

Module 6.2: Binge Drinking

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

- Though the sample sizes are too small to draw general conclusions, it appears that men tend to drink wine more so than women, as do the youngest.

Module 6.3: Binge Drinking

During the same occasion, about how many drinks of liquor, including cocktails, did you have?

	n	Mean Value
Male	7	4.71
Female	6	2.17
'19 thru 34 years'	8	3.00
'35 thru 54 years'	4	4.75
'55 thru 64 years'		
'65 thru 74 years'		
High School	10	3.20
Some College	1	2.00
College	2	6.00
'less than \$10,000'	1	10.00
'less than \$15,000'		
'less than \$20,000'	1	2.00
'less than \$25,000'	3	2.67
'less than \$35,000'	2	1.00
\$35,000 or more	5	4.20

Module 6.3: Binge Drinking

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

- Though the sample sizes are too small to draw general conclusions, it appears that men tend to drink liquor such as cocktails more so than women.

Module 6.4: Binge Drinking

During the same occasion, about how many other pre-mixed, flavored drinks did you have? By that, we mean drinks such as hard lemonade, wine coolers, or Smirnoff Ice.

	n	Mean Value
Male	2	2.00
Female	2	1.00
'19 thru 34 years'	4	1.50
'35 thru 54 years'		
'55 thru 64 years'		
'65 thru 74 years'		
High School	2	1.50
Some College		
College	2	1.50
'less than \$10,000'		
'less than \$15,000'		
'less than \$20,000'		
'less than \$25,000'	1	1.00
'less than \$35,000'		
\$35,000 or more	3	1.67

Module 6.4: Binge Drinking

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

- Given the small sample sizes no general comments can be made.

Module 6.5: Binge Drinking

During this most recent occasion, where were you when you did most of your drinking?

	Male	Female	'19 thru 34 years'	'35 thru 54 years'	'55 thru 64 years'	'65 thru 74 years'
at home	27 (69%)	5 (36%)	12 (46%)	15 (75%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)
at another person's home	9 (23%)	5 (36%)	10 (38%)	3 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
at a restaurant or banquet hall	0 (0%)	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
at a bar or club	3 (8%)	2 (14%)	4 (15%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

	High School	Some College	College
at home	28 (67%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)
at another person's home	11 (26%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)
at a restaurant or banquet hall	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)
at a bar or club	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)

	'less than \$10,000'	'less than \$15,000'	'less than \$20,000'	'less than \$25,000'	'less than \$35,000'	\$35,000 or more
at home	3 (100%)	3 (60%)	5 (63%)	3 (43%)	3 (50%)	5 (50%)
at another person's home	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	1 (13%)	2 (29%)	3 (50%)	3 (30%)
at a restaurant or banquet hall	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
at a bar or club	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (25%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)

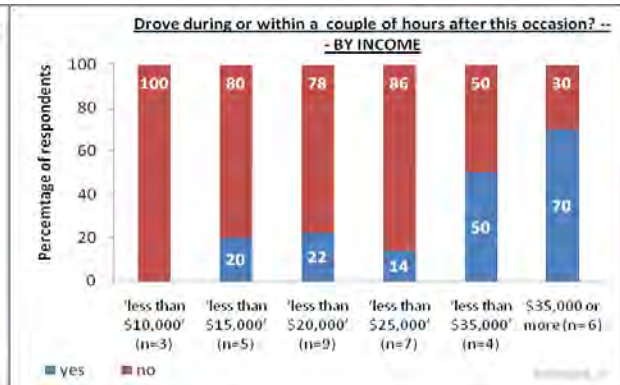
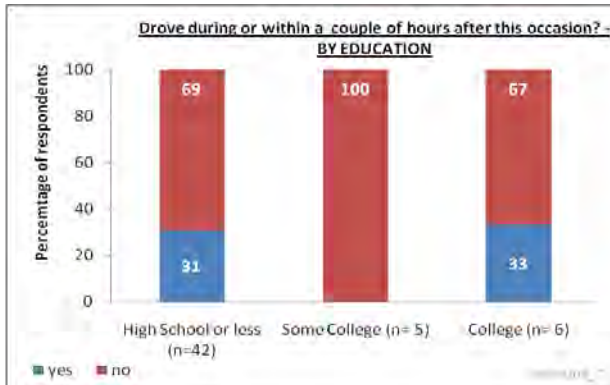
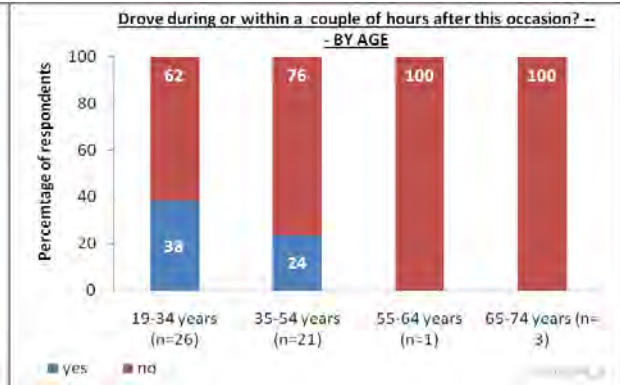
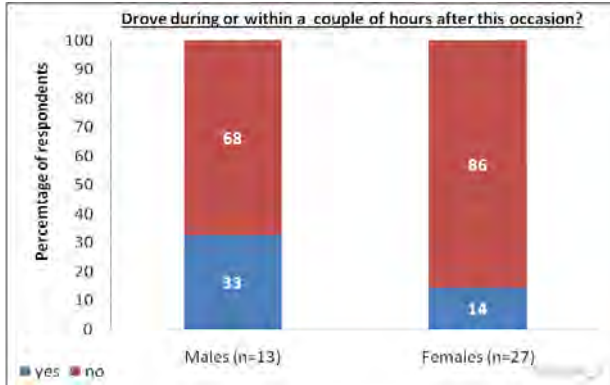
Module 6.5: Binge Drinking

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

- Generally, respondents across all groups reported having most of their alcoholic drinks at their own home, followed by having drinks at another person's home.
- Very few reported drinking at a restaurant or a bar.

Module 6.6: Binge Drinking

Did you drive a motor vehicle such as a car, truck, or motorcycle during or within a couple of hours after this occasion?



Module 6.6: Binge Drinking

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

- A third of males, and one in seven females, reported driving a motor vehicle during or within a couple of hours after drinking alcoholic beverages.
- This behavior was most prevalent among the 19-34 year olds followed by the 35-54 year olds.
- Close to a third of those with an education of high school or less, as a third of those with college degree (albeit a small sample), reported driving a motor vehicle during or within a couple of hours after drinking alcoholic beverages.
- No general conclusions can be drawn across income groups given their sample sizes.

Module 6.7: Binge Drinking

During this most recent occasion, approximately how much did you pay for the alcohol which you drank?

	n	Mean Value
Male	1	\$18.00
Female	5	\$18.00
'19 thru 34 years'	3	\$13.33
'35 thru 54 years'	2	\$30.00
'55 thru 64 years'		
'65 thru 74 years'		
High School	2	\$36.00
Some College	2	\$4.00
College	2	\$14.00
'less than \$10,000'		
'less than \$15,000'		
'less than \$20,000'	1	\$60.00
'less than \$25,000'	2	\$6.00
'less than \$35,000'		
\$35,000 or more	2	\$14.00

Module 6.7: Binge Drinking

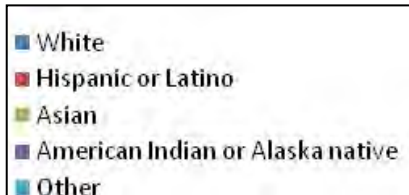
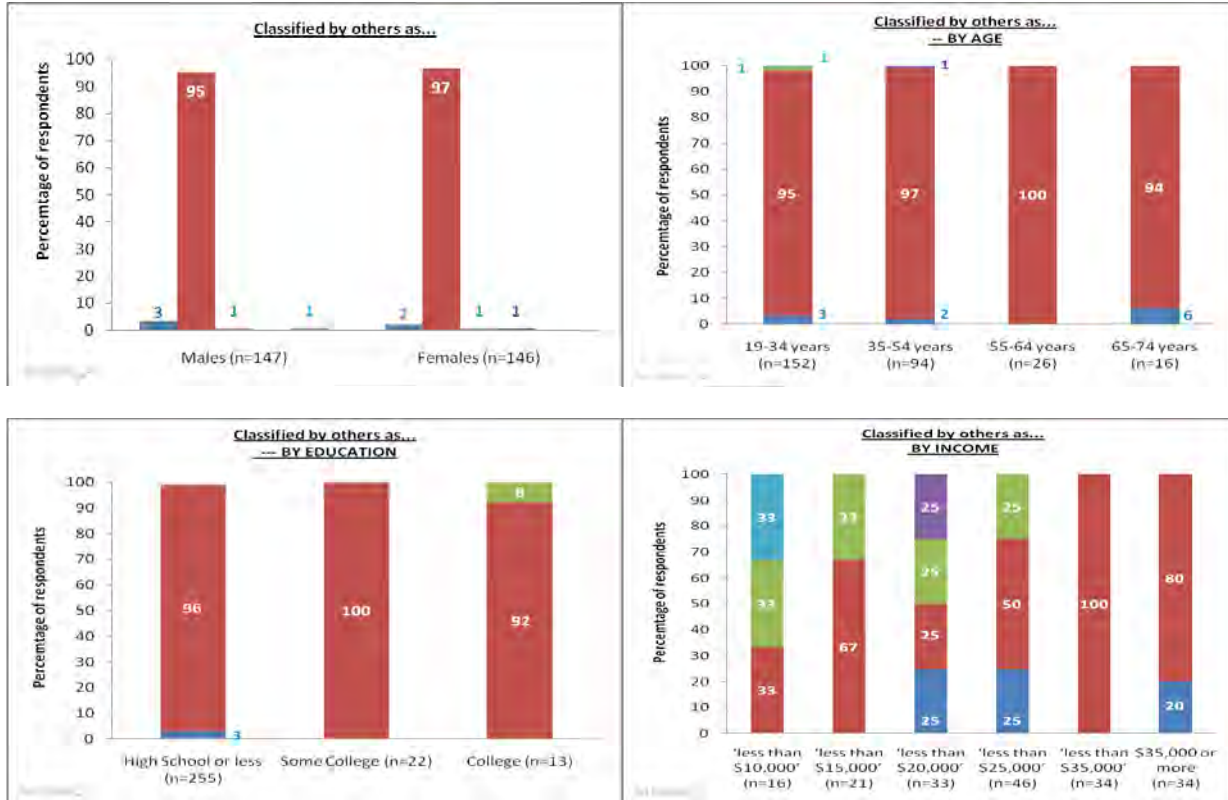
Among those who consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last 30 days

- No general conclusions can be drawn given the sample sizes.

Module 12: Reactions to Race

Module 12.1:

How do other people usually classify you in this country?

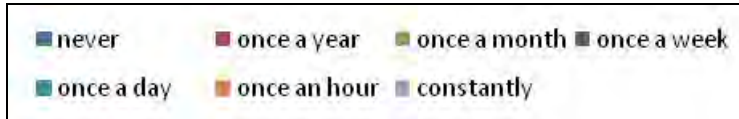
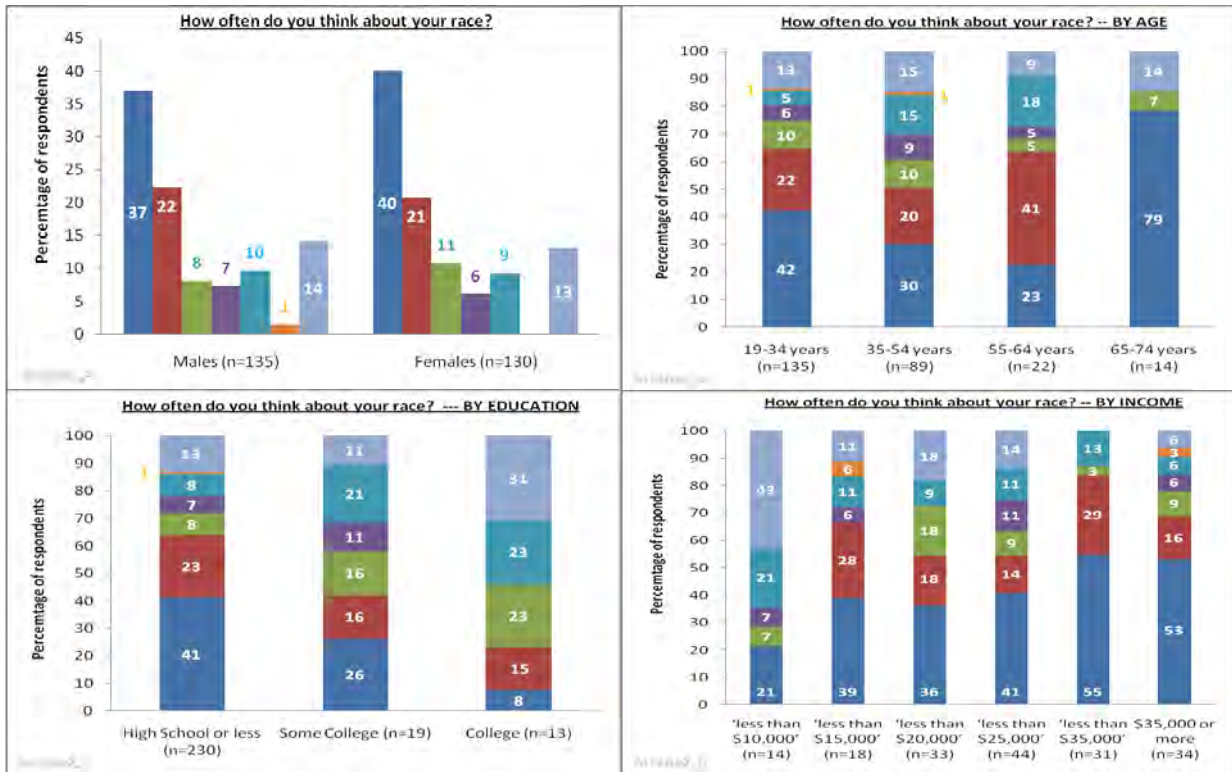


Module 12.1: Reactions to Race

- Most respondents reported being classified by others as Hispanic or Latino, with a tiny minority stating being classified by others as White, Asian, and Others.

Module 12.2: Reactions to Race

How often do you think about your race?

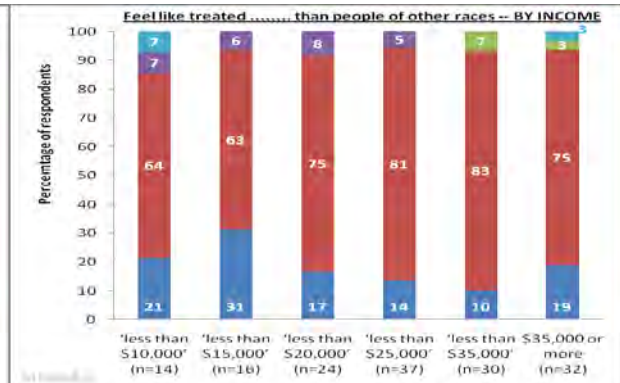
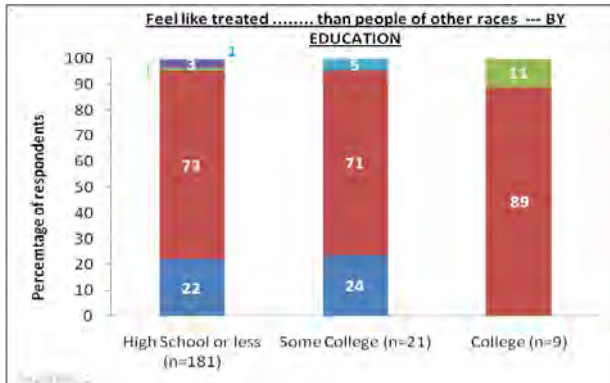
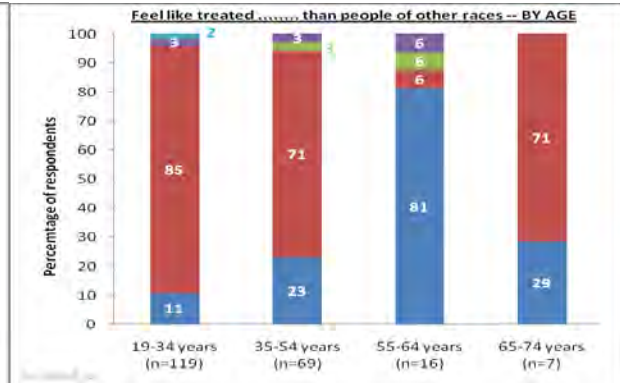
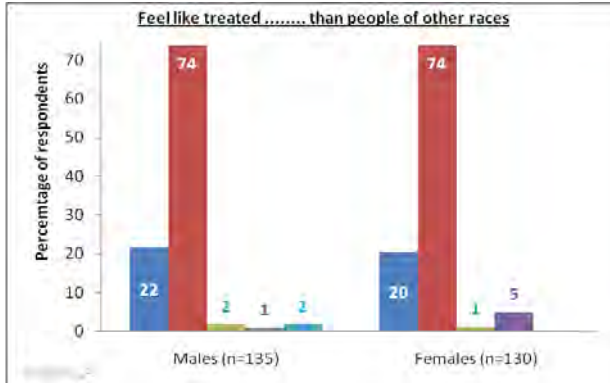


Module 12.2: Reactions to Race

- Over a third of the respondents reported never thinking about their own race.
- A fifth of the respondents reported thinking about their race once a year.
- About 1 in 8 respondents states that they think about their own race constantly.
- Except among the oldest group, the younger the respondents, the more likely is it that they NEVER think about their race.
- Higher the education level of the respondents the *less* likely is it that they NEVER think about their race; those with college degree are three times more likely to be thinking about their own race constantly.
- Lower the income level of the respondents the *less* likely is it that they NEVER think about their race; those with lower incomes are much more likely to be thinking about their own race constantly.

Module 12.3: Reactions to Race

Within the past 12 months at work, do you feel you were treated worse than, the same as, or better than people of other races?



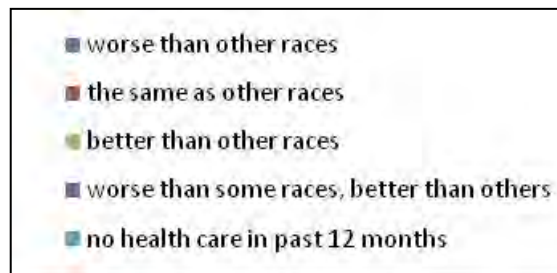
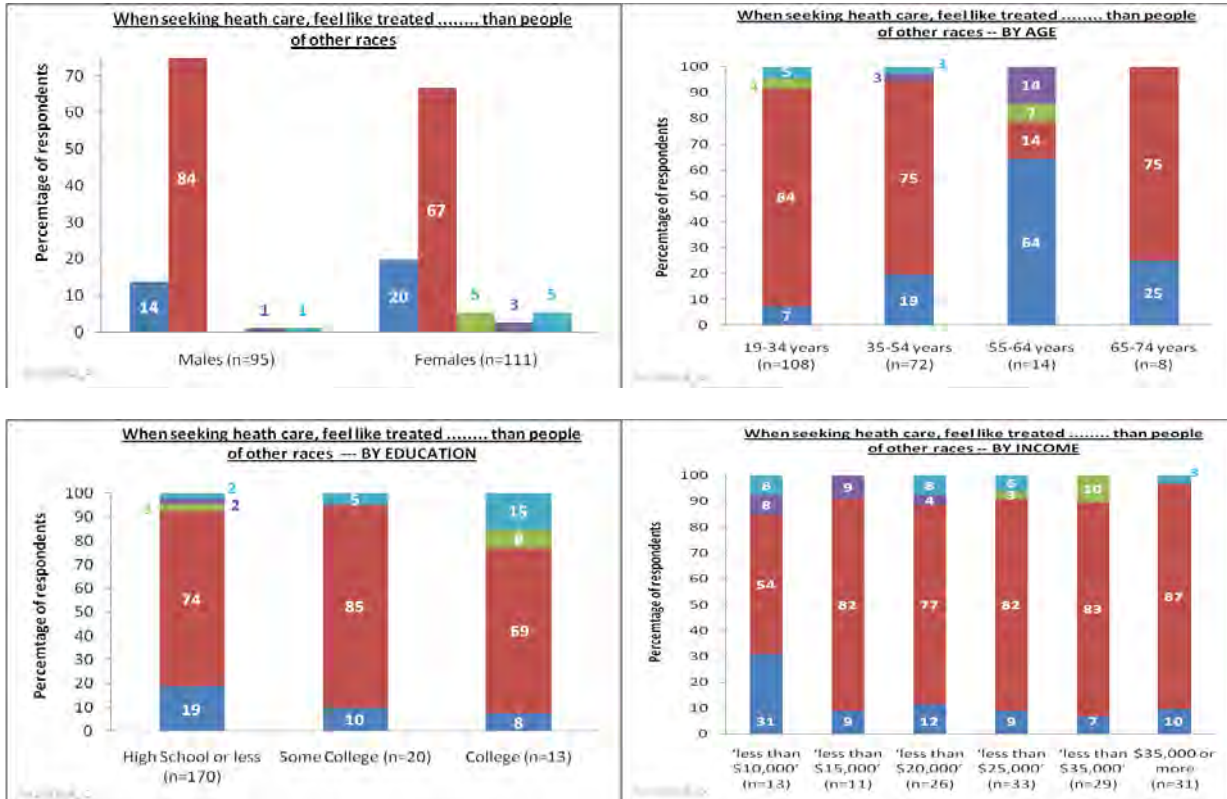
- worse than other races
- the same as other races
- better than other races
- worse than some races, better than others
- only encountered people of the same race

Module 12.3: Reactions to Race

- A fifth of the respondents of both genders reported that they felt like they were treated worse than people of other races while three-fourths of them felt that they were treated the same as people of other races.
- The younger respondents were less likely to feel that they were treated worse than people of other races. More than three-fourths of the 55-64 year olds however felt they were treated worse than people of other races.
- A fifth of those with an education less than a college degree felt that they were treated worse than people of other races while 1 in 10 of those with a college degree felt they were treated better than people of other races.
- While there is no clear pattern across the income groups, 1 in 20 among those in the highest two income brackets felt that felt they were treated better than people of other races.

Module 12.4: Reactions to Race

Within the past 12 months, when seeking health care, do you feel your experiences were worse than, the same as, or better than for people of other races?

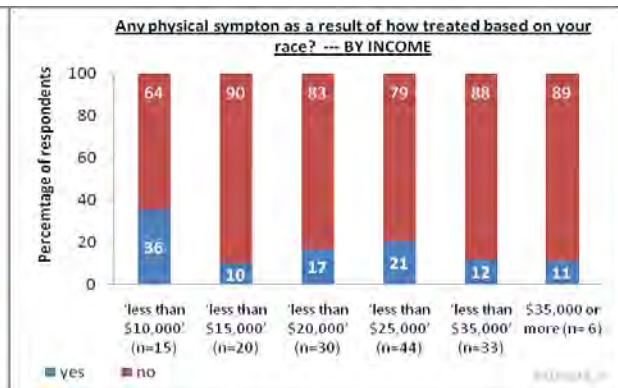
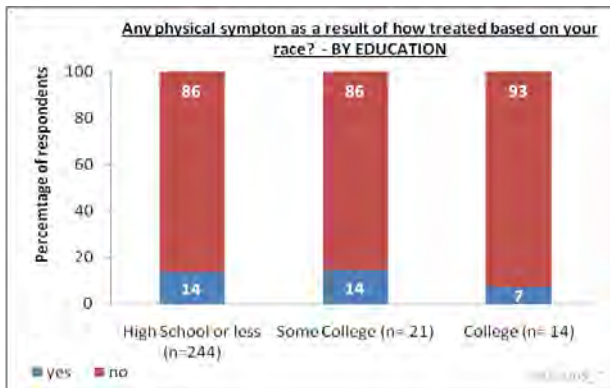
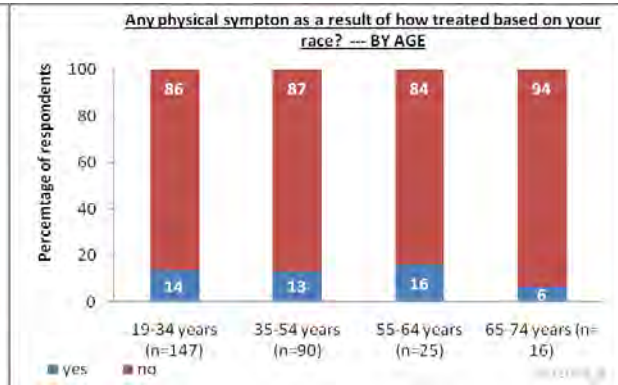
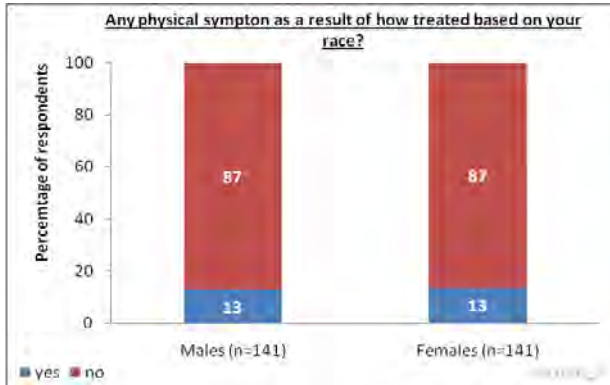


Module 12.4: Reactions to Race

- A fifth of the female respondents, and one in seven male respondents, reported that when seeking health care they felt like they were treated worse than people of other races; however, more than 8 males, and two-thirds of females felt that they were treated the same as people of other races when seeking health care.
- The younger respondents were less likely to feel that they were treated worse than people of other races when seeking health care. Almost two-thirds of the 55-64 year olds however felt they were, when seeking health care, treated worse than people of other races.
- About a fifth of those with an education of high school or less felt that they were treated worse than people of other races while less than 1 in 10 of those with a college degree felt they were treated better than people of other races; there is an inverse correlation between education and feeling being treated worse than people of other races when seeking health care. One in 12 of college graduates felt they were treated better than people of other races when seeking health care. One in seven respondents with a college degree also stated that they had no health care needs in the past 12 months.
- While there is no clear pattern across the income groups, almost a third of those in the lowest income bracket felt that they were treated worse than people of other races when seeking health care; this figure was 2½ to 4 times lower among other income groups. Among those earning between \$30,000 and \$35,000 about 1 in 10 reported that they felt they were treated better than people of other races when seeking health care.

Module 12.5: Reactions to Race

Within the past 30 days, have you experienced any physical symptoms, for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of your muscles, or a pounding heart, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?

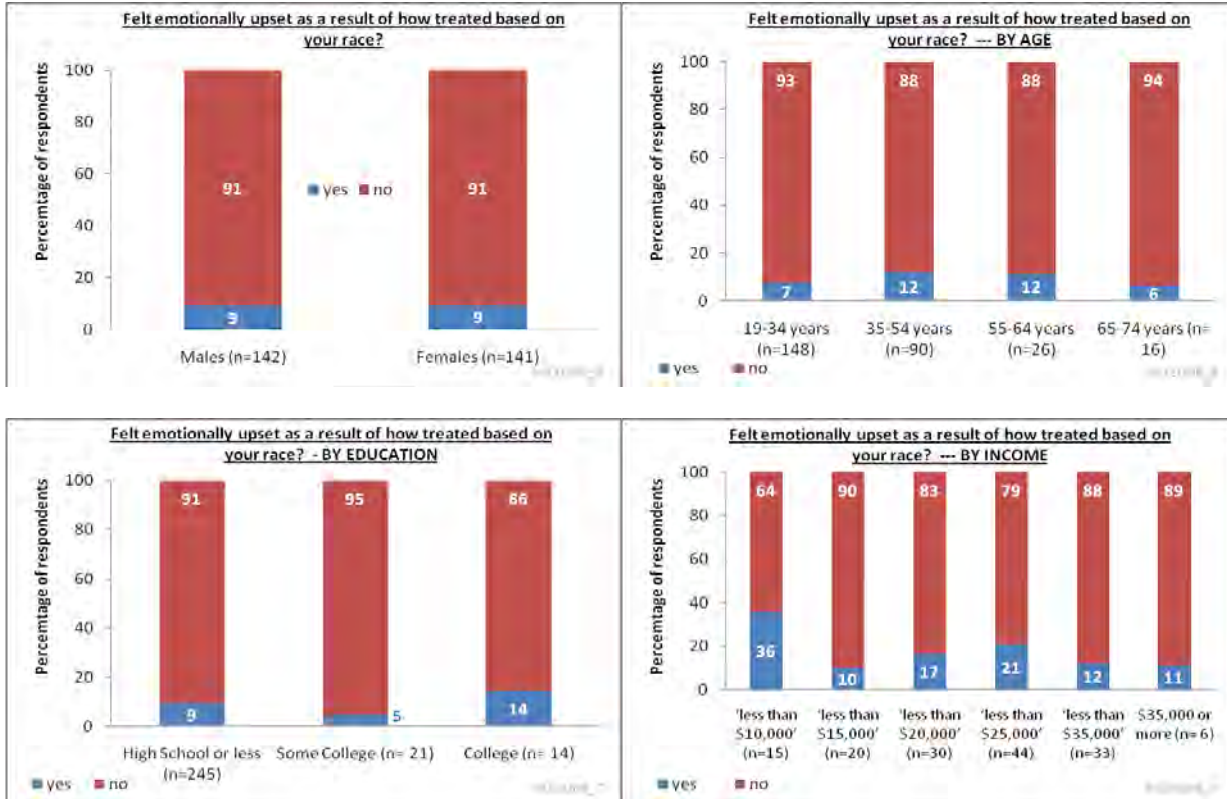


Module 12.5: Reactions to Race

- Seven in eight respondents, both men and women, reported NOT having experienced any physical symptoms, for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of their muscles, or a pounding heart, as a result of how they were treated based on their race.
- The respondents below the age of 64 years were more likely to feel that they had experienced physical symptoms as a result of how they were treated based on their race; the oldest respondents were much less likely to feel so.
- About a seventh of those with less than a college degree reported that they had experienced physical symptoms as a result of how they were treated based on their race; those with a college degree were half as likely to report so.
- While there is no clear pattern across the income groups, more than a third of those in the lowest income bracket felt that they had experienced physical symptoms as a result of how they were treated based on their race; this figure was 3½ to 2 times lower among other income groups.

Module 12.6: Reactions to Race

Within the past 30 days, have you felt emotionally upset, for example angry, sad, or frustrated, as a result of how you were treated based on your race?



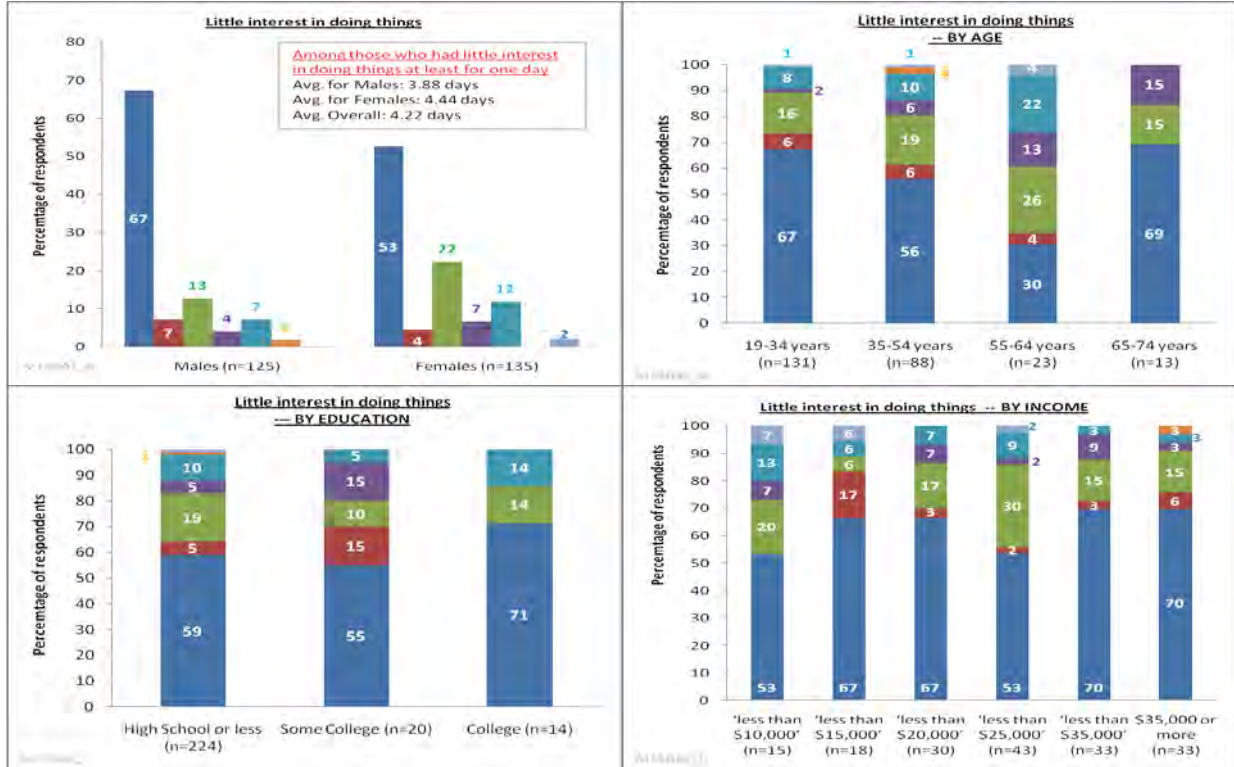
Module 12.6: Reactions to Race

- Over 9 in 10 respondents, both men and women, reported NOT feeling emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their race.
- The respondents 35-64 years of age appear to be twice as likely as the youngest and the oldest groups to feel emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their race.
- Those with a college degree were more likely to feel emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their race compared to those with less education than themselves.
- There seems to be inverse relationship between income levels and respondents feeling emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their race. Those in the higher income brackets are *less* likely to feel emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their race while more than a third of those in the lowest income bracket feel emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their race.

Module 13: Anxiety and Depression

Module 13.1

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had little interest or pleasure in doing things?



Among those who felt little interest in doing things for at least one day					
Average # of days little interest in doing things					
'19 thru 34 years'	3.74	High School or less	4.27	'less than \$10,000'	5.71
'35 thru 54 years'	4.49	Some College	2.89	'less than \$15,000'	4.50
'55 thru 64 years'	5.19	College	6.00	'less than \$20,000'	3.70
'65 thru 74 years'	3.50			'less than \$25,000'	4.00
				'less than \$35,000'	3.60
				\$35,000 or more	3.70

Module 13.1: Anxiety and Depression

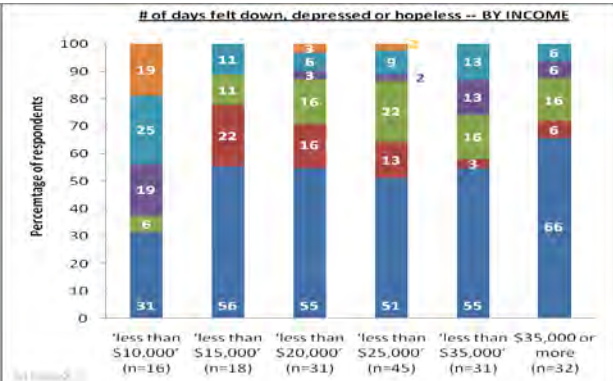
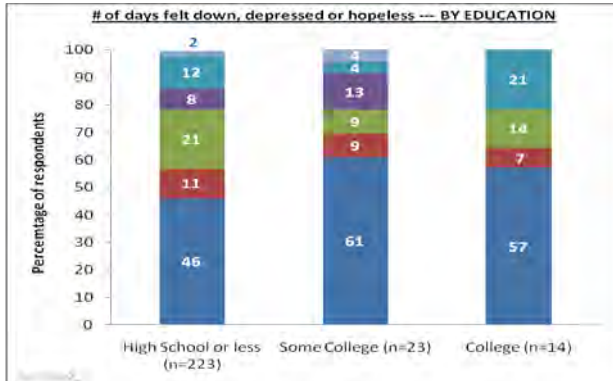
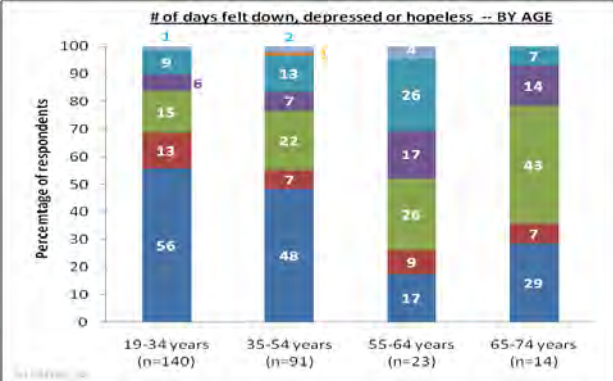
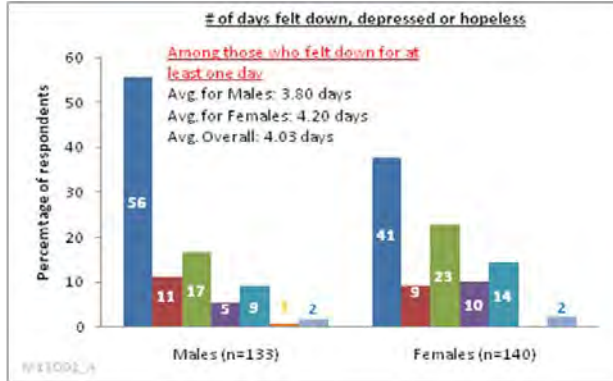
- About six in ten respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they had had little interest or pleasure in doing things.
- A greater percentage of women (47%) than men (33%) reported having at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they had had little interest or pleasure in doing things.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they had had little interest or pleasure in doing things

- Respondents averaged just over 4 days in the past 2 weeks when they had had little interest or pleasure in doing things; women reported higher number of days (almost 4½ days) than men (almost 4 days).
- Across the age groups, the respondents in the 55-64 year range averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they had had little interest or pleasure in doing things (over 5 days) while the respondents in the oldest group averaged the lowest number of days at 3½ days.
- Across the educational levels, those with a college degree averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they had had little interest or pleasure in doing things; those with some college education averaged just under 3 days.
- Income appears to correlate inversely with the number of days during the past 2 weeks when they had had little interest or pleasure in doing things. Those earning less than \$10,000 averaged the highest number of days (almost 5¾ days) while those in the higher brackets averaging somewhat progressively less.

Module 13.2: Anxiety and Depression

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you felt down, depressed or hopeless?



Among those who felt down for at least one day					
Average # of Days					
'19 thru 34 years'	3.74	High School or less	3.98	'less than \$10,000'	8.00
'35 thru 54 years'	4.43	Some College	4.33	'less than \$15,000'	2.75
'55 thru 64 years'	4.79	College	4.50	'less than \$20,000'	3.71
'65 thru 74 years'	2.80			'less than \$25,000'	3.55
				'less than \$35,000'	4.50
				\$35,000 or more	3.09

Module 13.2: Anxiety and Depression

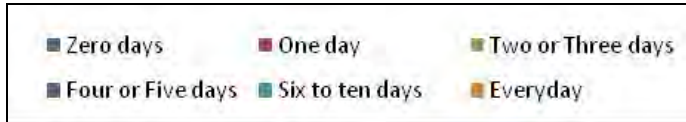
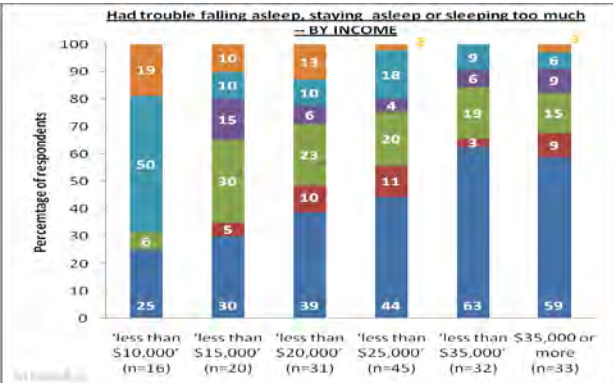
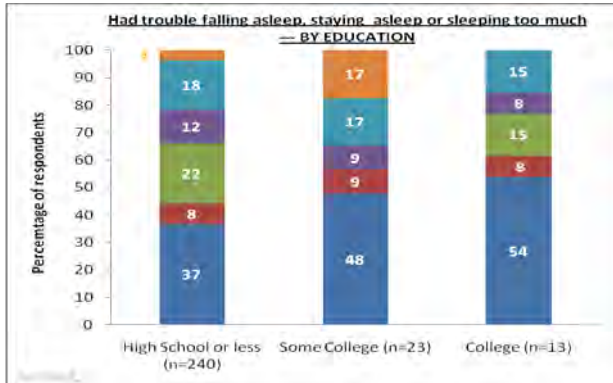
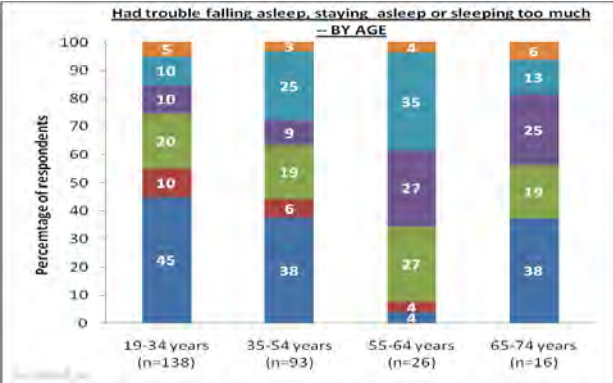
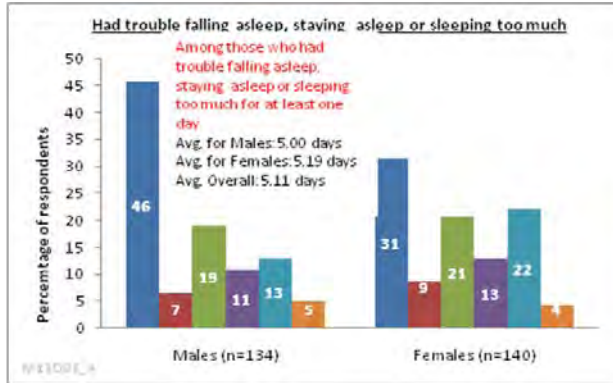
- Just less than 1 in 2 respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless.
- A greater percentage of women (59%) than men (44%) reported having at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless

- Respondents averaged about 4 days in the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless; women reported higher number of days (almost 4¼ days) than men (about 3¾ days).
- Across the age groups, the respondents in the 55-64 year range averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless (about 4¾ days) while the respondents in the oldest group averaged the lowest number of days at about 2¾ days.
- Across the educational levels, those with a college degree averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless (4½ days); those with some education of high school or less averaged about 4 days.
- Income appears to correlate inversely with the number of days during the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless. Those earning less than \$10,000 averaged the highest number of days (8 days) while those in the higher brackets averaging somewhat progressively less.

Module 13.3: Anxiety and Depression

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much?



Among those who had trouble falling asleep, staying asleep or sleeping too much for at least one day

Average # of Days		High School or less	4.85	Average # of Days	
'19 thru 34 years'	4.70	Some College	8.67	'less than \$10,000'	8.83
'35 thru 54 years'	5.24	College	4.50	'less than \$15,000'	5.07
'55 thru 64 years'	5.48			'less than \$20,000'	5.95
'65 thru 74 years'	5.50			'less than \$25,000'	4.72
				'less than \$35,000'	3.83
				'\$35,000 or more'	4.36

Module 13.3: Anxiety and Depression

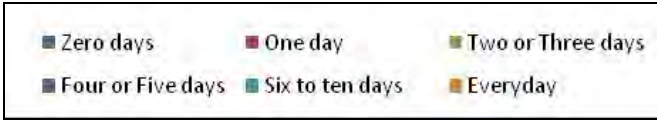
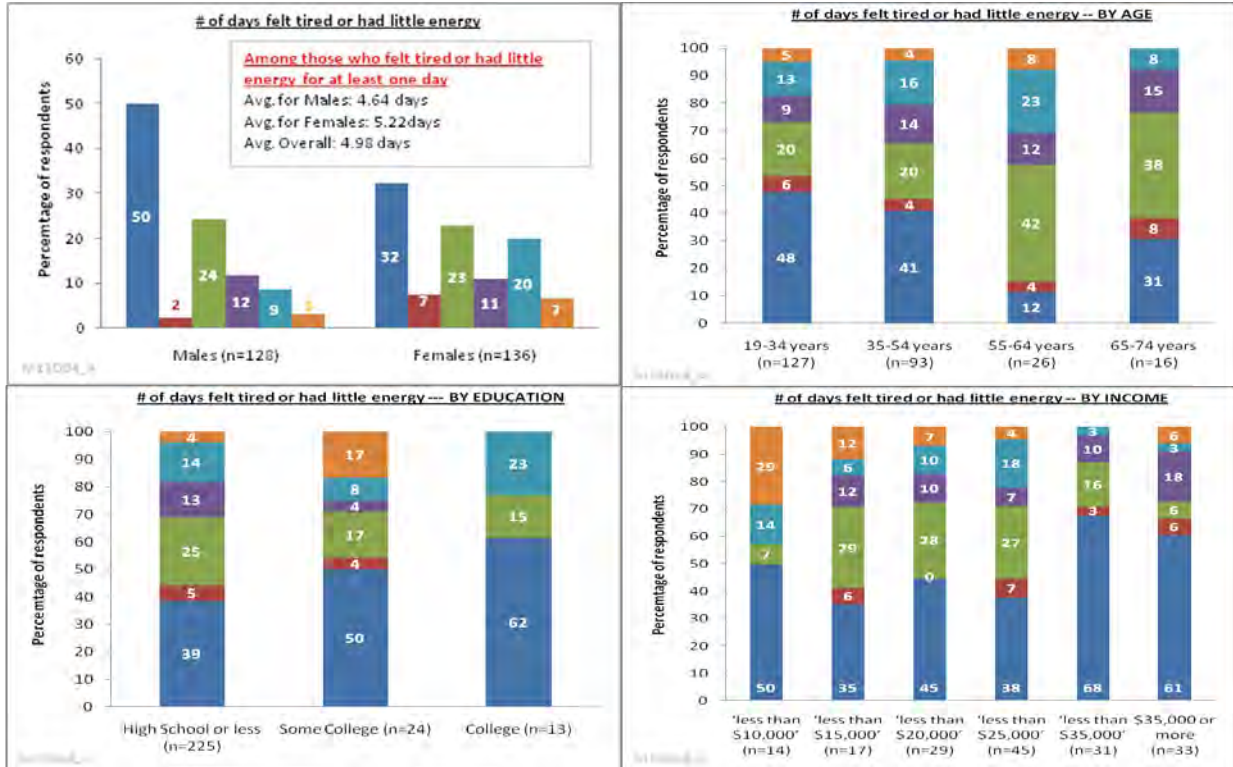
- Just less than 4 in 10 respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much.
- A greater percentage of women (69%) than men (54%) reported having at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt down, depressed or hopeless

- Respondents averaged over 5 days during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much; women reported a slightly higher number of days than men (just over 5 days).
- Across the age groups, older respondents averaged a greater number of days when they had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much. Respondents in the 55-74 year range averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much (about 5½ days) while the respondents in the youngest group averaged the lowest number of days at about 4¾ days.
- Across the educational levels, those with some college education averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much (8 days); those with some education of high school or less averaged about 5 days while those with a college degree averaged 4½ days.
- Income appears to correlate inversely with the number of days during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much. Those earning less than \$10,000 averaged the highest number of days (almost 9 days) while those in the higher brackets averaging somewhat progressively less.

Module 13.4: Anxiety and Depression

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you felt tired or had little energy?



Among those who felt tired or had little energy for at least one day					
Average # of Days					
'19 thru 34 years'	5.08	High School or less	4.72	'less than \$10,000'	10.14
'35 thru 54 years'	5.04	Some College	7.50	'less than \$15,000'	5.36
'55 thru 64 years'	5.00	College	6.00	'less than \$20,000'	5.50
'65 thru 74 years'	3.56			'less than \$25,000'	4.89
				'less than \$35,000'	3.50
				\$35,000 or more	5.46

Module 13.4: Anxiety and Depression

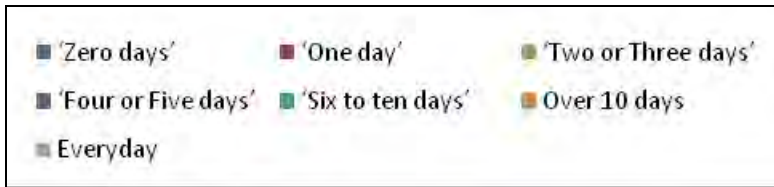
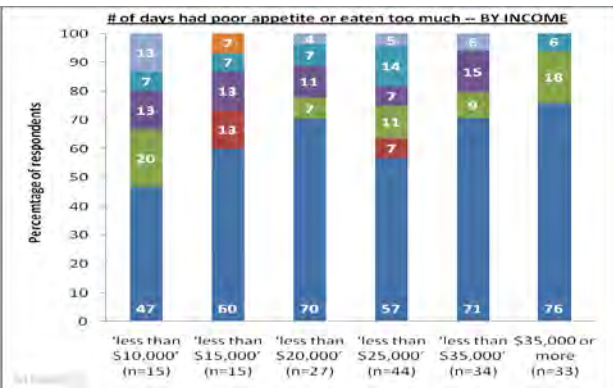
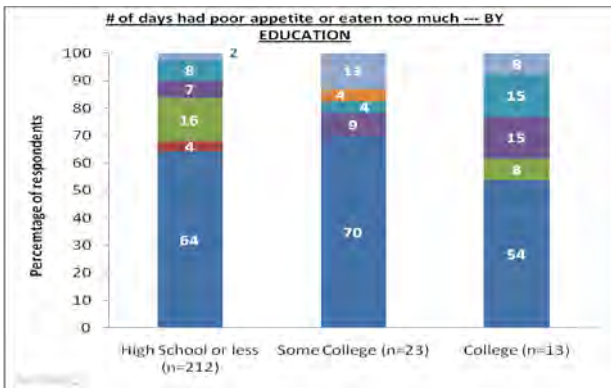
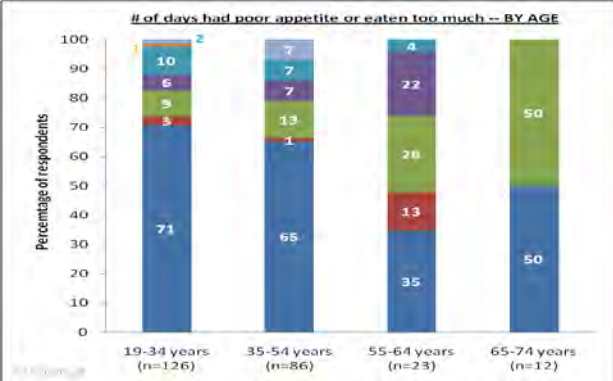
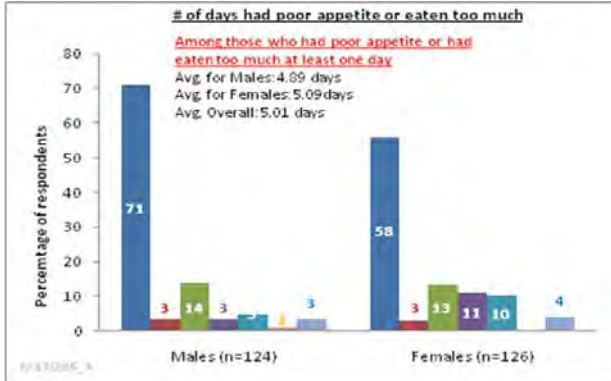
- Just less than 4 in 10 respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they felt tired or had little energy.
- A greater percentage of women (68%) than men (50%) reported having at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt tired or had little energy.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt tired or had little energy

- Respondents averaged about 5 days during the past 2 weeks when they felt tired or had little energy; women reported a higher number of days (5¼ days than men (just over 4½ days).
- Across the age groups, youngest respondents averaged a greater number of days when they felt tired or had little energy. Respondents in the 19-64 year range averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they felt tired or had little energy (about 5 days) while the respondents in the oldest group averaged the lowest number of days at about 3½ days.
- Across the educational levels, those with some college education averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they felt tired or had little energy (7½ days); those with some education of high school or less averaged about 4¾ days while those with a college degree averaged 6 days.
- Income appears to correlate inversely with the number of days during the past 2 weeks when they felt tired or had little energy, with those in the highest income bracket being the exception. Those earning less than \$10,000 averaged the highest number of days (over 10 days) while those in the higher brackets averaging progressively less.

Module 13.5: Anxiety and Depression

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had a poor appetite or eaten too much?



Among those who had poor appetite or had eaten too much at least one day

Average # of Days					
'19 thru 34 years'	5.19	High School or less	4.41	'less than \$10,000'	6.50
'35 thru 54 years'	5.83	Some College	10.29	'less than \$15,000'	5.00
'55 thru 64 years'	3.27	College	6.50	'less than \$20,000'	5.88
'65 thru 74 years'	2.67			'less than \$25,000'	5.26
				'less than \$35,000'	5.60
				'\$35,000 or more'	3.88

Module 13.5: Anxiety and Depression

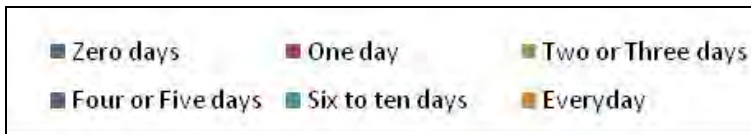
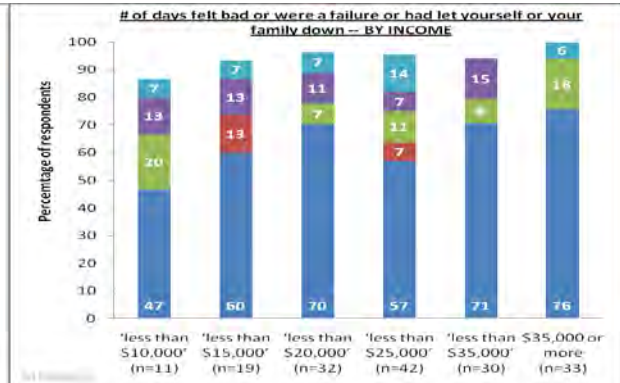
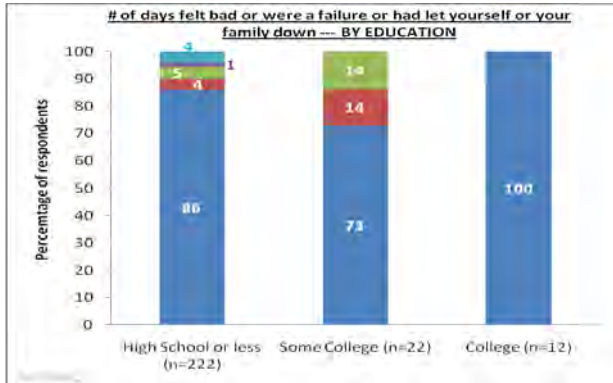
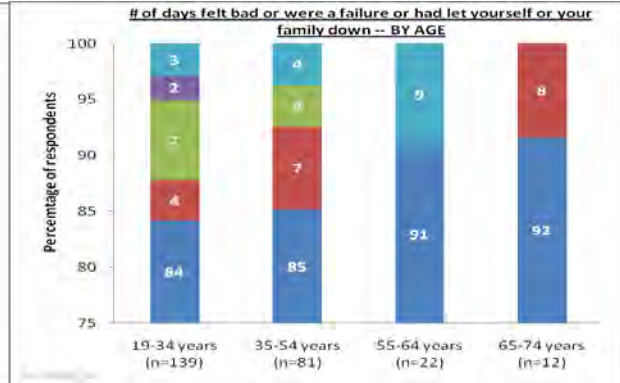
- Just less than two-thirds of the respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they had a poor appetite or eaten too much.
- A greater percentage of women (42%) than men (29%) reported having at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they had a poor appetite or eaten too much.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they had a poor appetite or eaten too much

- Respondents averaged about 5 days during the past 2 weeks when they had a poor appetite or eaten too much; women reported a slightly higher average number of days than men.
- Across the age groups, respondents who were 35 to 54 years old averaged the greatest number of days (almost 6) when they had a poor appetite or eaten too much. Respondents in the 19-34 year range averaged the second highest number of days during the past 2 weeks had a poor appetite or eaten too much (just over 5 days) while the respondents in the oldest group averaged the lowest number of days at about 2½ days.
- Across the educational levels, those with some college education averaged the highest number of days during the past 2 weeks when they had a poor appetite or eaten too much (about 10½ days); those with some education of high school or less averaged about 4½ days while those with a college degree averaged 6½ days.
- Income is inversely correlated to the number of days during the past 2 weeks when they felt they had a poor appetite or eaten too much. Those earning less than \$10,000 averaged the highest number of days (6½ days) while those in the higher brackets averaged progressively less.

Module 13.6: Anxiety and Depression

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you felt bad about yourself or that you were a failure or had let yourself or your family down?



Among those who had felt bad for at least one day					
Average # of Days					
'19 thru 34 years'	3.50	High School or less	3.87	'less than \$10,000'	6.20
'35 thru 54 years'	3.08	Some College	1.83	'less than \$15,000'	1.33
'55 thru 64 years'	8.00	College	.00	'less than \$20,000'	2.00
'65 thru 74 years'	1.00			'less than \$25,000'	3.00
				'less than \$35,000'	2.00
				'\$35,000 or more'	5.00

Module 13.6: Anxiety and Depression

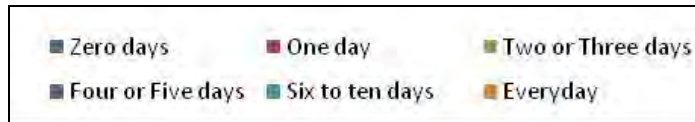
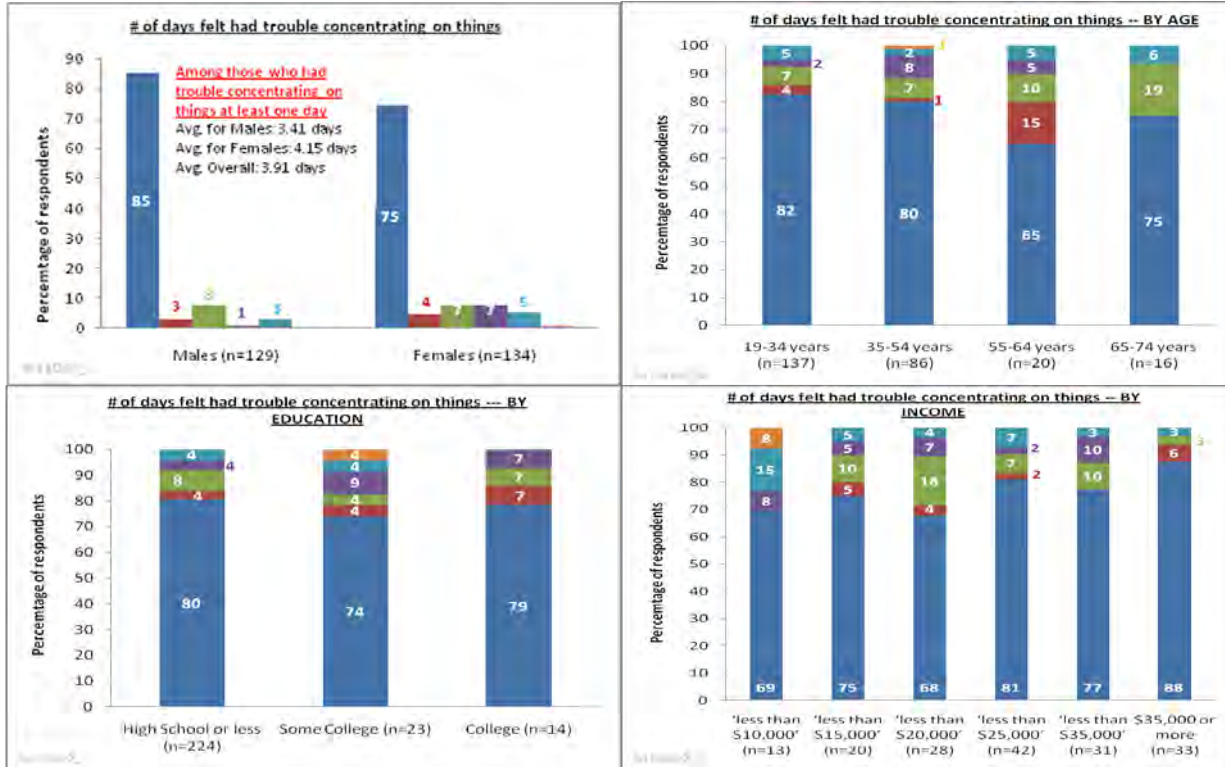
- More than 8 in 10 respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they felt bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down.
- A greater percentage of women (16%) than men (12%) reported having at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down

- Respondents averaged about 3½ days during the past 2 weeks when they felt bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down; women reported a higher average number of days (about 4 days) compared to men (just over 3 days).
- Across the age groups, respondents who were 55 to 64 years old averaged the greatest number of days (8 days) when they felt bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down. With exception of this age group, respondents' age varied inversely to the number of days they felt bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down with the 19-34 year range respondents averaging 3½ days compared to the oldest group averaging the lowest number of days at 1 day.
- Across the educational levels, respondents' education levels varied inversely to the number of days they felt bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down; those with some education of high school or less averaged about 4 days while those with a college degree averaged zero days.
- No clear pattern emerged across income groups, though the average number of days that respondents reported feeling bad about themselves or that they were a failure or had let themselves or their family down was highest among the lowest and the highest income groups at over 6 days and 5 days respectively.

Module 13.7: Anxiety and Depression

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV?



Among those who had trouble concentrating on things at least one day					
Average # of Days					
'19 thru 34 years'	4.08	High School or less	3.70	'less than \$10,000'	8.50
'35 thru 54 years'	4.35	Some College	6.00	'less than \$15,000'	3.60
'55 thru 64 years'	2.86	College	2.67	'less than \$20,000'	3.44
'65 thru 74 years'	3.50			'less than \$25,000'	4.63
				'less than \$35,000'	3.86
				'\$35,000 or more'	3.50

Module 13.7: Anxiety and Depression

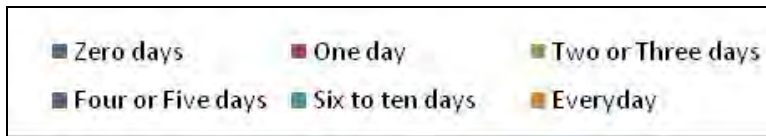
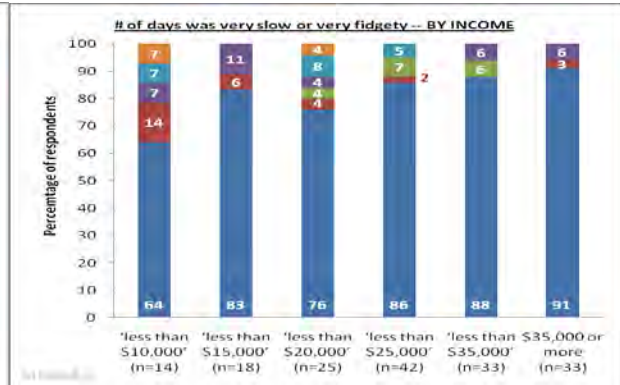
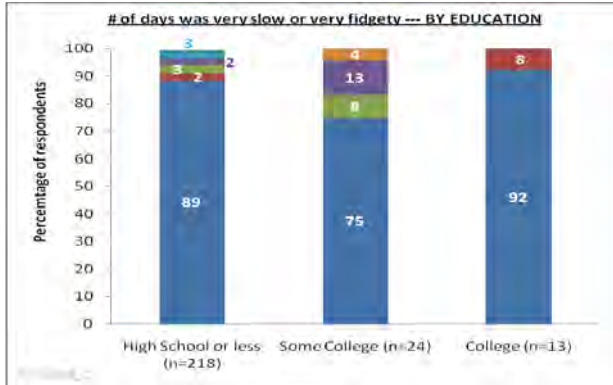
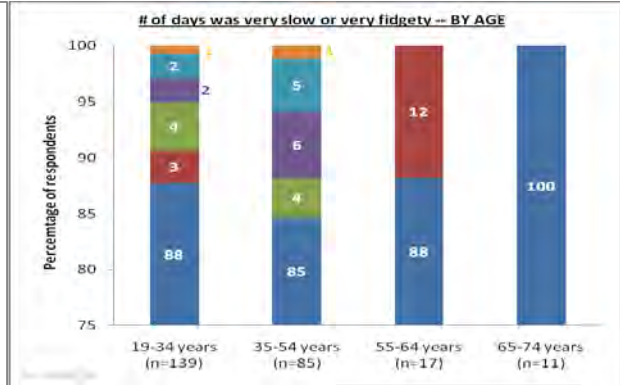
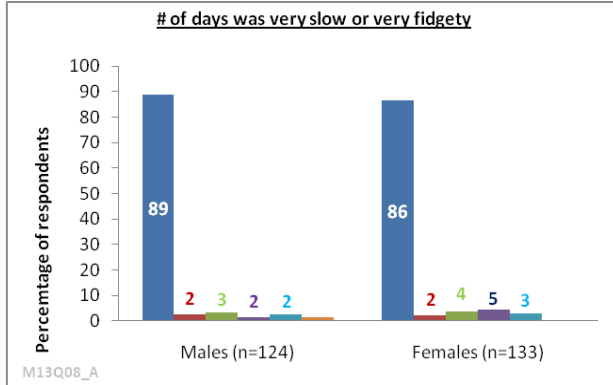
- More than 8 in 10 respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they felt they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV.
- A greater percentage of women (25%) than men (15%) reported having at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they felt they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV

- Respondents averaged about 4 days during the past 2 weeks when they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV; women reported a higher average number of days (over 4 days) compared to men (just under 3½ days).
- Across the age groups, respondents who were 55 to 64 years old averaged the least number of days (just under 3 days) when they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old averaged the greatest number of days (about 4½ days) when they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV.
- Across the educational levels, respondents' with some college education reported the greatest number of days when they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV (6 days) while those with a college degree reported the least number of days (about 2½ days)
- No clear pattern emerged across income groups, though the average number of days that respondents reported that they had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV was highest among the lowest income group at over 8½ days while the other income groups averaged about 3¾ days.

Module 13.8: Anxiety and Depression

Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you moved or spoken so slowly that other people could have noticed? Or the opposite – being so fidgety or restless that you were moving around a lot more than usual??



Among those who were very slow or very fidgety at least one day					
Average # of Days					
'19 thru 34 years'	4.12	High School or less	4.36	'less than \$10,000'	5.40
'35 thru 54 years'	5.38	Some College	5.33	'less than \$15,000'	3.00
'55 thru 64 years'	1.00	College	1.00	'less than \$20,000'	6.50
'65 thru 74 years'	.00			'less than \$25,000'	4.17
				'less than \$35,000'	3.25
				'\$35,000 or more'	3.33

Module 13.8: Anxiety and Depression

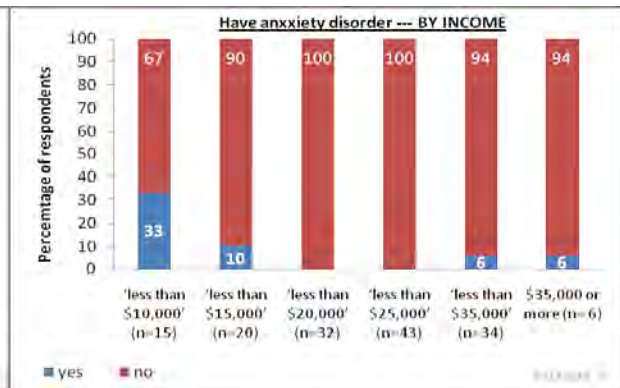
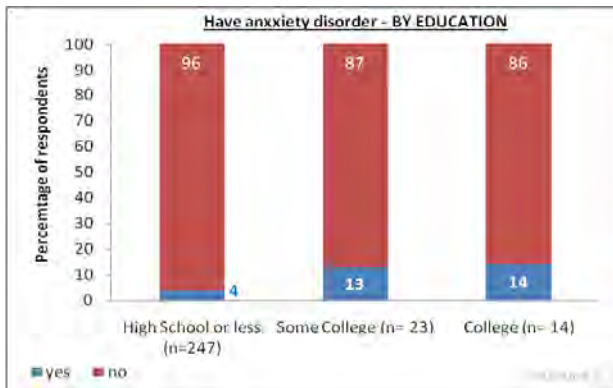
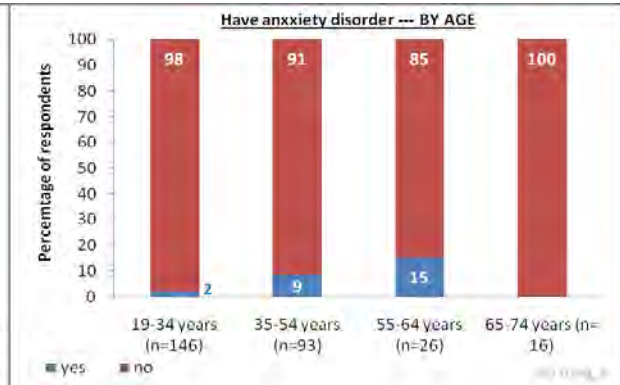
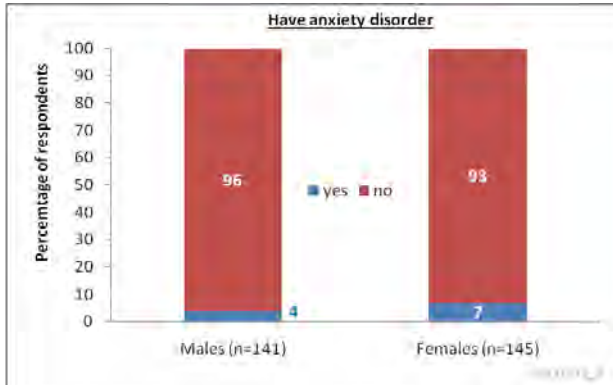
- Almost 9 in 10 respondents reported NOT having a single day during the past 2 weeks when they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual.
- A slightly greater percentage of women (14%) than men (11%) reported that they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual.

Among those reporting at least one day during the past 2 weeks when they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual

- Respondents averaged just over 4½ days during the past 2 weeks when they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual; women reported a lower average number of days (4 days) compared to men (just about 5 days).
- Across the age groups, respondents who were 65 to 74 years old averaged the least number of days (zero days) when they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old averaged the greatest number of days (about 5½ days) when they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual.
- Across the educational levels, respondents' with some college education reported the greatest number of days when they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual (1½ days) while those with a college degree reported the least number of days (1 day)
- No clear pattern emerged across income groups, though the average number of days that respondents reported that they moved or spoke so slowly that other people could have noticed, or were so fidgety or restless that they were moving around a lot more than usual was highest among the \$15,001-\$20,000 group at 6½ days followed by those earning \$10,000 or less at about 5 ½ days. Other income groups averaged about 3½ days.

Module 13.9: Anxiety and Depression

Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?



Module 13.9: Anxiety and Depression

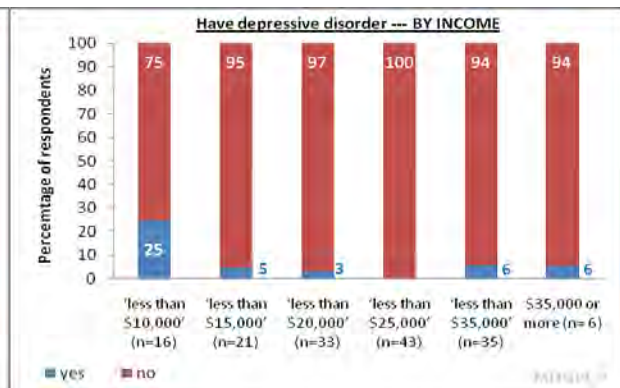
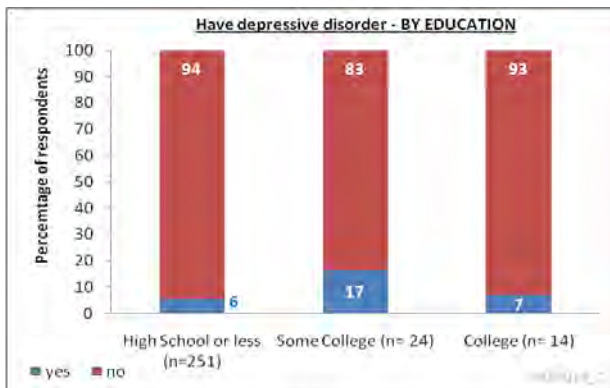
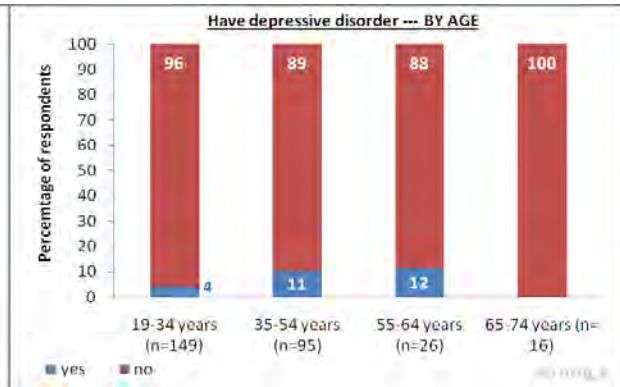
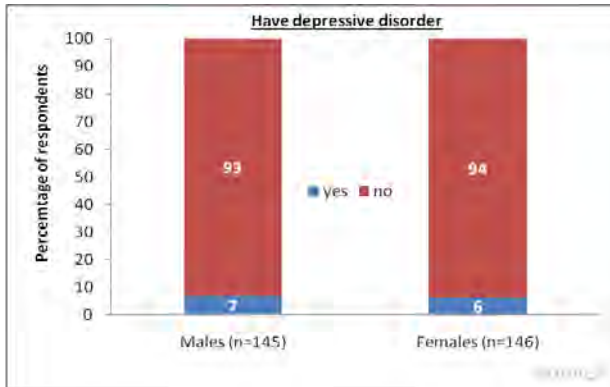
- Almost 95% of the respondents reported NOT having been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had an anxiety disorder.
- A slightly greater percentage of women (7%) than men (4%) reported having been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had an anxiety disorder.

Among those reporting being told they had an anxiety disorder

- Across the age groups, with the exception of the oldest group, older the respondents the more likely are they are to have been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had an anxiety disorder; those in the 55-64 year olds are more than 7 times more likely than the 19-34 year olds to have been told so.
- Across the educational levels, higher the respondents' education, the more likely is it that they have been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had an anxiety disorder; Those with a college degree are 3½ times as likely as those with high school or less education to have been told so.
- No clear pattern emerged across income groups, though it is noted that a third of the respondents from the lowest income group were told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had an anxiety disorder.

Module 13.10: Anxiety and Depression

Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)??



Module 13.10: Anxiety and Depression

- Almost 94% of the respondents reported NOT having been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had depressive disorder.
- A slightly greater percentage of men (7%) than women (6%) reported having been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had depressive disorder .

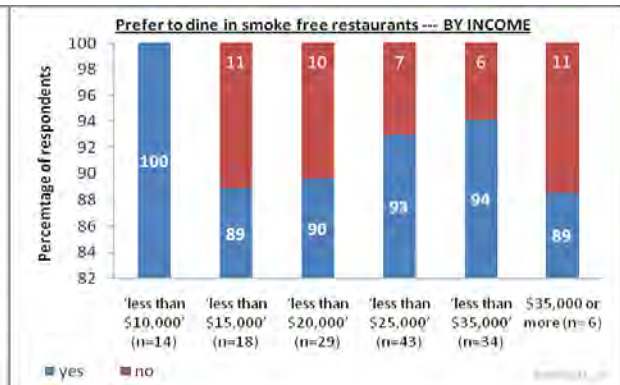
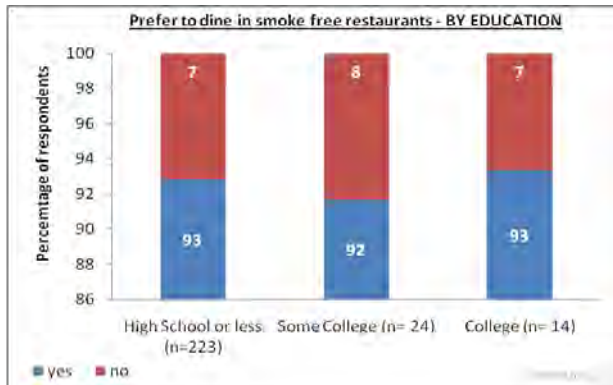
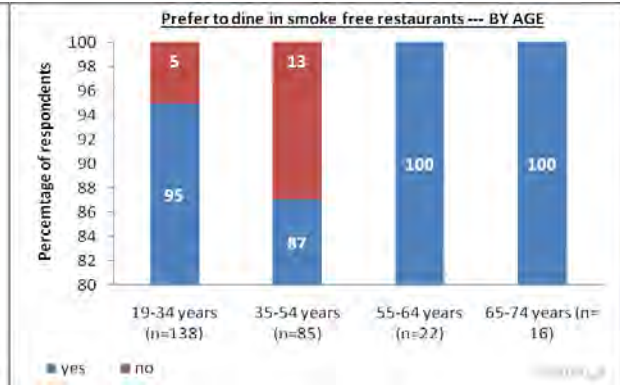
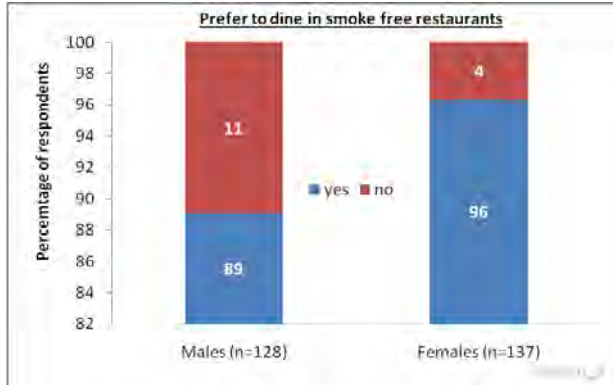
Among those reporting being told they had depressive disorder

- Across the age groups, with the exception of the oldest group, older the respondents the more likely are they to have been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had depressive disorder; those in the 55-64 year age group are 4 times more likely than the 19-34 year olds to have been told so.
- Across the educational levels, those with some college education were almost 3 times as likely as those with high school or less education to have been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had depressive disorder.
- No clear pattern emerged across income groups, though it is noted that a quarter of the respondents from the lowest income group were told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they had depressive disorder.

Module 96: Smoke-Free Environments

Module 96.1

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

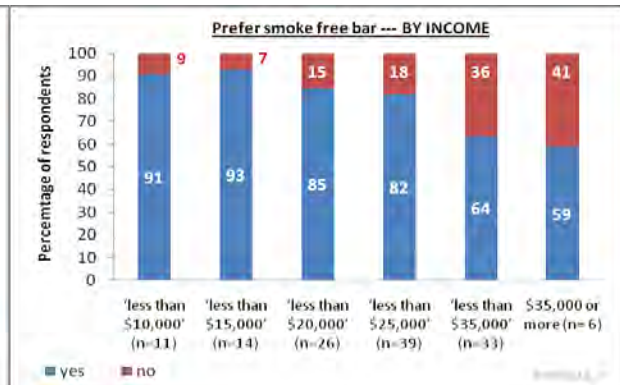
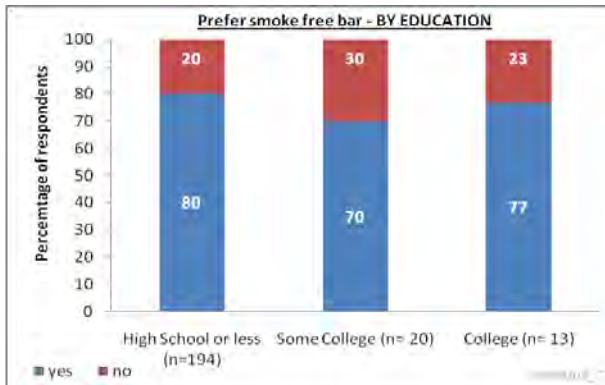
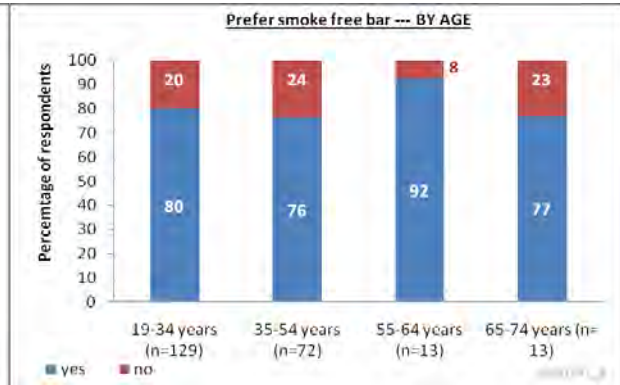
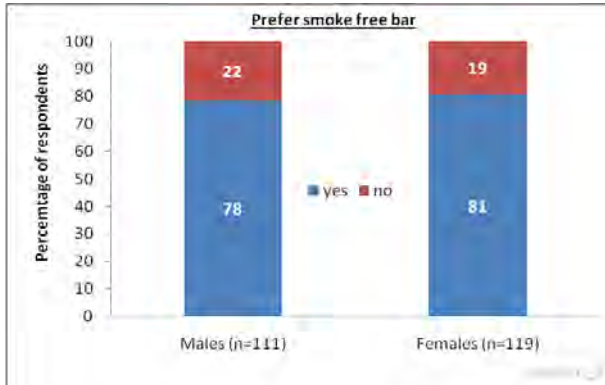


Module 96.1: Smoke-Free Environments

- More than 9 in 10 respondents reported they would prefer to dine in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants.
- A greater percentage of men (11%) than women (4%) DID NOT prefer dining in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants.
- Across the age groups, the two oldest age groups all respondents preferred to dine in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants; one in eight among the 35-54 year olds and one in 20 among the 19-34 year olds DID NOT prefer dining in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants.
- Across all the educational levels, about 7% to 8% of the respondents DID NOT prefer dining in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants.
- Except among the lowest income group in which all respondents preferred to dine in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants, 6% to 11% of respondents in all other income groups DID NOT prefer dining in 100% tobacco smoke-free restaurants.

Module 96.2: Smoke-Free Environments

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

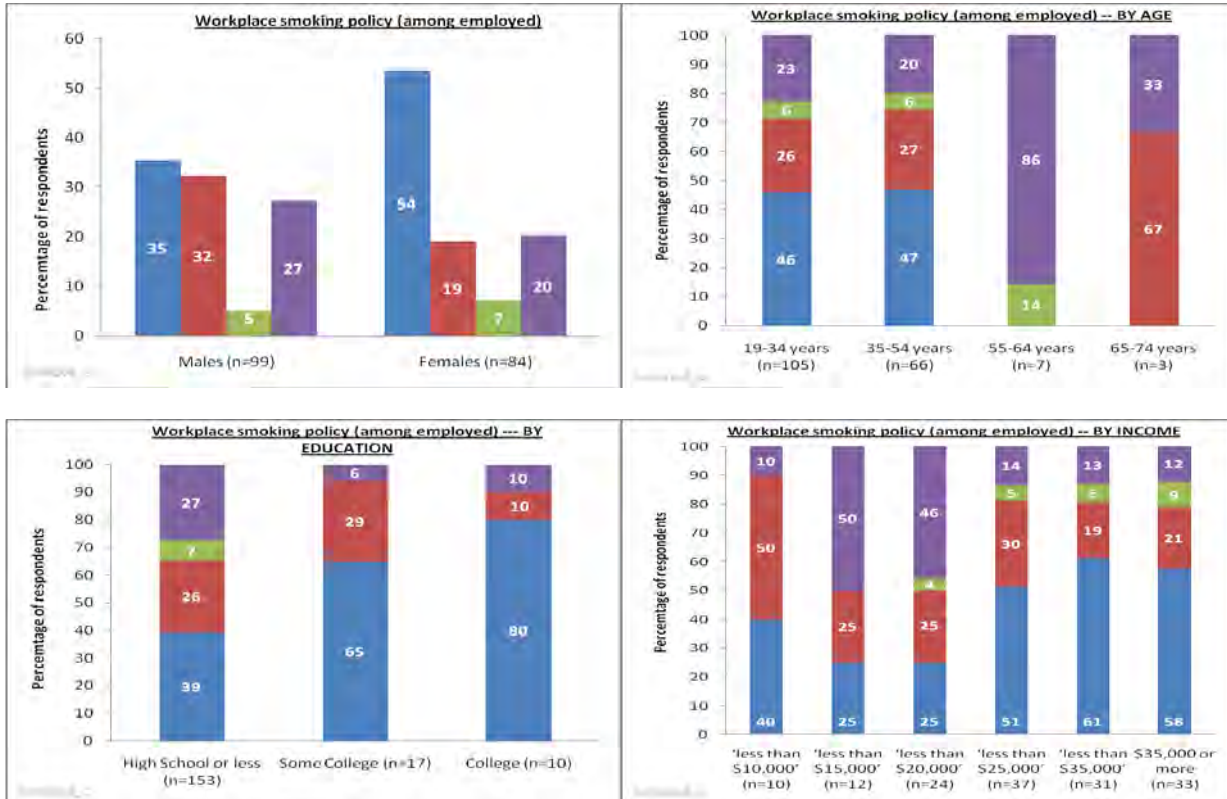


Module 96.2: Smoke-Free Environments

- More than 8 in 10 respondents reported they would prefer to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.
- A slightly greater percentage of men (22%) than women (19%) DID NOT prefer a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.
- Close to 80% of respondents in all age groups, with the exception of the 55-64 year olds (92%), preferred to enjoy a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.
- Across all the educational levels, about 20% to 30% of the respondents DID NOT prefer a tobacco smoke-free bar over a bar which allows tobacco smoking.
- There was an inverse correlation between income and the preference for a tobacco smoke-free bar; a greater percentage of those with higher incomes consistently preferred a bar which allows tobacco smoking than their lower earning compatriots.

Module 96.3: Smoke-Free Environments

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



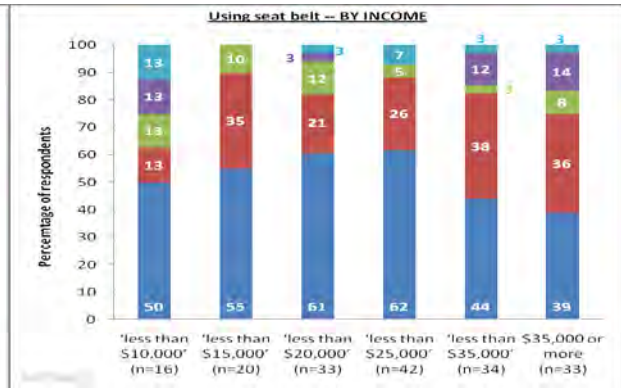
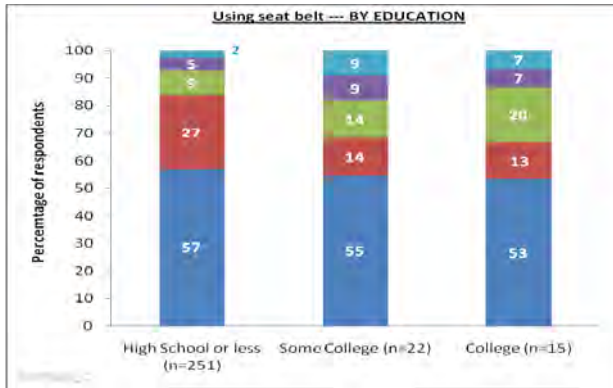
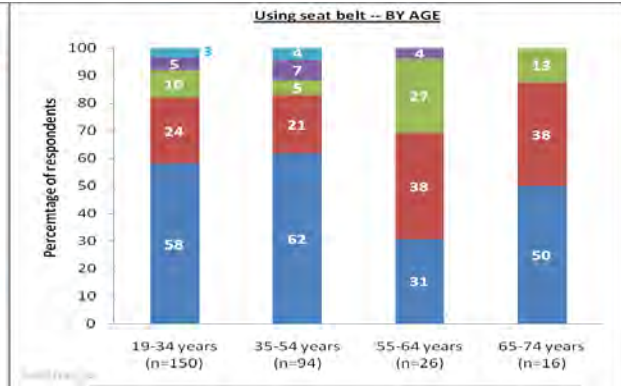
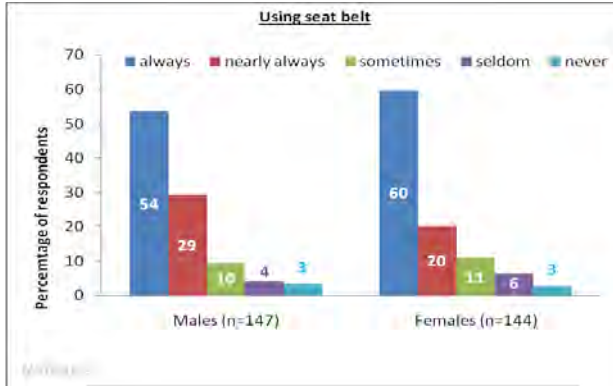
Module 96.3: Smoke-Free Environments

- About 1 in three males and about half of the females reported that smoking was not allowed in any work area at their place of work.
- About a quarter of the men and one-fifth of the women reported that there was no official policy on smoking in work areas at their place of work.
- Six percent of the respondents reported that smoking was allowed in all work areas where they worked.
- There was no difference in reporting pattern across ages (ignoring the age groups beyond 54 years of age given their sample sizes).
- There is a clear correlation between level of education and the smoking policies in their places of employment: those with higher education tended to work in places where smoking was not allowed in any work areas.
- There appears to be a slight positive correlation between level of income and the smoking policies in their places of employment: those with higher incomes tended to work in places where smoking was not allowed in any work areas.

Module 97: Seat Belt Use

Module 97.1

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



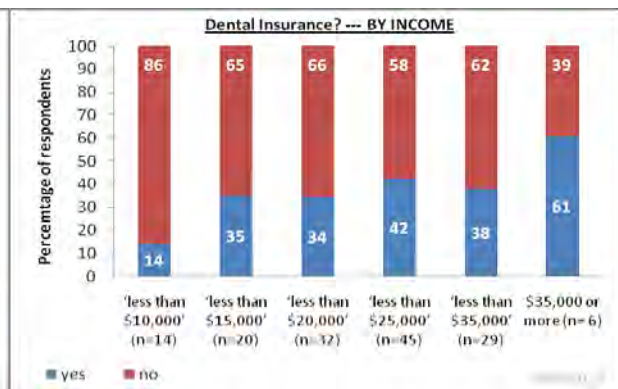
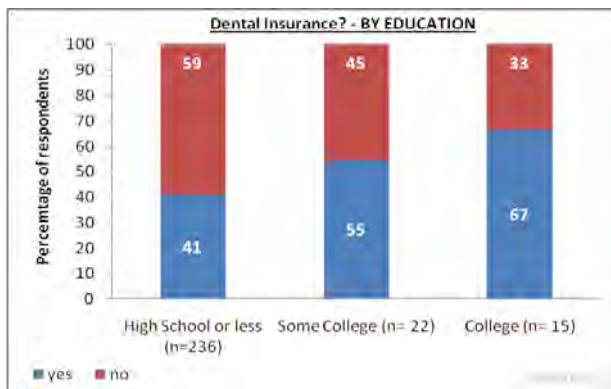
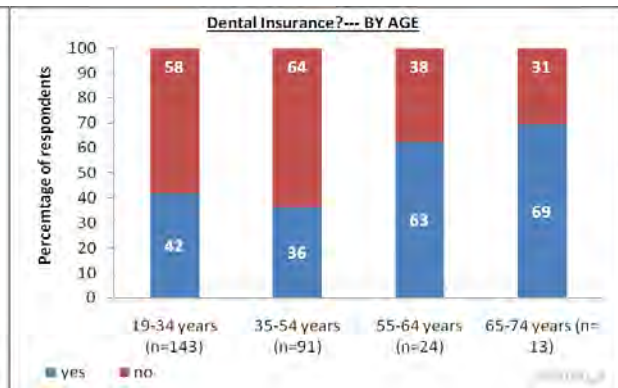
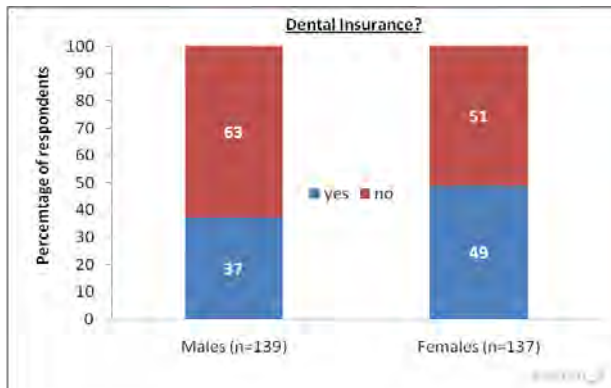
Module 97.1: Seat Belt Use

- About 8 in 10 the respondents reported wearing seatbelts nearly always or always.
- Women were more likely to report wearing seatbelts always (60%) 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 (83%) and the 19-34 year olds (82%) reported so, whereas only 69% of the 55-64 year olds 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% to 9%).
- A smaller percentage of those earning \$10,000 are less reported wearing seatbelts nearly always or always (63%). This income group was also most likely to *not* wear a seat belt (13%).

Module 98: Oral Health

Module 98.1

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

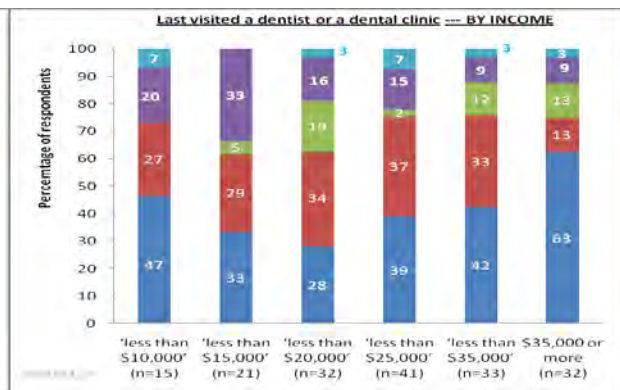
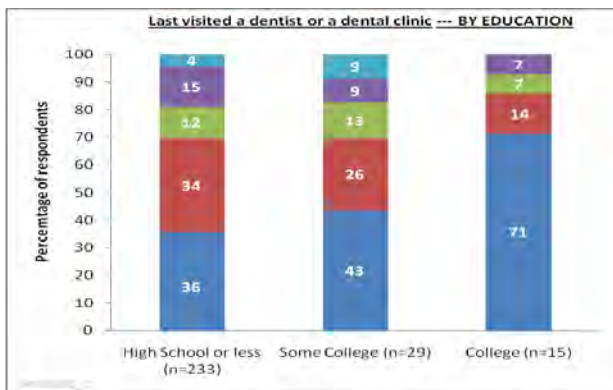
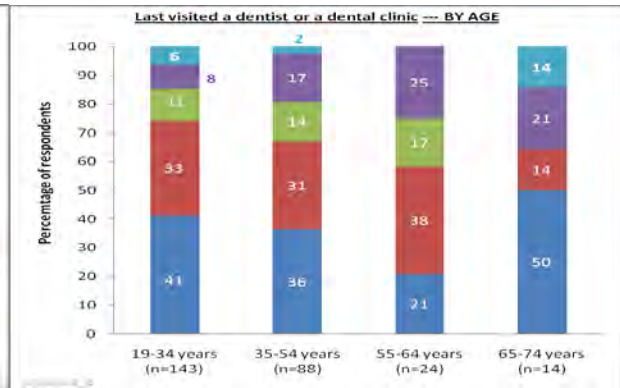
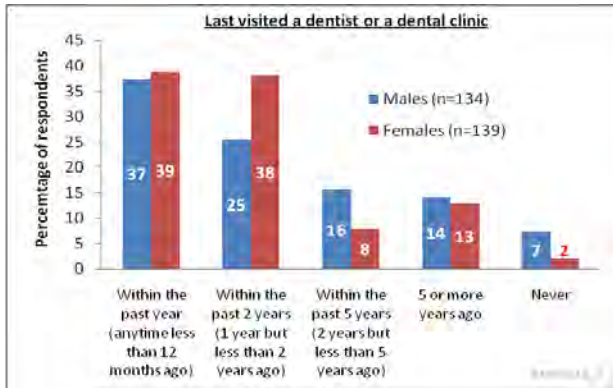


Module 98.1: Oral Health

- About half of the women and over two-thirds of the men reported having NO insurance coverage for dental care.
- Younger the respondents, the less likely are they to have insurance coverage for dental care.
- Higher the education level of the respondents, the more likely they are to have insurance coverage for dental care; over half of those with education level of high school or less reported NOT having insurance coverage for dental care.
- Higher the income levels of the respondents, the more likely they are to have insurance coverage for dental care; almost 9 in 10 of those earning \$10,000 or less reported NOT having insurance coverage for dental care compared only 4 in 10 among those earning \$35,000 or more.

Module 98.2: Oral Health

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



Module 98.2: Oral Health

Seen a dentist or visited a dental clinic for any reason within the past two years

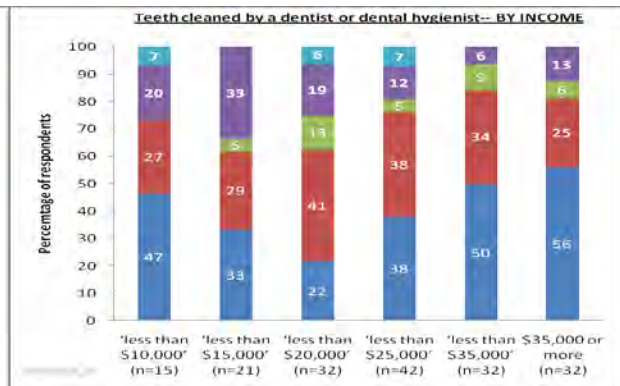
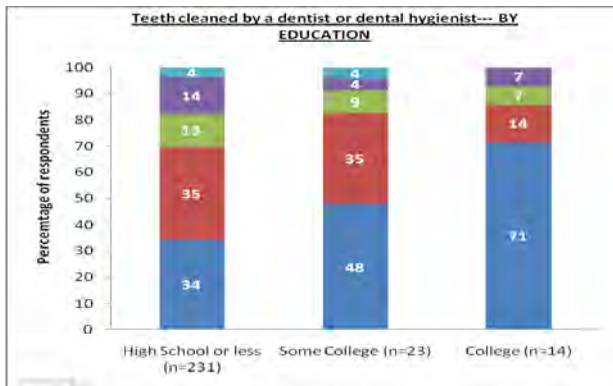
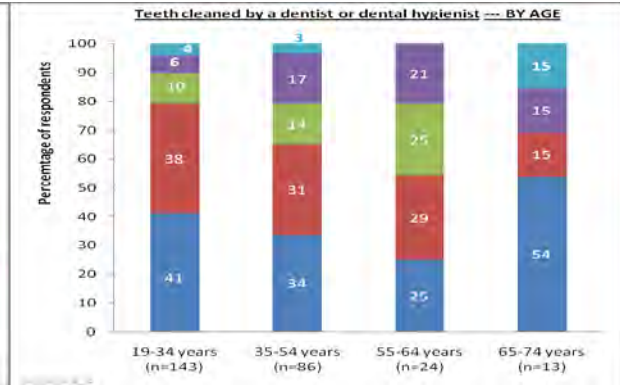
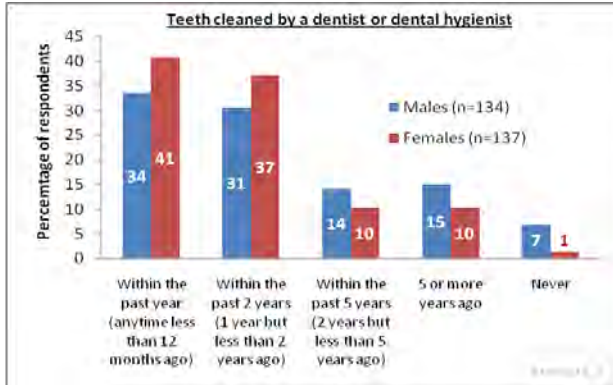
- More than 7 in 10 respondents (71%) stated that they had seen a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason within the last 2 years.
- While 77% of women had seen a dentist or visited a dental clinic for any reason within the past two years within the past 2 years while only 62% of men reported so.
- The data indicates that the older the respondent, the less likely is it that they had seen a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason within the past 2 years.
- Those without a college degree were less likely (70%) to have seen a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason within the past 2 years compared to their more educated compatriots (85%).
- While almost three-fourths of those earning less than \$10,000, and of those earning over \$20,000, had seen a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason within the past 2 years, only about 6 in 10 respondents earning over \$10,000 but less than \$20,000 reported so.

Never seen a dentist or visited a dental clinic for any reason

- Three times as many men (7%) as women (2%) have never seen a dentist or visited a dental clinic for any reason.
- The youngest group, 19-34 year olds, and the oldest group of 65-74 year olds were least likely to have seen a dentist or visited a dental clinic for any reason.
- A greater percentage of those without a college degree were likely to have never seen a dentist or visited a dental clinic for any reason.
- No clear pattern across income levels emerged from the data.

Module 98.3: Oral Health

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



Module 98.3: Oral Health

Teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past two years

- More than 7 in 10 respondents (72%) stated that they had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the last 2 years.
- While 75% of men had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past two years while only 68% of women reported so.
- The data indicates that three out of four in each of the two youngest groups were more likely to have had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past 2 years, compared to about one in two among the 35-64 year olds and 7 in 10 among the oldest.
- Those with education of high school or less were less likely (69%) to have their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past 2 years compared to their more educated compatriots. More than 8 in 10 of those with at least some college level education did so.
- While 3 in 4 of those earning less than \$10,000, and among those earning over \$20,000, had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past 2 years, only about 6 in 10 respondents earning over \$10,000 but less than \$20,000 reported so.

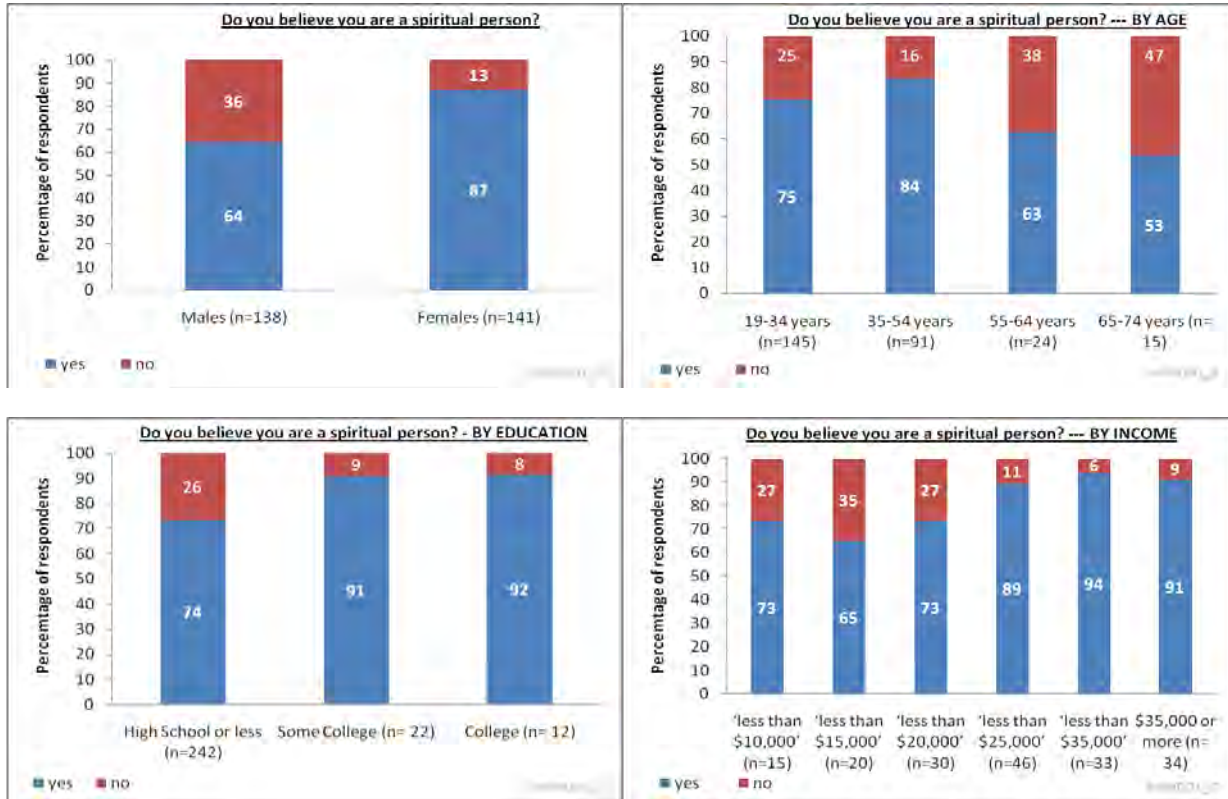
Never ever had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist

- Seven times as many men (7%) as women (1%) have never had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist.
- The oldest group of 65-74 year olds was most likely to have never had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist (15%), followed by the 19-34 year olds (4%).
- A greater percentage of those with some college education or less were more likely to have never had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist (4%).
- Those earning less than \$25,000 were more likely to have never ever had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist than their higher earning compatriots with the exception of those who earned between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Module 99: Health and Spirituality

Module 99.1

Do you believe you are a spiritual person?

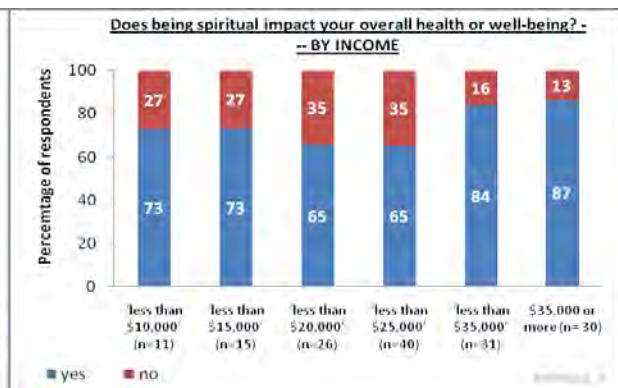
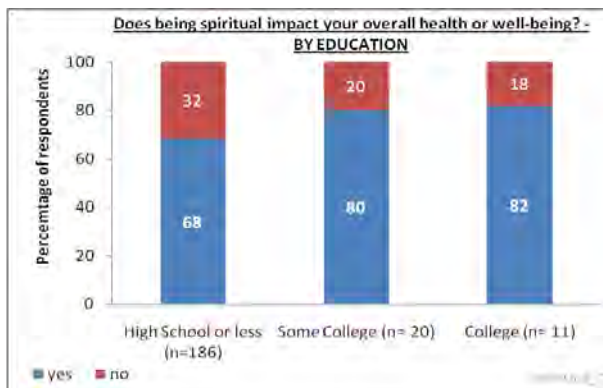
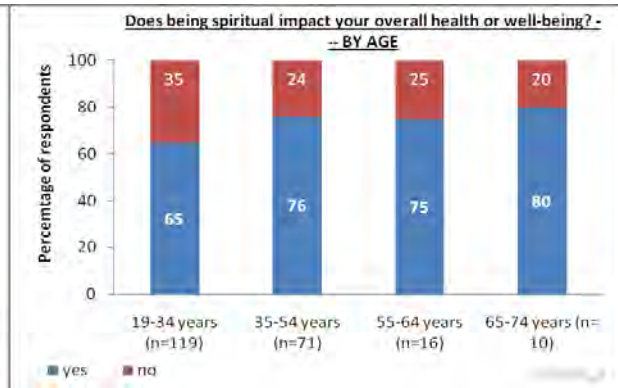
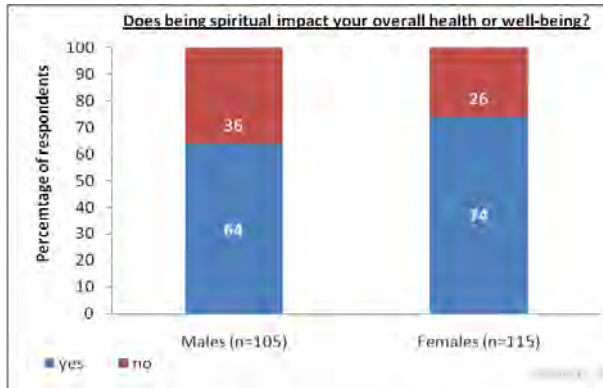


Module 99.1: Health and Spirituality

- While three in four respondents believed that they were a spiritual person, a greater percentage of women (87%) than men (64%) believed so.
- The data indicates an inverse relationship between age and the belief that one is a spiritual person; while 75% of the 19-34 year olds believe so, the belief declines to 53% among the 64-74 year olds.
- Those with at least some college education were more likely to believe that they were a spiritual person (over 90%) compared to 3 in 4 among those with education of high school or less.
- The data suggests a direct relationship between income and the belief that one is a spiritual person; while 73% of those earning \$10,000 or less believe so, the belief increases to 90% or more among those earning \$20,000 or more.

Module 99.2: Health and Spirituality

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

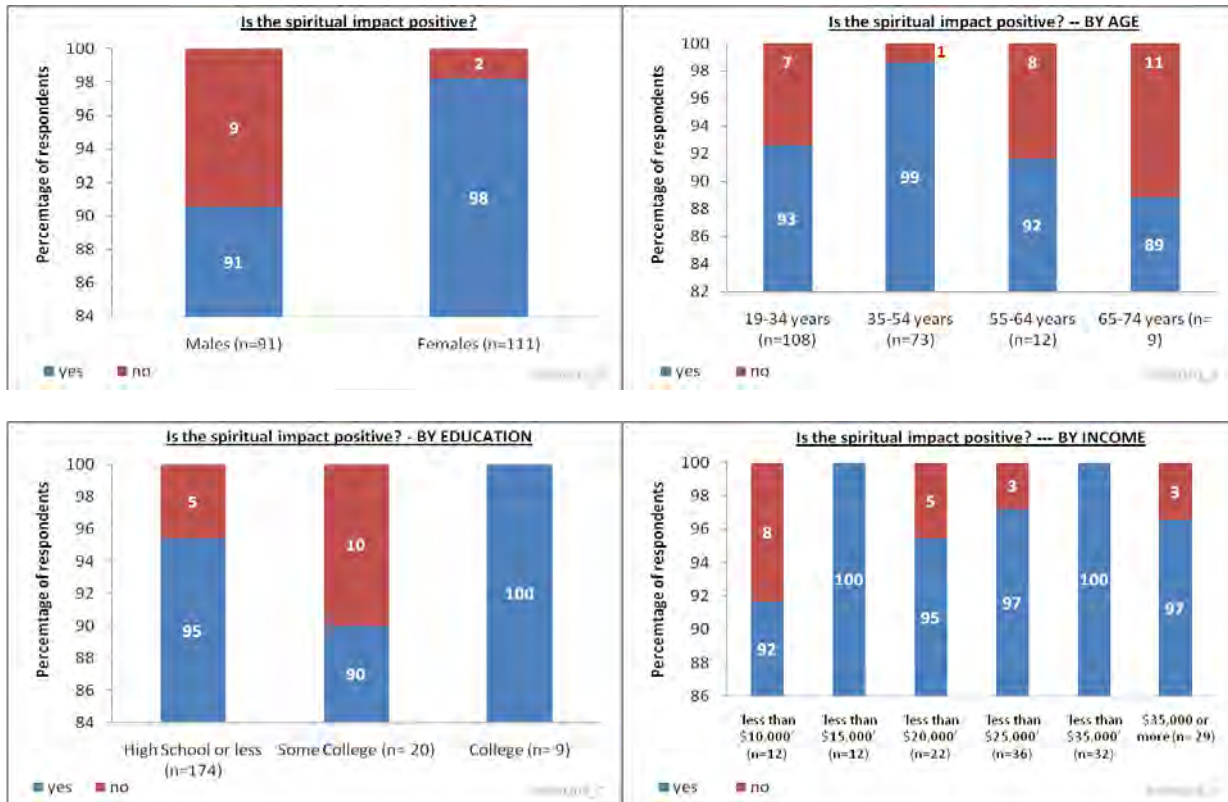


Module 99.2: Health and Spirituality

- While about 7 in 10 respondents believed that they being a spiritual person had an impact on their overall health or well-being, a greater percentage of women (74%) than men (64%) believed so.
- The data indicates a direct relationship between age and the belief that being a spiritual person had an impact on their overall health or well-being; while 65% of the 19-34 year olds believe so, the belief increases to 80% among the 64-74 year olds.
- Those with at least some college education were more likely to believe that being a spiritual person had an impact on their overall health or well-being (over 80%) compared to less than 7 in 10 among those with an education of high school or less.
- The data suggests a slightly direct relationship between income and the belief that being a spiritual person had an impact on their overall health or well-being; while 73% of those earning \$10,000 or less believe so, the belief increases to 87% or more among those earning \$25,000 or more.

Module 99.3: Health and Spirituality

Is that impact positive?

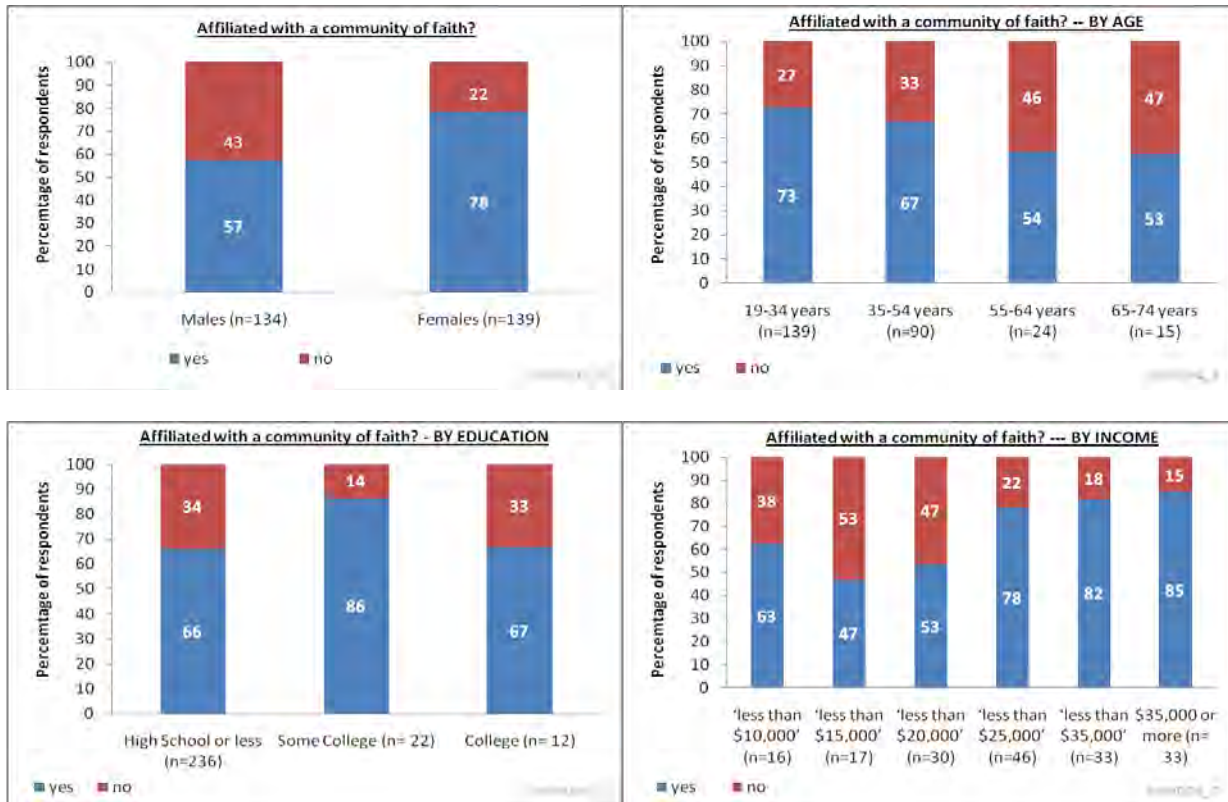


Module 99.3: Health and Spirituality

- While about 95% of the respondents believed that they being a spiritual person had a positive impact on their overall health or well-being, a greater percentage of women (98%) than men (91%) believed so.
- While the data indicates a slight variation across the age groups, there is some consistency in the respondents' belief that being a spiritual person had a positive impact on their overall health or well-being ranging from 89% among the 64-74 year olds to 93% of the 19-34 year olds.
- Those with some college education were less likely to believe that being a spiritual person had a positive impact on their overall health or well-being (90%) compared to less than 10 in 10 among those with a college degree and 95% among those with an education of high school or less.
- While no clear pattern in this belief is evident across the income groups, those in the lowest income bracket were least likely to believe that being a spiritual person had a positive impact on their overall health or well-being (92%).

Module 99.4: Health and Spirituality

Are you affiliated with a community of faith?



Module 99.4: Health and Spirituality

- About two-thirds of the respondents reported being affiliated with a community of faith; women were more likely to report so (78%) than men (57%).
- The affiliation with a faith is inversely related to age – older respondents are less likely than the younger to be affiliated with a community of faith; among the 19-34 year olds, 73% of them reported being affiliated with a community of faith compared to 53% among the 65-75 year olds.
- Those with some college education were more likely to report being affiliated with a community of faith (86%) than those with a college degree (67%) or with less education than themselves (66%).
- Those in the higher income brackets of \$20,000 or more were more likely to be affiliated with a community of faith than those with lesser incomes.

Module 99.5: Health and Spirituality

Do you regularly practice your faith?

