



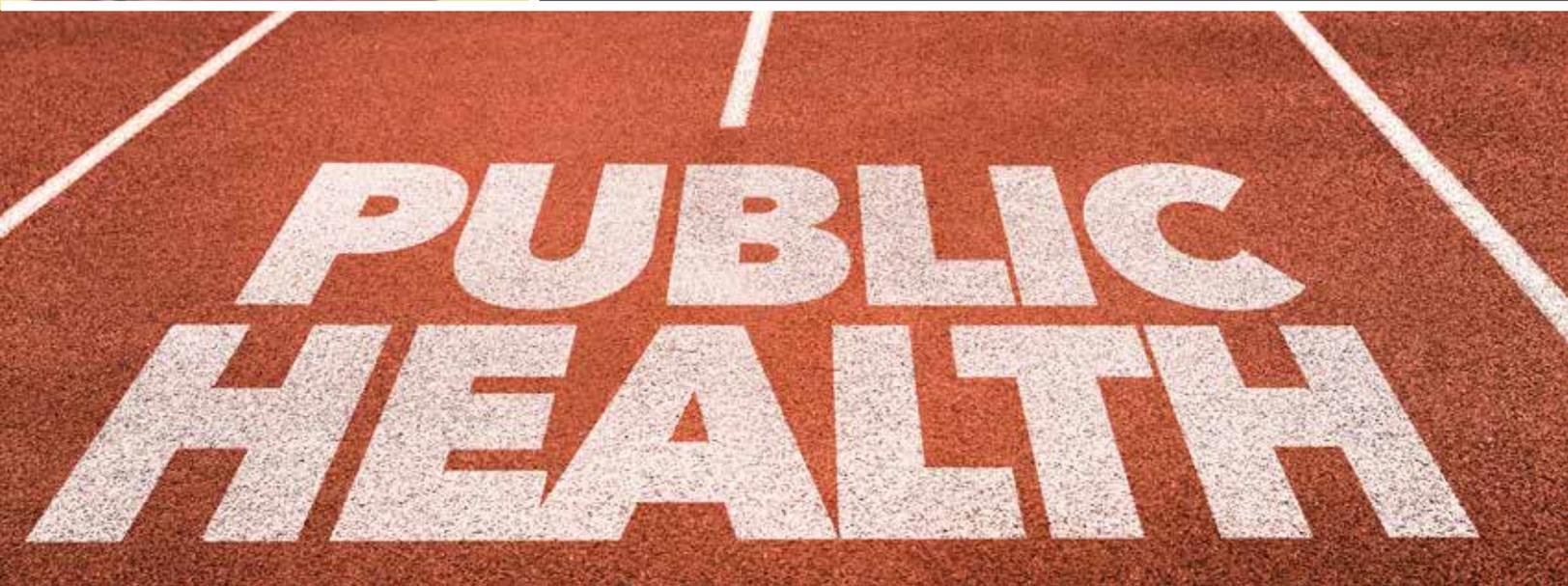
District of Columbia
Department of Health
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
(BRFSS)

2014

Annual Health Report

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DOH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Promote. Prevent. Protect.

WE ARE
WASHINGTON
DC



NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D. C. Code section 2.1401.01 et seq., (“the Act”) the District of Columbia does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, disability, source of income, or place of residence or business. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

Published September 2016

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Muriel Bowser, Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

LaQuandra S. Nesbitt, MD, MPH, Director

Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation

Fern Johnson-Clarke, PhD, Senior Deputy Director

John O. Davies-Cole, PhD, MPH, State Epidemiologist

Office of Communications and Community Relations

Jasmine Gossett, Public Affairs Specialist

Prepared by

Tracy Garner, Program Coordinator
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation

Contributors

Gerald Lucas
State Health Planning and Development Agency
Center for Policy Planning and Evaluation
Leading Causes of Hospitalizations

Delmar Little
Research and Analysis Division
Center for Policy Planning and Evaluation
Leading Causes of Death

Emily Putzer
Healthy People Coordinator
Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation

Editors

Fern Johnson-Clarke, PhD
John O. Davies-Cole, PhD, MPH
Jasmine Gossett

Special Thanks

ICF Macro International, Contractor, for the
D.C. BRFSS Data Collection and
District of Columbia residents who participated in the survey

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	6
Survey Methodology	7
DC Population.....	9
Hospital Admissions	10
Mortality	11
Healthy People 2020	16
Survey Results	20
Survey Population.....	21
Health Coverage.....	22
Sleep.....	23
Oral Health.....	24
Difficulty Seeing.....	25
Flu Vaccination.....	26
Pneumonia Vaccination.....	27
Shingles or Zoster Vaccination.....	28
Overweight.....	29
Obesity.....	30
Exercise.....	31
Tobacco Use.....	32
Binge Drinking.....	33
Heavy Drinking.....	34
Heart Attack.....	35
Heart Disease.....	36
Stroke.....	37
Cancer.....	38
Asthma.....	39
COPD.....	40
Depression Disorder.....	41
Kidney Disease.....	42
Arthritis.....	43
Diabetes.....	44
Pre-Diabetes.....	45
HIV/AIDS.....	46
Mammogram Screening.....	47
Pap Test.....	48
Blood Stool Test.....	49
Sigmoidoscopy and Colonoscopy.....	50
Prostate Cancer Screening.....	51
Appendix 1.....	52

Executive Summary

The health of a community lies in its ability to address and act upon risk factors that debilitate its growth and development. Disparities and determinants, despite best efforts, continue to exist. Socioeconomic status, education, gender, race and disabilities, are some of the factors that can result in health disparities in many communities. Consequently, identifying associated risks are paramount to removing disparities and barriers that exist among communities and populations.

Information from the BRFSS annual health report was obtained almost entirely from data captured and collected from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS is a CDC- sponsored health-risk landline and cell phone survey. Data collected from the survey are collected monthly in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three (3) territories and has been ongoing since 1984.

It is important to convey the significance of data captured from the BRFSS and how this data should be used to strategically improve the health of District residents and avoid future preventable health challenges. The annual report, therefore, is an illustration of obstacles that must be addressed. Data should drive decisions and be the foundation for how to best utilize resources. Many preventive diseases could be reduced if data were used appropriately to determine burden and drive the appropriate policy, intervention, education and program.

In the District of Columbia

- Heart disease and cancer are the top two leading causes of death
- In Ward 2, HIV was the 10th leading cause of death and in Ward 7, HIV was the 8th leading cause of death
- In Ward 3, cancer was the leading cause of death

Gender

- Females were more likely to be obese, physically inactive, have arthritis, asthma, diabetes, depression, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and cancer, never tested for HIV and get less than 7 hours of sleep per day compared to males

- Males were more likely to have no health coverage, be binge drinkers, overweight, current smokers, have kidney disease, heart disease, had previous heart attack and did not visit a dentist within the past year compared to females

Race/ethnicity

- African Americans were more likely to have diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease, pre-diabetes, arthritis, asthma, be current smokers, engage in no physical activity and get less than 7 hours a sleep per day

Whites were more likely to be diagnosed with cancer, have not had a HIV test, be binge and heavy drinkers

- Hispanics were less likely to have health coverage, were more likely to be overweight and never smoked

Ward

Residents who resided in Ward 3 were more likely to rate their health as good or better, be physically active, normal weight, be diagnosed with cancer and have not had a test for HIV

- Residents who resided in Ward 8 were more likely to have a disability that limits their activities and/or require use of special equipment, have difficulty climbing stairs, be obese, physically inactive, have asthma, COPD, depression, arthritis, engage in no physical activities within the past 30 days and more likely to be tested for HIV

Introduction

The goal of the Department of Health (DOH), is to promote, prevent, and protect the health and safety of residents, visitors and those doing business in the city. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a vital surveillance tool that assists epidemiologists, statisticians and policymakers in developing and promoting health education programs, securing funding to targeting at-risk populations, identifying priority areas and gaps.

As a part of the Healthy People consortium, the BRFSS collects pertinent health information that aids in increasing public awareness and understanding of determinants of health, disease, injury and disability. The overall goal for Healthy People is to increase the longevity and quality of life and to eliminate health disparities. Healthy People also serves as a guide for the development of objectives used to measure progress of health outcomes over a ten-year period.

To that end, key risk behaviors such as tobacco use, being physically inactive and poor diet, play a vital role in a population's health decline. Implementing evidence-based strategies that increase residents ability to obtain his or her potential by eliminating the divide between those who are socially positioned and those who are not would change the trajectory of population health in the District of Columbia and worldwide.

This report includes the District of Columbia hospitalizations, leading causes of death and Healthy People 2020 measures where applicable. Results from the core BRFSS, which includes chronic diseases, risk behaviors and preventive practices are gathered from the survey and aimed at reinforcing the urgency of maintaining healthy behaviors.

Survey Methodology

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 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and three territories independently carry out this ongoing telephone survey, sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

In 2011, new changes in methodology and data collection were made to increase the integrity and validity of the BRFSS and to ensure the data represented the current population.¹ The two major changes to the BRFSS were:

- Including cell phones
- Adopting an advanced weighing method

Since 1984, the BRFSS used a statistical method called post-stratification. With the advancement of technology the program was able to adopt an advanced weighting method called iterative proportional fitting (raking).¹ Raking differs from post-stratification because it incorporates variables one at a time in an iterative process, rather than imposing weights for demographic subgroups in a single process.² A key component and advantage of the raking process is the ability to add more variables than the post stratification methods.

Changes from 2011 BRFSS data and moving forward will likely show somewhat higher rates in risk behaviors that are more common among younger populations or certain race/ethnic groups. The small increases in rates are more likely among health-risk indicators such as tobacco use, obesity, binge drinking, HIV, asthma and health status.²

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 2014 District of Columbia BRFSS were:

- Health Status
- Demographics
- Healthy Days (Quality of Life)
- Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening
- Health Care Access
- Prostate Cancer Screening
- Exercise
- Colorectal Cancer Screening
- Inadequate Sleep
- HIV/AIDS
- Chronic Health Condition
- Demographics

- Oral Health
- Immunization
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Consumption
- Drinking and Driving

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 residents. If an optional module is modified in any way, then the questions are treated as “state-added” questions. Optional modules included in the 2014 District of Columbia BRFSS were:

- Pre-diabetes
- Diabetes
- Random Child Selection
- Child Asthma History
- Cardiovascular Health
- Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention
- Health Care Access

The survey was programmed and administered using the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software designed specifically for telephone survey research.

The survey consisted of 188 questions. Not all questions were administered to all residents; however, some questions were administered only to residents with certain characteristics, determined by responses to previous questions. The CATI software system controls this survey logic. The average survey length in 2014 was 26.9 minutes.

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 2014 land-line survey was 45% and the cell phone cooperation rate was 66.2%.

Data Analyses

Data for the 2014 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 (e.g., 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, factoring in 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 residents (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 residents 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 residents in a group generally occur in one of two ways. First, very few residents in the total sample have a particular characteristic under analysis. Second, the survey logic limits the number of residents receiving a particular question, thereby reducing the number of residents in each analytical unit from that item. Where counts are less than 50 residents per subgroup, caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the data.

The survey population excludes adults:

- That do not reside in the District
- In penal, mental, or other institutions
- 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 a land-line or cellular phone

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - Cell phone Methodology - 2012

District of Columbia Population

According to the 2014 Census population estimates, there were 658,893 people living in the District of Columbia. Of this population, 43.6% were White/Caucasian, 49.0% were Black/African American, 4.0% were Asian, and 10.4% were Hispanic. Of those residents in DC who were 25 or older, 52.4% have earned a bachelor's degree or higher (2009-2013). The median household income was \$65,830 and 18.6% of persons lived at or below the poverty level (2009-2013).¹

Table 1. District of Columbia Population, Race and Income by Ward 2009-2013 US Census¹

Ward	Population	Median Income	Caucasian/ White	African American/ Black	Asian	Hispanic	Native Hawai- ian and other Pacific Islander	American Indian and Alaska Native	Some Other Race	Two or More Races
Ward 1	79,145	\$77,602	54.3%	31.6%	4.6%	21.0%	0.2%	0.3%	6.6%	2.4%
Ward 2	75,186	\$94,346	75.9%	8.8%	9.4%	8.9%	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%	3.2%
Ward 3	80,544	\$106,151	83.2%	5.5%	5.7%	8.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	3.9%
Ward 4	79,111	\$66,242	25.8%	58.8%	1.9%	19.0%	0.0%	0.5%	10.4%	2.6%
Ward 5	79,342	\$53,058	16.5%	74.9%	1.4%	8.4%	0.0%	0.3%	5.0%	2.0%
Ward 6	83,821	\$87,393	51.1%	40.3%	4.5%	6.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	2.5%
Ward 7	65,777	\$38,660	2.0%	95.6%	0.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Ward 8	76,445	\$30,263	4.4%	94.0%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%

Note: *Hispanics can be of any race.

¹ Prepared by the Office of Planning State Data Center: 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) Key Demographic Indicators

Hospitalizations in the District of Columbia

In 2014, half of the top nine (9) leading causes of hospitalizations were also among the top 10 leading causes of mortality in the District of Columbia (Tables 3, 4 and 5). The extent and capacity of how the data are being collected and utilized vary by state. Currently, many states utilize hospital discharge data to estimate the financial burden of specific diseases and/or conditions; in addition, to conducting quality assessment and performance improvement activities designed to decrease disease burden. Hospital discharge data along with vital statistics and behavioral risk data provide an overarching assessment of a population's health. Nevertheless, the discharge data contain an abundance of information that transcends financial cost but more importantly provides information that could be utilized to promote effective preventive methods such as changes in diet, exercise, screenings, and checkups. States that utilize hospital discharge data to its full capacity are better equipped to make informed decisions on how to best utilize scarce resources, especially during times of economic hardship.

Table 2. Leading Causes of Hospitalizations in the District of Columbia, 2014

Rank	Condition/Disease	Number of Cases
1	Pregnancy Related	9,096
2	Heart Disease	5,602
3	Psychoses	5,601
4	Accidents and Poisoning	5,495
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	3,262
6	Cancer and Neoplasms	2,687
7	Pneumonia and Influenza	1,604
8	Diabetes	1,572
9	Cerebrovascular	1,401

Source: District of Columbia Hospital Association

Analysis conducted by the District of Columbia Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, State Health and Development Agency

Mortality in the District of Columbia

In 2014, there were 4,731 deaths to residents of the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, heart disease and cancer were the top two leading causes of death (Table 3). Figures 4-11 show the top 10 leading causes of death by ward.

Mortality data are derived from death certificates, which contain demographic information such as the decedent's sex, race¹ and the timing and cause of the death. The importance of mortality data provides a snapshot of one of three components of population change, the other two being fertility and migration. When used in conjunction with hospital discharge and risk behavior data, mortality data can be used as a proxy for measures of morbidity, which more accurately reflect the health status of a population.

Table 3. Leading Causes of Death in The District of Columbia, 2014

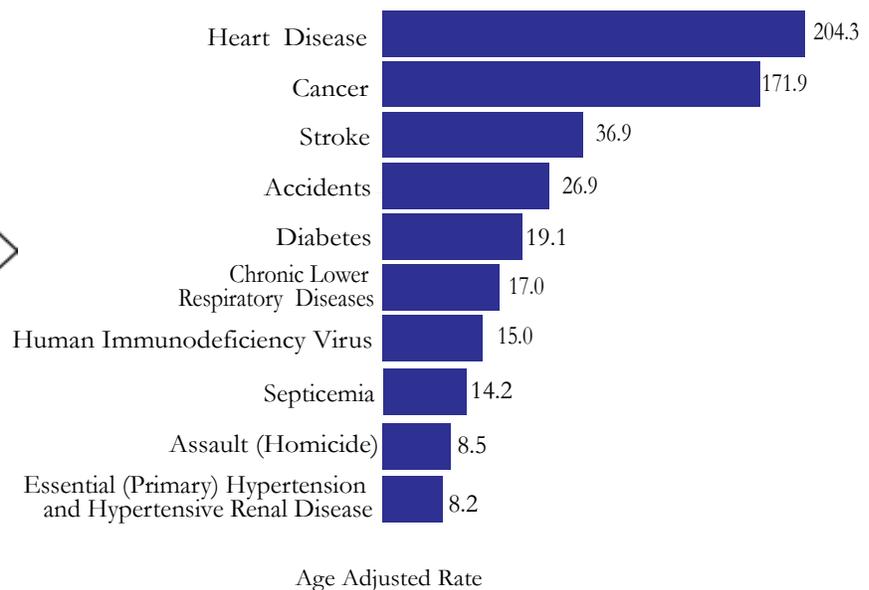
Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000 Population		
DC Rank	Cause of Death	Age-Adjusted
1	Heart Disease	215.2
2	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	184.1
3	Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	35.1
4	Unintentional Injuries (Accidents)	33.9
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	22.5
6	Diabetes	19.4
7	Alzheimer's Disease	19.1
8	Homicide/Assault	14.0
9	Septicemia	13.1
10	Influenza and Pneumonia	12.0

District of Columbia Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division

Ward 1



Figure 4. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 1



Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

Note: Age-adjusted rate per 100,000

Ward 2

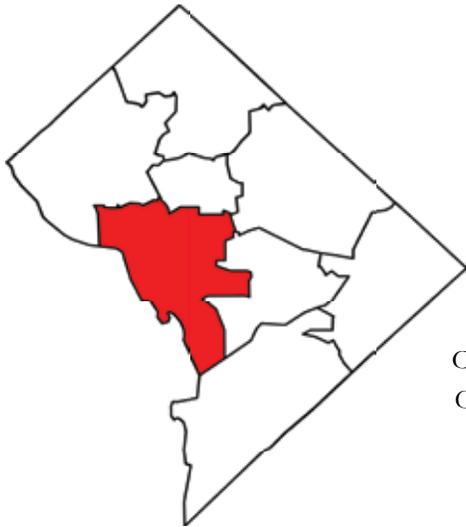
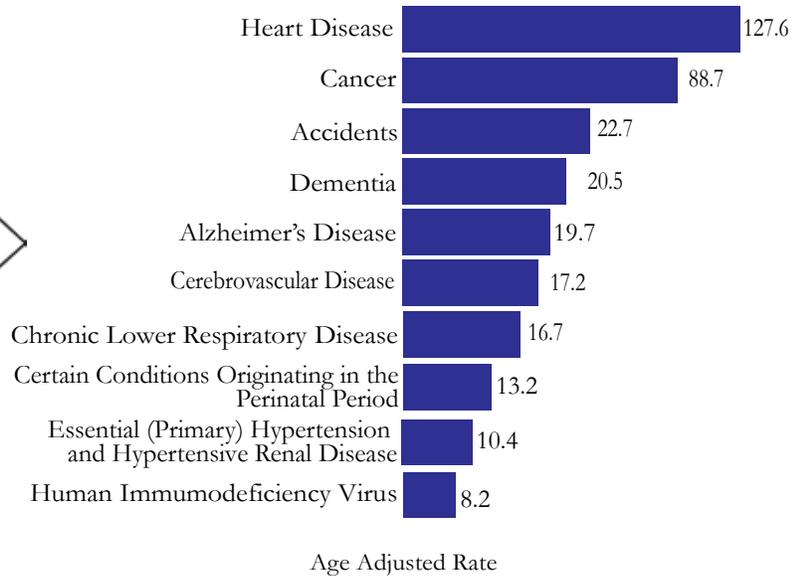


Figure 5. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 2

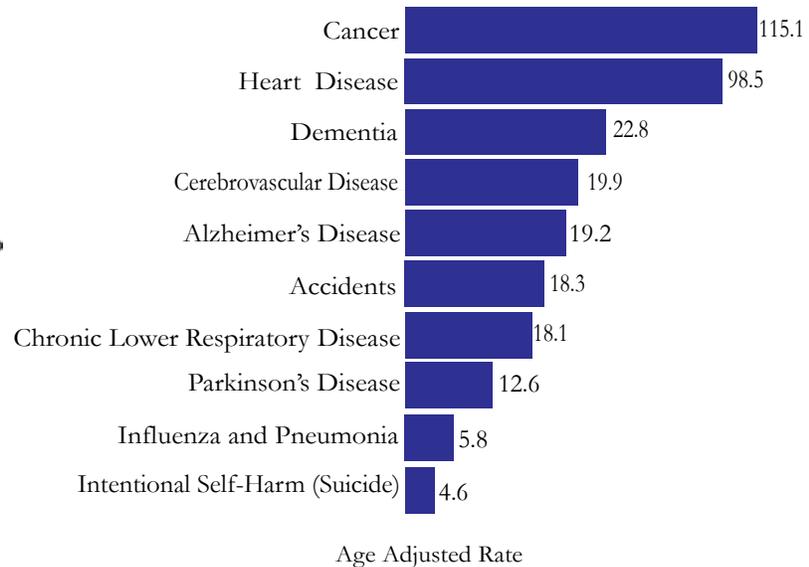


Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

Ward 3



Figure 6. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 3



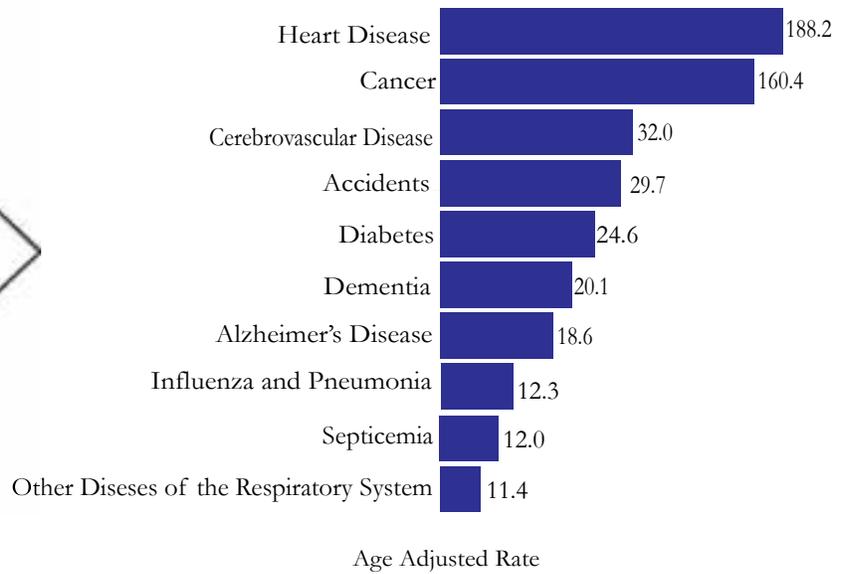
Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

Note: Age-adjusted rate per 100,000

Ward 4



Figure 7. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 4

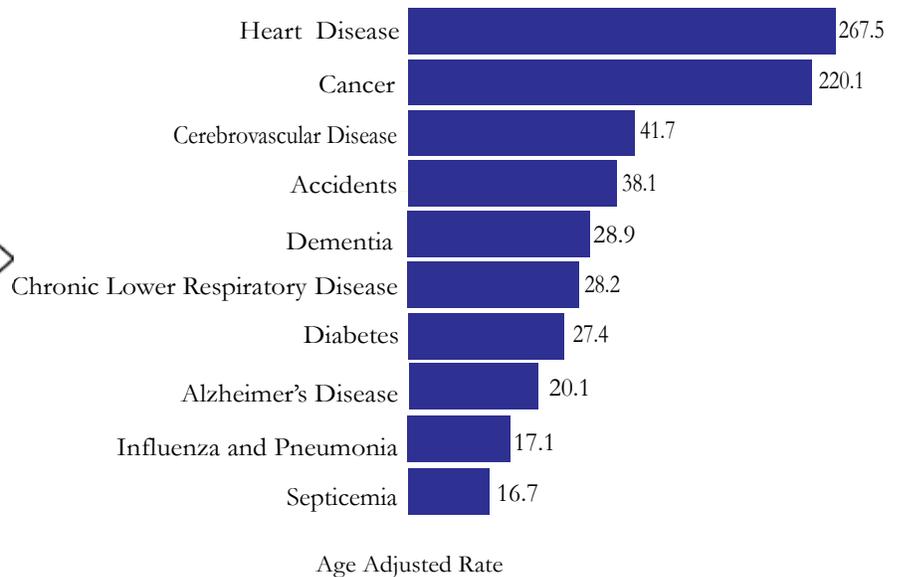


Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

Ward 5



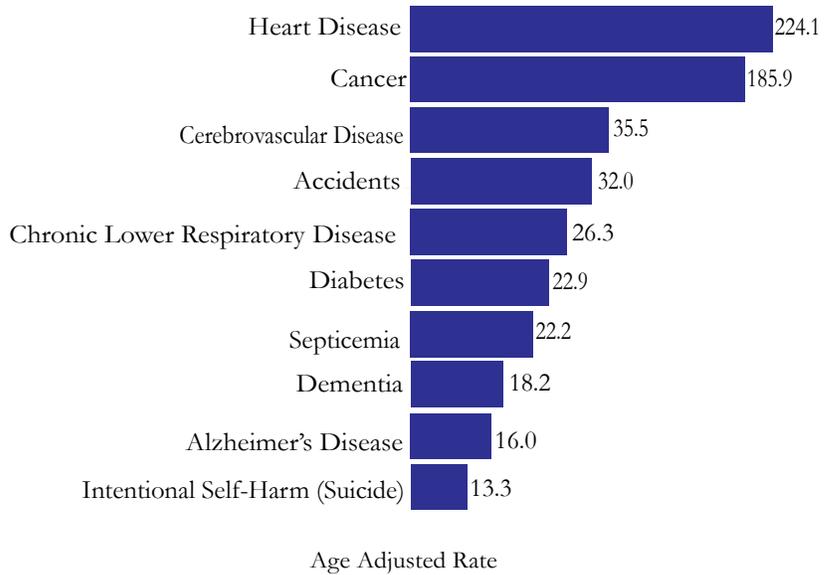
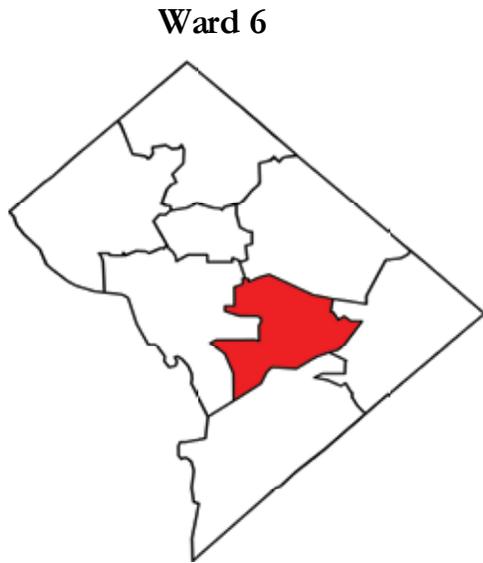
Figure 8. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 5



Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

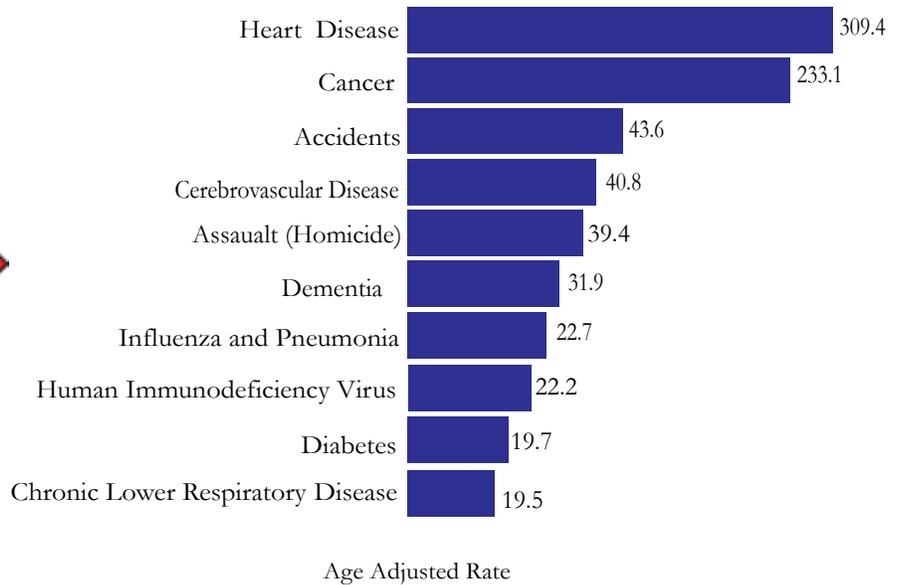
Note: Age-adjusted rate per 100,000

Figure 9. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 6



Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

Figure 10. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 7



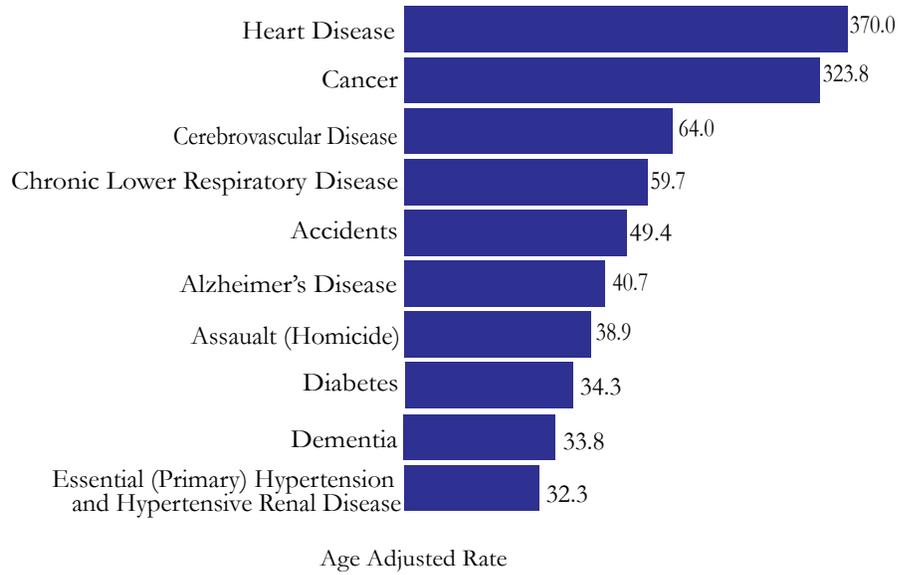
Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

Note: Age-adjusted rate per 100,000

Ward 8



Figure 11. Top Ten (10) Leading Causes of Death in Ward 8



Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division, 2014

Note: Age-adjusted rate per 100,000



District of Columbia Healthy People 2020

The District of Columbia Healthy People 2020 (DC HP2020) framework is a collective, city-wide plan of health priorities focused on improving health outcomes for residents by the year 2020. Particular attention is paid to eliminating health disparities and achieving health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Over 30 agencies/institutions and 100 individuals were involved in a 10-month development process in 2014. Collectively, working groups set targets for over 150 objectives contained within 29 topic areas. Data sources informing the framework are diverse and pull from both traditional health sector (e.g., vital records, Medicaid, and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)) and non-traditional sources (e.g., law enforcement and transportation). Community input has been incorporated into the framework throughout the process, but interested residents and organizations can get involved at <http://www.doh.dc.gov/dc-healthy-people-2020-process>.

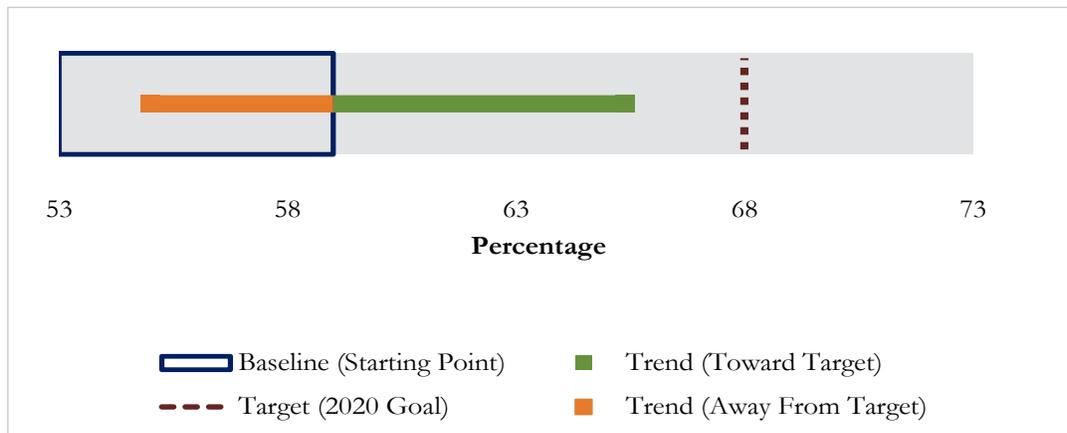
The BRFSS is a key data source in the DC HP2020 framework, helping track nearly 25

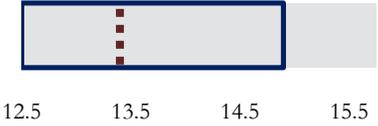
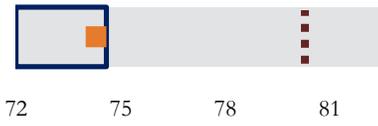
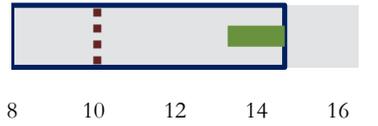
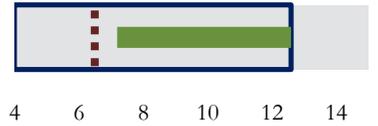
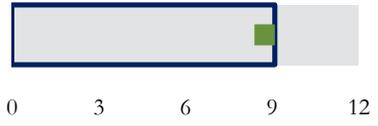
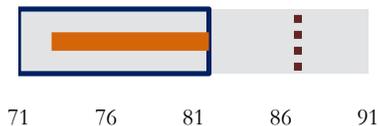
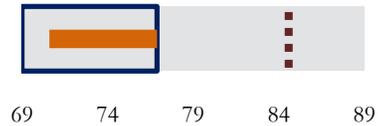
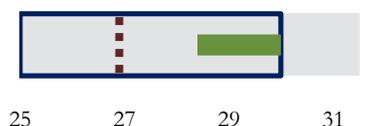
objectives over time. The DC HP2020 topic areas that BRFSS supports are:

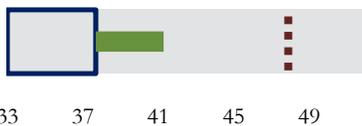
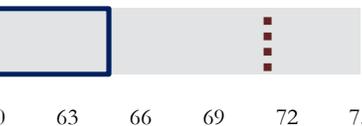
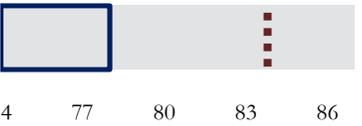
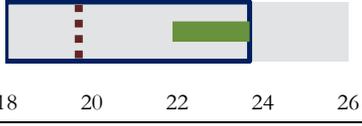
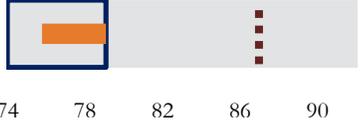
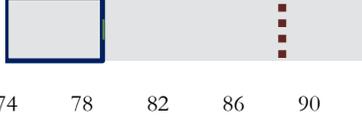
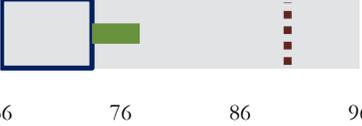
- Access to Health Services
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Heart Disease and Stroke
- Immunization and Infectious Diseases
- Maternal, Infant and Child Health
- Nutrition, Weight Status & Physical Activity
- Older Adults
- Sleep Health
- Social Determinants of Health
- Substance Abuse
- Tobacco Use

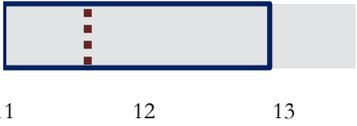
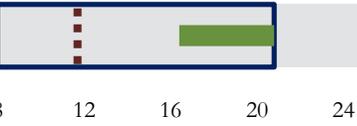
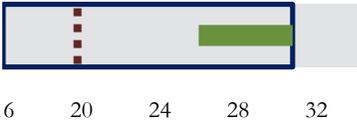
Listed below are the DC HP2020 objectives that use BRFSS data, relevant survey questions, 2014 data, the DC HP2020 target for the year 2020 and a bar chart that visually depicts progress over time for each objective. Appendix 1 contains a table with more detailed information about each DC HP2020 objective that uses BRFSS data.

Progress Key:



DC Healthy People 2020 Topic Area and Objective	BRFSS Question(s)	2014 Data	2020 Target	Progress
<i>Access to Health Services</i>				
AHS-1 Reduce the percentage of residents without a usual place of care	When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go? (No place or ER)	14.9% (2014 baseline)	13.4%	
AHS-2 Increase the percentage of residents who receive preventive care	About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? (1 year)	74.0%	80.3%	
<i>Asthma</i>				
A-4 Reduce asthma prevalence	<u>Current Asthma</u> Has a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional ever told you that you had asthma?	11.5% (2012 baseline)	10.1%	
A-4.1 Reduce asthma prevalence in adults age 65 and older	and Do you still have asthma?	7.2%	6.5%	
<i>Cancer</i>				
C-7 Increase the proportion of adults who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on most recent guidelines	CDC approved methods of calculating.	67.9% (2014 baseline)	74.7%	
<i>Diabetes</i>				
D-2 Reduce the number of new cases of diagnosed diabetes in the population	Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have diabetes?	8.4% (2012 baseline)	N/A ^β	
D-3.1 Increase the proportion of persons with diagnosed diabetes who have at least an annual eye exam	When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?	72.9%	87.0%	
D-3.2 Increase the proportion of persons with diagnosed diabetes who have at least an annual foot exam	About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for irritations?	70.6%	84.6%	
<i>Heart Disease and Stroke</i>				
HDS-4 Reduce the proportion of adults with hypertension	Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?	N/A*	26.9%	

<i>Immunization and Infectious Diseases</i>				
IID-2.3 Increase annual influenza vaccination rate	During the past 12 months, have you had either a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?	41.3%	47.9%	 33 37 41 45 49
<i>Maternal, Infant and Child Health</i>				
MICH-3.2 Increase well-woman visits	See AHS-2 Question	76.9%	87.2%	 76 79 82 85 88
<i>Nutrition, Weight Status and Physical Activity</i>				
NWP-1.1 Increase fruit consumption	How many times did you eat fruit? (once or more per day)	N/A* (2013 baseline)	71.2%	 60 63 66 69 72 75
NWP-1.2 Increase vegetable consumption	How many times did you eat beans or lentils? Dark green vegetables? Orange colored vegetables? (once or more per day)	N/A* (2013 baseline)	83.8%	 74 77 80 83 86
NWP-5.2 Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese	About how tall are you and how much do you weigh?	21.7%	19.7%	 18 20 22 24 26
NWP-7.2 Increase physical activity levels in youth 18-24	During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?	75.8% (2013 baseline)	87.0%	 74 78 82 86 90
NWP-7.3 Increase physical activity levels in adults		79.2% (2013 baseline)	88.6%	 74 78 82 86 90
<i>Older Adults</i>				
OA-1 Improve overall health of older adults (50+)	Would you say that in general your health is (good, very good or excellent)?	77.6%	90%	 66 76 86 96
OA-2 Increase seniors who participate in regular physical activity (50+)	See NWP-9.2 Question	72.7%	89.6%	 65 71 77 83 89 95
<i>Sleep Health</i>				
SH-2 Increase the proportion of adults who get sufficient sleep	On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period? (7-8 hours)	59.5%	70.8%	 50 55 60 65 70 75

<i>Social Determinants of Health</i>					
SDH-6 Decrease economic food insecurity	How often in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals? (usually or sometimes)	N/A* (2013 baseline)	11.6%		
<i>Substance Abuse</i>					
SA-8 Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking during the past 30 days – adults aged 18 years and older	How many times during the past 30 days did you have 4 [for women] or 5 [for men] or more drinks on one occasion?	24.9%	20.8%		
<i>Tobacco Use</i>					
TU-1 Reduce cigarette smoking by adults	<u>Current Smokers</u> Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?	16.4%	11.7%		
TU-1.1 Reduce the proportion of Black/African American adult smokers		26.0%	19.8%		
TU-1.2 Reduce the proportion of Hispanic adult smokers		N/A ^α	10.7%		

Note: Baseline year is 2011 for all objectives unless otherwise indicated.

β Monitoring objective for informational purposes only (no established target).

* Data unavailable because relevant question(s) not asked in 2014 survey. Progress shown through 2013.

α Numbers too low to report for a single year. 2014-2015 data to be combined in next year's report. Progress shown through 2013.

Survey Results

This chapter presents the results of the 2014 DC BRFSS survey by topic. Topics generally correspond to modules of the questionnaire @ <http://doh.dc.gov/service/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system>

Data tables are titled by topic. The data presented in tables are stratified by key demographic variables (gender, age, race, education and income) and geographic location, (ward). Additional data for some topics are presented in table format located in the appendix, but may not be described in the text.

BRFSS topic related tables contain 95% **confidence interval** (CI) for each estimate/percentage. The 95% CI gives an estimated range of values which the true value falls within 95% certainty. In cases where confidence intervals for two subgroups do not overlap, the subgroups are said to be statistically different. However, it is possible for the confidence intervals to overlap and still be statistically different. In addition to CI, **chi-square test** were used to determine statistical significance. Data estimates marked with two asterisks mean that the estimates are statistically significant with a p-value less than .05. Estimates not marked with an asterisk are not considered

statistically significant.

Unweighted Number = UW

The **Relative Standard Error** (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a fraction of the estimate and is usually displayed as a percentage. Estimates with a RSE of 30% or greater are subject to high sampling error and have been suppressed from data results.

Race/ethnicity refers to respondents who identified as non-Hispanic White/Caucasian, African American/Black and Other

Race/ethnic group “Other”= American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, multiracial and other

Ethnicity refers to respondents who identified as Hispanic/Latino were noted as Hispanic regardless of whether or not additional racial information was provided.

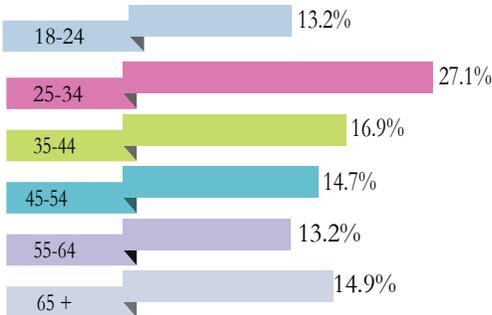
Survey Population

DC BRFSS survey population by gender



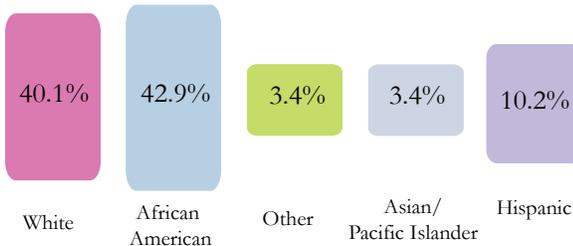
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

DC BRFSS survey population by age (in years)



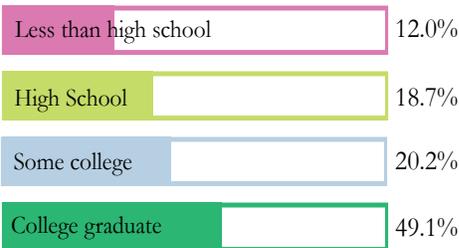
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

DC BRFSS survey population by race/ethnicity



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

DC BRFSS survey population by education



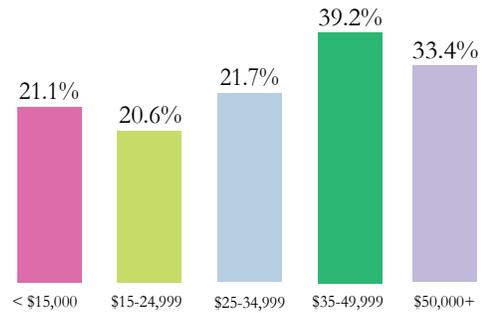
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

DC BRFSS survey population by housing status



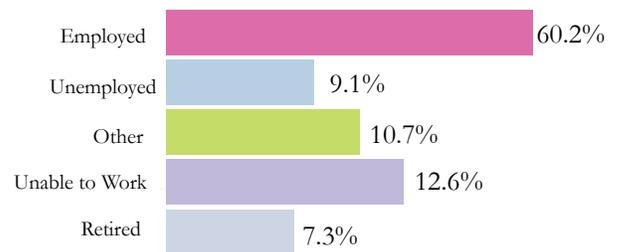
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

DC BRFSS survey population by income



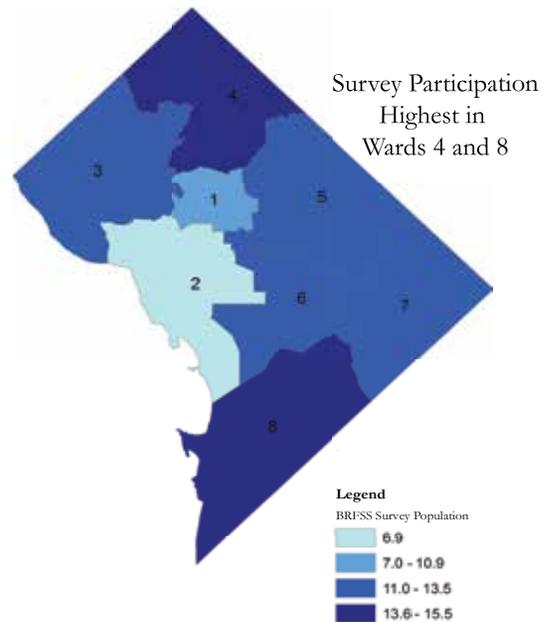
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

DC BRFSS survey population by employment status



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

DC BRFSS survey population by ward



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

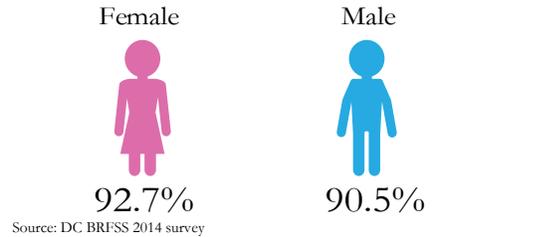
Health Care Coverage

91.7%

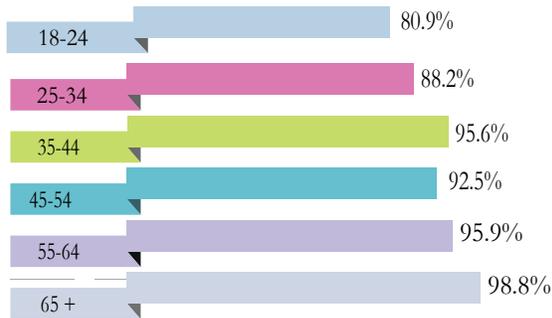
Have health care coverage
Aged 18 years of age and older

Individuals who do not have health care coverage are more likely to not receive annual checkups or critical health screenings in a timely manner.¹ As a result, individuals decrease the likelihood of early detection for many chronic diseases such as diabetes and cancer.

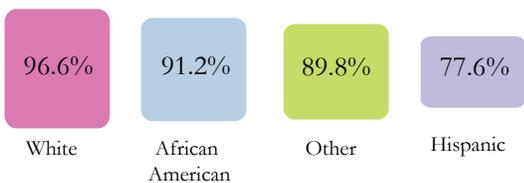
District adults aged 18 years and older who have health care coverage by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



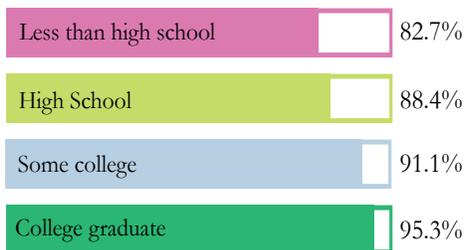
District adults aged 18 years and older who have health care coverage by age, DC BRFSS 2014



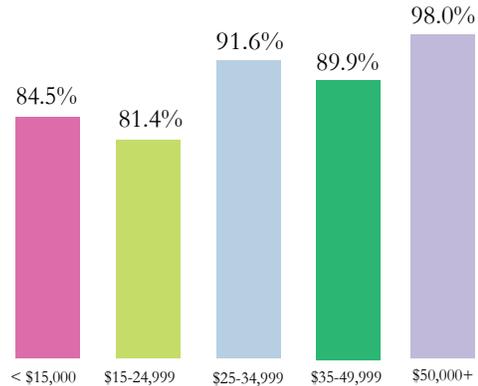
District adults aged 18 years and older who have health care coverage by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



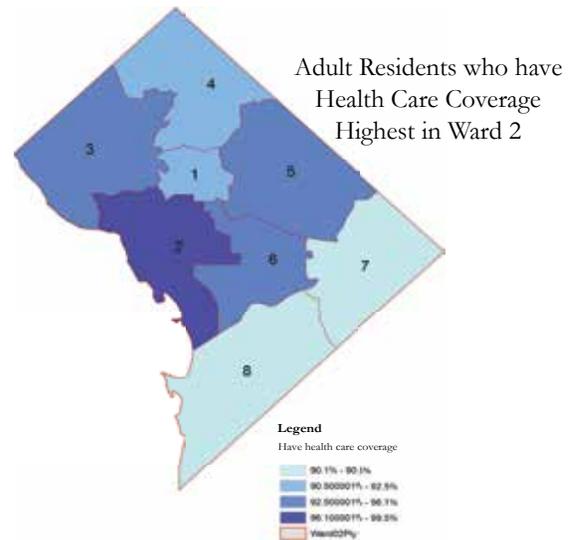
District adults aged 18 years and older who have health care coverage by education, DC BRFSS 2014



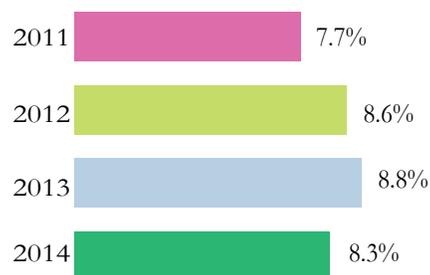
District adults aged 18 years and older who have health care coverage by income, DC BRFSS 2014



District adults aged 18 years and older who have health care coverage by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



No health care coverage, 2011-2014



¹Health Insurance Coverage — United States, 2008 and 2010. (2013). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/su6203a10.htm>

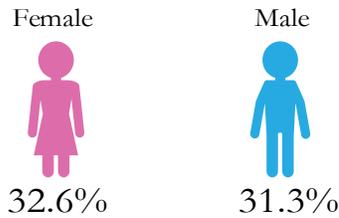
Sleep

32.0%

Less than seven hours of sleep within a 24-hour period

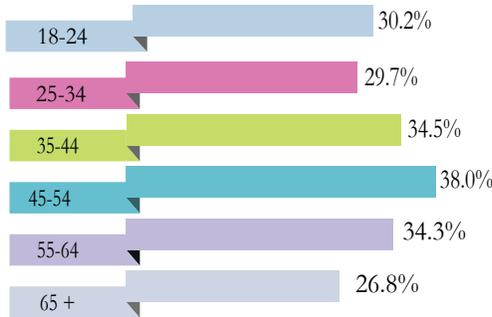
Adequate amounts of sleep is essential to an individual's well-being, daily life functions and their ability to adapt to their environment. Conversely, inadequate amounts of sleep can limit or hinder daily life functions making individuals more susceptible to chronic disease, mental disorders and health risk behaviors.¹

District adults who slept less than seven hours within the past 24 hours by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



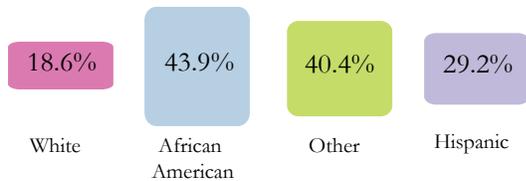
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who slept less than seven hours within the past 24 hours by age, DC BRFSS 2014



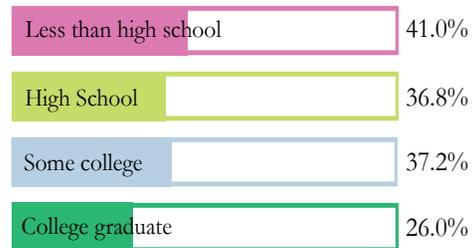
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who slept less than seven hours within the past 24 hours by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



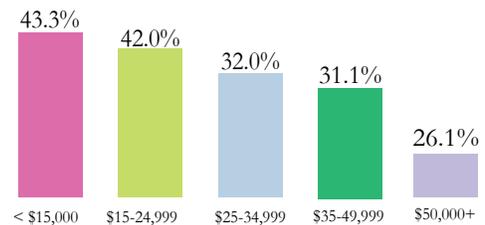
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who slept less than seven hours within the past 24 hours by education, DC BRFSS 2014



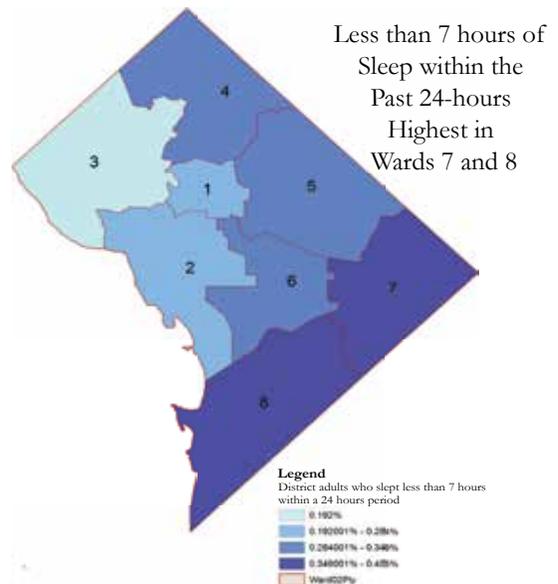
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who slept less than seven hours within the past 24 hours by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who slept less than seven hours within the past 24 hours by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹(2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/sleep/index.html>

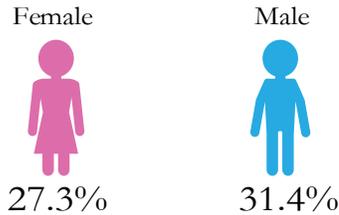
Oral Health

29.2%

Have not visited the dentist within the past year

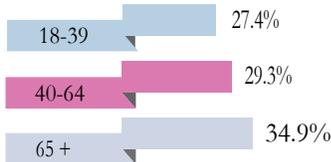
Oral health plays an integral role in a persons overall health across their lifespan. Over 40 percent of poor adults have at least one untreated decayed tooth compared to 16 percent of non-poor adults.¹

District adults who did not visit a dentist within the past year by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



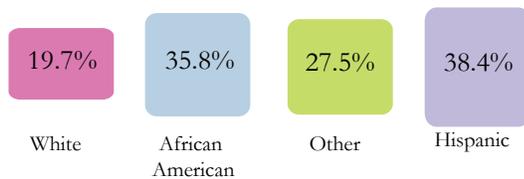
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who did not visit a dentist within the past year by age, DC BRFSS 2014



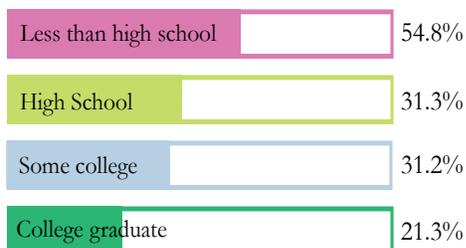
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who did not visit a dentist within the past year by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



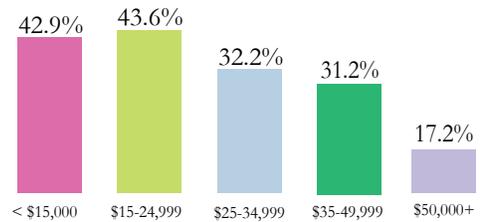
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who did not visit a dentist within the past year by education, DC BRFSS 2014



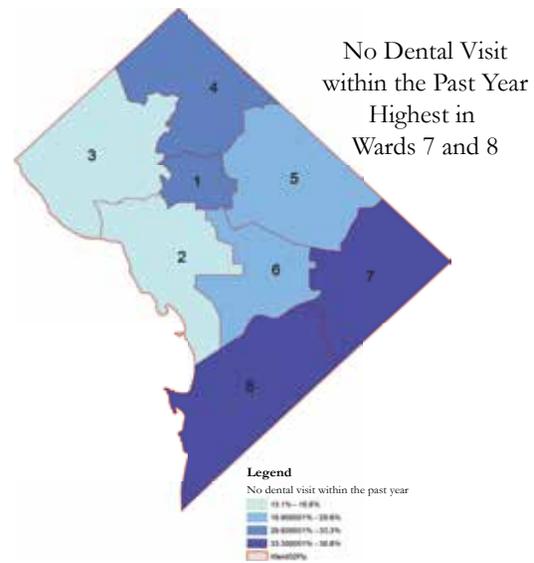
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who did not visit a dentist within the past year by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who did not visit a dentist within the past year by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who did not visit a dentist within the past year, 2012 and 2014



Source: DC BRFSS survey

¹Oral Health for Adults. (2013). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/publications/factsheets/adult_oral_health/adults.htm

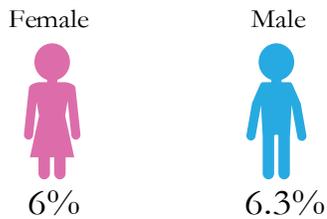
Difficulty Seeing

6.1%

Adults aged 18+ years who are either blind or had difficulty seeing

Vision loss means that a person's eyesight is not correct to a normal level, occurring suddenly or developed gradually over time. The leading cause of low vision and blindness in the United States are age-related eye diseases like macular degeneration, cataract and glaucoma. Other eye disorders, eye injuries and birth defects can also cause vision loss.¹

District adults who have difficulty seeing by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



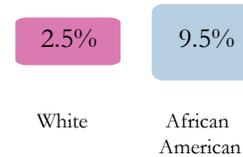
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have difficulty seeing by age, DC BRFSS 2014



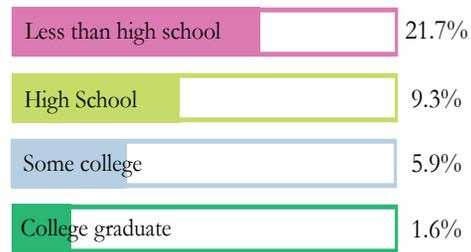
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have difficulty seeing by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have difficulty seeing by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Note - Cell size too small to present by income and ward
¹(n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/pdf/parents_pdfs/VisionLossFactSheet.pdf

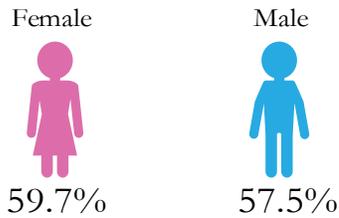
Flu Vaccination

58.7%

No flu vaccination
Past 12-months
Adults 18+ years

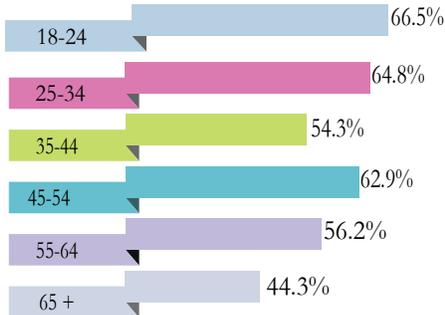
The flu vaccine is given to individuals with a needle, usually in their arm or by flu spray in the nose. “Flu season” in the U.S. can begin as early as October and end as late as May.¹ The flu vaccine protect against three or four influenza viruses that have been determined to be the most common during the upcoming season. During a regular flu season, about 90 percent of deaths occur in people aged 65 years and older.¹

District adults who have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



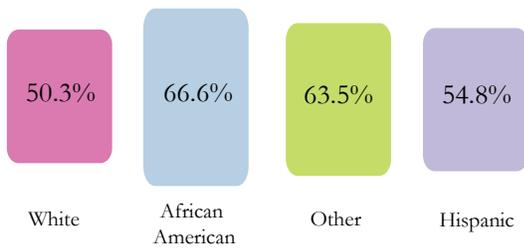
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months by age, DC BRFSS 2014



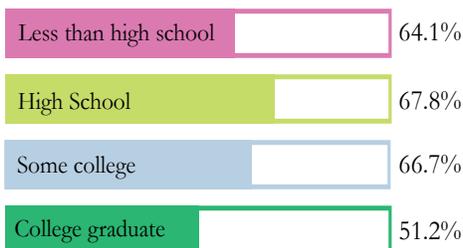
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



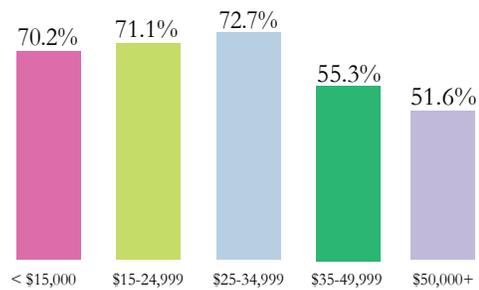
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months by education, DC BRFSS 2014



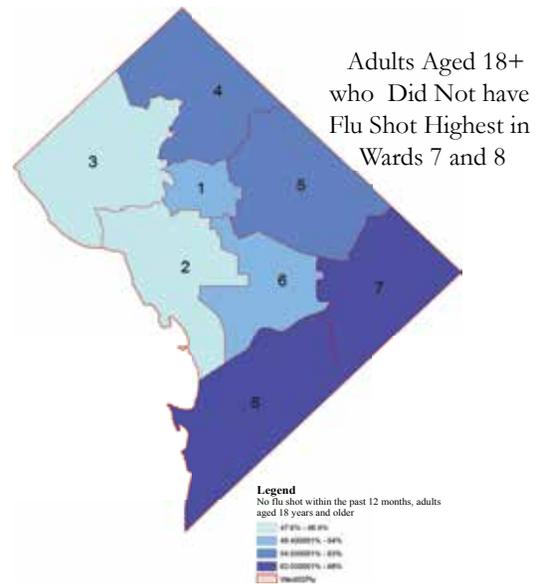
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 65 and over who have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months, 2013 and 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

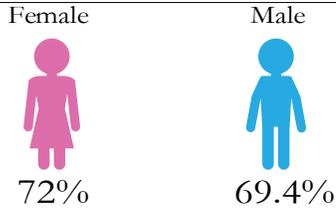
¹Key Facts About Seasonal Flu Vaccine. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/keyfacts.htm>

Pneumonia Vaccination

70.8%
Never had a
pneumonia vaccination
Adults 18+ years

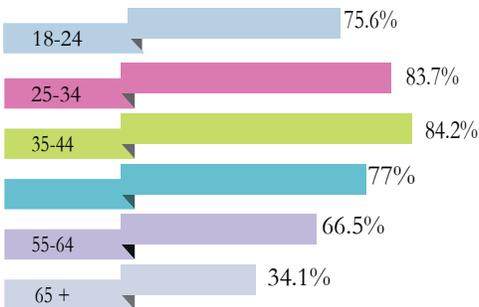
Pneumococcal bacteria spreads from person-to-person by direct contact with respirator secretions, like saliva or mucus. Each year in the U.S., pneumococcal disease causes thousands of cases of meningitis, bloodstream infections, pneumonia and ear infections. The pneumonia vaccine has been effective at preventing severe disease, hospitalizations and death. However, the pneumococcal vaccine does not guarantee to prevent infection and symptoms in all individuals.¹ The pneumonia vaccination is recommended to adults aged 65 years and older and individuals with compromised immune systems.

District adults aged 18 years or older who never receive a pneumonia vaccination by gender,
DC BRFSS 2014



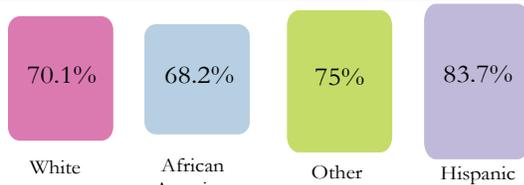
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 18 years or older who never received a pneumonia vaccination by age,
DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 18 years or older who never received a pneumonia vaccination by race/ethnicity,
DC BRFSS 2014



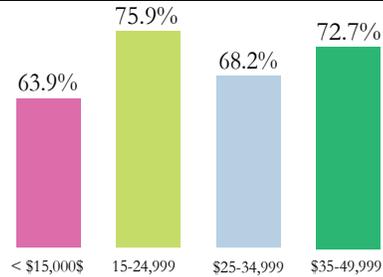
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 18 years or older who never received a pneumonia vaccination by education,
DC BRFSS 2014



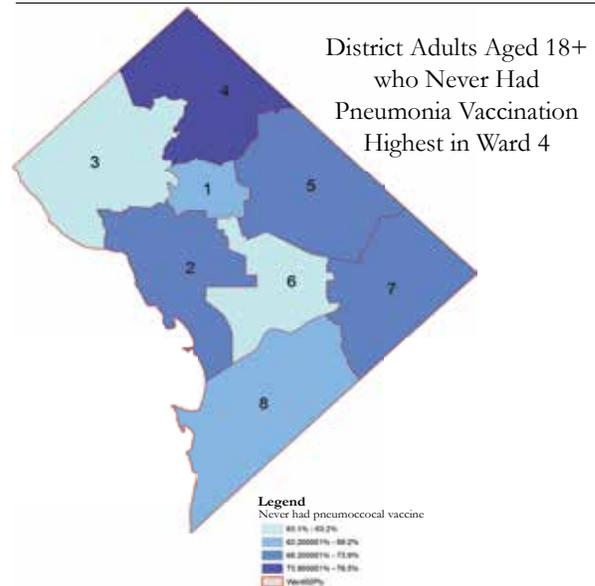
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who 18 years or older who never received a pneumonia vaccination by income,
DC BRFSS 2014



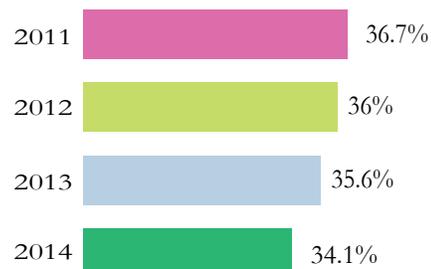
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 18 years or older who never received a pneumonia vaccination by ward,
DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 65 years and older who never had a pneumonia vaccination, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹(2016). Retrieved May 17, 2016, from http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/pneumo/default.htm?s_cid=cs_797

Shingles or Zoster Vaccine

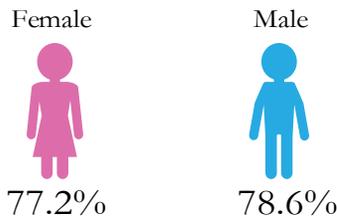
77.8%

Never had a shingles or zoster vaccine

Adults aged 49 years and older

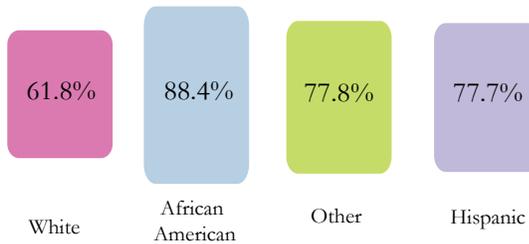
Shingles is a painful rash that usually develops on one side of the body, often on the face or torso. The rash forms listers that typically scab over in 7 to 10 days and clears up within 2 to 4 weeks. CDC recommends shingles vaccine for people aged 60 years and older. Even people who have had shingles can receive the vaccine to prevent future occurrences of the disease.¹

District adults who never had a shingles or zoster vaccine by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



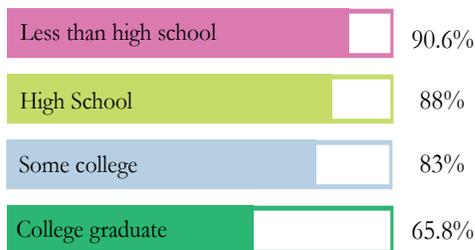
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who never had a shingles or zoster vaccine by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



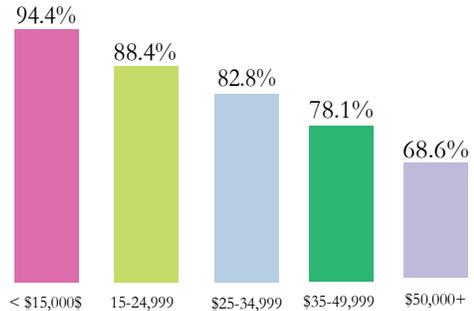
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who never had a shingles or zoster vaccine by education, DC BRFSS 2014



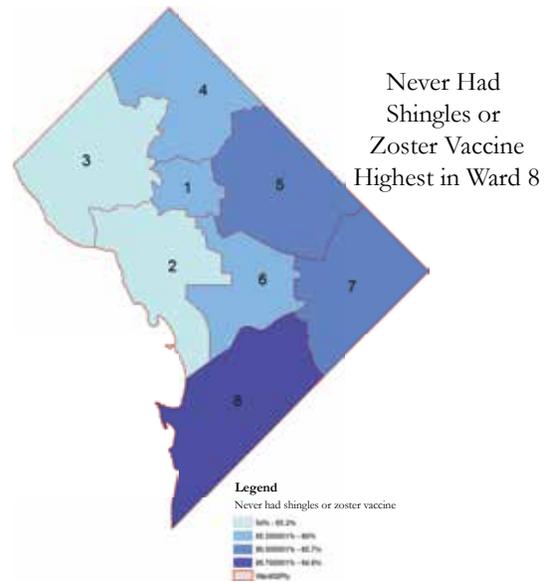
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who never had a shingles or zoster vaccine by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who never had a shingles or zoster vaccine by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹(2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/shingles/default.htm>

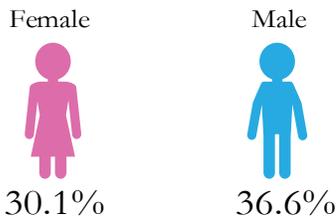
Overweight

33.2%

Adults aged 18+ years who were classified as overweight

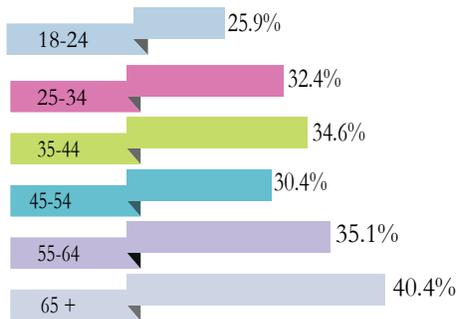
Overweight and obesity are both labels for ranges of weight that are greater than what is generally considered healthy for a given height. The terms also identify ranges of weight that have been shown to increase the likelihood of certain diseases and other health problems such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke, sleep apnea and some cancers.¹

District adults who were categorized as overweight by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



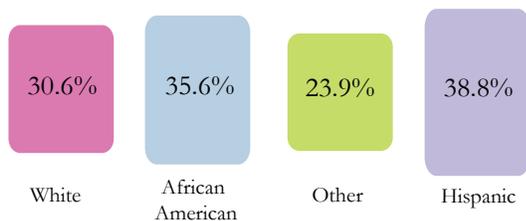
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were categorized as overweight by age, DC BRFSS 2014



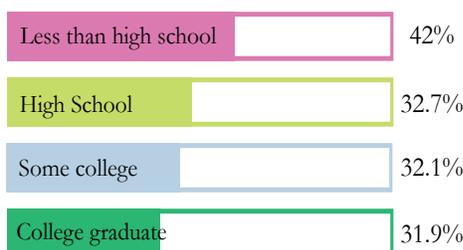
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were categorized as overweight by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were categorized as overweight by education, DC BRFSS 2014



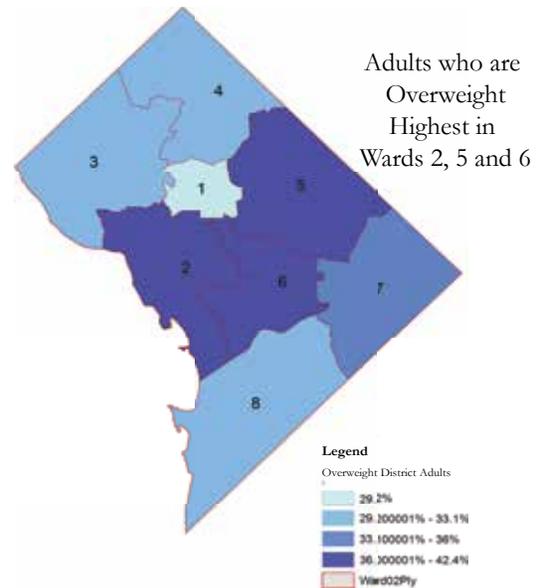
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were categorized as overweight by income, DC BRFSS 2014



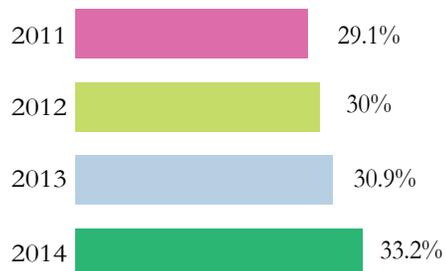
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were categorized as overweight by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Overweight, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹Adult Obesity Facts. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>

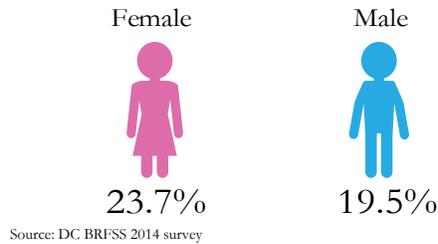
Obesity

21.7%

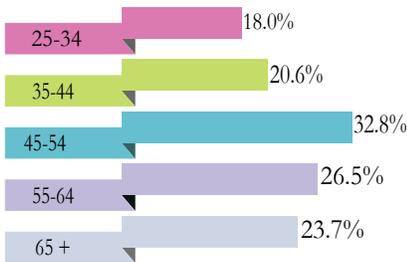
Adults aged 18+ years who were categorized as obese

From 2009-2010, more than one-third of U.S. adults were obese. The term identifies ranges of weight that have been shown to increase the likelihood of certain diseases and other health problems such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke, sleep apnea and some cancers.¹

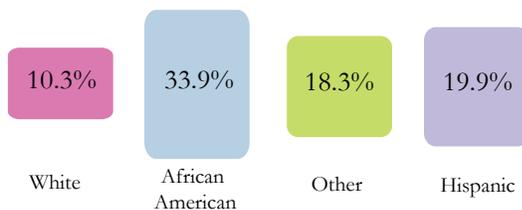
District adults who were categorized as obese by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



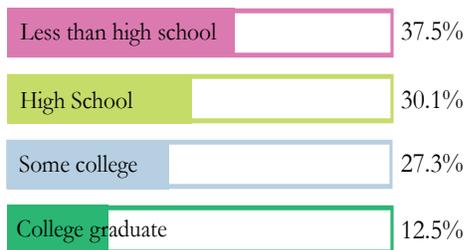
District adults who were categorized as obese by age, DC BRFSS 2014



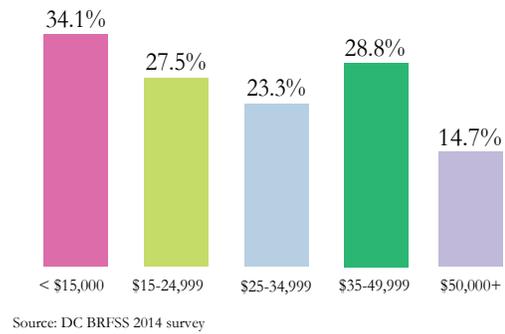
District adults who were categorized as obese by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



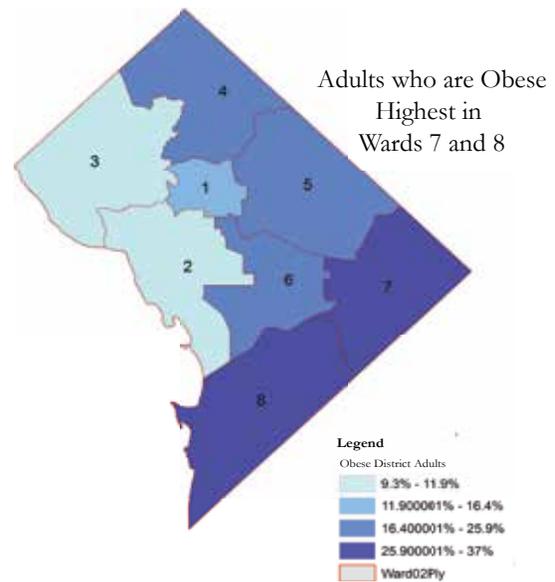
District adults who were categorized as obese by education, DC BRFSS 2014



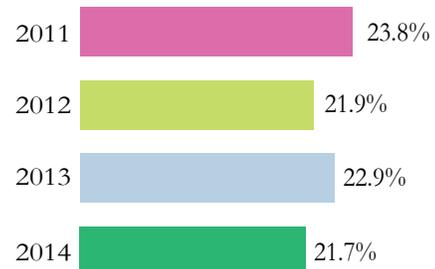
District adults who were categorized as obese by income, DC BRFSS 2014



District adults who were categorized as obese by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Prevalence of Obese, 2011-2014



¹Adult Obesity Facts. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>

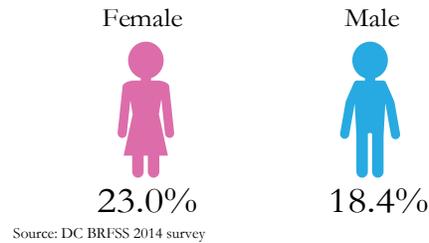
Exercise

20.8%

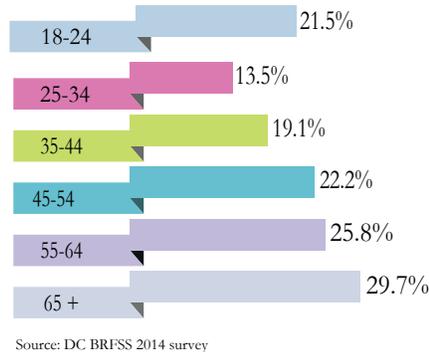
No exercise/physical activity within the past 30 days
Adults aged 18+ years

Engaging in regular physical activity is vital to individuals improving and sustaining their quality of life, next to eating a healthy nutritious diet high in fruits and vegetables. Individuals who do not engage in regular physical activity increase their risk of chronic diseases associated with a sedentary lifestyle such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes and some cancers.¹

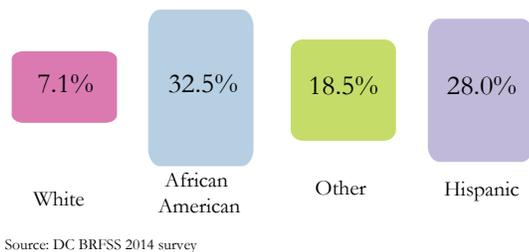
District adults who did not exercise in the past 30 days by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



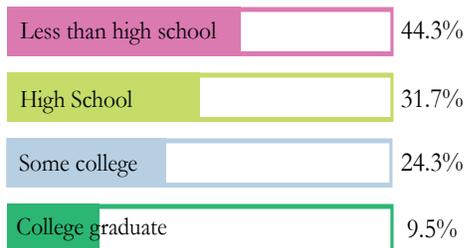
District adults who did not exercise within the past 30 days by age, DC BRFSS 2014



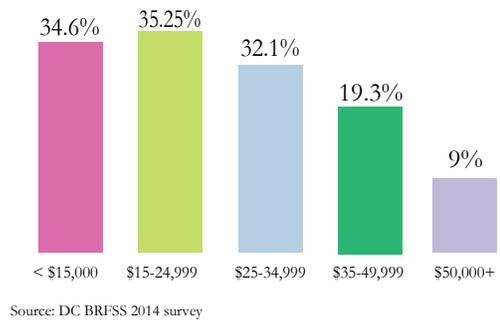
District adults who did not exercise within the past 30 days by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



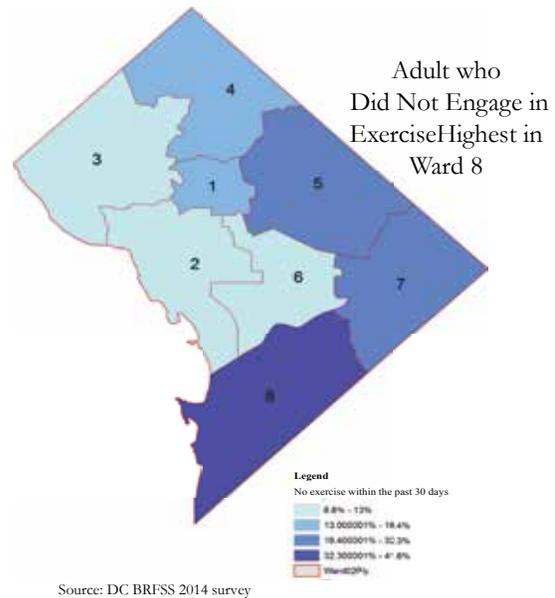
District adults who did not exercise within the past 30 days by education, DC BRFSS 2014



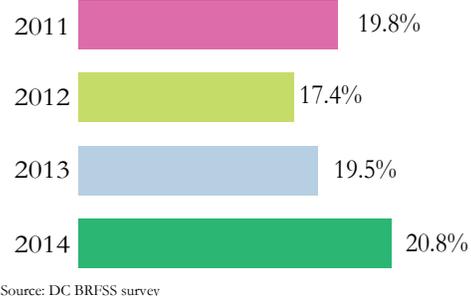
District adults who did not exercise within the past 30 days by income, DC BRFSS 2014



District adults who did not exercise within the past 30 days by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



No Exercise, 2011-2014



¹Physical Activity Basics. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/basics/index.htm>

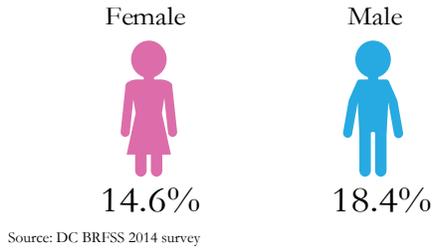
Tobacco Use

16.4%

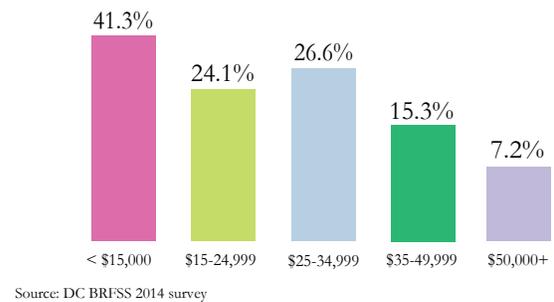
Current smokers
Adults aged 18+ years

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States.¹ Cigarette smoking causes more than 480,000 deaths each year in the U.S., more than HIV, illegal drug use, alcohol use, motor vehicle injuries, firearm-related incidents combined.¹

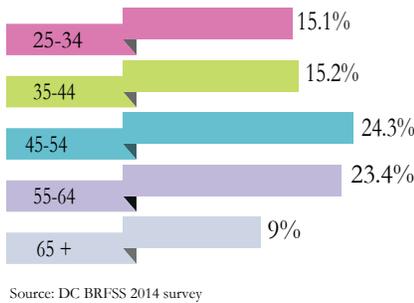
Current smokers by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



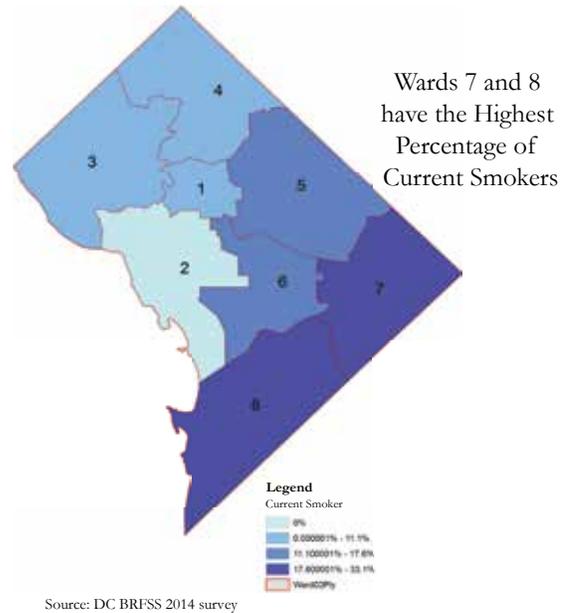
Current smokers by income, DC BRFSS 2014



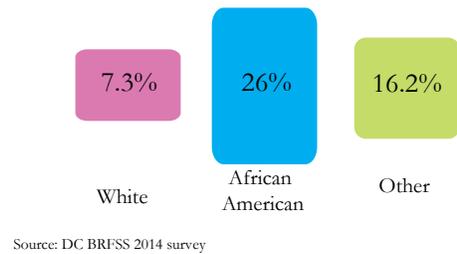
Current smokers by age, DC BRFSS 2014



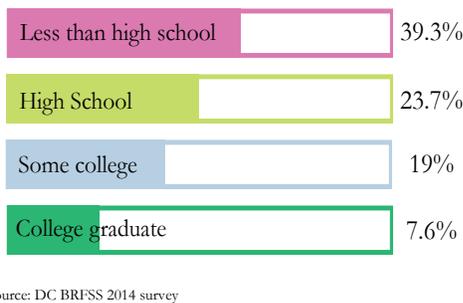
Current smokers by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



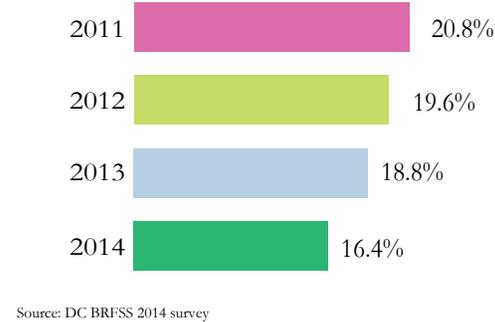
Current smokers by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



Current smokers by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Trend of Tobacco Use, 2011-2014



¹Fast Facts. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/index.htm

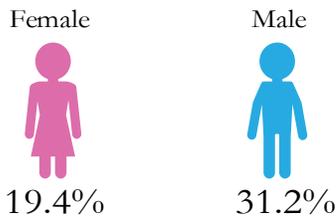
Binge Drinking

24.9%

Binge Drinkers
Aged 18+ years

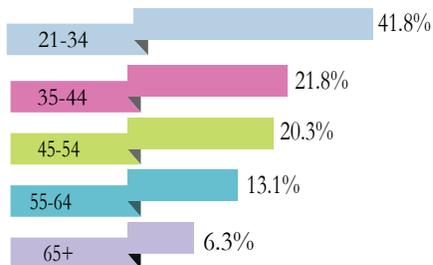
Binge drinking (defined as consuming 4 or more alcoholic beverages per occasion for women or 5 or more drinks per occasion for men). Excessive alcohol use has led to approximately 88,000 deaths, 2006-2010.¹ Excessive drinking also contributes to over 54 different injuries and diseases, including car crashes, violence and sexually-transmitted diseases.¹

District adults who were classified as binge drinkers by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



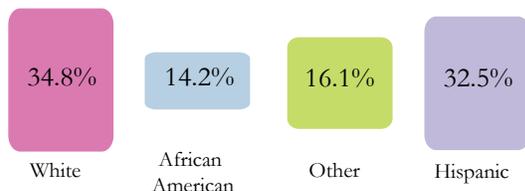
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were classified as binge drinkers by age, DC BRFSS 2014



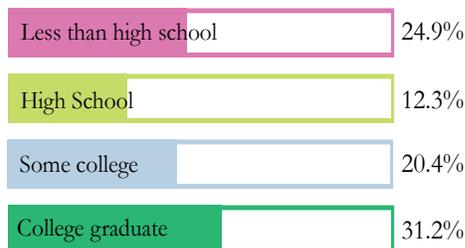
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult who were classified as binge drinkers by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



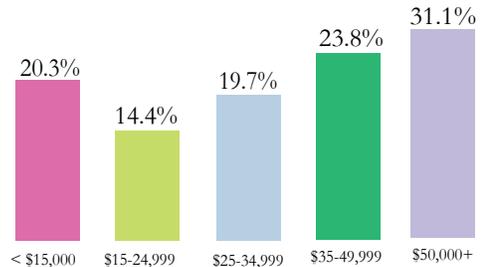
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult who were classified as binge drinkers by education, DC BRFSS 2014



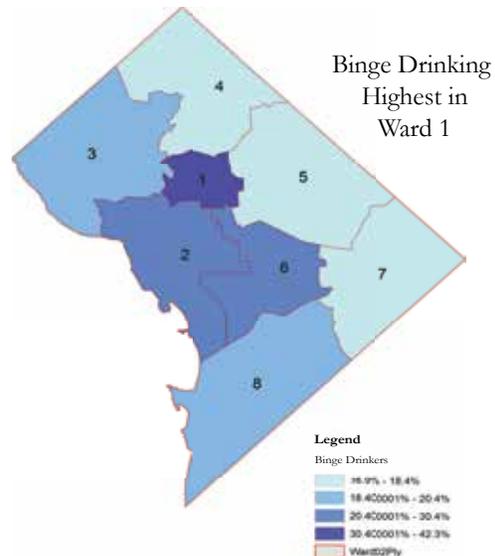
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult who were classified as binge drinkers by income, DC BRFSS 2014



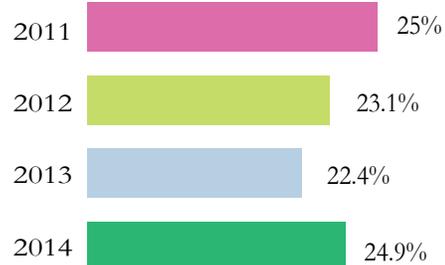
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were classified as binge drinkers by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Binge drinking, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

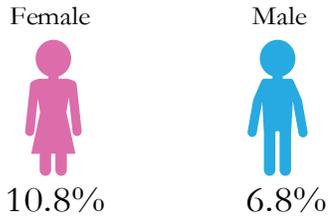
¹Binge Drinking. (2013). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/BingeDrinking/index.html>

Heavy Drinking

9%
Heavy Drinkers

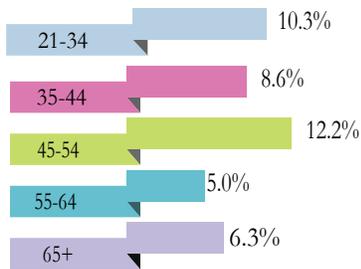
Heavy drinking (defined as adult males having more than two drinks per day and adult females having more than one drink per day) has a negative effect on individuals health, which contributes to health conditions like, liver disease or cirrhosis of the liver, brain damage or dementia, high blood pressure, irregular heart beat and cancer.¹ Alcohol has been linked specifically to head and neck cancers, breast, colon and liver cancer.¹

District adults who were heavy drinkers by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



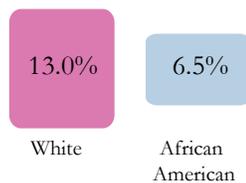
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were heavy drinkers by age, DC BRFSS 2014



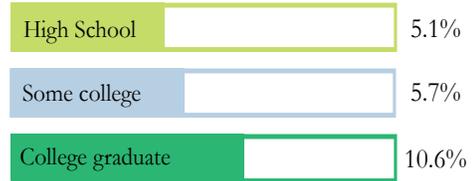
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were heavy drinkers by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



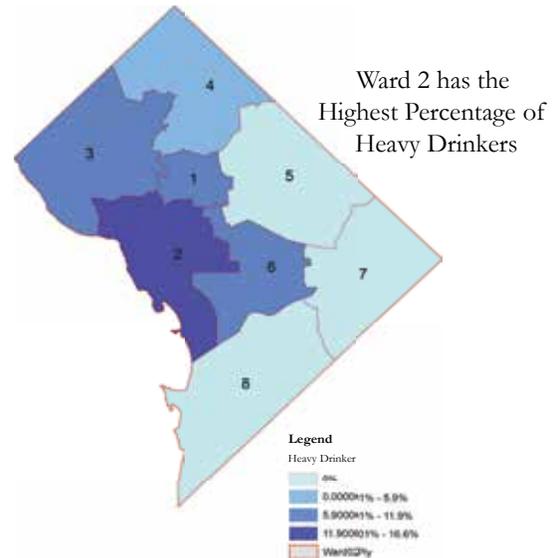
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who were heavy drinkers by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

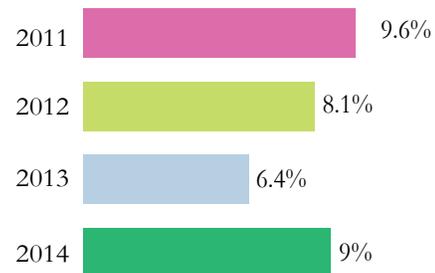
District adults who were heavy drinkers by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Note: Use caution, Wards 5, 7, 8 numerator is less than 20 and should be suppressed for reporting

Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of heavy drinking, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹Frequently Asked Questions. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/faqs.htm>

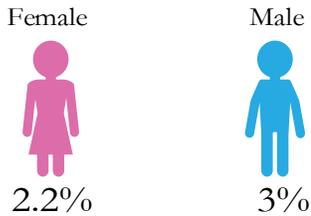
Heart Attack

2.6%

Adults aged 18+ years who had a heart attack

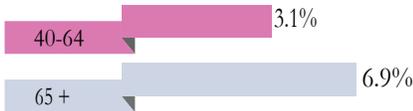
The term “heart disease” also called myocardial infarction often used interchangeably with cardiovascular disease, refers to several types of heart conditions. The most common type in the U.S. is coronary artery disease, which can cause heart attack, angina, heart failure and arrhythmias. Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.¹

District adults who had a heart attack by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



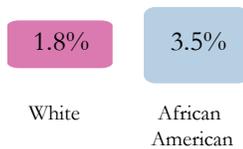
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who had a heart attack by age, DC BRFSS 2014



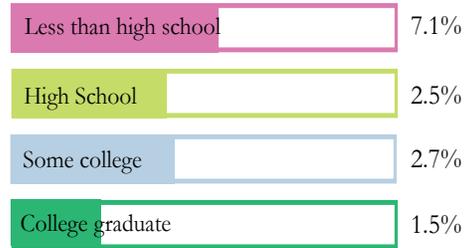
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who had a heart attack by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



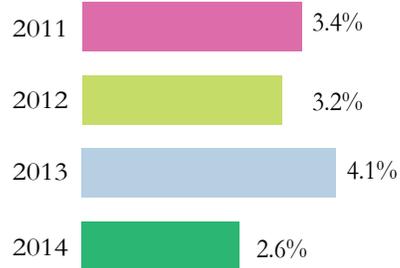
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who had a heart attack by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Heart Attack, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS survey

Note - Cell size too small to present by income and ward

¹Heart Attack. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from http://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/heart_attack.htm

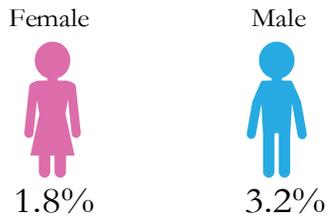
Heart Disease

2.4%

Diagnosed with heart disease
Adults aged 18+ years

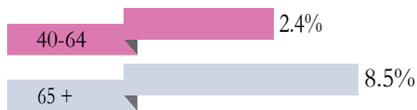
The term “heart disease” often used interchangeably with cardiovascular disease, refers to several types of heart conditions.¹ The most common type in the U.S. is coronary artery disease, which can cause heart attack, angina, heart failure, and arrhythmias. Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States¹ and the District of Columbia.²

District adults diagnosed with heart disease
by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



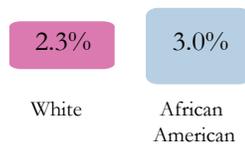
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with heart disease
by age, DC BRFSS 2014



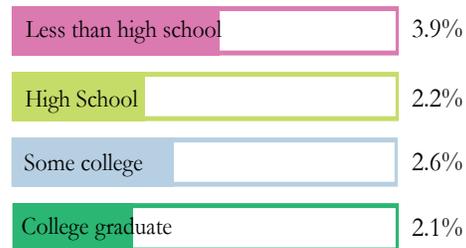
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with heart disease
by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



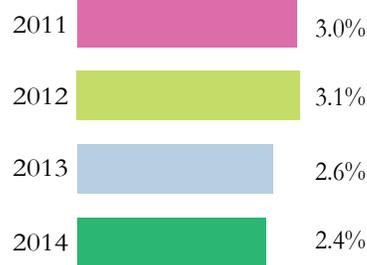
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with heart disease
by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of heart disease, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Note - Cell size too small to present by income and ward

¹Heart Disease Facts. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/HeartDisease/facts.htm>

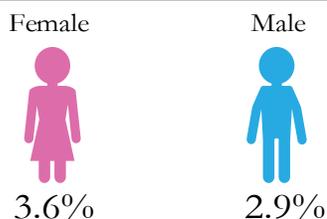
²Leading Cause of Death. (2014) Retrieved February 12, 2016 from District of Columbia Department of Health Center for Policy and Evaluation State Center for Health Statistics

Stroke

3.3%
Adults aged 18+ years
who had a stroke

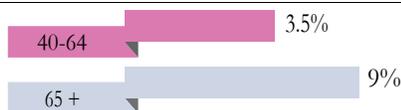
A stroke occurs when the blood flow to the brain is blocked or when a blood vessel in the brain ruptures causing brain tissue to die. A stroke often starts as a sudden feeling of numbness or weakness on half of the body. Stroke is the fifth leading cause of death in the U.S.¹ and the third leading cause of death in the District of Columbia.²

District adults who had a stroke by gender,
DC BRFSS 2014



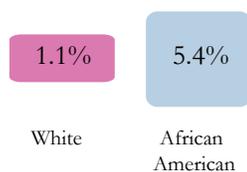
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who had a stroke by age,
DC BRFSS 2014



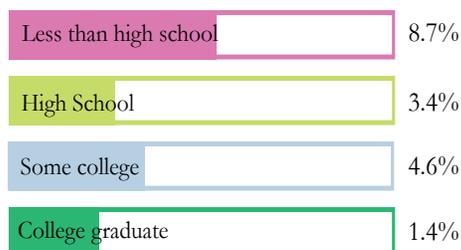
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who had a stroke by race/ethnicity,
DC BRFSS 2014



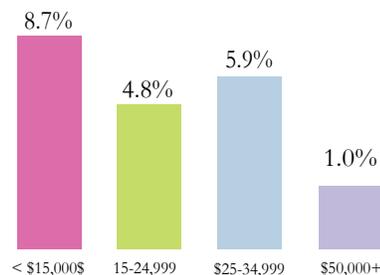
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who had a stroke by education,
DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

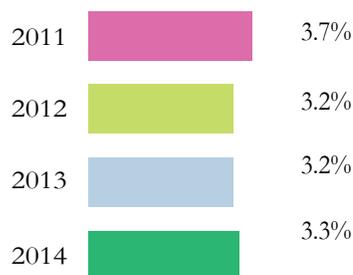
District adults who had a stroke by income,
DC BRFSS 2014



Note: Income category \$35,000-\$49,999 suppressed, numerator less than 20 and RSE less than 30

Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of stroke, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹(2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/stroke/>

² DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division

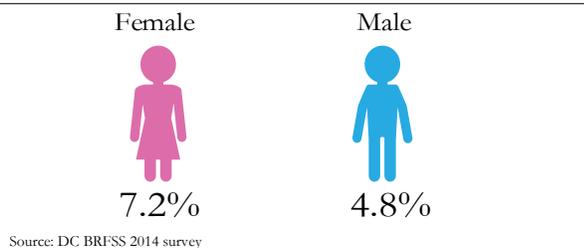
Cancer

6.1%

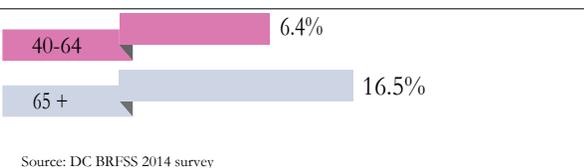
Diagnosed with cancer
(excluding skin cancer)
Adults aged 18+ years

Cancer is a term used for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and are able to invade other tissues. There are over 100 different types of cancer. Cancer cells can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems.¹ In the U.S. and District of Columbia, cancer is the second leading cause of death.²

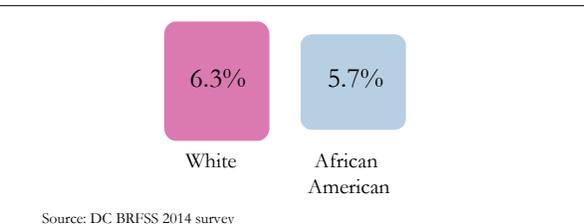
District adults diagnosed with cancer by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



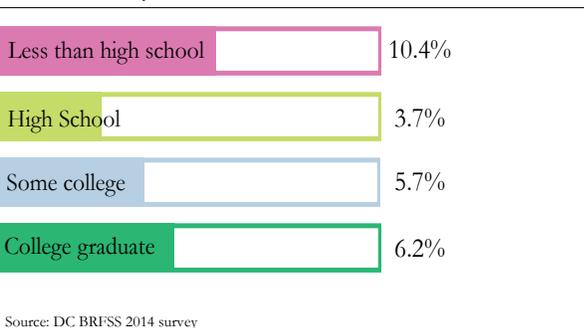
District adults diagnosed with cancer by age, DC BRFSS 2014



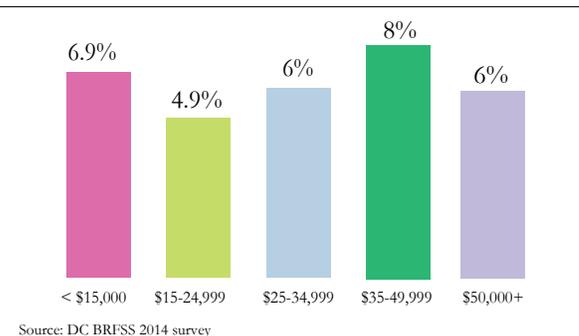
District adults diagnosed with cancer by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



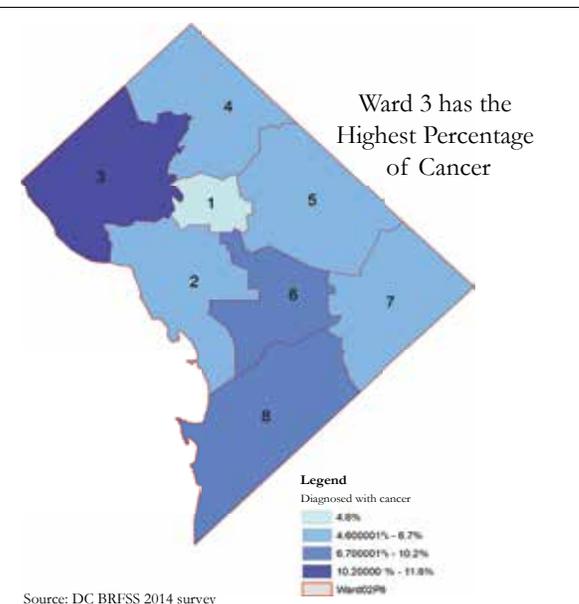
District adults diagnosed with cancer by education, DC BRFSS 2014



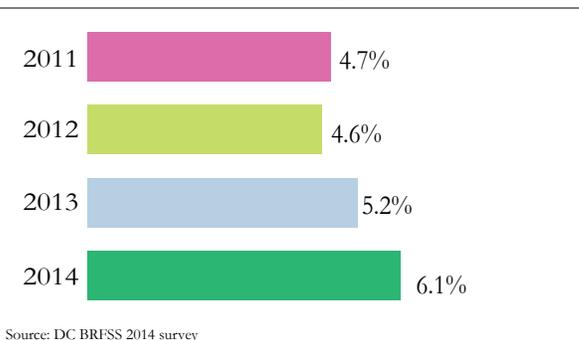
District adults diagnosed with cancer by income, DC BRFSS 2014



District adults diagnosed with cancer by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Prevalence of Cancer, 2011-2014



¹How to Prevent Cancer or Find It Early. (2016). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcepc/prevention/>

²Source: DC Department of Health, Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Data Management and Analysis Division

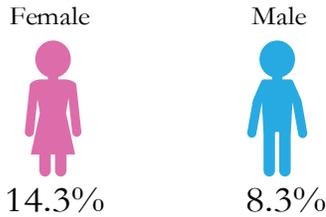
Asthma

11.5%

Current asthma
Adults aged 18+ years

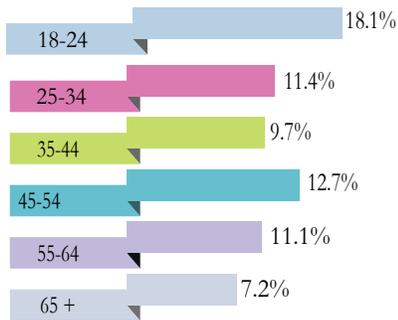
Asthma is a disease that affects the lungs. It can cause repeated episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness and morning and night time coughing. Eliminating asthma triggers such as tobacco smoke, secondhand smoke and dust mites are critical in reducing asthma episodes.¹

District adults diagnosed with asthma by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



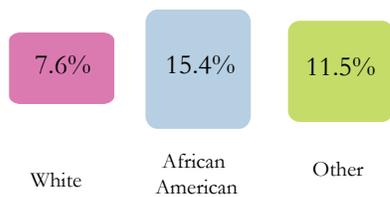
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with asthma by age, DC BRFSS 2014



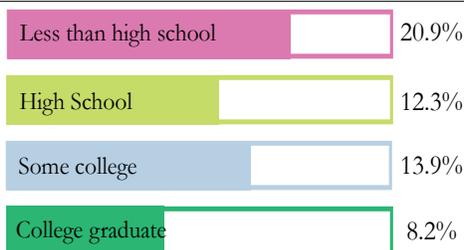
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with asthma by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



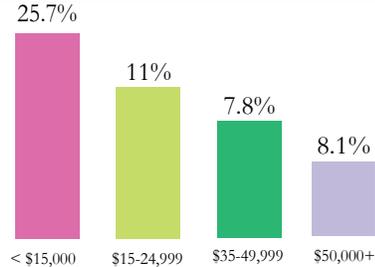
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with asthma by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

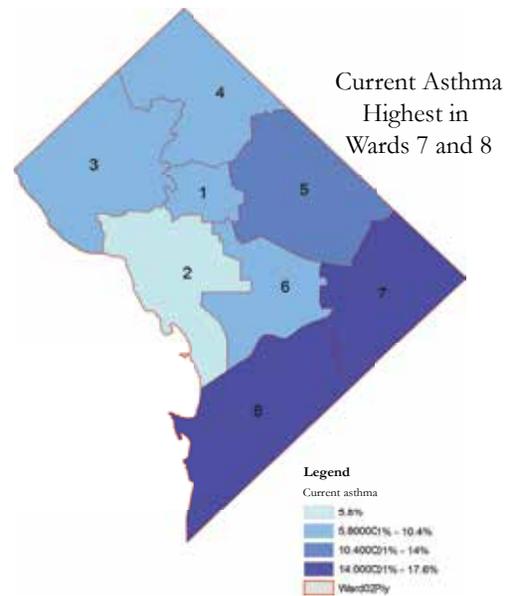
District adults diagnosed with asthma by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Note: Income category \$35,000-\$34,999 suppressed numerator <20 and RSE >30

Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with asthma by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Asthma, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

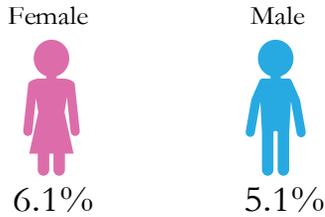
¹(2016). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/default.htm>

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

5.6%
Diagnosed with
COPD
Adults aged 18+ years

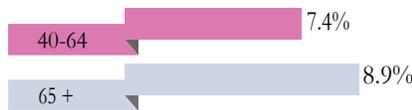
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is the name for a group of diseases that restrict air flow and cause trouble breathing which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis.¹ Fifteen million Americans have been diagnosed with COPD. Chronic lower respiratory disease including COPD is the third leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2013 and in the fifth leading cause of death in the District of Columbia (2014).³ Tobacco use is the primary cause of COPD in the U.S.⁴

District adults diagnosed with COPD by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



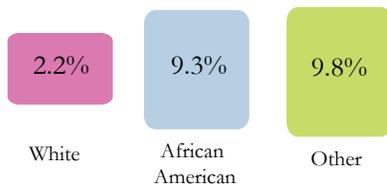
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with COPD by age, DC BRFSS 2014



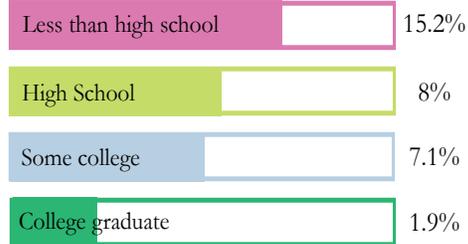
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with COPD by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



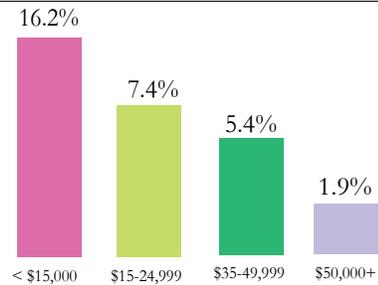
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with COPD by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with COPD by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Note: Income Category \$25,000-\$34,999 suppressed cell size less than 20 or RSE greater than 30
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of COPD, 2012-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹(n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/copd/maps/docs/pdf/DC_COPDFactSheet.pdf

²Leading Causes of Death. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/leading-causes-of-death.htm>

³Leading Cause of Death. (2014) Retrieved February 12, 2016 from District of Columbia Department of Health Center for Policy and Evaluation State Center for Health Statistics

⁴Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/

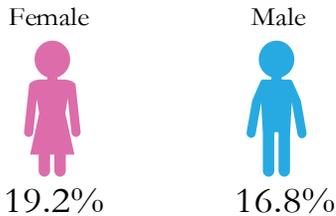
Depression Disorder

18.1%

Diagnosed with depression
Adults aged 18+ years

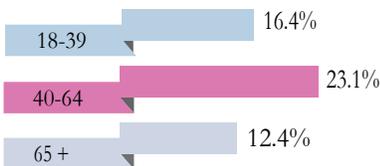
Major depressive disorder is one of the most common mental disorders in the United States. Each year, an estimated 6.7% of U.S. adults experience major depressive disorder. Women are 70% more likely than men to experience depression during their lifetime. The average age of onset is 32 years old.¹

District adults diagnosed with depression by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



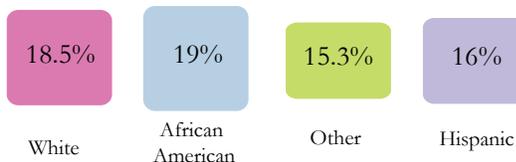
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with depression by age, DC BRFSS 2014



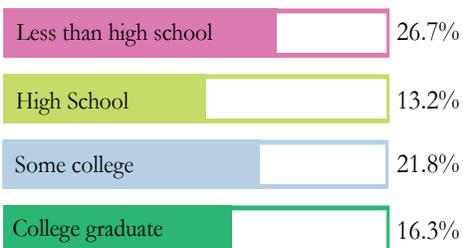
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with depression by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with depression by education, DC BRFSS 2014



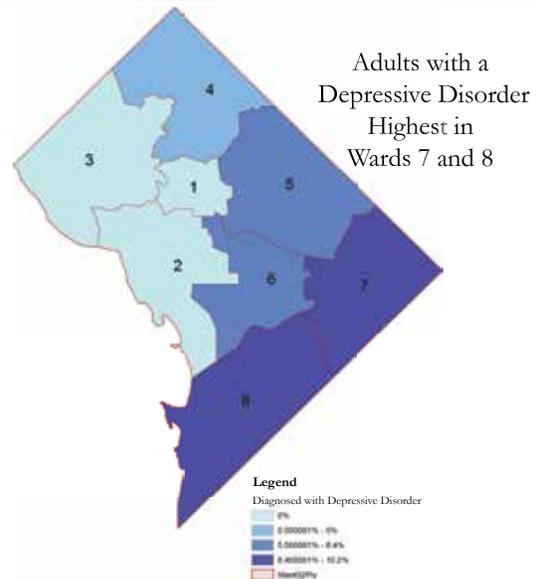
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with depression by income, DC BRFSS 2014



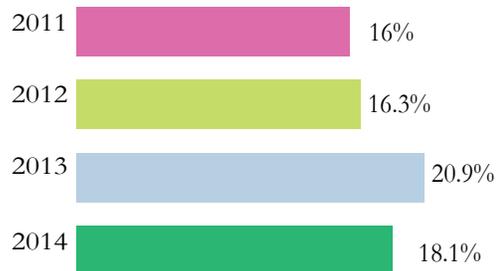
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with depression by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Depression, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

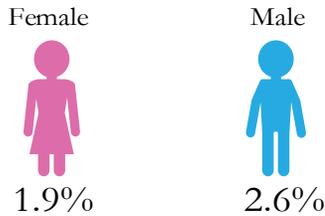
¹Depression. (2013). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/basics/mental-illness/depression.htm>

Kidney Disease

2.2%
Diagnosed with
kidney disease
Adults aged 18+ years

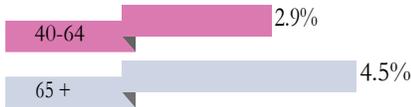
In the United States, there are 3.9 million adults diagnosed kidney disease. Kidney disease in the ninth leading cause of death in the U.S. and the the thirteenth leading cause of death in the District of Columbia. Chronic Kidney Disease may be caused by diabetes, high blood pressure and other disorders. When kidney disease progresses, it may eventually lead to kidney failure, requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant to sustain life.¹

District adults diagnosed with kidney disease by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



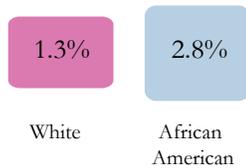
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with kidney disease by age, DC BRFSS 2014



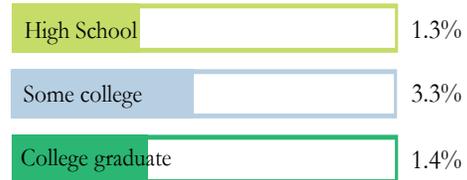
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with kidney disease by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



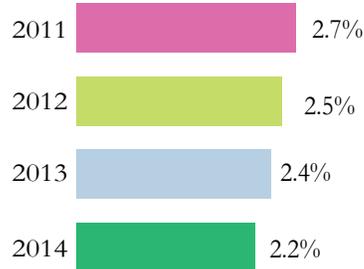
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with kidney disease by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Kidney Disease, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Deaths= per 100,000 population

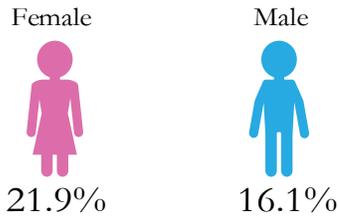
¹Kidney Disease. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/kidney-disease.htm>

Arthritis

19.2%
Diagnosed with arthritis
Adults aged 18+ years

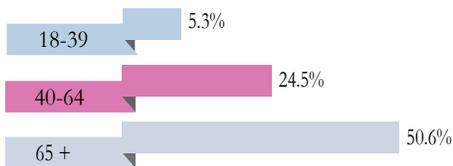
The word arthritis means joint inflammation but describes over 100 rheumatic diseases and conditions that affect joints and tissues. Certain rheumatic conditions can also involve the immune system and various internal organs of the body.¹

District adults who have arthritis by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



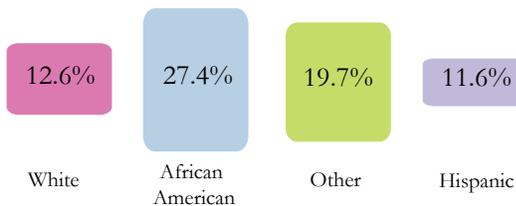
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with arthritis by age, DC BRFSS 2014



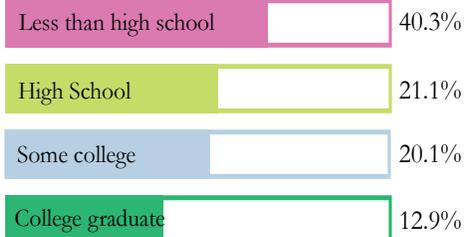
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with arthritis by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



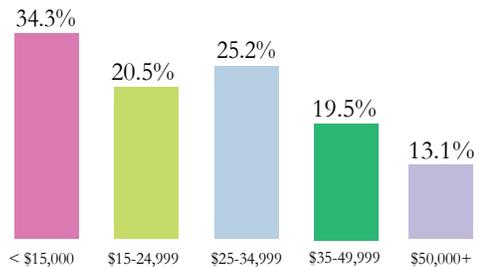
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with arthritis by education, DC BRFSS 2014



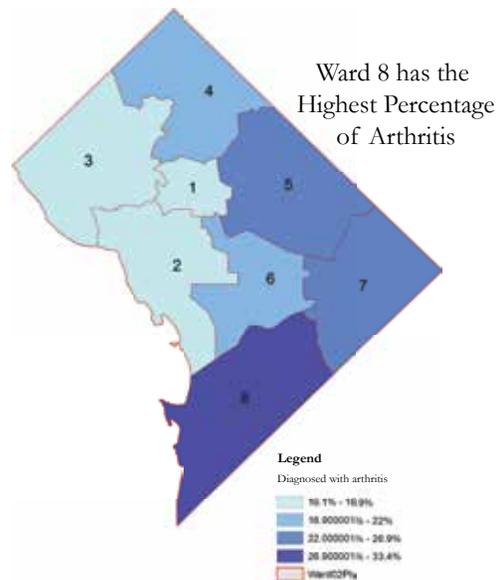
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with arthritis by income, DC BRFSS 2014



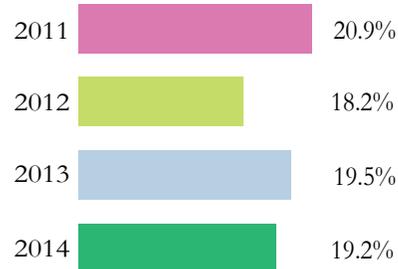
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with arthritis by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Arthritis, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹Arthritis Basics. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/index.html>

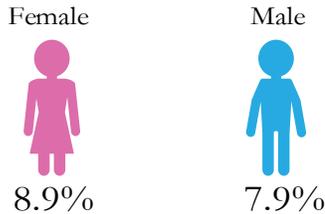
Diabetes

8.4%

Diagnosed with diabetes
Adults aged 18+ years

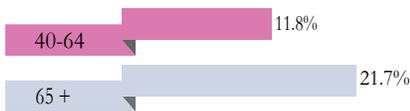
Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S.¹ and the sixth leading cause of death in the District of Columbia.² Diabetes is a disease in which blood glucose levels are above normal. Diabetes can cause serious health complication including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure and lower-extremity amputations.¹

District adults diagnosed with diabetes by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



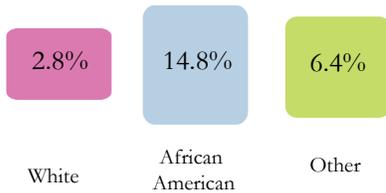
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with diabetes by age, DC BRFSS 2014



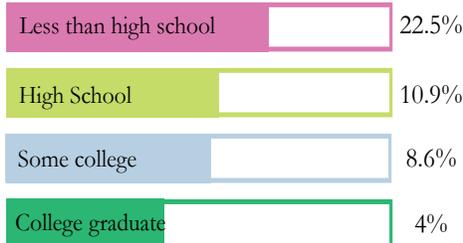
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with diabetes by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



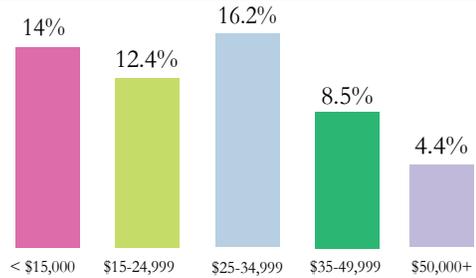
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with diabetes by education, DC BRFSS 2014



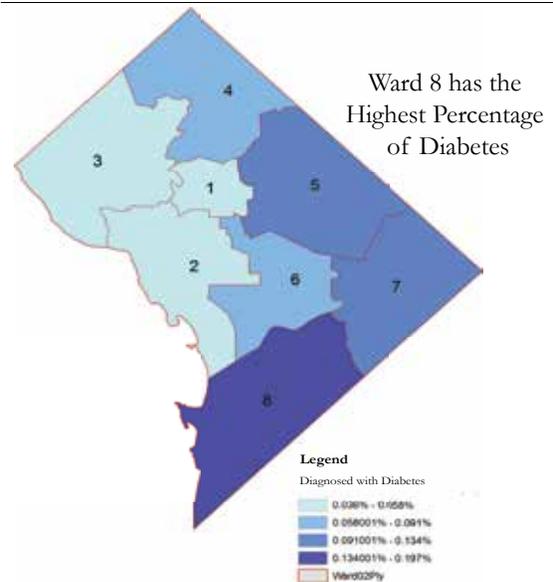
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with diabetes by income, DC BRFSS 2014



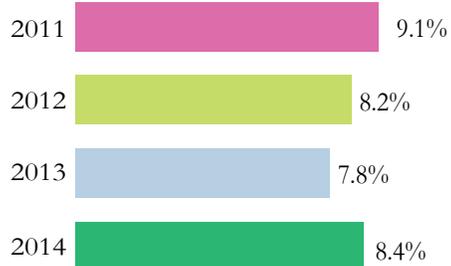
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with diabetes by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Diabetes, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹(2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/home/index.html>

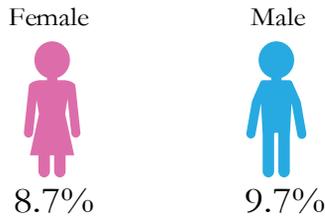
²Leading Cause of Death. (2014) Retrieved February 12, 2016 from District of Columbia Department of Health Center for Policy and Evaluation State Center for Health Statistics

Pre-Diabetes

9.1%
Diagnosed with pre-diabetes
Adults aged 18+ years

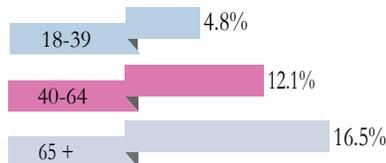
A person diagnosed with pre-diabetes has a blood sugar level higher than normal, but not high enough for a diagnosis of diabetes. Without lifestyle changes to improve their health, 15% to 30% of people with pre-diabetes will develop type 2 diabetes within five years.¹

District adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



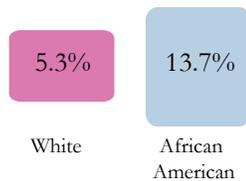
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes by age, DC BRFSS 2014



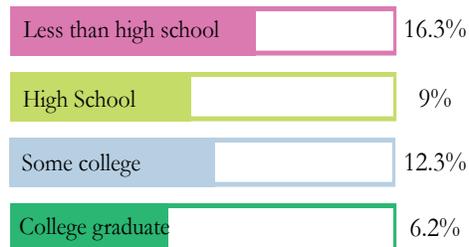
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



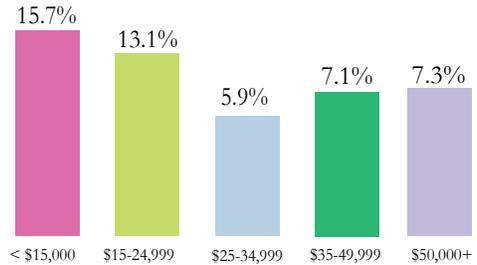
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes by education, DC BRFSS 2014



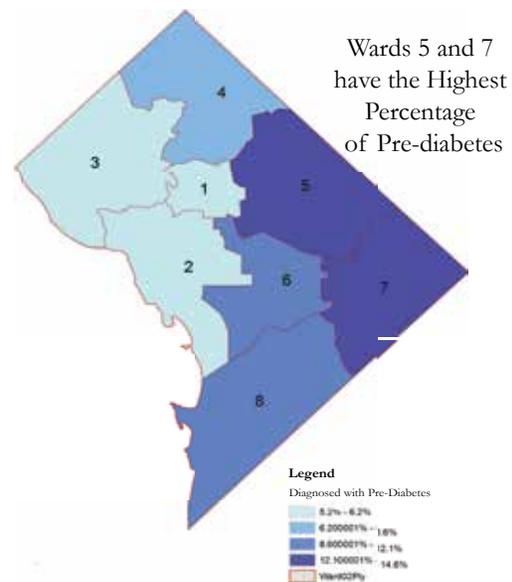
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes by income, DC BRFSS 2014



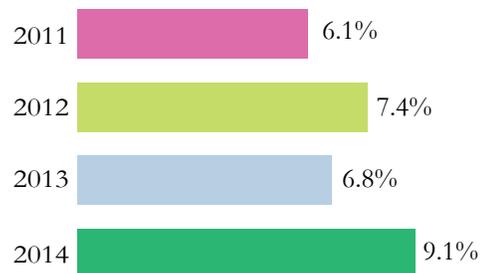
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults diagnosed with pre-diabetes by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of Pre-diabetes, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹Prediabetes. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/prediabetes.html>

HIV / AIDS

30.7%

Have not been tested for HIV
Adults aged 18+ years

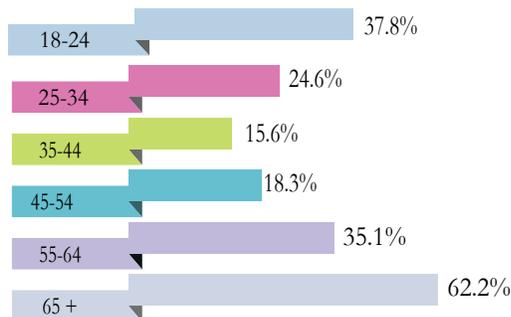
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the virus that can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) if untreated.¹ In the United States, more than 1.2 million people are living with the HIV infection and almost 1 in 8 people do not know they have been infected.¹

District adults who have never been tested for HIV by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



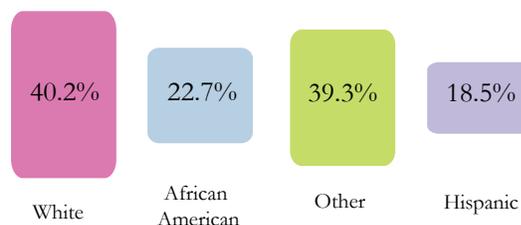
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have never been tested for HIV by age, DC BRFSS 2014



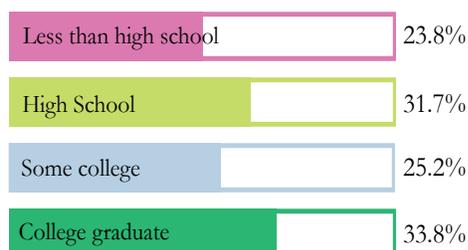
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have never been tested for HIV by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



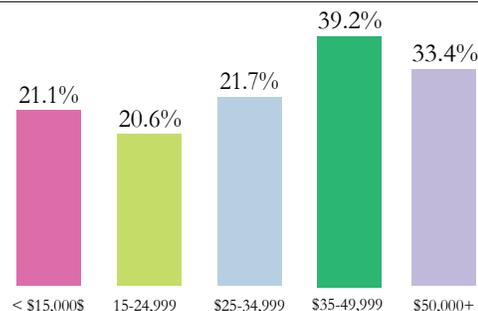
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have never been tested for HIV by education, DC BRFSS 2014



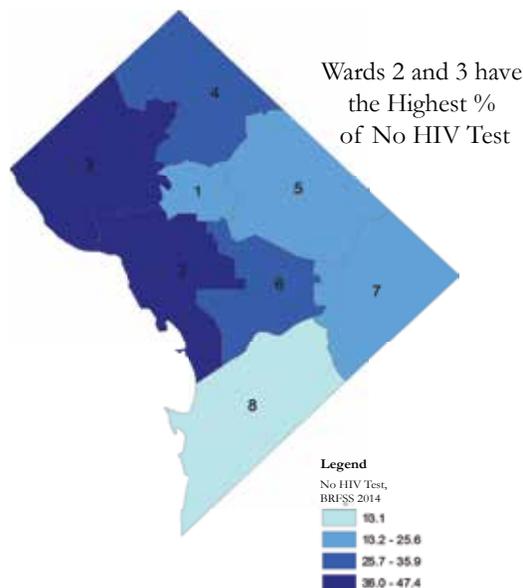
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have never been tested for HIV by income, DC BRFSS 2014



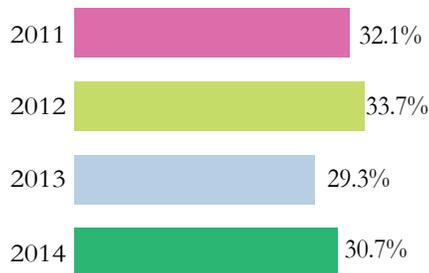
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults who have never been tested for HIV by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

Prevalence of HIV Screening, 2011-2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹HIV Basics. (2015). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/index.htm>

Mammogram Screening

25.3%

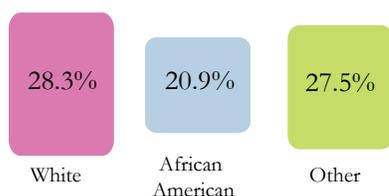
Adult females aged 40 years and older who did not have a mammogram within the past two years



Female

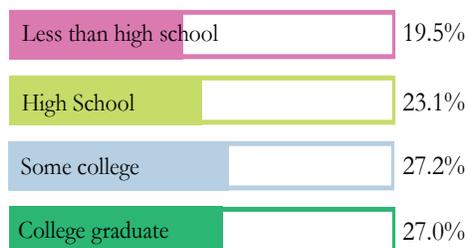
A mammogram is an X-ray image of the breast used to screen for breast cancer. The X-ray captures black-and-white images of the breasts that are displayed on a computer screen and examined by a doctor who looks for signs of cancer. How often an individual should have a mammogram depends on their age and risk of breast cancer.¹

District adult females aged 40 years or older who did not have a mammogram within the past two years by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



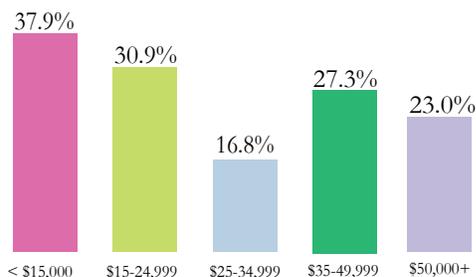
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult females aged 40 years or older who did not have a mammogram within the past two years by education, DC BRFSS 2014



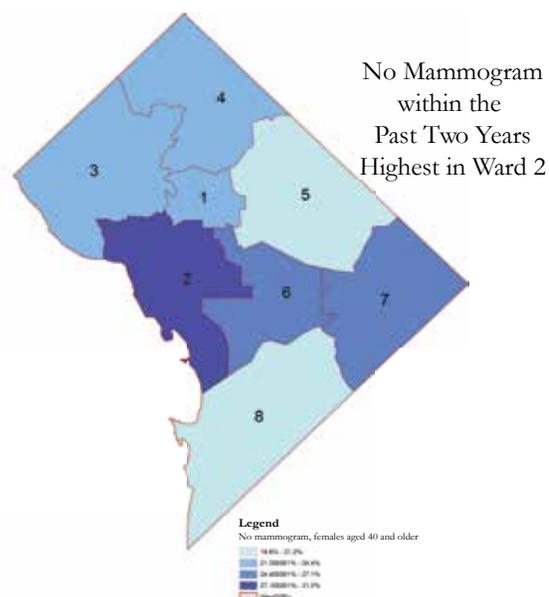
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult females aged 40 years or older who did not have a mammogram within the past two years by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults females aged 40 years or older who did not have a mammogram within the past two years by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

No mammogram within the past two years female adults aged 40 or older, 2012 and 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹Mammogram. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/mammogram/basics/definition/prc-20012723>

Pap Test

20%

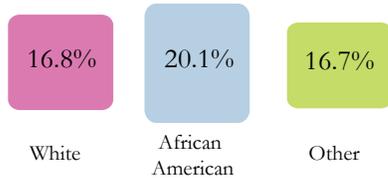
Adult females aged 18 years and older who did not have a pap test within the past three years



Female

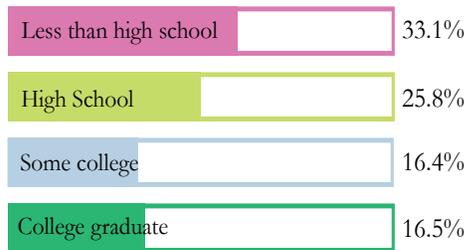
A Pap smear, also called a Pap test, is a procedure used to test for cervical cancer in women.¹ Early detection give women a greater chance at a cure. A Pap smear can also detect changes in cervical cells that suggest cancer may develop in the future.¹

District adult females who did not have a pap test within the past three years by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult females who did not have a pap test within the past three years by education, DC BRFSS 2014



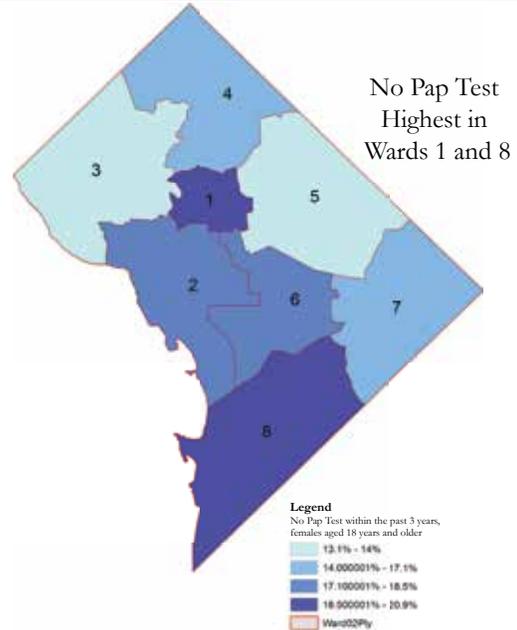
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult females who did not have a pap test within the past three years by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult females who did not have a pap test within the past three years by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

No pap test, 2012 and 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹What Should I Know About Screening? (2014) Retrieved February 17, 2016 from http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/screening.htm

Blood Stool Test

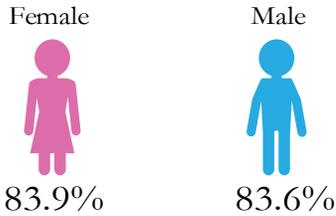
83.8%

No blood stool test
Aged 50 years and older
within past two years

The fecal occult blood test (FOBT) is a lab test used to check stool samples for hidden occult blood.¹

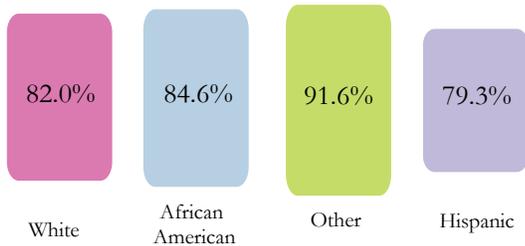
Occult blood in the stool may indicate colon cancer or polyps in the colon or rectum; however, not all cancers or polyps bleed.¹

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a blood stool test within the past two years by gender, DC BRFSS 2014



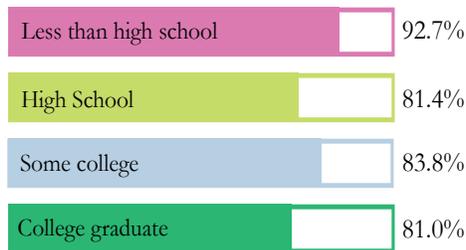
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a blood stool test within the past two years by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a blood stool test within the past two years by education, DC BRFSS 2014



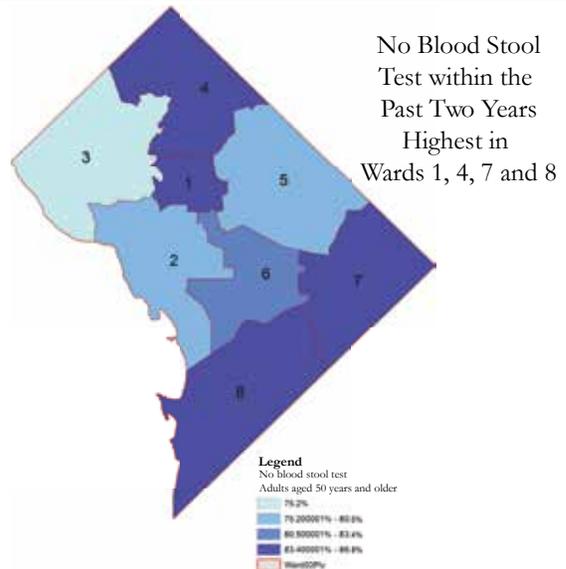
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a blood stool test within the past two years by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a blood stool test within the past two years by wards, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

No blood stool test within the past two years 2011 and 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹Colorectal Cancer Screening Tests. (2014). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/screening/tests.htm

²Fecal occult blood test. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/fecal-occult-blood-test/basics/definition/prc-20014429>

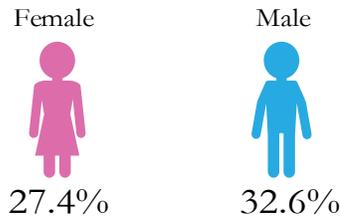
Sigmoidoscopy and Colonoscopy

29.7%

No sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy
Aged 50 years and older

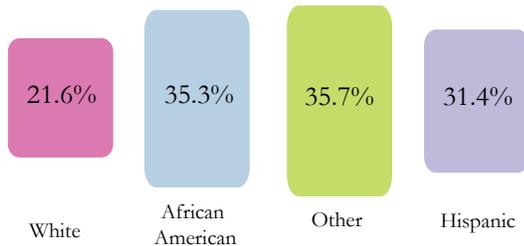
A colonoscopy is an exam used to detect changes or abnormalities in the large intestine (colon) and rectum. A flexible sigmoidoscopy is an exam used to evaluate the lower part of the large intestine (colon). Both utilize a tiny video camera that allows the doctor to view inside the rectum (sigmoidoscopy) and colon (colonoscopy)¹

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy by gender DC BRFSS 2014



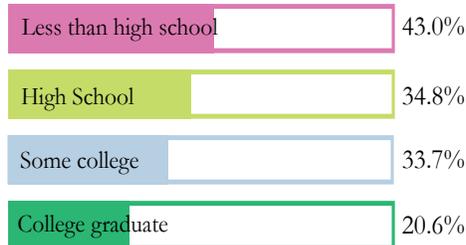
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



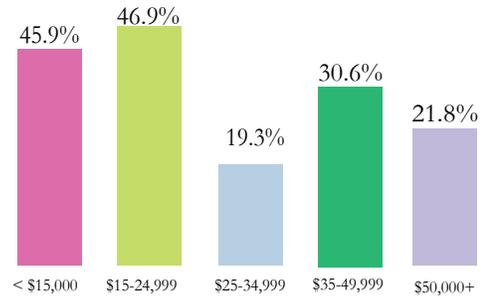
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy by education, DC BRFSS 2014



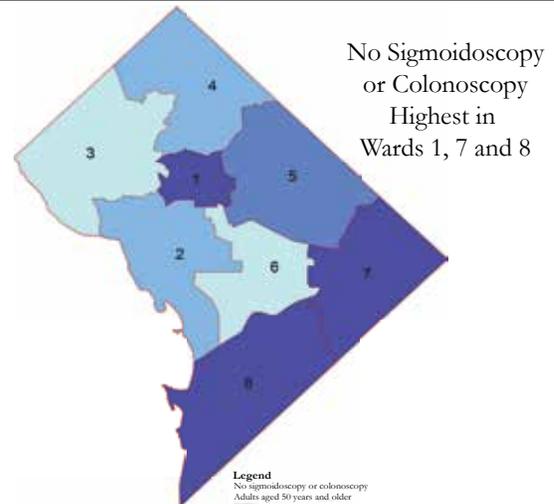
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adults aged 50 years and older who did not have a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

No sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy, adults aged 50 or older by ward, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, 2012 and 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹Flexible sigmoidoscopy. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/flexible-sigmoidoscopy/basics/definition/prc-20014697>

²Colonoscopy. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/colonoscopy/basics/definition/prc-20013624>

Prostate Cancer Screening

56.2%

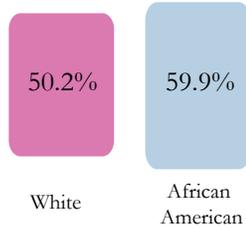
No PSA test within past two years
Adult males aged 40 years and older



Male

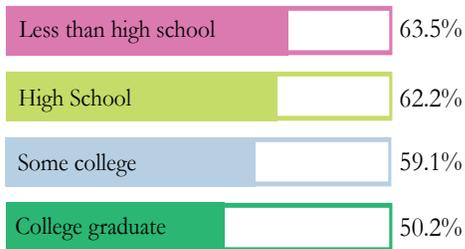
Two tests are commonly used to screen for prostate cancer: Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) and a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA). The DRE allows the doctor to exam the rectum to estimate the size of the prostate and feel for lumps or other abnormalities. The PSA test measures the levels of PSA in the blood. The levels of PSA in the blood can be higher in men who have prostate cancer. The PSA level may also be elevated in other conditions that affect the prostate.¹

District adult males who did not have a PSA test within the past two year by race/ethnicity, DC BRFSS 2014



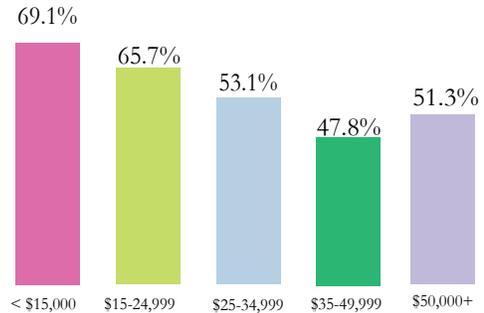
Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult males who did not have a PSA test within the past two years by education, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

District adult males who did not have a PSA test within the past two years by income, DC BRFSS 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

No PSA Test, 2012 and 2014



Source: DC BRFSS 2014 survey

¹What Should I Know About Screening? (2014) Retrieved February 17, 2016 from http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/screening.htm

Appendix I

Table 1. General Health Status

Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. Good or better = excellent, very good and good, Fair or poor = fair or poor

	<u>Good or Better</u>		<u>Fair or Poor</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	87.1%	85.3%-88.7%	12.9%	11.3%-14.7%	4067
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	86.7%	83.9%-89.1%	13.3%	10.9%-16.1%	1612
Female	87.5%	84.9%-89.6%	12.5%	10.4%-15.1%	2455
<u>Age**</u>					
18-24	91.0%	83.1%-95.4%	*	*	122
25-34	95.2%	91.2%-97.5%	*	*	350
35-44	90.5%	85.0%-94.1%	9.5%	5.9%-15.0%	445
45-54	83.9%	78.7%-88.0%	16.1%	12.0%-21.3%	653
55-64	78.7%	73.9%-82.8%	21.3%	17.2%-26.1%	957
65 and older	75.7%	72.3%-78.9%	24.3%	21.1%-27.7%	1540
<u>Race/Ethnicity**</u>					
White	95.8%	94.2%-96.9%	4.2%	3.1%-5.8%	1706
African American	78.6%	75.3%-81.5%	21.4%	18.5%-24.7%	1877
Other	89.0%	82.0%-93.4%	11.0%	6.6%-18.0%	235
Hispanic/Latino	86.8%	75.9%-93.2%	*	*	148
<u>Education**</u>					
Less than high school	60.3%	50.7%-69.2%	39.7%	30.8%-49.3%	254
High school graduate	84.4%	80.5%-7.7%	15.6%	12.3%-19.5%	670
Some college	86.0%	81.7%-89.4%	14.0%	10.6%-18.3%	640
College graduate	95.1%	93.8%-96.2%	4.9%	3.8%-6.2%	2455
<u>Income**</u>					
Less than \$15,000	68.0%	59.6%-75.4%	32.0%	24.6%-40.4%	338
\$15,000-\$24,999	79.6%	71.9%-85.6%	20.4%	14.4%-28.1%	428
\$25,000-\$34,999	88.1%	81.5%-92.6%	11.9%	7.4%-18.5%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	89.9%	84.4%-93.7%	10.1%	6.3%-15.6%	329
\$50,000 or more	95.4%	93.9%-96.5%	4.6%	3.5%-6.1%	2021
<u>Ward**</u>					
Ward 1	90.6%	84.0%-94.7%	9.4%	5.3%-16.0%	287
Ward 2	91.3%	85.7%-94.8%	8.7%	5.2%-14.3%	295
Ward 3	97.3%	95.7%-98.3%	2.7%	1.7%-4.3%	589
Ward 4	87.9%	83.3%-91.4%	12.1%	8.6%-16.7%	573
Ward 5	85.8%	80.0%-90.2%	14.2%	9.8%-20.0%	435
Ward 6	85.0%	78.6%-89.8%	15.0%	10.2%-21.4%	468
Ward 7	78.3%	70.3%-84.6%	21.7%	15.4%-29.7%	393
Ward 8	74.1%	65.6%-81.1%	25.9%	18.9%-34.4%	330

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant <0.005

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 2. Health Care Access and Utilization - Health Coverage

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare, or Indian Health Service?

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	91.7%	89.5%-93.5%	8.3%	6.5%-10.5%	4060
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	90.5%	87.2%-93.0%	9.5%	7.0%-12.8%	1610
Female	92.7%	89.5%-95.0%	7.3%	5.0%-10.5%	2450
<u>Age**</u>					
18-24	80.9%	70.9%-88.0%	19.1%	12.0%-29.1%	121
25-34	88.2%	82.5%-92.2%	11.8%	7.8%-17.5%	350
35-44	95.6%	90.1%-98.1%	*	*	443
45-54	92.5%	88.3%-95.3%	7.5%	4.7%-11.7%	651
55-64	95.9%	92.6%-97.7%	4.1%	2.3%-7.4%	956
65 and older	98.8%	97.7%-99.3%	1.2%	.7%-2.3%	1539
<u>Race/Ethnicity**</u>					
White	96.6%	93.8%-98.1%	3.4%	1.9%-6.2%	1704
African American	91.2%	88.0%-93.6%	8.8%	6.4%-12.0%	1878
Other	89.8%	79.2%-95.3%	*	*	233
Hispanic/Latino	77.6%	64.4%-86.9%	22.4%	13.1%-35.6%	148
<u>Education**</u>					
Less than high school	82.7%	71.0%-90.3%	17.3%	9.7%-29.0%	252
High school graduate	88.4%	82.4%-92.5%	11.6%	7.5%-17.6%	668
Some college	91.1%	85.4%-94.8%	8.9%	5.2%-14.6%	638
College graduate	95.3%	93.2%-96.8%	4.7%	3.2%-6.8%	2454
<u>Income**</u>					
Less than \$15,000	84.5%	74.4%-91.1%	15.5%	8.9%-25.6%	335
\$15,000-\$24,999	81.4%	72.9%-87.7%	18.6%	12.3%-27.1%	427
\$25,000-\$34,999	91.6%	83.9%-95.8%	*	*	226
\$35,000-\$49,000	89.9%	80.1%-95.2%	10.1%	4.8%-19.9%	329
\$50,000 or more	98.0%	96.3%-98.9%	2.0%	1.1%-3.7%	2021
<u>Ward</u>					
Ward 1	92.5%	83.7%-96.8%	*	*	287
Ward 2	99.5%	97.8%-99.9%	*	*	294
Ward 3	96.1%	87.2%-98.9%	*	*	588
Ward 4	92.3%	85.5%-96.0%	*	*	571
Ward 5	95.9%	89.7%-98.4%	*	*	434
Ward 6	94.5%	86.9%-97.8%	*	*	466
Ward 7	90.1%	81.6%-94.9%	9.9%	5.1%-18.4%	395
Ward 8	90.5%	80.8%-95.5%	*	*	330

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant <.05

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 3. Health Care Access and Utilization - Personal Doctor

“Do you have one person you think of as you personal doctor or health care provider?”

	<u>Yes, only one</u>		<u>More than one</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	66.6%	63.8%-69.2%	8.4%	6.9%-10.0%	25.1%	22.6%-27.7%	4052
Gender**							
Male	62.6%	58.4%-66.5%	7.4%	5.5%-9.9%	30.0%	26.2%-34.1%	1609
Female	70.1%	66.4%-73.6%	9.2%	7.2%-11.6%	20.7%	17.5%-24.2%	2443
Age**							
18-24	44.4%	34.9%-54.3%	*	*	43.1%	33.7%-53.1%	123
25-34	58.8%	52.3%-65.1%	5.7%	3.4%-9.4%	35.5%	29.4%-42.0%	348
35-44	64.6%	58.3%-70.5%	9.5%	6.4%-14.0%	25.9%	20.6%-31.9%	443
45-54	74.3%	68.7%-79.2%	8.1%	5.2%-12.3%	17.6%	13.5%-22.7%	651
55-64	80.2%	75.9%-83.8%	7.8%	5.6%-10.7%	12.0%	9.1%-15.8%	955
65 and older	83.1%	79.8%-86.0%	8.9%	7.0%-11.3%	8.0%	5.8%-10.9%	1532
Race/Ethnicity							
White	67.3%	63.1%-71.2%	8.7%	6.6%-11.5%	24.0%	20.3%-28.0%	1702
African American	70.9%	67.0%-74.5%	7.3%	5.5%-9.7%	21.7%	18.4%-25.5%	1871
Other	54.7%	43.2%-65.7%	*	*	38.6%	27.8%-50.6%	235
Hispanic/Latino	56.0%	44.0%-67.4%	*	*	32.3%	22.0%-44.8%	146
Education							
Less than high school	66.0%	56.0%-74.8%	10.8%	6.1%-18.3%	23.2%	15.6%-33.2%	253
High school graduate	66.9%	60.3%-72.9%	6.5%	4.2%-9.8%	26.6%	20.8%-33.3%	666
Some college	63.8%	56.8%-70.3%	8.4%	5.1%-13.3%	27.8%	21.8%-34.8%	635
College graduate	67.6%	64.1%-70.9%	8.5%	6.7%-10.7%	23.9%	20.8%-27.3%	2450
Income							
Less than \$15,000	66.9%	57.8%-74.9%	8.6%	4.9%-14.6%	24.5%	17.2%-33.6%	333
\$15,000-\$24,999	60.6%	52.1%-68.4%	4.6%	2.7%-7.6%	34.9%	27.2%-43.5%	425
\$25,000-\$34,999	69.4%	56.2%-80.1%	*	*	19.4%	11.3%-31.3%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	58.4%	48.2%-67.8%	14.1%	8.0%-23.7%	27.5%	19.2%-37.8%	328
\$50,000 or more	71.3%	67.5%-74.7%	8.5%	6.5%-11.0%	20.3%	17.1%-23.8%	2020
Ward							
Ward 1	60.5%	50.3%-69.8%	13.4%	7.3%-23.1%	26.1%	18.2%-36.1%	286
Ward 2	79.4%	69.5%-86.7%	8.1%	4.3%-14.6%	12.6%	6.7%-22.4%	293
Ward 3	75.0%	68.1%-80.8%	8.4%	5.1%-13.5%	16.6%	11.7%-23.0%	588
Ward 4	68.2%	60.9%-74.7%	7.4%	4.9%-11.0%	24.4%	18.1%-32.0%	572
Ward 5	71.5%	62.0%-79.5%	6.0%	3.0%-11.6%	22.5%	15.1%-32.3%	433
Ward 6	72.5%	65.0%-78.9%	10.2%	6.3%-16.0%	17.3%	12.0%-24.2%	468
Ward 7	75.0%	67.4%-81.3%	7.7%	4.5%-12.7%	17.3%	12.0%-24.4%	395
Ward 8	67.6%	58.2%-75.9%	10.8%	5.9%-18.8%	21.6%	14.8%-30.4%	327

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 4. Health Care Access and Utilization - Cost

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	10.5%	8.7%-12.7%	89.5%	87.3%-91.3%	4059
Gender					
Male	9.4%	7.1%-12.4%	90.6%	87.6%-92.9%	1612
Female	11.5%	8.9%-14.7%	88.5%	85.3%-91.1%	2447
Age**					
18-24	16.0%	9.6%-25.3%	84.0%	74.7%-90.4%	123
25-34	13.2%	9.0%-18.9%	86.8%	81.1%-91.0%	348
35-44	7.6%	4.7%-12.0%	92.4%	88.0%-95.3%	444
45-54	12.8%	9.0%-18.0%	87.2%	82.0%-91.0%	651
55-64	8.4%	6.1%-11.5%	91.6%	88.5%-93.9%	957
65 and older	3.9%	2.9%-5.4%	96.1%	94.6%-97.1%	1536
Race/Ethnicity					
White	7.5%	5.1%-11.0%	92.5%	89.0%-94.9%	1705
African American	12.8%	10.1%-16.0%	87.2%	84.0%-89.9%	1874
Other	9.6%	5.2%-17.1%	90.4%	82.9%-94.8%	231
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	86.5%	75.1%-93.1%	148
Education**					
Less than high school	15.2%	9.1%-24.4%	84.8%	75.6%-90.9%	254
High school graduate	11.9%	8.1%-17.2%	88.1%	82.8%-91.9%	667
Some college	15.2%	10.3%-21.8%	84.8%	78.2%-89.7%	639
College graduate	6.9%	5.2%-9.2%	93.1%	90.8%-94.8%	2451
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	14.1%	9.0%-21.3%	85.9%	78.7%-91.0%	337
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.5%	13.4%-27.6%	80.5%	72.4%-86.6%	427
\$25,000-\$34,999	19.1%	10.0%-33.4%	80.9%	66.6%-90.0%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	8.0%	3.6%-17.0%	92.0%	83.0%-96.4%	328
\$50,000 or more	5.8%	3.9%-8.6%	94.2%	91.4%-96.1%	2019
Ward					
Ward 1	11.6%	6.4%-20.2%	88.4%	79.8%-93.6%	287
Ward 2	*	*	95.8%	91.7%-97.9%	292
Ward 3	*	*	94.7%	86.9%-97.9%	588
Ward 4	11.8%	7.0%-19.2%	88.2%	80.8%-93.0%	574
Ward 5	6.6%	3.3%-12.6%	93.4%	87.4%-96.7%	434
Ward 6	8.2%	4.3%-15.0%	91.8%	85.0%-95.7%	467
Ward 7	12.8%	8.2%-19.4%	87.2%	80.6%-91.8%	397
Ward 8	17.9%	10.9%-27.9%	82.1%	72.1%-89.1%	329

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 5. Health Care Access and Utilization - Time Since Routine Checkup

‘About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?’

	<u>Within past year</u>		<u>Within past 2 years</u>		<u>Within past 5 years</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	74.0%	71.4%-76.4%	15.1%	13.2%-17.2%	7.0%	5.6%-8.6%	4033
Gender							
Male	70.6%	66.8%-74.1%	16.7%	14.0%-19.9%	8.4%	6.4%-11.0%	1598
Female	76.9%	73.4%-80.1%	13.7%	11.2%-16.6%	5.7%	4.1%-8.0%	2435
Age**							
18-24	71.2%	61.2%-79.5%	16.9%	10.6%-25.9%	*	*	121
25-34	66.1%	59.7%-72.0%	19.4%	14.9%-24.8%	9.6%	6.3%-14.4%	348
35-44	68.9%	62.9%-74.4%	16.8%	12.7%-21.8%	7.8%	5.4%-11.3%	440
45-54	76.6%	71.8%-80.9%	15.4%	11.8%-20.0%	4.9%	3.4%-7.1%	650
55-64	79.8%	75.8%-83.3%	11.2%	8.8%-14.0%	5.9%	4.1%-8.4%	951
65 and older	88.6%	86.2%-90.7%	7.1%	5.8%-8.8%	2.5%	1.7%-3.7%	1523
Race/Ethnicity**							
White	66.7%	62.6%-70.6%	18.5%	15.4%-22.0%	10.3%	7.9%-13.3%	1692
African American	82.5%	79.4%-85.2%	12.2%	9.9%-15.1%	3.0%	2.1%-4.4%	1862
Other	73.6%	63.1%-81.9%	13.1%	7.3%-22.3%	*	*	233
Hispanic/Latino	67.6%	54.9%-78.2%	*	*	*	*	146
Education							
Less than high school	82.1%	72.4%-89.0%	*	*	*	*	249
High school graduate	82.1%	76.4%-86.7%	10.9%	7.6%-15.5%	3.4%	1.9%-6.3%	664
Some college	72.3%	65.5%-78.3%	15.0%	10.7%-20.8%	7.8%	4.5%-13.2%	635
College graduate	69.4%	66.1%-72.6%	17.8%	15.3%-20.7%	8.7%	6.9%-11.1%	2437
Income							
Less than \$15,000	74.4%	65.4%-81.7%	14.6%	9.4%-21.9%	7.9%	3.6%-16.3%	332
\$15,000-\$24,999	78.0%	70.2%-84.2%	11.9%	7.7%-17.8%	3.8%	1.9%-7.4%	424
\$25,000-\$34,999	79.0%	67.4%-87.3%	*	*	*	*	223
\$35,000-\$49,000	71.8%	60.9%-80.7%	17.1%	10.3%-27.1%	*	*	326
\$50,000 or more	71.4%	67.9%-74.7%	15.9%	13.4%-18.8%	9.5%	7.2%-12.3%	2011
Ward							
Ward 1	67.1%	56.9%-75.9%	14.3%	8.2%-23.6%	*	*	286
Ward 2	71.9%	60.8%-80.9%	21.8%	13.3%-33.7%	*	*	294
Ward 3	73.0%	66.4%-78.8%	14.2%	10.9%-18.3%	6.2%	3.9%-9.5%	583
Ward 4	72.7%	65.4%-79.0%	11.9%	8.1%-17.2%	10.2%	5.7%-17.5%	568
Ward 5	76.9%	68.1%-83.9%	15.0%	9.5%-22.9%	*	*	430
Ward 6	75.0%	68.7%-80.4%	13.7%	9.8%-18.9%	8.7%	5.5%-13.3%	463
Ward 7	83.9%	77.6%-88.7%	8.2%	5.0%-13.3%	6.0%	3.4%-10.5%	395
Ward 8	79.6%	70.3%-86.5%	13.4%	8.3%-20.8%	*	*	327

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 6. Health Care Access and Utilization - Medicare

“Do you have Medicare?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	28.1%	25.9%-30.4%	71.9%	69.6%-74.1%	3814
Gender					
Male	27.7%	24.4%-31.2%	72.3%	68.8%-75.6%	1498
Female	28.4%	25.5%-31.5%	71.6%	68.5%-74.5%	2316
Age**					
18-24	26.0%	16.7%-38.1%	74.0%	61.9%-83.3%	82
25-34	9.7%	5.7%-16.0%	90.3%	84.0%-94.3%	285
35-44	11.4%	7.6%-16.8%	88.6%	83.2%-92.4%	417
45-54	14.9%	11.1%-19.7%	85.1%	80.3%-88.9%	617
55-64	22.9%	18.7%-27.7%	77.1%	72.3%-81.3%	908
65 and older	88.6%	86.2%-90.6%	11.4%	9.4%-13.8%	1505
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	18.4%	16.3%-20.7%	81.6%	79.3%-83.7%	1623
African American	37.4%	33.7%-41.1%	62.6%	58.9%-66.3%	1771
Other	21.9%	13.7%-33.1%	78.1%	66.9%-86.3%	210
Hispanic/Latino	25.6%	16.0%-38.3%	74.4%	61.7%-84.0%	126
Education**					
Less than high school	57.0%	47.2%-66.3%	43.0%	33.7%-52.8%	232
High school graduate	35.9%	30.4%-41.8%	64.1%	58.2%-69.6%	611
Some college	28.2%	22.9%-34.2%	71.8%	65.8%-77.1%	597
College graduate	18.0%	16.2%-20.0%	82.0%	80.0%-83.8%	2328
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	46.4%	37.5%-55.6%	53.6%	44.4%-62.5%	302
\$15,000-\$24,999	43.4%	35.1%-52.1%	56.6%	47.9%-64.9%	384
\$25,000-\$34,999	38.7%	27.6%-51.1%	61.3%	48.9%-72.4%	209
\$35,000-\$49,000	36.1%	27.4%-45.8%	63.9%	54.2%-72.6%	307
\$50,000 or more	14.2%	12.6%-16.0%	85.8%	84.0%-87.4%	1944
Ward**					
Ward 1	23.4%	15.9%-32.9%	76.6%	67.1%-84.1%	274
Ward 2	23.7%	18.4%-30.1%	76.3%	69.9%-81.6%	289
Ward 3	29.0%	24.1%-34.4%	71.0%	65.6%-75.9%	578
Ward 4	23.8%	19.5%-28.6%	76.2%	71.4%-80.5%	554
Ward 5	31.4%	24.8%-38.9%	68.6%	61.1%-75.2%	420
Ward 6	25.9%	20.9%-31.7%	74.1%	68.3%-79.1%	450
Ward 7	39.3%	31.4%-47.7%	60.7%	52.3%-68.6%	366
Ward 8	37.6%	29.0%-47.2%	62.4%	52.8%-71.0%	310

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 7. Health Care Access and Utilization - Primary Source

“What is the primary source of your health care coverage?”

	<u>A plan purchased through employer</u>		<u>A plan that you or another family member buys on your own</u>		<u>Medicare</u>		<u>Medicaid</u>		<u>UW</u>
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	49.9%	47.2%-52.6%	8.5%	7.0%-10.4%	16.2%	14.6%-18.0%	17.6%	15.4%-20.1%	3753
Gender**									
Male	52.1%	48.0%-56.1%	11.2%	8.5%-14.7%	16.2%	13.6%-19.1%	10.9%	8.6%-13.7%	1471
Female	48.0%	44.4%-51.7%	6.2%	4.7%-8.1%	16.3%	14.4%-18.4%	23.5%	20.1%-27.4%	2282
Age**									
18-24	35.6%	25.0%-47.8%	25.4%	16.1%-37.6%	*	*	19.7%	11.5%-31.8%	82
25-34	56.4%	49.1%-63.4%	10.6%	7.0%-15.7%	*	*	21.4%	15.7%-28.5%	286
35-44	70.7%	64.3%-76.4%	4.4%	2.6%-7.5%	5.7%	3.2%-10.0%	16.0%	11.8%-21.4%	414
45-54	54.5%	48.8%-60.1%	5.9%	3.8%-9.0%	7.7%	4.9%-12.0%	24.1%	19.0%-30.1%	613
55-64	49.6%	44.8%-54.3%	6.2%	4.8%-8.1%	14.1%	10.5%-18.6%	18.1%	14.5%-22.5%	902
65 and older	22.9%	20.3%-25.7%	4.6%	3.4%-6.1%	60.7%	57.2%-64.0%	6.1%	4.4%-8.4%	1456
Race/Ethnicity**									
White	70.8%	67.1%-74.3%	9.7%	7.4%-12.6%	12.7%	11.1%-14.4%	2.3%	1.1%-4.7%	1610
African American	32.5%	29.1%-36.1%	5.1%	3.7%-7.1%	20.4%	17.7%-23.4%	32.0%	28.1%-36.1%	1730
Other	42.3%	31.5%-53.9%	*	*	13.5%	6.8%-24.7%	20.2%	12.1%-31.8%	207
Hispanic/Latino	51.4%	39.1%-63.5%	*	*	11.5%	6.1%-20.5%	*	*	127
Education**									
Less than high school	9.3%	5.7%-14.7%	*	*	34.0%	26.1%-42.9%	43.0%	33.4%-53.1%	223
High school graduate	33.6%	27.8%-40.0%	7.2%	4.1%-12.3%	17.1%	13.5%-21.4%	32.3%	26.3%-39.0%	592
Some college	39.7%	33.3%-46.4%	6.9%	3.9%-11.9%	18.0%	13.7%-23.2%	24.5%	19.0%-31.1%	583
College graduate	69.0%	65.9%-72.0%	10.7%	8.4%-13.5%	11.2%	10.0%-12.6%	4.1%	3.0%-5.5%	2313
Income**									
Less than \$15,000	*	*	*	*	25.8%	18.8%-34.2%	49.2%	40.0%-58.5%	292
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.2%	8.7%-19.5%	9.5%	5.2%-16.8%	26.3%	20.0%-33.9%	39.4%	30.9%-48.7%	365
\$25,000-\$34,999	33.5%	22.6%-46.5%	*	*	22.5%	14.7%-32.7%	31.7%	20.3%-45.8%	206
\$35,000-\$49,000	44.3%	35.2%-53.8%	11.1%	6.2%-19.1%	17.6%	12.4%-24.3%	*	*	301
\$50,000 or more	77.7%	74.7%-80.4%	7.6%	5.7%-10.1%	8.3%	7.3%-9.4%	1.4%	.9%-2.3%	1936
Ward**									
Ward 1	62.5%	52.5%-71.6%	11.9%	6.2%-21.4%	11.5%	7.3%-17.6%	11.7%	6.1%-21.1%	272
Ward 2	61.1%	51.9%-69.5%	5.7%	3.5%-9.1%	19.8%	14.8%-26.1%	*	*	288
Ward 3	66.8%	60.6%-72.4%	9.9%	6.3%-15.2%	19.4%	15.7%-23.9%	*	*	572
Ward 4	57.8%	51.0%-64.4%	7.1%	4.5%-10.9%	16.2%	12.7%-20.4%	10.8%	6.9%-16.4%	545
Ward 5	49.5%	41.0%-58.0%	9.9%	5.3%-17.8%	14.3%	10.7%-19.0%	16.9%	11.4%-24.3%	408
Ward 6	59.2%	51.6%-66.4%	7.1%	3.6%-13.5%	13.9%	10.3%-18.5%	11.6%	6.6%-19.4%	449
Ward 7	29.4%	22.7%-37.2%	6.5%	3.5%-11.8%	23.9%	17.3%-32.0%	31.5%	23.8%-40.3%	353
Ward 8	23.7%	17.5%-31.3%	*	*	18.0%	12.3%-25.6%	46.5%	37.2%-56.0%	307

Note= Responses Tricare, Alaska Native, Indian Health Service, Tribal Health Services, None or Some Other Source produced a cell size less than 10 and RSE >30 and has been suppressed

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey, 2014

Table 8. Health Care Access and Utilization - Unable to Take Medication

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you did not take your medication as prescribed because of cost?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>No medication was prescribed</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	5.6%	4.3%-7.1%	84.9%	82.7%-86.9%	9.5%	7.9%-11.4%	3994
Gender**							
Male	5.1%	3.5%-7.3%	82.3%	78.8%-85.4%	12.6%	9.9%-15.8%	1582
Female	6.0%	4.3%-8.3%	87.2%	84.3%-89.6%	6.9%	5.2%-9.1%	2412
Age							
18-24	*	*	82.5%	73.2%-89.1%	10.8%	6.2%-18.1%	108
25-34	*	*	82.1%	76.1%-86.9%	13.5%	9.4%-19.0%	314
35-44	7.5%	4.4%-12.4%	81.3%	74.8%-86.4%	11.2%	7.2%-17.0%	438
45-54	7.3%	5.0%-10.6%	86.7%	82.7%-89.8%	6.0%	4.1%-8.8%	649
55-64	4.1%	2.9%-5.7%	86.7%	82.8%-89.8%	9.2%	6.4%-13.1%	949
65 and older	3.9%	2.7%-5.7%	91.7%	89.1%-93.7%	4.3%	2.8%-6.7%	1536
Race/Ethnicity**							
White	1.9%	.9%-4.0%	92.0%	89.3%-94.1%	6.1%	4.4%-8.4%	1654
African American	7.9%	5.9%-10.7%	81.8%	78.3%-84.8%	10.3%	8.0%-13.2%	1872
Other	10.3%	5.7%-18.0%	79.9%	70.4%-86.9%	9.8%	5.1%-17.9%	227
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	79.2%	67.5%-87.5%	*	*	145
Education							
Less than high school	*	*	80.3%	70.5%-87.3%	*	*	254
High school graduate	6.9%	4.4%-10.6%	80.7%	75.1%-85.2%	12.5%	8.7%-17.6%	664
Some college	8.8%	5.7%-13.5%	82.9%	77.3%-87.4%	8.3%	5.3%-12.7%	632
College graduate	2.7%	1.8%-4.0%	88.8%	86.1%-90.9%	8.5%	6.6%-11.0%	2396
Income**							
Less than \$15,000	12.6%	7.7%-19.8%	77.3%	68.8%-84.0%	10.1%	5.7%-17.2%	329
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.2%	5.4%-15.2%	78.1%	70.0%-84.5%	12.7%	7.7%-20.3%	423
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	80.7%	67.3%-89.5%	*	*	225
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	88.2%	78.7%-93.9%	7.1%	3.8%-12.9%	323
\$50,000 or more	2.4%	1.6%-3.6%	90.4%	87.9%-92.4%	7.2%	5.4%-9.6%	1972
Ward							
Ward 1	*	*	94.0%	90.6%-96.2%	2.4%	1.3%-4.4%	286
Ward 2	*	*	90.7%	84.6%-94.5%	7.7%	4.1%-13.9%	295
Ward 3	*	*	87.5%	79.9%-92.5%	8.5%	5.0%-14.0%	589
Ward 4	5.2%	2.8%-9.3%	81.8%	75.3%-86.9%	13.0%	8.6%-19.2%	572
Ward 5	6.6%	3.4%-12.2%	84.8%	76.1%-90.7%	8.6%	4.1%-17.4%	432
Ward 6	*	*	89.0%	82.1%-93.5%	8.1%	4.1%-15.4%	466
Ward 7	6.5%	3.6%-11.7%	85.1%	78.7%-89.9%	8.3%	4.9%-13.7%	395
Ward 8	11.0%	6.1%-19.3%	78.9%	70.0%-85.7%	10.0%	5.7%-17.0%	330

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 9. Health Care Access and Utilization - Satisfaction with Care

“In general, how satisfied are you with the health care you received?”

	<u>Very satisfied</u>		<u>Somewhat satisfied</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	66.4%	63.7%-69.0%	27.8%	25.4%-30.4%	3963
Gender					
Male	66.6%	62.6%-70.4%	27.1%	23.7%-30.7%	1566
Female	66.3%	62.4%-69.9%	28.4%	25.1%-32.1%	2397
Age**					
18-24	58.8%	47.6%-69.1%	33.6%	24.0%-44.9%	105
25-34	61.9%	54.9%-68.4%	29.9%	24.0%-36.4%	313
35-44	62.5%	56.2%-68.5%	31.1%	25.6%-37.1%	432
45-54	68.0%	62.4%-73.1%	26.9%	22.2%-32.1%	642
55-64	70.7%	66.1%-74.9%	24.9%	21.0%-29.2%	948
65 and older	78.4%	75.4%-81.1%	19.9%	17.3%-22.9%	1523
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	71.7%	67.6%-75.4%	23.9%	20.4%-27.8%	1650
African American	65.1%	61.2%-68.9%	30.0%	26.5%-33.7%	1850
Other	58.4%	46.6%-69.3%	34.1%	24.2%-45.6%	224
Hispanic/Latino	56.1%	43.9%-67.6%	29.1%	19.4%-41.3%	142
Education					
Less than high school	60.8%	50.7%-70.1%	29.3%	21.1%-39.1%	250
High school graduate	63.3%	56.8%-69.3%	31.8%	26.2%-37.9%	650
Some college	62.8%	56.0%-69.2%	32.7%	26.6%-39.5%	627
College graduate	70.7%	67.4%-73.9%	23.5%	20.8%-26.6%	2390
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	52.5%	43.3%-61.5%	34.2%	26.0%-43.4%	329
\$15,000-\$24,999	57.4%	48.9%-65.5%	32.7%	25.6%-40.8%	423
\$25,000-\$34,999	64.7%	52.1%-75.5%	34.4%	23.6%-47.0%	219
\$35,000-\$49,000	64.7%	54.5%-73.6%	30.3%	21.7%-40.4%	321
\$50,000 or more	74.4%	71.0%-77.5%	22.3%	19.4%-25.5%	1967
Ward					
Ward 1	69.0%	59.3%-77.3%	24.1%	16.9%-33.2%	286
Ward 2	68.3%	57.4%-77.6%	30.0%	20.9%-41.1%	293
Ward 3	76.4%	69.4%-82.2%	20.3%	14.8%-27.3%	584
Ward 4	65.2%	58.0%-71.7%	27.1%	21.3%-33.9%	569
Ward 5	66.7%	57.9%-74.4%	28.8%	21.7%-37.1%	428
Ward 6	75.5%	68.3%-81.5%	18.5%	14.0%-24.1%	464
Ward 7	74.4%	67.1%-80.6%	23.9%	17.9%-31.2%	390
Ward 8	55.3%	45.8%-64.4%	40.2%	31.3%-49.8%	325

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 10. Health Care Access and Utilization - Health Care Bills

“Do you currently have any health care bills that are being paid off over time?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	10.7%	9.1%-12.7%	89.3%	87.3%-90.9%	3974
Gender					
Male	8.6%	6.5%-11.3%	91.4%	88.7%-93.5%	1571
Female	12.6%	10.2%-15.5%	87.4%	84.5%-89.8%	2403
Age					
18-24	14.2%	8.2%-23.5%	85.8%	76.5%-91.8%	105
25-34	10.9%	6.9%-16.9%	89.1%	83.1%-93.1%	309
35-44	8.9%	6.4%-12.3%	91.1%	87.7%-93.6%	436
45-54	12.6%	9.3%-16.7%	87.4%	83.3%-90.7%	649
55-64	10.8%	8.2%-14.1%	89.2%	85.9%-91.8%	947
65 and older	8.0%	6.0%-10.5%	92.0%	89.5%-94.0%	1528
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	4.7%	3.1%-7.0%	95.3%	93.0%-96.9%	1648
African American	14.6%	12.0%-17.6%	85.4%	82.4%-88.0%	1856
Other	14.9%	8.0%-26.1%	85.1%	73.9%-92.0%	227
Hispanic/Latino	14.7%	7.9%-25.7%	85.3%	74.3%-92.1%	144
Education**					
Less than high school	13.1%	7.8%-21.2%	86.9%	78.8%-92.2%	249
High school graduate	11.9%	8.6%-16.3%	88.1%	83.7%-91.4%	658
Some college	16.1%	11.4%-22.3%	83.9%	77.7%-88.6%	627
College graduate	7.3%	5.8%-9.2%	92.7%	90.8%-94.2%	2392
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	22.8%	15.6%-32.0%	77.2%	68.0%-84.4%	326
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.5%	7.5%-17.3%	88.5%	82.7%-92.5%	422
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.8%	8.6%-24.4%	85.2%	75.6%-91.4%	225
\$35,000-\$49,000	18.2%	10.2%-30.2%	81.8%	69.8%-89.8%	323
\$50,000 or more	5.9%	4.6%-7.4%	94.1%	92.6%-95.4%	1964
Ward					
Ward 1	15.3%	8.8%-25.0%	84.7%	75.0%-91.2%	285
Ward 2	*	*	94.9%	89.6%-97.6%	294
Ward 3	6.6%	3.0%-13.7%	93.4%	86.3%-97.0%	586
Ward 4	9.8%	6.5%-14.5%	90.2%	85.5%-93.5%	570
Ward 5	12.3%	8.0%-18.5%	87.7%	81.5%-92.0%	431
Ward 6	10.4%	6.0%-17.4%	89.6%	82.6%-94.0%	466
Ward 7	17.3%	11.6%-25.0%	82.7%	75.0%-88.4%	390
Ward 8	13.0%	7.7%-21.2%	87.0%	78.8%-92.3%	328

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 11. Sleep - 24-Hour Period

“On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?”

	<u>Less than 7 hours</u>		<u>Between 7 and 8 hours</u>		<u>Eight or more hours</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	32.0%	29.5%-34.6%	59.5%	56.8%-62.2%	8.5%	7.0%-10.3%	3959
<u>Gender</u>							
Male	31.3%	27.7%-35.0%	61.2%	57.2%-65.0%	7.5%	5.6%-10.1%	1578
Female	32.6%	29.2%-36.2%	58.0%	54.3%-61.7%	9.4%	7.3%-12.0%	2381
<u>Age</u>							
18-24	30.2%	21.9%-40.0%	57.4%	47.4%-66.8%	*	*	123
25-34	29.7%	24.0%-36.0%	63.8%	57.3%-69.9%	6.5%	3.8%-11.0%	342
35-44	34.5%	28.8%-40.7%	62.1%	55.7%-68.1%	*	*	439
45-54	38.0%	32.8%-43.4%	54.6%	49.2%-60.0%	7.4%	4.5%-11.9%	642
55-64	34.3%	29.9%-39.1%	54.8%	49.9%-59.5%	10.9%	7.8%-15.0%	934
65 and older	26.8%	23.9%-30.0%	59.7%	56.2%-63.1%	13.5%	11.0%-16.4%	1479
<u>Race/Ethnicity**</u>							
White	18.6%	15.7%-21.9%	76.4%	72.9%-79.7%	4.9%	3.4%-7.0%	1684
African American	43.9%	40.0%-47.8%	44.9%	41.1%-48.7%	11.3%	9.0%-14.0%	1806
Other	40.4%	30.1%-51.6%	48.6%	37.4%-60.0%	*	*	225
Hispanic/Latino	29.2%	19.8%-40.7%	62.2%	50.2%-72.9%	*	*	147
<u>Education**</u>							
Less than high school	41.0%	31.6%-51.2%	41.0%	31.6%-51.1%	18.0%	11.6%-26.7%	235
High school graduate	36.8%	30.9%-43.2%	50.2%	43.7%-56.6%	13.0%	9.1%-18.3%	638
Some college	37.2%	31.1%-43.8%	53.6%	46.9%-60.2%	9.2%	5.7%-14.4%	618
College graduate	26.0%	23.2%-29.0%	69.6%	66.5%-72.6%	4.4%	3.3%-5.9%	2425
<u>Income**</u>							
Less than \$15,000	43.3%	34.5%-52.5%	42.0%	33.4%-51.1%	14.7%	9.1%-22.9%	323
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.0%	34.0%-50.4%	43.4%	35.5%-51.6%	14.7%	9.1%-22.7%	414
\$25,000-\$34,999	32.0%	22.2%-43.6%	56.6%	44.9%-67.7%	11.4%	6.1%-20.3%	224
\$35,000-\$49,000	31.1%	23.0%-40.5%	62.3%	52.8%-71.0%	6.6%	3.4%-12.2%	321
\$50,000 or more	26.1%	23.1%-29.3%	70.4%	67.1%-73.5%	3.5%	2.6%-4.8%	2000
<u>Ward**</u>							
Ward 1	28.4%	20.4%-38.2%	66.6%	56.9%-75.1%	5.0%	2.4%-9.9%	279
Ward 2	24.1%	16.6%-33.6%	71.9%	62.5%-79.7%	4.0%	2.5%-6.2%	291
Ward 3	19.2%	14.6%-24.9%	74.6%	68.3%-80.0%	6.2%	3.5%-10.9%	580
Ward 4	34.9%	28.7%-41.7%	58.5%	51.7%-65.1%	6.5%	4.0%-10.6%	559
Ward 5	34.8%	27.0%-43.4%	53.9%	45.4%-62.1%	11.4%	7.5%-17.0%	423
Ward 6	32.2%	25.2%-40.1%	60.7%	52.9%-68.0%	7.1%	4.1%-12.0%	460
Ward 7	44.8%	36.4%-53.5%	39.0%	31.5%-47.1%	16.2%	10.1%-24.8%	374
Ward 8	45.5%	36.4%-55.0%	45.0%	35.9%-54.6%	9.4%	5.4%-16.0%	317

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 12. Falls - Frequency - Aged 45 years and Older

“In the past 12 months, how many times have you fallen?”

	<u>None</u>		<u>Once</u>		<u>Two or more times</u>		<u>UW</u>
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	72.0%	69.4%-74.5%	13.3%	11.6%-15.2%	14.7%	12.6%-17.0%	2908
Gender							
Male	73.6%	69.1%-77.7%	12.0%	9.3%-15.3%	14.4%	11.1%-18.5%	1106
Female	70.7%	67.5%-73.6%	14.4%	12.4%-16.6%	14.9%	12.5%-17.8%	1802
Age							
45-54	77.8%	72.6%-82.3%	10.5%	7.9%-13.9%	11.7%	8.1%-16.6%	590
55-64	68.5%	63.2%-73.3%	13.8%	10.4%-18.1%	17.8%	13.7%-22.7%	885
65 and older	69.9%	66.6%-73.1%	15.4%	13.2%-17.9%	14.7%	12.2%-17.6%	1430
Race/Ethnicity							
White	72.4%	69.0%-75.5%	14.3%	11.9%-17.1%	13.3%	11.0%-16.0%	1239
African American	70.6%	66.4%-74.4%	12.8%	10.4%-15.7%	16.6%	13.3%-20.6%	1385
Other	74.0%	61.5%-83.6%	*	*	16.0%	8.3%-28.7%	146
Hispanic/Latino	79.8%	64.6%-89.6%	*	*	*	*	68
Education							
Less than high school	63.4%	53.1%-72.7%	10.5%	6.0%-17.7%	26.1%	17.8%-36.5%	193
High school graduate	73.3%	67.4%-78.4%	11.3%	8.0%-15.7%	15.5%	11.5%-20.6%	462
Some college	71.3%	65.1%-76.7%	17.5%	12.9%-23.3%	11.2%	7.9%-15.7%	469
College graduate	74.9%	72.2%-77.3%	13.5%	11.7%-15.6%	11.6%	9.8%-13.7%	1765
Income							
Less than \$15,000	58.9%	49.0%-68.2%	17.2%	10.7%-26.5%	23.9%	16.3%-33.4%	244
\$15,000-\$24,999	64.3%	53.9%-73.5%	10.8%	7.1%-16.1%	24.9%	16.2%-36.2%	300
\$25,000-\$34,999	78.6%	67.3%-86.7%	*	*	12.2%	6.2%-22.6%	173
\$35,000-\$49,000	81.5%	75.3%-86.4%	9.1%	6.1%-13.3%	9.4%	5.9%-14.7%	247
\$50,000 or more	76.0%	73.0%-78.7%	13.5%	11.4%-16.0%	10.5%	8.6%-12.7%	1433
Ward							
Ward 1	77.7%	68.1%-85.0%	17.0%	10.4%-26.6%	*	*	202
Ward 2	77.9%	70.5%-83.9%	13.2%	8.5%-19.9%	8.9%	5.5%-14.2%	243
Ward 3	72.9%	67.8%-77.4%	13.0%	9.9%-16.9%	14.1%	10.7%-18.4%	490
Ward 4	69.6%	62.8%-75.7%	20.4%	14.9%-27.2%	10.0%	6.9%-14.4%	444
Ward 5	68.9%	60.6%-76.1%	11.2%	7.5%-16.3%	19.9%	13.6%-28.3%	318
Ward 6	74.9%	68.3%-80.5%	11.8%	8.2%-16.7%	13.3%	9.0%-19.3%	350
Ward 7	70.3%	60.4%-78.7%	11.6%	6.7%-19.2%	18.1%	11.0%-28.2%	294
Ward 8	68.6%	57.9%-77.6%	12.2%	7.9%-18.5%	19.2%	11.4%-30.4%	226

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 13. Falls - Older Adults - Aged 45 Years or Older

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

	One		None		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	28.3%	23.8%-33.2%	71.7%	66.8%-76.2%	781
Gender					
Male	21.3%	15.1%-29.2%	78.7%	70.8%-84.9%	266
Female	33.6%	28.0%-39.8%	66.4%	60.2%-72.0%	515
Race/Ethnicity					
White	27.7%	22.0%-34.3%	72.3%	65.7%-78.0%	356
African American	26.1%	20.2%-33.1%	73.9%	66.9%-79.8%	360
Education					
Less than high school	21.4%	12.1%-34.9%	78.6%	65.1%-87.9%	65
High school graduate	21.3%	13.1%-32.8%	78.7%	67.2%-86.9%	119
Some college	39.1%	27.6%-52.0%	60.9%	48.0%-72.4%	126
College graduate	30.0%	24.8%-35.8%	70.0%	64.2%-75.2%	468
Income					
Less than \$15,000	33.0%	20.4%-48.6%	67.0%	51.4%-79.6%	80
\$15,000-\$24,999	17.0%	9.4%-28.9%	83.0%	71.1%-90.6%	90
\$35,000-\$49,000	30.6%	17.5%-47.8%	69.4%	52.2%-82.5%	59
\$50,000 or more	29.4%	23.6%-36.0%	70.6%	64.0%-76.4%	372
Ward					
Ward 2	20.9%	11.7%-34.7%	79.1%	65.3%-88.3%	60
Ward 3	25.5%	17.6%-35.4%	74.5%	64.6%-82.4%	136
Ward 4	35.7%	24.0%-49.4%	64.3%	50.6%-76.0%	127
Ward 5	34.9%	22.1%-50.3%	65.1%	49.7%-77.9%	94
Ward 6	32.6%	20.8%-47.2%	67.4%	52.8%-79.2%	95
Ward 7	26.3%	13.9%-44.1%	73.7%	55.9%-86.1%	68
Ward 8	28.2%	15.7%-45.2%	71.8%	54.8%-84.3%	71

Ward 1- cell size <50

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 14. Oral Health - How Long Since Dental Visit

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

	<u>Within past year</u>		<u>Within past 2 years</u>		<u>Within past 5 years</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	70.8%	68.2%-73.3%	13.9%	12.0%-16.0%	9.0%	7.5%-10.8%	4031
Gender							
Male	68.6%	64.7%-72.3%	15.2%	12.3%-18.7%	8.7%	6.7%-11.3%	1601
Female	72.7%	69.2%-75.9%	12.8%	10.5%-15.5%	9.3%	7.2%-11.9%	2430
Age							
18-24	74.5%	64.5%-82.4%	12.8%	7.5%-21.1%	*	*	119
25-34	72.8%	66.6%-78.3%	15.0%	10.9%-20.3%	9.7%	6.5%-14.1%	346
35-44	71.1%	64.3%-77.1%	13.7%	9.5%-19.5%	7.9%	5.0%-12.4%	443
45-54	71.3%	65.6%-76.4%	15.5%	11.1%-21.1%	8.3%	5.7%-11.9%	650
55-64	68.4%	63.4%-73.0%	11.8%	8.8%-15.7%	9.7%	7.1%-13.1%	956
65 and older	65.1%	61.3%-68.7%	13.4%	10.8%-16.7%	8.8%	7.1%-11.0%	1517
Race/Ethnicity**							
White	80.3%	76.5%-83.6%	9.2%	6.9%-12.1%	7.7%	5.5%-10.7%	1705
African American	64.2%	60.4%-67.7%	17.4%	14.4%-20.7%	9.7%	7.8%-11.9%	1849
Other	72.5%	62.5%-80.7%	15.5%	9.4%-24.4%	7.6%	3.9%-14.0%	230
Hispanic/Latino	61.6%	49.2%-72.7%	16.8%	9.4%-28.2%	*	*	148
Education**							
Less than high school	45.2%	35.9%-54.9%	26.2%	18.0%-36.5%	13.4%	8.1%-21.6%	249
High school graduate	68.7%	62.8%-74.1%	16.4%	12.3%-21.6%	6.5%	4.6%-9.0%	656
Some college	68.8%	62.5%-74.5%	12.8%	9.3%-17.5%	10.7%	7.2%-15.7%	632
College graduate	78.7%	75.5%-81.5%	10.3%	8.3%-12.7%	8.3%	6.3%-10.7%	2447
Income**							
Less than \$15,000	57.1%	48.1%-65.6%	17.1%	11.3%-25.1%	12.2%	7.0%-20.6%	334
\$15,000-\$24,999	56.4%	47.9%-64.5%	20.2%	14.2%-28.0%	13.2%	8.6%-19.6%	424
\$25,000-\$34,999	67.8%	56.5%-77.3%	18.0%	10.8%-28.4%	6.6%	3.5%-12.3%	222
\$35,000-\$49,000	68.8%	59.3%-77.0%	11.2%	7.0%-17.3%	15.1%	8.7%-24.8%	327
\$50,000 or more	82.8%	79.9%-85.3%	8.3%	6.6%-10.5%	7.0%	5.2%-9.2%	2018
Ward							
Ward 1	68.4%	58.6%-76.8%	15.3%	9.3%-24.0%	12.4%	7.0%-21.1%	286
Ward 2	84.9%	75.2%-91.2%	4.6%	1.9%-10.9%	8.2%	3.4%-18.3%	295
Ward 3	83.1%	75.7%-88.6%	8.9%	5.3%-14.5%	6.3%	2.7%-14.1%	588
Ward 4	66.7%	59.8%-72.8%	14.7%	10.6%-19.9%	11.0%	7.2%-16.6%	567
Ward 5	72.7%	64.8%-79.4%	10.8%	7.2%-16.0%	7.7%	4.7%-12.4%	430
Ward 6	70.4%	62.2%-77.5%	15.2%	9.2%-24.0%	8.6%	5.0%-14.2%	462
Ward 7	65.3%	57.4%-72.5%	15.0%	9.9%-22.1%	9.8%	6.5%-14.5%	389
Ward 8	63.2%	53.8%-71.8%	19.3%	12.9%-27.9%	10.3%	5.3%-19.2%	326

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 15. Oral Health - Risk Permanent Teeth Extracted

Adults aged 18+ who have had permanent teeth extracted. Respondents who reported having had no permanent teeth removed and respondents who reported having had permanent teeth removed.

	<u>Not at risk</u>		<u>At risk</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	65.7%	63.3%-68.1%	34.3%	31.9%-36.7%	3932
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	68.1%	64.6%-71.5%	31.9%	28.5%-35.4%	1574
Female	63.6%	60.1%-66.9%	36.4%	33.1%-39.9%	2358
<u>Age**</u>					
18-39	84.3%	80.3%-87.5%	15.7%	12.5%-19.7%	660
40-64	53.4%	49.9%-56.8%	46.6%	43.2%-50.1%	1744
65 and older	33.5%	30.2%-37.0%	66.5%	63.0%-69.8%	1437
<u>Race/Ethnicity**</u>					
White	81.0%	77.8%-83.8%	19.0%	16.2%-22.2%	1669
African American	47.3%	43.4%-51.2%	52.7%	48.8%-56.6%	1792
Other	74.0%	64.2%-81.8%	26.0%	18.2%-35.8%	229
Hispanic/Latino	75.4%	64.4%-83.9%	24.6%	16.1%-35.6%	147
<u>Education**</u>					
Less than high school	37.0%	27.4%-47.8%	63.0%	52.2%-72.6%	237
High school graduate	51.1%	44.6%-57.5%	48.9%	42.5%-55.4%	634
Some college	63.2%	57.0%-68.9%	36.8%	31.1%-43.0%	619
College graduate	79.0%	76.8%-81.1%	21.0%	18.9%-23.2%	2401
<u>Income**</u>					
Less than \$15,000	48.5%	39.5%-57.6%	51.5%	42.4%-60.5%	325
\$15,000-\$24,999	50.6%	42.3%-58.8%	49.4%	41.2%-57.7%	416
\$25,000-\$34,999	57.9%	46.7%-68.4%	42.1%	31.6%-53.3%	218
\$35,000-\$49,000	65.2%	56.2%-73.1%	34.8%	26.9%-43.8%	314
\$50,000 or more	77.5%	74.8%-80.0%	22.5%	20.0%-25.2%	1986
<u>Ward**</u>					
Ward 1	71.4%	63.3%-78.4%	28.6%	21.6%-36.7%	282
Ward 2	75.3%	66.6%-82.3%	24.7%	17.7%-33.4%	291
Ward 3	73.0%	66.9%-78.4%	27.0%	21.6%-33.1%	575
Ward 4	63.0%	56.5%-69.2%	37.0%	30.8%-43.5%	548
Ward 5	61.4%	53.6%-68.6%	38.6%	31.4%-46.4%	417
Ward 6	64.6%	57.3%-71.3%	35.4%	28.7%-42.7%	451
Ward 7	50.1%	41.8%-58.5%	49.9%	41.5%-58.2%	379
Ward 8	47.0%	37.8%-56.5%	53.0%	43.5%-62.2%	318

**Statistically significant

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 16. Health Problems or Impairments - Activity Limitations

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

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	15.9%	14.2%-17.7%	84.1%	82.3%-85.8%	3902
Gender					
Male	15.8%	13.4%-18.7%	84.2%	81.3%-86.6%	1544
Female	15.9%	13.7%-18.3%	84.1%	81.7%-86.3%	2358
Age**					
18-39	6.9%	4.9%-9.6%	93.1%	90.4%-95.1%	635
40-64	22.9%	20.0%-26.1%	77.1%	73.9%-80.0%	1704
65 and older	27.4%	24.3%-30.7%	72.6%	69.3%-75.7%	1472
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	10.5%	8.7%-12.6%	89.5%	87.4%-91.3%	1659
African American	22.5%	19.6%-25.7%	77.5%	74.3%-80.4%	1788
Other	15.0%	8.9%-24.2%	85.0%	75.8%-91.1%	223
Hispanic/Latino	10.4%	5.6%-18.4%	89.6%	81.6%-94.4%	142
Education**					
Less than high school	31.1%	23.1%-40.3%	68.9%	59.7%-76.9%	237
High school graduate	15.3%	12.2%-19.1%	84.7%	80.9%-87.8%	642
Some college	19.7%	15.6%-24.6%	80.3%	75.4%-84.4%	613
College graduate	11.1%	9.5%-13.0%	88.9%	87.0%-90.5%	2385
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	32.7%	25.5%-40.8%	67.3%	59.2%-74.5%	324
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.8%	14.7%-26.2%	80.2%	73.8%-85.3%	417
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.5%	13.0%-33.4%	78.5%	66.6%-87.0%	221
\$35,000-\$49,000	10.7%	7.6%-14.9%	89.3%	85.1%-92.4%	325
\$50,000 or more	10.2%	8.5%-12.2%	89.8%	87.8%-91.5%	1982
Ward**					
Ward 1	15.7%	10.1%-23.6%	84.3%	76.4%-89.9%	280
Ward 2	13.3%	9.3%-18.7%	86.7%	81.3%-90.7%	292
Ward 3	10.5%	8.1%-13.5%	89.5%	86.5%-91.9%	577
Ward 4	15.9%	12.3%-20.3%	84.1%	79.7%-87.7%	564
Ward 5	19.4%	14.1%-26.2%	80.6%	73.8%-85.9%	428
Ward 6	16.5%	12.3%-21.7%	83.5%	78.3%-87.7%	456
Ward 7	17.7%	12.8%-23.9%	82.3%	76.1%-87.2%	386
Ward 8	30.1%	22.6%-38.9%	69.9%	61.1%-77.4%	319

**Statistically significant

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 17. Health Problems or Impairments - Health Problems Requiring Special Equipment

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

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	9.4%	8.2%-10.7%	90.6%	89.3%-91.8%	3915
Gender					
Male	8.9%	7.2%-11.0%	91.1%	89.0%-92.8%	1553
Female	9.8%	8.2%-11.6%	90.2%	88.4%-91.8%	2362
Age**					
18-39	*	*	97.4%	95.3%-98.6%	630
40-64	10.2%	8.3%-12.5%	89.8%	87.5%-91.7%	1704
65 and older	28.1%	24.9%-31.4%	71.9%	68.6%-75.1%	1490
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	3.8%	3.0%-4.9%	96.2%	95.1%-97.0%	1669
African American	15.4%	13.3%-17.8%	84.6%	82.2%-86.7%	1790
Other	9.2%	5.3%-15.4%	90.8%	84.6%-94.7%	225
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	91.9%	82.3%-96.5%	142
Education**					
Less than high school	23.7%	17.3%-31.5%	76.3%	68.5%-82.7%	243
High school graduate	10.0%	7.7%-13.0%	90.0%	87.0%-92.3%	634
Some college	11.7%	9.0%-15.1%	88.3%	84.9%-91.0%	614
College graduate	5.0%	4.0%-6.2%	95.0%	93.8%-96.0%	2399
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	26.0%	19.4%-33.8%	74.0%	66.2%-80.6%	324
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.3%	6.7%-12.7%	90.7%	87.3%-93.3%	413
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.6%	6.3%-17.2%	89.4%	82.8%-93.7%	223
\$35,000-\$49,000	7.3%	5.1%-10.4%	92.7%	89.6%-94.9%	325
\$50,000 or more	4.5%	3.5%-5.9%	95.5%	94.1%-96.5%	1985
Ward**					
Ward 1	5.1%	3.2%-8.0%	94.9%	92.0%-96.8%	284
Ward 2	9.9%	6.5%-14.9%	90.1%	85.1%-93.5%	292
Ward 3	3.7%	2.6%-5.4%	96.3%	94.6%-97.4%	582
Ward 4	10.2%	7.5%-13.7%	89.8%	86.3%-92.5%	565
Ward 5	12.0%	8.6%-16.5%	88.0%	83.5%-91.4%	426
Ward 6	11.6%	8.3%-16.0%	88.4%	84.0%-91.7%	458
Ward 7	10.9%	7.8%-15.1%	89.1%	84.9%-92.2%	389
Ward 8	20.4%	14.4%-28.1%	79.6%	71.9%-85.6%	319

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 18. Health Problems or Impairments - Errands

“Because of a physical, mental or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errand alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	6.4%	5.2%-7.9%	93.6%	92.1%-94.8%	3865
Gender					
Male	6.5%	4.8%-8.7%	93.5%	91.3%-95.2%	1540
Female	6.4%	4.8%-8.4%	93.6%	91.6%-95.2%	2325
Age**					
18-39	3.4%	1.9%-6.1%	96.6%	93.9%-98.1%	624
40-64	8.2%	6.4%-10.5%	91.8%	89.5%-93.6%	1687
65 and older	11.6%	9.1%-14.6%	88.4%	85.4%-90.9%	1465
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	1.8%	1.1%-2.9%	98.2%	97.1%-98.9%	1654
African American	11.1%	8.9%-13.8%	88.9%	86.2%-91.1%	1761
Other	8.6%	4.5%-15.8%	91.4%	84.2%-95.5%	222
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	96.5%	83.5%-99.3%	139
Education**					
Less than high school	22.0%	14.8%-31.4%	78.0%	68.6%-85.2%	235
High school graduate	7.3%	5.0%-10.4%	92.7%	89.6%-95.0%	620
Some college	8.0%	5.6%-11.4%	92.0%	88.6%-94.4%	607
College graduate	2.0%	1.5%-2.8%	98.0%	97.2%-98.5%	2378
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	19.7%	13.7%-27.5%	80.3%	72.5%-86.3%	321
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.4%	6.7%-15.7%	89.6%	84.3%-93.3%	402
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	90.7%	76.7%-96.7%	221
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	98.0%	96.3%-98.9%	321
\$50,000 or more	2.0%	1.3%-3.1%	98.0%	96.9%-98.7%	1969
Ward**					
Ward 1	*	*	97.0%	93.8%-98.6%	277
Ward 2	*	*	97.9%	95.9%-99.0%	290
Ward 3	*	*	98.8%	97.8%-99.3%	575
Ward 4	6.4%	3.8%-10.5%	93.6%	89.5%-96.2%	559
Ward 5	7.5%	4.8%-11.6%	92.5%	88.4%-95.2%	421
Ward 6	5.6%	3.5%-9.0%	94.4%	91.0%-96.5%	458
Ward 7	12.3%	7.8%-19.0%	87.7%	81.0%-92.2%	378
Ward 8	17.2%	10.6%-26.6%	82.8%	73.4%-89.4%	314

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 19. Health Problems or Impairments - Difficulty Seeing

“Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	6.1%	4.9%-7.7%	93.9%	92.3%-95.1%	3892
Gender					
Male	6.3%	4.4%-8.9%	93.7%	91.1%-95.6%	1544
Female	6.0%	4.4%-8.2%	94.0%	91.8%-95.6%	2348
Age					
18-39	3.7%	2.1%-6.7%	96.3%	93.3%-97.9%	629
40-64	8.3%	6.2%-11.0%	91.7%	89.0%-93.8%	1694
65 and older	8.6%	6.3%-11.4%	91.4%	88.6%-93.7%	1478
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	2.5%	1.2%-4.8%	97.5%	95.2%-98.8%	1665
African American	9.5%	7.3%-12.2%	90.5%	87.8%-92.7%	1777
Other	*	*	91.9%	84.6%-95.9%	222
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	95.5%	84.9%-98.8%	141
Education**					
Less than high school	21.7%	14.4%-31.3%	78.3%	68.7%-85.6%	240
High school graduate	9.3%	6.4%-13.3%	90.7%	86.7%-93.6%	629
Some college	5.9%	3.4%-10.1%	94.1%	89.9%-96.6%	610
College graduate	1.6%	1.0%-2.4%	98.4%	97.6%-99.0%	2389
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	17.0%	10.9%-25.5%	83.0%	74.5%-89.1%	318
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.1%	6.8%-17.5%	88.9%	82.5%-93.2%	412
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	94.9%	88.9%-97.8%	222
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	91.0%	80.5%-96.1%	325
\$50,000 or more	1.1%	.7%-1.7%	98.9%	98.3%-99.3%	1976
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	97.1%	93.9%-98.7%	282
Ward 2	*	*	93.7%	81.8%-98.0%	292
Ward 3	*	*	96.5%	87.0%-99.1%	580
Ward 4	6.0%	3.5%-10.1%	94.0%	89.9%-96.5%	561
Ward 5	6.8%	3.6%-12.4%	93.2%	87.6%-96.4%	422
Ward 6	*	*	94.9%	87.4%-98.0%	457
Ward 7	9.2%	5.6%-14.8%	90.8%	85.2%-94.4%	383
Ward 8	13.6%	8.0%-22.2%	86.4%	77.8%-92.0%	315

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 20. Health Problems or Impairment - Difficulty Concentrating or Remembering

“Because of a physical, mental or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	9.3%	7.7%-11.2%	90.7%	88.8%-92.3%	3865
Gender					
Male	8.0%	5.9%-10.8%	92.0%	89.2%-94.1%	1538
Female	10.5%	8.2%-13.2%	89.5%	86.8%-91.8%	2327
Age					
18-39	7.9%	5.4%-11.4%	92.1%	88.6%-94.6%	624
40-64	12.0%	9.5%-14.9%	88.0%	85.1%-90.5%	1682
65 and older	7.7%	5.7%-10.2%	92.3%	89.8%-94.3%	1469
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	2.6%	1.7%-4.0%	97.4%	96.0%-98.3%	1656
African American	14.6%	11.8%-17.9%	85.4%	82.1%-88.2%	1762
Other	11.1%	5.7%-20.8%	88.9%	79.2%-94.3%	220
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	88.3%	76.3%-94.7%	141
Education**					
Less than high school	31.7%	22.5%-42.5%	68.3%	57.5%-77.5%	230
High school graduate	12.3%	9.1%-16.6%	87.7%	83.4%-90.9%	622
Some college	9.2%	6.3%-13.3%	90.8%	86.7%-93.7%	609
College graduate	3.5%	2.4%-4.9%	96.5%	95.1%-97.6%	2380
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	31.8%	23.9%-41.0%	68.2%	59.0%-76.1%	319
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.4%	8.6%-20.3%	86.6%	79.7%-91.4%	406
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.0%	2.6%-22.2%	92.0%	77.8%-97.4%	220
\$35,000-\$49,000	6.2%	3.4%-11.0%	93.8%	89.0%-96.6%	324
\$50,000 or more	2.3%	1.5%-3.5%	97.7%	96.5%-98.5%	1972
Ward**					
Ward 1	8.9%	4.8%-15.8%	91.1%	84.2%-95.2%	280
Ward 2	*	*	91.9%	81.3%-96.7%	292
Ward 3	*	*	96.7%	91.8%-98.7%	575
Ward 4	3.4%	1.8%-6.3%	96.6%	93.7%-98.2%	561
Ward 5	11.1%	6.9%-17.6%	88.9%	82.4%-93.1%	422
Ward 6	6.2%	2.7%-13.4%	93.8%	86.6%-97.3%	452
Ward 7	13.5%	8.9%-19.8%	86.5%	80.2%-91.1%	379
Ward 8	23.7%	16.0%-33.6%	76.3%	66.4%-84.0%	313

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 21. Health Problems or Impairments - Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs
 “Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	12.7%	11.2%-14.4%	87.3%	85.6%-88.8%	3862
Gender					
Male	11.7%	9.6%-14.3%	88.3%	85.7%-90.4%	1537
Female	13.6%	11.5%-15.9%	86.4%	84.1%-88.5%	2325
Age**					
18-39	4.1%	2.4%-7.0%	95.9%	93.0%-97.6%	625
40-64	17.7%	15.1%-20.6%	82.3%	79.4%-84.9%	1687
65 and older	27.3%	24.1%-30.9%	72.7%	69.1%-75.9%	1460
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	4.7%	3.5%-6.2%	95.3%	93.8%-96.5%	1648
African American	22.8%	19.8%-26.0%	77.2%	74.0%-80.2%	1767
Other	8.8%	5.2%-14.6%	91.2%	85.4%-94.8%	218
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	93.3%	83.0%-97.6%	141
Education**					
Less than high school	41.5%	32.4%-51.3%	58.5%	48.7%-67.6%	235
High school graduate	15.7%	12.5%-19.5%	84.3%	80.5%-87.5%	625
Some college	13.8%	10.6%-17.7%	86.2%	82.3%-89.4%	609
College graduate	4.9%	4.0%-6.1%	95.1%	93.9%-96.0%	2368
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	37.1%	28.9%-46.1%	62.9%	53.9%-71.1%	318
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.0%	14.1%-25.1%	81.0%	74.9%-85.9%	408
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.4%	9.3%-21.6%	85.6%	78.4%-90.7%	223
\$35,000-\$49,000	8.3%	5.2%-13.0%	91.7%	87.0%-94.8%	320
\$50,000 or more	4.1%	3.2%-5.2%	95.9%	94.8%-96.8%	1968
Ward**					
Ward 1	10.0%	6.0%-16.1%	90.0%	83.9%-94.0%	278
Ward 2	9.8%	6.3%-15.0%	90.2%	85.0%-93.7%	291
Ward 3	4.0%	2.9%-5.7%	96.0%	94.3%-97.1%	573
Ward 4	11.5%	8.1%-16.1%	88.5%	83.9%-91.9%	557
Ward 5	16.4%	11.8%-22.3%	83.6%	77.7%-88.2%	426
Ward 6	15.0%	10.1%-21.5%	85.0%	78.5%-89.9%	453
Ward 7	17.7%	12.9%-23.8%	82.3%	76.2%-87.1%	380
Ward 8	30.5%	22.6%-39.8%	69.5%	60.2%-77.4%	314

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 22. Health Problems or Impairments - Difficulty Dressing or Bathing
 “Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	3.6%	2.7%-4.7%	96.4%	95.3%-97.3%	3886
Gender					
Male	4.0%	2.7%-5.8%	96.0%	94.2%-97.3%	1545
Female	3.2%	2.0%-4.9%	96.8%	95.1%-98.0%	2341
Age					
18-39	*	*	98.2%	95.9%-99.3%	625
40-64	5.1%	3.6%-7.3%	94.9%	92.7%-96.4%	1693
65 and older	5.2%	3.7%-7.3%	94.8%	92.7%-96.3%	1478
Race/Ethnicity					
White	1.4%	.7%-3.0%	98.6%	97.0%-99.3%	1659
African American	5.0%	3.7%-6.8%	95.0%	93.2%-96.3%	1774
Other	*	*	95.9%	90.3%-98.3%	223
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	93.5%	82.9%-97.7%	141
Education**					
Less than high school	11.7%	6.7%-19.8%	88.3%	80.2%-93.3%	239
High school graduate	4.1%	2.5%-6.5%	95.9%	93.5%-97.5%	625
Some college	4.5%	2.6%-7.7%	95.5%	92.3%-97.4%	613
College graduate	1.2%	.7%-2.2%	98.8%	97.8%-99.3%	2384
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	13.3%	8.2%-20.9%	86.7%	79.1%-91.8%	323
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.7%	2.3%-9.4%	95.3%	90.6%-97.7%	408
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	96.9%	91.7%-98.9%	221
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	96.6%	91.9%-98.6%	324
\$50,000 or more	.7%	.3%-1.7%	99.3%	98.3%-99.7%	1973
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	96.2%	88.9%-98.7%	281
Ward 2	*	*	96.6%	91.6%-98.7%	291
Ward 3	*	*	98.4%	94.3%-99.6%	577
Ward 4	4.2%	2.0%-8.5%	95.8%	91.5%-98.0%	563
Ward 5	2.8%	1.6%-4.8%	97.2%	95.2%-98.4%	426
Ward 6	*	*	97.1%	93.3%-98.8%	458
Ward 7	*	*	95.7%	90.9%-98.0%	381
Ward 8	9.6%	5.0%-17.6%	90.4%	82.4%-95.0%	315

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 23. Immunization - Flu Vaccination - All Ages

“During the past 12 months, have you had either a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	41.3%	38.7%-44.0%	58.7%	56.0%-61.3%	3783
Gender					
Male	42.5%	38.5%-46.5%	57.5%	53.5%-61.5%	1496
Female	40.3%	36.8%-43.9%	59.7%	56.1%-63.2%	2287
Age**					
18-24	33.5%	24.5%-43.9%	66.5%	56.1%-75.5%	103
25-34	35.2%	29.2%-41.7%	64.8%	58.3%-70.8%	329
35-44	45.7%	39.4%-52.2%	54.3%	47.8%-60.6%	413
45-54	37.1%	32.1%-42.4%	62.9%	57.6%-67.9%	597
55-64	43.8%	39.2%-48.5%	56.2%	51.5%-60.8%	897
65 and older	55.7%	52.0%-59.3%	44.3%	40.7%-48.0%	1444
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	49.7%	45.6%-53.8%	50.3%	46.2%-54.4%	1626
African American	33.4%	29.9%-37.2%	66.6%	62.8%-70.1%	1710
Other	36.5%	26.7%-47.6%	63.5%	52.4%-73.3%	220
Hispanic/Latino	45.2%	33.8%-57.1%	54.8%	42.9%-66.2%	139
Education**					
Less than high school	35.9%	27.1%-45.8%	64.1%	54.2%-72.9%	225
High school graduate	32.2%	26.4%-38.6%	67.8%	61.4%-73.6%	592
Some college	33.3%	27.5%-39.6%	66.7%	60.4%-72.5%	598
College graduate	48.8%	45.4%-52.3%	51.2%	47.7%-54.6%	2343
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	29.8%	22.6%-38.1%	70.2%	61.9%-77.4%	313
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.9%	21.8%-37.2%	71.1%	62.8%-78.2%	388
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.3%	19.0%-37.5%	72.7%	62.5%-81.0%	216
\$35,000-\$49,000	44.7%	35.2%-54.5%	55.3%	45.5%-64.8%	317
\$50,000 or more	48.4%	44.7%-52.0%	51.6%	48.0%-55.3%	1942
Ward**					
Ward 1	46.8%	37.2%-56.8%	53.2%	43.2%-62.8%	272
Ward 2	52.4%	42.1%-62.4%	47.6%	37.6%-57.9%	287
Ward 3	51.6%	44.6%-58.5%	48.4%	41.5%-55.4%	571
Ward 4	37.0%	31.2%-43.2%	63.0%	56.8%-68.8%	555
Ward 5	38.4%	30.6%-47.0%	61.6%	53.0%-69.4%	408
Ward 6	46.0%	38.6%-53.6%	54.0%	46.4%-61.4%	444
Ward 7	32.0%	24.4%-40.7%	68.0%	59.3%-75.6%	368
Ward 8	32.8%	25.0%-41.7%	67.2%	58.3%-75.0%	308

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 24. Immunization - Flu Vaccination - Older Adults 65+

Adults aged 65+ who have had a flu shot within the past year is derived from respondents aged 65 years and older who have or have not had a flu shot within the past 12 months.

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	55.7%	52.0%-59.3%	44.3%	40.7%-48.0%	1444
Gender					
Male	59.7%	53.1%-66.0%	40.3%	34.0%-46.9%	527
Female	52.9%	48.7%-57.1%	47.1%	42.9%-51.3%	917
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	66.2%	61.4%-70.7%	33.8%	29.3%-38.6%	649
African American	47.2%	41.7%-52.7%	52.8%	47.3%-58.3%	675
Other	60.3%	42.1%-76.0%	39.7%	24.0%-57.9%	59
Education**					
Less than high school	50.0%	37.9%-62.0%	50.0%	38.0%-62.1%	116
High school graduate	48.7%	40.7%-56.6%	51.3%	43.4%-59.3%	232
Some college	45.3%	37.8%-53.1%	54.7%	46.9%-62.2%	227
College graduate	64.7%	60.6%-68.5%	35.3%	31.5%-39.4%	858
Income					
Less than \$15,000	50.9%	37.5%-64.1%	49.1%	35.9%-62.5%	107
\$15,000-\$24,999	50.8%	40.3%-61.4%	49.2%	38.6%-59.7%	163
\$25,000-\$34,999	41.6%	28.5%-55.9%	58.4%	44.1%-71.5%	110
\$35,000-\$49,000	55.2%	45.3%-64.6%	44.8%	35.4%-54.7%	154
\$50,000 or more	62.6%	58.0%-66.9%	37.4%	33.1%-42.0%	627
Ward					
Ward 1	40.2%	28.2%-53.5%	59.8%	46.5%-71.8%	93
Ward 2	63.0%	53.0%-72.0%	37.0%	28.0%-47.0%	140
Ward 3	69.8%	63.0%-75.9%	30.2%	24.1%-37.0%	269
Ward 4	52.8%	44.1%-61.3%	47.2%	38.7%-55.9%	235
Ward 5	46.2%	36.0%-56.7%	53.8%	43.3%-64.0%	170
Ward 6	59.8%	48.0%-70.5%	40.2%	29.5%-52.0%	176
Ward 7	54.8%	42.9%-66.1%	45.2%	33.9%-57.1%	129
Ward 8	44.5%	28.2%-62.0%	55.5%	38.0%-71.8%	76

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 25. Immunizations - Pneumonia Vaccination - All Ages Vaccination

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

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	29.2%	26.8%-31.6%	70.8%	68.4%-73.2%	3335
Gender					
Male	30.6%	26.8%-34.6%	69.4%	65.4%-73.2%	1258
Female	28.0%	25.1%-31.2%	72.0%	68.8%-74.9%	2077
Age**					
18-24	24.4%	15.8%-35.7%	75.6%	64.3%-84.2%	79
25-34	16.3%	11.8%-22.1%	83.7%	77.9%-88.2%	256
35-44	15.8%	11.3%-21.8%	84.2%	78.2%-88.7%	329
45-54	23.0%	18.5%-28.3%	77.0%	71.7%-81.5%	523
55-64	33.5%	28.7%-38.6%	66.5%	61.4%-71.3%	798
65 and older	65.9%	62.0%-69.5%	34.1%	30.5%-38.0%	1350
Race/Ethnicity					
White	29.9%	26.3%-33.8%	70.1%	66.2%-73.7%	1373
African American	31.8%	28.3%-35.5%	68.2%	64.5%-71.7%	1589
Other	25.0%	16.4%-36.0%	75.0%	64.0%-83.6%	195
Hispanic/Latino	16.3%	9.1%-27.4%	83.7%	72.6%-90.9%	108
Education					
Less than high school	30.9%	23.0%-40.1%	69.1%	59.9%-77.0%	213
High school graduate	30.8%	25.2%-37.1%	69.2%	62.9%-74.8%	557
Some college	26.2%	21.4%-31.7%	73.8%	68.3%-78.6%	542
College graduate	29.3%	26.2%-32.5%	70.7%	67.5%-73.8%	2005
Income					
Less than \$15,000	36.1%	27.8%-45.4%	63.9%	54.6%-72.2%	286
\$15,000-\$24,999	24.1%	18.1%-31.3%	75.9%	68.7%-81.9%	365
\$25,000-\$34,999	31.8%	22.4%-42.9%	68.2%	57.1%-77.6%	203
\$35,000-\$49,000	27.3%	20.6%-35.3%	72.7%	64.7%-79.4%	285
\$50,000 or more	27.6%	24.4%-30.9%	72.4%	69.1%-75.6%	1654
Ward					
Ward 1	30.8%	22.4%-40.6%	69.2%	59.4%-77.6%	231
Ward 2	28.2%	21.1%-36.5%	71.8%	63.5%-78.9%	253
Ward 3	36.8%	30.3%-43.7%	63.2%	56.3%-69.7%	493
Ward 4	23.5%	19.0%-28.7%	76.5%	71.3%-81.0%	495
Ward 5	28.5%	22.3%-35.7%	71.5%	64.3%-77.7%	371
Ward 6	36.9%	29.9%-44.5%	63.1%	55.5%-70.1%	388
Ward 7	26.1%	19.8%-33.6%	73.9%	66.4%-80.2%	342
Ward 8	31.5%	23.6%-40.6%	68.5%	59.4%-76.4%	287

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 26. Immunization - Pneumonia Vaccination - Older Adults 65+

Adults aged 65+ you have ever had a pneumonia vaccination is derived from respondents aged 65 years or older who reporting having or have not had a pneumonia shot.

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	65.9%	62.0%-69.5%	34.1%	30.5%-38.0%	1350
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	65.1%	57.9%-71.7%	34.9%	28.3%-42.1%	477
Female	66.4%	62.0%-70.5%	33.6%	29.5%-38.0%	873
<u>Race/Ethnicity**</u>					
White	76.2%	71.7%-80.3%	23.8%	19.7%-28.3%	599
African American	58.5%	52.7%-64.1%	41.5%	35.9%-47.3%	646
Other	56.6%	38.0%-73.5%	43.4%	26.5%-62.0%	51
<u>Education**</u>					
Less than high school	54.4%	41.7%-66.5%	45.6%	33.5%-58.3%	109
High school graduate	58.4%	49.9%-66.4%	41.6%	33.6%-50.1%	222
Some college	67.3%	59.1%-74.5%	32.7%	25.5%-40.9%	217
College graduate	73.5%	69.3%-77.3%	26.5%	22.7%-30.7%	794
<u>Income</u>					
Less than \$15,000	55.8%	41.8%-68.8%	44.2%	31.2%-58.2%	99
\$15,000-\$24,999	61.5%	50.2%-71.6%	38.5%	28.4%-49.8%	155
\$25,000-\$34,999	56.4%	39.4%-72.0%	43.6%	28.0%-60.6%	104
\$35,000-\$49,000	75.9%	67.3%-82.8%	24.1%	17.2%-32.7%	144
\$50,000 or more	71.5%	66.7%-75.9%	28.5%	24.1%-33.3%	580
<u>Ward</u>					
Ward 1	75.8%	64.7%-84.2%	24.2%	15.8%-35.3%	88
Ward 2	71.1%	60.5%-79.8%	28.9%	20.2%-39.5%	128
Ward 3	77.8%	70.5%-83.7%	22.2%	16.3%-29.5%	247
Ward 4	62.8%	53.5%-71.3%	37.2%	28.7%-46.5%	221
Ward 5	61.6%	50.1%-72.0%	38.4%	28.0%-49.9%	165
Ward 6	71.0%	57.1%-81.9%	29.0%	18.1%-42.9%	160
Ward 7	60.8%	48.8%-71.6%	39.2%	28.4%-51.2%	125
Ward 8	56.9%	40.4%-72.0%	43.1%	28.0%-59.6%	74

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 27. Immunization - Shingles or Zoster Vaccination

“Have you ever had the shingles or zoster vaccine?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	22.2%	20.2%-24.4%	77.8%	75.6%-79.8%	2597
Gender					
Male	21.4%	18.3%-24.9%	78.6%	75.1%-81.7%	963
Female	22.8%	20.3%-25.6%	77.2%	74.4%-79.7%	1634
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	38.2%	34.6%-42.0%	61.8%	58.0%-65.4%	1106
African American	11.6%	9.3%-14.3%	88.4%	85.7%-90.7%	1247
Other	22.2%	14.1%-33.2%	77.8%	66.8%-85.9%	126
Hispanic/Latino	22.3%	12.2%-37.2%	77.7%	62.8%-87.8%	53
Education**					
Less than high school	*	*	90.6%	82.8%-95.1%	183
High school graduate	12.0%	8.6%-16.3%	88.0%	83.7%-91.4%	423
Some college	17.0%	13.0%-22.0%	83.0%	78.0%-87.0%	422
College graduate	34.2%	31.4%-37.1%	65.8%	62.9%-68.6%	1551
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	5.6%	3.0%-10.2%	94.4%	89.8%-97.0%	229
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.6%	5.9%-21.4%	88.4%	78.6%-94.1%	269
\$25,000-\$34,999	17.2%	11.0%-26.0%	82.8%	74.0%-89.0%	158
\$35,000-\$49,000	21.9%	16.2%-28.7%	78.1%	71.3%-83.8%	234
\$50,000 or more	31.4%	28.3%-34.7%	68.6%	65.3%-71.7%	1231
Ward**					
Ward 1	22.7%	14.6%-33.6%	77.3%	66.4%-85.4%	174
Ward 2	34.8%	27.4%-43.1%	65.2%	56.9%-72.6%	221
Ward 3	46.0%	40.5%-51.6%	54.0%	48.4%-59.5%	440
Ward 4	20.0%	15.8%-24.9%	80.0%	75.1%-84.2%	388
Ward 5	14.3%	10.3%-19.4%	85.7%	80.6%-89.7%	294
Ward 6	24.6%	19.2%-31.0%	75.4%	69.0%-80.8%	318
Ward 7	14.7%	8.6%-24.0%	85.3%	76.0%-91.4%	271
Ward 8	5.4%	3.0%-9.4%	94.6%	90.6%-97.0%	198

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 28. Weight Status - Overweight or Obese

Weight status is derived from “How tall are you?” and “What is your weight?”

	<u>Normal weight</u>		<u>Overweight</u>		<u>Obese</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	43.1%	40.4%-45.8%	33.2%	30.7%-35.8%	21.7%	19.5%-24.0%	3787
Gender**							
Male	43.0%	39.1%-47.0%	36.6%	33.0%-40.5%	19.5%	16.4%-22.9%	1552
Female	43.1%	39.4%-47.0%	30.1%	26.7%-33.7%	23.7%	20.8%-26.9%	2235
Age**							
18-24	59.4%	49.0%-69.0%	25.9%	17.9%-35.9%	*	*	112
25-34	47.3%	40.7%-54.0%	32.4%	26.5%-38.8%	18.0%	13.2%-24.2%	320
35-44	43.6%	37.4%-50.1%	34.6%	28.5%-41.2%	20.6%	15.7%-26.6%	408
45-54	36.4%	31.5%-41.7%	30.4%	25.6%-35.8%	32.8%	27.6%-38.4%	607
55-64	36.1%	31.7%-40.8%	35.1%	30.4%-40.1%	26.5%	22.4%-30.9%	877
65 and older	34.0%	30.8%-37.4%	40.4%	36.9%-44.1%	23.7%	20.8%-26.9%	1463
Race/Ethnicity**							
White	56.9%	52.8%-60.9%	30.6%	27.1%-34.4%	10.3%	8.0%-13.0%	1636
African American	29.0%	25.5%-32.8%	35.6%	31.9%-39.5%	33.9%	30.4%-37.7%	1734
Other	51.5%	40.1%-62.7%	23.9%	16.2%-33.7%	18.3%	10.4%-30.2%	204
Hispanic/Latino	41.3%	29.8%-53.8%	38.8%	27.5%-51.4%	19.9%	11.7%-32.0%	133
Education**							
Less than high school	16.6%	11.1%-23.9%	42.0%	32.7%-51.9%	37.5%	28.6%-47.3%	238
High school graduate	36.8%	30.5%-43.5%	32.7%	27.1%-38.8%	30.1%	24.5%-36.3%	616
Some college	39.7%	33.0%-46.9%	32.1%	26.2%-38.7%	27.3%	22.0%-33.2%	591
College graduate	52.9%	49.5%-56.3%	31.9%	28.8%-35.1%	12.5%	10.7%-14.7%	2326
Income**							
Less than \$15,000	28.7%	21.3%-37.5%	35.0%	27.2%-43.7%	34.1%	26.0%-43.1%	313
\$15,000-\$24,999	35.4%	27.8%-43.8%	36.6%	28.8%-45.1%	27.5%	20.8%-35.4%	406
\$25,000-\$34,999	40.7%	29.4%-53.1%	31.9%	22.3%-43.2%	22.3%	14.5%-32.8%	216
\$35,000-\$49,000	29.9%	21.4%-39.9%	41.2%	31.7%-51.3%	28.8%	21.1%-38.0%	311
\$50,000 or more	51.6%	47.9%-55.2%	31.6%	28.3%-35.0%	14.7%	12.6%-17.2%	1952
Ward**							
Ward 1	50.1%	40.4%-59.9%	29.2%	21.0%-39.0%	16.4%	11.4%-22.9%	273
Ward 2	50.4%	40.2%-60.5%	38.8%	29.4%-49.1%	9.3%	6.0%-14.2%	284
Ward 3	53.2%	46.3%-60.0%	32.0%	26.2%-38.6%	11.9%	7.3%-18.7%	570
Ward 4	44.0%	37.2%-51.1%	33.1%	27.2%-39.4%	22.6%	17.3%-29.1%	541
Ward 5	30.9%	23.6%-39.3%	42.4%	34.1%-51.1%	25.9%	19.7%-33.2%	417
Ward 6	36.5%	29.7%-43.9%	39.9%	32.9%-47.5%	23.2%	16.7%-31.3%	443
Ward 7	29.5%	22.5%-37.7%	36.0%	27.8%-45.0%	34.0%	26.8%-42.1%	371
Ward 8	25.7%	18.2%-34.9%	33.0%	25.0%-42.1%	37.0%	28.6%-46.2%	306

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 29. Exercise

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

	Physically Active		Not physically Active		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	79.2%	76.9%-81.3%	20.8%	18.7%-23.1%	4059
Gender					
Male	81.6%	78.5%-84.4%	18.4%	15.6%-21.5%	1609
Female	77.0%	73.6%-80.1%	23.0%	19.9%-26.4%	2450
Age**					
18-24	78.5%	68.5%-85.9%	21.5%	14.1%-31.5%	123
25-34	86.5%	81.2%-90.5%	13.5%	9.5%-18.8%	350
35-44	80.9%	74.9%-85.7%	19.1%	14.3%-25.1%	444
45-54	77.8%	72.5%-82.3%	22.2%	17.7%-27.5%	654
55-64	74.2%	69.5%-78.4%	25.8%	21.6%-30.5%	958
65 and older	70.3%	66.7%-73.6%	29.7%	26.4%-33.3%	1530
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	92.9%	91.0%-94.5%	7.1%	5.5%-9.0%	1703
African American	67.5%	63.7%-71.0%	32.5%	29.0%-36.3%	1874
Other	81.5%	71.8%-88.4%	18.5%	11.6%-28.2%	234
Hispanic/Latino	72.0%	59.4%-81.9%	28.0%	18.1%-40.6%	147
Education**					
Less than high school	55.7%	46.0%-65.0%	44.3%	35.0%-54.0%	253
High school graduate	68.3%	62.2%-73.8%	31.7%	26.2%-37.8%	668
Some college	75.7%	69.9%-80.6%	24.3%	19.4%-30.1%	640
College graduate	90.5%	88.5%-92.2%	9.5%	7.8%-11.5%	2450
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	65.4%	56.6%-73.3%	34.6%	26.7%-43.4%	336
\$15,000-\$24,999	64.8%	56.3%-72.4%	35.2%	27.6%-43.7%	427
\$25,000-\$34,999	67.9%	56.3%-77.7%	32.1%	22.3%-43.7%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	80.7%	73.8%-86.1%	19.3%	13.9%-26.2%	328
\$50,000 or more	91.0%	89.0%-92.6%	9.0%	7.4%-11.0%	2018
Ward**					
Ward 1	83.6%	75.6%-89.4%	16.4%	10.6%-24.4%	285
Ward 2	88.4%	82.1%-92.6%	11.6%	7.4%-17.9%	294
Ward 3	91.2%	86.5%-94.4%	8.8%	5.6%-13.5%	587
Ward 4	83.7%	78.7%-87.7%	16.3%	12.3%-21.3%	571
Ward 5	74.2%	66.0%-81.0%	25.8%	19.0%-34.0%	433
Ward 6	87.0%	82.2%-90.6%	13.0%	9.4%-17.8%	467
Ward 7	67.7%	59.3%-75.1%	32.3%	24.9%-40.7%	394
Ward 8	58.4%	49.2%-67.1%	41.6%	32.9%-50.8%	331

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 30. Tobacco Use

“Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?”

	<u>Every day</u>		<u>Some days</u>		<u>Former smoker</u>		<u>Never smoked</u>		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	10.0%	8.4%-12.0%	6.3%	5.0%-7.9%	19.1%	17.3%-21.0%	64.5%	61.9%-67.1%	3832
Gender									
Male	11.0%	8.5%-14.0%	7.4%	5.5%-9.9%	19.3%	16.6%-22.3%	62.3%	58.4%-66.1%	1524
Female	9.2%	7.1%-11.9%	5.4%	3.8%-7.6%	18.9%	16.6%-21.4%	66.5%	63.0%-69.8%	2308
Age**									
18-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	83.7%	73.8%-90.4%	112
25-34	8.8%	5.4%-13.9%	6.3%	3.7%-10.5%	11.3%	7.7%-16.3%	73.6%	67.1%-79.2%	326
35-44	9.6%	6.4%-14.0%	5.6%	3.1%-9.9%	18.2%	13.6%-24.0%	66.6%	60.1%-72.4%	420
45-54	14.9%	10.9%-19.9%	9.4%	6.2%-14.0%	17.6%	14.0%-21.8%	58.2%	52.5%-63.6%	610
55-64	14.4%	10.7%-18.9%	9.0%	6.0%-13.4%	24.1%	20.5%-28.0%	52.5%	47.7%-57.3%	909
65 and older	5.3%	3.4%-8.0%	3.7%	2.7%-5.1%	43.7%	40.2%-47.3%	47.3%	43.7%-50.9%	1455
Race/Ethnicity**									
White	3.3%	2.2%-5.1%	3.9%	2.4%-6.3%	22.8%	20.0%-25.9%	69.9%	66.3%-73.3%	1640
African American	16.6%	13.6%-20.0%	9.5%	7.2%-12.4%	16.9%	14.6%-19.5%	57.1%	53.2%-61.0%	1748
Other	11.0%	5.1%-22.1%	5.2%	2.4%-10.8%	13.2%	7.1%-23.4%	70.5%	58.9%-80.0%	221
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	*	*	18.2%	10.8%-28.9%	71.0%	59.0%-80.7%	138
Education**									
Less than high school	23.8%	15.9%-34.2%	15.5%	9.3%-24.9%	19.6%	13.0%-28.5%	41.0%	32.0%-50.6%	233
High school graduate	16.0%	11.9%-21.1%	7.7%	4.7%-12.3%	17.0%	13.5%-21.1%	59.3%	53.0%-65.4%	613
Some college	11.9%	8.5%-16.5%	7.0%	4.7%-10.5%	14.6%	11.5%-18.3%	66.4%	60.5%-71.9%	607
College graduate	4.1%	2.9%-5.8%	3.5%	2.4%-5.1%	21.4%	18.9%-24.1%	71.0%	67.9%-73.9%	2356
Income**									
Less than \$15,000	29.9%	21.7%-39.6%	11.5%	7.5%-17.2%	11.3%	7.5%-16.7%	47.3%	38.4%-56.4%	320
\$15,000-\$24,999	14.8%	9.8%-21.7%	9.4%	5.2%-16.3%	17.3%	12.0%-24.1%	58.6%	50.0%-66.7%	399
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.7%	7.3%-24.2%	*	*	14.6%	9.7%-21.4%	58.8%	46.8%-69.8%	220
\$35,000-\$49,000	9.7%	5.3%-17.1%	*	*	20.1%	14.5%-27.0%	64.6%	55.5%-72.8%	321
\$50,000 or more	3.8%	2.7%-5.4%	3.3%	2.2%-5.0%	21.9%	19.4%-24.8%	70.9%	67.7%-73.9%	1952
Ward**									
Ward 1	6.3%	3.3%-11.8%	*	*	21.7%	15.3%-29.8%	67.7%	58.8%-75.5%	274
Ward 2	*	*	*	*	29.2%	21.8%-37.8%	62.9%	53.0%-71.8%	289
Ward 3	*	*	*	*	22.6%	18.7%-27.0%	70.4%	64.6%-75.6%	570
Ward 4	7.3%	4.1%-12.6%	3.8%	2.0%-6.9%	23.0%	18.2%-28.5%	66.0%	59.5%-71.9%	557
Ward 5	11.1%	6.8%-17.6%	6.5%	3.5%-11.8%	20.3%	15.1%-26.7%	62.1%	54.0%-69.6%	414
Ward 6	9.9%	5.6%-16.7%	*	*	23.5%	18.6%-29.2%	60.4%	52.8%-67.6%	451
Ward 7	22.6%	16.0%-31.1%	8.1%	4.1%-15.2%	17.8%	12.4%-25.0%	51.5%	43.0%-59.8%	381
Ward 8	22.6%	14.9%-32.6%	10.5%	5.4%-19.3%	8.4%	5.5%-12.5%	58.6%	48.8%-67.8%	310

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 31. Tobacco Use - Smoked at least 100 Cigarettes

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

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	35.5%	33.0%-38.1%	64.5%	61.9%-67.0%	3836
Gender					
Male	37.7%	33.9%-41.6%	62.3%	58.4%-66.1%	1527
Female	33.5%	30.2%-37.0%	66.5%	63.0%-69.8%	2309
Age**					
18-24	16.3%	9.6%-26.2%	83.7%	73.8%-90.4%	112
25-34	26.4%	20.8%-32.9%	73.6%	67.1%-79.2%	326
35-44	33.4%	27.6%-39.9%	66.6%	60.1%-72.4%	420
45-54	41.9%	36.5%-47.6%	58.1%	52.4%-63.5%	611
55-64	47.6%	42.8%-52.4%	52.4%	47.6%-57.2%	911
65 and older	52.7%	49.1%-56.3%	47.3%	43.7%-50.9%	1456
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	30.1%	26.7%-33.7%	69.9%	66.3%-73.3%	1641
African American	42.9%	39.1%-46.9%	57.1%	53.1%-60.9%	1750
Other	29.5%	20.0%-41.1%	70.5%	58.9%-80.0%	221
Hispanic/Latino	29.0%	19.3%-41.0%	71.0%	59.0%-80.7%	138
Education**					
Less than high school	59.0%	49.4%-68.0%	41.0%	32.0%-50.6%	233
High school graduate	40.7%	34.7%-47.1%	59.3%	52.9%-65.3%	614
Some college	33.6%	28.2%-39.6%	66.4%	60.4%-71.8%	608
College graduate	29.0%	26.1%-32.1%	71.0%	67.9%-73.9%	2357
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	52.7%	43.6%-61.6%	47.3%	38.4%-56.4%	320
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.4%	33.3%-50.0%	58.6%	50.0%-66.7%	399
\$25,000-\$34,999	41.2%	30.2%-53.2%	58.8%	46.8%-69.8%	220
\$35,000-\$49,000	35.4%	27.2%-44.5%	64.6%	55.5%-72.8%	321
\$50,000 or more	29.2%	26.2%-32.4%	70.8%	67.6%-73.8%	1954
Ward					
Ward 1	32.3%	24.6%-41.2%	67.7%	58.8%-75.4%	275
Ward 2	37.1%	28.2%-47.0%	62.9%	53.0%-71.8%	289
Ward 3	29.6%	24.4%-35.4%	70.4%	64.6%-75.6%	570
Ward 4	34.2%	28.3%-40.6%	65.8%	59.4%-71.7%	558
Ward 5	37.9%	30.4%-46.0%	62.1%	54.0%-69.6%	414
Ward 6	39.6%	32.4%-47.2%	60.4%	52.8%-67.6%	451
Ward 7	48.6%	40.2%-57.0%	51.4%	43.0%-59.8%	382
Ward 8	41.4%	32.2%-51.2%	58.6%	48.8%-67.8%	310

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 32. Tobacco Use - Current Smoker

Current smoker is derived from respondents who reported they have not smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, those who reported having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but do not currently smoke and respondents who reported having smoke at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.

	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	83.6%	81.3%-85.7%	16.4%	14.3%-18.7%	3832
Gender					
Male	81.6%	78.1%-84.7%	18.4%	15.3%-21.9%	1524
Female	85.4%	82.3%-88.1%	14.6%	11.9%-17.7%	2308
Age**					
18-24	87.3%	77.5%-93.2%	*	*	112
25-34	84.9%	79.1%-89.3%	15.1%	10.7%-20.9%	326
35-44	84.8%	79.5%-88.9%	15.2%	11.1%-20.5%	420
45-54	75.7%	70.0%-80.7%	24.3%	19.3%-30.0%	610
55-64	76.6%	71.3%-81.1%	23.4%	18.9%-28.7%	909
65 and older	91.0%	88.2%-93.2%	9.0%	6.8%-11.8%	1455
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	92.7%	90.0%-94.7%	7.3%	5.3%-10.0%	1640
African American	74.0%	70.0%-77.6%	26.0%	22.4%-30.0%	1748
Other	83.8%	73.1%-90.7%	16.2%	9.3%-26.9%	221
Hispanic/Latino	89.2%	78.4%-94.9%	*	*	138
Education**					
Less than high school	60.7%	50.3%-70.2%	39.3%	29.8%-49.7%	233
High school graduate	76.3%	70.3%-81.4%	23.7%	18.6%-29.7%	613
Some college	81.0%	75.8%-85.3%	19.0%	14.7%-24.2%	607
College graduate	92.4%	90.2%-94.1%	7.6%	5.9%-9.8%	2356
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	58.7%	49.4%-67.4%	41.3%	32.6%-50.6%	320
\$15,000-\$24,999	75.9%	67.7%-82.5%	24.1%	17.5%-32.3%	399
\$25,000-\$34,999	73.4%	60.3%-83.3%	26.6%	16.7%-39.7%	220
\$35,000-\$49,000	84.7%	76.3%-90.5%	15.3%	9.5%-23.7%	321
\$50,000 or more	92.8%	90.7%-94.5%	7.2%	5.5%-9.3%	1952
Ward**					
Ward 1	89.4%	83.4%-93.4%	10.6%	6.6%-16.6%	274
Ward 2	92.0%	81.1%-96.9%	*	*	289
Ward 3	92.9%	87.5%-96.1%	7.1%	3.9%-12.5%	570
Ward 4	88.9%	83.5%-92.7%	11.1%	7.3%-16.5%	557
Ward 5	82.4%	75.1%-87.9%	17.6%	12.1%-24.9%	414
Ward 6	83.9%	75.6%-89.8%	16.1%	10.2%-24.4%	451
Ward 7	69.3%	60.4%-76.9%	30.7%	23.1%-39.6%	381
Ward 8	66.9%	56.6%-75.8%	33.1%	24.2%-43.4%	310

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 33. Tobacco Use - Quit Attempts

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

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	66.3%	58.8%-73.0%	33.7%	27.0%-41.2%	480
Gender					
Male	70.2%	61.1%-77.9%	29.8%	22.1%-38.9%	214
Female	61.9%	50.1%-72.5%	38.1%	27.5%-49.9%	266
Age					
35-44	76.3%	60.7%-87.0%	23.7%	13.0%-39.3%	54
45-54	70.9%	59.0%-80.5%	29.1%	19.5%-41.0%	107
55-64	61.1%	47.6%-73.1%	38.9%	26.9%-52.4%	149
65 and older	70.7%	58.3%-80.6%	29.3%	19.4%-41.7%	113
Race/Ethnicity					
White	56.4%	39.5%-72.0%	43.6%	28.0%-60.5%	89
African American	69.5%	60.8%-77.0%	30.5%	23.0%-39.2%	334
Education					
Less than high school	70.0%	50.7%-84.1%	*	*	62
High school graduate	59.9%	45.9%-72.5%	40.1%	27.5%-54.1%	133
Some college	71.4%	58.8%-81.4%	28.6%	18.6%-41.2%	122
College graduate	64.0%	51.2%-75.1%	36.0%	24.9%-48.8%	163
Income					
Less than \$15,000	65.0%	48.5%-78.6%	35.0%	21.4%-51.5%	105
\$15,000-\$24,999	62.9%	44.4%-78.2%	37.1%	21.8%-55.6%	84
\$50,000 or more	63.2%	50.1%-74.6%	36.8%	25.4%-49.9%	135
Ward					
Ward 4	60.4%	38.5%-78.8%	39.6%	21.2%-61.5%	51
Ward 5	81.3%	69.0%-89.5%	18.7%	10.5%-31.0%	66
Ward 6	66.6%	39.3%-86.0%	*	*	52
Ward 7	64.4%	47.0%-78.7%	35.6%	21.3%-53.0%	80
Ward 8	57.8%	37.9%-75.5%	42.2%	24.5%-62.1%	82

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Wards 1, 2, and 3 suppressed unweighted sample <50

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 34. Alcohol Consumption - Drinking within the Past 30 days

“During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	67.4%	64.9%-69.8%	32.6%	30.2%-35.1%	3811
Gender					
Male	70.3%	66.4%-73.8%	29.7%	26.2%-33.6%	1514
Female	64.8%	61.4%-68.0%	35.2%	32.0%-38.6%	2297
Age*					
21-34	80.9%	76.2%-84.9%	19.1%	15.1%-23.8%	410
35-44	71.9%	65.3%-77.6%	28.1%	22.4%-34.7%	414
45-54	65.3%	59.7%-70.4%	34.7%	29.6%-40.3%	596
55-64	57.1%	52.0%-62.1%	42.9%	37.9%-48.0%	821
65 and older	47.7%	44.2%-51.3%	52.3%	48.7%-55.8%	1453
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	87.3%	84.7%-89.6%	12.7%	10.4%-15.3%	1636
African American	48.3%	44.3%-52.3%	51.7%	47.7%-55.7%	1730
Other	57.7%	46.3%-68.2%	42.3%	31.8%-53.7%	219
Hispanic/Latino	69.8%	57.8%-79.6%	30.2%	20.4%-42.2%	140
Education*					
Less than high school	43.4%	33.6%-53.7%	56.6%	46.3%-66.4%	231
High school graduate	47.6%	41.1%-54.2%	52.4%	45.8%-58.9%	612
Some college	59.9%	53.5%-65.9%	40.1%	34.1%-46.5%	603
College graduate	82.7%	80.4%-84.9%	17.3%	15.1%-19.6%	2342
Income*					
Less than \$15,000	52.7%	43.7%-61.4%	47.3%	38.6%-56.3%	319
\$15,000-\$24,999	51.3%	42.7%-59.9%	48.7%	40.1%-57.3%	396
\$25,000-\$34,999	54.2%	42.6%-65.3%	45.8%	34.7%-57.4%	222
\$35,000-\$49,000	66.7%	58.4%-74.1%	33.3%	25.9%-41.6%	320
\$50,000 or more	81.3%	78.5%-83.7%	18.7%	16.3%-21.5%	1947
Ward*					
Ward 1	76.0%	67.6%-82.8%	24.0%	17.2%-32.4%	276
Ward 2	82.2%	75.7%-87.3%	17.8%	12.7%-24.3%	287
Ward 3	84.8%	79.9%-88.6%	15.2%	11.4%-20.1%	566
Ward 4	65.1%	58.9%-70.9%	34.9%	29.1%-41.1%	553
Ward 5	55.3%	46.7%-63.6%	44.7%	36.4%-53.3%	414
Ward 6	68.8%	61.9%-75.1%	31.2%	24.9%-38.1%	449
Ward 7	52.6%	44.3%-60.8%	47.4%	39.2%-55.7%	378
Ward 8	50.7%	41.3%-60.1%	49.3%	39.9%-58.7%	307

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 35. Alcohol Consumption - Binge Drinking

Binge drinker is derived from males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion.

	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	75.1%	72.3%-77.6%	24.9%	22.4%-27.7%	3750
Gender**					
Male	68.8%	64.6%-72.7%	31.2%	27.3%-35.4%	1482
Female	80.6%	76.8%-83.9%	19.4%	16.1%-23.2%	2268
Age**					
21-34	58.2%	52.2%-64.0%	41.8%	36.0%-47.8%	401
35-44	78.2%	72.3%-83.1%	21.8%	16.9%-27.7%	407
45-54	79.7%	74.5%-84.0%	20.3%	16.0%-25.5%	585
55-64	86.9%	82.3%-90.4%	13.1%	9.6%-17.7%	803
65 and older	93.7%	91.8%-95.2%	6.3%	4.8%-8.2%	1438
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	65.2%	60.9%-69.3%	34.8%	30.7%-39.1%	1623
African American	85.8%	82.1%-88.8%	14.2%	11.2%-17.9%	1689
Other	83.9%	73.0%-91.0%	16.1%	9.0%-27.0%	215
Hispanic/Latino	67.5%	54.4%-78.3%	32.5%	21.7%-45.6%	138
Education**					
Less than high school	75.1%	63.5%-83.9%	24.9%	16.1%-36.5%	223
High school graduate	87.7%	82.7%-91.4%	12.3%	8.6%-17.3%	597
Some college	79.6%	72.1%-85.4%	20.4%	14.6%-27.9%	591
College graduate	68.8%	65.2%-72.3%	31.2%	27.7%-34.8%	2316
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	79.7%	69.5%-87.1%	20.3%	12.9%-30.5%	312
\$15,000-\$24,999	85.6%	76.4%-91.6%	14.4%	8.4%-23.6%	385
\$25,000-\$34,999	80.3%	67.9%-88.7%	19.7%	11.3%-32.1%	217
\$35,000-\$49,000	76.2%	65.1%-84.6%	23.8%	15.4%-34.9%	320
\$50,000 or more	68.9%	65.0%-72.5%	31.1%	27.5%-35.0%	1923
Ward**					
Ward 1	57.7%	47.3%-67.5%	42.3%	32.5%-52.7%	272
Ward 2	69.6%	57.3%-79.6%	30.4%	20.4%-42.7%	284
Ward 3	79.6%	73.1%-84.9%	20.4%	15.1%-26.9%	559
Ward 4	83.1%	76.3%-88.3%	16.9%	11.7%-23.7%	549
Ward 5	81.6%	72.6%-88.1%	18.4%	11.9%-27.4%	402
Ward 6	74.4%	66.5%-81.0%	25.6%	19.0%-33.5%	444
Ward 7	82.0%	72.4%-88.8%	18.0%	11.2%-27.6%	369
Ward 8	80.8%	69.1%-88.8%	19.2%	11.2%-30.9%	298

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 36. Alcohol Consumption - Heavy Drinker

Heavy drinker is derived from adult men having more than two drinks per day and adult women having more than one drink per day.

	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	91.0%	89.1%-92.6%	9.0%	7.4%-10.9%	3745
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	93.2%	90.8%-95.0%	6.8%	5.0%-9.2%	1482
Female	89.2%	86.2%-91.6%	10.8%	8.4%-13.8%	2263
<u>Age</u>					
21-34	89.7%	85.3%-92.9%	10.3%	7.1%-14.7%	405
35-44	91.4%	87.5%-94.1%	8.6%	5.9%-12.5%	407
45-54	87.8%	82.7%-91.5%	12.2%	8.5%-17.3%	581
55-64	95.0%	92.7%-96.6%	5.0%	3.4%-7.3%	811
65 and older	93.7%	91.9%-95.0%	6.3%	5.0%-8.1%	1429
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White	87.0%	83.9%-89.6%	13.0%	10.4%-16.1%	1616
African American	93.5%	90.3%-95.7%	6.5%	4.3%-9.7%	1696
Other	95.2%	85.9%-98.4%	*	*	210
Hispanic/Latino	94.0%	82.7%-98.1%	*	*	140
<u>Education</u>					
Less than high school	86.6%	74.5%-93.4%	*	*	224
High school graduate	94.9%	91.2%-97.1%	5.1%	2.9%-8.8%	598
Some college	94.3%	90.0%-96.8%	5.7%	3.2%-10.0%	591
College graduate	89.4%	87.0%-91.4%	10.6%	8.6%-13.0%	2310
<u>Income</u>					
Less than \$15,000	91.5%	80.9%-96.5%	*	*	312
\$15,000-\$24,999	95.2%	89.3%-97.9%	*	*	389
\$25,000-\$34,999	90.9%	74.5%-97.2%	*	*	216
\$35,000-\$49,000	95.9%	90.3%-98.3%	*	*	317
\$50,000 or more	88.4%	85.7%-90.6%	11.6%	9.4%-14.3%	1924
<u>Ward</u>					
Ward 1	88.1%	79.4%-93.4%	11.9%	6.6%-20.6%	275
Ward 2	83.4%	71.3%-91.0%	16.6%	9.0%-28.7%	281
Ward 3	89.9%	86.0%-92.8%	10.1%	7.2%-14.0%	556
Ward 4	94.1%	89.3%-96.9%	5.9%	3.1%-10.7%	546
Ward 5	95.4%	89.8%-98.0%	*	*	402
Ward 6	90.2%	85.6%-93.5%	9.8%	6.5%-14.4%	444
Ward 7	95.4%	91.2%-97.7%	*	*	363
Ward 8	84.7%	72.5%-92.1%	*	*	304

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 37. Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention (ASBI) Module - Routine Checkup

You told me earlier that you last routine checkup was within the past year/within the past 2 years. “At that checkup, were you asked in person or on a form if you drink alcohol?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	81.9%	79.4%-84.1%	18.1%	15.9%-20.6%	2937
Gender					
Male	81.2%	77.0%-84.8%	18.8%	15.2%-23.0%	1159
Female	82.5%	79.5%-85.1%	17.5%	14.9%-20.5%	1778
Age**					
21-34	87.5%	82.1%-91.5%	12.5%	8.5%-17.9%	282
35-44	85.8%	78.3%-91.1%	14.2%	8.9%-21.7%	304
45-54	80.9%	75.2%-85.5%	19.1%	14.5%-24.8%	470
55-64	85.7%	82.0%-88.8%	14.3%	11.2%-18.0%	647
65 and older	69.2%	65.4%-72.8%	30.8%	27.2%-34.6%	1141
Race/Ethnicity					
White	87.7%	84.8%-90.1%	12.3%	9.9%-15.2%	1198
African American	77.9%	74.0%-81.3%	22.1%	18.7%-26.0%	1420
Other	75.5%	61.4%-85.6%	24.5%	14.4%-38.6%	158
Hispanic/Latino	83.3%	69.5%-91.6%	*	*	101
Education					
Less than high school	72.0%	60.4%-81.3%	28.0%	18.7%-39.6%	178
High school graduate	79.1%	72.6%-84.4%	20.9%	15.6%-27.4%	480
Some college	82.7%	77.6%-86.9%	17.3%	13.1%-22.4%	482
College graduate	85.5%	82.9%-87.8%	14.5%	12.2%-17.1%	1778
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	77.8%	67.5%-85.5%	22.2%	14.5%-32.5%	248
\$15,000-\$24,999	82.8%	76.2%-87.9%	17.2%	12.1%-23.8%	317
\$25,000-\$34,999	68.8%	53.2%-81.1%	31.2%	18.9%-46.8%	166
\$35,000-\$49,000	80.7%	73.4%-86.4%	19.3%	13.6%-26.6%	252
\$50,000 or more	87.5%	85.0%-89.6%	12.5%	10.4%-15.0%	1491
Ward					
Ward 1	83.9%	75.0%-90.0%	16.1%	10.0%-25.0%	203
Ward 2	83.9%	76.3%-89.5%	16.1%	10.5%-23.7%	233
Ward 3	85.0%	79.0%-89.5%	15.0%	10.5%-21.0%	443
Ward 4	77.8%	70.9%-83.5%	22.2%	16.5%-29.1%	435
Ward 5	81.6%	74.3%-87.2%	18.4%	12.8%-25.7%	334
Ward 6	83.0%	74.7%-89.0%	17.0%	11.0%-25.3%	332
Ward 7	82.2%	75.1%-87.6%	17.8%	12.4%-24.9%	303
Ward 8	82.0%	72.7%-88.6%	18.0%	11.4%-27.3%	267

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 38. Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention (ASBI) Module - Alcohol Consumption

“Did the health care provider ask you in person or on a form how much you drink?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	73.7%	70.9%-76.3%	26.3%	23.7%-29.1%	2918
Gender					
Male	72.9%	68.4%-77.0%	27.1%	23.0%-31.6%	1149
Female	74.4%	70.8%-77.7%	25.6%	22.3%-29.2%	1769
Age**					
21-34	78.1%	71.4%-83.5%	21.9%	16.5%-28.6%	274
35-44	81.7%	74.0%-87.5%	18.3%	12.5%-26.0%	298
45-54	75.1%	69.2%-80.2%	24.9%	19.8%-30.8%	467
55-64	76.0%	71.4%-80.1%	24.0%	19.9%-28.6%	642
65 and older	59.4%	55.5%-63.2%	40.6%	36.8%-44.5%	1142
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	83.6%	80.1%-86.5%	16.4%	13.5%-19.9%	1195
African American	67.3%	63.1%-71.2%	32.7%	28.8%-36.9%	1407
Other	66.0%	51.8%-77.7%	34.0%	22.3%-48.2%	156
Hispanic/Latino	70.8%	55.5%-82.5%	29.2%	17.5%-44.5%	101
Education**					
Less than high school	62.7%	50.8%-73.2%	37.3%	26.8%-49.2%	169
High school graduate	65.2%	58.0%-71.8%	34.8%	28.2%-42.0%	470
Some college	72.8%	66.3%-78.5%	27.2%	21.5%-33.7%	487
College graduate	80.3%	77.2%-83.1%	19.7%	16.9%-22.8%	1771
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	65.1%	54.7%-74.3%	34.9%	25.7%-45.3%	242
\$15,000-\$24,999	69.5%	60.6%-77.2%	30.5%	22.8%-39.4%	318
\$25,000-\$34,999	65.1%	50.1%-77.6%	34.9%	22.4%-49.9%	169
\$35,000-\$49,000	71.6%	62.9%-79%	28.4%	21.0%-37.1%	251
\$50,000 or more	82.6%	79.6%-85.2%	17.4%	14.8%-20.4%	1486
Ward					
Ward 1	76.0%	65.8%-83.9%	24.0%	16.1%-34.2%	206
Ward 2	79.5%	70.4%-86.4%	20.5%	13.6%-29.6%	232
Ward 3	79.7%	73.1%-85.1%	20.3%	14.9%-26.9%	434
Ward 4	68.9%	61.6%-75.4%	31.1%	24.6%-38.4%	432
Ward 5	76.9%	69.3%-83.1%	23.1%	16.9%-30.7%	339
Ward 6	77.2%	68.6%-84.0%	22.8%	16.0%-31.4%	326
Ward 7	72.8%	64.6%-79.6%	27.2%	20.4%-35.4%	293
Ward 8	68.6%	58.3%-77.3%	31.4%	22.7%-41.7%	268

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 39. Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention - Frequency of Drinking

“Did a healthcare provider specifically ask whether you drank (5 for men/4 for women) or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	39.7%	36.5%-43.1%	60.3%	56.9%-63.5%	2606
Gender					
Male	42.7%	37.7%-47.9%	57.3%	52.1%-62.3%	1021
Female	37.1%	33.0%-41.4%	62.9%	58.6%-67.0%	1585
Age					
21-34	40.6%	33.2%-48.6%	59.4%	51.4%-66.8%	232
35-44	39.5%	31.6%-47.9%	60.5%	52.1%-68.4%	243
45-54	43.7%	36.9%-50.7%	56.3%	49.3%-63.1%	406
55-64	45.3%	39.2%-51.5%	54.7%	48.5%-60.8%	565
65 and older	30.6%	26.8%-34.6%	69.4%	65.4%-73.2%	1074
Race/Ethnicity					
White	33.4%	28.5%-38.6%	66.6%	61.4%-71.5%	1017
African American	45.0%	40.5%-49.6%	55.0%	50.4%-59.5%	1305
Other	26.7%	15.8%-41.5%	73.3%	58.5%-84.2%	139
Hispanic/Latino	41.1%	27.4%-56.4%	58.9%	43.6%-72.6%	88
Education					
Less than high school	46.6%	35.5%-58.0%	53.4%	42.0%-64.5%	174
High school graduate	44.6%	37.3%-52.1%	55.4%	47.9%-62.7%	443
Some college	38.2%	30.8%-46.1%	61.8%	53.9%-69.2%	446
College graduate	36.5%	32.3%-40.9%	63.5%	59.1%-67.7%	1523
Income					
Less than \$15,000	45.2%	35.3%-55.6%	54.8%	44.4%-64.7%	231
\$15,000-\$24,999	40.1%	31.0%-50.1%	59.9%	49.9%-69.0%	304
\$25,000-\$34,999	44.4%	31.0%-58.7%	55.6%	41.3%-69.0%	161
\$35,000-\$49,000	44.2%	33.5%-55.5%	55.8%	44.5%-66.5%	240
\$50,000 or more	37.3%	32.9%-41.9%	62.7%	58.1%-67.1%	1244
Ward					
Ward 1	45.3%	33.1%-58.1%	54.7%	41.9%-66.9%	177
Ward 2	36.6%	25.6%-49.2%	63.4%	50.8%-74.4%	216
Ward 3	29.9%	22.6%-38.5%	70.1%	61.5%-77.4%	366
Ward 4	32.5%	25.4%-40.4%	67.5%	59.6%-74.6%	376
Ward 5	43.1%	33.7%-53.1%	56.9%	46.9%-66.3%	311
Ward 6	41.4%	32.5%-50.9%	58.6%	49.1%-67.5%	287
Ward 7	50.5%	40.4%-60.5%	49.5%	39.5%-59.6%	274
Ward 8	46.7%	36.7%-57.1%	53.3%	42.9%-63.3%	247

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 40. Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention (ASBI) - Offered Advice
 “Were you offered advice about what level of drinking is harmful or risky for your health?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	32.8%	29.9%-35.8%	67.2%	64.2%-70.1%	3024
Gender**					
Male	38.1%	33.6%-42.8%	61.9%	57.2%-66.4%	1176
Female	28.2%	24.6%-32.1%	71.8%	67.9%-75.4%	1848
Age**					
21-34	36.4%	29.8%-43.6%	63.6%	56.4%-70.2%	283
35-44	28.4%	22.3%-35.4%	71.6%	64.6%-77.7%	307
45-54	33.5%	27.4%-40.1%	66.5%	59.9%-72.6%	476
55-64	34.0%	28.7%-39.7%	66.0%	60.3%-71.3%	657
65 and older	24.1%	21.1%-27.4%	75.9%	72.6%-78.9%	1203
Race/Ethnicity					
White	27.7%	23.6%-32.1%	72.3%	67.9%-76.4%	1261
African American	37.3%	33.0%-41.8%	62.7%	58.2%-67.0%	1434
Other	31.6%	20.3%-45.7%	68.4%	54.3%-79.7%	166
Hispanic/Latino	29.2%	18.6%-42.9%	70.8%	57.1%-81.4%	104
Education**					
Less than high school	42.2%	31.5%-53.7%	57.8%	46.3%-68.5%	175
High school graduate	43.1%	36.0%-50.5%	56.9%	49.5%-64.0%	476
Some college	33.6%	27.0%-40.9%	66.4%	59.1%-73.0%	494
College graduate	25.9%	22.6%-29.5%	74.1%	70.5%-77.4%	1859
Income					
Less than \$15,000	39.3%	30.1%-49.3%	60.7%	50.7%-69.9%	243
\$15,000-\$24,999	40.1%	30.9%-50.0%	59.9%	50.0%-69.1%	320
\$25,000-\$34,999	37.8%	24.9%-52.7%	62.2%	47.3%-75.1%	170
\$35,000-\$49,000	28.6%	20.4%-38.4%	71.4%	61.6%-79.6%	262
\$50,000 or more	27.2%	23.7%-31.0%	72.8%	69.0%-76.3%	1548
Ward					
Ward 1	30.6%	21.5%-41.5%	69.4%	58.5%-78.5%	215
Ward 2	30.3%	20.5%-42.3%	69.7%	57.7%-79.5%	241
Ward 3	25.5%	19.5%-32.6%	74.5%	67.4%-80.5%	463
Ward 4	27.8%	21.7%-35.0%	72.2%	65.0%-78.3%	445
Ward 5	35.3%	26.8%-44.9%	64.7%	55.1%-73.2%	346
Ward 6	28.8%	21.6%-37.2%	71.2%	62.8%-78.4%	340
Ward 7	39.4%	30.1%-49.5%	60.6%	50.5%-69.9%	301
Ward 8	40.9%	31.3%-51.2%	59.1%	48.8%-68.7%	265

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 41. Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention - Advice to Reduce or Quit Drinking

Healthcare providers may also advise patients to drink less for various reasons. “At your last routine check-up, were you advised to reduce or quit your drinking?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	18.2%	15.5%-21.4%	81.8%	78.6%-84.5%	2333
Gender**					
Male	25.6%	21.0%-30.9%	74.4%	69.1%-79.0%	950
Female	11.9%	9.0%-15.7%	88.1%	84.3%-91.0%	1383
Age					
21-34	18.7%	13.1%-25.9%	81.3%	74.1%-86.9%	245
35-44	15.8%	10.8%-22.5%	84.2%	77.5%-89.2%	276
45-54	25.8%	18.8%-34.3%	74.2%	65.7%-81.2%	386
55-64	20.6%	14.9%-27.6%	79.4%	72.4%-85.1%	539
65 and older	12.4%	9.2%-16.4%	87.6%	83.6%-90.8%	823
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	8.8%	6.0%-12.8%	91.2%	87.2%-94.0%	1008
African American	27.3%	22.6%-32.6%	72.7%	67.4%-77.4%	1080
Other	*	*	83.5%	69.5%-91.8%	118
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	85.4%	71.3%-93.2%	82
Education**					
Less than high school	49.6%	36.8%-62.4%	50.4%	37.6%-63.2%	118
High school graduate	31.3%	24.0%-39.8%	68.7%	60.2%-76.0%	372
Some college	13.6%	8.9%-20.3%	86.4%	79.7%-91.1%	367
College graduate	9.0%	6.6%-12.3%	91.0%	87.7%-93.4%	1462
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	27.8%	19.2%-38.4%	72.2%	61.6%-80.8%	183
\$15,000-\$24,999	29.6%	20.2%-41.2%	70.4%	58.8%-79.8%	246
\$25,000-\$34,999	32.8%	20.0%-48.7%	67.2%	51.3%-80.0%	123
\$35,000-\$49,000	10.7%	4.5%-23.4%	89.3%	76.6%-95.5%	184
\$50,000 or more	9.8%	7.3%-13.1%	90.2%	86.9%-92.7%	1256
Ward**					
Ward 1	15.2%	8.3%-26.2%	84.8%	73.8%-91.7%	168
Ward 2	*	*	91.9%	77.2%-97.4%	189
Ward 3	*	*	93.3%	87.0%-96.7%	369
Ward 4	12.5%	7.7%-19.6%	87.5%	80.4%-92.3%	340
Ward 5	18.3%	11.0%-28.8%	81.7%	71.2%-89.0%	263
Ward 6	12.4%	7.0%-21.0%	87.6%	79.0%-93.0%	262
Ward 7	24.6%	15.2%-37.1%	75.4%	62.9%-84.8%	224
Ward 8	37.3%	26.9%-49.0%	62.7%	51.0%-73.1%	202

Note: Legal Drinking age 21. Age <21 has been suppressed

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 42. Chronic Health Conditions - Heart Attack

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you had a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	2.6%	2.0%-3.4%	97.4%	96.6%-98.0%	4052
Gender					
Male	3.0%	2.2%-4.2%	97.0%	95.8%-97.8%	1602
Female	2.2%	1.5%-3.4%	97.8%	96.6%-98.5%	2450
Age**					
18-39	*	*	99.2%	97.5%-99.8%	660
40-64	3.1%	2.1%-4.5%	96.9%	95.5%-97.9%	1760
65 and older	6.9%	5.2%-9.0%	93.1%	91.0%-94.8%	1534
Race/Ethnicity					
White	1.8%	1.2%-2.9%	98.2%	97.1%-98.8%	1703
African American	3.5%	2.6%-4.8%	96.5%	95.2%-97.4%	1867
Other	*	*	96.4%	86.3%-99.1%	234
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	99.9%	99.5%-100.0%	148
Education **					
Less than high school	7.1%	4.0%-12.2%	92.9%	87.8%-96.0%	251
High school graduate	2.5%	1.5%-4.1%	97.5%	95.9%-98.5%	667
Some college	2.7%	1.5%-4.8%	97.3%	95.2%-98.5%	636
College graduate	1.5%	1.0%-2.2%	98.5%	97.8%-99.0%	2450
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	6.8%	3.6%-12.3%	93.2%	87.7%-96.4%	334
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.2%	2.3%-7.5%	95.8%	92.5%-97.7%	424
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	99.7%	99.2%-99.9%	225
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	98.2%	96.6%-99.1%	329
\$50,000 or more	1.5%	1.0%-2.3%	98.5%	97.7%-99.0%	2018
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	97.1%	94.6%-98.4%	285
Ward 2	*	*	97.3%	89.2%-99.4%	294
Ward 3	*	*	98.4%	97.0%-99.1%	588
Ward 4	2.3%	1.3%-3.9%	97.7%	96.1%-98.7%	569
Ward 5	6.0%	3.0%-11.7%	94.0%	88.3%-97.0%	433
Ward 6	*	*	97.8%	95.0%-99.0%	466
Ward 7	*	*	96.7%	92.2%-98.7%	393
Ward 8	4.4%	2.4%-7.9%	95.6%	92.1%-97.6%	329

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 43. Chronic Health Conditions - Heart Disease

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you had angina or coronary heart disease?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	2.4%	1.9%-3.0%	97.6%	97.0%-98.1%	4041
Gender**					
Male	3.2%	2.3%-4.4%	96.8%	95.6%-97.7%	1601
Female	1.8%	1.3%-2.3%	98.2%	97.7%-98.7%	2440
Age**					
18-39	*	*	99.4%	98.2%-99.8%	661
40-64	2.4%	1.7%-3.4%	97.6%	96.6%-98.3%	1759
65 and older	8.5%	6.7%-10.7%	91.5%	89.3%-93.3%	1525
Race/Ethnicity					
White	2.3%	1.7%-3.2%	97.7%	96.8%-98.3%	1702
African American	3.0%	2.2%-4.0%	97.0%	96.0%-97.8%	1859
Other	*	*	98.9%	96.8%-99.6%	233
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	99.6%	97.1%-99.9%	148
Education					
Less than high school	3.9%	2.2%-6.7%	96.1%	93.3%-97.8%	248
High school graduate	2.2%	1.3%-3.5%	97.8%	96.5%-98.7%	665
Some college	2.6%	1.4%-4.7%	97.4%	95.3%-98.6%	633
College graduate	2.1%	1.6%-2.9%	97.9%	97.1%-98.4%	2447
Income					
Less than \$15,000	3.1%	1.7%-5.6%	96.9%	94.4%-98.3%	332
\$15,000-\$24,999	*	*	97.7%	95.7%-98.7%	425
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	99.5%	98.9%-99.8%	225
\$35,000-\$49,000	4.2%	2.0%-8.6%	95.8%	91.4%-98.0%	328
\$50,000 or more	1.9%	1.4%-2.5%	98.1%	97.5%-98.6%	2017
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	97.5%	95.4%-98.6%	284
Ward 2	*	*	97.7%	94.7%-99.0%	293
Ward 3	2.9%	1.8%-4.4%	97.1%	95.6%-98.2%	588
Ward 4	3.4%	2.1%-5.3%	96.6%	94.7%-97.9%	569
Ward 5	3.3%	1.7%-6.2%	96.7%	93.8%-98.3%	430
Ward 6	*	*	97.5%	95.3%-98.7%	463
Ward 7	*	*	98.2%	96.4%-99.1%	393
Ward 8	*	*	97.2%	94.8%-98.5%	326

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 44. Chronic Health Conditions- Stroke

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you had a stroke?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	3.3%	2.6%-4.2%	96.7%	95.8%-97.4%	4056
Gender					
Male	2.9%	2.1%-4.0%	97.1%	96.0%-97.9%	1604
Female	3.6%	2.5%-5.2%	96.4%	94.8%-97.5%	2452
Age**					
18-39	*	*	98.7%	96.3%-99.5%	661
40-64	3.5%	2.7%-4.7%	96.5%	95.3%-97.3%	1765
65 and older	9.0%	7.1%-11.4%	91.0%	88.6%-92.9%	1532
Race/Ethnicity					
White	1.1%	.6%-2.0%	98.9%	98.0%-99.4%	1702
African American	5.4%	4.3%-6.8%	94.6%	93.2%-95.7%	1872
Other	*	*	97.5%	91.8%-99.3%	236
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	96.1%	85.6%-99.0%	148
Education**					
Less than high school	8.7%	4.8%-15.1%	91.3%	84.9%-95.2%	253
High school graduate	3.4%	2.2%-5.2%	96.6%	94.8%-97.8%	669
Some college	4.6%	2.9%-7.2%	95.4%	92.8%-97.1%	639
College graduate	1.4%	.9%-2.1%	98.6%	97.9%-99.1%	2447
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	8.7%	4.7%-15.4%	91.3%	84.6%-95.3%	336
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.8%	2.9%-7.7%	95.2%	92.3%-97.1%	426
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.9%	2.4%-13.6%	94.1%	86.4%-97.6%	225
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	97.1%	92.3%-98.9%	328
\$50,000 or more	1.0%	.7%-1.5%	99.0%	98.5%-99.3%	2019
Ward**					
Ward 1	*	*	98.9%	97.6%-99.5%	285
Ward 2	*	*	99.1%	98.0%-99.6%	293
Ward 3	*	*	98.8%	97.8%-99.4%	588
Ward 4	3.8%	2.3%-6.1%	96.2%	93.9%-97.7%	572
Ward 5	4.9%	2.9%-8.0%	95.1%	92.0%-97.1%	435
Ward 6	*	*	98.2%	96.7%-99.0%	464
Ward 7	5.9%	3.1%-11.0%	94.1%	89.0%-96.9%	394
Ward 8	8.1%	4.1%-15.2%	91.9%	84.8%-95.9%	328

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 45. Chronic Health Conditions - Skin Cancer

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you have skin cancer?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	2.9%	2.3%-3.8%	97.1%	96.2%-97.7%	4062
Gender					
Male	3.5%	2.6%-4.7%	96.5%	95.3%-97.4%	1609
Female	2.4%	1.5%-3.8%	97.6%	96.2%-98.5%	2453
Age**					
18-39	*	*	98.8%	96.5%-99.6%	661
40-64	2.6%	1.9%-3.7%	97.4%	96.3%-98.1%	1766
65 and older	9.2%	7.6%-10.9%	90.8%	89.1%-92.4%	1537
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	5.6%	4.6%-6.9%	94.4%	93.1%-95.4%	1699
African American	*	*	99.5%	98.8%-99.8%	1879
Other	*	*	99.6%	98.9%-99.9%	236
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	95.8%	84.9%-98.9%	148
Education					
Less than high school	*	*	96.5%	87.8%-99.1%	256
High school graduate	*	*	99.3%	98.1%-99.7%	672
Some college	*	*	99.1%	98.4%-99.5%	639
College graduate	4.5%	3.6%-5.6%	95.5%	94.4%-96.4%	2447
Income					
Less than \$15,000	*	*	97.0%	86.7%-99.4%	338
\$15,000-\$24,999	*	*	99.8%	99.4%-99.9%	426
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	99.3%	98.2%-99.8%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	97.7%	92.8%-99.3%	328
\$50,000 or more	4.1%	3.3%-5.2%	95.9%	94.8%-96.7%	2017
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	99.3%	98.2%-99.7%	285
Ward 2	9.4%	5.9%-14.7%	90.6%	85.3%-94.1%	294
Ward 3	7.3%	5.6%-9.6%	92.7%	90.4%-94.4%	586
Ward 4	2.4%	1.3%-4.4%	97.6%	95.6%-98.7%	573
Ward 5	*	*	99.4%	98.6%-99.7%	435
Ward 6	6.5%	4.0%-10.4%	93.5%	89.6%-96.0%	467
Ward 7	*	*	99.9%	99.5%-100.0%	395
Ward 8	*	*	97.0%	85.5%-99.4%	330

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 46. Chronic Health Conditions - Cancer - All Types (excluding skin cancer)Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you have any other types of cancer (excluding skin cancer)?²

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	6.1%	5.0%-7.4%	93.9%	92.6%-95.0%	4064
Gender					
Male	4.8%	3.5%-6.7%	95.2%	93.3%-96.5%	1610
Female	7.2%	5.7%-9.2%	92.8%	90.8%-94.3%	2454
Age**					
18-39	*	*	97.4%	94.7%-98.7%	661
40-64	6.4%	4.8%-8.4%	93.6%	91.6%-95.2%	1767
65 and older	16.5%	14.0%-19.4%	83.5%	80.6%-86.0%	1539
Race/Ethnicity					
White	6.3%	4.8%-8.3%	93.7%	91.7%-95.2%	1704
African American	5.7%	4.4%-7.3%	94.3%	92.7%-95.6%	1877
Other	*	*	98.3%	94.9%-99.5%	236
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	89.4%	79.4%-94.9%	148
Education					
Less than high school	10.4%	5.8%-18.1%	89.6%	81.9%-94.2%	256
High school graduate	3.7%	2.6%-5.3%	96.3%	94.7%-97.4%	672
Some college	5.7%	3.6%-9.1%	94.3%	90.9%-96.4%	638
College graduate	6.2%	4.8%-7.8%	93.8%	92.2%-95.2%	2450
Income					
Less than \$15,000	6.9%	3.2%-14.4%	93.1%	85.6%-96.8%	338
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.9%	3.2%-7.4%	95.1%	92.6%-96.8%	427
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.0%	2.6%-13.1%	94.0%	86.9%-97.4%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	8.0%	3.7%-16.3%	92.0%	83.7%-96.3%	329
\$50,000 or more	6.0%	4.6%-7.7%	94.0%	92.3%-95.4%	2020
Ward					
Ward 1	4.6%	2.1%-9.7%	95.4%	90.3%-97.9%	286
Ward 2	6.7%	4.2%-10.6%	93.3%	89.4%-95.8%	294
Ward 3	11.6%	6.9%-18.6%	88.4%	81.4%-93.1%	587
Ward 4	5.7%	3.9%-8.3%	94.3%	91.7%-96.1%	573
Ward 5	5.9%	3.1%-10.9%	94.1%	89.1%-96.9%	434
Ward 6	9.5%	6.3%-14.1%	90.5%	85.9%-93.7%	468
Ward 7	6.2%	3.8%-9.9%	93.8%	90.1%-96.2%	394
Ward 8	10.2%	5.3%-18.6%	89.8%	81.4%-94.7%	331

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 47. Chronic Health Conditions - Lifetime Asthma

Adults who have ever been told they have asthma is derived from respondents who have or have not been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma.

	No		Yes		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	82.8%	80.4%-84.9%	17.2%	15.1%-19.6%	4053
Gender					
Male	84.6%	81.3%-87.4%	15.4%	12.6%-18.7%	1604
Female	81.2%	77.8%-84.1%	18.8%	15.9%-22.2%	2449
Age**					
18-24	73.9%	64.2%-81.7%	26.1%	18.3%-35.8%	123
25-34	80.1%	74.1%-85.0%	19.9%	15.0%-25.9%	348
35-44	85.6%	80.1%-89.7%	14.4%	10.3%-19.9%	443
45-54	85.5%	81.0%-89.1%	14.5%	10.9%-19.0%	651
55-64	83.8%	79.9%-87.1%	16.2%	12.9%-20.1%	953
65 and older	88.7%	86.6%-90.5%	11.3%	9.5%-13.4%	1535
Race/Ethnicity					
White	86.2%	82.8%-89.1%	13.8%	10.9%-17.2%	1699
African American	79.2%	75.5%-82.4%	20.8%	17.6%-24.5%	1872
Other	82.0%	71.6%-89.2%	18.0%	10.8%-28.4%	235
Hispanic/Latino	84.5%	73.3%-91.5%	15.5%	8.5%-26.7%	148
Education**					
Less than high school	74.4%	63.8%-82.7%	25.6%	17.3%-36.2%	252
High school graduate	81.5%	75.9%-86.0%	18.5%	14.0%-24.1%	671
Some college	78.2%	72.0%-83.4%	21.8%	16.6%-28.0%	636
College graduate	87.0%	84.4%-89.2%	13.0%	10.8%-15.6%	2446
Income					
Less than \$15,000	72.1%	63.0%-79.7%	27.9%	20.3%-37.0%	336
\$15,000-\$24,999	80.6%	72.9%-86.5%	19.4%	13.5%-27.1%	424
\$25,000-\$34,999	79.1%	65.0%-88.5%	20.9%	11.5%-35.0%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	85.9%	77.4%-91.6%	14.1%	8.4%-22.6%	329
\$50,000 or more	86.2%	83.1%-88.7%	13.8%	11.3%-16.9%	2014
Ward					
Ward 1	84.4%	75.0%-90.6%	15.6%	9.4%-25.0%	285
Ward 2	92.9%	88.0%-95.9%	7.1%	4.1%-12.0%	293
Ward 3	85.0%	77.7%-90.2%	15.0%	9.8%-22.3%	588
Ward 4	82.8%	76.5%-87.7%	17.2%	12.3%-23.5%	571
Ward 5	78.9%	71.1%-85.0%	21.1%	15.0%-28.9%	434
Ward 6	87.3%	81.0%-91.7%	12.7%	8.3%-19.0%	465
Ward 7	76.1%	67.3%-83.1%	23.9%	16.9%-32.7%	395
Ward 8	77.7%	67.7%-85.2%	22.3%	14.8%-32.3%	328

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 48. Chronic Health Conditions - Current Asthma

Respondents who currently have asthma is derived from respondents that have or not been told by a doctor, nurse or health professional that they had asthma and that they still have asthma.

	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	88.5%	86.5%-90.2%	11.5%	9.8%-13.5%	4041
Gender**					
Male	91.7%	89.0%-93.7%	8.3%	6.3%-11.0%	1601
Female	85.7%	82.6%-88.3%	14.3%	11.7%-17.4%	2440
Age					
18-24	81.9%	72.5%-88.6%	18.1%	11.4%-27.5%	123
25-34	88.6%	83.7%-92.1%	11.4%	7.9%-16.3%	346
35-44	90.3%	85.2%-93.8%	9.7%	6.2%-14.8%	443
45-54	87.3%	82.8%-90.7%	12.7%	9.3%-17.2%	650
55-64	88.9%	85.4%-91.6%	11.1%	8.4%-14.6%	951
65 and older	92.8%	91.1%-94.2%	7.2%	5.8%-8.9%	1528
Race/Ethnicity					
White	92.4%	89.7%-94.4%	7.6%	5.6%-10.3%	1696
African American	84.6%	81.3%-87.5%	15.4%	12.5%-18.7%	1865
Other	88.5%	80.6%-93.5%	11.5%	6.5%-19.4%	233
Hispanic/Latino	87.6%	76.4%-93.9%	*	*	148
Education**					
Less than high school	79.1%	68.7%-86.6%	20.9%	13.4%-31.3%	250
High school graduate	87.7%	83.1%-91.2%	12.3%	8.8%-16.9%	668
Some college	86.1%	81.0%-90.0%	13.9%	10.0%-19.0%	632
College graduate	91.8%	89.6%-93.6%	8.2%	6.4%-10.4%	2443
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	74.3%	65.1%-81.8%	25.7%	18.2%-34.9%	335
\$15,000-\$24,999	89.0%	82.9%-93.1%	11.0%	6.9%-17.1%	421
\$25,000-\$34,999	84.2%	69.8%-92.5%	*	*	225
\$35,000-\$49,000	92.2%	86.5%-95.6%	7.8%	4.4%-13.5%	328
\$50,000 or more	91.9%	89.6%-93.8%	8.1%	6.2%-10.4%	2012
Ward					
Ward 1	91.6%	83.5%-95.9%	8.4%	4.1%-16.5%	283
Ward 2	94.2%	89.3%-96.9%	5.8%	3.1%-10.7%	293
Ward 3	90.2%	83.3%-94.4%	9.8%	5.6%-16.7%	588
Ward 4	89.6%	85.2%-92.8%	10.4%	7.2%-14.8%	569
Ward 5	86.0%	78.8%-91.1%	14.0%	8.9%-21.2%	432
Ward 6	91.3%	86.6%-94.5%	8.7%	5.5%-13.4%	464
Ward 7	83.1%	75.6%-88.6%	16.9%	11.4%-24.4%	393
Ward 8	82.4%	72.1%-89.4%	17.6%	10.6%-27.9%	326

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 49. Chronic Health Conditions - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you have COPD?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	5.6%	4.5%-7.0%	94.4%	93.0%-95.5%	4043
Gender					
Male	5.1%	3.6%-7.1%	94.9%	92.9%-96.4%	1602
Female	6.1%	4.6%-8.0%	93.9%	92.0%-95.4%	2441
Age**					
18-39	*	*	96.7%	94.0%-98.2%	659
40-64	7.4%	5.8%-9.5%	92.6%	90.5%-94.2%	1760
65 and older	8.9%	6.9%-11.4%	91.1%	88.6%-93.1%	1527
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	2.2%	1.2%-4.0%	97.8%	96.0%-98.8%	1703
African American	9.3%	7.2%-11.8%	90.7%	88.2%-92.8%	1862
Other	9.8%	4.9%-18.5%	90.2%	81.5%-95.1%	231
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	99.0%	96.1%-99.7%	147
Education**					
Less than high school	15.2%	9.7%-22.9%	84.8%	77.1%-90.3%	246
High school graduate	8.0%	5.5%-11.7%	92.0%	88.3%-94.5%	667
Some college	7.1%	4.4%-11.0%	92.9%	89.0%-95.6%	636
College graduate	1.9%	1.3%-2.8%	98.1%	97.2%-98.7%	2446
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	16.2%	10.7%-23.7%	83.8%	76.3%-89.3%	333
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.4%	4.4%-12.2%	92.6%	87.8%-95.6%	422
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	91.6%	81.4%-96.4%	226
\$35,000-\$49,000	5.4%	2.9%-9.9%	94.6%	90.1%-97.1%	329
\$50,000 or more	1.9%	1.0%-3.5%	98.1%	96.5%-99.0%	2015
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	98.0%	96.1%-99.0%	285
Ward 2	*	*	98.0%	96.2%-99.0%	292
Ward 3	*	*	97.4%	92.5%-99.1%	588
Ward 4	5.0%	3.0%-8.0%	95.0%	92.0%-97.0%	570
Ward 5	8.4%	4.4%-15.2%	91.6%	84.8%-95.6%	428
Ward 6	6.9%	3.4%-13.6%	93.1%	86.4%-96.6%	465
Ward 7	9.4%	5.7%-15.0%	90.6%	85.0%-94.3%	390
Ward 8	10.2%	6.3%-16.1%	89.8%	83.9%-93.7%	330

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 50. Chronic Health Conditions - Depression Disorder

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you had a depressive disorder?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	18.1%	16.0%-20.3%	81.9%	79.7%-84.0%	4054
Gender					
Male	16.8%	13.9%-20.2%	83.2%	79.8%-86.1%	1605
Female	19.2%	16.4%-22.4%	80.8%	77.6%-83.6%	2449
Age**					
18-39	16.4%	13.0%-20.4%	83.6%	79.6%-87.0%	657
40-64	23.1%	20.0%-26.4%	76.9%	73.6%-80.0%	1764
65 and older	12.4%	10.4%-14.6%	87.6%	85.4%-89.6%	1536
Race/Ethnicity					
White	18.5%	15.5%-21.9%	81.5%	78.1%-84.5%	1700
African American	19.0%	15.9%-22.6%	81.0%	77.4%-84.1%	1873
Other	15.3%	8.7%-25.5%	84.7%	74.5%-91.3%	234
Hispanic/Latino	16.0%	9.2%-26.3%	84.0%	73.7%-90.8%	147
Education**					
Less than high school	26.7%	18.8%-36.5%	73.3%	63.5%-81.2%	254
High school graduate	13.2%	9.8%-17.6%	86.8%	82.4%-90.2%	667
Some college	21.8%	16.8%-27.9%	78.2%	72.1%-83.2%	639
College graduate	16.3%	13.9%-19.1%	83.7%	80.9%-86.1%	2446
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	35.2%	27.0%-44.5%	64.8%	55.5%-73.0%	334
\$15,000-\$24,999	17.9%	12.6%-24.8%	82.1%	75.2%-87.4%	427
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.2%	8.4%-28.9%	83.8%	71.1%-91.6%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	15.8%	9.2%-25.7%	84.2%	74.3%-90.8%	329
\$50,000 or more	16.1%	13.5%-19.1%	83.9%	80.9%-86.5%	2015
Ward**					
Ward 1	22.1%	14.4%-32.4%	77.9%	67.6%-85.6%	285
Ward 2	16.5%	11.0%-24.2%	83.5%	75.8%-89.0%	295
Ward 3	14.1%	10.2%-19.1%	85.9%	80.9%-89.8%	585
Ward 4	12.4%	8.2%-18.3%	87.6%	81.7%-91.8%	572
Ward 5	14.2%	9.6%-20.5%	85.8%	79.5%-90.4%	434
Ward 6	16.2%	11.0%-23.3%	83.8%	76.7%-89.0%	467
Ward 7	18.1%	12.3%-25.8%	81.9%	74.2%-87.7%	393
Ward 8	29.6%	21.5%-39.3%	70.4%	60.7%-78.5%	328

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 51. Chronic Health Conditions - Kidney Disease

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you have kidney disease?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	2.2%	1.6%-3.2%	97.8%	96.8%-98.4%	4054
Gender					
Male	2.6%	1.5%-4.3%	97.4%	95.7%-98.5%	1603
Female	1.9%	1.2%-3.1%	98.1%	96.9%-98.8%	2451
Age					
18-39	*	*	98.9%	96.4%-99.7%	660
40-64	2.9%	1.9%-4.4%	97.1%	95.6%-98.1%	1763
65 and older	4.5%	3.4%-5.8%	95.5%	94.2%-96.6%	1533
Race/Ethnicity					
White	1.3%	.8%-2.1%	98.7%	97.9%-99.2%	1704
African American	2.8%	1.9%-4.0%	97.2%	96.0%-98.1%	1870
Other	*	*	99.3%	98.1%-99.8%	235
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	94.9%	84.0%-98.5%	146
Education					
Less than high school	*	*	94.6%	87.5%-97.8%	251
High school graduate	1.3%	.8%-2.1%	98.7%	97.9%-99.2%	668
Some college	3.3%	1.6%-6.7%	96.7%	93.3%-98.4%	639
College graduate	1.4%	.9%-2.0%	98.6%	98.0%-99.1%	2448
Income					
Less than \$15,000	4.9%	2.4%-9.5%	95.1%	90.5%-97.6%	335
\$15,000-\$24,999	*	*	98.1%	94.1%-99.4%	426
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	98.3%	96.6%-99.1%	226
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	97.1%	92.1%-99.0%	329
\$50,000 or more	1.0%	.7%-1.4%	99.0%	98.6%-99.3%	2018
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	97.1%	89.4%-99.3%	283
Ward 2	*	*	98.2%	96.0%-99.2%	295
Ward 3	2.0%	1.1%-3.7%	98.0%	96.3%-98.9%	587
Ward 4	*	*	97.5%	95.4%-98.7%	573
Ward 5	*	*	97.6%	94.4%-99.0%	435
Ward 6	1.7%	1.0%-2.8%	98.3%	97.2%-99.0%	464
Ward 7	*	*	98.9%	97.8%-99.4%	392
Ward 8	2.3%	1.3%-3.9%	97.7%	96.1%-98.7%	329

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 52. Chronic Health Conditions - Arthritis

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you had arthritis?”

	<u>Diagnosed with arthritis</u>		<u>Not diagnosed with arthritis</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	19.2%	17.5%-21.0%	80.8%	79.0%-82.5%	4040
Gender**					
Male	16.1%	13.7%-18.7%	83.9%	81.3%-86.3%	1600
Female	21.9%	19.5%-24.5%	78.1%	75.5%-80.5%	2440
Age**					
18-39	5.3%	3.4%-8.0%	94.7%	92.0%-96.6%	660
40-64	24.5%	21.6%-27.6%	75.5%	72.4%-78.4%	1758
65 and older	50.6%	47.1%-54.1%	49.4%	45.9%-52.9%	1525
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	12.6%	10.8%-14.6%	87.4%	85.4%-89.2%	1697
African American	27.4%	24.5%-30.5%	72.6%	69.5%-75.5%	1864
Other	19.7%	12.4%-29.7%	80.3%	70.3%-87.6%	234
Hispanic/Latino	11.6%	6.2%-20.6%	88.4%	79.4%-93.8%	147
Education**					
Less than high school	40.3%	31.7%-49.7%	59.7%	50.3%-68.3%	254
High school graduate	21.1%	17.4%-25.3%	78.9%	74.7%-82.6%	666
Some college	20.1%	16.3%-24.6%	79.9%	75.4%-83.7%	635
College graduate	12.9%	11.4%-14.6%	87.1%	85.4%-88.6%	2438
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	34.4%	26.9%-42.7%	65.6%	57.3%-73.1%	334
\$15,000-\$24,999	20.5%	15.5%-26.7%	79.5%	73.3%-84.5%	424
\$25,000-\$34,999	25.2%	16.6%-36.3%	74.8%	63.7%-83.4%	226
\$35,000-\$49,000	19.5%	14.4%-25.8%	80.5%	74.2%-85.6%	328
\$50,000 or more	13.1%	11.4%-14.9%	86.9%	85.1%-88.6%	2011
Ward**					
Ward 1	16.1%	11.2%-22.6%	83.9%	77.4%-88.8%	286
Ward 2	16.2%	11.8%-21.8%	83.8%	78.2%-88.2%	292
Ward 3	16.9%	13.8%-20.7%	83.1%	79.3%-86.2%	587
Ward 4	19.8%	15.9%-24.5%	80.2%	75.5%-84.1%	569
Ward 5	24.6%	18.9%-31.4%	75.4%	68.6%-81.1%	434
Ward 6	22.0%	17.4%-27.5%	78.0%	72.5%-82.6%	463
Ward 7	26.9%	20.9%-33.9%	73.1%	66.1%-79.1%	387
Ward 8	33.4%	25.5%-42.4%	66.6%	57.6%-74.5%	329

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 53. Chronic Health Conditions - Diabetes

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional (EVER TOLD) you have diabetes?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	8.4%	7.3%-9.7%	89.3%	87.8%-90.7%	4064
Gender					
Male	7.9%	6.4%-9.8%	90.8%	88.8%-92.5%	1606
Female	8.9%	7.3%-10.8%	88.1%	85.7%-90.1%	2458
Age**					
18-39	*	*	97.0%	94.4%-98.5%	660
40-64	11.8%	9.7%-14.4%	85.1%	82.3%-87.5%	1766
65 and older	21.7%	18.9%-24.9%	75.3%	71.9%-78.4%	1540
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	2.8%	2.0%-3.9%	95.4%	93.6%-96.8%	1706
African American	14.8%	12.7%-17.2%	81.8%	79.0%-84.3%	1876
Other	6.4%	3.3%-12.1%	92.6%	87.0%-95.9%	236
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	94.9%	85.9%-98.3%	147
Education**					
Less than high school	22.5%	15.9%-30.8%	73.8%	65.1%-80.9%	253
High school graduate	10.9%	8.3%-14.3%	86.2%	82.3%-89.4%	671
Some college	8.6%	6.6%-11.0%	87.6%	83.5%-90.7%	640
College graduate	4.0%	3.3%-5.0%	95.0%	94.0%-95.9%	2452
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	14.0%	9.2%-20.7%	83.9%	77.1%-88.9%	338
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.4%	8.6%-17.4%	86.0%	80.5%-90.2%	426
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.2%	9.8%-25.5%	79.5%	68.6%-87.4%	227
\$35,000-\$49,000	8.5%	5.7%-12.5%	87.3%	79.4%-92.5%	329
\$50,000 or more	4.4%	3.5%-5.6%	94.4%	93.1%-95.5%	2021
Ward**					
Ward 1	5.8%	3.5%-9.5%	93.5%	89.7%-96.0%	286
Ward 2	3.6%	2.2%-6.0%	94.2%	90.2%-96.6%	295
Ward 3	4.2%	2.9%-6.2%	92.7%	86.2%-96.3%	588
Ward 4	8.6%	6.0%-12.0%	89.7%	85.9%-92.5%	573
Ward 5	10.8%	7.7%-14.9%	83.2%	76.3%-88.3%	434
Ward 6	9.1%	6.1%-13.5%	89.8%	85.5%-93.0%	468
Ward 7	13.4%	9.3%-18.8%	85.2%	79.7%-89.4%	394
Ward 8	19.7%	13.4%-27.9%	77.6%	69.3%-84.2%	331

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 54. Pre-diabetes Module - Pre-diabetes

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

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	9.1%	7.7%-10.8%	89.7%	87.9%-91.2%	3450
Gender**					
Male	9.7%	7.4%-12.5%	90.3%	87.5%-92.6%	1361
Female	8.7%	7.1%-10.6%	89.1%	86.8%-91.1%	2089
Age**					
18-39	4.8%	3.0%-7.5%	94.0%	90.9%-96.1%	593
40-64	12.1%	9.7%-14.9%	86.7%	83.9%-89.1%	1547
65 and older	16.5%	13.6%-19.9%	82.7%	79.3%-85.7%	1223
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	5.3%	4.0%-6.9%	94.1%	92.4%-95.4%	1567
African American	13.7%	11.1%-16.8%	84.7%	81.2%-87.5%	1468
Other	*	*	87.4%	76.6%-93.7%	198
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	93.5%	87.2%-96.9%	134
Education**					
Less than high school	16.3%	9.7%-25.9%	80.5%	69.6%-88.1%	180
High school graduate	9.0%	6.3%-12.6%	90.1%	86.4%-92.9%	538
Some college	12.3%	8.7%-17.1%	86.1%	81.2%-89.9%	508
College graduate	6.2%	5.0%-7.7%	93.2%	91.7%-94.4%	2186
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	15.7%	9.6%-24.6%	84.3%	75.3%-90.4%	252
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.1%	8.1%-20.3%	83.6%	75.3%-89.6%	332
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.9%	3.6%-9.7%	91.3%	85.6%-94.9%	178
\$35,000-\$49,000	7.1%	4.4%-11.0%	92.5%	88.5%-95.2%	268
\$50,000 or more	7.3%	5.9%-9.1%	91.9%	90.1%-93.4%	1809
Ward					
Ward 1	6.2%	4.1%-9.5%	92.8%	89.2%-95.2%	256
Ward 2	5.4%	2.7%-10.3%	93.7%	88.7%-96.5%	272
Ward 3	5.2%	3.7%-7.3%	93.3%	90.9%-95.1%	549
Ward 4	8.6%	6.0%-12.2%	90.2%	86.2%-93.1%	498
Ward 5	14.5%	9.4%-21.7%	84.5%	77.3%-89.7%	346
Ward 6	11.9%	7.1%-19.3%	88.1%	80.7%-92.9%	404
Ward 7	14.6%	9.1%-22.8%	81.6%	71.6%-88.6%	306
Ward 8	12.1%	7.3%-19.5%	86.4%	78.9%-91.5%	252

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 55. Pre-Diabetes Module - Blood Sugar Test

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

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	57.5%	54.5%-60.5%	42.5%	39.5%-45.5%	3292
Gender					
Male	53.9%	49.5%-58.3%	46.1%	41.7%-50.5%	1290
Female	60.6%	56.5%-64.6%	39.4%	35.4%-43.5%	2002
Age**					
18-39	47.5%	42.2%-52.7%	52.5%	47.3%-57.8%	567
40-64	65.1%	61.3%-68.7%	34.9%	31.3%-38.7%	1473
65 and older	72.5%	68.7%-76.0%	27.5%	24.0%-31.3%	1169
Race/Ethnicity					
White	56.6%	52.1%-60.9%	43.4%	39.1%-47.9%	1462
African American	61.5%	57.0%-65.7%	38.5%	34.3%-43.0%	1427
Other	51.3%	39.4%-63.0%	48.7%	37.0%-60.6%	194
Hispanic/Latino	47.1%	35.2%-59.4%	52.9%	40.6%-64.8%	128
Education					
Less than high school	53.5%	42.0%-64.5%	46.5%	35.5%-58.0%	176
High school graduate	56.1%	49.0%-63.0%	43.9%	37.0%-51.0%	520
Some college	58.4%	51.0%-65.5%	41.6%	34.5%-49.0%	498
College graduate	58.8%	55.1%-62.4%	41.2%	37.6%-44.9%	2061
Income					
Less than \$15,000	59.4%	49.2%-68.8%	40.6%	31.2%-50.8%	247
\$15,000-\$24,999	49.5%	40.3%-58.8%	50.5%	41.2%-59.7%	320
\$25,000-\$34,999	46.1%	33.4%-59.3%	53.9%	40.7%-66.6%	170
\$35,000-\$49,000	61.7%	50.3%-71.9%	38.3%	28.1%-49.7%	260
\$50,000 or more	61.6%	57.8%-65.4%	38.4%	34.6%-42.2%	1713
Ward					
Ward 1	57.6%	47.0%-67.5%	42.4%	32.5%-53.0%	246
Ward 2	60.3%	49.4%-70.3%	39.7%	29.7%-50.6%	260
Ward 3	60.2%	52.5%-67.5%	39.8%	32.5%-47.5%	507
Ward 4	63.6%	56.2%-70.4%	36.4%	29.6%-43.8%	477
Ward 5	58.0%	48.1%-67.2%	42.0%	32.8%-51.9%	332
Ward 6	56.6%	48.3%-64.6%	43.4%	35.4%-51.7%	392
Ward 7	65.0%	55.7%-73.3%	35.0%	26.7%-44.3%	296
Ward 8	56.1%	45.4%-66.3%	43.9%	33.7%-54.6%	245

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 56. Diabetes Module - Care for Diabetes

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

	1-2 times		3 or more times		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	29.8%	23.5%-37.0%	55.5%	47.5%-63.3%	511
Gender					
Male	33.7%	23.7%-45.5%	56.2%	44.8%-67.0%	203
Female	26.8%	19.4%-35.8%	55.0%	43.8%-65.6%	308
Age					
40-64	33.2%	23.8%-44.3%	49.3%	38.7%-60.0%	207
65 and older	28.4%	21.7%-36.2%	65.4%	57.4%-72.5%	285
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	45.3%	29.5%-62.1%	46.8%	31.3%-62.9%	84
African American	28.2%	21.4%-36.3%	62.7%	54.1%-70.5%	375
Education					
Less than high school	*	*	52.7%	32.6%-71.9%	63
High school graduate	34.9%	22.7%-49.4%	59.2%	45.0%-72.0%	121
Some college	36.4%	25.2%-49.2%	57.1%	44.7%-68.7%	117
College graduate	34.9%	25.4%-45.8%	52.4%	41.8%-62.9%	201
Income					
Less than \$15,000	*	*	53.6%	30.9%-74.9%	75
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.0%	13.6%-49.0%	60.2%	40.4%-77.1%	91
\$35,000-\$49,000	38.3%	21.7%-58.3%	41.0%	25.3%-58.9%	53
\$50,000 or more	45.4%	33.4%-58.0%	45.6%	34.4%-57.3%	154
Ward					
Ward 4	53.7%	36.1%-70.4%	40.4%	25.3%-57.7%	67
Ward 5	*	*	67.1%	48.0%-81.8%	82
Ward 6	26.2%	14.1%-43.3%	68.0%	49.9%-81.9%	57
Ward 7	25.6%	14.9%-40.4%	44.0%	27.6%-61.9%	82
Ward 8	*	*	51.7%	30.7%-72.2%	74

Wards 1, 2 and 3 cell size unweighted sample <50

*CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 57. Diabetes Module - Feet and Sores Irritations

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

	One or more times		None		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	70.6%	61.8%-78.1%	29.4%	21.9%-38.2%	517
Gender					
Male	78.4%	68.3%-85.9%	21.6%	14.1%-31.7%	203
Female	64.7%	52.1%-75.5%	35.3%	24.5%-47.9%	314
Age					
40-64	64.0%	52.3%-74.2%	36.0%	25.8%-47.7%	205
65 and older	87.3%	82.1%-91.1%	12.7%	8.9%-17.9%	294
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	73.9%	59.6%-84.4%	26.1%	15.6%-40.4%	80
African American	77.4%	68.8%-84.2%	22.6%	15.8%-31.2%	381
Education					
Less than high school	62.4%	40.7%-80.1%	*	*	69
High school graduate	72.4%	57.0%-83.8%	27.6%	16.2%-43.0%	123
Some college	74.5%	62.7%-83.6%	25.5%	16.4%-37.3%	118
College graduate	75.9%	65.1%-84.2%	24.1%	15.8%-34.9%	197
Income					
Less than \$15,000	67.5%	38.5%-87.3%	32.5%	12.7%-61.5%	78
\$15,000-\$24,999	66.9%	46.6%-82.4%	33.1%	17.6%-53.4%	90
\$35,000-\$49,000	63.8%	40.9%-81.8%	*	*	52
\$50,000 or more	72.7%	58.9%-83.2%	27.3%	16.8%-41.1%	155
Ward					
Ward 4	64.3%	42.9%-81.2%	35.7%	18.8%-57.1%	67
Ward 5	91.8%	84.0%-96.0%	*	*	87
Ward 6	76.7%	60.0%-87.9%	*	*	56
Ward 7	52.2%	34.0%-69.8%	47.8%	30.2%-66.0%	86
Ward 8	70.3%	44.3%-87.5%	*	*	73

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

Wards 1, 2 and 3 suppressed, cell size <50

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 58. Diabetes Module - Insulin

“Are you now taking insulin?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	35.2%	28.1%-42.9%	64.8%	57.1%-71.9%	540
Gender					
Male	36.6%	27.3%-47.0%	63.4%	53.0%-72.7%	212
Female	34.1%	24.3%-45.5%	65.9%	54.5%-75.7%	328
Age					
40-64	28.0%	20.4%-37.1%	72.0%	62.9%-79.6%	211
65 and older	36.6%	29.1%-44.8%	63.4%	55.2%-70.9%	309
Race/Ethnicity					
White	32.8%	19.4%-49.9%	67.2%	50.1%-80.6%	84
African American	34.4%	27.3%-42.2%	65.6%	57.8%-72.7%	400
Education					
Less than high school	39.9%	23.8%-58.5%	60.1%	41.5%-76.2%	76
High school graduate	36.8%	23.9%-51.9%	63.2%	48.1%-76.1%	127
Some college	27.4%	17.8%-39.8%	72.6%	60.2%-82.2%	123
College graduate	33.8%	24.5%-44.4%	66.2%	55.6%-75.5%	204
Income					
Less than \$15,000	61.2%	41.6%-77.8%	38.8%	22.2%-58.4%	80
\$15,000-\$24,999	26.4%	15.3%-41.5%	73.6%	58.5%-84.7%	94
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	71.6%	40.3%-90.4%	47
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	83.5%	69.6%-91.8%	54
\$50,000 or more	26.8%	18.0%-37.9%	73.2%	62.1%-82.0%	156
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	61.3%	36.0%-81.7%	30
Ward 2	*	*	87.2%	64.8%-96.2%	22
Ward 3	*	*	55.0%	36.3%-72.4%	38
Ward 4	29.4%	17.0%-45.9%	70.6%	54.1%-83.0%	73
Ward 5	33.3%	19.6%-50.6%	66.7%	49.4%-80.4%	89
Ward 6	34.8%	18.0%-56.5%	65.2%	43.5%-82.0%	59
Ward 7	18.6%	9.4%-33.6%	81.4%	66.4%-90.6%	87
Ward 8	47.0%	27.8%-67.2%	53.0%	32.8%-72.2%	78

*Unweighted sample <50, CI half width >10 or RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 59. HIV/AIDS
 “Have you ever been tested for HIV?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	69.3%	66.8%-71.8%	30.7%	28.2%-33.2%	3545
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	71.9%	68.2%-75.4%	28.1%	24.6%-31.8%	1395
Female	67.1%	63.6%-70.4%	32.9%	29.6%-36.4%	2150
<u>Age**</u>					
18-24	62.2%	51.6%-71.8%	37.8%	28.2%-48.4%	103
25-34	75.4%	69.3%-80.6%	24.6%	19.4%-30.7%	319
35-44	84.4%	78.9%-88.7%	15.6%	11.3%-21.1%	393
45-54	81.7%	77.5%-85.3%	18.3%	14.7%-22.5%	569
55-64	64.9%	60.2%-69.3%	35.1%	30.7%-39.8%	845
65 and older	37.8%	34.1%-41.7%	62.2%	58.3%-65.9%	1316
<u>Race/Ethnicity**</u>					
White	59.8%	55.7%-63.9%	40.2%	36.1%-44.3%	1519
African American	77.3%	74.2%-80.2%	22.7%	19.8%-25.8%	1611
Other	60.7%	48.8%-71.4%	39.3%	28.6%-51.2%	208
Hispanic/Latino	81.5%	71.7%-88.5%	18.5%	11.5%-28.3%	134
<u>Education</u>					
Less than high school	76.2%	68.0%-82.7%	23.8%	17.3%-32.0%	200
High school graduate	68.3%	61.4%-74.5%	31.7%	25.5%-38.6%	551
Some college	74.8%	69.0%-79.9%	25.2%	20.1%-31.0%	570
College graduate	66.2%	62.9%-69.4%	33.8%	30.6%-37.1%	2202
<u>Income**</u>					
Less than \$15,000	78.9%	71.3%-84.9%	21.1%	15.1%-28.7%	297
\$15,000-\$24,999	79.4%	72.1%-85.1%	20.6%	14.9%-27.9%	368
\$25,000-\$34,999	78.3%	68.8%-85.6%	21.7%	14.4%-31.2%	201
\$35,000-\$49,000	60.8%	50.6%-70.2%	39.2%	29.8%-49.4%	302
\$50,000 or more	66.6%	63.0%-70.0%	33.4%	30.0%-37.0%	1827
<u>Ward**</u>					
Ward 1	77.1%	68.4%-84.0%	22.9%	16.0%-31.6%	254
Ward 2	59.7%	48.8%-69.6%	40.3%	30.4%-51.2%	266
Ward 3	52.6%	45.5%-59.6%	47.4%	40.4%-54.5%	535
Ward 4	64.1%	57.7%-70.1%	35.9%	29.9%-42.3%	524
Ward 5	74.4%	66.9%-80.6%	25.6%	19.4%-33.1%	382
Ward 6	70.1%	62.8%-76.4%	29.9%	23.6%-37.2%	412
Ward 7	80.4%	74.1%-85.4%	19.6%	14.6%-25.9%	345
Ward 8	86.9%	80.9%-91.2%	13.1%	8.8%-19.1%	294

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 60. HIV/AIDS

“Have you ever been told by a doctor or healthcare worker that you have Hepatitis B or C?”

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	3.4%	2.7%-4.4%	96.6%	95.6%-97.3%	3553
Gender**					
Male	4.8%	3.5%-6.5%	95.2%	93.5%-96.5%	1395
Female	2.3%	1.6%-3.2%	97.7%	96.8%-98.4%	2158
Age**					
18-24	-	-	100.0%	100.0%-100.0%	91
25-34	*	*	99.6%	98.4%-99.9%	288
35-44	*	*	97.9%	95.0%-99.1%	391
45-54	3.4%	2.0%-5.9%	96.6%	94.1%-98.0%	574
55-64	12.9%	9.4%-17.6%	87.1%	82.4%-90.6%	851
65 and older	3.8%	2.7%-5.4%	96.2%	94.6%-97.3%	1358
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	2.1%	1.4%-3.2%	97.9%	96.8%-98.6%	1508
African American	5.3%	3.9%-7.1%	94.7%	92.9%-96.1%	1633
Other	*	*	96.7%	91.0%-98.8%	207
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	99.6%	97.0%-99.9%	130
Education**					
Less than high school	*	*	94.9%	89.5%-97.6%	210
High school graduate	6.7%	4.5%-9.9%	93.3%	90.1%-95.5%	553
Some college	2.5%	1.5%-4.1%	97.5%	95.9%-98.5%	574
College graduate	2.2%	1.6%-3.2%	97.8%	96.8%-98.4%	2193
Income					
Less than \$15,000	6.7%	3.9%-11.1%	93.3%	88.9%-96.1%	300
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.4%	2.2%-8.5%	95.6%	91.5%-97.8%	372
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	95.8%	91.1%-98.1%	196
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	97.4%	94.4%-98.9%	298
\$50,000 or more	2.3%	1.6%-3.4%	97.7%	96.6%-98.4%	1813
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	98.2%	95.6%-99.3%	262
Ward 2	*	*	94.0%	88.3%-97.0%	271
Ward 3	*	*	97.8%	95.5%-98.9%	547
Ward 4	*	*	97.7%	95.1%-98.9%	533
Ward 5	*	*	97.4%	95.3%-98.5%	394
Ward 6	4.3%	2.5%-7.2%	95.7%	92.8%-97.5%	412
Ward 7	*	*	95.4%	89.8%-98.0%	346
Ward 8	*	*	94.4%	89.9%-97.0%	297

- No 0% response

*RSE greater than 0.3 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 61. HIV/AIDS

“Have you been treated for a STD in the past 12 months?”

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	6.8%	5.1%-8.8%	93.2%	91.2%-94.9%	3515
Gender					
Male	7.0%	4.8%-10.0%	93.0%	90.0%-95.2%	1388
Female	6.6%	4.4%-9.6%	93.4%	90.4%-95.6%	2127
Age**					
18-24	*	*	88.8%	78.1%-94.6%	91
25-34	11.0%	7.0%-16.8%	89.0%	83.2%-93.0%	283
35-44	*	*	94.0%	88.9%-96.9%	389
45-54	5.1%	2.7%-9.6%	94.9%	90.4%-97.3%	571
55-64	*	*	96.1%	91.9%-98.2%	838
65 and older	*	*	98.2%	96.0%-99.2%	1343
Race/Ethnicity					
White	*	*	97.9%	96.0%-98.9%	1503
African American	9.5%	6.9%-13.0%	90.5%	87.0%-93.1%	1605
Other	*	*	92.3%	80.4%-97.2%	203
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	90.5%	77.3%-96.4%	131
Education**					
Less than high school	18.2%	10.6%-29.5%	81.8%	70.5%-89.4%	202
High school graduate	10.0%	6.1%-16.0%	90.0%	84.0%-93.9%	537
Some college	6.6%	3.5%-11.9%	93.4%	88.1%-96.5%	568
College graduate	3.1%	1.9%-4.9%	96.9%	95.1%-98.1%	2187
Income					
Less than \$15,000	12.2%	6.3%-22.5%	87.8%	77.5%-93.7%	293
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.8%	6.5%-20.5%	88.2%	79.5%-93.5%	368
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	95.3%	88.1%-98.2%	194
\$35,000-\$49,000	*	*	93.2%	79.2%-98.0%	297
\$50,000 or more	3.6%	2.3%-5.7%	96.4%	94.3%-97.7%	1804
Ward**					
Ward 1	*	*	92.0%	80.2%-97.0%	259
Ward 2	*	*	89.1%	76.1%-95.5%	270
Ward 3	*	*	98.8%	96.6%-99.6%	543
Ward 4	*	*	95.8%	90.5%-98.2%	524
Ward 5	*	*	98.9%	96.9%-99.6%	391
Ward 6	*	*	93.9%	83.5%-97.9%	406
Ward 7	*	*	92.8%	86.4%-96.4%	340
Ward 8	16.8%	9.8%-27.2%	83.2%	72.8%-90.2%	295

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 62. Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening - Mammogram 40+

Mammogram aged 40 and older is derived from sex, age, if or if not had a mammogram and how long ago. Respondents aged 40+ who have or have not had a mammogram in the past two years. Excluded are female respondents less than 40 years older and male respondents.

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	74.7%	71.4%-77.8%	25.3%	22.2%-28.6%	1828
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White	71.7%	66.7%-76.2%	28.3%	23.8%-33.3%	726
African American	79.1%	74.9%-82.8%	20.9%	17.2%-25.1%	908
Other	72.5%	59.1%-82.7%	27.5%	17.3%-40.9%	106
Hispanic/Latino	64.9%	42.6%-82.2%	*	*	52
<u>Education</u>					
Less than high school	80.5%	65.3%-90.0%	19.5%	10.0%-34.7%	114
High school graduate	76.9%	68.1%-83.8%	23.1%	16.2%-31.9%	300
Some college	72.8%	65.2%-79.3%	27.2%	20.7%-34.8%	305
College graduate	73.0%	68.9%-76.7%	27.0%	23.3%-31.1%	1092
<u>Income</u>					
Less than \$15,000	62.1%	48.8%-73.9%	37.9%	26.1%-51.2%	139
\$15,000-\$24,999	69.1%	55.9%-79.8%	30.9%	20.2%-44.1%	198
\$25,000-\$34,999	83.2%	73.3%-90.0%	16.8%	10.0%-26.7%	114
\$35,000-\$49,000	72.7%	62.1%-81.3%	27.3%	18.7%-37.9%	181
\$50,000 or more	77.0%	72.7%-80.7%	23.0%	19.3%-27.3%	873
<u>Ward</u>					
Ward 1	75.7%	62.7%-85.2%	24.3%	14.8%-37.3%	110
Ward 2	68.5%	50.1%-82.5%	31.5%	17.5%-49.9%	139
Ward 3	76.6%	69.1%-82.8%	23.4%	17.2%-30.9%	306
Ward 4	75.6%	68.5%-81.5%	24.4%	18.5%-31.5%	287
Ward 5	78.8%	68.7%-86.4%	21.2%	13.6%-31.3%	211
Ward 6	72.9%	63.4%-80.8%	27.1%	19.2%-36.6%	216
Ward 7	74.2%	65.0%-81.6%	25.8%	18.4%-35.0%	204
Ward 8	80.4%	71.2%-87.2%	19.6%	12.8%-28.8%	156

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 63. Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening - Mammogram 50+

Mammogram aged 50 and older is derived from sex, age, if or if not had mammogram and how long ago. Women respondents aged 50-74 years old who have or have not had a mammogram in the past two years. Excluded are respondents less than 50 years old and male respondents.

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	80.7%	78.0%-83.1%	19.3%	16.9%-22.0%	1561
Race/Ethnicity					
White	79.6%	75.4%-83.2%	20.4%	16.8%-24.6%	624
African American	82.8%	78.9%-86.0%	17.2%	14.0%-21.1%	786
Other	74.0%	58.6%-85.2%	26.0%	14.8%-41.4%	81
Education					
Less than high school	88.9%	81.4%-93.6%	11.1%	6.4%-18.6%	106
High school graduate	83.2%	76.4%-88.3%	16.8%	11.7%-23.6%	268
Some college	74.1%	66.5%-80.5%	25.9%	19.5%-33.5%	270
College graduate	79.7%	76.3%-82.7%	20.3%	17.3%-23.7%	904
Income					
Less than \$15,000	69.1%	57.6%-78.7%	30.9%	21.3%-42.4%	124
\$15,000-\$24,999	77.3%	67.8%-84.7%	22.7%	15.3%-32.2%	178
\$25,000-\$34,999	81.3%	70.3%-88.8%	18.7%	11.2%-29.7%	106
\$35,000-\$49,000	82.5%	73.4%-88.9%	17.5%	11.1%-26.6%	165
\$50,000 or more	82.7%	78.8%-86.1%	17.3%	13.9%-21.2%	691
Ward					
Ward 1	80.2%	67.6%-88.8%	19.8%	11.2%-32.4%	88
Ward 2	79.2%	69.0%-86.7%	20.8%	13.3%-31.0%	128
Ward 3	84.5%	79.3%-88.5%	15.5%	11.5%-20.7%	266
Ward 4	79.3%	72.3%-84.9%	20.7%	15.1%-27.7%	247
Ward 5	84.8%	76.8%-90.4%	15.2%	9.6%-23.2%	176
Ward 6	82.8%	74.9%-88.6%	17.2%	11.4%-25.1%	179
Ward 7	77.9%	68.2%-85.3%	22.1%	14.7%-31.8%	179
Ward 8	78.0%	67.2%-85.9%	22.0%	14.1%-32.8%	133

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 64. Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening - Pap Test 18+

Pat test aged 18 and older is derived from variables sex, age, had hysterectomy, pregnant, had pap test and last pap test. Women respondents aged 18 years and older who have or have not had a pat test in the past three years.

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	80.0%	76.1%-83.4%	20.0%	16.6%-23.9%	1629
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White	83.2%	77.9%-87.4%	16.8%	12.6%-22.1%	718
African American	79.9%	74.1%-84.6%	20.1%	15.4%-25.9%	695
Other	83.3%	69.4%-91.7%	16.7%	8.3%-30.6%	111
Hispanic/Latino	71.4%	50.9%-85.8%	*	*	75
<u>Education</u>					
Less than high school	66.9%	48.4%-81.4%	33.1%	18.6%-51.6%	79
High school graduate	74.2%	62.6%-83.2%	25.8%	16.8%-37.4%	244
Some college	83.6%	74.7%-89.8%	16.4%	10.2%-25.3%	243
College graduate	83.5%	79.0%-87.2%	16.5%	12.8%-21.0%	1046
<u>Income</u>					
Less than \$15,000	77.1%	61.4%-87.7%	22.9%	12.3%-38.6%	113
\$15,000-\$24,999	74.9%	62.4%-84.3%	25.1%	15.7%-37.6%	180
\$25,000-\$34,999	84.5%	59.3%-95.3%	*	*	88
\$35,000-\$49,000	77.6%	63.7%-87.2%	22.4%	12.8%-36.3%	149
\$50,000 or more	86.8%	81.8%-90.5%	13.2%	9.5%-18.2%	838
<u>Ward</u>					
Ward 1	79.1%	62.0%-89.8%	20.9%	10.2%-38.0%	102
Ward 2	82.2%	62.3%-92.8%	17.8%	7.2%-37.7%	116
Ward 3	86.9%	79.1%-92.1%	13.1%	7.9%-20.9%	273
Ward 4	84.0%	76.2%-89.6%	16.0%	10.4%-23.8%	234
Ward 5	86.0%	72.9%-93.4%	14.0%	6.6%-27.1%	154
Ward 6	81.5%	71.4%-88.6%	18.5%	11.4%-28.6%	183
Ward 7	82.9%	73.8%-89.3%	17.1%	10.7%-26.2%	161
Ward 8	79.2%	61.7%-90.0%	20.8%	10.0%-38.3%	146

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 65. Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening - Pap Test, Aged 21-65

Pap test aged 21-65 is derived from variables sex, age, had hysterectomy, had pap test and last pap test. Women respondents aged 21-65 who have had a pap test in the past three years.

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	85.0%	81.1%-88.3%	15.0%	11.7%-18.9%	1108
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White	84.9%	78.8%-89.5%	15.1%	10.5%-21.2%	450
African American	87.2%	81.8%-91.2%	12.8%	8.8%-18.2%	492
Other	86.5%	72.0%-94.1%	*	*	91
Hispanic/Latino	83.7%	60.4%-94.5%	*	*	58
<u>Education</u>					
Less than high school	82.1%	63.2%-92.5%	*	*	50
High school graduate	81.9%	68.7%-90.4%	18.1%	9.6%-31.3%	160
Some college	90.2%	81.1%-95.2%	9.8%	4.8%-18.9%	163
College graduate	85.0%	79.9%-89.0%	15.0%	11.0%-20.1%	728
<u>Income</u>					
Less than \$15,000	89.3%	77.3%-95.4%	*	*	83
\$15,000-\$24,999	80.3%	65.9%-89.6%	*	*	115
\$25,000-\$34,999	99.7%	97.5%-100.0%	*	*	50
\$35,000-\$49,000	79.4%	62.6%-89.8%	*	*	84
\$50,000 or more	89.3%	84.5%-92.7%	10.7%	7.3%-15.5%	624
<u>Ward</u>					
Ward 1	83.1%	63.5%-93.3%	*	*	74
Ward 2	85.9%	56.4%-96.7%	*	*	65
Ward 3	90.6%	80.4%-95.7%	*	*	167
Ward 4	89.9%	81.4%-94.8%	10.1%	5.2%-18.6%	157
Ward 5	94.3%	88.2%-97.3%	*	*	108
Ward 6	86.5%	76.1%-92.8%	*	*	117
Ward 7	88.4%	79.5%-93.7%	*	*	117
Ward 8	91.8%	79.5%-97.0%	*	*	115

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 66. Colorectal Cancer Screening - Blood Stool Test, Aged 50+

Blood stool test aged 50 and older is derived from age, if or if not had a blood stool test and last blood stool test. Respondents aged 50 and older who have or have not had a blood stool test within the past two years.

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	16.2%	14.4%-18.2%	83.8%	81.8%-85.6%	2451
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	16.4%	13.5%-19.7%	83.6%	80.3%-86.5%	936
Female	16.1%	13.9%-18.5%	83.9%	81.5%-86.1%	1515
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White	18.0%	15.3%-21.1%	82.0%	78.9%-84.7%	1045
African American	15.4%	12.9%-18.3%	84.6%	81.7%-87.1%	1183
Other	8.4%	4.8%-14.4%	91.6%	85.6%-95.2%	122
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	79.3%	63.0%-89.6%	52
<u>Education**</u>					
Less than high school	7.3%	4.3%-12.1%	92.7%	87.9%-95.7%	174
High school graduate	18.6%	14.0%-24.2%	81.4%	75.8%-86.0%	398
Some college	16.2%	12.2%-21.2%	83.8%	78.8%-87.8%	408
College graduate	19.0%	16.6%-21.6%	81.0%	78.4%-83.4%	1460
<u>Income</u>					
Less than \$15,000	15.6%	10.0%-23.7%	84.4%	76.3%-90.0%	215
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.0%	8.4%-19.6%	87.0%	80.4%-91.6%	262
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.8%	6.1%-18.3%	89.2%	81.7%-93.9%	158
\$35,000-\$49,000	20.6%	15.0%-27.6%	79.4%	72.4%-85.0%	218
\$50,000 or more	18.6%	16.0%-21.5%	81.4%	78.5%-84.0%	1179
<u>Ward</u>					
Ward 1	13.3%	8.3%-20.7%	86.7%	79.3%-91.7%	169
Ward 2	20.3%	14.3%-28.0%	79.7%	72.0%-85.7%	209
Ward 3	24.8%	20.1%-30.1%	75.2%	69.9%-79.9%	410
Ward 4	13.3%	9.4%-18.4%	86.7%	81.6%-90.6%	377
Ward 5	19.5%	13.7%-26.9%	80.5%	73.1%-86.3%	271
Ward 6	16.6%	11.9%-22.7%	83.4%	77.3%-88.1%	299
Ward 7	13.1%	9.0%-18.8%	86.9%	81.2%-91.0%	249
Ward 8	13.9%	8.7%-21.4%	86.1%	78.6%-91.3%	193

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 67. Colorectal Cancer Screening - Blood Stool Test- Aged 50-75

Blood stool test for adults aged 50-75 is derived from age, if or if not had a blood stool test and last blood stool test. Respondents aged 50-75 who have or have not had a blood stool test within the past two years.

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	10.1%	8.5%-12.0%	89.9%	88.0%-91.5%	1942
Gender					
Male	10.9%	8.5%-13.9%	89.1%	86.1%-91.5%	758
Female	9.4%	7.5%-11.8%	90.6%	88.2%-92.5%	1184
Race/Ethnicity					
White	10.6%	8.2%-13.6%	89.4%	86.4%-91.8%	827
African American	9.5%	7.4%-12.1%	90.5%	87.9%-92.6%	933
Other	*	*	93.5%	87.6%-96.7%	97
Education					
Less than high school	*	*	95.2%	90.6%-97.6%	116
High school graduate	9.6%	6.2%-14.5%	90.4%	85.5%-93.8%	328
Some college	12.6%	8.7%-17.9%	87.4%	82.1%-91.3%	310
College graduate	11.4%	9.3%-13.9%	88.6%	86.1%-90.7%	1181
Income					
Less than \$15,000	*	*	92.3%	85.8%-96.0%	178
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.7%	6.8%-19.3%	88.3%	80.7%-93.2%	199
\$25,000-\$34,999	*	*	93.6%	85.0%-97.4%	114
\$35,000-\$49,000	13.8%	8.6%-21.5%	86.2%	78.5%-91.4%	167
\$50,000 or more	11.4%	9.1%-14.1%	88.6%	85.9%-90.9%	1000
Ward					
Ward 1	*	*	90.1%	82.2%-94.7%	139
Ward 2	11.7%	6.5%-20.3%	88.3%	79.7%-93.5%	162
Ward 3	12.9%	9.4%-17.6%	87.1%	82.4%-90.6%	335
Ward 4	9.6%	5.9%-15.1%	90.4%	84.9%-94.1%	285
Ward 5	11.3%	6.7%-18.4%	88.7%	81.6%-93.3%	211
Ward 6	11.1%	6.9%-17.5%	88.9%	82.5%-93.1%	236
Ward 7	7.1%	4.0%-12.1%	92.9%	87.9%-96.0%	198
Ward 8	8.9%	4.9%-15.5%	91.1%	84.5%-95.1%	169

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 68. Colorectal Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy screening for adults aged 50 years and older is derived from age and if or if not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. Respondents aged 50 years and older who have or have not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	70.3%	67.2%-73.1%	29.7%	26.9%-32.8%	2513
Gender					
Male	67.4%	62.2%-72.2%	32.6%	27.8%-37.8%	946
Female	72.6%	69.0%-75.9%	27.4%	24.1%-31.0%	1567
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	78.4%	74.4%-82.0%	21.6%	18.0%-25.6%	1088
African American	64.7%	60.0%-69.1%	35.3%	30.9%-40.0%	1195
Other	64.3%	49.9%-76.6%	35.7%	23.4%-50.1%	123
Hispanic/Latino	68.6%	51.1%-82.1%	31.4%	17.9%-48.9%	53
Education**					
Less than high school	57.0%	46.1%-67.3%	43.0%	32.7%-53.9%	172
High school graduate	65.2%	58.4%-71.3%	34.8%	28.7%-41.6%	405
Some college	66.3%	59.6%-72.4%	33.7%	27.6%-40.4%	415
College graduate	79.4%	76.2%-82.3%	20.6%	17.7%-23.8%	1507
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	54.1%	44.2%-63.6%	45.9%	36.4%-55.8%	217
\$15,000-\$24,999	53.1%	42.5%-63.3%	46.9%	36.7%-57.5%	268
\$25,000-\$34,999	80.7%	70.9%-87.7%	19.3%	12.3%-29.1%	156
\$35,000-\$49,000	69.4%	59.6%-77.8%	30.6%	22.2%-40.4%	227
\$50,000 or more	78.2%	74.6%-81.5%	21.8%	18.5%-25.4%	1217
Ward					
Ward 1	64.2%	53.1%-74.0%	35.8%	26.0%-46.9%	173
Ward 2	74.8%	65.0%-82.6%	25.2%	17.4%-35.0%	216
Ward 3	80.8%	75.1%-85.5%	19.2%	14.5%-24.9%	428
Ward 4	74.6%	66.9%-81.1%	25.4%	18.9%-33.1%	383
Ward 5	70.9%	60.7%-79.4%	29.1%	20.6%-39.3%	279
Ward 6	80.2%	73.1%-85.8%	19.8%	14.2%-26.9%	305
Ward 7	65.8%	55.3%-74.9%	34.2%	25.1%-44.7%	253
Ward 8	62.7%	50.8%-73.2%	37.3%	26.8%-49.2%	197

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 69. Colorectal Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Aged 50-75

Sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy for adults aged 50-75 is derived from age, if or if not had a sigmoidoscopy and last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. Respondents aged 50-75 who have or have not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

	<u>Received a colonoscopy within the past 10 years</u>		<u>Did not receive a colonoscopy within the past 10 years</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	63.5%	60.0%-66.9%	36.5%	33.1%-40.0%	1878
Gender					
Male	60.6%	54.8%-66.2%	39.4%	33.8%-45.2%	721
Female	66.0%	61.8%-70.0%	34.0%	30.0%-38.2%	1157
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	70.8%	66.0%-75.2%	29.2%	24.8%-34.0%	823
African American	57.8%	52.5%-63.0%	42.2%	37.0%-47.5%	882
Other	58.1%	41.7%-72.9%	41.9%	27.1%-58.3%	87
Education**					
Less than high school	53.0%	40.0%-65.7%	47.0%	34.3%-60.0%	106
High school graduate	58.6%	51.0%-65.9%	41.4%	34.1%-49.0%	310
Some college	56.4%	48.8%-63.7%	43.6%	36.3%-51.2%	305
College graduate	72.8%	68.9%-76.3%	27.2%	23.7%-31.1%	1147
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	47.0%	36.1%-58.1%	53.0%	41.9%-63.9%	163
\$15,000-\$24,999	47.7%	36.1%-59.6%	52.3%	40.4%-63.9%	192
\$25,000-\$34,999	78.8%	67.1%-87.1%	21.2%	12.9%-32.9%	112
\$35,000-\$49,000	59.1%	48.1%-69.2%	40.9%	30.8%-51.9%	163
\$50,000 or more	72.1%	67.9%-75.9%	27.9%	24.1%-32.1%	974
Ward					
Ward 1	60.1%	47.6%-71.5%	39.9%	28.5%-52.4%	130
Ward 2	63.3%	52.1%-73.3%	36.7%	26.7%-47.9%	162
Ward 3	75.0%	68.5%-80.6%	25.0%	19.4%-31.5%	339
Ward 4	69.0%	59.6%-77.0%	31.0%	23.0%-40.4%	273
Ward 5	62.0%	50.2%-72.5%	38.0%	27.5%-49.8%	203
Ward 6	72.3%	63.4%-79.7%	27.7%	20.3%-36.6%	223
Ward 7	62.7%	50.9%-73.2%	37.3%	26.8%-49.1%	191
Ward 8	55.8%	43.2%-67.7%	44.2%	32.3%-56.8%	159

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 70. Colorectal Cancer Screening - Blood Stool Test 50-75

Blood stool test for adults aged 50-75 is derived from age, if or if not had blood stool test, if or if not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy and last blood stool test. Respondents aged 50-75 who have or have not had a blood stool test within the past three (3) years

	<u>Received a home FOBT</u> <u>within the past 3 years</u>		<u>Did not receive a home</u> <u>FOBT within the past 3 years</u>		<u>UW</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	
Total	20.3%	18.1%-22.8%	79.7%	77.2%-81.9%	1942
Gender					
Male	19.6%	16.2%-23.5%	80.4%	76.5%-83.8%	758
Female	21.0%	18.2%-24.1%	79.0%	75.9%-81.8%	1184
Race/Ethnicity					
White	21.8%	18.4%-25.5%	78.2%	74.5%-81.6%	827
African American	20.3%	17.2%-23.9%	79.7%	76.1%-82.8%	933
Other	*	*	87.5%	77.8%-93.3%	97
Education**					
Less than high school	9.1%	5.2%-15.4%	90.9%	84.6%-94.8%	116
High school graduate	24.0%	18.5%-30.5%	76.0%	69.5%-81.5%	328
Some college	20.2%	15.4%-26.2%	79.8%	73.8%-84.6%	310
College graduate	23.3%	20.4%-26.5%	76.7%	73.5%-79.6%	1181
Income					
Less than \$15,000	19.6%	12.8%-28.7%	80.4%	71.3%-87.2%	178
\$15,000-\$24,999	16.6%	10.8%-24.7%	83.4%	75.3%-89.2%	199
\$25,000-\$34,999	15.1%	8.4%-25.6%	84.9%	74.4%-91.6%	114
\$35,000-\$49,000	25.6%	18.5%-34.2%	74.4%	65.8%-81.5%	167
\$50,000 or more	23.1%	20.1%-26.5%	76.9%	73.5%-79.9%	1000
Ward					
Ward 1	18.0%	11.6%-27.0%	82.0%	73.0%-88.4%	139
Ward 2	20.7%	14.0%-29.5%	79.3%	70.5%-86.0%	162
Ward 3	28.9%	23.2%-35.4%	71.1%	64.6%-76.8%	335
Ward 4	19.0%	13.8%-25.5%	81.0%	74.5%-86.2%	285
Ward 5	27.9%	20.2%-37.1%	72.1%	62.9%-79.8%	211
Ward 6	18.3%	12.8%-25.3%	81.7%	74.7%-87.2%	236
Ward 7	17.1%	11.9%-24.1%	82.9%	75.9%-88.1%	198
Ward 8	16.4%	10.6%-24.7%	83.6%	75.3%-89.4%	169

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 71. Colorectal Cancer Screening - Met Task Force Recommendations - Aged 50-75

Adults aged 50-75 that met recommendations is derived from age, blood stool test, had sigmoidoscopy, last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. Respondents aged 50-75 who have fully met the USPSTF recommendations

	<u>Received one or more of the recommended CRC tests within the recommended time interval</u>		<u>Did not receive on or more of the recommended CRC tests within the recommended time interval</u>		<u>UW</u>
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
	Total	67.9%	64.4%-71.3%	32.1%	
Gender					
Male	66.0%	60.1%-71.4%	34.0%	28.6%-39.9%	731
Female	69.7%	65.4%-73.6%	30.3%	26.4%-34.6%	1173
Race/Ethnicity**					
White	74.2%	69.4%-78.5%	25.8%	21.5%-30.6%	833
African American	62.9%	57.5%-68.0%	37.1%	32.0%-42.5%	894
Other	63.0%	46.6%-76.8%	37.0%	23.2%-53.4%	93
Education**					
Less than high school	55.8%	42.4%-68.4%	44.2%	31.6%-57.6%	106
High school graduate	63.3%	55.6%-70.3%	36.7%	29.7%-44.4%	312
Some college	64.1%	56.6%-71.1%	35.9%	28.9%-43.4%	309
College graduate	76.2%	72.5%-79.6%	23.8%	20.4%-27.5%	1167
Income**					
Less than \$15,000	53.2%	41.9%-64.1%	46.8%	35.9%-58.1%	164
\$15,000-\$24,999	52.7%	40.4%-64.7%	47.3%	35.3%-59.6%	193
\$25,000-\$34,999	82.1%	71.6%-89.3%	17.9%	10.7%-28.4%	113
\$35,000-\$49,000	66.9%	55.6%-76.6%	33.1%	23.4%-44.4%	167
\$50,000 or more	75.7%	71.7%-79.4%	24.3%	20.6%-28.3%	990
Ward					
Ward 1	66.8%	54.1%-77.4%	33.2%	22.6%-45.9%	133
Ward 2	67.8%	56.6%-77.2%	32.2%	22.8%-43.4%	165
Ward 3	77.5%	71.1%-82.9%	22.5%	17.1%-28.9%	343
Ward 4	74.3%	65.1%-81.8%	25.7%	18.2%-34.9%	279
Ward 5	67.9%	55.9%-78.0%	32.1%	22.0%-44.1%	208
Ward 6	76.6%	68.1%-83.3%	23.4%	16.7%-31.9%	224
Ward 7	64.8%	52.6%-75.3%	35.2%	24.7%-47.4%	190
Ward 8	61.3%	48.5%-72.7%	38.7%	27.3%-51.5%	160

Note: USPSTF= US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation

**Statistically significant

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Table 72. Prostate Cancer Screening - PSA Test

Adult men aged 40 and older who had a PSA test in the past two years is derived from sex, age, if or if not had a PSA test and last time had a PSA test. Male respondents aged 40 years and older who have had a PSA test in the past 2 years.

	Yes		No		UW
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Total	43.8%	39.4%-48.4%	56.2%	51.6%-60.6%	1097
Race/Ethnicity					
White	49.8%	43.8%-55.8%	50.2%	44.2%-56.2%	531
African American	40.1%	33.4%-47.2%	59.9%	52.8%-66.6%	477
Education					
Less than high school	36.5%	22.5%-53.2%	63.5%	46.8%-77.5%	68
High school graduate	37.8%	28.5%-48.1%	62.2%	51.9%-71.5%	161
Some college	40.9%	31.1%-51.4%	59.1%	48.6%-68.9%	168
College graduate	49.8%	44.6%-55.1%	50.2%	44.9%-55.4%	697
Income					
Less than \$15,000	30.9%	19.2%-45.8%	69.1%	54.2%-80.8%	102
\$15,000-\$24,999	34.3%	20.8%-51.0%	65.7%	49.0%-79.2%	108
\$25,000-\$34,999	46.9%	28.4%-66.2%	53.1%	33.8%-71.6%	62
\$35,000-\$49,000	52.2%	35.4%-68.5%	47.8%	31.5%-64.6%	72
\$50,000 or more	48.7%	43.3%-54.2%	51.3%	45.8%-56.7%	629

Note: Ward suppressed, UW cell size <50

*RSE greater than 30 or numerator less than 20

UW=Unweighted number of total sample

Source: District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (DC BRFSS) survey, 2014

Government of the District of Columbia
Department of Health
Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
899 North Capitol Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
www.doh.dc.gov