

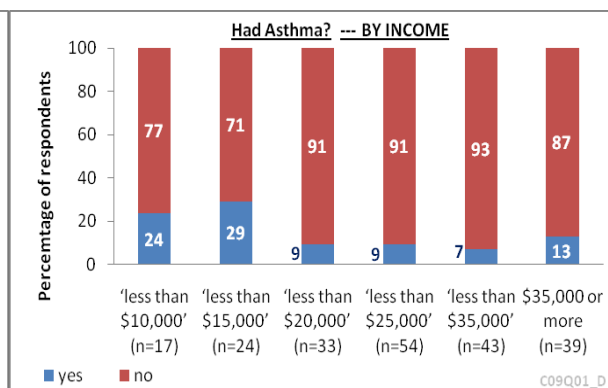
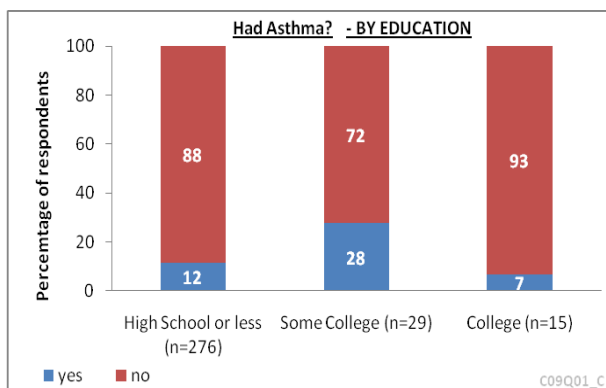
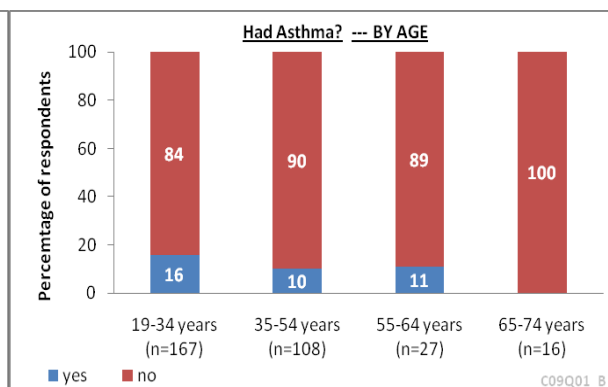
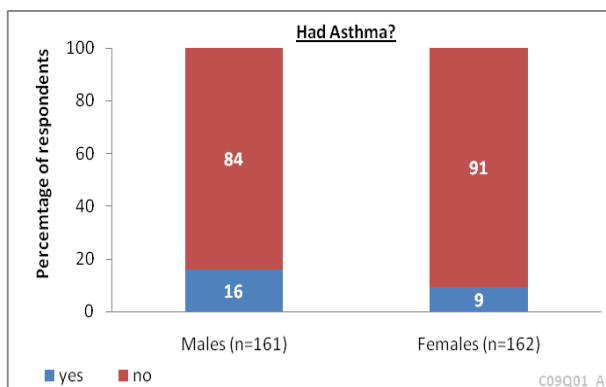
### Section 8.3: Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence

- About one in sixteen respondents (5.5%) reported that a health professional told them they had had a stroke.
- While 4% of women had had a stroke, 7% of men reported the same.
- The incidence of a stroke rises sharply with age; one in four (25%) among the 64-74 year olds and the 55-64 year olds, but much much lower among the 35-54 year olds and the 19-34 year olds (4% and 1% resp.).
- Those with education of high school or less were more likely to have had had a stroke (6%) compared to those with some college education (3%), and those with college education (0%).
- Almost 1 in 8 among the two groups earning \$15,000 or less had had a stroke, the highest among all groups of wage earners. The incidence sharply comes down with rise in earnings as per the data.

## Section 9: Asthma

### Section 9.1

**Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had asthma?**

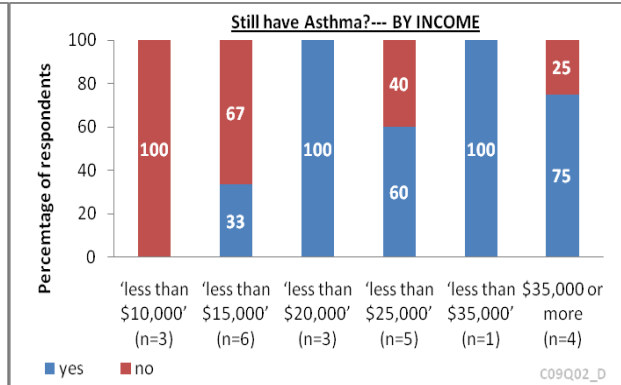
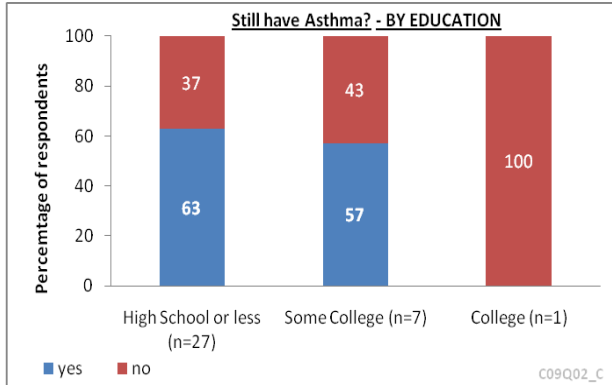
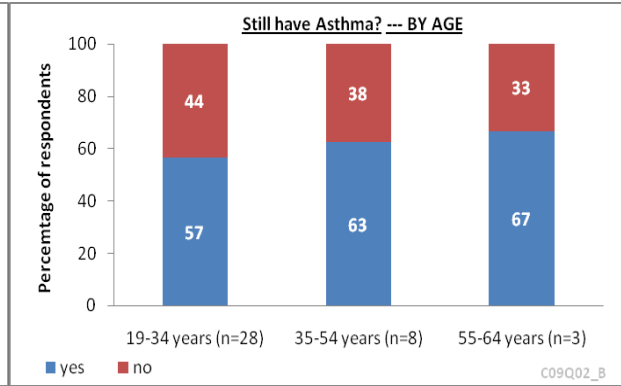
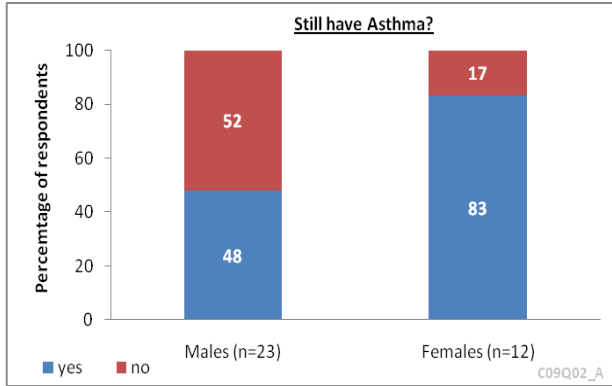


## Section 9.1: Asthma

- About two in fifteen respondents (13.5%) reported that a health professional told them they had asthma.
- While 9% of women had asthma, 16% of men reported the same.
- The incidence of asthma is highest among the 19-34 year olds (16%) and declines with age.
- Those with college education were least likely to have had asthma (7%) compared to those with some college education (28%), and those with high school or less education (12%).
- The incidence of asthma is highest among the two groups earning \$15,000 or less (24% and 29%). The incidence sharply comes down with rise in earnings.

## Section 9.2: Asthma

### Do you still have asthma?



## Section 9.2: Asthma

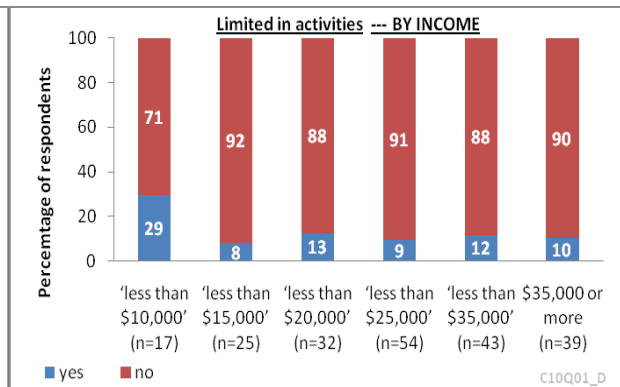
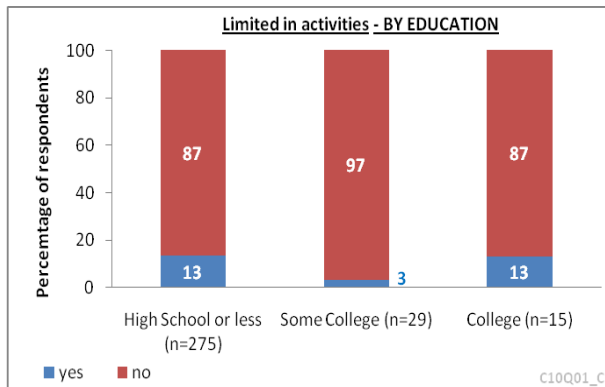
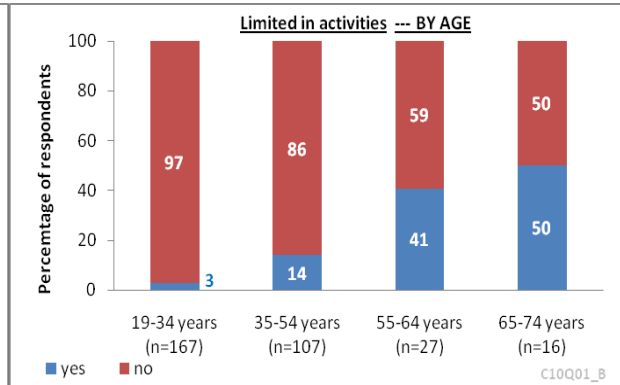
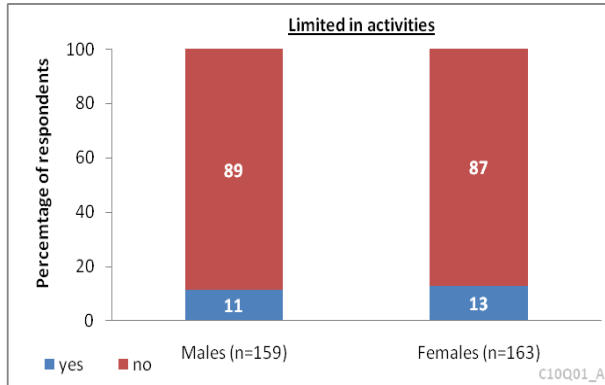
### Among those who were told they had had asthma:

- Six in ten respondents who reported that they had had asthma reported that they still had it.
- While 83% of women continued to suffer from asthma, 48% of men reported still having asthma.
- The incidence of asthma is higher among the 35-64 year olds (over 60%) but lower among the 19-34 year olds (57%). No data was available for the 65 and older adults.
- Fifty-seven percent of those with some college education, and those with high school or less education (12%) reported still having asthma.
- The group sizes by income are too small to draw any conclusions on differences across income groups with respect to continued incidence of asthma among those who had had it already in the past.

## Section 10: Disability

### Section 10.1

**Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?**

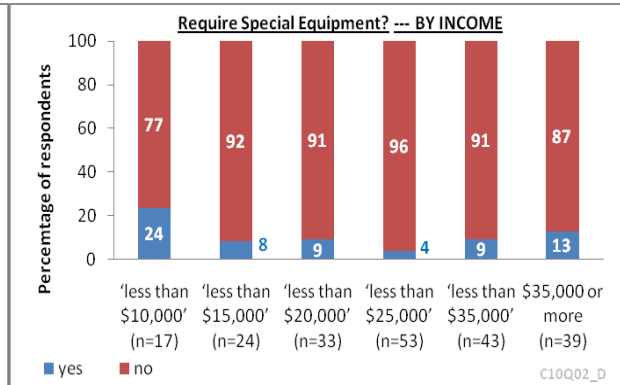
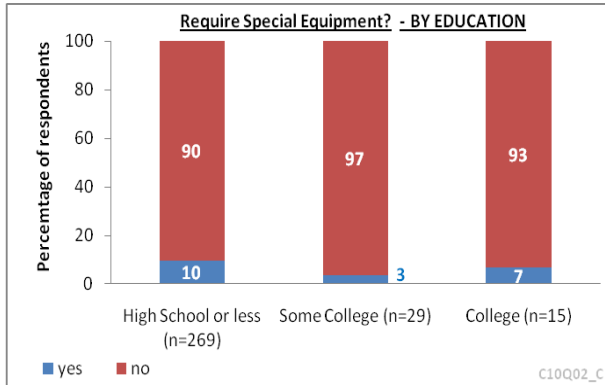
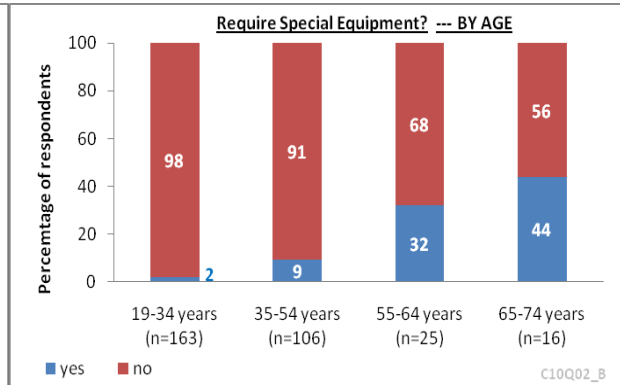
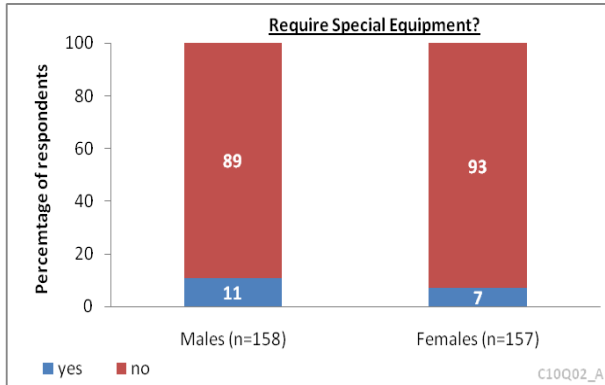


## Section 10.1: Disability

- Just over one in ten respondents reported being limited in one or more activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.
- While 11% of men informed so, 13% of women said the same.
- The incidence of being limited in one or more activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems is highest among the oldest (50%) and the lowest among the youngest (3%). There is a clear positive relationship between age and the incidence of being limited in one or more activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.
- There is no clear relationship between education and the incidence of being limited in one or more activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems. While 13% of those with a high school diploma or less and those with a college degree reported so, only 3 % of those with some college education reported the same.
- Those in the lowest income bracket, <\$10,000 per annum, reported the greatest incidence of being limited in one or more activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems (29%), while it varied in a narrow band, between 8% and 13% among the other income groups.

**Section 10.2: Disability**

**Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?**



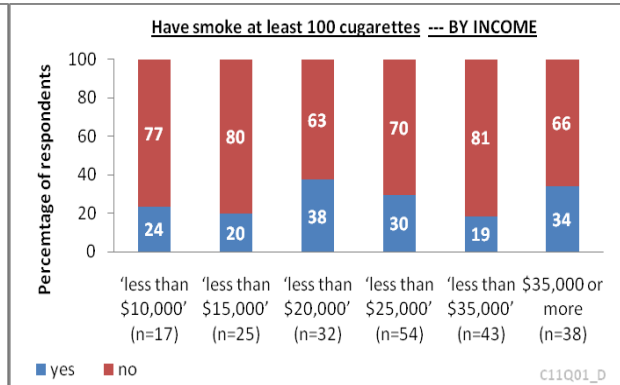
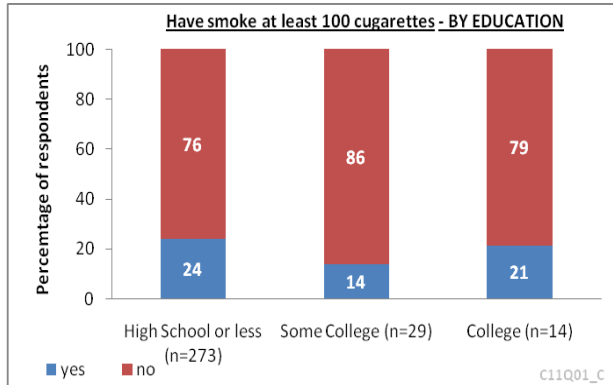
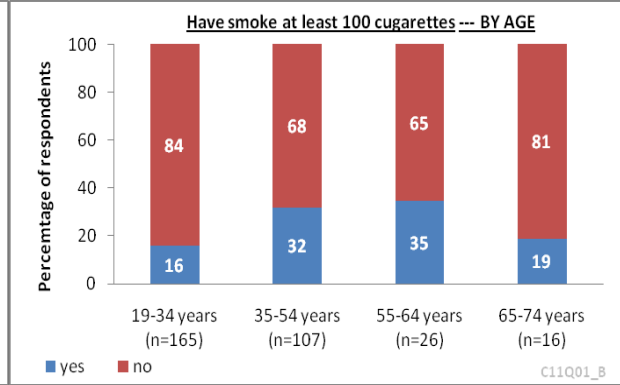
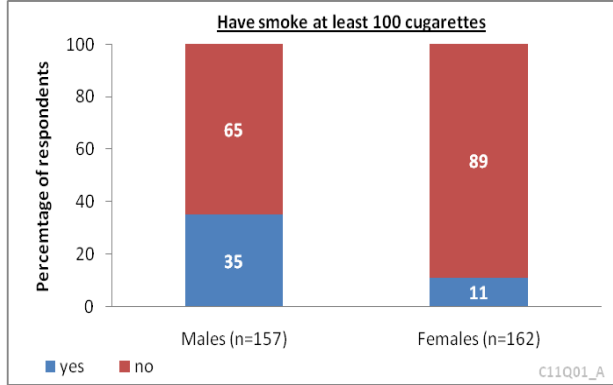
## Section 10.2: Disability

- Just under one in ten respondents reported requiring the use of special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone due to a health problem.
- While 11% of men informed so, 7% of women said the same.
- There is a clear positive relationship between age and the need of special equipment due to a health problem. The need is greatest among the oldest (44%) and the lowest among the youngest (2%).
- There is no clear relationship between education and the need for special equipment due to a health problem. While 10% of those with a high school diploma or less and those with a college degree reported so, only 3 % of those with some college education reported the same.
- Among the various income groups, those in the lowest income bracket, <\$10,000 per annum, were most likely (24%) to report a need for special equipment due to a health problem (24%) while it varied between 4% and 13% among the other income groups.

## Section 11: Tobacco Use

### Section 11.1

### Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?



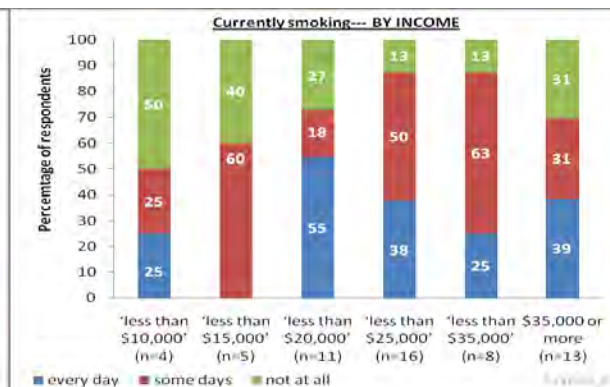
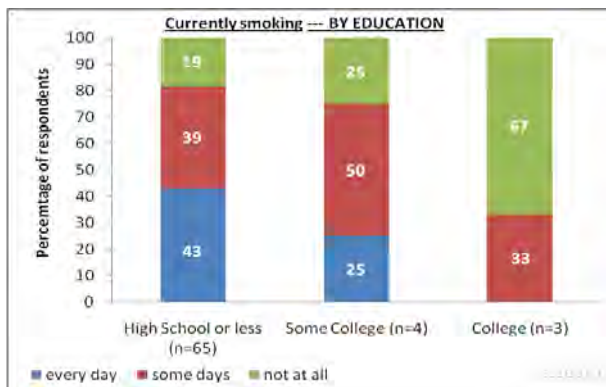
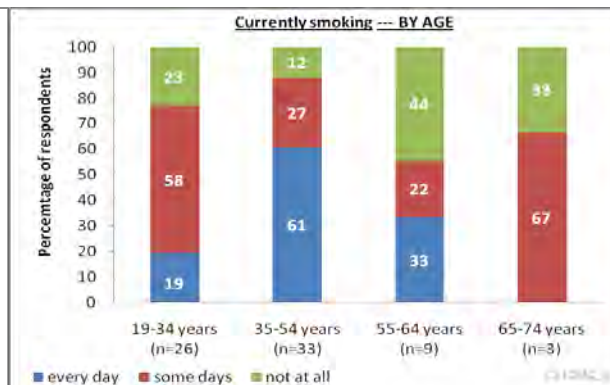
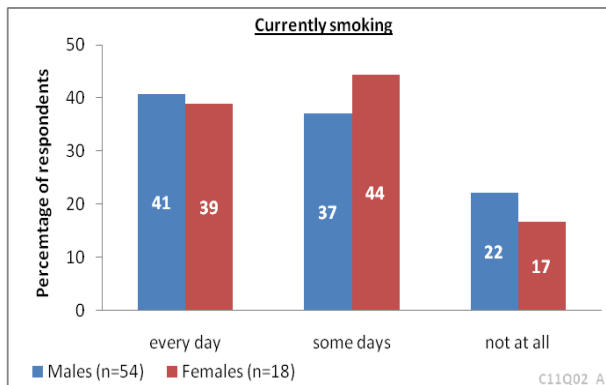
## Section 11.1: Tobacco Use

- About 23% of the respondents reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life.
- Men were more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life (35%) compared to women (11%).
- The 35 to 64 year olds were likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life (32% to 35%) compared to youngest and the oldest groups (16% and 19%).
- A much higher percentage of those with a high schooldiploma or less (24%) and those with a college degree (21%) reported so; however, only 14 % of those with some college education reported the same.
- Among the various income groups, those in \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum income bracket, were more likely (38%) to report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life than those in other income groups. The lowest reports of having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life were received from the \$25,000 to \$35,000 income group.

## Section 11.2: Tobacco Use

### Section 11.2:

**(Among those who had smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime) Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?**



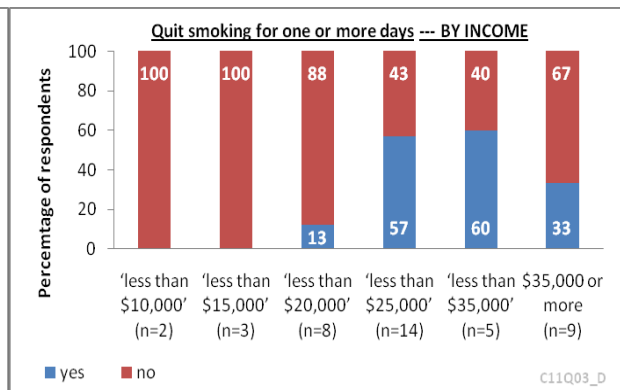
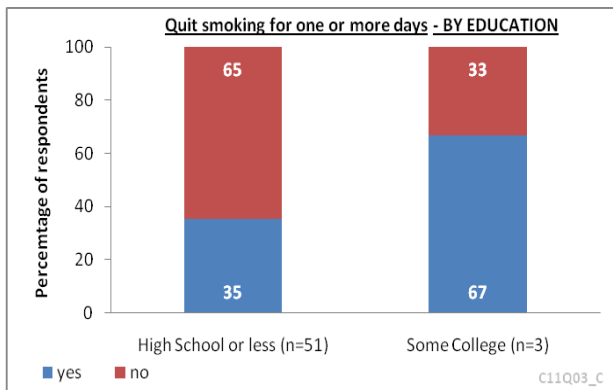
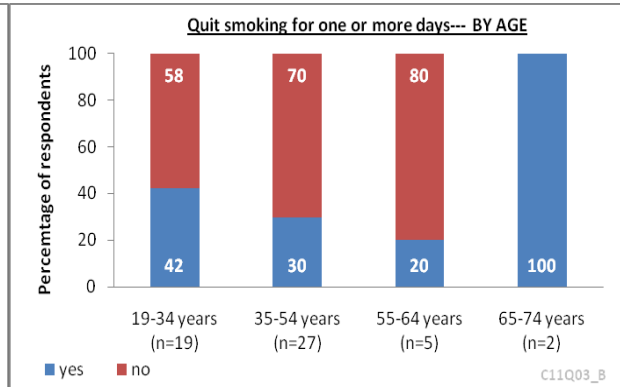
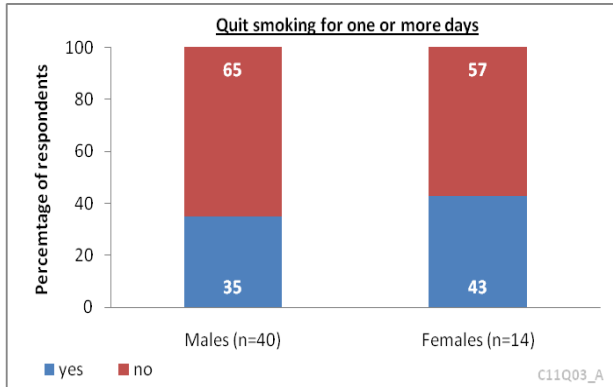
## Section 11.2: Tobacco Use

### Among those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life:

- Just over 40% of those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life reported still smoking cigarettes every day. There was very little difference between men and women on this – 41% among the males and 39% among the females.
- While 44% of women continued to smoke cigarettes some days, 37% of men reported so.
- A greater percentage of men reported having completely quit smoking cigarettes (22%) compared to women (17%).
- Across various age groups, the incidence of still smoking every day was highest among the 35-54 year olds (61%) while almost none of the 65-74 year olds who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime currently smoked every day. The incidence of continued smoking every day was 19% among the youngest age group and 33% among the 55-64 years-olds.
- However, two-thirds of the oldest group was still smoking cigarettes some days, as was 58% of the youngest group.
- Among the four age groups, 44% of the 55-64 year-olds and 33% of the 65-74 year olds had completely quit smoking, compared to 23% among the 19-34 year olds and 12% among the 35-54 year olds.
- Education levels appear to be correlated with incidence of continued smoking. Those with a college degree were less likely to be smoking every day or some days, while those with high-school diploma or less were more likely to be continuing to smoke, either everyday or some days.
- There appears to be a pattern of continued habit of smoking across the income groups. With exception of the highest income group, the incidence of quitting smoking is negatively related to income – a greater percentage of those with higher incomes reporting that they were still smoking either everyday or some days.

**Section 11.3: Tobacco Use**

**During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?**



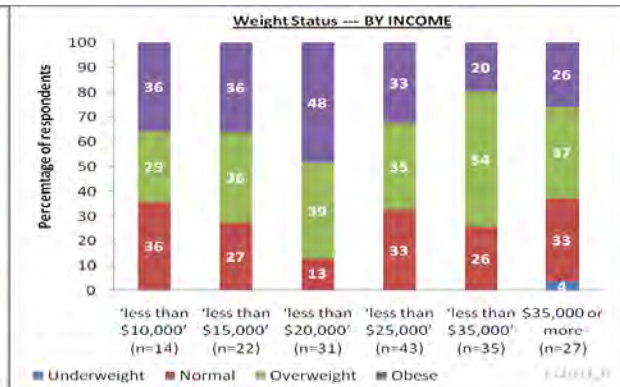
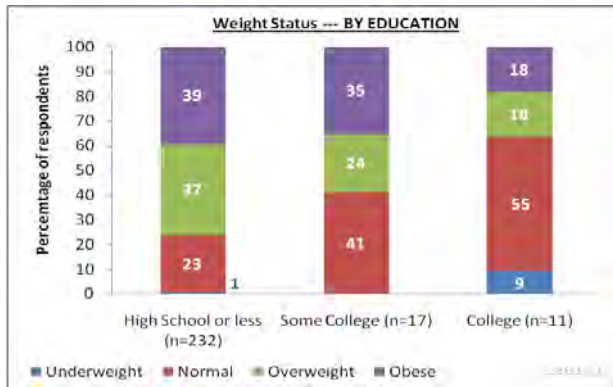
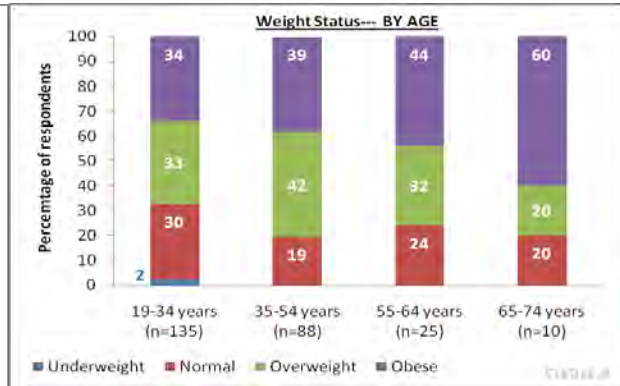
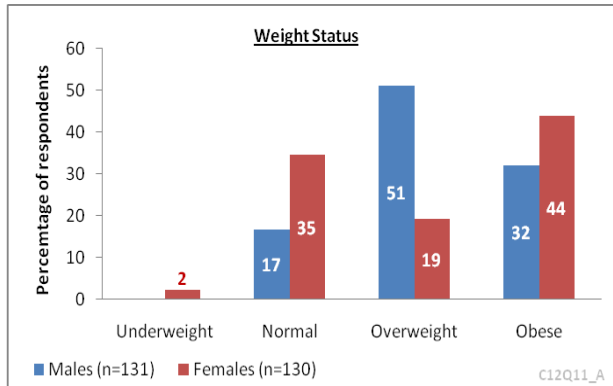
## Section 11.3: Tobacco Use

### Among those who were still smoking every day or some days:

- About four in ten respondents reported having tried to quit smoking for at least one day during the past 12 months.
- Men were less likely to have tried to quit smoking for at least one day during the past 12 months (35%) compared to women (43%).
- With the sole exception of the 64-74 year olds, there is an inverse relationship between age and having tried to quit smoking for at least one day during the past 12 months - It is highest among the 19-34 year olds (42%) compared to the 54-65 year olds (20%).
- A much lower percentage of those with a high school diploma or less (35%) reported having tried to quit smoking for at least one day during the past 12 months compared to those with some college education (67%).
- Among the various income groups, those in \$10,000 to \$20,000 per annum income bracket were not at likely to have tried to quit smoking for at least one day during the past 12 months. Among those earning \$25,000 to \$35,000 per annum, close to 6 out of 10 reported having tried to quit smoking for at least one day during the past 12 months and income, compared to only 13% among the \$15,000 to \$20,000 group and 33% among those earning \$35,000 or more per annum.

## Section 12: BMI<sup>2</sup>

### Section 12.11 and 12.12



<sup>2</sup> BMI < 18.5 : Underweight  
 18.5 < BMI < 25 : Normal  
 25 < BMI < 30 : Overweight  
 30 < BMI : Obese

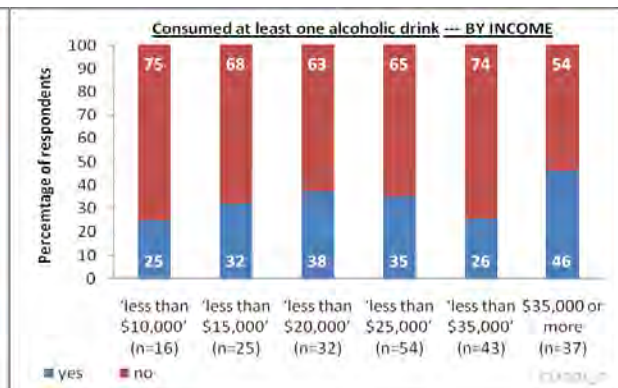
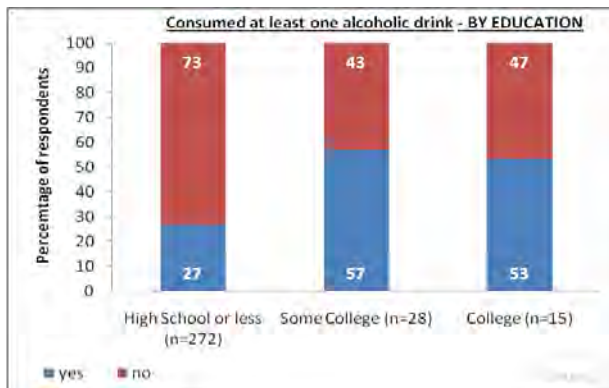
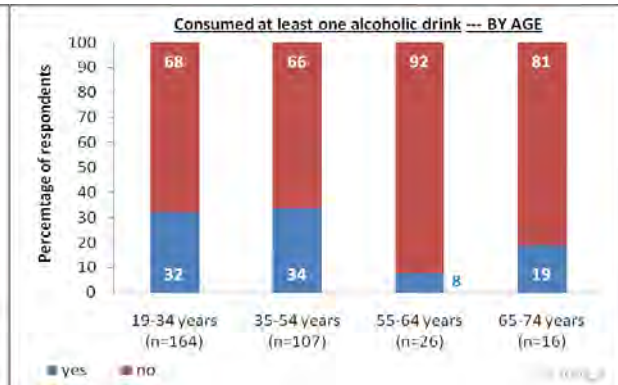
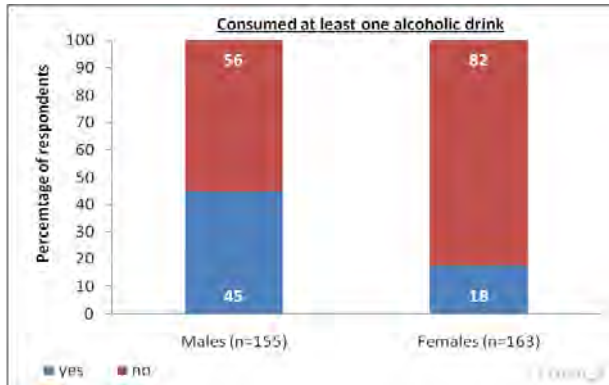
## Section 12.11 and 12.12: BMI

- More than six in ten respondents (63%) were evaluated to be above their normal weight, based on their BMI (BMI>25).
- A greater percentage of men (83%) than women (63%) were either overweight or obese; two percent of women were underweight.
- The prevalence of obesity (BMI>30) was positively correlated with age; older the respondents the more likely were they to be obese; while 67% of the 19-34 year olds were evaluated to be either overweight or obese, almost 80% of the 35 and above were evaluated to be so.
- Education level had a noticeable negative correlation with respondent's likelihood of being overweight or obese; those with higher levels of education were *less* likely to be evaluated as being overweight or obese. On the other hand, those with a college degree were also more likely to be underweight than those with some college or lesser level of education.
- Across income groups, 87% of those earning \$15,000 to \$20,000 were evaluated to be overweight or obese – the highest percentage across all income groups. The incidence of overweight and obesity combined declines as incomes fall below \$15,000 or above \$20,000. However, those in the higher income brackets are less likely to be obese and relatively more likely to be overweight compared to the lower income groups.

## Section 13: Alcohol Consumption

### Section 13.1: Alcohol Consumption

**During the past 30 days, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor?**

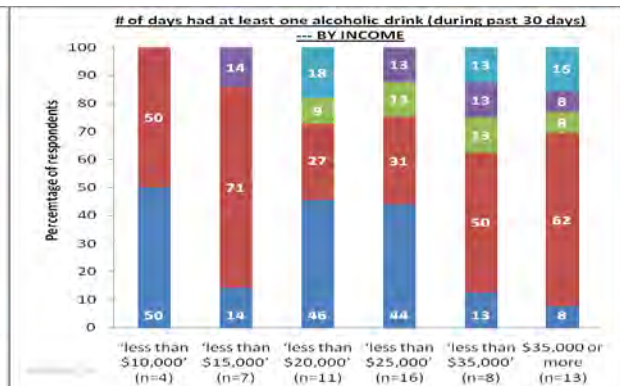
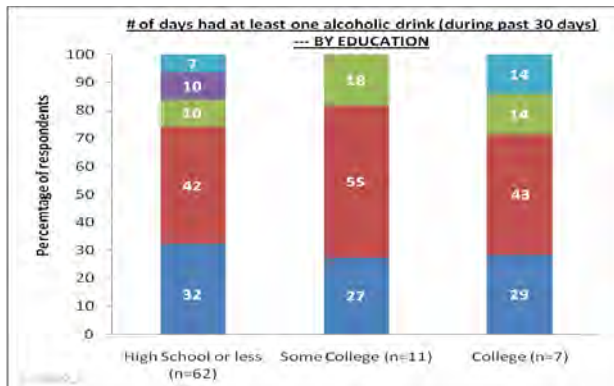
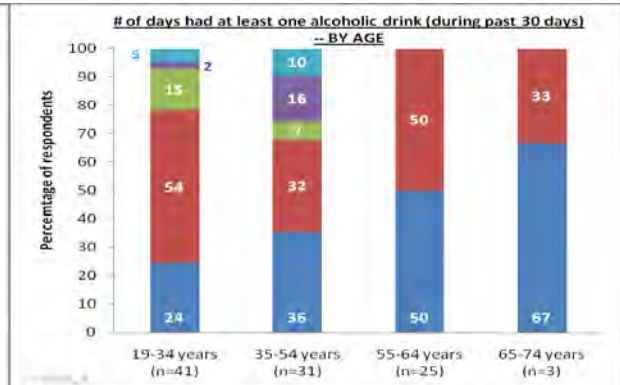
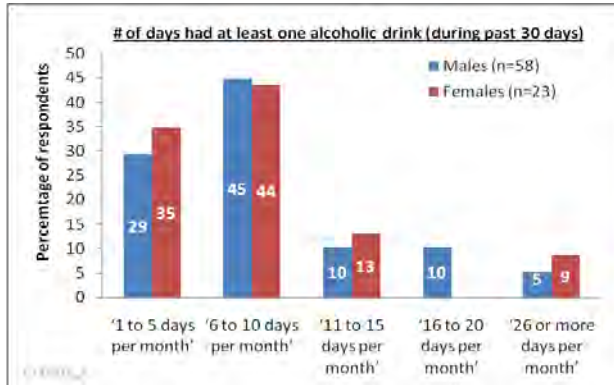


### **Section 13.1: Alcohol Consumption**

- Just over three in ten respondents reported having had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the past 30 days.
- Men were more likely to have had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the past 30 days (45%) compared to women (18%).
- The 19 to 54 year olds were most likely to have had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the past 30 days (34%) while it was least among the 55-64 year olds (8%), but was 19% among the 65-74 year olds.
- A much lower percentage of those with a high school diploma or less (27%) reported having had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the past 30 days compared to more than half of those with at least some college education.
- Among the various income groups, higher the income the more likely is the respondent to report having had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the past 30 days, with the exception of those earning \$25,000 to \$30,000. Almost half of those in the highest income bracket reported having had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the past 30 days.

**Section 13.2: Alcohol Consumption**

**During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?**



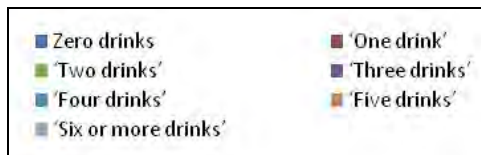
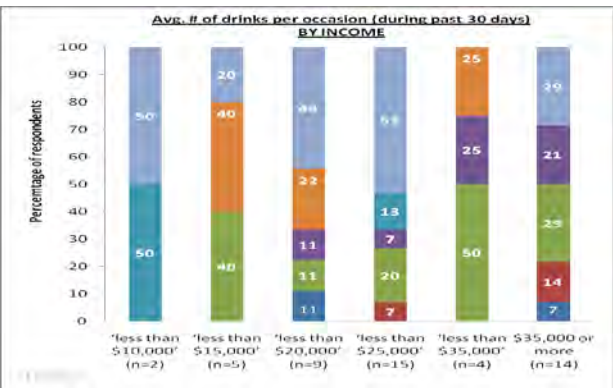
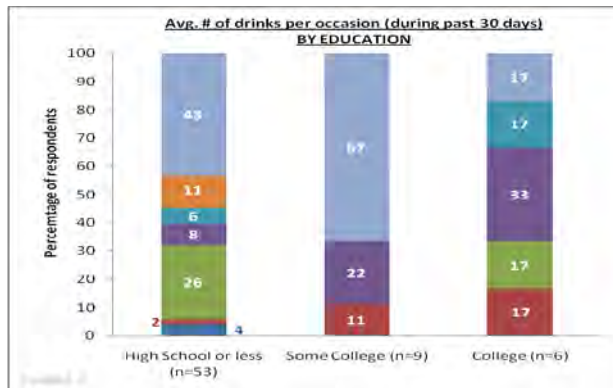
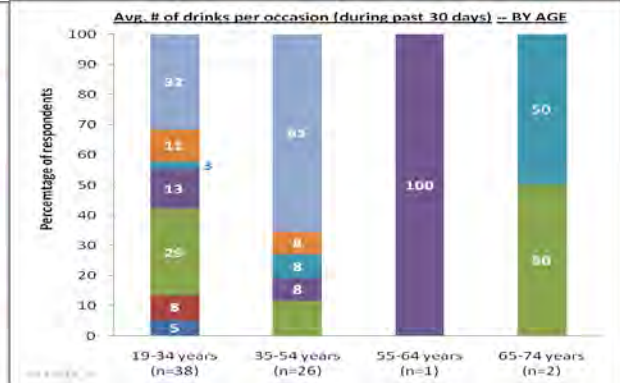
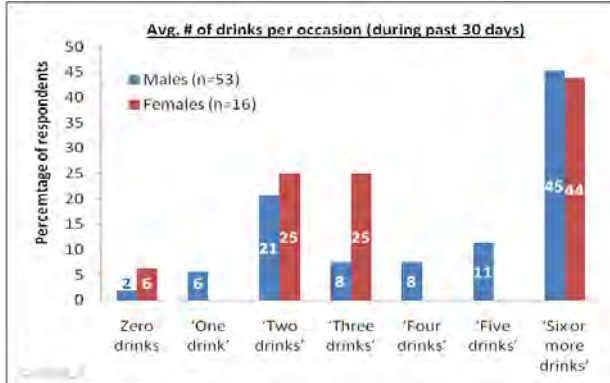
## Section 13.2: Alcohol Consumption

### Among those who consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last 30 days

- Almost one in seven of the 81 respondents reported having had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage on sixteen or more days over the last 30 days, while just over half of them reported having had at least one alcoholic drink on six to fifteen days over the last 30 days.
- About one in fourteen respondents reported having had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage *almost every day* over the last 30 days. A vast majority of respondents, who had had at least one alcoholic drink during the past 30 days, consumed at least one alcoholic drink between one to ten days.
- Five percent of men and nine percent of women reported having had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage *almost every day* over the last 30 days; 15% of men and 9% of women reported having had at least one alcoholic drink on sixteen or more days over the last 30 days.
- Among the 41 respondents in the 19-34 year olds, 5% reported having consumed at least one alcoholic drink *almost every day* over the last 30 days. This figure rose to 10% among the 31 respondents in 35-54 year olds, but dropped to zero percent among the 28 respondents in the 55-74 year olds. Over a quarter of the 35-54 year olds reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage on sixteen or more days in the last 30 days. This figure was lower among the 19-34 year olds at about 7½%.
- While about 5% of the 18 with an education beyond high school reported having consumed at least one alcoholic drink *almost every day* over the last 30 days, 6½% of those with high school diploma reported so. Over 16% of this latter group reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink on 16 or more days during the past 30 days.
- The incidence of drinking at one alcoholic drink almost every day during the past 30 days is more prevalent among those earning \$15,000 or more, with the exception of the \$20,000-\$25,000 income group. A higher percentage within these groups also report consuming at least one alcoholic drink on sixteen or more days during the past 30 days.

**Section 13.3: Alcohol Consumption**

**During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?**



Avg. # of drinks per occasion (during past 30 days)	
Overall	9
Men	10
Women	9
19-34 year olds	7
35-54 year olds	13
55-64 year olds	3
65-74 year olds	3
H.S. or less	9
Some College	12
College	4
<\$10,000	8
<\$15,000	4
<\$20,000	5
<\$25,000	14
<\$35,000	3
	4

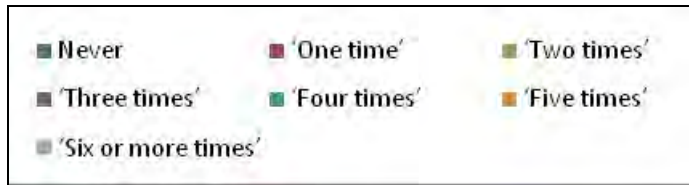
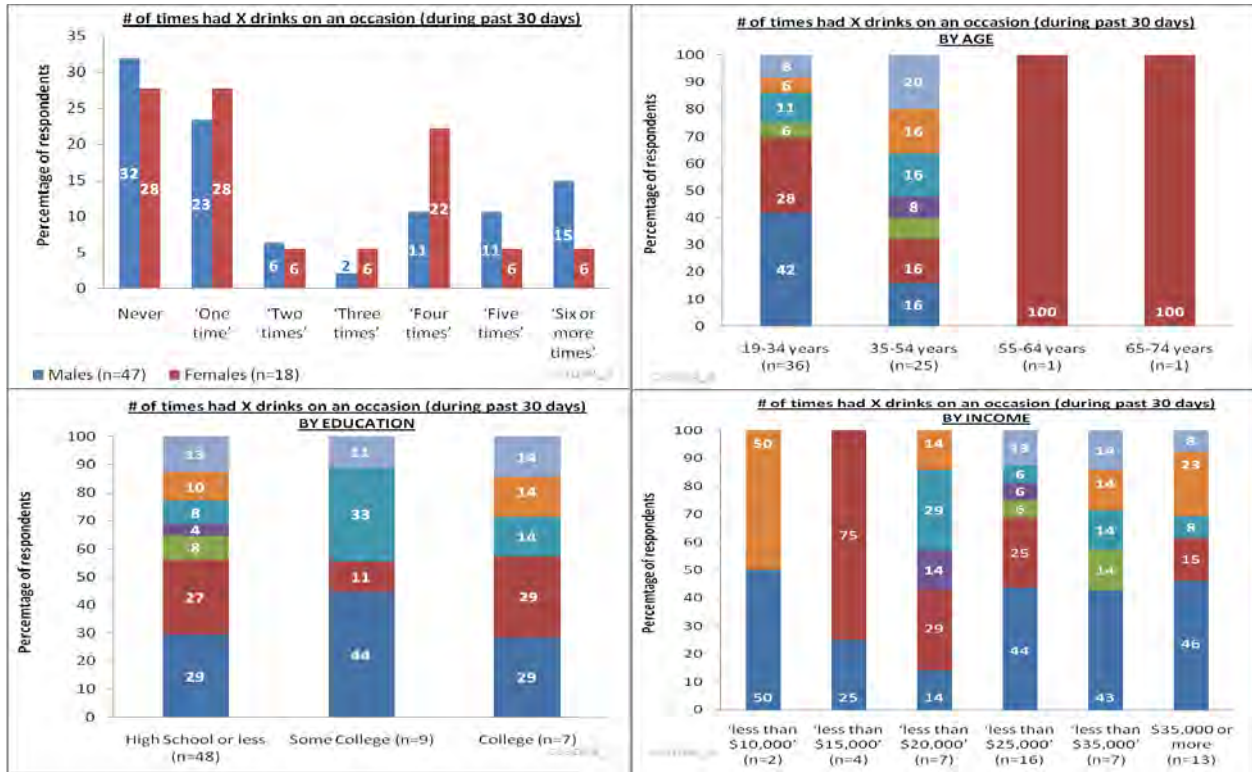
### Section 13.3: Alcohol Consumption

#### Among those who consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last 30 days

- More than four in ten of 69 respondents reported consuming six or more alcoholic drinks in a single occasion on the average when they did consume alcohol over the last 30 days; the data is closely consistent across both genders.
- About a quarter of the respondents, both males and females, reported consuming two to three alcoholic drinks in a single occasion on the average when they did consume alcohol over the last 30 days.
- One in three of the 38 respondents on the 19-34 year group reported consuming six or more alcoholic drinks in a single occasion on the average compared to 2 in 3 among the 26 respondents in the 35-54 year old group. Sample size in the 55-74 year old group was too small to arrive at any general conclusions.
- Over 50% of the 53 respondents with an education level of high school or less reported consuming five or more alcoholic drinks in a single occasion on the average when they did consume alcohol over the last 30 days compared to 2 in 3 among those with some college degree reporting the same.
- The incidence of consuming five or more alcoholic drinks in a single occasion on the average is lower among those earning more than \$25,000 compared to other income groups. There appears to be a negative correlation between consuming five or more alcoholic drinks in a single occasion and income.

**Section 13.4: Alcohol Consumption**

**Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have X [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] or more drinks on an occasion?**



# of times had X drinks on an occasion (during past 30 days)		
Overall	3	
Men	3	
Women	2	
19-34 year olds	2	
35-54 year olds	4	
55-64 year olds	1	
65-74 year olds	1	
	H.S. or less	3
	Some College	2
	College	3
	<\$10,000	3
	<\$15,000	1
	<\$20,000	3
	<\$25,000	2
	<\$35,000	2
	>= \$35,000	2

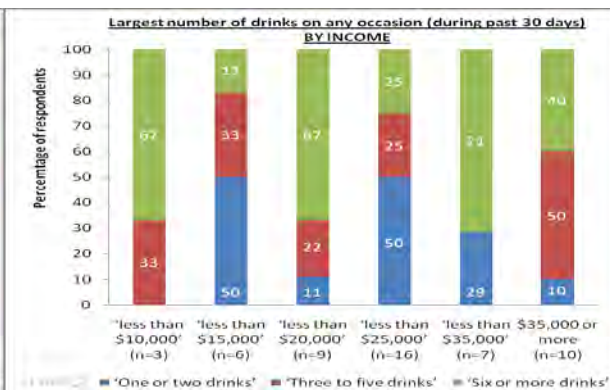
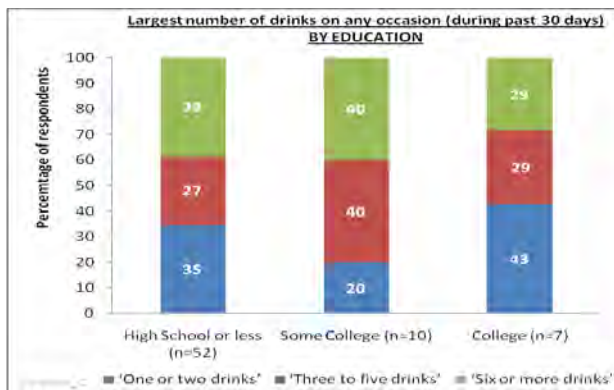
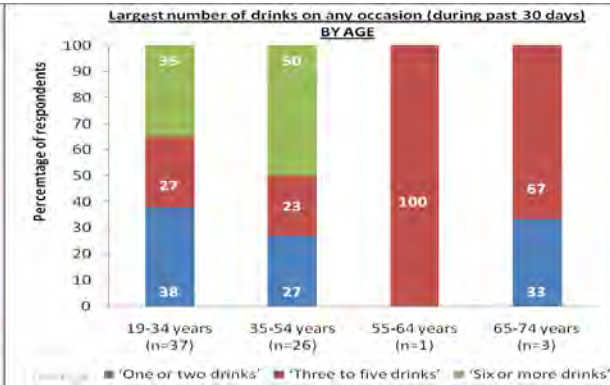
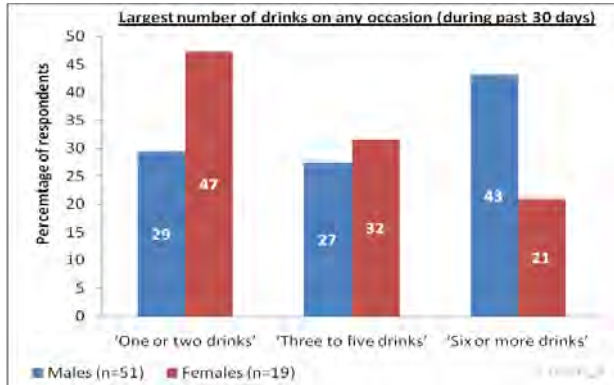
## Section 13.4: Alcohol Consumption

### Among those who consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last 30 days

- Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, about three in ten respondents reported NEVER having had.
- The remaining seven in ten respondents reported having had more than one drink on an occasion at least once in the past 30 days.
- Three-fourths of those who consumed X drinks on an occasion at least once in the past 30 days had done so on two or more occasions.
- The incidence of consuming X drinks in one occasion at least two times in the past 30 days was most frequent among the 35-54 year olds. While 7 in 10 members of this group reported consuming X drinks on an occasion 2 or more times in the past 30 days, only 3 in 10 among the 19-34 year olds reported so.
- There is no discernable difference across educational levels in terms of consuming X drinks on 2 or more occasions or income levels in terms of consuming X drinks on two or more occasions.

**Section 13.5: Alcohol Consumption**

**During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of drinks you had on any occasion?**



Largest number of drinks on any occasion (during past 30 days)			
Overall	6	H.S. or less	6
Men	6	Some College	5
Women	4	College	4
19-34 year olds	6	<\$10,000	9
35-54 year olds	6	<\$15,000	4
55-64 year olds	3	<\$20,000	7
65-74 year olds	3	<\$25,000	4
		<\$35,000	8
		>= \$35,000	9

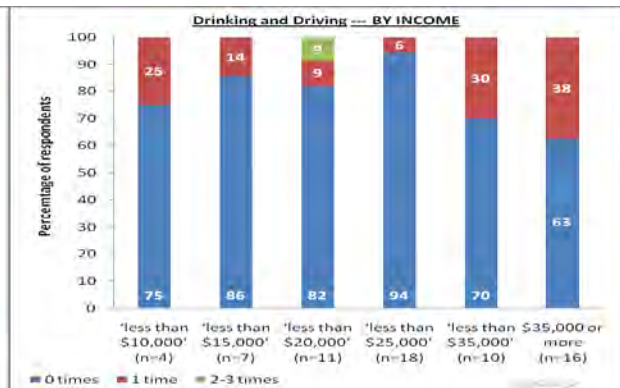
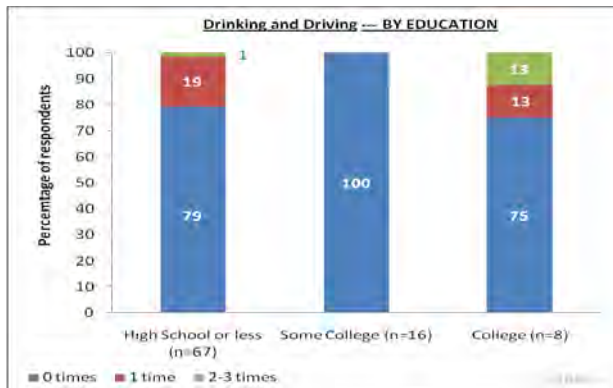
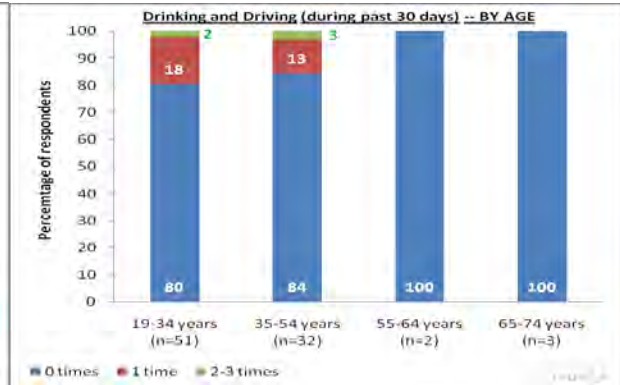
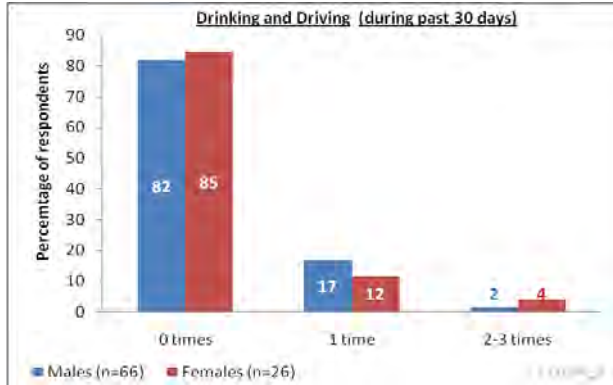
## Section 13.5: Alcohol Consumption

### Among those who consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last 30 days

- A quarter of the male respondents reported that the maximum number of drinks they consumed on any occasion was three to five drinks. About a third of the female respondents reported so.
- Almost half of the male respondents reported that the maximum number of drinks they consumed on any occasion was six or more drinks; only one in five females reported the same.
- The incidence of consuming six or more drinks in any one occasion was most frequent among the 35-54 year olds. While 1 in 2 members of this group reported so, only 35 in 100 among the 19-34 year olds reported the same.
- Those with college degree were less likely to have consumed a maximum of six or more drinks on any one occasion compared to others. While only 3 in 10 of those with a college degree did so, 4 in 10 among others reported the same.
- There is no clear pattern of six or more drinks in one occasion among the income levels; however those earning \$25,000 to \$35,000, those in the \$15,000 to \$25,000 group, and those earning less than \$10,000 were most likely to do so.

**Section 13.6: Alcohol Consumption**

**During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle after you had drank too much?**



## Section 13.6: Alcohol Consumption

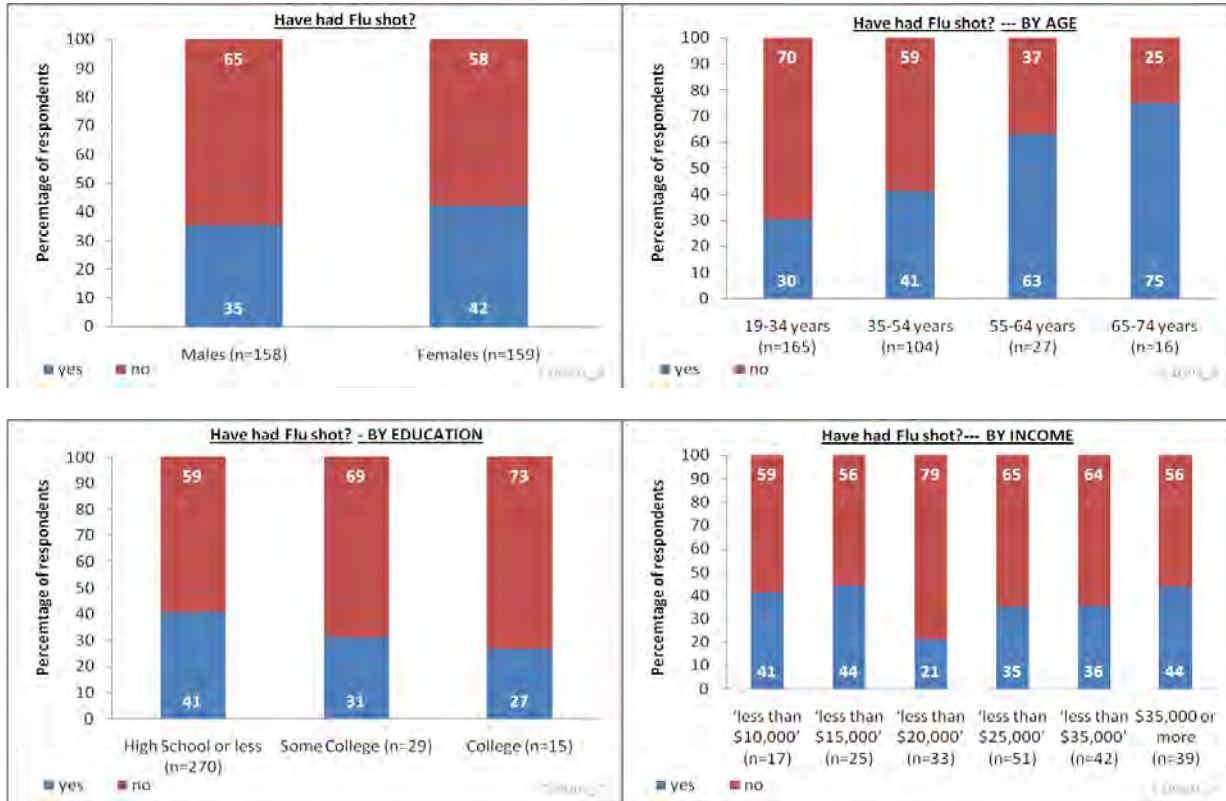
### Among those who consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last 30 days

- A vast majority of the respondents reported NEVER driving after having had too much alcohol to drink during the last 30 days.
- About 15% of the respondents reported doing so once.
- About 3% of the respondents reported having driven twice or thrice when intoxicated.
- Younger respondents appear more likely to engage in this risky behavior.
- The data indicates that those with a college degree are most likely to drive when intoxicated (it is to be noted that the sample size is quite small.)
- Those in the lower three income brackets and those in the upper two income brackets are more likely to engage in this behavior than those in the \$15,000 to \$20,000 income bracket.

## Section 14: Immunization

### Section 14.1

**A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?**

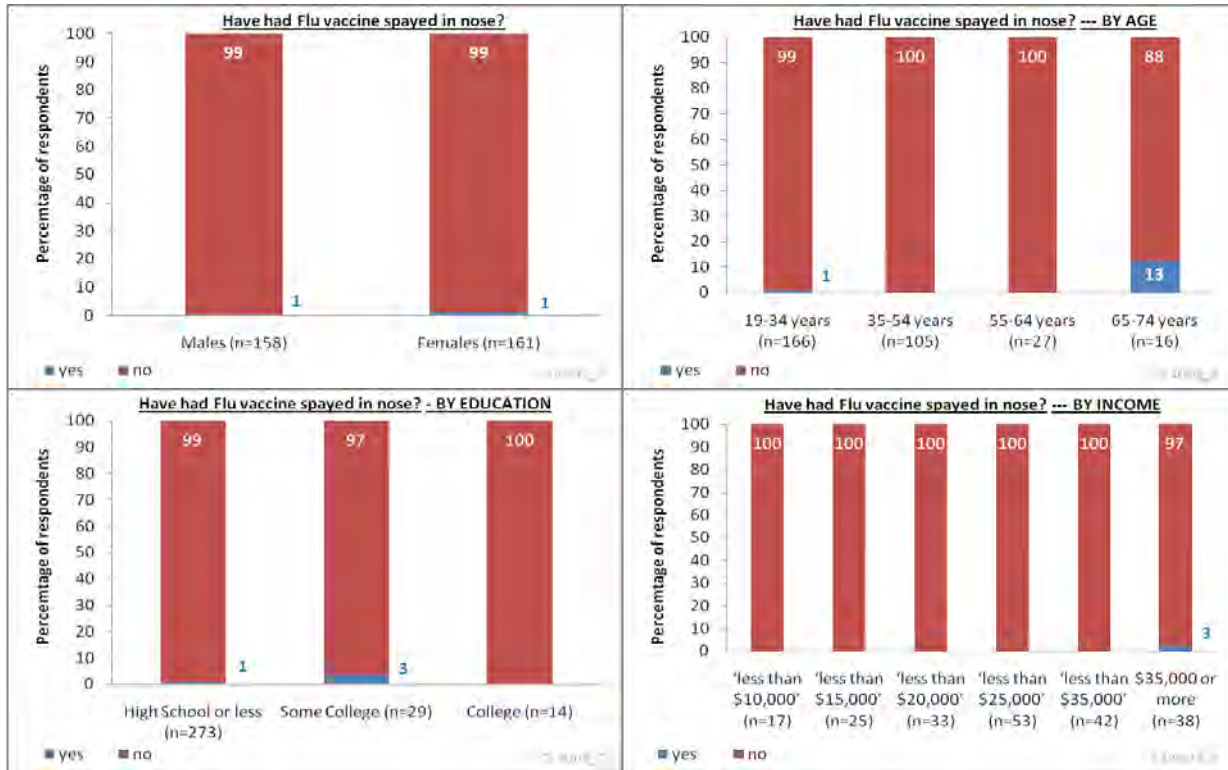


## Section 14.1: Immunization

- More than 6 in 10 respondents had NOT had a flu shot in the past 12 months.
- Females were more likely to have had a flu shot than men.
- Younger respondents are much less likely to have had a flu shot in the past 12 months. The 55-74 year olds were twice as likely to have had a flu shot than the 19-34 year olds.
- Those with some college education were LESS likely to have had the flu shot compared to those with a high school diploma or less.
- Those in the mid range of the income groups, those earning \$15,000 to \$20,000 were LEAST likely to have had the flu vaccine injection, with only one in five having received the shot. Among other groups one in three to one in two had received the shot.

### Section 14.3: Immunization

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose? The flu vaccine sprayed in the nose is also called FluMist™.

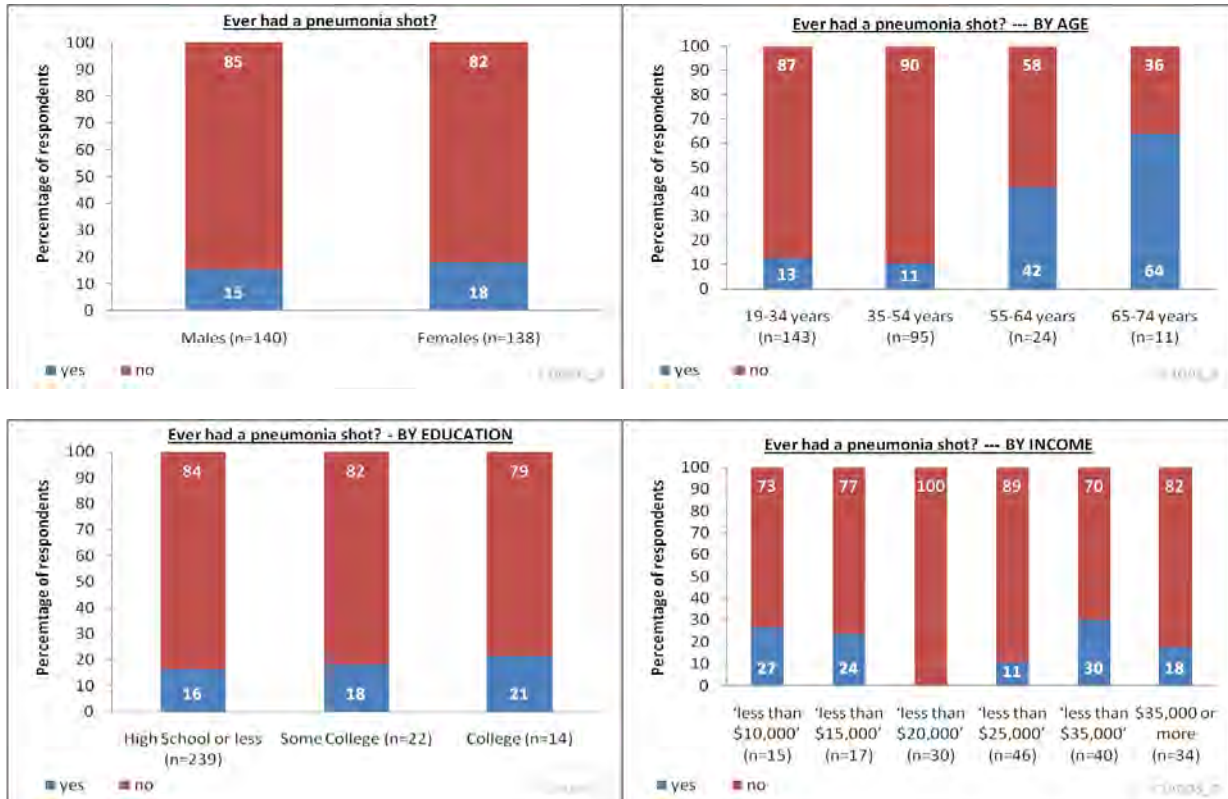


### **Section 14.3: Immunization**

- Less than 1 % of the respondents had had a flu vaccine sprayed in the nose.

### Section 14.5: Immunization

**A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?**



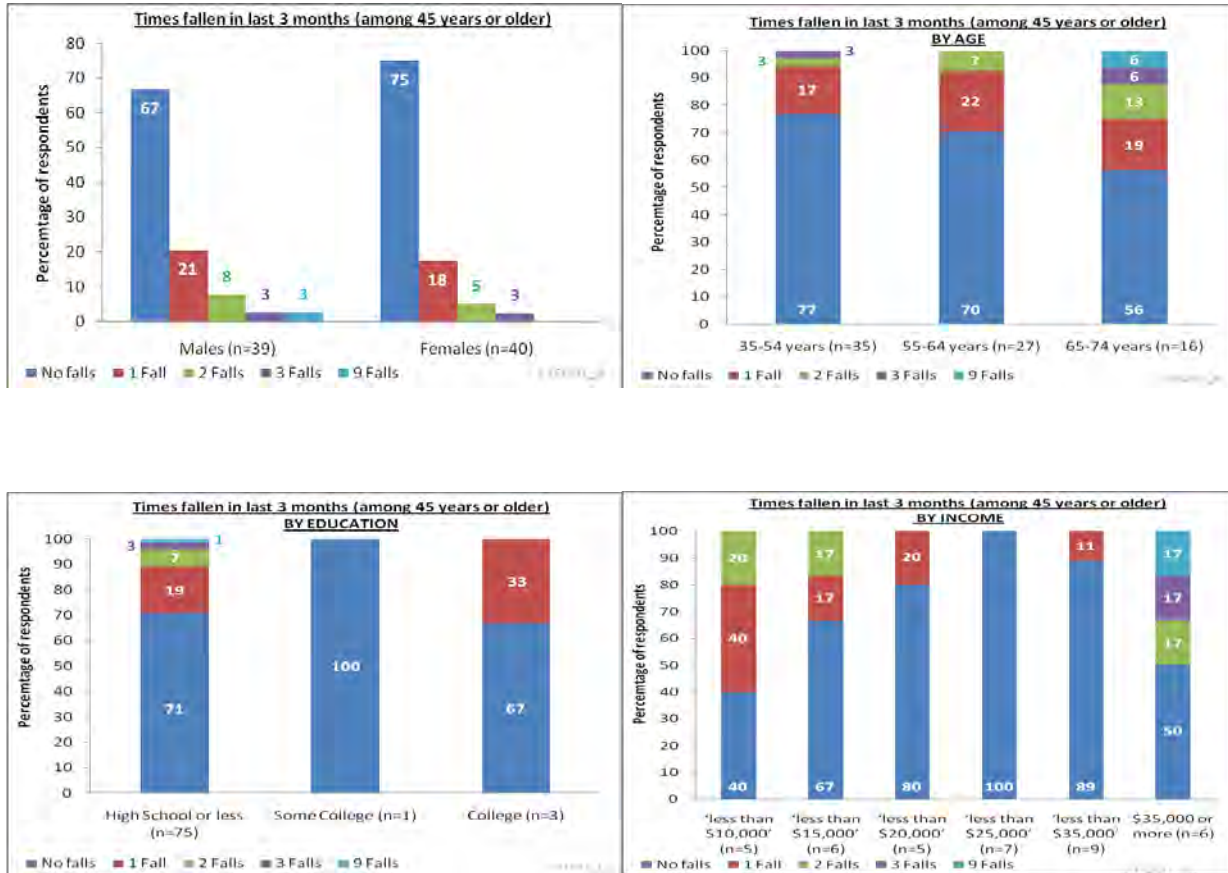
## Section 14.5: Immunization

- About one in six respondents reported having ever received a pneumonia shot.
- Women were slightly more likely to report so than men.
- The older respondents over 54 years of age were three to six times more likely to have had the pneumonia shot compared to their younger compatriots.
- Those with higher levels of education are more likely to have had the pneumonia shot.
- Those in the \$15,000 to \$25,000 bracket were least likely to have had a pneumonia shot. Also, those in the highest income brackets are more likely to have *not* had the pneumonia shot.

## Section 15: Falls

### Section 15.1

**In the past 3 months, how many times have you fallen?**



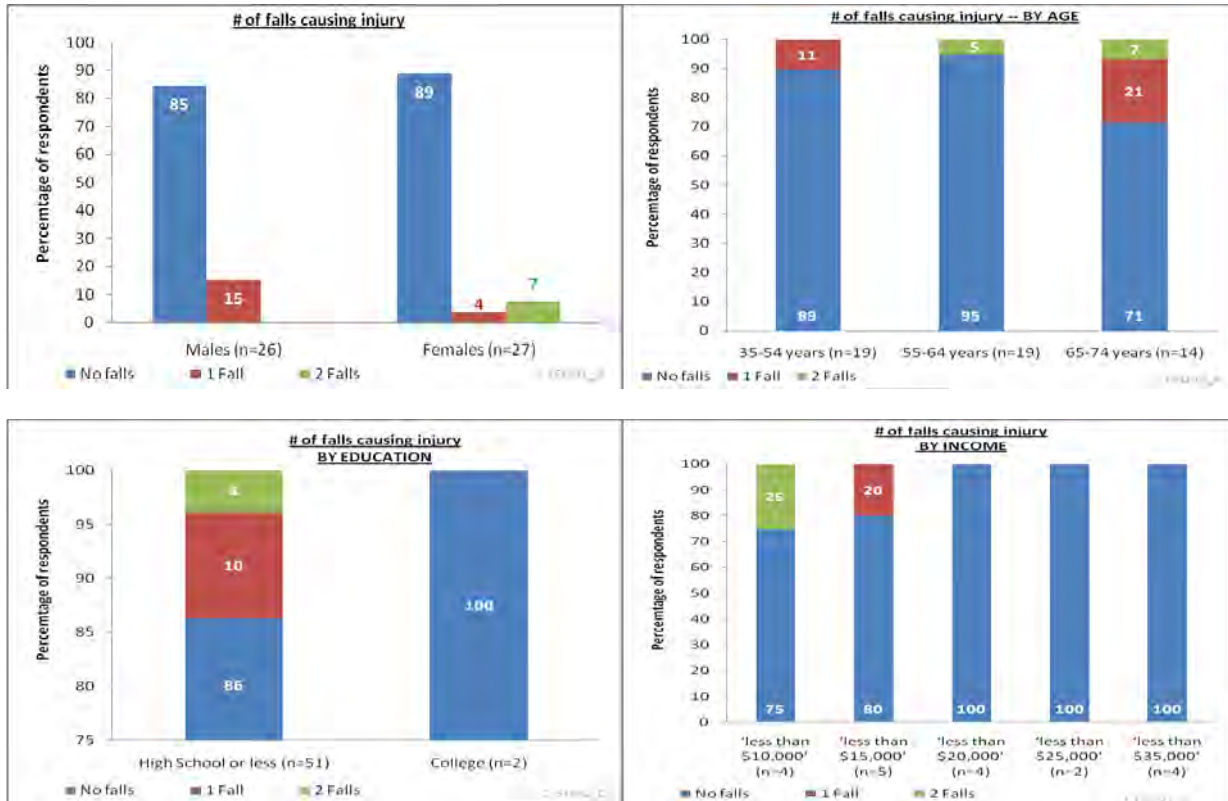
## Section 15.1: Falls

### Among those 45 years or older

- About one in three males and about one in four females reported having fallen at least once in the past three months.
- Older adults are more likely to have fallen at least once compared to younger respondents. While 44% of the 65-74 year olds reported so, 29% of the 55-64 year olds said so, while 23% of the 45-54 year olds reported the same.
- Given the sample sizes of those with education level higher than H.S., no general conclusions across education levels can be made.
- A greater percentage of low income respondents reported having fallen one or two times in the past three months, with the exception of those earning \$35,000 or more.

## Section 15.2: Falls

**How many of these falls caused an injury? By an injury, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor.**



## **Section 15.2: Falls**

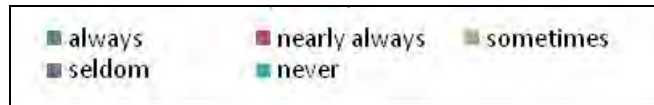
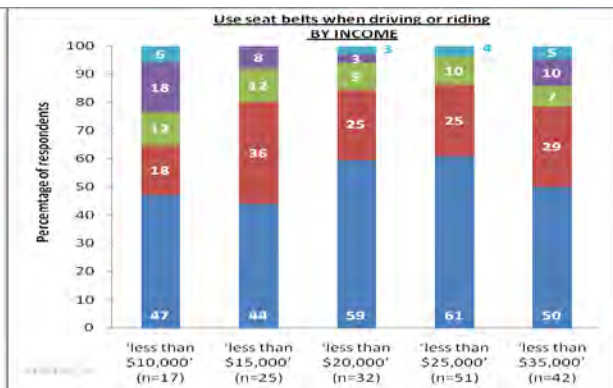
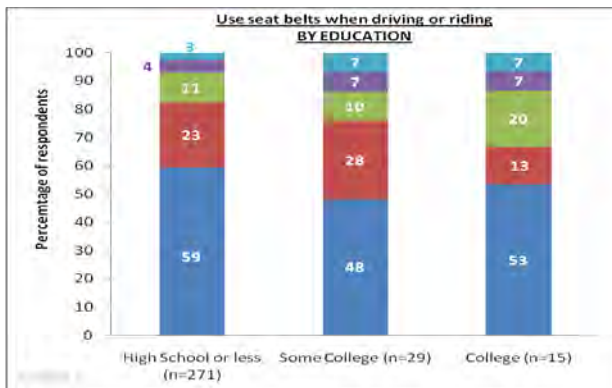
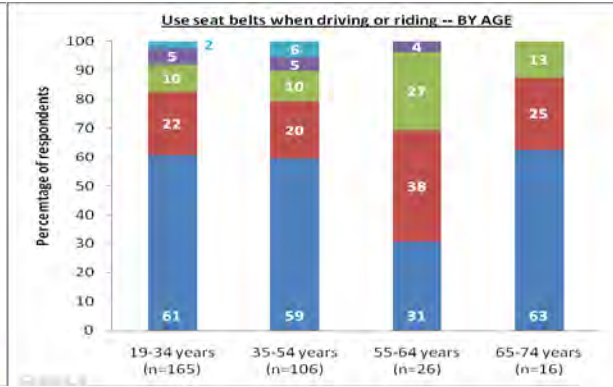
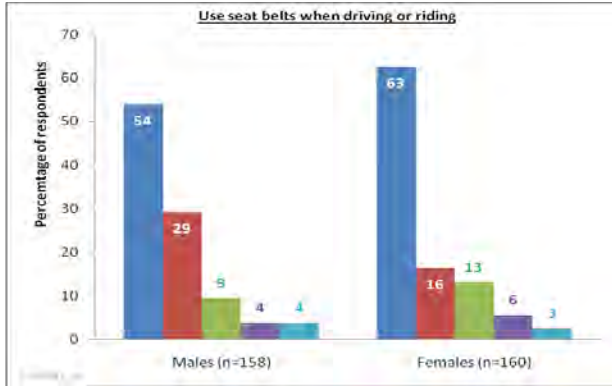
### Among those 45 years or older who had had at least one fall in the past 3 months

- Most respondents did not have an injury resulting from the fall(s).
- About 15% of the male respondents reported their fall(s) resulting in an injury, while 11 percent of women reported the same, with 7% of the women reporting injuries from 2 falls.
- Older adults are more likely to report an injury caused by a fall; 28% of the 65-74 year olds reported so compared to 5% of the 55-64 year olds and 11% of the 45-54 year olds.
- Given the sample sizes of those with education level higher than H.S., no general conclusions across education levels or income levels can be made.

## Section 16: Seatbelt Use

### Section 16.1

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



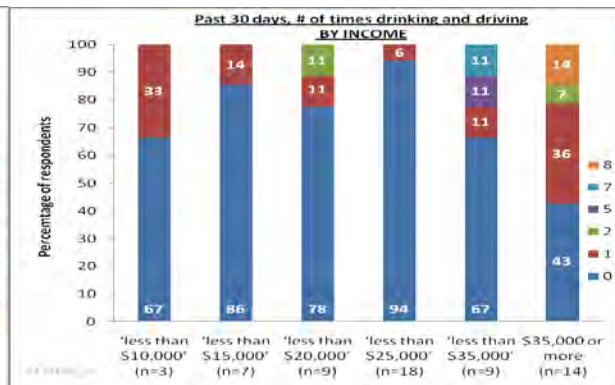
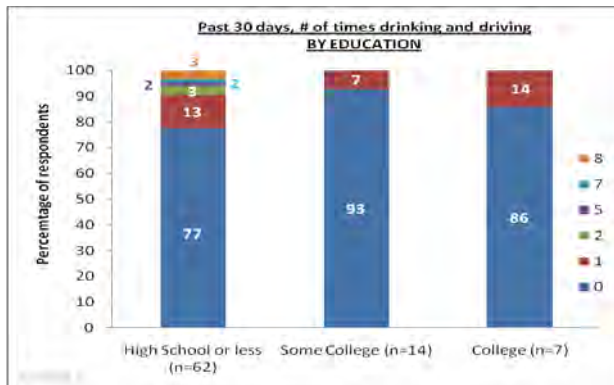
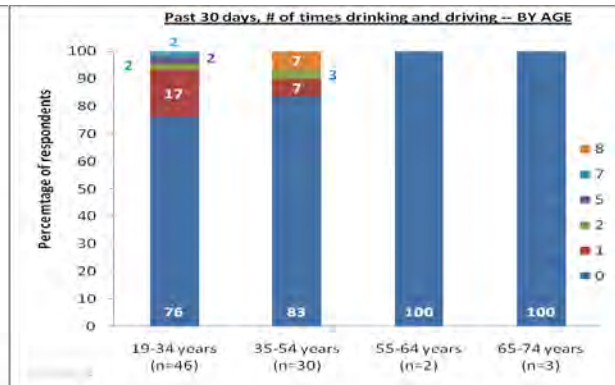
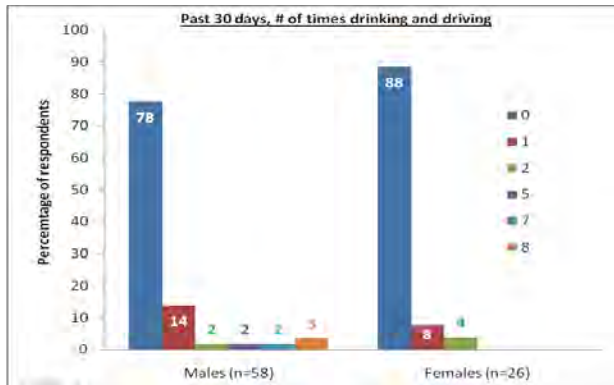
## Section 16.1: Seatbelt Use

- Almost 8 in 10 respondents reported wearing seatbelts nearly always or always.
- Women were more likely to report wearing seatbelts always (63%) compared to men (54%).
- While 88% of the 65-74 year olds reported wearing seatbelts nearly always or always, a slightly smaller percentage of the 35-54 year olds (79%) and the 19-34 year olds (83%) reported the same. The 19-54 years olds were also likely to report never wearing a seat belt.
- Those with higher levels of education are also more likely to report never wearing a seat belt (7%).
- A smaller percentage of those earning \$10,000 are less reported wearing seatbelts nearly always or always (65%). This income group was also most likely to *not* wear a seat belt.

## Section 17: Drinking and Driving

### Section 17.1

**During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?**



## Section 17.1: Drinking and Driving

### Among those who consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last 30 days

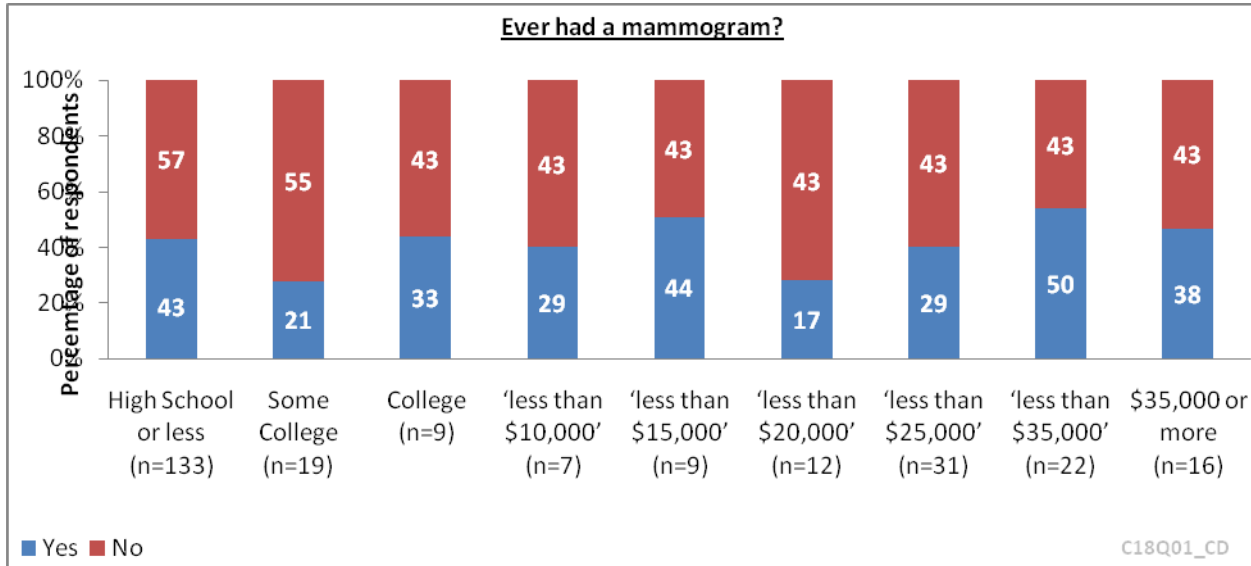
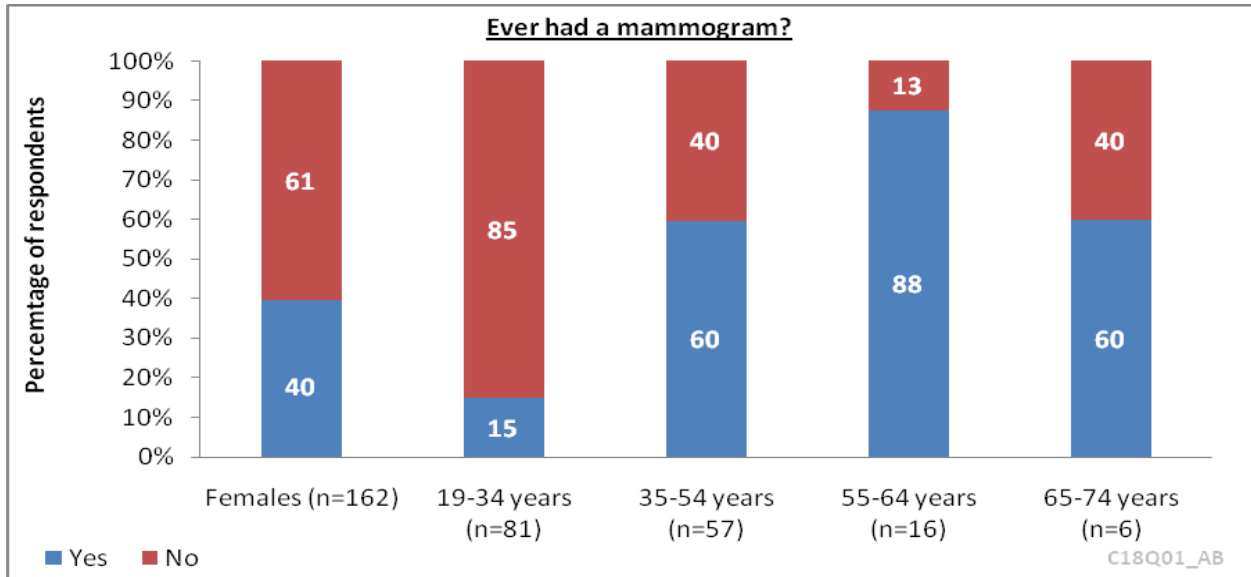
- A vast majority of the 84 respondents reported NEVER driving after having had too much alcohol to drink during the last 30 days.
- About 14% of the male respondents reported doing so once while 8% of females said the same.
- About 9% of the male respondents reported having driven twice or more time when intoxicated compared to 4% of females.
- Younger respondents appear more likely to engage in this risky behavior with almost a quarter of the 19-34 year olds reporting having done so one or more times and 17% of the 35-54 year olds saying the same.
- The data indicates that those with a college degree are more likely to drive when intoxicated compared to those with some college education. However 23% of those with H.S. diploma or less reported engaging in this risky behavior.
- Those in the highest income bracket engaged in this risky behavior the most compared to those in other income brackets.

These results are *somewhat* similar to those reported in section 13.6 on behaviors following alcohol consumption.

## Section 18: Women’s Health

### Section 18.1

**A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?**

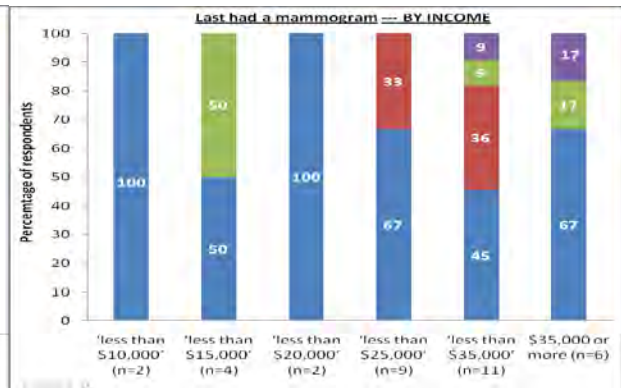
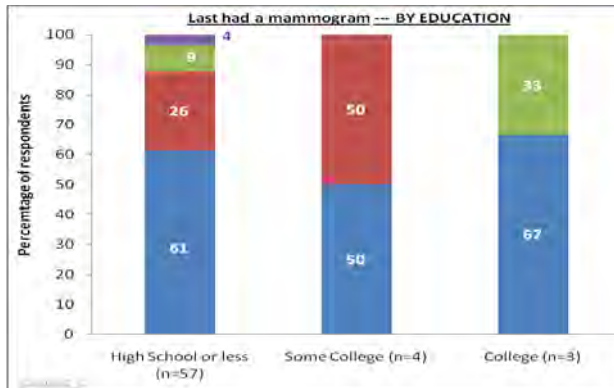
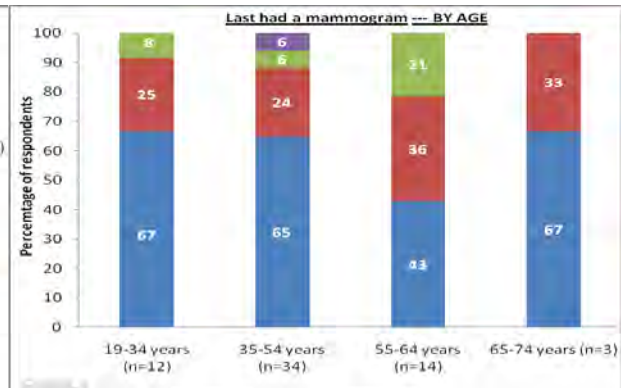
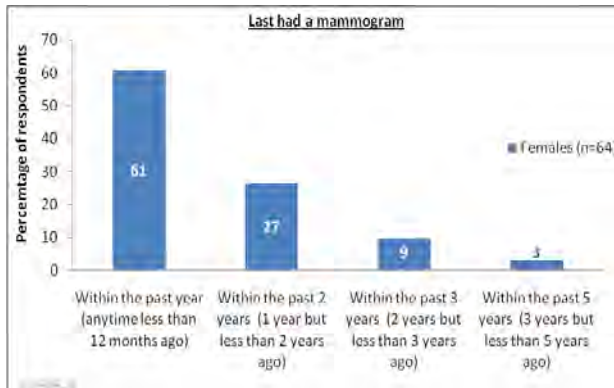


## Section 18.1: Women's Health

- About 6 in 10 women have NOT had a mammogram
- Older women are four to five times as likely to have had a mammogram compared to the 19-34 year old females.
- No clear pattern across educational or income levels emerged.

## Section 18.2: Women's Health

### How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?



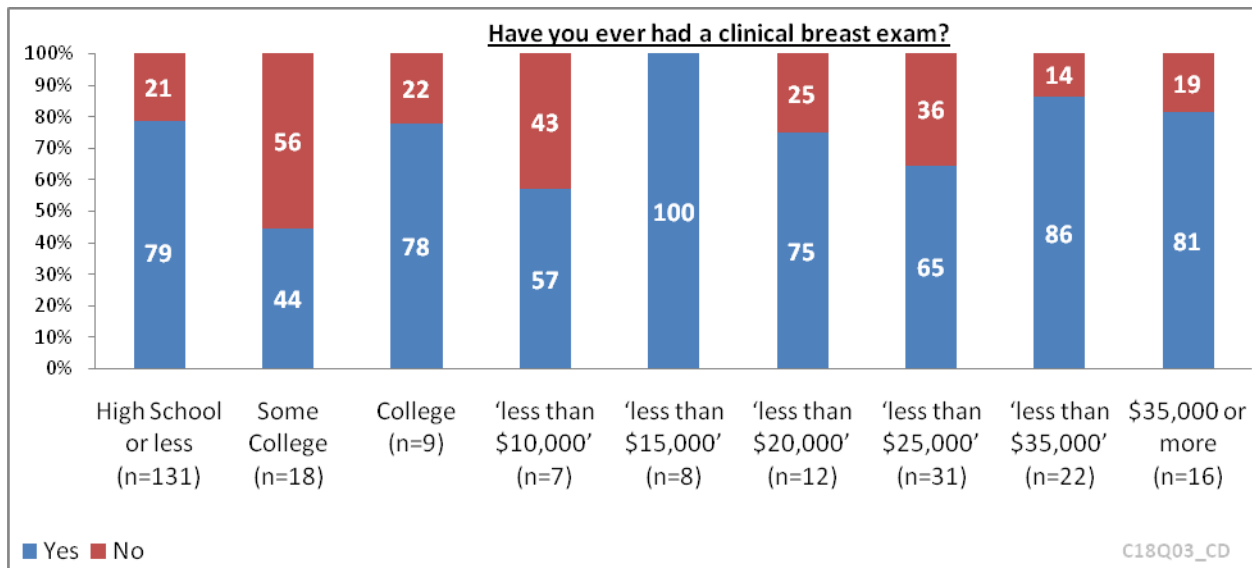
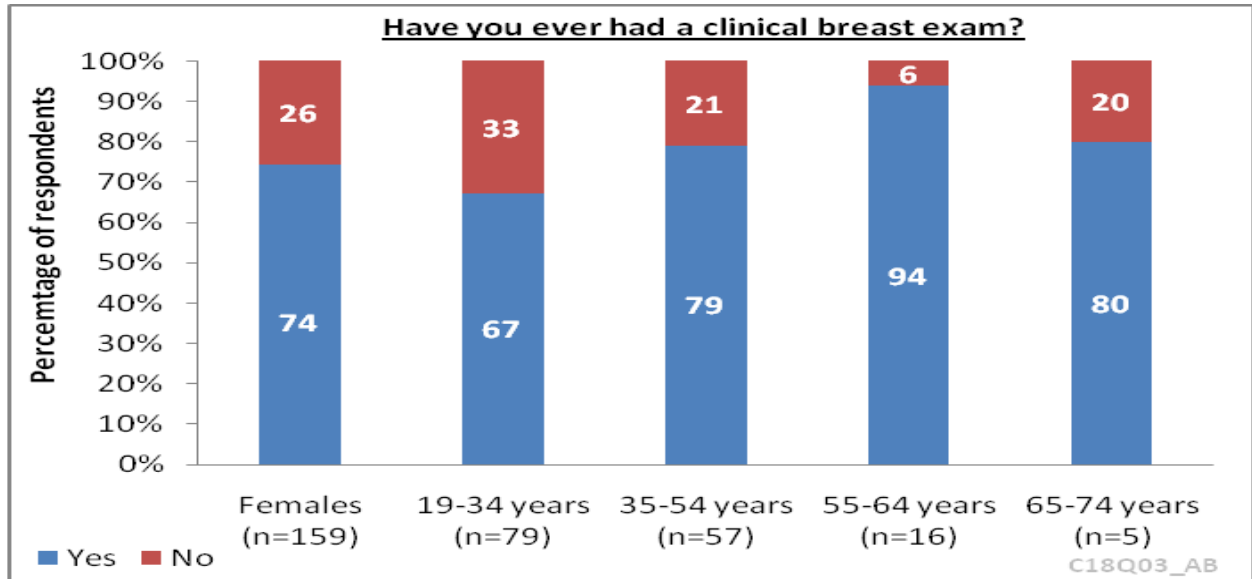
## Section 18.2: Women's Health

### Among women who have had a mammogram

- About 6 in 10 women had a mammogram within the past 12 months while over a quarter of them had had it with the past 2 years
- This is fairly consistent across all age groups except the 55-64 year olds.
- No clear pattern across educational or income levels emerged.

**Section 18.3: Women’s Health**

**A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?**

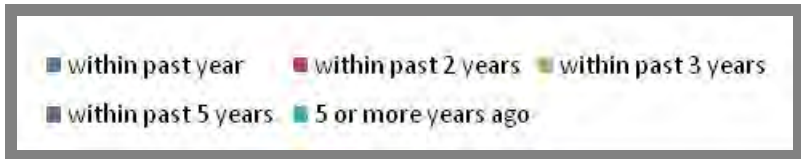
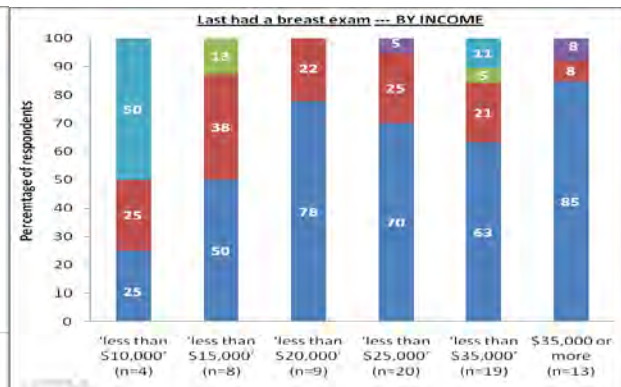
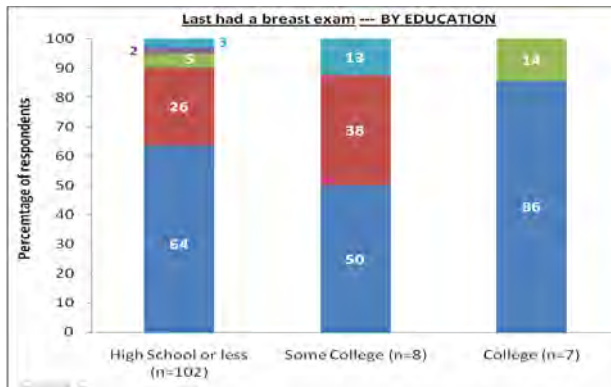
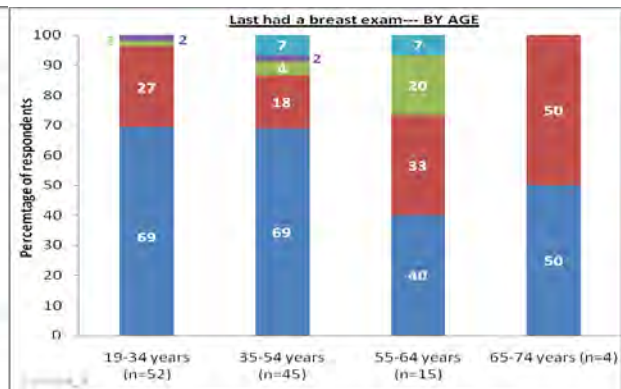
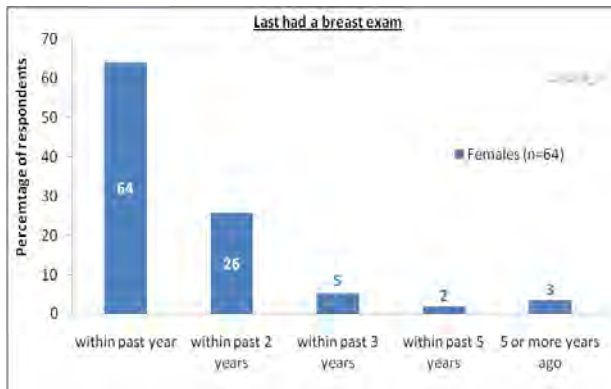


### **Section 18.3: Women's Health**

- About three-fourths of women have had a clinical breast exam.
- Older women are more likely to have had a clinical breast exam compared to the 19-34 year old females.
- No clear pattern across educational levels emerged. However among those with some college education less than half of the respondents reported having had a clinical breast exam.
- No clear pattern across income levels emerged. However among the lowest income group less than 6 in 10 respondents reported having had a clinical breast exam.

## Section 18.4: Women's Health

### How long has it been since your last breast exam?



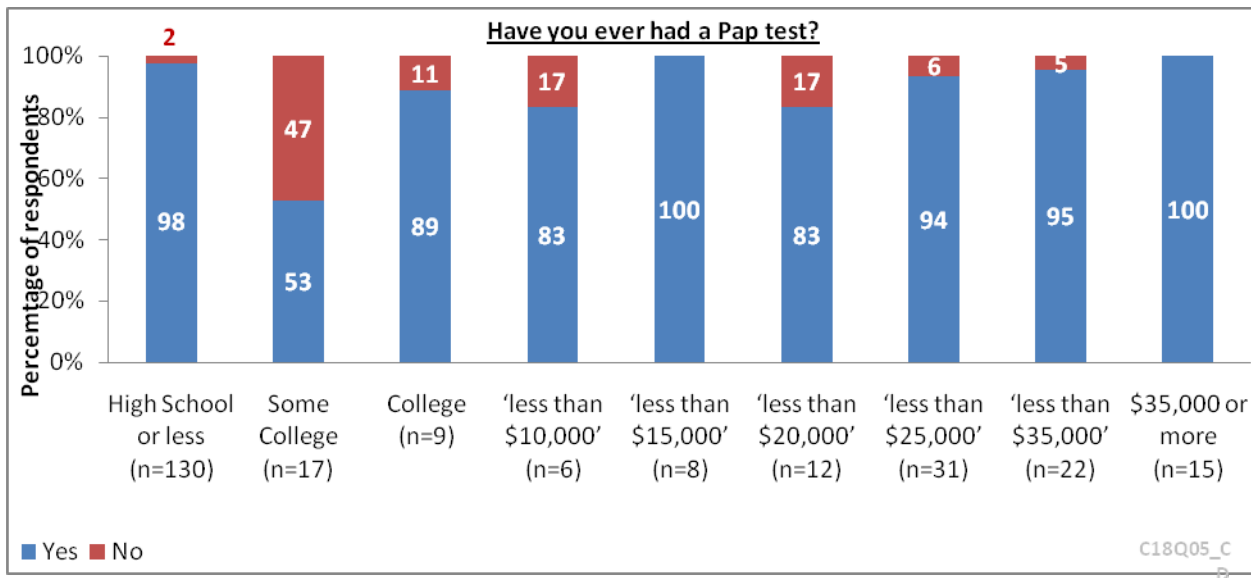
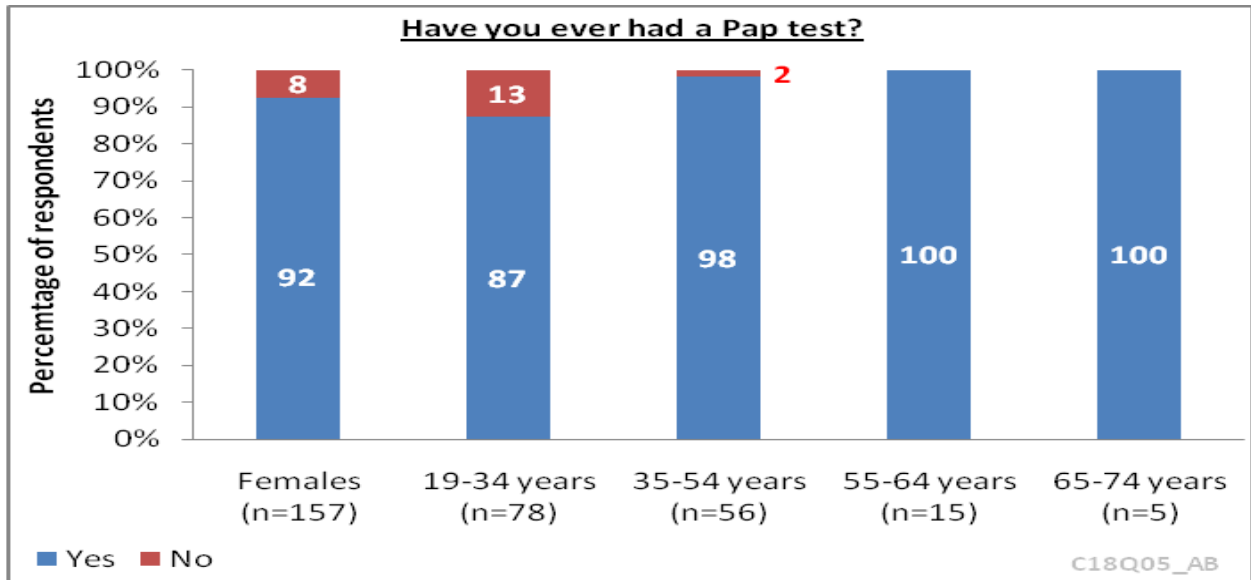
## Section 18.4: Women's Health

### Among women who have had a clinical breast exam

- About 6 in 10 women had a clinical breast exam within the past 12 months while over a quarter of them had had it with the past 2 years
- A greater percentage of younger women between the ages of 19 years and 54 years than those between 55 years and 74 years have had a clinical breast exam within the past 12 months.
- Over 90% of the 19-34 year olds have had a clinical breast exam within the past 2 years.
- Higher income women were more likely to have had a clinical breast exam within the past 12 months.

**Section 18.5: Women's Health**

**A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?**

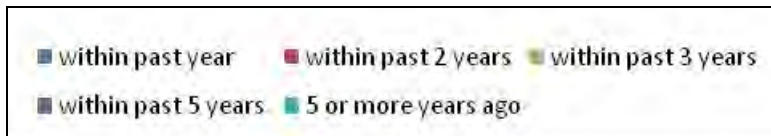
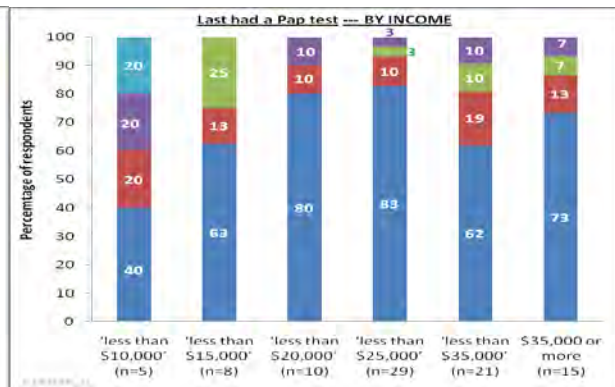
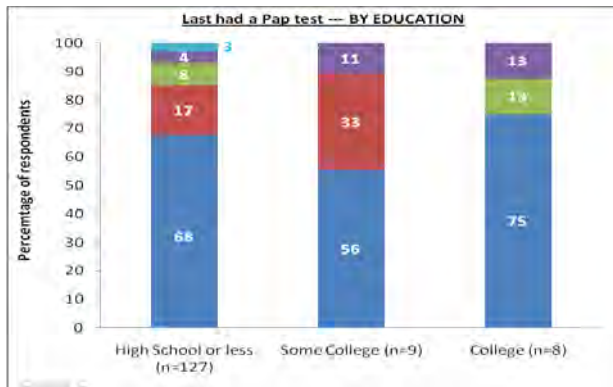
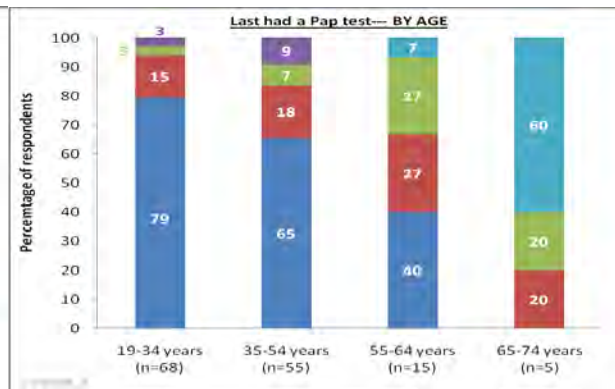
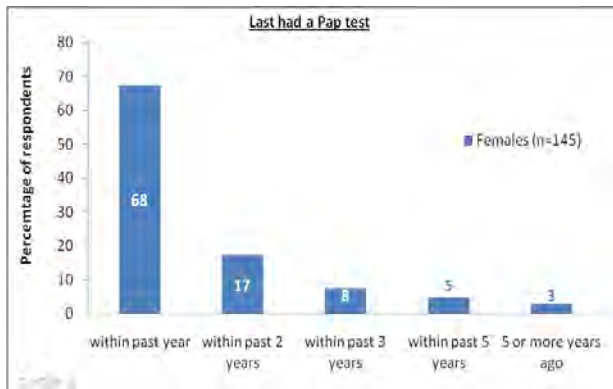


### **Section 18.5: Women's Health**

- Over 90% of women have had a Pap test.
- Older women are slightly more likely to have had a Pap test compared to the 19-34 year old females.
- Those with some college education are almost half as likely to report having had a Pap test. Those with a college degree are also less likely than those with H.S. or less to have the test.
- Generally, those with higher incomes are more likely to have had the Pap test.

## Section 18.6: Women's Health

### How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?



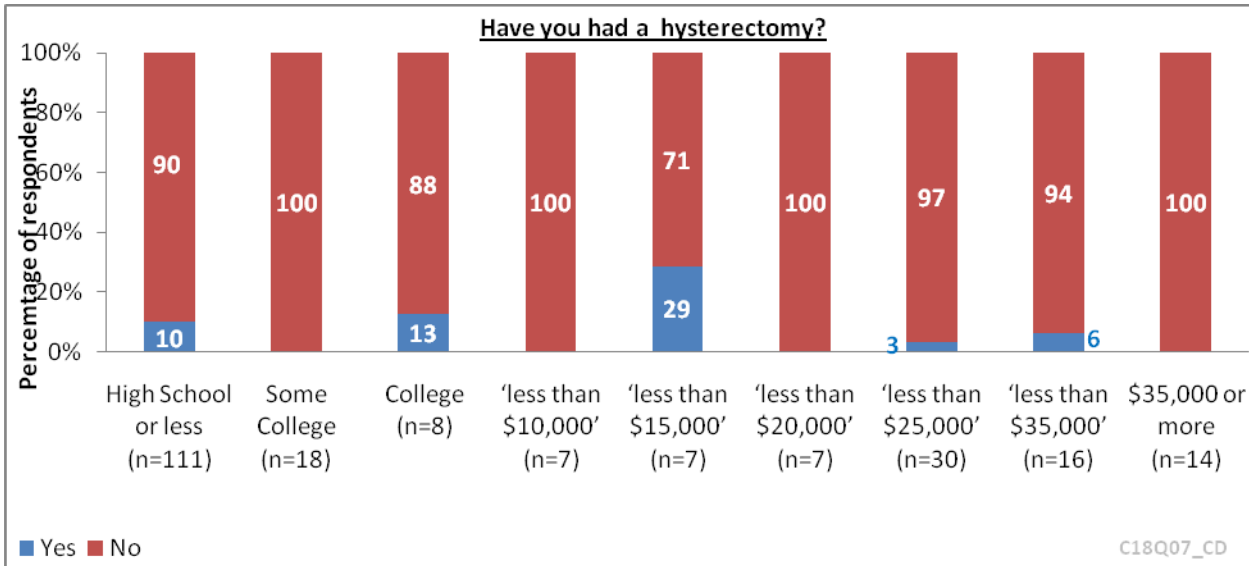
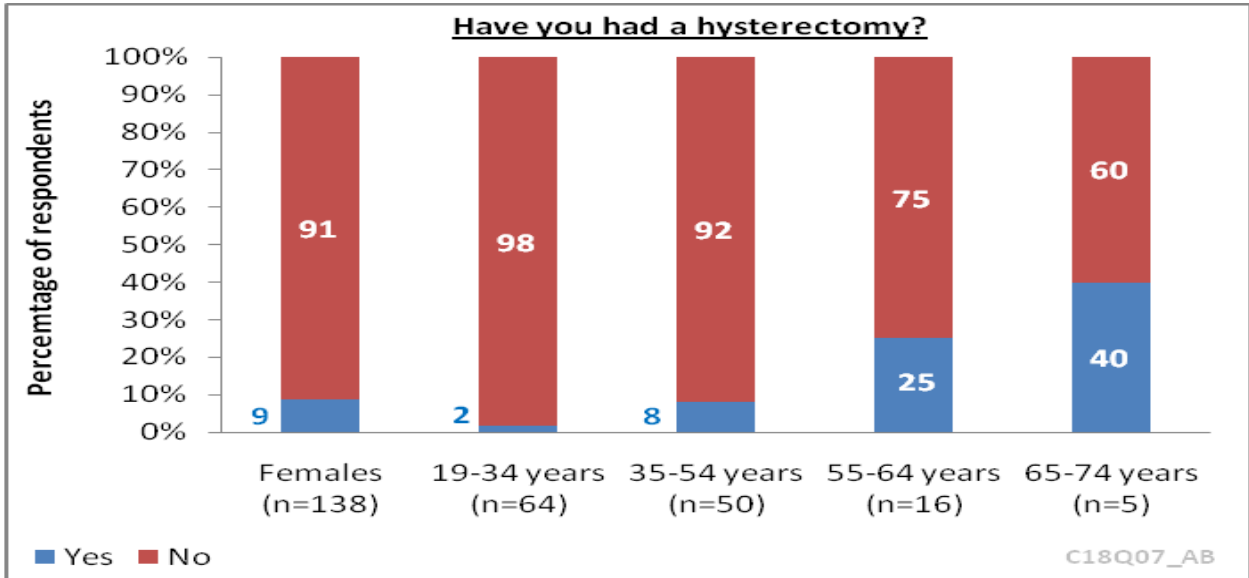
## Section 18.6: Women's Health

### Among women who have had had a Pap test

- About 7 in 10 women had a Pap test within the past 12 months while about 1 in 6 of them had had it with the past 2 years
- A greater percentage of younger women between the ages of 19 years and 54 years than those between 55 years and 74 years have had a Pap test within the past 12 months.
- Almost 95% of the 19-34 year olds have had a Pap test within the past 2 years.
- A greater percentage of those with a college degree have had a Pap test within the past 12 months than others.
- The lowest income women were least likely to have had a Pap test within the past 12 months, even in the past 2 years.

**Section 18.7: Women's Health**

**Have you had a hysterectomy?**



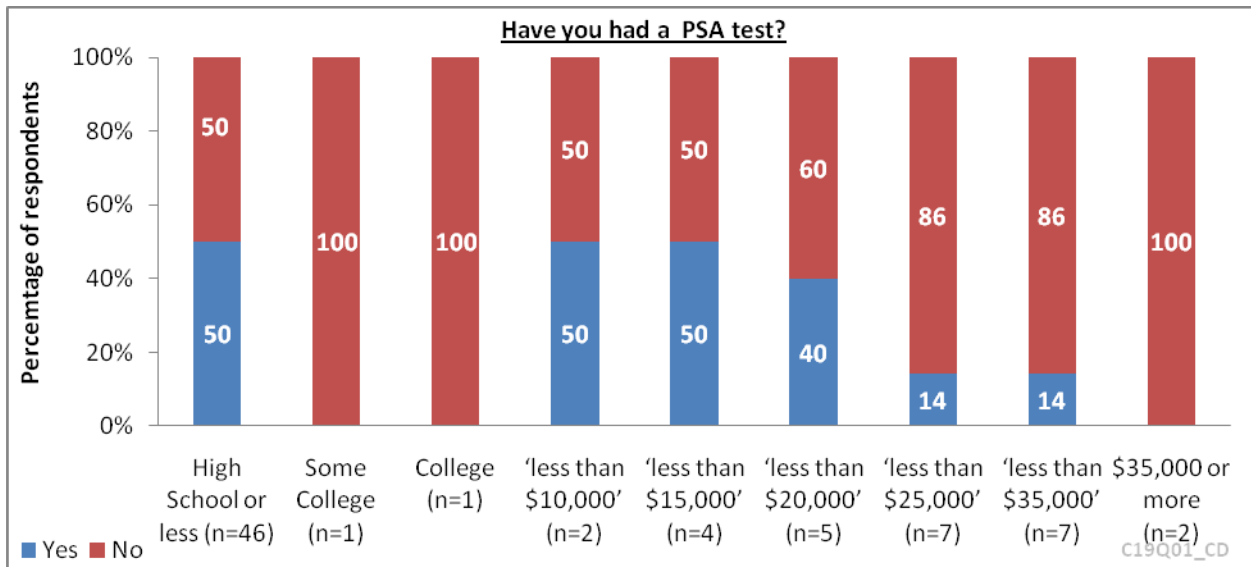
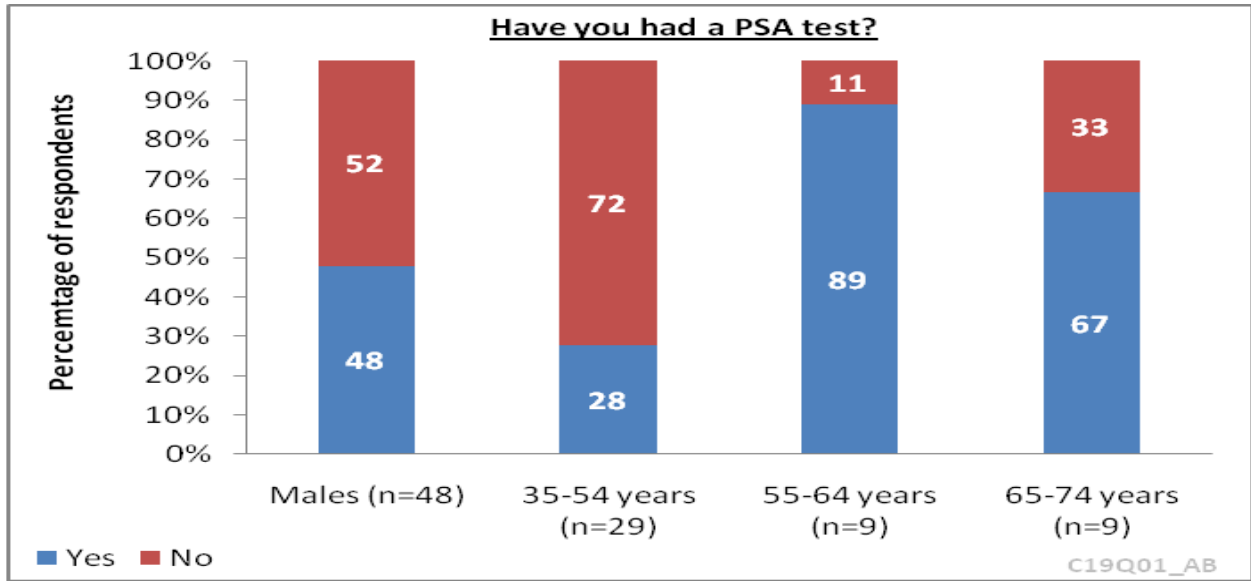
## Section 18.7: Women's Health

- Over 90% of women have NOT had hysterectomy.
- Women who were 65-74 years of age women are 5 times more likely to have had hysterectomy compared to the 19-34 year old women, while those in the 55-64 year range were 3 times as likely.
- No clear pattern emerges across education levels and income levels.

## Section 19: Prostate Cancer Screening

### Section 19.1

**A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?**

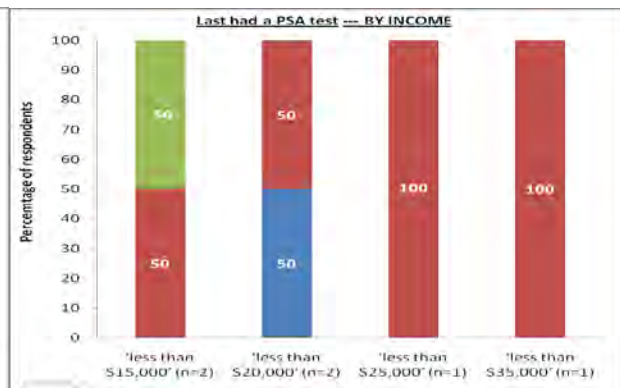
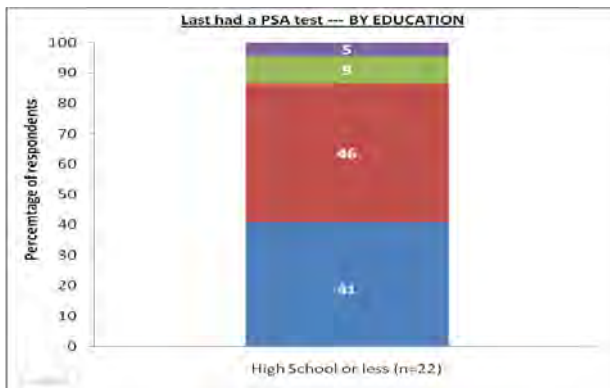
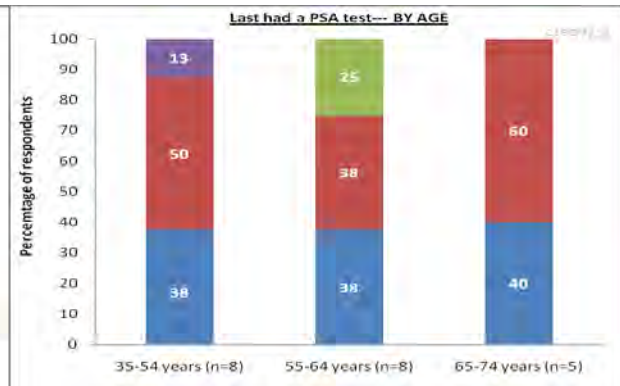
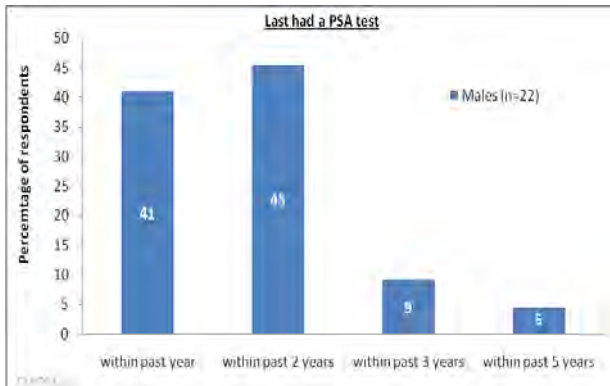


### **Section 19.1: Prostate Cancer Screening**

- Just under 50% of males have had a PSA test..
- Men who were 55-64 years of age were more than 3 times more likely to have had a PSA test compared to the 19-34 year old men, while those in the 65-74 year range were more than 3 times as likely.
- Only 50% of those with high school or less education had had a PSA test.
- A smaller percentage of men in the higher income brackets had had a PSA test.

## Section 19.2: Prostate Cancer Screening

### How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?



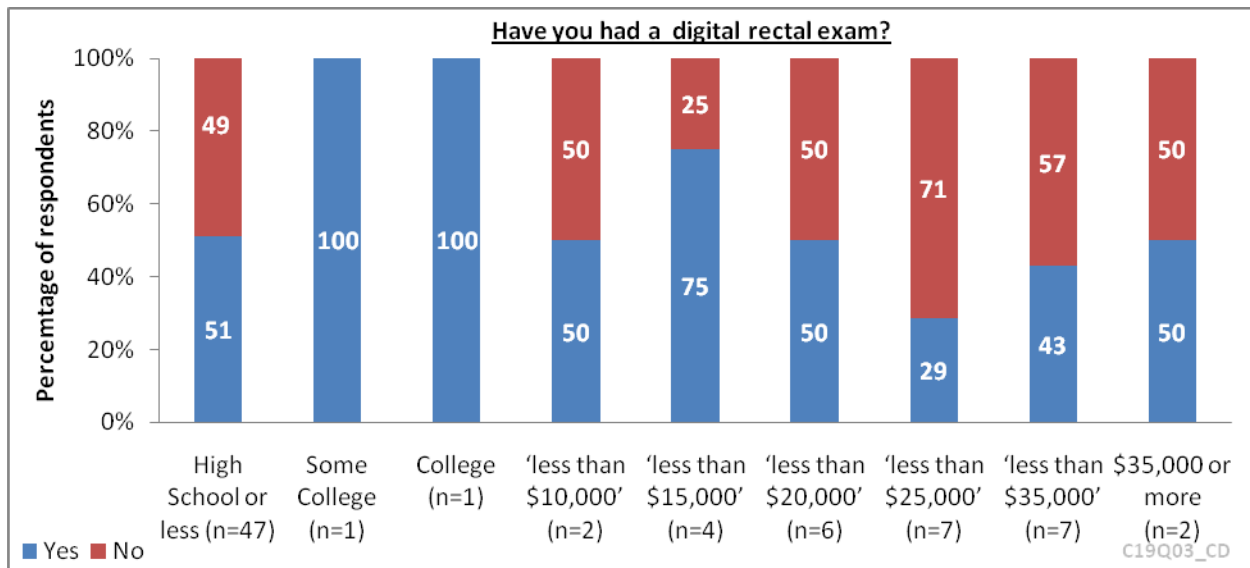
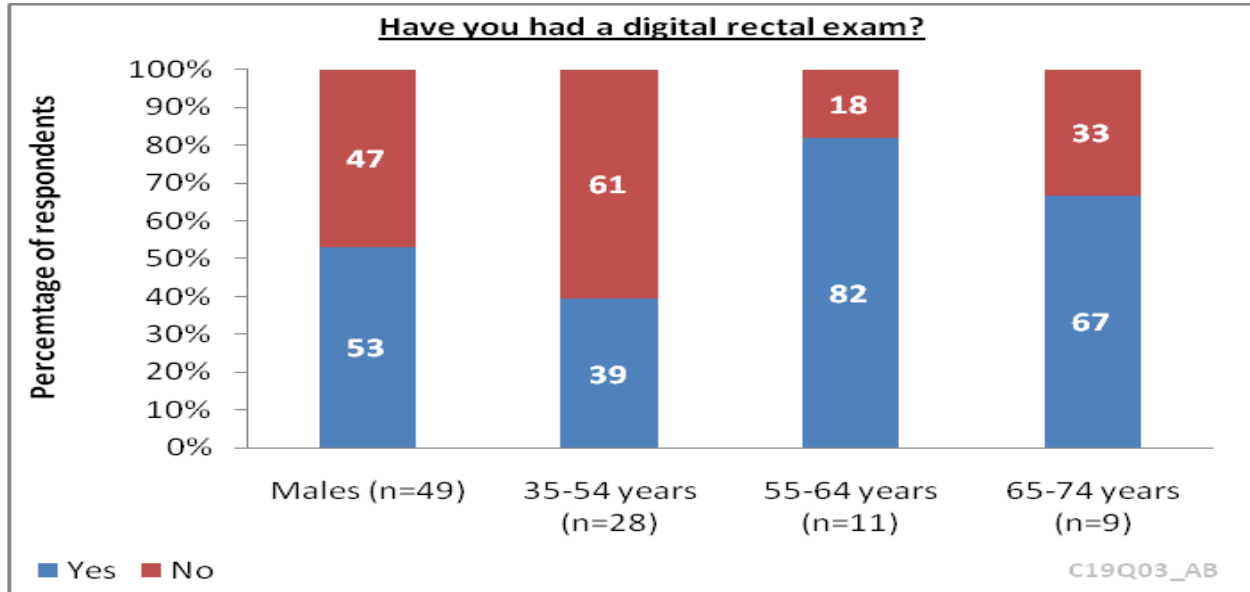
## Section 19.2: Prostate Cancer Screening

### Among men who have had had a PSA test

- About 4 in 10 men had a PSA test within the past 12 months while about 1 in 2 men had had it with the past 2 years
- About 1 in 8 men in the 35-54 year age group had had a PSA test more than 3 years ago.
- The lowest income men were more likely to have had a PSA test more than two years ago but within the 3 years ago. All others had had their PSA test done with the past 2 years.

### Section 19.3: Prostate Cancer Screening

A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

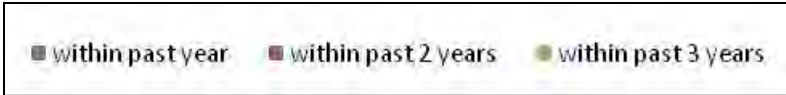
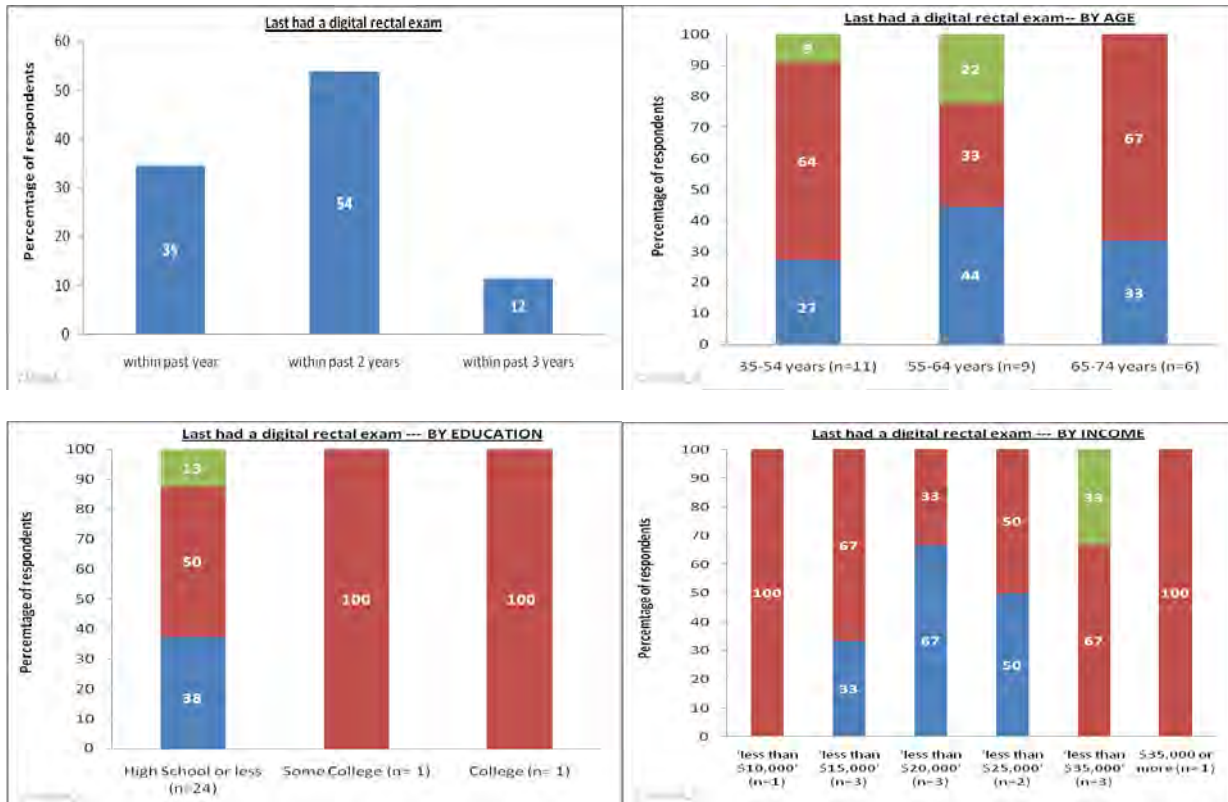


### **Section 19.3: Prostate Cancer Screening**

- Just over 50% of males have had a digital rectal exam.
- Men who were 55-64 years of age were more than 2 times more likely to have had a digital rectal exam compared to the 19-34 year old men, while those in the 65-74 year range were more than 1½ times as likely.
- Just over 50% of those with high school or less education had had a digital rectal exam.

## Section 19.4: Prostate Cancer Screening

### How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam?



## Section 19.4: Prostate Cancer Screening

### Among men who have had had a digital rectal exam

- Over 3 in 10 men had a digital rectal exam within the past 12 months while about 1 in 2 men had had it with the past 2 years
- About 1 in 11 men in the 35-54 year age group had had a digital rectal exam more than 2 years ago but less than 3 years ago. Among the 55-64 year olds about 1 in 5 men reported the same; however a greater percentage of them had had the exam in the past 12 months compared to their younger and older compatriots.
- Men with high school or less education were likely to have had a digital rectal exam more than 2 years ago but less than 3 years ago.
- No general conclusions could be drawn across income groups.

### Section 19.5: Prostate Cancer Screening

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

