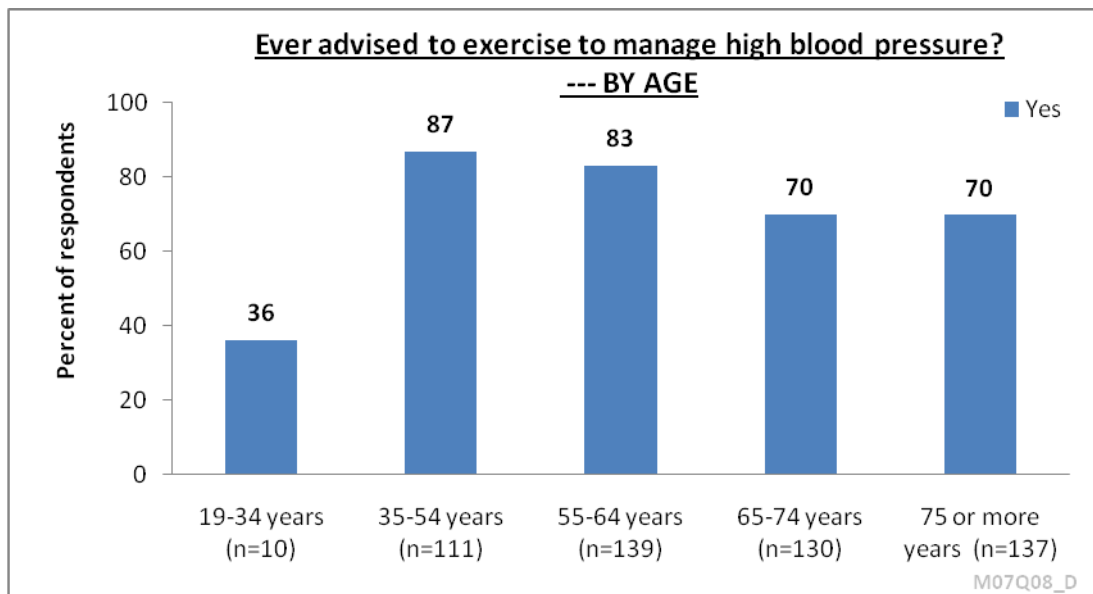
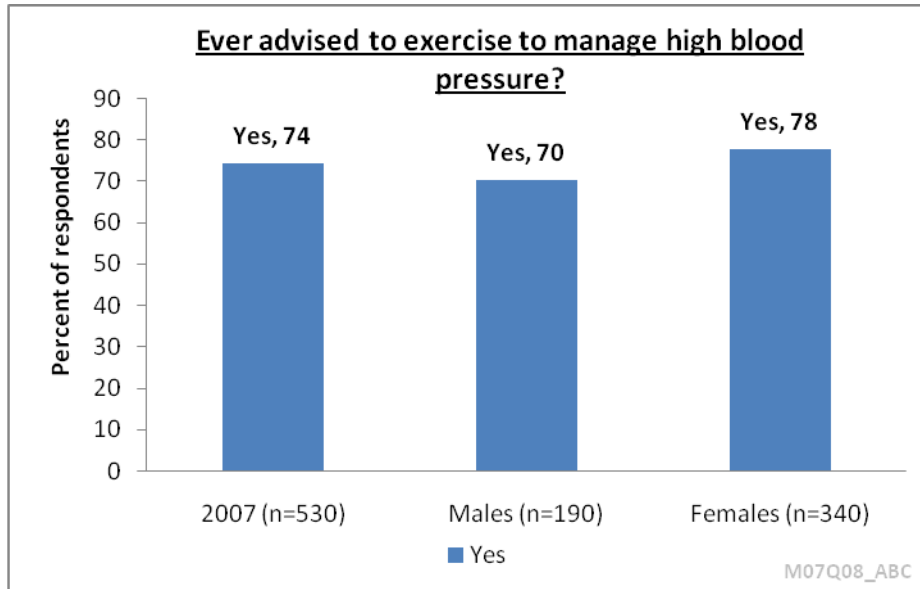


Module 7.8: Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

(Has a doctor or other health professional ever advised you to) exercise (to help lower or control your high blood pressure)?



Module 7.8: Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

- ✓ *Of those who reported earlier that they were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure about three-fourths of them reported being told to exercise to manage high blood pressure.*
- ✓ *Males were slightly less likely to have been told to exercise for controlling high blood pressure than females.*
- ✓ *With the exception of the 19-34 year-olds, there appears to be a negative correlation between age and likelihood of being told to exercise to control their blood pressure; the 65+ year-olds were much less likely to be told to exercise compared to all other age groups.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

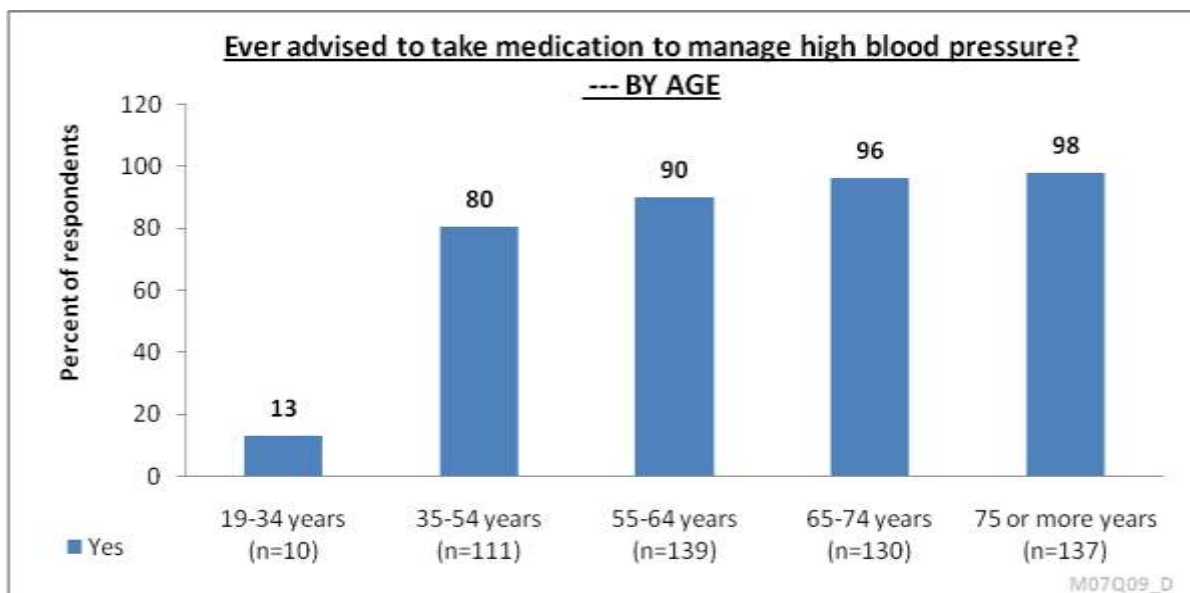
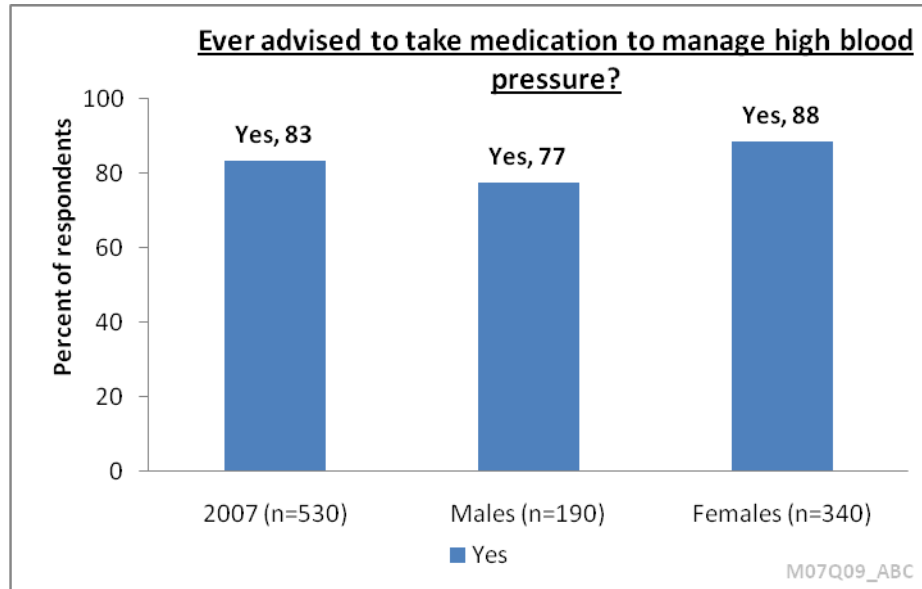
- Seventy-four percent of respondents who reported earlier that they were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure also reported being advised to exercise to manage high blood pressure (Graph M07Q08_ABC).
 - Women (78%) were more likely than men (70%) to report being advised to exercise to manage their high blood pressure (Graph M07Q08_ABC).
 - While 36% of the 19-34 year-olds reported being advised to exercise to control their high blood pressure, 87% of the 35-54 year-olds and 83% of the 55-64 year-olds were told by a doctor or a health professional. Among the 65+ year-olds 70% were advised so (Graph M07Q08_D).

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, could not be determined.

Module 7.9: Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

(Ever advised you to) take medication (to help lower or control your high blood pressure)?



Module 7.9: Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

- ✓ *Of those who reported earlier that they were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure over eight out of ten reported being told to take medication to manage high blood pressure.*
- ✓ *Males were less likely to have been told to take medication for controlling high blood pressure than females.*
- ✓ *There is a positive correlation between age and likelihood of being told to take medication to control their blood pressure; the 19-34 year-olds are least likely to be told to take medication for high blood pressure.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

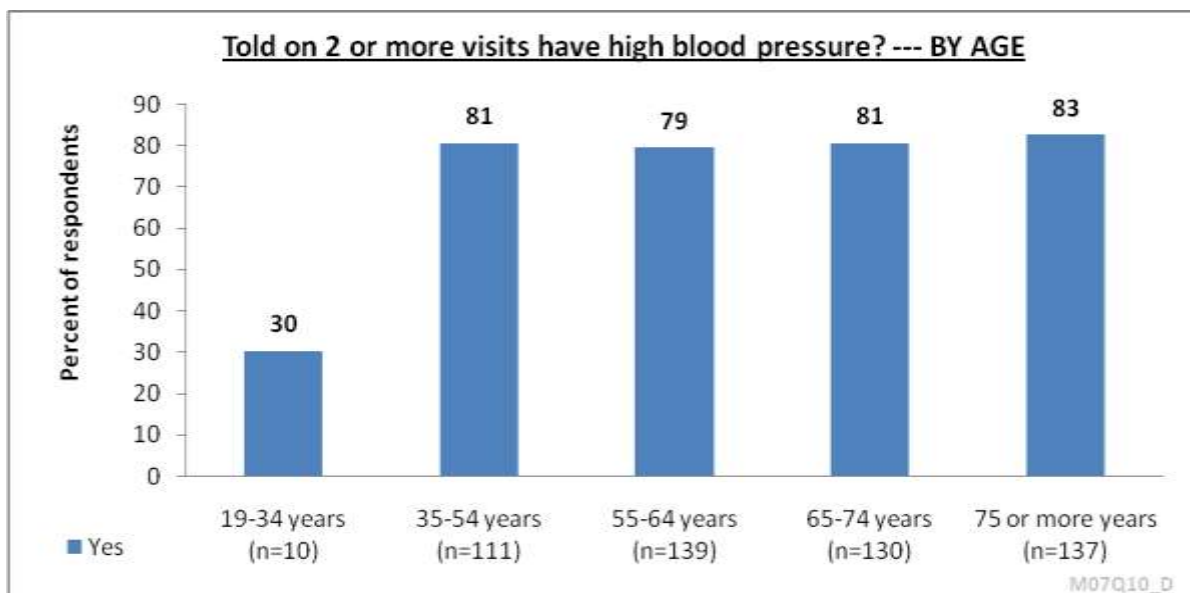
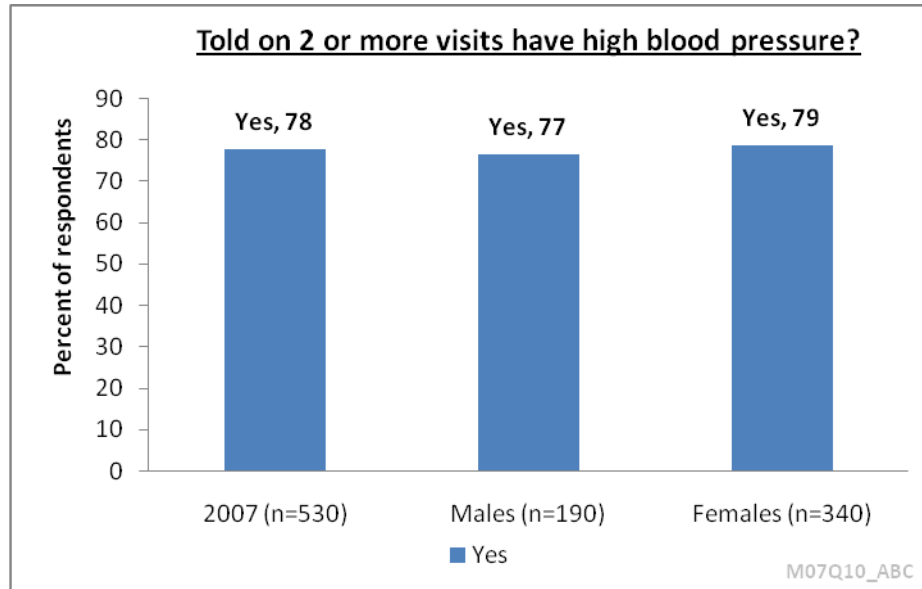
- Eight-three of respondents who reported earlier that they were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure also reported being advised to take medication to manage high blood pressure (Graph M07Q09_ABC).
 - Women (88%) were more likely than men (77%) to report being advised to take medication to manage their high blood pressure (Graph M07Q09_ABC).
 - While only 13% of the 19-34 year-olds reported being advised to take medication to control their high blood pressure, 80% of the 35-54 year-olds, and 90% to 98% of the 55+ year-olds were told so by a doctor or a health professional (Graph M07Q09_D).

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

Module 7.10: Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

Were you told on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional that you had high blood pressure?



Module 7.10: Actions to Control High Blood Pressure

- ✓ *Of those who reported earlier that they were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure about eight out of ten reported being told they had high blood pressure on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional.*
- ✓ *Males were slightly less likely to have been told so on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional than were females.*
- ✓ *There is a positive correlation between age and likelihood of being told they had high blood pressure on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

- ✓ Seventy-eight percent of respondents who reported earlier that they were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure also reported being told so on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional (Graph M07Q10_ABC).
 - Women (79%) were more likely than men (77%) to report being advised they had their high blood pressure on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional (Graph M07Q10_ABC).
 - While 30% of the 19-34 year-olds reported being advised they had their high blood pressure on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional, 80% of the 35-54 year-olds, and 90% to 98% of the 55+ year-olds were told so by a doctor or a health professional (Graph M07Q10_D).

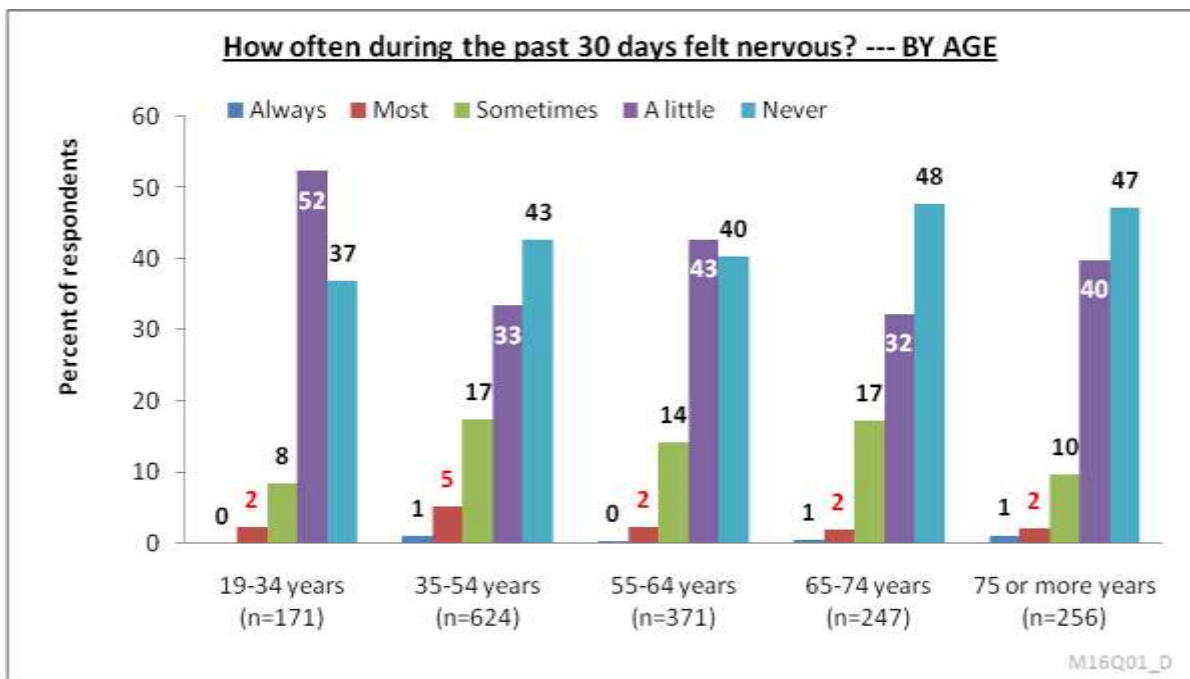
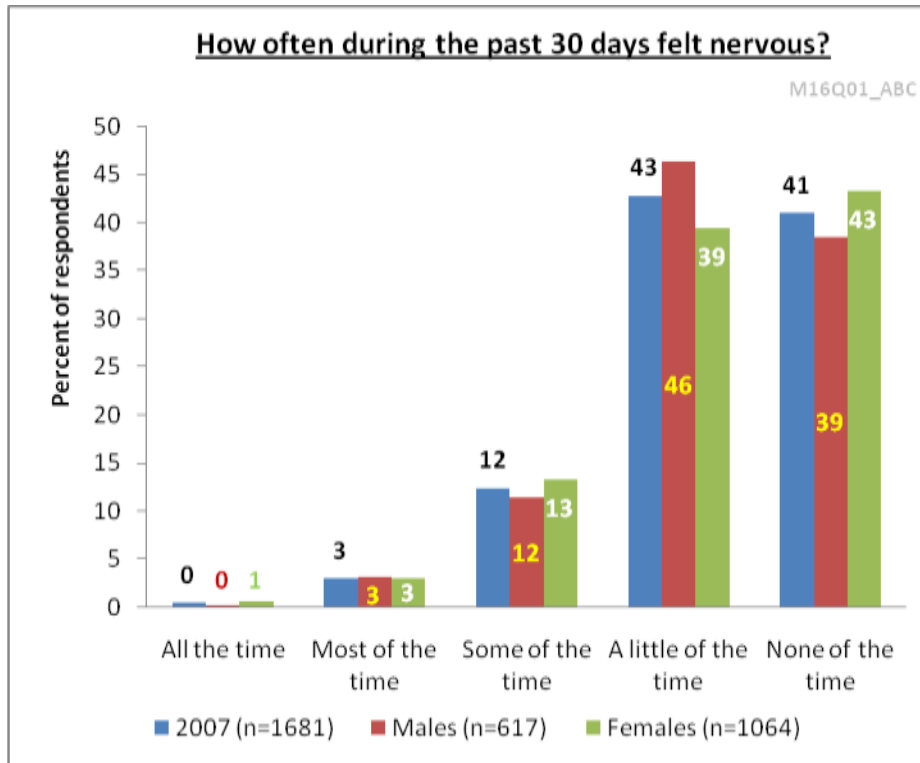
TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

Module 16: Mental Illness and Stigma

Module 16.1

About how often during the past 30 days did you feel nervous?



Module 16.1: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *Just less than 4 in 100 respondents reported feeling nervous most or all of the time, during the previous 30 days.*
- ✓ *Men were slightly less likely to report feeling nervous most or all of the time.*
- ✓ *Among all age groups, with the exception of 35-54 year-olds, only about 3 in 100 reported feeling nervous most or all of the time, during the previous 30 days; among the 35-54 year-olds, six in one hundred reported so.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

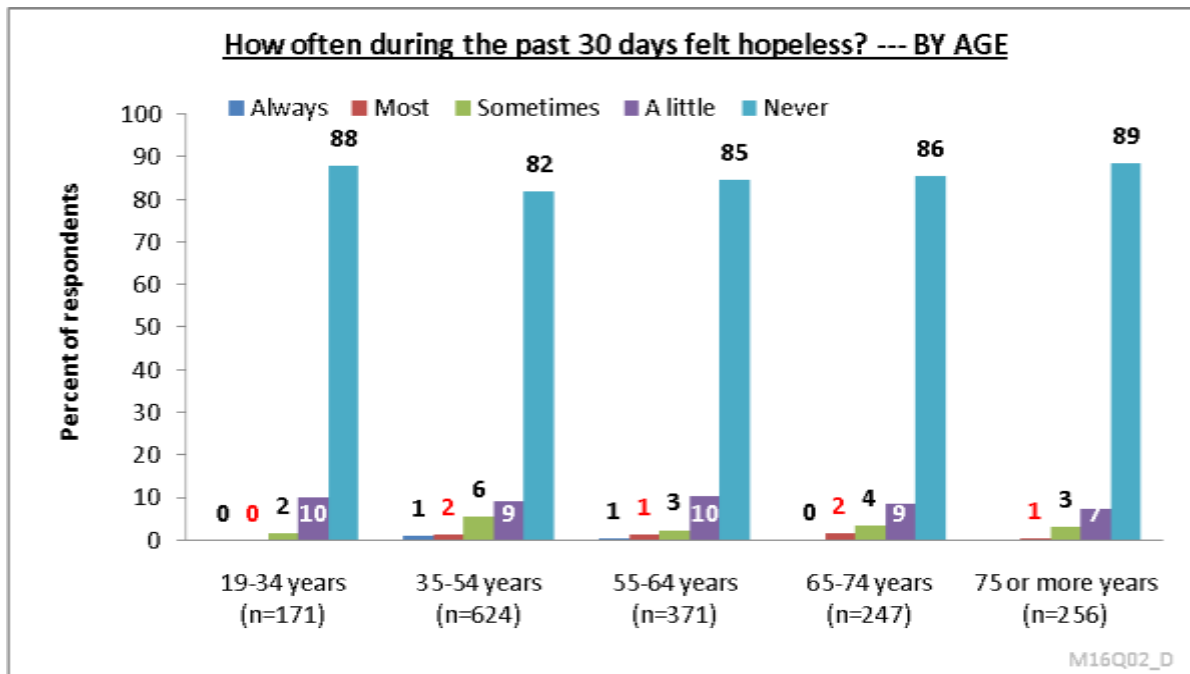
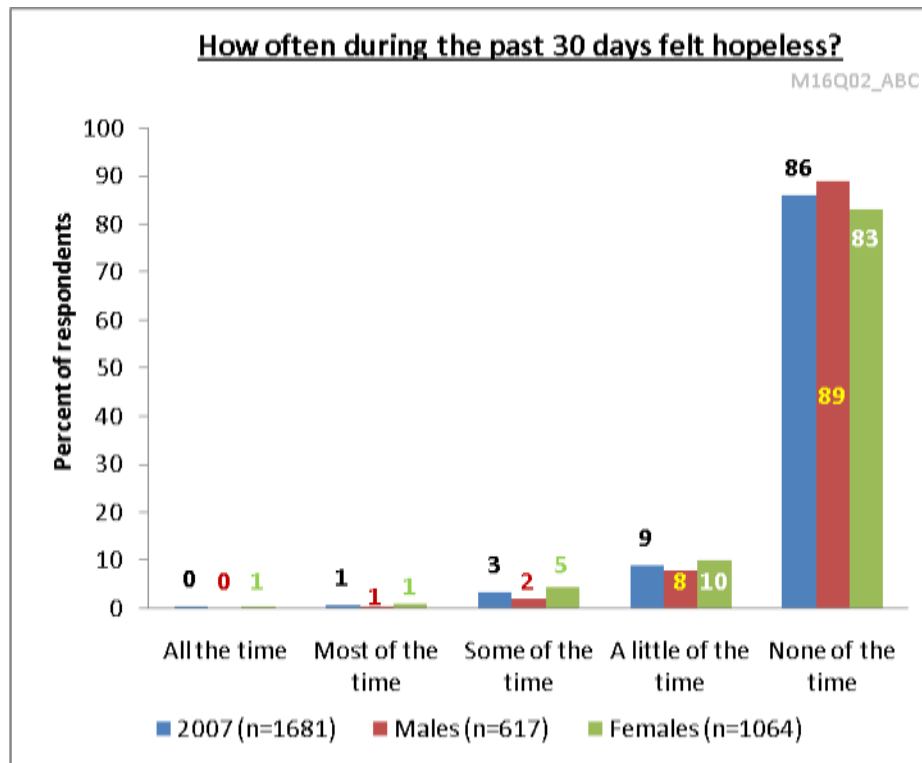
- A super majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (96%) indicated that they felt nervous some, little, or none of the time during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q01_ABC).
 - Females were slightly more likely to report they felt nervous most or all of the time during the previous 30 days (4%) compared to males (3%).
 - Older adults, 65 year or more, are most likely to report never feeling nervous during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q01_D) and least likely to report feeling nervous all the time.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

Module 16.2: Mental Illness and Stigma

During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel hopeless?



Module 16.2: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *Just over 1 in 100 respondents reported feeling hopeless most or all of the time, during the previous 30 days.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely to report feeling hopeless most or all of the time than women.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, there is a curvilinear relationship between age and feeling hopeless most or all of the time; reports of feeling hopeless most or all of the time are lowest for the 19-34 and 75+ year-old group, and highest for the 35-54 year-olds.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

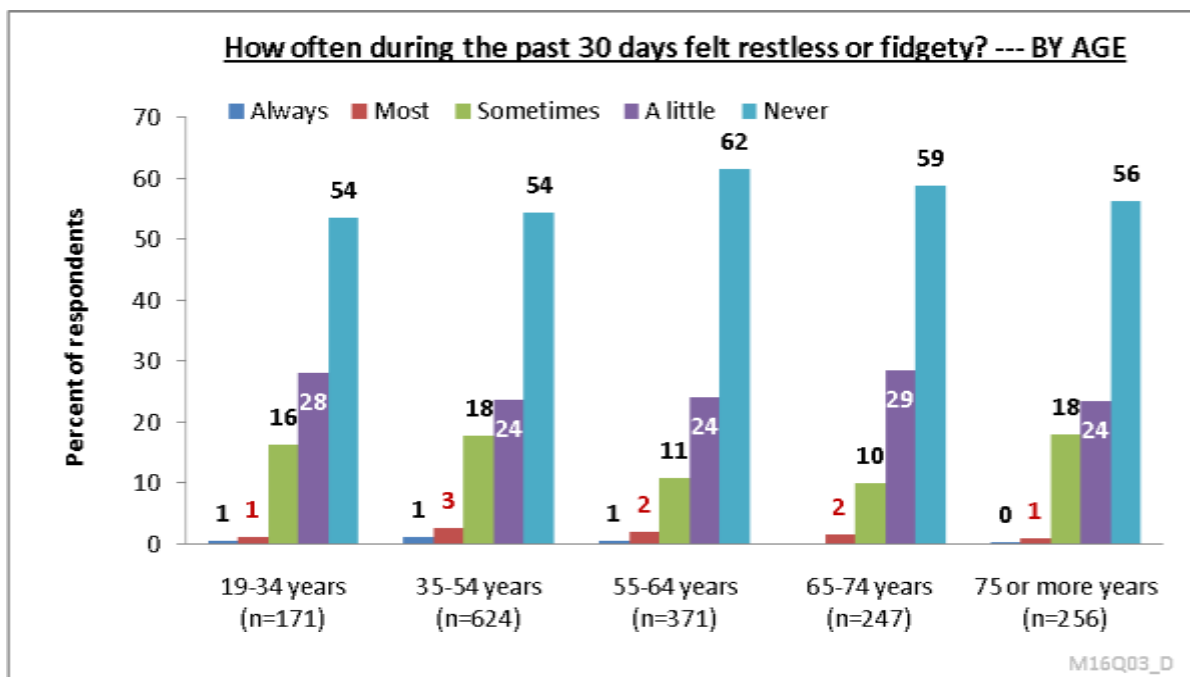
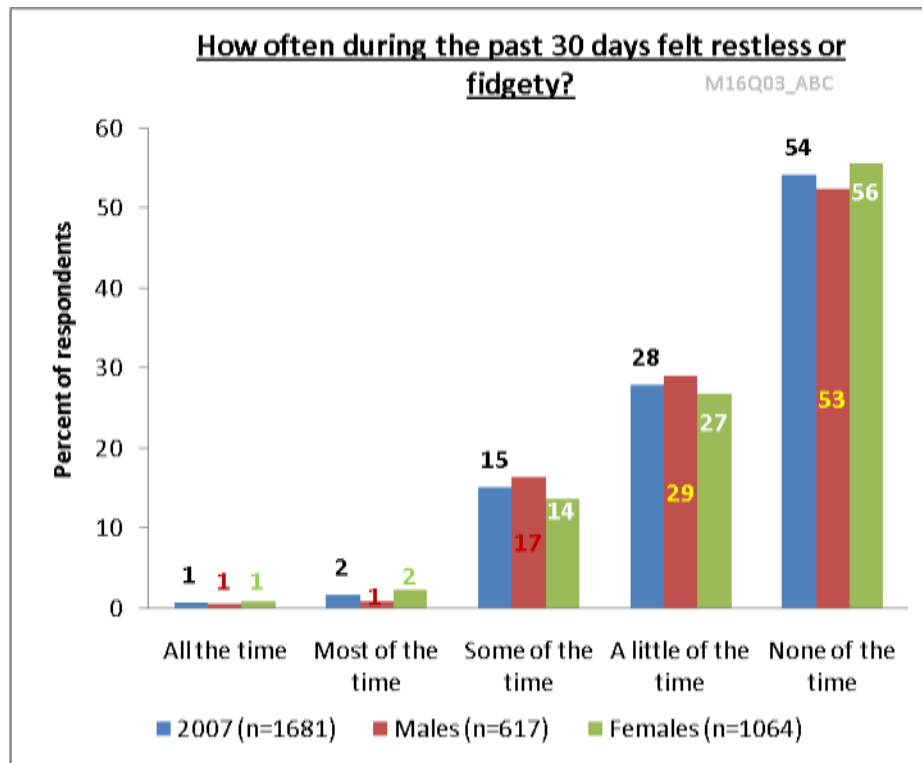
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (99%) indicated that they felt hopeless some, little, or none of the time during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q02_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to report that felt hopeless most or all of the time during the previous 30 days (2%) compared to males (1%).
 - Oldest adults, 75 years or more, are more likely to report never feeling hopeless during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q02_D) followed by the 19-34 year-olds.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, could not be determined.

Module 16.3: Mental Illness and Stigma

During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel restless or fidgety?



Module 16.3: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *About 1 in 100 respondents reported feeling restless or fidgety most or all of the time, during the previous 30 days.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely to report feeling restless or fidgety most or all of the time.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, there is a curvilinear relationship between age and feeling restless or fidgety most or all of the time; reports of feeling restless or fidgety most or all of the time are lowest for the 19-34 and 75+ year-old group, and highest for the 35-54 year-olds.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

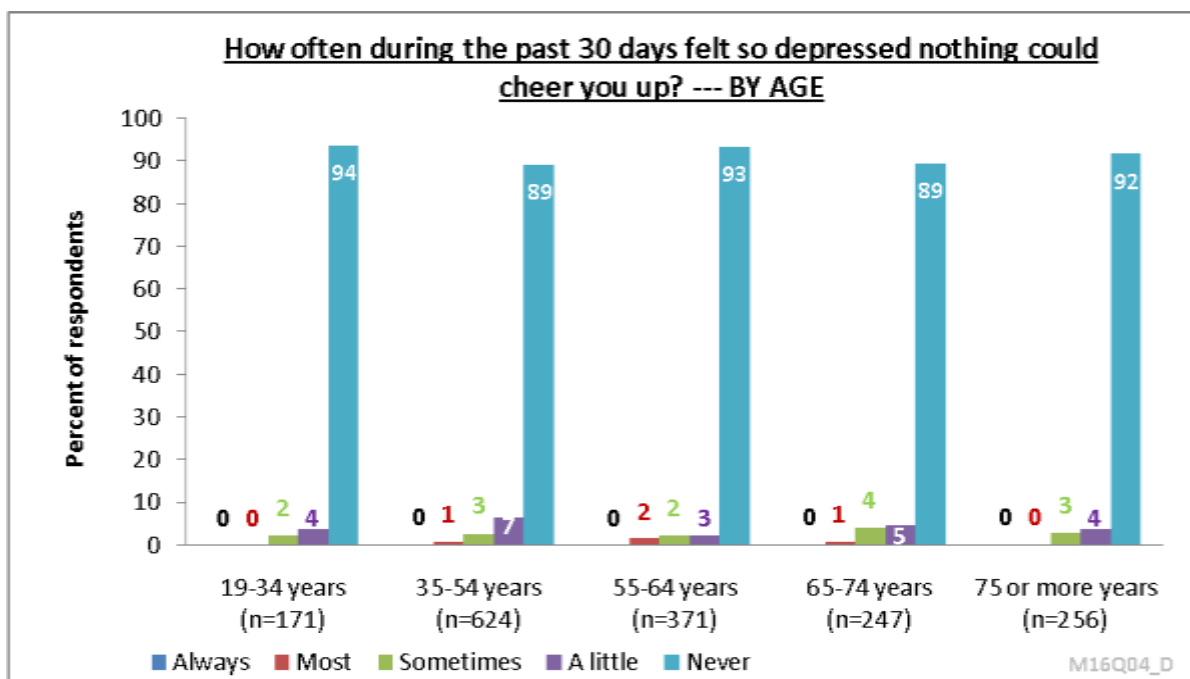
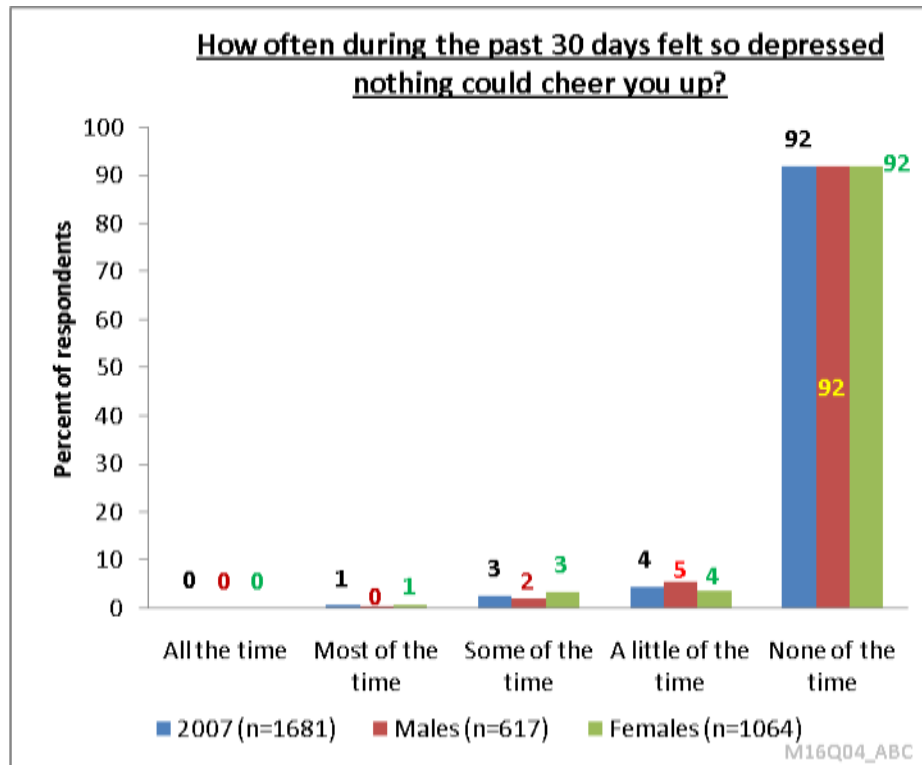
- A super majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (97%) indicated that they felt restless or fidgety some, little, or none of the time during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q03_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to report that they felt restless or fidgety most or all of the time during the previous 30 days (3%) compared to males (2%).
 - The 55+ year-olds were more likely to report never feeling restless or fidgety during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q03_D) than the younger adults.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, could not be determined.

Module 16.4: Mental Illness and Stigma

During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?



Module 16.4: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *Less than 1 in 100 respondents reported feeling so depressed that nothing could cheer them up most or all of the time, during the previous 30 days.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely to report feeling so depressed that nothing could cheer them up most or all of the time.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, there is a curvilinear relationship between age and feeling so depressed that nothing could cheer them up most or all of the time; reports of feeling so depressed that nothing could cheer them up most or all of the time are lowest for the 19-34 and 75+ year-old group, and highest for the 55-64 year-olds.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

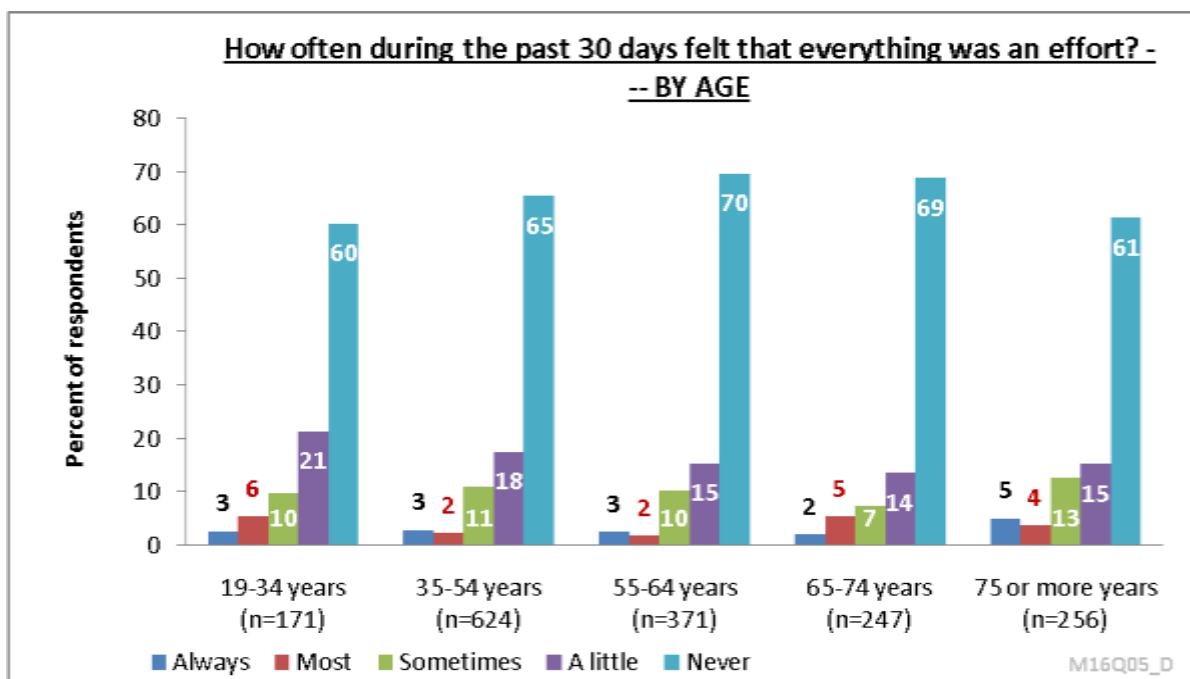
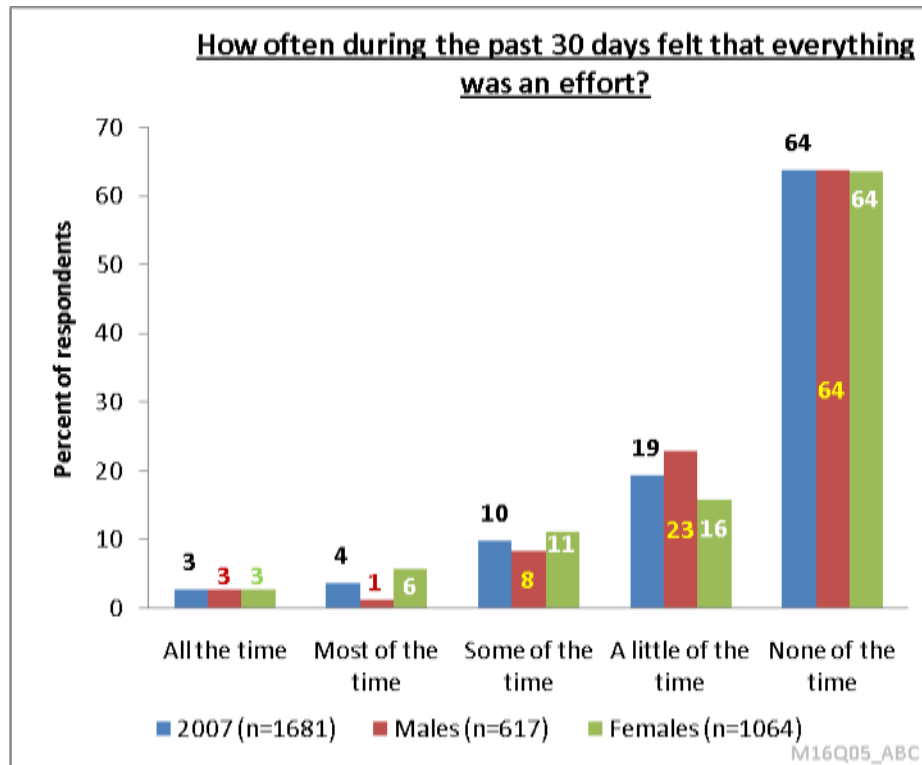
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (99%) indicated that, during the previous 30 days, they rarely felt so depressed that nothing could cheer them up (Graph M16Q04_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to report that they felt so depressed that nothing could cheer them up most or all of the time during the previous 30 days (1%) compared to males (0%).
 - The youngest adults, 19-34 year-olds, were more likely to report never feeling so depressed during the previous 30 days that nothing could cheer them up (Graph M16Q04_D) followed by the 55-64 year-olds and 75+ year-olds.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

Module 16.5: Mental Illness and Stigma

During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel that everything was an effort?



Module 16.5: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *About 7 in 100 respondents reported feeling that everything was an effort most or all of the time, during the previous 30 days.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely to report feeling that everything was an effort most or all of the time.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, there is a curvilinear relationship between age and feeling that everything was an effort most or all of the time; reports of feeling that everything was an effort most or all of the time are lowest for the 35-54 year-olds and 55-64 year-olds, and highest for the youngest and the oldest groups.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

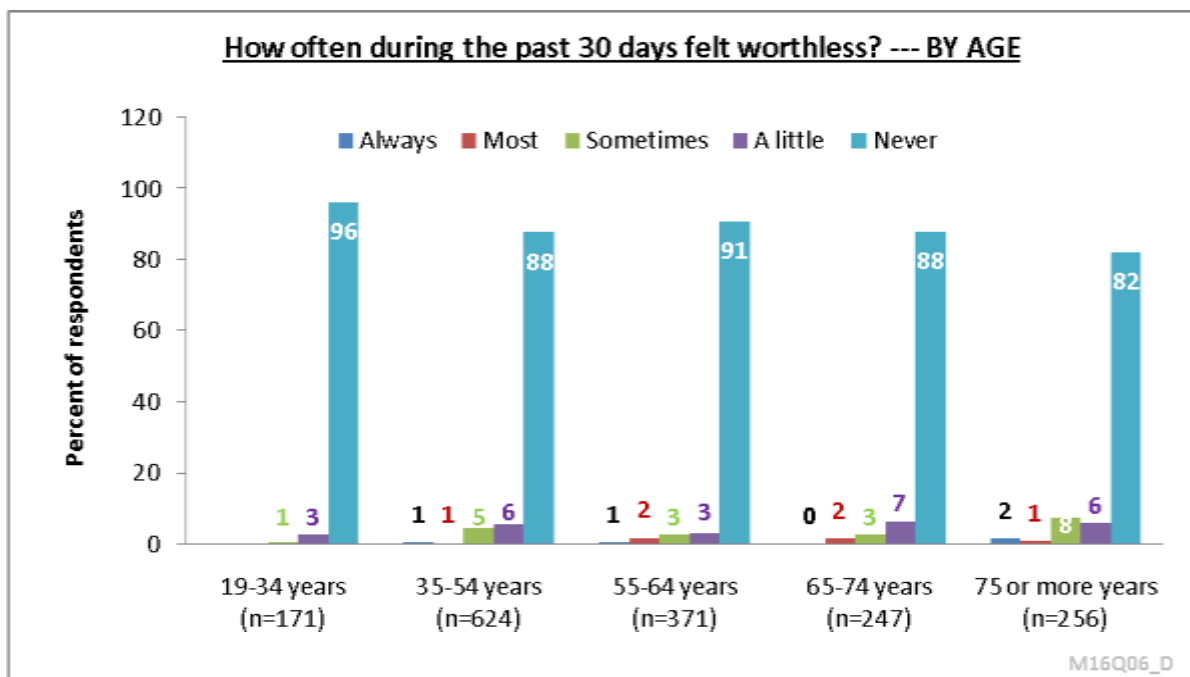
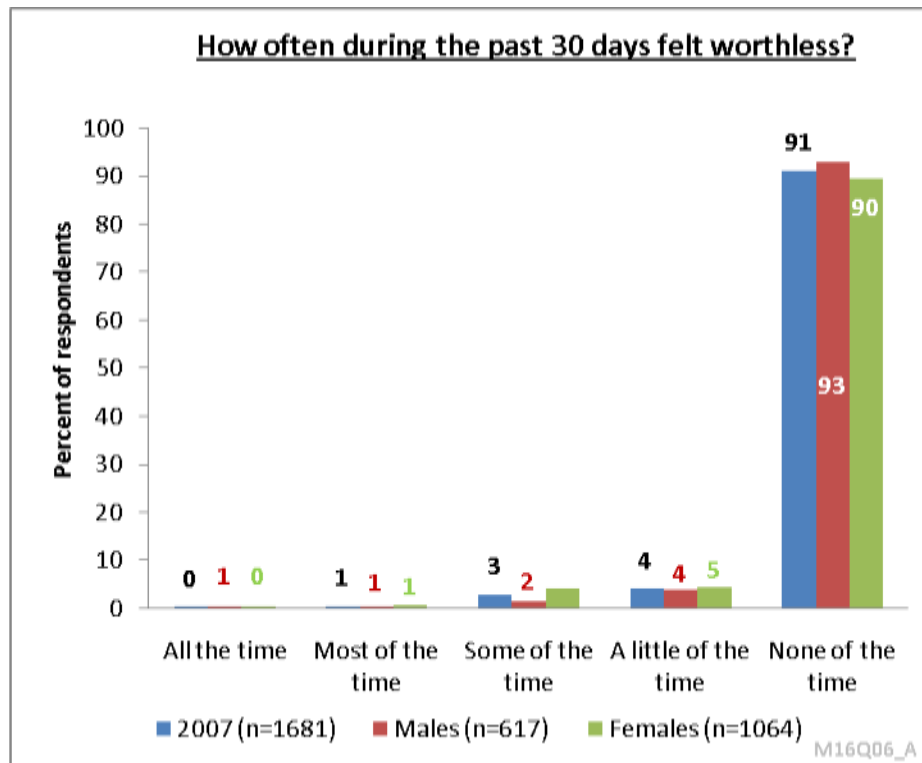
- A significant majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (93%) indicated that they rarely felt that everything was an effort during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q05_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to report they felt that everything was an effort most or all of the time during the previous 30 days (9%) compared to males (4%).
 - The 55-64 year-olds were more likely to report never feeling that everything was an effort during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q05_D) followed by the 65-74 year-olds. The youngest and the oldest groups were most likely to report feeling that everything was an effort most or all of the time during the previous 30 days (9%).

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, could not be determined.

Module 16.6: Mental Illness and Stigma

During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel worthless?



Module 16.6: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *About 1 in 100 respondents reported feeling worthless most or all of the time, during the previous 30 days.*
- ✓ *Men were more likely to report feeling worthless most or all of the time.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, reports of feeling worthless most or all of the time are lowest for the 19-34 and 65-74 year-old groups, and highest for the 55-64 and 75+ year-olds.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

- A super majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (98%) indicated that they RARELY felt worthless during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q06_ABC).
 - Females were less likely to report they felt worthless most or all of the time during the previous 30 days (1%) compared to males (2%) (Graph M16Q06_ABC).
 - Youngest adults, 19-34 year-olds, were most likely to report never feeling worthless during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q062_D) followed by the 55-64 year-olds.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

Module 16.7: Mental Illness and Stigma

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did a mental health condition or emotional problem keep you from doing your work or other usual activities?

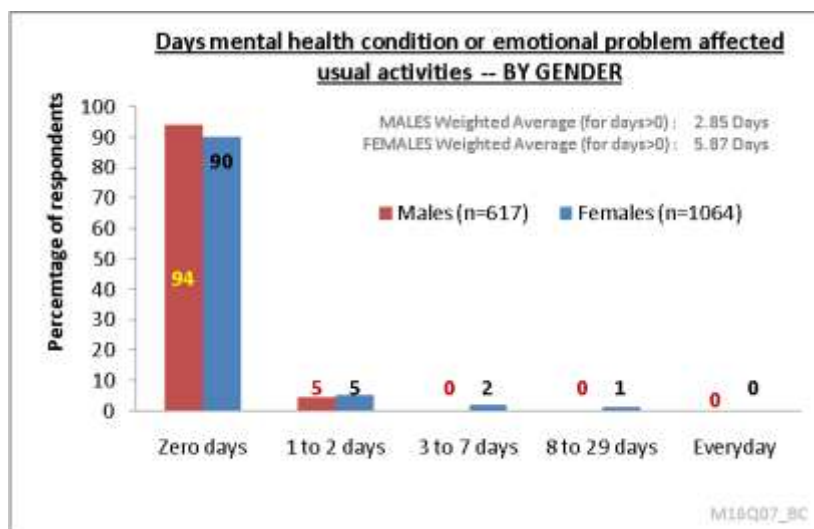
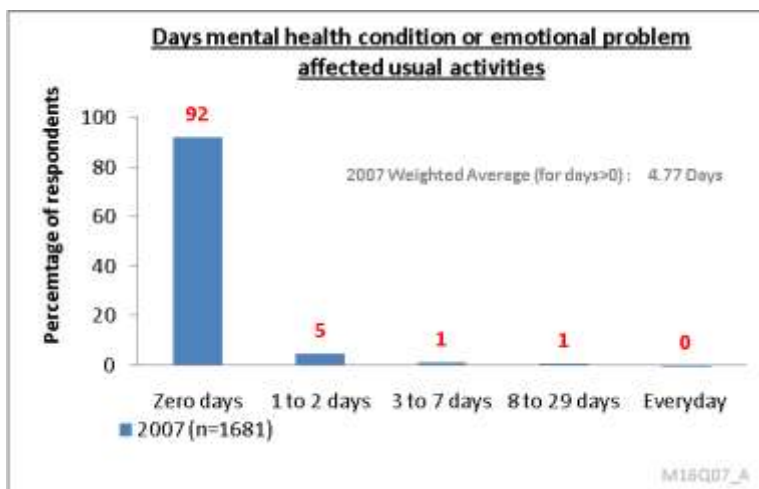


Table M16Q07

2007 Weighted Average (for days>0)	4.77 Days
19-34 YR Weighted Average (for days>0)	3.12 Days
35-54 YR Weighted Average (for days>0)	9.34 Days
55-64 YR Weighted Average (for days>0)	7.44 Days
65-74 YR Weighted Average (for days>0)	6.21 Days
75+ YR Weighted Average (for days>0)	12.68 Days

Module 16.7: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *Most of the respondents from Buffalo County reported not losing any days from work or other usual activities due to mental health or emotional problems during the previous 30 days.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely to report not losing any day from work or other usual activities due to mental health or emotional problem during the previous 30 days than females.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, the 75+ year-olds were more likely to lose days at work or other usual activities for emotional or mental health reasons during the previous 30 days than any other age group; the 19-34 year-olds were least likely to lose days for the same reasons*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

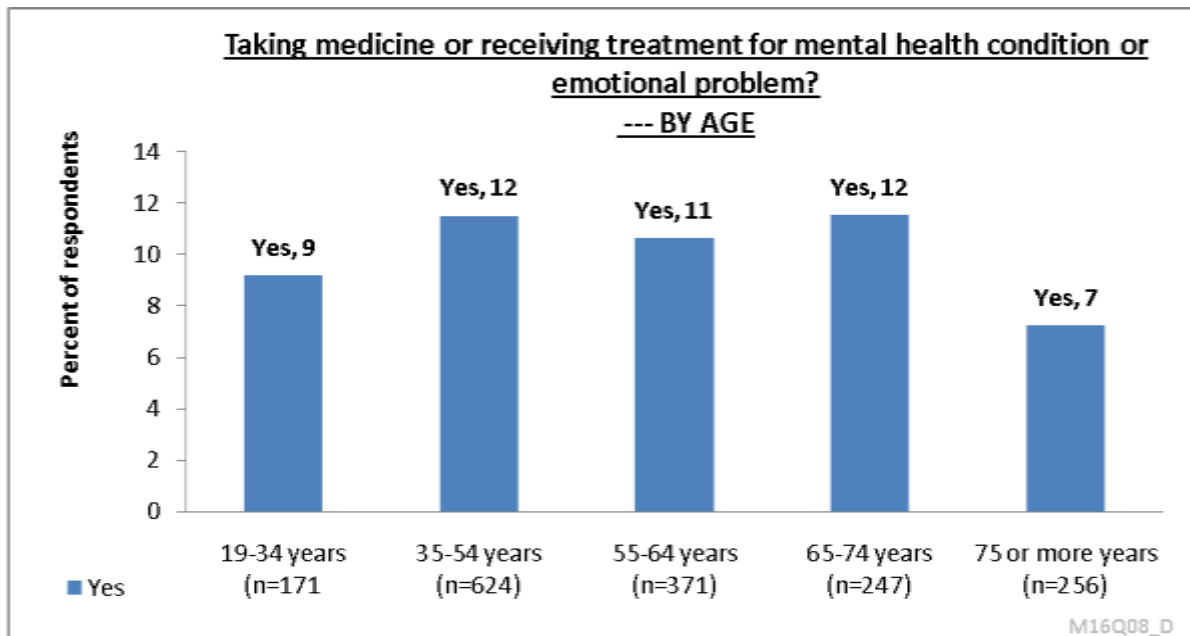
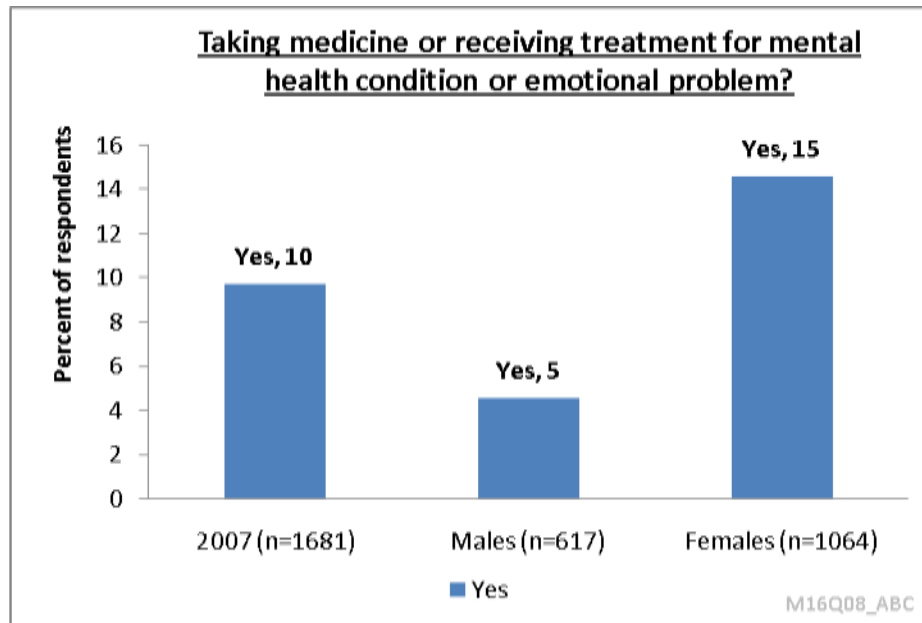
- A super majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (98%) indicated that they RARELY lost any days from work or other usual activities due to mental health or emotional problems during the previous 30 days (Graph M16Q07_ABC).
 - Females were less likely to report that they had missed any days from work or other usual activities due to mental health or emotional problem during the previous 30 days (90%) compared to males (94%) (Graph M16Q07_ABC).
 - Among those who lost at least one day of work or other usual activities due to mental health or emotional problems, the youngest adults, 19-34 year-olds, reported losing only about 3 days of work in the previous 30 days due to mental health or emotional problem compared to 12.68 days for the 75+ year-olds (Table M16Q07_D).

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

Module 16.8: Mental Illness and Stigma

Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?



Module 16.8: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *Just over 1 in 10 respondents reported taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely than women to report taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, there is a curvilinear relationship between age and taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.*
- ✓ *The youngest and the oldest are least likely to report taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

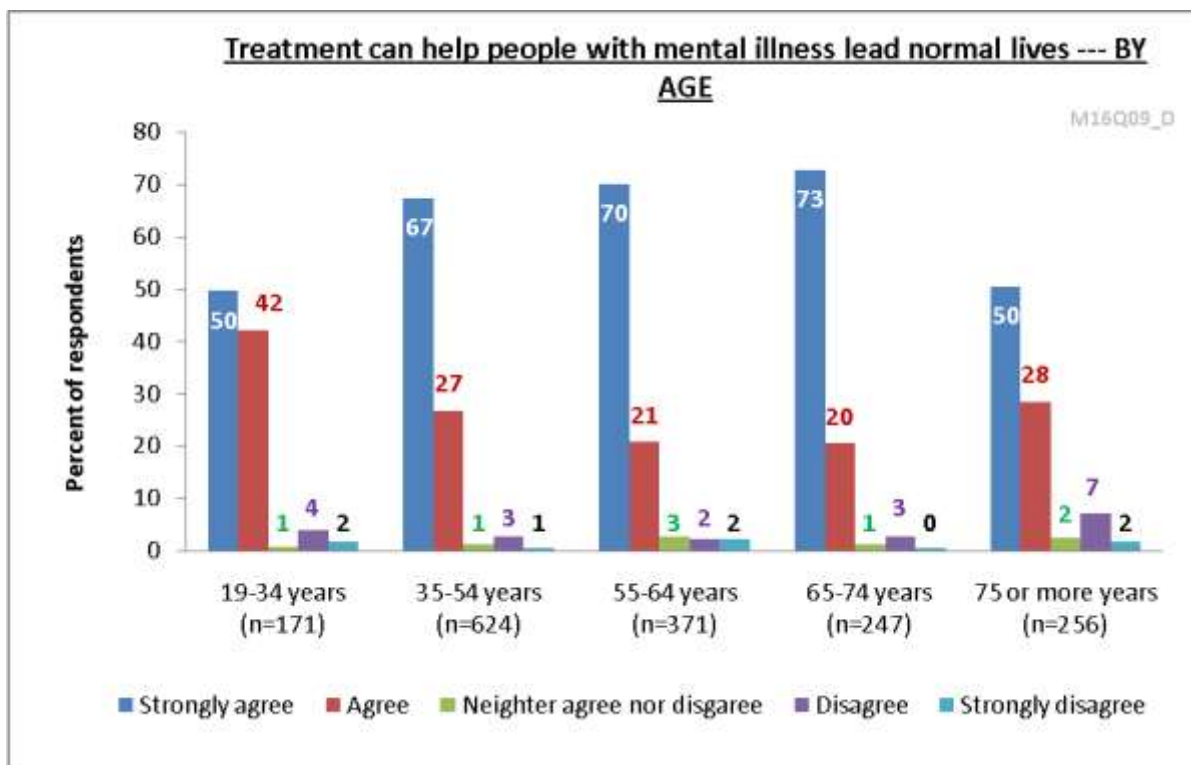
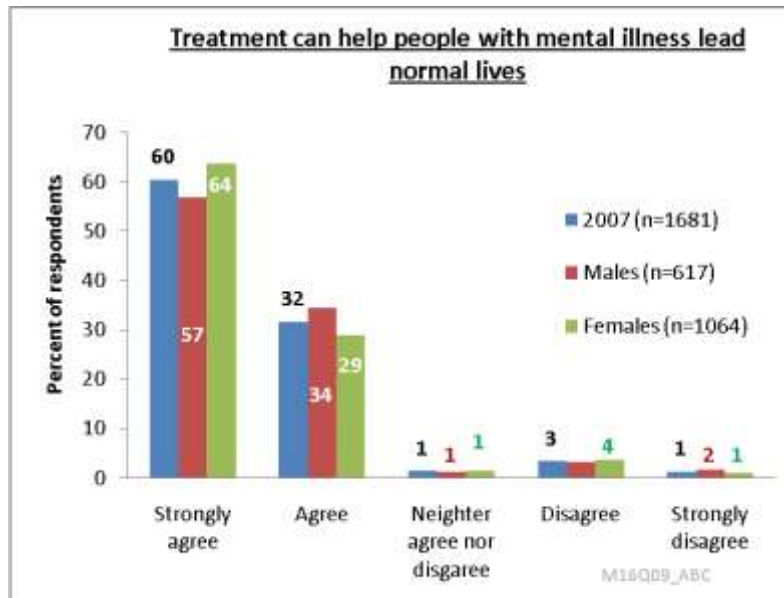
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (90%) indicated that they were not taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem (Graph M16Q08_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to report taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem (15%) compared to males (5%)
 - The oldest adults, 75+ year-olds, were least likely to report taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem (7%) (Graph M16Q08_D) followed by the 19-34 year-olds of whom 9% reported so.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, could not be established.

Module 16.9: Mental Illness and Stigma

Treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives. Do you –agree slightly or strongly, or disagree slightly or strongly?



Module 16.9: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *Over 9 in 10 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.*
- ✓ *Men were slightly less likely than women to agree or strongly agree that treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, the 75+ year-olds were least likely to agree or strongly agree that treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.*
- ✓ *There is a curvilinear relationship between age and strong agreement that treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

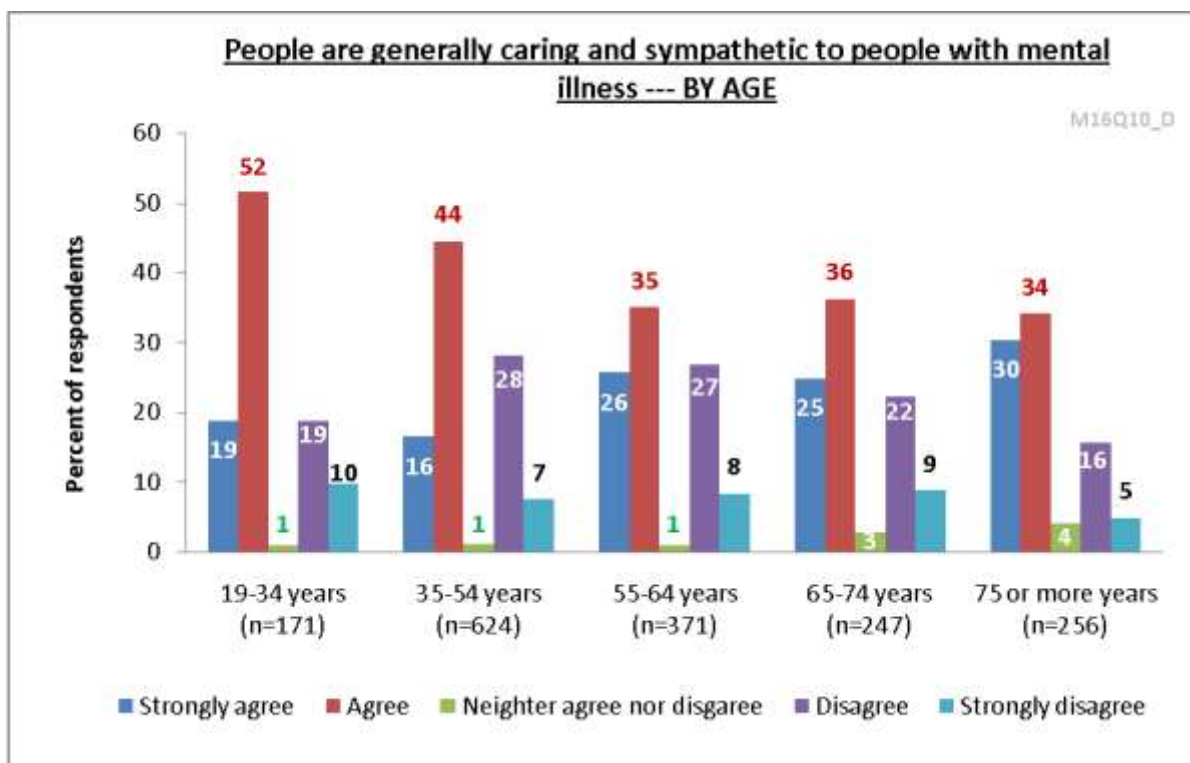
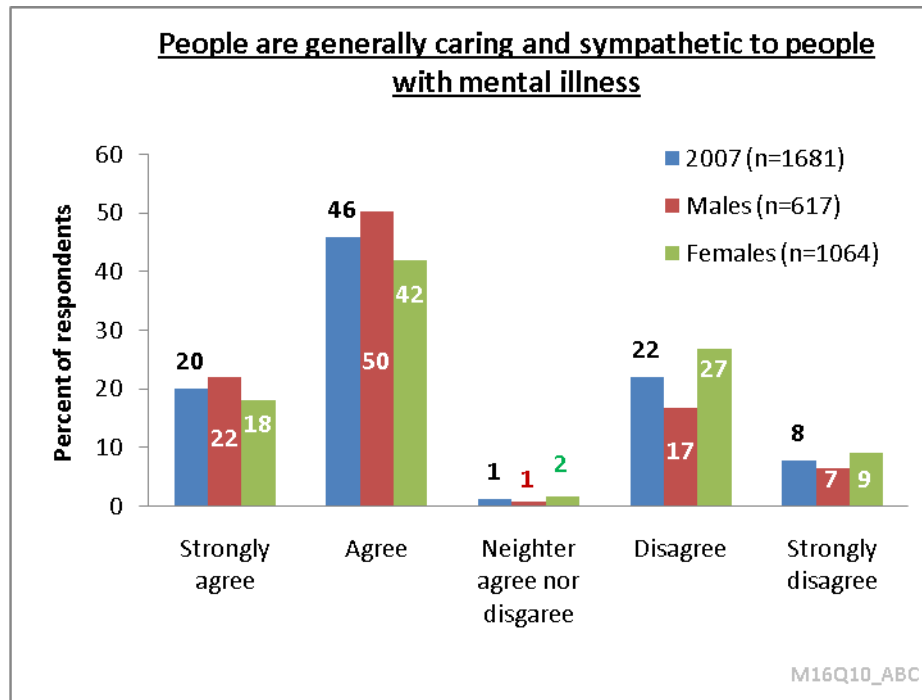
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (92%) indicated that treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives (Graph M16Q09_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to agree or strongly agree that taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem can help people with mental illness lead normal lives (93%) compared to males (91%).
 - The oldest adults, 75+ year-olds, were least likely to agree or strongly agree that treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives (78%) (Graph M16Q09_D).

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

Module 16.10: Mental Illness and Stigma

People are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness. Do you –agree slightly or strongly, or disagree slightly or strongly?



Module 16.10: Mental Illness and Stigma

- ✓ *Just over 6 out of 10 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that People are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.*
- ✓ *Men were slightly more likely than women to agree or strongly agree that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, the 19-34 year-olds were most likely to agree or strongly agree that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (66%) indicated that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness (Graph M16Q10_ABC).
 - Females were much less likely to report people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness (60%) compared to males (72%).
 - The youngest adults were most likely to agree or strongly agree that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness (71%) (Graph M16Q10_D).

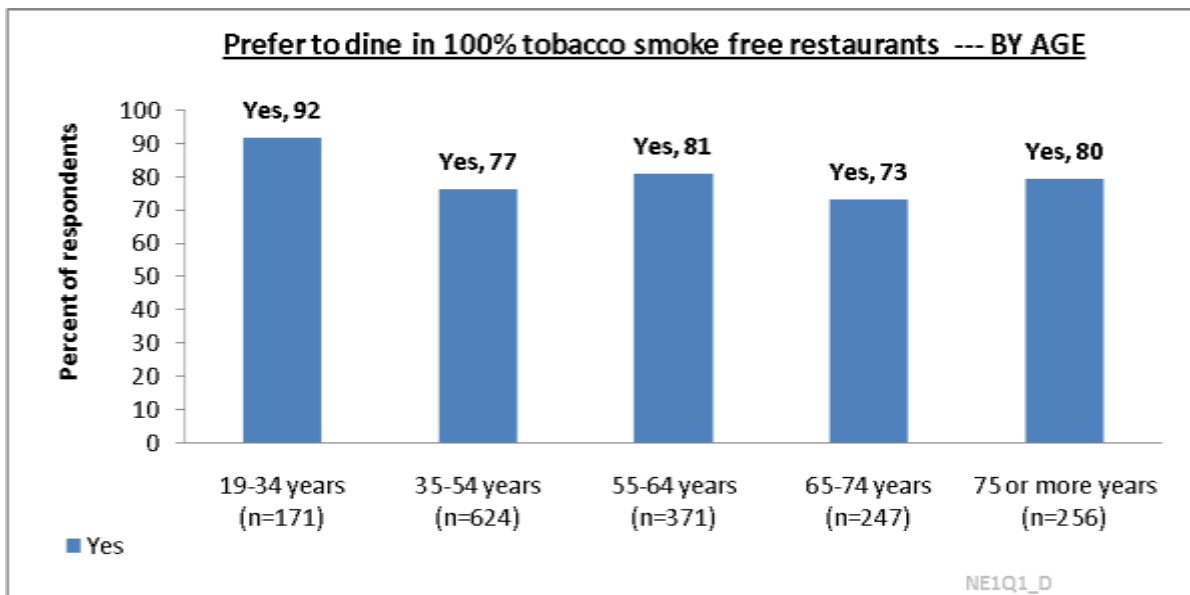
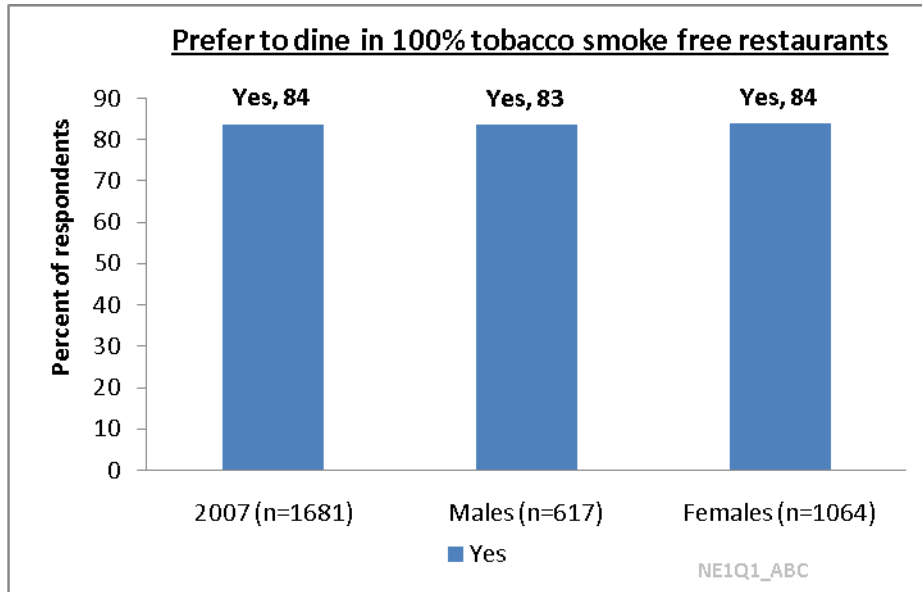
TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, could not be ascertained.

County Question 1: Smoke-Free Environments

County Question 1.1

Would you prefer to dine in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants?



County Question 1.1: Smoke-Free Environments

- ✓ *More than 8 out of 10 respondents preferred to dine in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants.*
- ✓ *Both genders are equally likely to prefer dining in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, the 19-34 year-olds were more likely than any other age group to preferred dining in 100% tobacco smoke free restaurants.*
- ✓ *More than three-fourths of each of the other age groups prefer dining in 100% tobacco smoke free restaurants.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

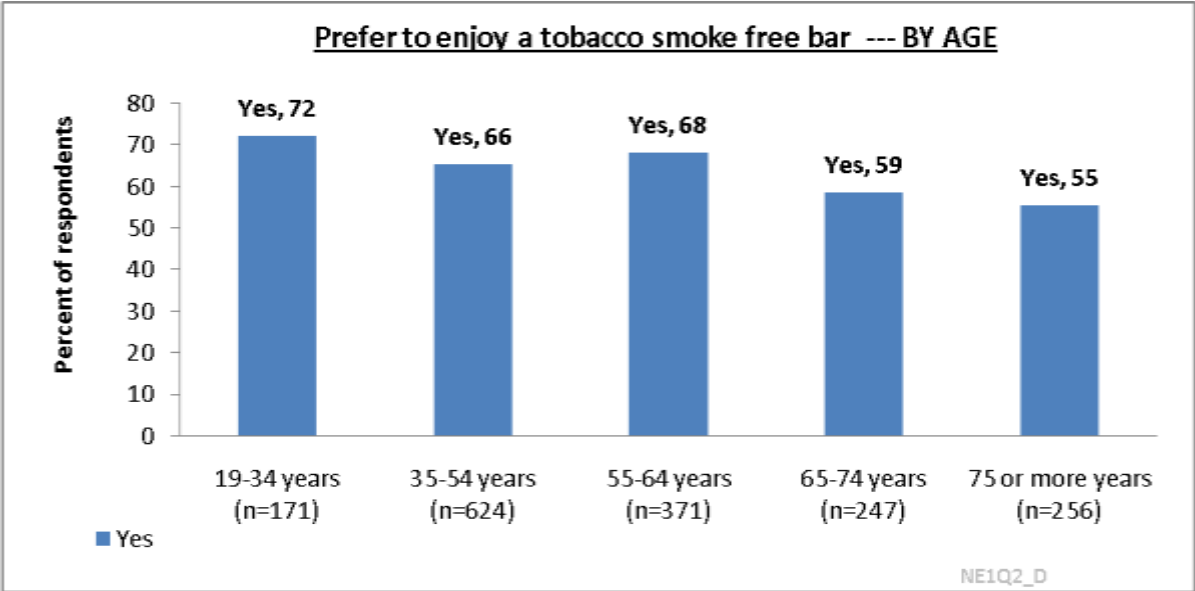
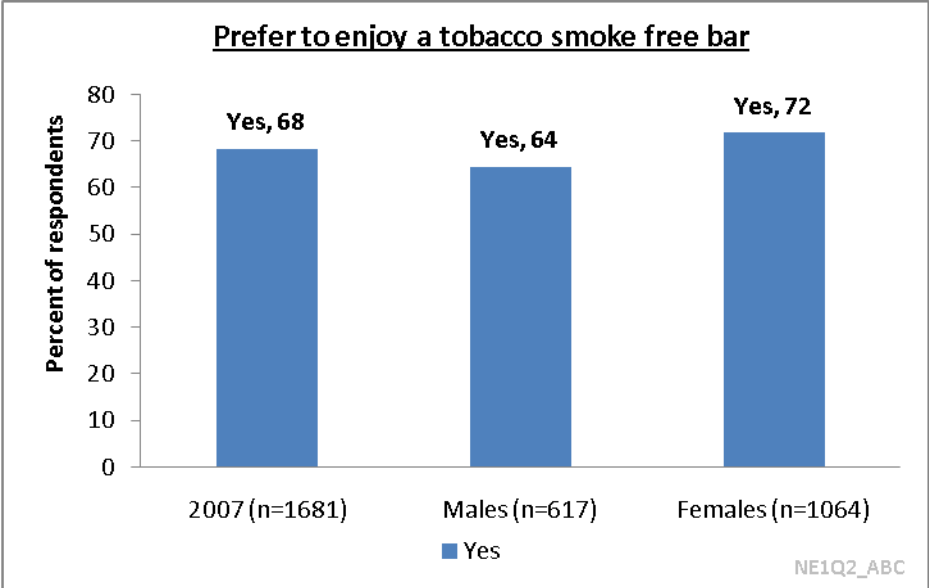
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (84%) indicated they preferred dining in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants (Graph NE1Q01_ABC).
 - Females were slightly more likely to report a preference for dining in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants (84%) compared to males (83%) (Graph NE1Q01_ABC).
 - Ninety-two percent of youngest adults reported preferring to dine in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants (Graph NE1Q01_D). Among other age groups the same preference ranged from 73% among 65-74 year-olds to 80% among the 75+ year-olds.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

County Question 1.2: Smoke-Free Environments

Would you prefer to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking?



County Question 1.2: Smoke-Free Environments

- ✓ *More than 6 out of 10 respondents preferred to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely than women to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.*
- ✓ *Across the age groups, the 19-34 year-olds were most likely to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.*
- ✓ *A negative correlation exists between age and preference to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

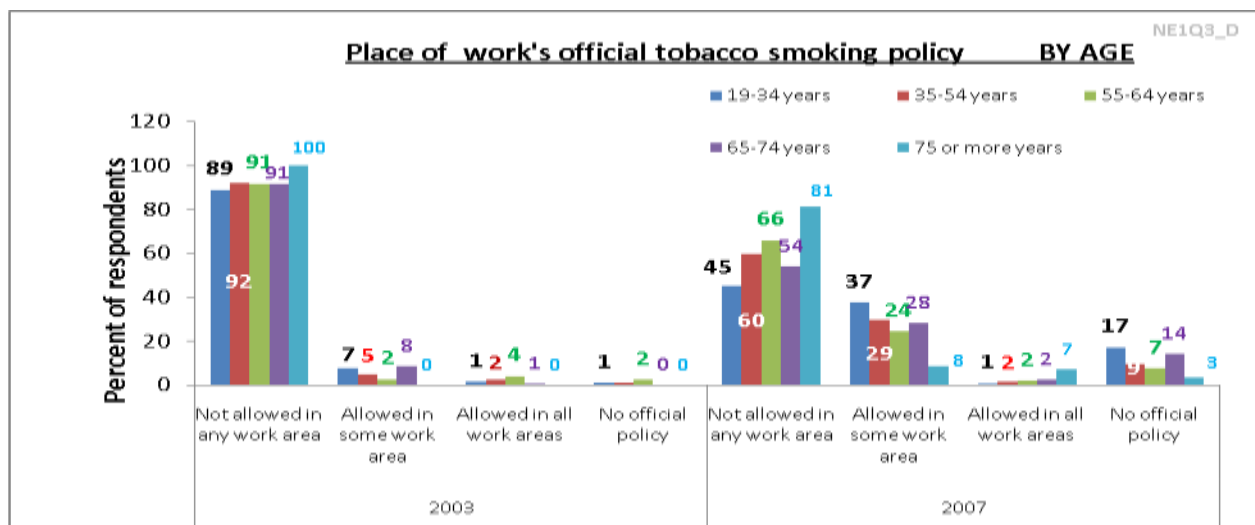
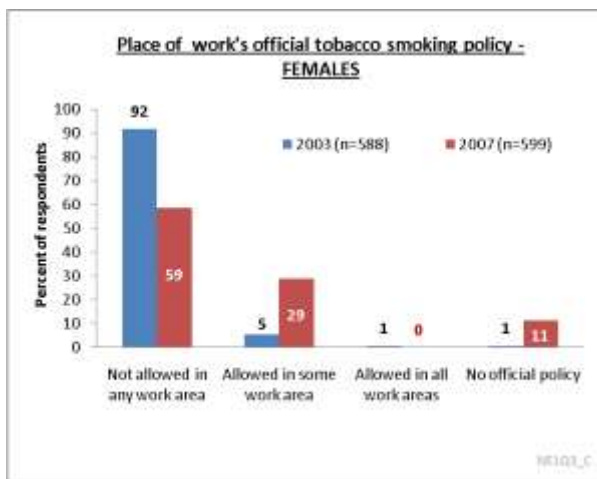
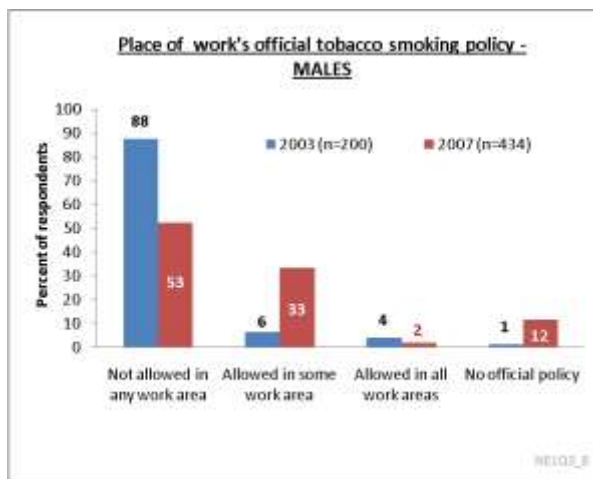
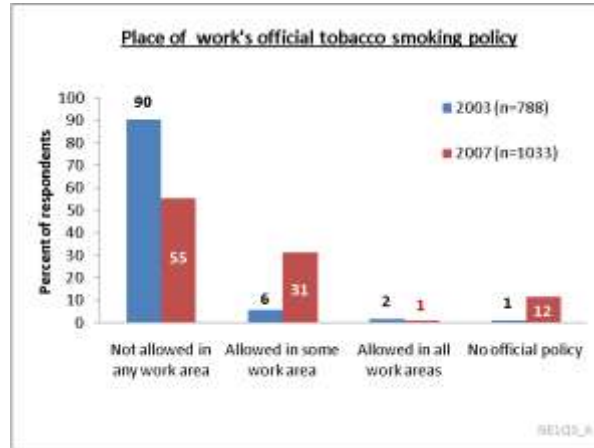
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (68%) indicated they preferred to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking (Graph NE1Q02_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to report a preference to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking (72%) than males (64%) (Graph NE1Q02_ABC).
 - Seventy-two percent of younger adults reported preferring to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking (NE1Q02_D). Among other age groups the same preference ranged from a low of 55% among the 75+ year-olds to 68% among the 55-64 year-olds.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

County Question 1.3: Smoke-Free Environments

Which of the following best describes your place of work's official tobacco smoking policy for work areas?



County Question 1.3: Smoke-Free Environments

- ✓ *More than half the 2007 respondents reported that smoking was not allowed at their workplace, while about a third reported that it was allowed in some work areas.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely than women to report that smoking was not allowed at their workplace, while a greater percentage of males than females reported that it was allowed in some work areas*
- ✓ *Across all age groups, a significant majority reported that smoking was either not allowed or restricted to a few work areas.*
- ✓ *In 2007, compared to 2003, employees reported a more flexible policy on smoking in the workplace.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000.*

2007

- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (55%) indicated that smoking was not allowed at their workplace (Graph NE1Q03_A), while 31% reported that it was allowed in some work areas.
 - Females were more likely to report that smoking was not allowed at their workplace (59%) than males (53%), while males were more likely to report that it was allowed in some work areas (33%) than would females (29%) (Graph NE1Q03_B and _C).
 - Across the different age groups, 45% to 81% reported that that smoking was not allowed at their workplace, 8% to 37% reported that it was allowed in some work areas (Graph NE1Q03_D).

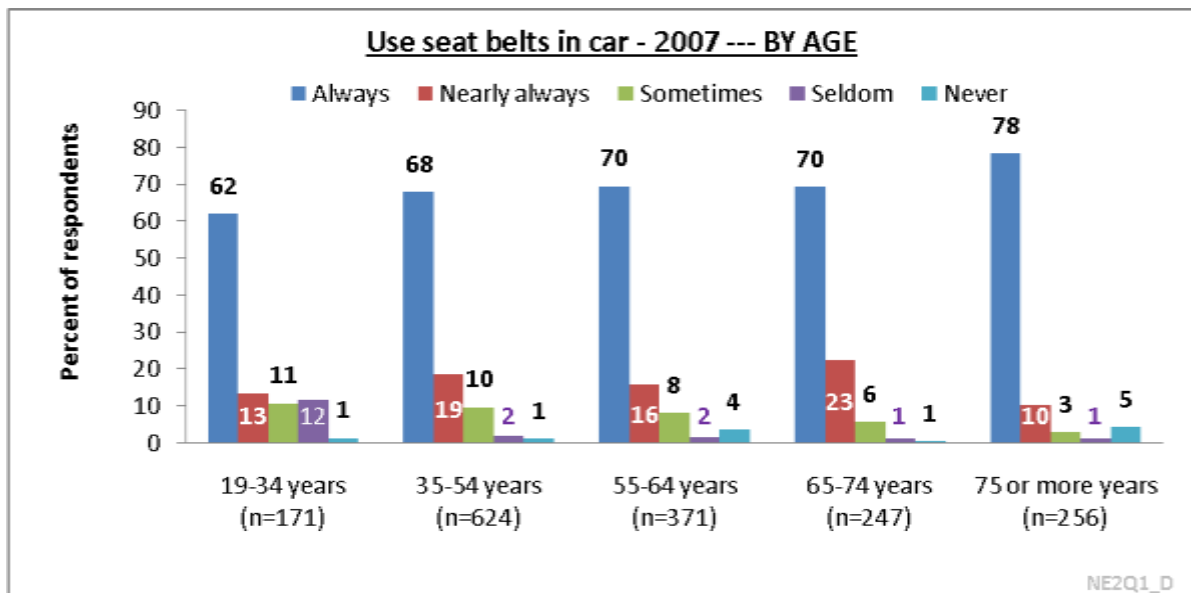
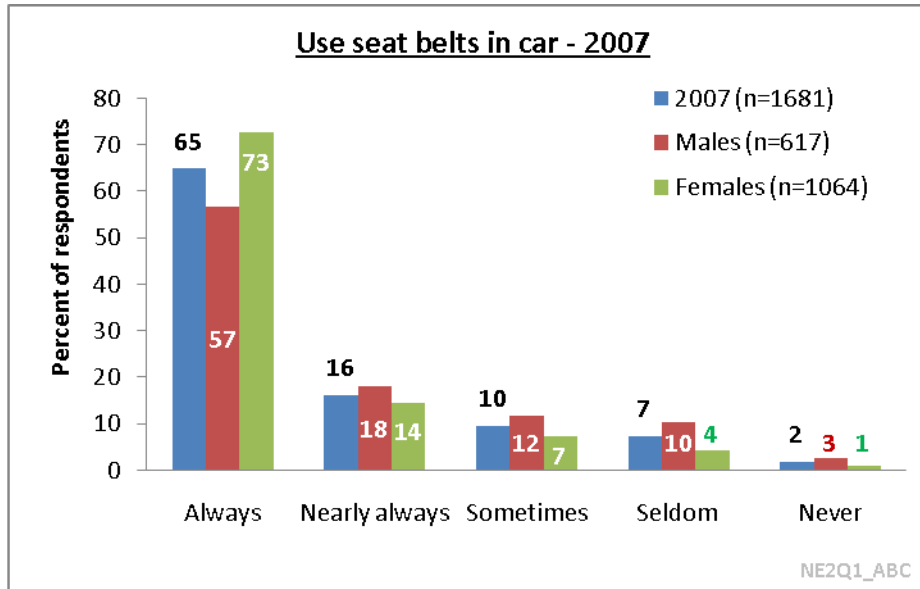
TREND:

- There is a decrease in the percentage of those reporting that smoking was not allowed at their workplace, from 90% in 2003 to 55% in 2007 (Graph NE1Q03_A); correspondingly there has been an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting that smoking was allowed in some work areas, from 6% in 2003 to 31% in 2007. Also, there is an increase in the reports that there is no set policy on smoking in the work place, from 1% in 2003 to 12% in 2007.
- This trend is true across both genders (Graph NE1Q03_B and _C) and across all ages-groups (Graph NE1Q03_D).

County Question 2: Seat Belt Use

County Question 2.1

How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?



County Question 2.1: Seat Belt Use

- ✓ *About 8 in 10 respondents reported using seat belts always or nearly always when in a car; nearly 2 in 10 reported that they wear seat belts sometimes or less.*
- ✓ *Women were more likely than men to wear seatbelts.*
- ✓ *The youngest are least likely to report not wearing seat belts always or nearly always.*
- ✓ *A positive correlation exists between age and wearing seat belts always or nearly always.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (81%) indicated they wear seat belts always or nearly always (Graph NE2Q01_ABC).
 - Females were more likely to report wearing seat belts always or nearly always (81%) than males (75%) when riding in or driving a car (Graph NE2Q01_ABC).
 - Seventy-five percent of youngest adults reported wearing seat belts always or nearly always (NE2Q01_D) while 24% of them reported not wearing seat belts often enough. The older the respondent the more likely were they to always or nearly always wear a seat belt.

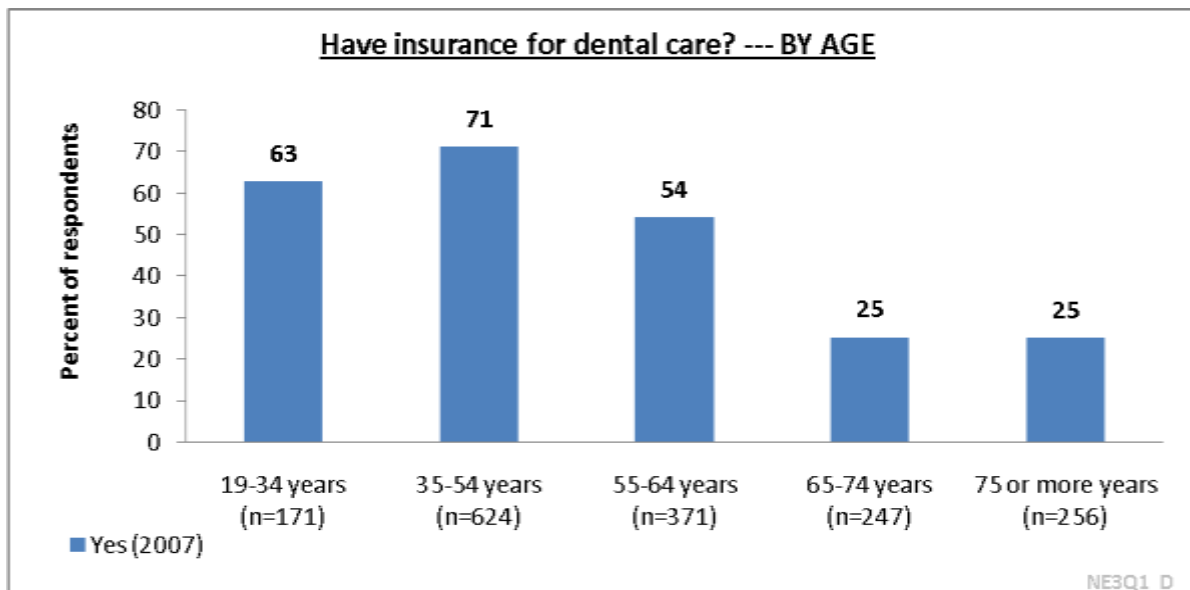
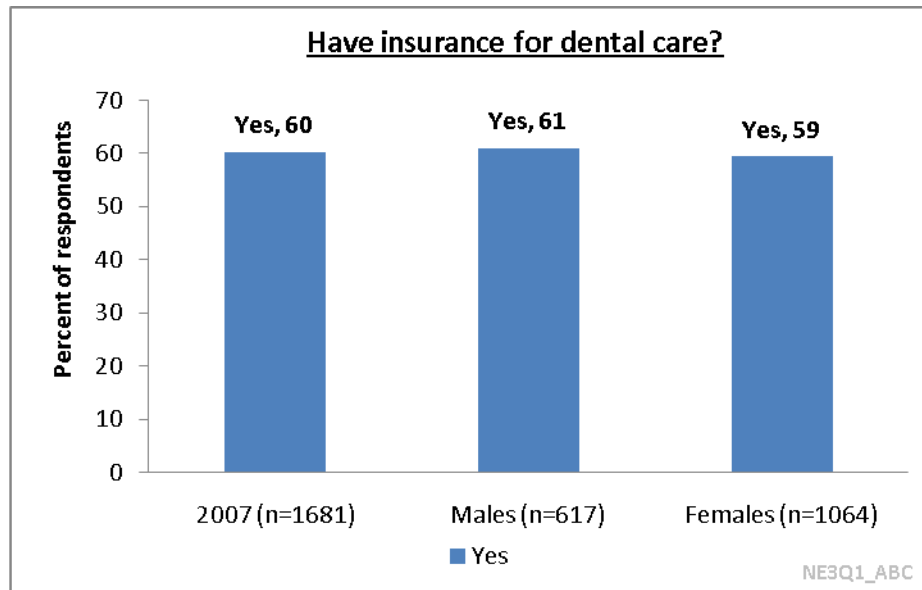
TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, could not be established.

County Question 3: Oral Health

County Question 3.1

Do you have any kind of insurance coverage that pays for some or all of your routine dental care, including dental insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicaid?



County Question 3.1: Oral Health

- ✓ *Six in ten respondents reported having dental insurance coverage.*
- ✓ *Men were slightly more likely than women to having dental insurance coverage.*
- ✓ *The oldest are least likely to report have dental insurance coverage.*
- ✓ *A negative correlation exists between age and likelihood of having dental insurance coverage.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000 and 2003.*

2007

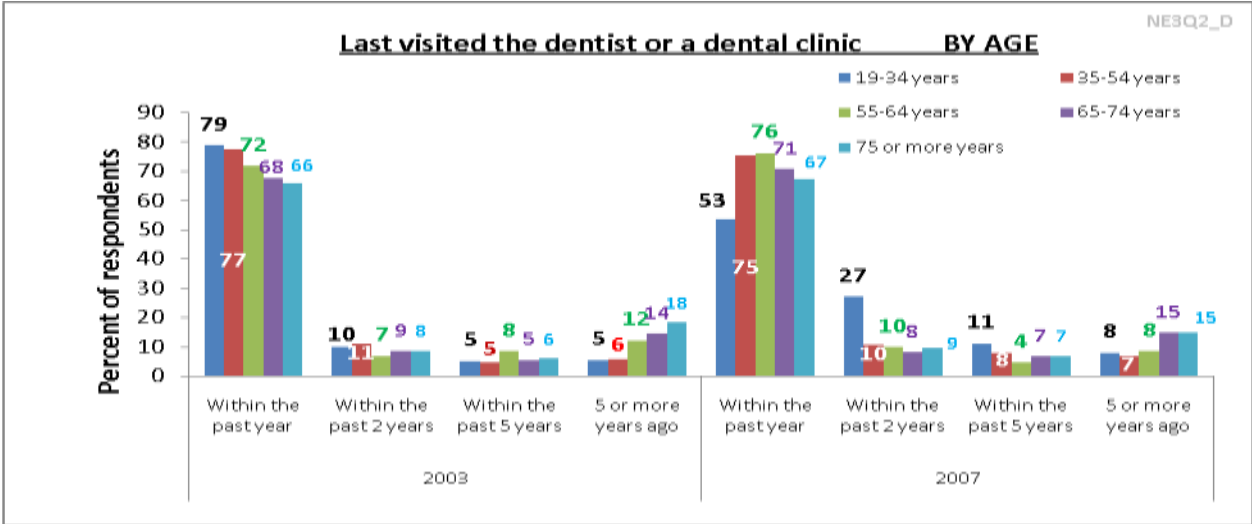
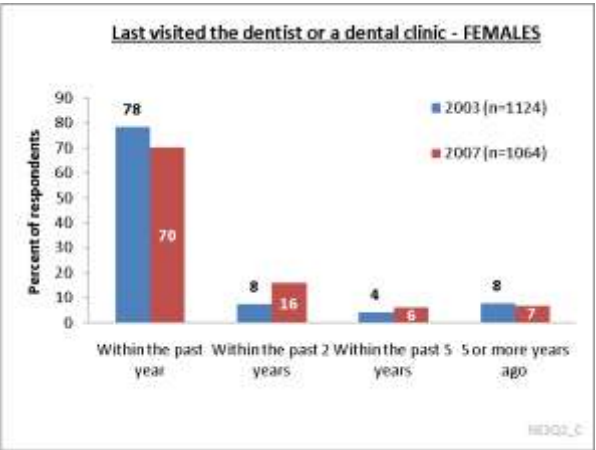
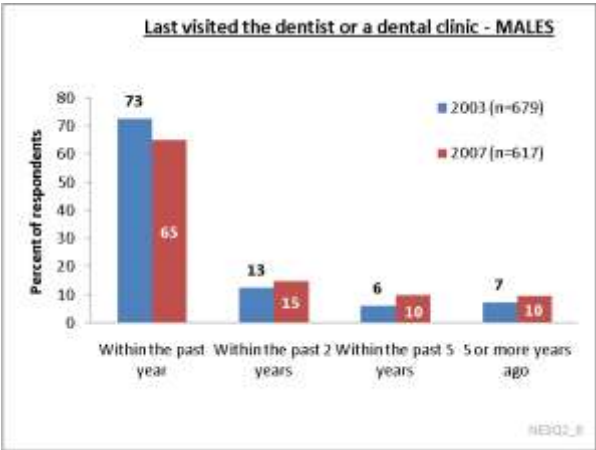
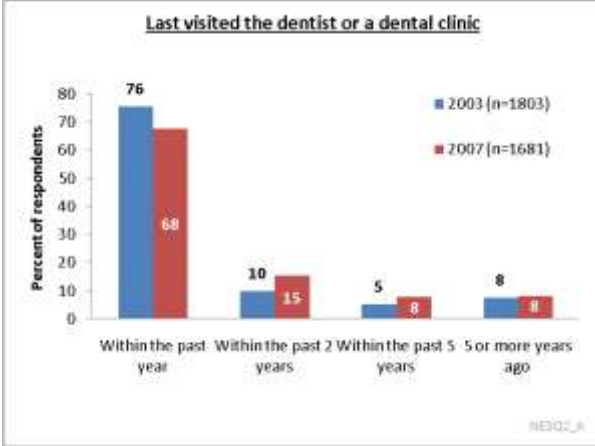
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (60%) indicated they have dental insurance coverage (Graph NE3Q01_ABC).
 - Females were slightly less likely to report having dental insurance coverage (59%) than males (61%) (Graph NE3Q01_ABC).
 - Twenty-five percent of the 65 years and older respondents reported have dental insurance coverage (Graph NE3Q01_D) while among other age groups the reports ranged from 54% of the 55-64 year-olds to 71% of the 35-54 year-olds having dental insurance coverage.

TREND:

- Since these data were gathered for the first time in 2007 trends, if any, cannot be determined.

County Question 3.2: Oral Health

How long has it been since you last visited the dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?



County Question 3.2: Oral Health

- ✓ *More than 8 in 10 respondents reported having visited the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely than women to have visited the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two.*
- ✓ *At least 3 in 4 respondents within each age group reported having visited the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two.*
- ✓ *The youngest are least likely to have visited the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year.*
- ✓ *In general, a greater percentage of the respondents in 2007 compared to 2003 did not visit the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two. This is true within both genders and the two youngest age groups.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000.*

2007

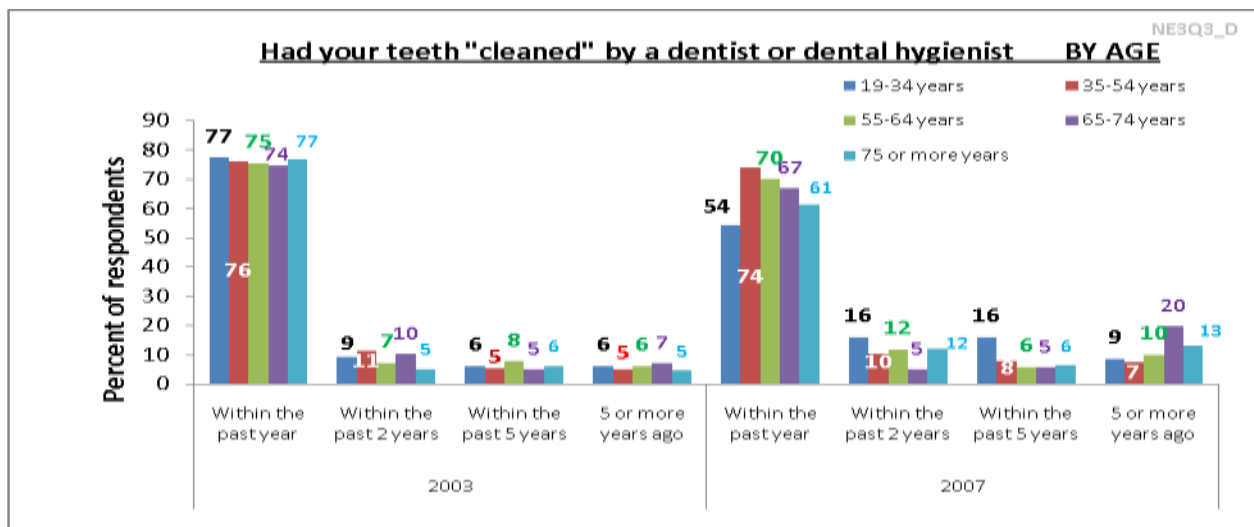
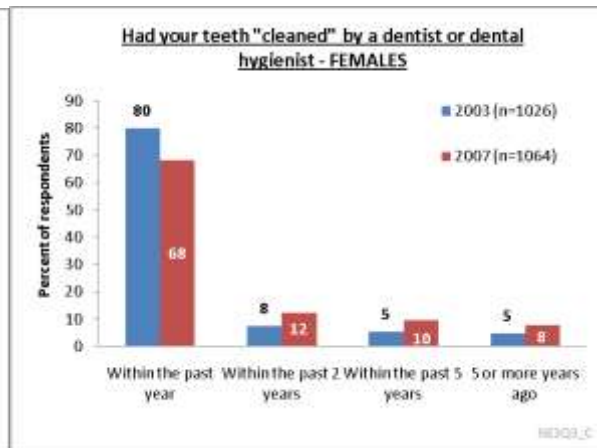
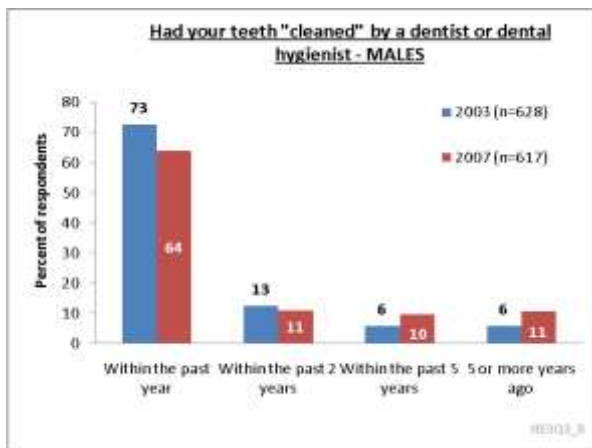
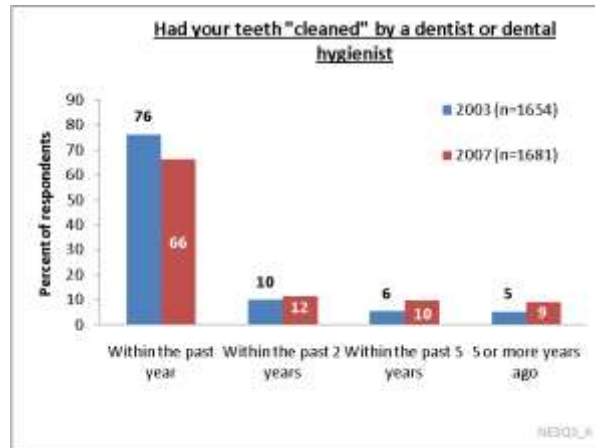
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (83%) indicated they have visited the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two (Graph NE3Q02_A).
 - Females were more likely to report visiting the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two (86%) than males (80%) (Graph NE3Q02_B and _C).
 - Seventy-six percent of the 75+ year-olds visited the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two, the lowest percentage across the five age groups (Graph NE3Q02_D), followed by the 65-74 year-olds (79%).

TREND:

- In comparison to the respondents' reports of 2003, a higher percentage of respondents in 2007 reported not visiting the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two. In 2007 16% of the respondents reported so, compared to 13% in 2003 (Graph NE3Q02_A).
 - Among both males and females too, there has been an increase, from 2003 to 2007, in the percentage of respondents who reported not visiting the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two (Graph NE3Q02_B and _C). Among males there was a significant increase from 13% to 20%, while for females the increase was slight, from 12% in 2003 to 13% in 2007.
 - However, the change in the percentage of respondents who reported visiting the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two is not consistent across the age groups. Among the 19-34 year-olds and the 35-54 year-olds, there was decrease in the percentage of respondents visiting the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two; among the former the decrease was 8% while among the latter the decrease was 2% (Graph NE3Q02_D). On the other hand, there was an increase from 2003 in the percentage reporting visiting the dentist or a dental clinic in the past year or two among the 55 years and older respondents.

County Question 3.3: Oral Health

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



County Question 3.3: Oral Health

- ✓ *Just less than 8 in 10 respondents reported having their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two.*
- ✓ *Men were less likely than women to have had their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two.*
- ✓ *At least 7 in 10 respondents within each age group reported having their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two*
- ✓ *The youngest are least likely to have had their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year.*
- ✓ *In general, a greater percentage of the respondents in 2007, compared to 2003, did not have their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two, this true within both genders.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000.*

2007

- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (78%) indicated they have had their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two (Graph NE3Q03_A).
 - Females were more likely to report having their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two (80%) than were males (75%) (Graph NE3Q03_B and _C).
 - Seventy percent of the 19-34 year-olds had their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two, the lowest percentage across the five age groups (Graph NE3Q03_D), followed by the 65-74 year-olds (72%).

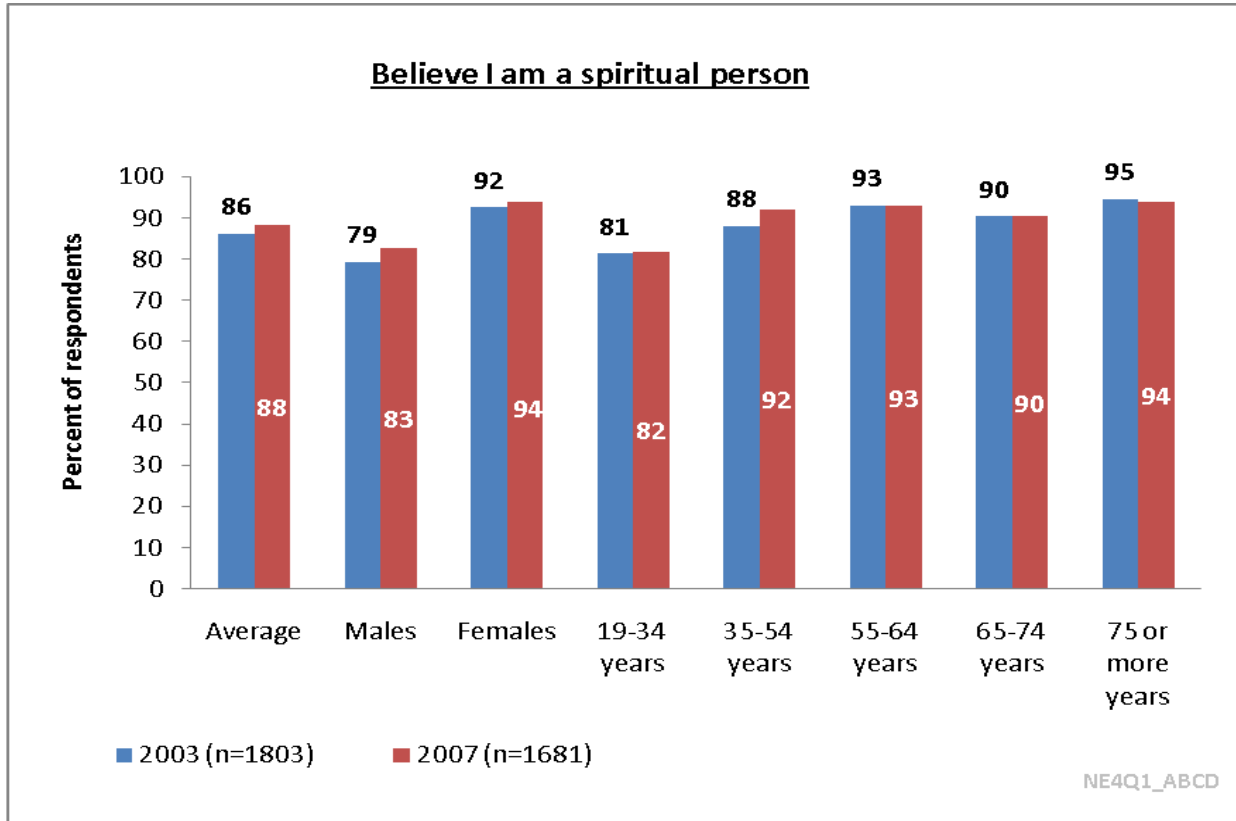
TREND:

- In comparing to the respondents reports of 2003, a higher percentage of respondents in 2007 reported not having their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two. In 2007 18% of the respondents reported so, compared to 11% in 2003 (Graph NE3Q03_A).
 - Among both males and females too, there has been an increase, from 2003 to 2007, in the percentage of respondents who reported not having their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two (Graph NE3Q03_B and _C). Among males there was a significant increase from 12% in 2003 to 20% in 2007, and among females the increase was also 8%, from 10% in 2003 to 18% in 2007.
 - While there was a decline in the percentage of respondents who reported having their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two, the changes were not consistent across the age groups. Among the 19-34 year-olds and the 35-54 year-olds, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents having their teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year or two – a drop of 16% and 13% respectively. Among the 55-64 year-olds, the drop was less than one percentage point, while among the 75+ year-olds the decrease from 2003 was 9%. Among the 35-54 year-olds, the change was a drop of 3% from 2003 reports (Graph NE3Q03_D).

County Question 4: Health and Spirituality

County Question 4.1

Do you believe you are a spiritual person?



County Question 4.1: Health and Spirituality

- ✓ *About 9 in 10 respondents reported that they believed they were a spiritual person.*
- ✓ *Men were less significantly likely than women to report that they believed they were a spiritual person.*
- ✓ *The youngest group is least likely to report they believed they were a spiritual person; only about 8 in 10 in this group believed so.*
- ✓ *Compared to 2003, there was a slight increase in the percentage of respondents who reported that they believed they were a spiritual person*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000.*

2007

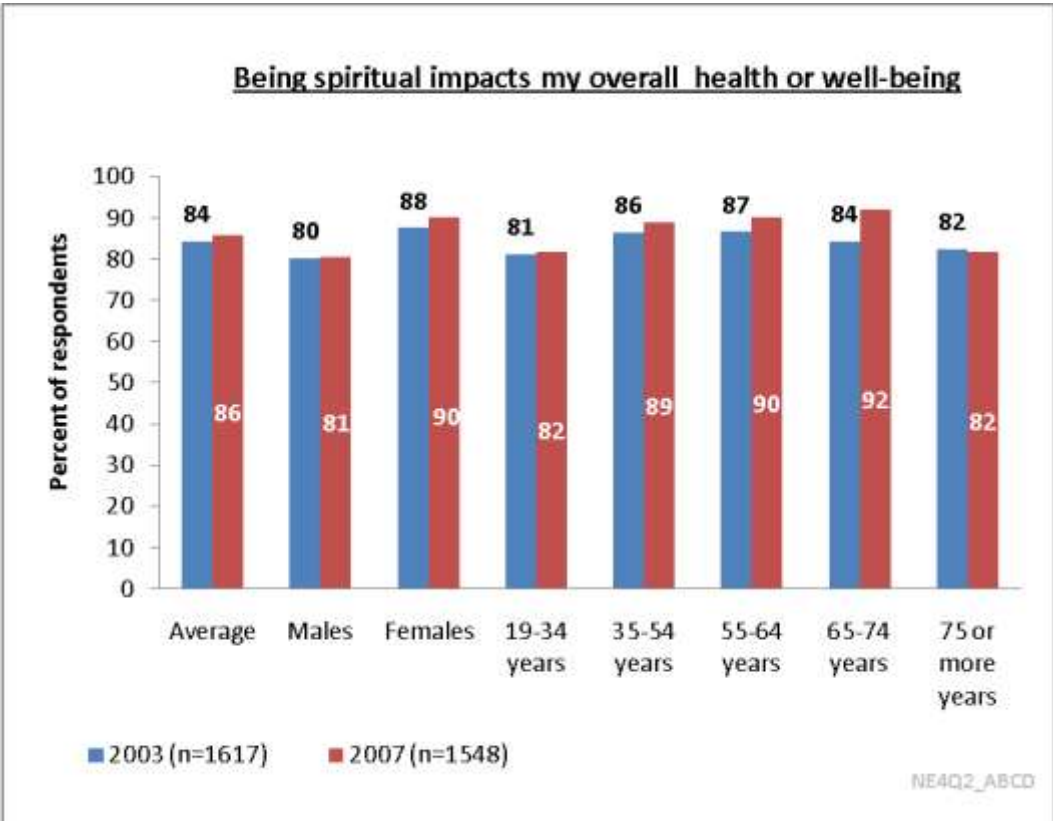
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (88%) indicated that they believed they were a spiritual person (Graph NE4Q1_ABCD).
 - Females were significantly more likely to report that they believed they were a spiritual person (94%) than were males (83%) (Graph NE4Q1_ABCD).
 - While only 80% of the 19-34 year-olds reported that they believed they were a spiritual person, the lowest percentage across the five age groups (Graph NE4Q1_ABCD), among all other age groups more than 90% of them reported so.

TREND:

- In comparison to the respondents' reports of 2003, a higher percentage of respondents in 2007 reported that they believed they were a spiritual person. In 2007 88% of the respondents reported so, compared to 86% in 2003 (Graph NE4Q1_ABCD).
 - Among both males and females too, there has been an increase, from 2003 to 2007, in the percentage of respondents who reported that they believed they were a spiritual person (Graph NE4Q1_ABCD). Among males there was an increase from 79% in 2003 to 83% in 2007, and among females the increase was less, from 92% in 2003 to 94% in 2007.
 - There was no decrease in the percentage of respondents who reported that they believed they were a spiritual person across all age groups except the 75+ year-olds. Among the 75+ year-olds there was a slight decrease of 1% in this measure of the community's spirituality (Graph NE4Q1_ABCD).

County Question 4.2: Health and Spirituality

Does being spiritual impact your overall health or well-being?



County Question 4.2: Health and Spirituality

- ✓ *Among those who believed they were a spiritual person, more than 8 in 10 respondents reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being.*
- ✓ *Men were significantly less likely than women to report that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being.*
- ✓ *The youngest and the oldest groups are least likely to report that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being.*
- ✓ *Compared to 2003, there was a slight increase in the percentage of respondents who reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000.*

2007

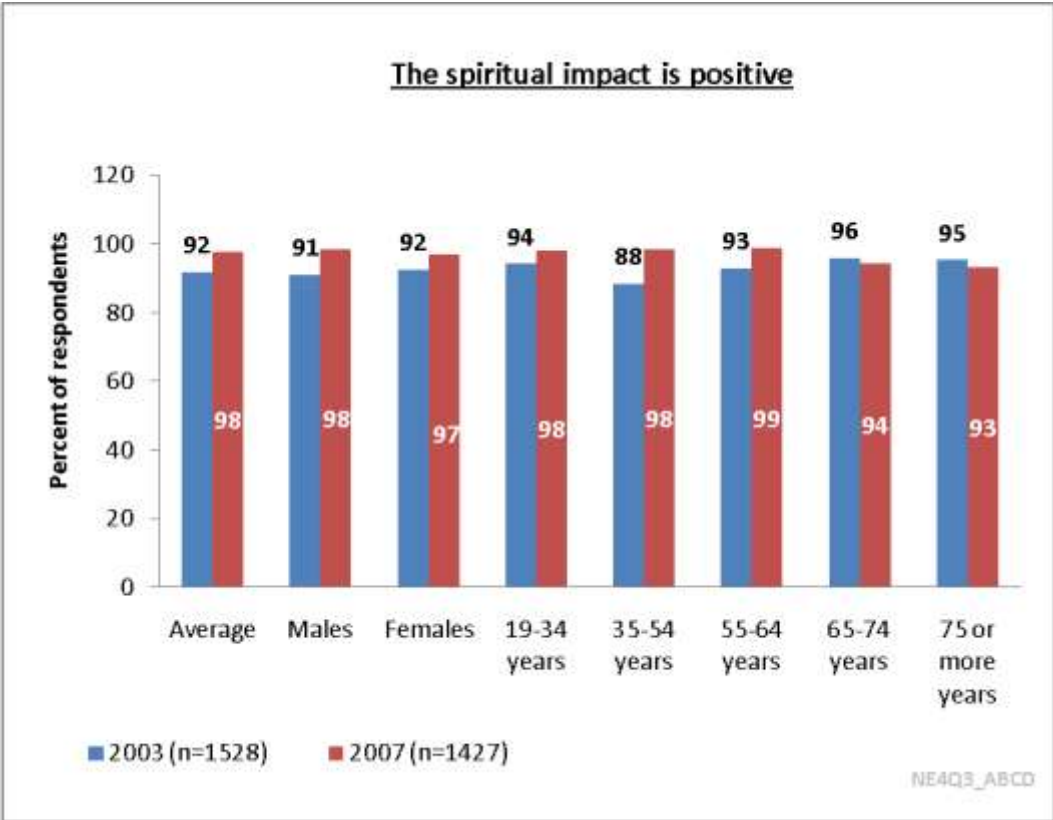
- A majority of respondents in the 2007 survey (86%) indicated that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being (Graph NE4Q2_ABCD).
 - Females were significantly more likely to report being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being (90%) than males (81%) (Graph NE4Q2_ABCD).
 - While only 82% of the 19-34 year-olds and the 75+ year-olds reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being, the lowest percentage across the five age groups (Graph NE4Q2_ABCD), among all other age groups more than ninety percent of them reported so.

TREND:

- In comparison to the respondents reports of 2003, a higher percentage of respondents in 2007 reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being. In 2007 86% of the respondents reported so, compared to 84% in 2003 (Graph NE4Q2_ABCD).
 - Among both males and females, there has been an increase, from 2003 to 2007, in the percentage of respondents who reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being (Graph NE4Q2_ABCD). Among males there was an increase from 80% in 2003 to 81% in 2007, and among females the increase was more, from 88% in 2003 to 90% in 2007.
 - There was no decrease in the percentage of respondents who reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being across all age groups. Among the 19-34 year-olds a 1% increase is noted while among the 65-74 year-olds an increase of 8% is observed. Among the 75+ year-olds there was no change in this measure of the community's spirituality compared to 2003 reports (Graph NE4Q2_ABCD).

County Question 4.3: Health and Spirituality

Is that impact positive?



County Question 4.3: Health and Spirituality

- ✓ *Among those who believed that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being, almost 10 in 10 respondents reported that the impact of being spiritual was positive.*
- ✓ *Men were slightly more likely than women to report that being spiritual positively impacted their overall health or well-being.*
- ✓ *There is a negative correlation between age and belief that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being positively.*
- ✓ *Compared to 2003, there was a slight increase in the percentage of respondents who reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being positively across all groups except among those who were 65 years' and over.*
- ✓ *No data were collected in 2000.*

2007

- Among those who believed that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being almost all respondents in the 2007 survey (98%) indicated that the impact was positive (Graph NE4Q3_ABCD).
 - Females were slightly less likely to report that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being positively (97%) than were males (98%) (Graph NE4Q3_ABCD).
 - While only 93% of the 75+ year-olds reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being positively, this was the lowest percentage across the five age groups (Graph NE4Q3_ABCD).

TREND:

- In comparison to the respondents' reports of 2003, a higher percentage of respondents in 2007 reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being positively. In 2007 98% of the respondents reported so, compared to 92% in 2003 (Graph NE4Q3_ABCD).
 - Among both males and females too, there has been an increase, from 2003 to 2007, in the percentage of respondents who reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being positively (Graph NE4Q3ABCD). Among males there was an increase of 7%, from 91% in 2003 to 98% in 2007, and among females the increase was a bit less, from 92% in 2003 to 97% in 2007.
 - There was an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported that being spiritual impacted their overall health or well-being positively among the six age-groups encompassing the 19 to 64 year-olds. However there was a decline in this belief among the 65 years and older respondents (Graph NE4Q3_ABCD).

County Question 4.4: Health and Spirituality

Are you affiliated with a community of faith?

