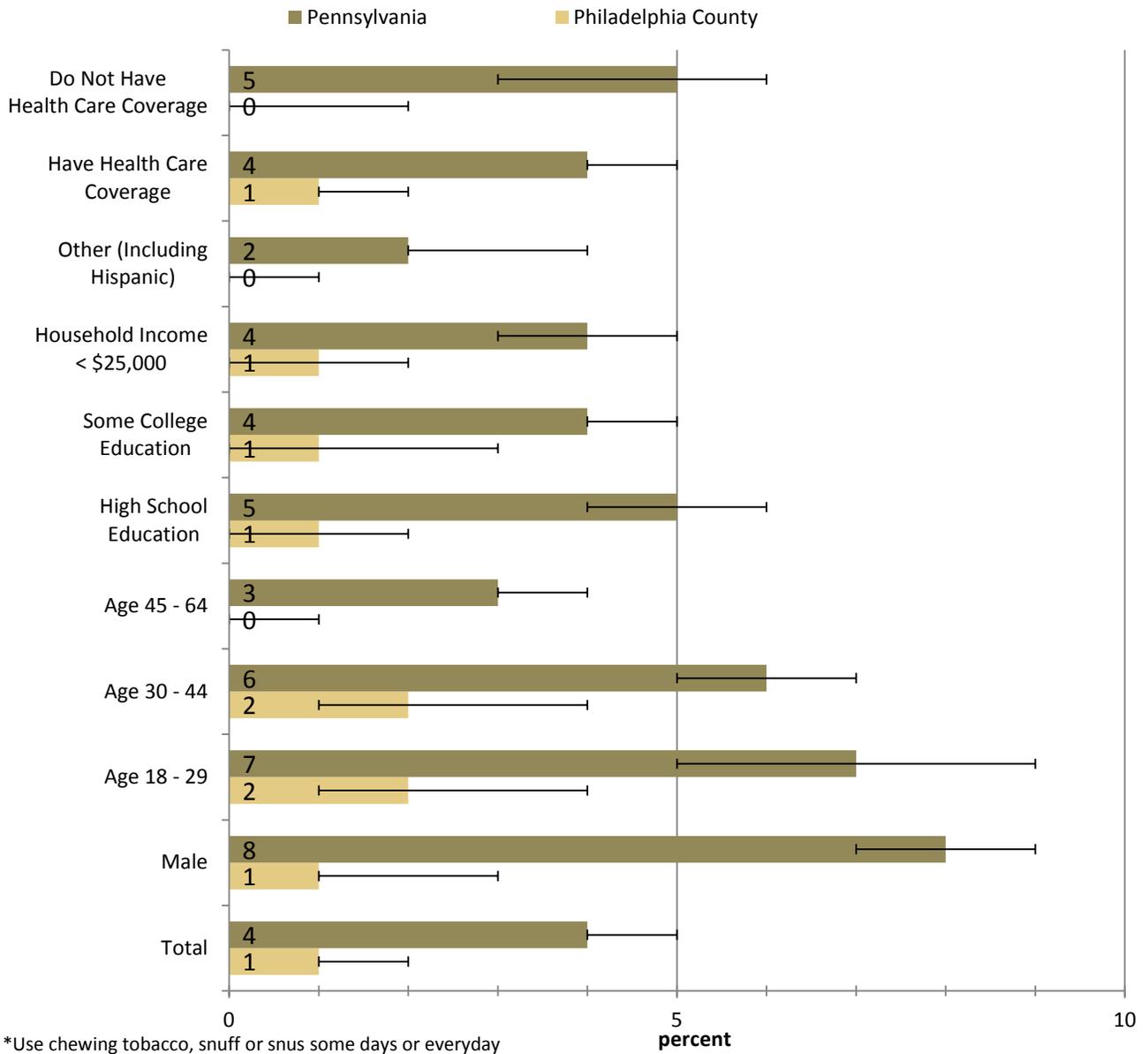
Smokeless Tobacco Products

- Philadelphia County adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Philadelphia County males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Philadelphia County adults age 18-29 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (7 percent, CI: 5-9).
- Philadelphia County adults age 30-44 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-4) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (3 percent, CI: 3-4).
- Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Philadelphia County adults with some college education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 3-5).
- Philadelphia County adults self-identifying their race as other than White who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults self-identifying their race as other than White who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (2 percent, CI: 2-4).
- Philadelphia County adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Philadelphia County adults who do not have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (0 percent, CI: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults who do not have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 3-6).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Smokeless Tobacco Products*

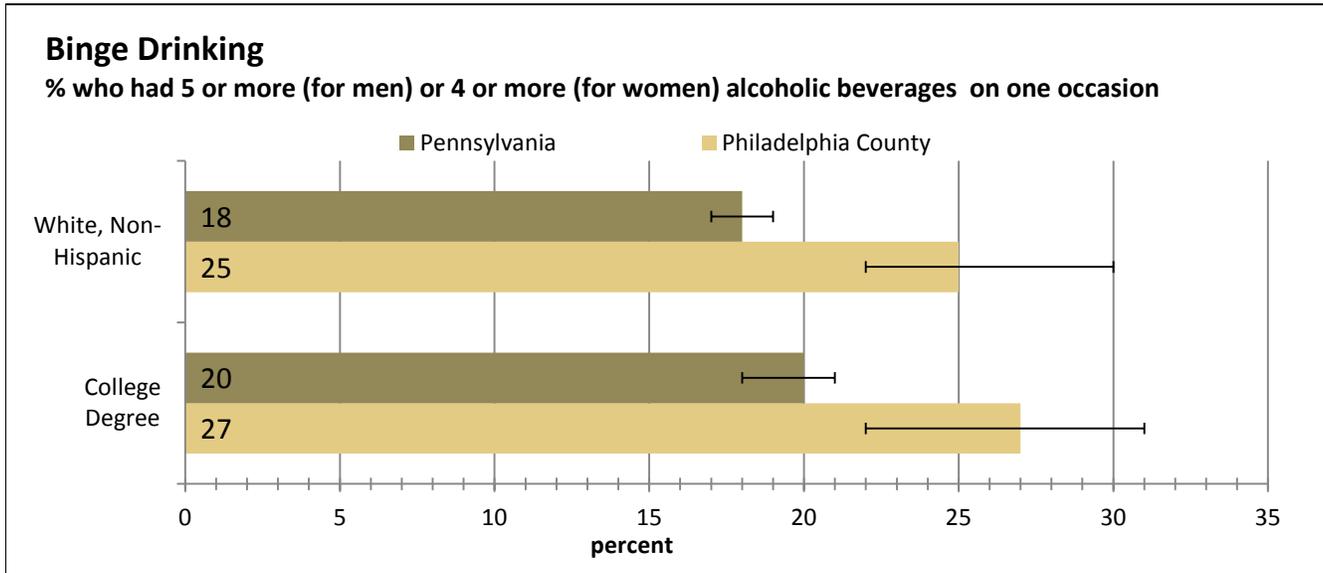
% who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

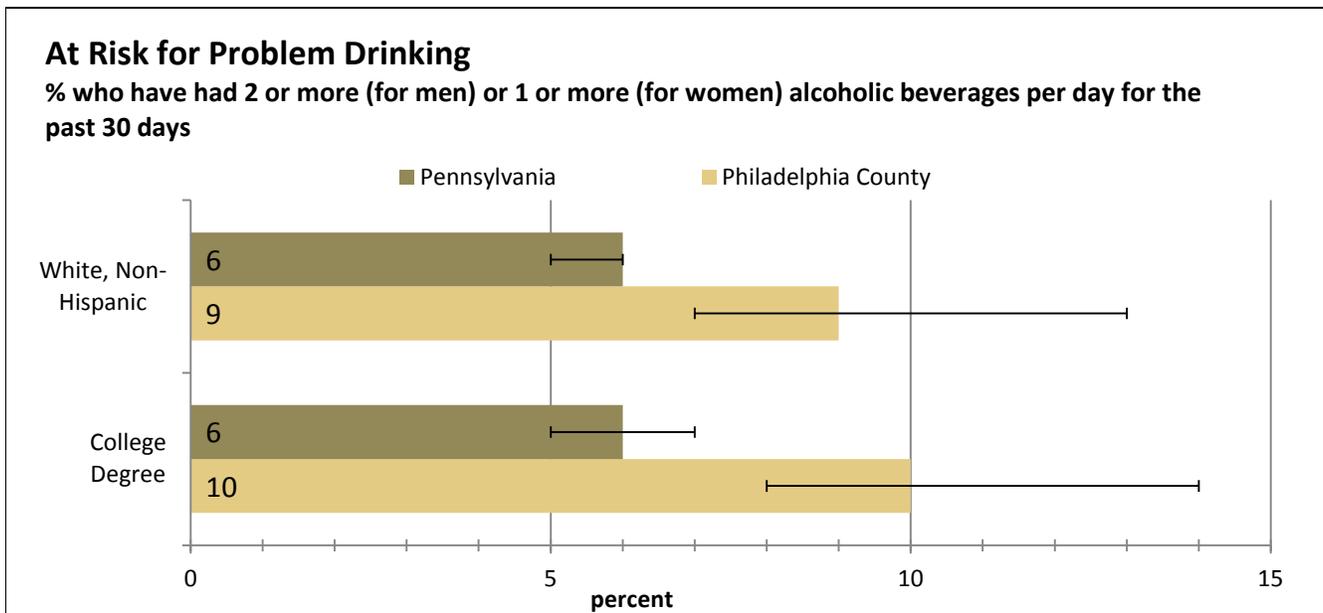
Binge Drinking

- Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who are binge drinkers had a significantly higher percentage (27 percent, CI: 22-31) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who are binge drinkers (20 percent, CI: 18-21).
- Philadelphia County White, non-Hispanic adults who are binge drinkers had a significantly higher percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-31) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who are binge drinkers (18 percent, CI: 17-19).



Problem Drinking

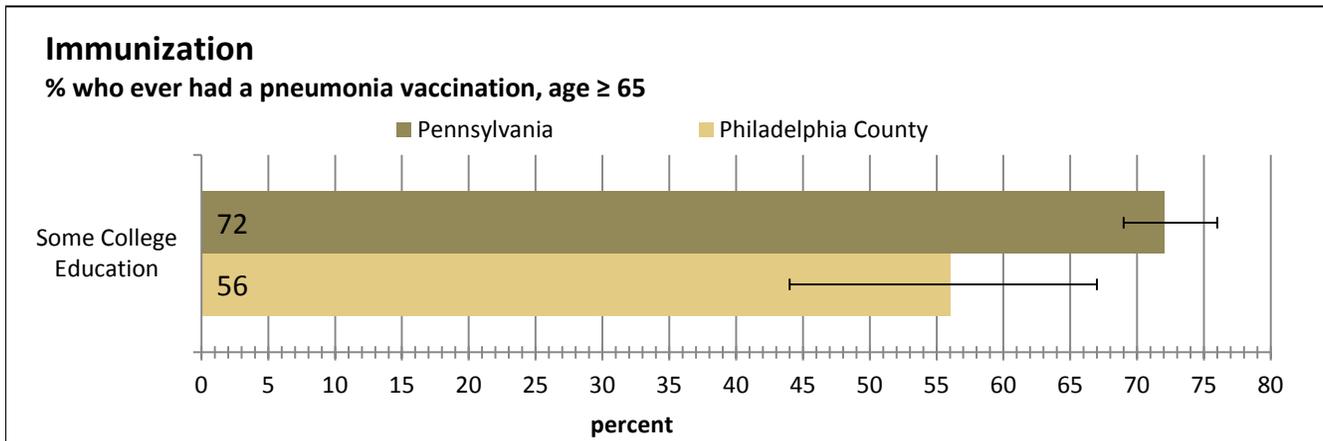
- Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who are at risk for problem drinking had a significantly higher percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who are at risk for problem drinking (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Philadelphia County White, non-Hispanic adults who are at risk for problem drinking had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-13) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who are at risk for problem drinking (6 percent, CI: 5-6).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

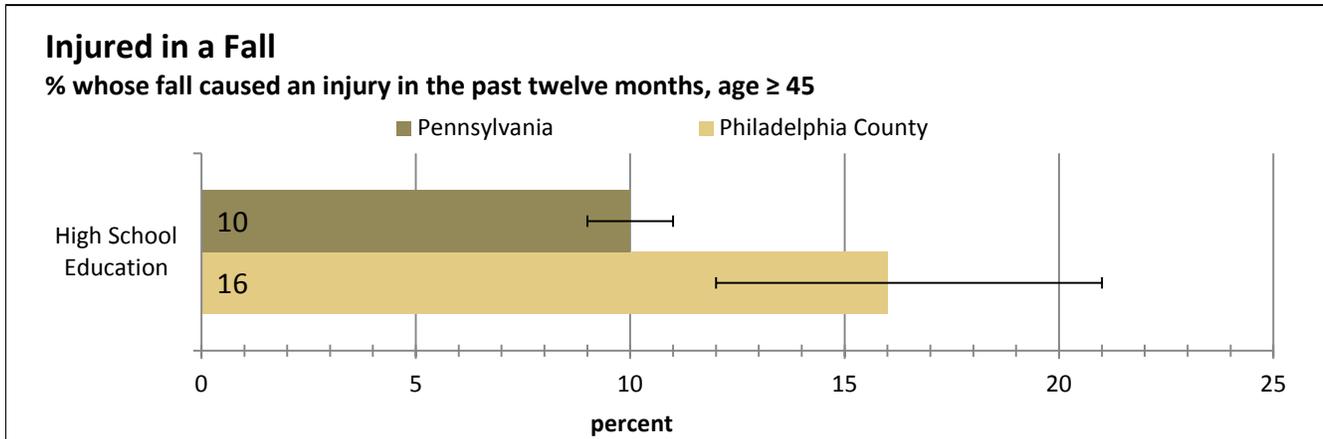
Immunization

- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older with some college education who ever had a pneumonia vaccination had a significantly lower percentage (56 percent, CI: 44-67) compared to Pennsylvania adults with 65 and older some college education who ever had a pneumonia vaccination (72 percent, CI: 69-76).



Injured in a Fall

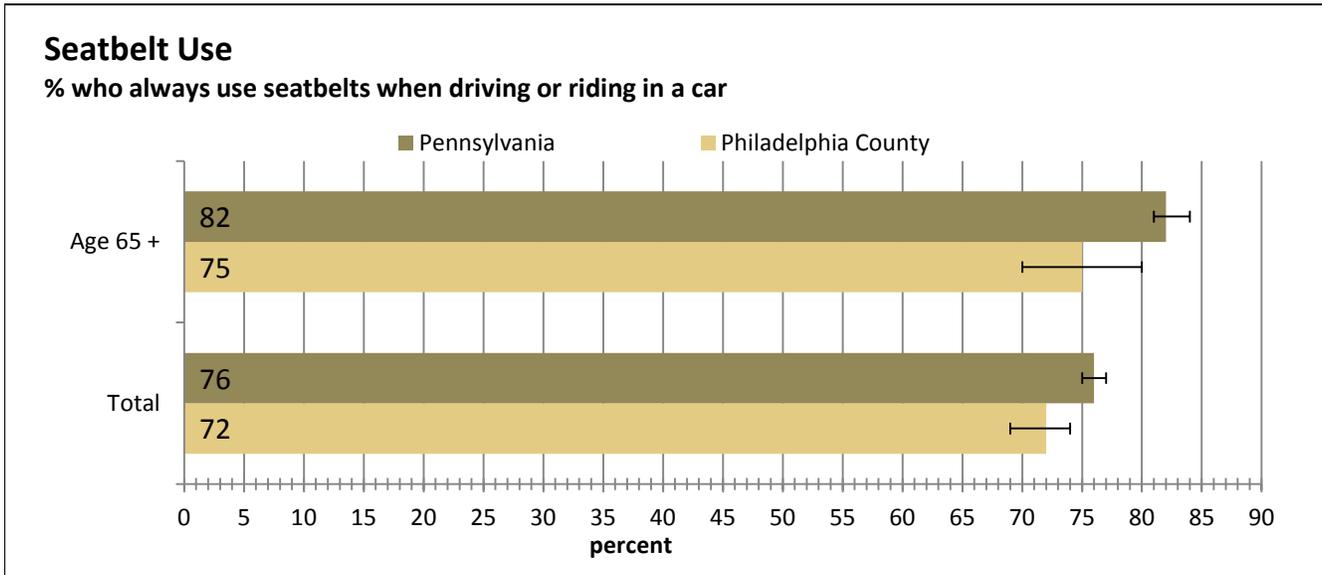
- Philadelphia County adults age 45 and older with a high school education whose fall caused an injury in the past twelve months had a significantly higher percentage (16 percent, CI: 12-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45 and older with a high school education whose fall caused an injury in the past twelve months (10 percent, CI: 9-11).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Seatbelt Use

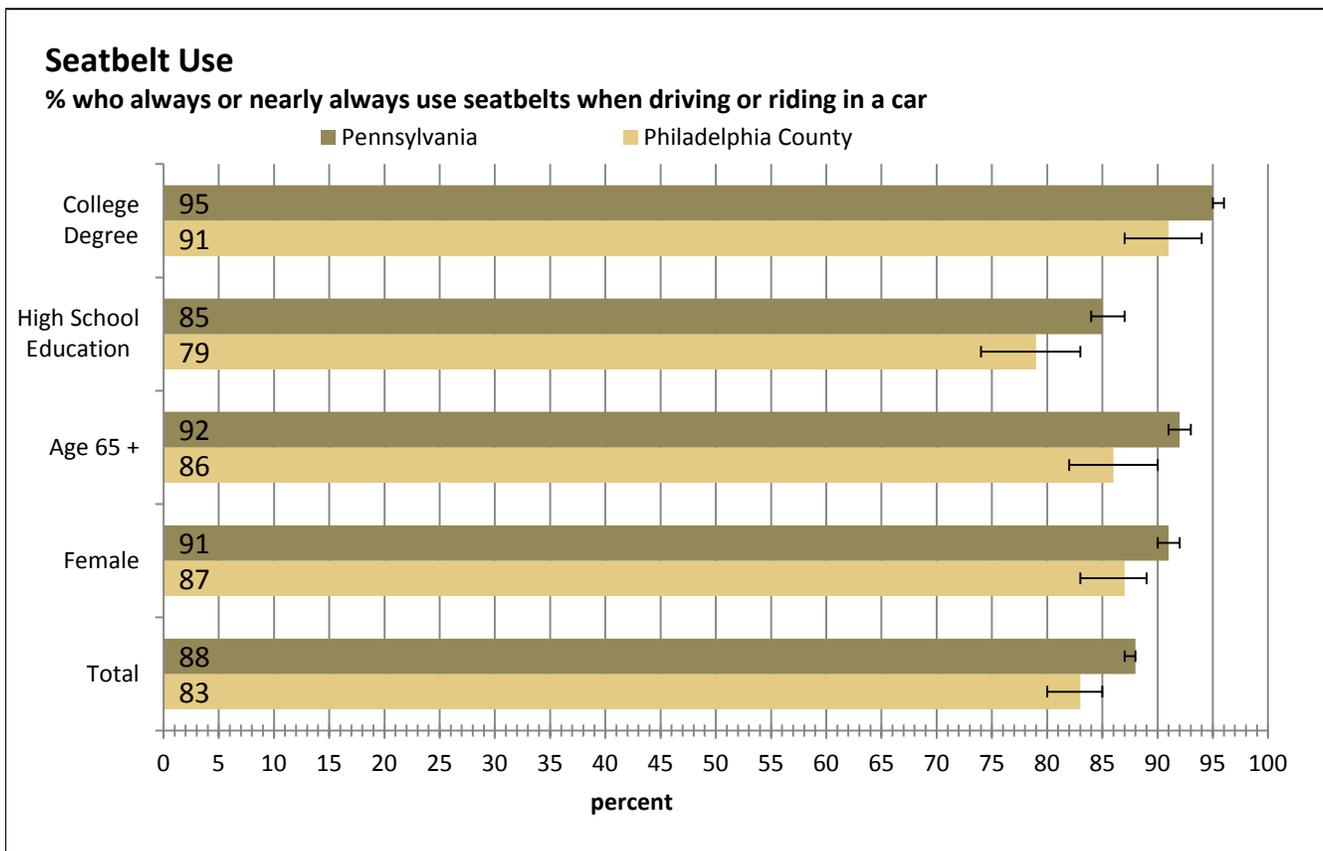
- Philadelphia County adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (72 percent, CI: 69-74) compared to Pennsylvania adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (76 percent, CI: 75-77).
- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 70-80) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (82 percent, CI: 81-84).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Seatbelt Use

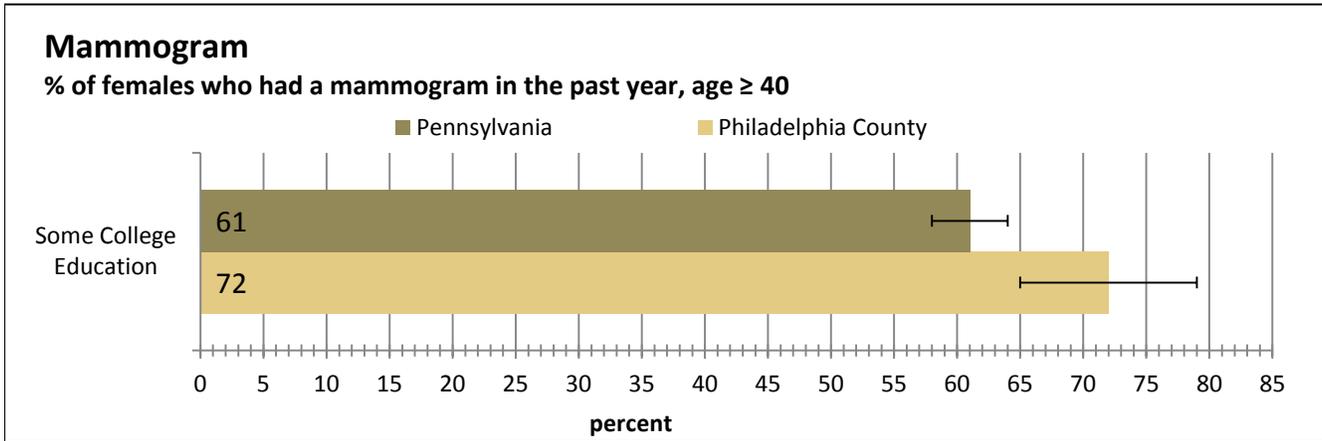
- Philadelphia County adults who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (83 percent, CI: 80-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (88 percent, CI: 87-88).
- Philadelphia County females who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (87 percent, CI: 83-89) compared to Pennsylvania females who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (91 percent, CI: 90-92).
- Philadelphia County adults 65 and older who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (86 percent, CI: 82-90) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (92 percent, CI: 91-93).
- Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (79 percent, CI: 74-83) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (85 percent, CI: 84-87).
- Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (91 percent, CI: 87-94) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who always or nearly always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (95 percent, CI: 95-96).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

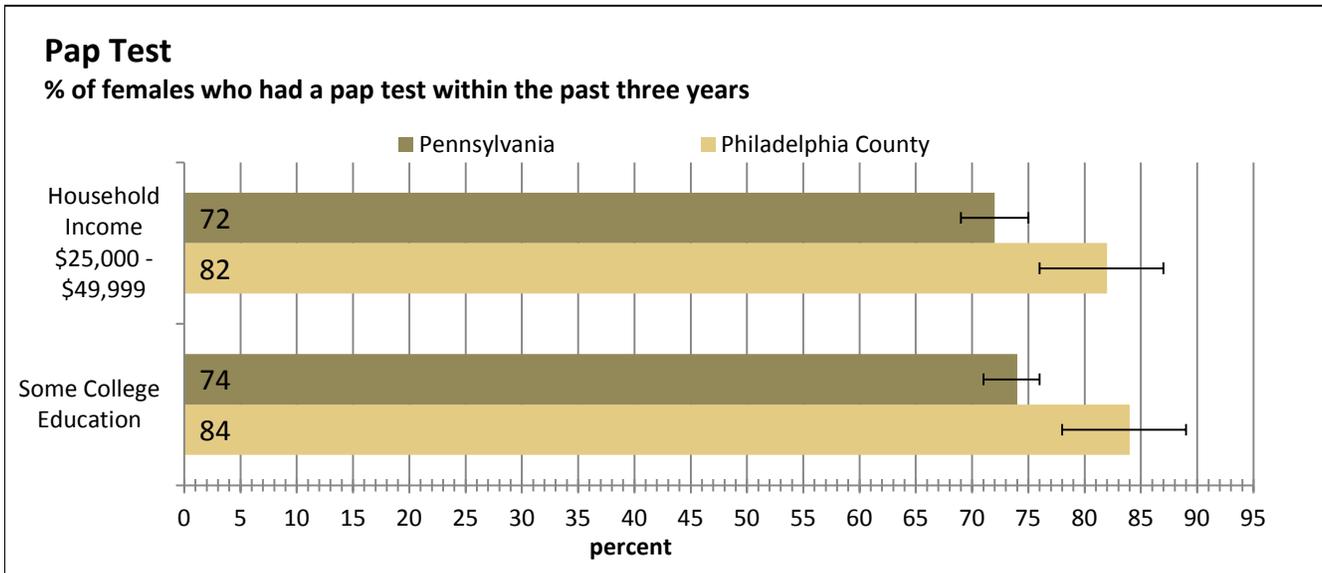
Mammogram

- Philadelphia County females age 40 and older with some college education who had a mammogram in the past year had a significantly higher percentage (72 percent, CI: 65-79) compared to Pennsylvania females age 40 and older with some college education who had a mammogram in the past year (61 percent, CI: 58-64).



Pap Test

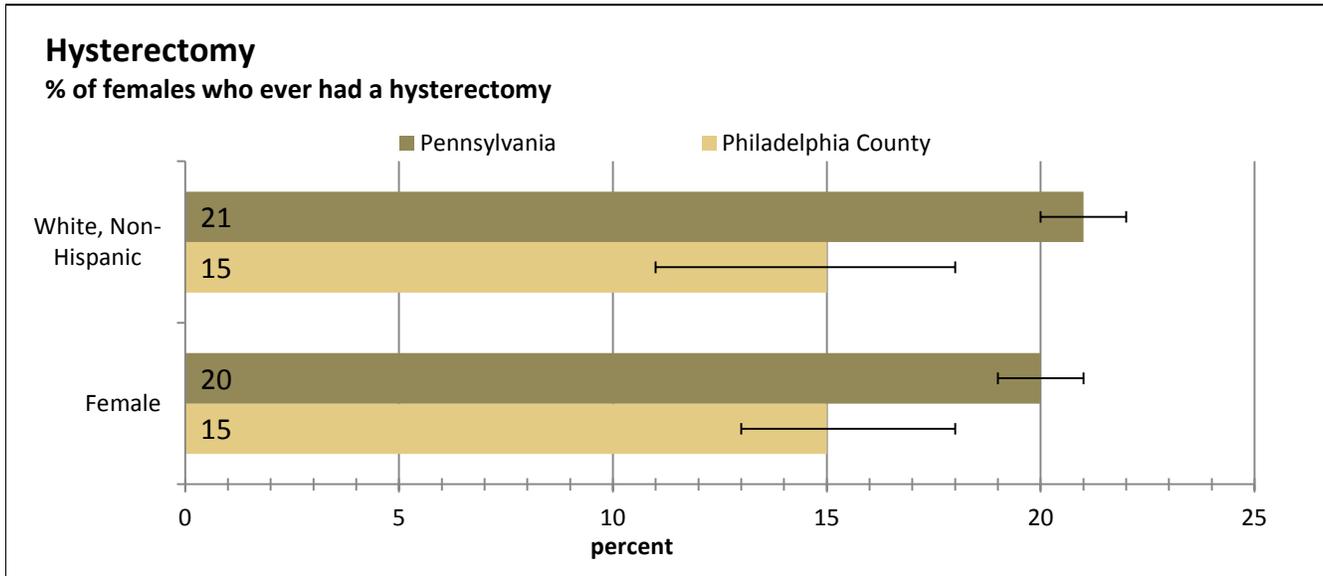
- Philadelphia County females with some college education who had a pap test within the past three years had a significantly higher percentage (84 percent, CI: 78-89) compared to Pennsylvania females with some college education who had a pap test within the past three years (74 percent, CI: 71-76).
- Philadelphia County females with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who had a pap test within the past three years had a significantly higher percentage (82 percent, CI: 76-87) compared to Pennsylvania females with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who had a pap test within the past three years (72 percent, CI: 69-75).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Hysterectomy

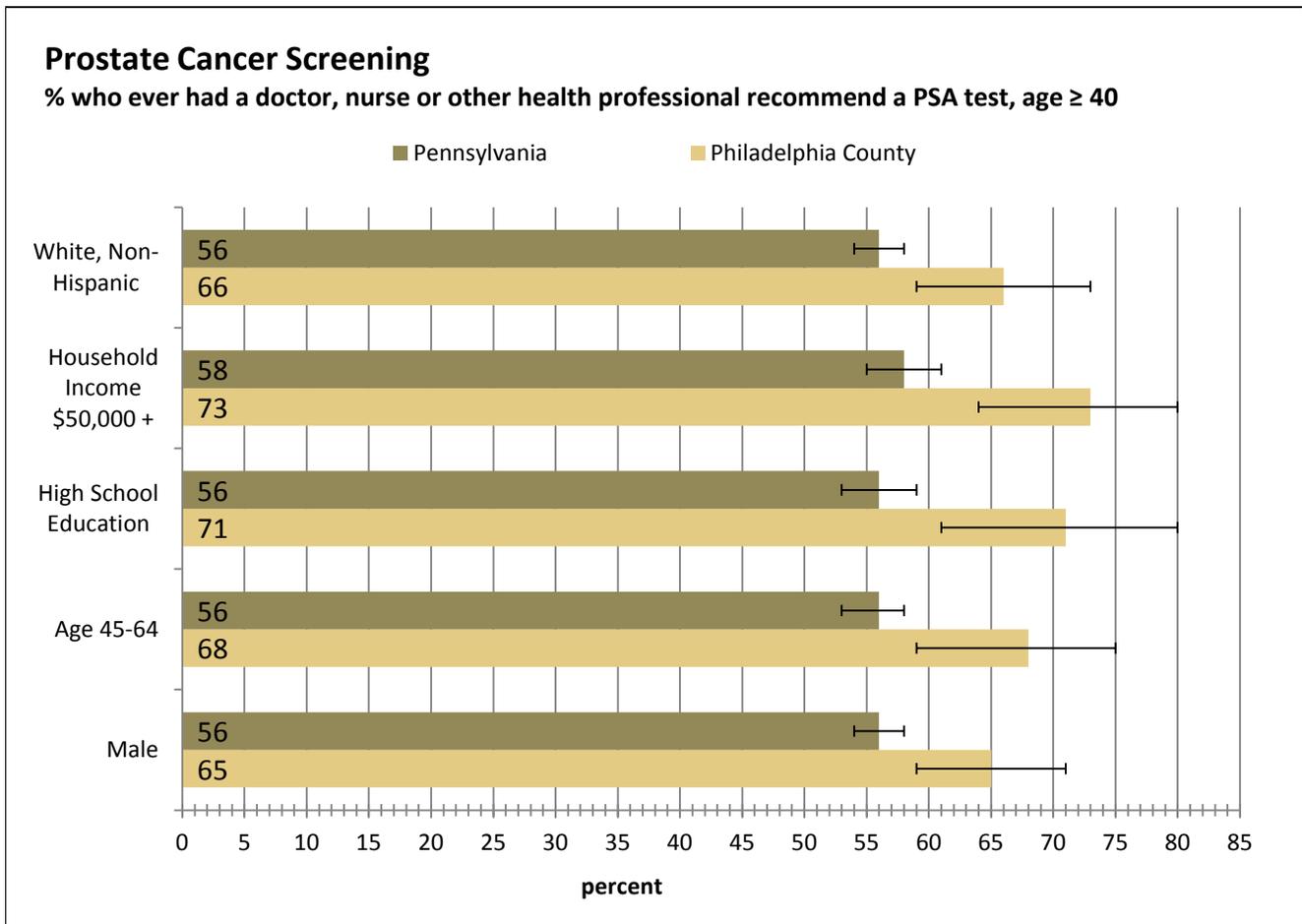
- Philadelphia County females who had a hysterectomy had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-18) compared to Pennsylvania females who had a hysterectomy (20 percent, CI: 19-21).
- Philadelphia County White, non-Hispanic females who had a hysterectomy had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 11-18) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic females who had a hysterectomy (21 percent, CI: 20-22).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Prostate Cancer Screening

- Philadelphia County males who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly higher percentage (65 percent, CI: 59-71) compared to Pennsylvania males who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (56 percent, CI: 54-58).
- Philadelphia County males age 45-64 who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly higher percentage (68 percent, CI: 59-75) compared to Pennsylvania males age 45-64 who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (56 percent, CI: 53-58).
- Philadelphia County males with a high school education who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly higher percentage (71 percent, CI: 61-80) compared to Pennsylvania males with a high school education who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (56 percent, CI: 53-59).
- Philadelphia County males with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly higher percentage (73 percent, CI: 64-80) compared to Pennsylvania males with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (58 percent, CI: 55-61).
- Philadelphia County White, non-Hispanic males who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly higher percentage (66 percent, CI: 59-73) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic males who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (56 percent, CI: 54-58).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

HIV/AIDS

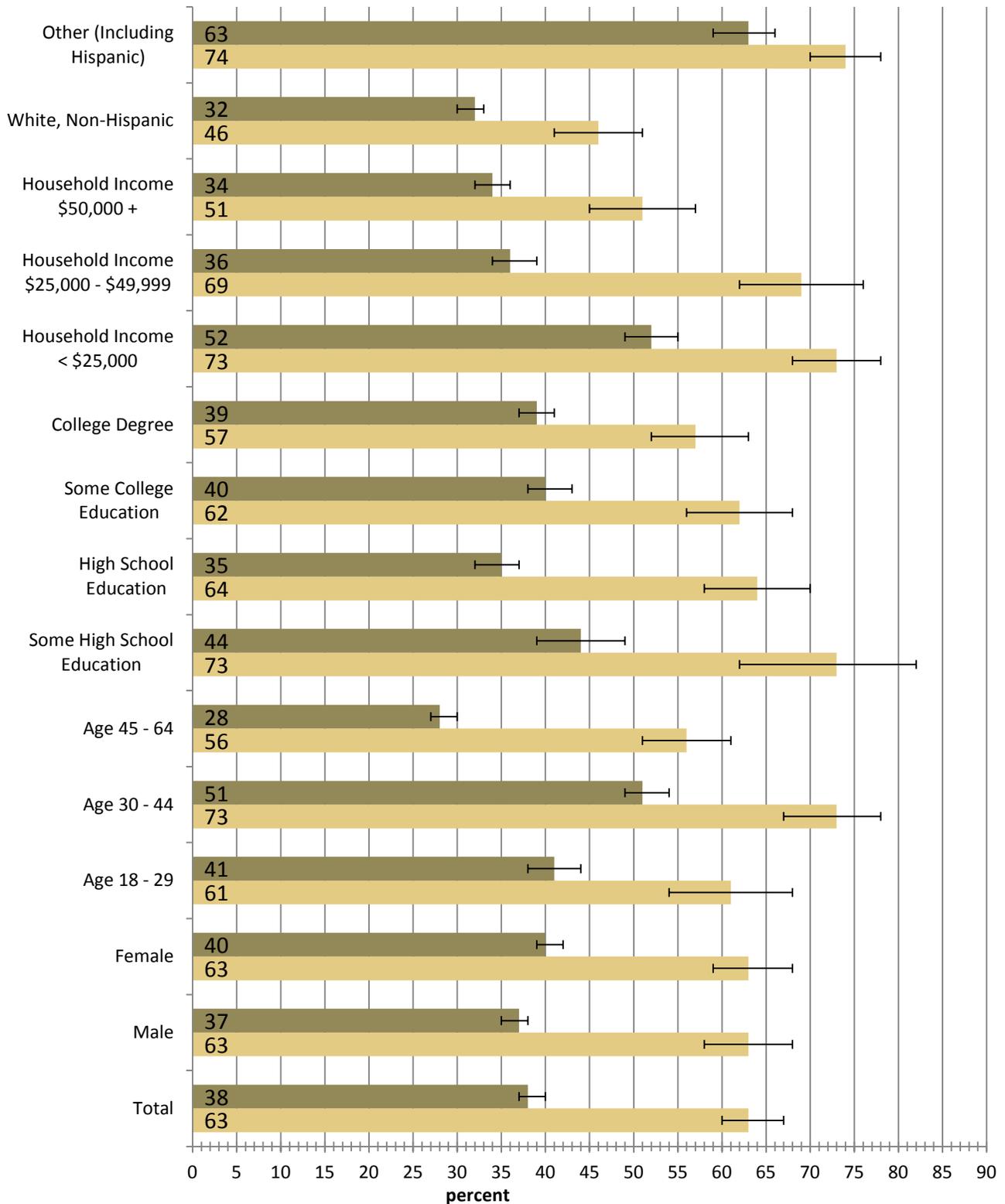
- Philadelphia County adults who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (63 percent, CI: 60-67) compared to Pennsylvania adults who were ever tested for HIV (38 percent, CI: 37-40).
 - Philadelphia County males who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (63 percent, CI: 58-68) compared to Pennsylvania males who were ever tested for HIV (37 percent, CI: 35-38).
 - Philadelphia County females who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (63 percent, CI: 59-68) compared to Pennsylvania females who were ever tested for HIV (40 percent, CI: 39-42).
 - Philadelphia County adults age 18-29 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (61 percent, CI: 54-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 who were ever tested for HIV (41 percent, CI: 38-44).
- Philadelphia County adults age 30-44 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (73 percent, CI: 67-78) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who were ever tested for HIV (51 percent, CI: 49-54).
- Philadelphia County adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (56 percent, CI: 51-61) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV (28 percent, CI: 27-30).
 - Philadelphia County adults with some high school education who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (73 percent, CI: 62-82) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who were ever tested for HIV (44 percent, CI: 39-49).
 - Philadelphia County adults with a high school education who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (64 percent, CI: 58-70) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who were ever tested for HIV (35 percent, CI: 32-37).
 - Philadelphia County adults with some college education who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (62 percent, CI: 56-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who were ever tested for HIV (40 percent, CI: 38-43).
 - Philadelphia County adults with a college degree who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (57 percent, CI: 52-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who were ever tested for HIV (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
 - Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (73 percent, CI: 68-78) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever tested for HIV (52 percent, CI: 49-55).
 - Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (69 percent, CI: 62-76) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever tested for HIV (36 percent, CI: 34-39).
 - Philadelphia County adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (51 percent, CI: 45-57) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever tested for HIV (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
 - Philadelphia County White, non-Hispanic adults who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (46 percent, CI: 41-51) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who were ever tested for HIV (32 percent, CI: 30-33).
 - Philadelphia County adults self-identifying their race as other than White who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly higher percentage (74 percent, CI: 70-78) compared to Pennsylvania adults self-identifying their race as other than White who were ever tested for HIV (63 percent, CI: 59-66).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

HIV/AIDS

% who were ever tested for HIV, age 18-64

■ Pennsylvania ■ Philadelphia County



General Health Status, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	21	19-23	+	17	16-18
Male	19	16-23		17	16-18
Female	22	19-25	+	17	16-18
18-29	8	4-12		7	6-9
30-44	18	14-24		14	12-16
45-64	29	25-34	+	20	19-22
65+	34	29-39	+	24	23-26
< High School	44	36-54		37	34-41
High School	21	18-25		19	17-20
Some College	18	14-22		14	13-16
College Degree	7	6-10		7	6-7
<\$25,000	34	29-39		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	12-20		16	14-17
\$50,000+	6	4-9		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	18	15-21		16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	20-27		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	41	38-44		37	36-38
Male	39	34-43		34	33-36
Female	43	39-47		40	39-42
18-29	34	28-41		35	32-38
30-44	40	34-46		36	34-38
45-64	46	41-50		39	37-41
65+	48	42-53	+	39	37-41
< High School	53	43-62		49	45-53
High School	38	34-43		37	35-38
Some College	39	33-44		39	37-41
College Degree	40	35-44	+	32	30-33
<\$25,000	52	47-57		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	29-41		37	35-39
\$50,000+	30	25-35		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	40	36-44		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	42	38-46		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	45	42-48	+	36	35-37
Male	37	33-42	+	30	28-32
Female	51	47-55	+	41	40-42
18-29	48	41-55		45	42-49
30-44	50	44-56		42	40-44
45-64	45	40-49	+	34	32-35
65+	32	27-37	+	23	21-24
< High School	57	47-66	+	41	37-45
High School	42	37-47	+	34	32-36
Some College	45	39-51		39	37-42
College Degree	41	36-46	+	32	30-34
<\$25,000	53	48-58		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	42	36-48	+	33	31-35
\$50,000+	39	34-45	+	30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	45	40-49	+	34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	45	41-50		41	38-44

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Health Care Access, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]					
Total	23	20-27	+	16	15-17
Male	29	24-34	+	18	16-19
Female	18	15-22		15	13-16
18-29	28	22-35		24	21-27
30-44	27	22-33	+	17	15-19
45-64	15	12-19		11	10-12
< High School	31	21-42		34	29-39
High School	29	24-35	+	18	17-20
Some College	23	18-29		16	14-18
College Degree	11	8-15		6	5-8
<\$25,000	37	32-43		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	14-26		18	16-21
\$50,000+	7	4-12		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	16	12-20		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	28	24-32		25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]					
Total	18	16-20	+	13	12-14
Male	23	20-28	+	17	16-18
Female	13	11-16	+	9	8-10
18-29	28	23-35		26	24-29
30-44	25	20-31	+	17	15-19
45-64	11	8-14		8	7-9
65+	4	2-6		3	3-4
< High School	12	7-19		15	12-18
High School	19	15-24	+	13	12-14
Some College	20	15-25		14	13-16
College Degree	19	15-23	+	10	9-11
<\$25,000	21	17-26		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	20	15-26		14	13-16
\$50,000+	13	9-17		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	13	10-16		11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	18-25		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]					
Total	20	18-23	+	13	12-14
Male	21	18-26	+	12	11-13
Female	20	17-23	+	13	12-14
18-29	24	18-30		19	16-21
30-44	27	22-33	+	18	16-20
45-64	19	16-24	+	12	11-13
65+	5	3-8		3	3-4
< High School	22	15-31		19	16-23
High School	22	18-27	+	13	11-14
Some College	25	20-30	+	15	13-16
College Degree	11	8-14		8	7-9
<\$25,000	30	26-35		27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	14-25		12	11-14
\$50,000+	7	4-11		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	14	11-18		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	24	21-28		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]					
Total	85	82-87		83	82-84
Male	79	75-83		79	78-81
Female	89	86-91		86	85-87
18-29	81	75-86		76	73-79
30-44	77	71-82		76	74-78
45-64	88	84-91		85	83-86
65+	95	92-97		95	94-95
<High School	85	77-91		79	76-83
High School	86	82-89		84	83-85
Some College	83	78-88		82	80-84
College Degree	84	80-87		84	83-85
<\$25,000	82	78-86		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	83	77-87		82	80-83
\$50,000+	88	84-91		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	81	77-84		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	87	83-89		87	85-88

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Exercise, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month[^]					
Total	27	24-29		23	23-24
Male	21	18-25		21	20-23
Female	31	28-35	+	26	24-27
18-29	19	14-25		13	11-15
30-44	23	18-29		20	18-22
45-64	29	25-34		24	23-26
65+	40	35-46		36	34-38
< High School	42	34-51		39	36-43
High School	33	29-38		29	27-30
Some College	21	17-26		20	19-22
College Degree	12	9-15		11	10-12
<\$25,000	39	34-44		37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	18-28		25	23-27
\$50,000+	13	10-17		13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	22	19-26		22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	30	26-33		27	25-30

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Overweight and Obese, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	36	33-39		36	35-37
Male	44	39-49		43	41-45
Female	28	25-32		29	28-30
18-29	27	21-33		28	25-31
30-44	42	36-49		36	34-39
45-64	37	32-42		39	37-40
65+	38	33-43		39	37-41
< High School	36	28-45		34	31-38
High School	34	29-39		37	35-39
Some College	37	31-43		34	32-36
College Degree	37	33-42		37	35-39
<\$25,000	31	27-36		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	42	36-49		38	36-40
\$50,000+	38	33-43		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	38	34-42		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	35	31-39		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
Total	30	27-33		29	28-30
Male	24	20-28		29	28-30
Female	36	32-40	+	29	28-31
18-29	26	20-33		21	18-23
30-44	29	23-35		30	28-32
45-64	35	31-40		33	32-35
65+	29	24-34		29	28-31
< High School	32	25-41		31	28-35
High School	35	30-40		33	31-35
Some College	31	26-36		29	28-31
College Degree	20	16-24		22	20-23
<\$25,000	36	32-41		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30	24-36		32	30-34
\$50,000+	24	19-29		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	23	20-26	-	28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	35	31-39		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
Total	66	63-69		65	64-66
Male	68	63-72		72	70-73
Female	64	60-68	+	58	57-59
18-29	52	45-59		48	45-52
30-44	71	65-77		66	64-68
45-64	72	68-77		72	70-73
65+	67	62-71		68	66-70
< High School	69	59-77		65	61-69
High School	69	63-73		70	68-71
Some College	68	62-73		64	62-66
College Degree	57	52-62		59	57-61
<\$25,000	68	63-72		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	66-78		70	67-72
\$50,000+	62	56-67		64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	61	56-65		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	70	66-74		69	66-71

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	14	12-17		12	11-13
Male	15	12-20		15	14-16
Female	13	11-16		10	9-11
35-44	6	3-11		4	3-5
45-54	8	4-14		6	5-7
55-64	15	12-20		12	11-14
65+	28	23-33		24	22-25
< High School	21	14-30		21	18-24
High School	18	15-23		14	12-15
Some College	9	6-12		11	10-12
College Degree	9	6-12		7	6-8
<\$25,000	18	14-22		22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	9-20		12	10-13
\$50,000+	8	5-11		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	16	13-19		12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	13	10-17		13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	7	6-9		6	6-7
Male	9	6-12		9	8-10
Female	6	4-8		4	4-5
35-44	4	2-10		2	1-3
45-54	2	1-4		3	2-3
55-64	8	5-12		7	6-8
65+	15	12-20		13	11-14
< High School	9	5-16		12	10-15
High School	10	7-14		7	6-8
Some College	6	4-9		6	5-7
College Degree	4	2-6		3	3-4
<\$25,000	9	6-13		11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-11		6	5-7
\$50,000+	4	2-8		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-11		6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	5-10		7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	6	4-7		7	6-7
Male	7	4-10		9	8-10
Female	5	4-7		5	4-5
35-44	1	0-5		1	1-2
45-54	3	1-9		3	2-4
55-64	6	3-9		8	6-9
65+	13	10-17		13	12-15
< High School	9	5-16		11	8-13
High School	6	4-9		7	6-8
Some College	3	2-6		6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-7		4	4-5
<\$25,000	6	5-9	-	12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	3-13		6	5-8
\$50,000+	5	3-8		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-11		7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	3-7		5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	5	4-7		4	4-4
Male	4	3-7		4	3-5
Female	6	5-8	+	4	3-4
35-44	2	1-5		1	1-2
45-54	4	2-9		2	2-3
55-64	5	3-8		4	3-5
65+	11	8-14		7	7-8
< High School	7	4-13		6	5-8
High School	8	6-12	+	4	4-5
Some College	2	1-4		4	3-5
College Degree	3	2-5		2	2-3
<\$25,000	6	4-9		7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-6		3	3-4
\$50,000+	3	1-5		2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-8		4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	4-7		5	4-6

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Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^				
Total	16	14-18	14	13-14
Male	10	8-14	11	10-12
Female	20	17-24	16	15-17
18-29	21	16-28	17	15-20
30-44	16	12-21	15	13-17
45-64	15	12-18	12	11-14
65+	10	7-13	11	10-12
< High School	22	15-31	19	16-23
High School	14	11-19	12	11-14
Some College	18	14-23	15	13-16
College Degree	11	8-14	11	10-12
<\$25,000	20	16-25	20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	11-20	12	11-14
\$50,000+	11	8-16	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	14	11-18	13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	17	14-20	18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	12	10-14	10	9-11
Male	6	4-9	7	6-8
Female	17	14-21	13	12-14
18-29	18	12-24	12	10-14
30-44	9	6-14	11	9-12
45-64	13	10-16	10	9-11
65+	7	5-10	8	7-9
< High School	19	12-28	16	13-19
High School	11	8-15	10	9-11
Some College	14	10-18	11	9-12
College Degree	7	5-9	8	7-9
<\$25,000	16	13-20	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	6-14	9	8-11
\$50,000+	8	5-12	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-14	9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	13	11-16	13	11-15

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^					
Total	3	2-4	-	5	5-5
Male	4	3-5		5	5-6
Female	2	2-4		5	4-5
18-29	1	0-3		0	0-1
30-44	1	0-3		2	1-2
45-64	4	2-6		5	4-6
65+	9	7-13		14	12-15
< High School	3	1-6		4	3-6
High School	3	2-4		5	4-6
Some College	2	1-3	-	5	4-6
College Degree	5	4-7		6	5-7
<\$25,000	2	1-4		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-4	-	6	5-7
\$50,000+	5	3-7		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	7	5-9		6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	1	0-1		1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^					
Total	6	5-7		7	6-7
Male	6	4-8		6	5-6
Female	6	5-8		8	7-9
18-29	1	0-4		1	1-2
30-44	2	1-3		3	2-4
45-64	8	6-11		8	7-9
65+	17	14-21		15	14-17
< High School	7	4-12		8	7-10
High School	6	5-9		8	7-8
Some College	5	3-7		7	6-8
College Degree	6	4-8		5	5-6
<\$25,000	7	5-9		8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-8		9	8-10
\$50,000+	5	3-8		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	7	5-9		7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	4-7		5	4-7

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Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]					
Total	6	5-8		7	6-7
Male	4	3-6		6	5-6
Female	8	6-10		8	7-8
18-29	4	2-8		2	1-3
30-44	2	1-4		4	3-6
45-64	9	7-12		8	7-9
65+	12	9-16		12	11-13
< High School	11	6-18		12	10-15
High School	8	6-11		8	7-8
Some College	4	3-6		7	6-8
College Degree	3	2-4		3	2-3
<\$25,000	9	6-12		12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-7		7	6-8
\$50,000+	4	2-6		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-11		7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	4-7		6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	25	23-28		29	28-30
Male	21	17-24		25	23-26
Female	29	26-33		33	32-34
18-29	3	1-6		5	4-7
30-44	13	10-18		16	14-18
45-64	38	34-43		36	35-38
65+	58	53-63		55	53-57
< High School	43	35-52		38	34-41
High School	25	21-28	-	33	31-34
Some College	21	18-25	-	28	26-30
College Degree	18	15-22		21	19-22
<\$25,000	31	27-35	-	39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	26	21-32		31	29-33
\$50,000+	17	14-20		21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	28	25-31		30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	20-27		23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	19	17-22		18	17-19
Male	14	11-17		14	13-15
Female	24	21-28		22	21-23
18-29	15	11-21		17	15-20
30-44	23	18-29		22	20-24
45-64	25	21-29		20	19-21
65+	13	10-16		11	10-13
< High School	34	26-43		27	24-31
High School	17	14-21		17	16-19
Some College	15	12-19		19	18-21
College Degree	17	14-21		13	12-14
<\$25,000	27	22-31		28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	11-19		17	15-18
\$50,000+	14	11-18		12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	21	18-25		18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	16-22		19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{**^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	2	2-4		2	2-3
Male	4	2-6		2	2-3
Female	1	1-2		2	2-3
18-29	0	0-1		1	0-2
30-44	2	1-4		1	1-2
45-64	4	2-6		3	2-3
65+	6	3-9		5	4-6
< High School	5	2-11		4	2-6
High School	3	2-4		2	2-3
Some College	2	1-4		3	2-3
College Degree	1	0-2		2	1-2
<\$25,000	4	3-7		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1	1-3		2	2-3
\$50,000+	1	1-3		2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	1	1-2		2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	2-4		3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]					
Total	18	16-20		15	14-16
Male	16	13-19		14	13-15
Female	20	17-23		16	15-17
18-29	8	5-12		11	10-14
30-44	18	14-24		14	12-15
45-64	26	22-30	+	18	16-19
65+	19	15-23		15	13-16
< High School	36	28-45	+	23	20-27
High School	13	11-17		15	14-17
Some College	16	13-20		14	13-16
College Degree	13	11-17		10	9-11
<\$25,000	26	22-31		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	10-18		14	12-15
\$50,000+	11	8-14		10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	16	13-19		13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	16-22		21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes[^]					
Total	13	11-15		10	10-11
Male	13	10-16		10	10-11
Female	13	11-15		10	9-11
18-29	2	1-4		1	1-2
30-44	6	3-9		4	3-5
45-64	21	17-25	+	13	12-14
65+	27	22-32		21	20-23
< High School	21	15-28		16	13-19
High School	13	11-17		12	11-13
Some College	11	9-15		10	9-11
College Degree	7	5-10		6	5-7
<\$25,000	17	14-21		16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	8-14		11	9-12
\$50,000+	8	6-11		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	12-17		12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily[^] **					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	66	58-72		63	60-66
Male	63	51-74		61	57-65
Female	67	58-76		65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR		NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR		NSR	NSR
45-64	66	55-76		63	59-68
65+	68	57-77		63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR		68	60-76
High School	65	52-75		65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR		60	54-66
<\$25,000	69	58-78		69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		58	51-64
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	62	49-73		61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	66	57-75		69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin[^] **					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	32	25-39		30	27-32
Male	31	21-43		29	26-33
Female	33	25-41		30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR		NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR		28	19-40
45-64	32	23-43		28	24-32
65+	33	23-45		30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR		29	22-37
High School	31	21-42		31	27-36
Some College	28	18-41		30	25-36
College Degree	NSR	NSR		24	19-29
<\$25,000	41	31-52		33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		26	22-32
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	36	25-48		30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	29	22-38		28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}				
Total	50	43-58	42	39-45
Male	53	41-66	42	38-47
Female	48	39-57	42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	42	32-54	40	36-45
65+	64	53-73 +	44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR	47	38-56
High School	48	36-60	43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR	39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR	40	34-46
<\$25,000	56	45-67	42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	44	38-50
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	55	43-67	40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	47	38-57	48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Oral Health, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	62	59-64	-	69	68-70
Male	58	53-62	-	66	64-67
Female	65	61-68	-	71	70-72
18-29	66	60-73		71	68-73
30-44	62	55-68		67	65-70
45-64	62	57-66	-	71	69-72
65+	54	48-59	-	63	62-65
< High School	46	37-55		49	45-53
High School	60	55-65		65	63-66
Some College	62	56-67	-	70	68-72
College Degree	75	70-79	-	83	81-84
<\$25,000	51	46-56		49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	63	57-69		66	64-68
\$50,000+	76	71-80	-	82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	69	65-73		71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	56	52-60		60	57-63
Had One to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	33	31-36		33	32-34
Male	33	29-37		33	31-34
Female	34	30-38		33	31-34
18-29	18	13-23		15	13-18
30-44	39	33-46		31	29-33
45-64	42	37-47		42	40-44
65+	33	29-38		36	35-38
< High School	28	21-37		30	26-34
High School	36	31-41		37	35-39
Some College	37	32-42		34	32-36
College Degree	28	24-33		27	25-28
<\$25,000	34	29-39		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	43	37-49		36	34-38
\$50,000+	28	24-33		31	29-33
White, non-Hispanic	29	26-33		33	32-34
Other (Including Hispanic)	36	32-40		34	31-37

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Disability, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	22	19-24		20	19-21
Male	21	17-25		19	18-21
Female	22	20-26		21	20-22
18-29	9	6-14		11	9-14
30-44	18	13-23		16	14-18
45-64	30	26-35		24	23-26
65+	34	30-40	+	26	24-27
< High School	37	29-46		30	26-33
High School	21	18-25		21	20-23
Some College	20	16-25		21	20-23
College Degree	13	10-16		13	12-14
<\$25,000	31	27-36		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	12-20		18	16-20
\$50,000+	11	8-15		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	22	19-25		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	19-25		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
Total	10	8-11		9	8-9
Male	8	6-10		8	7-9
Female	11	9-13		9	8-10
18-29	1	0-5		1	1-3
30-44	4	2-7		5	4-7
45-64	12	10-16		9	8-10
65+	27	22-32	+	18	17-20
< High School	19	13-25		16	14-20
High School	9	7-11		9	8-10
Some College	8	5-11		8	7-10
College Degree	6	5-9		5	4-5
<\$25,000	15	12-18		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	4-8		8	7-9
\$50,000+	3	2-5		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-10		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	10	8-12		10	9-12

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **					
Total	24	22-27		21	20-22
Male	27	23-31		23	22-25
Female	22	19-26		20	18-21
18-29	19	14-25		26	23-29
30-44	32	27-39		29	27-32
45-64	30	26-35	+	21	20-23
65+	10	7-13		8	7-9
< High School	37	28-46		39	35-43
High School	27	23-32		24	22-25
Some College	22	18-27		22	20-24
College Degree	13	10-17		9	8-10
<\$25,000	30	26-35		32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23	18-29		23	21-25
\$50,000+	16	12-20		15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	23	19-27		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	25	22-29		27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	23	20-25		19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	32	25-39		38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	21	19-23	-	25	25-26
Male	24	21-28		29	28-31
Female	18	15-20	-	22	21-23
18-29	7	4-12		8	7-10
30-44	13	9-17	-	19	18-21
45-64	25	22-30		28	27-30
65+	46	41-51		44	42-46
< High School	22	16-30		26	23-29
High School	22	18-26		27	26-29
Some College	19	16-23	-	26	24-27
College Degree	20	16-23		23	22-25
<\$25,000	20	17-24		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	18-27		29	27-31
\$50,000+	22	18-27		26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	27	24-31		27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	17	14-20		17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	22	19-24	-	27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	16	12-22		16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	45	42-48		47	46-48
Male	51	46-56		53	51-54
Female	40	36-44		42	40-43
18-29	26	20-33		34	31-37
30-44	45	39-51		49	46-51
45-64	56	51-61		50	48-51
65+	56	50-61		52	50-54
< High School	59	50-68		65	61-68
High School	49	44-54		51	49-53
Some College	41	36-47		47	45-50
College Degree	32	28-37		32	30-34
<\$25,000	50	45-55		56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	45	39-52		51	49-53
\$50,000+	38	33-43		41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	50	46-54		48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	42	38-46		44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	44	41-48		46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	48	41-56		54	51-58

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use (continued), Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	63	55-70		55	52-58
Male	60	48-70		53	48-57
Female	66	55-75		57	53-61
18-29	NSR	NSR		68	60-74
30-44	NSR	NSR		54	48-59
45-64	63	52-73		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	64	52-75		50	46-55
Some College	NSR	NSR		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	62	49-73		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	58	45-69		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	67	56-77		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	64	55-72		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	1	1-2	-	4	4-5
Male	1	1-3	-	8	7-9
Female	1	0-2	-	1	0-1
18-29	2	1-4	-	7	5-9
30-44	2	1-4	-	6	5-7
45-64	0	0-1	-	3	3-4
65+	0	0-2	-	2	1-2
< High School	1	0-5	-	7	5-10
High School	1	0-2	-	5	4-6
Some College	1	0-3	-	4	4-5
College Degree	2	1-5	-	2	2-2
<\$25,000	1	0-2	-	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1	0-4	-	4	4-5
\$50,000+	2	1-4	-	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	2	1-4	-	5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	0	0-1	-	2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	1	1-2	-	4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	0	0-2	-	5	3-6

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Alcohol Consumption, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **					
Total	19	16-21		18	17-19
Male	22	19-27		24	22-25
Female	16	13-19		13	12-14
18-29	30	24-37		32	30-35
30-44	21	16-26		22	20-24
45-64	13	11-17		15	14-16
65+	8	5-13		5	5-6
< High School	12	7-20		14	11-17
High School	18	14-22		17	15-18
Some College	18	14-23		20	18-22
College Degree	27	22-31	+	20	18-21
<\$25,000	16	12-20		15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	13-23		18	16-20
\$50,000+	26	22-31		22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	25	22-30	+	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	12-18		18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	7	5-9		6	5-6
Male	8	6-11		7	6-8
Female	6	4-8		5	4-5
18-29	10	6-15		9	8-11
30-44	7	4-11		6	5-7
45-64	6	4-9		6	5-6
65+	4	2-6		3	2-4
< High School	7	3-15		6	4-8
High School	5	3-8		5	5-6
Some College	6	4-10		6	5-7
College Degree	10	8-14	+	6	5-7
<\$25,000	5	3-8		6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-8		6	5-7
\$50,000+	10	7-14		7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-13	+	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	3-8		5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	6	4-7		5	5-6
Male	10	7-13		9	8-10
Female	2	1-3		2	2-3
18-29	7	4-12		7	6-9
30-44	5	3-9		5	4-6
45-64	6	4-10		6	5-7
65+	4	2-6		4	3-5
< High School	8	4-17		6	4-8
High School	4	2-6		6	5-6
Some College	4	2-8		5	4-6
College Degree	8	6-11		5	5-6
<\$25,000	5	3-8		5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-7		6	5-7
\$50,000+	7	5-10		6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-11		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	2-7		5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Immunization, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
Total	41	36-46		40	39-42
Male	36	29-45		36	33-39
Female	46	39-52		45	42-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	27-41
High School	40	32-49		37	34-40
Some College	38	30-48		41	38-45
College Degree	53	44-61		48	44-51
<\$25,000	44	35-53		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36	27-47		39	35-43
\$50,000+	44	37-52		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	44	38-51		42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	40	33-48		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	47	43-50		49	48-50
Male	44	38-51		45	43-48
Female	49	44-53		52	50-54
50-64	41	36-46		40	39-42
65+	54	49-60		60	58-62
< High School	41	31-52		48	44-53
High School	48	42-54		47	45-49
Some College	41	35-49		48	45-51
College Degree	57	50-63		54	51-56
<\$25,000	47	41-54		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	46	38-53		50	47-52
\$50,000+	47	40-53		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	53	48-58		51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	42	37-48		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
Total	65	59-70		71	69-73
Male	59	50-68		67	65-70
Female	69	62-75		74	72-76
< High School	67	53-78		68	62-73
High School	63	55-71		71	68-73
Some College	56	44-67	-	72	69-76
College Degree	78	69-84		73	70-76
<\$25,000	64	55-72		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	55-76		76	72-78
\$50,000+	72	60-82		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	73	66-79		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	57	49-66		59	52-66

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Falls, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	27	24-30		27	26-28
Male	23	18-29		24	23-26
Female	30	26-34		29	27-30
45-64	28	24-32		27	26-29
65+	25	21-30		26	24-27
< High School	29	21-40		32	28-36
High School	30	25-35		25	24-27
Some College	22	17-27		27	25-29
College Degree	27	22-32		26	24-28
<\$25,000	34	28-40		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23	17-29		27	25-30
\$50,000+	21	17-26		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	28	24-33		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	25	21-30		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	12	10-15		10	9-11
Male	10	6-15		8	7-9
Female	14	11-17		12	11-13
45-64	14	11-18		10	9-11
65+	8	6-11		10	9-11
< High School	14	8-24		13	11-17
High School	16	12-21	+	10	9-11
Some College	7	5-11		11	10-13
College Degree	10	7-14		8	7-10
<\$25,000	16	12-22		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-16		10	9-12
\$50,000+	7	4-10		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	11	9-15		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	9-16		12	10-15

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Seatbelt Use, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	72	69-74	-	76	75-77
Male	66	62-71		70	68-71
Female	76	72-80		82	80-83
18-29	62	55-69		66	63-69
30-44	72	65-77		75	73-77
45-64	78	73-81		78	77-80
65+	75	70-80	-	82	81-84
< High School	69	59-77		66	62-69
High School	67	62-72		73	71-74
Some College	69	64-75		75	73-77
College Degree	84	80-87		87	85-88
<\$25,000	67	62-72		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	64-77		74	72-76
\$50,000+	81	76-85		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	79	74-82		77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	67	63-71		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	83	80-85	-	88	87-88
Male	78	74-82		84	82-85
Female	87	83-89	-	91	90-92
18-29	75	68-81		81	78-83
30-44	83	77-87		87	85-88
45-64	87	83-90		90	89-91
65+	86	82-90	-	92	91-93
< High School	76	66-83		77	73-80
High School	79	74-83	-	85	84-87
Some College	85	80-89		88	87-90
College Degree	91	87-94	-	95	95-96
<\$25,000	78	73-82		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	85	79-90		87	85-88
\$50,000+	90	86-93		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	87	83-90		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	80	76-84		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	7	6-9		6	5-6
Male	11	8-14		8	7-9
Female	5	3-7		4	3-4
18-29	10	6-16		9	7-11
30-44	6	4-11		6	5-7
45-64	6	4-9		5	4-6
65+	7	4-12		4	3-5
< High School	14	9-23		12	10-15
High School	6	4-9		6	6-7
Some College	7	4-11		6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-9		2	2-3
<\$25,000	9	7-13		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	2-10		5	4-6
\$50,000+	5	3-9		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	7	5-10		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	6-11		6	5-8

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Drinking and Driving, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink[^]				
Total	4	2-6	3	3-4
Male	6	3-9	5	4-6
Female	2	1-4	2	1-2
18-29	2	1-6	4	3-6
30-44	6	3-11	4	3-5
45-64	3	2-7	3	2-4
65+	2	1-7	1	0-2
< High School	2	0-10	5	2-9
High School	4	2-9	3	2-5
Some College	2	1-5	2	2-3
College Degree	5	3-10	3	3-4
<\$25,000	1	0-5	3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-10	3	2-4
\$50,000+	6	4-10	4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	4	2-7	3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	2-6	4	3-6

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	61	57-65		59	58-61
40-44	59	45-72		60	54-65
45-64	65	59-70		63	61-65
65+	56	49-62		54	51-56
< High School	52	40-64		44	39-50
High School	55	48-62		57	55-60
Some College	72	64-78		62	59-65
College Degree	67	60-74		67	65-70
<\$25,000	55	48-62		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	58-75		59	56-62
\$50,000+	67	59-74		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	56	50-62		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	65	59-71		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	64	60-68		60	58-61
40-44	45	32-59		45	40-50
45-64	68	63-74		62	60-64
65+	66	59-72		62	60-64
< High School	62	50-73		50	44-55
High School	60	53-67		59	57-61
Some College	72	65-79	+	61	58-64
College Degree	63	55-70		64	61-67
<\$25,000	56	49-63		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	60-77		61	57-64
\$50,000+	69	62-76		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	62	56-68		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	66	60-71		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	52	48-57		49	48-51
40-44	40	28-54		39	34-44
45-64	57	51-63		54	52-56
65+	50	43-56		47	44-49
< High School	44	33-56		35	29-40
High School	50	43-57		48	46-51
Some College	60	52-68		52	49-55
College Degree	55	48-63		55	52-58
<\$25,000	46	39-53		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	59	50-68		50	47-53
\$50,000+	56	48-64		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	48	42-54		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	56	50-62		50	45-54

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Women's Health: Pap Test, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Had a Pap Test[^]					
Total	89	85-91		92	91-93
18-29	74	64-82		73	69-78
30-44	92	85-96		95	93-97
45-64	96	92-98		98	97-99
65+	96	94-98		94	93-95
< High School	NSR	NSR		86	82-90
High School	85	78-90		90	88-92
Some College	92	86-96		92	89-94
College Degree	93	88-96		97	96-97
<\$25,000	86	80-90		90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	97	93-99		94	91-96
\$50,000+	91	82-96		95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	93	88-96		94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	86	81-90		85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	76	73-80		73	72-74
18-29	70	59-78		71	66-75
30-44	84	77-89		83	80-85
45-64	84	80-88		79	77-81
65+	64	58-70		56	53-58
< High School	67	54-78		60	54-65
High School	69	62-75		68	65-70
Some College	84	78-89	+	74	71-76
College Degree	86	80-90		85	83-87
<\$25,000	71	65-77		66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	82	76-87	+	72	69-75
\$50,000+	86	78-91		83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	76	71-81		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	77	72-81		74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	80	76-83		79	78-81
18-29	71	60-79		72	67-77
30-44	88	81-93		88	86-90
45-64	88	83-91		86	84-87
65+	72	65-77		66	64-68
< High School	72	59-83		68	63-73
High School	73	66-79		74	72-77
Some College	87	82-91		80	78-83
College Degree	88	83-92		90	88-91
<\$25,000	77	71-82		73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	86	80-90		80	76-82
\$50,000+	87	79-93		88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	80	75-85		80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	80	75-84		78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	15	13-18	-	20	19-21
18-29	0	0-2		0	0-1
30-44	5	2-10		7	5-8
45-64	25	20-30		24	22-25
65+	37	31-44		42	40-44
< High School	18	11-27		26	22-31
High School	18	14-23		24	23-26
Some College	15	11-20		18	16-20
College Degree	8	6-11		11	10-13
<\$25,000	17	13-21		23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	11-21		23	21-25
\$50,000+	14	10-20		14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	15	11-18	-	21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	12-19		15	12-18

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Prostate Cancer Screening, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	65	59-71	+	56	54-58
40-44	NSR	NSR		20	16-25
45-64	68	59-75	+	56	53-58
65+	79	71-85		74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		45	39-51
High School	71	61-80	+	56	53-59
Some College	67	56-77		56	52-60
College Degree	67	58-75		62	58-65
<\$25,000	60	49-70		52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	66	53-77		56	52-60
\$50,000+	73	64-80	+	58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	66	59-73	+	56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	64	55-72		55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	72	65-78		71	69-73
50-64	63	53-71		63	60-66
65+	87	80-92		83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR		57	50-64
High School	72	62-81		69	66-72
Some College	82	70-90		72	68-76
College Degree	87	78-92		81	78-84
<\$25,000	61	50-71		63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		70	66-74
\$50,000+	85	76-91		77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	82	74-87		73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	64	53-73		61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	58	51-65		63	61-66
50-64	51	41-62		60	56-63
65+	66	56-75		68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR		54	44-64
High School	71	59-81		65	61-69
Some College	49	36-63		64	59-69
College Degree	62	51-72		63	59-68
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR		62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	61	48-73		62	58-67
\$50,000+	55	44-67		63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	57	48-66		64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	60	48-70		61	52-70

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* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**				
Total	8	6-10	9	8-10
Male	7	4-11	9	8-10
Female	9	7-12	10	8-11
50-64	6	4-10	8	7-9
65+	11	8-14	11	10-12
< High School	11	6-20	9	6-12
High School	9	6-13	10	8-11
Some College	5	3-9	9	8-11
College Degree	9	6-13	9	7-11
<\$25,000	11	7-15	10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	3-10	10	8-12
\$50,000+	6	3-9	9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	7	5-10	9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	9	6-12	10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	69	65-73	69	67-70
Male	66	59-72	68	66-70
Female	72	68-76	70	68-71
50-64	65	60-70	63	61-65
65+	75	70-80	76	74-77
< High School	66	54-76	57	52-62
High School	63	56-68	66	64-68
Some College	71	64-77	70	68-73
College Degree	82	77-87	78	76-80
<\$25,000	62	56-68	63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	59-76	68	65-70
\$50,000+	81	75-86	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	69	64-73	70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	70	64-76	65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	65	61-69	65	64-66
Male	61	55-68	65	62-67
Female	68	64-72	65	64-67
50-64	61	55-66	60	58-62
65+	72	67-77	71	70-73
< High School	63	51-73	53	49-58
High School	60	53-66	63	61-65
Some College	66	59-73	66	64-69
College Degree	77	71-82	74	72-76
<\$25,000	60	53-66	59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	62	53-71	64	61-67
\$50,000+	77	71-83	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	65	60-69	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	66	60-72	61	57-66

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**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

HIV/AIDS, Philadelphia County, 2012

	Philadelphia County			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64[^]					
Total	63	60-67	+	38	37-40
Male	63	58-68	+	37	35-38
Female	63	59-68	+	40	39-42
18-29	61	54-68	+	41	38-44
30-44	73	67-78	+	51	49-54
45-64	56	51-61	+	28	27-30
< High School	73	62-82	+	44	39-49
High School	64	58-70	+	35	32-37
Some College	62	56-68	+	40	38-43
College Degree	57	52-63	+	39	37-41
<\$25,000	73	68-78	+	52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	62-76	+	36	34-39
\$50,000+	51	45-57	+	34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	46	41-51	+	32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	74	70-78	+	63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64[^] **					
Total	7	5-9		4	3-5
Male	8	5-12		5	4-6
Female	5	4-8		3	3-4
18-29	8	5-13		8	6-10
30-44	10	6-15		5	4-6
45-64	2	1-4		1	1-2
< High School	3	1-11		7	4-12
High School	7	4-11		4	3-5
Some College	9	6-15		5	4-6
College Degree	5	3-8		2	2-3
<\$25,000	8	5-12		8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	4-15		3	3-5
\$50,000+	5	3-9		3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	4	2-6		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	6-12		8	6-10

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 2,067 Philadelphia county adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Philadelphia County U.S. Census summary file 2 population of 358,778 for ages 45-64 by the No Health Insurance prevalence of 15% (0.15) for that age group in Philadelphia County. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Philadelphia County is 53,817.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Philadelphia County Census Population		Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS			Estimate of Philadelphia County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	339,307	X	28 %	=		95,006
30-44	298,775	X	27 %	=		80,669
45-64	358,778	X	15 %	=		<u>53,817</u>
					Total	229,492

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Philadelphia County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18-64” in Philadelphia County from “Step 3”.

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **229,492**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Philadelphia County = **996,860**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Philadelphia County = (Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Philadelphia County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Philadelphia County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Philadelphia County = (229,492 / 996,860) X 100 = **23 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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Northwest Region and Pennsylvania Comparisons

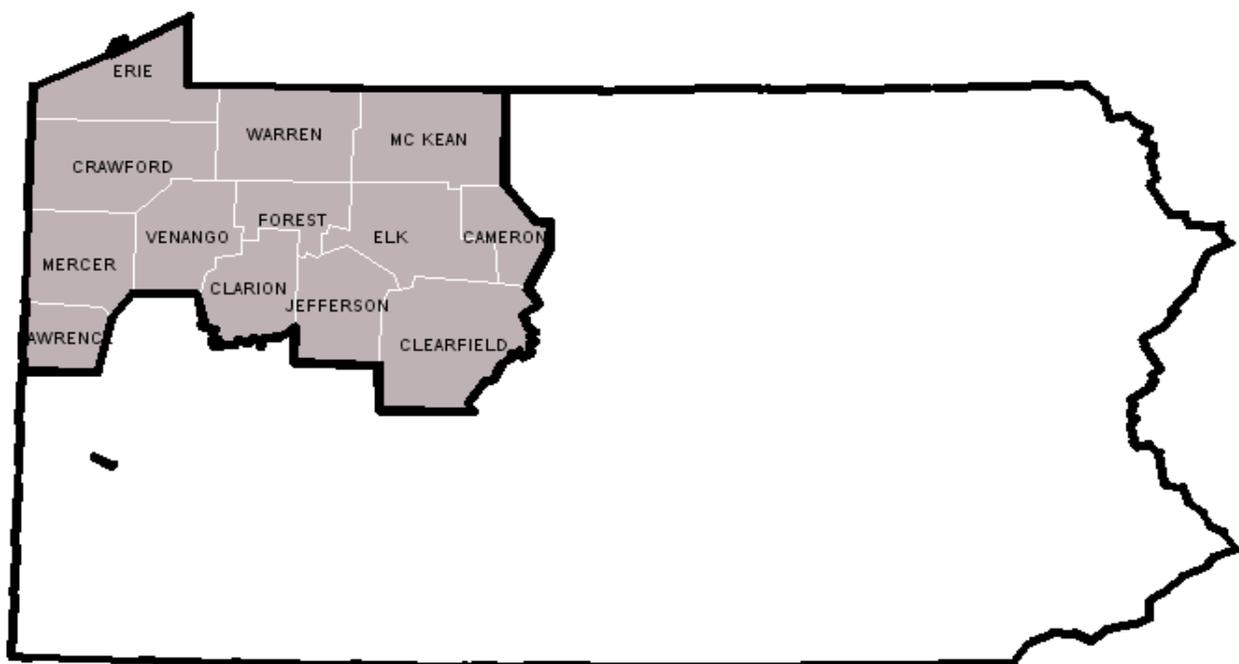


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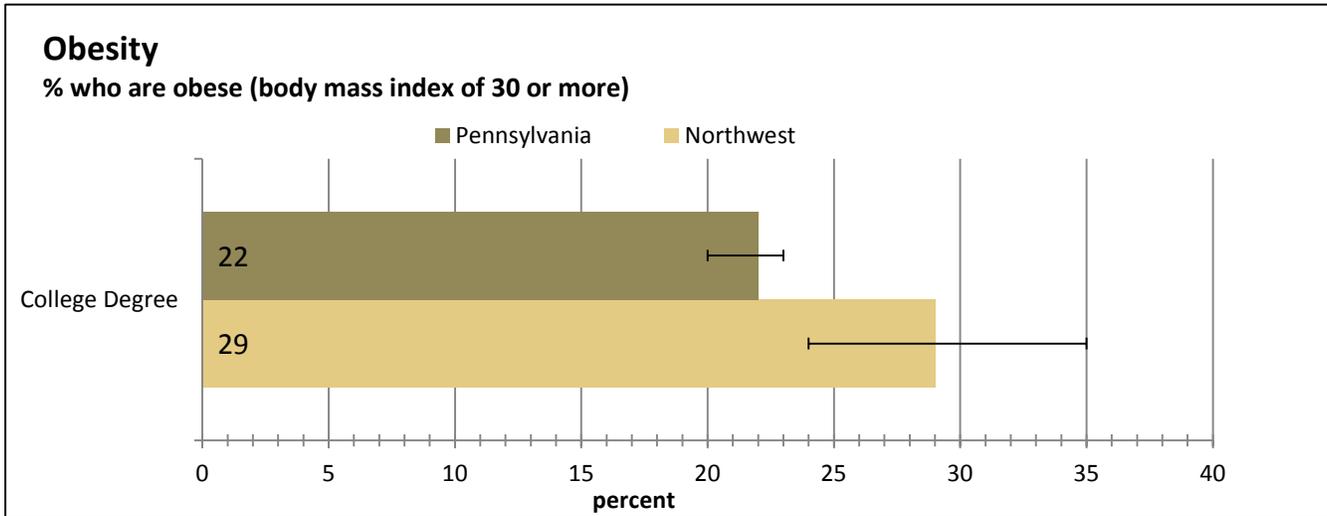
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Detailed Core Questionnaire Tables

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

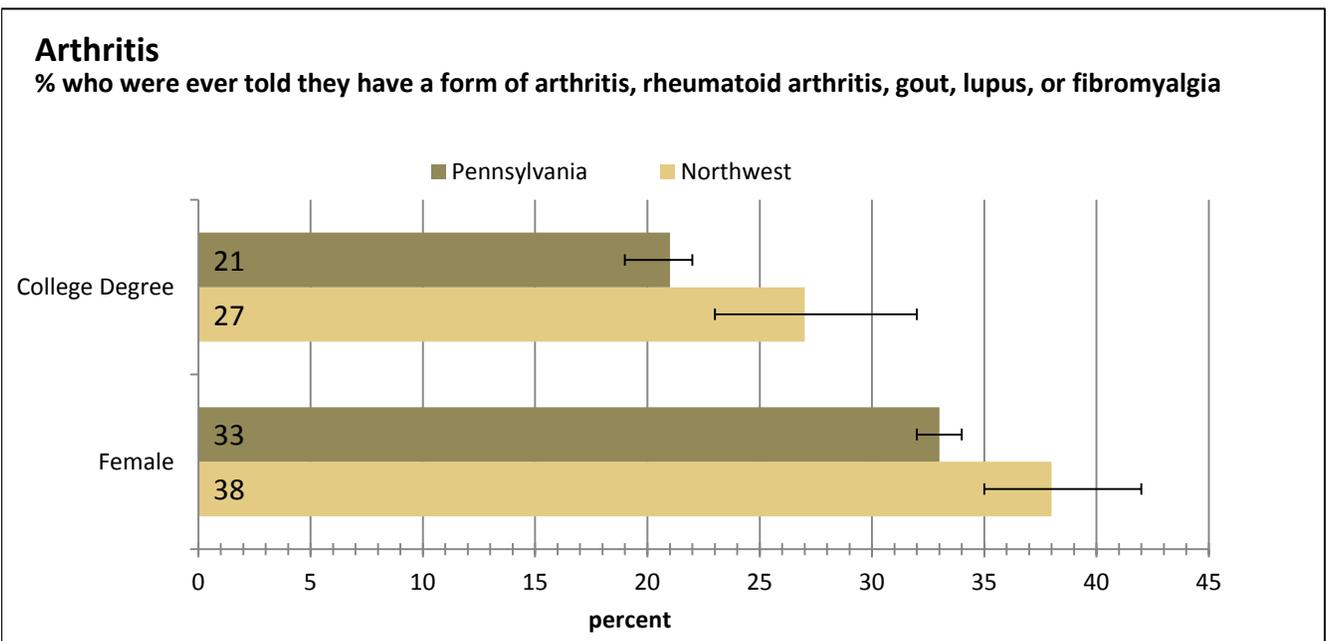
Obesity

- Northwest adults with a college degree with a body mass index of 30 or more had a significantly higher percentage (29 percent, CI: 24-35) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree with a body mass index of 30 or more (22 percent, CI: 20-23).



Arthritis

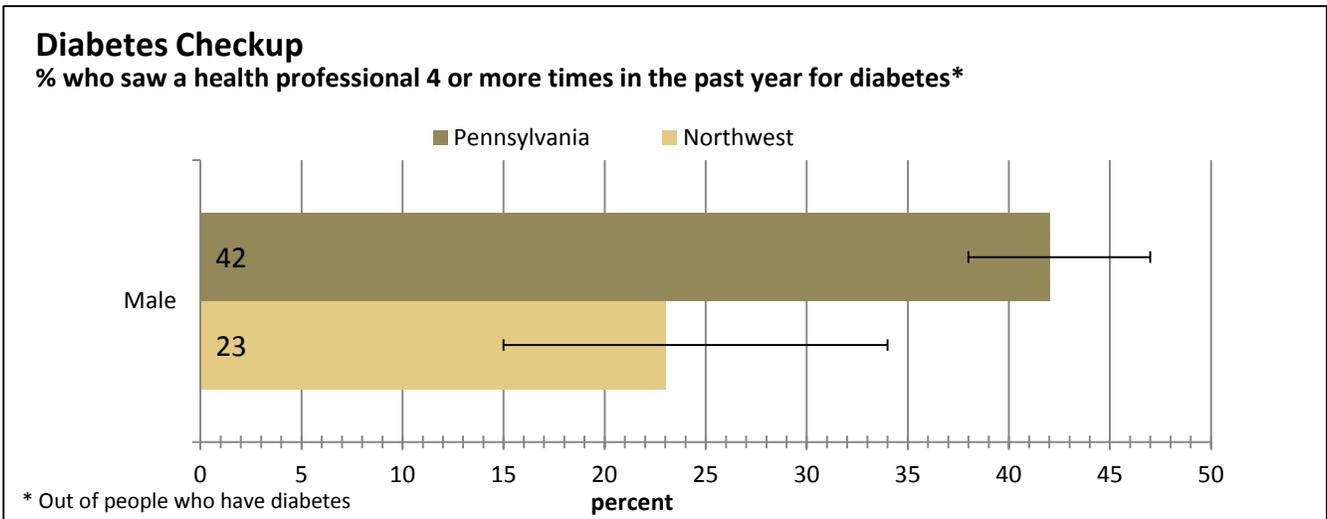
- Northwest females who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia had a significantly higher percentage (38 percent, CI: 35-42) compared to Pennsylvania females who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (33 percent, CI: 32-34).
- Northwest adults with a college degree who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia had a significantly higher percentage (27 percent, CI: 23-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (21 percent, CI: 19-22).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

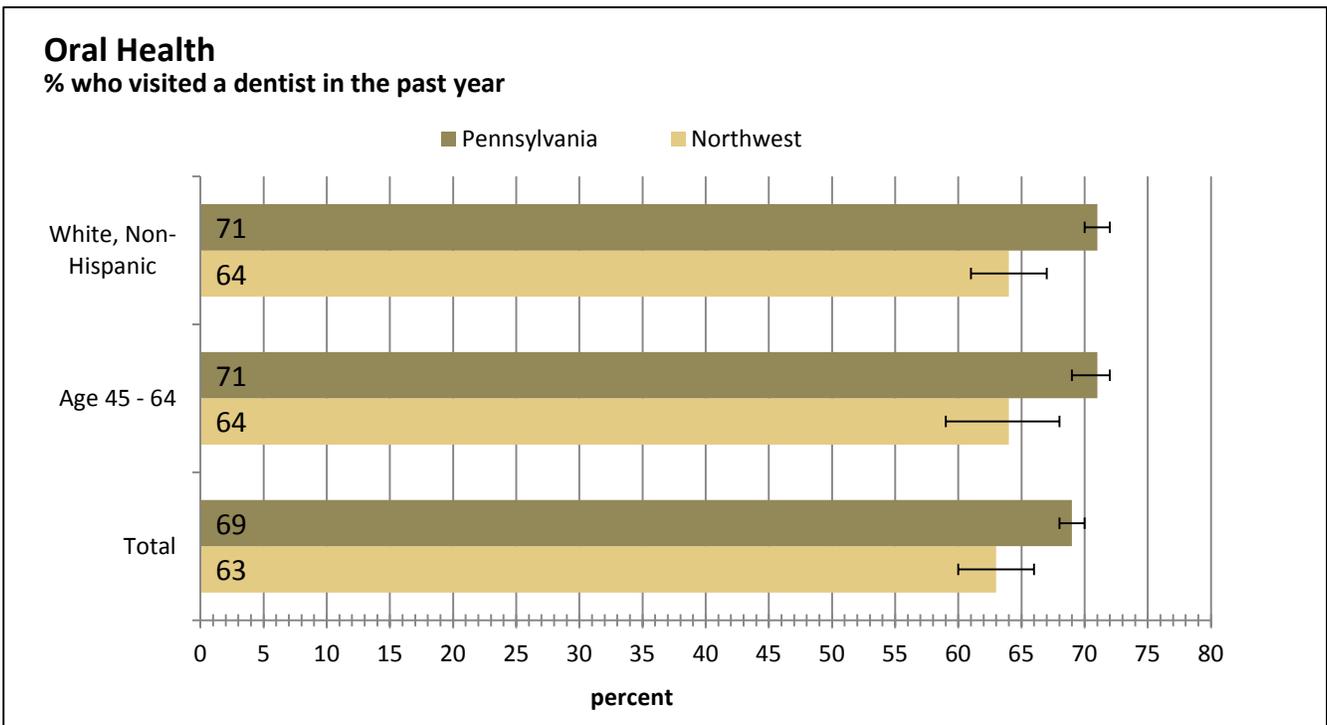
Diabetes Checkup

- Northwest males who saw a health professional 4 or more times in the past year for their diabetes had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 15-34) compared to Pennsylvania males who saw a health professional 4 or more times in the past year for their diabetes (42 percent, CI: 38-47).



Oral Health

- Northwest adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (63 percent, CI: 60-66) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (69 percent, CI: 68-70).
- Northwest adults age 45-64 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (64 percent, CI: 59-68) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (71 percent, CI: 69-72).
- Northwest White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (64 percent, CI: 61-67) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (71 percent, CI: 70-72).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Smokeless Tobacco Products

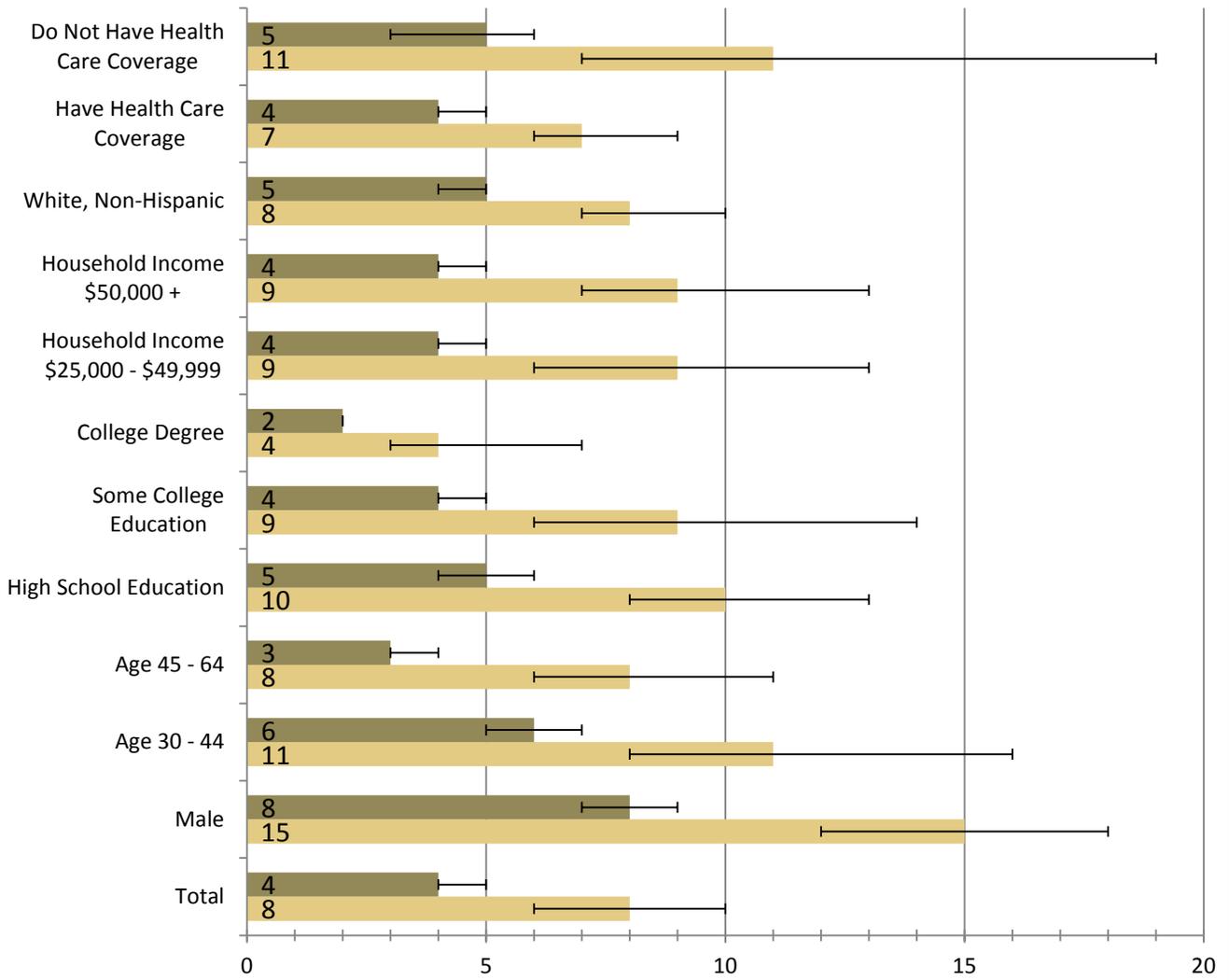
- Northwest adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Northwest males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-18) compared to Pennsylvania males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Northwest adults age 30-44 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (11 percent, CI: 8-16) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Northwest adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (3 percent, CI: 3-4).
- Northwest adults with a high school education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (10 percent, CI: 8-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Northwest adults with some college education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 6-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Northwest adults with a college degree who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (2 percent, CI: 2-2).
- Northwest adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 6-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Northwest adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Northwest White, non-Hispanic adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (8 percent, CI: 7-10) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Northwest adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (7 percent, CI: 6-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Northwest adults who do not have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (11 percent, CI: 7-19) compared to Pennsylvania adults who do not have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 3-6).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Smokeless Tobacco Products*

% who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus

■ Pennsylvania ■ Northwest



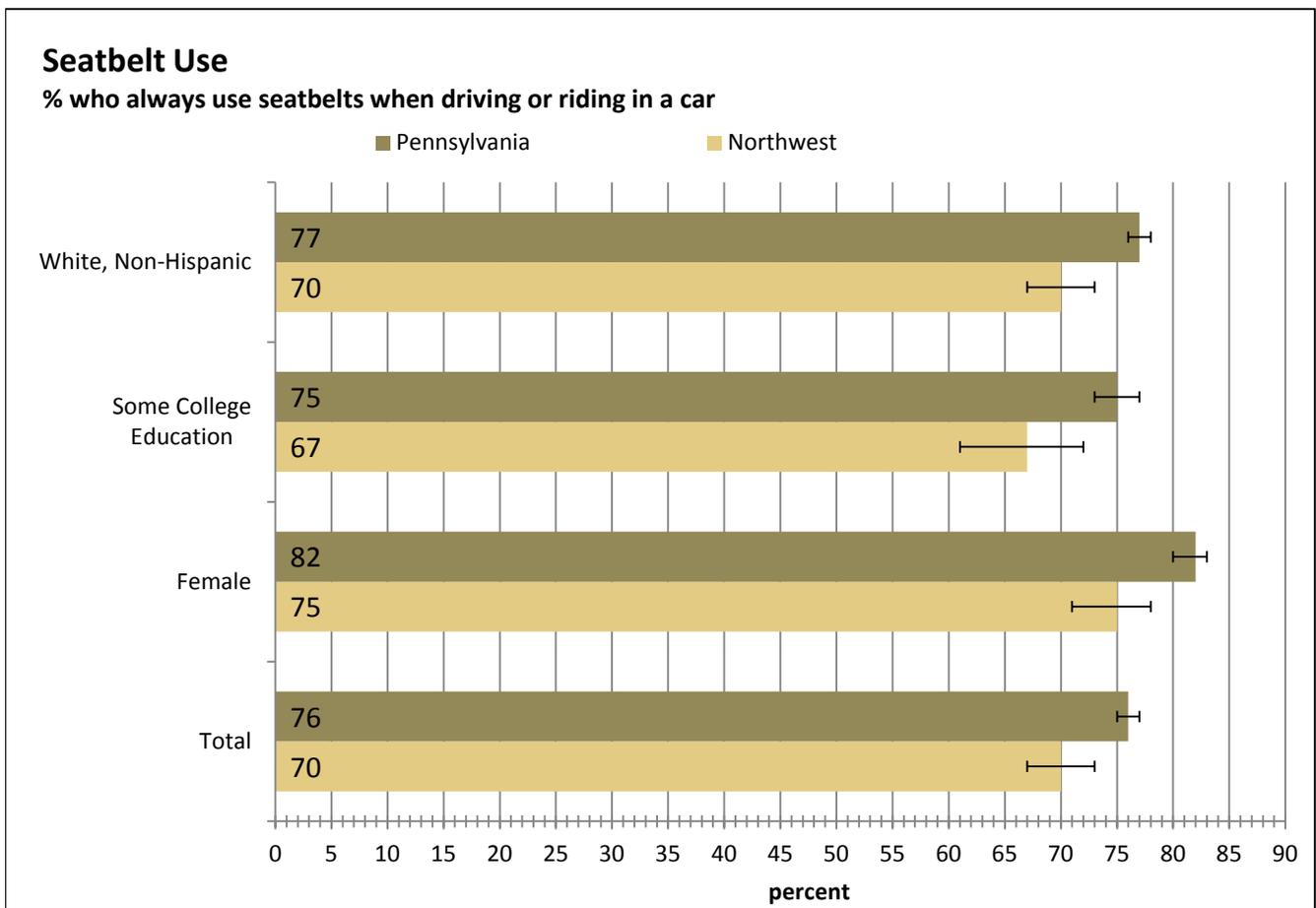
*Use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus some days or everyday

percent

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Seatbelt Use

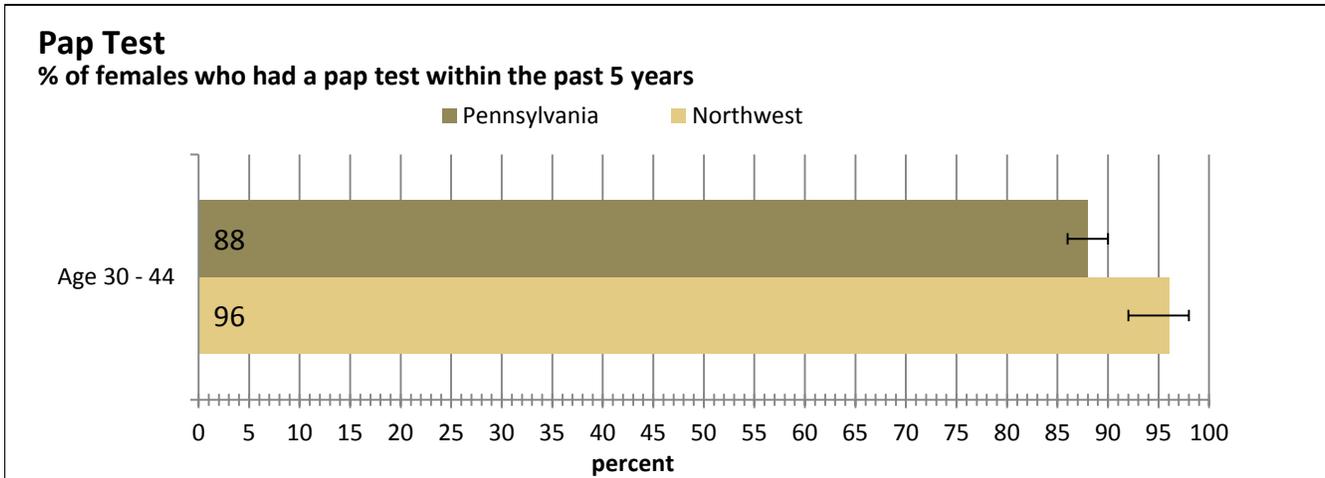
- Northwest adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 67-73) compared to Pennsylvania adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (76 percent, CI: 75-77).
- Northwest females who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (75 percent, CI: 71-78) compared to Pennsylvania females who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (82 percent, CI: 80-83).
- Northwest adults with some college education who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (67 percent, CI: 61-72) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (75 percent, CI: 73-77).
- Northwest White, non-Hispanic adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (70 percent, CI: 67-73) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (77 percent, CI: 76-78).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

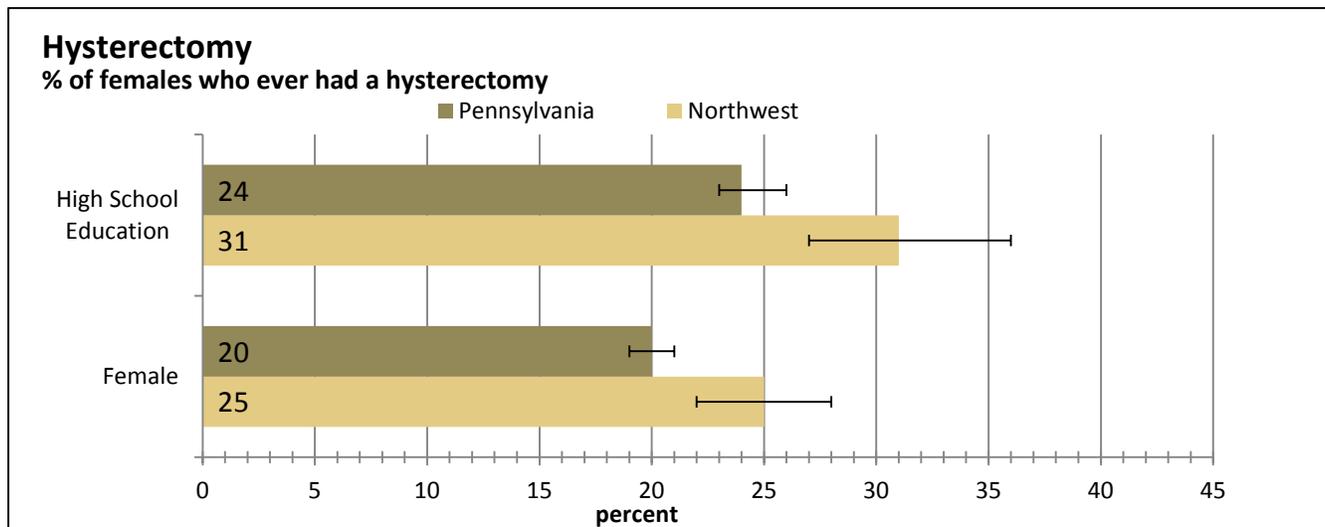
Pap Test

- Northwest females age 30-44 who had a pap test within the past five years had a significantly higher percentage (96 percent, CI: 92-98) compared to Pennsylvania females age 30-44 who had a pap test within the past five years (88 percent, CI: 86-90).



Hysterectomy

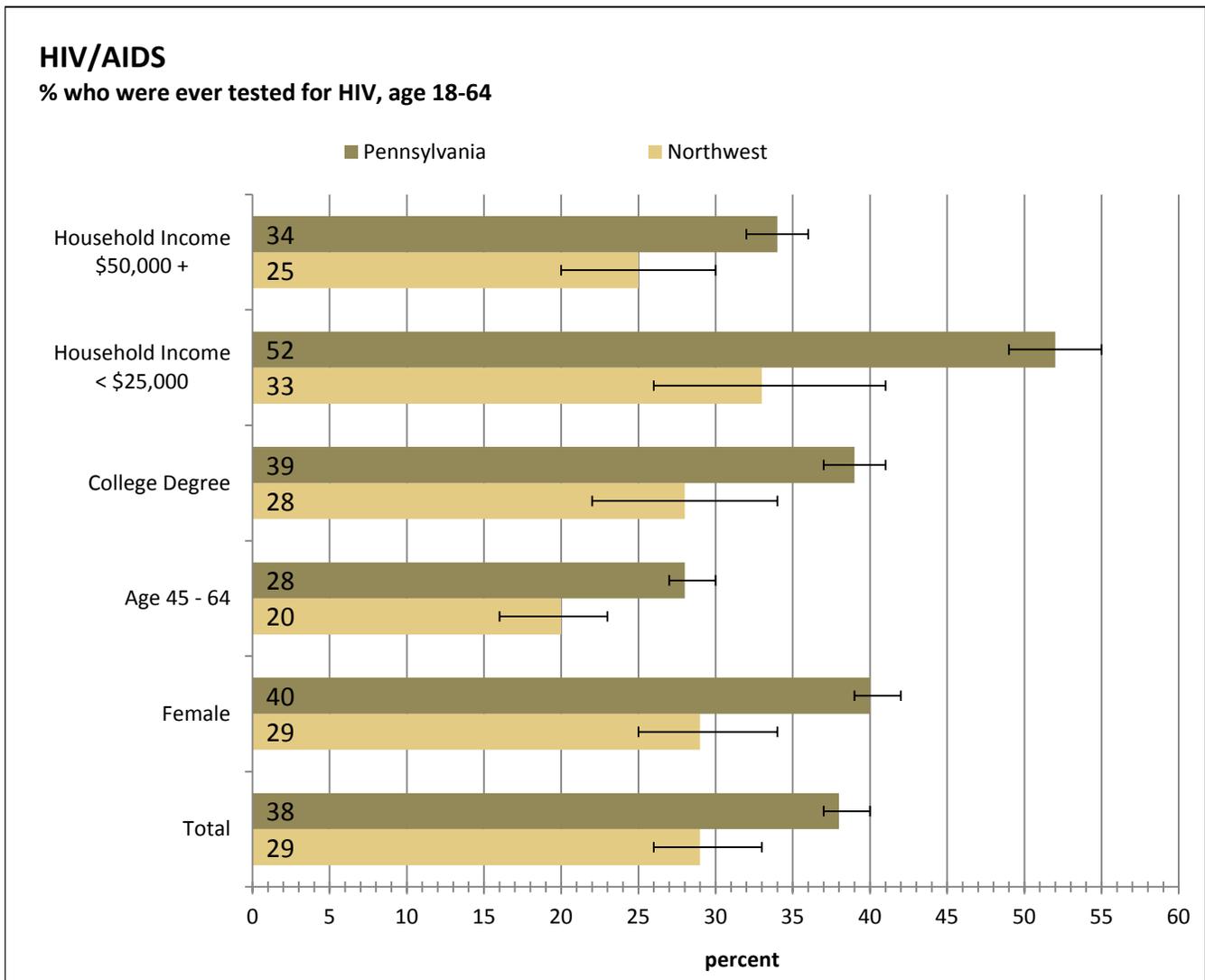
- Northwest females who had a hysterectomy had a significantly higher percentage (25 percent, CI: 22-28) compared to Pennsylvania females who had a hysterectomy (20 percent, CI: 19-21).
- Northwest females with a high school education who had a hysterectomy had a significantly higher percentage (31 percent, CI: 27-36) compared to Pennsylvania females with a high school education who had a hysterectomy (24 percent, CI: 23-26).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

HIV/AIDS

- Northwest adults who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 26-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults who were ever tested for HIV (38 percent, CI: 37-40).
- Northwest females who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 25-34) compared to Pennsylvania females who were ever tested for HIV (40 percent, CI: 39-42).
- Northwest adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (20 percent, CI: 16-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV (28 percent, CI: 27-30).
- Northwest adults with a college degree who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 22-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who were ever tested for HIV (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- Northwest adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 26-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever tested for HIV (52 percent, CI: 49-55).
- Northwest adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 20-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever tested for HIV (34 percent, CI: 32-36).



General Health Status, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	20	17-22		17	16-18
Male	18	15-22		17	16-18
Female	21	18-24		17	16-18
18-29	7	4-12		7	6-9
30-44	15	10-21		14	12-16
45-64	24	20-28		20	19-22
65+	29	24-34		24	23-26
< High School	38	29-49		37	34-41
High School	22	18-25		19	17-20
Some College	12	9-16		14	13-16
College Degree	7	5-11		7	6-7
<\$25,000	35	30-41		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	20	16-25		16	14-17
\$50,000+	6	4-9		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	19	16-21		16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	40	37-43		37	36-38
Male	34	30-39		34	33-36
Female	45	41-49		40	39-42
18-29	40	31-51		35	32-38
30-44	40	34-46		36	34-38
45-64	42	38-46		39	37-41
65+	36	31-41		39	37-41
< High School	54	43-66		49	45-53
High School	39	35-44		37	35-38
Some College	38	33-44		39	37-41
College Degree	29	24-34		32	30-33
<\$25,000	49	43-55		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	40	34-46		37	35-39
\$50,000+	29	25-35		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	40	36-43		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	42	30-56		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	33	30-36		36	35-37
Male	25	21-30		30	28-32
Female	40	36-44		41	40-42
18-29	41	32-51		45	42-49
30-44	41	35-48		42	40-44
45-64	31	27-35		34	32-35
65+	22	18-27		23	21-24
< High School	33	24-45		41	37-45
High School	33	29-37		34	32-36
Some College	35	30-41		39	37-42
College Degree	28	24-34		32	30-34
<\$25,000	43	38-50		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30	25-35		33	31-35
\$50,000+	26	22-31		30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	32	29-35		34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	47	34-60		41	38-44

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Health Care Access, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]					
Total	15	12-18		16	15-17
Male	18	14-23		18	16-19
Female	12	9-16		15	13-16
18-29	26	18-36		24	21-27
30-44	13	9-18		17	15-19
45-64	11	9-14		11	10-12
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	29-39
High School	17	13-22		18	17-20
Some College	13	9-19		16	14-18
College Degree	5	3-8		6	5-8
<\$25,000	27	19-36		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	20	15-26		18	16-21
\$50,000+	4	2-7		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	15	12-18		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]					
Total	13	11-15		13	12-14
Male	18	14-23		17	16-18
Female	8	6-10		9	8-10
18-29	20	13-30		26	24-29
30-44	17	13-23		17	15-19
45-64	11	8-14		8	7-9
65+	5	3-8		3	3-4
< High School	22	13-33		15	12-18
High School	12	10-16		13	12-14
Some College	11	7-15		14	13-16
College Degree	8	5-12		10	9-11
<\$25,000	17	12-23		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	10-18		14	13-16
\$50,000+	9	6-12		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14		11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]					
Total	13	11-15		13	12-14
Male	12	9-16		12	11-13
Female	14	11-17		13	12-14
18-29	23	16-32		19	16-21
30-44	13	9-17		18	16-20
45-64	12	10-16		12	11-13
65+	6	4-9		3	3-4
< High School	18	11-28		19	16-23
High School	14	11-17		13	11-14
Some College	14	10-19		15	13-16
College Degree	5	3-8		8	7-9
<\$25,000	21	17-27		27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	11-20		12	11-14
\$50,000+	7	4-11		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-15		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	24	14-38		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]					
Total	81	79-84		83	82-84
Male	78	73-82		79	78-81
Female	85	82-88		86	85-87
18-29	73	63-81		76	73-79
30-44	72	66-77		76	74-78
45-64	84	80-87		85	83-86
65+	94	90-96		95	94-95
<High School	77	65-85		79	76-83
High School	83	79-86		84	83-85
Some College	79	74-84		82	80-84
College Degree	85	81-88		84	83-85
<\$25,000	78	71-83		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	78	72-82		82	80-83
\$50,000+	86	83-90		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	82	79-84		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		87	85-88

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If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Exercise, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month[^]					
Total	25	23-28		23	23-24
Male	23	19-27		21	20-23
Female	28	24-31		26	24-27
18-29	12	7-18		13	11-15
30-44	17	13-23		20	18-22
45-64	28	24-32		24	23-26
65+	40	35-45		36	34-38
< High School	45	35-57		39	36-43
High School	28	24-32		29	27-30
Some College	16	13-21		20	19-22
College Degree	14	11-18		11	10-12
<\$25,000	37	31-42		37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	26	22-32		25	23-27
\$50,000+	15	12-19		13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	25	23-28		22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		27	25-30

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Overweight and Obese, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	35	32-38		36	35-37
Male	42	37-46		43	41-45
Female	28	25-32		29	28-30
18-29	26	18-35		28	25-31
30-44	34	28-41		36	34-39
45-64	41	37-46		39	37-40
65+	34	29-38		39	37-41
< High School	33	24-43		34	31-38
High School	33	29-37		37	35-39
Some College	39	33-45		34	32-36
College Degree	37	32-42		37	35-39
<\$25,000	29	24-34		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	39	34-45		38	36-40
\$50,000+	38	33-44		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	35	32-38		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	39	26-52		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	32	29-35		29	28-30
Male	33	29-37		29	28-30
Female	31	28-35		29	28-31
18-29	20	13-29		21	18-23
30-44	38	31-44		30	28-32
45-64	35	30-39		33	32-35
65+	33	28-38		29	28-31
< High School	35	25-46		31	28-35
High School	35	31-39		33	31-35
Some College	28	23-33		29	28-31
College Degree	29	24-35	+	22	20-23
<\$25,000	39	33-45		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	29-39		32	30-34
\$50,000+	27	23-32		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	32	29-35		28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	32	21-46		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	67	64-70		65	64-66
Male	75	70-79		72	70-73
Female	59	55-63		58	57-59
18-29	45	36-55		48	45-52
30-44	72	65-77		66	64-68
45-64	76	72-79		72	70-73
65+	67	61-71		68	66-70
< High School	67	57-77		65	61-69
High School	68	64-72		70	68-71
Some College	66	60-72		64	62-66
College Degree	66	60-71		59	57-61
<\$25,000	67	62-73		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	73	67-78		70	67-72
\$50,000+	65	60-70		64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	67	64-70		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		69	66-71

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	13	11-15	12	11-13
Male	16	13-19	15	14-16
Female	11	9-14	10	9-11
35-44	3	1-6	4	3-5
45-54	6	4-10	6	5-7
55-64	16	12-22	12	11-14
65+	24	19-28	24	22-25
< High School	27	19-37	21	18-24
High School	13	10-15	14	12-15
Some College	11	8-15	11	10-12
College Degree	6	4-9	7	6-8
<\$25,000	20	16-25	22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	10-18	12	10-13
\$50,000+	7	5-10	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	13	11-15	12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	6-23	13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	6	5-8	6	6-7
Male	8	6-11	9	8-10
Female	5	3-7	4	4-5
35-44	1	0-2	2	1-3
45-54	3	2-7	3	2-3
55-64	6	4-10	7	6-8
65+	13	9-17	13	11-14
< High School	17	11-27	12	10-15
High School	5	4-8	7	6-8
Some College	6	3-9	6	5-7
College Degree	2	1-3	3	3-4
<\$25,000	9	6-14	11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	4-11	6	5-7
\$50,000+	3	1-5	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	9	4-20	7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	8	6-9	7	6-7
Male	9	7-12	9	8-10
Female	6	4-8	5	4-5
35-44	0	0-1	1	1-2
45-54	3	1-6	3	2-4
55-64	13	9-18	8	6-9
65+	13	10-16	13	12-15
< High School	13	7-22	11	8-13
High School	7	6-10	7	6-8
Some College	7	5-11	6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-7	4	4-5
<\$25,000	11	8-15	12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-13	6	5-8
\$50,000+	4	2-6	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-10	7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	2-15	5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	4	3-6	4	4-4
Male	5	3-7	4	3-5
Female	4	3-6	4	3-4
35-44	3	1-6	1	1-2
45-54	2	1-4	2	2-3
55-64	4	2-7	4	3-5
65+	8	6-12	7	7-8
< High School	12	7-20	6	5-8
High School	4	3-6	4	4-5
Some College	3	1-5	4	3-5
College Degree	2	1-4	2	2-3
<\$25,000	7	5-11	7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-8	3	3-4
\$50,000+	1	1-3	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-6	4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	1-14	5	4-6

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^				
Total	12	10-14	14	13-14
Male	9	7-11	11	10-12
Female	15	12-18	16	15-17
18-29	13	8-20	17	15-20
30-44	13	10-18	15	13-17
45-64	12	10-15	12	11-14
65+	9	7-13	11	10-12
< High School	12	7-20	19	16-23
High School	11	9-14	12	11-14
Some College	13	10-18	15	13-16
College Degree	12	8-16	11	10-12
<\$25,000	18	14-23	20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-14	12	11-14
\$50,000+	9	7-12	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	8-24	18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	8	7-10	10	9-11
Male	5	4-7	7	6-8
Female	12	9-15	13	12-14
18-29	8	4-14	12	10-14
30-44	10	7-14	11	9-12
45-64	9	7-12	10	9-11
65+	7	5-10	8	7-9
< High School	9	6-16	16	13-19
High School	8	6-10	10	9-11
Some College	10	7-14	11	9-12
College Degree	8	5-11	8	7-9
<\$25,000	16	12-21	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	4-8	9	8-11
\$50,000+	6	4-9	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11	9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	4-16	13	11-15

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^				
Total	6	5-7	5	5-5
Male	6	5-9	5	5-6
Female	5	4-7	5	4-5
18-29	1	0-4	0	0-1
30-44	2	1-4	2	1-2
45-64	5	3-7	5	4-6
65+	15	11-19	14	12-15
< High School	9	5-15	4	3-6
High School	5	3-6	5	4-6
Some College	6	4-9	5	4-6
College Degree	4	3-7	6	5-7
<\$25,000	7	5-10	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-8	6	5-7
\$50,000+	3	2-5	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-7	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	2-11	1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^				
Total	7	6-8	7	6-7
Male	6	4-8	6	5-6
Female	8	6-10	8	7-9
18-29	2	1-5	1	1-2
30-44	3	1-5	3	2-4
45-64	7	5-9	8	7-9
65+	14	11-18	15	14-17
< High School	8	4-13	8	7-10
High School	6	5-8	8	7-8
Some College	6	4-9	7	6-8
College Degree	7	5-10	5	5-6
<\$25,000	9	6-12	8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9	9	8-10
\$50,000+	5	3-7	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8	7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	1	0-4	5	4-7

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]					
Total	8	7-10		7	6-7
Male	6	4-8		6	5-6
Female	10	8-13		8	7-8
18-29	3	1-9		2	1-3
30-44	4	2-8		4	3-6
45-64	9	7-12		8	7-9
65+	15	11-19		12	11-13
< High School	13	8-20		12	10-15
High School	9	7-11		8	7-8
Some College	8	5-12		7	6-8
College Degree	2	1-3		3	2-3
<\$25,000	16	13-21		12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-10		7	6-8
\$50,000+	2	1-3		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-10		7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	10	5-20		6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	33	30-36		29	28-30
Male	28	24-32		25	23-26
Female	38	35-42	+	33	32-34
18-29	6	3-12		5	4-7
30-44	20	15-25		16	14-18
45-64	41	37-45		36	35-38
65+	58	52-63		55	53-57
< High School	30	22-40		38	34-41
High School	38	34-42		33	31-34
Some College	30	25-35		28	26-30
College Degree	27	23-32	+	21	19-22
<\$25,000	41	36-47		39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	30-40		31	29-33
\$50,000+	24	20-28		21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	33	30-36		30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	36	25-49		23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	19	16-22		18	17-19
Male	13	10-17		14	13-15
Female	24	21-29		22	21-23
18-29	21	13-32		17	15-20
30-44	20	15-26		22	20-24
45-64	21	18-25		20	19-21
65+	13	10-17		11	10-13
< High School	29	19-41		27	24-31
High School	18	15-21		17	16-19
Some College	19	15-25		19	18-21
College Degree	11	8-15		13	12-14
<\$25,000	29	24-34		28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	13-21		17	15-18
\$50,000+	12	9-17		12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	19	16-22		18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	10-32		19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{**^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	3	2-4		2	2-3
Male	3	2-5		2	2-3
Female	3	2-4		2	2-3
18-29	0	0-1		1	0-2
30-44	2	1-4		1	1-2
45-64	4	2-6		3	2-3
65+	4	2-7		5	4-6
< High School	3	1-7		4	2-6
High School	4	2-6		2	2-3
Some College	2	1-4		3	2-3
College Degree	2	1-4		2	1-2
<\$25,000	5	3-7		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-5		2	2-3
\$50,000+	2	1-3		2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4		2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-13		3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]				
Total	14	12-16	15	14-16
Male	11	9-15	14	13-15
Female	16	13-19	16	15-17
18-29	8	4-13	11	10-14
30-44	12	8-18	14	12-15
45-64	17	14-20	18	16-19
65+	15	12-19	15	13-16
< High School	15	9-23	23	20-27
High School	17	14-20	15	14-17
Some College	12	9-15	14	13-16
College Degree	8	6-12	10	9-11
<\$25,000	18	14-22	24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	9-17	14	12-15
\$50,000+	10	7-14	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	13	11-15	13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	13-34	21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes[^]				
Total	12	10-13	10	10-11
Male	11	9-14	10	10-11
Female	12	10-15	10	9-11
18-29	1	0-4	1	1-2
30-44	6	3-10	4	3-5
45-64	15	12-18	13	12-14
65+	22	18-26	21	20-23
< High School	14	9-20	16	13-19
High School	14	11-16	12	11-13
Some College	11	8-15	10	9-11
College Degree	6	4-8	6	5-7
<\$25,000	17	13-21	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-14	11	9-12
\$50,000+	8	6-11	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	11	10-13	10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	17	10-27	12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily^{^ **}				
Total	62	55-70	63	60-66
Male	58	45-69	61	57-65
Female	67	57-75	65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	60	49-71	63	59-68
65+	65	54-75	63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	60-76
High School	61	50-71	65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR	60	54-66
<\$25,000	67	54-78	69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	58	51-64
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	60	52-68	61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin^{^ **}				
Total	28	22-35	30	27-32
Male	23	15-33	29	26-33
Female	33	24-42	30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	28	19-40
45-64	22	14-33	28	24-32
65+	36	27-46	30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR	29	22-37
High School	28	20-38	31	27-36
Some College	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
College Degree	NSR	NSR	24	19-29
<\$25,000	33	23-45	33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	26	22-32
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	28	22-35	30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}					
Total	32	25-39		42	39-45
Male	23	15-34	-	42	38-47
Female	40	31-50		42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR		NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR		NSR	NSR
45-64	30	21-41		40	36-45
65+	38	28-48		44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR		47	38-56
High School	35	26-45		43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR		39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR		40	34-46
<\$25,000	34	24-46		42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		44	38-50
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	30	24-38		40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Oral Health, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	63	60-66	-	69	68-70
Male	60	55-64		66	64-67
Female	66	62-70		71	70-72
18-29	65	55-74		71	68-73
30-44	65	58-71		67	65-70
45-64	64	59-68	-	71	69-72
65+	58	53-63		63	62-65
< High School	44	33-56		49	45-53
High School	59	55-63		65	63-66
Some College	71	65-76		70	68-72
College Degree	79	75-84		83	81-84
<\$25,000	47	41-53		49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	59	53-64		66	64-68
\$50,000+	78	74-82		82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	64	61-67	-	71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	55	41-68		60	57-63
Had One to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	36	33-39		33	32-34
Male	38	34-43		33	31-34
Female	34	30-38		33	31-34
18-29	18	12-27		15	13-18
30-44	37	31-44		31	29-33
45-64	46	42-50		42	40-44
65+	35	30-40		36	35-38
< High School	27	18-39		30	26-34
High School	43	38-47		37	35-39
Some College	35	30-40		34	32-36
College Degree	29	25-34		27	25-28
<\$25,000	38	33-45		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36	31-41		36	34-38
\$50,000+	36	31-41		31	29-33
White, non-Hispanic	36	33-39		33	32-34
Other (Including Hispanic)	34	22-48		34	31-37

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Disability, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	21	19-23		20	19-21
Male	19	15-23		19	18-21
Female	23	20-27		21	20-22
18-29	11	6-19		11	9-14
30-44	16	12-21		16	14-18
45-64	28	24-32		24	23-26
65+	24	20-29		26	24-27
< High School	26	18-36		30	26-33
High School	23	20-27		21	20-23
Some College	19	15-24		21	20-23
College Degree	14	11-18		13	12-14
<\$25,000	31	26-36		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	20	16-25		18	16-20
\$50,000+	12	9-17		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	20	18-23		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	28	18-42		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	9	8-11		9	8-9
Male	9	7-13		8	7-9
Female	9	7-11		9	8-10
18-29	NSR	NSR		1	1-3
30-44	6	3-11		5	4-7
45-64	9	7-12		9	8-10
65+	17	14-22		18	17-20
< High School	16	10-26		16	14-20
High School	9	7-12		9	8-10
Some College	7	5-11		8	7-10
College Degree	5	3-8		5	4-5
<\$25,000	15	11-19		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-12		8	7-9
\$50,000+	4	2-9		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		10	9-12

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **					
Total	25	22-27		21	20-22
Male	26	22-30		23	22-25
Female	24	20-27		20	18-21
18-29	31	23-40		26	23-29
30-44	33	26-39		29	27-32
45-64	25	21-29		21	20-23
65+	12	9-16		8	7-9
< High School	43	32-54		39	35-43
High School	24	21-28		24	22-25
Some College	23	18-28		22	20-24
College Degree	11	8-14		9	8-10
<\$25,000	36	31-42		32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24	20-30		23	21-25
\$50,000+	17	13-22		15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	24	21-26		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	42	29-56		27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	22	19-25		19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	43	33-54		38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	25	23-28		25	25-26
Male	29	25-33		29	28-31
Female	21	19-25		22	21-23
18-29	6	3-11		8	7-10
30-44	18	13-23		19	18-21
45-64	31	27-35		28	27-30
65+	39	34-44		44	42-46
< High School	24	17-33		26	23-29
High School	27	24-31		27	26-29
Some College	25	21-30		26	24-27
College Degree	21	17-25		23	22-25
<\$25,000	21	17-26		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27	22-32		29	27-31
\$50,000+	27	23-31		26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	25	23-28		27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	11-28		17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	27	24-29		27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	17	11-25		16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	50	47-53		47	46-48
Male	55	50-59		53	51-54
Female	45	41-49		42	40-43
18-29	37	28-47		34	31-37
30-44	50	44-57		49	46-51
45-64	55	51-59		50	48-51
65+	52	46-57		52	50-54
< High School	67	54-78		65	61-68
High School	52	47-56		51	49-53
Some College	48	42-54		47	45-50
College Degree	31	26-36		32	30-34
<\$25,000	58	52-63		56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	46-57		51	49-53
\$50,000+	44	39-49		41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	49	46-52		48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	59	46-71		44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	49	46-52		46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	61	49-71		54	51-58

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use (continued), Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	47	39-54		55	52-58
Male	38	27-49		53	48-57
Female	55	45-64		57	53-61
18-29	NSR	NSR		68	60-74
30-44	37	25-51		54	48-59
45-64	49	38-60		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	46	37-57		50	46-55
Some College	NSR	NSR		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	57	45-67		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	46	39-54		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	45	37-53		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	8	6-10	+	4	4-5
Male	15	12-18	+	8	7-9
Female	2	1-3		1	0-1
18-29	9	5-15		7	5-9
30-44	11	8-16	+	6	5-7
45-64	8	6-11	+	3	3-4
65+	3	2-5		2	1-2
< High School	3	1-7		7	5-10
High School	10	8-13	+	5	4-6
Some College	9	6-14	+	4	4-5
College Degree	4	3-7	+	2	2-2
<\$25,000	5	3-8		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-13	+	4	4-5
\$50,000+	9	7-13	+	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10	+	5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	1-12		2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	7	6-9	+	4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	11	7-19	+	5	3-6

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Alcohol Consumption, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **				
Total	18	16-21	18	17-19
Male	25	21-29	24	22-25
Female	12	9-15	13	12-14
18-29	32	24-41	32	30-35
30-44	27	22-33	22	20-24
45-64	15	12-19	15	14-16
65+	4	3-8	5	5-6
< High School	11	6-19	14	11-17
High School	18	15-22	17	15-18
Some College	22	17-28	20	18-22
College Degree	20	16-25	20	18-21
<\$25,000	14	10-19	15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	20	16-25	18	16-20
\$50,000+	23	19-28	22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	18	15-20	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***				
Total	6	5-7	6	5-6
Male	7	5-9	7	6-8
Female	5	3-7	5	4-5
18-29	8	4-14	9	8-11
30-44	8	5-12	6	5-7
45-64	6	4-8	6	5-6
65+	2	1-4	3	2-4
< High School	4	2-9	6	4-8
High School	5	4-8	5	5-6
Some College	9	6-13	6	5-7
College Degree	4	3-7	6	5-7
<\$25,000	3	2-5	6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-13	6	5-7
\$50,000+	6	4-9	7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-7	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	3-18	5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****				
Total	5	4-6	5	5-6
Male	9	7-11	9	8-10
Female	1	1-2	2	2-3
18-29	5	2-10	7	6-9
30-44	7	5-11	5	4-6
45-64	5	4-7	6	5-7
65+	2	1-4	4	3-5
< High School	4	1-9	6	4-8
High School	5	3-7	6	5-6
Some College	5	3-9	5	4-6
College Degree	6	4-9	5	5-6
<\$25,000	3	2-6	5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-12	6	5-7
\$50,000+	5	3-8	6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-6	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	3-18	5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Immunization, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	41	36-46		40	39-42
Male	36	29-43		36	33-39
Female	47	40-53		45	42-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	27-41
High School	34	27-40		37	34-40
Some College	45	36-55		41	38-45
College Degree	44	35-53		48	44-51
<\$25,000	47	37-57		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	26-43		39	35-43
\$50,000+	43	35-51		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	41	36-46		42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	50	46-53		49	48-50
Male	45	39-50		45	43-48
Female	54	50-59		52	50-54
50-64	41	36-46		40	39-42
65+	60	55-65		60	58-62
< High School	55	43-66		48	44-53
High School	47	42-52		47	45-49
Some College	52	44-59		48	45-51
College Degree	51	44-58		54	51-56
<\$25,000	52	45-58		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	47	40-53		50	47-52
\$50,000+	48	41-54		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	50	46-54		51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	75	71-79		71	69-73
Male	75	67-81		67	65-70
Female	76	70-81		74	72-76
< High School	78	64-87		68	62-73
High School	77	71-82		71	68-73
Some College	70	58-80		72	69-76
College Degree	71	60-80		73	70-76
<\$25,000	79	71-85		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	77	68-84		76	72-78
\$50,000+	68	55-78		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	76	72-80		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		59	52-66

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Falls, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	28	25-31		27	26-28
Male	25	21-30		24	23-26
Female	31	27-35		29	27-30
45-64	30	26-34		27	26-29
65+	26	21-30		26	24-27
< High School	30	21-42		32	28-36
High School	27	23-32		25	24-27
Some College	32	25-39		27	25-29
College Degree	25	20-31		26	24-28
<\$25,000	32	27-38		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30	25-37		27	25-30
\$50,000+	23	18-29		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	28	25-31		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	11	9-14		10	9-11
Male	8	5-11		8	7-9
Female	14	11-18		12	11-13
45-64	13	10-16		10	9-11
65+	9	6-13		10	9-11
< High School	16	9-27		13	11-17
High School	11	8-14		10	9-11
Some College	12	8-18		11	10-13
College Degree	6	4-10		8	7-10
<\$25,000	15	11-19		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	8-18		10	9-12
\$50,000+	6	4-10		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	11	9-13		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		12	10-15

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Seatbelt Use, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	70	67-73	-	76	75-77
Male	65	60-69		70	68-71
Female	75	71-78	-	82	80-83
18-29	58	47-67		66	63-69
30-44	67	61-73		75	73-77
45-64	74	70-78		78	77-80
65+	77	72-81		82	81-84
< High School	67	56-77		66	62-69
High School	69	65-73		73	71-74
Some College	67	61-72	-	75	73-77
College Degree	82	77-86		87	85-88
<\$25,000	65	59-71		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	70	64-74		74	72-76
\$50,000+	74	69-79		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	70	67-73	-	77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	69	55-80		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	85	83-88		88	87-88
Male	81	76-84		84	82-85
Female	90	87-92		91	90-92
18-29	80	70-87		81	78-83
30-44	83	78-88		87	85-88
45-64	88	84-90		90	89-91
65+	88	84-92		92	91-93
< High School	80	69-88		77	73-80
High School	85	81-88		85	84-87
Some College	84	78-88		88	87-90
College Degree	95	91-97		95	95-96
<\$25,000	81	75-86		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	86	81-89		87	85-88
\$50,000+	88	84-92		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	85	83-88		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	84	71-91		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	8	6-10		6	5-6
Male	10	7-14		8	7-9
Female	5	4-7		4	3-4
18-29	11	5-21		9	7-11
30-44	8	6-13		6	5-7
45-64	6	4-9		5	4-6
65+	6	4-9		4	3-5
< High School	14	7-26		12	10-15
High School	8	6-11		6	6-7
Some College	7	4-10		6	5-7
College Degree	2	1-4		2	2-3
<\$25,000	12	8-19		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-7		5	4-6
\$50,000+	6	4-10		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-10		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	2-15		6	5-8

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Drinking and Driving, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink[^]					
Total	3	2-5		3	3-4
Male	4	2-7		5	4-6
Female	1	0-3		2	1-2
18-29	3	1-9		4	3-6
30-44	6	3-12		4	3-5
45-64	1	0-2		3	2-4
65+	1	0-3		1	0-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		5	2-9
High School	5	2-9		3	2-5
Some College	0	0-2		2	2-3
College Degree	4	2-8		3	3-4
<\$25,000	5	2-12		3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	1-8		3	2-4
\$50,000+	2	1-4		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-5		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		4	3-6

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Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	58	54-63		59	58-61
40-44	54	41-67		60	54-65
45-64	64	59-70		63	61-65
65+	52	46-59		54	51-56
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-50
High School	59	53-64		57	55-60
Some College	61	53-69		62	59-65
College Degree	70	62-77		67	65-70
<\$25,000	59	52-65		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	56	47-64		59	56-62
\$50,000+	65	57-72		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	59	55-63		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	59	55-63		60	58-61
40-44	40	28-54		45	40-50
45-64	62	56-67		62	60-64
65+	61	55-67		62	60-64
< High School	NSR	NSR		50	44-55
High School	59	53-64		59	57-61
Some College	57	48-65		61	58-64
College Degree	70	62-77		64	61-67
<\$25,000	56	49-63		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	62	54-70		61	57-64
\$50,000+	58	50-66		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	60	56-64		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	48	44-52		49	48-51
40-44	36	24-49		39	34-44
45-64	55	49-61		54	52-56
65+	43	37-50		47	44-49
< High School	NSR	NSR		35	29-40
High School	47	41-53		48	46-51
Some College	50	41-59		52	49-55
College Degree	61	53-69		55	52-58
<\$25,000	46	39-54		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	48	39-56		50	47-53
\$50,000+	53	45-61		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	49	45-53		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		50	45-54

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Women's Health: Pap Test, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
Ever Had a Pap Test[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	90	86-94		92	91-93
18-29	NSR	NSR		73	69-78
30-44	99	94-100		95	93-97
45-64	98	95-99		98	97-99
65+	92	87-95		94	93-95
< High School	NSR	NSR		86	82-90
High School	96	92-98		90	88-92
Some College	87	78-93		92	89-94
College Degree	96	88-99		97	96-97
<\$25,000	92	85-96		90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	94	87-98		94	91-96
\$50,000+	96	90-99		95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	92	87-95		94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	72	67-76		73	72-74
18-29	NSR	NSR		71	66-75
30-44	89	83-94		83	80-85
45-64	80	75-84		79	77-81
65+	54	48-61		56	53-58
< High School	NSR	NSR		60	54-65
High School	71	66-76		68	65-70
Some College	75	67-82		74	71-76
College Degree	85	79-90		85	83-87
<\$25,000	70	63-76		66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	64-78		72	69-75
\$50,000+	85	79-90		83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	73	69-77		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	78	74-82		79	78-81
18-29	NSR	NSR		72	67-77
30-44	96	92-98	+	88	86-90
45-64	84	79-88		86	84-87
65+	67	60-73		66	64-68
< High School	NSR	NSR		68	63-73
High School	79	74-83		74	72-77
Some College	80	71-86		80	78-83
College Degree	89	82-93		90	88-91
<\$25,000	77	71-83		73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	80	72-86		80	76-82
\$50,000+	89	83-93		88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	79	75-83		80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	25	22-28	+	20	19-21
18-29	1	0-8		0	0-1
30-44	13	8-20		7	5-8
45-64	30	24-35		24	22-25
65+	46	39-52		42	40-44
< High School	NSR	NSR		26	22-31
High School	31	27-36	+	24	23-26
Some College	18	13-23		18	16-20
College Degree	16	12-22		11	10-13
<\$25,000	30	25-36		23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24	18-31		23	21-25
\$50,000+	19	14-26		14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	25	22-29		21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		15	12-18

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Prostate Cancer Screening, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	50	45-55	56	54-58
40-44	NSR	NSR	20	16-25
45-64	51	44-57	56	53-58
65+	66	57-74	74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR	45	39-51
High School	45	38-53	56	53-59
Some College	59	49-69	56	52-60
College Degree	60	50-68	62	58-65
<\$25,000	40	30-50	52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	42-59	56	52-60
\$50,000+	54	46-62	58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	50	45-55	56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50^{*^}				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	73	67-78	71	69-73
50-64	66	58-73	63	60-66
65+	84	76-89	83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR	57	50-64
High School	68	60-76	69	66-72
Some College	79	67-87	72	68-76
College Degree	84	75-91	81	78-84
<\$25,000	62	48-73	63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	62-80	70	66-74
\$50,000+	79	70-86	77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	75	69-80	73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50^{*^}				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	64	57-70	63	61-66
50-64	62	53-70	60	56-63
65+	66	57-75	68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR	54	44-64
High School	59	50-69	65	61-69
Some College	77	63-86	64	59-69
College Degree	59	47-69	63	59-68
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR	62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	58	46-69	62	58-67
\$50,000+	72	61-80	63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	63	56-69	64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	61	52-70

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**				
Total	9	7-11	9	8-10
Male	9	7-13	9	8-10
Female	9	7-11	10	8-11
50-64	6	4-9	8	7-9
65+	13	10-17	11	10-12
< High School	8	3-16	9	6-12
High School	9	6-12	10	8-11
Some College	11	7-16	9	8-11
College Degree	10	7-14	9	7-11
<\$25,000	8	6-12	10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-13	10	8-12
\$50,000+	9	6-14	9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11	9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	66	62-69	69	67-70
Male	68	62-73	68	66-70
Female	64	60-68	70	68-71
50-64	59	55-64	63	61-65
65+	73	68-78	76	74-77
< High School	62	50-73	57	52-62
High School	62	57-66	66	64-68
Some College	69	61-75	70	68-73
College Degree	77	71-82	78	76-80
<\$25,000	65	59-71	63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	63	56-69	68	65-70
\$50,000+	68	61-74	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	66	63-70	70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	63	59-66	65	64-66
Male	66	60-71	65	62-67
Female	60	56-65	65	64-67
50-64	58	53-63	60	58-62
65+	69	64-73	71	70-73
< High School	55	43-67	53	49-58
High School	60	55-64	63	61-65
Some College	67	59-74	66	64-69
College Degree	75	68-80	74	72-76
<\$25,000	61	55-67	59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	61	54-67	64	61-67
\$50,000+	67	61-74	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	64	60-67	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	61	57-66

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

HIV/AIDS, Northwest Region, 2012

	Northwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64^					
Total	29	26-33	-	38	37-40
Male	30	25-35		37	35-38
Female	29	25-34	-	40	39-42
18-29	33	25-43		41	38-44
30-44	42	36-49		51	49-54
45-64	20	16-23	-	28	27-30
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-49
High School	30	25-35		35	32-37
Some College	32	26-38		40	38-43
College Degree	28	22-34	-	39	37-41
<\$25,000	33	26-41	-	52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30	24-37		36	34-39
\$50,000+	25	20-30	-	34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	28	25-32		32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64^ **					
Total	3	2-6		4	3-5
Male	4	2-10		5	4-6
Female	3	1-5		3	3-4
18-29	8	4-18		8	6-10
30-44	3	1-8		5	4-6
45-64	1	0-2		1	1-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		7	4-12
High School	2	1-4		4	3-5
Some College	4	2-7		5	4-6
College Degree	1	0-5		2	2-3
<\$25,000	8	3-19		8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-5		3	3-5
\$50,000+	2	1-4		3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-6		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		8	6-10

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 1,802 Northwest Region adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Erie County U.S. Census summary file 2 population of 76,663 for ages 45-64 by the No Health Insurance prevalence of 11% (0.11) for that age group in the Northwest Region. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Erie County is 8,433.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Erie County Census Population	Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS	Estimate of Erie County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	49,892	X 26 %	= 12,972
30-44	49,379	X 13 %	= 6,419
45-64	76,663	X 11 %	= <u>8,433</u>
			Total 27,824

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Erie County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18-64” in Erie County from “Step 3”.

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **27,824**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Erie County = **175,934**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Erie County =
(Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults Have No Health Insurance in Erie County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Erie County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Erie County
= (27,824 / 175,934) X 100= **16 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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Southwest Region and Pennsylvania Comparisons



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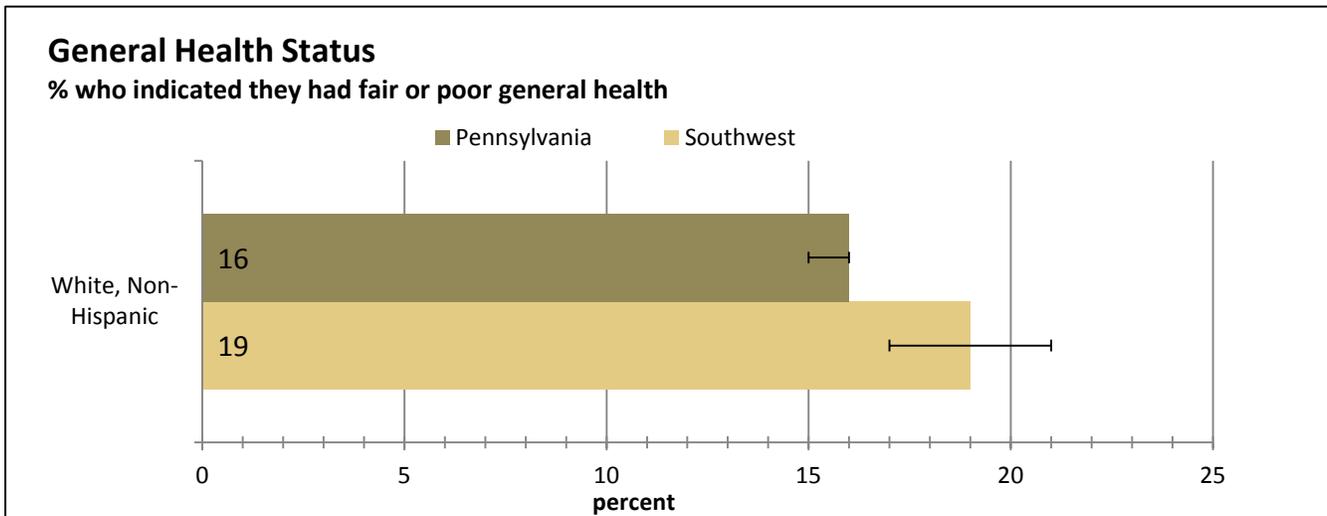
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Detailed Core Questionnaire Tables

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

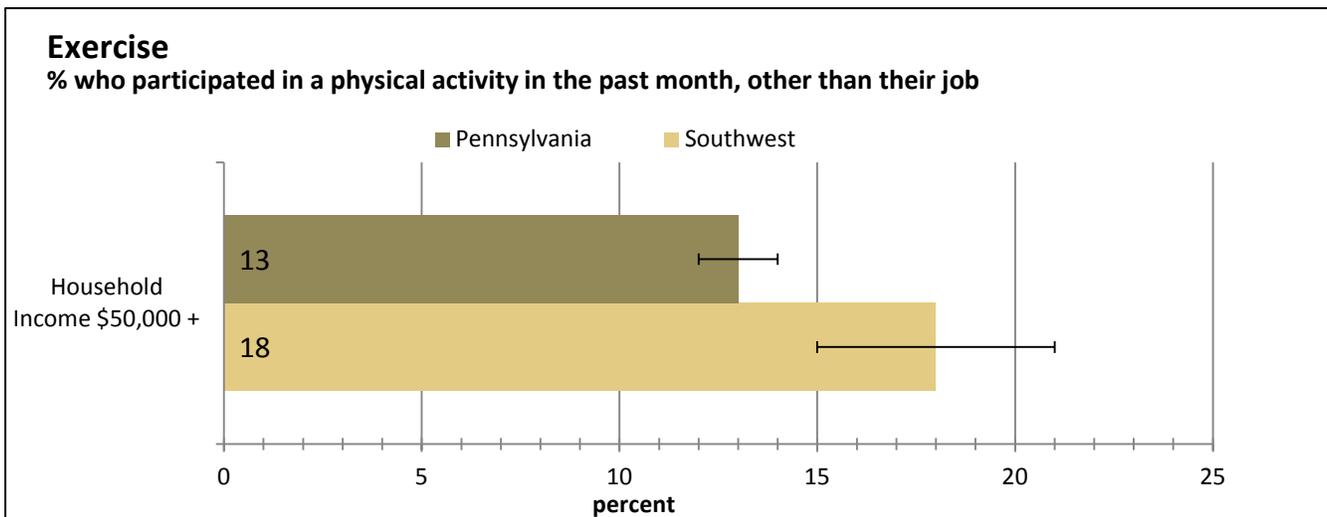
General Health Status

- Southwest White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated they had fair or poor general health had a significantly higher percentage (19 percent, CI: 17-21) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated they had fair or poor general health (16 percent, CI: 15-16).



Exercise

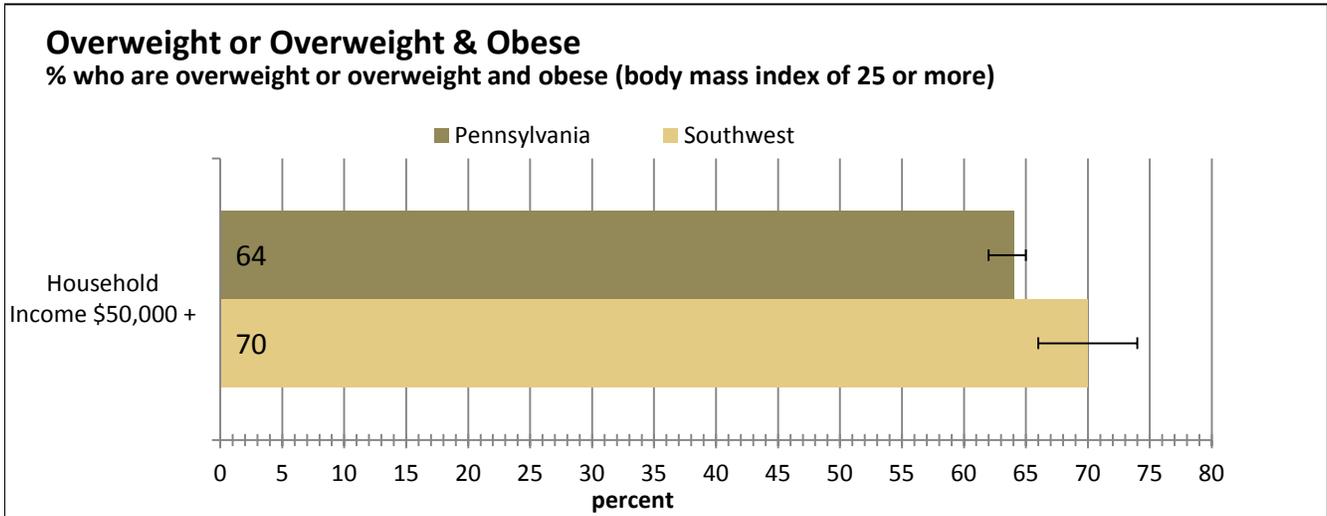
- Southwest adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who participated in a physical activity in the past month other than their job had a significantly higher percentage (18 percent, CI: 15-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who participated in a physical activity in the past month other than their job (13 percent, CI: 12-14).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

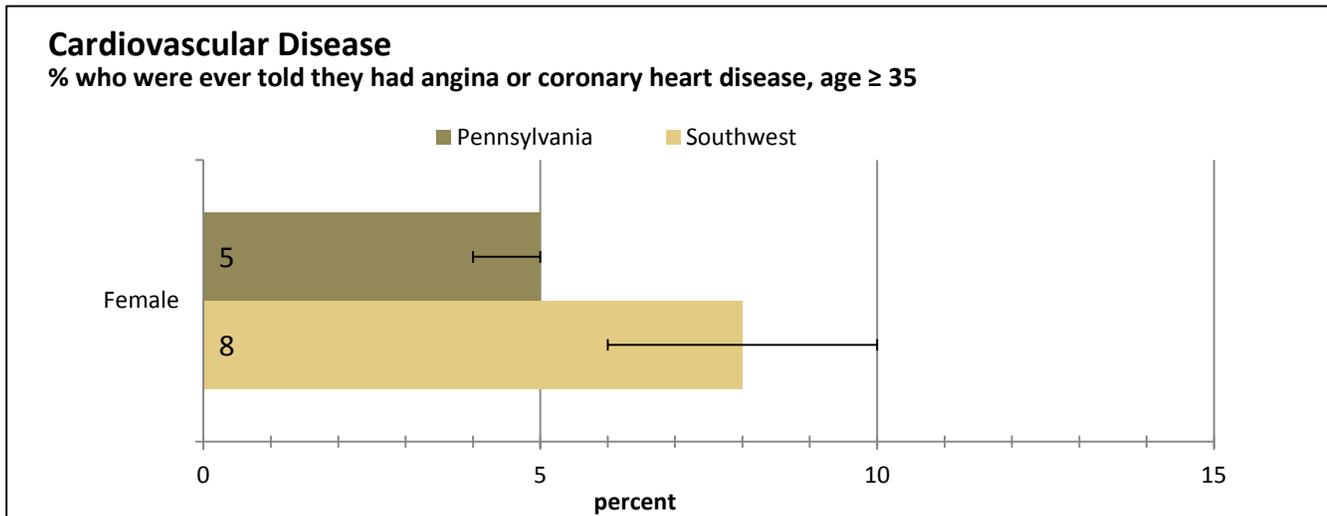
Overweight and Obese

- Southwest adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more with a body mass index of 25 or more (overweight or obese) had a significantly higher percentage (70 percent, CI: 66-74) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more with a body mass index of 25 or more (64 percent, CI: 62-65).



Cardiovascular Disease

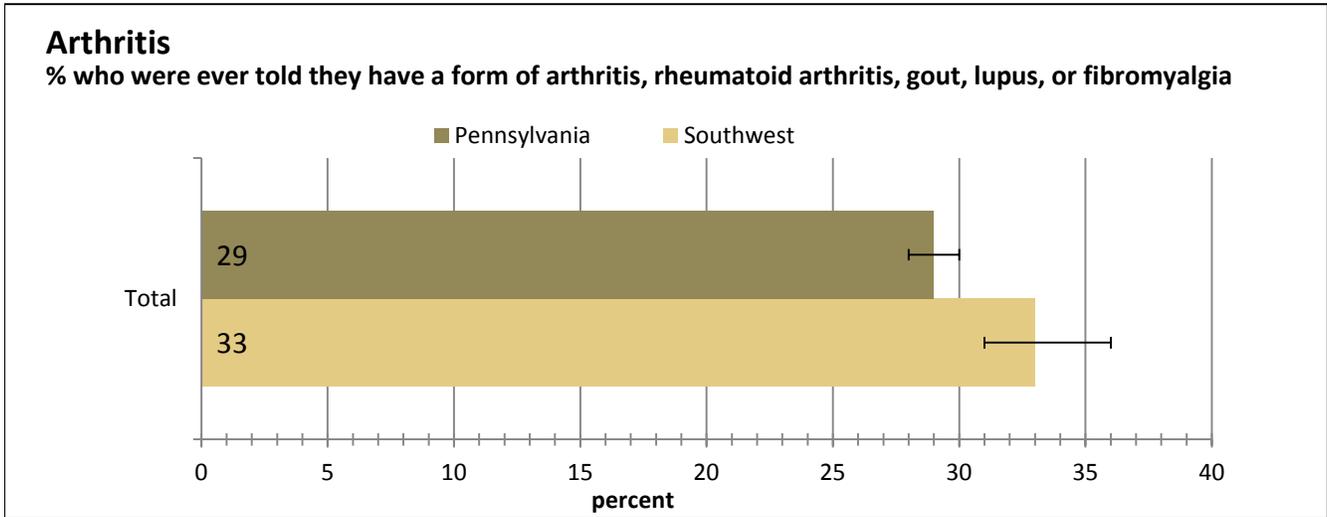
- Southwest females age 35 and older who were ever told they had angina or coronary heart disease had a significantly higher percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania females age 35 and older who were ever told they had angina or coronary heart disease (5 percent, CI: 4-5).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Arthritis

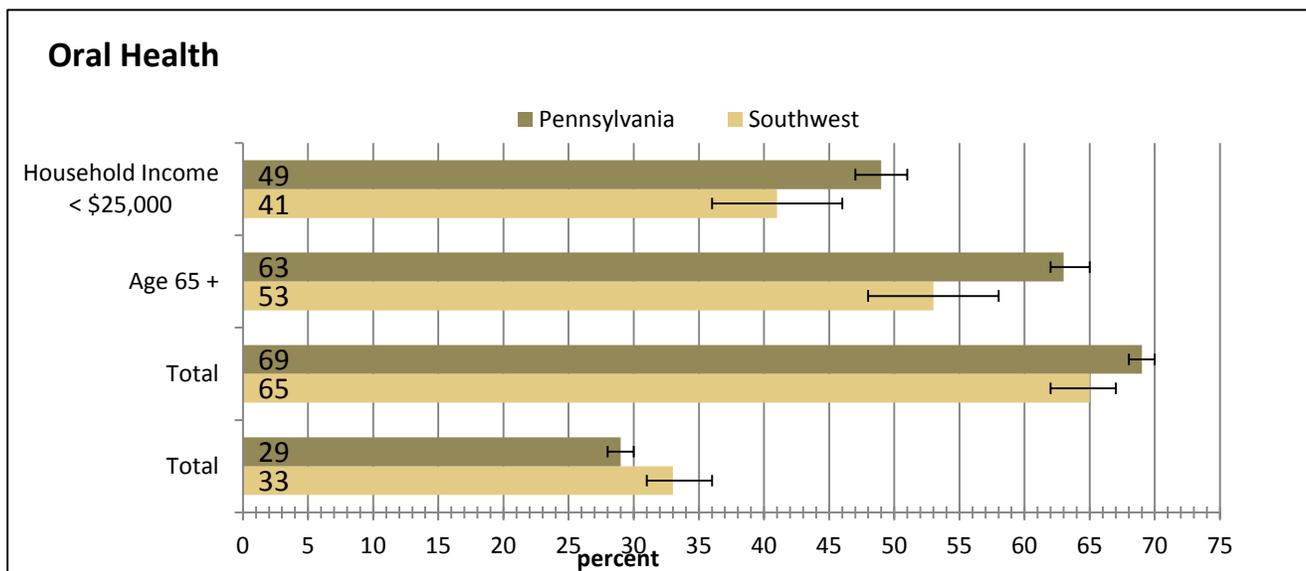
- Southwest adults who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia had a significantly higher percentage (33 percent, CI: 31-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (29 percent, CI: 28-30).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

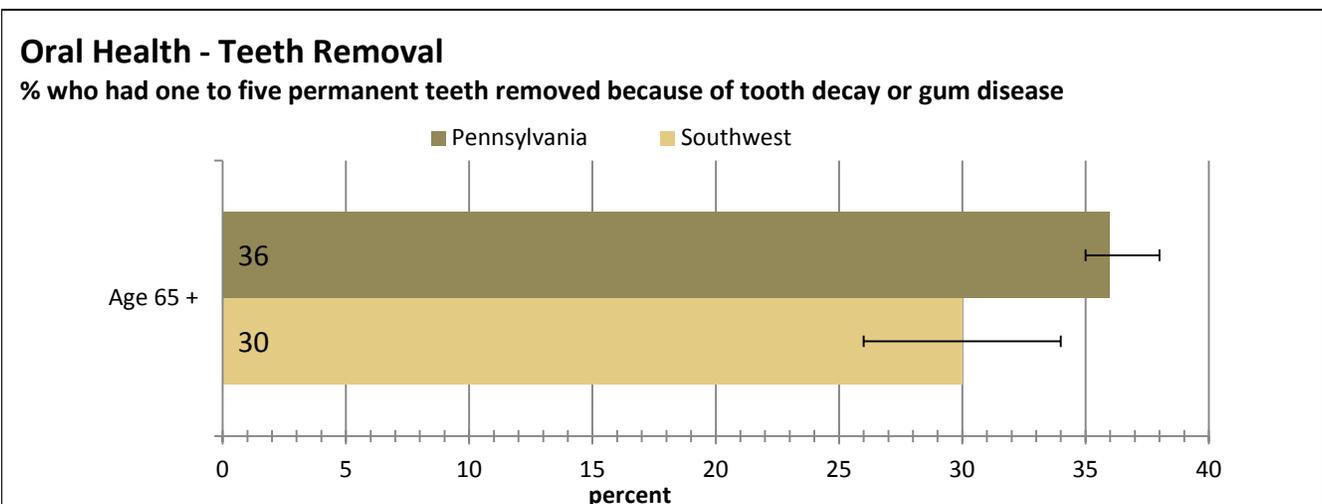
Oral Health

- Southwest adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 62-67) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (69 percent, CI: 68-70).
- Southwest adults 65 and older who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (53 percent, CI: 48-58) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (63 percent, CI: 62-65).
- Southwest adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (41 percent, CI: 36-46) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (49 percent, CI: 47-51).
- Southwest White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (66 percent, CI: 63-68) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (71 percent, CI: 70-72).



Oral Health - Teeth Removal

- Southwest adults 65 and older who had one to five permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 26-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who had one to five permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (36 percent, CI: 35-38).



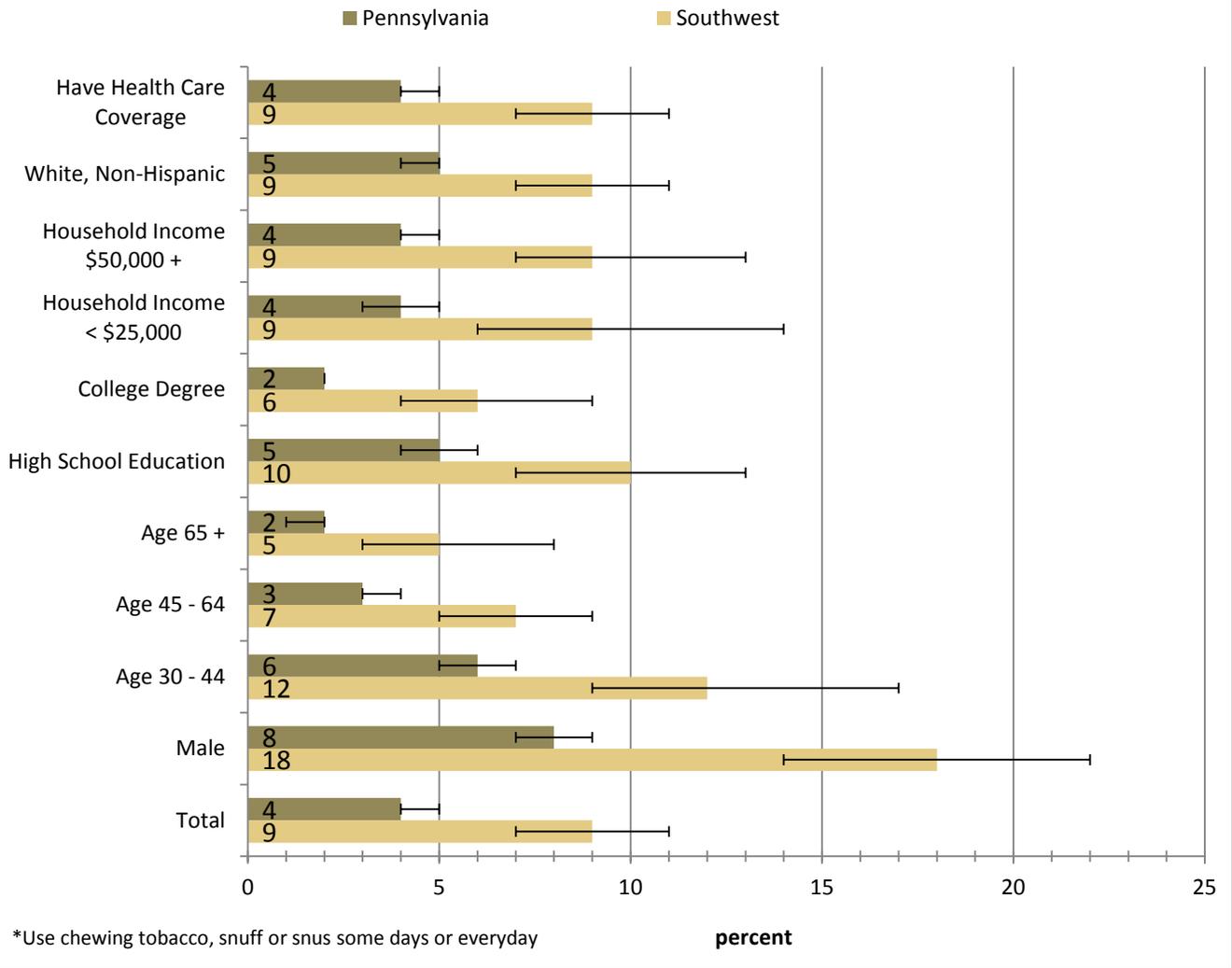
Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Smokeless Tobacco Products

- Southwest adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Southwest males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (18 percent, CI: 14-22) compared to Pennsylvania males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Southwest adults age 30-44 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (12 percent, CI: 9-17) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (6 percent, CI: 5-7).
- Southwest adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (3 percent, CI: 3-4).
- Southwest adults 65 and older who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-8) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (2 percent, CI: 1-2).
- Southwest adults with a high school education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (10 percent, CI: 7-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 4-6).
- Southwest adults with a college degree who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (6 percent, CI: 4-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (2 percent, CI: 2-2).
- Southwest adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 6-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 3-5).
- Southwest adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Southwest White, non-Hispanic adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Southwest adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (9 percent, CI: 7-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

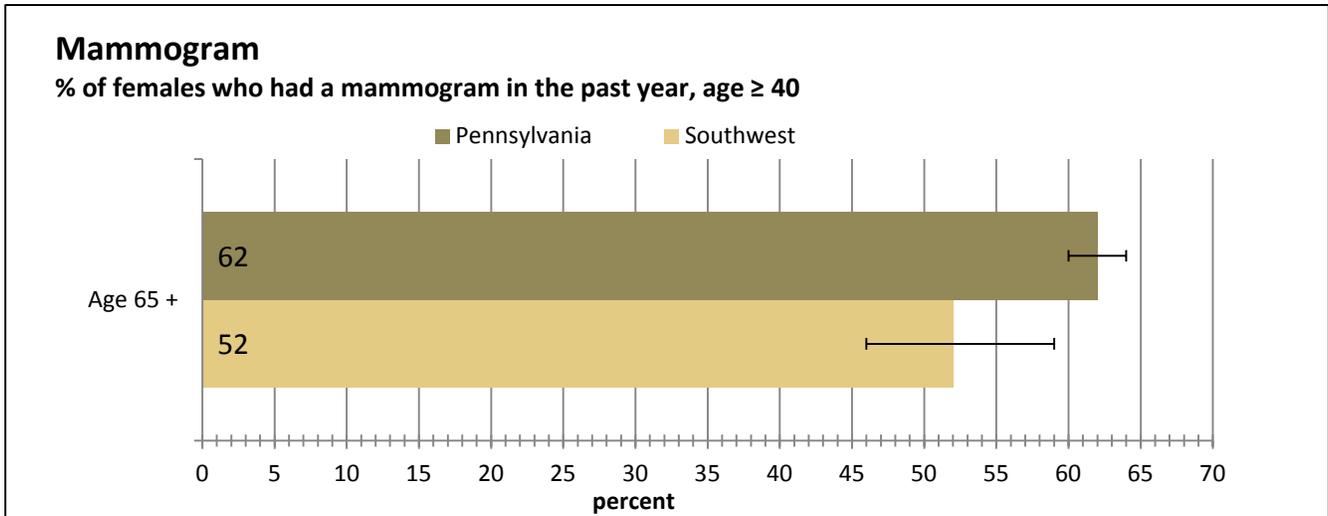
Smokeless Tobacco Products*
 % who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

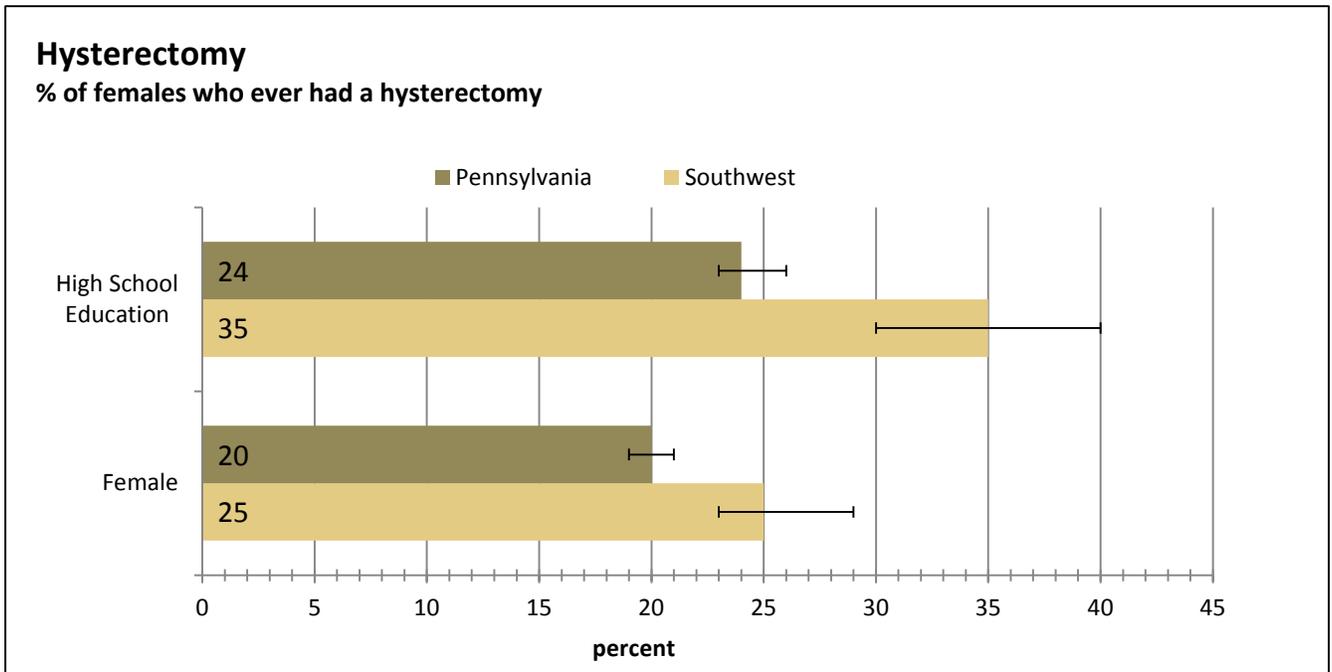
Mammogram

- Southwest females age 65 and older who had a mammogram in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (52 percent, CI: 46-59) compared to Pennsylvania females age 65 and older who had a mammogram in the past year (62 percent, CI: 60-64).



Hysterectomy

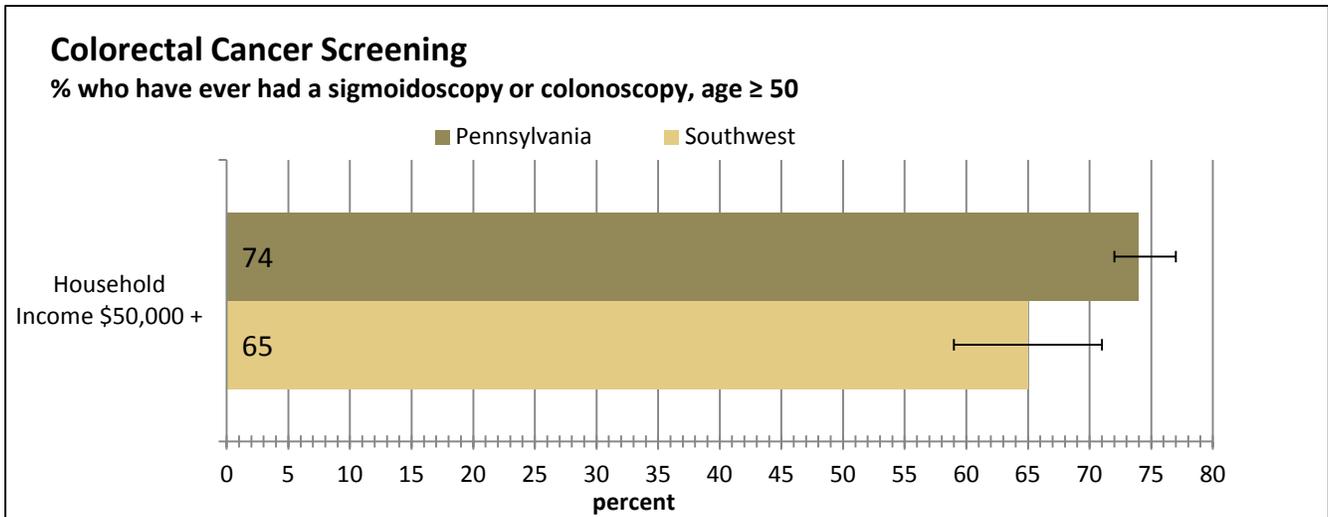
- Southwest females who had a hysterectomy had a significantly higher percentage (25 percent, CI: 23-29) compared to Pennsylvania females who had a hysterectomy (20 percent, CI: 19-21).
- Southwest females with a high school education who had a hysterectomy had a significantly higher percentage (35 percent, CI: 30-40) compared to Pennsylvania females with a high school education who had a hysterectomy (24 percent, CI: 23-26).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

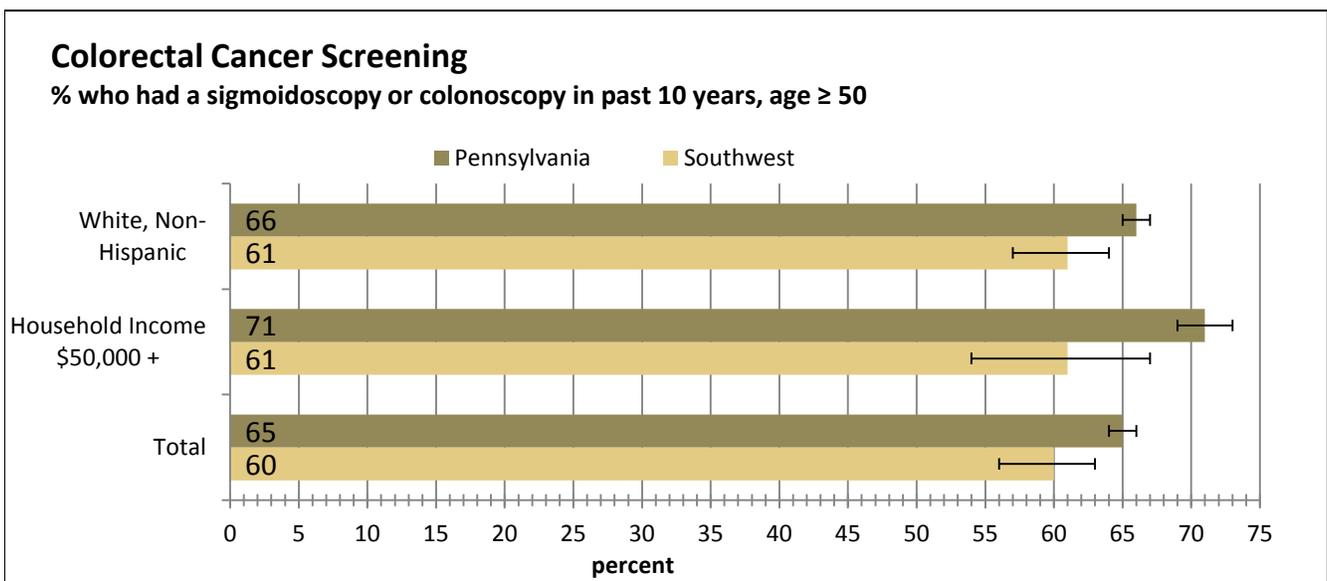
Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Southwest adults age 50 and older with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who ever had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 59-71) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who ever had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (74 percent, CI: 72-77).



Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Southwest adults who had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years had a significantly lower percentage (60 percent, CI: 56-63) compared to Pennsylvania adults who had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years (65 percent, CI: 64-66).
- Southwest adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years had a significantly lower percentage (61 percent, CI: 54-67) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years (71 percent, CI: 69-73).
- Southwest White, non-Hispanic adults who had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years had a significantly lower percentage (61 percent, CI: 57-64) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 10 years (66 percent, CI: 65-67).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

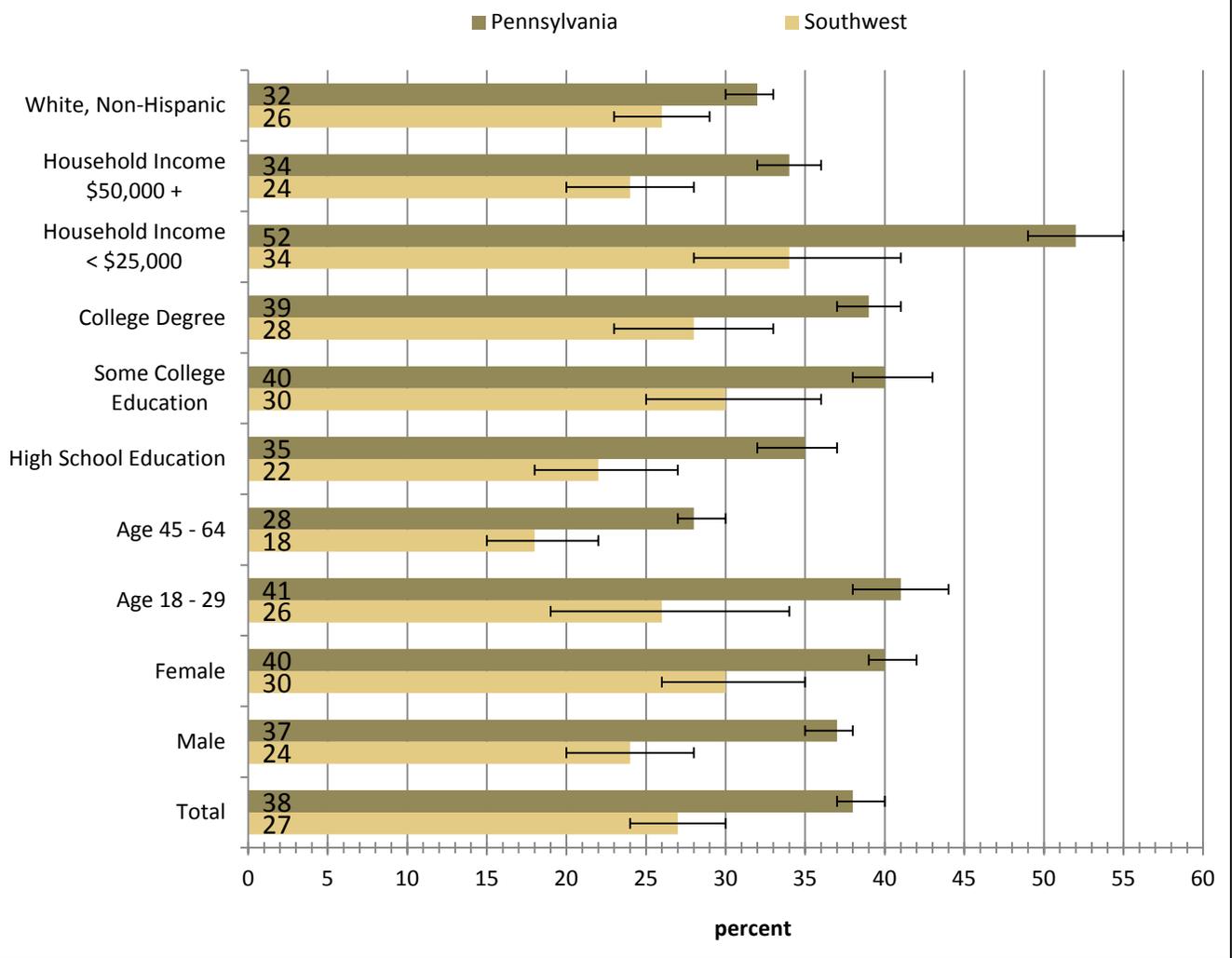
HIV/AIDS

- Southwest adults who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 24-30) compared to Pennsylvania adults who were ever tested for HIV (38 percent, CI: 37-40).
- Southwest males who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 20-28) compared to Pennsylvania males who were ever tested for HIV (37 percent, CI: 35-38).
- Southwest females who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 26-35) compared to Pennsylvania females who were ever tested for HIV (40 percent, CI: 39-42).
- Southwest adults age 18-29 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 19-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 18-29 who were ever tested for HIV (41 percent, CI: 38-44).
- Southwest adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (18 percent, CI: 15-22) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV (28 percent, CI: 27-30).
- Southwest adults with a high school education who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 18-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who were ever tested for HIV (35 percent, CI: 32-37).
- Southwest adults with some college education who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 25-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who were ever tested for HIV (40 percent, CI: 38-43).
- Southwest adults with a college degree who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (28 percent, CI: 23-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who were ever tested for HIV (39 percent, CI: 37-41).
- Southwest adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 28-41) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who were ever tested for HIV (52 percent, CI: 49-55).
- Southwest adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (24 percent, CI: 20-28) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever tested for HIV (34 percent, CI: 32-36).
- Southwest White, non-Hispanic adults who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (26 percent, CI: 23-29) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who were ever tested for HIV (32 percent, CI: 30-33).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

HIV/AIDS

% who were ever tested for HIV, age 18-64



General Health Status, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	19	17-21		17	16-18
Male	19	16-22		17	16-18
Female	19	16-22		17	16-18
18-29	5	3-10		7	6-9
30-44	12	9-16		14	12-16
45-64	25	22-29		20	19-22
65+	26	22-30		24	23-26
< High School	38	29-48		37	34-41
High School	19	16-22		19	17-20
Some College	19	16-23		14	13-16
College Degree	7	5-9		7	6-7
<\$25,000	32	28-37		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	14-21		16	14-17
\$50,000+	9	7-12		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	19	17-21	+	16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	17	10-28		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	39	36-41		37	36-38
Male	36	32-40		34	33-36
Female	41	38-45		40	39-42
18-29	38	29-47		35	32-38
30-44	37	31-43		36	34-38
45-64	41	37-45		39	37-41
65+	37	33-42		39	37-41
< High School	54	43-65		49	45-53
High School	38	34-42		37	35-38
Some College	41	36-47		39	37-41
College Degree	27	22-31		32	30-33
<\$25,000	53	48-58		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	30-40		37	35-39
\$50,000+	31	27-36		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	38	35-41		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	34	32-37		36	35-37
Male	28	24-32		30	28-32
Female	41	37-44		41	40-42
18-29	49	40-58		45	42-49
30-44	45	39-51		42	40-44
45-64	30	27-34		34	32-35
65+	21	17-25		23	21-24
< High School	44	34-55		41	37-45
High School	30	26-34		34	32-36
Some College	41	36-47		39	37-42
College Degree	29	25-34		32	30-34
<\$25,000	45	40-50		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30	25-36		33	31-35
\$50,000+	31	27-36		30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	34	31-37		34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	44	31-58		41	38-44

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Health Care Access, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]					
Total	15	13-18		16	15-17
Male	16	13-20		18	16-19
Female	14	11-17		15	13-16
18-29	26	19-35		24	21-27
30-44	12	9-16		17	15-19
45-64	12	9-15		11	10-12
< High School	33	22-46		34	29-39
High School	14	11-18		18	17-20
Some College	15	12-20		16	14-18
College Degree	6	4-10		6	5-8
<\$25,000	32	26-39		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	10-19		18	16-21
\$50,000+	5	3-8		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	14	12-17		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]					
Total	12	10-15		13	12-14
Male	17	14-21		17	16-18
Female	8	6-10		9	8-10
18-29	33	25-42		26	24-29
30-44	13	9-17		17	15-19
45-64	8	6-11		8	7-9
65+	3	2-5		3	3-4
< High School	16	9-25		15	12-18
High School	11	8-15		13	12-14
Some College	15	11-19		14	13-16
College Degree	10	7-14		10	9-11
<\$25,000	16	13-20		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	10-19		14	13-16
\$50,000+	8	6-12		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14		11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]					
Total	12	11-14		13	12-14
Male	13	10-16		12	11-13
Female	12	9-14		13	12-14
18-29	19	13-27		19	16-21
30-44	16	12-21		18	16-20
45-64	14	11-17		12	11-13
65+	2	1-3		3	3-4
< High School	19	13-29		19	16-23
High School	9	7-12		13	11-14
Some College	17	13-21		15	13-16
College Degree	7	5-11		8	7-9
<\$25,000	23	19-28		27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-14		12	11-14
\$50,000+	6	4-9		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	13-35		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]					
Total	83	81-86		83	82-84
Male	81	77-84		79	78-81
Female	86	83-89		86	85-87
18-29	72	61-80		76	73-79
30-44	76	70-81		76	74-78
45-64	86	83-88		85	83-86
65+	96	94-97		95	94-95
<High School	84	72-91		79	76-83
High School	85	81-88		84	83-85
Some College	79	74-84		82	80-84
College Degree	87	83-90		84	83-85
<\$25,000	82	77-86		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	83	78-87		82	80-83
\$50,000+	86	82-89		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	83	81-86		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		87	85-88

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Exercise, Southwest Region, 2012

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month [^]	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	26	24-29		23	23-24
Male	24	21-28		21	20-23
Female	28	25-31		26	24-27
18-29	8	5-13		13	11-15
30-44	22	17-27		20	18-22
45-64	29	26-33		24	23-26
65+	38	33-43		36	34-38
< High School	37	28-47		39	36-43
High School	30	27-34		29	27-30
Some College	24	19-28		20	19-22
College Degree	13	10-17		11	10-12
<\$25,000	36	31-41		37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	21-31		25	23-27
\$50,000+	18	15-21	+	13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	25	23-28		22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		27	25-30

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Overweight and Obese, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	36	34-39		36	35-37
Male	42	38-46		43	41-45
Female	31	27-34		29	28-30
18-29	21	15-29		28	25-31
30-44	36	30-42		36	34-39
45-64	39	35-44		39	37-40
65+	42	37-47		39	37-41
< High School	24	17-33		34	31-38
High School	40	36-44		37	35-39
Some College	35	30-40		34	32-36
College Degree	38	33-43		37	35-39
<\$25,000	31	26-35		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	40	35-46		38	36-40
\$50,000+	40	36-45		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	37	34-39		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	29	18-42		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	31	29-34		29	28-30
Male	33	29-37		29	28-30
Female	30	27-33		29	28-31
18-29	25	18-34		21	18-23
30-44	33	27-39		30	28-32
45-64	35	31-39		33	32-35
65+	29	25-34		29	28-31
< High School	36	26-47		31	28-35
High School	33	29-38		33	31-35
Some College	32	27-37		29	28-31
College Degree	23	19-27		22	20-23
<\$25,000	34	29-40		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	26-36		32	30-34
\$50,000+	30	26-35		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	31	29-34		28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	67	65-70		65	64-66
Male	74	70-78		72	70-73
Female	61	57-64		58	57-59
18-29	46	37-56		48	45-52
30-44	69	63-74		66	64-68
45-64	74	70-78		72	70-73
65+	72	67-76		68	66-70
< High School	60	48-70		65	61-69
High School	73	69-77		70	68-71
Some College	67	61-72		64	62-66
College Degree	60	55-66		59	57-61
<\$25,000	65	59-70		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	65-76		70	67-72
\$50,000+	70	66-74	+	64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	68	65-71		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		69	66-71

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]					
Total	14	12-16		12	11-13
Male	15	12-19		15	14-16
Female	12	10-15		10	9-11
35-44	3	2-7		4	3-5
45-54	7	4-11		6	5-7
55-64	16	12-20		12	11-14
65+	24	20-28		24	22-25
< High School	21	14-31		21	18-24
High School	14	12-17		14	12-15
Some College	13	10-18		11	10-12
College Degree	8	6-11		7	6-8
<\$25,000	22	18-27		22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	10-18		12	10-13
\$50,000+	7	5-9		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	14	12-16		12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35[^]					
Total	8	7-10		6	6-7
Male	10	8-12		9	8-10
Female	6	5-8		4	4-5
35-44	3	1-7		2	1-3
45-54	3	1-6		3	2-3
55-64	10	7-14		7	6-8
65+	14	11-17		13	11-14
< High School	12	7-19		12	10-15
High School	9	7-12		7	6-8
Some College	7	5-10		6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-7		3	3-4
<\$25,000	14	11-18		11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-11		6	5-7
\$50,000+	3	2-5		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10		6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	1-16		7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35[^]					
Total	8	7-10		7	6-7
Male	8	6-11		9	8-10
Female	8	6-10	+	5	4-5
35-44	2	1-6		1	1-2
45-54	3	2-6		3	2-4
55-64	12	9-16		8	6-9
65+	13	10-16		13	12-15
< High School	11	6-18		11	8-13
High School	8	6-11		7	6-8
Some College	8	6-12		6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-8		4	4-5
<\$25,000	13	10-17		12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-12		6	5-8
\$50,000+	5	3-7		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10		7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]					
Total	4	3-5		4	4-4
Male	5	3-7		4	3-5
Female	3	2-5		4	3-4
35-44	1	0-4		1	1-2
45-54	3	2-8		2	2-3
55-64	3	2-5		4	3-5
65+	6	5-9		7	7-8
< High School	6	2-15		6	5-8
High School	4	3-6		4	4-5
Some College	4	2-6		4	3-5
College Degree	3	2-5		2	2-3
<\$25,000	6	4-9		7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-6		3	3-4
\$50,000+	2	1-3		2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-5		4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	2	0-6		5	4-6

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Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^				
Total	12	11-14	14	13-14
Male	10	8-13	11	10-12
Female	14	12-17	16	15-17
18-29	17	12-24	17	15-20
30-44	11	8-15	15	13-17
45-64	13	10-16	12	11-14
65+	10	7-13	11	10-12
< High School	21	14-30	19	16-23
High School	10	8-13	12	11-14
Some College	12	9-16	15	13-16
College Degree	12	9-16	11	10-12
<\$25,000	20	16-25	20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-14	12	11-14
\$50,000+	9	7-12	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	8-28	18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^				
Total	9	8-11	10	9-11
Male	7	5-9	7	6-8
Female	12	10-14	13	12-14
18-29	12	8-19	12	10-14
30-44	6	4-10	11	9-12
45-64	11	9-14	10	9-11
65+	7	5-9	8	7-9
< High School	16	10-24	16	13-19
High School	8	6-11	10	9-11
Some College	8	6-12	11	9-12
College Degree	9	6-12	8	7-9
<\$25,000	15	12-19	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-12	9	8-11
\$50,000+	7	5-10	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	8-11	9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	6-23	13	11-15

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^				
Total	6	5-7	5	5-5
Male	7	5-9	5	5-6
Female	5	3-6	5	4-5
18-29	1	0-6	0	0-1
30-44	1	1-3	2	1-2
45-64	5	4-7	5	4-6
65+	14	11-17	14	12-15
< High School	5	2-10	4	3-6
High School	7	6-9	5	4-6
Some College	3	2-6	5	4-6
College Degree	6	4-9	6	5-7
<\$25,000	6	4-9	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-12	6	5-7
\$50,000+	4	3-6	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-7	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	0	0-4	1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^				
Total	9	7-10	7	6-7
Male	6	4-8	6	5-6
Female	11	9-14	8	7-9
18-29	2	1-6	1	1-2
30-44	3	2-6	3	2-4
45-64	8	7-11	8	7-9
65+	18	15-23	15	14-17
< High School	12	8-19	8	7-10
High School	9	7-11	8	7-8
Some College	8	5-11	7	6-8
College Degree	7	5-10	5	5-6
<\$25,000	11	8-14	8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	8-16	9	8-10
\$50,000+	5	4-7	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10	7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	5	4-7

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	8	7-10		7	6-7
Male	6	5-9		6	5-6
Female	10	8-12		8	7-8
18-29	1	0-3		2	1-3
30-44	5	3-8		4	3-6
45-64	9	7-12		8	7-9
65+	15	12-19		12	11-13
< High School	14	9-21		12	10-15
High School	9	7-12		8	7-8
Some College	8	5-11		7	6-8
College Degree	3	2-4		3	2-3
<\$25,000	15	12-19		12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	4-11		7	6-8
\$50,000+	4	2-6		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10		7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	33	31-36	+	29	28-30
Male	29	26-33		25	23-26
Female	37	34-41		33	32-34
18-29	7	4-12		5	4-7
30-44	18	14-23		16	14-18
45-64	40	36-44		36	35-38
65+	55	50-60		55	53-57
< High School	44	34-54		38	34-41
High School	37	33-40		33	31-34
Some College	31	27-36		28	26-30
College Degree	22	19-26		21	19-22
<\$25,000	45	40-50		39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27	22-31		31	29-33
\$50,000+	26	22-30		21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	34	31-36		30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	26	16-39		23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	18	16-20		18	17-19
Male	12	10-15		14	13-15
Female	24	21-27		22	21-23
18-29	17	11-24		17	15-20
30-44	23	18-28		22	20-24
45-64	22	19-25		20	19-21
65+	10	8-13		11	10-13
< High School	23	16-32		27	24-31
High School	19	16-22		17	16-19
Some College	18	15-22		19	18-21
College Degree	14	11-18		13	12-14
<\$25,000	24	20-29		28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	14-22		17	15-18
\$50,000+	15	12-18		12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	18	16-20		18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	20	11-33		19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{**^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	2	1-3		2	2-3
Male	2	1-3		2	2-3
Female	2	1-3		2	2-3
18-29	0	0-2		1	0-2
30-44	0	0-1		1	1-2
45-64	3	2-4		3	2-3
65+	4	2-6		5	4-6
< High School	1	0-3		4	2-6
High School	2	1-3		2	2-3
Some College	3	2-4		3	2-3
College Degree	1	0-2		2	1-2
<\$25,000	3	2-5		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-3		2	2-3
\$50,000+	1	0-2		2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	2	1-3		2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	1	0-3		3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]					
Total	15	13-17		15	14-16
Male	14	11-17		14	13-15
Female	16	13-19		16	15-17
18-29	10	6-17		11	10-14
30-44	11	8-16		14	12-15
45-64	18	15-22		18	16-19
65+	15	12-20		15	13-16
< High School	24	17-33		23	20-27
High School	14	12-17		15	14-17
Some College	16	12-20		14	13-16
College Degree	8	6-11		10	9-11
<\$25,000	22	18-27		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	9-17		14	12-15
\$50,000+	11	8-14		10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	14	12-16		13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes[^]				
Total	12	10-14	10	10-11
Male	13	11-16	10	10-11
Female	11	9-13	10	9-11
18-29	1	0-7	1	1-2
30-44	4	2-7	4	3-5
45-64	13	10-16	13	12-14
65+	26	22-31	21	20-23
< High School	18	11-26	16	13-19
High School	13	11-16	12	11-13
Some College	12	9-16	10	9-11
College Degree	6	4-8	6	5-7
<\$25,000	17	14-21	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	11-18	11	9-12
\$50,000+	7	5-9	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-13	10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	16	9-28	12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily[^] **				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	60	52-67	63	60-66
Male	58	47-68	61	57-65
Female	62	52-71	65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	56	45-67	63	59-68
65+	62	52-71	63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	60-76
High School	62	52-72	65	61-69
Some College	60	46-72	59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR	60	54-66
<\$25,000	69	57-79	69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	58	51-64
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	61	54-68	61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin[^] **				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	23	18-30	30	27-32
Male	24	17-33	29	26-33
Female	23	15-32	30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	28	19-40
45-64	22	15-32	28	24-32
65+	24	17-33	30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR	29	22-37
High School	30	22-39	31	27-36
Some College	18	10-30	30	25-36
College Degree	NSR	NSR	24	19-29
<\$25,000	27	18-38	33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	26	22-32
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	25	19-32	30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}				
Total	31	25-39	42	39-45
Male	31	22-41	42	38-47
Female	32	24-42	42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	27	18-38	40	36-45
65+	38	29-49	44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR	47	38-56
High School	40	30-50	43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR	39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR	40	34-46
<\$25,000	27	19-37	42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	44	38-50
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	32	26-40	40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Oral Health, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	65	62-67	-	69	68-70
Male	61	57-65		66	64-67
Female	68	64-71		71	70-72
18-29	71	63-79		71	68-73
30-44	68	62-73		67	65-70
45-64	67	63-71		71	69-72
65+	53	48-58	-	63	62-65
< High School	46	35-57		49	45-53
High School	60	56-65		65	63-66
Some College	67	62-72		70	68-72
College Degree	83	78-86		83	81-84
<\$25,000	41	36-46	-	49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	65	60-71		66	64-68
\$50,000+	81	77-84		82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	66	63-68	-	71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	57-63
Had One to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	33	31-36		33	32-34
Male	34	30-38		33	31-34
Female	32	29-36		33	31-34
18-29	15	10-22		15	13-18
30-44	32	26-38		31	29-33
45-64	44	40-48		42	40-44
65+	30	26-34	-	36	35-38
< High School	23	16-33		30	26-34
High School	39	35-44		37	35-39
Some College	33	28-38		34	32-36
College Degree	26	22-30		27	25-28
<\$25,000	29	25-34		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	29-40		36	34-38
\$50,000+	35	31-40		31	29-33
White, non-Hispanic	34	31-37		33	32-34
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	13-34		34	31-37

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Disability, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	22	19-24		20	19-21
Male	20	17-24		19	18-21
Female	23	20-26		21	20-22
18-29	18	12-27		11	9-14
30-44	13	10-17		16	14-18
45-64	27	24-31		24	23-26
65+	23	20-27		26	24-27
< High School	30	22-40		30	26-33
High School	23	20-26		21	20-23
Some College	23	19-28		21	20-23
College Degree	11	8-14		13	12-14
<\$25,000	35	31-40		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	12-19		18	16-20
\$50,000+	13	10-17		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	21	19-24		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	28	18-41		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	10	9-12		9	8-9
Male	9	7-12		8	7-9
Female	11	9-13		9	8-10
18-29	1	0-5		1	1-3
30-44	5	3-8		5	4-7
45-64	12	10-15		9	8-10
65+	18	15-22		18	17-20
< High School	16	11-24		16	14-20
High School	10	8-13		9	8-10
Some College	10	8-13		8	7-10
College Degree	6	4-8		5	4-5
<\$25,000	19	15-23		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-11		8	7-9
\$50,000+	5	3-7		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-12		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	8-25		10	9-12

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **					
Total	22	20-25		21	20-22
Male	22	19-26		23	22-25
Female	22	19-25		20	18-21
18-29	29	22-39		26	23-29
30-44	30	24-36		29	27-32
45-64	23	20-27		21	20-23
65+	9	6-13		8	7-9
< High School	43	32-54		39	35-43
High School	23	19-26		24	22-25
Some College	20	16-25		22	20-24
College Degree	11	8-15		9	8-10
<\$25,000	32	27-37		32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21	16-26		23	21-25
\$50,000+	15	12-18		15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	22	19-24		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	20	18-23		19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	38	30-46		38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	25	22-27		25	25-26
Male	29	26-33		29	28-31
Female	20	18-23		22	21-23
18-29	9	5-17		8	7-10
30-44	17	13-22		19	18-21
45-64	27	23-30		28	27-30
65+	39	34-44		44	42-46
< High School	24	17-34		26	23-29
High School	27	23-30		27	26-29
Some College	25	21-30		26	24-27
College Degree	19	16-23		23	22-25
<\$25,000	27	22-32		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	25-34		29	27-31
\$50,000+	24	20-27		26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	25	23-28		27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	7-25		17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	26	23-28		27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	16	11-23		16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	47	44-50		47	46-48
Male	52	47-56		53	51-54
Female	42	39-46		42	40-43
18-29	39	30-48		34	31-37
30-44	47	41-53		49	46-51
45-64	50	46-54		50	48-51
65+	48	43-53		52	50-54
< High School	67	56-77		65	61-68
High School	49	45-53		51	49-53
Some College	45	40-51		47	45-50
College Degree	30	26-35		32	30-34
<\$25,000	58	53-63		56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	50	44-55		51	49-53
\$50,000+	38	34-43		41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	47	44-50		48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	46	43-49		46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	54	45-63		54	51-58

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If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Tobacco Use (continued), Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	57	49-64		55	52-58
Male	61	49-72		53	48-57
Female	53	44-62		57	53-61
18-29	NSR	NSR		68	60-74
30-44	60	47-72		54	48-59
45-64	49	39-59		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	54	44-63		50	46-55
Some College	47	34-61		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	54	44-64		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	56	49-64		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	58	50-66		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	9	7-11	+	4	4-5
Male	18	14-22	+	8	7-9
Female	1	0-2		1	0-1
18-29	15	8-25		7	5-9
30-44	12	9-17	+	6	5-7
45-64	7	5-9	+	3	3-4
65+	5	3-8	+	2	1-2
< High School	14	7-27		7	5-10
High School	10	7-13	+	5	4-6
Some College	7	5-10		4	4-5
College Degree	6	4-9	+	2	2-2
<\$25,000	9	6-14	+	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-11		4	4-5
\$50,000+	9	7-13	+	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11	+	5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	3-18		2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	9	7-11	+	4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	7	4-12		5	3-6

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If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Alcohol Consumption, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **				
Total	18	16-20	18	17-19
Male	25	21-29	24	22-25
Female	11	9-14	13	12-14
18-29	37	28-46	32	30-35
30-44	19	15-24	22	20-24
45-64	17	14-20	15	14-16
65+	6	3-10	5	5-6
< High School	12	7-19	14	11-17
High School	18	15-22	17	15-18
Some College	19	15-24	20	18-22
College Degree	20	16-25	20	18-21
<\$25,000	17	12-22	15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	14-24	18	16-20
\$50,000+	22	18-26	22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	17	15-20	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***				
Total	6	5-8	6	5-6
Male	8	6-11	7	6-8
Female	4	3-6	5	4-5
18-29	9	5-16	9	8-11
30-44	5	3-8	6	5-7
45-64	8	6-11	6	5-6
65+	2	1-4	3	2-4
< High School	3	1-8	6	4-8
High School	6	4-9	5	5-6
Some College	7	4-10	6	5-7
College Degree	6	4-10	6	5-7
<\$25,000	5	3-10	6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	4-10	6	5-7
\$50,000+	7	5-10	7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	1-10	5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****				
Total	6	5-8	5	5-6
Male	10	8-14	9	8-10
Female	3	2-4	2	2-3
18-29	7	4-15	7	6-9
30-44	6	4-9	5	4-6
45-64	8	6-11	6	5-7
65+	4	2-6	4	3-5
< High School	3	1-8	6	4-8
High School	8	5-11	6	5-6
Some College	6	4-9	5	4-6
College Degree	6	4-9	5	5-6
<\$25,000	5	3-10	5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-11	6	5-7
\$50,000+	7	5-10	6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	2-15	5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Immunization, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	39	35-44		40	39-42
Male	37	31-44		36	33-39
Female	42	36-48		45	42-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	27-41
High School	37	31-45		37	34-40
Some College	44	36-52		41	38-45
College Degree	43	34-51		48	44-51
<\$25,000	34	26-44		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	40	32-50		39	35-43
\$50,000+	41	34-48		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	40	35-44		42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	48	45-52		49	48-50
Male	46	40-51		45	43-48
Female	51	47-55		52	50-54
50-64	39	35-44		40	39-42
65+	60	55-65		60	58-62
< High School	43	31-55		48	44-53
High School	50	45-55		47	45-49
Some College	48	41-55		48	45-51
College Degree	48	42-55		54	51-56
<\$25,000	53	47-59		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	50	44-57		50	47-52
\$50,000+	43	37-49		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	49	46-52		51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	72	67-76		71	69-73
Male	68	60-75		67	65-70
Female	75	70-80		74	72-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		68	62-73
High School	72	66-78		71	68-73
Some College	80	71-87		72	69-76
College Degree	65	54-74		73	70-76
<\$25,000	70	62-77		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	84	77-89		76	72-78
\$50,000+	57	44-68		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	72	68-76		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		59	52-66

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Falls, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	29	26-32		27	26-28
Male	27	23-32		24	23-26
Female	31	27-35		29	27-30
45-64	32	28-36		27	26-29
65+	24	20-28		26	24-27
< High School	39	28-52		32	28-36
High School	28	24-32		25	24-27
Some College	31	25-36		27	25-29
College Degree	23	18-29		26	24-28
<\$25,000	34	29-39		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	23-36		27	25-30
\$50,000+	26	21-31		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	29	27-33		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	10	9-12		10	9-11
Male	8	6-11		8	7-9
Female	12	10-15		12	11-13
45-64	12	10-15		10	9-11
65+	7	6-10		10	9-11
< High School	11	6-18		13	11-17
High School	9	7-12		10	9-11
Some College	14	10-18		11	10-13
College Degree	6	4-11		8	7-10
<\$25,000	13	10-17		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-15		10	9-12
\$50,000+	7	5-11		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-12		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		12	10-15

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Seatbelt Use, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	74	71-76		76	75-77
Male	67	63-71		70	68-71
Female	80	76-83		82	80-83
18-29	66	56-75		66	63-69
30-44	70	64-75		75	73-77
45-64	73	69-77		78	77-80
65+	82	78-86		82	81-84
< High School	68	58-77		66	62-69
High School	72	68-76		73	71-74
Some College	69	64-75		75	73-77
College Degree	85	81-89		87	85-88
<\$25,000	66	60-71		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	74	68-79		74	72-76
\$50,000+	79	75-83		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	74	71-77		77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	87	85-89		88	87-88
Male	83	80-86		84	82-85
Female	91	88-93		91	90-92
18-29	87	81-92		81	78-83
30-44	82	77-87		87	85-88
45-64	87	84-90		90	89-91
65+	92	88-94		92	91-93
< High School	78	68-85		77	73-80
High School	88	85-90		85	84-87
Some College	85	81-89		88	87-90
College Degree	95	92-97		95	95-96
<\$25,000	81	76-84		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	87	82-90		87	85-88
\$50,000+	91	87-93		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	88	85-89		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	81	69-90		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	7	6-9		6	5-6
Male	9	7-11		8	7-9
Female	6	4-8		4	3-4
18-29	9	5-15		9	7-11
30-44	10	7-14		6	5-7
45-64	7	5-10		5	4-6
65+	4	2-6		4	3-5
< High School	12	7-20		12	10-15
High School	7	5-10		6	6-7
Some College	8	6-12		6	5-7
College Degree	3	1-5		2	2-3
<\$25,000	12	9-15		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-10		5	4-6
\$50,000+	5	3-8		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	7-28		6	5-8

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Drinking and Driving, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink[^]					
Total	3	2-5		3	3-4
Male	4	3-7		5	4-6
Female	2	1-5		2	1-2
18-29	8	4-16		4	3-6
30-44	2	1-5		4	3-5
45-64	3	2-6		3	2-4
65+	1	0-4		1	0-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		5	2-9
High School	2	1-4		3	2-5
Some College	3	1-6		2	2-3
College Degree	6	3-10		3	3-4
<\$25,000	3	1-8		3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-8		3	2-4
\$50,000+	4	2-7		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-5		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		4	3-6

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Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	59	55-63		59	58-61
40-44	50	36-63		60	54-65
45-64	66	60-71		63	61-65
65+	52	46-58		54	51-56
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-50
High School	56	51-62		57	55-60
Some College	65	57-71		62	59-65
College Degree	66	58-73		67	65-70
<\$25,000	44	38-51		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	61	53-69		59	56-62
\$50,000+	72	65-78		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	58	54-62		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	56	52-60		60	58-61
40-44	34	23-47		45	40-50
45-64	63	57-68		62	60-64
65+	52	46-59	-	62	60-64
< High School	31	21-44		50	44-55
High School	57	52-63		59	57-61
Some College	59	52-66		61	58-64
College Degree	63	55-70		64	61-67
<\$25,000	41	34-48		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	65	57-72		61	57-64
\$50,000+	64	57-71		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	55	51-59		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	47	43-51		49	48-51
40-44	26	17-38		39	34-44
45-64	55	49-60		54	52-56
65+	42	36-48		47	44-49
< High School	19	11-31		35	29-40
High School	49	43-55		48	46-51
Some College	50	43-58		52	49-55
College Degree	54	46-62		55	52-58
<\$25,000	32	26-38		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	53	45-61		50	47-53
\$50,000+	60	52-67		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	47	43-51		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		50	45-54

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Women's Health: Pap Test, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
Ever Had a Pap Test[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	94	90-96		92	91-93
18-29	NSR	NSR		73	69-78
30-44	98	94-100		95	93-97
45-64	99	98-100		98	97-99
65+	91	87-94		94	93-95
< High School	89	77-95		86	82-90
High School	94	90-97		90	88-92
Some College	92	83-97		92	89-94
College Degree	98	95-99		97	96-97
<\$25,000	90	85-94		90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	97	94-99		94	91-96
\$50,000+	99	95-100		95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	94	90-96		94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	70	66-73		73	72-74
18-29	NSR	NSR		71	66-75
30-44	78	70-85		83	80-85
45-64	79	74-83		79	77-81
65+	47	41-54		56	53-58
< High School	63	49-74		60	54-65
High School	66	61-71		68	65-70
Some College	70	62-76		74	71-76
College Degree	83	78-87		85	83-87
<\$25,000	60	53-67		66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	73	65-79		72	69-75
\$50,000+	85	80-89		83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	70	67-74		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	77	73-80		79	78-81
18-29	NSR	NSR		72	67-77
30-44	86	78-91		88	86-90
45-64	85	81-88		86	84-87
65+	58	51-64		66	64-68
< High School	69	55-80		68	63-73
High School	75	69-79		74	72-77
Some College	75	67-82		80	78-83
College Degree	90	86-93		90	88-91
<\$25,000	67	60-73		73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	80	73-86		80	76-82
\$50,000+	91	87-94		88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	77	74-81		80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	25	23-29	+	20	19-21
18-29	0	0-4		0	0-1
30-44	10	6-16		7	5-8
45-64	28	23-33		24	22-25
65+	49	43-55		42	40-44
< High School	19	12-30		26	22-31
High School	35	30-40	+	24	23-26
Some College	22	17-29		18	16-20
College Degree	16	12-21		11	10-13
<\$25,000	26	21-31		23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	23-36		23	21-25
\$50,000+	19	15-23		14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	25	22-28		21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		15	12-18

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Prostate Cancer Screening, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	55	50-60		56	54-58
40-44	NSR	NSR		20	16-25
45-64	53	46-59		56	53-58
65+	75	67-82		74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		45	39-51
High School	57	50-64		56	53-59
Some College	56	46-65		56	52-60
College Degree	61	52-70		62	58-65
<\$25,000	58	49-67		52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	53	43-62		56	52-60
\$50,000+	57	49-65		58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	56	51-61		56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	69	64-74		71	69-73
50-64	62	54-68		63	60-66
65+	82	74-88		83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR		57	50-64
High School	73	65-79		69	66-72
Some College	67	56-76		72	68-76
College Degree	80	70-87		81	78-84
<\$25,000	69	59-78		63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	66	55-76		70	66-74
\$50,000+	76	68-82		77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	70	64-75		73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	62	56-68		63	61-66
50-64	57	47-65		60	56-63
65+	69	60-77		68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR		54	44-64
High School	66	57-74		65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR		64	59-69
College Degree	69	57-79		63	59-68
<\$25,000	58	46-70		62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	65	53-75		62	58-67
\$50,000+	63	52-73		63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	62	56-69		64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	52-70

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* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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Colorectal Cancer Screening, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**					
Total	11	9-14		9	8-10
Male	12	9-16		9	8-10
Female	11	8-14		10	8-11
50-64	10	8-14		8	7-9
65+	12	9-17		11	10-12
< High School	8	4-17		9	6-12
High School	9	7-12		10	8-11
Some College	16	10-23		9	8-11
College Degree	11	8-17		9	7-11
<\$25,000	10	7-14		10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	8-18		10	8-12
\$50,000+	13	9-18		9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	11	9-13		9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	64	61-67		69	67-70
Male	62	57-67		68	66-70
Female	66	62-70		70	68-71
50-64	57	53-62		63	61-65
65+	73	68-77		76	74-77
< High School	45	33-57		57	52-62
High School	64	59-68		66	64-68
Some College	68	61-75		70	68-73
College Degree	72	66-78		78	76-80
<\$25,000	59	53-65		63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	61-75		68	65-70
\$50,000+	65	59-71	-	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	65	62-69		70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	60	56-63	-	65	64-66
Male	58	52-63		65	62-67
Female	61	56-65		65	64-67
50-64	53	49-58		60	58-62
65+	67	62-72		71	70-73
< High School	43	31-55		53	49-58
High School	58	53-62		63	61-65
Some College	64	57-71		66	64-69
College Degree	69	62-75		74	72-76
<\$25,000	56	50-62		59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	63	55-69		64	61-67
\$50,000+	61	54-67	-	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	61	57-64	-	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	57-66

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**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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HIV/AIDS, Southwest Region, 2012

	Southwest Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64^					
Total	27	24-30	-	38	37-40
Male	24	20-28	-	37	35-38
Female	30	26-35	-	40	39-42
18-29	26	19-34	-	41	38-44
30-44	43	37-49	-	51	49-54
45-64	18	15-22	-	28	27-30
< High School	34	22-48	-	44	39-49
High School	22	18-27	-	35	32-37
Some College	30	25-36	-	40	38-43
College Degree	28	23-33	-	39	37-41
<\$25,000	34	28-41	-	52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	23-36	-	36	34-39
\$50,000+	24	20-28	-	34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	26	23-29	-	32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64^ **					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	3	2-4		4	3-5
Male	3	1-5		5	4-6
Female	3	2-5		3	3-4
18-29	6	3-12		8	6-10
30-44	4	2-7		5	4-6
45-64	1	0-2		1	1-2
< High School	1	0-9		7	4-12
High School	4	2-7		4	3-5
Some College	3	1-6		5	4-6
College Degree	2	1-5		2	2-3
<\$25,000	4	2-8		8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-4		3	3-5
\$50,000+	3	2-6		3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	2	1-4		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		8	6-10

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 1,966 Southwest Region adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Indiana County U.S. Census summary file 2 population of 23,680 for ages 45-64 by the No Health Insurance prevalence of 12% (0.12) for that age group in the Southwest Region. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Indiana County is 2,842.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Indiana County Census Population	Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS	Estimate of Indiana County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	20,496	X 26 %	= 5,329
30-44	13,914	X 12 %	= 1,670
45-64	23,680	X 12 %	= <u>2,842</u>
			Total 9,841

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Indiana County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18-64” in Indiana County from “Step 3”.

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **9,841**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Indiana County = **58,090**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Indiana County = (Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Indiana County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Indiana County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Indiana County
= (9,841 / 58,090) X 100= **17 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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Northcentral Region and Pennsylvania Comparisons

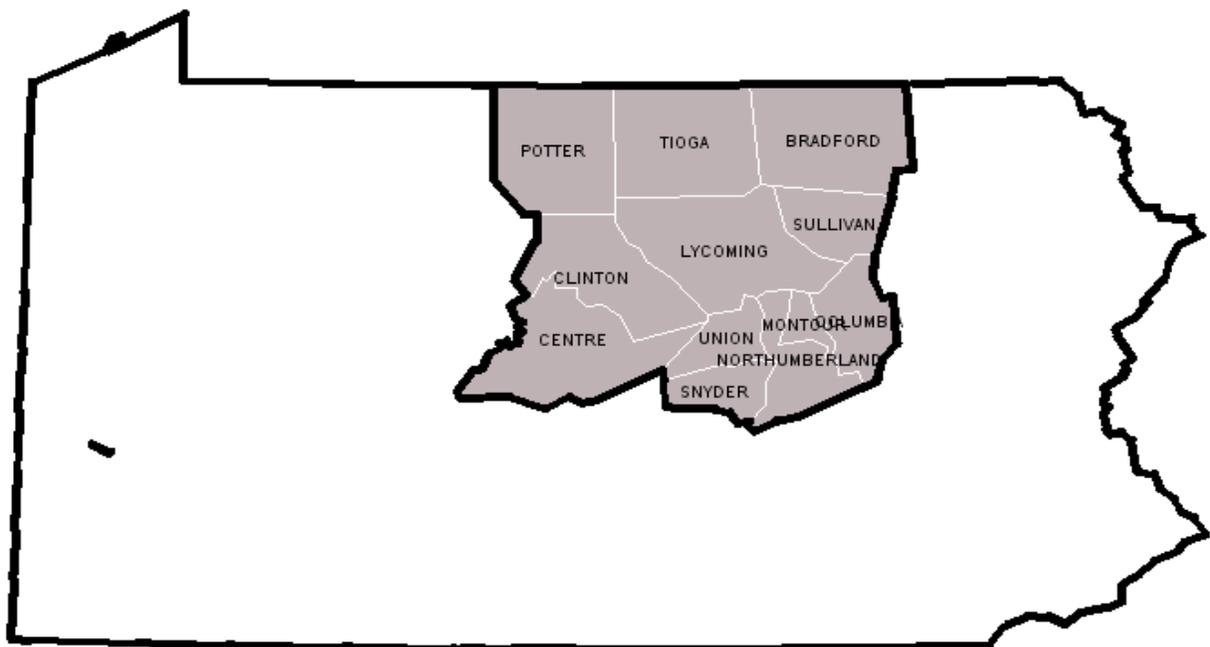


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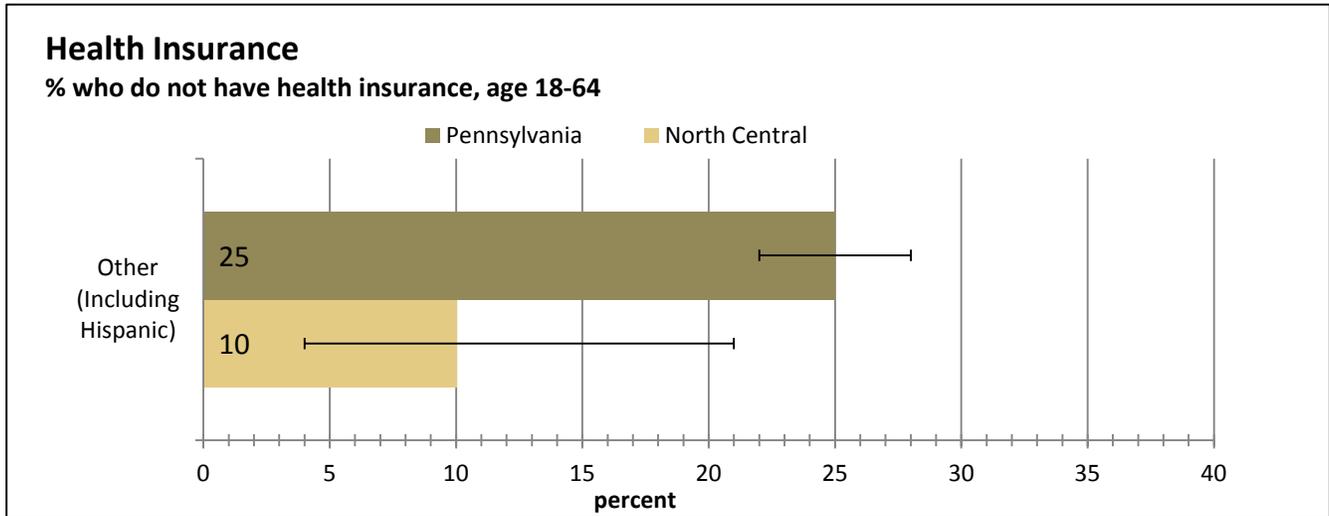
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Detailed Core Questionnaire Tables

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

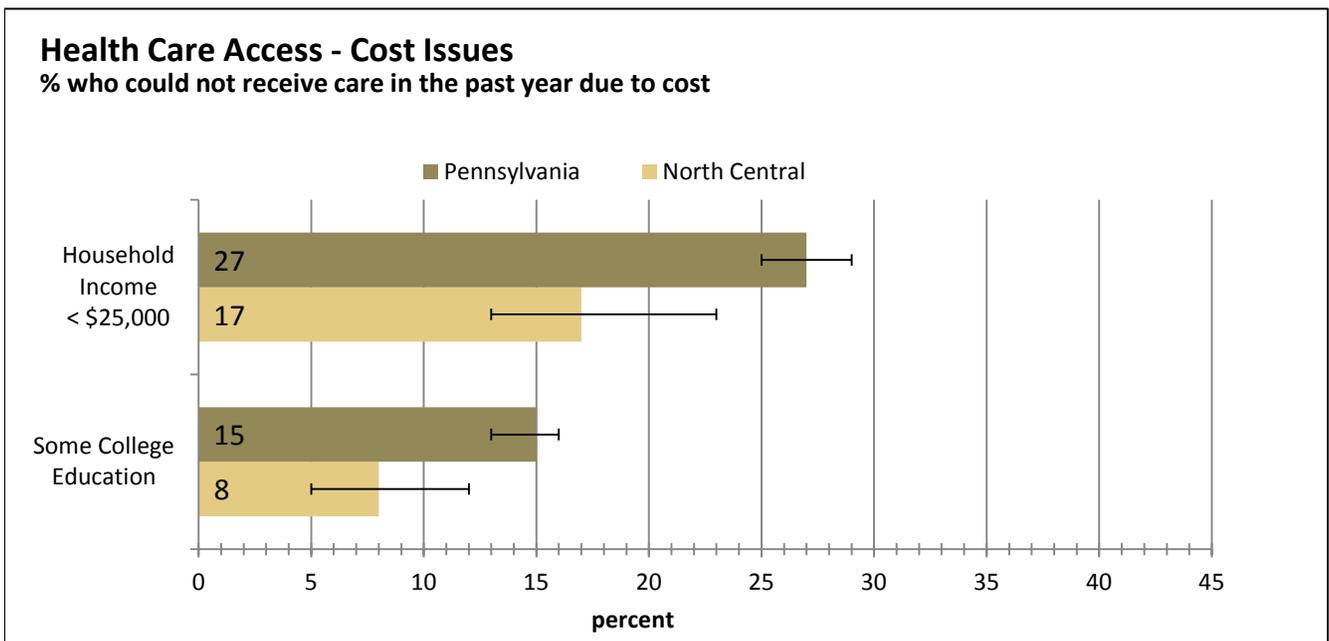
Health Insurance

- North Central adults self-identifying their race as other than White who indicated they do not have health insurance had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 4-21) compared to Pennsylvania adults self-identifying their race as other than White who indicated they do not have health insurance (25 percent, CI: 22-28).



Health Care Access - Cost Issues

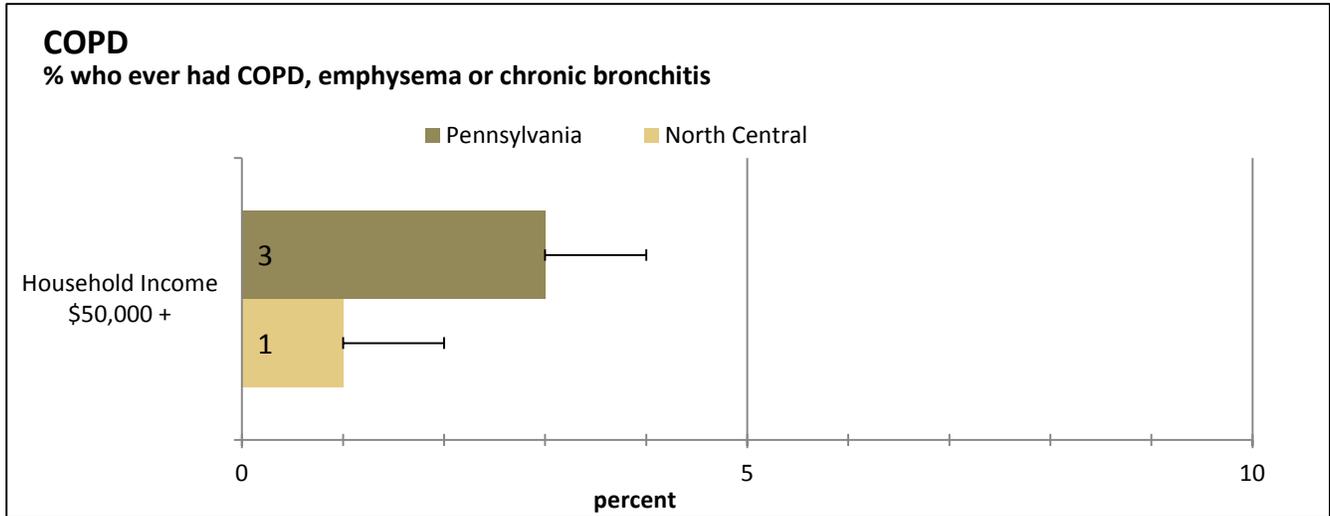
- North Central adults with some college education who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly lower percentage (8 percent, CI: 5-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some college education who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (15 percent, CI: 13-16).
- North Central adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 13-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (27 percent, CI: 25-29).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

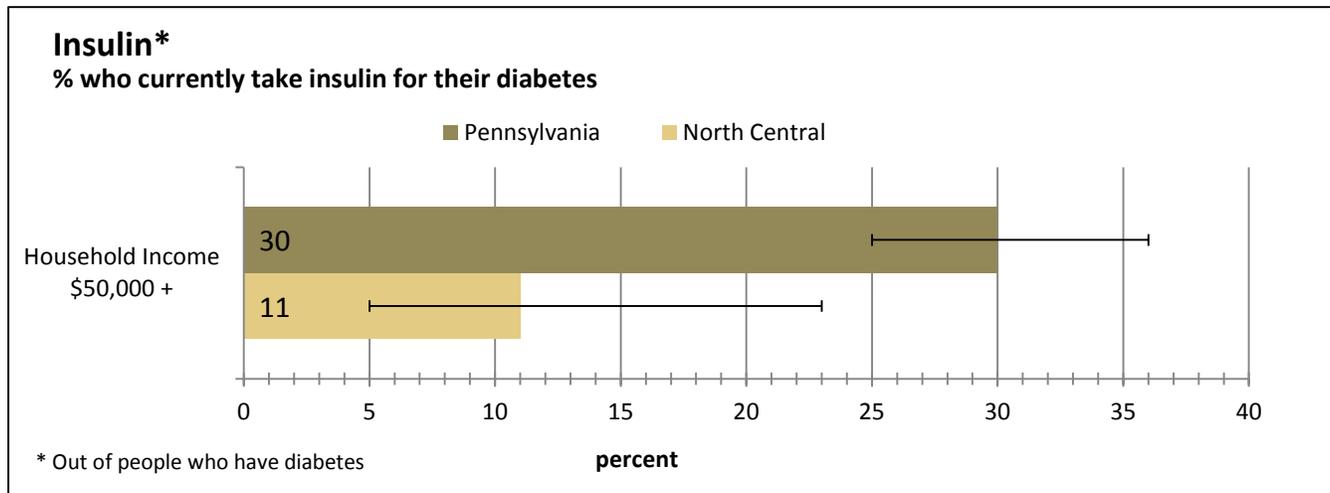
COPD

- North Central adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 1-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who were ever told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis (3 percent, CI: 3-4).



Insulin

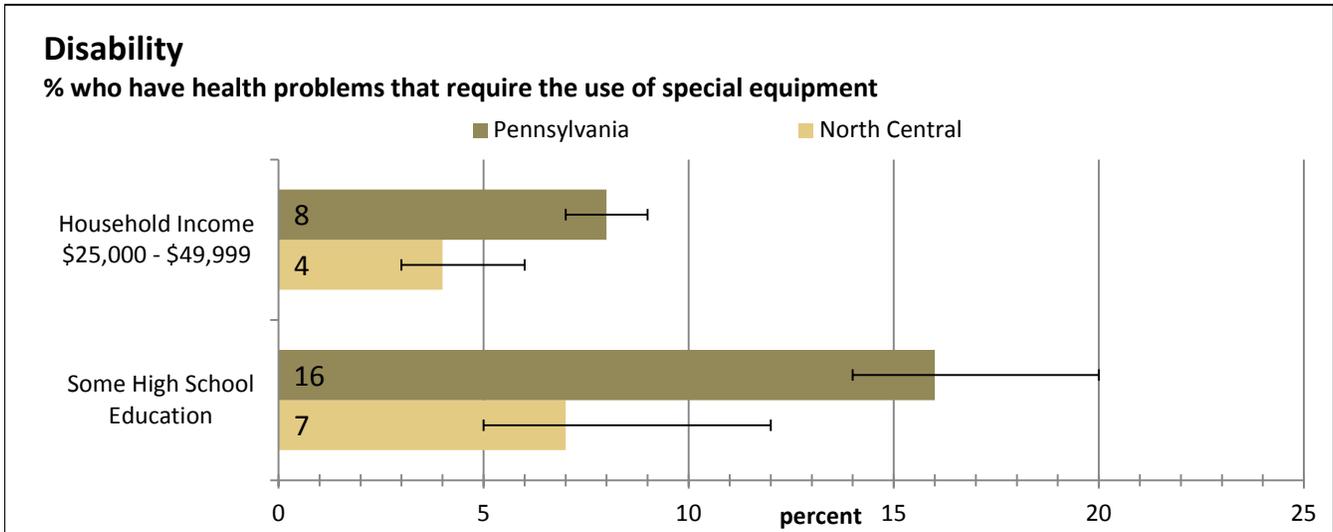
- North Central adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who currently take insulin for their diabetes had a significantly lower percentage (11 percent, CI: 5-23) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who currently take insulin for their diabetes (30 percent, CI: 25-36).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

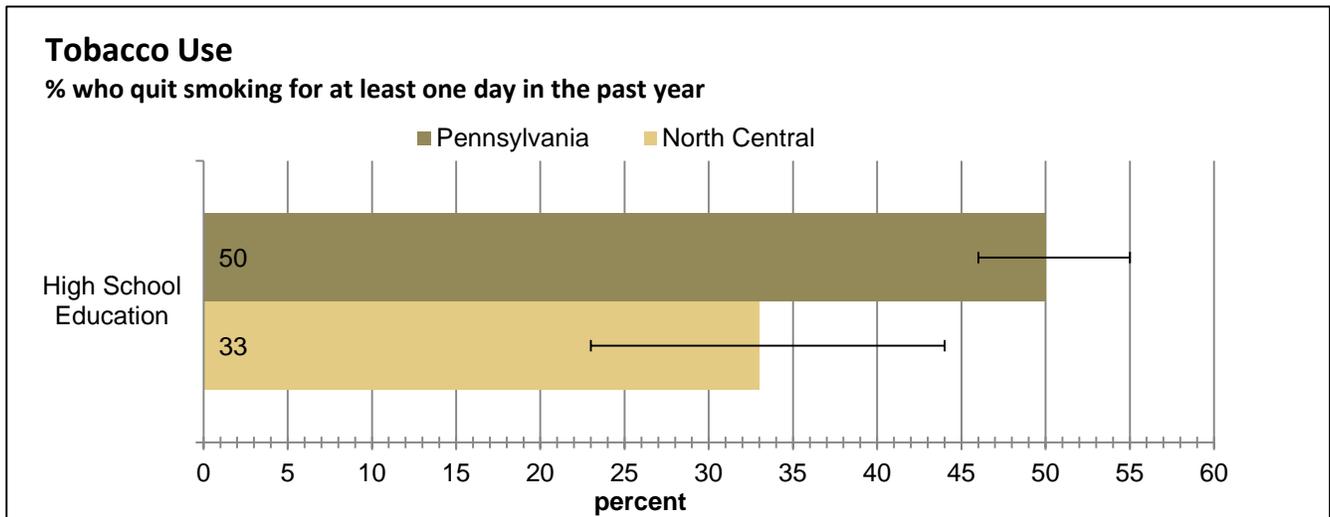
Disability

- North Central adults with some high school education who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment had a significantly lower percentage (7 percent, CI: 5-12) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment (16 percent, CI: 14-20).
- North Central adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment (8 percent, CI: 7-9).



Tobacco Use

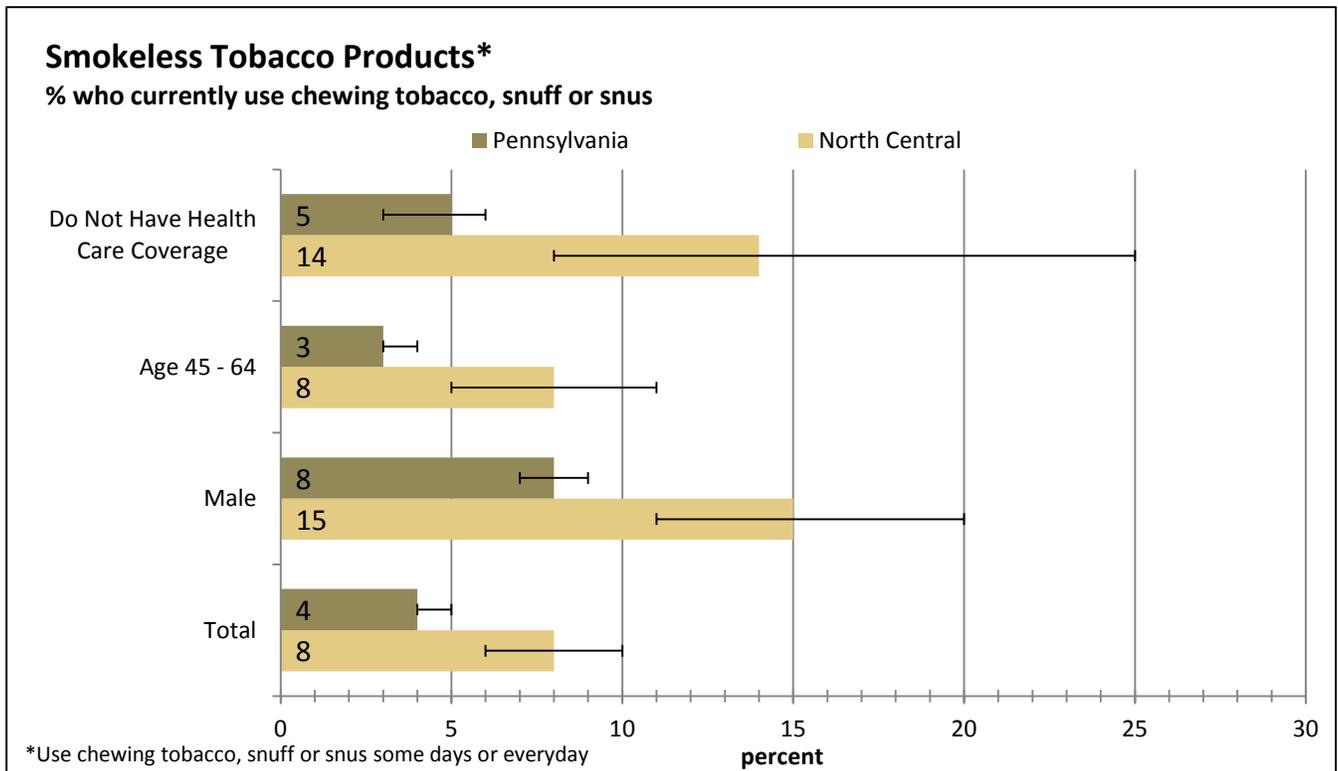
- North Central adults with a high school education who quit smoking at least one day in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 23-44) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who quit smoking at least one day in the past year (50 percent, CI: 46-55).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Smokeless Tobacco Products

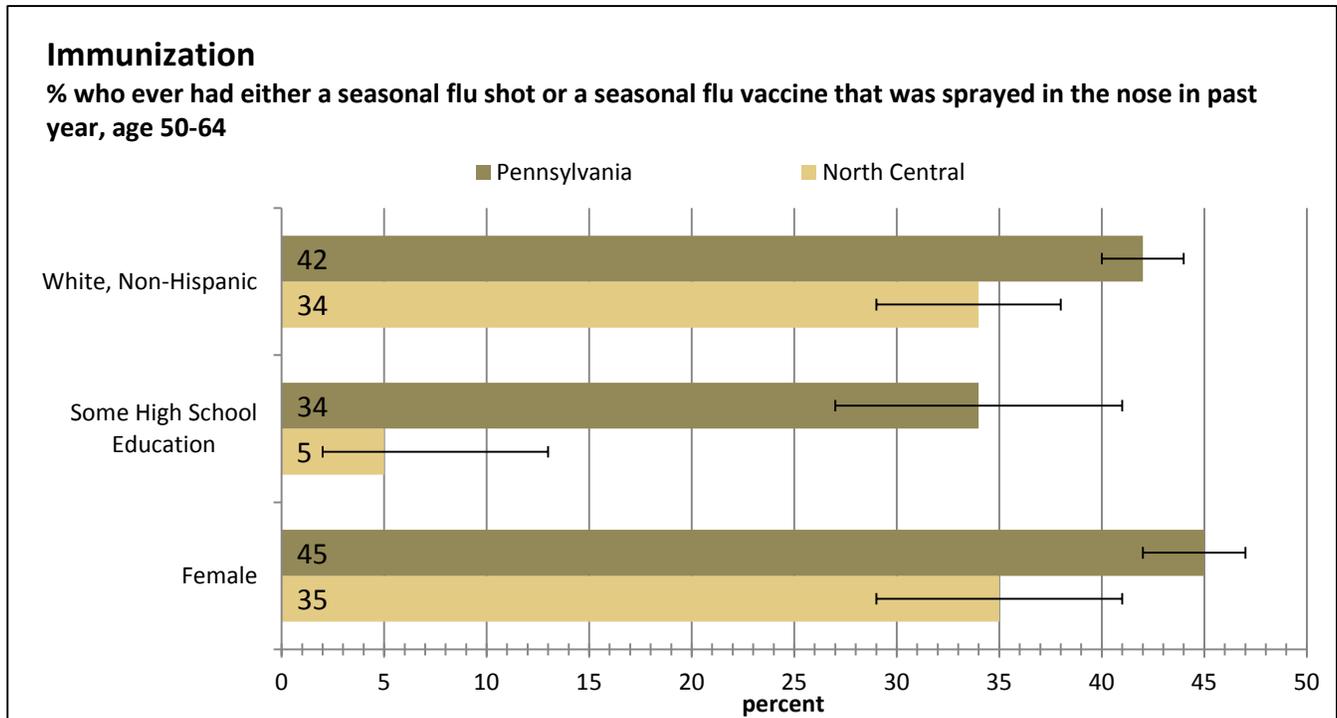
- North Central adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (8 percent, CI: 6-10) compared to Pennsylvania adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- North Central males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (15 percent, CI: 11-20) compared to Pennsylvania males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- North Central adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (8 percent, CI: 5-11) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (3 percent, CI: 3-4).
- North Central adults who do not have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly higher percentage (14 percent, CI: 8-25) compared to Pennsylvania adults who do not have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (5 percent, CI: 3-6).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Immunization

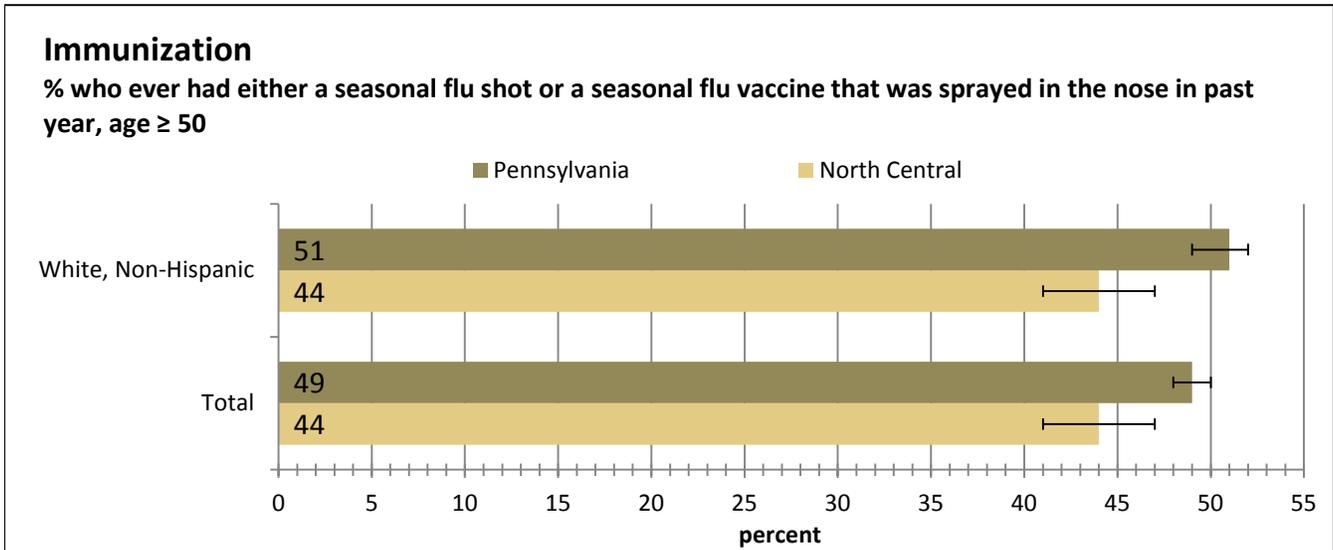
- North Central females age 50-64 who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (35 percent, CI: 29-41) compared to Pennsylvania females age 50-64 who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year (45 percent, CI: 42-47).
- North Central adults age 50-64 with less than a high school education who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 2-13) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50-64 with less than a high school education who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year (34 percent, CI: 27-41).
- North Central White, non-Hispanic adults age 50-64 who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (34 percent, CI: 29-38) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults age 50-64 who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year (42 percent, CI: 40-44).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

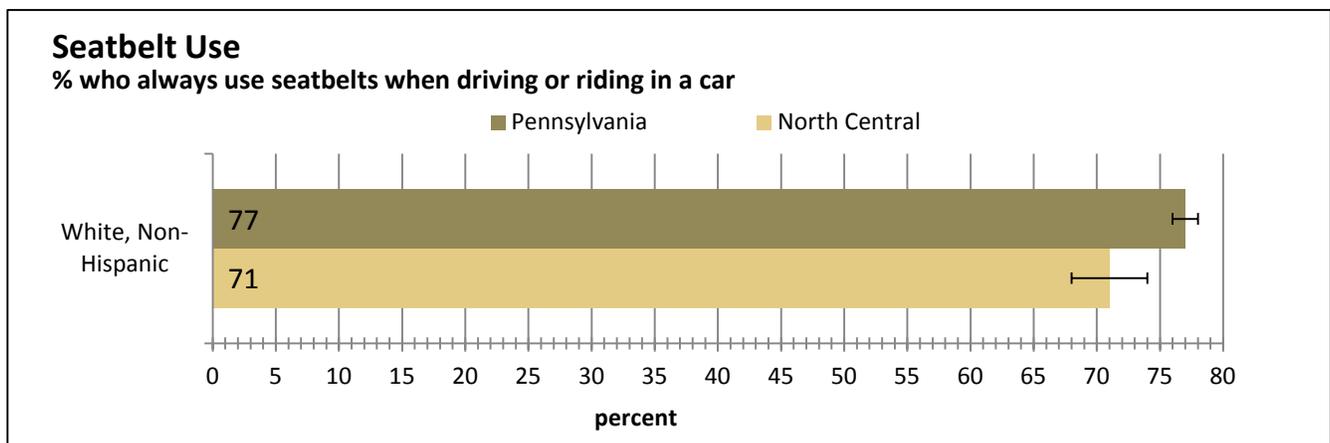
Immunization

- North Central adults age 50 and older who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (44 percent, CI: 41-47) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year (49 percent, CI: 48-50).
- North Central White, non-Hispanic adults age 50 and older who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year had a significantly lower percentage (44 percent, CI: 41-47) compared to Pennsylvania White-non Hispanic adults age 50 and older who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose in the past year (51 percent, CI: 49-52).



Seatbelt Use

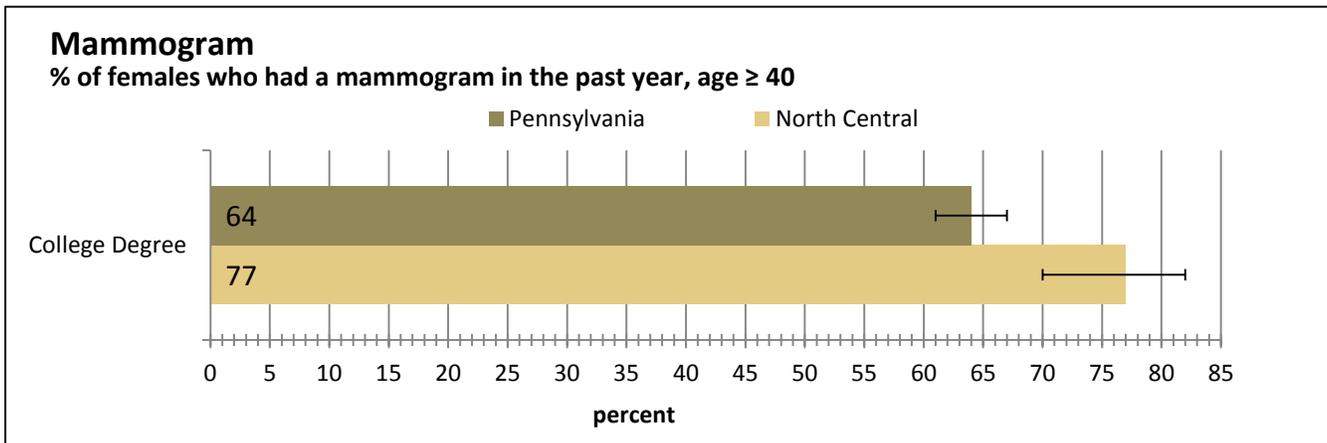
- North Central White, non-Hispanic adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (71 percent, CI: 68-74) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (77 percent, CI: 76-78).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

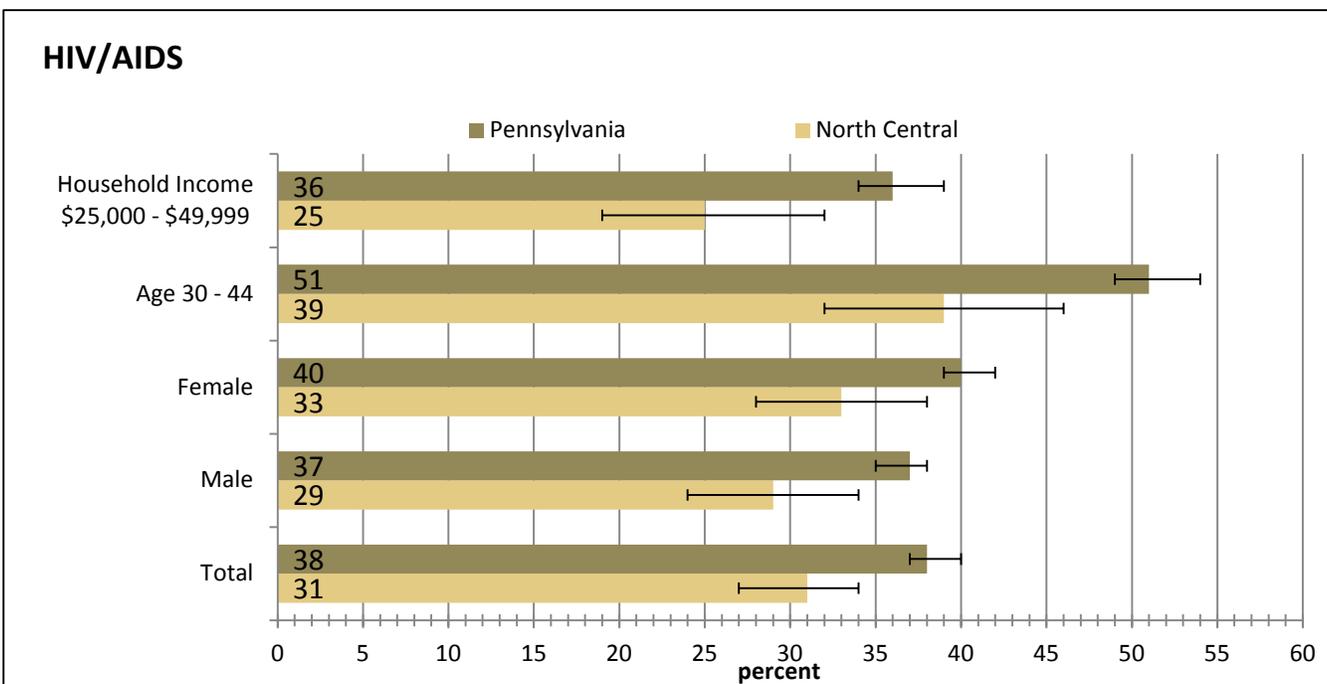
Mammogram

- North Central females age 40 and older with a college degree who had a mammogram in the past year had a significantly higher percentage (77 percent, CI: 70-82) compared to Pennsylvania females age 40 and older with a college degree who had a mammogram in the past year (64 percent, CI: 61-67).



HIV/AIDS

- North Central adults who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 27-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults who were ever tested for HIV (38 percent, CI: 37-40).
- North Central males who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 24-34) compared to Pennsylvania males who were ever tested for HIV (37 percent, CI: 35-38).
- North Central females who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 28-38) compared to Pennsylvania females who were ever tested for HIV (40 percent, CI: 39-42).
- North Central adults age 30-44 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (39 percent, CI: 32-46) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who were ever tested for HIV (51 percent, CI: 49-54).
- North Central adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 19-32) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever tested for HIV (36 percent, CI: 34-39).



General Health Status, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	15	13-17		17	16-18
Male	16	13-20		17	16-18
Female	14	11-16		17	16-18
18-29	5	2-10		7	6-9
30-44	15	10-22		14	12-16
45-64	18	15-22		20	19-22
65+	23	19-26		24	23-26
< High School	30	20-41		37	34-41
High School	16	14-20		19	17-20
Some College	11	9-15		14	13-16
College Degree	7	5-10		7	6-7
<\$25,000	31	25-36		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	8-16		16	14-17
\$50,000+	4	2-6		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	15	13-17		16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	35	32-38		37	36-38
Male	32	28-37		34	33-36
Female	38	34-42		40	39-42
18-29	33	25-43		35	32-38
30-44	37	31-44		36	34-38
45-64	35	31-39		39	37-41
65+	35	31-39		39	37-41
< High School	42	30-54		49	45-53
High School	31	27-36		37	35-38
Some College	37	31-44		39	37-41
College Degree	35	31-40		32	30-33
<\$25,000	47	40-53		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	29-41		37	35-39
\$50,000+	28	23-34		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	36	33-39		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	33	30-36		36	35-37
Male	28	23-33		30	28-32
Female	38	34-43		41	40-42
18-29	49	40-59		45	42-49
30-44	34	28-41		42	40-44
45-64	29	25-33		34	32-35
65+	20	17-24		23	21-24
< High School	41	29-54		41	37-45
High School	28	24-33		34	32-36
Some College	41	35-48		39	37-42
College Degree	28	23-32		32	30-34
<\$25,000	47	40-53		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	24-36		33	31-35
\$50,000+	27	22-32		30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	32	29-36		34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		41	38-44

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Health Care Access, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]					
Total	16	13-19		16	15-17
Male	17	13-22		18	16-19
Female	14	10-18		15	13-16
18-29	20	13-29		24	21-27
30-44	20	15-26		17	15-19
45-64	9	7-12		11	10-12
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	29-39
High School	18	14-24		18	17-20
Some College	12	8-17		16	14-18
College Degree	7	4-11		6	5-8
<\$25,000	30	22-38		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	10-21		18	16-21
\$50,000+	7	4-13		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	16	13-20		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	10	4-21	-	25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]					
Total	12	10-14		13	12-14
Male	17	13-21		17	16-18
Female	7	5-10		9	8-10
18-29	17	12-25		26	24-29
30-44	16	11-23		17	15-19
45-64	10	8-13		8	7-9
65+	5	3-7		3	3-4
< High School	16	9-26		15	12-18
High School	13	10-17		13	12-14
Some College	11	7-16		14	13-16
College Degree	8	6-11		10	9-11
<\$25,000	16	12-22		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	8-17		14	13-16
\$50,000+	10	7-14		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14		11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	8-28		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]					
Total	10	8-12		13	12-14
Male	9	7-13		12	11-13
Female	10	7-13		13	12-14
18-29	10	6-16		19	16-21
30-44	16	12-23		18	16-20
45-64	10	7-12		12	11-13
65+	2	1-3		3	3-4
< High School	15	9-26		19	16-23
High School	10	8-14		13	11-14
Some College	8	5-12	-	15	13-16
College Degree	6	4-9		8	7-9
<\$25,000	17	13-23	-	27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	6-14		12	11-14
\$50,000+	4	2-6		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]					
Total	83	80-85		83	82-84
Male	79	74-82		79	78-81
Female	87	84-89		86	85-87
18-29	80	73-86		76	73-79
30-44	74	67-79		76	74-78
45-64	83	79-86		85	83-86
65+	95	94-96		95	94-95
<High School	81	71-89		79	76-83
High School	81	77-84		84	83-85
Some College	85	80-89		82	80-84
College Degree	86	82-89		84	83-85
<\$25,000	82	77-86		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	83	78-87		82	80-83
\$50,000+	84	80-87		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	83	80-85		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	86	75-93		87	85-88

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Exercise, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month^					
Total	23	21-26		23	23-24
Male	23	20-28		21	20-23
Female	23	20-26		26	24-27
18-29	16	10-24		13	11-15
30-44	21	16-28		20	18-22
45-64	24	20-27		24	23-26
65+	33	30-37		36	34-38
< High School	32	22-43		39	36-43
High School	30	26-35		29	27-30
Some College	17	13-22		20	19-22
College Degree	10	8-14		11	10-12
<\$25,000	31	26-37		37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	20-31		25	23-27
\$50,000+	14	11-19		13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	24	21-26		22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	10-31		27	25-30

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Overweight and Obese, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	34	31-37		36	35-37
Male	39	35-44		43	41-45
Female	27	24-31		29	28-30
18-29	24	17-32		28	25-31
30-44	31	25-38		36	34-39
45-64	39	35-43		39	37-40
65+	39	35-44		39	37-41
< High School	27	19-38		34	31-38
High School	35	31-40		37	35-39
Some College	32	27-39		34	32-36
College Degree	36	32-41		37	35-39
<\$25,000	33	28-39		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36	31-42		38	36-40
\$50,000+	35	30-40		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	35	32-38		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
Total	30	27-33		29	28-30
Male	30	25-34		29	28-30
Female	29	26-34		29	28-31
18-29	24	16-34		21	18-23
30-44	32	26-39		30	28-32
45-64	33	29-37		33	32-35
65+	29	25-32		29	28-31
< High School	26	15-39		31	28-35
High School	35	31-40		33	31-35
Some College	31	25-37		29	28-31
College Degree	20	16-24		22	20-23
<\$25,000	36	29-43		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	32	26-38		32	30-34
\$50,000+	27	23-32		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	29	26-32		28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
Total	63	60-66		65	64-66
Male	69	64-74		72	70-73
Female	57	52-61		58	57-59
18-29	48	38-58		48	45-52
30-44	63	56-69		66	64-68
45-64	72	68-76		72	70-73
65+	68	64-72		68	66-70
< High School	53	40-66		65	61-69
High School	70	65-75		70	68-71
Some College	63	56-70		64	62-66
College Degree	56	51-61		59	57-61
<\$25,000	69	63-74		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	62-74		70	67-72
\$50,000+	62	57-68		64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	64	60-67		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		69	66-71

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	13	11-15	12	11-13
Male	15	12-19	15	14-16
Female	10	8-12	10	9-11
35-44	4	2-10	4	3-5
45-54	8	5-12	6	5-7
55-64	8	6-11	12	11-14
65+	26	22-30	24	22-25
< High School	26	18-36	21	18-24
High School	12	10-15	14	12-15
Some College	12	8-16	11	10-12
College Degree	8	6-10	7	6-8
<\$25,000	26	22-32	22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	7-12	12	10-13
\$50,000+	6	4-9	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	7	6-8	6	6-7
Male	10	8-13	9	8-10
Female	4	3-5	4	4-5
35-44	2	1-7	2	1-3
45-54	4	2-8	3	2-3
55-64	5	4-8	7	6-8
65+	13	11-17	13	11-14
< High School	15	9-24	12	10-15
High School	7	5-9	7	6-8
Some College	5	3-8	6	5-7
College Degree	4	3-6	3	3-4
<\$25,000	13	10-18	11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9	6	5-7
\$50,000+	3	2-5	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-9	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	6	5-8	7	6-7
Male	8	5-11	9	8-10
Female	5	4-6	5	4-5
35-44	2	0-7	1	1-2
45-54	3	1-7	3	2-4
55-64	3	2-6	8	6-9
65+	14	11-18	13	12-15
< High School	14	8-24	11	8-13
High School	6	5-9	7	6-8
Some College	5	3-8	6	5-7
College Degree	3	2-5	4	4-5
<\$25,000	14	10-19	12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-5	6	5-8
\$50,000+	3	2-5	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-7	7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	4	3-5	4	4-4
Male	3	2-5	4	3-5
Female	4	3-6	4	3-4
35-44	1	0-3	1	1-2
45-54	2	1-5	2	2-3
55-64	2	1-4	4	3-5
65+	7	6-10	7	7-8
< High School	6	4-11	6	5-8
High School	3	2-4	4	4-5
Some College	5	3-8	4	3-5
College Degree	3	2-5	2	2-3
<\$25,000	7	5-10	7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-5	3	3-4
\$50,000+	2	1-3	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-5	4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	1-13	5	4-6

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Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^					
Total	12	10-14		14	13-14
Male	11	8-14		11	10-12
Female	13	11-17		16	15-17
18-29	14	9-21		17	15-20
30-44	12	8-16		15	13-17
45-64	12	10-15		12	11-14
65+	11	9-14		11	10-12
< High School	11	6-19		19	16-23
High School	13	10-16		12	11-14
Some College	14	10-19		15	13-16
College Degree	10	8-13		11	10-12
<\$25,000	19	14-25		20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	8-14		12	11-14
\$50,000+	10	7-13		10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14		13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	6-24		18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^					
Total	9	7-11		10	9-11
Male	6	5-9		7	6-8
Female	11	9-14		13	12-14
18-29	7	4-14		12	10-14
30-44	9	6-13		11	9-12
45-64	9	7-12		10	9-11
65+	9	7-12		8	7-9
< High School	9	5-16		16	13-19
High School	9	7-12		10	9-11
Some College	9	6-14		11	9-12
College Degree	7	5-10		8	7-9
<\$25,000	14	10-19		16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-12		9	8-11
\$50,000+	7	5-10		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-10		9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	5-23		13	11-15

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^				
Total	5	5-6	5	5-5
Male	5	4-6	5	5-6
Female	6	5-8	5	4-5
18-29	1	0-3	0	0-1
30-44	1	0-3	2	1-2
45-64	5	3-6	5	4-6
65+	17	14-20	14	12-15
< High School	4	2-8	4	3-6
High School	6	4-8	5	4-6
Some College	4	3-7	5	4-6
College Degree	7	5-9	6	5-7
<\$25,000	6	5-9	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9	6	5-7
\$50,000+	4	3-6	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-7	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	2	0-9	1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^				
Total	7	6-8	7	6-7
Male	4	3-5	6	5-6
Female	10	8-12	8	7-9
18-29	2	0-5	1	1-2
30-44	5	3-9	3	2-4
45-64	7	5-10	8	7-9
65+	14	11-17	15	14-17
< High School	5	2-9	8	7-10
High School	8	6-11	8	7-8
Some College	6	4-8	7	6-8
College Degree	7	5-10	5	5-6
<\$25,000	8	5-11	8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-10	9	8-10
\$50,000+	6	4-8	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8	7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	2-16	5	4-7

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	7	5-8		7	6-7
Male	6	4-8		6	5-6
Female	8	6-10		8	7-8
18-29	2	0-8		2	1-3
30-44	4	2-8		4	3-6
45-64	8	6-11		8	7-9
65+	13	11-16		12	11-13
< High School	12	6-20		12	10-15
High School	7	6-9		8	7-8
Some College	6	4-9		7	6-8
College Degree	3	2-4		3	2-3
<\$25,000	13	10-16		12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-13		7	6-8
\$50,000+	1	1-2	-	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	7	5-8		7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	29	26-32		29	28-30
Male	25	22-29		25	23-26
Female	33	29-37		33	32-34
18-29	7	3-16		5	4-7
30-44	16	11-22		16	14-18
45-64	39	35-44		36	35-38
65+	52	48-56		55	53-57
< High School	33	23-44		38	34-41
High School	33	29-37		33	31-34
Some College	29	24-35		28	26-30
College Degree	19	16-23		21	19-22
<\$25,000	39	34-45		39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	32	27-37		31	29-33
\$50,000+	22	18-27		21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	30	27-33		30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	13-36		23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	18	15-20		18	17-19
Male	14	11-17		14	13-15
Female	21	18-25		22	21-23
18-29	15	10-22		17	15-20
30-44	21	16-27		22	20-24
45-64	20	17-24		20	19-21
65+	14	11-17		11	10-13
< High School	22	14-33		27	24-31
High School	17	13-20		17	16-19
Some College	20	16-25		19	18-21
College Degree	13	11-17		13	12-14
<\$25,000	29	24-35		28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	14-24		17	15-18
\$50,000+	11	8-14		12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	18	15-20		18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{**^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	2	1-3		2	2-3
Male	1	1-2		2	2-3
Female	3	2-4		2	2-3
18-29	1	0-5		1	0-2
30-44	2	1-5		1	1-2
45-64	1	1-2		3	2-3
65+	4	2-6		5	4-6
< High School	3	1-6		4	2-6
High School	1	1-2		2	2-3
Some College	2	1-5		3	2-3
College Degree	2	1-4		2	1-2
<\$25,000	4	2-6		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-5		2	2-3
\$50,000+	1	0-2		2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	2	1-3		2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	0	0-2		3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]				
Total	14	12-17	15	14-16
Male	13	11-17	14	13-15
Female	15	13-19	16	15-17
18-29	13	8-20	11	10-14
30-44	11	7-16	14	12-15
45-64	17	14-21	18	16-19
65+	17	14-20	15	13-16
< High School	19	13-28	23	20-27
High School	14	11-17	15	14-17
Some College	12	8-17	14	13-16
College Degree	15	11-19	10	9-11
<\$25,000	24	19-29	24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	7-15	14	12-15
\$50,000+	9	7-12	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	15	13-17	13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	5-23	21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes^				
Total	10	8-11	10	10-11
Male	10	8-12	10	10-11
Female	10	8-12	10	9-11
18-29	0	0-2	1	1-2
30-44	6	4-11	4	3-5
45-64	12	10-16	13	12-14
65+	20	17-23	21	20-23
< High School	7	4-13	16	13-19
High School	13	11-16	12	11-13
Some College	8	6-11	10	9-11
College Degree	6	4-8	6	5-7
<\$25,000	14	11-18	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	9-16	11	9-12
\$50,000+	6	4-8	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-12	10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-12	12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily^ **				
Total	60	52-67	63	60-66
Male	58	45-69	61	57-65
Female	62	52-70	65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	62	49-73	63	59-68
65+	60	51-68	63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	60-76
High School	57	47-67	65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR	60	54-66
<\$25,000	64	52-75	69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	58	51-64
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	61	53-68	61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin^ **				
Total	23	17-29	30	27-32
Male	22	14-33	29	26-33
Female	23	16-32	30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	28	19-40
45-64	26	16-39	28	24-32
65+	22	16-31	30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR	29	22-37
High School	26	18-36	31	27-36
Some College	14	8-26	30	25-36
College Degree	NSR	NSR	24	19-29
<\$25,000	29	19-40	33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	26	22-32
\$50,000+	11	5-23	30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	24	18-31	30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}				
Total	36	29-44	42	39-45
Male	38	26-51	42	38-47
Female	34	26-43	42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	NSR	NSR	40	36-45
65+	39	31-48	44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR	47	38-56
High School	38	28-48	43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR	39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR	40	34-46
<\$25,000	44	32-56	42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	44	38-50
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	37	29-45	40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Oral Health, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	69	66-72		69	68-70
Male	65	60-69		66	64-67
Female	74	70-77		71	70-72
18-29	71	63-79		71	68-73
30-44	65	58-72		67	65-70
45-64	73	69-77		71	69-72
65+	65	61-69		63	62-65
< High School	55	43-66		49	45-53
High School	62	57-66		65	63-66
Some College	76	70-81		70	68-72
College Degree	86	82-89		83	81-84
<\$25,000	51	45-58		49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	62-74		66	64-68
\$50,000+	83	78-87		82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	69	66-72		71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	57-63
Had Zero to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
Total	82	80-84		83	82-83
Male	82	79-85		83	82-84
Female	82	79-84		82	81-83
18-29	99	98-100		98	97-99
30-44	90	84-93		93	91-94
45-64	82	78-85		82	81-84
65+	52	48-56		56	54-58
< High School	73	63-81		63	60-67
High School	75	72-79		78	76-79
Some College	88	85-91		87	86-89
College Degree	94	92-95		94	93-95
<\$25,000	66	60-71		69	67-71
\$25,000 to \$49,999	81	77-85		79	78-81
\$50,000+	93	91-95		93	93-94
White, non-Hispanic	81	79-83		82	82-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	86	74-93		84	83-86

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Disability, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	18	16-20		20	19-21
Male	18	15-22		19	18-21
Female	17	15-20		21	20-22
18-29	7	4-13		11	9-14
30-44	17	12-23		16	14-18
45-64	23	20-27		24	23-26
65+	22	19-25		26	24-27
< High School	20	13-31		30	26-33
High School	17	14-20		21	20-23
Some College	20	16-25		21	20-23
College Degree	15	12-18		13	12-14
<\$25,000	31	25-36		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	13-22		18	16-20
\$50,000+	9	7-12		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	18	15-20		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	16	8-28		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	6	5-8		9	8-9
Male	5	4-7		8	7-9
Female	7	6-9		9	8-10
18-29	2	1-4		1	1-3
30-44	3	1-6		5	4-7
45-64	7	5-10		9	8-10
65+	14	11-17		18	17-20
< High School	7	5-12	-	16	14-20
High School	8	6-10		9	8-10
Some College	5	3-7		8	7-10
College Degree	4	3-6		5	4-5
<\$25,000	14	11-18		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	3-6	-	8	7-9
\$50,000+	2	1-3		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	2-16		10	9-12

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Tobacco Use, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **				
Total	20	17-23	21	20-22
Male	23	19-28	23	22-25
Female	17	14-20	20	18-21
18-29	25	18-34	26	23-29
30-44	28	22-35	29	27-32
45-64	19	16-23	21	20-23
65+	8	6-10	8	7-9
< High School	35	25-47	39	35-43
High School	19	15-22	24	22-25
Some College	23	18-30	22	20-24
College Degree	8	6-11	9	8-10
<\$25,000	30	24-36	32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	14-23	23	21-25
\$50,000+	14	11-18	15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	19	17-22	20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	18	15-20	19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	38	28-49	38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	25	23-28	25	25-26
Male	29	25-33	29	28-31
Female	22	19-25	22	21-23
18-29	6	3-11	8	7-10
30-44	22	17-29	19	18-21
45-64	31	27-35	28	27-30
65+	42	37-46	44	42-46
< High School	27	19-38	26	23-29
High School	30	26-34	27	26-29
Some College	22	18-27	26	24-27
College Degree	20	16-24	23	22-25
<\$25,000	27	22-32	24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30	25-35	29	27-31
\$50,000+	24	20-29	26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	26	24-29	27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	8-27	17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	27	25-30	27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	14	9-20	16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	45	42-49	47	46-48
Male	52	47-57	53	51-54
Female	39	35-43	42	40-43
18-29	31	23-40	34	31-37
30-44	50	44-57	49	46-51
45-64	50	46-54	50	48-51
65+	49	45-53	52	50-54
< High School	63	49-74	65	61-68
High School	48	44-53	51	49-53
Some College	46	39-52	47	45-50
College Degree	28	24-32	32	30-34
<\$25,000	57	50-63	56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	48	41-54	51	49-53
\$50,000+	38	33-44	41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	46	43-49	48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	45	42-48	46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	52	42-62	54	51-58

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use (continued), Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	47	38-56		55	52-58
Male	48	35-60		53	48-57
Female	46	35-58		57	53-61
18-29	NSR	NSR		68	60-74
30-44	NSR	NSR		54	48-59
45-64	44	34-55		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	33	23-44	-	50	46-55
Some College	NSR	NSR		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	48	39-57		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	45	36-55		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	8	6-10	+	4	4-5
Male	15	11-20	+	8	7-9
Female	0	0-0		1	0-1
18-29	11	6-22		7	5-9
30-44	9	6-15		6	5-7
45-64	8	5-11	+	3	3-4
65+	2	1-3		2	1-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		7	5-10
High School	8	6-12		5	4-6
Some College	5	3-9		4	4-5
College Degree	3	1-5		2	2-2
<\$25,000	10	5-19		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-13		4	4-5
\$50,000+	6	4-9		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	7	5-9		5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	7	5-10		4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	14	8-25	+	5	3-6

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Alcohol Consumption, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **				
Total	17	14-19	18	17-19
Male	24	20-28	24	22-25
Female	10	8-12	13	12-14
18-29	24	18-32	32	30-35
30-44	22	17-29	22	20-24
45-64	16	13-20	15	14-16
65+	4	2-6	5	5-6
< High School	14	7-25	14	11-17
High School	16	12-20	17	15-18
Some College	18	14-23	20	18-22
College Degree	19	15-24	20	18-21
<\$25,000	16	12-22	15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	14-24	18	16-20
\$50,000+	19	16-24	22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	17	15-20	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***				
Total	5	4-7	6	5-6
Male	8	6-11	7	6-8
Female	3	2-4	5	4-5
18-29	8	4-13	9	8-11
30-44	5	3-10	6	5-7
45-64	6	4-9	6	5-6
65+	2	2-4	3	2-4
< High School	5	2-15	6	4-8
High School	6	4-9	5	5-6
Some College	5	3-8	6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-7	6	5-7
<\$25,000	7	4-12	6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-7	6	5-7
\$50,000+	7	5-10	7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-8	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	2	0-7	5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****				
Total	6	5-8	5	5-6
Male	11	8-15	9	8-10
Female	1	0-2	2	2-3
18-29	7	4-13	7	6-9
30-44	6	3-11	5	4-6
45-64	7	5-10	6	5-7
65+	3	2-5	4	3-5
< High School	6	2-15	6	4-8
High School	7	5-11	6	5-6
Some College	5	3-9	5	4-6
College Degree	4	3-7	5	5-6
<\$25,000	6	3-11	5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	4-11	6	5-7
\$50,000+	7	5-10	6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	1-12	5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Immunization, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
Total	34	30-39		40	39-42
Male	33	26-40		36	33-39
Female	35	29-41	-	45	42-47
< High School	5	2-13	-	34	27-41
High School	30	24-37		37	34-40
Some College	36	27-47		41	38-45
College Degree	51	43-59		48	44-51
<\$25,000	25	17-35		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	33	25-42		39	35-43
\$50,000+	40	33-47		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	34	29-38	-	42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	44	41-47	-	49	48-50
Male	40	35-46		45	43-48
Female	47	43-51		52	50-54
50-64	34	30-39		40	39-42
65+	56	51-60		60	58-62
< High School	33	24-44		48	44-53
High School	41	37-46		47	45-49
Some College	45	38-52		48	45-51
College Degree	56	51-62		54	51-56
<\$25,000	44	38-49		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	41	35-48		50	47-52
\$50,000+	44	38-50		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	44	41-47	-	51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
Total	71	67-74		71	69-73
Male	67	60-74		67	65-70
Female	73	69-77		74	72-76
< High School	72	59-82		68	62-73
High School	68	63-73		71	68-73
Some College	80	72-86		72	69-76
College Degree	68	60-75		73	70-76
<\$25,000	74	68-80		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	62-78		76	72-78
\$50,000+	66	56-75		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	72	68-75		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		59	52-66

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Falls, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	28	26-31		27	26-28
Male	29	24-33		24	23-26
Female	28	25-32		29	27-30
45-64	28	24-32		27	26-29
65+	29	26-33		26	24-27
< High School	30	20-41		32	28-36
High School	28	24-32		25	24-27
Some College	27	21-34		27	25-29
College Degree	30	25-35		26	24-28
<\$25,000	34	29-40		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	18-27		27	25-30
\$50,000+	27	23-33		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	28	26-31		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	11	9-13		10	9-11
Male	10	7-14		8	7-9
Female	11	9-14		12	11-13
45-64	11	8-14		10	9-11
65+	10	8-13		10	9-11
< High School	11	6-21		13	11-17
High School	10	8-14		10	9-11
Some College	12	8-18		11	10-13
College Degree	10	7-14		8	7-10
<\$25,000	15	11-19		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-12		10	9-12
\$50,000+	9	6-13		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	11	9-13		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		12	10-15

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Seatbelt Use, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car[^]					
Total	72	69-75		76	75-77
Male	66	61-70		70	68-71
Female	78	73-82		82	80-83
18-29	63	54-72		66	63-69
30-44	71	64-78		75	73-77
45-64	74	70-78		78	77-80
65+	77	74-81		82	81-84
< High School	58	45-69		66	62-69
High School	67	63-72		73	71-74
Some College	74	68-80		75	73-77
College Degree	87	84-90		87	85-88
<\$25,000	70	63-75		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	63-75		74	72-76
\$50,000+	80	74-84		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	71	68-74	-	77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car[^]					
Total	87	84-89		88	87-88
Male	83	79-86		84	82-85
Female	91	87-94		91	90-92
18-29	82	74-89		81	78-83
30-44	85	78-90		87	85-88
45-64	89	86-92		90	89-91
65+	90	87-93		92	91-93
< High School	73	60-83		77	73-80
High School	85	81-88		85	84-87
Some College	91	87-94		88	87-90
College Degree	96	94-98		95	95-96
<\$25,000	83	77-87		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	87	83-91		87	85-88
\$50,000+	91	86-94		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	86	84-89		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	91	79-96		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car[^]					
Total	6	4-8		6	5-6
Male	7	5-10		8	7-9
Female	5	3-8		4	3-4
18-29	9	5-17		9	7-11
30-44	3	2-6		6	5-7
45-64	6	4-8		5	4-6
65+	4	3-6		4	3-5
< High School	10	5-20		12	10-15
High School	8	5-11		6	6-7
Some College	5	3-7		6	5-7
College Degree	1	1-3		2	2-3
<\$25,000	10	6-15		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9		5	4-6
\$50,000+	3	2-6		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	1-12		6	5-8

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Drinking and Driving, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink[^]					
Total	2	1-4		3	3-4
Male	3	2-6		5	4-6
Female	1	0-3		2	1-2
18-29	2	1-7		4	3-6
30-44	4	2-10		4	3-5
45-64	2	1-3		3	2-4
65+	2	1-4		1	0-2
< High School	0	0-4		5	2-9
High School	3	1-7		3	2-5
Some College	4	2-8		2	2-3
College Degree	2	1-4		3	3-4
<\$25,000	2	1-5		3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-10		3	2-4
\$50,000+	2	1-5		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		4	3-6

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	61	57-64		59	58-61
40-44	NSR	NSR		60	54-65
45-64	65	60-70		63	61-65
65+	56	51-61		54	51-56
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-50
High School	57	51-62		57	55-60
Some College	63	55-71		62	59-65
College Degree	72	65-78		67	65-70
<\$25,000	50	43-56		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	60-75		59	56-62
\$50,000+	68	61-74		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	61	57-65		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	63	59-67		60	58-61
40-44	NSR	NSR		45	40-50
45-64	65	59-70		62	60-64
65+	66	62-71		62	60-64
< High School	NSR	NSR		50	44-55
High School	61	56-67		59	57-61
Some College	59	51-67		61	58-64
College Degree	77	70-82	+	64	61-67
<\$25,000	54	48-61		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	66	58-73		61	57-64
\$50,000+	68	61-75		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	64	60-67		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	52	48-56		49	48-51
40-44	46	32-60		39	34-44
45-64	56	50-61		54	52-56
65+	50	45-55		47	44-49
< High School	41	29-55		35	29-40
High School	48	43-54		48	46-51
Some College	53	45-61		52	49-55
College Degree	65	58-72		55	52-58
<\$25,000	40	34-47		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	58	50-66		50	47-53
\$50,000+	60	53-67		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	53	49-57		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		50	45-54

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Women's Health: Pap Test, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Had a Pap Test[^]				
Total	90	85-93	92	91-93
18-29	NSR	NSR	73	69-78
30-44	99	96-100	95	93-97
45-64	99	98-100	98	97-99
65+	94	91-96	94	93-95
< High School	NSR	NSR	86	82-90
High School	88	79-94	90	88-92
Some College	91	80-96	92	89-94
College Degree	98	94-99	97	96-97
<\$25,000	92	86-96	90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	94	91-96
\$50,000+	92	80-97	95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	91	86-94	94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	68	63-72	73	72-74
18-29	NSR	NSR	71	66-75
30-44	82	73-88	83	80-85
45-64	79	74-83	79	77-81
65+	50	45-55	56	53-58
< High School	NSR	NSR	60	54-65
High School	60	53-67	68	65-70
Some College	70	61-78	74	71-76
College Degree	86	81-90	85	83-87
<\$25,000	63	57-70	66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	57-76	72	69-75
\$50,000+	78	69-85	83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	69	64-73	73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	75	70-79	79	78-81
18-29	NSR	NSR	72	67-77
30-44	88	80-93	88	86-90
45-64	86	82-89	86	84-87
65+	62	57-67	66	64-68
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	63-73
High School	69	61-75	74	72-77
Some College	78	69-85	80	78-83
College Degree	91	86-94	90	88-91
<\$25,000	70	63-76	73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	75	64-83	80	76-82
\$50,000+	84	74-90	88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	76	72-80	80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	23	20-25	20	19-21
18-29	0	0-0	0	0-1
30-44	10	6-16	7	5-8
45-64	28	23-33	24	22-25
65+	46	41-51	42	40-44
< High School	29	18-42	26	22-31
High School	25	21-30	24	23-26
Some College	21	16-26	18	16-20
College Degree	16	12-22	11	10-13
<\$25,000	29	24-36	23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	23-36	23	21-25
\$50,000+	16	12-21	14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	22	20-25	21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	15	12-18

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Prostate Cancer Screening, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	54	49-59		56	54-58
40-44	NSR	NSR		20	16-25
45-64	56	49-63		56	53-58
65+	70	63-77		74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		45	39-51
High School	55	47-62		56	53-59
Some College	55	44-66		56	52-60
College Degree	60	52-68		62	58-65
<\$25,000	48	38-57		52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	53	43-63		56	52-60
\$50,000+	58	50-66		58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	56	51-61		56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
Total	70	65-75		71	69-73
50-64	63	55-70		63	60-66
65+	80	74-86		83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR		57	50-64
High School	69	61-76		69	66-72
Some College	73	60-84		72	68-76
College Degree	82	74-88		81	78-84
<\$25,000	62	51-72		63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	60-80		70	66-74
\$50,000+	76	67-83		77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	71	66-76		73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
Total	67	61-73		63	61-66
50-64	64	54-73		60	56-63
65+	70	62-77		68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR		54	44-64
High School	65	56-74		65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR		64	59-69
College Degree	70	60-78		63	59-68
<\$25,000	54	42-66		62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	56-80		62	58-67
\$50,000+	73	63-81		63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	67	61-73		64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	52-70

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* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**				
Total	10	8-12	9	8-10
Male	10	7-14	9	8-10
Female	9	7-12	10	8-11
50-64	8	6-11	8	7-9
65+	11	9-14	11	10-12
< High School	9	5-16	9	6-12
High School	10	8-14	10	8-11
Some College	9	6-14	9	8-11
College Degree	8	5-13	9	7-11
<\$25,000	8	6-12	10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	8-17	10	8-12
\$50,000+	9	6-13	9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-12	9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	72	69-75	69	67-70
Male	72	67-77	68	66-70
Female	72	68-75	70	68-71
50-64	68	63-72	63	61-65
65+	77	73-80	76	74-77
< High School	61	49-71	57	52-62
High School	70	65-74	66	64-68
Some College	76	69-82	70	68-73
College Degree	81	76-85	78	76-80
<\$25,000	63	57-68	63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	73	66-78	68	65-70
\$50,000+	78	72-83	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	72	69-75	70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	67	64-70	65	64-66
Male	66	61-71	65	62-67
Female	68	64-71	65	64-67
50-64	64	59-68	60	58-62
65+	71	67-75	71	70-73
< High School	51	39-63	53	49-58
High School	66	61-70	63	61-65
Some College	70	63-76	66	64-69
College Degree	77	72-81	74	72-76
<\$25,000	59	53-64	59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	66	59-72	64	61-67
\$50,000+	74	69-80	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	67	64-70	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	61	57-66

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**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

HIV/AIDS, Northcentral Region, 2012

	Northcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64[^]					
Total	31	27-34	-	38	37-40
Male	29	24-34	-	37	35-38
Female	33	28-38	-	40	39-42
18-29	31	23-40		41	38-44
30-44	39	32-46	-	51	49-54
45-64	25	21-29		28	27-30
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-49
High School	26	20-32		35	32-37
Some College	32	26-39		40	38-43
College Degree	38	32-44		39	37-41
<\$25,000	41	32-50		52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	19-32	-	36	34-39
\$50,000+	31	25-36		34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	30	27-34		32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64[^] **					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	3	2-4		4	3-5
Male	4	2-6		5	4-6
Female	2	1-4		3	3-4
18-29	4	2-8		8	6-10
30-44	3	2-7		5	4-6
45-64	2	1-3		1	1-2
< High School	4	1-13		7	4-12
High School	2	1-4		4	3-5
Some College	4	2-8		5	4-6
College Degree	3	2-5		2	2-3
<\$25,000	5	2-10		8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	1-6		3	3-5
\$50,000+	1	0-3		3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		8	6-10

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 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 3,574 North Central Region adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Centre County U.S. Census summary file 2 population of 32,879 for ages 45-64 by the No Health Insurance prevalence of 9% (0.09) for that age group in the North Central Region. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Centre County is 2,959.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Centre County Census Population	Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS	Estimate of Centre County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	55,048	X 20 %	= 11,010
30-44	24,185	X 20 %	= 4,837
45-64	32,879	X 9 %	= <u>2,959</u>
			Total 18,806

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Centre County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18-64” in Centre County from “Step 3”.

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **18,806**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Centre County = **112,112**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Centre County
= (Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults Have No Health Insurance in Centre County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Centre County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Centre County
= (18,806 / 112,112) X 100 = **17 Percent**

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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Southcentral Region and Pennsylvania Comparisons

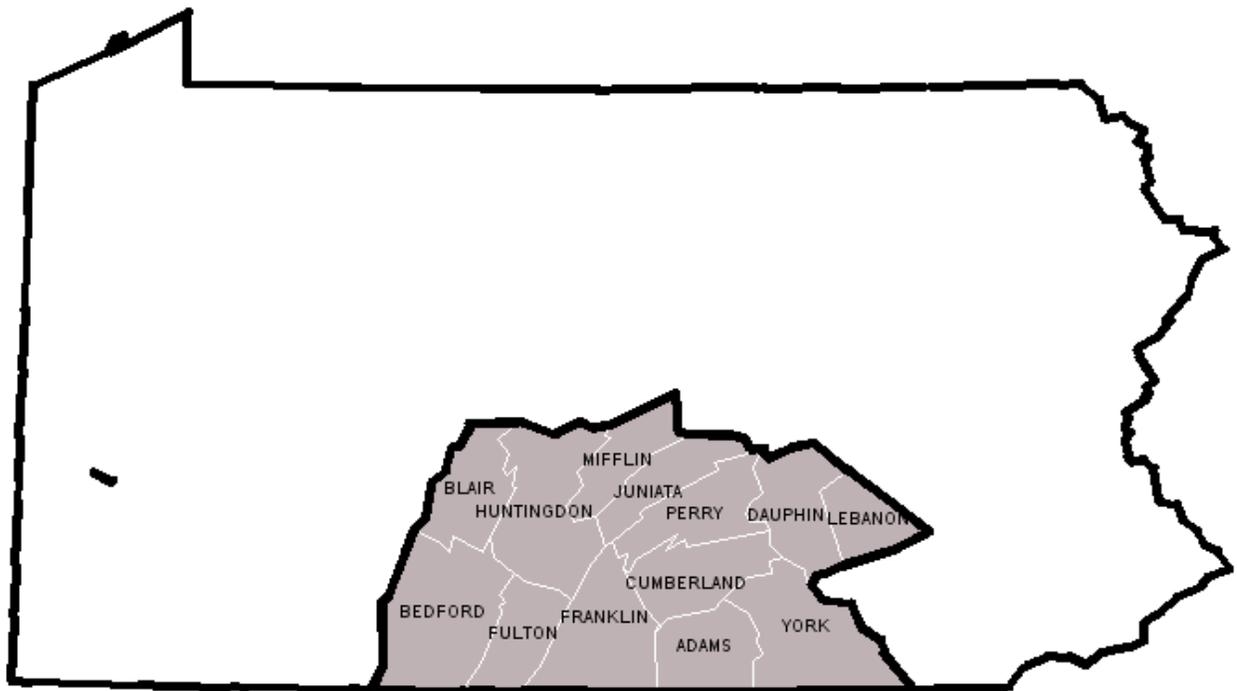


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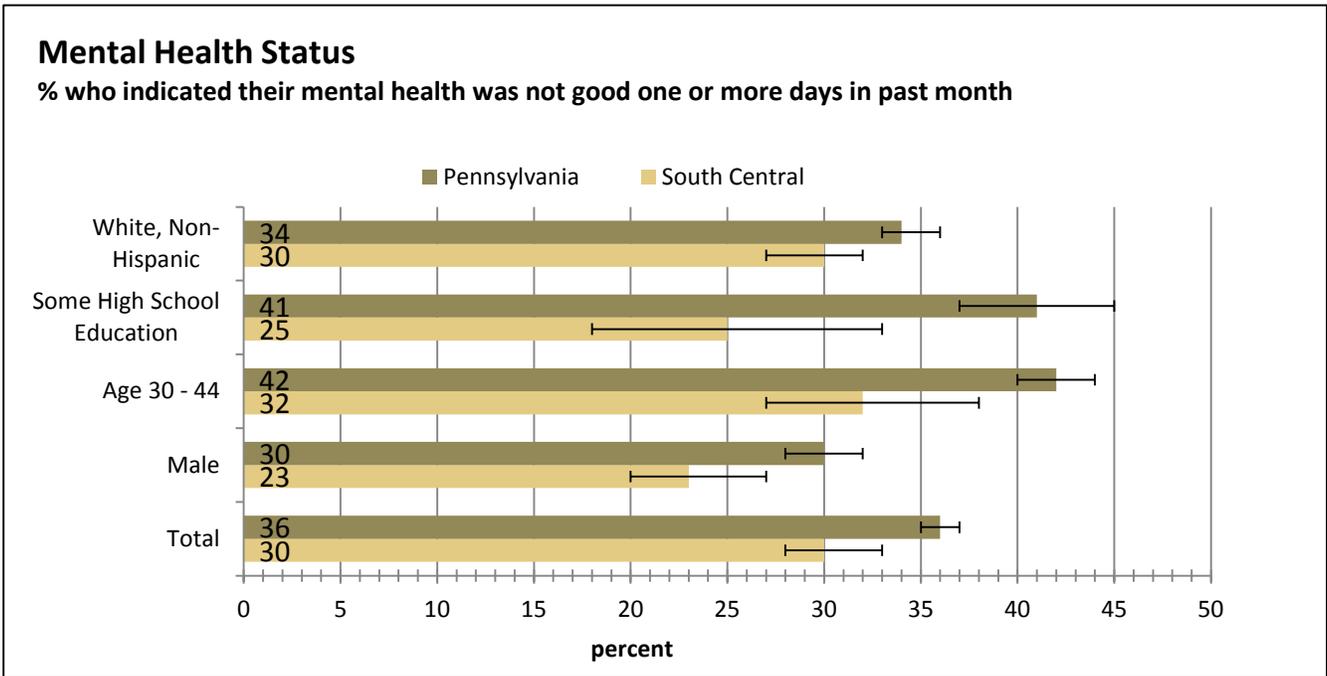
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Detailed Core Questionnaire Tables

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

Mental Health Status

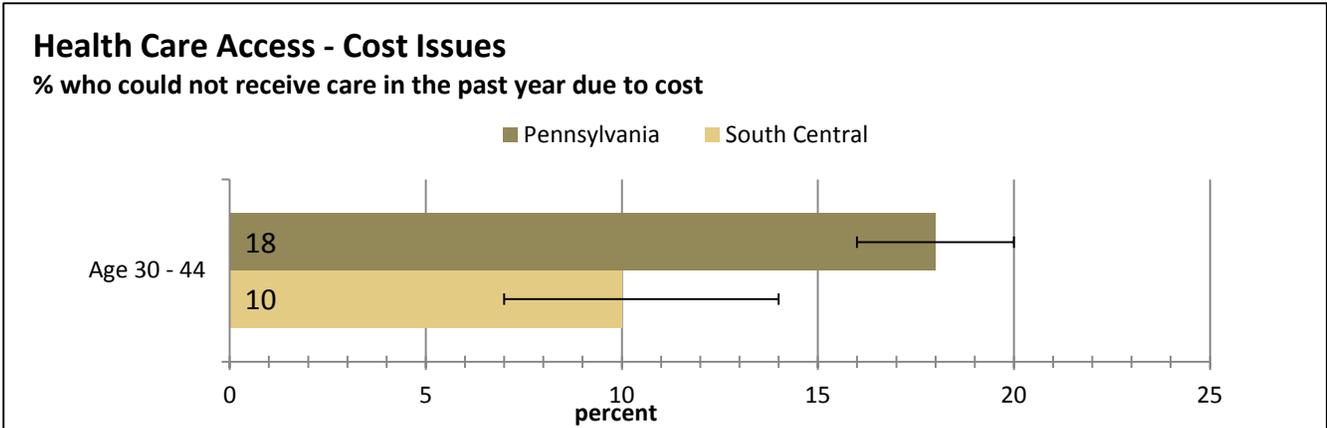
- South Central adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 28-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (36 percent, CI: 35-37).
- South Central males who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly lower percentage (23 percent, CI: 20-27) compared to Pennsylvania males who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (30 percent, CI: 28-32).
- South Central adults age 30-44 who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly lower percentage (32 percent, CI: 27-38) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (42 percent, CI: 40-44).
- South Central adults with some high school education who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly lower percentage (25 percent, CI: 18-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (41 percent, CI: 37-45).
- South Central White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 27-32) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated their mental health was not good one or more days in the past month (34 percent, CI: 33-36).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

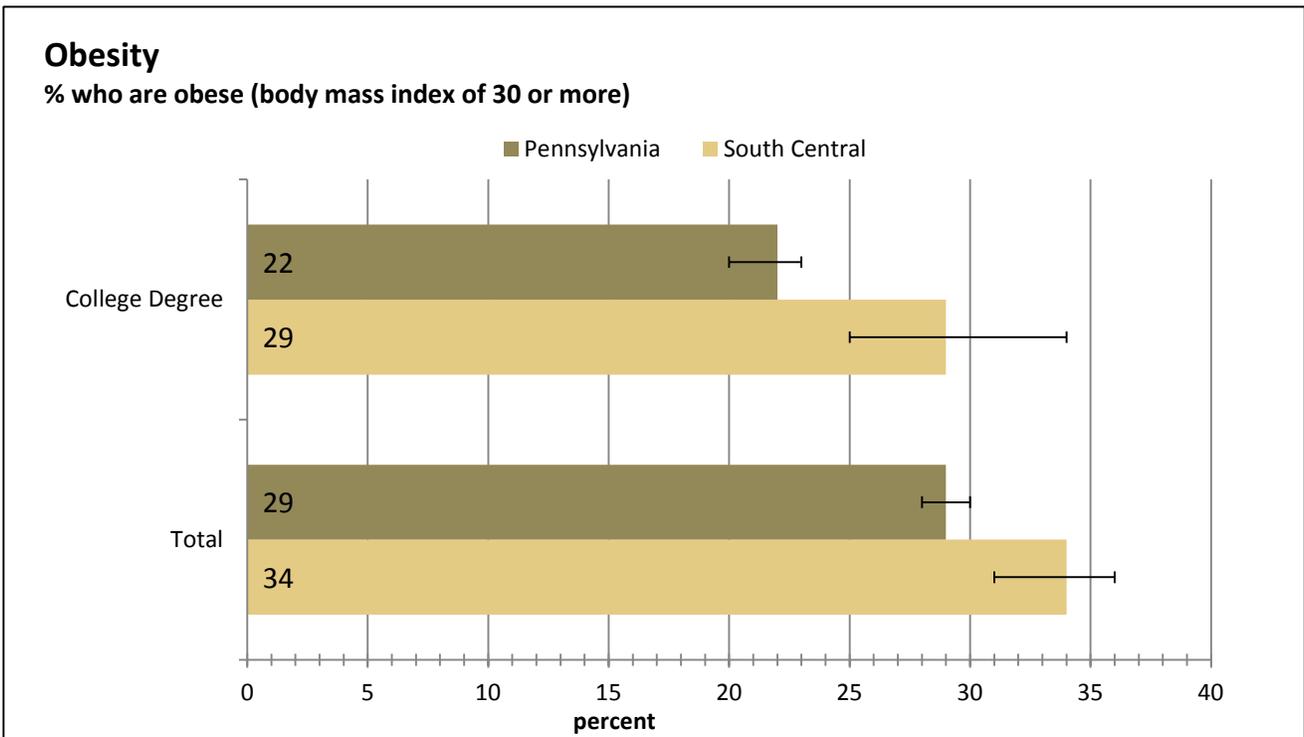
Health Care Access - Cost Issues

- South Central adults age 30-44 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost had a significantly lower percentage (10 percent, CI: 7-14) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who indicated they could not receive care in the past year due to cost (18 percent, CI: 16-20).



Obesity

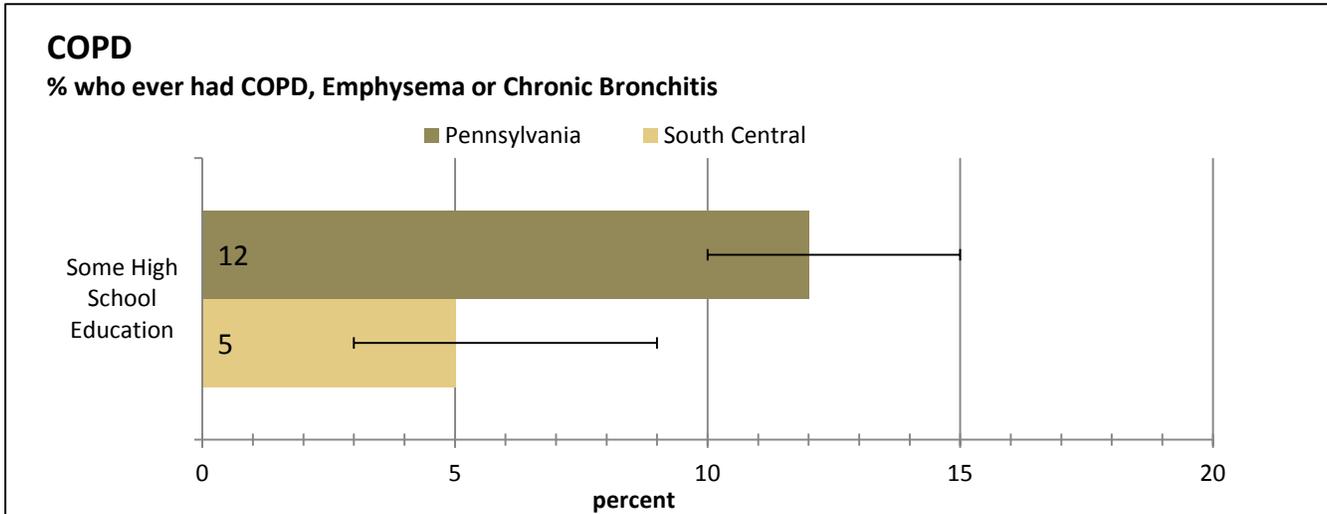
- South Central adults with a body mass index of 30 or more had a significantly higher percentage (34 percent, CI: 31-36) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a body mass index of 30 or more (29 percent, CI: 28-30).
- South Central adults with a college degree with a body mass index of 30 or more had a significantly higher percentage (29 percent, CI: 25-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree with a body mass index of 30 or more (22 percent, CI: 20-23).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

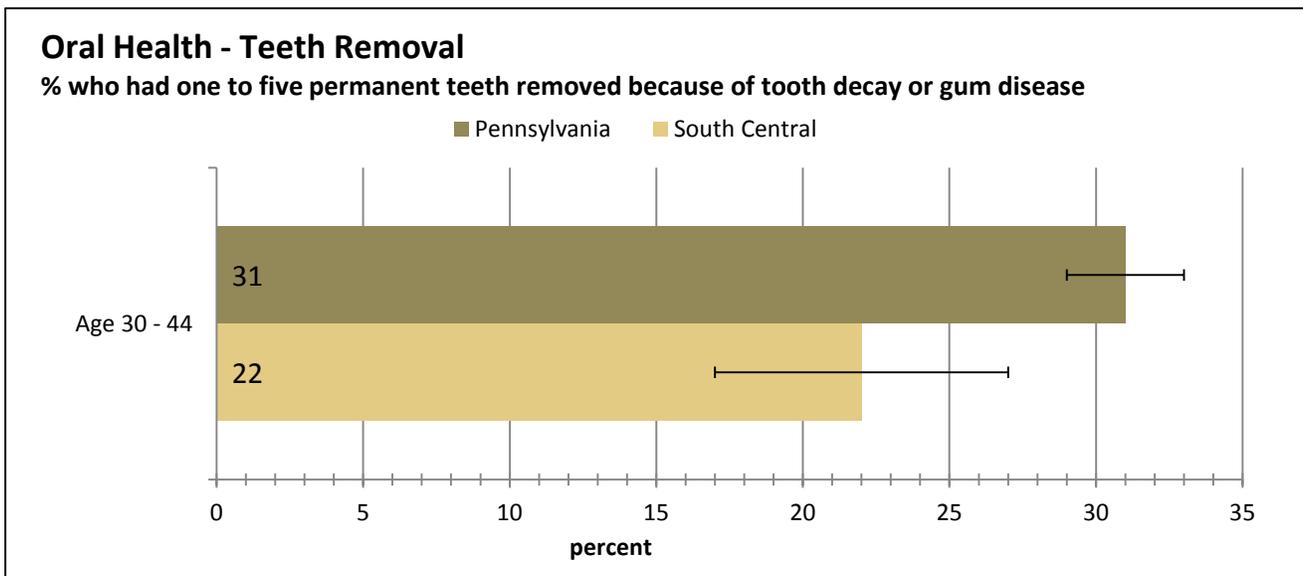
COPD

- South Central adults with some high school education who were ever told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 3-9) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who were ever told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis (12 percent, CI: 10-15).



Oral Health - Teeth Removal

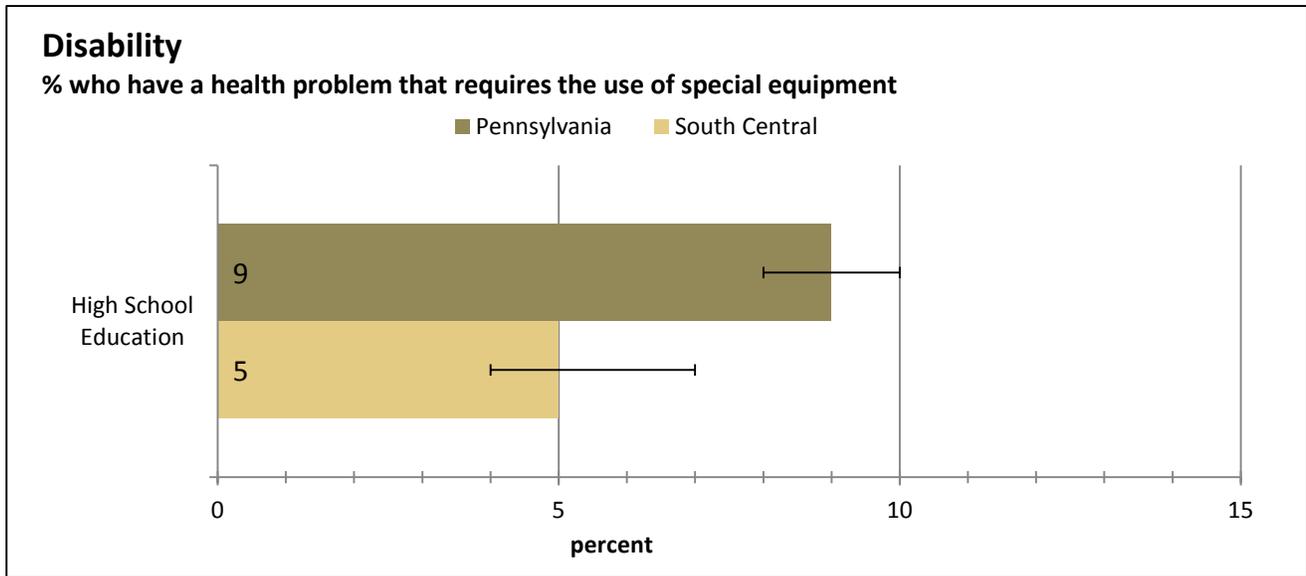
- South Central adults age 30-44 who had one to five permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 17-27) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who had one to five permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (31 percent, CI: 29-33).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

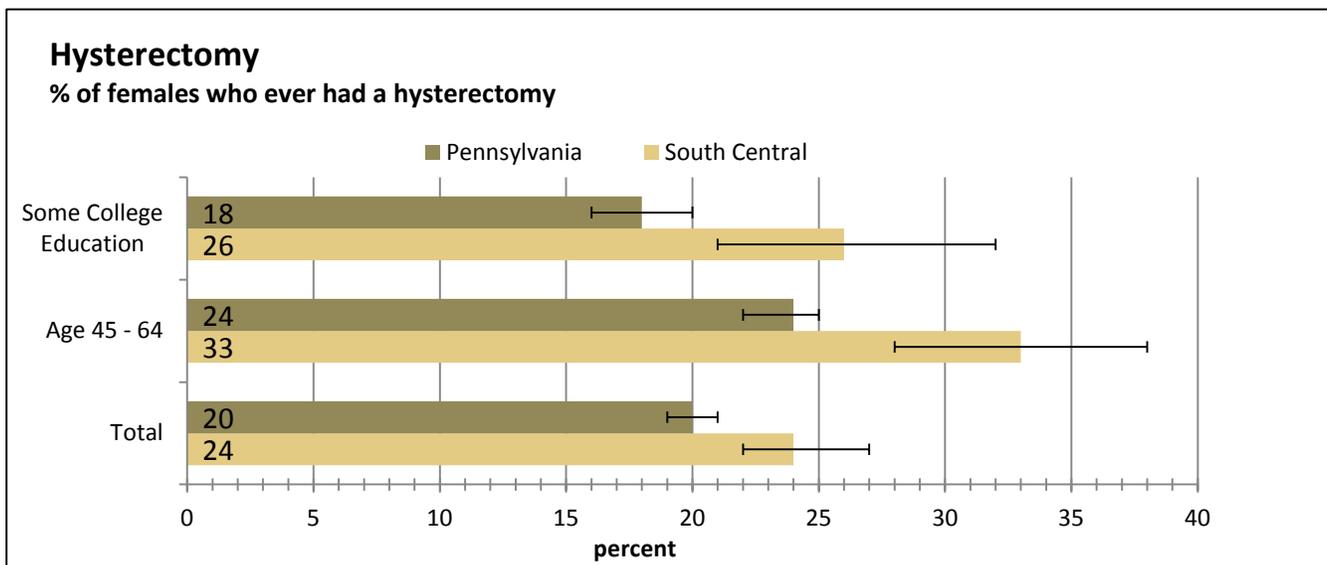
Disability

- South Central adults with a high school education who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment had a significantly lower percentage (5 percent, CI: 4-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a high school education who have a health problem that requires the use of special equipment (9 percent, CI: 8-10).



Hysterectomy

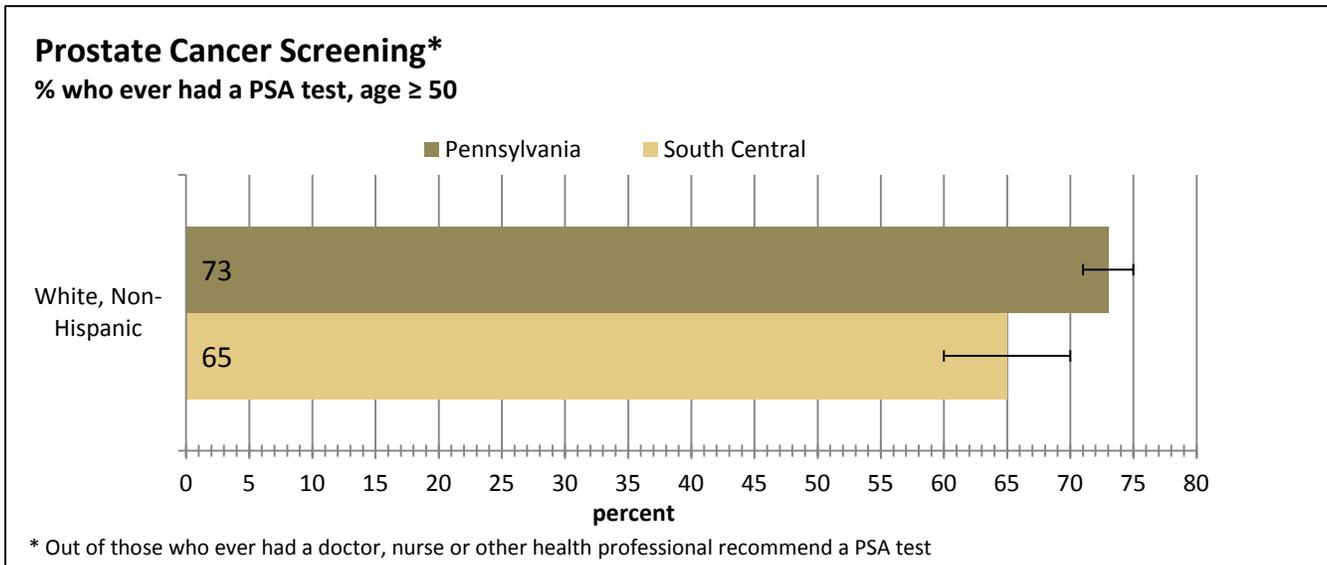
- South Central females who had a hysterectomy had a significantly higher percentage (24 percent, CI: 22-27) compared to Pennsylvania females who had a hysterectomy (20 percent, CI: 19-21).
- South Central females age 45-64 who had a hysterectomy had a significantly higher percentage (33 percent, CI: 28-38) compared to Pennsylvania females age 45-64 who had a hysterectomy (24 percent, CI: 22-25).
- South Central females with some college education who had a hysterectomy had a significantly higher percentage (26 percent, CI: 21-32) compared to Pennsylvania females with some college education who had a hysterectomy (18 percent, CI: 16-20).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Prostate Cancer Screening

- South Central white, non-Hispanic males age 50 and older who ever had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test had a significantly lower percentage (65 percent, CI: 60-70) compared to Pennsylvania white, non-Hispanic males age 50 and older who ever had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test (73 percent, CI: 71-75).



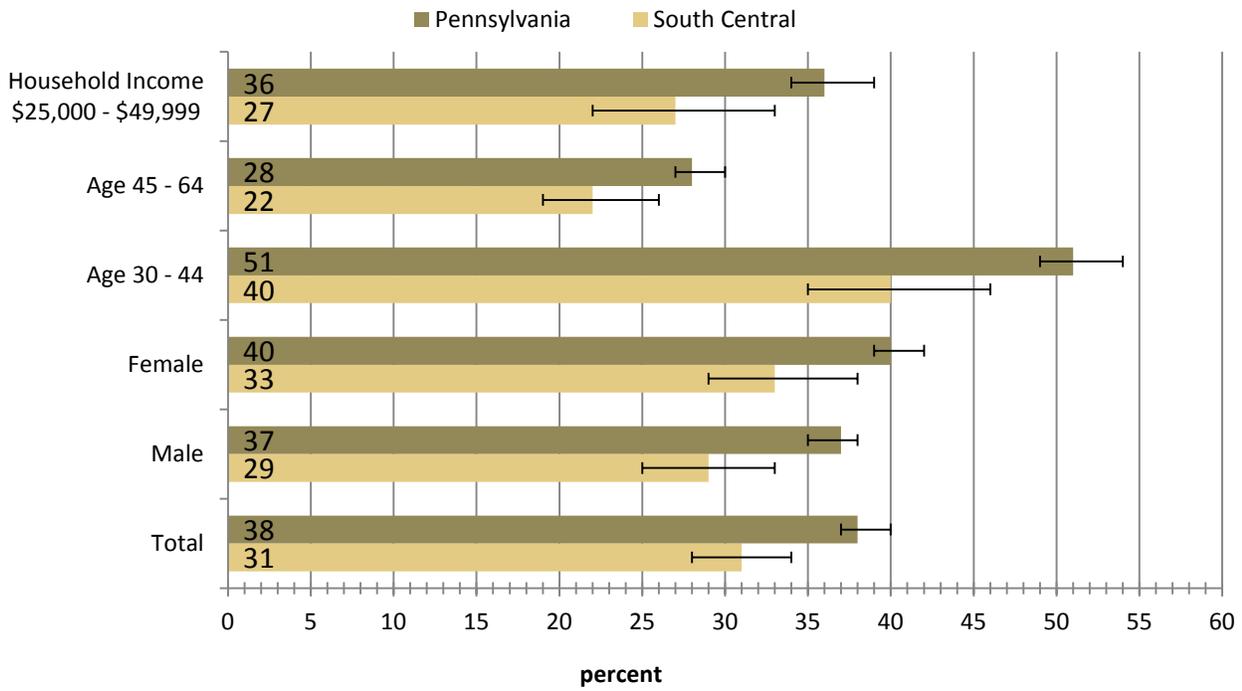
HIV/AIDS

- South Central adults who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (31 percent, CI: 28-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults who were ever tested for HIV (38 percent, CI: 37-40).
- South Central males who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (29 percent, CI: 25-33) compared to Pennsylvania males who were ever tested for HIV (37 percent, CI: 35-38).
- South Central females who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (33 percent, CI: 29-38) compared to Pennsylvania females who were ever tested for HIV (40 percent, CI: 39-42).
- South Central adults age 30-44 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (40 percent, CI: 35-46) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 30-44 who were ever tested for HIV (51 percent, CI: 49-54).
- South Central adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (22 percent, CI: 19-26) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who were ever tested for HIV (28 percent, CI: 27-30).
- South Central adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever tested for HIV had a significantly lower percentage (27 percent, CI: 22-33) compared to Pennsylvania adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 - \$49,999 who were ever tested for HIV (36 percent, CI: 34-39).

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

HIV/AIDS

% who were ever tested for HIV, age 18-64



General Health Status, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	16	14-18		17	16-18
Male	17	14-20		17	16-18
Female	15	12-17		17	16-18
18-29	6	3-12		7	6-9
30-44	12	8-17		14	12-16
45-64	19	16-23		20	19-22
65+	22	19-26		24	23-26
< High School	32	24-40		37	34-41
High School	15	12-17		19	17-20
Some College	16	12-19		14	13-16
College Degree	7	5-11		7	6-7
<\$25,000	32	27-38		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	13-21		16	14-17
\$50,000+	6	5-8		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	14	13-16		16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	26	18-35		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	37	34-39		37	36-38
Male	33	29-37		34	33-36
Female	40	37-44		40	39-42
18-29	31	24-39		35	32-38
30-44	36	30-42		36	34-38
45-64	37	34-41		39	37-41
65+	42	38-47		39	37-41
< High School	41	32-49		49	45-53
High School	36	32-40		37	35-38
Some College	41	36-46		39	37-41
College Degree	31	27-36		32	30-33
<\$25,000	48	43-54		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	39	34-45		37	35-39
\$50,000+	31	27-35		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	36	33-39		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	42	31-53		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	30	28-33	-	36	35-37
Male	23	20-27	-	30	28-32
Female	37	33-40		41	40-42
18-29	37	30-45		45	42-49
30-44	32	27-38	-	42	40-44
45-64	32	28-35		34	32-35
65+	20	16-23		23	21-24
< High School	25	18-33	-	41	37-45
High School	31	27-35		34	32-36
Some College	34	29-39		39	37-42
College Degree	27	23-31		32	30-34
<\$25,000	43	38-49		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	26	22-31		33	31-35
\$50,000+	28	24-32		30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	30	27-32	-	34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	33	24-43		41	38-44

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Health Care Access, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]					
Total	17	14-20		16	15-17
Male	17	13-21		18	16-19
Female	17	14-21		15	13-16
18-29	24	17-31		24	21-27
30-44	19	14-24		17	15-19
45-64	12	10-15		11	10-12
< High School	47	35-58		34	29-39
High School	18	14-22		18	17-20
Some College	13	9-17		16	14-18
College Degree	4	2-6		6	5-8
<\$25,000	41	34-49		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	14-25		18	16-21
\$50,000+	5	3-8		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	15	13-18		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	30	21-42		25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]					
Total	12	10-14		13	12-14
Male	15	12-18		17	16-18
Female	9	7-12		9	8-10
18-29	26	19-33		26	24-29
30-44	16	13-21		17	15-19
45-64	7	5-9		8	7-9
65+	3	2-5		3	3-4
< High School	14	9-21		15	12-18
High School	12	9-15		13	12-14
Some College	15	11-19		14	13-16
College Degree	7	5-10		10	9-11
<\$25,000	20	16-25		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	9-16		14	13-16
\$50,000+	8	6-11		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-12		11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	14-31		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]					
Total	11	9-13		13	12-14
Male	10	7-12		12	11-13
Female	12	10-15		13	12-14
18-29	19	13-27		19	16-21
30-44	10	7-14	-	18	16-20
45-64	12	10-15		12	11-13
65+	3	2-4		3	3-4
< High School	12	7-19		19	16-23
High School	11	9-14		13	11-14
Some College	14	11-18		15	13-16
College Degree	7	4-11		8	7-9
<\$25,000	24	19-29		27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-15		12	11-14
\$50,000+	4	3-5		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-10		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	28	19-38		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]					
Total	81	79-83		83	82-84
Male	77	73-80		79	78-81
Female	85	82-87		86	85-87
18-29	72	64-78		76	73-79
30-44	73	67-78		76	74-78
45-64	84	80-86		85	83-86
65+	93	90-95		95	94-95
<High School	73	64-80		79	76-83
High School	80	76-83		84	83-85
Some College	82	77-86		82	80-84
College Degree	87	83-90		84	83-85
<\$25,000	79	74-83		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	78	73-82		82	80-83
\$50,000+	83	80-86		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	80	78-83		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	83	75-89		87	85-88

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Exercise, Southcentral Region, 2012

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month [^]	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	25	22-27	23	23-24
Male	24	21-27	21	20-23
Female	25	22-29	26	24-27
18-29	14	9-21	13	11-15
30-44	23	18-29	20	18-22
45-64	24	21-27	24	23-26
65+	37	33-41	36	34-38
< High School	48	39-56	39	36-43
High School	26	23-30	29	27-30
Some College	22	18-26	20	19-22
College Degree	10	7-13	11	10-12
<\$25,000	42	36-47	37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27	23-32	25	23-27
\$50,000+	12	10-15	13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	24	22-27	22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	28	20-38	27	25-30

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Overweight and Obese, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	34	31-37		36	35-37
Male	40	36-44		43	41-45
Female	28	25-32		29	28-30
18-29	23	17-32		28	25-31
30-44	38	32-45		36	34-39
45-64	35	31-39		39	37-40
65+	36	32-41		39	37-41
< High School	33	26-42		34	31-38
High School	35	31-39		37	35-39
Some College	30	25-35		34	32-36
College Degree	37	32-42		37	35-39
<\$25,000	28	23-33		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	29-39		38	36-40
\$50,000+	39	35-44		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	34	31-37		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	33	23-44		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
Total	34	31-36	+	29	28-30
Male	32	29-36		29	28-30
Female	35	31-39		29	28-31
18-29	28	19-38		21	18-23
30-44	35	29-41		30	28-32
45-64	36	32-40		33	32-35
65+	35	30-39		29	28-31
< High School	40	32-49		31	28-35
High School	34	30-39		33	31-35
Some College	33	28-39		29	28-31
College Degree	29	25-34	+	22	20-23
<\$25,000	38	32-43		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	38	33-44		32	30-34
\$50,000+	29	25-33		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	32	29-35		28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	46	34-58		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
Total	68	65-70		65	64-66
Male	72	69-76		72	70-73
Female	63	59-66		58	57-59
18-29	51	42-60		48	45-52
30-44	73	67-78		66	64-68
45-64	71	67-74		72	70-73
65+	71	66-75		68	66-70
< High School	73	65-81		65	61-69
High School	69	65-73		70	68-71
Some College	63	57-68		64	62-66
College Degree	66	61-70		59	57-61
<\$25,000	66	60-71		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	68-77		70	67-72
\$50,000+	68	64-72		64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	66	63-69		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	78	69-86		69	66-71

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35^				
Total	12	11-14	12	11-13
Male	16	14-19	15	14-16
Female	8	7-10	10	9-11
35-44	2	1-4	4	3-5
45-54	6	4-9	6	5-7
55-64	15	12-19	12	11-14
65+	23	20-28	24	22-25
< High School	17	12-25	21	18-24
High School	13	11-16	14	12-15
Some College	12	9-17	11	10-12
College Degree	7	5-10	7	6-8
<\$25,000	22	18-28	22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	10-16	12	10-13
\$50,000+	7	5-10	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	9-23	13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35^				
Total	7	5-8	6	6-7
Male	10	8-13	9	8-10
Female	3	2-5	4	4-5
35-44	0	0-2	2	1-3
45-54	2	1-5	3	2-3
55-64	8	6-12	7	6-8
65+	13	11-17	13	11-14
< High School	13	8-20	12	10-15
High School	6	5-8	7	6-8
Some College	6	4-9	6	5-7
College Degree	4	2-6	3	3-4
<\$25,000	11	8-15	11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-10	6	5-7
\$50,000+	4	2-6	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	10	6-18	7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35^				
Total	8	6-9	7	6-7
Male	11	9-13	9	8-10
Female	5	3-6	5	4-5
35-44	1	0-4	1	1-2
45-54	4	2-7	3	2-4
55-64	10	7-14	8	6-9
65+	14	11-17	13	12-15
< High School	8	5-14	11	8-13
High School	8	6-10	7	6-8
Some College	9	6-13	6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-7	4	4-5
<\$25,000	13	10-18	12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-10	6	5-8
\$50,000+	5	4-8	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-9	7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	4-14	5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35^				
Total	4	3-5	4	4-4
Male	4	2-5	4	3-5
Female	4	3-5	4	3-4
35-44	1	0-4	1	1-2
45-54	2	1-4	2	2-3
55-64	4	3-8	4	3-5
65+	7	5-9	7	7-8
< High School	7	4-12	6	5-8
High School	4	2-5	4	4-5
Some College	3	1-5	4	3-5
College Degree	2	1-4	2	2-3
<\$25,000	9	6-13	7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-4	3	3-4
\$50,000+	1	1-3	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4	4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	4-14	5	4-6

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^					
Total	15	13-17		14	13-14
Male	11	9-14		11	10-12
Female	18	15-21		16	15-17
18-29	20	14-27		17	15-20
30-44	17	13-22		15	13-17
45-64	12	10-15		12	11-14
65+	12	9-16		11	10-12
< High School	14	9-21		19	16-23
High School	14	11-17		12	11-14
Some College	18	14-22		15	13-16
College Degree	12	9-17		11	10-12
<\$25,000	20	15-25		20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	10-17		12	11-14
\$50,000+	13	10-16		10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	14	12-16		13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	17	11-26		18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^					
Total	11	9-12		10	9-11
Male	7	6-10		7	6-8
Female	13	11-16		13	12-14
18-29	12	8-18		12	10-14
30-44	12	9-17		11	9-12
45-64	10	8-12		10	9-11
65+	9	7-12		8	7-9
< High School	11	7-17		16	13-19
High School	10	8-13		10	9-11
Some College	12	9-16		11	9-12
College Degree	9	6-13		8	7-9
<\$25,000	16	12-20		16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-15		9	8-11
\$50,000+	8	6-11		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-12		9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	15	9-23		13	11-15

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^					
Total	5	4-6		5	5-5
Male	5	4-7		5	5-6
Female	5	4-7		5	4-5
18-29	0	0-2		0	0-1
30-44	1	0-2		2	1-2
45-64	6	5-8		5	4-6
65+	12	9-15		14	12-15
< High School	5	3-10		4	3-6
High School	4	3-5		5	4-6
Some College	6	4-9		5	4-6
College Degree	7	5-9		6	5-7
<\$25,000	4	3-6		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	4-8		6	5-7
\$50,000+	5	4-7		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-7		6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	1	0-5		1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^					
Total	8	7-9		7	6-7
Male	7	5-9		6	5-6
Female	9	7-11		8	7-9
18-29	1	0-5		1	1-2
30-44	3	1-5		3	2-4
45-64	9	7-12		8	7-9
65+	17	14-21		15	14-17
< High School	13	9-20		8	7-10
High School	7	6-9		8	7-8
Some College	8	6-12		7	6-8
College Degree	5	3-6		5	5-6
<\$25,000	9	7-13		8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-13		9	8-10
\$50,000+	4	3-6		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-9		7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	3-11		5	4-7

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]				
Total	6	5-7	7	6-7
Male	5	4-6	6	5-6
Female	6	5-8	8	7-8
18-29	2	1-5	2	1-3
30-44	3	1-5	4	3-6
45-64	7	5-9	8	7-9
65+	10	8-13	12	11-13
< High School	5	3-9	12	10-15
High School	6	5-8	8	7-8
Some College	7	5-9	7	6-8
College Degree	3	2-5	3	2-3
<\$25,000	10	8-14	12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9	7	6-8
\$50,000+	3	2-4	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-7	7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	4-11	6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]				
Total	31	28-33	29	28-30
Male	27	24-30	25	23-26
Female	34	31-37	33	32-34
18-29	7	4-12	5	4-7
30-44	14	10-19	16	14-18
45-64	38	34-42	36	35-38
65+	58	53-62	55	53-57
< High School	37	30-46	38	34-41
High School	31	27-34	33	31-34
Some College	32	27-37	28	26-30
College Degree	25	21-30	21	19-22
<\$25,000	37	32-42	39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	30-39	31	29-33
\$50,000+	24	20-27	21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	31	29-34	30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	27	19-37	23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]				
Total	18	16-20	18	17-19
Male	12	10-15	14	13-15
Female	24	21-27	22	21-23
18-29	20	14-26	17	15-20
30-44	18	14-23	22	20-24
45-64	21	18-25	20	19-21
65+	12	10-16	11	10-13
< High School	21	14-29	27	24-31
High School	20	17-23	17	16-19
Some College	21	17-25	19	18-21
College Degree	11	9-14	13	12-14
<\$25,000	29	24-34	28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	14-21	17	15-18
\$50,000+	13	10-16	12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	18	16-20	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	14-30	19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{***^}				
Total	2	2-3	2	2-3
Male	2	2-4	2	2-3
Female	2	2-3	2	2-3
18-29	1	0-5	1	0-2
30-44	1	0-2	1	1-2
45-64	3	2-4	3	2-3
65+	4	3-7	5	4-6
< High School	4	2-8	4	2-6
High School	2	1-3	2	2-3
Some College	3	2-6	3	2-3
College Degree	2	1-2	2	1-2
<\$25,000	4	2-7	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-4	2	2-3
\$50,000+	1	0-2	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	2	2-3	2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	2-8	3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]				
Total	14	12-17	15	14-16
Male	12	9-14	14	13-15
Female	17	14-21	16	15-17
18-29	18	11-29	11	10-14
30-44	11	8-17	14	12-15
45-64	16	13-19	18	16-19
65+	12	10-16	15	13-16
< High School	17	11-24	23	20-27
High School	16	12-21	15	14-17
Some College	13	10-17	14	13-16
College Degree	11	8-15	10	9-11
<\$25,000	26	21-31	24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-15	14	12-15
\$50,000+	10	8-13	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	33	22-47	21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes[^]				
Total	10	9-12	10	10-11
Male	11	9-14	10	10-11
Female	10	8-12	10	9-11
18-29	1	0-4	1	1-2
30-44	3	2-6	4	3-5
45-64	14	11-16	13	12-14
65+	21	18-25	21	20-23
< High School	14	10-20	16	13-19
High School	10	8-12	12	11-13
Some College	11	8-14	10	9-11
College Degree	8	6-11	6	5-7
<\$25,000	16	13-20	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-14	11	9-12
\$50,000+	8	6-10	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-12	10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	7-17	12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily[^] **				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	68	61-74	63	60-66
Male	69	59-77	61	57-65
Female	67	57-75	65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	70	60-78	63	59-68
65+	63	53-72	63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	60-76
High School	70	60-78	65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR	60	54-66
<\$25,000	74	63-82	69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	65	51-77	58	51-64
\$50,000+	69	56-80	59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	65	58-72	61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin[^] **				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	36	29-43	30	27-32
Male	39	30-49	29	26-33
Female	32	24-42	30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	28	19-40
45-64	37	27-47	28	24-32
65+	27	20-37	30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR	29	22-37
High School	34	25-44	31	27-36
Some College	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
College Degree	NSR	NSR	24	19-29
<\$25,000	32	22-44	33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	38	26-52	26	22-32
\$50,000+	44	31-57	30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	37	31-45	30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}				
Total	45	38-52	42	39-45
Male	43	34-54	42	38-47
Female	47	38-56	42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	48	37-58	40	36-45
65+	40	31-50	44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR	47	38-56
High School	48	38-58	43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR	39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR	40	34-46
<\$25,000	36	26-49	42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	44	31-57	44	38-50
\$50,000+	56	43-68	39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	45	38-52	40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Oral Health, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	70	67-72		69	68-70
Male	67	63-71		66	64-67
Female	72	69-76		71	70-72
18-29	70	62-76		71	68-73
30-44	70	65-76		67	65-70
45-64	72	69-76		71	69-72
65+	65	60-69		63	62-65
< High School	42	33-51		49	45-53
High School	68	64-72		65	63-66
Some College	74	70-79		70	68-72
College Degree	87	83-90		83	81-84
<\$25,000	47	41-52		49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	65	60-70		66	64-68
\$50,000+	85	82-88		82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	70	68-73		71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	66	56-75		60	57-63
Had One to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	32	29-34		33	32-34
Male	31	28-35		33	31-34
Female	33	29-36		33	31-34
18-29	14	9-20		15	13-18
30-44	22	17-27	-	31	29-33
45-64	43	40-47		42	40-44
65+	39	35-44		36	35-38
< High School	34	26-43		30	26-34
High School	35	31-39		37	35-39
Some College	30	26-35		34	32-36
College Degree	25	21-29		27	25-28
<\$25,000	31	26-36		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36	31-41		36	34-38
\$50,000+	29	26-33		31	29-33
White, non-Hispanic	33	30-35		33	32-34
Other (Including Hispanic)	28	20-38		34	31-37

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Disability, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	19	18-21		20	19-21
Male	18	16-21		19	18-21
Female	20	18-23		21	20-22
18-29	8	5-13		11	9-14
30-44	15	11-19		16	14-18
45-64	23	20-26		24	23-26
65+	29	25-34		26	24-27
< High School	21	15-29		30	26-33
High School	19	16-22		21	20-23
Some College	24	20-29		21	20-23
College Degree	15	12-18		13	12-14
<\$25,000	34	29-40		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	15-22		18	16-20
\$50,000+	12	10-15		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	19	17-21		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	24	16-33		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	7	6-9		9	8-9
Male	7	5-9		8	7-9
Female	8	6-10		9	8-10
18-29	2	0-10		1	1-3
30-44	2	1-4		5	4-7
45-64	8	6-10		9	8-10
65+	17	14-21		18	17-20
< High School	12	8-18		16	14-20
High School	5	4-7	-	9	8-10
Some College	9	7-13		8	7-10
College Degree	7	4-10		5	4-5
<\$25,000	14	11-18		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-12		8	7-9
\$50,000+	3	2-4		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	7-19		10	9-12

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Tobacco Use, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **				
Total	19	17-21	21	20-22
Male	20	17-23	23	22-25
Female	18	15-21	20	18-21
18-29	26	20-33	26	23-29
30-44	25	20-30	29	27-32
45-64	18	15-21	21	20-23
65+	8	6-10	8	7-9
< High School	28	21-37	39	35-43
High School	22	19-26	24	22-25
Some College	18	14-22	22	20-24
College Degree	6	5-9	9	8-10
<\$25,000	32	27-38	32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18	14-22	23	21-25
\$50,000+	13	11-17	15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	19	17-21	20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	12-27	27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	16	14-19	19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	34	27-42	38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	27	24-29	25	25-26
Male	31	28-35	29	28-31
Female	22	20-25	22	21-23
18-29	9	6-14	8	7-10
30-44	21	17-27	19	18-21
45-64	29	26-33	28	27-30
65+	43	38-47	44	42-46
< High School	28	21-36	26	23-29
High School	27	24-31	27	26-29
Some College	28	24-33	26	24-27
College Degree	23	20-27	23	22-25
<\$25,000	23	19-28	24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	33	28-38	29	27-31
\$50,000+	27	23-31	26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	28	25-30	27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	13-27	17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	29	26-31	27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	13	9-19	16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	45	43-48	47	46-48
Male	51	47-55	53	51-54
Female	40	36-44	42	40-43
18-29	35	28-43	34	31-37
30-44	46	41-52	49	46-51
45-64	47	43-51	50	48-51
65+	50	46-55	52	50-54
< High School	56	47-65	65	61-68
High School	49	45-53	51	49-53
Some College	46	41-51	47	45-50
College Degree	30	26-34	32	30-34
<\$25,000	56	50-61	56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	46-56	51	49-53
\$50,000+	40	36-44	41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	47	44-49	48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	37	28-48	44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	45	42-48	46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	47	39-56	54	51-58

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Tobacco Use (continued), Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	49	42-56		55	52-58
Male	44	34-54		53	48-57
Female	54	44-64		57	53-61
18-29	NSR	NSR		68	60-74
30-44	NSR	NSR		54	48-59
45-64	45	35-56		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	47	37-57		50	46-55
Some College	NSR	NSR		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	42	31-54		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	49	41-56		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	48	40-57		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	5	3-6		4	4-5
Male	9	7-11		8	7-9
Female	1	0-2		1	0-1
18-29	6	3-11		7	5-9
30-44	5	3-8		6	5-7
45-64	5	3-7		3	3-4
65+	2	1-4		2	1-2
< High School	6	3-11		7	5-10
High School	5	4-7		5	4-6
Some College	5	3-8		4	4-5
College Degree	2	1-4		2	2-2
<\$25,000	6	3-9		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-7		4	4-5
\$50,000+	5	3-7		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-6		5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-12		2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	4	3-6		4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	5	3-8		5	3-6

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Alcohol Consumption, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **				
Total	16	14-18	18	17-19
Male	21	18-25	24	22-25
Female	10	8-13	13	12-14
18-29	25	19-33	32	30-35
30-44	22	17-27	22	20-24
45-64	12	10-15	15	14-16
65+	6	4-9	5	5-6
< High School	12	7-19	14	11-17
High School	17	14-20	17	15-18
Some College	16	12-20	20	18-22
College Degree	15	12-20	20	18-21
<\$25,000	13	9-18	15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	12-19	18	16-20
\$50,000+	20	17-24	22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	15	13-17	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	13-30	18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***				
Total	5	4-6	6	5-6
Male	7	5-9	7	6-8
Female	3	2-5	5	4-5
18-29	6	3-11	9	8-11
30-44	6	4-11	6	5-7
45-64	5	4-7	6	5-6
65+	2	1-4	3	2-4
< High School	5	2-11	6	4-8
High School	6	4-8	5	5-6
Some College	4	2-7	6	5-7
College Degree	4	2-6	6	5-7
<\$25,000	7	4-10	6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-6	6	5-7
\$50,000+	6	4-9	7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-6	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-11	5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****				
Total	5	4-6	5	5-6
Male	9	7-11	9	8-10
Female	2	1-3	2	2-3
18-29	5	2-9	7	6-9
30-44	6	4-11	5	4-6
45-64	5	4-7	6	5-7
65+	3	2-5	4	3-5
< High School	5	2-10	6	4-8
High School	5	3-8	6	5-6
Some College	4	3-7	5	4-6
College Degree	5	3-8	5	5-6
<\$25,000	5	3-8	5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-7	6	5-7
\$50,000+	7	5-10	6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-7	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	2-10	5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Immunization, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	39	34-43		40	39-42
Male	37	31-44		36	33-39
Female	40	35-46		45	42-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	27-41
High School	36	30-43		37	34-40
Some College	35	27-44		41	38-45
College Degree	52	44-60		48	44-51
<\$25,000	28	20-39		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	38	30-47		39	35-43
\$50,000+	45	39-52		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	40	36-45		42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	49	45-52		49	48-50
Male	48	43-53		45	43-48
Female	49	45-54		52	50-54
50-64	39	34-43		40	39-42
65+	61	57-66		60	58-62
< High School	49	39-59		48	44-53
High School	45	41-50		47	45-49
Some College	45	38-52		48	45-51
College Degree	60	54-66		54	51-56
<\$25,000	47	41-53		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	49	43-55		50	47-52
\$50,000+	48	43-54		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	49	46-53		51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	39	27-53		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	69	64-73		71	69-73
Male	67	59-74		67	65-70
Female	71	65-76		74	72-76
< High School	67	54-78		68	62-73
High School	67	61-73		71	68-73
Some College	71	60-81		72	69-76
College Degree	73	64-80		73	70-76
<\$25,000	70	61-77		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	71	63-79		76	72-78
\$50,000+	56	45-67		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	68	64-73		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		59	52-66

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Falls, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	28	25-31		27	26-28
Male	26	22-30		24	23-26
Female	30	26-33		29	27-30
45-64	27	24-31		27	26-29
65+	29	25-33		26	24-27
< High School	33	24-43		32	28-36
High School	27	23-31		25	24-27
Some College	30	24-36		27	25-29
College Degree	24	19-29		26	24-28
<\$25,000	32	27-38		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	26-37		27	25-30
\$50,000+	24	20-28		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	28	25-31		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	27	17-39		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	10	8-12		10	9-11
Male	9	6-12		8	7-9
Female	10	8-13		12	11-13
45-64	9	7-12		10	9-11
65+	11	8-14		10	9-11
< High School	9	4-17		13	11-17
High School	9	7-12		10	9-11
Some College	14	10-19		11	10-13
College Degree	7	5-10		8	7-10
<\$25,000	14	10-19		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-16		10	9-12
\$50,000+	7	5-10		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-11		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	10-29		12	10-15

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Seatbelt Use, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	76	73-78		76	75-77
Male	70	66-74		70	68-71
Female	81	78-84		82	80-83
18-29	72	64-78		66	63-69
30-44	73	68-79		75	73-77
45-64	76	72-80		78	77-80
65+	82	78-85		82	81-84
< High School	63	54-71		66	62-69
High School	74	70-77		73	71-74
Some College	77	72-81		75	73-77
College Degree	88	84-91		87	85-88
<\$25,000	70	65-75		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	67-77		74	72-76
\$50,000+	79	75-82		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	76	73-78		77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	75	65-82		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	89	87-91		88	87-88
Male	86	83-89		84	82-85
Female	91	89-93		91	90-92
18-29	87	81-91		81	78-83
30-44	88	83-91		87	85-88
45-64	89	86-91		90	89-91
65+	92	89-94		92	91-93
< High School	79	70-85		77	73-80
High School	88	84-90		85	84-87
Some College	90	87-93		88	87-90
College Degree	97	95-98		95	95-96
<\$25,000	80	74-84		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	88	84-91		87	85-88
\$50,000+	92	90-95		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	90	88-91		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	85	77-91		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	6	5-7		6	5-6
Male	7	6-10		8	7-9
Female	4	3-6		4	3-4
18-29	6	4-11		9	7-11
30-44	8	5-12		6	5-7
45-64	5	4-8		5	4-6
65+	4	2-7		4	3-5
< High School	10	6-17		12	10-15
High School	7	5-9		6	6-7
Some College	5	4-8		6	5-7
College Degree	2	1-3		2	2-3
<\$25,000	13	9-18		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9		5	4-6
\$50,000+	4	2-6		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-7		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	4-14		6	5-8

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Drinking and Driving, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink^				
Total	3	2-5	3	3-4
Male	5	3-8	5	4-6
Female	1	0-3	2	1-2
18-29	4	2-10	4	3-6
30-44	5	2-11	4	3-5
45-64	3	2-5	3	2-4
65+	0	0-3	1	0-2
< High School	NSR	NSR	5	2-9
High School	4	2-8	3	2-5
Some College	1	0-3	2	2-3
College Degree	4	2-7	3	3-4
<\$25,000	4	1-13	3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	2-11	3	2-4
\$50,000+	3	2-5	4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-5	3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	4	3-6

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	59	55-63		59	58-61
40-44	64	50-76		60	54-65
45-64	59	53-64		63	61-65
65+	59	53-64		54	51-56
< High School	41	28-54		44	39-50
High School	56	51-62		57	55-60
Some College	68	59-75		62	59-65
College Degree	69	61-75		67	65-70
<\$25,000	44	37-52		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	60	52-67		59	56-62
\$50,000+	70	63-76		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	60	56-64		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	60	56-63		60	58-61
40-44	42	30-55		45	40-50
45-64	60	54-65		62	60-64
65+	67	62-72		62	60-64
< High School	48	35-62		50	44-55
High School	57	51-62		59	57-61
Some College	63	55-71		61	58-64
College Degree	69	62-76		64	61-67
<\$25,000	51	43-59		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	61	53-69		61	57-64
\$50,000+	62	55-69		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	61	57-65		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	49	45-53		49	48-51
40-44	36	25-49		39	34-44
45-64	50	45-55		54	52-56
65+	54	48-60		47	44-49
< High School	33	21-47		35	29-40
High School	47	41-53		48	46-51
Some College	57	49-65		52	49-55
College Degree	57	50-65		55	52-58
<\$25,000	37	30-45		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	43-59		50	47-53
\$50,000+	55	48-62		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	51	47-55		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		50	45-54

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Women's Health: Pap Test, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Had a Pap Test[^]					
Total	93	89-96		92	91-93
18-29	NSR	NSR		73	69-78
30-44	95	88-98		95	93-97
45-64	99	98-100		98	97-99
65+	96	94-98		94	93-95
< High School	91	79-96		86	82-90
High School	90	80-95		90	88-92
Some College	96	92-99		92	89-94
College Degree	97	94-99		97	96-97
<\$25,000	95	91-97		90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	96	92-98		94	91-96
\$50,000+	95	89-98		95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	96	93-97		94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	72	68-76		73	72-74
18-29	NSR	NSR		71	66-75
30-44	80	72-86		83	80-85
45-64	77	72-81		79	77-81
65+	56	50-62		56	53-58
< High School	50	38-62		60	54-65
High School	67	60-74		68	65-70
Some College	79	73-84		74	71-76
College Degree	86	81-90		85	83-87
<\$25,000	60	53-67		66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	74	67-79		72	69-75
\$50,000+	82	76-87		83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	73	69-76		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	79	75-82		79	78-81
18-29	NSR	NSR		72	67-77
30-44	85	78-91		88	86-90
45-64	84	80-88		86	84-87
65+	67	61-72		66	64-68
< High School	63	50-73		68	63-73
High School	73	66-80		74	72-77
Some College	87	81-91		80	78-83
College Degree	91	87-94		90	88-91
<\$25,000	70	63-75		73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	83	77-87		80	76-82
\$50,000+	86	80-91		88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	80	77-83		80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	24	22-27	+	20	19-21
18-29	0	0-3		0	0-1
30-44	11	7-17		7	5-8
45-64	33	28-38	+	24	22-25
65+	47	41-52		42	40-44
< High School	36	25-48		26	22-31
High School	25	21-30		24	23-26
Some College	26	21-32	+	18	16-20
College Degree	13	10-18		11	10-13
<\$25,000	31	25-37		23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24	19-30		23	21-25
\$50,000+	19	15-24		14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	25	22-28		21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	17	9-30		15	12-18

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Prostate Cancer Screening, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	52	47-57		56	54-58
40-44	20	12-32		20	16-25
45-64	53	47-59		56	53-58
65+	68	61-75		74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		45	39-51
High School	52	45-59		56	53-59
Some College	49	39-59		56	52-60
College Degree	60	52-67		62	58-65
<\$25,000	51	40-61		52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	43-61		56	52-60
\$50,000+	51	45-58		58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	53	48-58		56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	64	58-69		71	69-73
50-64	53	46-60		63	60-66
65+	77	70-83		83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR		57	50-64
High School	63	55-71		69	66-72
Some College	64	53-74		72	68-76
College Degree	80	71-86		81	78-84
<\$25,000	56	45-67		63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	59	49-69		70	66-74
\$50,000+	68	60-75		77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	65	60-70	-	73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	68	62-74		63	61-66
50-64	68	59-76		60	56-63
65+	69	60-76		68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR		54	44-64
High School	70	61-78		65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR		64	59-69
College Degree	70	60-78		63	59-68
<\$25,000	73	60-83		62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	62	51-73		62	58-67
\$50,000+	69	60-77		63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	68	61-73		64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	52-70

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* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**				
Total	11	9-13	9	8-10
Male	10	8-14	9	8-10
Female	12	9-15	10	8-11
50-64	9	7-12	8	7-9
65+	13	11-17	11	10-12
< High School	10	5-18	9	6-12
High School	12	9-15	10	8-11
Some College	10	7-15	9	8-11
College Degree	11	8-15	9	7-11
<\$25,000	12	8-17	10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	7-15	10	8-12
\$50,000+	11	8-15	9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	11	9-14	9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	68	65-71	69	67-70
Male	69	64-74	68	66-70
Female	67	63-71	70	68-71
50-64	61	57-66	63	61-65
65+	76	72-80	76	74-77
< High School	49	38-59	57	52-62
High School	70	65-74	66	64-68
Some College	67	60-73	70	68-73
College Degree	81	76-85	78	76-80
<\$25,000	64	57-70	63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	63-75	68	65-70
\$50,000+	71	66-76	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	69	66-72	70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	64	61-67	65	64-66
Male	66	61-71	65	62-67
Female	63	58-67	65	64-67
50-64	59	54-63	60	58-62
65+	71	66-75	71	70-73
< High School	44	34-55	53	49-58
High School	65	61-70	63	61-65
Some College	63	56-70	66	64-69
College Degree	78	73-82	74	72-76
<\$25,000	58	52-65	59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	66	60-72	64	61-67
\$50,000+	69	64-74	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	65	61-68	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	61	57-66

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

HIV/AIDS, Southcentral Region, 2012

	Southcentral Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64[^]					
Total	31	28-34	-	38	37-40
Male	29	25-33	-	37	35-38
Female	33	29-38	-	40	39-42
18-29	36	29-45	-	41	38-44
30-44	40	35-46	-	51	49-54
45-64	22	19-26	-	28	27-30
< High School	30	21-42	-	44	39-49
High School	27	22-32	-	35	32-37
Some College	36	30-42	-	40	38-43
College Degree	36	30-42	-	39	37-41
<\$25,000	50	42-57	-	52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27	22-33	-	36	34-39
\$50,000+	28	24-32	-	34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	28	25-31	-	32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	50	37-63	-	63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64[^] **					
Total	4	3-5	-	4	3-5
Male	4	2-7	-	5	4-6
Female	3	2-6	-	3	3-4
18-29	8	5-15	-	8	6-10
30-44	3	2-6	-	5	4-6
45-64	1	1-3	-	1	1-2
< High School	1	0-9	-	7	4-12
High School	6	3-9	-	4	3-5
Some College	3	2-6	-	5	4-6
College Degree	2	1-4	-	2	2-3
<\$25,000	9	5-16	-	8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	1-6	-	3	3-5
\$50,000+	3	1-5	-	3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-5	-	3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	2-15	-	8	6-10

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 2,224 South Central Region adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Dauphin County U.S. Census summary file 2 population for ages 45-64 by the Have No Health Insurance prevalence of 12% (0.12) for that age group in the South Central Region. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who Have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Dauphin County is 9,242.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Dauphin County Census Population		Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS		Estimate of Dauphin County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	40,985	X	24 %	=	9,836
30-44	51,044	X	19 %	=	9,698
45-64	77,015	X	12 %	=	<u>9,242</u>
				Total	28,776

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Dauphin County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the "Total Estimated Number of Adults" and the "Total Population Age 18-64" in Dauphin County from "Step 3".

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **28,776**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Dauphin County = **169,044**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Dauphin County = (Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Dauphin County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Dauphin County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of those who Have No Health Insurance in Dauphin County = (28,776 / 169,044) X 100 = **17 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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Northeast Region and Pennsylvania Comparisons

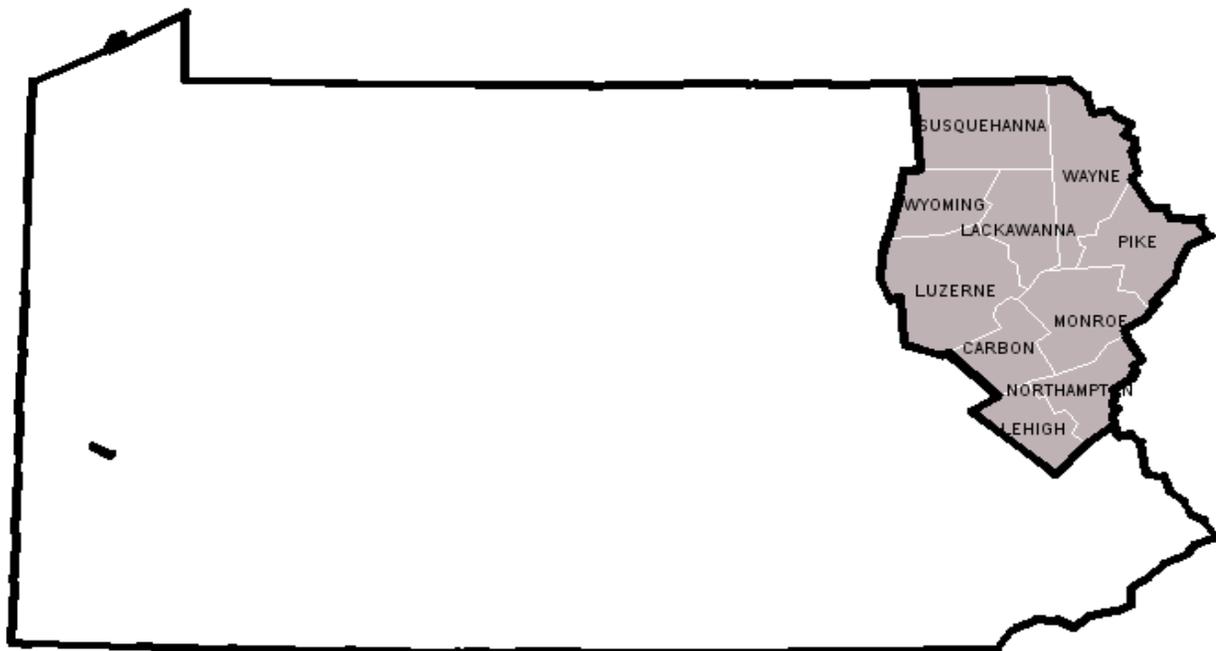


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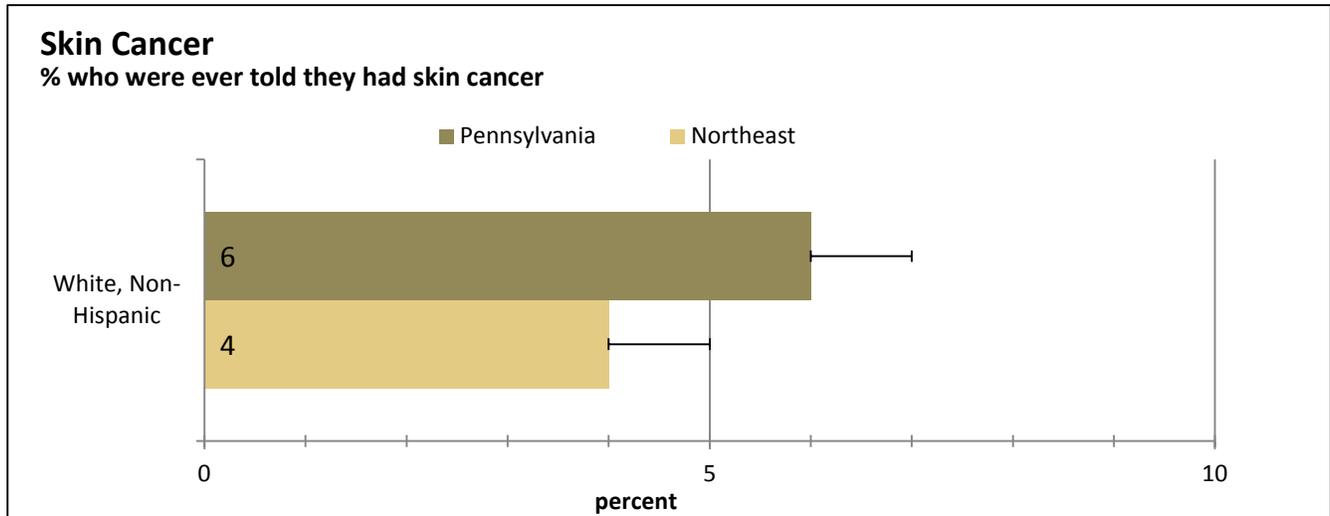
Page 1	Survey Highlights
Page 4	General Health Status
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Page 8	Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease
Page 9	Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma
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Page 27	Colorectal Cancer Screening
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Detailed Core Questionnaire Tables

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

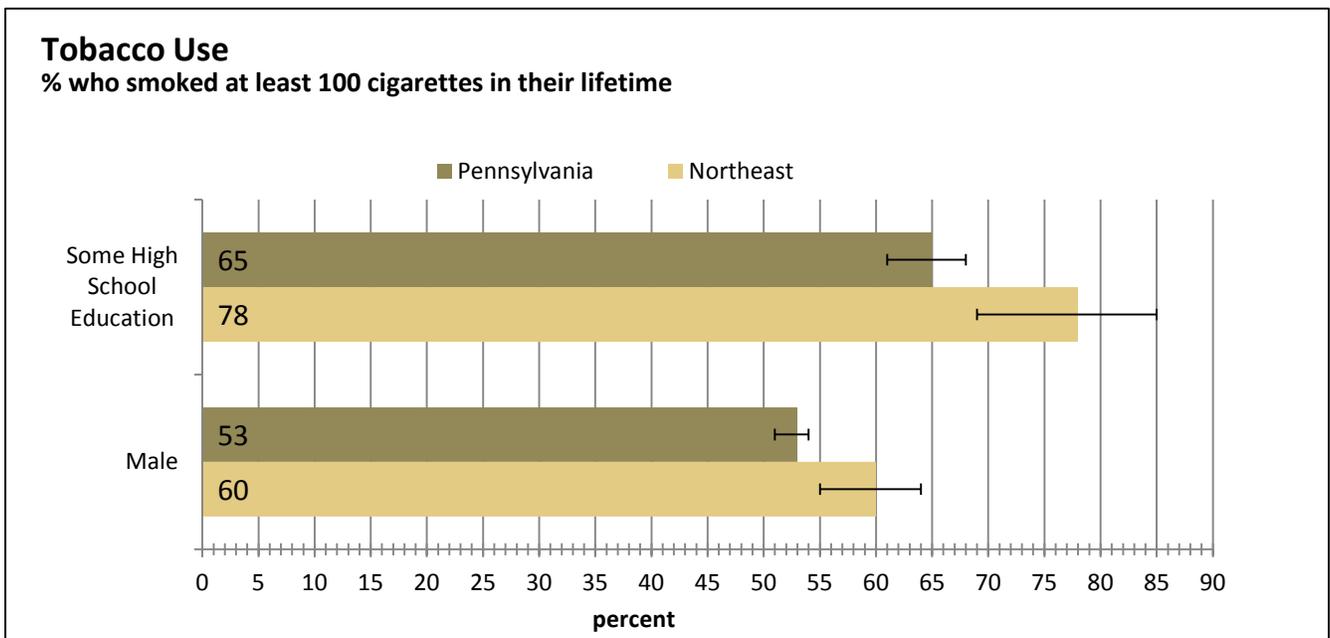
Skin Cancer

- Northeast White, non-Hispanic adults who were ever told they had skin cancer had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 4-5) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who were ever told they had skin cancer (6 percent, CI: 6-7).



Tobacco Use

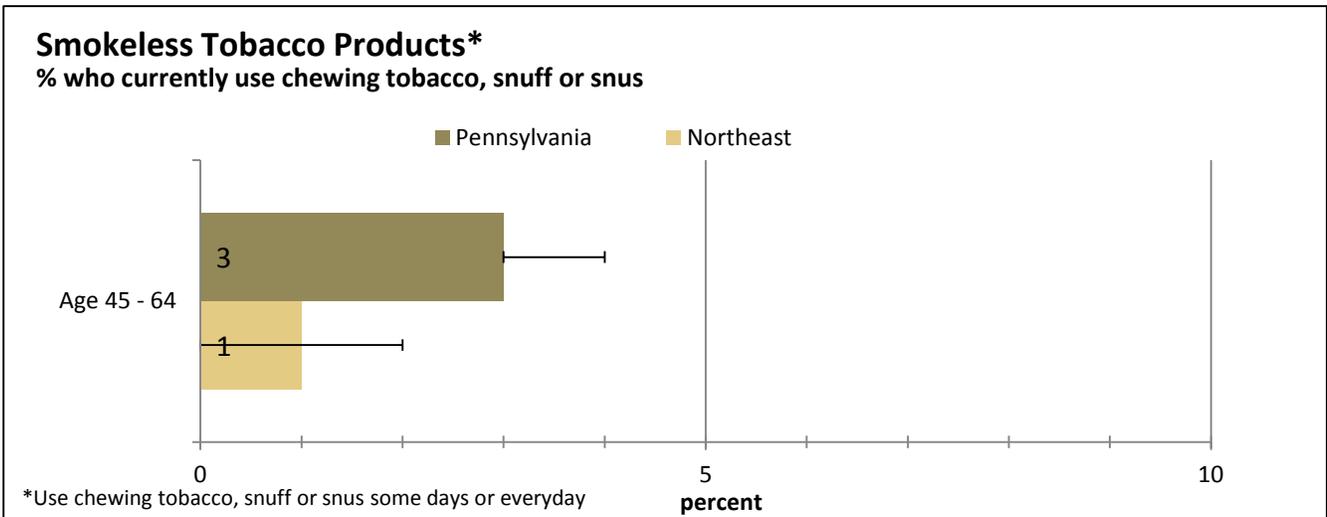
- Northeast males who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime had a significantly higher percentage (60 percent, CI: 55-64) compared to Pennsylvania males who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (53 percent, CI: 51-54).
- Northeast adults with some high school education who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime had a significantly higher percentage (78 percent, CI: 69-85) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (65 percent, CI: 61-68).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

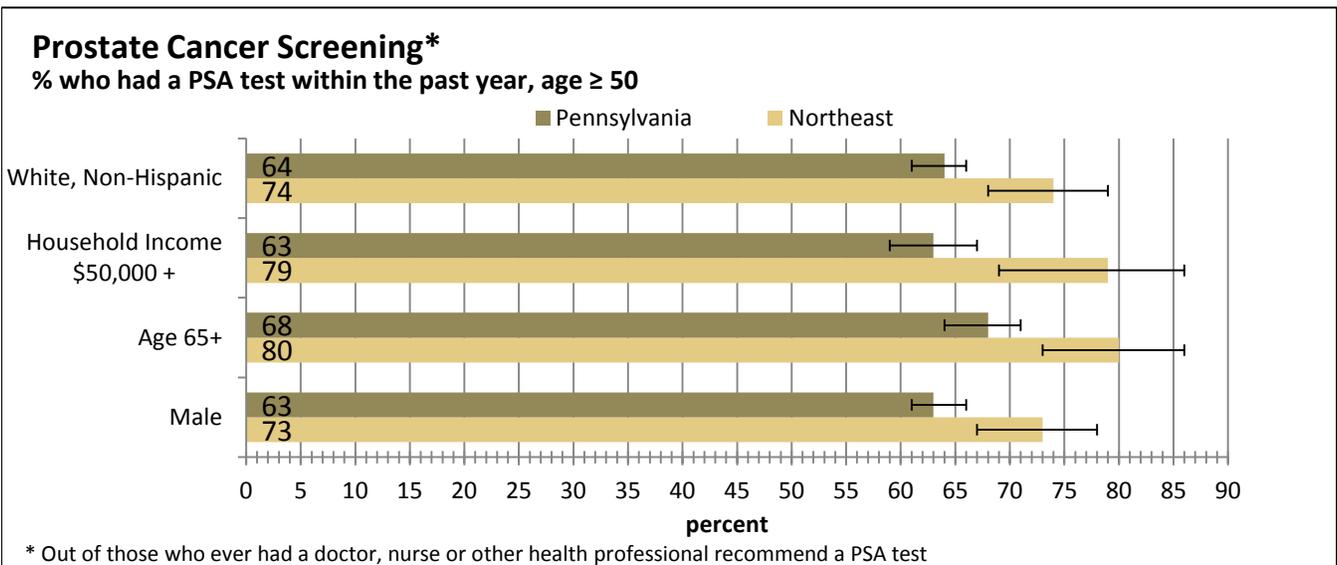
Smokeless Tobacco Products

- Northeast adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-2) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (3 percent, CI: 3-4).



Prostate Cancer Screening

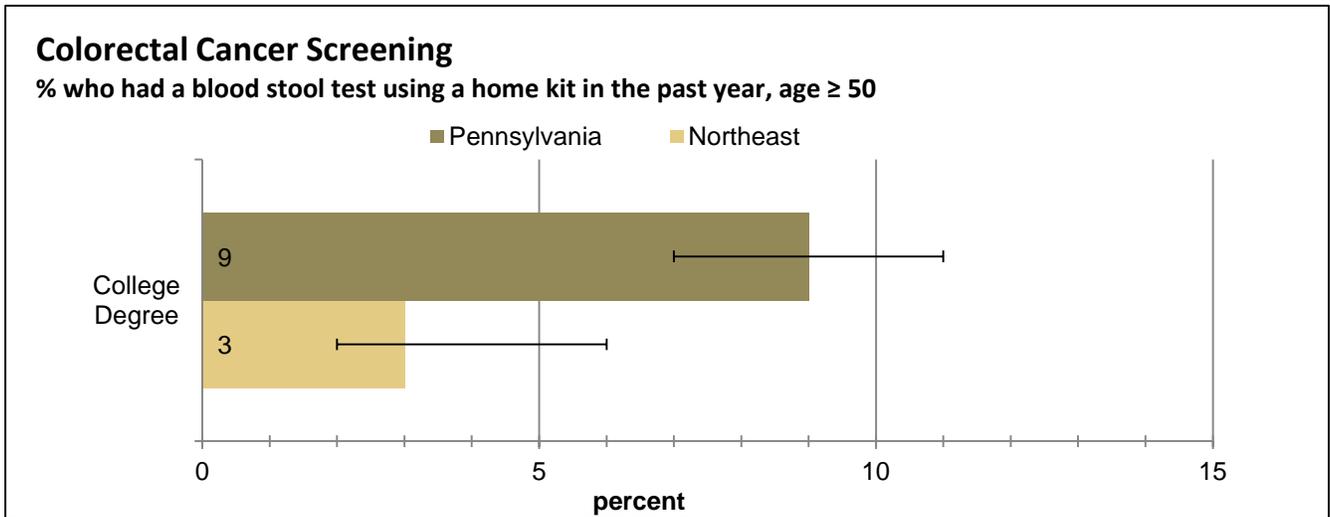
- Northeast males age 50 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year had a significantly higher percentage (73 percent, CI: 67-78) compared to Pennsylvania males age 50 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year (63 percent, CI: 61-66).
- Northeast males age 65 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year had a significantly higher percentage (80 percent, CI: 73-86) compared to Pennsylvania males age 65 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year (68 percent, CI: 64-71).
- Northeast males age 50 and older with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year had a significantly higher percentage (79 percent, CI: 69-86) compared to Pennsylvania males age 50 and older with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year (63 percent, CI: 59-67).
- Northeast White, non-Hispanic males age 50 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year had a significantly higher percentage (74 percent, CI: 68-79) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic males age 50 and older who had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test within the past year (64 percent, CI: 61-66).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Northeast adults age 50 and older with a college degree who had a blood stool test using a home kit within the past year had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 2-6) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 50 and older with a college degree who had a blood stool test using a home kit within the past year (9 percent, CI: 7-11).



General Health Status, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	19	16-22		17	16-18
Male	20	16-25		17	16-18
Female	17	15-21		17	16-18
18-29	NSR	NSR		7	6-9
30-44	13	9-20		14	12-16
45-64	21	18-25		20	19-22
65+	22	19-26		24	23-26
< High School	45	33-59		37	34-41
High School	19	16-23		19	17-20
Some College	16	12-20		14	13-16
College Degree	7	5-10		7	6-7
<\$25,000	34	27-40		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	12-19		16	14-17
\$50,000+	9	6-12		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	17	14-20		16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	26	18-35		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	39	36-42		37	36-38
Male	35	31-40		34	33-36
Female	42	38-46		40	39-42
18-29	39	29-50		35	32-38
30-44	32	26-38		36	34-38
45-64	43	39-48		39	37-41
65+	39	35-44		39	37-41
< High School	52	38-65		49	45-53
High School	37	33-42		37	35-38
Some College	41	36-47		39	37-41
College Degree	31	27-36		32	30-33
<\$25,000	53	46-60		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	39	33-45		37	35-39
\$50,000+	29	25-34		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	39	35-42		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	39	30-48		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	37	34-40		36	35-37
Male	32	28-37		30	28-32
Female	42	39-46		41	40-42
18-29	43	33-54		45	42-49
30-44	44	37-51		42	40-44
45-64	37	33-41		34	32-35
65+	26	23-30		23	21-24
< High School	45	33-59		41	37-45
High School	36	32-41		34	32-36
Some College	42	36-47		39	37-42
College Degree	30	25-35		32	30-34
<\$25,000	51	44-58		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	32-44		33	31-35
\$50,000+	30	26-35		30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	36	33-39		34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	44	35-54		41	38-44

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Health Care Access, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	16	13-19		16	15-17
Male	20	15-26		18	16-19
Female	12	9-15		15	13-16
18-29	27	17-39		24	21-27
30-44	15	11-20		17	15-19
45-64	11	8-14		11	10-12
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	29-39
High School	15	11-21		18	17-20
Some College	19	14-24		16	14-18
College Degree	4	2-7		6	5-8
<\$25,000	37	28-47		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	10-20		18	16-21
\$50,000+	4	3-7		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	15	12-19		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	12-28		25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	10	9-12		13	12-14
Male	14	11-17		17	16-18
Female	7	6-10		9	8-10
18-29	19	13-26		26	24-29
30-44	16	12-22		17	15-19
45-64	8	6-10		8	7-9
65+	2	2-4		3	3-4
< High School	9	5-16		15	12-18
High School	9	7-12		13	12-14
Some College	14	10-18		14	13-16
College Degree	9	7-13		10	9-11
<\$25,000	13	10-18		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-15		14	13-16
\$50,000+	7	5-10		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-12		11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	9-20		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	14	12-17		13	12-14
Male	13	9-18		12	11-13
Female	15	12-19		13	12-14
18-29	24	15-36		19	16-21
30-44	18	13-25		18	16-20
45-64	13	10-16		12	11-13
65+	4	2-6		3	3-4
< High School	NSR	NSR		19	16-23
High School	11	9-15		13	11-14
Some College	16	12-21		15	13-16
College Degree	8	5-12		8	7-9
<\$25,000	31	24-39		27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	13	10-18		12	11-14
\$50,000+	5	3-8		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-16		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	15-31		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	85	82-87		83	82-84
Male	80	75-85		79	78-81
Female	89	86-91		86	85-87
18-29	78	65-87		76	73-79
30-44	77	71-82		76	74-78
45-64	85	82-88		85	83-86
65+	97	95-98		95	94-95
<High School	NSR	NSR		79	76-83
High School	87	84-90		84	83-85
Some College	86	82-89		82	80-84
College Degree	84	80-88		84	83-85
<\$25,000	83	76-89		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	86	82-90		82	80-83
\$50,000+	86	83-89		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	84	81-87		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	86	79-91		87	85-88

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Exercise, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month[^]					
Total	23	21-26		23	23-24
Male	21	17-25		21	20-23
Female	26	23-29		26	24-27
18-29	12	7-19		13	11-15
30-44	22	16-28		20	18-22
45-64	25	21-29		24	23-26
65+	32	28-36		36	34-38
< High School	34	24-45		39	36-43
High School	30	26-34		29	27-30
Some College	21	17-25		20	19-22
College Degree	11	8-14		11	10-12
<\$25,000	35	30-42		37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	20-30		25	23-27
\$50,000+	13	10-16		13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	22	19-24		22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	31	23-40		27	25-30

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Overweight and Obese, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	36	33-39		36	35-37
Male	43	38-48		43	41-45
Female	30	26-33		29	28-30
18-29	32	23-43		28	25-31
30-44	28	23-35		36	34-39
45-64	39	35-44		39	37-40
65+	43	38-47		39	37-41
< High School	44	32-56		34	31-38
High School	36	32-41		37	35-39
Some College	34	28-39		34	32-36
College Degree	36	31-41		37	35-39
<\$25,000	36	29-43		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36	31-42		38	36-40
\$50,000+	37	32-41		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	36	33-39		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	38	30-48		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
Total	30	27-33		29	28-30
Male	31	27-35		29	28-30
Female	29	26-33		29	28-31
18-29	22	15-32		21	18-23
30-44	34	28-41		30	28-32
45-64	34	30-39		33	32-35
65+	26	22-30		29	28-31
< High School	30	20-41		31	28-35
High School	34	29-39		33	31-35
Some College	32	26-37		29	28-31
College Degree	24	19-28		22	20-23
<\$25,000	31	25-37		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	28-40		32	30-34
\$50,000+	29	25-34		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	30	27-32		28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	33	24-43		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
Total	66	63-69		65	64-66
Male	74	69-78		72	70-73
Female	59	55-63		58	57-59
18-29	55	45-65		48	45-52
30-44	62	56-69		66	64-68
45-64	73	69-77		72	70-73
65+	68	64-72		68	66-70
< High School	73	59-84		65	61-69
High School	70	65-74		70	68-71
Some College	65	60-70		64	62-66
College Degree	59	54-64		59	57-61
<\$25,000	66	59-73		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	70	64-75		70	67-72
\$50,000+	66	62-70		64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	66	63-69		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	71	62-78		69	66-71

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	12	10-14	12	11-13
Male	16	13-19	15	14-16
Female	9	7-11	10	9-11
35-44	3	2-7	4	3-5
45-54	6	4-10	6	5-7
55-64	12	9-17	12	11-14
65+	23	19-27	24	22-25
< High School	17	11-27	21	18-24
High School	13	10-16	14	12-15
Some College	12	9-16	11	10-12
College Degree	8	6-11	7	6-8
<\$25,000	20	16-25	22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-15	12	10-13
\$50,000+	8	6-11	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	7-21	13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	7	6-8	6	6-7
Male	10	7-12	9	8-10
Female	4	3-6	4	4-5
35-44	2	1-5	2	1-3
45-54	3	1-5	3	2-3
55-64	9	6-13	7	6-8
65+	12	10-16	13	11-14
< High School	12	7-21	12	10-15
High School	8	6-10	7	6-8
Some College	6	4-9	6	5-7
College Degree	3	2-5	3	3-4
<\$25,000	12	9-17	11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-10	6	5-7
\$50,000+	4	3-6	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-9	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	2-12	7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	8	6-9	7	6-7
Male	11	9-14	9	8-10
Female	5	3-7	5	4-5
35-44	1	0-3	1	1-2
45-54	4	2-7	3	2-4
55-64	8	5-12	8	6-9
65+	16	13-19	13	12-15
< High School	14	8-23	11	8-13
High School	8	6-10	7	6-8
Some College	7	4-10	6	5-7
College Degree	6	4-9	4	4-5
<\$25,000	14	11-19	12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-11	6	5-8
\$50,000+	5	3-7	4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-9	7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	3-15	5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]				
Total	3	2-4	4	4-4
Male	4	3-6	4	3-5
Female	3	2-4	4	3-4
35-44	1	0-4	1	1-2
45-54	2	1-4	2	2-3
55-64	3	2-6	4	3-5
65+	6	4-9	7	7-8
< High School	3	1-7	6	5-8
High School	4	2-6	4	4-5
Some College	5	3-8	4	3-5
College Degree	1	0-2	2	2-3
<\$25,000	6	4-9	7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-6	3	3-4
\$50,000+	2	1-3	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4	4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	3-13	5	4-6

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Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^				
Total	14	12-17	14	13-14
Male	13	10-17	11	10-12
Female	16	13-19	16	15-17
18-29	15	8-26	17	15-20
30-44	19	14-24	15	13-17
45-64	14	11-17	12	11-14
65+	10	8-14	11	10-12
< High School	30	19-44	19	16-23
High School	12	9-15	12	11-14
Some College	12	9-15	15	13-16
College Degree	14	11-17	11	10-12
<\$25,000	21	16-27	20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-15	12	11-14
\$50,000+	10	8-13	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	13	11-15	13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	22	15-31	18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	11	9-13	10	9-11
Male	9	6-13	7	6-8
Female	13	11-16	13	12-14
18-29	NSR	NSR	12	10-14
30-44	14	10-20	11	9-12
45-64	11	9-14	10	9-11
65+	8	6-11	8	7-9
< High School	NSR	NSR	16	13-19
High School	10	7-13	10	9-11
Some College	7	5-10	11	9-12
College Degree	10	8-13	8	7-9
<\$25,000	17	13-22	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	7-13	9	8-11
\$50,000+	7	5-9	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-13	9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	16	11-24	13	11-15

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^					
Total	4	3-5		5	5-5
Male	5	4-8		5	5-6
Female	3	2-4		5	4-5
18-29	0	0-1		0	0-1
30-44	2	0-8		2	1-2
45-64	3	2-5		5	4-6
65+	11	9-14		14	12-15
< High School	6	3-15		4	3-6
High School	3	2-4		5	4-6
Some College	5	3-7		5	4-6
College Degree	4	3-5		6	5-7
<\$25,000	5	3-9		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	3-6		6	5-7
\$50,000+	4	3-6		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	4	4-5	-	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	2	0-13		1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^					
Total	6	5-8		7	6-7
Male	5	4-8		6	5-6
Female	7	6-10		8	7-9
18-29	1	0-4		1	1-2
30-44	3	1-8		3	2-4
45-64	7	5-10		8	7-9
65+	13	11-16		15	14-17
< High School	6	3-15		8	7-10
High School	6	5-8		8	7-8
Some College	8	5-11		7	6-8
College Degree	5	4-7		5	5-6
<\$25,000	7	5-11		8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-10		9	8-10
\$50,000+	5	4-8		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8		7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	3-15		5	4-7

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Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]				
Total	8	6-10	7	6-7
Male	8	5-10	6	5-6
Female	8	6-10	8	7-8
18-29	1	0-4	2	1-3
30-44	7	3-12	4	3-6
45-64	10	7-13	8	7-9
65+	12	10-15	12	11-13
< High School	17	10-28	12	10-15
High School	7	5-9	8	7-8
Some College	10	7-13	7	6-8
College Degree	2	1-4	3	2-3
<\$25,000	15	11-20	12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-11	7	6-8
\$50,000+	4	2-6	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10	7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	3-14	6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	31	29-34	29	28-30
Male	26	22-30	25	23-26
Female	36	33-40	33	32-34
18-29	NSR	NSR	5	4-7
30-44	17	13-23	16	14-18
45-64	37	33-41	36	35-38
65+	56	52-60	55	53-57
< High School	40	28-53	38	34-41
High School	35	31-40	33	31-34
Some College	31	26-35	28	26-30
College Degree	21	18-25	21	19-22
<\$25,000	43	36-50	39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	33	28-38	31	29-33
\$50,000+	24	20-28	21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	33	30-36	30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	24	17-33	23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	18	16-21	18	17-19
Male	15	12-20	14	13-15
Female	21	18-24	22	21-23
18-29	20	12-30	17	15-20
30-44	23	18-30	22	20-24
45-64	20	17-23	20	19-21
65+	10	8-13	11	10-13
< High School	29	19-43	27	24-31
High School	19	16-23	17	16-19
Some College	18	15-23	19	18-21
College Degree	10	8-14	13	12-14
<\$25,000	30	24-36	28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	12-20	17	15-18
\$50,000+	11	9-14	12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	18	16-21	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	20	14-28	19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{**^}				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	3	2-4	2	2-3
Male	3	1-5	2	2-3
Female	3	2-5	2	2-3
18-29	1	0-4	1	0-2
30-44	2	1-8	1	1-2
45-64	3	2-4	3	2-3
65+	6	4-8	5	4-6
< High School	4	1-14	4	2-6
High School	4	2-5	2	2-3
Some College	2	1-4	3	2-3
College Degree	3	1-5	2	1-2
<\$25,000	5	3-9	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-4	2	2-3
\$50,000+	2	1-3	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4	2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	1-11	3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]					
Total	16	14-18		15	14-16
Male	13	10-17		14	13-15
Female	18	15-22		16	15-17
18-29	13	7-23		11	10-14
30-44	17	12-23		14	12-15
45-64	18	15-22		18	16-19
65+	14	11-17		15	13-16
< High School	NSR	NSR		23	20-27
High School	16	13-20		15	14-17
Some College	15	12-20		14	13-16
College Degree	13	9-17		10	9-11
<\$25,000	25	19-32		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	12-21		14	12-15
\$50,000+	10	8-14		10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	14	12-17		13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	16-32		21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes[^]				
Total	9	8-11	10	10-11
Male	9	7-12	10	10-11
Female	10	8-12	10	9-11
18-29	1	0-4	1	1-2
30-44	3	1-5	4	3-5
45-64	11	9-15	13	12-14
65+	19	16-23	21	20-23
< High School	9	5-15	16	13-19
High School	12	10-15	12	11-13
Some College	8	6-10	10	9-11
College Degree	8	6-11	6	5-7
<\$25,000	12	9-16	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	9-16	11	9-12
\$50,000+	6	5-9	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-11	10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	9	5-16	12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily[^] **				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	67	59-74	63	60-66
Male	68	58-77	61	57-65
Female	66	55-75	65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	69	57-79	63	59-68
65+	62	52-72	63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	60-76
High School	66	55-75	65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR	60	54-66
<\$25,000	77	66-85	69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	58	51-64
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	64	57-71	61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin[^] **				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	26	20-33	30	27-32
Male	28	19-39	29	26-33
Female	25	17-34	30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	28	19-40
45-64	25	17-35	28	24-32
65+	25	17-35	30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR	29	22-37
High School	27	18-38	31	27-36
Some College	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
College Degree	NSR	NSR	24	19-29
<\$25,000	27	17-40	33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	26	22-32
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	27	21-35	30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}				
Total	39	32-48	42	39-45
Male	47	35-59	42	38-47
Female	33	24-43	42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	33	22-45	40	36-45
65+	43	33-53	44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR	47	38-56
High School	40	30-52	43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR	39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR	40	34-46
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR	42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	44	38-50
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	39	32-47	40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Oral Health, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	70	67-72		69	68-70
Male	68	63-72		66	64-67
Female	72	68-75		71	70-72
18-29	76	67-83		71	68-73
30-44	69	62-75		67	65-70
45-64	70	65-74		71	69-72
65+	66	61-70		63	62-65
< High School	53	40-65		49	45-53
High School	66	61-70		65	63-66
Some College	69	64-74		70	68-72
College Degree	86	82-89		83	81-84
<\$25,000	53	46-60		49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	61-72		66	64-68
\$50,000+	82	78-85		82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	72	69-75		71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	58	49-67		60	57-63
Had Zero to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	81	78-83		83	82-83
Male	80	75-84		83	82-84
Female	82	79-84		82	81-83
18-29	NSR	NSR		98	97-99
30-44	92	87-95		93	91-94
45-64	81	77-84		82	81-84
65+	56	51-60		56	54-58
< High School	54	41-66		63	60-67
High School	78	74-81		78	76-79
Some College	86	82-89		87	86-89
College Degree	94	92-96		94	93-95
<\$25,000	69	63-74		69	67-71
\$25,000 to \$49,999	80	75-83		79	78-81
\$50,000+	91	89-93		93	93-94
White, non-Hispanic	80	78-83		82	82-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	86	78-91		84	83-86

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Disability, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	22	20-25		20	19-21
Male	23	18-28		19	18-21
Female	22	19-25		21	20-22
18-29	NSR	NSR		11	9-14
30-44	19	14-25		16	14-18
45-64	25	21-29		24	23-26
65+	28	24-32		26	24-27
< High School	42	29-56		30	26-33
High School	23	19-27		21	20-23
Some College	21	17-25		21	20-23
College Degree	12	9-15		13	12-14
<\$25,000	38	31-44		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	18-27		18	16-20
\$50,000+	11	9-15		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	22	19-25		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	16-32		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	10	8-12		9	8-9
Male	10	7-15		8	7-9
Female	10	8-12		9	8-10
18-29	NSR	NSR		1	1-3
30-44	5	2-11		5	4-7
45-64	11	8-14		9	8-10
65+	20	17-24		18	17-20
< High School	NSR	NSR		16	14-20
High School	9	8-12		9	8-10
Some College	10	8-14		8	7-10
College Degree	4	3-6		5	4-5
<\$25,000	22	17-30		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-13		8	7-9
\$50,000+	3	2-5		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-13		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	4-15		10	9-12

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Tobacco Use, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **					
Total	24	21-27		21	20-22
Male	29	24-35		23	22-25
Female	19	16-23		20	18-21
18-29	37	26-49		26	23-29
30-44	34	27-40		29	27-32
45-64	23	20-27		21	20-23
65+	6	4-9		8	7-9
< High School	52	39-64		39	35-43
High School	24	20-29		24	22-25
Some College	25	20-30		22	20-24
College Degree	8	6-11		9	8-10
<\$25,000	36	29-44		32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27	21-33		23	21-25
\$50,000+	15	12-19		15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	23	20-27		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	29	21-38		27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	21	18-24		19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	45	33-57		38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	27	25-30		25	25-26
Male	30	27-35		29	28-31
Female	25	22-28		22	21-23
18-29	9	6-15		8	7-10
30-44	18	14-24		19	18-21
45-64	31	27-35		28	27-30
65+	45	41-50		44	42-46
< High School	26	18-36		26	23-29
High School	29	25-33		27	26-29
Some College	29	24-33		26	24-27
College Degree	24	21-28		23	22-25
<\$25,000	26	21-31		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	26	22-31		29	27-31
\$50,000+	30	26-34		26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	29	26-32		27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	13-27		17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	29	26-32		27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	18	12-25		16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	51	48-55		47	46-48
Male	60	55-64	+	53	51-54
Female	44	40-48		42	40-43
18-29	46	36-57		34	31-37
30-44	52	45-58		49	46-51
45-64	54	50-59		50	48-51
65+	51	47-56		52	50-54
< High School	78	69-85	+	65	61-68
High School	53	49-58		51	49-53
Some College	53	48-59		47	45-50
College Degree	32	28-37		32	30-34
<\$25,000	62	55-68		56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	46-58		51	49-53
\$50,000+	45	41-50		41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	52	49-55		48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	48	39-57		44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	50	47-53		46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	62	51-72		54	51-58

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use (continued), Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	56	46-65		55	52-58
Male	56	42-69		53	48-57
Female	56	45-67		57	53-61
18-29	NSR	NSR		68	60-74
30-44	NSR	NSR		54	48-59
45-64	45	35-56		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	54	43-64		50	46-55
Some College	70	57-80		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	59	46-72		59	53-65
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	55	44-66		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	57	47-67		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	4	3-7		4	4-5
Male	8	5-13		8	7-9
Female	0	0-1		1	0-1
18-29	14	7-25		7	5-9
30-44	5	3-10		6	5-7
45-64	1	0-2	-	3	3-4
65+	1	0-2		2	1-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		7	5-10
High School	3	2-5		5	4-6
Some College	4	2-6		4	4-5
College Degree	2	1-4		2	2-2
<\$25,000	4	2-9		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	1-5		4	4-5
\$50,000+	3	2-5		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	4	2-7		5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	2-15		2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	4	3-7		4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	3	1-7		5	3-6

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Alcohol Consumption, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **				
Total	17	15-19	18	17-19
Male	23	19-27	24	22-25
Female	11	9-13	13	12-14
18-29	29	21-38	32	30-35
30-44	22	16-28	22	20-24
45-64	14	11-17	15	14-16
65+	7	5-10	5	5-6
< High School	19	12-31	14	11-17
High School	14	11-18	17	15-18
Some College	17	13-22	20	18-22
College Degree	18	15-23	20	18-21
<\$25,000	14	10-19	15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	10-20	18	16-20
\$50,000+	20	17-24	22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	16	14-18	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	12-28	18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***				
Total	6	5-7	6	5-6
Male	7	5-10	7	6-8
Female	5	4-7	5	4-5
18-29	10	6-16	9	8-11
30-44	5	2-9	6	5-7
45-64	6	4-9	6	5-6
65+	4	2-6	3	2-4
< High School	6	2-16	6	4-8
High School	5	4-7	5	5-6
Some College	7	5-11	6	5-7
College Degree	6	4-9	6	5-7
<\$25,000	7	4-12	6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9	6	5-7
\$50,000+	5	3-7	7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-6	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	6-19	5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****				
Total	5	4-7	5	5-6
Male	9	7-12	9	8-10
Female	2	1-2	2	2-3
18-29	7	4-11	7	6-9
30-44	3	1-8	5	4-6
45-64	6	4-8	6	5-7
65+	5	3-8	4	3-5
< High School	5	2-16	6	4-8
High School	5	4-7	6	5-6
Some College	6	4-10	5	4-6
College Degree	4	2-6	5	5-6
<\$25,000	6	4-11	5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-8	6	5-7
\$50,000+	5	3-7	6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-6	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	3-15	5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Immunization, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
Total	35	31-40		40	39-42
Male	29	23-36		36	33-39
Female	41	34-47		45	42-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	27-41
High School	32	25-40		37	34-40
Some College	33	25-43		41	38-45
College Degree	40	33-48		48	44-51
<\$25,000	30	22-40		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	40	31-50		39	35-43
\$50,000+	35	28-42		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	36	31-41		42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
Total	46	43-50		49	48-50
Male	42	37-47		45	43-48
Female	50	46-55		52	50-54
50-64	35	31-40		40	39-42
65+	61	56-65		60	58-62
< High School	55	43-67		48	44-53
High School	45	40-50		47	45-49
Some College	44	37-51		48	45-51
College Degree	47	41-53		54	51-56
<\$25,000	44	38-51		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	44-57		50	47-52
\$50,000+	43	37-49		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	48	44-51		51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
Total	66	61-70		71	69-73
Male	61	53-68		67	65-70
Female	69	64-75		74	72-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		68	62-73
High School	67	61-73		71	68-73
Some College	62	52-71		72	69-76
College Degree	68	59-76		73	70-76
<\$25,000	66	57-73		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	59-76		76	72-78
\$50,000+	57	47-67		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	68	63-72		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		59	52-66

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Falls, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	26	23-29		27	26-28
Male	25	21-29		24	23-26
Female	27	23-31		29	27-30
45-64	26	22-30		27	26-29
65+	26	22-30		26	24-27
< High School	32	22-44		32	28-36
High School	24	20-28		25	24-27
Some College	27	22-33		27	25-29
College Degree	24	19-29		26	24-28
<\$25,000	34	28-40		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	25-37		27	25-30
\$50,000+	18	14-22		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	26	24-29		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	20	12-32		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	11	9-13		10	9-11
Male	9	7-12		8	7-9
Female	13	10-16		12	11-13
45-64	11	9-14		10	9-11
65+	11	9-15		10	9-11
< High School	19	11-30		13	11-17
High School	11	9-14		10	9-11
Some College	13	9-18		11	10-13
College Degree	6	4-9		8	7-10
<\$25,000	17	13-22		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	10-19		10	9-12
\$50,000+	6	4-8		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	9	4-19		12	10-15

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Seatbelt Use, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	78	75-81		76	75-77
Male	70	65-75		70	68-71
Female	86	83-88		82	80-83
18-29	67	56-77		66	63-69
30-44	78	72-83		75	73-77
45-64	81	78-85		78	77-80
65+	83	79-86		82	81-84
< High School	NSR	NSR		66	62-69
High School	78	74-81		73	71-74
Some College	79	75-83		75	73-77
College Degree	88	85-91		87	85-88
<\$25,000	74	67-80		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	78	74-83		74	72-76
\$50,000+	84	81-87		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	78	75-81		77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	79	70-85		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	88	85-90		88	87-88
Male	82	77-86		84	82-85
Female	93	91-95		91	90-92
18-29	77	64-86		81	78-83
30-44	89	83-92		87	85-88
45-64	90	87-93		90	89-91
65+	92	89-95		92	91-93
< High School	NSR	NSR		77	73-80
High School	87	84-90		85	84-87
Some College	92	89-94		88	87-90
College Degree	96	93-97		95	95-96
<\$25,000	83	76-88		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	88	84-92		87	85-88
\$50,000+	94	91-96		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	88	85-91		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	87	78-92		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car^					
Total	7	5-9		6	5-6
Male	11	7-16		8	7-9
Female	3	2-4		4	3-4
18-29	14	7-26		9	7-11
30-44	6	4-11		6	5-7
45-64	5	4-8		5	4-6
65+	4	2-6		4	3-5
< High School	NSR	NSR		12	10-15
High School	6	4-8		6	6-7
Some College	5	3-7		6	5-7
College Degree	2	1-4		2	2-3
<\$25,000	8	5-13		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	4-10		5	4-6
\$50,000+	2	1-4		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-9		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	4-17		6	5-8

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^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Drinking and Driving, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink[^]					
Total	3	2-5		3	3-4
Male	5	3-8		5	4-6
Female	1	1-3		2	1-2
18-29	3	1-6		4	3-6
30-44	3	1-13		4	3-5
45-64	4	2-7		3	2-4
65+	2	1-7		1	0-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		5	2-9
High School	3	2-7		3	2-5
Some College	2	1-4		2	2-3
College Degree	2	1-5		3	3-4
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR		3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	1-6		3	2-4
\$50,000+	4	2-6		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		4	3-6

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	57	52-61		59	58-61
40-44	NSR	NSR		60	54-65
45-64	63	57-69		63	61-65
65+	49	43-55		54	51-56
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-50
High School	57	51-63		57	55-60
Some College	56	47-64		62	59-65
College Degree	66	56-74		67	65-70
<\$25,000	43	35-51		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	56	47-64		59	56-62
\$50,000+	68	60-75		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	58	54-62		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	58	53-62		60	58-61
40-44	40	28-54		45	40-50
45-64	59	53-65		62	60-64
65+	62	56-67		62	60-64
< High School	NSR	NSR		50	44-55
High School	63	57-68		59	57-61
Some College	50	42-58		61	58-64
College Degree	63	54-71		64	61-67
<\$25,000	47	39-56		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	61	53-69		61	57-64
\$50,000+	63	55-70		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	60	56-64		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	46	42-50		49	48-51
40-44	34	22-47		39	34-44
45-64	54	48-59		54	52-56
65+	40	34-46		47	44-49
< High School	26	15-39		35	29-40
High School	49	43-55		48	46-51
Some College	41	34-50		52	49-55
College Degree	57	48-65		55	52-58
<\$25,000	34	27-42		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	47	39-56		50	47-53
\$50,000+	55	48-63		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	49	45-53		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		50	45-54

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Women's Health: Pap Test, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Had a Pap Test[^]					
Total	93	91-95		92	91-93
18-29	78	65-88		73	69-78
30-44	95	88-98		95	93-97
45-64	97	93-98		98	97-99
65+	94	91-96		94	93-95
< High School	NSR	NSR		86	82-90
High School	91	85-94		90	88-92
Some College	96	91-98		92	89-94
College Degree	96	92-98		97	96-97
<\$25,000	90	84-94		90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	94	87-97		94	91-96
\$50,000+	97	95-98		95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	94	92-96		94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	90	79-96		85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	74	70-77		73	72-74
18-29	75	61-85		71	66-75
30-44	84	75-90		83	80-85
45-64	74	68-79		79	77-81
65+	63	57-68		56	53-58
< High School	NSR	NSR		60	54-65
High School	71	66-76		68	65-70
Some College	72	64-78		74	71-76
College Degree	83	78-88		85	83-87
<\$25,000	63	55-70		66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	76	68-82		72	69-75
\$50,000+	83	78-88		83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	73	70-77		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	78	65-87		74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	81	78-84		79	78-81
18-29	77	64-87		72	67-77
30-44	88	79-94		88	86-90
45-64	84	79-88		86	84-87
65+	70	65-75		66	64-68
< High School	NSR	NSR		68	63-73
High School	78	73-83		74	72-77
Some College	82	76-86		80	78-83
College Degree	87	81-91		90	88-91
<\$25,000	74	66-80		73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	79	72-85		80	76-82
\$50,000+	90	86-93		88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	80	76-83		80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	85	74-92		78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	19	16-22		20	19-21
18-29	0	0-0		0	0-1
30-44	4	2-9		7	5-8
45-64	26	21-31		24	22-25
65+	34	29-40		42	40-44
< High School	29	18-43		26	22-31
High School	21	17-26		24	23-26
Some College	18	12-24		18	16-20
College Degree	14	10-18		11	10-13
<\$25,000	18	14-23		23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	14-25		23	21-25
\$50,000+	19	14-25		14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	20	17-23		21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	13	6-25		15	12-18

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If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Prostate Cancer Screening, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	55	50-60		56	54-58
40-44	13	6-24		20	16-25
45-64	53	46-59		56	53-58
65+	75	68-81		74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		45	39-51
High School	54	46-61		56	53-59
Some College	59	48-69		56	52-60
College Degree	57	49-65		62	58-65
<\$25,000	54	43-64		52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	50	40-59		56	52-60
\$50,000+	57	49-65		58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	56	51-61		56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
Total	68	62-73		71	69-73
50-64	58	50-66		63	60-66
65+	82	75-87		83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR		57	50-64
High School	65	56-73		69	66-72
Some College	77	66-85		72	68-76
College Degree	72	61-81		81	78-84
<\$25,000	61	50-72		63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	66	55-76		70	66-74
\$50,000+	70	60-78		77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	70	64-75		73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
Total	73	67-78	+	63	61-66
50-64	65	56-74		60	56-63
65+	80	73-86	+	68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR		54	44-64
High School	75	65-83		65	61-69
Some College	71	59-81		64	59-69
College Degree	73	62-81		63	59-68
<\$25,000	64	50-76		62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	76	64-84		62	58-67
\$50,000+	79	69-86	+	63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	74	68-79	+	64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	52-70

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If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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

Colorectal Cancer Screening, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**				
Total	7	5-9	9	8-10
Male	5	4-8	9	8-10
Female	8	6-11	10	8-11
50-64	6	4-9	8	7-9
65+	8	5-11	11	10-12
< High School	3	1-8	9	6-12
High School	8	5-11	10	8-11
Some College	10	7-15	9	8-11
College Degree	3	2-6	9	7-11
<\$25,000	8	5-12	10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-14	10	8-12
\$50,000+	5	3-9	9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-8	9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	3-18	10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	68	65-72	69	67-70
Male	65	60-70	68	66-70
Female	71	67-75	70	68-71
50-64	61	56-66	63	61-65
65+	78	74-81	76	74-77
< High School	63	50-74	57	52-62
High School	66	60-71	66	64-68
Some College	70	64-76	70	68-73
College Degree	73	67-79	78	76-80
<\$25,000	62	55-68	63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	69	62-75	68	65-70
\$50,000+	72	66-77	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	70	66-73	70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	65	62-69	65	64-66
Male	64	58-69	65	62-67
Female	67	62-71	65	64-67
50-64	58	53-63	60	58-62
65+	74	70-78	71	70-73
< High School	62	49-73	53	49-58
High School	64	58-69	63	61-65
Some College	65	58-72	66	64-69
College Degree	70	63-76	74	72-76
<\$25,000	59	52-66	59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	60-73	64	61-67
\$50,000+	68	62-74	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	66	63-70	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	61	57-66

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**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

HIV/AIDS, Northeast Region, 2012

	Northeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64^					
Total	36	32-40		38	37-40
Male	34	29-40		37	35-38
Female	37	32-42		40	39-42
18-29	37	27-48		41	38-44
30-44	49	42-56		51	49-54
45-64	27	23-31		28	27-30
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-49
High School	31	26-37		35	32-37
Some College	38	32-45		40	38-43
College Degree	33	27-39		39	37-41
<\$25,000	48	39-57		52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	27-41		36	34-39
\$50,000+	31	27-36		34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	29	26-33		32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	62	52-71		63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64^ **					
Total	4	2-7		4	3-5
Male	6	3-12		5	4-6
Female	2	1-4		3	3-4
18-29	NSR	NSR		8	6-10
30-44	4	2-9		5	4-6
45-64	0	0-1		1	1-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		7	4-12
High School	3	1-6		4	3-5
Some College	2	1-5		5	4-6
College Degree	1	0-2		2	2-3
<\$25,000	8	4-14		8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	1-5		3	3-5
\$50,000+	1	0-3		3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	3	1-7		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	8	4-16		8	6-10

* If a "+" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly higher percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.
 If a "-" is indicated, then the particular subpopulation of the region has a significantly lower percentage compared to that subpopulation in Pennsylvania.

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

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 3,925 Northeast Region adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Lehigh County U.S. Census summary file 2 population of 98,986 for ages 45-64 by the No Health Insurance prevalence of 11% (0.11) for that age group in the Northeast Region. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Lehigh County is 10,558.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Lehigh County Census Population	Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS	Estimate of Lehigh County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	51,844	X 27 %	= 13,998
30-44	67,383	X 15 %	= 10,107
45-64	95,986	X 11 %	= <u>10,558</u>
			Total 34,663

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Lehigh County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18-64” in Lehigh County from “Step 3”.

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **34,663**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Lehigh County = **215,213**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Lehigh County
= (Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults Have No Health Insurance in Lehigh County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Lehigh County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Lehigh County
= (34,663 / 215,213) X 100 = **16 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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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

2012 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Core Question Response Tables By Demographic Characteristics:

Southeast Region and Pennsylvania Comparisons

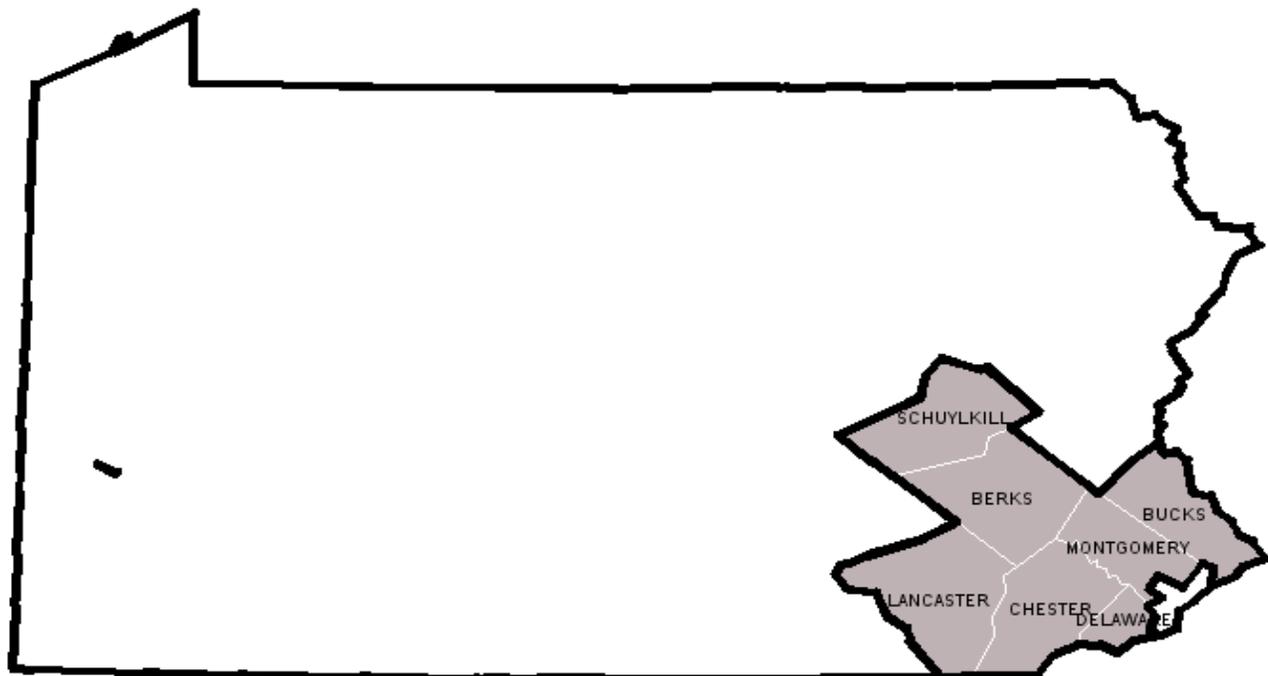


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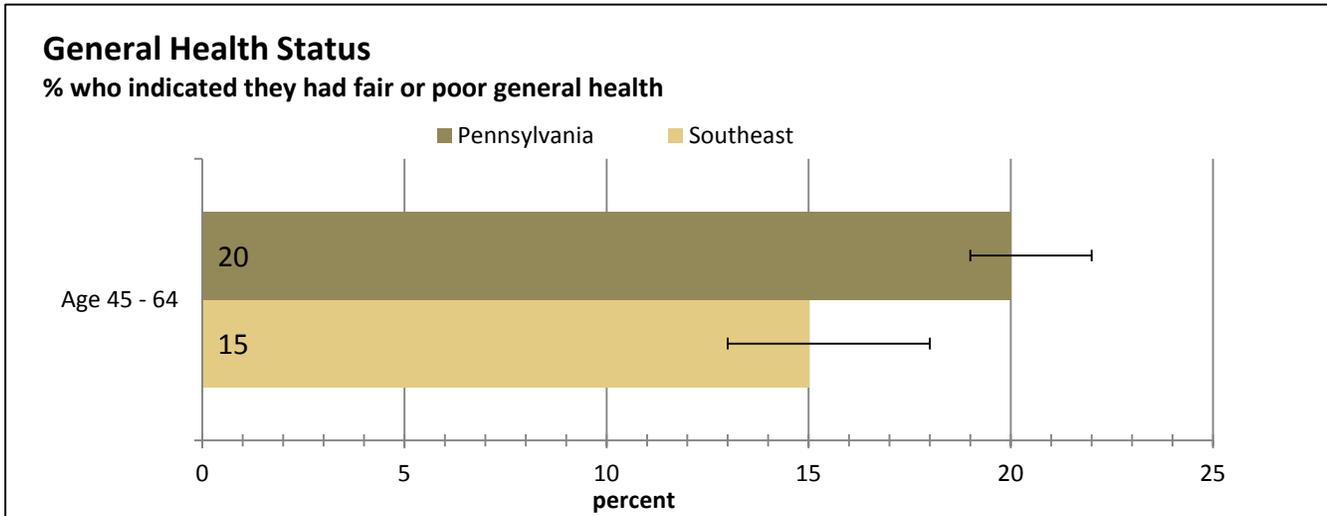
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Detailed Core Questionnaire Tables

Survey Highlights - Significant Differences

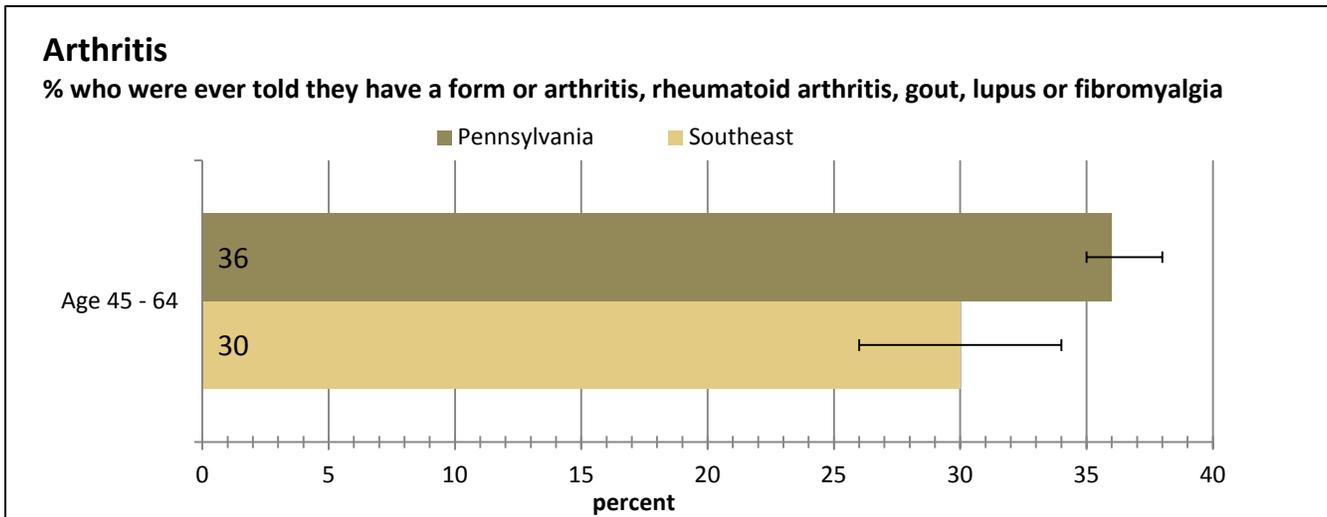
General Health Status

- Southeast adults age 45-64 who indicated they had fair or poor general health had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 13-18) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated they had fair or poor general health (20 percent, CI: 19-22).



Arthritis

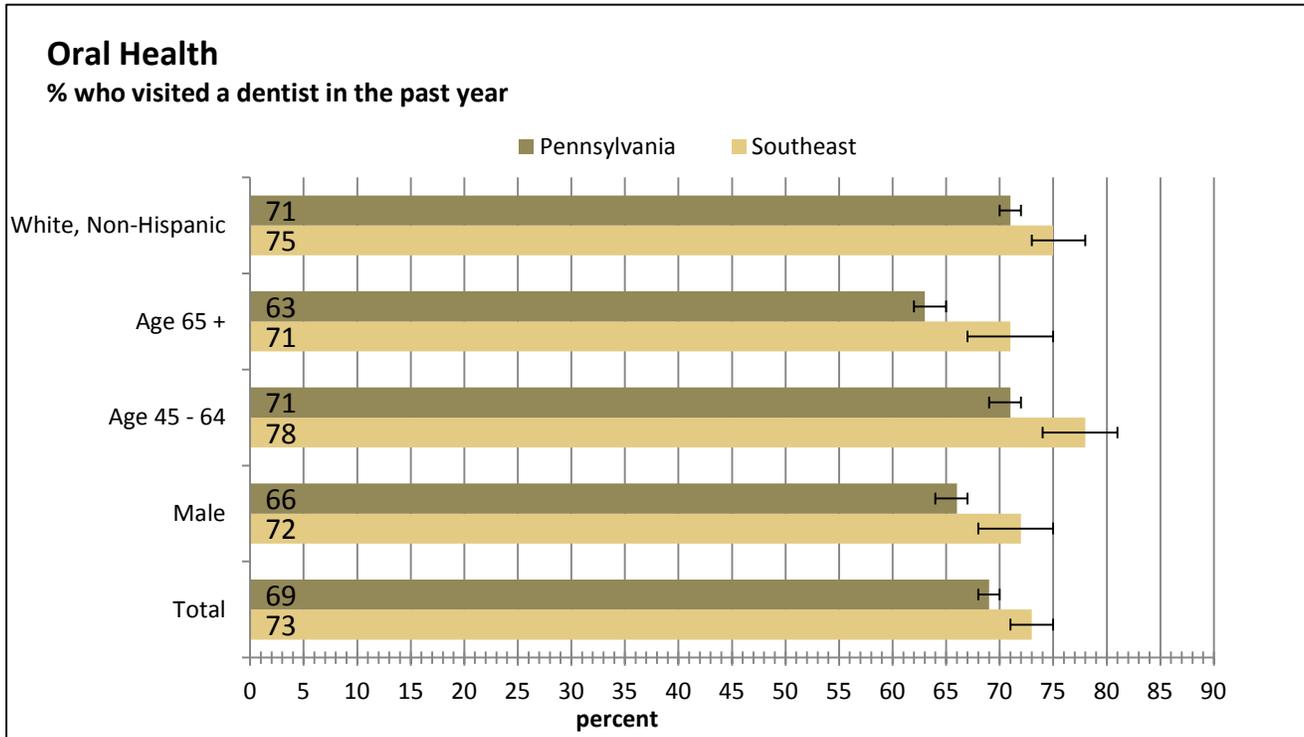
- Southeast adults age 45-64 who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia had a significantly lower percentage (30 percent, CI: 26-34) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who were ever told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (36 percent, CI: 35-38).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Oral Health

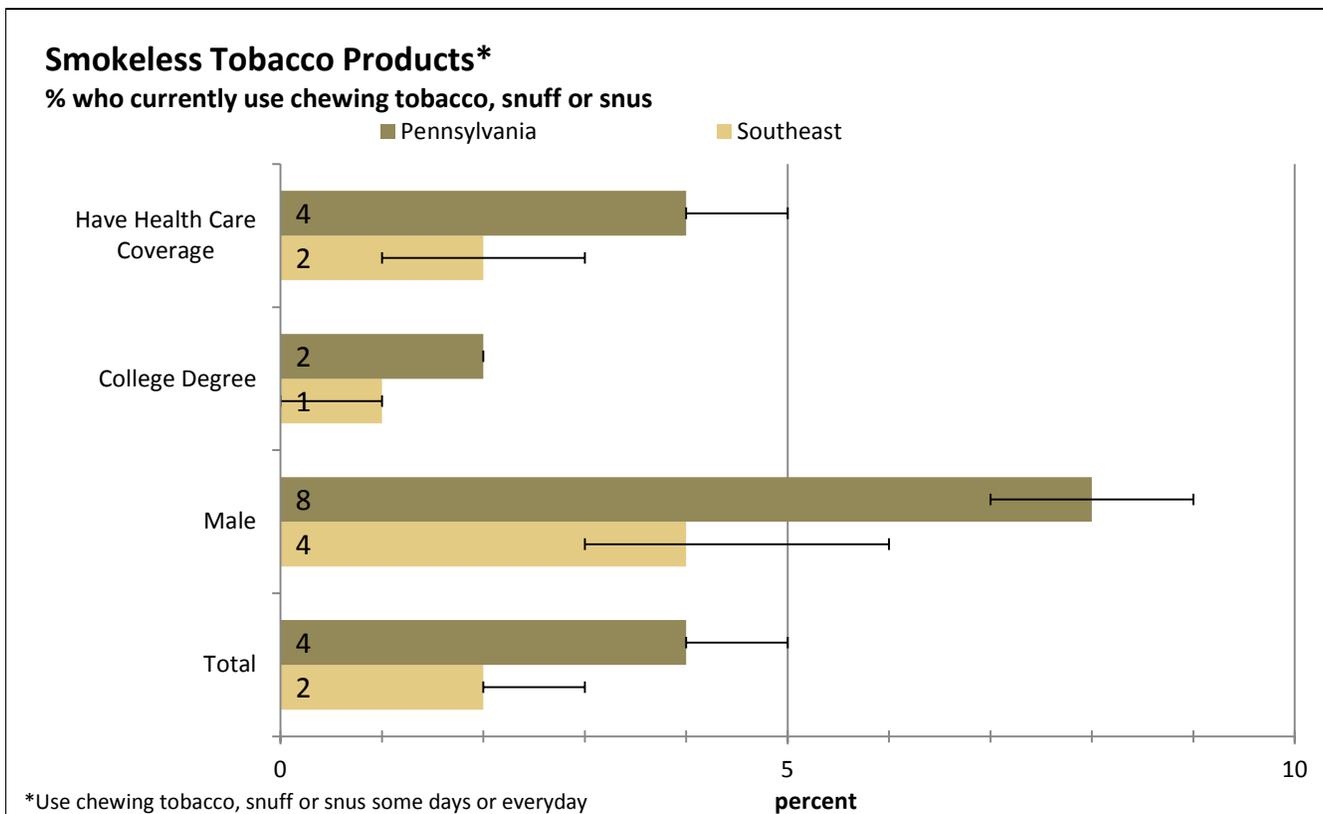
- Southeast adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly higher percentage (73 percent, CI: 71-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (69 percent, CI: 68-70).
- Southeast males who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly higher percentage (72 percent, CI: 68-75) compared to Pennsylvania males who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (66 percent, CI: 64-67).
- Southeast adults age 45-64 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly higher percentage (78 percent, CI: 74-81) compared to Pennsylvania adults age 45-64 who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (71 percent, CI: 69-72).
- Southeast adults 65 and older who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly higher percentage (71 percent, CI: 67-75) compared to Pennsylvania adults 65 and older who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (63 percent, CI: 62-65).
- Southeast White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year had a significantly higher percentage (75 percent, CI: 73-78) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic adults who indicated that they visited a dentist in the past year (71 percent, CI: 70-72).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

Smokeless Tobacco Products

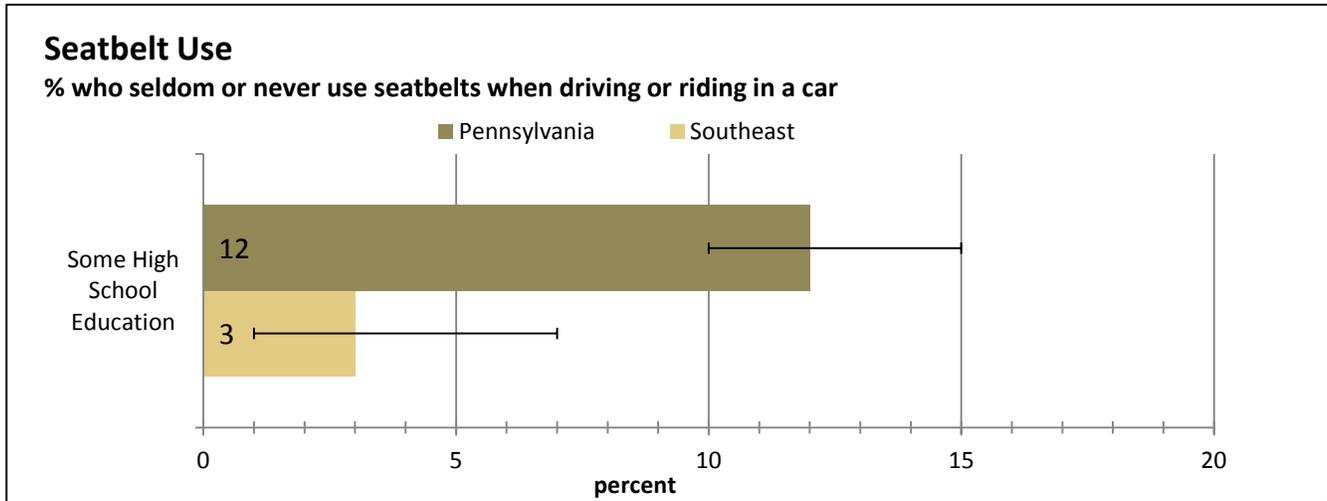
- Southeast adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 2-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).
- Southeast males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (4 percent, CI: 3-6) compared to Pennsylvania males who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (8 percent, CI: 7-9).
- Southeast adults with a college degree who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (1 percent, CI: 0-1) compared to Pennsylvania adults with a college degree who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (2 percent, CI: 2-2).
- Southeast adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus had a significantly lower percentage (2 percent, CI: 1-3) compared to Pennsylvania adults who have health care coverage who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (4 percent, CI: 4-5).



Survey Highlights - Significant Differences (continued)

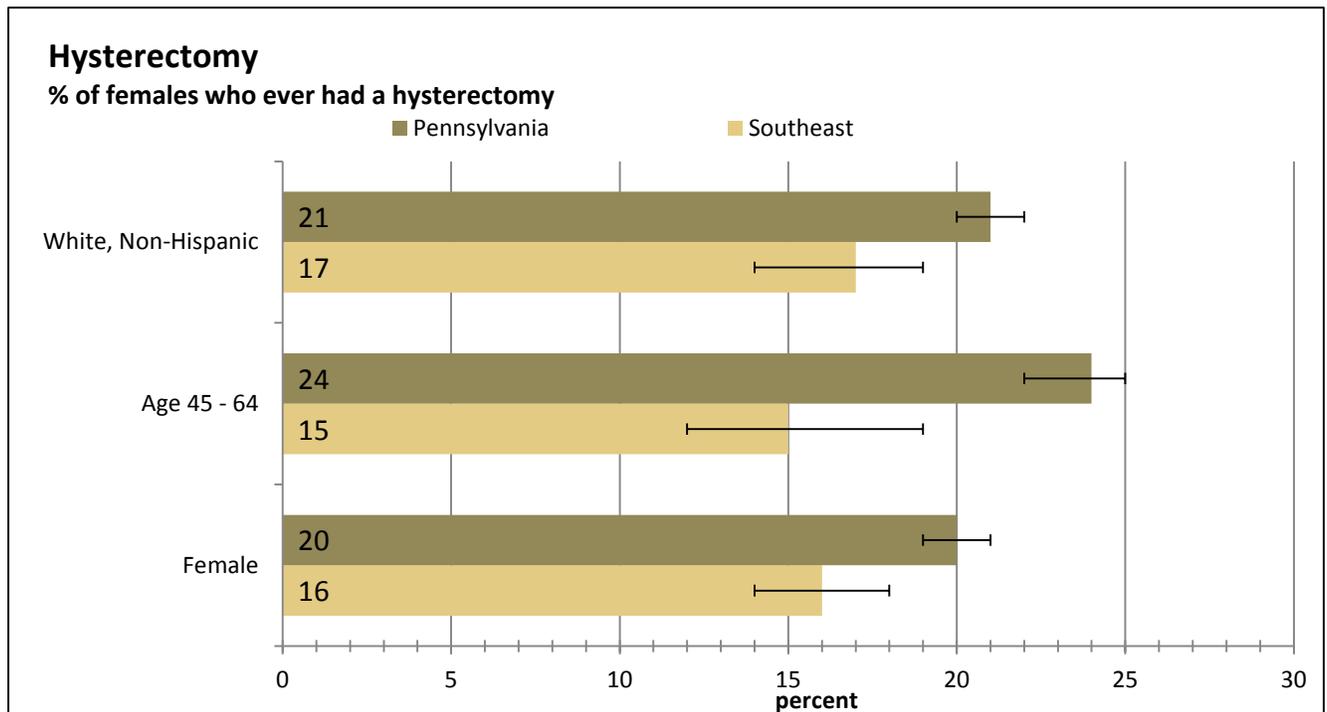
Seatbelt Use

- Southeast adults with some high school education who seldom or never use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car had a significantly lower percentage (3 percent, CI: 1-7) compared to Pennsylvania adults with some high school education who seldom or never use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car (12 percent, CI: 10-15).



Hysterectomy

- Southeast females who had a hysterectomy had a significantly lower percentage (16 percent, CI: 14-18) compared to Pennsylvania females who had a hysterectomy (20 percent, CI: 19-21).
- Southeast females age 45-64 who had a hysterectomy had a significantly lower percentage (15 percent, CI: 12-19) compared to Pennsylvania females age 45-64 who had a hysterectomy (24 percent, CI: 22-25).
- Southeast White, non-Hispanic females who had a hysterectomy had a significantly lower percentage (17 percent, CI: 14-19) compared to Pennsylvania White, non-Hispanic females who had a hysterectomy (21 percent, CI: 20-22).



General Health Status, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Fair or Poor Health[^]					
Total	14	13-16		17	16-18
Male	15	12-18		17	16-18
Female	14	12-16		17	16-18
18-29	6	4-9		7	6-9
30-44	13	10-18		14	12-16
45-64	15	13-18	-	20	19-22
65+	21	18-26		24	23-26
< High School	34	25-44		37	34-41
High School	19	16-23		19	17-20
Some College	10	8-14		14	13-16
College Degree	6	4-7		7	6-7
<\$25,000	39	33-45		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	12-19		16	14-17
\$50,000+	5	4-6		6	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	13	12-15		16	15-16
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	13-24		22	19-24
Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	35	32-37		37	36-38
Male	33	30-37		34	33-36
Female	36	32-39		40	39-42
18-29	33	27-40		35	32-38
30-44	35	29-40		36	34-38
45-64	34	31-38		39	37-41
65+	36	32-40		39	37-41
< High School	46	36-57		49	45-53
High School	36	31-40		37	35-38
Some College	34	30-39		39	37-41
College Degree	30	27-33		32	30-33
<\$25,000	57	51-63		52	50-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	32-42		37	35-39
\$50,000+	25	22-29		28	27-30
White, non-Hispanic	35	32-38		37	36-38
Other (Including Hispanic)	33	27-40		39	36-42
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month[^]					
Total	36	33-38		36	35-37
Male	31	28-35		30	28-32
Female	39	36-43		41	40-42
18-29	47	40-54		45	42-49
30-44	43	37-48		42	40-44
45-64	32	29-36		34	32-35
65+	22	18-26		23	21-24
< High School	39	30-50		41	37-45
High School	36	32-41		34	32-36
Some College	37	33-42		39	37-42
College Degree	32	29-36		32	30-34
<\$25,000	47	41-53		48	45-50
\$25,000 to \$49,999	35	29-40		33	31-35
\$50,000+	31	27-34		30	29-32
White, non-Hispanic	35	32-38		34	33-36
Other (Including Hispanic)	38	32-45		41	38-44

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Health Care Access, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Health Insurance, Age 18-64[^]					
Total	15	12-17		16	15-17
Male	13	11-17		18	16-19
Female	16	12-20		15	13-16
18-29	20	15-27		24	21-27
30-44	17	13-21		17	15-19
45-64	10	8-13		11	10-12
< High School	34	23-47		34	29-39
High School	17	13-23		18	17-20
Some College	14	11-18		16	14-18
College Degree	7	5-10		6	5-8
<\$25,000	31	25-39		35	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24	17-32		18	16-21
\$50,000+	5	4-8		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14		14	13-15
Other (Including Hispanic)	24	17-32		25	22-28
Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider[^]					
Total	12	10-14		13	12-14
Male	15	13-18		17	16-18
Female	8	6-11		9	8-10
18-29	26	20-33		26	24-29
30-44	15	11-19		17	15-19
45-64	7	5-10		8	7-9
65+	3	2-5		3	3-4
< High School	18	12-28		15	12-18
High School	12	9-17		13	12-14
Some College	13	10-16		14	13-16
College Degree	8	6-10		10	9-11
<\$25,000	17	13-22		18	17-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	10-21		14	13-16
\$50,000+	7	6-10		9	8-10
White, non-Hispanic	10	8-12		11	10-12
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	13-25		20	18-22
Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost[^]					
Total	11	10-13		13	12-14
Male	11	8-13		12	11-13
Female	12	10-14		13	12-14
18-29	13	10-18		19	16-21
30-44	20	16-25		18	16-20
45-64	9	7-12		12	11-13
65+	2	1-4		3	3-4
< High School	20	13-30		19	16-23
High School	12	9-15		13	11-14
Some College	11	8-14		15	13-16
College Degree	8	6-11		8	7-9
<\$25,000	31	26-37		27	25-29
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	7-14		12	11-14
\$50,000+	5	3-7		5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10		10	10-11
Other (Including Hispanic)	25	19-31		23	21-26
Visited a Doctor For a Routine Checkup Within the Past 2 Years[^]					
Total	82	80-84		83	82-84
Male	80	77-83		79	78-81
Female	84	81-87		86	85-87
18-29	76	70-81		76	73-79
30-44	76	71-80		76	74-78
45-64	84	80-87		85	83-86
65+	94	91-95		95	94-95
<High School	80	70-87		79	76-83
High School	84	80-87		84	83-85
Some College	80	76-84		82	80-84
College Degree	83	81-86		84	83-85
<\$25,000	81	76-85		81	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	81	76-85		82	80-83
\$50,000+	83	80-85		84	83-86
White, non-Hispanic	81	79-83		82	81-83
Other (Including Hispanic)	86	82-90		87	85-88

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Exercise, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Past Month[^]					
Total	20	19-23		23	23-24
Male	17	15-20		21	20-23
Female	23	21-26		26	24-27
18-29	11	8-15		13	11-15
30-44	18	14-23		20	18-22
45-64	20	17-24		24	23-26
65+	33	29-37		36	34-38
< High School	37	28-47		39	36-43
High School	26	22-30		29	27-30
Some College	19	16-23		20	19-22
College Degree	10	8-13		11	10-12
<\$25,000	36	31-42		37	35-39
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23	19-28		25	23-27
\$50,000+	12	10-15		13	12-14
White, non-Hispanic	20	18-22		22	22-23
Other (Including Hispanic)	23	18-29		27	25-30

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Overweight and Obese, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Overweight (BMI 25-29)^					
Total	37	34-39		36	35-37
Male	45	42-49		43	41-45
Female	28	25-31		29	28-30
18-29	30	24-38		28	25-31
30-44	37	32-42		36	34-39
45-64	39	35-44		39	37-40
65+	38	33-42		39	37-41
< High School	36	27-46		34	31-38
High School	39	34-44		37	35-39
Some College	33	29-38		34	32-36
College Degree	37	34-41		37	35-39
<\$25,000	37	32-43		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	31-43		38	36-40
\$50,000+	37	34-41		38	36-40
White, non-Hispanic	35	33-38		36	35-37
Other (Including Hispanic)	43	36-50		37	34-40
Obese (BMI ≥ 30)^					
Total	26	24-28		29	28-30
Male	27	24-30		29	28-30
Female	25	22-28		29	28-31
18-29	14	10-18		21	18-23
30-44	26	21-31		30	28-32
45-64	31	27-35		33	32-35
65+	28	24-32		29	28-31
< High School	25	18-34		31	28-35
High School	32	28-36		33	31-35
Some College	26	22-31		29	28-31
College Degree	20	17-23		22	20-23
<\$25,000	33	28-39		34	32-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	26-37		32	30-34
\$50,000+	23	20-27		26	24-27
White, non-Hispanic	26	24-29		28	27-29
Other (Including Hispanic)	24	19-30		32	29-35
Overweight or Overweight & Obese (BMI ≥ 25)^					
Total	62	60-65		65	64-66
Male	72	68-75		72	70-73
Female	53	50-57		58	57-59
18-29	44	37-51		48	45-52
30-44	63	57-68		66	64-68
45-64	71	67-74		72	70-73
65+	66	61-70		68	66-70
< High School	62	51-71		65	61-69
High School	71	66-75		70	68-71
Some College	59	54-64		64	62-66
College Degree	57	53-61		59	57-61
<\$25,000	70	65-75		67	65-69
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	63-73		70	67-72
\$50,000+	61	57-64		64	62-65
White, non-Hispanic	62	59-64		64	63-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	67	60-73		69	66-71

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cardiovascular Disease, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania		
Ever Told Had Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	10	9-12		12	11-13
Male	13	10-16		15	14-16
Female	8	6-10		10	9-11
35-44	4	2-8		4	3-5
45-54	4	3-7		6	5-7
55-64	8	6-11		12	11-14
65+	23	19-27		24	22-25
< High School	18	11-27		21	18-24
High School	13	10-16		14	12-15
Some College	9	7-13		11	10-12
College Degree	6	4-8		7	6-8
<\$25,000	24	19-31		22	20-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-12		12	10-13
\$50,000+	6	4-8		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	10	9-12		12	11-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	11	7-16		13	11-15
Ever Told Had a Heart Attack, Age ≥ 35[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	5	4-7		6	6-7
Male	7	5-9		9	8-10
Female	4	3-6		4	4-5
35-44	2	1-6		2	1-3
45-54	2	1-4		3	2-3
55-64	4	3-7		7	6-8
65+	12	9-16		13	11-14
< High School	11	6-20		12	10-15
High School	7	5-10		7	6-8
Some College	5	3-7		6	5-7
College Degree	2	1-3		3	3-4
<\$25,000	12	8-18		11	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-8		6	5-7
\$50,000+	3	2-5		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-7		6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	6	3-11		7	5-8
Ever Told Had Angina or Heart Disease, Age ≥ 35[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	5	4-7		7	6-7
Male	8	6-11		9	8-10
Female	3	2-4		5	4-5
35-44	1	0-5		1	1-2
45-54	2	1-4		3	2-4
55-64	4	2-7		8	6-9
65+	13	10-17		13	12-15
< High School	9	4-17		11	8-13
High School	6	4-9		7	6-8
Some College	5	3-8		6	5-7
College Degree	4	3-5		4	4-5
<\$25,000	13	9-19		12	10-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	3-7		6	5-8
\$50,000+	4	2-5		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-7		7	6-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	2-8		5	4-7
Ever Told Had a Stroke, Age ≥ 35[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	3	3-4		4	4-4
Male	4	2-5		4	3-5
Female	3	2-5		4	3-4
35-44	1	0-3		1	1-2
45-54	1	1-3		2	2-3
55-64	3	2-6		4	3-5
65+	7	5-10		7	7-8
< High School	4	2-8		6	5-8
High School	5	3-7		4	4-5
Some College	4	2-6		4	3-5
College Degree	2	1-3		2	2-3
<\$25,000	9	6-13		7	6-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-5		3	3-4
\$50,000+	1	1-2		2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	3	3-5		4	3-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	2-7		5	4-6

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Chronic Health Conditions: Asthma, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told Had Asthma^				
Total	13	12-15	14	13-14
Male	10	8-13	11	10-12
Female	16	13-19	16	15-17
18-29	16	11-22	17	15-20
30-44	14	10-19	15	13-17
45-64	12	10-15	12	11-14
65+	11	9-14	11	10-12
< High School	17	11-25	19	16-23
High School	13	10-17	12	11-14
Some College	15	12-19	15	13-16
College Degree	10	8-13	11	10-12
<\$25,000	19	14-24	20	18-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14	11-19	12	11-14
\$50,000+	10	8-12	10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	12	10-14	13	12-13
Other (Including Hispanic)	19	14-25	18	15-20
Currently Has Asthma^				
Total	10	8-12	10	9-11
Male	7	5-10	7	6-8
Female	13	10-15	13	12-14
18-29	12	8-18	12	10-14
30-44	11	8-16	11	9-12
45-64	8	7-11	10	9-11
65+	9	7-12	8	7-9
< High School	13	8-22	16	13-19
High School	11	8-15	10	9-11
Some College	11	8-15	11	9-12
College Degree	6	5-8	8	7-9
<\$25,000	15	11-20	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	8-15	9	8-11
\$50,000+	7	5-8	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	9	8-11	9	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	13	9-19	13	11-15

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Chronic Health Conditions: Cancer, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Had Skin Cancer^				
Total	6	5-7	5	5-5
Male	5	4-7	5	5-6
Female	7	5-8	5	4-5
18-29	0	0-1	0	0-1
30-44	2	1-4	2	1-2
45-64	6	4-8	5	4-6
65+	17	14-20	14	12-15
< High School	3	1-7	4	3-6
High School	6	4-8	5	4-6
Some College	6	4-9	5	4-6
College Degree	7	6-9	6	5-7
<\$25,000	3	2-6	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-11	6	5-7
\$50,000+	6	5-8	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-9	6	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	0	0-1	1	0-2
Ever Told They Had Any Other Types of Cancer^				
Total	6	5-7	7	6-7
Male	5	4-6	6	5-6
Female	7	6-9	8	7-9
18-29	2	1-4	1	1-2
30-44	3	1-5	3	2-4
45-64	7	5-9	8	7-9
65+	13	11-16	15	14-17
< High School	7	4-13	8	7-10
High School	9	7-11	8	7-8
Some College	6	4-8	7	6-8
College Degree	4	3-5	5	5-6
<\$25,000	8	6-12	8	7-9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	7-13	9	8-10
\$50,000+	5	3-6	5	4-6
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8	7	7-8
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	3-7	5	4-7

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Chronic Health Conditions: COPD, Arthritis, Depression, Kidney Disease, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis[^]				
Total	5	4-7	7	6-7
Male	5	3-7	6	5-6
Female	6	5-8	8	7-8
18-29	1	0-2	2	1-3
30-44	5	2-9	4	3-6
45-64	6	4-8	8	7-9
65+	11	8-14	12	11-13
< High School	12	7-20	12	10-15
High School	7	5-9	8	7-8
Some College	5	4-8	7	6-8
College Degree	2	1-3	3	2-3
<\$25,000	9	7-13	12	11-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	5-11	7	6-8
\$50,000+	3	2-4	3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	6	4-7	7	6-7
Other (Including Hispanic)	5	3-10	6	5-8
Ever Told They Have Some Form of Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, or Fibromyalgia[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	26	24-28	29	28-30
Male	22	19-26	25	23-26
Female	30	27-33	33	32-34
18-29	4	2-8	5	4-7
30-44	16	12-21	16	14-18
45-64	30	26-34	36	35-38
65+	52	47-56	55	53-57
< High School	35	26-45	38	34-41
High School	31	27-35	33	31-34
Some College	25	21-29	28	26-30
College Degree	20	17-22	21	19-22
<\$25,000	40	34-46	39	37-41
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	27-37	31	29-33
\$50,000+	19	16-21	21	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	27	25-30	30	29-31
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	15-27	23	21-26
Ever Told They Have a Depressive Disorder[^]				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	17	15-19	18	17-19
Male	15	12-18	14	13-15
Female	19	16-22	22	21-23
18-29	15	11-21	17	15-20
30-44	23	19-29	22	20-24
45-64	17	14-20	20	19-21
65+	11	8-14	11	10-13
< High School	27	19-37	27	24-31
High School	14	11-18	17	16-19
Some College	21	17-25	19	18-21
College Degree	13	11-16	13	12-14
<\$25,000	30	24-36	28	26-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	13-22	17	15-18
\$50,000+	12	10-15	12	11-14
White, non-Hispanic	17	15-19	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	13-25	19	17-21
Ever Told They Have Kidney Disease^{**^}				
	%	CI *	%	CI
Total	2	2-3	2	2-3
Male	2	1-3	2	2-3
Female	3	2-4	2	2-3
18-29	2	1-5	1	0-2
30-44	1	0-2	1	1-2
45-64	2	1-3	3	2-3
65+	5	3-8	5	4-6
< High School	5	2-12	4	2-6
High School	2	1-3	2	2-3
Some College	2	1-4	3	2-3
College Degree	2	1-3	2	1-2
<\$25,000	4	2-8	4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-4	2	2-3
\$50,000+	2	1-3	2	1-2
White, non-Hispanic	2	2-3	2	2-3
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	1-6	3	2-4

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Vision Problems, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Trouble Seeing, Even When Wearing Glasses or Contact Lenses[^]					
Total	14	12-16		15	14-16
Male	15	13-18		14	13-15
Female	13	11-16		16	15-17
18-29	11	8-16		11	10-14
30-44	14	10-19		14	12-15
45-64	16	13-19		18	16-19
65+	14	11-18		15	13-16
< High School	24	16-34		23	20-27
High School	16	13-20		15	14-17
Some College	13	10-17		14	13-16
College Degree	9	7-11		10	9-11
<\$25,000	25	20-31		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	12-21		14	12-15
\$50,000+	10	8-12		10	9-11
White, non-Hispanic	13	11-15		13	12-14
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	16-28		21	18-24

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Ever Told They Have Diabetes[^]				
Total	9	7-10	10	10-11
Male	8	7-11	10	10-11
Female	9	7-11	10	9-11
18-29	0	0-2	1	1-2
30-44	4	2-9	4	3-5
45-64	10	8-13	13	12-14
65+	19	15-23	21	20-23
< High School	20	13-29	16	13-19
High School	10	8-13	12	11-13
Some College	7	5-10	10	9-11
College Degree	5	4-6	6	5-7
<\$25,000	17	12-22	16	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	6-13	11	9-12
\$50,000+	5	4-7	7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	8	7-10	10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	10	6-14	12	10-14
Check Their Blood Sugar Daily^{^ **}				
Total	63	54-71	63	60-66
Male	58	46-69	61	57-65
Female	68	54-79	65	61-69
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	63	49-75	63	59-68
65+	64	52-74	63	59-67
< High School	NSR	NSR	68	60-76
High School	NSR	NSR	65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR	59	53-65
College Degree	NSR	NSR	60	54-66
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR	69	64-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	58	51-64
\$50,000+	60	46-73	59	53-65
White, non-Hispanic	59	49-68	61	58-65
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	69	62-75
Now Taking Insulin^{^ **}				
Total	29	22-37	30	27-32
Male	25	17-35	29	26-33
Female	33	23-45	30	26-33
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	28	19-40
45-64	25	15-37	28	24-32
65+	34	24-45	30	26-33
< High School	NSR	NSR	29	22-37
High School	35	23-48	31	27-36
Some College	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
College Degree	19	10-32	24	19-29
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR	33	28-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	26	22-32
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	30	25-36
White, non-Hispanic	28	21-37	30	27-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	28	22-35

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Chronic Health Conditions: Diabetes (continued), Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Saw a Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional 4+ Times in the Past Year for Diabetes^{^**}				
Total	49	40-58	42	39-45
Male	47	34-59	42	38-47
Female	51	38-63	42	38-47
18-29	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
30-44	NSR	NSR	NSR	NSR
45-64	47	35-61	40	36-45
65+	48	36-59	44	40-48
< High School	NSR	NSR	47	38-56
High School	NSR	NSR	43	38-47
Some College	NSR	NSR	39	33-45
College Degree	NSR	NSR	40	34-46
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR	42	37-47
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR	44	38-50
\$50,000+	NSR	NSR	39	34-45
White, non-Hispanic	46	36-55	40	37-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR	48	40-56

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** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

^ Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Oral Health, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Visited a Dentist in the Past Year[^]					
Total	73	71-75	+	69	68-70
Male	72	68-75	+	66	64-67
Female	75	72-78		71	70-72
18-29	74	68-79		71	68-73
30-44	67	62-73		67	65-70
45-64	78	74-81	+	71	69-72
65+	71	67-75	+	63	62-65
< High School	56	46-66		49	45-53
High School	69	64-73		65	63-66
Some College	72	68-77		70	68-72
College Degree	84	81-87		83	81-84
<\$25,000	49	44-55		49	47-51
\$25,000 to \$49,999	68	62-73		66	64-68
\$50,000+	84	81-86		82	81-83
White, non-Hispanic	75	73-78	+	71	70-72
Other (Including Hispanic)	65	58-71		60	57-63
Had One to Five Permanent Teeth Removed Because of Tooth Decay[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	32	30-34		33	32-34
Male	32	29-36		33	31-34
Female	32	29-35		33	31-34
18-29	13	9-18		15	13-18
30-44	29	25-35		31	29-33
45-64	40	36-44		42	40-44
65+	39	35-44		36	35-38
< High School	38	28-48		30	26-34
High School	36	31-40		37	35-39
Some College	34	29-38		34	32-36
College Degree	25	22-28		27	25-28
<\$25,000	35	29-41		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	29-39		36	34-38
\$50,000+	30	27-34		31	29-33
White, non-Hispanic	31	29-34		33	32-34
Other (Including Hispanic)	35	29-42		34	31-37

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Disability, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Limited in Any Way In Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems[^]					
Total	19	17-21		20	19-21
Male	18	15-21		19	18-21
Female	19	16-22		21	20-22
18-29	13	9-18		11	9-14
30-44	17	13-22		16	14-18
45-64	20	17-23		24	23-26
65+	24	20-28		26	24-27
< High School	27	19-37		30	26-33
High School	23	19-27		21	20-23
Some College	19	15-23		21	20-23
College Degree	11	9-13		13	12-14
<\$25,000	38	32-44		34	32-36
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	14-22		18	16-20
\$50,000+	12	10-15		12	11-13
White, non-Hispanic	18	16-20		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	16-28		22	20-24
Health Problem Requires the Use of Special Equipment[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	8	6-9		9	8-9
Male	8	6-10		8	7-9
Female	7	6-9		9	8-10
18-29	1	0-2		1	1-3
30-44	8	5-14		5	4-7
45-64	6	4-8		9	8-10
65+	16	13-20		18	17-20
< High School	16	9-26		16	14-20
High School	10	7-13		9	8-10
Some College	7	5-9		8	7-10
College Degree	3	2-5		5	4-5
<\$25,000	21	16-26		18	16-19
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	5-10		8	7-9
\$50,000+	2	1-3		3	3-4
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-9		8	7-9
Other (Including Hispanic)	9	5-15		10	9-12

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Tobacco Use, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Current Smoker[^] **					
Total	19	17-21		21	20-22
Male	21	18-24		23	22-25
Female	17	15-21		20	18-21
18-29	25	19-31		26	23-29
30-44	28	23-33		29	27-32
45-64	17	14-21		21	20-23
65+	7	5-10		8	7-9
< High School	37	27-47		39	35-43
High School	23	19-28		24	22-25
Some College	21	17-26		22	20-24
College Degree	7	5-9		9	8-10
<\$25,000	29	24-35		32	30-34
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24	19-30		23	21-25
\$50,000+	14	11-17		15	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	17	15-19		20	19-21
Other (Including Hispanic)	29	22-36		27	24-30
Have Health Care Coverage	16	14-18		19	18-20
No Health Care Coverage	40	32-49		38	35-42
Former Smoker[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	27	25-29		25	25-26
Male	31	28-34		29	28-31
Female	23	20-26		22	21-23
18-29	8	5-12		8	7-10
30-44	24	20-29		19	18-21
45-64	27	24-31		28	27-30
65+	47	42-51		44	42-46
< High School	25	17-34		26	23-29
High School	29	25-33		27	26-29
Some College	27	23-31		26	24-27
College Degree	25	22-28		23	22-25
<\$25,000	25	20-30		24	22-26
\$25,000 to \$49,999	32	27-37		29	27-31
\$50,000+	27	24-30		26	25-28
White, non-Hispanic	29	27-31		27	27-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	18	13-24		17	15-19
Have Health Care Coverage	28	26-31		27	26-28
No Health Care Coverage	16	11-23		16	14-18
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Their Lifetime[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	46	43-48		47	46-48
Male	52	48-55		53	51-54
Female	41	37-44		42	40-43
18-29	33	27-40		34	31-37
30-44	51	46-57		49	46-51
45-64	45	41-49		50	48-51
65+	54	49-58		52	50-54
< High School	61	51-71		65	61-68
High School	52	48-57		51	49-53
Some College	48	43-53		47	45-50
College Degree	32	29-36		32	30-34
<\$25,000	54	49-60		56	54-58
\$25,000 to \$49,999	56	50-61		51	49-53
\$50,000+	41	37-44		41	39-43
White, non-Hispanic	46	43-48		48	46-49
Other (Including Hispanic)	47	40-54		44	41-47
Have Health Care Coverage	45	42-47		46	45-47
No Health Care Coverage	57	48-65		54	51-58

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Tobacco Use (continued), Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Quit at Least 1 Day in the Past Year[^] **					
Total	57	49-64		55	52-58
Male	52	41-62		53	48-57
Female	63	52-73		57	53-61
18-29	80	68-89		68	60-74
30-44	50	37-63		54	48-59
45-64	50	37-62		49	45-54
65+	NSR	NSR		40	33-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		55	47-62
High School	47	35-60		50	46-55
Some College	70	57-80		63	58-68
College Degree	NSR	NSR		54	47-61
<\$25,000	60	46-72		54	49-59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		59	53-65
\$50,000+	51	39-64		51	45-56
White, non-Hispanic	54	46-62		53	50-56
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		64	56-71
Have Health Care Coverage	53	44-61		53	50-57
No Health Care Coverage	NSR	NSR		59	52-66
Currently Use Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus[^] ***					
Total	2	2-3	-	4	4-5
Male	4	3-6	-	8	7-9
Female	0	0-1		1	0-1
18-29	3	2-6		7	5-9
30-44	3	2-6		6	5-7
45-64	2	1-3		3	3-4
65+	1	0-3		2	1-2
< High School	2	0-5		7	5-10
High School	3	2-5		5	4-6
Some College	3	2-6		4	4-5
College Degree	1	0-1	-	2	2-2
<\$25,000	2	1-5		4	3-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-6		4	4-5
\$50,000+	2	2-4		4	4-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4		5	4-5
Other (Including Hispanic)	1	0-4		2	2-4
Have Health Care Coverage	2	1-3	-	4	4-5
No Health Care Coverage	4	2-8		5	3-6

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

*** Denominator is those who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus everyday or some days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Alcohol Consumption, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Binge Drinking[^] **				
Total	19	17-21	18	17-19
Male	24	21-28	24	22-25
Female	13	10-16	13	12-14
18-29	36	30-43	32	30-35
30-44	22	18-26	22	20-24
45-64	16	13-19	15	14-16
65+	3	2-6	5	5-6
< High School	10	6-18	14	11-17
High School	17	13-22	17	15-18
Some College	23	19-28	20	18-22
College Degree	18	16-21	20	18-21
<\$25,000	14	11-19	15	14-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17	12-23	18	16-20
\$50,000+	22	19-25	22	20-23
White, non-Hispanic	18	16-20	18	17-19
Other (Including Hispanic)	21	15-29	18	16-21
At Risk for Problem Drinking[^] ***				
Total	5	4-6	6	5-6
Male	5	4-6	7	6-8
Female	5	4-6	5	4-5
18-29	8	5-11	9	8-11
30-44	4	3-6	6	5-7
45-64	5	3-7	6	5-6
65+	3	2-5	3	2-4
< High School	3	1-9	6	4-8
High School	4	3-6	5	5-6
Some College	6	4-9	6	5-7
College Degree	5	3-6	6	5-7
<\$25,000	4	2-6	6	5-7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	2-6	6	5-7
\$50,000+	6	4-7	7	6-7
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-6	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	2-7	5	4-7
Chronic Drinking[^] ****				
Total	5	4-6	5	5-6
Male	7	6-9	9	8-10
Female	3	2-4	2	2-3
18-29	7	5-11	7	6-9
30-44	3	2-5	5	4-6
45-64	5	3-7	6	5-7
65+	5	4-7	4	3-5
< High School	3	1-9	6	4-8
High School	6	4-8	6	5-6
Some College	5	4-8	5	4-6
College Degree	4	3-6	5	5-6
<\$25,000	5	3-7	5	4-6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	3-7	6	5-7
\$50,000+	6	4-7	6	5-7
White, non-Hispanic	5	4-6	6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	4	3-8	5	3-6

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** Defined as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion for men and having 4 or more drinks on one occasion for women.

*** Defined as adult men having more than 2 drinks per day and adult women having more than 1 drink per day.

**** Defined as having an average of 2 drinks or more every day for the past 30 days.

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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

Immunization, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age 50-64[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	44	40-49		40	39-42
Male	37	31-45		36	33-39
Female	51	44-57		45	42-47
< High School	NSR	NSR		34	27-41
High School	41	33-50		37	34-40
Some College	44	34-54		41	38-45
College Degree	49	42-57		48	44-51
<\$25,000	43	32-55		38	34-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	42	32-54		39	35-43
\$50,000+	45	38-51		42	40-45
White, non-Hispanic	46	41-51		42	40-44
Other (Including Hispanic)	36	24-50		36	31-41
Had a Seasonal Flu Shot or a Seasonal Flu Vaccine That Was Sprayed in the Nose in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	52	49-55		49	48-50
Male	46	41-51		45	43-48
Female	57	52-61		52	50-54
50-64	44	40-49		40	39-42
65+	62	58-66		60	58-62
< High School	50	37-63		48	44-53
High School	49	44-55		47	45-49
Some College	53	46-60		48	45-51
College Degree	55	49-60		54	51-56
<\$25,000	52	44-59		49	47-52
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	45-59		50	47-52
\$50,000+	50	45-55		47	45-49
White, non-Hispanic	54	50-57		51	49-52
Other (Including Hispanic)	40	30-52		41	37-45
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Age ≥ 65[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	72	68-76		71	69-73
Male	67	60-74		67	65-70
Female	76	70-81		74	72-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		68	62-73
High School	71	64-77		71	68-73
Some College	78	69-85		72	69-76
College Degree	76	69-82		73	70-76
<\$25,000	66	56-75		70	66-73
\$25,000 to \$49,999	77	69-83		76	72-78
\$50,000+	71	63-77		66	62-69
White, non-Hispanic	74	69-78		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		59	52-66

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Falls, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Have Fallen in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	25	22-28		27	26-28
Male	22	18-26		24	23-26
Female	27	24-31		29	27-30
45-64	26	22-29		27	26-29
65+	24	20-28		26	24-27
< High School	30	20-41		32	28-36
High School	21	17-26		25	24-27
Some College	25	20-31		27	25-29
College Degree	28	24-33		26	24-28
<\$25,000	33	26-40		33	31-35
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23	18-29		27	25-30
\$50,000+	23	20-27		23	21-24
White, non-Hispanic	25	22-28		27	26-28
Other (Including Hispanic)	25	18-36		25	22-28
Have Been Injured by a Fall in the Past Twelve Months, Age ≥ 45[^]					
Total	8	7-10		10	9-11
Male	7	4-10		8	7-9
Female	10	8-13		12	11-13
45-64	8	6-10		10	9-11
65+	10	8-13		10	9-11
< High School	15	8-26		13	11-17
High School	7	5-9		10	9-11
Some College	8	6-12		11	10-13
College Degree	8	6-12		8	7-10
<\$25,000	16	11-22		15	13-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	4-9		10	9-12
\$50,000+	7	5-10		7	6-8
White, non-Hispanic	8	6-10		10	9-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	14	8-23		12	10-15

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Seatbelt Use, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car[^]					
Total	79	77-81		76	75-77
Male	74	70-77		70	68-71
Female	85	81-87		82	80-83
18-29	67	60-74		66	63-69
30-44	80	75-84		75	73-77
45-64	81	77-85		78	77-80
65+	86	82-89		82	81-84
< High School	71	61-79		66	62-69
High School	76	72-81		73	71-74
Some College	77	72-81		75	73-77
College Degree	87	85-90		87	85-88
<\$25,000	75	70-80		70	68-72
\$25,000 to \$49,999	80	74-84		74	72-76
\$50,000+	80	77-83		80	79-82
White, non-Hispanic	81	78-83		77	76-78
Other (Including Hispanic)	74	67-80		72	69-74
Always or Nearly Always Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car[^]					
Total	90	88-91		88	87-88
Male	87	84-89		84	82-85
Female	93	90-95		91	90-92
18-29	81	74-86		81	78-83
30-44	90	86-93		87	85-88
45-64	92	89-94		90	89-91
65+	94	92-96		92	91-93
< High School	84	76-90		77	73-80
High School	85	81-89		85	84-87
Some College	89	85-92		88	87-90
College Degree	97	95-98		95	95-96
<\$25,000	86	81-89		82	80-83
\$25,000 to \$49,999	87	81-91		87	85-88
\$50,000+	93	90-95		92	91-93
White, non-Hispanic	91	89-93		89	88-90
Other (Including Hispanic)	84	77-90		83	80-85
Seldom or Never Use Seatbelts When Driving or Riding in a Car[^]					
Total	4	3-5		6	5-6
Male	6	4-8		8	7-9
Female	2	1-3		4	3-4
18-29	7	4-12		9	7-11
30-44	4	2-6		6	5-7
45-64	3	2-5		5	4-6
65+	3	1-4		4	3-5
< High School	3	1-7	-	12	10-15
High School	6	4-8		6	6-7
Some College	5	3-8		6	5-7
College Degree	1	1-2		2	2-3
<\$25,000	6	4-9		9	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-5		5	4-6
\$50,000+	3	2-5		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-5		6	5-6
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	2-6		6	5-8

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Drinking and Driving, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Driven in the Past Month with Perhaps Too Much to Drink[^]					
Total	3	2-4		3	3-4
Male	5	3-7		5	4-6
Female	1	0-2		2	1-2
18-29	5	2-9		4	3-6
30-44	2	1-3		4	3-5
45-64	4	2-7		3	2-4
65+	0	0-2		1	0-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		5	2-9
High School	3	1-9		3	2-5
Some College	3	2-5		2	2-3
College Degree	2	1-4		3	3-4
<\$25,000	1	0-3		3	2-5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	1-4		3	2-4
\$50,000+	4	2-6		4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	3	2-4		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	3	1-9		4	3-6

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Women's Health: Breast Cancer Screening, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Had a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	60	56-64		59	58-61
40-44	66	54-77		60	54-65
45-64	61	55-66		63	61-65
65+	56	50-61		54	51-56
< High School	NSR	NSR		44	39-50
High School	59	52-65		57	55-60
Some College	58	51-66		62	59-65
College Degree	65	59-70		67	65-70
<\$25,000	55	45-64		50	47-53
\$25,000 to \$49,999	58	49-66		59	56-62
\$50,000+	64	58-70		67	65-70
White, non-Hispanic	59	55-63		59	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	63	51-74		60	55-64
Had a Mammogram in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	62	58-65		60	58-61
40-44	51	39-63		45	40-50
45-64	62	56-67		62	60-64
65+	65	60-71		62	60-64
< High School	NSR	NSR		50	44-55
High School	61	54-67		59	57-61
Some College	67	59-74		61	58-64
College Degree	61	55-66		64	61-67
<\$25,000	56	47-65		51	48-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	57	49-65		61	57-64
\$50,000+	67	61-72		65	62-68
White, non-Hispanic	60	56-64		60	58-61
Other (Including Hispanic)	71	60-81		60	55-65
Had Both a Mammogram and a Clinical Breast Exam in the Past Year, Age ≥ 40[^]					
Total	51	47-55		49	48-51
40-44	44	32-56		39	34-44
45-64	53	47-58		54	52-56
65+	50	44-56		47	44-49
< High School	NSR	NSR		35	29-40
High School	50	43-57		48	46-51
Some College	55	47-62		52	49-55
College Degree	51	45-57		55	52-58
<\$25,000	46	37-56		40	37-43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	49	41-58		50	47-53
\$50,000+	55	49-61		56	53-59
White, non-Hispanic	49	45-54		49	48-51
Other (Including Hispanic)	59	47-70		50	45-54

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[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Women's Health: Pap Test, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Had a Pap Test^					
Total	92	88-94		92	91-93
18-29	71	59-81		73	69-78
30-44	93	87-96		95	93-97
45-64	98	96-99		98	97-99
65+	95	91-97		94	93-95
< High School	NSR	NSR		86	82-90
High School	90	82-95		90	88-92
Some College	88	82-93		92	89-94
College Degree	97	94-98		97	96-97
<\$25,000	90	85-94		90	88-92
\$25,000 to \$49,999	NSR	NSR		94	91-96
\$50,000+	93	89-96		95	93-96
White, non-Hispanic	93	90-95		94	93-95
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		85	81-89
Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years^					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	74	70-77		73	72-74
18-29	69	57-79		71	66-75
30-44	84	77-89		83	80-85
45-64	80	75-84		79	77-81
65+	56	50-62		56	53-58
< High School	NSR	NSR		60	54-65
High School	69	62-75		68	65-70
Some College	72	65-77		74	71-76
College Degree	85	81-88		85	83-87
<\$25,000	70	63-76		66	63-68
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	58-75		72	69-75
\$50,000+	81	76-86		83	81-85
White, non-Hispanic	73	70-77		73	71-74
Other (Including Hispanic)	75	64-84		74	69-78
Had a Pap Test in the Past Five Years^					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	80	77-83		79	78-81
18-29	71	59-81		72	67-77
30-44	88	81-92		88	86-90
45-64	88	84-91		86	84-87
65+	66	60-72		66	64-68
< High School	71	58-82		68	63-73
High School	74	67-80		74	72-77
Some College	78	72-83		80	78-83
College Degree	90	87-93		90	88-91
<\$25,000	76	69-81		73	71-76
\$25,000 to \$49,999	75	66-83		80	76-82
\$50,000+	87	83-91		88	86-90
White, non-Hispanic	80	77-83		80	78-81
Other (Including Hispanic)	80	68-89		78	74-82
Ever Had a Hysterectomy^					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	16	14-18	-	20	19-21
18-29	0	0-2		0	0-1
30-44	4	2-8		7	5-8
45-64	15	12-19	-	24	22-25
65+	40	34-46		42	40-44
< High School	31	21-44		26	22-31
High School	20	16-25		24	23-26
Some College	14	11-19		18	16-20
College Degree	9	7-12		11	10-13
<\$25,000	22	16-29		23	21-25
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	16-28		23	21-25
\$50,000+	10	7-13		14	13-16
White, non-Hispanic	17	14-19	-	21	20-22
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	7-20		15	12-18

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Prostate Cancer Screening, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
Health Professional Ever Recommended a PSA Test, Age ≥ 40[^]					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	57	52-61		56	54-58
40-44	17	9-30		20	16-25
45-64	57	51-64		56	53-58
65+	76	68-82		74	71-76
< High School	NSR	NSR		45	39-51
High School	57	48-64		56	53-59
Some College	50	39-60		56	52-60
College Degree	65	58-71		62	58-65
<\$25,000	47	36-58		52	48-56
\$25,000 to \$49,999	57	46-66		56	52-60
\$50,000+	60	53-66		58	55-61
White, non-Hispanic	57	52-61		56	54-58
Other (Including Hispanic)	56	43-69		55	49-60
Ever Had a PSA Test, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	76	71-81		71	69-73
50-64	70	62-76		63	60-66
65+	86	80-90		83	81-86
< High School	NSR	NSR		57	50-64
High School	70	60-78		69	66-72
Some College	69	55-79		72	68-76
College Degree	84	77-90		81	78-84
<\$25,000	67	55-77		63	59-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72	62-81		70	66-74
\$50,000+	80	72-86		77	73-80
White, non-Hispanic	77	72-82		73	71-75
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	54-68
Had a PSA Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50^{*^}					
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Total	62	55-68		63	61-66
50-64	60	50-69		60	56-63
65+	64	55-72		68	64-71
< High School	NSR	NSR		54	44-64
High School	61	50-71		65	61-69
Some College	NSR	NSR		64	59-69
College Degree	58	49-67		63	59-68
<\$25,000	NSR	NSR		62	56-67
\$25,000 to \$49,999	60	46-72		62	58-67
\$50,000+	59	50-67		63	59-67
White, non-Hispanic	62	56-68		64	61-66
Other (Including Hispanic)	NSR	NSR		61	52-70

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* Out of those who ever had a doctor, nurse or other health professional recommend a PSA test

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

PSA is defined as a prostate specific antigen test

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Colorectal Cancer Screening, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region		Pennsylvania	
	%	CI *	%	CI
Had a Blood Stool Test in the Past Year, Age ≥ 50[^]**				
Total	9	7-12	9	8-10
Male	9	6-12	9	8-10
Female	10	7-13	10	8-11
50-64	9	6-12	8	7-9
65+	10	8-13	11	10-12
< High School	11	5-23	9	6-12
High School	11	7-15	10	8-11
Some College	6	4-10	9	8-11
College Degree	9	6-14	9	7-11
<\$25,000	11	7-17	10	8-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	6-17	10	8-12
\$50,000+	8	5-12	9	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	9	7-12	9	8-10
Other (Including Hispanic)	12	6-23	10	8-13
Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	72	68-75	69	67-70
Male	71	66-76	68	66-70
Female	72	68-76	70	68-71
50-64	67	63-72	63	61-65
65+	77	73-81	76	74-77
< High School	58	45-71	57	52-62
High School	67	61-72	66	64-68
Some College	73	66-79	70	68-73
College Degree	81	76-84	78	76-80
<\$25,000	66	58-73	63	60-65
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67	60-73	68	65-70
\$50,000+	78	73-82	74	72-77
White, non-Hispanic	73	70-76	70	68-71
Other (Including Hispanic)	64	51-74	65	60-69
Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years, Age ≥ 50[^]				
Total	68	65-72	65	64-66
Male	68	62-72	65	62-67
Female	69	65-73	65	64-67
50-64	65	60-69	60	58-62
65+	73	69-77	71	70-73
< High School	56	43-69	53	49-58
High School	64	59-70	63	61-65
Some College	71	64-77	66	64-69
College Degree	75	70-80	74	72-76
<\$25,000	62	54-69	59	57-62
\$25,000 to \$49,999	63	56-70	64	61-67
\$50,000+	75	70-80	71	69-73
White, non-Hispanic	70	66-73	66	65-67
Other (Including Hispanic)	61	49-72	61	57-66

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**Blood stool test using a home kit

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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HIV/AIDS, Southeast Region, 2012

	Southeast Region			Pennsylvania	
	%	CI	*	%	CI
Ever Tested for HIV (Except Blood Donation), Age 18-64[^]					
Total	41	38-44		38	37-40
Male	39	35-44		37	35-38
Female	43	39-47		40	39-42
18-29	42	36-49		41	38-44
30-44	55	50-61		51	49-54
45-64	31	27-35		28	27-30
< High School	46	34-59		44	39-49
High School	37	31-44		35	32-37
Some College	41	36-47		40	38-43
College Degree	42	38-47		39	37-41
<\$25,000	53	45-60		52	49-55
\$25,000 to \$49,999	39	32-47		36	34-39
\$50,000+	40	36-44		34	32-36
White, non-Hispanic	36	33-39		32	30-33
Other (Including Hispanic)	59	51-66		63	59-66
HIV Situation Applies, Age 18-64[^] **					
Total	4	3-6		4	3-5
Male	4	3-6		5	4-6
Female	5	3-7		3	3-4
18-29	9	6-14		8	6-10
30-44	5	2-9		5	4-6
45-64	2	1-3		1	1-2
< High School	NSR	NSR		7	4-12
High School	2	1-4		4	3-5
Some College	7	4-11		5	4-6
College Degree	3	2-4		2	2-3
<\$25,000	10	6-19		8	6-10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	2-5		3	3-5
\$50,000+	3	2-5		3	2-3
White, non-Hispanic	4	2-5		3	2-4
Other (Including Hispanic)	7	4-13		8	6-10

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

[^] Excludes missing, don't know, and refused

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Survey Management

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cooperative effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and participating states. The CDC develops the core questionnaire and provides training, technical assistance, standardized data analyses and funding. The Pennsylvania Department of Health develops supplemental questions (or modules) and responds to requests for data. In 2012, Pennsylvania was divided into eight strata. These strata consisted of eight regional areas: six Pennsylvania health districts, and Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are not included in the analysis for the Southwest and Southeast Regions, respectively. A total of 2,508 Southeast Region adults completed interviews for the Pennsylvania BRFSS survey in 2012. Sampling and interviewing in 2012 were done by Clearwater Research, Incorporated which was selected by competitive bid.

Major Changes in 2011

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

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

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

Cell phone only respondents made up 15% of the Pennsylvania sample in the survey for 2012. In 2012 the cell phone sample expanded to include households with landline phones, but using their cell phones for at least 90% of their calls; which accounted for 5% of the sample. In 2012, respondents living in college group quarters were added to the sample.

Sample Selection - Landline

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

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

Sampling continued as the selected telephone numbers were called to determine whether the number belonged to a household with adult residents. Nonresidential telephone numbers were discarded from the sample. Residential numbers were subjected to a second stage of sampling, wherein an adult was randomly selected as the respondent from a list of adults residing in the household. The person who answered the telephone generated this list.

Sample Selection – Cell Phone

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

Cell phone sample is selected randomly from blocks of numbers dedicated to cell phones. No subsequent within-household selection of a respondent is made if an adult is reached. Numbers selected as part of the landline sample for the survey, but which had been ported to a cell-phone, are transferred to the cell phone sample and called. Interviews of respondents selected from the cell phone sample of another state, but reports being a resident of 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 2011 BRFSS survey. All items new to the 2012 survey were field-tested.

Questions of interest to Pennsylvania were added as the state supplement to the core questionnaire. State-added modules and questions concerned: asthma, childhood immunization, childhood asthma prevalence, diabetes, colorectal cancer, child oral health, gambling, salt intake, preconception health and family planning.

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% of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the sample taken or the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. In addition, percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals or ranges do not overlap.

The “Rule of 3” is used to calculate the upper bound of the confidence interval when the number of events is zero or 100%. The “Rule of 3” formula to calculate the upper bound is $3/n$ where n =sample size for zero events. The “Rule of 3” formula used to calculate the lower bound is $1 - 3/n$ where n =sample size for 100% events.

Percentages were not calculated and shown for subgroups of the population when their sample size was less than 50 or when the portion of the sample being represented was of size greater than or equal to 50 but the calculated percentage was deemed to be statistically unreliable. The method utilized 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 compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for a simple random sample of 50. If the relative standard error was smaller for the percentage being tested compared to the relative standard error of the same percentage outcome for the simple random sample of 50, then the calculated percentage was considered reliable.

Race/Ethnicity Designation

As part of the BRFSS, respondents are asked their race/ethnicity, and picking multiple races is allowed. For those respondents who pick multiple races, they are asked which race best represents their race. Pennsylvania BRFSS data is reported with the race/ethnicity designations of: White, non-Hispanic and Other (including Hispanics) for regional reports. Persons who report multiple races are allocated to their preferred race for the purpose of this report.

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, and differential sampling of households which are more and less easily reached. After design factors were taken care of, an additional factor was applied which compensated for shortfalls due to non-response and under-coverage.

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

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

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

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

1. Age group by gender
2. Detailed race/ethnicity
3. Education
4. Marital status
5. Tenure (Rent or Own Home)
6. Gender by race/ethnicity
7. Age group by race/ethnicity
8. Phone usage groups
9. Region within states
10. Region by age group
11. Region by gender
12. Region by race/ethnicity
13. SMART counties (for states with SMART counties)

For states that contain Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART), a thirteenth raking margin was established. Pennsylvania will not publish SMART data for the purposes of this report.

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 24% of the 2012 Pennsylvania adult population is cell phone only users is derived from Nielsen and American Community Survey.

All of the percentages in this report 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.

Synthetic Estimation Process for Local Data

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

Step 1

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

Step 2

To estimate the number of persons who have the behavioral risk in each subgroup, multiply the subgroup-specific rates by the population estimates for each group. For example, multiply the 2010 Bucks County U.S. Census summary file 2 population of 192,927 for ages 45-64 by the No Health Insurance prevalence of 10% (0.10) for that age group in the Southeast Region. The 2012 synthetic estimate for those who have No Health Insurance, ages 45-64 in Bucks County is 19,293.

Step 3

To obtain the total number of persons who Have No Health Insurance, repeat Step 2 for all subgroups and then sum the subgroup estimates to get a total estimate.

Age Group	2010 Bucks County Census Population	Have No Health Insurance from 2012 BRFSS	Estimate of Bucks County Adults Age 18-64 Indicating They Have No Health Insurance
18-29	80,908	X 20 %	= 16,182
30-44	116,681	X 17 %	= 19,836
45-64	192,927	X 10 %	= <u>19,293</u>
			Total 55,311

Step 4

To calculate the synthetic estimated percentage of adults age 18-64 in Bucks County who indicated they Have No Health Insurance, pull the “Total Estimated Number of Adults” and the “Total Population Age 18-64” in Bucks County from “Step 3”.

Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults
Have No Health Insurance = **55,311**

Total Population Age 18-64 in Bucks County = **390,516**

Divide the synthetically estimated number of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance by the adult population. Then multiply by 100 so that the result will be expressed as a percent.

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Bucks County
= (Total Synthetically Estimated Number of Adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Bucks County / Total Population Age 18-64 in Bucks County) X 100

Synthetically Estimated Percentage of adults age 18-64 who Have No Health Insurance in Bucks County
= (55,311 / 390,516) X 100= **14 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 regional, state or national rates. The prevalence of most health-related conditions varies considerably with age, and often with other factors such as sex, race, and income. A more precise estimate may be obtained using age, sex and race-specific prevalence rates. The BRFSS is not a reliable source of prevalence rates specific to age-sex-race categories; national data would be a more reliable basis for synthetic estimates.

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