BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS)

2010 ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), is the largest health-risk behavior database in the world and provides the only nationwide health-risk data in the country. All 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and three territories carry out this ongoing telephone survey, sponsored by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), independently.

The BRFSS began in 1984 with four primary goals; (1) Identify emerging health issues; (2) Document health trends; (3) Compare health behaviors across states and (4) Measure progress toward health-related goals. More recently, data collected from the BRFSS has been utilized through the District of Columbia Department of Health and external agencies specifically in program planning in the following areas:

Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender (GLBT) agency: The DC Department of Health and the GLBT agency developed the first report on critical health issues that affect the GLBT community.

HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD and TB Administration (HAHSTA): HAHSTA utilizes the BRFSS data to evaluate testing and condom distribution scale up programs, as well as incorporate the data into the Community Service Assessment, Substance Use Strategic Plan, and MSM Strategic Plan. The BRFSS data has been used for departmental reports and presentations in addition to information published in the CDC MMWR. BRFSS data has been beneficial in helping to monitor changes in the public's attitude towards HIV in the District of Columbia as well as a better understand of HIV prevention, care and treatment. Most recently, data from the BRFSS were used for the Enhanced Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan.

Tobacco Control Program: BRFSS data are used to educate stakeholders, including the DC Tobacco Free Coalition and Live Well DC Community Coalition in tandem with analytical tools such GIS to educate stakeholders and guide further strategy development for the program.

The District of Columbia Department of Health facilitates the BRFSS initiative with funding and guidance provided by the CDC

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The BRFSS is a telephone survey that uses random dialing and is conducted with adults within households containing telephones in the District of Columbia. This methodology for conducting BRFSS surveys is standardized by the CDC and is described in the BRFSS User's Guide and related policy memos. (See CDC website at http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/.) ICF Macro, an independent survey research company, collected survey data for the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS following this methodology summarized below.

Survey Sample

BRFSS protocol calls for a probability sample of all households with telephones within each participating state or territory. With this method, each household with a telephone in the survey area has a known chance of selection for the study. The 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS accomplished this with a disproportionate stratified random digit dial (RDD) sample based on a list-assisted frame. Marketing Systems Group (MSG), using their proprietary Genesys sampling software, generated the sample for the District of Columbia BRFSS, as they do for all states participating in the BRFSS. The Genesys sample was drawn quarterly from all working banks of District of Columbia telephone numbers, and provided to Macro each month. The sample included both listed and unlisted numbers. The sample was pre-screened for non-working and business numbers.

Survey Questionnaire

The "*core*" questionnaire consists of a standard set of questions, designed by the CDC, that are included in the survey for every state. Core modules administered for the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS were:

- General Health Status
- Health Care Access
- Exercise
- Oral Health
- Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence
- Disability
- Demographics
- Immunization
- Emotional Support
- Seat Belt Use
- Overweight/Obesity
- Drinking and Driving
- Emotion Support and Life Satisfaction
- Quality of Life
- Sleep
- Diabetes
- Colorectal Cancer Screening
- Asthma
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Consumption
- HIV/AIDS
- Prostate Cancer Screening
- Women's Health
- Falls
- Adult Influenza Like Illness
- H1N1

The CDC also designs "*optional*" modules. These modules consist of standardized questions on various topics and may be selected by any state for inclusion as a part of their questionnaire. However, a selected module must be used in its entirety and asked of all eligible respondents. If an optional module is modified in any way, then the questions are treated as "state-added" questions. Optional modules included in the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS were:

- Child Influenza Like Illness
- Pre-diabetes

- Diabetes
- Inadequate Sleep
- Adverse Childhood Experience
- Random Child Selection
- High Risk/Health Care Worker
- Adult Asthma History

The survey was programmed and administered using the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software designed specifically for telephone survey research. This type of software is called Survent and was developed by the Computers for Marketing Corporation (CfMC).

The survey consisted of 188 questions. Not all questions were administered to all respondents; however, some questions were administered only to respondents with certain characteristics, determined by responses to previous questions. The CATI software system controls this survey logic. The average survey length in 2010 was 26.9 minutes.

Interviewing Protocol

Experienced, supervised personnel conducted the surveys using CfMC's Survent software. A total of 3,993 completed interviews were obtained during the year – a 11-month calling period beginning February 1, 2010 and ending December 31, 2010. Interviewers adhered to the following procedures when contacting households for interviews:

Random Respondent Selection: For each household contacted, one adult was selected for an interview using a household roster and automated random selection process. If that adult was unavailable during the survey period, unable or unwilling to participate, or did not speak English well enough to be interviewed, no survey was conducted.

Contact Attempts: Up to 15 attempts, over a minimum five-day period (typically 15 days), were made to reach each sampled telephone number. Once contact was made at a residence, as many calls as necessary were made to reach the randomly selected adult (within the permitted time schedule). Attempts were made on different days of the week and at different times of day, in a pattern chosen to maximize the likelihood of contact with the minimum number of calls.

Non-English Households: The 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS was conducted in English only. No attempts were made to conduct an interview in a household where the randomly selected adult could not be interviewed in English. When a Spanish-speaking individual was contacted, a bilingual interviewer attempted to determine if the selected person was capable of completing the survey in English.

Converting Initial Refusals: Specially trained interviewers re-contacted households that initially refused, at least three days later, to persuade respondents to participate in the survey.

Quality Control Measures: Supervisors monitored 10% of interviews using a remote monitoring feature of the CATI software. During these sessions, the supervisor simultaneously monitored both the interviewer-respondent interaction on the telephone and the data entered by the interviewer into the CATI system; scoring the interviewer on a variety of performance measures. Neither interviewers nor respondents were aware when calls were monitored.

Response Rates

Response rates for the District of Columbia BRFSS are calculated according to formulas developed by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO), as specified by the CDC. Three response rates are calculated:

- The *cooperation rate* measures how successful interviewers are at completing interviews once a respondent has been contacted and selected. The cooperation rate for the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS was 75.5%.
- The *CASRO response rate* is the percentage of interviews completed from all eligible respondents. The CASRO response rate for the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS was 47%.
- The *overall response rate* is a measure of sample frame efficacy. It shows the rate at which the total sample dialed produces completed interviews. The overall response rate for the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS was 29.2%.

Data Analyses

Data for the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS were delivered to the CDC each month; the data were then aggregated and weighted after interviewing was completed for the year. Data were weighted to adjust for differences in the probabilities of selection of each respondent. This weight accounted for the probability of selection of a telephone number, the number of adults in a household, and the number of telephones in a household. An additional post-stratification adjustment was also made to ensure that the sample proportions of selected demographic characteristics (gender, age, and race) were equal to the estimated sample proportions in the population, and to make the sum of the weights equal to the population of the District of Columbia. In this report, all data are weighted unless otherwise noted.

Limitations of the Data

As with any sample survey, depending on the confidence limit selected, the results of the District of Columbia BRFSS can vary from those that would have been obtained with a census of all adults living in telephone-equipped households. The results of this sample survey could differ from the "true" figures because some households cannot be reached at all and others refused to participate. These non-responding households may differ from respondents (those who actually participate in the survey) in terms of attributes relevant to the study.

The sample-design used in the District of Columbia BRFSS results in a 95% confidence interval. In other words, 95 times out of 100, the BRFSS results will vary no more than a given number of percentage points from the figure that would have been obtained if data had been collected for all adults in District of Columbia households with telephones.

Small Numbers

Small numbers of respondents are also an issue when analyzing data. A difference in the responses of only a few individuals can result in a large difference in percentage of the total for that group. Small numbers of respondents in a group generally occur in one of two ways. First, very few respondents in the total sample have a particular characteristic under analysis. Second, the survey logic limits the number of respondents receiving a particular question, thereby reducing the number of respondents in each analytical unit from that item. Where counts are less than 50 respondents per

subgroup, caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the data.

The survey population excludes adults:

- In penal, mental, or other institutions
- Living in group quarters such as dormitories, barracks, convents, or boarding houses
- Contacted at a second home during a stay of less than 30 days
- Who do not speak English well enough to be interviewed
- Living in households without telephones

SURVEY POPULATION

Washington, District of Columbia - The 2010 Census population was 601,723 person, a 5.2 % increase since April 2000. (The 2000 Census population was 572,055). The demographic composite, based on the 2000 census population consisted of:

- 50.7% Blacks, 38.5% Whites, 0.3% American Indian and Alaska Native, and 3.5% Asians; Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 9.1% of the population.
- 11.7% of the population was 65 years old and over.
- 85.5% of the population aged 25 years and over were high school graduates; 47.1% of the population aged 25 years and over held a Bachelor's degree (based on 2000 Census).
- The median household income (2005-2009) was $54,906 and 17.6% of the population lived below the poverty level (2005-2009).

The demographic composite based on 2009 Census population estimates consisted of:

- 54% Blacks, 40.6% Whites, 3.2% Asian, Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin 8.8% American Indian and Alaska Native 0.4%; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.1%;
- 11.7% of the population was 65 years old and over
- 77.8% of the population aged 25 years were high school graduates; 39.1% held a Bachelor's degree (based on 2000 Census).
  The median household income (2008) was $58,553 and 16.9% of the population lived below poverty level (2008).

District of Columbia – Table 1:
This table was created so that the representativeness of the sample can be assessed. The 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS data were based on 3,993 completed interviews.

- Females were more likely than males to participate in the BRFSS survey; 53.5% and 46.5%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely to participate in the BRFSS survey, at 15.2%, while adults aged 18-24 were less likely, at 6.6%.

- African Americans were more likely to participate in the BRFSS survey, at 48.2%, while Asians were less likely, at 3.6%.

- College graduates were more likely to participate in the BRFSS survey, at 59.2%, while adults with less than a high school education were less likely, at 6.3%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely to participate in the BRFSS survey, at 51.4%, while adults with a household income of $25,000-$34,999 were less likely, at 7.7%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely to participate in the BRFSS survey, at 16.4 and 16.2% respectively, while adults who resided in Ward 2 were less likely, at 8.2%.

Table 1. Demographic Data for the District of Columbia from
2010 District of Columbia BRFSS

	N	Weighted 2010 DC BRFSS
		Percent
GENDER		
Male	1579	46.5
Female	2397	53.5
AGE		
18-24	92	6.6
25-34	419	16.1
35-44	564	21.1
45-54	719	27.3
55-64	944	13.5
65 and Older	1238	15.2
RACE		
Caucasian	1912	38.0
African American	1623	48.2
Asian	87	3.6
Other	127	4.8
Hispanic	137	5.5
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	255	6.3
High School Graduate	611	18.6
Some College	572	15.9
College Graduate	2525	59.2
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	324	8.9
$15,000-$24,999	376	11.8
$25,000-$34,999	273	7.7
$35,000-$49,999	333	9.4
$50,000-$74,999	413	10.8
$75,000 and over	1772	51.4
WARD		
Ward 1	313	8.9
Ward 2	337	8.2
Ward 3	686	16.4
Ward 4	485	16.2
Ward 5	378	13.3
Ward 6	443	13.1
Ward 7	335	11.8
Ward 8	322	12.0

Note: 659 (16.6%) District respondents did not know their Ward
18 (0.5%) District respondents refused to provide their Ward

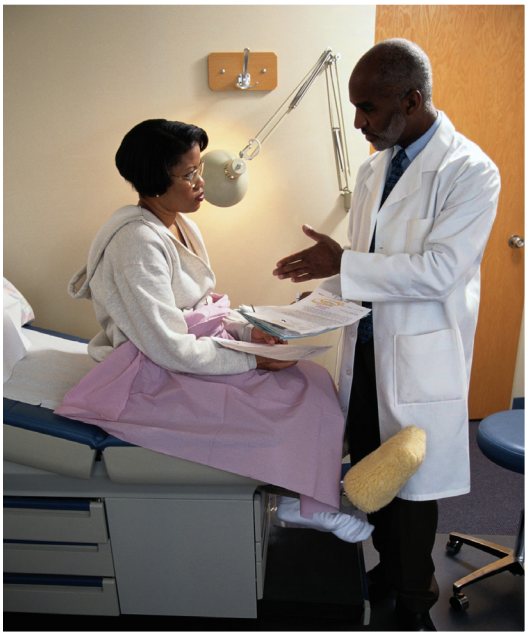
SURVEY RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the 2010 District of Columbia BRFSS by topic. Topics generally correspond to modules of the questionnaire. Data tables are titled by topic and a definition of the variable or variables analyzed (either question text, or a brief definition of calculated variables) are included underneath the title. Where applicable, objectives of the Healthy People 2010 initiatives are included in the presentation of the data.

Tables indicate the number of respondents (N) who answered each question in the column to the left of the percentages of respondents giving analyzed responses.

Data presented in tables are stratified by key demographic variables (gender, age, race, education and income) and ward. Additional data for some topics are presented in table format, but are not described in the text; the start of these tables in each section is noted accordingly.

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE



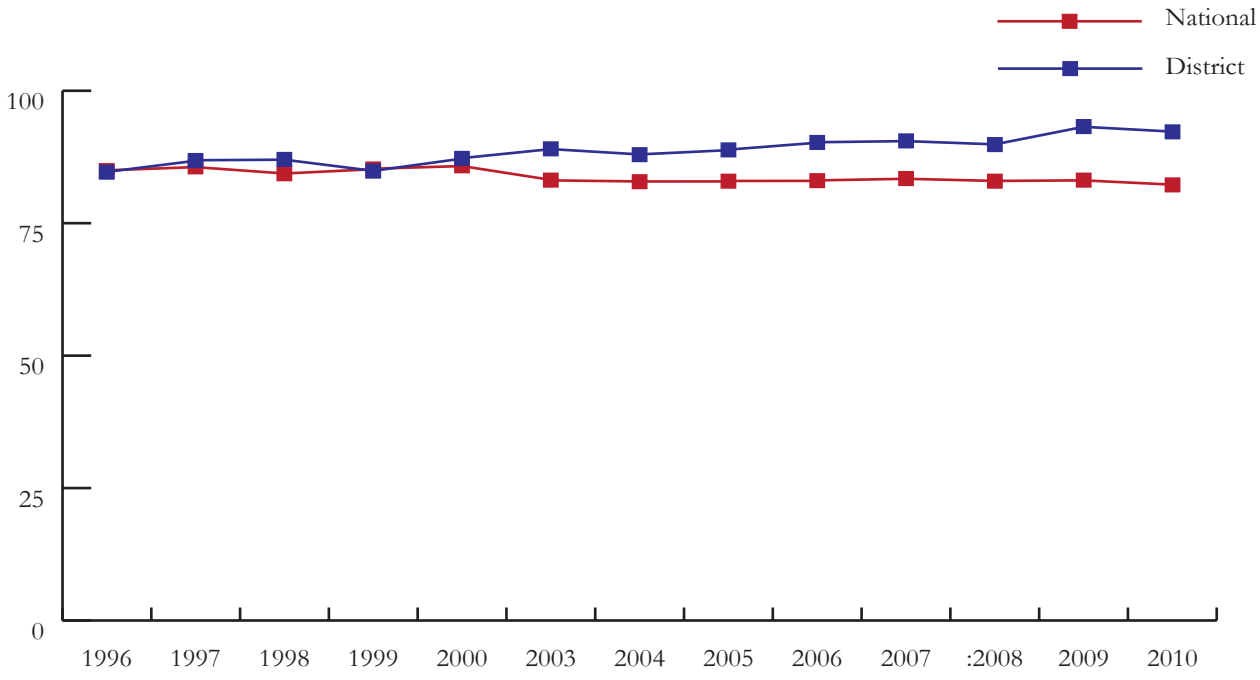
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Met:** Increase the proportion of adults under age 65 years with health insurance to 100%; **the District's rate is 92.2%.**
- **Goal Not Met:** Increase the proportion of persons who have a regular primary care provider to 85%; **the District's rate is 79.3%**.

Individuals without health care coverage are affected both financially and physically. One injury, accident or illness, could have negative consequences on a person's financial security. Furthermore, people without health care coverage are less likely to receive preventive care, more likely to receive disease diagnosis at more advance stages and have higher disease mortality rates.[1]

In the past few years, the number of adults aged 18–64 years who went without health insurance for at least part of the past 12 months increased by an average of 1.1 million per year. About half of those adults were middle-income. [1]

Figure 1. Percentage of Adults Who Have Health Care Coverage



District respondents were asked if they have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) or government plans such as Medicare (Table 2). Overall, 92.2% of District respondents aged 18-64 years old indicated that they have health care coverage, compared to 85% nationally (Figure 1).

- Females were more likely than males to have health coverage; 94.6% and 91.1% respectively.
- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to have health coverage, at 96.7%.
- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have health coverage, at 97.4%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have health coverage, at 96%.
- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to have health coverage, at 98.9%.
- Adults who resided in Wards 3 and 6 were more likely than any other wards to have health coverage, 97.4 and 97.6%, respectively.

District respondents were asked if there was a time during the past 12 months where they could not see a doctor because of cost (Table 2). Overall, 9.5% of respondents indicated that at some time during a 12-month period they could not see a doctor because of cost.

- Females were more likely than males to indicate there was a time during the past 12 months when they could not see a doctor because of the cost; 10.2% and 8.6%, respectively.
- Adults aged 45-54 years were more likely than all other age groups to indicate there was a time during the past 12 months when they could not see a doctor because of the cost, at 11.3%.
- Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate there was a time during the past 12 months when they could not see a doctor because of the cost, at 18.2%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate there was a time during the past 12 months when they could not see a doctor because of the cost, at 17.7%.
- Adults with a household income of $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate there was a time during the past 12 months when they could not see a doctor because of the cost, at 22.8%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to indicate there was a time during the past 12 months when they could not see a doctor because of the cost, at 16%.

District respondents were asked, if they had one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider (Table 3). Overall, 76.7% of District respondents stated that they had only one person they thought of to be their personal doctor or health care provider.

- Females were more likely than males to have one person they think of as their personal doctor or healthcare provider, 81% and 71.8%, respectively.

- Adults aged 55-64 years and 65 or older were more likely than all other age groups to have one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, at 84.7 and 84.4%, respectively.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, at 78.2%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, at 77.6%.

- Adults with a household income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, at 82.5%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 2 were more likely than all other wards to have one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, at 83.8%.

District respondents were asked how long had it been since they last visited a doctor for a routine check-up (Table 4). Overall, 77.4% of District respondents indicated that they had visited the doctor within the past year; 12.2% indicated that they visited the doctor within the past 2 years; 6.7% indicated that they had visited the doctor within the past 5 years; 3% indicated that they had visited the doctor within 5 or more years ago and less than 1% indicated that they have never visited the doctor.

- Females were more likely than males to visit a doctor for a routine check up within the past year, 82.2% and 72%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to visit a doctor for a routine check-up within the past year, at 91%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to visit a doctor for a routine check-up within the past year, at 84.7%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to visit a doctor for a routine check-up within the past year, at 90.6%.

- Adults with a household income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all income subgroups to visit a doctor for a routine check-up within the past year, at 87.2%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 5 and 8 were more likely than all other wards to visit a doctor for a routine check-up within the past year, at 84.2%.

[1]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Vital Signs, Access to Health Care – http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HealthcareAccess/index.html . Accessed July 20, 2011

Table 2. Having Health Care Coverage and Cost by Demographics and Ward

"Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?" and "Was there a time during the past 12 months where you could not see a doctor because of cost?"

	N	Covered by Health Plan	N	Could Not See Doctor Because of Cost
		Yes		Yes
		Percent		Percent
TOTAL	3972	93.0	3963	9.5
GENDER				
Male	1578	91.1	1576	8.6
Female	2394	94.6	2387	10.2
AGE				
18-34	510	89.6	511	10.5
35-44	564	96.0	562	8.6
45-54	717	91.3	716	11.3
55-64	878	92.3	877	10.8
65+	1237	96.7	1231	5.0
RACE				
Caucasian	1911	97.4	1907	4.5
African American	1621	90.4	1617	12.2
Other	213	87.4	213	11.1
Hispanic	137	91.0	137	18.2
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	354	90.7	251	17.7
High School Graduate	609	88.1	608	14.5
Some College	572	88.7	571	12.1
College Graduate	2524	95.9	2520	6.3
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	323	81.0	321	18.9
$15,000-$24,999	376	86.6	374	22.8
$25,000-$34,999	272	90.2	273	14.4
$35,000-$49,999	333	88.0	332	11.5
$50,000-$74,999	413	91.2	412	12.8
$75,000 and over	1772	98.9	1771	3.0
WARD				
Ward 1	313	96.2	310	4.5
Ward 2	336	95.0	335	6.7
Ward 3	686	97.4	685	4.8
Ward 4	485	91.6	482	8.0
Ward 5	377	86.2	377	10.4
Ward 6	442	97.6	443	8.0
Ward 7	335	90.5	333	12.5
Ward 8	322	89.7	322	16.1

Table 3. Multiple Health Care Professionals by Demographics and Ward

"Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

	N	Yes, Only One	More Than One	No
		Percent		
TOTAL	3964	76.7	6.6	16.6
GENDER				
Male	1576	71.8	6.3	21.9
Female	2388	81.0	6.9	12.0
AGE				
18-34	508	63.3	6.2	30.4
35-44	564	74.6	6.7	18.7
45-54	718	81.2	5.0	13.8
55-64	876	84.7	6.7	8.6
65+	1232	84.4	10.0	5.6
RACE				
Caucasian	1908	77.1	7.4	15.5
African American	1620	78.2	6.1	15.7
Asian	86	63.4	6.8	29.8
Other	124	66.7	10.8	22.5
Hispanic	137	77.3	3.3	19.4
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	253	69.3	11.4	19.3
High School Graduate	609	76.4	5.5	18.1
Some College	569	76.9	6.1	16.9
College Graduate	2520	77.6	6.6	15.8
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	323	62.1	11.7	26.2
$15,000-$24,999	373	68.5	7.1	24.4
$25,000-$34,999	272	82.5	4.3	13.2
$35,000-$49,999	333	78.9	4.4	16.7
$50,000-$74,999	413	79.7	4.8	15.6
$75,000 and over	1769	80.6	6.7	12.7
WARD				
Ward 1	313	75.8	7.0	17.2
Ward 2	337	83.8	3.4	12.8
Ward 3	684	81.9	5.0	13.1
Ward 4	484	81.0	7.6	11.3
Ward 5	377	71.8	6.9	21.4
Ward 6	442	79.5	9.8	10.7
Ward 7	333	76.9	6.0	17.1
Ward 8	321	78.6	6.2	15.2

Table 4. Time Since Last Check-up by Demographics and Ward

"About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check-up?"

A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.

	N	Within Past Year	More Than 1 Year but Less Than 2 Years Ago	More Than 2 Years but Less Than 5 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
		Percent				
TOTAL	3943	77.4	12.2	6.7	3.3	0.4
GENDER						
Male	1565	72.0	13.7	9.6	4.3	0.4
Female	2378	82.2	10.8	4.2	2.5	0.3
AGE						
18-34	504	69.9	15.1	10.3	4.6	0.1
35-44	562	72.4	14.2	9.3	3.5	0.6
45-54	714	78.6	12.9	4.8	3.2	0.5
55-64	875	80.4	10.3	6.0	3.1	0.2
65+	1223	91.0	5.4	1.9	1.5	0.3
RACE						
Caucasian	1898	69.4	15.9	9.3	5.0	0.4
African American	1607	84.7	8.6	4.5	1.9	0.4
Asian	86	71.0	11.9	9.2	6.6	1.4
Other	127	75.9	9.4	12.7	2.0	-
Hispanic	136	77.7	15.5	2.0	4.8	-
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	250	90.6	5.6	2.7	0.8	0.3
High School Graduate	606	86.0	8.4	2.6	2.5	0.6
Some College	565	82.8	5.9	9.2	1.8	0.3
College Graduate	2510	72.0	15.7	7.7	4.2	0.3
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	321	78.7	8.9	9.2	2.7	0.5
$15,000-$24,999	371	77.5	11.7	6.0	3.9	0.9
$25,000-$34,999	271	87.2	7.2	4.7	0.8	0.1
$35,000-$49,999	332	83.7	9.0	3.1	4.0	0.1
$50,000-$74,999	405	78.7	9.8	9.0	2.2	0.2
$75,000 and over	1767	73.5	15.4	7.0	3.8	0.3
WARD						
Ward 1	311	73.0	16.8	5.4	3.7	0.1
Ward 2	334	78.1	12.6	5.4	3.5	0.5
Ward 3	681	70.7	16.5	9.1	3.5	0.2
Ward 4	482	79.9	13.3	4.3	2.2	0.2
Ward 5	378	82.4	6.6	8.7	2.2	0.2
Ward 6	438	76.1	12.1	6.9	4.3	0.6
Ward 7	332	83.7	7.1	6.2	2.5	0.5
Ward 8	315	84.2	8.0	4.1	3.7	-

-Zero response

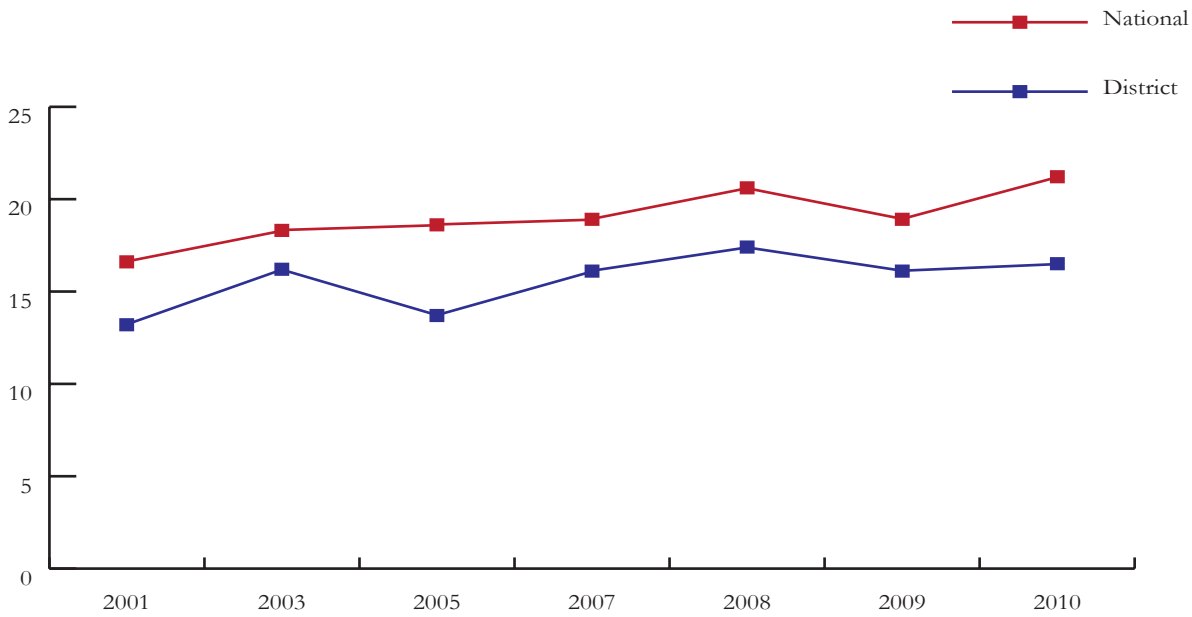
DISABILITY

An estimated 50 million Americans or 1 in 5 people are living with at least one disability. People with disabilities face a multitude of challenges when it comes to adequate and quality health care. Studies have shown that individuals with disabilities are more likely than people without a disability to report higher levels of smoking and obesity, receive less routine preventive care, and get less exercise and are more likely to lack affordable health care coverage.[1]

District residents were asked if they were limited in any way in their activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems (Table 5). Overall, 16.5% indicated that they were limited in their activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems compared to 21.1% nationally (Figure 2).

- Females were more likely than males to indicate that they were limited in activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems; 17.7% and 15.1%, respectively.

Figure 2. Percentage of Adults Who Are Limited in Any Activites because of Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems



- Adults aged 55 -64 and 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to be limited in their activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems, at 25%.

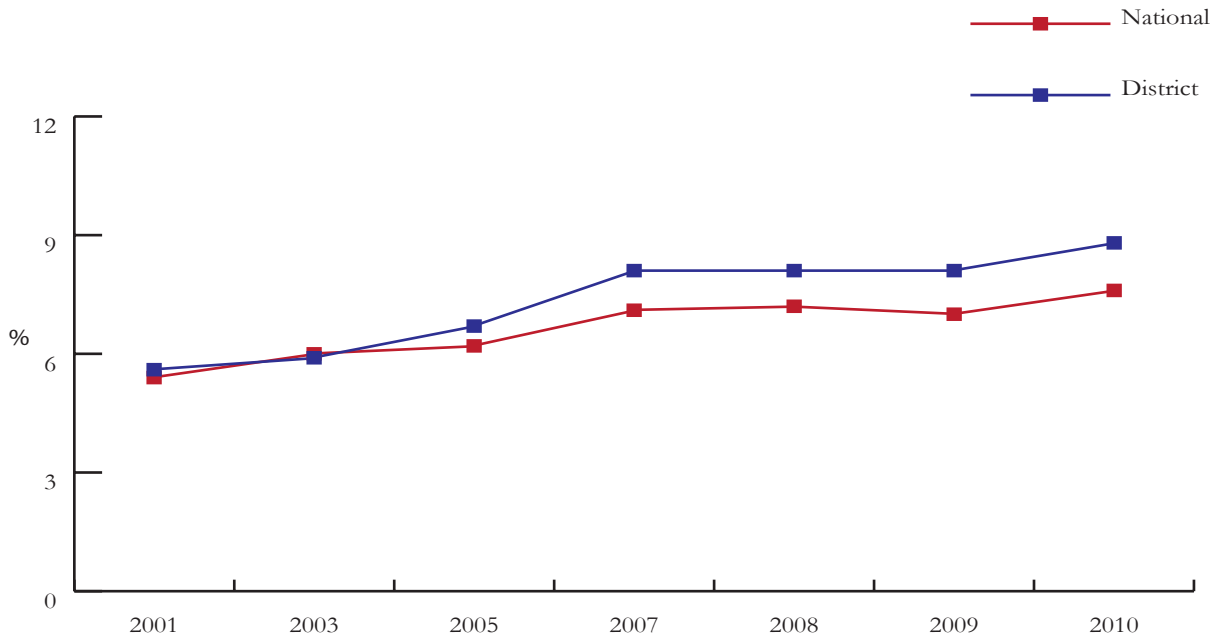
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be limited in their activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems, at 18.4%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to be limited in their activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems, at 24.9%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to be limited in their activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems, at 38.1%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely than all other wards to be limited in activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems; 21.7 and 21.2% respectively.

Figure 3. Percentage of Adults with Health Problem(s) Who Require the Use of Special Equipment



District respondents were asked if they have any health problems that require them to use special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, special bed, or special telephone (Table 5). Overall, 8.8% of respondents indicated that they have a health problem that requires them to use special equipment such as a cane, wheelchair, special bed, or special telephone compared to 7.5% nationally (Figure 3).

- Females were more than males to have health problems that require them to use special equipment, 9.7% and 7.8%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to have health problems that require them to use special equipment, at 24.9%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have health problems that require them to use special equipment, at 12.9%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have health problems that require them to use special equipment, at 38.1%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely than all other wards to have health problem that require them to use special equipment, at 21.7-21.2%.

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Disability and Health – Data and Statistics - http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/data.html. Accessed July 20, 2011

Table 5. Prevalence of Health Limitations and Use of Assistive Devices by Demographics and Ward

"Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?" and "Do you now have any health problems that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, special bed, or special telephone?"

	N	Limited by Health	N	Use Special Equipment
		Percent		Percent
TOTAL	3954	16.5	3970	8.8
GENDER				
Male	1573	15.1	1577	7.8
Female	2381	17.7	2393	9.7
AGE				
18-24	92	3.9	92	0.9
25-34	418	7.1	418	0.7
35-44	561	11.2	564	3.1
45-54	717	20.0	718	9.4
55-64	940	25.1	941	12.2
65+	1226	25.4	1237	24.9
RACE				
Caucasian	1902	14.4	1909	4.1
African American	1612	18.4	1621	12.9
Asian	87	13.8	87	2.0
Other	127	17.8	127	11.8
Hispanic	136	13.9	136	7.7
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	252	24.9	255	26.3
High School Graduate	608	19.4	610	12.0
Some College	565	18.5	569	13.0
College Graduate	2516	14.2	2523	4.9
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	321	38.1	323	29.2
$15,000-$24,999	373	23.3	375	13.1
$25,000-$34,999	271	14.2	273	12.5
$35,000-$49,999	333	15.8	333	7.8
$50,000-$74,999	411	12.7	413	6.2
$75,000 and over	1768	11.7	1771	3.2
WARD				
Ward 1	310	19.5	313	8.0
Ward 2	336	12.8	337	7.6
Ward 3	682	17.4	685	5.3
Ward 4	483	15.8	485	7.1
Ward 5	376	18.6	377	12.6
Ward 6	439	15.8	442	9.8
Ward 7	334	21.7	335	16.6
Ward 8	320	21.2	320	11.8

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT AND LIFE SATISFACTION

Receiving emotional support is a powerful boost to ones mental stability and reducing stress. Emotional support can come from family, friends or health professionals, but seems to be particularly effective when one can share their burdens and fears with others who are experiencing similar problems. Emotional support can also be obtained from pets, a firm belief in a specific religion, being involved in supporting a cause, some form of entertainment or strangers who have a similar allegiance.[1]

District residents were asked how often they get the social and emotional support they need (Table 6). Overall, 44.5% indicated that they always get the social and emotional support they need.

- Males were more likely than females to indicate that they always get the social and emotional support they need, at 44.7%.

- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to always get the social and emotional support they need, at 51%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to always get the social and emotional support they need, at 47.7%.

- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to always get the social and emotional support they need, at 47.2%.

- Adults with a household income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to always get the social and emotional support they need, at 46.4%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to always get the social and emotional support they need, at 51.6%.

District residents were asked in general how satisfied they are with their life (Table 7). Overall, 45% indicated that they were very satisfied with their life.

- Females were more likely than males to indicate that they were very satisfied with their life; 46% and 44%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to be very satisfied with their life, at 47.7%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be very satisfied with their life, at 53.4%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to be very satisfied with their life, at 50.5%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to be very satisfied with their life, at 57.2%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to be very satisfied with their life, at 53.9%.

[1]The American Institute of Stress – Emotional Support and Social Support - http://www.stress.org/topic-emotional.htm. Accessed July 20, 2011

Table 6. Receiving Needed Social and Emotional Support by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
		Percent				
TOTAL	3699	44.5	33.9	14.0	2.7	5.0
GENDER						
Male	1481	44.7	34.7	12.9	2.5	5.3
Female	2218	43.3	33.2	15.0	2.8	4.8
AGE						
18-24	87	47.4	31.7	20.9	-	-
25-34	395	47.1	37.9	10.5	1.5	3.0
35-44	526	42.2	39.6	13.1	1.3	3.9
45-54	664	41.7	35.4	14.2	3.8	4.8
55-64	870	41.1	33.7	16.4	4.4	4.4
65+	1157	51.2	20.3	13.3	3.4	11.8
RACE						
Caucasian	1830	41.6	47.9	8.5	1.3	0.9
African American	1459	47.7	22.7	18.1	3.9	7.6
Other	201	43.0	33.3	15.2	2.1	6.3
Hispanic	129	*	29.1	18.1	3.3	12.3
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	228	*	*	*	3.7	16.1
High School Graduate	535	46.3	16.8	21.0	3.1	12.7
Some College	527	47.2	28.7	14.5	5.6	4.0
College Graduate	2399	43.1	42.5	10.7	1.6	2.0
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	287	41.1	17.2	19.6	10.5	11.6
$15,000-$24,999	338	45.9	13.5	26.9	3.3	10.5
$25,000-$34,999	250	46.4	19.3	21.6	4.3	8.5
$35,000-$49,999	310	43.7	26.0	16.8	2.3	11.2
$50,000-$74,999	394	41.7	38.3	13.4	3.7	2.9
$75,000+	1695	43.7	45.2	8.7	0.8	1.5
WARD						
Ward 1	292	44.8	40.7	9.7	2.3	2.5
Ward 2	322	42.0	41.6	10.7	1.5	4.2
Ward 3	654	42.9	46.2	7.7	1.4	1.7
Ward 4	460	43.2	35.2	14.5	1.9	5.2
Ward 5	346	43.4	28.7	18.2	4.7	5.0
Ward 6	412	43.0	40.6	11.3	2.4	2.6
Ward 7	307	51.6	19.8	17.4	5.8	5.3
Ward 8	283	46.6	18.2	23.1	2.4	9.8

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

-Zero response

Table 7. Satisfaction with Life by Demographics and Ward

"In general, how satisfied are you with your life?"

	N	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
		Percent			
TOTAL	3725	45.1	49.1	5.1	0.7
GENDER					
Male	1495	43.8	50.8	4.7	0.7
Female	2230	46.3	47.6	5.4	0.7
AGE					
18-24	87	37.4	54.5	8.1	-
25-34	396	45.7	49.3	4.5	0.5
35-44	527	46.4	48.4	4.8	0.4
45-54	665	43.4	49.2	6.0	1.3
55-64	875	46.8	46.8	5.4	1.0
65+	1175	47.7	49.2	2.8	0.3
RACE					
Caucasian	1835	53.4	43.4	2.8	0.4
African American	1474	38.0	53.9	7.1	1.0
Asian	85	47.1	50.5	1.2	1.2
Other	119	42.9	53.0	3.8	0.2
Hispanic	131	48.7	43.2	6.9	1.2
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	233	35.1	54.0	10.1	0.9
High School Graduate	541	37.9	54.5	6.5	1.1
Some College	533	36.4	52.3	10.4	0.9
College Graduate	2407	50.5	46.2	2.8	0.5
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	291	25.8	54.0	17.6	2.6
$15,000-$24,999	343	32.3	56.9	9.0	1.9
$25,000-$34,999	252	31.3	58.8	9.5	0.3
$35,000-$49,999	312	39.6	55.4	3.4	1.6
$50,000-$74,999	400	35.6	60.4	3.9	0.1
$75,000+	1698	57.2	40.9	1.6	0.3
WARD					
Ward 1	293	43.1	50.5	4.8	1.6
Ward 2	321	50.8	44.5	2.9	1.7
Ward 3	659	53.9	42.6	3.1	0.4
Ward 4	462	47.9	46.8	4.8	0.5
Ward 5	352	34.4	60.8	4.6	0.2
Ward 6	418	49.1	47.4	2.4	1.2
Ward 7	309	35.4	52.2	11.6	0.7
Ward 8	284	41.1	50.8	7.3	0.9

-Zero response

GENERAL HEALTH

Self-assessed health status is a measured by how an individual perceives his or her health—rating it as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Self-assessed health status has been validated as a useful indicator of health for a variety of populations and allows for broad comparisons across different conditions and populations.[1]

District residents were asked how they rate their general health (Table 8). Overall, 25% indicated that they rate their general health as excellent, 35.6% very good, 27.5% good, 9% fair, and 2.6% poor.

- Males were more likely than females to rate their general health as excellent, 26% and 24%, respectively.
- Adults aged 18-24 and 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to rate their general health as excellent, at 32%.
- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to rate their general health as excellent, at 36%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to rate their general health as excellent, at 30.9%.
- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to rate their general health as excellent, at 35%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to rate their general health as excellent, at 36.8%.

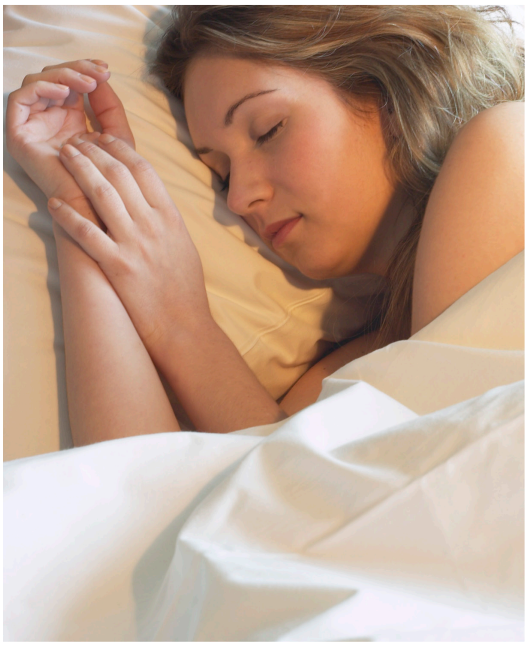
Table 8. Perceived Health Status by Selected Demographics and Ward

"How would you rate your general health?"

	N	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent				
TOTAL	3909	25.2	35.6	27.5	9.0	2.6
GENDER						
Male	1556	26.3	36.4	28.1	6.5	2.8
Female	2353	24.3	35.0	26.9	11.3	2.5
AGE						
18-24	91	32.2	42.2	20.0	5.5	-
25-34	417	31.6	44.0	20.7	3.5	0.3
35-44	556	32.4	36.6	24.4	5.1	1.6
45-54	713	23.3	33.6	29.9	10.9	2.3
55-64	929	20.4	34.1	29.6	11.5	4.5
65 or older	1203	13.0	27.4	36.0	16.6	7.0
RACE						
Caucasian	1891	36.1	41.6	18.6	3.0	0,7
African American	1580	16.9	30.1	35.1	13.7	4.1
Asian	87	27.3	34.4	28.8	7.8	1.8
Other	127	19.6	42.0	22.4	13.3	2.7
Hispanic	135	29.8	32.6	29.1	4.6	3.9
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	241	11.9	14.4	41.2	22.8	9.7
High School Graduate	599	17.2	25.6	35.6	16.5	5.1
Some College	561	18.2	32.1	34.0	13.0	2.8
College Graduate	2495	30.9	41.9	21.8	4.2	1.1
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	314	14.7	14.7	38.3	19.8	12.5
$15,000-$24,999	362	12.5	25.9	37.8	18.2	5.7
$25,000-$34,999	267	18.9	27.0	37.3	13.6	3.2
$35,000-$49,999	326	21.4	30.0	34.3	11.7	2.6
$50,000-$74,999	407	17.7	45.1	29.2	7.1	0.8
$75,000 and over	1755	34.9	42.3	19.4	3.0	0.4
WARD						
Ward 1	309	26.8	39.0	24.4	6.3	3.4
Ward 2	331	32.2	41.7	20.6	4.5	1.0
Ward 3	678	36.8	41.3	16.8	4.5	0.5
Ward 4	477	23.0	33.7	31.8	9.7	1.8
Ward 5	373	17.3	31.8	40.2	8.9	1.8
Ward 6	434	26.6	38.7	23.4	7.6	3.8
Ward 7	329	18.0	30.8	31.2	13.5	6.5
Ward 8	312	14.6	30.3	32.0	19.9	3.1

-Zero response

SLEEP AND INADEQUATE SLEEP



Adequate amounts of sleep is essential to a person's well-being, every day life functions and ability to adapt to their environment. However, inadequate amounts of sleep can hinder or limit daily functions on a normal level and a person will more likely be susceptible to chronic diseases, mental disorders and health-risk behaviors. According to the (CDC) an estimated 50-70 million adults in the United States have chronic sleep disorders.[1]

District respondents were asked if during the past 30 days, for about how many days did they feel as though they did not get enough rest or sleep (Table 9). Overall, 25% indicated that in the past 15-30 days, they felt they did not get enough rest or sleep.

- Females were more likely than males to indicate that in the past 15-30 days, they felt they did not get enough rest or sleep, 29% and 20.6%, respectively.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to indicate that in the past 15-30 days they felt they did not get enough rest or sleep, at 31%.

- Asians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate that in the past 15-30 days they felt they did not get enough rest or sleep, at 33%.

- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate that in the past 15-30 days, they felt they did not get enough rest or sleep, at 26%.

- Adults with a household income of $50,000-$74,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate that in the past 15-30 days, they felt they did not get enough rest or sleep, at 31.2%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 1 were more likely than all other wards to indicate that in the past 15-30 days, they felt they did not get enough rest or sleep, at 29%.

District respondents were asked on average, how many hours of sleep they get in a 24-hours period (Table 10). Overall, 80% indicated on average they get 6 to 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hours period.

- Males were more likely than females to indicate that on average they get 6 to 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period; 81.6% and 79%, respectively.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to indicate that on average they get 6 to 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, at 86.6%.

- Asians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate that on average they get 6 to 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, at 95.3%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate that on average they get 6 to 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, at 86.5%.

- Adults with a household of $75,000 or more over were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate that on average they get 6 to 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, at 87.6%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to indicate that on average they get 6 to 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, at 90%.

District respondents were asked if they snore (Table 11). Overall, 46.4% of District respondents reported that they snore.

- Males were more likely than females to indicate that they snore, 51.4% and 42%, respectively.

- Adults aged 55-64 years were more likely than all other age groups to indicate that they snore, at 59.6%.

- District respondents of race/ethnic group Other were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate that they snore, at 50%.

- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate that they snore, at 50.5%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate that they snore, at 50%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 4 were more likely than all other wards to indicate that they snore, at 55%.

District residents were asked, if during the past 30 days, for about how many days they found themselves unintentionally falling asleep during the day (Table 12). Overall, 8.4% indicated that they found themselves unintentionally falling asleep seven or more times during a day for 30 days.

- Males were more likely than females to fall asleep seven or more times during a day for 30 days; 8.7% and 8%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to fall asleep seven or more times during a day for 30 days, at 13%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to fall asleep seven or more times during a day for 30 days, at 12.9%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to fall asleep seven or more times during a day for 30 days, at 21.4%.

- Adults with a household income of $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to fall asleep seven or more times during a day for 30 days, at 15.6%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 4, 5 and 8 were more likely than all other wards to fall asleep seven or more times during a day for 30 days, at 13%.

District respondents were asked if they ever nodded off or fallen asleep, even just a brief moment, while driving in the past 30 days (Table 13). Overall, 3% indicated that during the past 30 days they have nodded off or fallen asleep, even just a brief moment, while driving.

- Males were slightly more likely than females to have nodded off or fallen asleep, for a brief moment, while driving, 3% and 2%, respectively.

- Adults aged 25-34 and 55-64 years were similar in reporting that they have nodded off or fallen asleep, for a brief moment, while driving, at 3%.

- African Americans and Asians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have nodded off or fallen asleep, for a brief moment, while driving, at 4%.

- Adults with a high school and some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have nodded off or fallen asleep, for a brief moment, while driving, at 4%.

- Adults with a household income of $35,000- $49,999 were likely than all other income subgroups to have nodded off or fallen asleep, for a brief moment, while driving, at 5%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 4 were more likely than all other wards to have nodded off or fallen asleep, for a brief moment, while driving, at 5%.

[1]Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report – Unhealthy Sleep-Related Behaviors --- 12 States, 2009 http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6008a2.htm. Accessed July 20, 2011

Table 9. Sleep by Selected Demographics and Ward

"During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep?"

	N	1-7 Days	8-14 Days	15-30 Days	Zero
		Percent			
TOTAL	3926	35.6	10.5	25.0	28.8
GENDER					
Male	1558	38.3	11.1	20.6	30.0
Female	2368	33.2	10.0	28.9	27.9
AGE					
18-24	91	38.4	14.2	17.2	30.2
25-34	418	37.3	12.2	30.2	20.4
35-44	460	40.9	10.0	30.9	18.2
45-54	711	34.3	11.6	28.6	25.5
55-64	934	34.3	11.0	18.3	36.5
65 or older	1212	28.7	5.7	14.2	51.4
RACE					
Caucasian	1900	40.6	13.8	24.8	20.8
African American	1586	31.3	7.8	26.0	34.9
Asian	87	43.3	6.4	32.8	17.5
Other	126	36.6	10.5	18.4	34.5
Hispanic	137	35.1	13.2	15.3	36.3
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	240	23.8	8.1	21.4	46.8
High School Graduate	605	33.1	4.1	23.2	39.6
Some College	563	33.1	11.8	26.4	28.7
College Graduate	2508	38.2	12.5	25.4	23.8
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	316	31.4	6.3	28.6	33.8
$15,000-$24,999	370	27.9	11.2	25.1	35.7
$25,000-$34,999	264	28.7	4.8	19.2	47.2
$35,000-$49,999	328	41.8	8.4	19.1	30.7
$50,000-$74,999	409	31.8	11.4	31.2	25.6
$75,000 and over	1766	40.3	12.6	25.6	21.5
WARD					
Ward 1	312	34.5	10.7	28.8	26.0
Ward 2	334	45.8	9.3	19.6	25.3
Ward 3	682	39.0	9.9	22.4	28.8
Ward 4	477	35.6	8.4	26.9	29.1
Ward 5	373	32.3	10.3	28.4	29.1
Ward 6	439	36.9	15.3	26.6	21.1
Ward 7	328	33.2	6.1	23.7	37.0
Ward 8	313	32.2	8.7	22.9	36.1

Table 10. Inadequate Sleep by Selected Demographics and Ward

"On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24 hours period?"

	N	5 or Less Hours	6 to 8 Hours	9-24 Hours
		Percent		
TOTAL	3590	11.1	80.2	8.6
GENDER				
Male	1445	10.8	81.6	7.6
Female	2145	11.5	79.0	9.5
AGE				
18-34	471	10.7	77.6	11.7
35-44	515	9.5	86.6	4.0
45-54	639	14.0	78.8	7.2
55-64	850	11.8	80.7	7.5
65 or older	1115	8.4	77.3	14.2
RACE				
Caucasian	1811	5.0	89.9	5.1
African American	1379	17.1	71.3	11.6
Asian	81	4.5	95.5	-
Other	114	14.8	70.3	14.9
Hispanic	126	11.0	77.4	11.6
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	204	18.6	66.1	15.2
High School Graduate	498	14.3	71.4	14.4
Some College	510	18.0	70.9	11.1
College Graduate	2366	7.8	86.5	5.8
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	274	25.8	58.8	15.4
$15,000-$24,999	316	13.0	68.3	18.7
$25,000-$34,999	239	12.6	75.3	12.1
$35,000-$49,999	307	11.4	81.2	7.4
$50,000-$74,999	387	13.9	77.7	8.4
$75,000 and over	1668	7.6	87.6	4.8
WARD				
Ward 1	281	8.0	87.2	4.8
Ward 2	311	5.5	87.7	6.8
Ward 3	650	4.2	90.0	5.8
Ward 4	444	10.0	80.2	9.9
Ward 5	323	16.4	73.7	9.8
Ward 6	406	13.0	80.2	6.8
Ward 7	298	18.1	68.2	13.7
Ward 8	270	17.5	72.0	10.6

-Zero response

Table 11. Inadequate Sleep by Selected Demographics and Ward

"Do you snore?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	3196	46.4
GENDER		
Male	1308	51.4
Female	1888	41.8
AGE		
18-24	77	22.9
25-34	360	39.4
35-44	480	45.1
45-54	604	52.9
55-64	750	59.6
65 or older	925	42.5
RACE		
Caucasian	1639	44.3
African American	1205	48.5
Asian	72	38.4
Other	104	50.3
Hispanic	111	45.8
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	183	41.0
High School Graduate	422	41.8
Some College	436	50.5
College Graduate	2145	46.9
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	240	39.0
$15,000-$24,999	278	46.2
$25,000-$34,999	209	48.3
$35,000-$49,999	262	37.7
$50,000-$74,999	343	48.6
$75,000 and over	1527	50.2
WARD		
Ward 1	255	42.4
Ward 2	281	38.6
Ward 3	575	50.3
Ward 4	404	55.3
Ward 5	296	45.3
Ward 6	370	48.3
Ward 7	251	47.7
Ward 8	230	44.9

Table 12. Inadequate Sleep by Selected Demographics and Ward

"During the past 30 days, for about how many days did you find yourself unintentionally falling asleep during the day?"

	N	1	2-3	4-6	7 or more	None
		Percent				
TOTAL	3572	6.9	15.2	7.2	8.4	62.3
GENDER						
Male	1438	7.2	15.6	7.1	8.7	61.3
Female	2134	6.6	14.8	7.3	8.2	63.2
AGE						
18-34	466	8.6	18.1	7.3	7.8	58.1
35-44	515	5.3	10.6	8.0	6.6	69.6
45-54	646	6.4	15.4	6.0	8.2	64.0
55-64	850	6.8	15.5	6.5	8.0	63.1
65 or older	1095	7.4	16.7	8.8	13.1	54.0
RACE						
Caucasian	1808	6.3	11.0	5.0	3.7	74.0
African American	1371	7.0	18.6	8.8	12.9	52.7
Other	191	9.4	15.3	11.4	9.7	54.1
Hispanic	123	7.2	16.3	5.2	6.1	65.2
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	207	7.3	19.5	7.7	21.4	44.1
High School Graduate	496	5.4	17.9	6.5	12.7	57.5
Some College	497	10.0	17.2	11.6	13.2	47.9
College Graduate	2363	6.4	13.4	6.2	4.9	69.1
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	271	6.0	18.3	7.2	14.5	54.0
$15,000-$24,999	317	6.1	19.0	9.2	15.6	50.1
$25,000-$34,999	240	9.2	15.7	11.0	11.1	53.0
$35,000-$49,999	303	6.0	14.9	6.5	8.5	64.1
$50,000-$74,999	385	6.2	15.4	6.8	8.8	62.8
$75,000 and over	1664	6.8	13.5	5.2	4.9	69.6
WARD						
Ward 1	282	6.2	17.0	7.9	4.7	64.1
Ward 2	311	5.0	10.5	3.6	4.5	76.5
Ward 3	646	7.6	9.6	6.3	4.2	72.2
Ward 4	444	8.5	13.7	8.2	12.8	56.8
Ward 5	324	7.0	17.6	10.6	12.8	52.0
Ward 6	399	7.0	16.2	5.9	5.3	65.6
Ward 7	296	4.2	20.6	10.3	11.7	53.1
Ward 8	266	9.0	20.7	7.6	12.6	50.2

Table 13. Inadequate Sleep by Selected Demographics and Ward

"During the past 30 days, have you ever nodded off or fallen asleep, even just for a brief moment, while driving?"

	N	Yes	No	Don't Drive	Don't have Licence
		Percent			
TOTAL	3648	2.7	91.6	5.5	0.2
GENDER					
Male	1460	3.1	93.4	3.3	0.2
Female	2188	2.4	90.0	7.5	0.2
AGE					
18-24	83	-	99.2	0.8	-
25-34	387	3.1	96.1	0.8	-
35-44	518	2.8	94.6	2.6	-
45-54	652	2.9	92.9	3.7	0.5
55-64	856	3.1	91.0	5.8	-
65 or older	1152	2.7	77.4	19.4	0.5
RACE					
Caucasian	1821	1.6	96.5	1.9	0.0
African American	1421	4.0	86.9	8.8	0.3
Asian	81	4.4	90.7	4.6	0.3
Other	117	0.2	96.3	3.4	-
Hispanic	126	1.5	90.5	7.4	0.6
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	226	2.0	71.6	26.2	0.2
High School Graduate	511	3.7	85.7	9.8	0.9
Some College	519	3.7	90.5	5.6	0.2
College Graduate	2380	2.3	95.5	2.2	.0
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	282	1.8	80.4	17.7	0.2
$15,000-$24,999	328	1.5	89.1	9.2	0.2
$25,000-$34,999	245	1.5	88.8	9.0	0.6
$35,000-$49,999	309	5.2	90.1	4.4	0.3
$50,000-$74,999	389	4.8	92.2	3.0	-
$75,000 and over	1673	2.9	95.9	1.2	-
WARD					
Ward 1	286	2.0	91.0	6.7	0.3
Ward 2	314	2.9	92.3	4.1	0.7
Ward 3	651	0.4	97.7	1.8	0.1
Ward 4	453	5.5	90.8	3.6	-
Ward 5	335	2.8	92.5	4.6	0.1
Ward 6	410	2.3	92.4	5.4	-
Ward 7	305	4.7	85.9	8.3	1.1
Ward 8	277	3.6	85.6	10.8	-

-Zero response

QUALITY OF LIFE

The term "quality of life" whether positive or negative has a tremendous impact on a person's well being. Other aspects of cultures, spirituality, values, jobs, schools, housing, and the neighborhood also play an important role in a person's social and economic development in society.[1] Monitoring and measuring the health related quality of life can promote disease prevention and create a healthy start.[1]

District respondents were asked how many days during the past 30 days was their physical health not good (Table 14). Overall, 7% indicated in the past 15-30 days they had poor physical health.

- Females were more likely than males to indicate that in the past 15-30 days their physical health was poor, 8% and 5.6%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 year or older were more likely than all other age groups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical health, at 14.4%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical health, at 10.3%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical health, at 22.5%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical health, at 25%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 4 were more likely than all other wards to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical health, at 12%.

District residents were asked how many days during the past 30 days their mental health was not good (Table 14). Overall, 7.6% indicated in the past 15-30 days they had poor mental health.

- Females were more likely than males to indicate 15-30 days of poor mental health, 9% and 6%, respectively.

- Adults aged 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 years were more likely than all other age groups to indicate 15-30 days of poor mental health, at 9%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate 15-30 days of poor mental health, at 10%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicated 15-30 days of poor mental health, at 16.4%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate 15-30 days of poor mental health, at 22%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to indicate 15-30 days of poor mental health, at 12%.

District residents were asked, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep them from doing their usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation within the past 30 days (Table 15). Overall, 12% indicated that during the past 15-30 days poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation.

- Females were more likely than males to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing their usual activities, 13%.

- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing their usual activities, at 17%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing their usual activities, at 17%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing their usual activities, at 29%.

- Adults with a household of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing their usual activities, at 29%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to indicate 15-30 days of poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing their usual activities, at 22%.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Health-Related Quality of Life - http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/concept.htm. Accessed July 20, 2011

Table 14. Days of Poor Physical and Mental Health by Selected Demographics

"Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" and "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"

	N	Days Poor Physical Health				N	Days Poor Mental Health			
		1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	Zero days		1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	Zero days
		Percent					Percent			
TOTAL	3904	23.3	3.0	6.9	66.9	3913	21.9	3.0	7.6	67.5
GENDER										
Male	1558	20.9	1.8	5.6	71.6	1559	19.2	2.1	5.6	73.1
Female	2346	25.3	3.9	8.0	62.7	2354	24.3	3.8	9.3	62.6
AGE										
18-34	504	24.0	2.3	2.2	71.5	510	26.9	4.1	5.5	63.5
35-44	562	25.8	1.5	4.5	68.2	555	25.7	2.0	8.8	63.4
45-54	712	23.7	2.5	7.6	66.2	710	21.6	3.3	8.5	66.6
55-64	936	20.2	3.8	9.5	66.6	937	18.3	2.8	8.7	70.3
65+	1190	20.5	6.1	14.4	59.1	1201	13.2	2.4	6.7	77.7
RACE										
Caucasian	1896	24.9	2.2	3.4	69.5	1892	23.4	2.4	4.6	69.6
African American	1582	22.0	3.6	10.3	64.1	1587	20.3	3.3	10.4	66.1
Other	209	27.8	2.1	3.6	66.6	206	26.8	3.5	4.0	65.7
Hispanic	134	17.2	4.0	7.1	71.6	136	20.9	5.0	6.7	67.4
EDUCATION										
Less than High School	239	16.1	5.7	22.5	55.6	235	15.0	6.7	16.4	61.9
High School Graduate	593	19.3	4.3	10.7	65.7	602	16.9	3.6	11.1	68.3
Some College	557	24.1	3.2	7.2	65.5	564	23.1	3.6	9.2	64.1
College Graduate	2504	25.0	2.2	4.1	68.7	2500	23.9	2.3	5.2	68.6
INCOME										
Less than $15,000	311	21.4	5.5	25.0	48.1	314	21.1	2.4	21.9	54.7
$15,000-$24,999	367	22.5	5.2	12.9	59.4	371	19.5	5.0	13.3	62.2
$25,000-$34,999	265	18.1	3.5	8.1	70.2	267	14.0	5.0	10.4	70.6
$35,000-$49,999	325	19.7	2.6	5.0	72.6	328	23.8	2.2	7.4	66.7
$50,000-$74,999	409	26.2	2.5	2.7	68.5	411	25.7	6.0	3.2	65.1
$75,000 and over	1765	24.2	2.1	3.3	70.3	1760	23.3	2.1	4.3	70.3
WARD										
Ward 1	306	27.8	1.5	6.2	64.6	304	24.5	3.7	6.3	65.5
Ward 2	331	28.3	1.2	6.6	63.9	331	16.2	3.3	6.5	74.0
Ward 3	678	21.6	2.6	4.4	71.4	681	24.9	2.0	3.2	69.9
Ward 4	477	23.7	2.8	6.9	66.6	481	19.6	2.5	6.5	71.3
Ward 5	368	23.3	3.7	8.0	65.0	371	21.6	2.9	9.4	66.2
Ward 6	438	27.6	1.9	7.6	62.9	441	20.3	2.1	7.8	69.8
Ward 7	328	22.2	4.3	8.8	64.7	323	22.3	2.5	12.3	62.9
Ward 8	315	19.4	6.8	11.8	62.0	316	22.2	5.4	11.8	60.6

Table 15. Days of Poor Health Interfered with Activities by Selected Demographics

"During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?"

(This table represents the total survey population: respondents indicating zero days of poor physical or mental health are included in the figure for zero days of impairment.)

	N	Days of Limited Activity			
		1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	Zero days
		Percent			
TOTAL	1971	25.1	4.8	11.7	58.3
GENDER					
Male	691	26.7	3.9	10.6	58.8
Female	1280	24.1	5.4	12.5	58.0
AGE					
18-34	280	28.4	5.5	3.4	62.7
35-44	299	28.1	2.5	11.1	58.3
45-54	378	26.2	4.5	15.2	54.1
55-64	436	23.4	7.0	14.7	54.9
65+	578	14.8	6.1	17.4	61.8
RACE					
Caucasian	874	30.8	3.6	5.6	60.0
African American	851	20.3	5.6	16.7	57.4
Other	123	*	2.6	8.5	*
Hispanic	71	*	*	*	*
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	156	17.3	7.4	29.3	46.0
High School Graduate	324	18.0	4.9	19.1	58.1
Some College	296	25.3	4.5	14.3	55.9
College Graduate	1189	28.3	4.6	6.4	60.7
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	221	20.4	7.7	29.2	42.7
$15,000-$24,999	230	26.7	9.3	19.9	44.1
$25,000-$34,999	126	16.4	5.5	18.3	59.7
$35,000-$49,999	159	21.2	4.6	8.6	65.6
$50,000-$74,999	199	26.9	5.7	3.0	64.4
$75,000+	797	29.8	3.1	5.3	61.8
WARD					
Ward 1	160	25.4	3.2	6.8	64.6
Ward 2	160	29.8	0.9	11.6	57.7
Ward 3	311	31.5	2.6	7.1	58.7
Ward 4	234	22.5	8.4	9.4	59.7
Ward 5	208	24.3	4.8	13.2	57.7
Ward 6	218	27.2	1.2	13.3	58.2
Ward 7	177	20.0	2.1	22.0	55.9
Ward 8	178	21.9	8.7	15.2	54.2

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Healthy People 2010 Objective

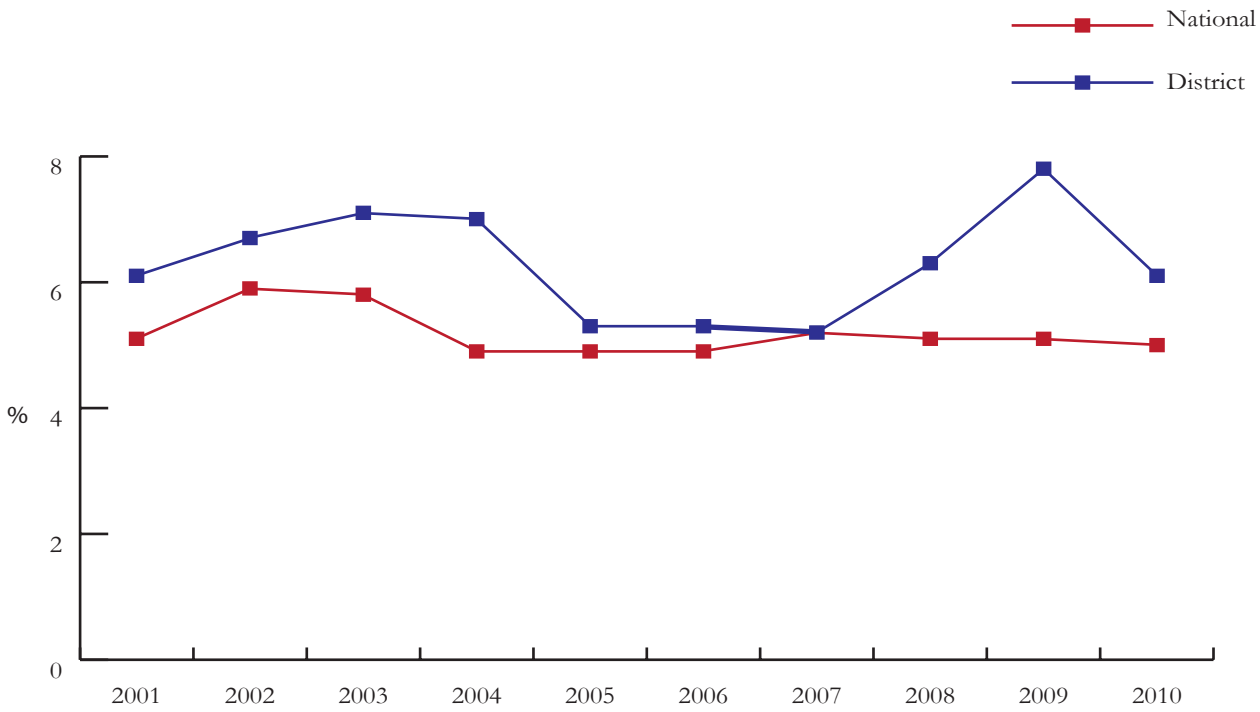
- **Goal Not Met**: Reduce the proportion of adults engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages to 6%; **the District's rate is 15.4%**.

Excessive alcohol use, including binge and underage drinking, is the third leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Consuming a significant amount of alcohol can increase the chance of health and social problems.[1]

Heavy drinking is defined as drinking two or more drinks per day for men and one or more drinks per day for women (Table 16). The prevalence of heavy drinking for District adults is 6% compared to 5.1% nationally (Figure 4).

- Females were more likely than males to be considered heavy drinkers, 7% and 5%, respectively.

Figure 4. Percentage of Adults Who Are Heavy Drinkers



- Adults aged 18-34 years old were more likely than all other age groups to be considered heavy drinkers, at 8.8%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be considered heavy drinkers, at 10%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to be considered heavy drinkers, at 7%.

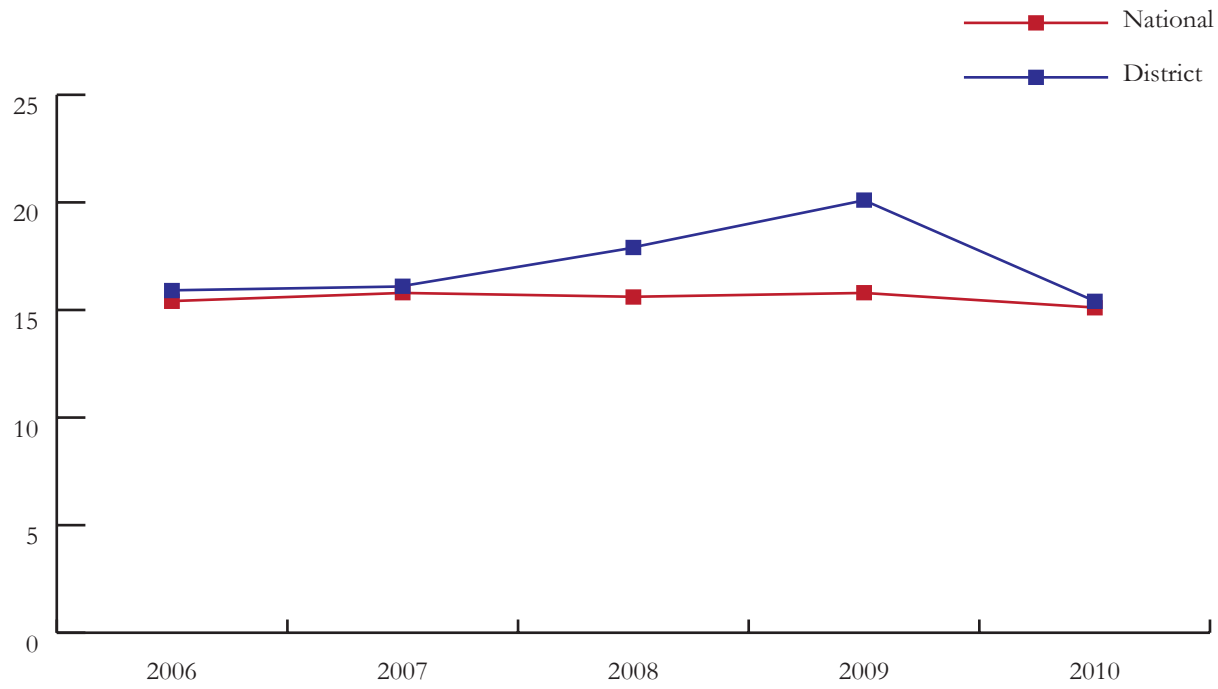
- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to be considered heavy drinkers, at 8%.

- Adults residing in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to be considered heavy drinkers, at 8.6%.

Binge drinking is defined as men drinking five or more and women drinking four or more alcoholic drinks within a two-hour time period.

District respondents were asked a variety of questions about their alcohol intake during the past 30 days. This included whether or not they had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage, how many days per week or per month they drank, how many alcoholic drinks they drank in a day on average, how many times they binge drank, and finally, the highest number of alcoholic drinks they consumed on any occasion (Table 16). Overall, 15.4% of District respondents were considered to be binge drinkers compared to 15.1% nationally (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Percentage of Adults Who Are Binge Drinkers



- Males were more likely than females to be binge drinkers, 19% and 12%, respectively.

- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to be binge drinkers, at 26.2%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic subgroups to be binge drinkers, at 23.2%.

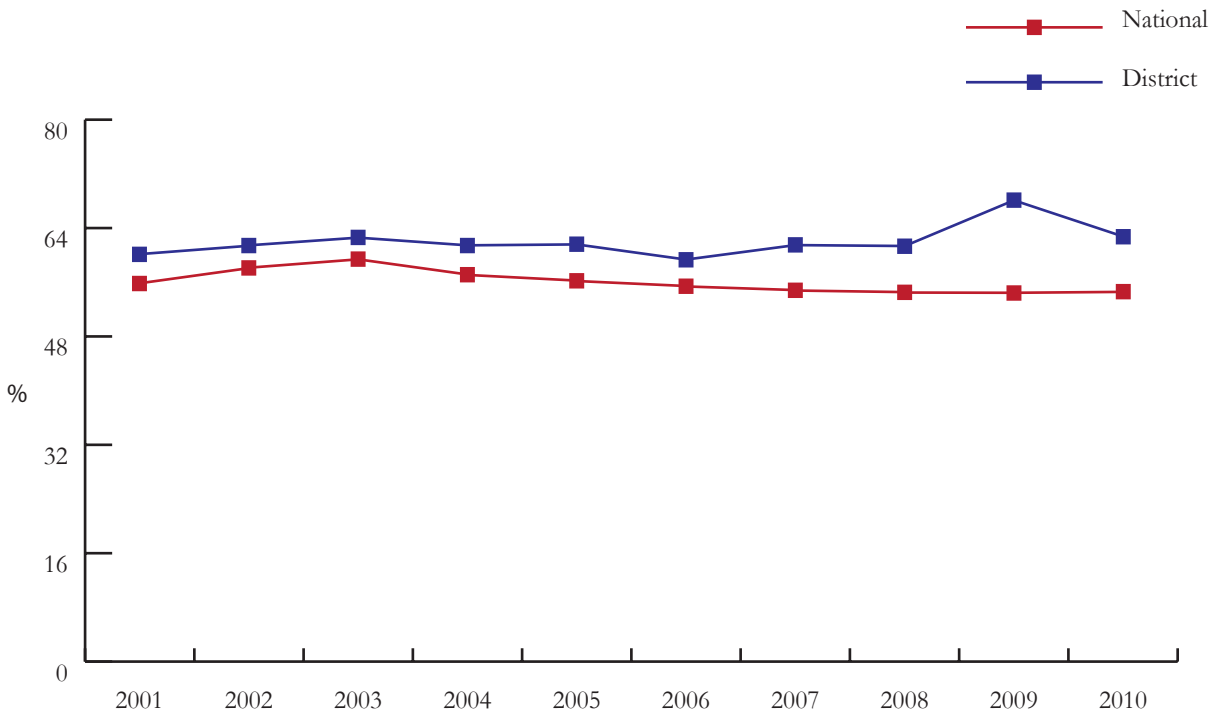
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to be binge drinkers, at 18%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to be binge drinkers, at 19.2%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to be binge drinkers, at 20%.

District residents were asked if they had at least one drink of any type of alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage, or liquor during the past 30 days (Table 17). Overall, 62.7% of District respondents indicated that they had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage compared to 54.4% nationally (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Percentage of Adults Who Have Had At Least One Drink of Alcohol Within the Past 30 Days



- Males were more likely than females to consume at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days, 65% versus 54% respectively.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to consume at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days at, 75%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to consume at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days at, 85%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to consume at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days, at, 75%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to consume at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days, at 81%.

- Adults residing in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to consume at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days, at 81%.

District respondents were asked how many times during the past 30 days did they have 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion (Table 18). Overall, 3% indicated that they had 4-5 drinks within the past 30 days.

- Males were more likely than females to consume 4-5 drinks within the past 30 days, 4% and 2%, respectively.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to consume 4-5 drinks within the past 30 days, at 4%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to consume 4-5 drinks with in the past 30 days, at 4%.

- High school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to consume 4-5 drinks within the past 30 days, at 5%.

- Adults with a household income of $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income sub-groups to consume 4-5 drinks with in the past 30 days, at 8%.

- Adults residing in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to consume 4-5 drinks with in the past 30 days, at 6%.

District residents were asked if during the past 30 days, on the days when they drank, about how many drinks they drank on the average (Table 19). Overall, 45.9% of respondents indicated that during the days that they drank they consumed 2-3 drinks in a day.

- Males were more likely than females to drink 2-3 drinks on an average; 51.8% and 39.9%, respectively.

- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to drink 2-3 drinks on an average, at 54.4%.

- Caucasians were more likely than African Americans to drink 2-3 drinks on an average, at 46.7%.

- High school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to drink 2-3 drinks on an average, at 47%.

- Adults with a household income of $35,000-$49,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to drink 2-3 drinks on an average, at 49%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 6 were more likely than all other wards to drink 2-3 drinks on an average, at 49%.

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Excessive Alcohol Use -.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/aag/alcohol. 2011

Table 16. Binge Drinking and Heavy Drinking by Demographics and Ward

Heavy drinking results are from responses to: "One drink is equivalent to a 12 ounce beer, a 5 ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?"
Binge drinking results are from responses to: "Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on one occasion?"

	N	Heavy Drinker	N	Binge Drinker
		Yes		Yes
		Percent		Percent
TOTAL	3869	6.1	3896	15.4
GENDER				
Male	1532	5.3	1543	19.4
Female	2337	6.7	2353	12.0
AGE				
18-34	501	8.8	503	73.8
35-44	548	4.8	549	81.0
45-54	695	5.8	702	86.3
55-64	920	6.0	924	92.6
65+	1205	4.5	1218	95.3
RACE				
Caucasian	1871	10.3	1884	76.8
African American	1571	3.6	1579	89.9
Other	209	3.1	210	85.2
Hispanic	135	5.2	136	86.2
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	246	6.2	241	9.3
High School Graduate	585	4.3	591	11.5
Some College	558	3.1	563	12.3
College Graduate	2468	7.4	2489	18.1
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	315	4.0	317	12.4
$15,000-$24,999	366	5.6	364	11.6
$25,000-$34,999	270	6.4	268	12.0
$35,000-$49,999	323	2.7	328	12.0
$50,000-$74,999	401	4.2	404	17.1
$75,000 and over	1740	8.4	1752	19.2
WARD				
Ward 1	309	5.2	310	17.9
Ward 2	330	6.4	336	18.8
Ward 3	671	8.6	679	16.7
Ward 4	473	4.1	474	14.6
Ward 5	367	3.4	367	10.4
Ward 6	431	7.8	435	20.0
Ward 7	329	2.4	327	6.2
Ward 8	311	5.5	315	11.9

Table 17. Consumption of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Yes
		PERCENT
TOTAL	3952	62.7
GENDER		
Male	1570	68.3
Female	2382	57.9
AGE		
18-34	92	68.8
35-44	559	75.4
45-54	714	62.6
55-64	938	54.5
65+	1231	43.6
RACE		
Caucasian	1903	86.7
African American	1612	43.8
Other	212	62.4
Hispanic	137	63.9
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	251	26.8
High School Graduate	605	41.8
Some College	571	47.1
College Graduate	2513	77.3
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	323	34.9
$15,000-$24,999	373	38.7
$25,000-$34,999	272	37.0
$35,000-$49,999	331	48.0
$50,000-$74,999	411	63.0
$75,000 and over	1766	83.5
WARD		
Ward 1	311	69.0
Ward 2	337	74.8
Ward 3	684	82.7
Ward 4	484	61.8
Ward 5	375	53.2
Ward 6	438	69.8
Ward 7	333	38.4
Ward 8	319	40.9

Table 18. More Alcoholic Drinks Consumed by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	1 Drink	2-3 Drinks	4-5 Drinks	6 or More Drinks	Zero
		Percent				
TOTAL	2403	8.1	7.1	3.0	3.3	78.5
GENDER						
Male	1057	8.0	8.4	3.7	4.1	75.8
Female	1346	8.2	5.8	2.4	2.4	81.3
AGE						
18-34	369	13.3	15.1	3.8	6.7	61.2
35-44	421	10.8	7.4	4.1	3.1	74.5
45-54	466	11.9	5.6	2.4	2.6	77.6
55-64	529	3.2	5.1	2.8	2.7	86.2
65+	618	3.0	3.9	2.4	1.9	88.8
RACE						
Caucasian	1556	8.3	7.4	3.0	2.6	78.7
African American	595	7.6	6.0	4.2	5.0	77.1
Asian	55	18.0	4.7	1.9	-	75.4
Other	65	5.4	14.0	0.9	2.2	77.5
Hispanic	86	8.9	9.3	-	3.0	78.8
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	43	*	*	*	*	*
High School Graduate	196	8.5	10.3	4.7	5.2	71.3
Some College	256	4.6	10.6	3.4	4.0	77.4
College Graduate	1904	8.5	5.9	2.5	2.6	80.5
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	97	11.5	13.1	5.4	4.7	65.2
$15,000-$24,999	131	4.5	6.8	8.1	11.3	69.2
$25,000-$34,999	93	8.8	12.3	1.3	7.9	69.7
$35,000-$49,999	154	9.4	6.3	3.2	3.5	77.7
$50,000-$74,999	257	8.9	9.4	3.6	0.9	77.2
$75,000 and over	1455	8.0	6.4	2.6	2.5	80.6
WARD						
Ward 1	203	9.1	7.7	3.1	1.7	78.5
Ward 2	255	7.3	7.0	4.3	0.7	80.6
Ward 3	551	6.3	6.6	2.0	2.2	82.9
Ward 4	276	8.5	6.5	1.9	3.5	79.7
Ward 5	165	8.6	5.1	1.6	3.5	81.1
Ward 6	293	9.1	8.7	4.0	3.0	75.1
Ward 7	103	6.3	5.3	3.0	2.4	83.0
Ward 8	121	8.6	6.0	6.3	9.7	69.4

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

-Zero response

Table 19. Largest Number of Alcoholic Drinks Consumed by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	1 Drink	2-3 Drinks	4-5 Drinks	6 or More Drinks
		Percent			
TOTAL	2393	46.5	45.9	5.4	2.2
GENDER					
Male	1052	37.7	51.8	7.1	3.3
Female	1341	55.5	39.9	3.7	1.0
AGE					
18-34	369	32.4	54.4	11.1	2.1
35-44	423	47.7	45.8	4.0	2.4
45-54	460	49.2	44.6	3.8	2.5
55-64	498	53.2	42.2	2.7	1.8
65+	613	61.7	34.4	2.6	1.3
RACE					
Caucasian	1550	48.1	46.7	4.1	1.1
African American	594	44.1	44.9	7.8	3.2
Other	119	*	*	7.4	2.4
Hispanic	87	*	*	2.5	2.7
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	48	*	*	*	*
High School Graduate	194	41.3	47.2	7.7	3.7
Some College	252	43.5	44.9	9.1	2.5
College Graduate	1895	52.2	43.4	3.2	1.2
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	95	*	*	*	6.7
$15,000-$24,999	133	*	*	9.5	3.5
$25,000-$34,999	96	*	*	*	*
$35,000-$49,999	152	*	*	*	0.7
$50,000-$74,999	255	44.1	49.8	3.4	2.8
$75,000 and over	1448	47.6	46.3	4.8	1.4
WARD					
Ward 1	203	47.3	44.7	3.9	4.1
Ward 2	254	51.2	45.5	1.4	1.9
Ward 3	544	55.7	40.4	2.9	1.0
Ward 4	278	53.5	40.7	4.8	1.0
Ward 5	166	49.8	40.5	8.6	1.1
Ward 6	291	47.1	49.0	3.4	0.6
Ward 7	105	49.2	44.3	2.3	4.2
Ward 8	118	42.8	39.9	12.1	5.2

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or confidence interval cell width was <10.

TOBACCO USE

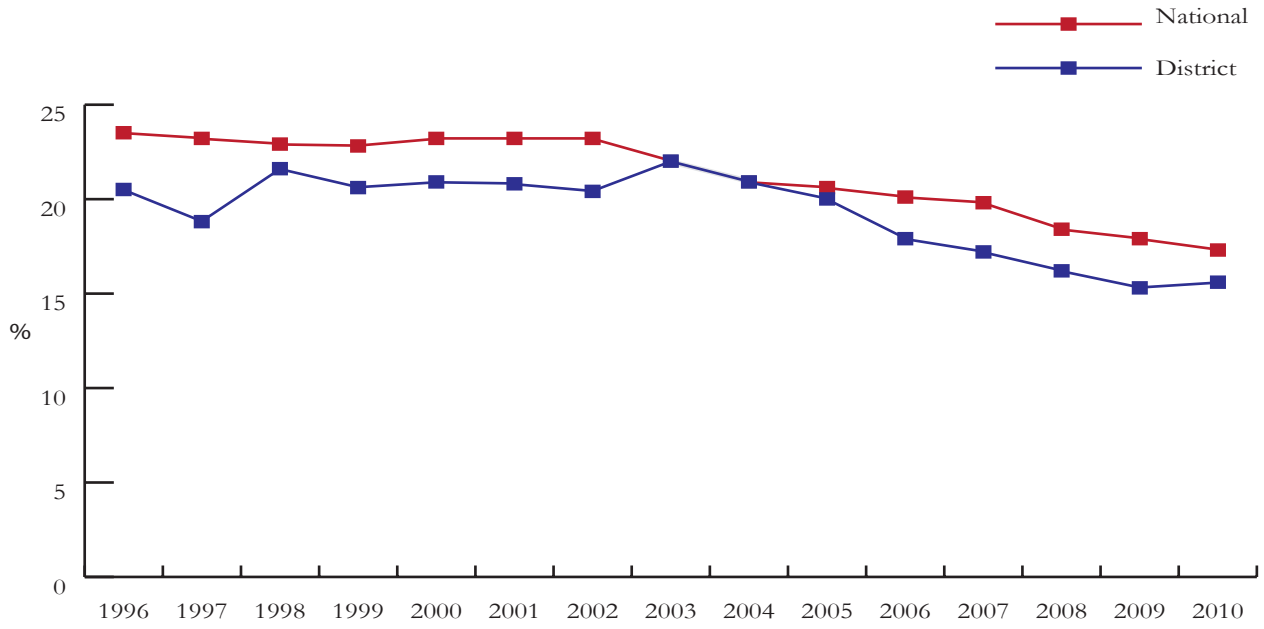
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Met:** Reduce cigarette smoking by adults to 12%; **the District rate is 15.6%.**
- **Goal Not Met:** Increase smoking cessation attempts by adult smoker to 75% (who stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit); **the District rate is 64.6%.**

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Although smoking rates have dropped over the past 30 years, very little has changed in the past 5 years. [1] Each year an estimated 443,000 people die from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke. [2]

District respondents were asked if they currently smoke (smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life and now smoke every or some days, Table 20). Overall, 15.6% of District respondents were current smokers compared to 17.3% nationally (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Percentage of Adults Who Are Current Smokers



- Males were more likely than females to be current smokers, 18% and 13.6%, respectively.
- Adults aged 45-54 years were more likely than all other age groups to be current smokers, at 22%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be current smokers, at

21.5%.

- Adults with less than a high school education and high school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to be current smokers, at 31.7%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 we more likely than all other income subgroups to be current smokers, at 38.5%.

- Adults residing in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to be current smokers, at 29.7%.

District respondents were asked if they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff every day, some days or not at all (Table 21). Overall, less than 1% indicated that they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus every day. Less than 1% indicated that they use it some days; 99% indicated not at all.

- Males were slightly more likely than females to chew tobacco, snuff or snus every day; both were less than 1%.

- By age, no major differences in respondents who chewed tobacco, snuff or snus every day.

- By race/ethnic groups, no major differences in respondents who chewed tobacco, snuff or snus every day, at 0.1-1%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to chew tobacco, snuff or snus every day, at 2%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to chew tobacco, snuff or snus every day, at 2%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to chew tobacco, snuff or snus every day, at 1.4%.

District respondents were asked their smoking status (Table 22). Overall, 23.4% indicated they are former smokers.

- Males were more likely than females to be former smokers, 24.6% and 22%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years and over were more likely than all other age groups to be former smokers, at 39%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be former smokers, at 29.6%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to be former smokers, at 26.4%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to be former smokers, at 27.6%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to be former smokers, at 30.2%.

[1] CDC – Smoking and Tobacco Use – Basic Information
http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/index.htm. Accessed July 20, 2011
[2] CDC Vital Signs – Tobacco Use - http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/TobaccoUse/Smoking/index.html. Accessed July 20, 2011

Table 20. Current Smokers and Quit Attempts by Demographics and Ward

"Currently Smoke" is a calculated variable equal to respondents who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and now smoke every day or some days.

	N	Currently Smoke Cigarettes
		Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	3951	15.6
GENDER		
Male	1566	18.0
Female	2385	13.6
AGE		
18-24	92	13.9
25-34	416	14.4
35-44	562	13.1
45-54	718	21.9
55-64	938	15.3
65+	1225	10.3
RACE		
Caucasian	1903	9.1
African American	1611	21.5
Other	213	11.9
Hispanic	136	16.8
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	254	31.7
High School Graduate	607	28.3
Some College	570	19.7
College Graduate	2508	8.9
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	319	38.5
$15,000-$24,999	375	26.2
$25,000-$34,999	273	18.2
$35,000-$49,999	332	13.4
$50,000-$74,999	410	18.9
$75,000 and over	1763	9.3
WARD		
Ward 1	310	10.7
Ward 2	336	8.3
Ward 3	682	8.5
Ward 4	483	8.9
Ward 5	377	23.0
Ward 6	442	15.4
Ward 7	331	22.3
Ward 8	320	29.7

Table 21. Smoked. Cigarettes in One's Lifetime by Demographics and Ward

"Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?"

	N	Everyday	Some Days	Not At all
		Percent		
TOTAL	3975	0.4	0.5	99.1
GENDER				
Male	1579	0.5	0.7	98.8
Female	2396	0.3	0.3	99.3
AGE				
18-24	92	-	1.4	98.6
25-34	419	0.9	0.6	98.5
35-44	563	0.2	0.5	99.3
45-54	719	0.3	0.1	99.6
55-64	944	0.1	0.3	99.5
65+	1238	1.0	0.8	98.2
RACE				
Caucasian	1912	0.1	0.0	99.8
African American	1622	0.7	0.7	98.6
Asian	87	-	-	100.0
Other	127	-	0.3	99.7
Hispanic	137	0.6	2.8	96.7
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	255	1.9	0.7	97.3
High School Graduate	610	1.0	1.2	97.8
Some College	572	0.3	0.4	99.3
College Graduate	2525	0.1	0.3	99.6
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	324	2.0	1.5	96.5
$15,000-$24,999	375	1.4	1.2	97.4
$25,000-$34,999	273	-	1.0	99.0
$35,000-$49,999	333	-	0.1	99.9
$50,000-$74,999	413	0.2	0.2	99.5
$75,000 and over	1772	0.2	0.3	99.5
WARD				
Ward 1	313	0.6	0.1	99.2
Ward 2	337	0.5	0.1	99.4
Ward 3	686	0.1	-	99.9
Ward 4	485	0.1	-	99.9
Ward 5	378	0.6	0.6	98.8
Ward 6	443	0.3	1.8	97.8
Ward 7	335	0.6	1.4	98.0
Ward 8	322	1.4	-	98.6

- Zero response

Table 22. Smoking Status by Demographics and Ward

"Four-level smoker status: Everyday smoker, Someday smoker, Former smoker or Non-smoker"

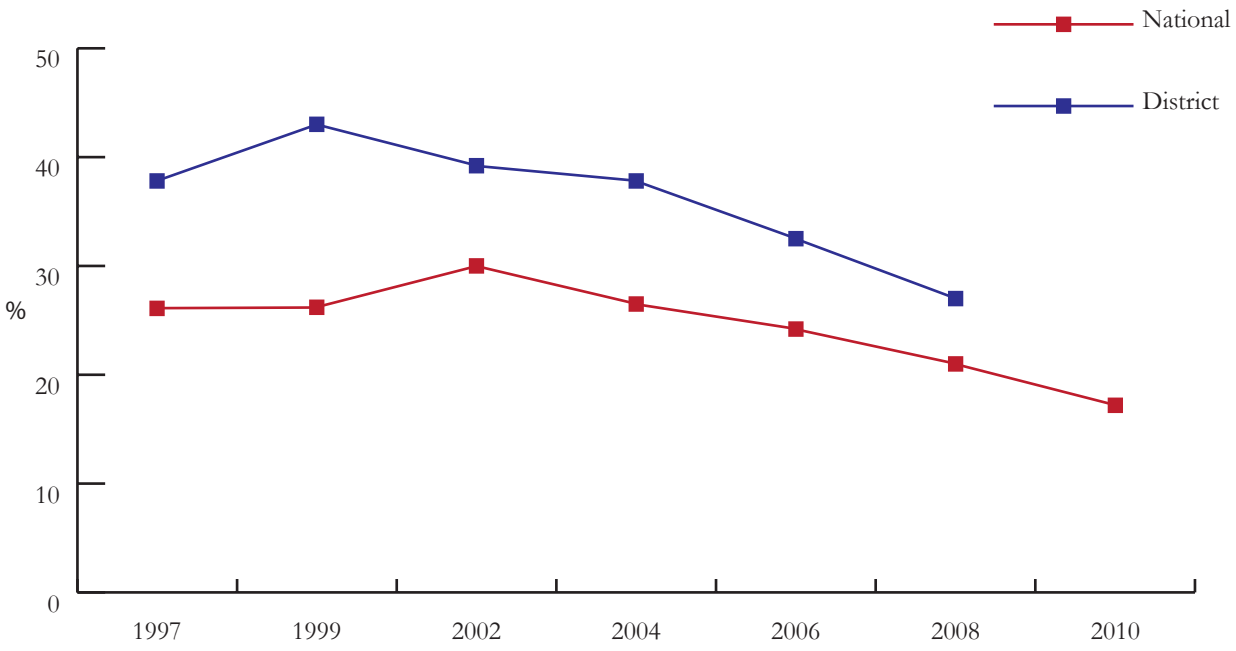
	N	Now Smoke Every Day	Some Days	Former Smoker	Never Smoked
		Percent			
TOTAL	3951	10.0	5.7	23.4	61.0
GENDER					
Male	1566	11.5	6.5	24.6	57.3
Female	2385	8.6	5.0	22.3	64.1
AGE					
18-24	92	8.0	5.9	2.5	83.6
25-34	416	8.4	5.9	14.2	71.4
35-44	562	7.8	5.3	18.0	69.0
45-54	718	15.1	6.8	23.4	54.7
55-64	938	9.8	5.4	35.2	49.5
65+	1225	6.3	4.1	39.4	50.3
RACE					
Caucasian	1903	5.0	4.1	29.6	61.3
African American	1611	14.9	6.6	18.2	60.3
Other	213	6.5	5.4	23.9	64.1
Hispanic	136	8.1	8.7	18.9	64.3
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	254	22.7	9.0	22.7	45.6
High School Graduate	607	18.9	9.4	18.1	53.6
Some College	570	12.8	6.9	18.6	61.6
College Graduate	2508	5.1	3.9	26.4	64.7
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	319	26.5	12.0	16.9	44.6
$15,000-$24,999	375	19.6	6.6	18.2	55.6
$25,000-$34,999	273	12.9	5.2	19.9	61.9
$35,000-$49,999	332	9.2	4.2	22.0	64.6
$50,000-$74,999	410	12.6	6.3	21.3	59.8
$75,000 and over	1763	4.7	4.6	27.6	63.1
WARD					
Ward 1	310	5.5	5.2	27.5	61.8
Ward 2	336	7.7	0.6	25.9	65.8
Ward 3	682	4.0	4.5	30.2	61.3
Ward 4	483	5.0	3.8	26.8	64.4
Ward 5	377	17.5	5.5	19.1	57.9
Ward 6	442	9.9	5.6	25.2	59.4
Ward 7	331	14.0	8.3	18.7	59.0
Ward 8	320	19.9	9.8	14.7	55.6

COLORECTAL CANCER

Having routine screenings for colorectal cancer can prevent and treat the development of abnormal growths. In the United States colorectal cancer is the number two killer among cancers that affect both men and women.[1] Due to effective screening between 2003 and 2007, approximately 66,000 colorectal cancer cases were prevented and 32,000 lives were saved compared to 2002. [1]

District respondents were asked if they have ever had a blood stool test. Overall, 23.7% of District respondents indicated that they had a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 17.3% nationally (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Percentage of Adults Aged 50+ Who Have Had a Blood Stool Test Within the Past Two Years



District respondents were asked if they have ever used a blood stool home kit (Table 23). Overall, 41.9% of District respondents indicated they used a blood stool home kit.

- Females were slightly more than males to use a blood stool home kit, 42% and 41%, respectively.
- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to use a blood stool home kit, at 49.5%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to use a blood stool home kit, at 51.9%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to use a blood stool home kit, at 46.1%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to use a blood stool home kit, at 45.6%.

- Adults residing in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to use a blood stool home kit, at 53.7%.

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. District residents were asked if they ever had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam (Table 24). Overall, 66.3% indicated that they had either a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam, compared to 65.2% nationally (Figure 9).

- Females were more likely than males to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam, 69% and 63%, respectively.

- Adults age 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam, at 77%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic subgroups to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam, at 79%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam, at 74%.

- Adults with a household income of $75 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam, at 73.3%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 2 were more likely than all other wards to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam, at 78.4%.

District residents were asked what was their **most recent** exam, a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy (Table 25). Overall, 92% indicated that their most recent exam was a colonoscopy.

- Females were slightly more likely than males to indicate that their most recent exam was a colonoscopy, 93% and 92%, respectively.

- Adults aged 45-54 and 55-64 years were more likely than all other age groups to indicate that their most recent exam was a colonoscopy, at 93%.

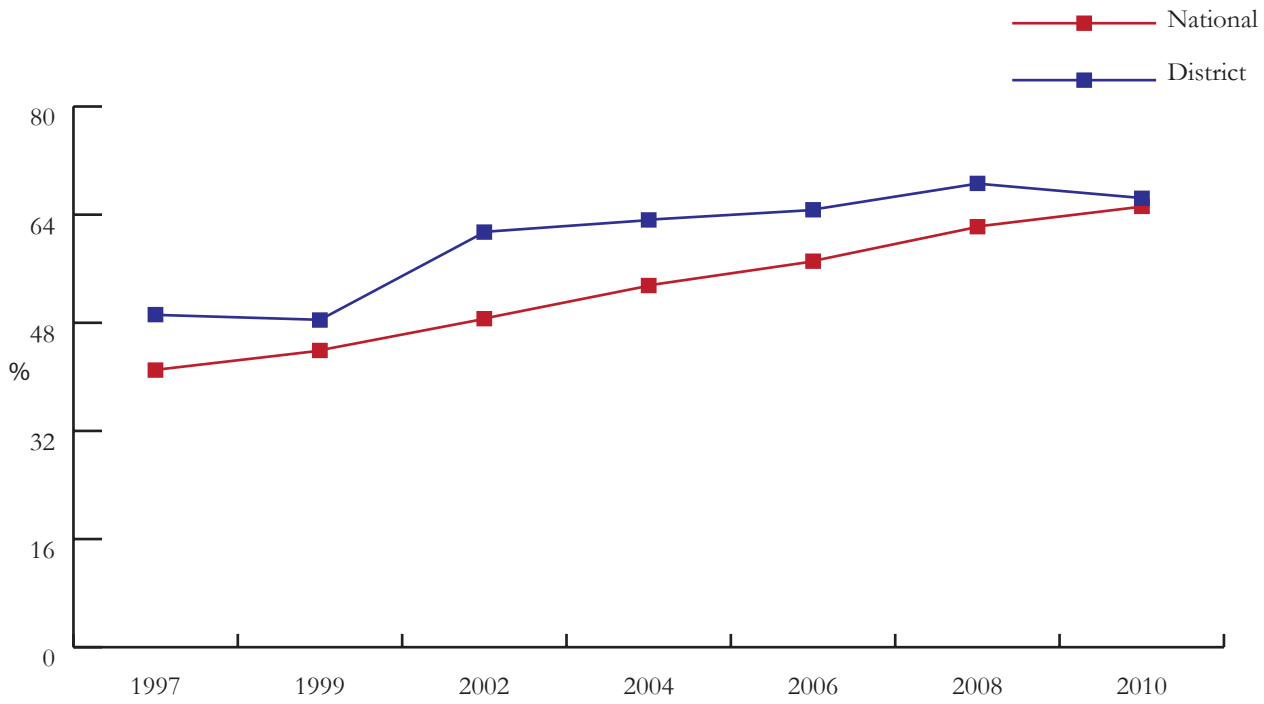
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate that their most recent exam was a colonoscopy, at 92.6%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate that their most recent exam was a colonoscopy, at 94%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate that their most recent exam was a colonoscopy, at 97%.

- Adults residing in Wards 1 and 2 were more likely than all other wards to indicate that their most recent exam was a colonoscopy, at 96%.

Figure 9. Percentage of Adults Aged 50+ Who Have Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonscopy



[1] CDC Vital Signs – Colorectal Cancer. http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/CancerScreening/index.html. Accessed August 25, 2011

Table 23. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Demographics and Ward

"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?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2458	41.9
GENDER		
Male	959	41.2
Female	1499	42.4
AGE		
45-54	380	29.0
55-64	906	47.8
65+	1172	49.5
RACE		
Caucasian	1163	51.9
African American	1065	36.0
Other	100	*
Hispanic	66	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	200	28.4
High School Graduate	391	38.1
Some College	389	39.7
College Graduate	1468	46.1
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	219	34.2
$15,000-$24,999	251	32.8
$25,000-$34,999	189	44.3
$35,000-$49,999	225	40.8
$50,000-$74,999	260	43.8
$75,000 and over	971	45.6
WARD		
Ward 1	196	43.2
Ward 2	216	51.7
Ward 3	483	53.7
Ward 4	344	40.7
Ward 5	243	32.3
Ward 6	258	45.2
Ward 7	215	34.9
Ward 8	197	35.9

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 24. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Demographics and Ward

"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?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2477	66.3
GENDER		
Male	968	63.2
Female	1509	68.8
AGE		
45-54	382	50.2
55-64	913	72.7
65+	1182	76.9
RACE		
Caucasian	1178	79.2
African American	1068	59.6
Other	69	*
Hispanic	66	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	200	49.4
High School Graduate	390	56.8
Some College	395	63.1
College Graduate	1482	73.7
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	221	51.8
$15,000-$24,999	251	51.9
$25,000-$34,999	189	63.0
$35,000-$49,999	227	66.9
$50,000-$74,999	264	70.7
$75,000 and over	978	73.3
WARD		
Ward 1	198	71.3
Ward 2	220	78.4
Ward 3	487	75.6
Ward 4	348	63.4
Ward 5	242	62.7
Ward 6	265	72.9
Ward 7	213	61.6
Ward 8	197	53.1

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

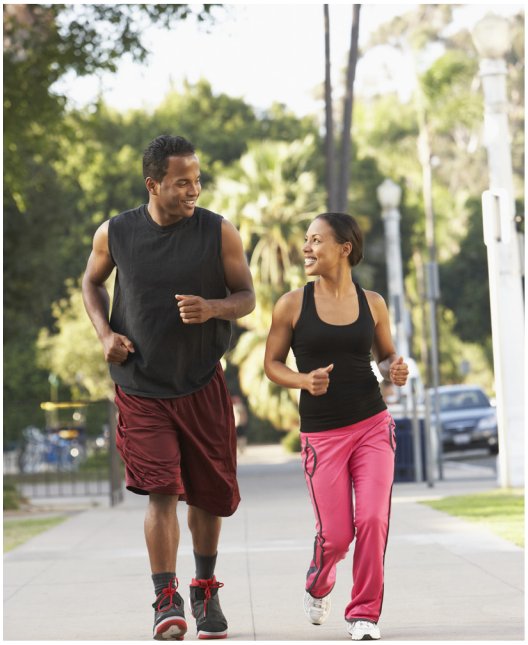
Table 25. Colorectal Cancer Screening by Selected Demographics and Ward

"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?"

	N	Sigmoidoscopy	Colonoscopy
		Percent	
TOTAL	1756	7.8	92.2
GENDER			
Male	658	8.3	91.7
Female	1098	7.4	92.6
AGE			
45-54	200	7.0	93.0
55-64	670	7.0	93.0
65 or older	886	9.0	91.0
RACE			
Caucasian	945	8.9	91.1
African American	666	7.4	92.6
Other	44	*	*
Hispanic	40	*	*
EDUCATION			
Less than High School	98	1.7	98.3
High School Graduate	229	7.7	92.3
Some College	266	8.5	91.5
College Graduate	1159	8.2	91.8
INCOME			
Less than $15,000	121	3.2	96.8
$15,000-$24,999	131	8.0	92.0
$25,000-$34,999	122	10.0	90.0
$35,000-$49,999	157	7.1	92.9
$50,000-$74,999	206	15.4	84.6
$75,000 and over	779	6.2	93.8
WARD			
Ward 1	141	4.5	95.5
Ward 2	173	4.4	95.6
Ward 3	395	11.5	88.5
Ward 4	246	7.0	93.0
Ward 5	162	8.8	91.2
Ward 6	204	6.5	93.5
Ward 7	134	9.5	90.5
Ward 8	108	5.6	94.4

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

EXERCISE



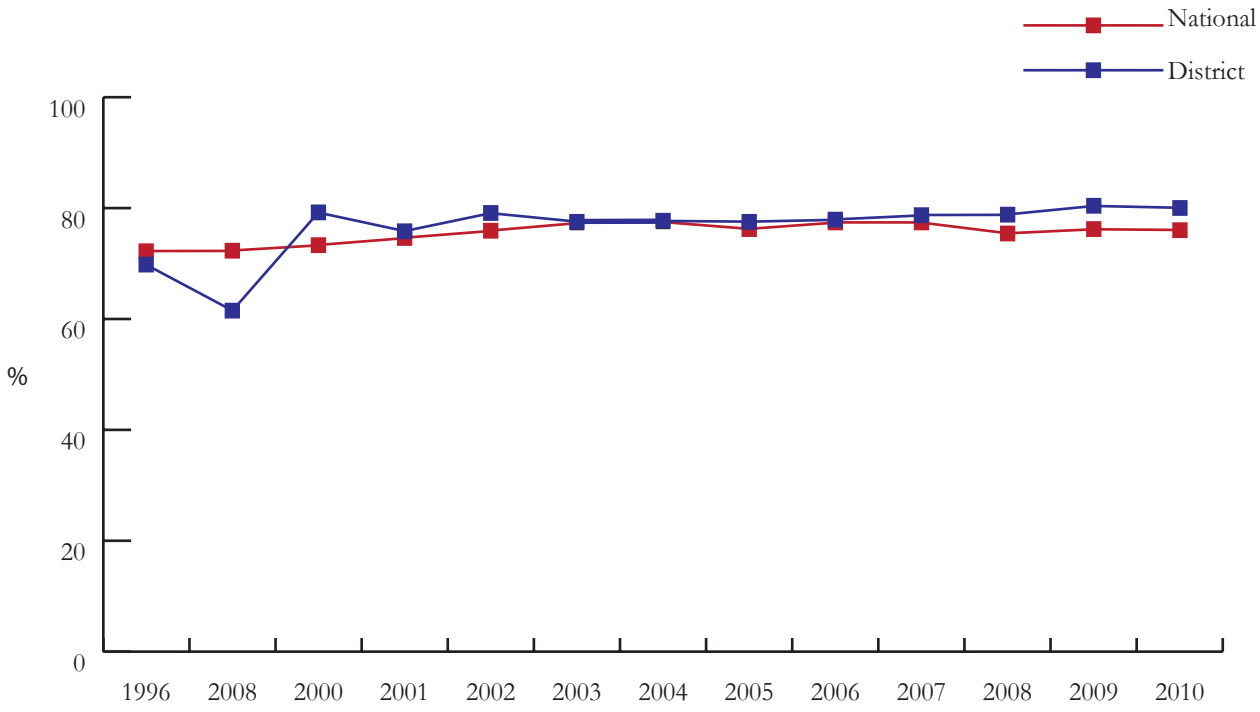
Healthy People Objectives:

- **Goal Not Met**: Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity to 20%; **the District's rate is 21.4%.**

Engaging in physical activities regularly can help to improve and stimulate a person's overall health and fitness. Individuals who are physically inactive increase their risk of dying early from the leading causes of death, like heart disease and some cancers. Consequently, with the right lifestyle choices people can put themselves at lower risk of dying early by doing at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity.[1]

District residents were asked if during the past month, other than their job, did they participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening or walking for exercise (Table 26). Overall, 80% indicated that during the past month, other than their job, they participated in physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening or walking for exercise compared to 76% nationally (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Percentage of Adults Who Participated in Physical Activites During the Past Month



- Males were more likely than females to participate in some form of physical activity within the past month, 84% and 76%, respectively.

- Adults aged 25-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to participate in some form of physical activity within the past month, at 86.5%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to participate in some form of physical activity within the past month, at 90%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to participate in some form of physical activity within the past month, at 86.4%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to participate in some form of physical activity within the past month, at 89%.

- Adults residing in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to participate in some form of physical activity within the past month, at 93%.

[1] CDC – Physical Activity for Everyone - http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/health/index.html. Accessed August 25, 2011

Table 26. Exercise by Demographics and Ward

"During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"

	N	Yes	No
		Percent	
TOTAL	3973	80.0	20.0
GENDER			
Male	1578	84.1	15.9
Female	2395	76.4	23.6
AGE			
18-24	92	82.8	17.2
25-34	419	86.5	13.5
35-44	564	83.0	17.0
45-54	719	78.5	21.5
55-64	944	78.1	21.9
65+	1235	72.0	28.0
RACE			
Caucasian	1912	90.6	9.4
African American	1621	72.0	28.0
Asian	87	73.3	26.7
Other	127	78.1	21.9
Hispanic	136	79.0	21.0
EDUCATION			
Less than High School	253	61.8	38.2
High School Graduate	611	66.8	33.2
Some College	571	78.8	21.2
College Graduate	2525	86.4	13.6
INCOME			
Less than $15,000	324	70.7	29.3
$15,000-$24,999	375	64.5	35.5
$25,000-$34,999	273	69.8	30.2
$35,000-$49,999	333	73.5	26.5
$50,000-$74,999	413	78.0	22.0
$75,000 and over	1772	89.2	10.8
WARD			
Ward 1	312	83.7	16.3
Ward 2	337	86.0	14.0
Ward 3	685	92.2	7.8
Ward 4	485	79.9	20.1
Ward 5	377	72.4	27.6
Ward 6	443	85.1	14.9
Ward 7	335	69.4	30.6
Ward 8	322	68.5	31.5

HIV / AIDS

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a serious infection that, without treatment, leads to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) and early death. It has become a challenge to the individuals who are at higher risk and have never been tested. According to the CDC an estimated 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US and as many as 1 in 5 don't know they are infected. It is extremely important that each and every US citizen get tested for the virus for treatment and prevention of this deadly disease.

District residents were asked if they ever been tested for HIV excluding blood donation (Table 27). Overall, 70% District respondents have been tested for HIV.

- There were no differences in HIV testing for gender.
- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to have been tested for HIV, at 79%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have been tested for HIV, at 78%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have been tested for HIV, at 83%.
- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have been tested for HIV, at 80%.
- Adults residing in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to have been tested for HIV, at 82%.

District residents were asked where did they have their 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 home, at a drug treatment facility or somewhere else (Table 28). Overall, 52% indicated that they had their last HIV test at a private doctor or HMO.

- Females were more likely than males to have had their last HIV test at a private doctor or HMO office, 56% and 48%, respectively.
- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to have had their last HIV test at a private doctor or HMO office, at 58.5%.
- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had their last HIV test at a private doctor or HMO office, at 61.4%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had their last HIV test at a private doctor or HMO office, 60%.

- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had their last HIV test at a private doctor or HMO office, at 63%.

- Adults residing in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to have had their last HIV test at a private doctor or HMO office, at 64%.

District residents were read a series of situations: Have they used intravenous drugs in the past year? Have they been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year? Have they given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year? Have they had anal sex without a condom in the past year? Following, District residents were asked if any of the high-risk situations applied to them (Table 29). Overall, 6% indicated that one or more of the high-risk situations applied to them.

- Males were more likely than females to participate in high-risk activities, 8.8% and 4%, respectively.

- Adults aged 25-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to participate in high-risk activities, at 12%.

- Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to participate in high-risk activities, at 12%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to participate in high-risk activities, at 16%.

- Adults with a household income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to participate in high-risk activities, at 11%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to participate in high-risk activities, at 10%.

District residents were asked if they used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (Table 30). Overall, 38% of District respondents indicated that they used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.

- Males were more likely than females to use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, 43% and 34%, respectively.

- Adults aged 18-24 years were more likely than all other age groups to use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, at 68%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, at 45%.

- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, at 50.6%.

- Adults with a household income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, at 49%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, at 48%.

District residents were asked if they know the HIV status of their primary partner (Table 31). Overall, 80% indicated that they knew the HIV status of their primary partner.

- Males were more likely than females to know the HIV status of their primary partner, 81% and 80%, respectively.
- Adults aged 25-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to know the HIV status of their primary partner, at 86%.
- Caucasians and Asians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to know the HIV status of their primary partner, at 86.5 and 86.3%, respectively.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to know the HIV status of their primary partner, at 85%.
- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to know the HIV status of their primary partner, at 89%.
- Adults residing in Ward 2 were more likely than all other wards to know the HIV status of their primary partner, at 88%.

District residents were asked have they ever been treated for an STD in the past 12 months (Table 32). Overall, 4.6% indicated in the past 12 months they have been treated for an STD.

- Males and females were equally as likely to have been treated for an STD in the past 12 months, at 4.6%.
- Adults aged 18-24 years were more likely than all other age groups to have been treated for an STD in the past 12 months, at 9%.
- Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have been treated for an STD in the past 12 months, at 8.5%.
- High school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have been treated for an STD in the past 12 months, at 10%.
- Adults with a household income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have been treated for an STD in the past 12 months, at 14%.
- Adults residing in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to have been treated for an STD in the past 12 months, at 14.5%.

[1] CDC-Vital Signs – HIV Testing in the US - http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HIVtesting/index.html

Table 27. Prevalence of HIV Testing by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2566	70.2
GENDER		
Male	1053	70.5
Female	1513	70.0
AGE		
18-24	88	65.5
25-34	397	72.9
35-44	536	79.2
45-54	670	70.3
55-64	875	55.2
RACE		
Caucasian	1236	64.7
African American	999	78.0
Other	160	58.1
Hispanic	112	69.4
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	104	82.9
High School Graduate	361	74.2
Some College	342	70.6
College Graduate	1754	68.3
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	185	80.7
$15,000-$24,999	213	76.1
$25,000-$34,999	140	79.7
$35,000-$49,999	191	70.7
$50,000-$74,999	274	69.2
$75,000 and over	1330	68.6
WARD		
Ward 1	222	66.8
Ward 2	207	69.7
Ward 3	404	61.8
Ward 4	295	70.1
Ward 5	238	74.9
Ward 6	296	71.5
Ward 7	202	76.6
Ward 8	213	81.8

Table 28. Place of Last HIV Test by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Private Doctor or HMO	Counseling and Testing Site	Hospital	Clinic	Somewhere Else (jail or prison, drug treatment facility, at home or other)
		Percent				
TOTAL	1709	52.3	4.8	14.6	20.3	8.1
GENDER						
Male	726	48.1	4.7	14.8	22.8	9.6
Female	983	56.1	4.8	14.4	17.9	6.8
AGE						
18-34	344	45.5	5.0	14.8	25.5	9.2
35-44	415	58.5	3.5	12.7	18.3	7.0
45-54	463	54.7	5.3	14.4	18.6	6.9
55-64	487	46.2	6.2	18.7	17.9	11.2
RACE						
Caucasian	759	61.4	4.7	9.3	16.1	8.5
African American	750	47.1	5.1	16.6	22.2	9.0
Other	95	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	75	54.4	0.3	10.4	*	3.8
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	84	*	3.9	*	*	*
High School Graduate	258	41.7	6.1	17.7	24.9	9.5
Some College	241	44.5	3.8	16.7	28.1	6.9
College Graduate	1124	59.7	4.7	12.6	15.6	7.4
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	143	22.9	10.4	22.1	*	*
$15,000-$24,999	155	25.7	*	23.2	*	8.7
$25,000-$34,999	103	*	3.4	*	*	7.0
$35,000-$49,999	133	55.6	3.6	*	13.0	8.2
$50,000-$74,999	180	60.1	1.4	16.3	18.2	4.1
$75,000 and over	851	63.0	4.5	9.6	15.8	7.2
WARD						
Ward 1	142	60.0	5.4	13.3	14.4	6.9
Ward 2	139	62.5	2.8	10.2	*	6.6
Ward 3	236	64.3	4.1	13.2	9.7	8.8
Ward 4	194	46.7	2.3	14.9	24.5	11.6
Ward 5	173	49.5	9.6	14.3	20.5	6.1
Ward 6	199	57.2	6.4	13.2	18.2	5.0
Ward 7	152	49.6	3.0	20.3	19.5	7.5
Ward 8	169	40.6	5.7	12.7	30.2	10.9

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 29. High Risk Behavior by Demographics and Ward

I am going to read you a list. When I am 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 n the past year. "Do Any High Risk Situations Apply To You?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2605	6.4
GENDER		
Male	1066	8.8
Female	1539	4.1
AGE		
18-24	88	5.1
25-34	396	11.8
35-44	542	6.4
45-54	682	5.1
55-64	897	3.1
RACE		
Caucasian	1274	6.4
African American	992	5.9
Asian	72	1.3
Other	92	10.0
Hispanic	114	11.9
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	105	16.1
High School Graduate	360	5.9
Some College	344	4.9
College Graduate	1790	6.3
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	186	6.7
$15,000-$24,999	214	9.6
$25,000-$34,999	140	11.3
$35,000-$49,999	192	6.5
$50,000-$74,999	278	3.5
$75,000 and over	1361	6.2
WARD		
Ward 1	222	7.7
Ward 2	212	9.4
Ward 3	417	3.3
Ward 4	299	3.7
Ward 5	243	2.2
Ward 6	301	6.6
Ward 7	204	8.2
Ward 8	212	9.7

Table 30. Condom Use by Demographics and Ward

"Did you use a condom the last time you had sexual intercourse?"

	N	Yes	No	Not Sexually Active or Never Had Intercourse
		Percent		
TOTAL	2500	38.2	58.7	3.1
GENDER				
Male	1041	42.9	55.3	1.8
Female	1459	33.8	61.9	4.3
AGE				
18-24	85	67.9	27.4	4.8
25-34	387	40.4	58.4	1.2
35-44	522	38.9	60.2	0.9
45-54	654	34.5	62.1	3.4
55-64	852	27.1	65.3	7.5
RACE				
Caucasian	1233	30.3	67.9	1.8
African American	945	45.4	50.5	4.1
Other	157	39.7	55.8	4.5
Hispanic	111	*	64.5	2.0
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	98	*	*	*
High School Graduate	348	45.4	50.6	4.0
Some College	330	50.6	45.5	3.8
College Graduate	1719	33.2	64.4	2.4
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	181	49.3	42.4	8.3
$15,000-$24,999	207	43.6	49.7	6.7
$25,000-$34,999	134	46.5	50.1	3.4
$35,000-$49,999	188	42.0	54.5	3.5
$50,000-$74,999	262	43.0	53.9	3.1
$75,000 and over	1331	29.6	69.1	1.2
WARD				
Ward 1	213	40.3	52.7	6.9
Ward 2	203	40.2	56.3	3.5
Ward 3	394	30.3	67.8	1.9
Ward 4	289	33.1	64.1	2.8
Ward 5	242	45.1	53.2	1.7
Ward 6	290	29.0	68.7	2.4
Ward 7	196	47.1	49.9	3.0
Ward 8	205	48.1	48.4	3.6

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 31. Partner Status by Demographics and Ward
"Do you know the HIV status of your primary partner?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2454	80.2
GENDER		
Male	1030	80.7
Female	1424	79.8
AGE		
18-24	81	71.8
25-34	391	85.7
35-44	530	84.5
45-54	641	80.1
55-64	811	70.6
RACE		
Caucasian	1230	86.5
African American	909	74.8
Asian	66	86.3
Other	86	72.2
Hispanic	107	78.8
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	98	71.4
High School Graduate	326	71.0
Some College	313	71.9
College Graduate	1712	85.2
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	161	69.2
$15,000-$24,999	194	71.0
$25,000-$34,999	129	69.5
$35,000-$49,999	178	71.9
$50,000-$74,999	261	75.4
$75,000 and over	1324	89.1
WARD		
Ward 1	207	82.5
Ward 2	205	88.2
Ward 3	397	82.2
Ward 4	278	84.3
Ward 5	231	75.4
Ward 6	287	85.9
Ward 7	192	78.1
Ward 8	199	75.8

Table 32. STDs by Demographics and Ward

"Have you been treated for an STD in the past 12 months?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2458	4.6
GENDER		
Male	1032	4.6
Female	1426	4.6
AGE		
18-24	82	8.8
25-34	392	6.2
35-44	529	5.5
45-54	639	2.9
55-64	816	2.6
RACE		
Caucasian	1228	1.5
African American	918	7.4
Other	153	2.9
Hispanic	104	8.5
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	95	*
High School Graduate	330	10.1
Some College	314	4.2
College Graduate	1714	2.0
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	162	11.1
$15,000-$24,999	194	12.5
$25,000-$34,999	127	13.9
$35,000-$49,999	178	4.7
$50,000-$74,999	263	2.1
$75,000 and over	1325	1.7
WARD		
Ward 1	204	2.3
Ward 2	202	3.6
Ward 3	399	1.0
Ward 4	282	1.8
Ward 5	231	5.0
Ward 6	289	1.5
Ward 7	191	14.5
Ward 8	198	8.6

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

IMMUNIZATION

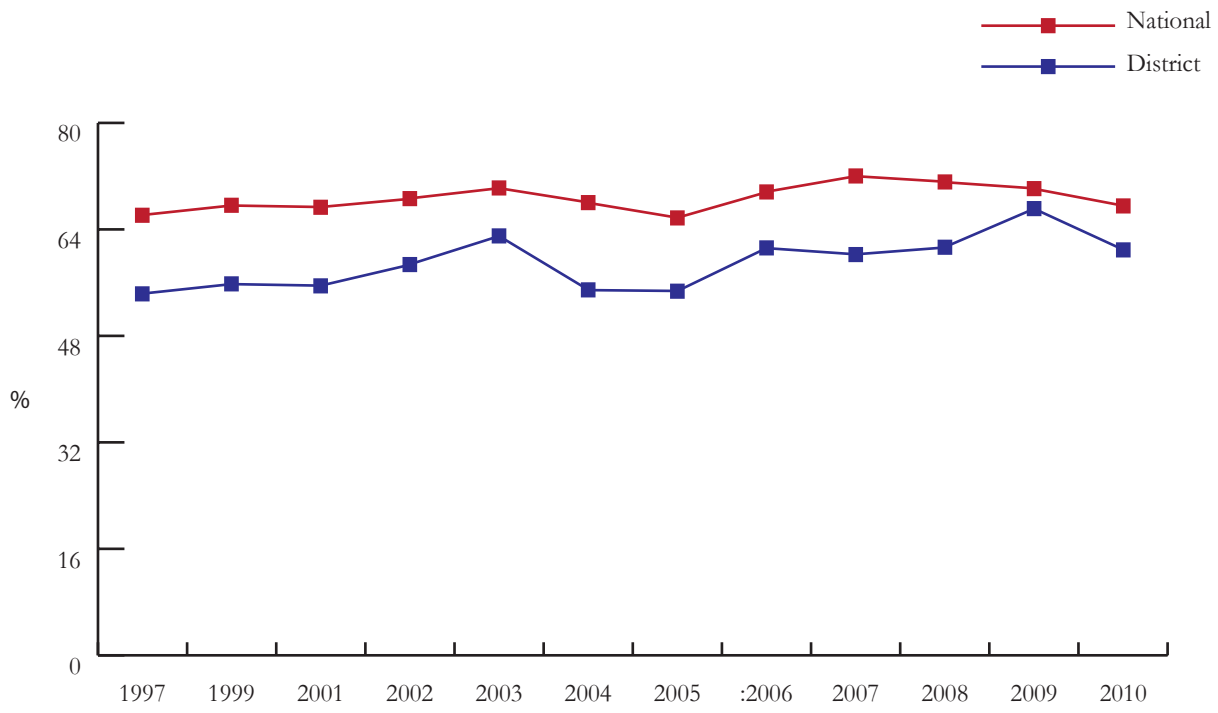
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Met:** Increase the proportion of adult's age 65 and older who are vaccinated annually against influenza to 90%; **the District's rate is 62%.**
- **Goal Not Met:** Increase the proportion of adult's age 65 and older who are vaccinated against pneumonia to 90%; **the District's rate is 65%.**

Vaccinations are required throughout ones lifespan to minimize the risk of morbidity and mortality from vaccine-preventable diseases. The best way to prevent the flu is by getting vaccinated each year.[1]

For most healthy adults, influenza (the flu) and pneumonia are no longer the serious health risks they once were. However, these diseases can be dangerous for older adults and young children and people with certain health conditions, who are at high risk for serious flu complications.

Figure 11. Percentage of Adults Aged 65+ Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past Year



District respondent were asked if they have had a seasonal flu shot (Table 33). Overall, 44% of District residents received a seasonal flu shot; and 62% of adults 65 years and older received a seasonal flu shot compared to 68.8% nationally (Figure 11).

- Females were more likely than males receive a seasonal flu shot at, 45.3% and 43.1%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than adults aged 18-64 years to receive a seasonal flu shot, at 60%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to receive a seasonal flu shot, at 55%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to receive a seasonal flu shot, at 48.6%.

- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to receive a seasonal flu shot, at 50%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to receive a seasonal flu shot, at 58.4%.

District respondents were asked if they have ever received a seasonal flu spray in the nose (Table 33). Overall, 1.9% of District respondents received a seasonal flu spray in the nose.

- There were no differences in males and females in receiving a seasonal flu spray in the nose.

- Adults aged 18-64 years were more likely than adult's aged 65 and older to receive a seasonal flu spray in the nose, at 2.5%.

- Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to receive a seasonal flu spray in the nose, at 4%.

- High school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to receive a seasonal flu spray in the nose, at 3.4%.

- Adult households with an income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to receive a seasonal flu spray in the nose, at 4.5%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 1 and 3 were more likely than all other wards to receive a seasonal flu spray in the nose, at 2.5%.

District respondents were asked if they have ever received a pneumonia shot (Table 33). Overall, 26% of District respondents received a pneumonia shot.

- Males were more likely than females to receive a pneumonia shot, at 26.9% and 25.6%, respectively.

- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than adults aged 18-64 years to receive a pneumonia shot, at 64.7%.

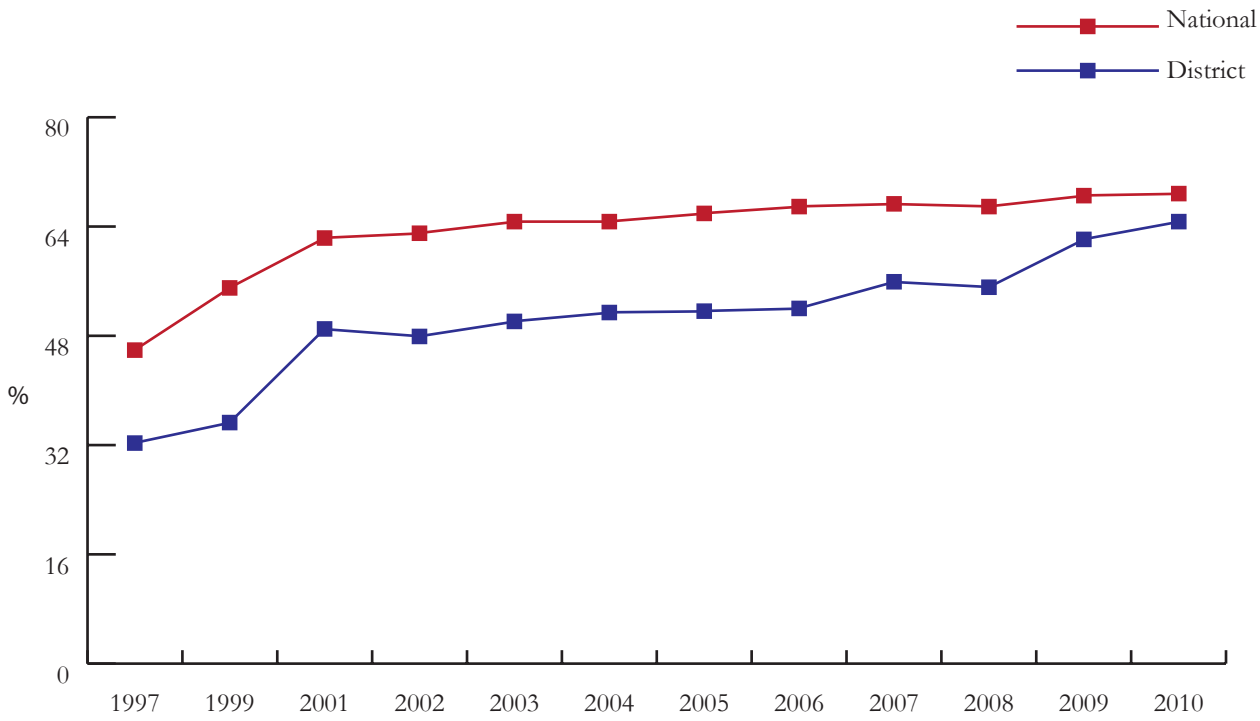
- District respondents of race/ethnic group Other were more likely than all other race/ethnic and groups to receive a pneumonia shot, at 35.8%.

- Adults with less than a high school education and adults with some college were more likely than all other education subgroups to receive a pneumonia shot, at 35%.

- Adult households with an income less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to receive a pneumonia shot, at 33%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to receive a pneumonia shot, at 33.4%.

Figure 12. Percentage of Adults Aged 65+ Who Had a Pneumonia Vaccination



Adult Influenza Like Illness

District respondents were asked if they were ill with a fever within a month of responding to the survey (Table 34). Overall, 7.5% of District respondents were ill with the flu within a month of the time of responding to the survey.

- Females were more likely than males to be ill with the flu within a month of the survey, at 8.4%.
- District respondents aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to be ill with the flu within a the month of the survey, at 12.6%.
- Caucasians were more likely than African Americans to be ill with the flu within a month of the survey, at 10%.
- Adult households with an income of $50,000-$74,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to be ill with the flu within a month of the survey, at 17.9%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 2 were more likely than all other wards to be ill with the flu within a month of the survey at 6.4-6.5%.

District respondents were asked if any of the members of their household had a fever with cough or sore throat within a month of the survey (Table 34). Overall, 19.8% experienced a fever with a cough or sore throat.

- Females were more likely than males to experience a cough or sore throat within a month of the survey, at 23.6%.

- Adults aged 25-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to experience a cough or sore throat within a month of the survey, at 22.9%.

- Caucasians were more likely than African Americans to experience a cough or sore throat within a month of the survey, at 25.6%.

- High school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to experience a cough or sore throat within a month of the survey, at 21.2%.

[1] CDC – Vaccines and Immunizations – 2009 Adult Vaccination Coverage, NHIS http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nhis/2009-nhis.htm

[2] CDC – Seasonal Influenza – Seasonal Influenza: The Disease - http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/

[3] CDC – Everyday Preventive Actions That Can Help Fight Germs, Like Flu - http://www.cdc.gov/flu/pdf/freeresources/family/everyday_preventive.pdf

Table 33. Adult Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunization Rates by Demographics and Ward

"A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected in your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a seasonal flu shot?" The seasonal flu vaccine sprayed in the nose is also called FluMist. "During the past 12 month, have you had a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?"and "A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?"

	N	Seasonal Flu Shot in Past Year	N	Seasonal Flu Spray in the Nose	N	Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine
		Yes		Yes		Yes
		Percent		Percent		Percent
TOTAL	3869	44.3	3886	2.3	3461	26.2
GENDER						
Male	1543	43.1	1550	2.3	1337	26.9
Female	2326	45.3	2336	2.2	2124	25.6
AGE						
18-64	2607	41.1	2616	2.5	2272	18.4
65 and Older	1201	60.9	1209	0.8	1139	64.7
RACE						
Caucasian	1871	55.0	1883	3.0	1643	24.6
African American	1564	36.8	1556	1.4	1438	26.3
Other	212	44.4	212	3.3	187	35.8
Hispanic	133	35.6	136	3.8	118	19.9
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	244	42.9	244	0.5	227	35.2
High School Graduate	579	38.0	581	3.4	541	25.6
Some College	558	35.5	559	1.5	518	35.0
College Graduate	2475	48.6	2489	2.3	2166	22.9
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	315	37.5	314	0.6	289	33.1
$15,000-$24,999	358	30.8	362	2.3	342	27.2
$25,000-$34,999	265	45.6	264	4.5	247	30.1
$35,000-$49,999	322	35.3	323	1.8	291	30.5
$50,000-$74,999	405	39.1	406	1.5	372	24.3
$75,000 and over	1744	50.1	1749	2.9	1509	22.2
WARD						
Ward 1	309	44.9	310	2.5	270	21.1
Ward 2	331	54.7	333	2.0	305	23.8
Ward 3	672	58.4	676	2.5	578	31.3
Ward 4	476	40.5	477	1.4	437	26.9
Ward 5	370	38.3	670	1.7	345	31.5
Ward 6	436	47.7	438	0.9	380	23.0
Ward 7	319	40.9	322	1.3	304	33.4
Ward 8	303	34.8	304	1.4	282	26.5

Table 34. Adult Influenza Like Illness by Demographics and Ward

"Last month (time of survey) were you ill with a fever?" and "Did any other members of your household have a fever with cough or sore throat last month?

	N	Ill with Flu Yes	N	Cough or Sore Throat Yes
		Percent		Percent
TOTAL	1030	7.5	541	19.8
GENDER				
Male	408	6.4	238	15.7
Female	622	8.4	303	23.6
AGE				
18-34	131	12.6	90	*
35-44	142	5.5	95	21.5
45-54	177	9.2	100	20.5
55-64	238	5.4	115	12.7
65+	342	1.4	141	10.2
RACE				
Caucasian	514	10.0	291	25.6
African American	393	4.4	178	17.3
Other	53	*	28	*
Hispanic	42	1.7	30	*
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	71	5.8	32	*
High School Graduate	152	2.7	68	*
Some College	151	8.3	72	15.5
College Graduate	656	8.7	368	21.2
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	80	5.8	24	*
$15,000-$24,999	89	8.4	45	*
$25,000-$34,999	78	1.7	38	*
$35,000-$49,999	75	1.4	29	*
$50,000-$74,999	107	17.9	34	*
$75,000 and over	479	7.8	318	21.8
WARD				
Ward 1	87	8.1	49	*
Ward 2	93	9.3	45	*
Ward 3	183	8.1	107	18.0
Ward 4	134	8.3	76	12.6
Ward 5	101	3.6	46	*
Ward 6	124	7.2	74	*
Ward 7	84	5.6	41	*
Ward 8	71	7.9	38	*

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

ORAL HEALTH

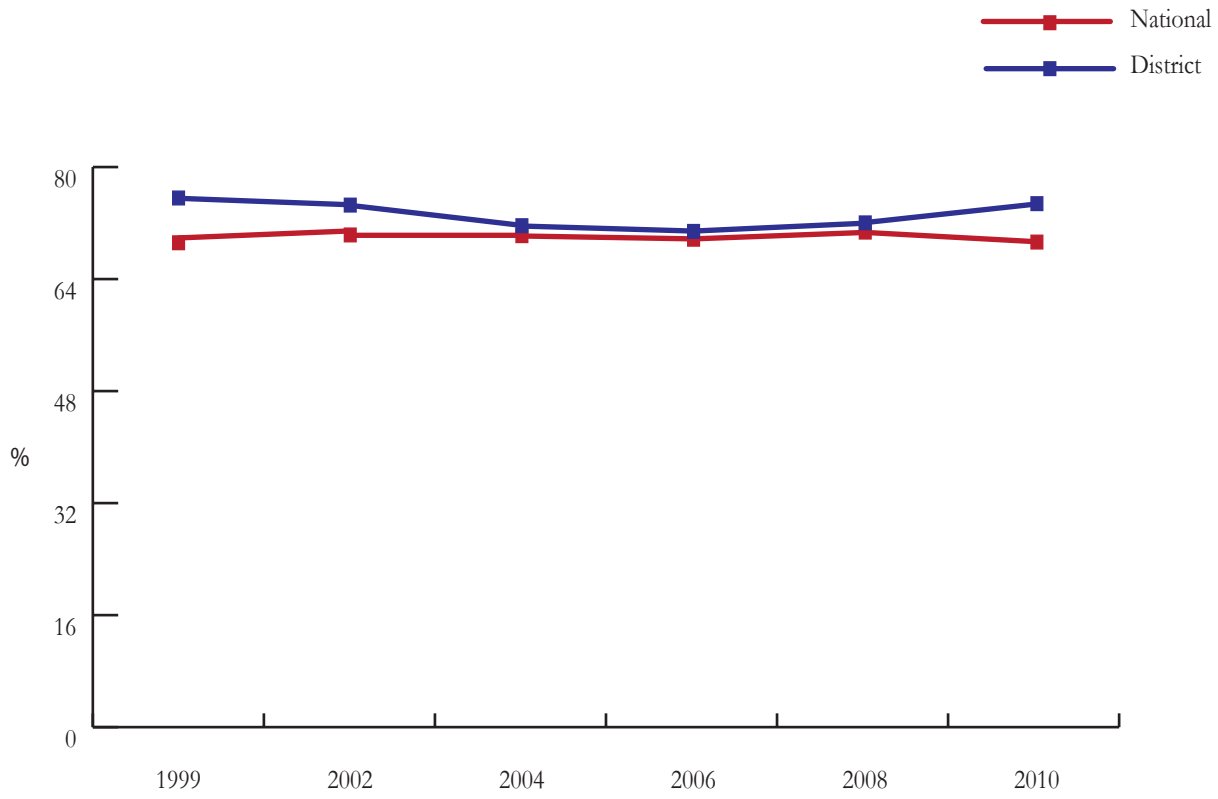
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of person who have never had permanent teeth extracted because of dental caries or periodontal disease to 42%; **the District rate 51.8%.**

Oral health plays an integral role in a persons overall health across their lifespan. Nearly one-third of all adults in the United States have untreated tooth decay. One in seven adults aged 35 to 44 years have gum disease. This increases to one in every four adults aged 65 years and older. Oral cancers are most common in older adults, particularly those over 55 years who smoke and are heavy drinkers.

District residents were asked how long has it been since they last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason (Table 35). Overall, 73.7% of District respondents visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year compared to 69.8% nationally (Figure 13).

Firgure 13. Percentage of Adults Who Visited the Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year for Any Reason



- Females were more likely than males to visit a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year, at 76%.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to visit a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year, at 77%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to visit a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year, at 85.6%.

- As education increased so did the likelihood that residents would visit a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year.

- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to visit a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year, at 84.2%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to visit a dentist or a dental clinic within the past year, at 88.3%.

District residents were asked how many of their permanent adult teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (Table 36). Overall, 29% of respondents had 1 to 5 permanent teeth removed; 9% had 6 or more but not all of their teeth removed, 2.5% of respondents had all of their teeth removed and 59.5% had none of their teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease.

- Females and males were more likely to have 6 or more but not all of their teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, at 10.2%.

- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to have 6 or more but not all of their teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, at 26.3%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have 6 or more but not all of their teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, at 15.3%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all education subgroups to have 6 or more but not all of their teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, at 23.6%.

- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all income subgroups to have 6 or more but not all of their teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, at 21%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 5 were more likely than all other wards to have 6 or more but not all of their teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease, at 17.7%.

District residents were asked how long has it been since they had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist (Table 37). Overall, 73% of respondents had their teeth cleaned within the past year; 11% had their teeth cleaned within the past 2 years; 9% had their teeth cleaned within the past 5 years; 6.5% had their teeth cleaned 5 or more years ago and 0.9% never had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist.

- Females were more likely than males to have had their teeth cleaned within the past year, at 74.7%.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to have had their teeth cleaned within the past year, at 75.7%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had their teeth cleaned within the past year, at 84.6%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had their teeth cleaned within the past year, at 81%.

- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had their teeth cleaned within the past year, at 84.5%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 2 were more likely than all other wards to have had their teeth cleaned within the past year, at 85.7%.

[1] CDC – Adult Oral Health http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/topics/adult.htm

Table 35. Oral Health by Demographics and Ward

"How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?"
Include visits to dental specialist, such as orthodontists.

	N	Within Past Year	Within Past Two Years	Within Past Five Years	5 or More Years Ago	Never
		Percent				
TOTAL	3956	73.7	11.7	7.5	6.5	0.5
GENDER						
Male	1575	71.0	13.7	7.1	7.4	0.8
Female	2381	76.1	10.0	7.8	5.8	0.3
AGE						
18-24	91	65.8	18.2	11.0	4.6	0.5
25-34	416	72.1	12.4	8.3	6.8	0.4
35-44	561	76.8	13.7	5.0	4.1	0.4
45-54	717	76.2	9.9	7.4	5.5	1.0
55-64	944	74.4	10.0	8.4	6.8	0.4
65+	1227	69.6	10.2	7.8	12.2	0.2
RACE						
Caucasian	1909	85.6	6.8	4.7	2.9	0.0
African American	1608	63.4	15.9	9.9	10.0	0.8
Asian	86	74.8	*	1.7	3.3	1.4
Other	126	74.6	10.3	8.5	6.6	-
Hispanic	137	79.8	6.1	8.0	4.4	1.7
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	249	46.0	17.4	15.3	18.3	3.0
High School Graduate	604	64.0	18.1	6.8	10.0	1.0
Some College	571	65.1	15.4	9.7	9.4	0.4
College Graduate	2520	82.1	8.0	6.3	3.4	0.2
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	321	56.8	11.6	13.9	16.3	1.5
$15,000-$24,999	373	60.5	16.4	11.6	9.6	1.9
$25,000-$34,999	273	62.4	14.0	11.7	11.9	-
$35,000-$49,999	333	68.3	11.0	9.8	10.3	0.6
$50,000-$74,999	412	77.0	11.5	7.0	4.5	-
$75,000 and over	1771	84.2	8.0	4.7	3.0	0.1
WARD						
Ward 1	311	67.5	13.3	9.1	10.1	-
Ward 2	337	87.0	7.1	3.2	2.4	0.3
Ward 3	685	88.3	5.2	3.3	3.2	-
Ward 4	484	71.3	14.4	7.0	6.5	0.8
Ward 5	376	66.3	14.4	9.8	9.0	0.4
Ward 6	440	79.2	6.2	8.6	6.0	-
Ward 7	333	63.1	13.8	10.2	12.0	0.8
Ward 8	318	60.4	15.0	10.0	13.8	0.7

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.
-Zero response

Table 36. Oral Health by Demographics and Ward

"How many of your permanent adult teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease?"

	N	1 to 5	6 or more but not all	All	None
		Percent			
TOTAL	3888	29.0	9.0	2.5	59.5
GENDER					
Male	1554	29.1	7.7	2.0	61.2
Female	2334	28.9	10.2	2.9	58.0
AGE					
18-24	92	10.3	-	-	89.7
25-34	418	18.6	1.8	0.2	79.4
35-44	560	24.1	2.2	0.1	73.7
45-54	715	35.9	7.8	1.0	55.3
55-64	919	38.6	16.8	2.9	41.7
65+	1184	34.6	26.3	12.1	27.0
RACE					
Caucasian	1885	19.1	2.7	0.5	77.7
African American	1572	35.8	15.3	4.6	44.3
Asian	86	27.3	3.2	-	69.6
Other	124	33.6	10.5	1.3	54.5
Hispanic	136	30.4	2.0	1.5	66.1
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	243	36.1	23.6	14.9	25.5
High School Graduate	589	35.7	15.9	4.0	44.4
Some College	560	33.3	12.6	3.0	51.1
College Graduate	2488	25.1	4.5	0.6	69.8
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	319	33.5	20.9	8.6	36.9
$15,000-$24,999	365	35.1	16.8	5.6	42.5
$25,000-$34,999	264	40.0	16.6	6.2	37.2
$35,000-$49,999	329	36.2	13.8	2.6	47.4
$50,000-$74,999	403	39.5	6.0	0.9	53.6
$75,000 and over	1753	22.3	3.2	0.2	74.3
WARD					
Ward 1	308	23.4	7.7	2.8	66.2
Ward 2	330	24.4	7.3	1.1	67.1
Ward 3	674	23.0	2.9	0.6	73.5
Ward 4	476	32.1	8.1	2.5	57.3
Ward 5	362	32.3	17.7	3.2	46.7
Ward 6	435	25.1	7.0	2.0	65.9
Ward 7	324	38.5	13.6	4.7	43.2
Ward 8	315	38.7	15.6	6.1	39.7

-Zero response

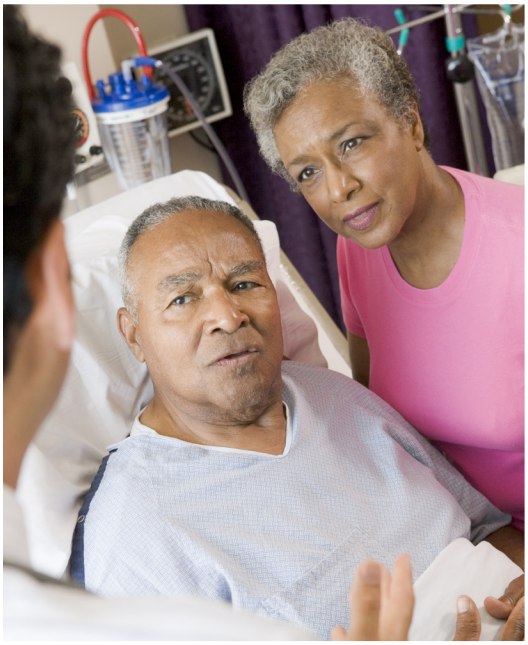
Table 37. Oral Health by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Within the past year	Within the past 2 years	Within the past 5 years	5 or more years ago	Never
		Percent				
TOTAL	3788	72.6	11.0	9.0	6.5	0.9
GENDER						
Male	1511	70.3	12.2	8.9	7.7	0.9
Female	2277	74.7	9.9	8.9	5.5	0.9
AGE						
18-24	90	61.4	16.7	13.2	5.9	2.8
25-34	415	71.5	12.7	7.8	7.2	0.8
35-44	559	75.7	12.0	6.7	5.1	0.5
45-54	700	73.6	8.8	10.6	6.3	0.8
55-64	906	74.2	9.7	8.6	6.8	0.7
65+	1118	71.3	10.2	9.1	8.3	1.1
RACE						
Caucasian	1891	84.6	6.9	4.5	3.2	0.8
African American	1469	61.8	14.2	13.0	10.1	0.9
Asian	85	70.3	23.9	2.4	3.4	-
Other	122	74.3	8.6	11.5	4.3	1.3
Hispanic	132	79.9	6.0	7.5	4.7	1.8
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	199	47.7	16.8	15.6	17.1	2.9
High School Graduate	552	60.1	16.5	11.7	9.6	2.0
Some College	536	64.5	12.2	13.1	9.7	0.5
College Graduate	2490	80.8	8.4	6.5	3.8	0.5
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	272	50.7	14.4	14.5	18.3	2.1
$15,000-$24,999	333	57.2	15.7	14.0	10.0	3.2
$25,000-$34,999	251	58.6	12.2	15.7	10.7	2.8
$35,000-$49,999	315	64.4	13.8	11.2	10.6	-
$50,000-$74,999	409	74.4	11.1	8.7	5.8	-
$75,000 and over	1765	84.5	7.4	5.2	2.8	0.1
WARD						
Ward 1	297	67.5	15.0	10.3	7.1	0.2
Ward 2	329	85.7	6.3	3.3	3.2	1.5
Ward 3	678	85.0	6.7	4.8	3.4	0.2
Ward 4	459	74.2	11.3	7.8	6.6	-
Ward 5	354	63.6	16.5	11.5	7.2	1.2
Ward 6	427	79.5	5.4	9.1	5.2	0.9
Ward 7	303	63.8	14.5	9.8	11.5	0.5
Ward 8	289	53.3	14.6	18.3	12.4	1.4

-Zero response

PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING



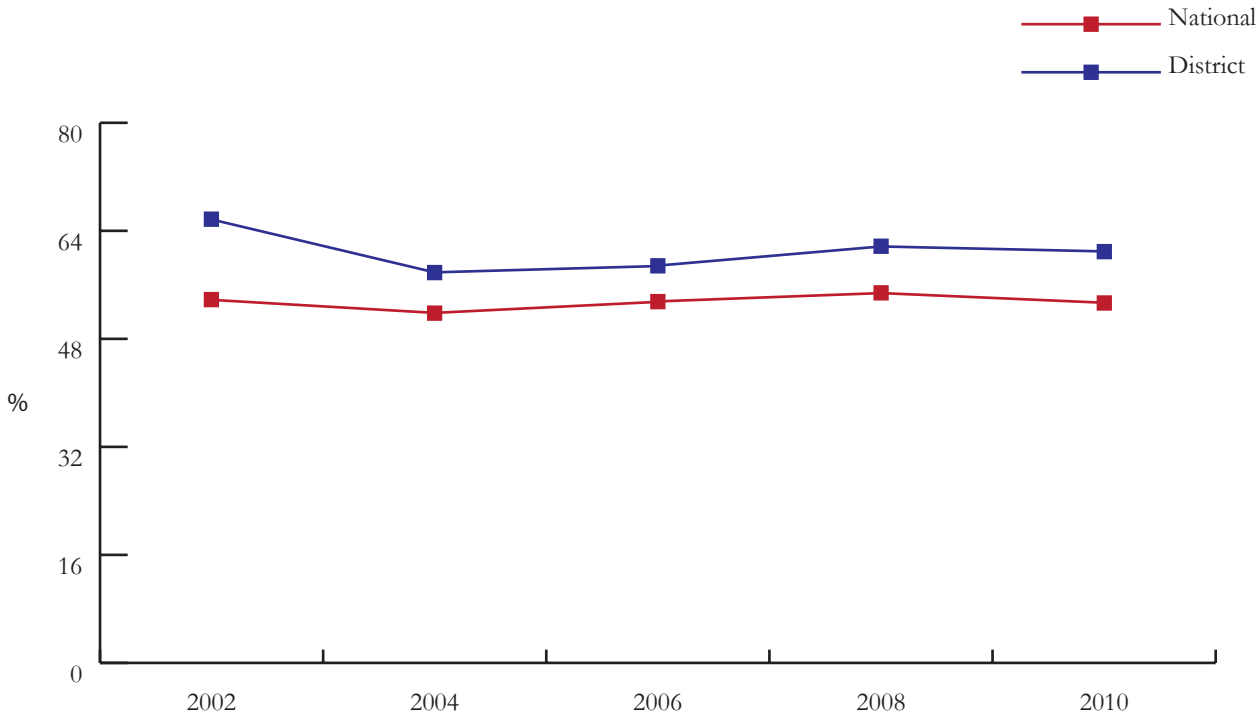
According to the CDC in 2007, 223,307 men were diagnosed with prostate cancer and 29,093 men in the United States died from prostate cancer. Apart from non-melanoma skin cancer, prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men in the United States. It is also one of the leading causes of cancer death among men of all races and Hispanic origin populations.[1]

District male respondents were asked if they have ever had a PSA test to check for prostate cancer (Table 42). Overall, 80% of males had a PSA test.

District respondent males aged 40 years and older reported having a PSA test in the past two years (Table 38). Overall, 60.9% of males 40 and older had a PSA test in the past two years compared to 53.3% nationally (Figure 14).

- Caucasians were more likely than African Americans to have had a PSA test in the past two years, at 62.6%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a PSA test in the past two years, at 62.9%.

Figure 14. Percentage of Adult Males Aged 40+ Who Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years



District male respondents were asked if they have ever had a digital rectal exam (Table 39). Overall, 80% of District male respondents had a digital rectal exam.

- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to have had a digital rectal exam, at 92%.
- Caucasians were more likely than African Americans to have had a digital rectal exam, at 89.4%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a digital rectal exam, 83.4%.
- Adult households with an income of $50,000-$74,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a digital rectal exam, at 88.5%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to have had a digital rectal exam, at 89.1%.

District male respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse or other health professional has ever told them they had prostate cancer (Table 40). Overall, 4.7% of males were told they had prostate cancer.

- Adult aged 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to be told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional they had prostate cancer, at 17%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnicity groups to have been diagnosed with prostate cancer, at 6.5%.
- There were no differences in education level.
- Adult households with an income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have been diagnosed with prostate cancer, at 22.6%.
- Adults who resided in Wards 6 and 7 were more likely than all other wards to have been diagnosed with prostate cancer, at 7.7%.

[1] CDC – Prostate Cancer – Basic Information about Prostate Cancer - http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/basic_info/index.htm

[2] CDC – Prostate Cancer Statistics http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/statistics/index.htm

Table 38. Prostate Cancer Screening by Demographics and Ward

"Male respondents aged 40 and older that had a PSA Test in the past 2 years"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1156	60.9
RACE		
Caucasian	623	60.2
African American	421	62.6
Other	48	*
Hispanic	36	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	84	*
High School Graduate	144	61.6
Some College	131	57.9
College Graduate	795	62.9
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	103	*
$15,000-$24,999	109	*
$25,000-$34,999	61	85.3
$35,000-$49,999	79	*
$50,000-$74,999	103	*
$75,000 and over	582	63.8
WARD		
Ward 1	95	*
Ward 2	116	*
Ward 3	231	63.9
Ward 4	139	*
Ward 5	106	64.9
Ward 6	136	70.7
Ward 7	75	*
Ward 8	79	*

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 39. Prostate Cancer Screening by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1223	80.2
AGE		
40-44	129	57.6
45-54	273	79.9
55-64	360	89.8
65+	448	92.0
RACE		
Caucasian	661	89.4
African American	440	73.6
Other	50	*
Hispanic	39	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	92	70.8
High School Graduate	148	74.3
Some College	141	77.9
College Graduate	838	83.4
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	115	67.2
$15,000-$24,999	110	66.1
$25,000-$34,999	63	*
$35,000-$49,999	80	*
$50,000-$74,999	108	88.5
$75,000 and over	615	85.5
WARD		
Ward 1	106	83.9
Ward 2	120	80.8
Ward 3	243	89.1
Ward 4	149	78.1
Ward 5	110	84.7
Ward 6	143	83.5
Ward 7	76	77.2
Ward 8	83	*

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 40. Prostate Cancer Screening by Demographics and Ward

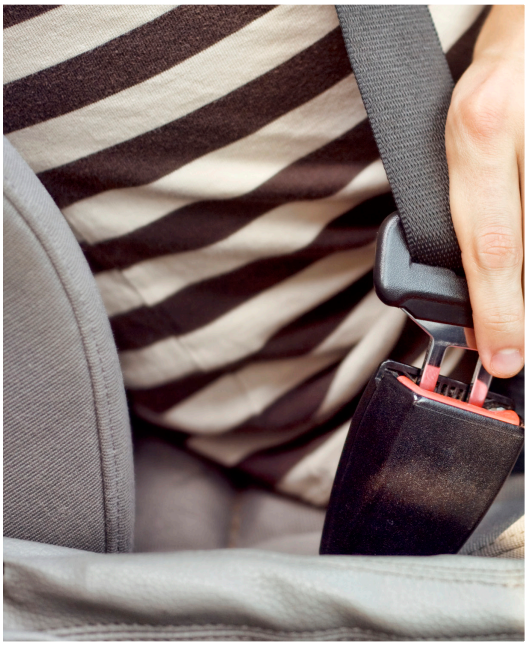
"Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1230	4.7
AGE		
40-44	129	-
45-54	276	0.8
55-64	374	5.1
65+	451	17.2
RACE		
Caucasian	662	2.9
African American	446	6.5
Other	50	5.2
Hispanic	39	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	92	*
High School Graduate	151	4.5
Some College	142	4.7
College Graduate	841	4.0
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	115	7.7
$15,000-$24,999	111	3.8
$25,000-$34,999	63	*
$35,000-$49,999	82	5.2
$50,000-$74,999	108	6.0
$75,000 and over	617	3.0
WARD		
Ward 1	106	4.1
Ward 2	119	1.8
Ward 3	244	2.8
Ward 4	148	6.4
Ward 5	111	5.6
Ward 6	143	7.7
Ward 7	80	7.7
Ward 8	83	5.5

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

-Zero response

SEAT BELT USE



Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Met:** Increase the use of safety belts to 92%; **the Districts rate is 90.5%.**

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for people age 5 – 34 years. Seat belt use is the single most effective way to save lives and reduce injuries in vehicle crashes. In 2009 alone, vehicle crashes killed over 33,000 people and injured another 2.2 million—more than 70% of these were in passenger vehicles and trucks.[1] More than half of the people killed in car crashes were not restrained at the time of the crash.[2]

District respondents were asked how often they use seat belts when they drive or ride in a car (Table 41). Overall, 90.4% respondents reported always wearing their seat belts and 9.6% reported not always wearing their seat belt.

- Males were more likely than females to report they do not always wear their seat belt, at 10.8%.
- Adults aged 18-24 years were more likely than all other age groups to report they do not always wear their seat belt, at 15.3%.
- Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to report they do not always wear their seat belt, at 16.4%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report they do not always wear their seat belt, at 12%.
- Adult households with an income of $35,000-$49,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report they do not always wear their seat belt, at 12.6%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to report they do not always wear their seat belt, at 13%.

[1] CDC – Vital Signs – Adult Seat Belt Use in the US http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/SeatBeltUse/index.html

[2] Injury Prevention and Control – Motor Vehicle Safety – Policy Impact – Seat Belt http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/seat belt brief/

Table 41. Seat belt Usage by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Always Wear Seat Belt	Don't Always Wear Seat Belt
		Percent	
TOTAL	3877	90.4	9.6
GENDER			
Male	1547	89.2	10.8
Female	2330	91.4	8.6
AGE			
18-24	88	84.7	15.3
25-34	407	90.0	10.0
35-44	552	89.6	10.4
45-54	698	92.0	8.0
55-64	923	91.5	8.5
65+	1209	90.6	9.4
RACE			
Caucasian	1884	92.8	7.2
African American	1559	89.3	10.7
Asian	85	86.7	13.3
Other	125	90.7	9.3
Hispanic	136	83.6	16.4
EDUCATION			
Less than High School	246	87.9	12.1
High School Graduate	577	89.4	10.6
Some College	557	88.8	11.2
College Graduate	2485	91.3	8.7
INCOME			
Less than $15,000	310	88.5	11.5
$15,000-$24,999	362	91.9	8.1
$25,000-$34,999	264	89.5	10.5
$35,000-$49,999	322	87.4	12.6
$50,000-$74,999	405	90.6	9.4
$75,000 and over	1745	90.3	9.7
WARD			
Ward 1	311	87.8	12.2
Ward 2	334	92.5	7.5
Ward 3	676	93.6	6.4
Ward 4	475	90.2	9.8
Ward 5	367	92.1	7.9
Ward 6	434	91.3	8.7
Ward 7	322	91.0	9.0
Ward 8	303	87.2	12.8

WOMEN'S HEALTH

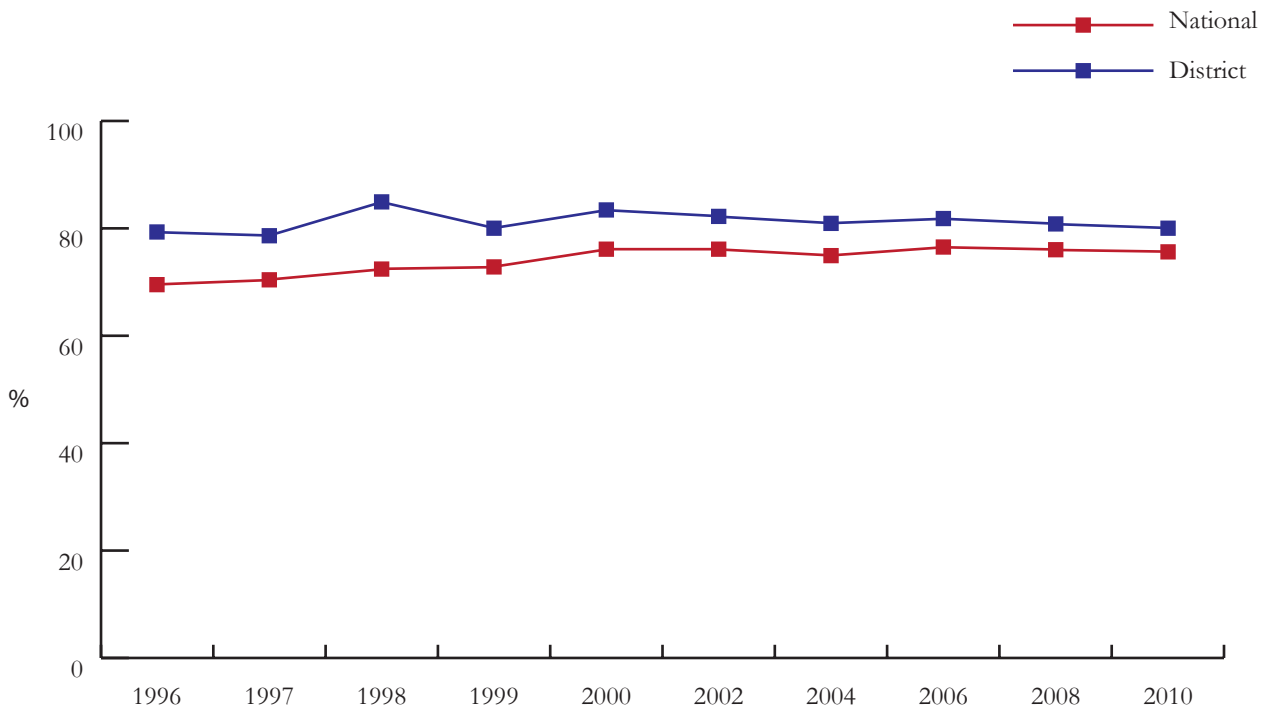
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of women aged 40 and older who received a mammogram within the past two years to 70%; **the District rate is 81.8%.**
- **Goal Not Met**: Increase the proportion of women who had a pap test in the last three years to 90%; **the District rate is 87.1%.**

According to the CDC in 2007, 202,964 women were diagnosed with breast cancer and 40,598 women died from breast cancer. A mammogram is an X-ray of the breast. Mammograms are the best method to detect breast cancer early when it is easier to treat and before it is big enough to feel or cause symptoms. Having regular mammograms can lower the risk of dying from breast cancer.

District female respondents were asked if they have ever had a mammogram (Table 42). Overall, 80% of females aged 40 years and older reported having a mammogram within the past 2 years compared to 75.6% nationally (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Percentage of Adult Females Aged 40+ Who Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years



Females 40 years and older

- Caucasians were more likely than African American females to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 82.4%.

- High school and college graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 81%.

- Adult households with an income of $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 84%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 86.5%.

Females 50 years and older

Overall, 84% of women aged 50 years and older reported having a mammogram within the past two years (Table 43).

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethic groups to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 85%.

- High school and college graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 86%.

- Adults with a household income of $15,000-$24,999 of all income subgroups to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 88%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to have had a mammogram within the past two years, at 91%.

District female respondents were asked if they have ever had a clinical breast exam to check for lumps in the breast (Table 44). Overall, 92.4% of female respondents reported having a clinical breast exam.

- Adults aged 55-64 years were more likely than all other age groups to have had a clinical breast exam, at 97.6%.

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had a clinical breast exam, at 97%.

- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a clinical breast exam, at 95.%.

- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other incomes to have had a clinical breast exam, at 98%.

- Respondents who resided in Wards 2 and 3 were more likely than all other wards to have had a clinical breast exam, at 97.3-97.4%.

District female respondents were asked how long has it been since they had their last breast exam (Table 45). Overall, 79% of female respondents had their last breast exam within the past year; 12% had their last breast exam within the past two years; 4% had their last breast exam within the past three years; 2.5% had their last

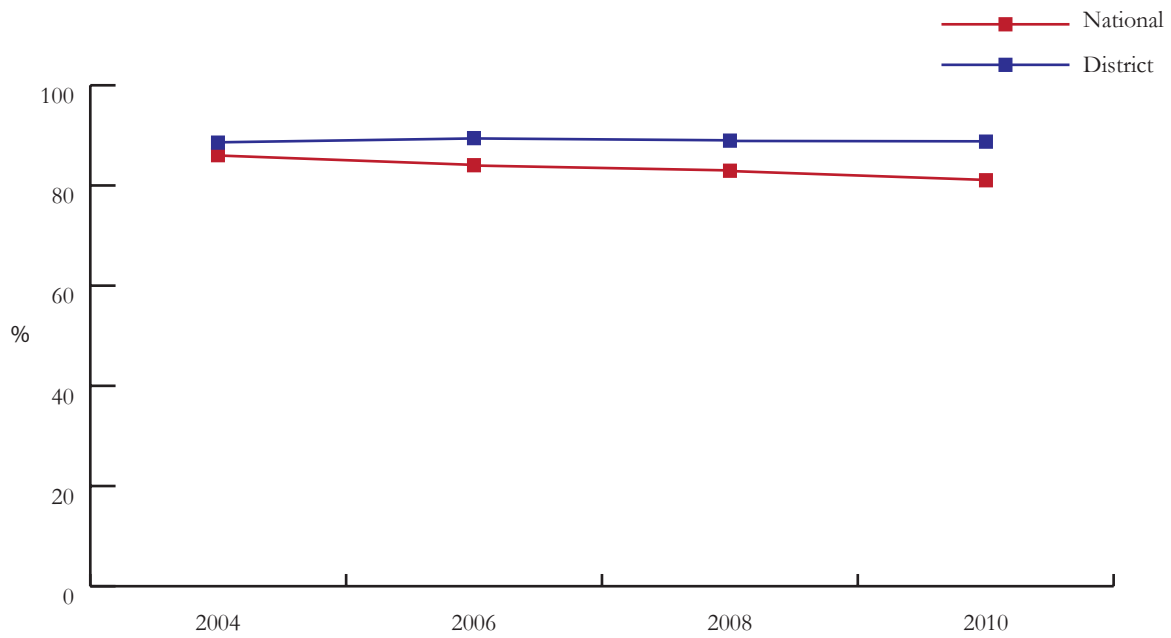
breast exam within the past five years and 2.4% had their last breast exam five or more years ago.

- Adults aged 18-24 years were more likely than all other age groups to have had a breast exam within the past year, at 83%.
- Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had a breast exam within the past year, at 90%.
- High school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a breast exam within the past year, at 81%.
- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a breast exam within the past year, at 83%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 4 were more likely than all other ward to have had a breast exam within the past year, at 82%.

District female respondents were asked if they ever had a pap test in the past three years (Table 46). Overall, 89% of female respondents had a pap test in the past three years compared to 81% nationally (Figure 16).

- Females aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to have had a pap test in the past three years, at 92.6%.
- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had a pap test in the past three years, at 91.8%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a pap test in the past three years, at 92%.
- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroup to have had a Pap test in the past three years, at 94%.

Figure 16. Percentage of Adult Females Aged 18 and Over Who Had a Pap Test Within the Past Three Years



- Females who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to have had a pap test in the past three years, at 94%.

District female respondents were asked if they had a hysterectomy (Table 47). Overall, 15% of females had a hysterectomy.

- As age increase, so did the likelihood that females had a hysterectomy.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had a hysterectomy, at 21%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a hysterectomy, at 24%.
- Adult households with an income of $25,000-$34,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a hysterectomy, at 28%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 5 were more likely than all other wards to have had a hysterectomy, at 24%.

[1] CDC - Screening -http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/screening.htm

[2] CDC – Fast Facts - http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/fast_facts.htm

Table 42. Women's Health by Demographics and Ward

Women 40 and older who had a mammogram within the past two years.

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1814	80.0
RACE		
Caucasian	815	82.4
African American	826	80.3
Other	89	*
Hispanic	50	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	129	79.5
High School Graduate	304	81.2
Some College	315	74.9
College Graduate	1060	81.3
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	148	70.9
$15,000-$24,999	171	84.6
$25,000-$34,999	150	76.2
$35,000-$49,999	176	76.2
$50,000-$74,999	204	78.8
$75,000 and over	711	81.7
WARD		
Ward 1	139	75.3
Ward 2	148	82.7
Ward 3	331	86.5
Ward 4	252	81.5
Ward 5	188	85.3
Ward 6	206	76.9
Ward 7	178	75.9
Ward 8	146	79.1

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 43. Women's Health by Demographics and Ward

Women 50 and older who had a mammogram within the past two years?

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1474	84.0
RACE		
Caucasian	655	85.2
African American	686	83.3
Other	65	80.4
Hispanic	39	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	117	83.9
High School Graduate	257	85.8
Some College	271	77.9
College Graduate	824	85.7
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	133	77.4
$15,000-$24,999	148	88.1
$25,000-$34,999	132	78.3
$35,000-$49,999	154	80.9
$50,000-$74,999	169	82.5
$75,000 and over	518	86.6
WARD		
Ward 1	116	81.1
Ward 2	123	87.8
Ward 3	267	90.8
Ward 4	216	83.9
Ward 5	158	82.2
Ward 6	160	80.5
Ward 7	146	81.1
Ward 8	120	85.5

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 44. Women's Health by Demographics and Ward

A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse or other health professional feels the breast for lumps.

"Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2312	92.4
AGE		
18-34	295	83.8
35-44	312	96.6
45-54	416	94.6
55-64	543	97.6
65+	746	90.7
RACE		
Caucasian	1041	96.7
African American	1013	90.4
Other	127	88.3
Hispanic	82	87.3
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	145	80.4
High School Graduate	375	88.7
Some College	373	91.4
College Graduate	1411	95.1
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	178	87.1
$15,000-$24,999	223	78.6
$25,000-$34,999	182	86.1
$35,000-$49,999	210	94.2
$50,000-$74,999	265	96.1
$75,000 and over	945	97.7
WARD		
Ward 1	175	91.8
Ward 2	177	97.3
Ward 3	385	97.4
Ward 4	295	92.5
Ward 5	225	92.9
Ward 6	259	97.1
Ward 7	222	89.2
Ward 8	199	89.1

Table 45. Women's Health by Demographics and Ward

"How long has it been since you had your last breast exam?"

	N	Within the past year	Within the past 2 years	Within the past 3 years	Within the past 5 years	5 or more years ago
		Percent				
TOTAL	2152	79.3	11.8	4.0	2.5	2.4
AGE						
18-24	35	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	224	82.9	11.2	3.4	0.6	1.9
35-44	301	82.2	11.2	3.7	2.1	0.8
45-54	395	79.5	11.8	5.1	2.0	1.6
55-64	524	77.2	12.1	3.2	4.8	2.7
65+	673	76.5	10.1	3.9	3.1	6.4
RACE						
Caucasian	1008	79.6	12.0	3.9	2.7	1.9
African American	911	78.9	12.0	3.5	2.6	2.9
Other	115	72.4	12.1	*	1.4	*
Hispanic	74	89.5	7.7	1.7	1.1	-
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	116	75.3	14.0	2.2	*	3.0
High School Graduate	331	81.2	10.2	4.4	2.3	1.9
Some College	341	75.9	12.1	5.3	2.9	3.9
College Graduate	1357	80.1	12.1	3.7	2.1	2.0
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	152	72.9	9.7	4.7	*	6.4
$15,000-$24,999	190	76.6	13.8	5.5	1.9	2.1
$25,000-$34,999	160	72.9	13.4	5.1	5.5	3.0
$35,000-$49,999	201	73.6	13.5	7.7	1.0	4.2
$50,000-$74,999	258	75.5	16.4	3.6	1.9	2.5
$75,000 and over	926	82.9	10.2	3.3	2.0	1.5
WARD						
Ward 1	163	78.2	14.9	4.2	0.5	2.2
Ward 2	173	80.8	10.3	3.6	4.1	1.2
Ward 3	372	78.1	15.8	3.2	1.4	1.5
Ward 4	273	81.6	9.6	4.3	3.0	1.5
Ward 5	211	76.3	12.3	4.6	4.4	2.4
Ward 6	250	79.0	11.8	3.3	3.1	2.9
Ward 7	198	79.3	9.7	2.2	4.4	4.4
Ward 8	171	81.1	7.7	6.8	1.1	3.4

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

-Zero response

Table 46. Women's Health by Demographics and Ward

A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. "Have you ever had a Pap test in the past three years?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1796	88.7
AGE		
18-34	293	89.4
35-44	304	92.6
45-54	359	91.0
55-64	403	88.9
65+	437	72.7
RACE		
Caucasian	875	91.8
African American	712	88.3
Other	104	80.4
Hispanic	72	82.4
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	96	75.0
High School Graduate	253	86.0
Some College	271	83.5
College Graduate	1172	91.9
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	134	76.2
$15,000-$24,999	157	81.1
$25,000-$34,999	119	79.7
$35,000-$49,999	156	84.3
$50,000-$74,999	204	90.4
$75,000 and over	816	93.8
WARD		
Ward 1	141	88.9
Ward 2	138	91.3
Ward 3	314	93.9
Ward 4	223	89.0
Ward 5	163	88.7
Ward 6	209	89.5
Ward 7	149	82.8
Ward 8	148	88.1

Table 47. Women's Health by Demographics and Ward

"Have you had a hysterectomy?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	2271	15.1
AGE		
18-34	276	-
35-44	301	2.1
45-54	414	14.4
55-64	493	19.7
65+	743	44.1
RACE		
Caucasian	1027	8.9
African American	993	21.2
Asian	52	8.2
Other	70	*
Hispanic	79	5.1
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	143	28.3
High School Graduate	371	21.9
Some College	363	20.3
College Graduate	1386	10.0
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	175	19.9
$15,000-$24,999	219	19.4
$25,000-$34,999	179	27.7
$35,000-$49,999	208	18.3
$50,000-$74,999	263	17.4
$75,000 and over	925	8.6
WARD		
Ward 1	173	11.3
Ward 2	175	14.7
Ward 3	382	9.0
Ward 4	291	18.0
Ward 5	222	24.1
Ward 6	255	15.4
Ward 7	217	19.2
Ward 8	188	19.7

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

-Zero response

ASTHMA

Asthma is a lifelong disease that causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing. It can limit a person's quality of life. The number of people diagnosed with asthma grew by 4.3 million from 2001 to 2009. From 2001 through 2009, asthma rates rose the most among black children, almost a 50% increase.[1]

District respondents were asked, if they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional they had asthma (Table 48). Overall, 16% of District respondents reported being told they have asthma.

- Females were more likely than males to be diagnosed with asthma, at 18%.
- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to be diagnosed with asthma, at 19.2%.
- District respondents of race/ethnic group Other were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be diagnosed with asthma, at 23%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to be diagnosed with asthma, at 24%.
- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to be diagnosed with asthma, at 19%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to be diagnosed with asthma, at 24%.

District respondents were asked if they still have asthma (Table 48). Overall, 67% of respondents reported they still have asthma.

- Females were more likely than males to still have asthma, at 70.5%.
- Adults aged 45-54 years were more likely than all other age groups to still have asthma, at 76%.
- African Americans were more likely than Caucasians to still have asthma, at 69.5%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all education subgroups to still have asthma, 84%.

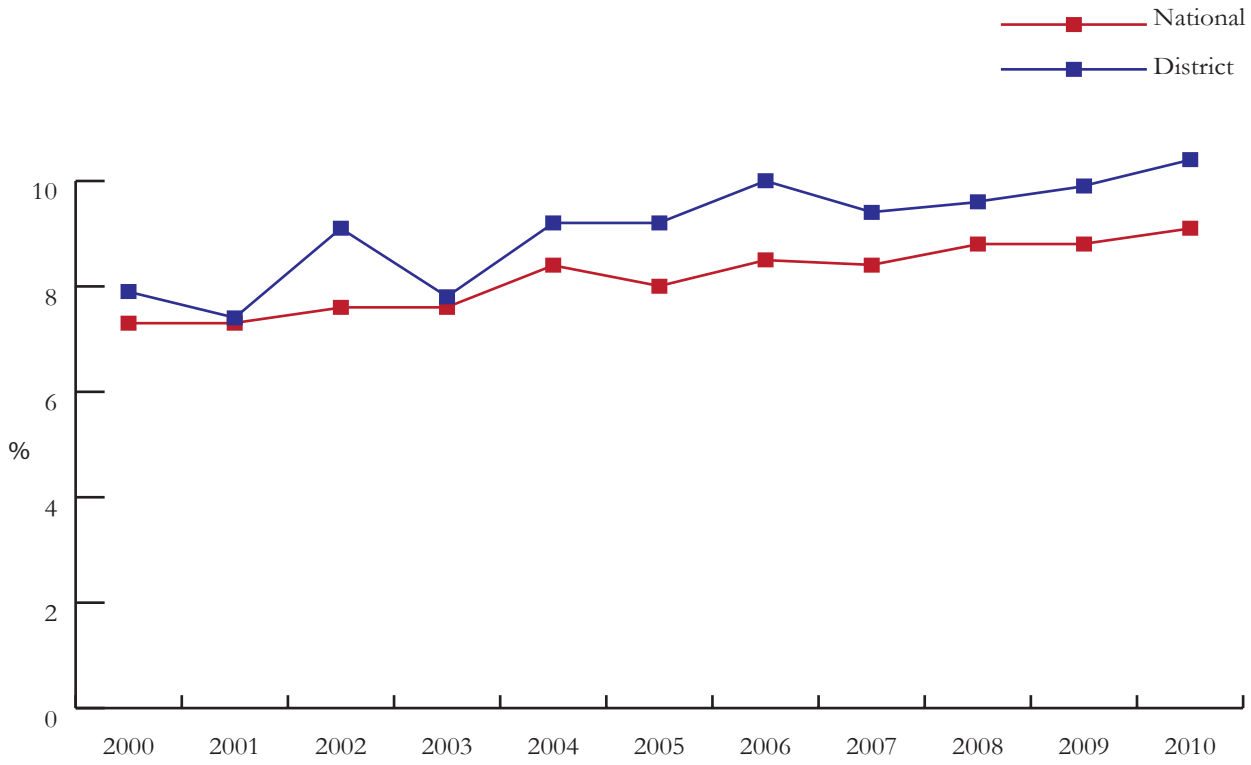
Overall, 10.4% of District respondents have asthma compared to 9.1% nationally (Figure 17); 5.2% formerly had asthma and 84.4% never had asthma (Table 49).

- Females were more likely than males to currently have asthma, at 12%.
- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to currently have asthma, at

11.4%.

- District respondents of race/ethnic group "Other" were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to currently have asthma, at 16.7%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to currently have asthma, at 19.8%.
- Adult households with less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to currently have asthma, at 14.6%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to currently have asthma, at 17.5%.

Figure 17. Percentage of Adults Who Have Been Told They Currently Have Asthma



[1] CDC – Vital Signs – Asthma in the US - http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/Asthma/

Table 48. Prevalence of Adult Asthma by Demographics and Ward

"Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?" and "Do you still have asthma?"

	N	Ever Told You have Asthma	N	Still Have Asthma
		Yes		Yes
		Percent		Percent
TOTAL	3964	16.0	589	66.7
GENDER				
Male	1573	14.0	195	61.7
Female	2391	17.8	391	70.0
AGE				
18-34	509	19.2	84	*
35-44	562	16.5	84	64.7
45-54	718	14.6	97	76.1
55-64	875	16.1	147	56.3
65+	1234	13.0	163	68.3
RACE				
Caucasian	1906	13.2	247	57.9
African American	1619	17.7	265	70.5
Other	213	22.8	41	*
Hispanic	136	8.7	17	*
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	254	23.6	60	84.1
High School Graduate	609	16.0	85	79.9
Some College	571	18.5	84	*
College Graduate	2517	14.5	356	60.4
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	323	19.3	65	*
$15,000-$24,999	374	18.5	63	77.1
$25,000-$34,999	272	18.3	45	*
$35,000-$49,999	333	13.6	41	*
$50,000-$74,999	413	15.3	62	*
$75,000 and over	1766	13.0	229	58.0
WARD				
Ward 1	313	11.8	42	*
Ward 2	337	13.8	44	*
Ward 3	682	14.9	94	*
Ward 4	484	14.0	69	76.1
Ward 5	377	24.1	67	*
Ward 6	442	18.3	69	*
Ward 7	335	22.8	70	78.7
Ward 8	321	15.4	57	*

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 49. Prevalence of Adult Asthma by Demographics and Ward

"Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?" and "Do you still have asthma?"

	N	Current	Former	Never
		Percent		
TOTAL	3940	10.4	5.2	84.4
GENDER				
Male	1565	8.3	5.2	86.5
Female	2375	12.1	5.2	82.7
AGE				
18-34	500	11.4	6.5	82.1
35-44	560	10.5	5.7	83.8
45-54	716	10.9	3.4	85.6
55-64	871	8.9	6.9	84.2
65+	1228	8.7	4.1	87.2
RACE				
Caucasian	1891	7.3	5.3	87.4
African American	1613	12.3	5.1	82.6
Other	212	16.7	5.4	77.8
Hispanic	136	5.6	3.0	91.3
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	254	19.8	3.8	76.4
High School Graduate	606	12.3	3.1	84.6
Some College	568	11.4	6.5	82.1
College Graduate	2501	8.5	5.6	85.9
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	323	14.6	4.7	80.7
$15,000-$24,999	371	13.5	4.0	82.5
$25,000-$34,999	270	13.6	3.8	82.5
$35,000-$49,999	331	8.4	4.8	86.9
$50,000-$74,999	413	10.5	4.7	84.7
$75,000 and over	1754	7.3	5.3	87.5
WARD				
Ward 1	312	6.8	5.0	88.2
Ward 2	334	9.0	4.4	86.6
Ward 3	679	8.5	5.9	85.6
Ward 4	481	10.5	3.3	86.2
Ward 5	376	15.7	8.0	76.3
Ward 6	438	11.4	6.4	82.2
Ward 7	333	17.5	4.7	77.8
Ward 8	320	10.7	4.2	85.1

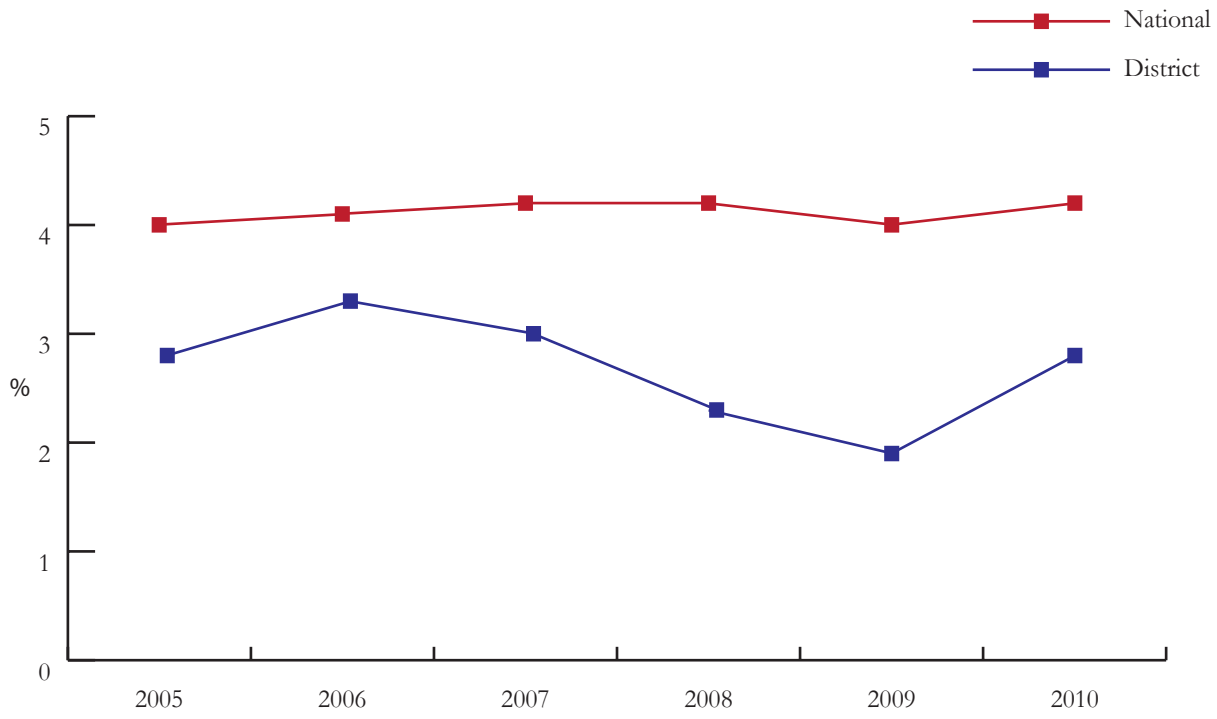
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Each year, an estimated 795,000 people in the United States have a stroke.[1] Heart disease and stroke are the first and third leading causes of death for both women and men. They are also major causes of illness and disability and are estimated to cost the nation hundreds of billions of dollars annually in health care expenditures and lost productivity. [2]

District respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they have had a heart attack (Table 50). Overall, 2.8% of District respondents were told they have had a heart attack compared to 4.2% nationally (Figure 18).

- Males were more likely than females to have had a heart attack, at 3%.
- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to have had a heart attack, at 9.3%.
- African Americans and Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had a heart attack, at 4%.

Figure 18. Percentage of Adults Who Have Been Told They Had a Heart Attack



- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a heart attack, at 12%.

- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a heart attack, at 9%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to have had a heart attack, at 6%.

District respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they have heart disease (Table 50). Overall, 2.6% of District respondents were told they have heart disease compared to 4.1% nationally (Figure 19).

- Males were more likely than females to have heart disease, at 3.5%.

- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to have heart disease, at 8%.

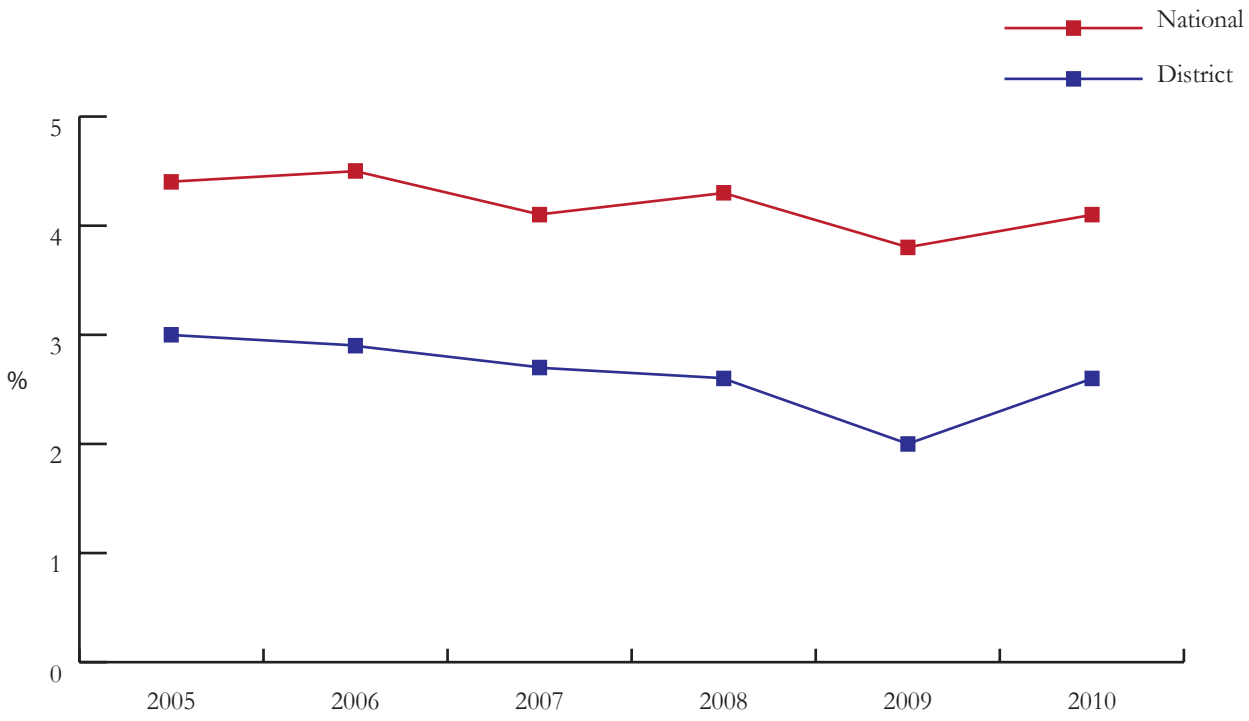
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have heart disease, at 4%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have heart disease, at 9.4%.

- Adult households with an income less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have heart disease, at 7.7%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to have heart disease, at 5%.

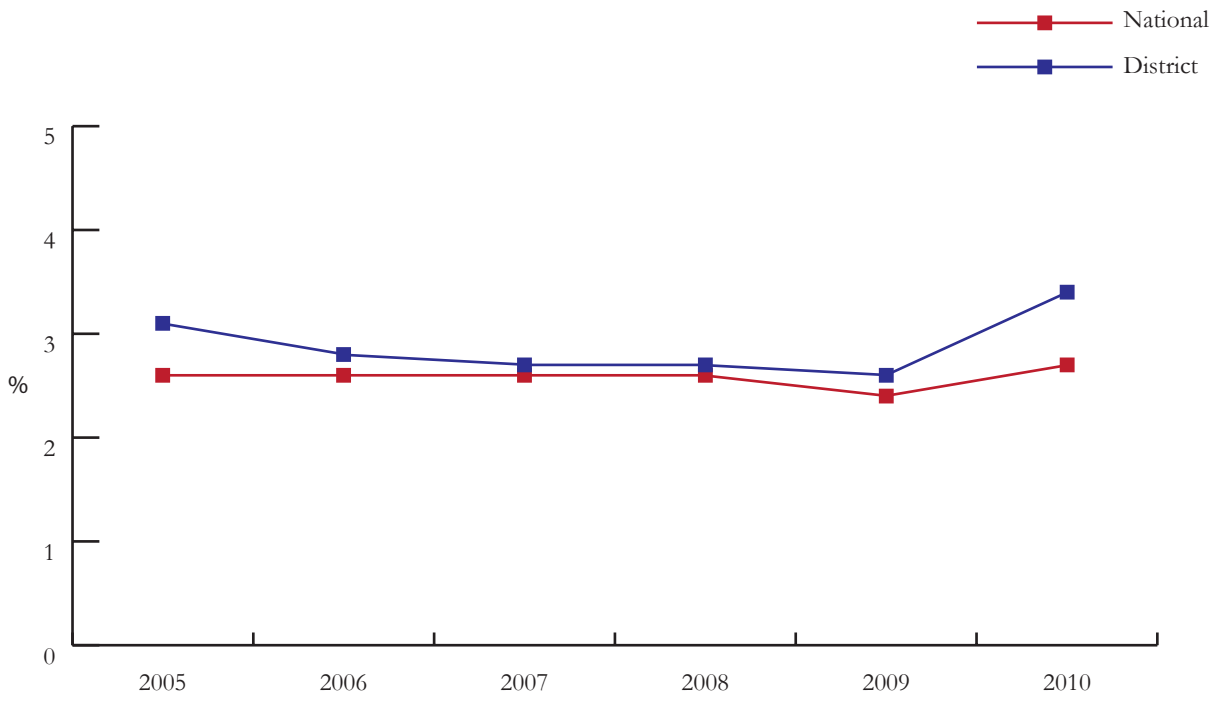
Figure 19. Percentage of Adults Who Have Been Told They Had a Coronary Heart Disease



District respondents were asked if they have been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had a stroke (Table 56). Overall, 4.6% of District respondents were told they have had a stroke compared to 2.7% nationally (Figure 20).

- Males were more likely than females to have had a stroke, 4.8% and 4.4%, respectively.
- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to have had a stroke, at 9%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had a stroke, at 7.5%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a stroke, at 13.2%.
- Adult households with less than an income of $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a stroke, at 12.7%.
- Adults who resided in Wards 5 and 8 were more likely than all other ward to have had a stroke, at 8%.

Figure 20. Percentage of Adults Who Have Been Told They Had a Stroke



[1] CDC – Division of Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention – Stroke Fact Sheet http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fs_stroke.htm

[2] CDC – Division of Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention - http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/ncvdss/

[3] CDC – Division of Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention – The Signs and Symptoms of a Heart Attack http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fs_heartattack.htm

Table 50. Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease by Demographics and Ward

"Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction, angina or coronary heart disease, or stroke?"

	N	Told Had Heart Attack	N	Told Had Heart Disease	N	Told Had Stroke
		Yes		Yes		Yes
		Percent		Percent		Percent
TOTAL	3953	2.8	3941	2.6	3968	3.4
GENDER						
Male	1572	3.1	1567	3.5	1579	3.3
Female	2381	2.5	2374	1.8	2389	3.5
AGE						
18-24	92	-	92	-	92	0.5
25-34	416	-	417	-	418	0.6
35-44	562	1.1	564	1.0	564	1.6
45-54	715	1.5	714	2.1	718	2.9
55-64	941	5.2	936	4.6	941	5.1
65+	1227	9.3	1218	7.9	1235	9.7
RACE						
Caucasian	1906	1.2	1902	1.4	1910	0.7
African American	1611	4.1	1606	3.7	1619	5.8
Asian	86	1.3	86	1.4	87	2.1
Other	126	0.6	126	1.6	127	4.5
Hispanic	135	4.0	135	2.0	136	2.5
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	251	11.7	250	9.4	255	10.5
High School Graduate	606	4.3	604	3.0	609	6.1
Some College	568	3.1	561	2.8	570	4.6
College Graduate	2516	1.3	2514	1.7	2522	1.5
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	321	9.1	317	7.7	323	12.3
$15,000-$24,999	371	4.5	371	3.4	373	6.1
$25,000-$34,999	270	6.4	270	5.3	273	6.1
$35,000-$49,999	331	1.9	330	1.4	333	3.0
$50,000-$74,999	412	1.3	410	0.8	412	2.0
$75,000 and over	1769	0.9	1769	1.4	1771	0.8
WARD						
Ward 1	310	3.4	311	1.5	312	2.2
Ward 2	336	1.0	336	1.2	337	2.9
Ward 3	683	1.2	685	2.0	686	0.7
Ward 4	483	2.1	478	2.2	483	3.2
Ward 5	376	2.6	373	2.4	377	5.7
Ward 6	441	3.8	441	2.9	443	3.5
Ward 7	333	3.7	330	4.8	334	6.5
Ward 8	319	5.9	317	3.6	320	5.5

- Zero response

DIABETES

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Met:** Increase the proportion of person with diabetes who receive formal diabetes education to 60%; **the District rate is 59.3%**. *(RATE HAS DROPPED FROM 2009; 2009 WAS RATE 63.5 %)*
- **Goal Attained**: Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement (A one C) at least once a year to 50%; **the District's rate is 87.7%.**
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of persons with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination to 75%; **the District's rate is 82.8%.**
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have at least an annual foot examination to 75%; **the District's rate is 82.3%.**

Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States and the fifth leading cause of death in the District of Columbia. Diabetes affects 25.8 million people; 8.3% of the US population – 18.8 million diagnosed and 7.0 million people undiagnosed.[1] Diabetes is a disease in which blood glucose levels are above normal. Diabetes can cause serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower-extremity amputations.

District respondents were asked if they ever had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years (Table 51). Overall, 63.6% of respondents had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years.

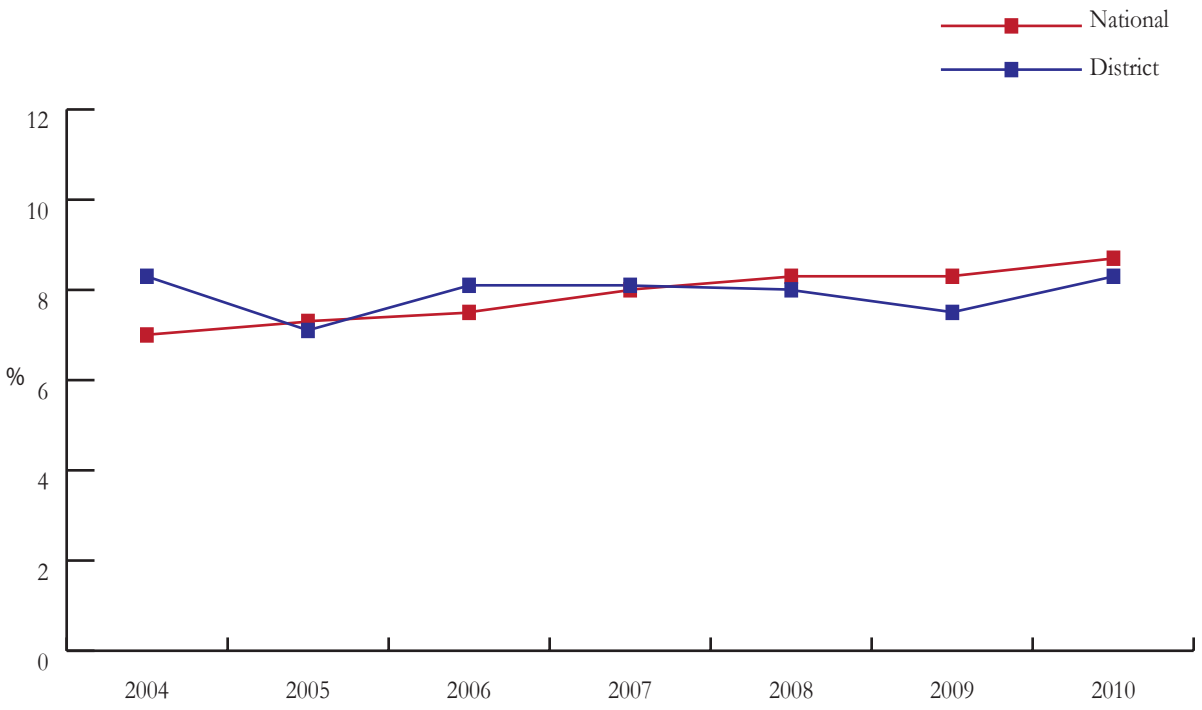
- Females were more likely than males to have had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years, at 65%.
- Adults aged 55-64 years were more likely than all other age groups to have had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years, at 74%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years, at 70%.
- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years, at 68%.
- Adult households with an income of $35,000-$49,999 and $50,000-$74,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years, at 70%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 4 were more likely than all other wards to have had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years, at 73%.

District respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional

that they have diabetes (Table 52). Overall, 8.3% of District respondents were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they have diabetes compared to 8.7% nationally (Figure 21).

- Females were more likely than males to be told by a doctor that they have diabetes, at 9%.
- Adults aged 65 years and older were more likely than all other age groups to be told by a doctor that they have diabetes, at 21.5%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be told by a doctor that they have diabetes, at 13.4%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to be told by a doctor they have diabetes, at 20.6%.
- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 and $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to be told by a doctor that they have diabetes, at 16.2-16.5%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to be told by a doctor that they have diabetes, at 15.2%.

Figure 21. Percentage of Adults Who Have Told They Have Diabetes



District respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes (Table 53). Overall, 6% of District respondents were told by a doctor they have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

- Male and females were equally as likely to be diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, at 6%.

- Adults aged 65 year or older were more likely than all age groups to be diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, at 9%.

- District respondents of race/ethnic group Other were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, at 13%.

- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to be diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, at 9%.

- Adult households with an income less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to be diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, at 10.6%.

- Adult who resided in Ward 7 were more likely than all other wards to be diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, at 12%.

[1] CDC – Diabetes Public Health Resource – 2011 National Diabetes Fact Sheet http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/factsheet11.htm

[2] CDC- Diabetes Public Health Resource - http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/consumer/learn.htm

Table 51. Pre-Diabetes by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	3407	63.6
GENDER		
Male	1350	62.1
Female	2057	64.8
AGE		
18-34	488	49.8
35-44	521	62.3
45-54	636	68.2
55-64	737	73.9
65+	971	72.5
RACE		
Caucasian	1707	58.6
African American	1307	70.3
Other	192	61.2
Hispanic	125	45.2
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	183	63.3
High School Graduate	483	62.4
Some College	475	68.0
College Graduate	2253	62.9
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	243	58.8
$15,000-$24,999	296	53.6
$25,000-$34,999	221	65.6
$35,000-$49,999	283	68.7
$50,000-$74,999	361	68.5
$75,000 and over	1601	65.1
WARD		
Ward 1	267	59.9
Ward 2	296	61.9
Ward 3	608	62.5
Ward 4	410	72.9
Ward 5	307	70.3
Ward 6	385	65.2
Ward 7	273	70.6
Ward 8	255	67.0

Table 52. Prevalence of Diabetes by Demographics and Ward

"Have you ever told by a doctor that you have diabetes?"

	N	Yes	Only While Pregnant	No	Pre-diabetes
		Percent			
TOTAL	3972	8.3	0.4	90.4	1.0
GENDER					
Male	1579	7.4	-	91.8	0.8
Female	2393	9.1	0.7	89.1	1.1
AGE					
18-34	511	1.5	0.3	97.8	0.4
35-44	564	5.2	0.4	94.2	0.2
45-54	719	6.8	0.4	91.9	0.9
55-64	875	13.0	0.6	84.0	2.5
65+	1237	21.5	0.3	76.4	1.8
RACE					
Caucasian	1911	2.5	0.3	96.8	0.4
African American	1621	13.4	0.5	84.7	1.3
Other	214	7.3	-	90.7	2.0
Hispanic	137	5.5	-	93.9	0.6
EDUCATION					
Less than High School	255	20.6	0.3	77.7	1.4
High School Graduate	610	13.8	-	84.4	1.8
Some College	572	10.7	0.5	87.8	1.0
College Graduate	2522	4.7	0.5	94.2	0.7
INCOME					
Less than $15,000	324	16.2	0.2	81.9	1.8
$15,000-$24,999	376	16.5	-	82.6	0.8
$25,000-$34,999	273	15.1	0.5	81.4	3.0
$35,000-$49,999	333	11.4	0.7	86.2	1.8
$50,000-$74,999	413	7.3	1.3	91.2	0.2
$75,000 and over	1769	3.8	0.3	95.4	0.6
WARD					
Ward 1	313	7.1	0.8	91.8	0.4
Ward 2	336	6.1	0.3	93.2	0.5
Ward 3	686	2.2	0.2	97.4	0.1
Ward 4	485	10.2	0.2	88.1	1.4
Ward 5	377	12.5	1.0	85.1	1.4
Ward 6	443	6.7	0.5	91.3	1.5
Ward 7	335	11.6	-	86.8	1.6
Ward 8	321	15.2	0.2	83.4	1.2

- Zero response

Table 53. Prevalence of Pre-Diabetes by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Yes	Yes, During Pregnancy	No
		Percent		
TOTAL	3553	5.8	0.8	93.4
GENDER				
Male	1416	5.8	-	94.2
Female	2137	5.7	1.6	92.7
AGE				
18-24	92	3.0	-	97.0
25-34	409	1.8	1.1	97.1
35-44	540	3.5	0.8	95.7
45-54	672	7.6	1.0	91.4
55-64	827	8.9	1.2	89.9
65+	1013	9.3	0.2	90.6
RACE				
Caucasian	1831	2.9	0.7	96.5
African American	1321	7.9	1.2	90.9
Asian	82	1.5	-	98.5
Other	112	13.0	-	87.0
Hispanic	130	7.3	0.7	91.9
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	189	8.4	1.8	89.8
High School Graduate	494	7.8	1.1	91.1
Some College	485	9.1	0.8	90.1
College Graduate	2373	4.1	0.7	95.2
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	249	10.6	1.4	88.0
$15,000-$24,999	297	7.5	0.7	91.8
$25,000-$34,999	225	9.8	2.1	88.1
$35,000-$49,999	292	6.4	0.1	93.6
$50,000-$74,999	378	6.9	0.3	92.8
$75,000 and over	1686	3.6	1.0	95.4
WARD				
Ward 1	283	2.8	1.5	95.7
Ward 2	310	2.9	0.9	96.1
Ward 3	658	3.3	0.5	96.2
Ward 4	426	6.0	1.1	92.9
Ward 5	313	9.0	0.9	90.1
Ward 6	400	4.3	1.5	94.2
Ward 7	277	12.0	0.2	87.7
Ward 8	257	9.1	0.4	90.5

- Zero response

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Met:** Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese to 15%; **the District's rate is 22.7%.**
- **Goal Not Met:** Increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight to 60%; **the District's rate is 42.6%.**

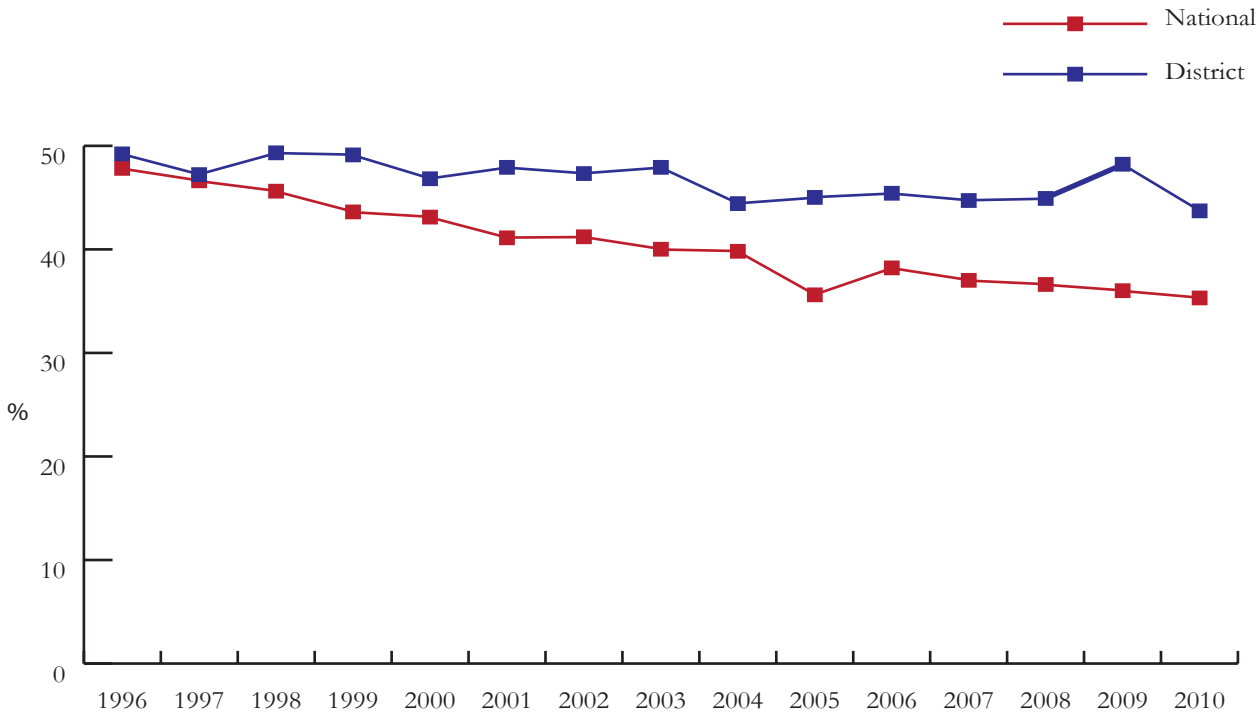
In 2009, approximately 2.4 million more adults were obese than in 2007. The obesity epidemic has affected every part of the United States. The medical care costs of obesity in the United States are staggering with obesity contributing to many other health problems, including heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some types of cancer.[1]

District respondents who participated in the survey were asked to provide their height and weight measurements (Table 54). Body Mass Index (BMI) calculations were made and respondents were classified as: (1) neither overweight nor obese (BMI less than 24.9); (2) overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9); and (3) obese (BMI 30.0 and greater).

Overall, 43.7% of respondents are healthy weight (neither overweight nor obese) compared to 35.3% nationally (Figure 22) and (Table 54).

- Females were more likely than males to have a healthy weight, at 47.7%.
- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to have a healthy weight, at 53%.
- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have a healthy weight, at 58%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to be neither overweight nor obese, at 52.5%.
- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to be neither overweight nor obese, at 50%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 3 were more likely than all other wards to be neither overweight nor obese, at 57%.

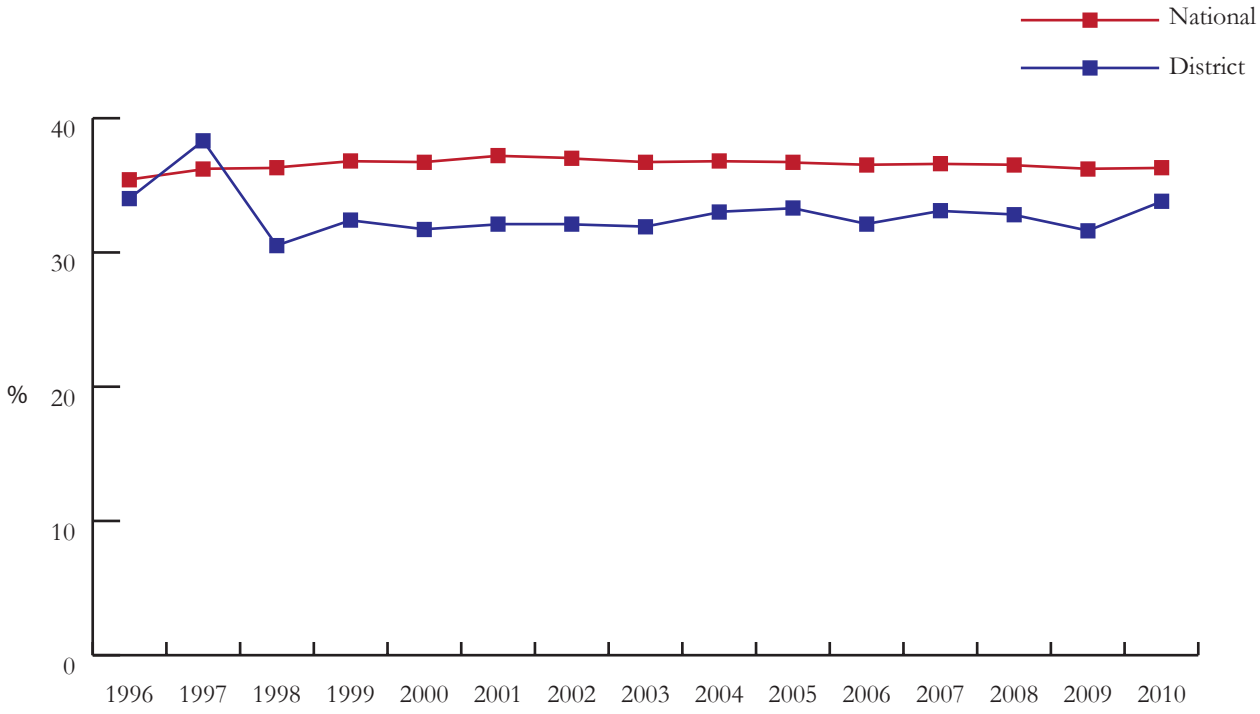
Figure 22. Percentage of Adults Who are Neither Overweight nor Obese



Overall, 34.8% of District respondents are overweight compared to 36.3% nationally (Figure 23) and (Table 54).

- Males were more likely than females to be overweight, 42% and 26.3%, respectively.
- Adults aged 45-64 years were more likely than all other age groups to be overweight, at 37.2%-37.8%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be overweight, at 35%.
- High school graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to be overweight, at 36%.
- Adults with a household income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to be overweight, at 35.7%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 4 and 5 were more likely than all other wards to be overweight, 36.7% and 36.6%, respectively.

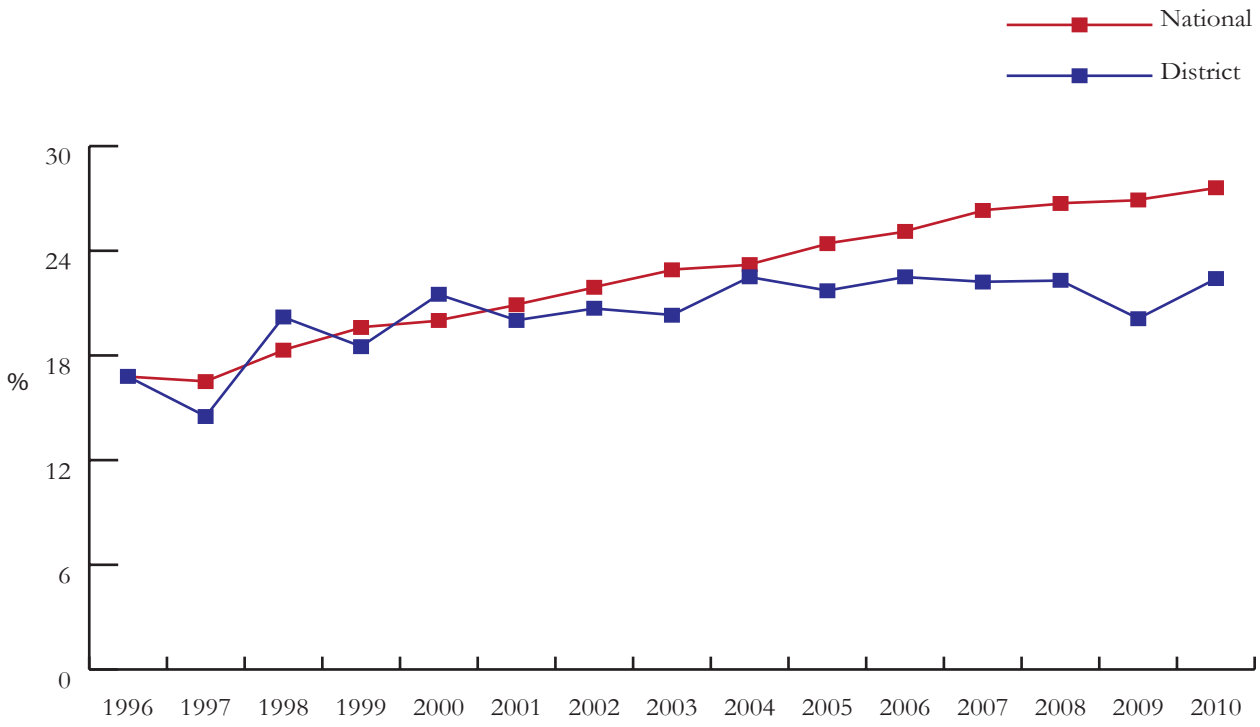
Figure 23. Percentage of Adults Who are Overweight



Overall, 22.4% of District respondents are obese compared to 27.6% nationally (Figure 24) and (Table 54).

- Females were more likely than males to be obese, at 26%.
- Adults aged 55-64 years were both more likely than all other age groups to be obese, at 26%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be obese, at 35%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to be obese, at 39.6%.
- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to be obese, at 37%.
- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to be obese, at 44.4%.

Figure 24. Percentage of Adults Who are Obese



[1] CDC – Vital Signs – Adult Obesity- http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/AdultObesity/index.html

Table 54. BMI by Demographics and Ward

Calculated variable based on Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is a function of respondent's reported height and weight. "Overweight" is equal to a BMI of 25 to 29, and "Obese" is equal to a BMI of 30 or higher.

	N	Healthy Weight	Overweight	Obese
		Percent		
TOTAL	3826	43.7	33.8	22.4
GENDER				
Male	1555	39.3	42.2	18.5
Female	2271	47.7	26.3	26.0
AGE				
18-34	496	53.3	28.5	18.2
35-44	546	47.1	31.5	21.4
45-54	687	37.6	37.2	25.3
55-64	857	36.2	37.8	26.0
65+	1194	41.9	35.5	22.6
RACE				
Caucasian	1868	57.9	32.6	9.6
African American	1546	30.1	35.0	34.9
Other	205	49.2	33.7	17.1
Hispanic	131	54.7	33.3	12.0
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	238	27.7	32.7	39.6
High School Graduate	581	30.6	36.0	33.4
Some College	551	32.3	34.4	33.4
College Graduate	2448	52.5	33.1	14.4
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	310	35.6	27.3	37.2
$15,000-$24,999	368	37.0	31.3	31.7
$25,000-$34,999	266	34.4	33.5	32.1
$35,000-$49,999	328	38.0	35.2	26.8
$50,000-$74,999	391	40.8	31.7	27.6
$75,000 and over	1737	50.0	35.7	14.3
WARD				
Ward 1	299	44.7	33.9	21.3
Ward 2	327	55.6	30.0	14.4
Ward 3	667	56.7	35.7	7.5
Ward 4	465	37.5	36.7	25.8
Ward 5	370	33.6	36.6	29.9
Ward 6	430	47.9	34.8	17.4
Ward 7	319	30.1	34.6	35.3
Ward 8	310	22.7	32.9	44.4

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE

Childhood abuse, neglect, and exposure to other traumatic stressors are classified as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE). The ACE Study findings suggest that certain experiences are major risk factors for the leading causes of illness and death as well as poor quality of life in the United States. Progress in preventing and recovering from the nation's worst health and social problems is likely to benefit from understanding that many of these problems arise as a consequence of adverse childhood experiences.

District respondents were asked if they lived with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal (Table 55). Overall, 16.7% reported living with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal.

- Females were more likely than males to indicate they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal 20% and 13.4%, respectively.
- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to indicate they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal, at 20.5%.
- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to indicate they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal, at 23%.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to indicate they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal, at 19%.
- Adult households with an income of $75,000 or more were more likely than all other income subgroups to indicate they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal, at 19%.
- Respondents who resided in Ward 1 were more likely than all other wards to indicate they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal, at 26.4%.

District respondents were asked if they lived with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (Table 56). Overall, 22% of respondents reported living with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic.

- Females were more likely than males to live with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, at 23.6%.
- Adults aged 45-54 years were more likely than all other age groups to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, at 26.5%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, at 25%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all education subgroups to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, at 31%.

- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, at 26.7%.

- Respondents who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, at 28%.

District respondents were asked if they lived with anyone that used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications (Table 57). Overall, 11.4% of respondents reported living with someone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications.

- There were no differences between males and females who reported living with anyone that used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications, at 11%.

- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to report living with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications, at 16.7%.

- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to report living with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications, at 14.5%.

- College graduates were least likely than all other education subgroups to report living with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications, at 8.9%.

- Adult households with an income of $35,000-$49,999 were least likely to report living with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications, at 8.6%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to report living with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications, at 17%.

District residents were asked if they lived with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility (Table 58). Overall, 9% of respondents lived with someone who served time or was sentence to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility.

- There were no differences in males and females reporting living with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility, at 9%.

- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to report living with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility, at 12.6%.

- African Americans more likely than all race/ethnic groups to report living with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility, at 14.6%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report living with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility, at 21%.

- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report living with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility, at 25%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to report living with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail, or other correctional facility, at 22%.

District respondents were asked if their parents separated or divorced (Table 59). Overall, 29% of respondents reported that their parents separated or divorced; 68.1% reported that their parents were not separated or divorced and 2.7% reported their parents were not married.

- Females were more likely than males to report that their parents separated or divorced, at 30%.
- Adults aged 18-34 and 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to report that their parents separated or divorced, 35.3% and 35.4%, respectively.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to report their parents were separated or divorced, at 40%.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report their parents were separated or divorced, at 48%.
- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report their parents were separated or divorced, at 43%.
- Adults who resided in Wards 7 were more likely than all other wards to report their parents were separated or divorced, at 43%.

District respondents were asked if before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick or physically hurt you in any way (Table 60). Overall, 86% of respondents reported never been hit, beat, kick or physically hurt in anyone by a parent or adult in their home; 3% reported being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt and 11% reported being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the home.

- Females were more likely than males to report being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the home more than once, at 12%.
- Adults aged 25-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to report being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the home more than once, at 12%.
- Respondents of race/ethnic group Other were more likely than all race/ethnic groups to report being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the home more than once, at 15%.
- Adults with less than a high school education and some college were more likely than all other education subgroups to report being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the home more than once,at 14%.
- Adult households with an income of $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the home more than once, at 20%.
- Adults who resided in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely than all of wards to report being hit, beat, kick or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the home more than once, at 13%.

District respondents were asked how often did their parents or adults in their home ever slap, kick, punch or beat each other up (Table 61). Overall, 83% reported that their parents or adults in their home never slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up; 5.5% reported that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up once and 11.7% reported that reported that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up more than once.

- Females were more likely than males to report that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up once, at 12.5%.

- Adults aged 55-64 years were more likely than all age groups to report that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up once, at 14%.

- African Americans were more likely than all race/ethnic groups to report that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up once, at 16%.

- Adults with less than a high school education, some college education and some college were more likely than college graduates to report that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up once, at 14.6%-15%.

- Adult households with an income of $35,000-$49,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up once, at 17%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to report that their parents or adults in their home slapped, kicked, punched or beat each other up once, at 20%.

District respondents were asked how often did their parents or adults in their home swear, insult or put them down (Table 62). Overall, 65% reported that their parents or adults in their home never swore, insulted or put them down; 7.4% of respondents reported that their parents or adults in their home swore, insulted or put them down once and 27% of respondents reported that their parents or adults in their home swore, insulted or put them down more than once.

- There were no differences between males and females who reported that their parents or adults in their home swore, insulted or put them down more than once.

- Adults aged 18-34 years were more likely than all other age groups to report that their parents or adults in their home swore, insulted or put them down more than once, at 34%.

- Respondents of race/ethnic group Other were more likely than all race/ethnic groups to report that their parents or adults in their home swore, insulted or put them down more than once, at 33%.

- Adults with some college education were more likely to report that their parents or adults in their home swore, insulted or put them down more than once, at 30.6%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 6 were more likely than all other wards to report that their parents or adults in their home swore, insulted or put them down more than once, at 35%.

District respondents were asked how often did someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult, ever touch them sexually (Table 63). Overall, 91% reported that they have never been touch sexually; 4.1% reported that they have been touched sexually once and 5.3% reported that they have been touched sexually more than once by someone who was at least 5 years older than them or by an adult.

- Females were more likely than males to report that someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually, at 7.5%.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to report that someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually, at 8%.

- Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to report that someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually more than once, at 7.4%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report that someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually more than once, at 9%.

- Adult households with an income of $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report that someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually more than once, at 8%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to report that someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually more than once, at 8.4%.

District respondents were asked how often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult try to make you touch them sexually (Table 64). Overall, 93% reported never; 3% reported once and 3.7% reported more than once.

- Females were more likely than males to experience an adult or someone at least 5 years older to make them touch them sexually more than once, at 5.3%.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to experience an adult or someone at least 5 years older to make them touch them sexually more than once, at 5.7%.

- African Americans and Hispanics were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups experience an adult or someone at least 5 years older to make them touch them sexually more than once, at 5%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other adults to experience an adult or someone at least 5 years older to make them touch them sexually more than once, at 7%.

- Adult households with an income $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to experience an adult or someone at least 5 years older to make them touch them sexually more than once, at 6.6%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 8 were more likely than all wards to experience an adult or someone at least 5 years older to make them touch them sexually more than once, at 7%.

District respondents were asked how often did anyone at least 5 years older than them or an adult, force them to have sex (Table 65). Overall, 96% reported never being force to have sex; 1.5% reported being forced to have sex once and 2.3% reported never being force to have sex.

- Females were more likely than all males to be forced to have sex by someone who is at least 5 years older than them or an adult more than once, at 3%.

- Adults 45-54 years were more likely than all other age groups to be forced to have sex by someone who is at least 5 years older than them or an adult more than once, at 3.3%.

- African Americans and race/ethnic group Other were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to be forced to have sex by someone who is at least 5 years older than them or an adult more than once, at 3.5%-3.6%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to be forced to have sex by someone who is at least 5 years older than them or an adult more than once, at 7%.

- Adult households with an income of $15,000-$34,999 were more likely to be forced to have sex by someone who is at least 5 years older than them or an adult more than once 5.3%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 8 were more likely than all other wards to be forced to have sex by someone who is at least 5 years older than them or an adult more than once, at 4.4%.

CDC – Adverse Childhood Experience Study - http://www.cdc.gov/ace/

Table 55. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	3626	16.7
GENDER		
Male	1450	13.4
Female	2176	19.7
AGE		
18-34	465	20.5
35-44	511	18.4
45-54	646	17.6
55-64	803	16.3
65+	1149	8.5
RACE		
Caucasian	1805	23.0
African American	1419	11.8
Other	197	17.7
Hispanic	123	13.7
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	221	12.2
High School Graduate	517	9.2
Some College	515	16.4
College Graduate	2363	19.1
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	278	11.3
$15,000-$24,999	322	14.6
$25,000-$34,999	249	12.7
$35,000-$49,999	306	13.4
$50,000-$74,999	390	18.1
$75,000 and over	1661	19.1
WARD		
Ward 1	283	26.4
Ward 2	312	17.6
Ward 3	643	19.5
Ward 4	453	16.2
Ward 5	336	12.8
Ward 6	409	17.1
Ward 7	297	11.8
Ward 8	275	16.8

Table 56. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	3653	22.1
GENDER		
Male	1458	20.5
Female	2195	23.6
AGE		
18-24	83	22.4
25-34	389	18.5
35-44	515	23.1
45-54	648	26.5
55-64	862	25.3
65+	1156	14.4
RACE		
Caucasian	1819	20.6
African American	1427	25.2
Other	199	18.9
Hispanic	125	12.9
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	225	30.9
High School Graduate	517	18.8
Some College	522	28.1
College Graduate	2377	20.5
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	279	27.3
$15,000-$24,999	331	19.8
$25,000-$34,999	249	15.8
$35,000-$49,999	305	17.6
$50,000-$74,999	390	20.9
$75,000 and over	1673	23.8
WARD		
Ward 1	285	23.5
Ward 2	315	19.1
Ward 3	650	19.2
Ward 4	456	22.1
Ward 5	335	24.0
Ward 6	409	26.2
Ward 7	305	24.6
Ward 8	278	28.0

Table 57. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	3654	11.4
GENDER		
Male	1466	11.3
Female	2188	11.4
AGE		
18-34	470	16.7
35-44	518	11.6
45-54	648	13.5
55-64	804	8.6
65+	1162	2.5
RACE		
Caucasian	1814	9.1
African American	1431	14.5
Asian	83	3.6
Other	117	11.9
Hispanic	125	7.4
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	228	14.0
High School Graduate	518	15.0
Some College	519	15.7
College Graduate	2378	8.9
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	282	23.0
$15,000-$24,999	329	12.7
$25,000-$34,999	249	12.8
$35,000-$49,999	306	8.6
$50,000-$74,999	391	10.3
$75,000 and over	1674	9.8
WARD		
Ward 1	288	13.4
Ward 2	312	9.6
Ward 3	651	7.8
Ward 4	454	9.9
Ward 5	339	12.7
Ward 6	411	14.0
Ward 7	303	12.7
Ward 8	279	17.2

Table 58. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?"

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	3669	9.0
GENDER		
Male	1469	8.8
Female	2200	9.1
AGE		
18-34	472	12.6
35-44	518	7.4
45-54	653	11.0
55-64	811	6.2
65+	1163	4.9
RACE		
Caucasian	1821	2.2
African American	1437	14.6
Other	201	12.6
Hispanic	125	7.3
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	227	20.9
High School Graduate	521	19.5
Some College	524	9.7
College Graduate	2386	4.8
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	284	24.8
$15,000-$24,999	331	13.7
$25,000-$34,999	247	10.6
$35,000-$49,999	308	7.4
$50,000-$74,999	393	10.6
$75,000 and over	1678	4.5
WARD		
Ward 1	289	8.7
Ward 2	313	3.3
Ward 3	655	3.1
Ward 4	455	10.5
Ward 5	340	10.7
Ward 6	410	8.4
Ward 7	306	12.2
Ward 8	280	22.1

Table 59. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"Were your parents separated or divorced?"

	N	Yes	No	Parents not Married
		Percent		
TOTAL	3634	29.2	68.1	2.7
GENDER				
Male	1460	28.3	69.1	2.5
Female	2174	29.9	67.2	2.9
AGE				
18-34	469	35.3	59.0	5.7
35-44	515	35.4	60.3	4.4
45-54	644	28.2	70.8	1.0
55-64	805	21.2	78.0	0.8
65+	1148	19.8	79.4	0.8
RACE				
Caucasian	1820	18.8	81.2	0.1
African American	1408	40.2	55.1	4.7
Other	200	18.5	75.2	6.3
Hispanic	126	36.8	62.6	0.6
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	222	47.8	48.9	3.3
High School Graduate	505	37.5	56.4	6.1
Some College	518	39.0	57.1	3.9
College Graduate	2377	22.5	76.1	1.5
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	280	42.7	52.3	5.0
$15,000-$24,999	318	36.4	57.8	5.8
$25,000-$34,999	247	34.7	57.7	7.6
$35,000-$49,999	304	35.1	62.4	2.5
$50,000-$74,999	390	29.2	67.4	3.4
$75,000 and over	1675	23.4	75.4	1.2
WARD				
Ward 1	285	30.5	68.6	0.9
Ward 2	314	21.9	75.3	2.7
Ward 3	655	17.0	82.0	1.0
Ward 4	451	30.5	65.7	3.8
Ward 5	334	30.2	65.8	4.0
Ward 6	405	25.9	72.9	1.2
Ward 7	298	42.9	51.6	5.4
Ward 8	272	41.7	51.5	6.9

Table 60. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?"

	N	Never	Once	More than once
		Percent		
TOTAL	3630	85.8	3.3	10.9
GENDER				
Male	1453	86.2	4.2	9.6
Female	2177	85.4	2.5	12.1
AGE				
18-24	82	74.7	6.8	*
25-34	387	85.8	2.4	11.8
35-44	513	85.7	3.7	10.6
45-54	644	86.1	2.7	11.2
55-64	854	85.6	3.7	10.7
65+	1150	90.0	3.1	6.9
RACE				
Caucasian	1811	87.7	3.2	9.1
African American	1416	86.2	2.3	11.5
Other	198	76.9	8.2	14.8
Hispanic	124	81.4	4.9	13.7
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	22.3	82.6	3.4	14.0
High School Graduate	508	84.7	2.6	12.7
Some College	517	83.1	3.2	13.8
College Graduate	2370	87.2	3.6	9.3
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	276	82.3	2.5	15.2
$15,000-$24,999	324	78.4	1.3	20.3
$25,000-$34,999	244	86.8	1.8	11.4
$35,000-$49,999	306	86.1	2.6	11.4
$50,000-$74,999	391	87.7	4.7	7.7
$75,000 and over	1672	87.0	3.8	9.2
WARD				
Ward 1	286	85.7	4.2	10.1
Ward 2	310	89.2	1.8	9.0
Ward 3	647	85.5	5.3	9.2
Ward 4	452	88.5	2.6	9.0
Ward 5	333	85.2	2.2	12.6
Ward 6	408	88.6	2.8	8.6
Ward 7	301	84.5	2.1	13.4
Ward 8	277	85.6	1.4	12.9

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 61. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"How often did your parents or adults in your home ever slap, hit, kick, punch or beat each other up?"

	N	Never	Once	More than once
		Percent		
TOTAL	3594	82.8	5.5	11.7
GENDER				
Male	1432	84.2	5.1	10.7
Female	2162	81.6	5.9	12.5
AGE				
18-24	83	82.1	5.1	12.8
25-34	385	85.2	4.5	10.3
35-44	509	81.0	6.3	12.6
45-54	640	80.5	6.3	13.1
55-64	845	79.4	6.7	13.9
65+	1132	89.9	3.2	6.9
RACE				
Caucasian	1810	89.6	4.3	6.1
African American	1390	76.9	6.8	16.3
Asian	81	82.4	4.8	*
Other	114	79.2	3.1	*
Hispanic	123	82.3	9.1	8.6
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	212	80.9	4.5	14.6
High School Graduate	502	79.0	6.0	15.0
Some College	506	81.5	3.8	14.8
College Graduate	2362	84.5	6.0	9.6
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	268	78.2	5.4	16.4
$15,000-$24,999	319	80.3	4.0	15.8
$25,000-$34,999	245	81.5	5.7	12.7
$35,000-$49,999	302	78.4	4.8	16.8
$50,000-$74,999	386	82.9	7.0	10.1
$75,000 and over	1666	84.1	6.2	9.6
WARD				
Ward 1	285	83.9	5.4	10.7
Ward 2	309	89.3	2.6	8.1
Ward 3	644	87.3	6.6	6.1
Ward 4	449	82.1	6.3	11.6
Ward 5	327	79.1	8.8	12.1
Ward 6	402	84.1	3.4	12.6
Ward 7	297	79.3	2.8	17.8
Ward 8	272	74.4	5.5	20.2

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 62. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"How often did your parents or adults your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?"

	N	Never	Once	More than once
		Percent		
TOTAL	3586	65.3	7.4	27.3
GENDER				
Male	1426	65.6	7.2	27.2
Female	2160	65.1	7.5	27.5
AGE				
18-34	467	57.9	8.1	34.0
35-44	506	65.6	5.5	28.8
45-54	639	62.0	10.0	28.0
55-64	792	65.7	7.1	27.2
65+	1132	80.4	4.5	15.1
RACE				
Caucasian	1787	60.7	8.7	30.6
African American	1402	70.2	5.6	24.2
Other	197	60.2	6.9	32.9
Hispanic	122	65.9	14.6	19.4
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	221	71.8	4.2	24.0
High School Graduate	497	72.5	6.7	20.8
Some College	516	61.2	8.1	30.6
College Graduate	2340	63.8	7.7	28.5
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	276	65.5	7.1	27.4
$15,000-$24,999	317	70.7	4.8	24.5
$25,000-$34,999	243	69.2	5.0	25.7
$35,000-$49,999	305	67.0	7.3	25.8
$50,000-$74,999	388	66.3	8.7	24.9
$75,000 and over	1651	62.0	8.4	29.6
WARD				
Ward 1	286	61.1	6.6	32.3
Ward 2	303	64.7	8.6	26.7
Ward 3	646	62.7	9.1	28.2
Ward 4	447	71.0	4.3	24.8
Ward 5	330	68.9	7.8	23.4
Ward 6	397	57.9	7.1	35.0
Ward 7	299	66.4	8.3	25.3
Ward 8	276	67.3	4.8	27.9

Table 63. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

"How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, ever touch you sexually?"

	N	Never	Once	More than once
		Percent		
TOTAL	3627	90.6	4.1	5.3
GENDER				
Male	1453	94.7	2.4	2.9
Female	2174	87.0	5.5	7.5
AGE				
18-24	82	94.4	2.9	2.7
25-34	386	92.1	3.6	4.3
35-44	509	88.5	3.6	7.9
45-54	644	89.0	4.9	6.1
55-64	855	90.3	4.8	4.9
65+	1151	93.5	3.5	3.0
RACE				
Caucasian	1810	91.7	4.2	4.0
African American	1414	88.7	4.5	6.8
Asian	82	98.8	0.9	0.3
Other	115	93.9	1.7	4.5
Hispanic	125	89.2	3.3	7.4
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	227	87.7	3.2	9.1
High School Graduate	503	92.3	3.1	4.5
Some College	518	89.5	3.4	7.1
College Graduate	2367	90.8	4.5	4.6
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	279	87.7	4.7	7.4
$15,000-$24,999	323	88.4	3.6	8.0
$25,000-$34,999	245	90.3	2.7	7.0
$35,000-$49,999	306	91.3	2.8	5.9
$50,000-$74,999	391	90.1	4.8	5.1
$75,000 and over	1666	91.1	4.3	4.6
WARD				
Ward 1	287	89.7	5.4	4.9
Ward 2	311	94.0	3.5	2.5
Ward 3	647	89.1	5.0	5.9
Ward 4	452	93.3	3.1	3.6
Ward 5	331	88.8	4.3	6.9
Ward 6	408	88.9	4.0	7.1
Ward 7	301	91.1	4.1	4.8
Ward 8	276	89.4	2.2	8.4

Table 64. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, try to make you touch them sexually?"

	N	Never	Once	More than once
		Percent		
TOTAL	3619	93.2	3.1	3.7
GENDER				
Male	1456	95.7	2.3	2.0
Female	2163	90.9	3.7	5.3
AGE				
18-24	82	94.0	4.0	*
25-34	386	93.3	3.3	3.4
35-44	507	91.7	2.6	5.7
45-54	644	92.1	3.7	4.2
55-64	852	94.2	3.0	2.8
65+	1148	95.9	2.0	2.1
RACE				
Caucasian	1809	95.7	2.0	2.3
African American	1405	91.4	3.5	5.1
Asian	83	92.8	3.3	4.0
Other	116	91.9	6.3	1.8
Hispanic	125	91.6	3.3	5.1
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	223	90.8	2.2	7.1
High School Graduate	502	92.8	2.7	4.5
Some College	519	91.6	3.7	4.7
College Graduate	2364	94.0	3.1	3.0
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	277	89.1	5.3	5.6
$15,000-$24,999	325	90.9	2.5	6.6
$25,000-$34,999	241	92.6	1.6	5.8
$35,000-$49,999	305	93.0	3.1	3.9
$50,000-$74,999	391	92.6	3.6	3.8
$75,000 and over	1665	94.0	3.1	2.9
WARD				
Ward 1	286	92.2	4.2	3.6
Ward 2	311	96.1	1.5	2.4
Ward 3	645	94.1	2.8	3.2
Ward 4	452	94.9	2.8	2.3
Ward 5	330	93.3	2.6	4.1
Ward 6	407	93.1	2.7	4.2
Ward 7	299	91.1	3.5	5.4
Ward 8	275	91.8	1.3	6.9

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 65. Adverse Childhood Experience by Demographics and Ward

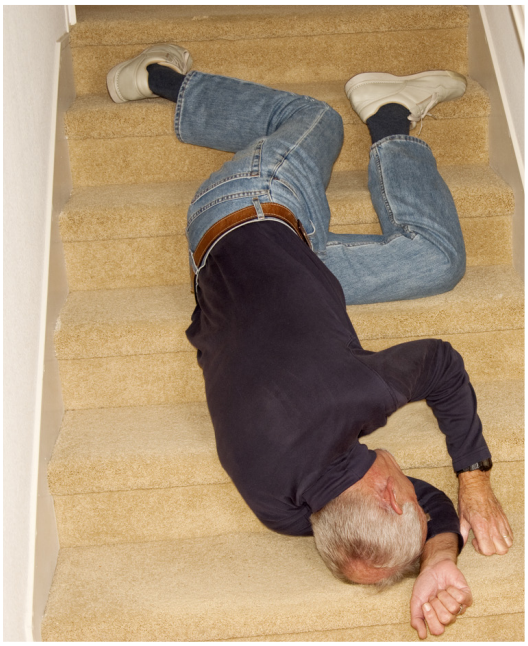
"How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, force you to have sex?"

	N	Never	Once	More than once
		Percent		
TOTAL	3624	96.1	1.5	2.3
GENDER				
Male	1460	97.9	0.6	1.6
Female	2164	94.6	2.4	3.0
AGE				
18-24	82	96.2	1.7	*
25-34	387	95.5	2.9	1.6
35-44	509	95.6	1.8	2.6
45-54	646	95.4	1.3	3.3
55-64	850	97.2	1.3	1.5
65+	1150	97.9	0.4	1.8
RACE				
Caucasian	1810	98.7	0.5	0.8
African American	1411	93.7	2.8	3.6
Asian	83	98.1	-	1.9
Other	116	96.0	0.5	3.5
Hispanic	124	96.2	1.3	2.5
EDUCATION				
Less than High School	223	89.1	3.7	7.1
High School Graduate	503	94.8	2.8	2.4
Some College	520	94.0	1.5	4.5
College Graduate	2366	97.8	1.0	1.2
INCOME				
Less than $15,000	277	91.0	4.2	4.8
$15,000-$24,999	325	92.1	2.6	5.3
$25,000-$34,999	242	93.5	2.8	3.7
$35,000-$49,999	306	96.9	0.7	2.4
$50,000-$74,999	392	97.3	1.0	1.7
$75,000 and over	1664	97.7	0.9	1.4
WARD				
Ward 1	285	96.9	2.2	0.9
Ward 2	310	98.3	0.3	1.4
Ward 3	645	98.5	0.4	1.2
Ward 4	452	97.4	0.5	2.2
Ward 5	333	94.3	2.3	3.4
Ward 6	409	94.2	2.2	3.6
Ward 7	301	95.4	2.2	2.4
Ward 8	273	93.6	2.0	4.4

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

- Zero response

FALLS



Each year, one in every three adults age 65 years and older falls. In 2009, 2.2 million nonfatal fall injuries among older adults were treated in emergency departments and more than 581,000 of these patients were hospitalized. In 2007, over 18,000 older adults died from unintentional fall injuries. Falls can lead to moderate to severe injuries, such as hip fractures and head traumas, and can even increase the risk of early death. Fortunately, falls are a public health problem that is largely preventable.

District respondents were asked how many times have they fallen in the past 3 months (Table 66). Overall, 9.7% of respondents reported falling once; 5% reported falling 2-3 times; 0.6% reported falling 4-5 times; 1.1% reported falling 6 or more times and 83.7% reported falling zero times.

- Males were more likely than females to report falling 2-3 times in the past 3 months, at 5.2%.

- Adults aged 45-54 years were more likely than all other age groups to report falling 2-3 times in the past 3 months, at 5.2%

- Caucasians and African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to report falling 2-3 times in the past 3 months, at 4.5%-4.7%.

- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report falling 2-3 times in the past 3 months, at 7%.

- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report falling 2-3 times in the past 3 months, at 10.4%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 5 were more likely than all other wards to report falling 2-3 times in the past 3 months, at 8.5%.

CDC – Home and Recreational Safety – Falls Among Older Adults: An Overview
http://www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/Falls/adultfalls.html

Table 66. Fall by Demographics and Ward

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

	N	Once	2-3 Times	4-5 Times	6 or More Times	Zero
		Percent				
TOTAL	2828	9.7	4.9	0.6	1.1	83.7
GENDER						
Male	1111	8.2	5.2	0.6	1.7	84.3
Female	1717	10.9	4.6	0.6	0.7	83.2
AGE						
45-54	698	9.5	5.2	0.8	1.8	82.7
55-64	920	9.2	4.7	0.4	0.5	85.2
65+	1210	10.6	4.6	0.4	0.5	83.9
RACE						
Caucasian	1354	11.4	4.5	0.4	0.7	83.0
African American	1208	8.0	4.7	0.8	1.5	85.1
Other	115	*	2.7	-	0.5	80.3
Hispanic	76	*	*	-	1.6	83.7
EDUCATION						
Less than High School	218	10.7	6.7	-	1.4	81.2
High School Graduate	443	7.2	5.8	1.2	1.4	84.5
Some College	445	9.6	4.4	0.5	3.0	82.4
College Graduate	1711	10.5	4.5	0.5	0.4	84.1
INCOME						
Less than $15,000	254	9.4	10.4	-	4.3	75.8
$15,000-$24,999	273	11.6	5.9	1.5	0.4	80.5
$25,000-$34,999	210	9.4	6.4	1.6	-	82.6
$35,000-$49,999	249	6.6	5.0	0.9	0.3	87.3
$50,000-$74,999	289	10.3	3.3	-	1.8	84.7
$75,000 and over	1162	9.9	3.4	0.2	0.4	86.0
WARD						
Ward 1	227	9.8	4.9	1.1	1.1	83.0
Ward 2	250	5.6	2.7	0.2	0.5	91.0
Ward 3	538	10.7	5.3	0.3	0.5	83.2
Ward 4	383	8.1	4.0	0.5	-	87.4
Ward 5	277	11.0	8.5	0.3	1.6	78.6
Ward 6	315	12.1	5.4	-	0.7	81.8
Ward 7	245	8.9	6.5	1.1	5.1	78.5
Ward 8	223	6.2	3.4	1.7	1.2	87.6

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

- Zero response

HIGH RISK/HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Health care is the second-fastest-growing sector of the U.S. economy, employing over 12 million workers. Women represent nearly 80% of the health care work force. Health care workers face a wide range of hazards on the job, including needle stick injuries, back injuries, latex allergy, violence, and stress. Although it is possible to prevent or reduce health care worker exposure to these hazards, health care workers actually are experiencing increasing numbers of occupational injuries and illnesses. Rates of occupational injury to health-care workers have risen over the past decade. By contrast, two of the most hazardous industries, agriculture and construction, are safer today than they were a decade ago.[1]

District respondents were asked if they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility (Table 67). Overall, 8% of District respondents reported they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility.

- Females were more likely than males to report they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility, at 9.6%.
- Adults aged 18-34 and 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to report they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility, at 11%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to report they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility, at 9%.
- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility, at 10%.
- Adult households with an income of $35,000-$49,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility, at 14%.
- Adults who resided in Wards 4 and 8 were more likely than all wards to report they currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist office, nursing home or some other health-care facility, at 8.7% and 8.5%, respectively.

District respondents were asked if they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work (Table 68). Overall, 8.5% of respondents reported they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work.

- Females were more likely than males to report they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work, at 10%.

- Adults aged 35-44 years were more likely than all other age groups to report they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work, at 12%.

- African Americans were more likely than Caucasians to report they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work, at 11%.

- Adults some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work, at 16%.

- Adult households with an income of $15,000-$24,999 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work, at 12%.

- Adults who resided in Wards 4 and 8 were more likely than all other wards to report they provide direct patient care as a part of their routine work, at 9%.

District respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever said that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, and anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness (Table 69). Overall, 10.4% of respondents reported they were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professionals that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness.

- Females were more likely than males to report they were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professionals that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness, at 11.5%.

- Adults aged 65 years or older were more likely than all other age groups to report they were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professionals that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness, at 14.4%.

- African American's were more likely than all race/ethnic groups to report they were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professionals that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness, at 11%.

- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to report they were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professionals that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness, 12.7%.

- Adult households with an income of less than $15,000 were more likely than all other income subgroups to report they were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professionals that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness, at 17.6%.

- Adults who resided in Ward 1 were more likely than all other wards to report they were told by a doctor, nurse or other health professionals that they have lung problems other than asthma, kidney problems, anemia, including sickle cell or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness, at 15.5%.

[1] CDC- NIOSH Workplace Safety and Health Topics - http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/healthcare/

Table 67. High Risk/Health Care Worker by Demographics and Ward

"Do you currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist's office, nursing home or some other health-care facility?" This includes part-time and unpaid work in a health care facility as well as professional nursing care provided in the home.

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1702	8.0
GENDER		
Male	688	6.2
Female	1014	9.6
AGE		
18-34	215	10.8
35-44	242	11.0
45-54	318	6.4
55-64	375	6.1
65+	527	4.6
RACE		
Caucasian	842	6.4
African American	667	9.1
Other	97	*
Hispanic	57	4.4
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	95	*
High School Graduate	261	7.9
Some College	224	10.1
College Graduate	1116	7.2
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	116	4.9
$15,000-$24,999	169	9.4
$25,000-$34,999	107	*
$35,000-$49,999	152	13.9
$50,000-$74,999	185	4.7
$75,000 and over	761	7.1
WARD		
Ward 1	125	7.7
Ward 2	138	7.6
Ward 3	314	7.0
Ward 4	205	8.7
Ward 5	159	5.2
Ward 6	179	4.8
Ward 7	138	*
Ward 8	127	8.5

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 68. High Risk/Health Care Worker by Demographics and Ward

"Do you provide direct patient care as part of your routine work?'

By direct patient care we mean physical or hands-on contact with patients.

	N	Yes
		Percent
TOTAL	1696	8.5
GENDER		
Male	685	6.4
Female	1011	10.3
AGE		
18-34	212	8.2
35-44	242	11.9
45-54	317	7.8
55-64	375	8.2
65+	525	5.7
RACE		
Caucasian	839	4.9
African American	665	10.7
Other	96	*
Hispanic	57	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	95	*
High School Graduate	261	8.6
Some College	224	15.8
College Graduate	1110	6.2
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	116	*
$15,000-$24,999	168	11.7
$25,000-$34,999	107	*
$35,000-$49,999	152	7.9
$50,000-$74,999	185	6.3
$75,000 and over	756	5.8
WARD		
Ward 1	125	6.1
Ward 2	138	4.5
Ward 3	313	6.4
Ward 4	205	8.8
Ward 5	158	6.3
Ward 6	179	3.5
Ward 7	136	*
Ward 8	127	8.8

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

Table 69. High Risk/Health Care Worker by Demographics and Ward

"Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever said that you have Lung problems, other than asthma, Kidney problems, Anemia, including Sickle Cell or Or A weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines, taken for a chronic illness?"

	N	Yes Caused by Chronic Illness or Medicine
TOTAL	1695	10.4
GENDER		
Male	682	9.1
Female	1013	11.5
AGE		
18-24	32	*
25-34	179	6.2
35-44	243	9.5
45-54	316	11.0
55-64	401	12.4
65+	524	14.4
RACE		
Caucasian	838	10.2
African American	667	10.7
Asian	38	3.1
Other	57	*
Hispanic	57	*
EDUCATION		
Less than High School	95	9.3
High School Graduate	260	6.2
Some College	223	12.7
College Graduate	1112	11.2
INCOME		
Less than $15,000	115	17.6
$15,000-$24,999	168	6.3
$25,000-$34,999	107	11.5
$35,000-$49,999	153	7.8
$50,000-$74,999	185	11.8
$75,000 and over	758	10.4
WARD		
Ward 1	126	15.5
Ward 2	137	10.1
Ward 3	312	9.4
Ward 4	204	9.6
Ward 5	159	10.7
Ward 6	178	13.4
Ward 7	137	13.0
Ward 8	127	11.2

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50 or if the confidence interval cell width was <10.

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