

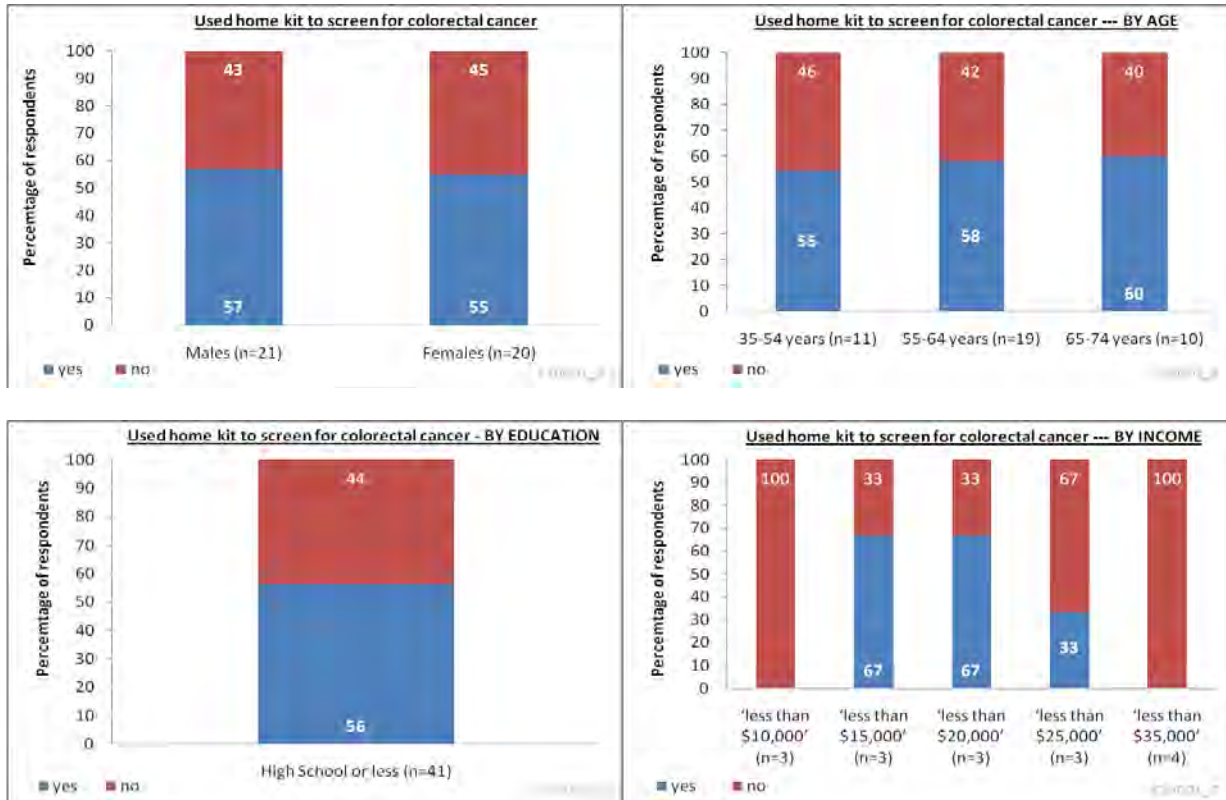
Section 19.5: Prostate Cancer Screening

- Over 95% of men reported NOT having been told by a doctor that they have prostate cancer.
- One in ten among the older men in the 55-74 year range reported being told they had prostate cancer.
- No clear pattern emerges across income groups.

Section 20: Colorectal Cancer Screening

Section 20.1:

A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?



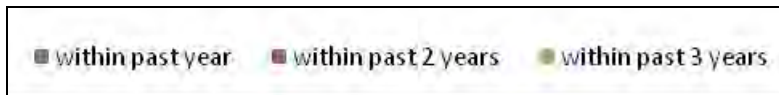
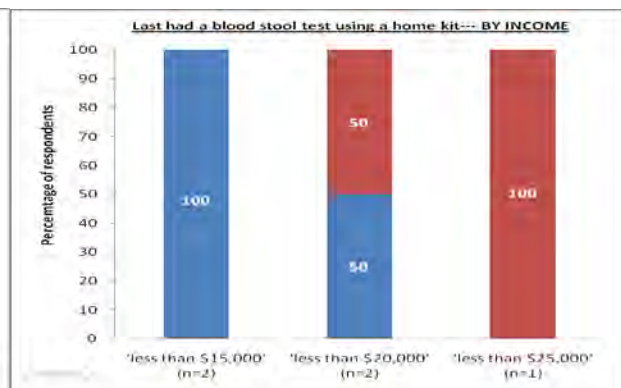
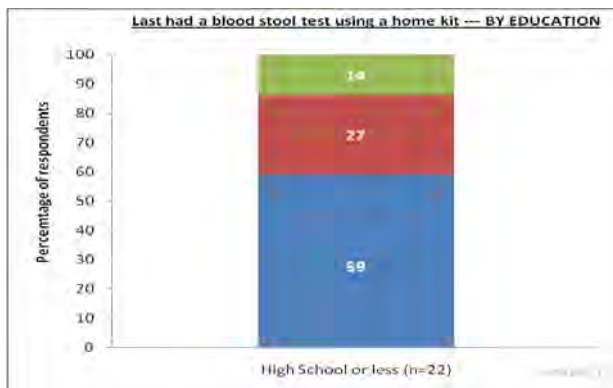
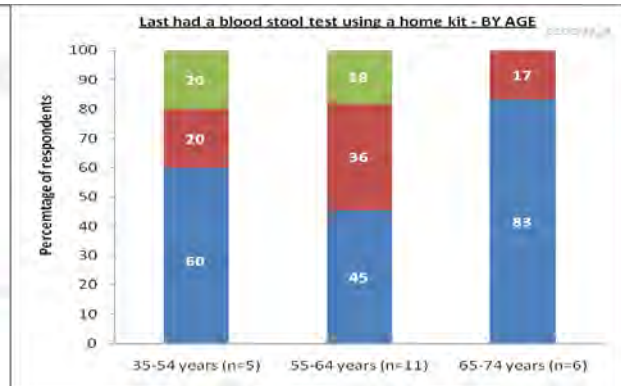
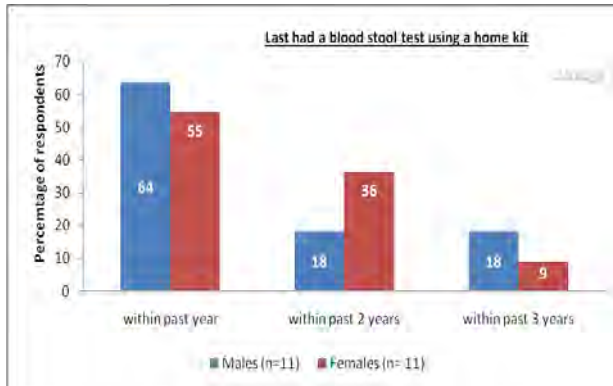
Section 20.1: Colorectal Cancer Screening

Among those older than 49 years of age

- Over half of the respondents of both genders reported that they had had used a home kit to screen for colorectal cancer.
- A slightly greater percentage of those in the 55-74 year range reported so compared to the 50-54 year olds.
- No general conclusions could be drawn across education levels and income groups.

Section 20.2: Colorectal Cancer Screening

How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?



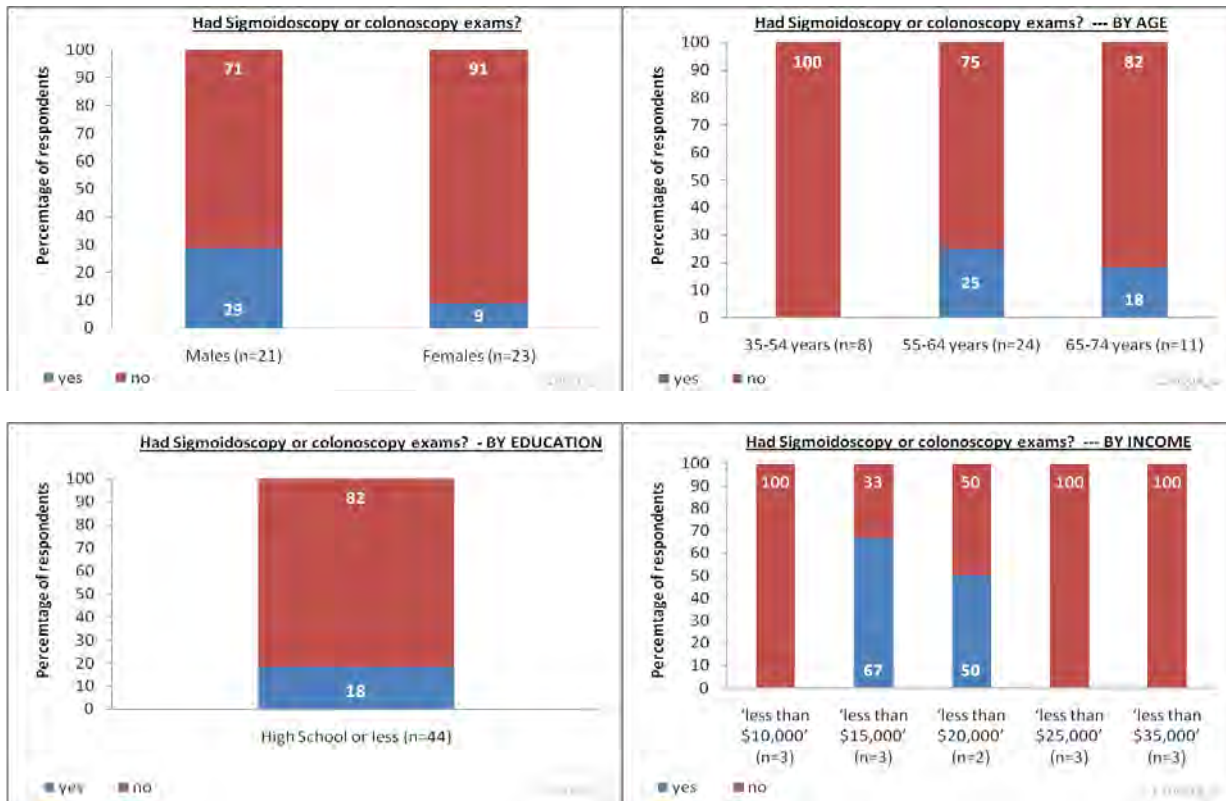
Section 20.2: Colorectal Cancer Screening

Among respondents who have had used a home kit to screen for colorectal cancer screening

- Over 6 in 10 men and over 5 in 10 women had used a home kit to screen for colorectal cancer screening within the past 12 months while less than 1 in 5 men and more than 1 in 3 women had used it within the past 2 years.
- About 1 in 5 respondents in the 50-64 year age groups reported using the home kit more than 2 years ago but less than 3 years ago.
- No general conclusions can be drawn across educational levels and income groups.

Section 20.3: Colorectal Cancer Screening

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?



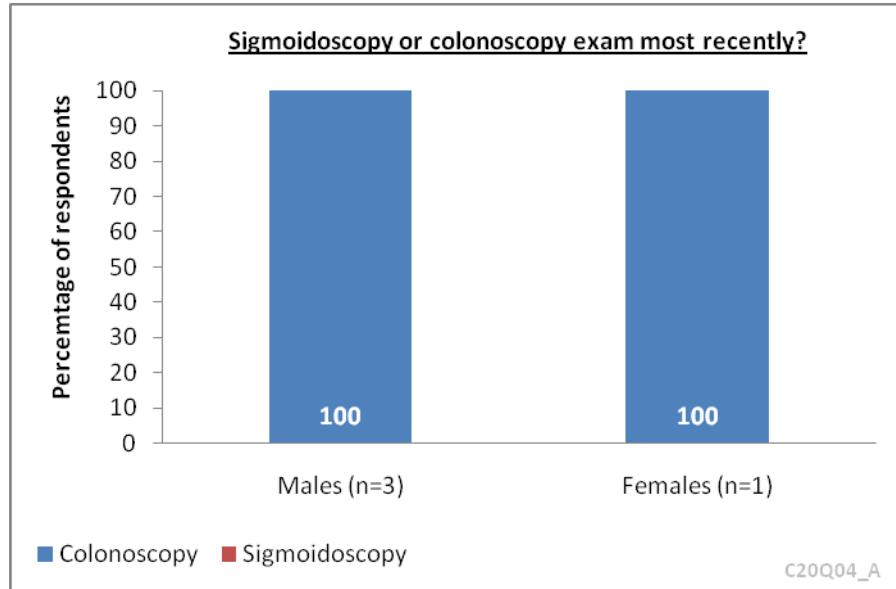
Section 20.3: Colorectal Cancer Screening

Among those older than 49 years of age

- One in eleven women and less than 1 in 3 men reported having had Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exams.
- A slightly greater percentage of those in the 55-64 year range reported so compared to the 65-74 year olds.
- No general conclusions could be drawn across education levels and income groups.

Section 20.4: Colorectal Cancer Screening

For a SIGMOIDOSCOPY, a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to look for problems. A COLONOSCOPY is similar, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. Was your MOST RECENT exam a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy?

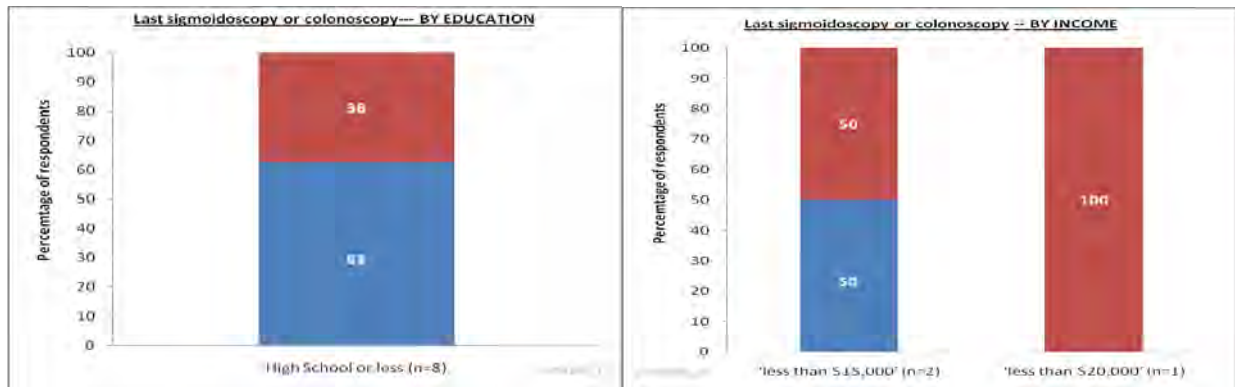
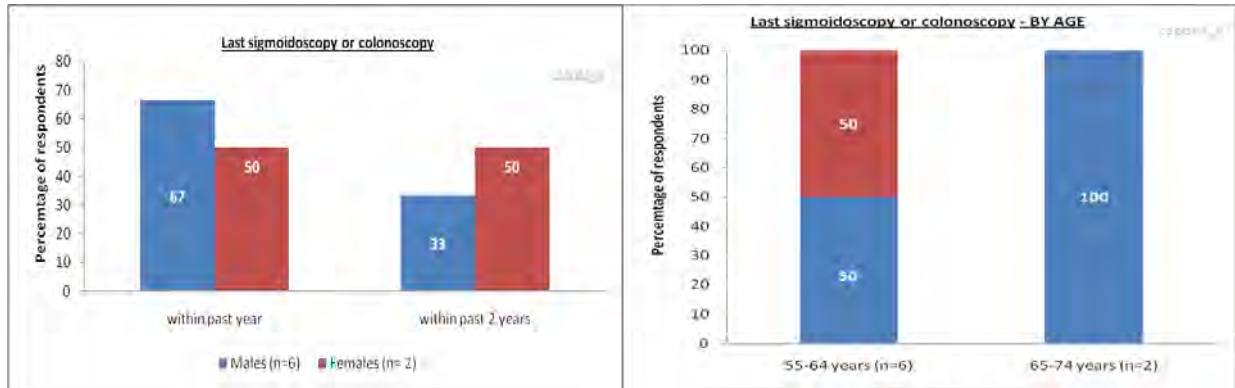


Section 20.4: Colorectal Cancer Screening

- No general conclusions can be drawn across educational levels and income groups.

Section 20.5: Colorectal Cancer Screening

How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?



Section 20.5: Colorectal Cancer Screening

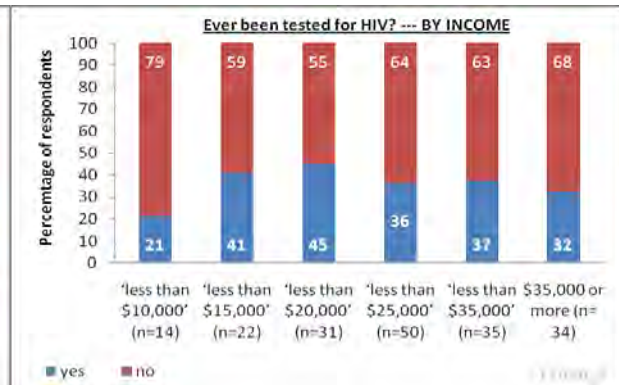
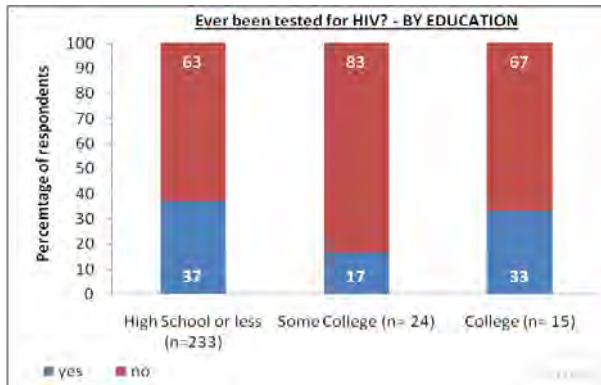
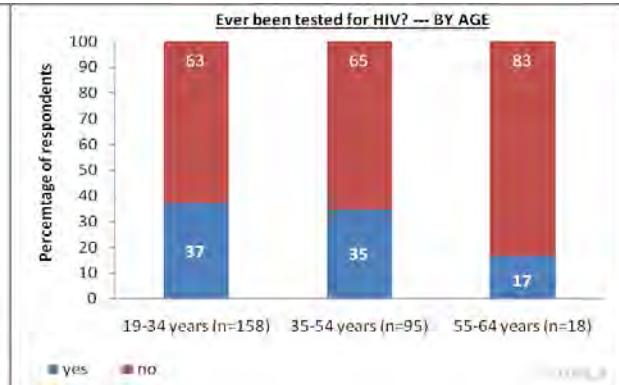
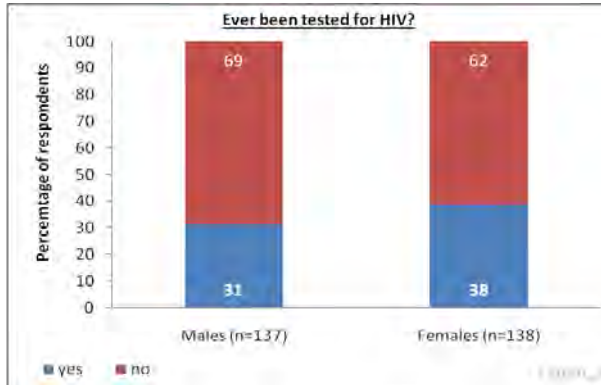
Among respondents who have had Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam

- Twice as many had had Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exams for colorectal cancer screening within the past 12 months than within 13 to 24 months.
- Among those in the 55-64 year range an equal number of them had had one of these two exams with 12 months or between 13 to 24 months
- No general conclusions can be drawn across educational levels and income groups.

Section 21: HIV/AIDS

Section 21.1:

Have you ever been tested for HIV? Do not count tests you may have had as part of a blood donation. Include testing fluid from your mouth.

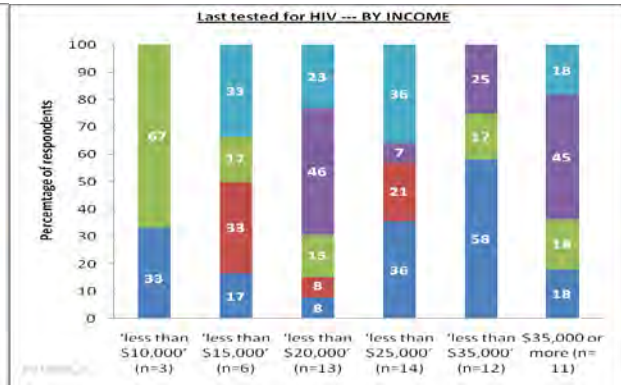
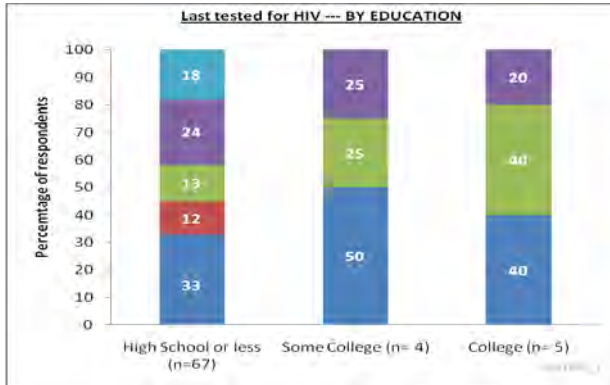
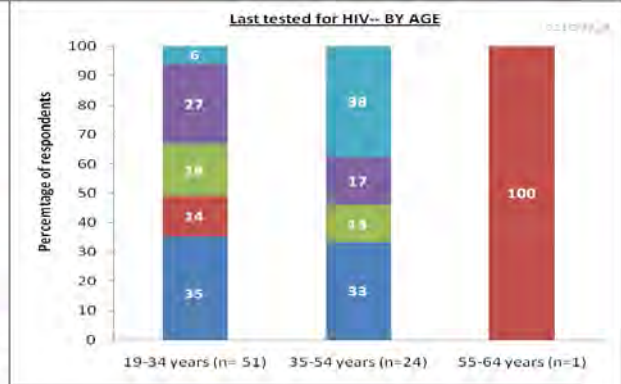
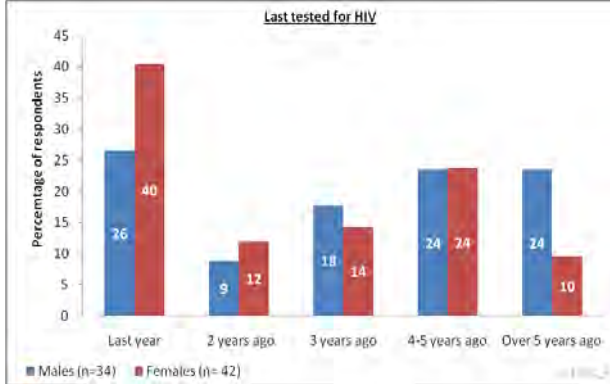


Section 21.1: HIV/AIDS

- Just over 3 in 10 men and fewer than 4 in 10 women reported having been tested for HIV.
- Younger respondents were more likely to report having been tested for HIV. The 55-64 year olds were half as likely to have been tested for HIV as younger respondents.
- Those with education level of high school level or less and those with a college degree were twice as likely to have had HIV test as those with some college education.
- Across income groups, members of the lowest income group were least likely to have had the test while those in the \$15,000 to \$20,000 bracket were most likely to have had the test.

Section 21.2: HIV/AIDS

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



Section 21.2: HIV/AIDS

Among respondents who have had HIV/S test

- A quarter of the male respondents and about 4 in 10 female respondents reported having had the test within the past 12 months.
- Over half of the women and over a third of the men have had the test within the past 24 months.
- The 19-34 year olds were more likely to have had the test within the past 24 months.
- No general conclusions can be drawn across educational levels and income groups.

Section 21.3: HIV/AIDS

Where did you have your last HIV test — at a private doctor or HMO office, at counseling and testing site, at a hospital, at a clinic, in a jail or prison, at a drug treatment facility, at home, or somewhere else?

	Male	Female	'19 thru 34 years'	'35 thru 54 years'	'55 thru 64 years'	
Private doctor or HMO office	7 (17%)	15 (28%)	12 (20%)	8 (25%)	1 (33%)	
Counseling and testing site	13 (31%)	13 (25%)	19 (32%)	6 (19%)	1 (33%)	
Hospital	6 (14%)	5 (9%)	7 (12%)	4 (13%)	0 (0%)	
Clinic	11 (26%)	18 (34%)	18 (31%)	10 (31%)	1 (33%)	
Jail or prison (or other correctional facility)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	
Drug treatment facility	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Somewhere else	2 (5%)	2 (4%)	2 (3%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	
	High School	Some College	College			
Private doctor or HMO office	20 (23%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)			
Counseling and testing site	24 (28%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)			
Hospital	10 (12%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)			
Clinic	27 (31%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)			
Jail or prison (or other correctional facility)	1 (1%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)			
Drug treatment facility	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)			
Somewhere else	3 (3%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)			
	'less than \$10,000'	'less than \$15,000'	'less than \$20,000'	'less than \$25,000'	'less than \$35,000'	\$35,000 or more
Private doctor or HMO office	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	5 (36%)	4 (22%)	2 (15%)	3 (27%)
Counseling and testing site	1 (33%)	3 (38%)	6 (43%)	2 (11%)	3 (23%)	2 (18%)
Hospital	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	3 (21%)	3 (17%)	0 (0%)	3 (27%)
Clinic	0 (0%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	8 (44%)	7 (54%)	2 (18%)
Jail or prison (or other correctional facility)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)
Drug treatment facility						
Somewhere else	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)

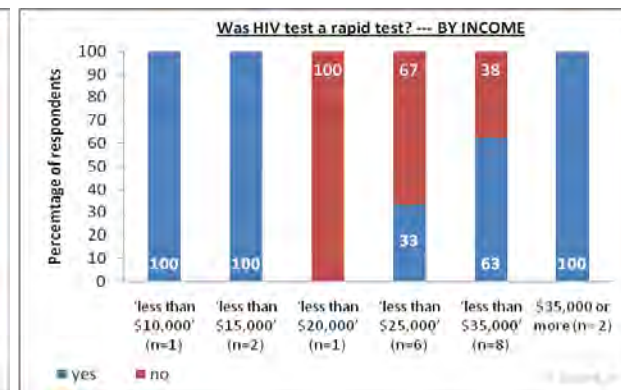
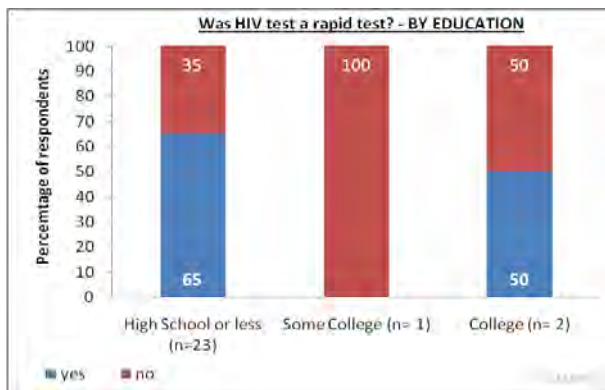
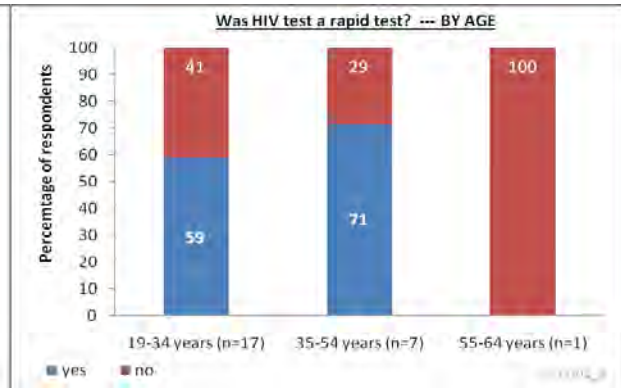
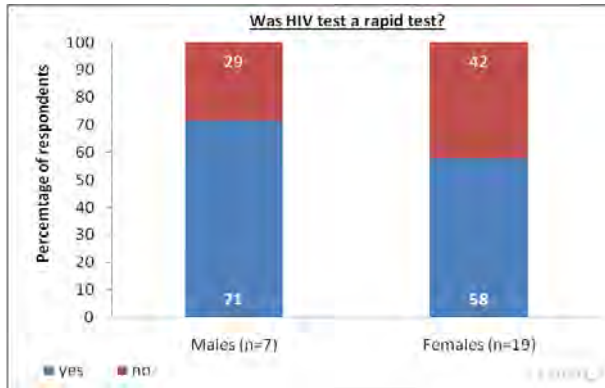
Section 21.3: HIV/AIDS

Among respondents who have had HIV/AIDS test

- Most respondents across all groups reported having had the test done at a clinic, or a counseling center or by a private doctor.
- No general conclusions can be drawn across educational levels and income levels.

Section 21.4: HIV/AIDS

Was it a rapid test where you could get your results within a couple of hours?



Section 21.4: HIV/AIDS

Among respondents who have had HIV/AIDS test

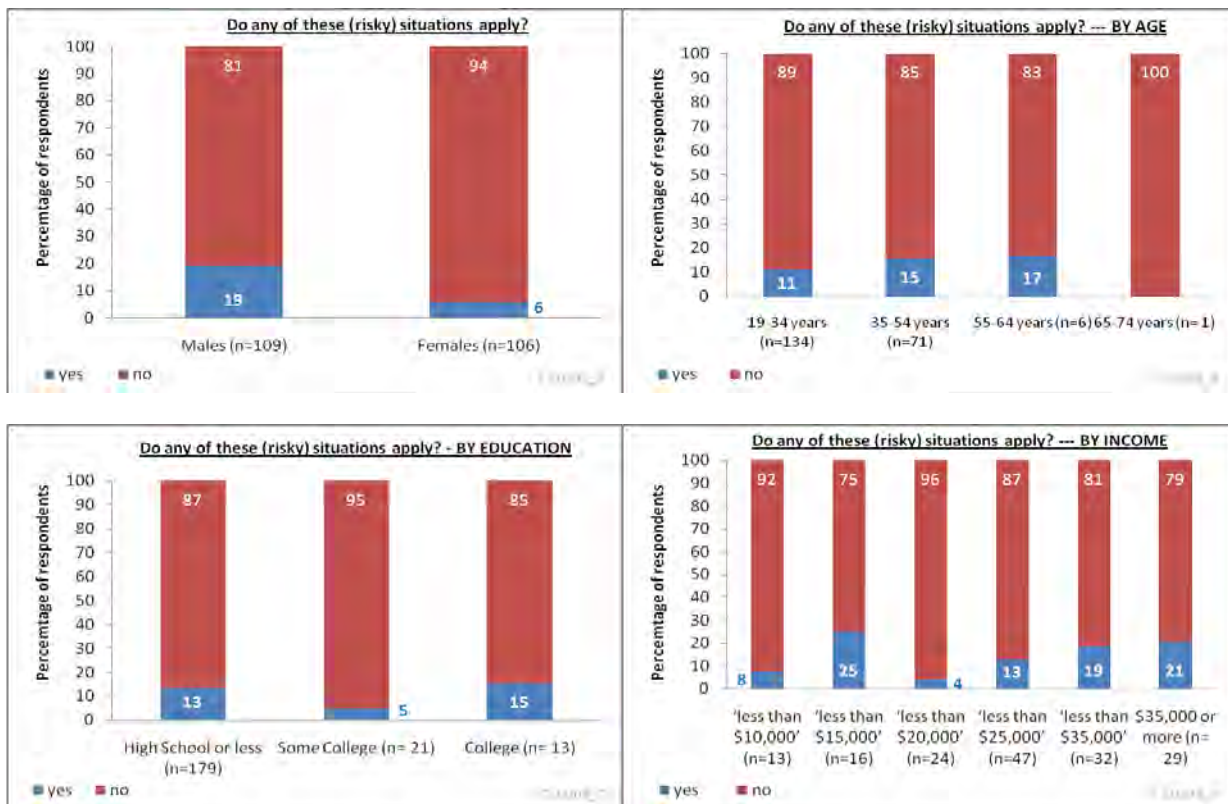
- Most respondents reported having had a rapid test

Section 21.5: HIV/AIDS

I'm going to read you a list. When I'm done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You do not need to tell me which one.

- **You have used intravenous drugs in the past year.**
- **You have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year.**
- **You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.**
- **You had anal sex without a condom in the past year.**

Do any of these situations apply to you?



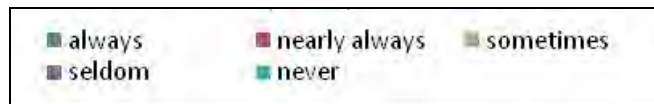
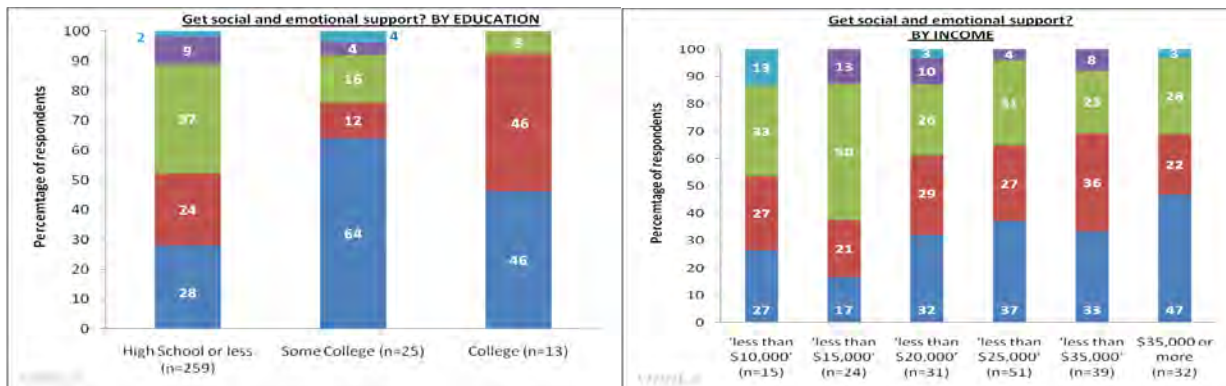
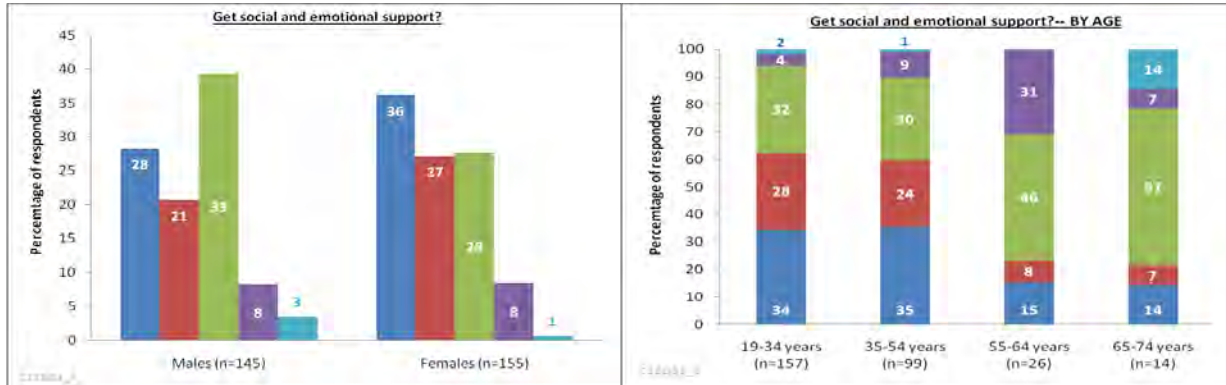
Section 21.5: HIV/AIDS

- About 1 in 5 men and 1 in 16 women reported having engaged in at least one of the listed risky behaviors.
- There appears to be a slightly positive correlation between the age of the respondents and the likelihood of their engaging in at least one of the listed risky behaviors.
- Those with some college education were least likely to report engaging in one of the listed risky behaviors (5%) compared to those with high school or less (13%), and those with a college education (13%).
- No consistent pattern emerges across income levels.

Section 22: Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

Section 22.1:

How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?

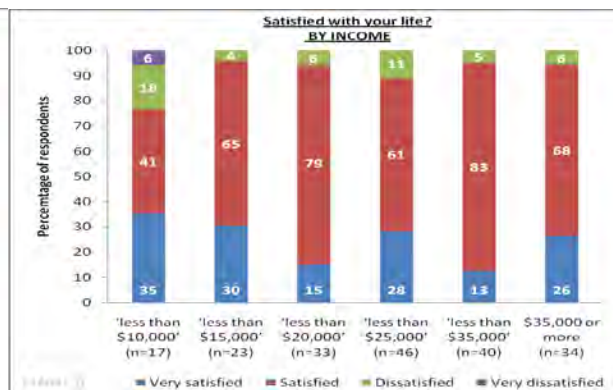
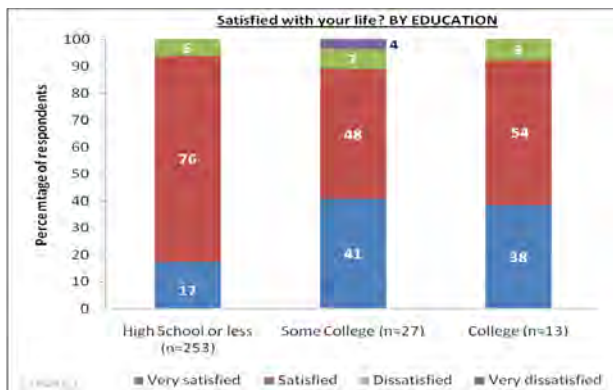
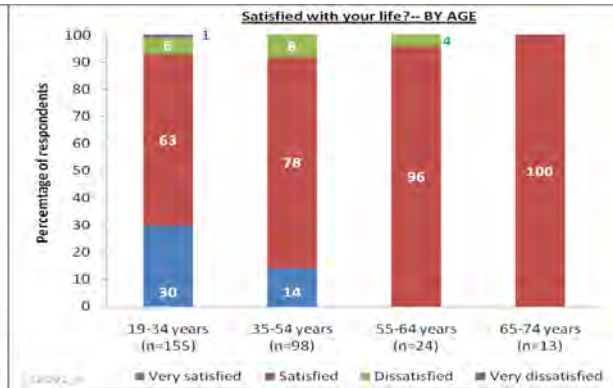
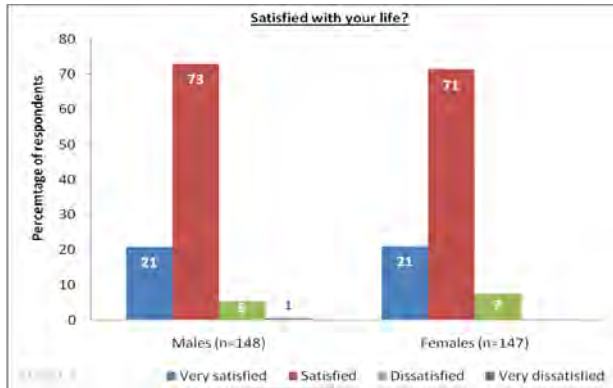


Section 22.1: Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

- About 1 in 9 men, and 1 in 11 women reported seldom or never receiving social and emotional support when they needed.
- A greater percentage of older respondents reported the same compared to the younger respondents. Nearly 1 in 3 of the 55-64 year olds reported seldom or never receiving social and emotional support when they needed. Among the 65-74 year olds about 1 in 5 reported the same.
- Higher the education of the respondents, *less* likely are they to report that they seldom or never receive social and emotional support when they needed.
- Higher the income level of the respondents, *less* likely are they to report that they seldom or never receive social and emotional support when they needed. While 1 in 8 among those earning less than \$20,000 reported so, about 1 in 20 among those earning higher than \$20,000 said so.

Section 22.2: Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

In general, how satisfied are you with your life?



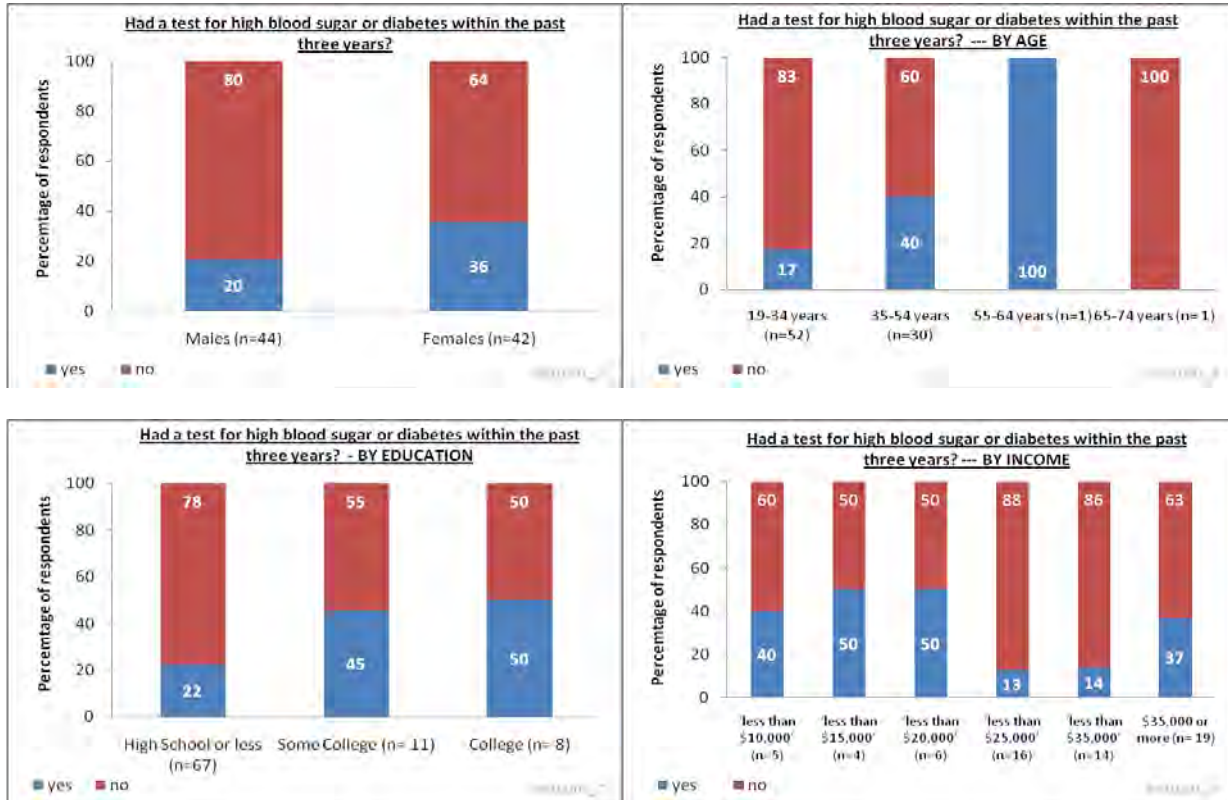
Section 22.2: Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

- Over 90% of respondents of both genders reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their lives.
- A greater percentage of older respondents reported the same compared to the younger respondents.
- Those with at least some college education are more than twice as likely to report that they are *very* satisfied with their lives compared to those with high school or less education.
- Those in the lowest income brackets are two to six times as likely to be dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their lives compared to their higher earning compatriots.

Module 1: Pre-diabetes

Module 1.1:

Have you had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?



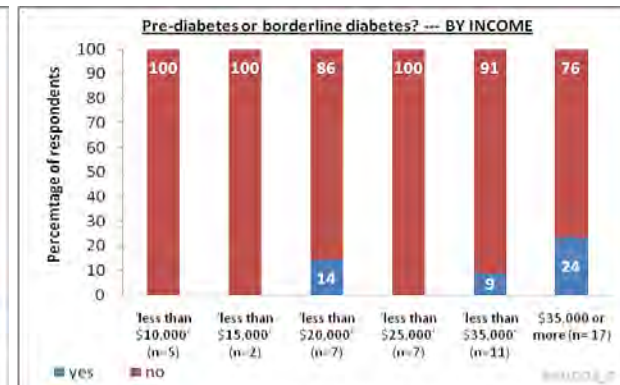
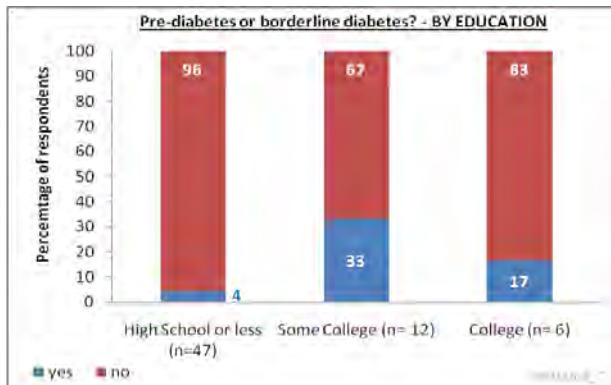
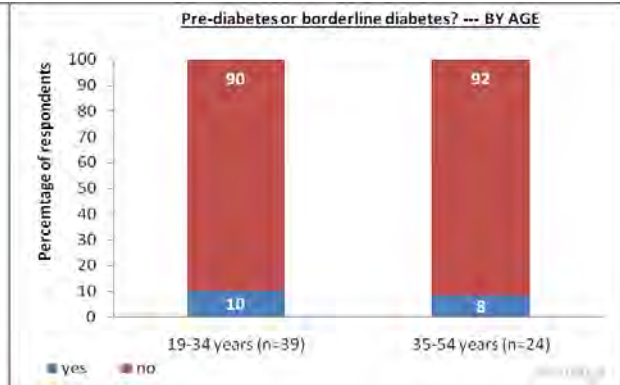
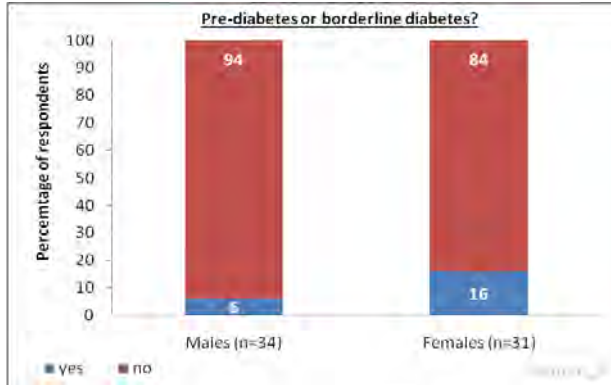
Module 1.1: Pre-diabetes

Among those we were never been told by a doctor that they had diabetes

- One in five men reported having had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes in the past 3 years; among women it is almost twice as likely that they were tested for high blood sugar or diabetes in the past three years.
- Those who were 35-54 years of age were more than twice likely as those in the 19-34 year bracket to have been tested for high blood sugar or diabetes in the past 3 years.
- Those with at least some college education are more than twice as likely to report that they had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes in the past 3 years.
- Those in the \$20,000 to \$55,000 income brackets are least likely to report that they had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes in the past 3 years.

Module 1.2:

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?



Module 1.2: Pre-diabetes

Among those we had had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes in the past 3 years

- One in sixteen men reported being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes; among women the incidence was higher at one in six.
- There is no substantial difference between the younger and older compatriots.
- Those with at least some college education are four to eight times as likely to report that they had been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.
- Those in the highest income bracket are most likely to report that they had been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

Module 2: Diabetes

Module 2.1:

How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

			Gender		Total
			male	female	
Age Group	'19 thru 34 years'	Count	5	1	6
		% within Gender	21%	4%	.1
	'35 thru 54 years'	Count	8	9	17
		% within Gender	33%	38%	.4
	'55 thru 64 years'	Count	5	11	16
		% within Gender	21%	46%	.3
	'65 thru 74 years'	Count	6	3	9
		% within Gender	25%	13%	.2
Average age (years)			42.5	48.5	45.5

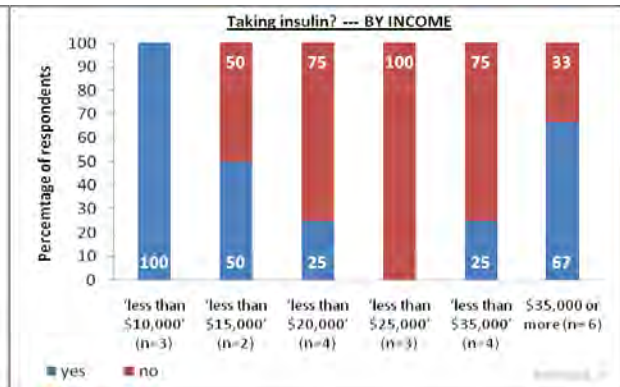
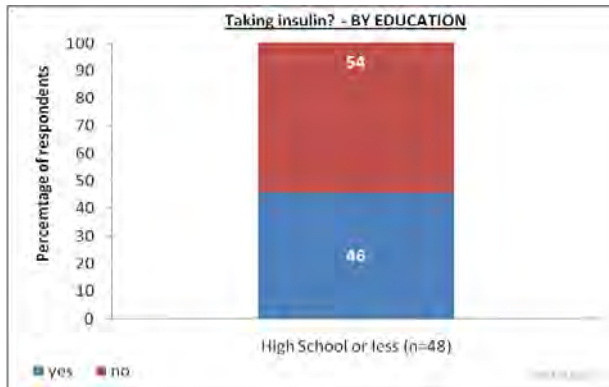
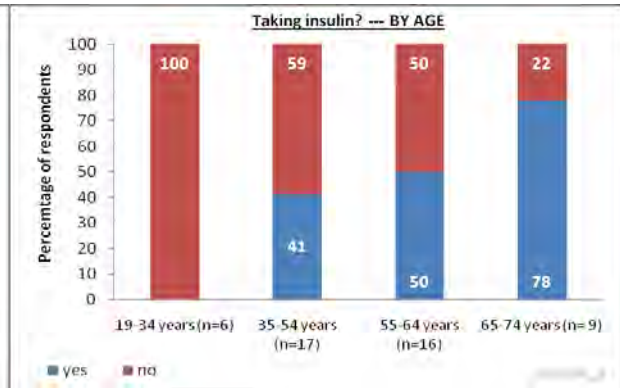
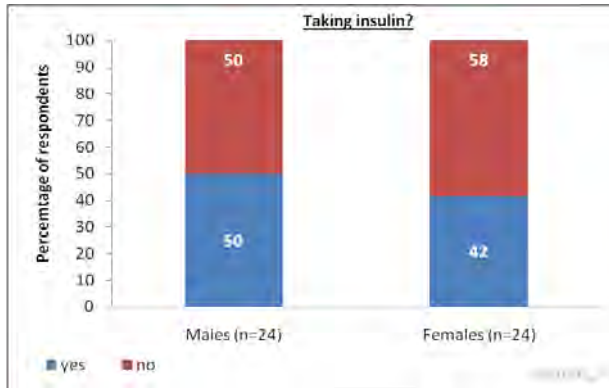
Module 2.1: Diabetes

Among those been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes

- The average age of respondents when told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes was 45½ years.
- On the average, men were younger than women by 6 years when they were told they had diabetes.

Module 2.2: Diabetes

Are you now taking insulin?



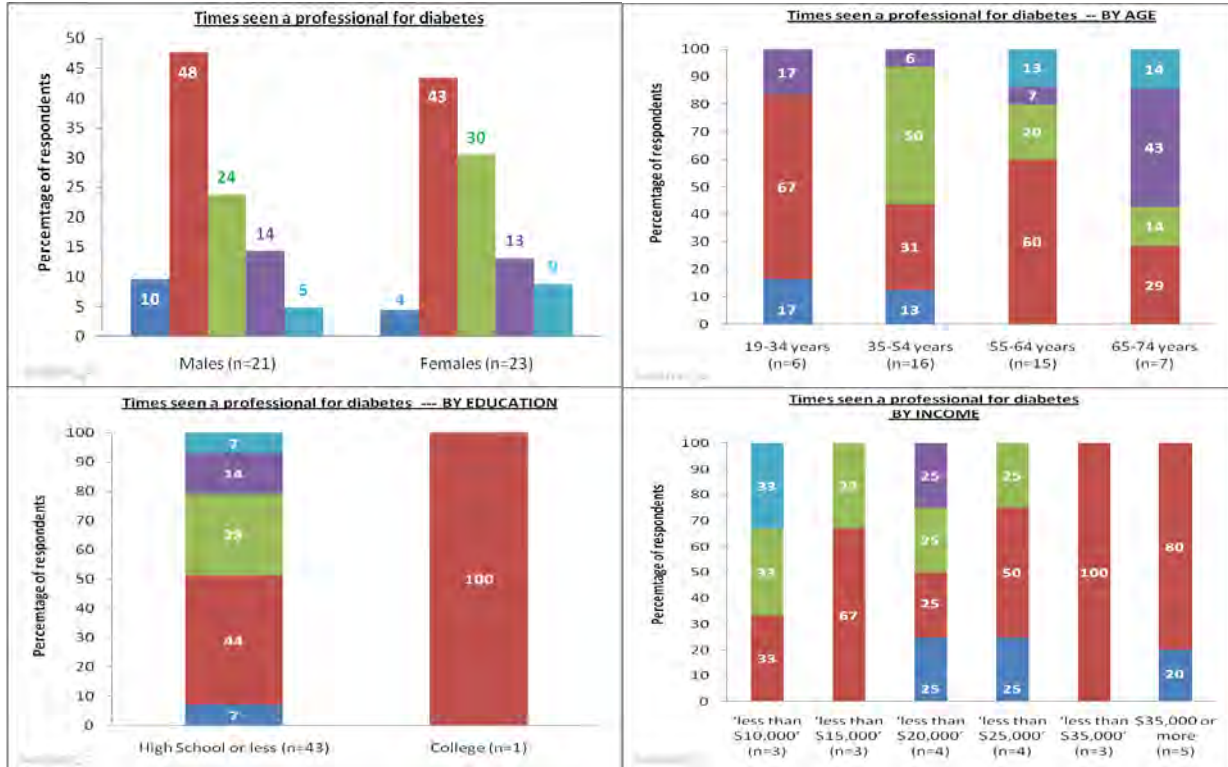
Module 2.2: Diabetes

Among those been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes

- Less than one in two respondents reported taking insulin for their diabetes; women were slightly less likely to be taking insulin than men.
- Age of the respondent and the incidence of taking insulin to manage diabetes are positively correlated.
- No general conclusions across age groups could be drawn.
- In groups earning below \$20,000, the incidence of taking insulin to manage diabetes are negatively correlated while among those earning more than \$25,000 the incidence of taking insulin to manage diabetes are positively correlated.

Module 2.5: Diabetes

About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?



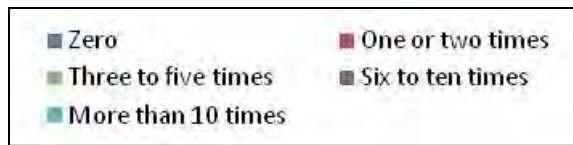
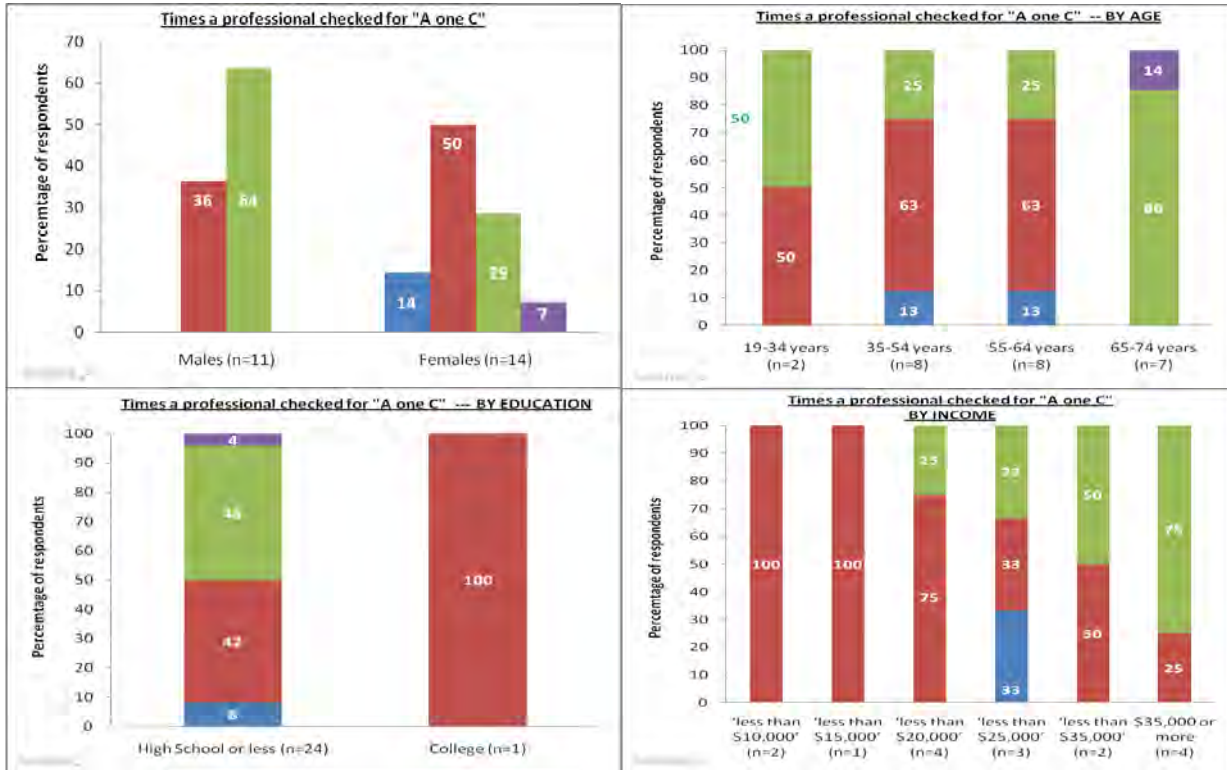
Module 2.5: Diabetes

Among those been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes

- One in ten men had NOT seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for their diabetes in the past 12 months, while among women about 1 in 25 had NOT seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for their diabetes in the past 12 months.
- A super majority of the respondents reported having seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for their diabetes at least once in the past 12 months; most of these respondents had seen the health professional once or twice during this period.
- The youngest were more likely to have NOT seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for their diabetes in the past 12 months.
- Among those with high school or less education 1 in 14 respondents reported NOT seeing a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for their diabetes in the past 12 months. No conclusions can be drawn across age groups given the sample sizes of those with at least some college education
- Given the sample sizes in each income group no general conclusions can be drawn.

Module 2.6: Diabetes

A test for "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for "A one C"?



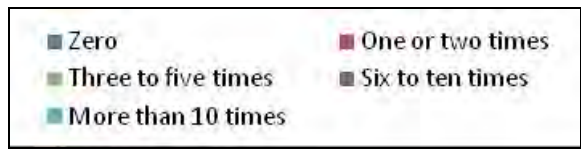
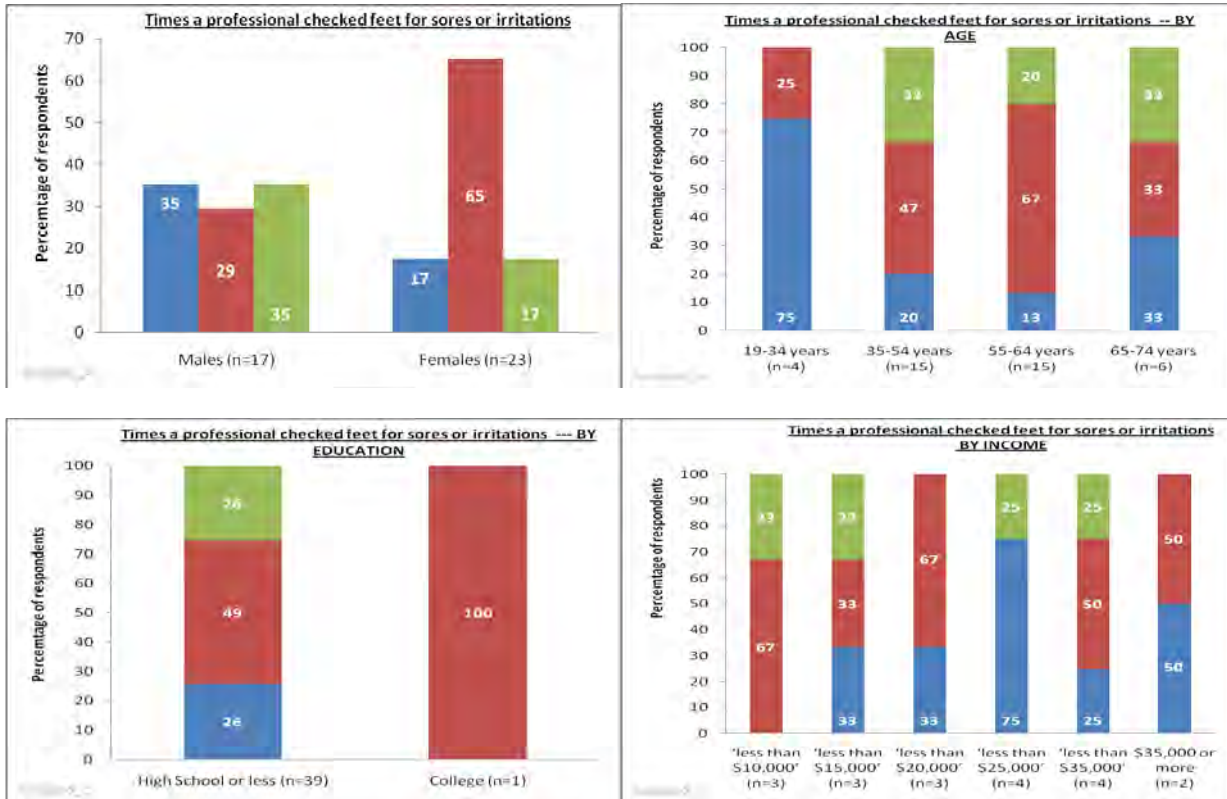
Module 2.6: Diabetes

Among those been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes

- One in seven female respondents reported NEVER having been tested "A one C" in the past 12 months; no male respondent reported so.
- Thirty-six percent of the male respondents and 50% of female respondents reported having been checked for "A one C" once or twice over the last 12 months.; almost two-thirds of males respondents and one-third of female respondents reported having been tested for "A one C" three to five times in the past 12 months.
- The oldest respondents report a greater frequency of having been tested for "A one C" in the past 12 months.
- Among those with high school or less education 1 in 12 respondents reported NEVER having been tested "A one C" in the past 12 months. No conclusions can be drawn across age groups given the sample sizes of those with at least some college education.
- Given the sample sizes in each income group no general conclusions can be drawn across income groups.

Module 2.7: Diabetes

About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?



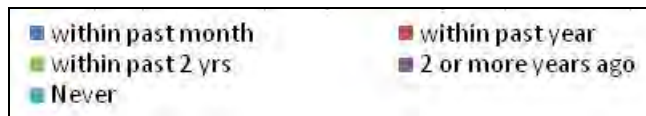
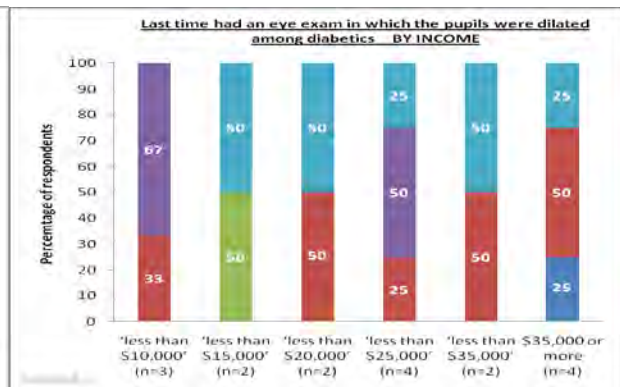
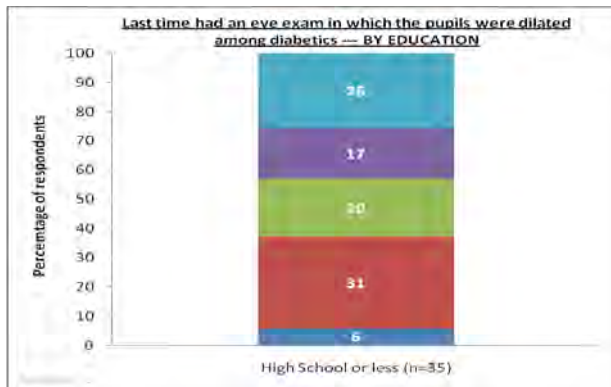
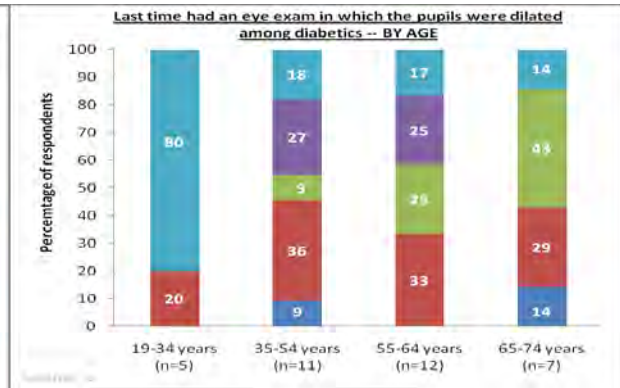
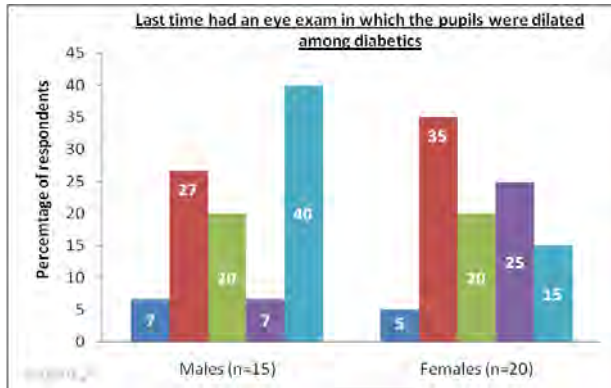
Module 2.1: Diabetes

Among those been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes

- One in six female respondents reported NEVER having had their feet checked for sores or irritations in the past 12 months; about 1 in 3 male respondents reported so.
- About 1 in 3 diabetic males had their feet checked for sores or irritations frequently, three to five times, in the past 12 months compared to 1 in 6 females.
- The youngest respondents were least likely to have had their feet checked for sores or irritations in the past 12 months; only one in four reported having their feet checked for sores or irritations in the past 12 months.
- Older respondents above the age of 34 were more likely to have had their feet checked for sores or irritations in the past 12 months.
- Among those with high school or less education 1 in 4 diabetic respondents reported NEVER having had their feet checked for sores or irritations in the past 12 months. No conclusions can be drawn across age groups given the sample sizes of those with at least some college education.
- Given the sample sizes in each income group no general conclusions can be drawn across income groups.

Module 2.8: Diabetes

When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?



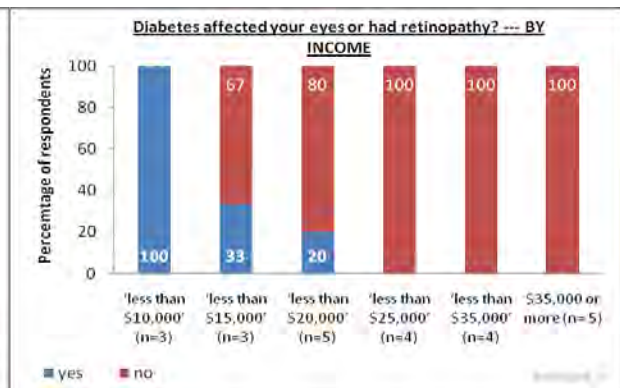
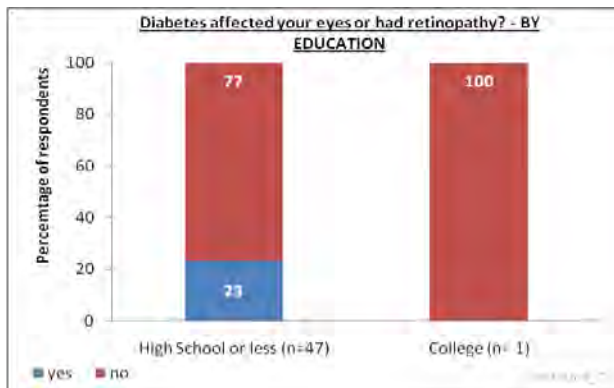
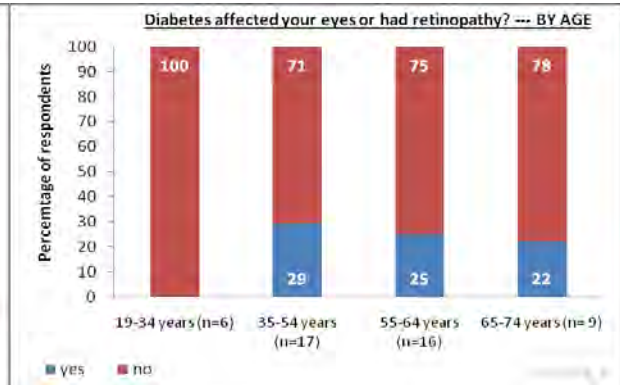
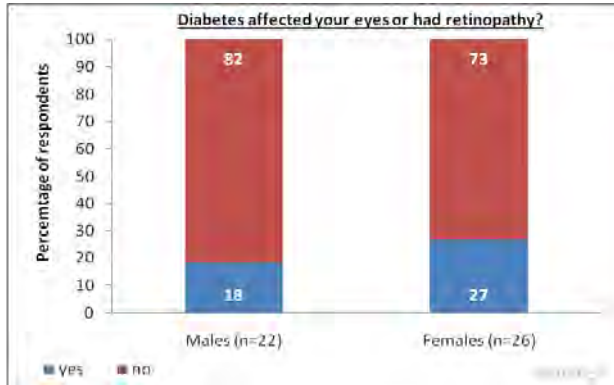
Module 2.8: Diabetes

Among those been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes

- Four in ten diabetic men reported NEVER having had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated; among women only 1 in 7 diabetics reported so.
- Over half of the diabetic respondents reported having had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated within the past 2 years.
- The youngest diabetics were most likely to have NEVER having had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated; there is a positive correlation between age and the likelihood of having, at some point, an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated
- One in four diabetic respondents with level of high school or less education reported NEVER having had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated.
- Given the sample sizes in each income group no general conclusions can be drawn across income groups.

Module 2.9: Diabetes

Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?



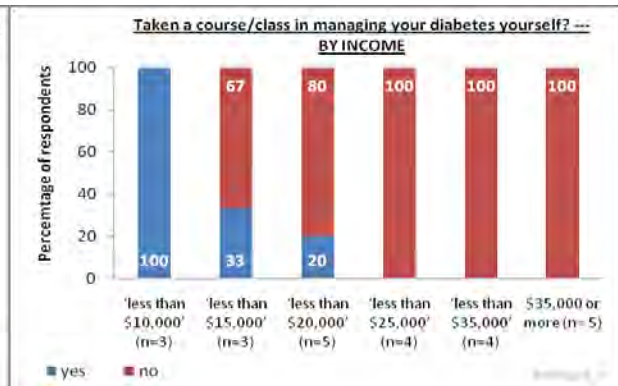
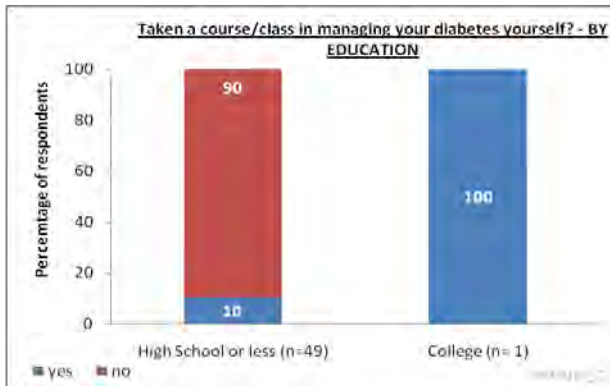
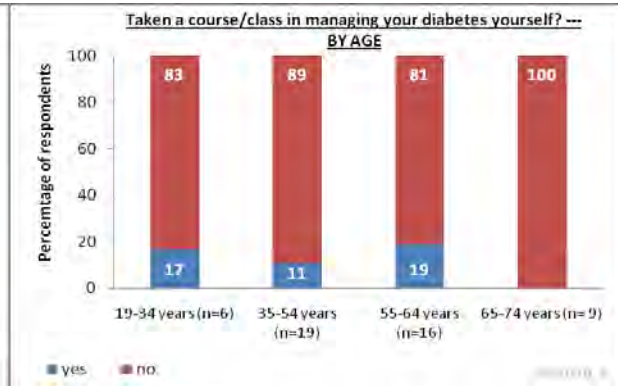
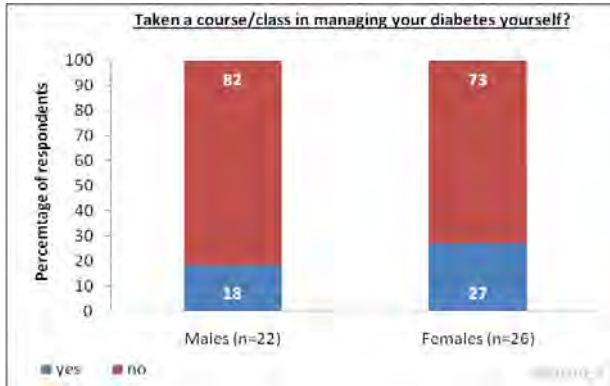
Module 2.9: Diabetes

Among diabetics

- About one in six diabetic men, and one in four diabetic women, reported being told that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they had retinopathy.
- The older diabetics, those over 34 years of age, were most likely to have been told that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they had retinopathy.
- One in four diabetic respondents with level of high school or less education reported being told that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they had retinopathy.
- Given the sample sizes in each income group no general conclusions can be drawn across income groups.

Module 2.10: Diabetes

Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?



Module 2.10: Diabetes

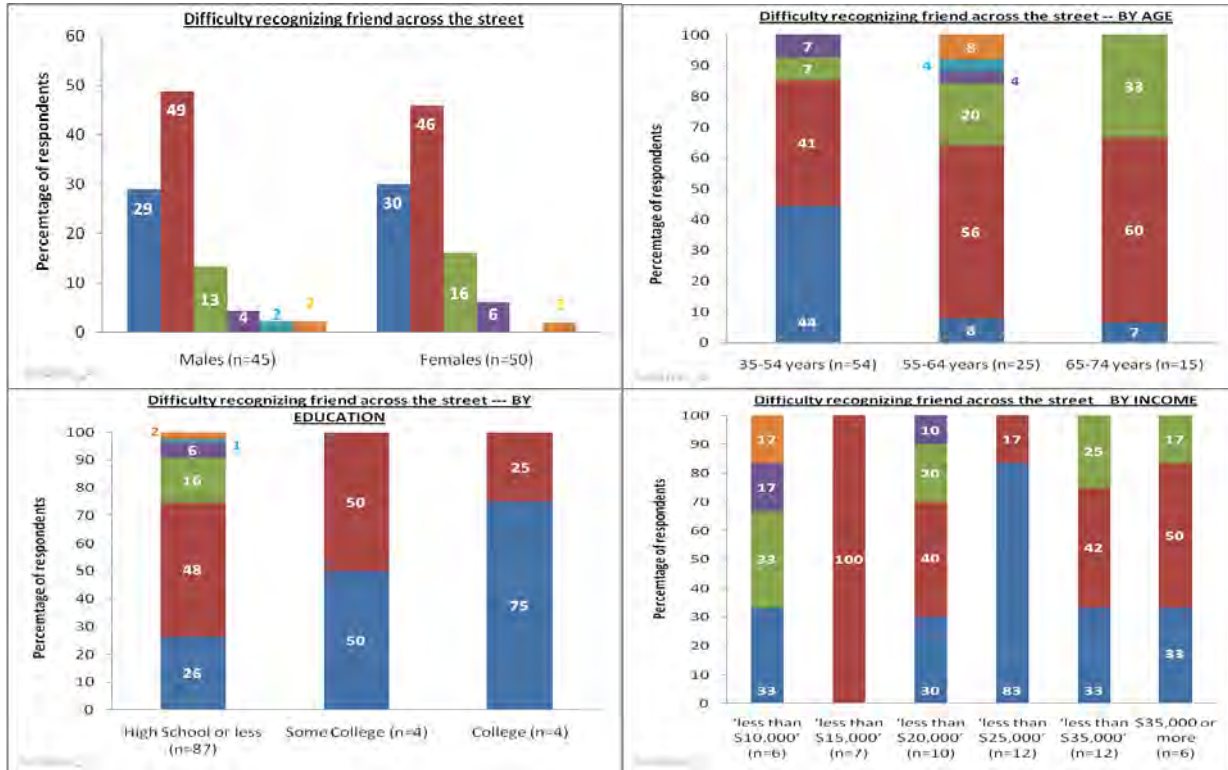
Among diabetics

- About one in six diabetic men, and one in four diabetic women, reported having taken a course or class in how to manage their diabetes themselves.
- The oldest diabetics, those over 64 years of age, were least likely to have taken a course or class in how to manage their diabetes themselves; one in seven among the others reported having taken a course or class in how to manage their diabetes themselves.
- One in ten diabetic respondents with level of high school or less education reported having taken a course or class in how to manage their diabetes themselves..
- Given the sample sizes in each income group no general conclusions can be drawn across income groups.

Module 4: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Module 4.1: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

How much difficulty, if any, do you have in recognizing a friend across the street? Would you say—



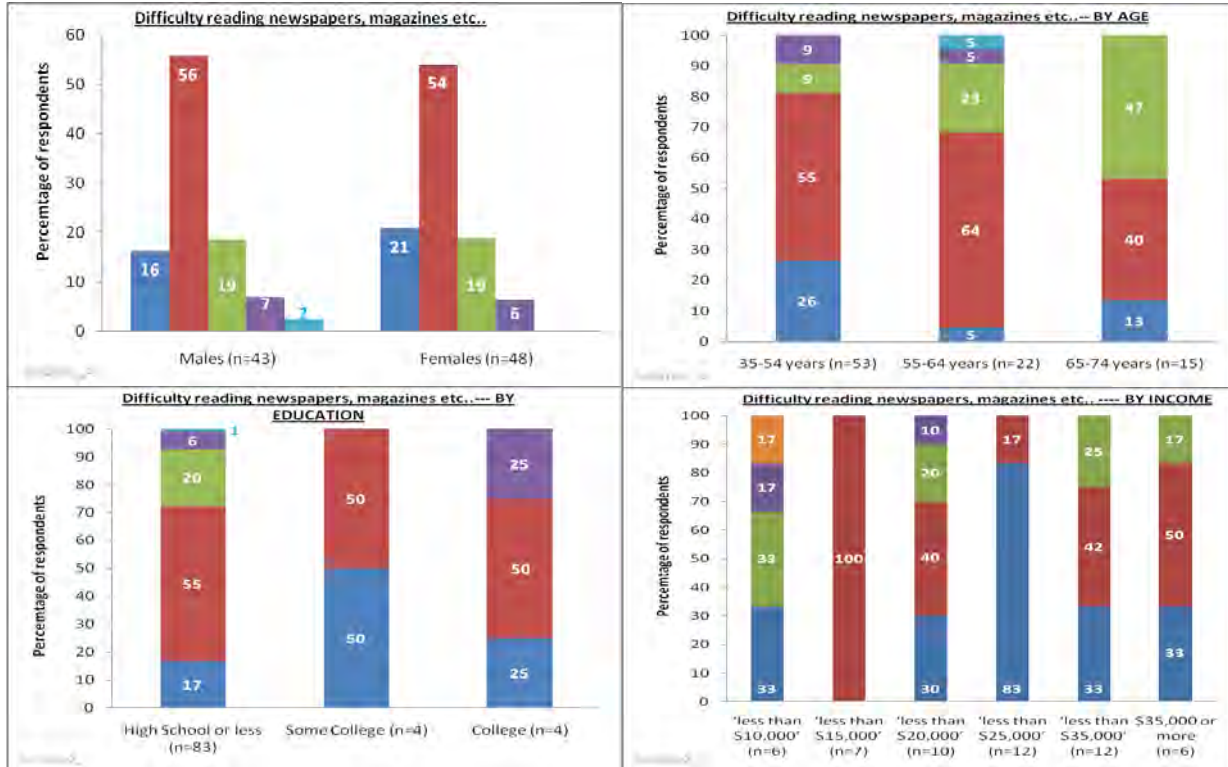
Module 4.1: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- About one in three respondents, both males and females, having NO difficulty in recognizing a friend across the street; about half of both genders expressed some difficulty.
- Two percent of respondents, within each gender, reported being blind.
- While one in six male respondents reported having moderate difficulty in recognizing a friend across the street, almost 1 in 5 women reported the same.
- The 40-54 year olds were about 6 times more likely to report NO difficulty in recognizing a friend across the street; older respondents are the more likely to report moderate to extreme difficulty in recognizing a friend across the street.
- Among those with an education of high school or less, there was a greater likelihood of them reporting moderate to extreme difficulty in recognizing a friend across the street.
- No clear pattern emerged across income groups.

Module 4.2: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

How much difficulty, if any, do you have reading print in newspapers, magazines, recipes, menus, or numbers on the telephone? Would you say—



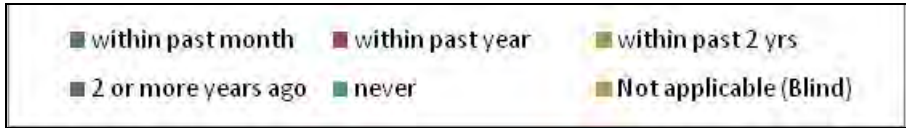
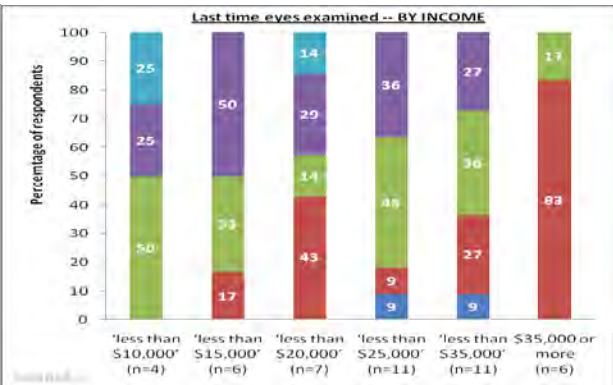
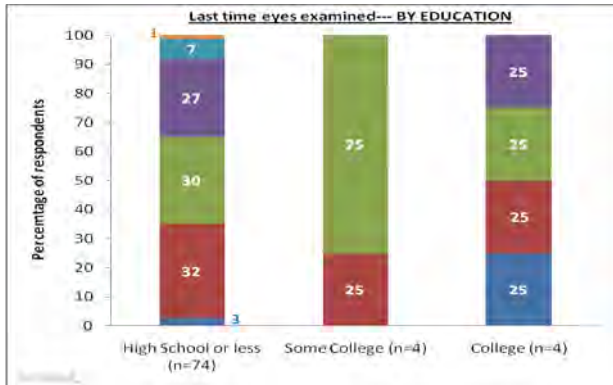
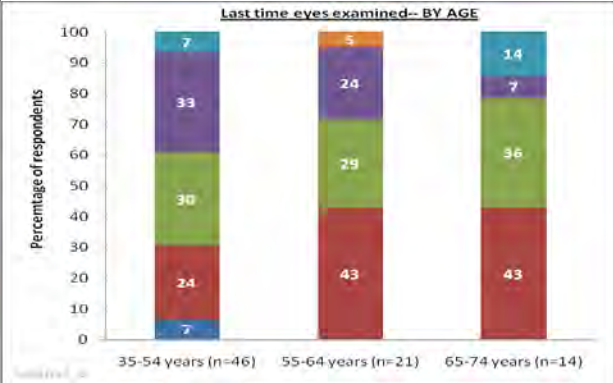
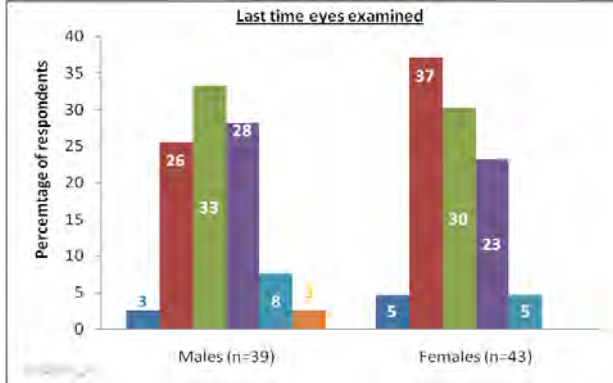
Module 4.2: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- About one in seven male respondents, and one in five female respondents, having NO difficulty in reading print in newspapers, magazines, recipes, menus, or numbers on the telephone; over half of both genders expressed some difficulty.
- Two percent of male respondents reported not being able to read due to poor eyesight.
- A quarter of both males and females reported moderate to extreme difficulty in reading print in newspapers, magazines, recipes, menus, or numbers on the telephone.
- The 40-54 year olds were about 3 times more likely to report NO difficulty in in reading print in newspapers, magazines, recipes, menus, or numbers on the telephone; older respondents are the more likely to report moderate to extreme difficulty in reading print in newspapers, magazines, recipes, menus, or numbers on the telephone.
- Among those with an education of high school or less, a majority of them reported a little difficulty in reading print in newspapers, magazines, recipes, menus, or numbers on the telephone.
- No clear pattern emerged across income groups.

Module 4.3: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

When was the last time you had your eyes examined by any doctor or eye care provider?



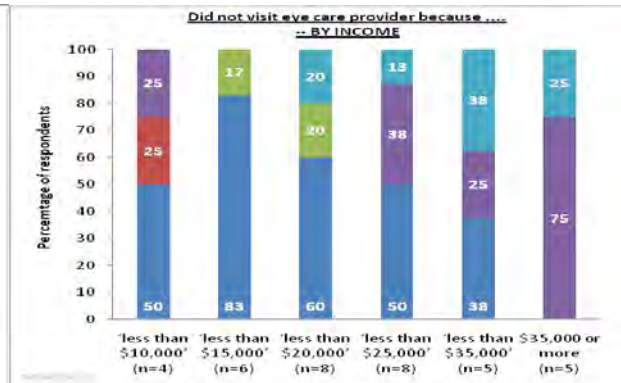
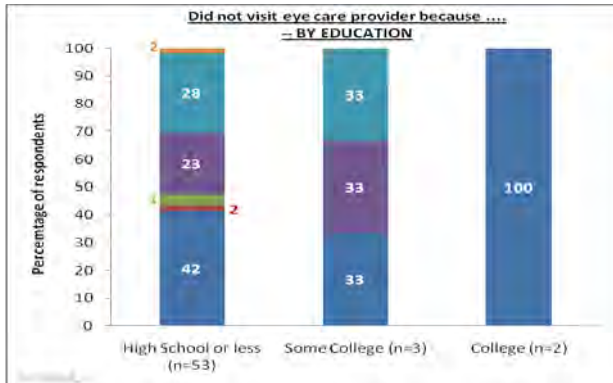
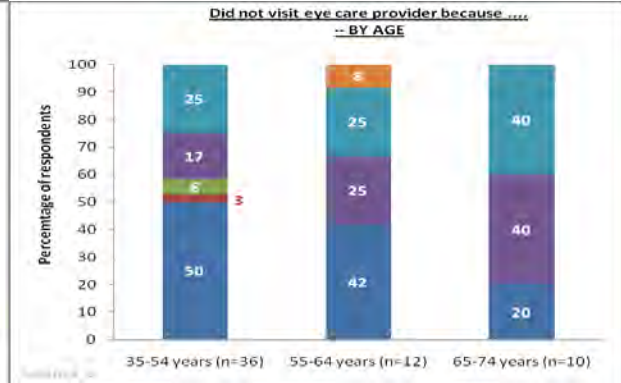
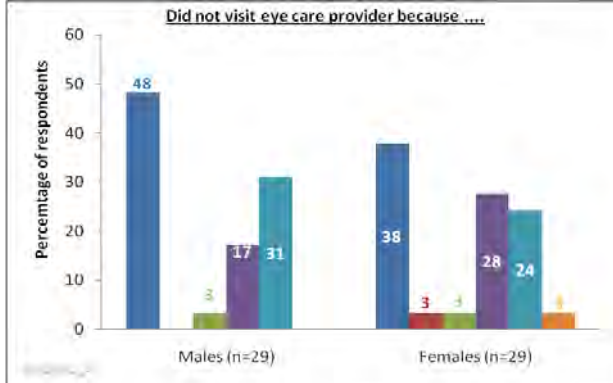
Module 4.3: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- A super majority of respondents (over 95%) reported having had their eyes tested sometime.
- More than half of them reported having their eyes tested within the past 24 months.
- The 40-54 year olds were less likely to have had their eyes tested within the past 24 months.
- Among those with an education of high school or less, a quarter of them reported having their eyes tested two or more years ago.
- Higher the income, more likely is it that respondents had their eyes tested within the past 24 months.

Module 4.4: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

What is the main reason you have not visited an eye care professional in the past 12 months?



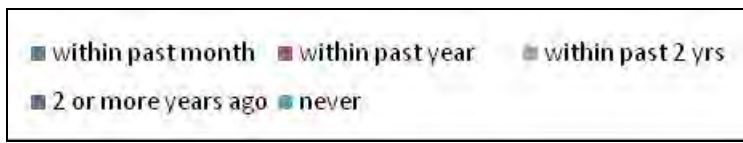
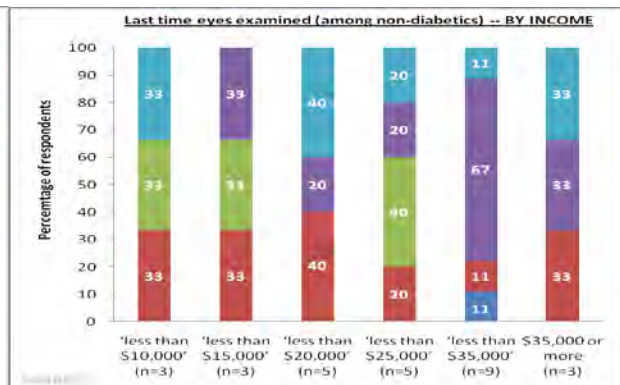
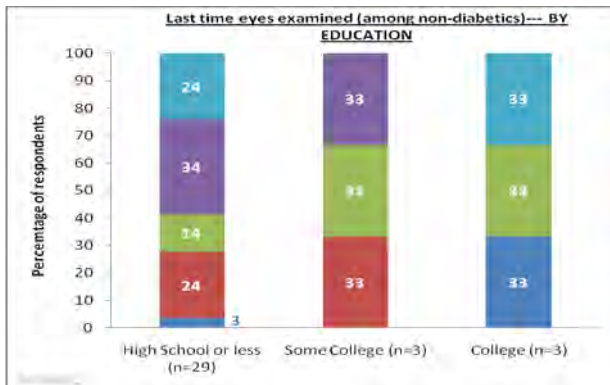
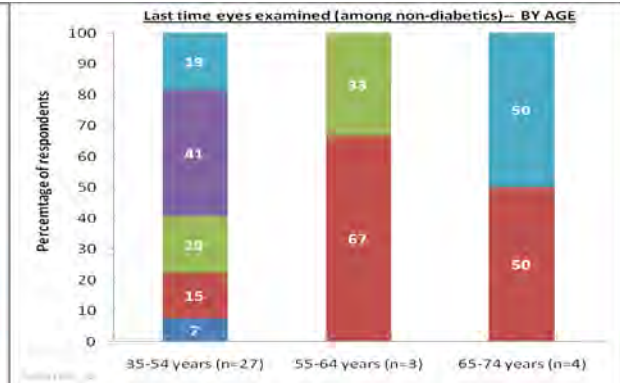
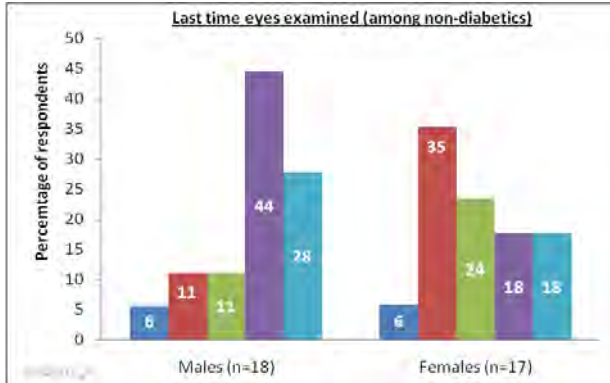
Module 4.4: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older and not visited an eye care professional

- Most of the respondents reported not visiting an eye care professional due to cost concerns; close to half of all male respondents and about 4 in 10 among female respondents.
- The 40-54 year olds were more likely to have not visited an eye care professional due to cost concerns compared to their older compatriots.
- Among those with an education of high school or less, more than 4 in 10 reported not visiting an eye care professional due to cost concerns.
- Higher the income, less likely is for the respondents to not visit an eye care professional due to cost concerns. Among those earning below \$25,000, over half of them reported not visiting an eye care professional due to cost concerns.

Module 4.5: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

**When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?
This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.**



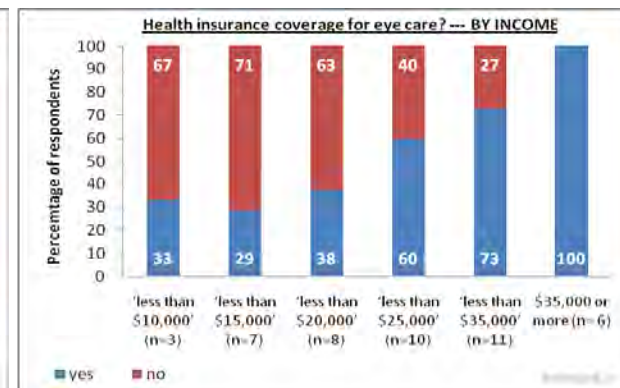
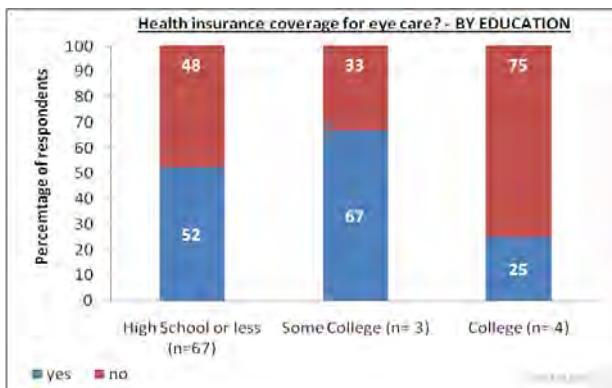
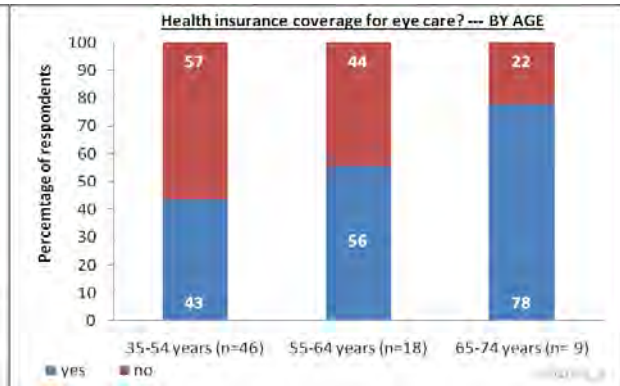
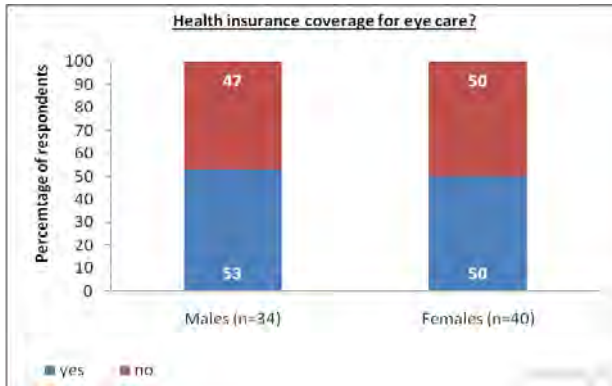
Module 4.5: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- A quarter of the respondents reported having NEVER had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated; about one in sixteen reported having had such an exam in the past month.
- Almost 1 in 2 male respondents reported having had the exam 2 or more years ago compared to 1 in 5 among women respondents.
- Less than a quarter of males, and more than half the women, reported having had the exam within the past 24 months, but not within the past month.
- One in two among the youngest respondents reported NEVER having had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated.
- A quarter of those with education level of high school or less reported NEVER having had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated.
- Given the sample sizes in each income group no general conclusions can be drawn across income groups.

Module 4.6: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Do you have any kind of health insurance coverage for eye care?



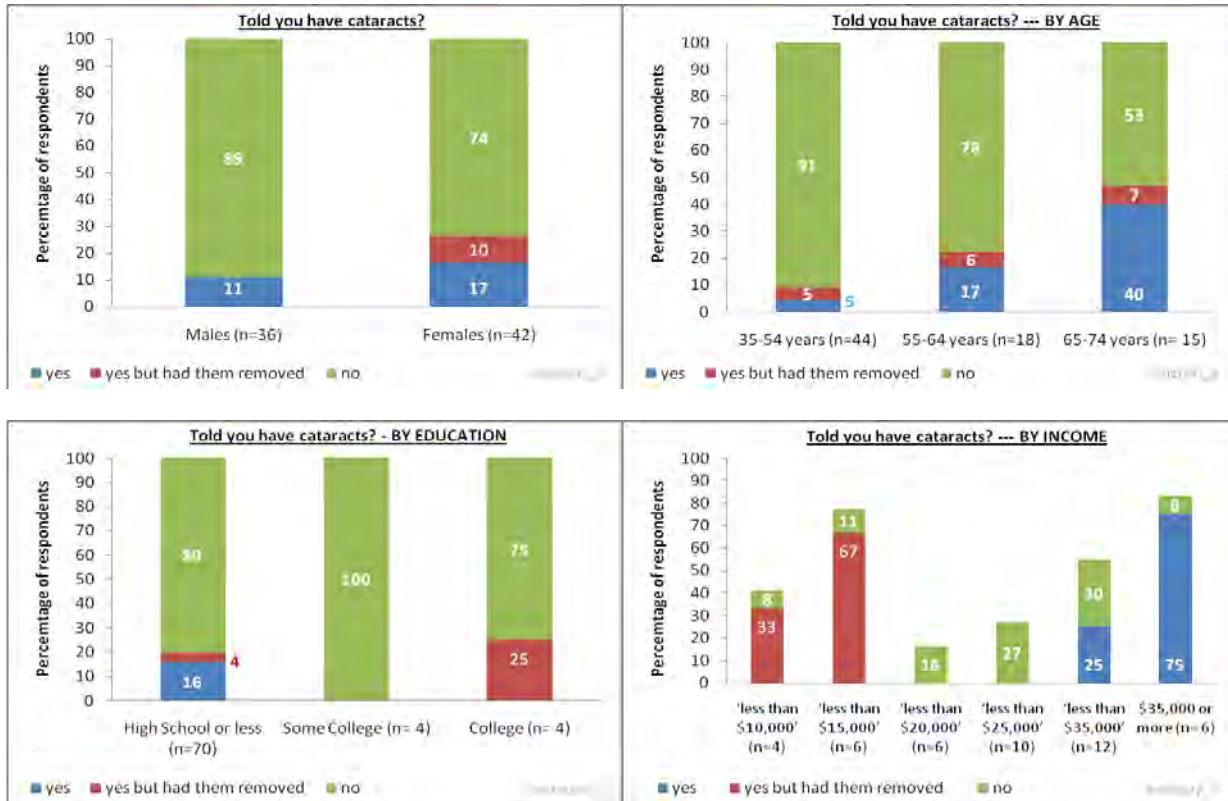
Module 4.6: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- Half of the women and just less than half of the men reported NOT having health insurance coverage for eye care.
- Younger the respondents, the less likely they are to have health insurance coverage for eye care.
- Just less than half those with education level of high school or less reported NOT having health insurance coverage for eye care.
- Though the sample size in each income group is too small, there is the suggestion that the lower the respondents' income, less likely are they to have health insurance coverage for eye care.

Module 4.7: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Have you been told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that you NOW have cataracts?



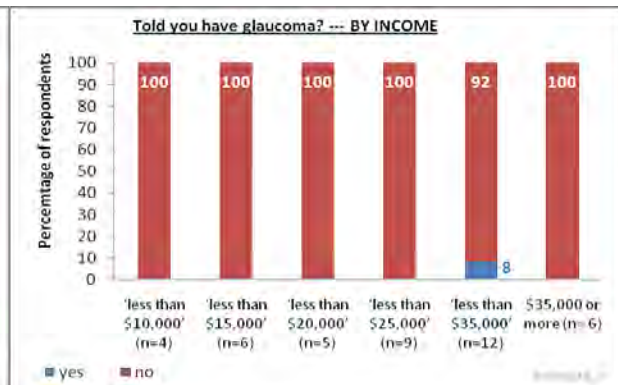
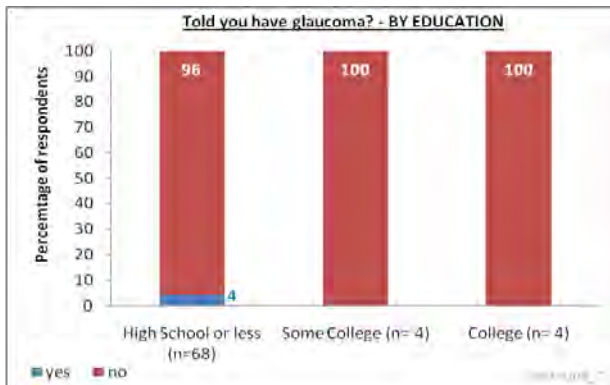
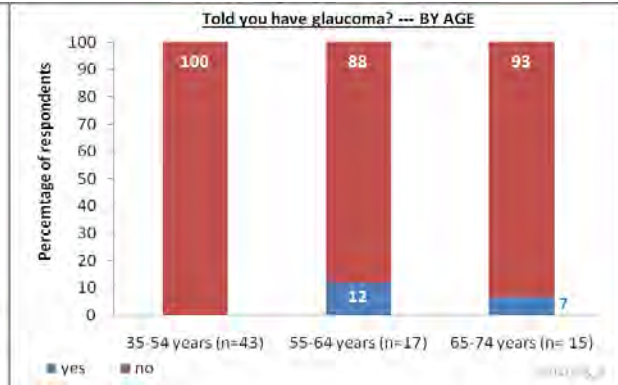
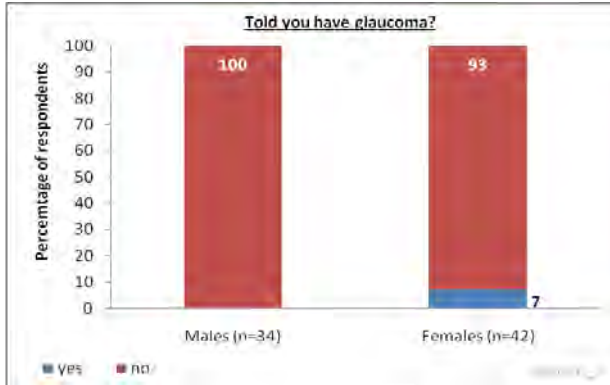
Module 4.7: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- More than 8 in 10 respondents reported NOT being told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that they NOW have cataracts.
- The incidence of cataracts among women appears to be more than 2½ times as likely as in men. While only just over 1 in 10 men were told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that they NOW have cataracts; 27% of women were told so, of whom about one-third had them removed.
- Age had a distinct bearing on the incidence of cataracts; older the respondents greater is the likelihood of having cataracts.
- One in five of those with education level of high school or less reported being told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that they NOW have cataracts, and one-fifth of whom had the cataracts removed.
- Though the sample size in each income group is too small, there is the suggestion that those in the higher income brackets who were told they NOW have cataracts had not removed them, but all those in the lower income brackets who were told they NOW have cataracts had had the cataracts removed.

Module 4.8: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Have you EVER been told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that you had glaucoma?



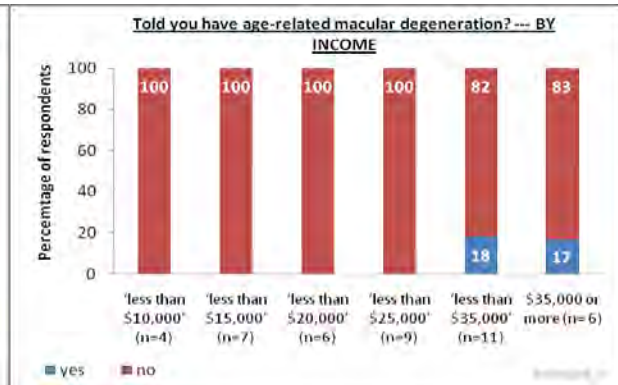
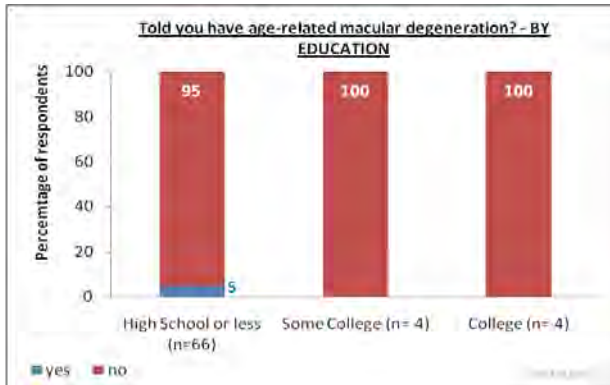
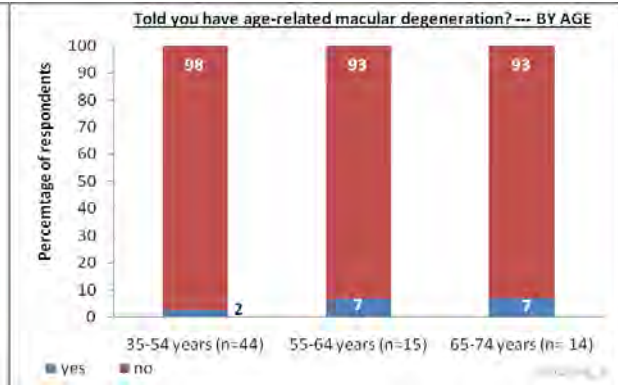
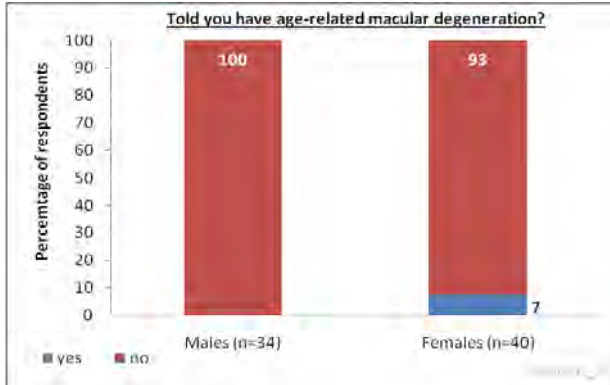
Module 4.8: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- No males, and one in fifteen females, reported having being told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that they had glaucoma.
- None in the youngest age group reported so, though 1 in 8 among the 55-64 year olds, and 1 in fifteen among the oldest reported so.

Module 4.9: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Have you EVER been told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that you had age-related macular degeneration?



Module 4.9: Visual Impairment and Access to Eye Care

Among those who were 40 years of age or older

- No males, and one in fifteen females, reported having being told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that they had age-related macular degeneration.
- Older adults, over the age of 54, were three times more likely to report having age-related macular degeneration compared to those who were 40-54 years old.
- All those respondents who reported having being told by an eye doctor or other health care professional that they had age-related macular degeneration had an educational level of high school or less.
- All those respondents who reported having age-related macular degeneration had incomes greater than \$25,000.

Module 6: Binge Drinking

Module 6.1: Binge Drinking

During the most recent occasion when you had [5 or more for men, 4 or more for women] alcoholic beverages, about how many beers, including malt liquor, did you drink?

	n	Mean Value
Male	34	4.38
Female	12	3.75
'19 thru 34 years'	23	4.57
'35 thru 54 years'	17	3.65
'55 thru 64 years'		
'65 thru 74 years'	3	4.33
High School	35	4.34
Some College	5	5.20
College	5	2.60
'less than \$10,000'	3	6.33
'less than \$15,000'	4	4.50
'less than \$20,000'	7	5.57
'less than \$25,000'	7	2.14
'less than \$35,000'	5	7.40
\$35,000 or more	9	3.44

Module 6.1: Binge Drinking

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

- On an average, men consumed almost 4½ alcoholic drinks during the most recent occasion, compared to 3¾ drinks by women.
- The youngest and the oldest respondents consumed the most during the most recent occasion of drinking alcoholic beverages at close to 4½ drinks compared to the 35-54 year olds who reported consuming short of 3¾ drinks.
- Those with high school or less education reported consuming 4½ alcoholic drinks in the most recent occasion. Given the sample sizes of the other two groups, no general conclusions can be confidently drawn across educational levels.
- Given the sample sizes of several income groups, no general conclusions can be confidently drawn across educational levels.

Module 6.2: Binge Drinking**During the same occasion, about how many glasses of wine did you drink?**

	n	Mean Value
Male	8	3.75
Female	4	2.50
'19 thru 34 years'	7	4.43
'35 thru 54 years'	5	1.80
'55 thru 64 years'		
'65 thru 74 years'		
High School	8	4.25
Some College	2	2.00
College	2	1.00
'less than \$10,000'		
'less than \$15,000'		
'less than \$20,000'	1	2.00
'less than \$25,000'	2	1.50
'less than \$35,000'	3	6.00
\$35,000 or more	6	2.83