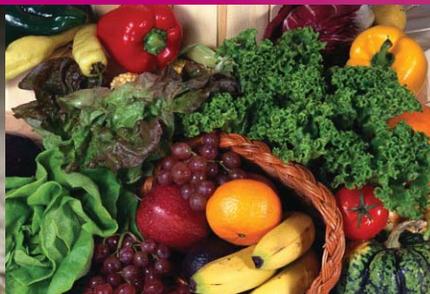


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Government of the District of Columbia
Department of Health
Center for Policy, Planning and Epidemiology

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)



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, familial status, 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.

Printed May 2009

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



Office of the Director

Dear Colleague:

I trust this note finds you well we are pleased to present the District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2007 Annual Report. Behavior is important to health and understanding what we are at risk for as individuals and communities can help us live more healthy and productive lives. This survey allows the Center for Policy, Planning and Epidemiology's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Program to monitor modifiable risk factors for chronic disease and other leading causes of death here in our Nation's capital.

The data presented herein helps the Department of Health and its community partners to:

- Increase public awareness of personal behaviors that may have negative health consequences
- Provides baseline data that may be use to support funding proposals and reports
- Guide policy decisions for improving the health of District residents
- Monitor progress toward achieving year 2010 health objectives

The Department of Health plays a major role in identifying and prioritizing the District's health challenges and the impact that they have on our resident's quality of life. We hope that you will find this report useful in helping you plan and execute your public health activities.

If you would like to request additional copies of this report, please contact Tracy Garner, Program Coordinator, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, District of Columbia Department of Health, 825 N. Capitol Street, NE, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20002, or call 202-442-5857.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Pierre N. D. Vigilance".

Pierre N. D. Vigilance, MD, MPH
Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SPECIAL THANKS

ORC Macro International, BRFSS Contractor, for their assistance with the analysis of data and writing of this report

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INTRODUCTION

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

The BRFSS began in 1984 with four primary goals:

- Identify emerging health issues
- Document health trends
- Compare health behaviors across states
- Measure progress toward health-related goals

In the past, the District of Columbia has used the BRFSS system to:

- Provide data for legislative supporting the successful passage of tobacco control legislation.
- Provide data to support Project “WISH” (Women Into Staying Healthy), a breast and cervical cancer prevention and treatment program.
- Provide information for the District of Columbia State Health Plan.
- Assess the impact of cancer screening programs and evaluate the effectiveness of those programs for the District of Columbia Cancer Registry.
- Provide baseline data to the Diabetes Program—used to produce fact sheets and a comprehensive surveillance report, apply for various grants, and write reports for policy makers.

The District of Columbia Department of Health conducts the BRFSS with funding and guidance provided by the CDC of the U.S. Public Health Service.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The BRFSS is a telephone survey conducted with randomly selected adults within households that are randomly selected from among all telephone-equipped households in the District of Columbia. The methodology for conducting BRFSS surveys is standardized by the CDC and described in the BRFSS User's Guide and related policy memos. Macro International Inc. (Macro), an independent survey research company, collected survey data for the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS following this methodology summarized below.

Survey Sample

BRFSS protocol calls for a probability sample of all households with telephones within each participating state or territory. With this method, each household with a telephone in the survey area has a known chance of selection for the study.

The 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS accomplished this with a disproportionate stratified random digit dial (RDD) sample based on a list-assisted frame. Marketing Systems Group (MSG), using their proprietary Genesys sampling software, generated the sample for the District of Columbia BRFSS, as they do for all states participating in the BRFSS.

The Genesys sample was drawn quarterly from all working banks of District of Columbia telephone numbers, and provided to Macro each month. The sample included both listed and unlisted numbers. The sample was pre-screened for non-working and business numbers.

Survey Questionnaire

The BRFSS questionnaire consists of three parts:

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 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS were:

- Health Status
- Health Care Access
- Diabetes
- Cholesterol Awareness
- Asthma
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Consumption
- Arthritis Burden
- Physical Activity
- Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction
- Health-Related Quality of Life
- Exercise
- Hypertension Awareness
- Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence
- Immunization
- Demographics
- Disability
- Fruits and Vegetables
- HIV/AIDS
- Gastrointestinal Disease

The CDC also designs “*optional*” modules. These modules comprise of standardized questions on various topics and may be selected by any state for inclusion as a part of their questionnaire. However, a selected module must be used in its entirety and asked of all eligible respondents. If an optional module is modified in any way then the questions are treated as stated-added questions. Optional modules included in the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS were:

- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular Health
- Childhood Asthma Prevalence
- Actions to Control High Blood pressure

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- Heart Attack and Stroke
- Mental Illness and Stigma

States design “*state-added*” questions to address topics not covered in the CDC modules, or to gather detailed information about certain topics. The District of Columbia Department of Health added questions to the 2007 BRFSS on the following topics:

- Adult Diabetes
- Sexual Orientation
- Sexual Violence
- Adult Asthma History
- Child Diabetes
- Ward of Residence
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Smoking Policy

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

The survey consisted of 166 questions. Not all questions were administered to all respondents, however, some questions were administered only to respondents with certain characteristics, determined by responses to previous questions. The CATI software system controls this survey logic. The average survey length in 2007 was 28.8 minutes.

Interviewing Protocol

Experienced, supervised personnel conducted the surveys using CfMC’s Survent software. A total of 3,957 completed interviews were obtained during the year—approximately 330 during each of 12 month calling periods beginning January 1, 2007 and ending December 31, 2007.

Interviewers adhered to the following procedures when contacting households for interviews:

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

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

Non-English Households. The 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS was conducted in English only. No attempts were made to conduct an interview in a household where the randomly selected adult could not be interviewed in English. However, when a Spanish-speaking individual was contacted, a bilingual interviewer attempted to determine if the selected person was capable of completing the survey in English.

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

Response Rates

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

- The cooperation rate measures how successful interviewers are at completing interviews once a respondent has been contacted and selected. The cooperation rate for the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS was 66.5%.
- The CASRO response rate is the percentage of interviews completed from all eligible respondents. The CASRO response rate for the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS was 38.6%.
- The overall response rate is a measure of sample frame efficiency. It shows the rate at which the total sample dialed produces completed interviews. The overall response rate for the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS was 20.5%.

Data Analysis

Data for the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS were delivered to the CDC each month; the data were then aggregated and the CDC weighted it after interviewing was complete for the year.

Data were weighted to adjust for differences in the probabilities of selection of each respondent. This weight accounted for the probability of selection of a telephone number, the number of adults in a household, and the number of telephones in a household.

An additional post-stratification adjustment was also made to ensure that the sample proportions of selected demographic characteristics (gender, age, and race) were equal to the estimated sample proportions in the population, and to make the sum of the weights equal to the population of the District of Columbia. In this report, all data are weighted unless otherwise noted.

Limitations of the Data

Confidence Limits as with any sample survey, sampling error can cause the results of the District of Columbia BRFSS to 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 refuse to participate. These non-responding households may differ from respondents (those who actually participate in the survey) in terms of attributes relevant to the study.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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 result will vary no more than a given number of percentage points from the figure that would have been obtained if data had been collected for all adults in District of Columbia households with telephones.

Small Numbers

Small numbers of respondents are also an issue when analyzing data. A difference in the responses of only a few individuals can result in a large difference in percentage of the total for that group.

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

The surveyed population excludes adults:

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

SURVEY POPULATION

Table 1 shows the demographic distribution of respondents for the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS compared to the 2000 Census and the 2007 American Community Survey. This table was created so that the representativeness of the sample can be assessed. The Census figures show a total adult population of 457,067 for the District of Columbia in 2000, and the American Community Survey figures show a total adult population of 474,718 in 2007. The 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS data are based on 3,957 completed interviews. As Table 1 indicates, the unweighted sample has an under-representation of men; adults aged 18-34; African Americans; Hispanics; adults with a high school degree or less; and adults with household incomes less than \$15,000 and of \$25,000-\$74,999. There are over-representations of women, adults aged 45 and older, Caucasians, college graduates, and adults with a household income of \$75,000 and above.

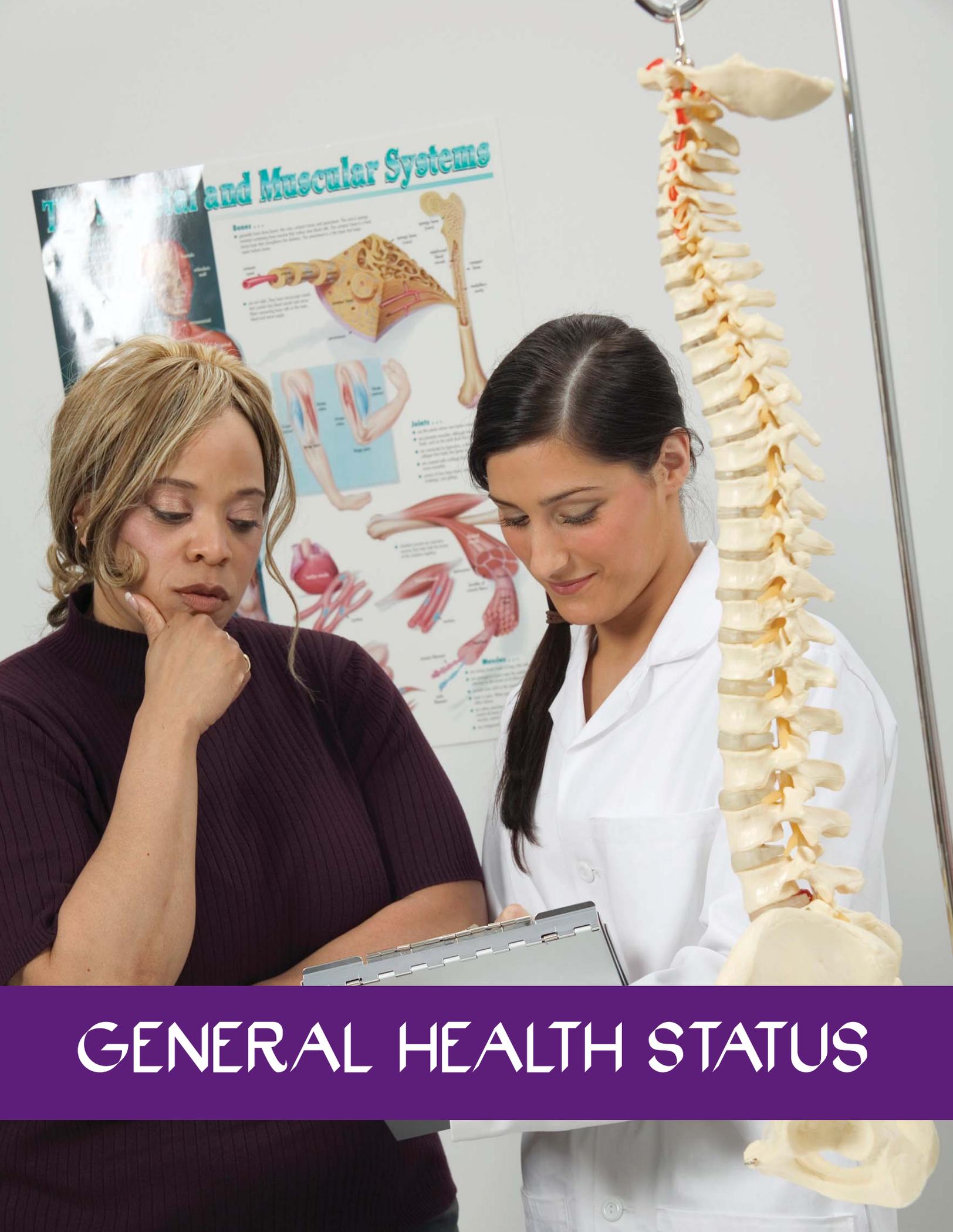
Table 2 presents comparisons by Ward for the 2000 Census, and unweighted and weighted 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS (The data for the American Community Survey is not available by Ward). By Ward, the largest differences between the Census and the unweighted 2007 BRFSS data occur for Wards 1 and 2 (an under-representation). Twenty percent of respondents (unweighted data) did not know which Ward they lived in. Except for Tables 2 and 3, these respondents are excluded from all analyses by Ward presented in this report.

Table 3 presents the demographics of BRFSS respondents by Ward. Some notable differences among Wards include: the higher percentage of women in Wards 7 (63%), and 8 (64%); the higher percentage of 18-24 year-olds in Ward 7 (11%) and the very small percentages of 18-24 year-olds in Wards 2 (0%) and 6 (1%); the very low percentage of Caucasians in Wards 7 (3%) and 8 (1%) and the corresponding high percentages of African Americans (92%) for Ward 7 and 92% for Ward 8); the high percentage of Caucasians in Wards 2 (67%) and 3 (73%), and the very low percentage of African Americans in these Wards (22% in Ward 2 and 7% in Ward 3); the higher education levels in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 6 (64% or more of adults in each Ward were college graduates), and lower education levels in Wards 5, 7, and 8 (30-53% had a high school diploma or less); and the higher levels of household income in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 6 (over 61% had a household income of \$50,000 or higher), and the lower household incomes of residents in Wards 5, 7, and 8 (28-38% had a household income below \$25,000).

***Note:** racial category “other” comprises of but not limited to Multi-racial, Asian, Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander

SURVEY RESULTS

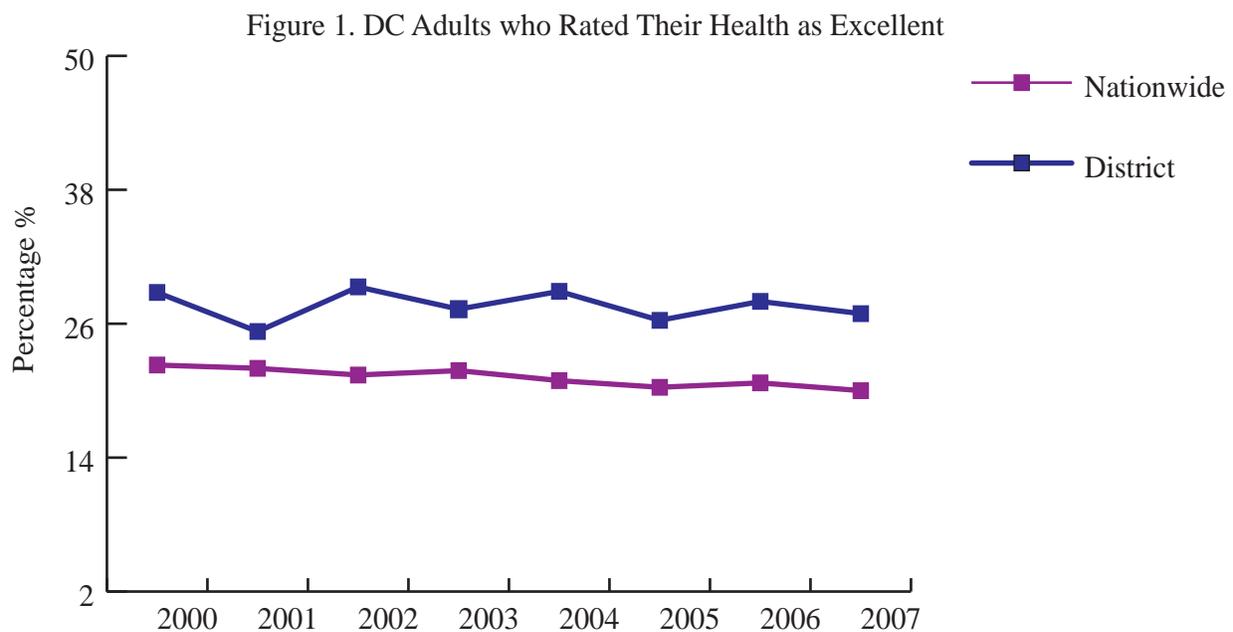
This chapter presents the results of the 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS by topic. Topics generally correspond to modules of the questionnaire. Where applicable, objectives of the Healthy People 2010 initiative are included in the presentation of the data. Data tables are titled by topic, and a definition of the variable or variables analyzed (either question text, or a brief definition of calculated variables) are included underneath the title. Tables indicate the number of respondents (N) who answered each question in the column to the left of the percentages of respondents giving analyzed responses. Data presented in tables are stratified by key demographic variables (gender, age, race, education, and household income) and Ward.



GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

One key measure of general health and quality of life is perceived health. That is, how healthy do people feel that they are? This one question, asked of respondents in the BRFSS, provides a holistic view of one's health, incorporating physical and mental well-being.¹ In addition, perceived health, while subjective, can be a predictor of acute illness, chronic disease, mortality, functional disability, and use of health services.^{2,3} Respondents were asked to rate their health using a scale of excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. District adults rated their own health relatively high compared to national figures. Twenty-seven percent of District adults rated their health excellent compared to the national mean of 20%; the District had the highest excellent rating of all states participating in the BRFSS.⁴ Since 2000, the percentage of District adults who rated their health as excellent varied between 25-29%. (Figure 1)



- Women and men were similar in how they rated their general health, across all response categories.
- By age, those aged 65 and older, were more likely to rate their general health poor (8%) and least likely to rate their health excellent (13%). The percentage of adults who rated their health either fair or poor increase as age increase. Five percent of adults aged 18-24 rated their health fair compared to 17% of adults aged 65 and older. One percent of adults aged 18-24 rated their health poor compared to 8% of adults aged 65 and older.
- Caucasians were much more likely to rate their health excellent (39%) compared to all other race/ethnic groups: 19% of African Americans 20% of Hispanics, and 28% of adults of other race/ethnicities. African Americans and Hispanics were twice as likely than Caucasians and adults of other race/ethnicities to rate their health fair; with 14% of African Americans and 17% of Hispanics stating such, compared to 7% of adults of other race/ethnicities and only 3% of Caucasians.
- As level of education and household income, increased, so did the likelihood that a District

GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

adult perceived their health status excellent or very good. By education, 37% of college graduates rated their health excellent, and 40% rated their health very good. This compares to only 10% of adults with less than a high school degree who perceived their health excellent and 17% very good. By household income, 39% of adults with a household income over \$75,000 rated their health excellent and 42% very good, which is in comparison to 12% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000 who perceived their health as excellent and 16% very good.

- District adults residing in Wards 2 and 3 had the best perceived health status; 38% of adults in Ward 2, and 32% of adults in Ward 3, rated their health excellent. District adults in Ward 7 had the worst perceived health status, as only 16% rated their health excellent. Adults in Ward 7 were much more likely than adults in all other Wards to rate their health poor at 10%.



QUALITY OF LIFE

QUALITY OF LIFE

Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) refers to one's perceived physical and mental health status. HRQOL data can be used in a variety of ways, including: measuring the effects of chronic illnesses, health disorders, and disabilities; identifying health disparities; and tracking population trends.^{5,6}

Measuring HRQOL is also important for understanding the effectiveness of health programs and disease treatments, as the measure provides information on the patient's perspective of the outcome. When patient perspective is paired with other objective information that is used to evaluate programs and treatments (such as the number of doctor visits and disease status), this provides a more complete picture of the effectiveness of health programs.⁷

Respondents were asked a series of questions to assess their HRQOL, in terms of the influence of physical or mental health problems on their day-to-day lives.

Physical Health

Respondents were asked how many days out of the last 30 they experienced poor physical health. Less than two-thirds of adults (65%) experienced no days of poor physical health. However, 11% of adults felt their physical health was not good for 10 or more days out of the last 30.

- Women were more likely than men to experience at least one day during the past month when their physical health was not good (37% for women versus 33% for men).
- As age increased, so did the likelihood that District adults experienced poor physical health; 19% of adults aged 65 and over reported 10 or more days of poor physical health, compared to 5% of adults aged 25-34 and 6% of adults aged 18-24. While adults aged 65 and older were the most likely to have 10 or more days of poor physical health (19%), they were least likely to have 1-9 days of poor physical health (18%, compared to 21-28% for all other age groups).
- By race/ethnicity, Hispanic adults were in the best health, as they were most likely to report zero days of poor physical health (72%), whereas African Americans (62%) and adults of other race/ethnicities (63%) were least likely to report they were in the best health. Sixty-eight percent of Caucasians had zero days of poor physical health.
- The least-educated and adults with the lowest household incomes were more likely to report 10 or more days of poor physical health compared to District adults with higher education and household income levels. Nineteen percent of adults with a high school degree, and 17% of adults with less than a high school degree, experienced 10 or more days of poor physical health, compared to only 6% of college graduates. By household income, 27% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000 experienced 10 or more days of poor physical health (the highest percentage for all demographic subgroups), compared to only 5% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adult residents of Wards 7 and 8 were most likely to experience 10 or more days of poor physical health, at 16% for Ward 7 and 17% for Ward 8. This compares to 8% or less for

QUALITY OF LIFE

adults in Wards 2 and 3.

Mental Health

Respondents were asked how many days out of the last 30 they felt their mental health was not good. An equal percentage of adults reported 10 or more days of poor mental health compared to those who reported 10 or more days of poor physical health (11% for each). Exactly two-thirds, 66%, of adults had zero days of poor mental health, which is comparable to the 65% of adults who had zero days of poor physical health.

- Women were more likely than men to report 10 or more days of poor mental health—12% compared to 9%, respectively.
- As age increased, the number of adults with zero days of poor mental health increased; 52% of adults aged 18-24 reported zero days of poor mental health, compared with 82% of adults aged 65 and older (this is the highest percent for zero days of poor mental health for all demographic subgroups).
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans and adults of other race/ethnicities were much more likely than Caucasians and Hispanics to report 10 or more days of poor mental health; 15% of African Americans, 14% of adults of other race/ethnicities, 6% of Caucasians, and 4% of Hispanics.
- College graduates were much less likely than all other subgroups related to education to experience 10 or more days of poor mental health—7% for college graduates, compared to 12% for adults with less than a high school education, and 17% for adults with a high school degree and 15% for adults with some college education.
- Adults with the lowest household incomes were more likely to experience 10 or more days of poor mental health compared to adults in the other household income subgroups, and to all other demographic subgroups; 25% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 reported 10 or more days of poor mental health.
- Adults residing in Wards 2, 3, 4, and 5 were more likely to report zero days of poor mental health than adults in all other Wards—70%, 70%, 71%, and 73% respectively, compared to 62-65% for all other Wards.

Restriction of Usual Activities Because of Poor Health

Respondents who experienced days when their physical or mental health was not good were asked how many days of the last 30 they were kept from doing normal activities because of poor health. Accounting for all adults (including those who previously stated they did not have any days of poor physical or mental health), 78% of the population had zero days of impaired activity, 15% had 1-9 days of impairment, and 6% had 10 or more days of impairment.

QUALITY OF LIFE

- By gender, women and men reported similar numbers of days when poor health interfered with their usual activities; 23% of women and 21% of men reported at least one day of activity limitation.
- Adults, aged 65 and older, were more likely than all other age subgroups to report zero days of interference—84% compared to 79% or less for all other age groups. Adults aged 55-64 reported the most number of days of interference with their usual activities, as 10% reported 10 or more days.
- African Americans and adults of other race/ethnicities were much more likely to report 10 or more days of interference compared to Caucasian and Hispanics; 9% of African Americans and 8% of adults of other race/ethnicities reported such, compared to 3% of Caucasians and 3% of Hispanics.
- As education and household income decreased, the number of days when poor health interfered with usual activities increased. By education, 3% of college graduates experienced 10 or more days of interference, compared to 12% of adults with a high school degree or less. The differences by household income were more pronounced than by education, as 3% or less of adults with a household income of \$50,000 or greater experienced 10 or more days of interference, compared to 24% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000. This rate of 24%, is at least twice as high as all other demographic subgroups.
- Adults in Ward 7 and Ward 8 experienced the most days of interference compared to all other Wards; 12% of adults in Ward 7 and 11% of adults in Ward 8 experienced 10 or more days of poor health, compared to 8% or less for all other Wards.



EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

Receiving social and emotional support can reduce stress and positively impact health. Social and emotional support buffer the negative health effects of stress by reducing the secretion of damaging stress-related hormones. Individuals with social and emotional support who have cancer, or have suffered a heart attack, have lower death rates, faster rates of recovery, live longer, and have increased satisfaction with life.⁸

District respondents were asked how often they received the social and emotional support they needed, and how satisfied they were with their life.

Social and Emotional Support

Over three-fourths, 78%, of District adults always or usually received the social and emotional support they needed (47% said always and 31% said usually). Only 5% of adults stated that they never received such support.

- The receipt of social and emotional support varied little by gender.
- By age, adults aged 25-34 were much more likely than all other age groups to always receive the social and emotional support they needed; 55% of 25-34 year-olds compared to 43-46% of adults in all other age groups. Adults aged 65 and older and adults aged 18-24 were the two groups most likely than all other age groups to never receive the support they needed—9% of adults aged 65 and older and 7% of adults aged 18-24.
- African Americans, Hispanics, and adults of other race/ethnicities were all much more likely than Caucasians to never receive the support they needed; 8% of African Americans, 10% of Hispanics, and 7% of adults of other race/ethnicities, compared to less than 1% of Caucasians.
- As education and household income decreased, the likelihood that adults rarely or never received needed support increased. By education, 21% of adults with less than a high school degree never received needed support (the highest percent for all of the demographic sub-groups) compared to 1% of adults with a college degree. By household income, 12% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 never received needed support compared to less than 1% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- District adults living in Wards 4, 5, 7 and 8 were less likely than adults in all other Wards to receive needed support; 6% of Ward 4 adults, 7% of Ward 5 adults, and 9% of Ward 7 adults stated this never occurred compared to 1-3% for adults residing in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 6.

Satisfaction with Life

Almost all, 94%, of District adults were either very satisfied or satisfied with their life (45% were very satisfied and 49% were satisfied).

- Men and women were almost equally very satisfied or satisfied with their life. However, men were more likely than women to be dissatisfied—6% of men versus 4% of women.

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

- Adults aged 18-24 were much less likely than all other age groups to be very satisfied with their life; 29% of adults aged 18-24 stated such, compared to 45-48% of adults in all other age groups.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians were most likely to be very satisfied with their life (54%). This compares to 41% of African Americans, 39% of Hispanics, and 41% of adults of other race/ethnicities.
- As education increased, so did the likelihood that adults were very satisfied with their life; 52% of college graduates were very satisfied compared with 26% of adults with less than a high school degree.
- As household income increased, so did satisfaction with life; 31% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 were very satisfied compared with 55% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- By Ward, adults in Wards 3 and 4 were most satisfied with their life (53% of Ward 3 and 53% of Ward 4 adults were very satisfied), and adults in Wards 7 and 8 were least satisfied (36% of Ward 7 and 36% of Ward 8 adults were very satisfied).





MENTAL ILLNESS AND STIGMA

MENTAL ILLNESS AND STIGMA

One-in-four U.S. adults each year has a diagnosable mental disorder, and one-in-17 has a serious mental illness.⁹ These disorders result in \$79 billion in annual economic, indirect costs, with a majority of the costs, \$63 billion, resulting from a loss of productivity from the illness.¹⁰

Fortunately, there are highly effective treatments available for individuals with a mental disorder. Adults who receive treatment, 70-90% have a significant reduction in symptoms. Individuals who do not seek treatment have increased rates of disability, unemployment, substance abuse, homelessness, incarceration, and suicide.¹¹

District adults were asked if they had a variety of poor mental health symptoms during the past 30 days, if they were taking medicine or receiving treatment for a mental health condition, as well as their attitudes about individuals with poor mental health.

Mental Health Symptoms

District adults were asked if they had any of six poor mental health symptoms in the last 30 days. Specifically, they were asked how often they felt: nervous; hopeless; restless or fidgety; so depressed that nothing could cheer them up; that everything was an effort; or worthless. A majority, 85% of District adults did not experience any of these poor mental health symptoms. Of those who did, 10% had one symptom, 2% had two symptoms, and another 2% had three or more symptoms.

- Women were more likely than men to have at least one symptom of poor mental health—16% versus 13%, respectively.
- As age increased, the percentage of adults with poor mental health symptoms decreased. While 24% of adults aged 18–24 had one or more symptoms, only 10% of adults aged 65 and older had one or more symptoms.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans were most likely to experience one or more symptoms of poor mental health (21%), which compares to 15% of adults of other race/ethnicities, 13% of Hispanics, and 8% of Caucasians.
- College graduates were much less likely than all other education subgroups to have no symptoms of poor mental health, at 9%. This compares to 21-23% of all other education subgroups.
- By household income, the two lowest subgroups (less than \$15,000 and \$15,000-\$24,999) were most likely to experience one or more symptoms (28% and 25%, respectively). Adults in the next three household income subgroups (\$25,000-\$34,999, \$35,000-\$49,999, and \$50,000-\$74,999) exhibited less symptoms than the lowest subgroups but had rates, similar to each other (15-19%). Adults in the highest household income subgroup, \$75,000 or more, were least likely to exhibit symptoms of poor mental health, as only 6% had one or more symptoms.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were most likely to have symptoms of poor mental health (26% and 25%, respectively, had one or more symptoms), and adults residing in Ward 3

MENTAL ILLNESS AND STIGMA

were least likely to have symptoms of poor mental health (8% had one or more symptoms).

- For the individual questions that were asked, the results are as follows:
- District adults were more likely to feel that everything was an effort (9% felt this all the time or most of the time). This was followed by: feeling restless or fidgety (6% felt this all the time or most of the time); feeling nervous (5% felt this all the time or most of the time); feeling depressed (2% felt this all the time or most of the time); feeling hopeless (2% felt this all the time or most of the time); and least of all for feeling worthless (1% felt this all the time or most of the time).
- Adults aged 18-24, African Americans, adults with the lowest educational and household income categories, and adults in Wards 7 and 8 were much more likely than all other demographics subgroups to feel that everything was an effort all the time or most of the time—17% for 18-24 year-olds, 15% for African Americans, 14% for adults with less than a high school degree, 17% for adults with a household income below \$15,000, and 20% for adults in Wards 7 and 8. This compares to a District average of 9%.
- Adults in the lowest education and household income subgroups were more likely than adults in all other demographic subgroups to feel restless or fidgety all the time or most of the time—11% for adults with less than a high school degree and 13% for adults with a household income below \$15,000. This compares to a District average of 6%.
- Adults with a household income less than \$15,000 were more likely, compared to adults in all other demographic subgroups, to feel nervous all the time or most of the time, at 12%. This compares to a District average of 5%.
- Adults in the lowest education and household income subgroups were more likely to feel depressed all the time or most of the time compared to adults in all other demographic subgroups—9% for adults with less than a high school degree and 8% for adults with a household income below \$15,000. This compares to a District average of 2%.
- Adults in the lowest education and household income subgroups were more likely than adults in all other demographic subgroups to feel hopeless all the time or most of the time—7% for adults with less than a high school degree and 7% for adults with a household income below \$15,000. This compares to a District average of 2%.
- There were only small differences by demographic subgroups regarding how often. District adults felt worthless.

Restriction of Usual Activities Because of Mental Illnesses

All District adults were asked how many days in the past 30 a mental health condition or emotional problem kept them from doing their work or other usual activities. Eleven percent stated that this occurred

MENTAL ILLNESS AND STIGMA

(8% for 1-9 days and 3% for 10 or more days).

- Women were more likely than men to have missed work or their usual activities because of an emotional problem or mental health condition—12% versus 9%, respectively.
- Adults aged 64 and older were much less likely than all other age groups to have missed work or other usual activities, at 5%. This compares to 11-13% for all other age groups.
- Caucasians were less likely than adults of all other race/ethnicities to have missed work or other usual activities, at 8%. This compares to 12% of African Americans, 15% of Hispanics, and 13% of adults of other race/ethnicities.
- As education and household income increased, the percentage of adults who missed days of work or other usual activities decreased. By education, while 18% of adults with less than a high school degree missed work or other usual activities, only 8% of college graduates did so. By household income, 29% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 missed work or usual activities (the highest percent of all demographic subgroups); only 6% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had done so.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 1, 7, and 8 were most likely to miss days of work or usual activities (12%, 13%, and 13%, respectively), whereas adults residing in Ward 3 were least likely to have done so (8%).

Treatment for Mental Illnesses

All District adults were asked whether or not they were taking medicine or receiving treatment for a mental health condition. Eleven percent stated that they were.

- There were only small differences by gender and age for this question.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians were much more likely than all other race/ethnicities to take medication or receive treatment, at 15%. This compares to 10% of African Americans, 9% of adults of other race/ethnicities, and only 5% of Hispanics.
- Adults in the lowest education and household income subgroups were more likely to take medication or receive treatment compared to adults in all other education and household income subgroups. By education, 16% of adults with less than a high school diploma took medication or received treatment, compared to 10-11% of all other education subgroups. By household income, 17% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 were taking medication or receiving treatment, compared to 14% of adults with a household income of \$15,000-\$24,999, and 9-11% of adults with a household income of \$25,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 2 and 6 were more likely to take medication or receive treatment (16% and 14%, respectively), and adults residing in Wards 4 and 5 were least

MENTAL ILLNESS AND STIGMA

likely to do so (8% for each).

Attitudes Towards Mental Illnesses

District adults were asked two questions about their attitudes towards mental illnesses. First, they were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the statement that “treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives”, of which three-fourths, 75% strongly agreed, and another 19% slightly agreed. Second, District adults were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the statement that “people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.” For this question, only one-fifth, 20%, strongly agreed, and 32% slightly agreed.

For the question as to whether or not treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives:

- There were very small differences by gender.
- Adults aged 18-24 were less likely than adults in all other age groups to agree with this statement, as only 82% stated that they agreed strongly or agreed slightly. This compares to 93% or more for all other age groups. Compared to adults aged 25 and older, adults aged 18-24 were much more likely to state that they neither agreed nor disagreed (6%) and that they strongly disagreed (10%).
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians were more likely to strongly or slightly agree with this statement (98%), and African Americans were least likely to do so (91%).
- As education and household income increased, so did the percentage of adults who strongly or slightly agreed with this statement. By education, while 87% of adults with less than a high school degree strongly or slightly agreed with this statement, 97% of college graduates did so. By household income, 85% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 strongly or slightly agreed with this statement, compared to 97% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were least likely to strongly agree with this statement; 62% of Ward 7 and 68% of Ward 8 adults stated such. This compares to 73-87% for adults in all other Wards.

For the question as to whether or not people are caring and have sympathy for people with mental illnesses:

- Men were more likely than women to strongly or slightly agree with the statement that people are caring and have sympathy—56% versus 49%, respectively.
- By age, adults in the highest and lowest age groups, 18-24 and 65 and older, were more likely to either strongly or slightly agree with the statement (67% and 60%, respectively), compared to adults aged 25-64.
- By race/ethnicity, Hispanics were most likely to either strongly or slightly agree with the

MENTAL ILLNESS AND STIGMA

statement, at 70%, followed by African Americans (57%), adults of other race/ethnicities (51%), and then by Caucasians (43%).

- As District adults' education increased, the percentage who strongly or slightly agreed with the statement decreased. While 77% of adults with less than a high school degree strongly or slightly agree with the statement that people are caring and have sympathy for people with mental illnesses, only 44% of college graduates strongly or slightly agreed.
- By household income, adults in the two highest household income groups, \$50,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000 and over, were least likely to strongly or slightly agree with the statement—at 42% and 47%, respectively. All other household income subgroups strongly or slightly agreed with the statement at rates of 57–65%.
- By Ward, adults residing in Ward 5 were more likely to strongly or slightly agree with the statement (61%), and adults in Ward 2 were least likely to do so (43%).





HEALTH CARE ACCESS



HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- ***Goal Not Yet Met:*** Increase the proportion of adults under age 65 with health insurance to 100%; the District's rate is 92%.
- ***Goal Not Yet Met:*** Increase the proportion of persons who have a regular primary care provider to 85%; the District's rate is 80%.

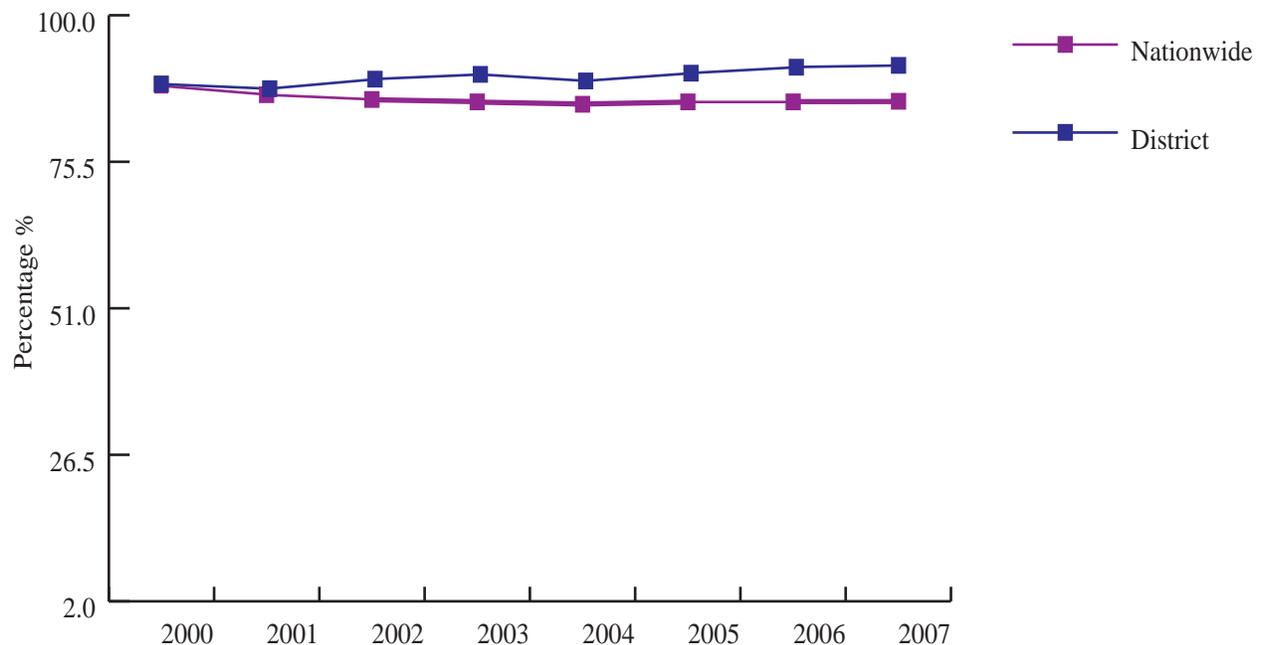
Individuals without health care coverage have been shown to receive less preventive care, receive disease diagnoses at more advanced stages, undergo less therapeutic care, and have higher disease mortality rates.

12

In addition to the benefits of having health care coverage, there are numerous benefits to having a primary care provider. Individuals with a primary care provider receive more effective and efficient health care—such as more preventive services and having better control of chronic medical conditions.¹³ Having a primary provider—or a consistent source of professional care—also relates to one's ability to access the health care system, increased satisfaction with medical care, a decrease in visits to the Emergency Department, a lower chance of being admitted to the hospital, and a higher likelihood of proper use of medications.¹⁴

District respondents were asked a series of questions about their health care coverage. These questions assessed whether certain obstacles—such as lack of insurance, having the money to pay for care, or not having a regular source of health care—prevent them from getting needed health care.

Figure 2. Percentage of DC Adults with Health Care Coverage



HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Health Care Coverage

Respondents were asked if they had any sort of health care coverage, public or private.

Ninety-two percent of adults had health care coverage—a higher rate of coverage than reported nationally by the BRFSS (86%). This is the fourth highest percentage of coverage compared to all states, but less than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 100%.¹⁵

Since 2000, the District has seen a slight increase in the percentage of adults with health care coverage, as noted in figure 2.

- Women were more likely than men to have health care coverage—94% for women compared to 89% for men.
- Adults aged 18-24 were least likely than all other age groups to have health care coverage, 84%, compared to 89-97% for all other age groups.
- By race/ethnicity, while Hispanics were least likely to have health care coverage, (79%), Caucasians were more likely (98%). Eighty-nine percent of African Americans were covered and 94% of adults of other race/ethnicities had health care coverage.
- As education and household income increased, so did the likelihood that adults were covered by a health care plan. By education, 82% of adults with less than a high school degree were covered compared to 96% of college graduates. By household income, 82% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000 were covered compared to 99% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults in Ward 4 were least likely to have health care coverage at 88%, and adults residing in Ward 3 were most likely to have coverage at 98%.

Primary Care Provider

District respondents were asked if they had one or more persons they considered as their personal doctor or health care provider. The Healthy People 2010 goal for this objective is 85%, and the District's rate is lower at 80%.

- Women were more likely than men to have a personal doctor or health care provider, 84% versus 75%, respectively.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood that an adult had a personal doctor; 60% of adults aged 18-24 reported such (and the lowest percent of all demographic subgroups), compared to 91% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity Caucasians and African Americans were more likely to have a personal doctor, 83% for each. Hispanics and adults of other race/ethnicities were least likely, 62%

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

and 74% respectively.

- As education and household income increased, so did the likelihood that an adult had a personal doctor or other health care provider. Sixty-nine percent of adults with less than a high school degree had a personal doctor compared to 83% of adults with a college degree. By household income, 69% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 had a personal doctor compared to 85% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or greater.
- By Ward, 77% of adults in Ward 2 were least likely to have a personal doctor whereas 88% of adults in Ward 6 were more likely to have a personal doctor.

Did Not Get Needed Care

District respondents were asked if there was ever a time in the past 12 months when they did not see a doctor because of cost. Corresponding to the high rates of health care coverage, only 10% were unable to get needed care because of cost.

- Men and women were similarly able to get needed care, regardless of cost.
- By age, 14% of adults aged 45-54 were more likely to have difficulties obtaining care because of cost; whereas 5% adults aged 65 and older were least likely to have problems obtaining care because of cost.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians had the least problems (only 5% could not afford care because of cost), whereas Hispanics (21%) had a much greater difficulty than all other race/ethnicities.
- As education and household income decreased, the likelihood that an adult was unable to receive care because of cost increased. By education, only 5% of college graduates could not afford care, compared to 18% of adults with less than a high school degree. The difference was much larger by household income, as only 3% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more could not afford care compared with 23% of adults with a household income of \$25,000-\$24,999, and 22% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000.
- By Ward, 18% of adults in Ward 8 were much more likely than adults in all other Wards not to see a doctor because of the cost; where as 4% of adults in Ward 2 were least likely to not be able to see a doctor because of cost.

Time Since Last Check-up

District adults were asked how long it had been since they last saw a doctor for a routine check-up. Just under three-fourths had been within the past year, 74%, and 14% had been more than one year but less than two years ago.

- Women were much more likely to have visited their doctor for a routine check-up within the last year compared to men— 80% versus 67%, respectively.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

- By age, adults in the highest age groups, aged 55-64 and 65 and over, were more likely to have had a routine check-up within the past year—81% and 90%, respectively. Adults aged 25-34 were least likely to have been within the past year, as only 64% had a check-up.
- By race/ethnicity, 82% African Americans were more likely to have had a routine check-up within the past year. Caucasians (65%) and adults of other race/ethnicities (68%) were least likely, to have had a routine check-up within the past year.
- As education decreased, the likelihood of having a routine check-up within the past year increased; 68% of adults with a college degree visited their doctor within the past year compared to 83% of adults with a high school degree or less.
- Adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more were least likely than all other household income subgroups to have visited their doctor for a routine check-up within the past year at 66%. This compares to 74-80% for all other household income subgroups.
- By Ward, adults in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely to have visited their doctor for a routine check-up within the past year, 82% and 85% respectively, and adults in Ward 2 were the least likely, at 62% (this is the lowest percent compared to all demographic subgroups).



DISABILITY

DISABILITY

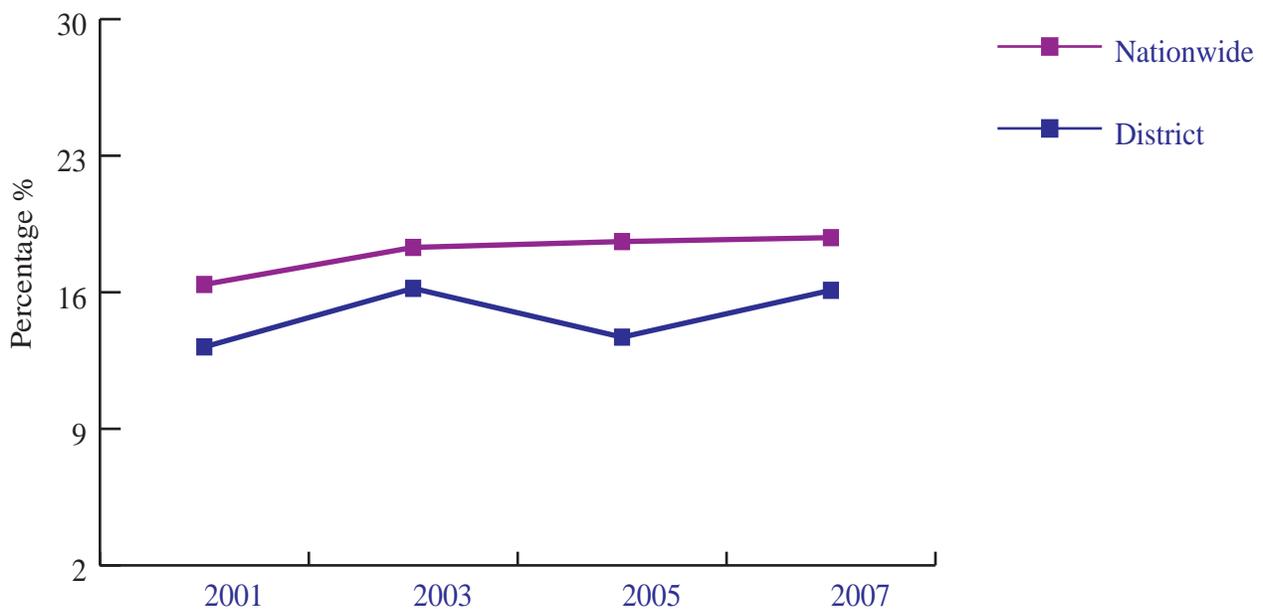
Nationwide, about 50 million adults have a disability. Adults with disabilities tend to have a lower income, report higher levels of smoking and obesity, receive less routine preventive care, and get less exercise than people without disabilities.¹⁶ Some examples of the differences for adults with and without disabilities include: adults with disabilities reported sedentary behavior at a rate of 53% compared to only 34% for people without disabilities; and adults with disabilities have higher rates of high cholesterol (19% compared to 17% of adults without disabilities), high blood pressure (37% compared to 29% of adults without disabilities), and obesity (42% compared to 28% of adults without disabilities).¹⁷

District respondents were asked about their level of disability. First, respondents were asked if any of their activities were limited because of a disability. Second, they were asked if they used special equipment because of a disability.

Limited Activity

Respondents were asked if they were limited in any way by physical, mental, or emotional problems—regardless of how they responded to the questions about physical and mental health discussed in the previous section. Overall, 16% of District adults reported some kind of limitation. This is the fifth lowest percentage nationwide according to the BRFSS, and the nationwide average is 19%.¹⁸

Figure 3. Percentage of DC Adults with Activity Limitations



This question has been included in the BRFSS biannually since 2001, and there is no clear trend as to an increase or decrease over the years. (Figure 3)

- Women were more likely than men to have activity limitations—18% of women and 14% of men.

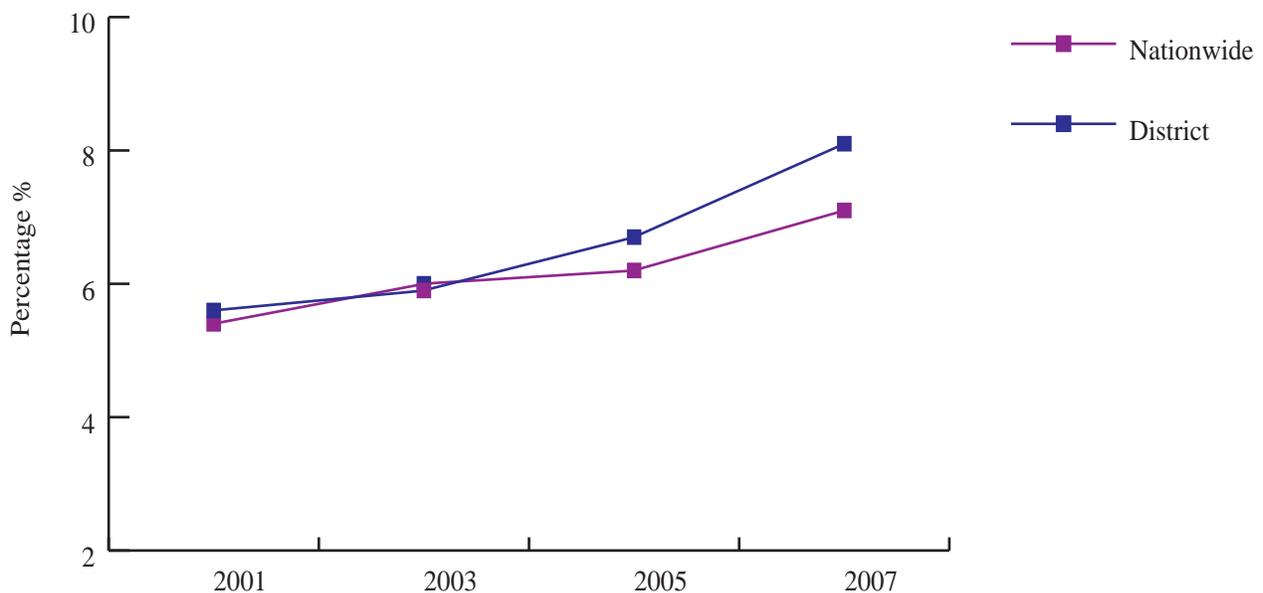
DISABILITY

- As adults' age increased, so did the likelihood that they had an activity limitation; 9% of adults aged 18-24 compared to 26% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans reported the highest rate of activity limitations, (20%), and Hispanics had the lowest rate, (9%).
- By education, college graduates had the lowest rate of activity limitations at 11%. This compares to 19% of adults with less than a high school degree, 22% of adults with a high school degree, and 24% of adults with some college.
- As household income increased, the percentage of adults with an activity limitation decreased; 33% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000 had an activity limitation (the highest percent for all demographic subgroups) compared to 11% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults in Wards 7 and 8 were the most disabled; as 25% of adults in Ward 7 and 21% of adults in Ward 8 stated that they were limited in their activities because of a health problem.

Use of Assistive Devices

Respondents were asked if they had a health problem that required the use of special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, special bed, or telephone. Overall, 8% of District adults had a condition for which they used such equipment (the national average for the BRFSS was 7%, and the District has the sixth highest percentage).¹⁹

Figure 4. Percentage of DC Adults who Need Special Equipment



DISABILITY

This question has been included in the BRFSS biannually since 2001, and the District has seen an increase over the years of the percentage of adults who use special equipment. (Figure 4)

- Women were slightly more likely than men to need special equipment—9% of women compared to 7% of men.
- As age increased, so did the percentage of adults who needed special equipment. Whereas less than 3% of adults aged 18–44 needed special equipment, 13% of adults aged 55–64 and one-fourth, 25%, of adults aged 65 and older needed special equipment.
- African Americans were much more likely than adults of all other race/ethnicities to need special equipment, at a rate of 13%.
- As education and household income decreased, the percentage of adults who needed special equipment increased. Eighteen percent of adults with less than a high school degree needed special equipment compared to only 4% of adults who had a college degree. By household income, 24% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 needed special equipment compared with 4% or less of adults with a household income of \$50,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely to need special equipment, each at 16% and 13%, respectively. Adults residing in Wards 3 and 6 were least likely at 5% each.



ARTHRITIS

ARTHRITIS

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- ***Goal Not Yet Met:*** Decrease the proportion of adults aged 18 years and older with chronic joint symptoms who experienced a limitation in activity due to arthritis to 21%; the District's rate is 29%

Arthritis and other rheumatologic or rheumatic conditions are not only the leading cause of disability in the US, but these conditions are also the most common chronic disease problem. The prevalence of arthritis is only expected to increase as the population ages and the prevalence of associated risk factors (i.e., obesity) increase.²⁰

Respondents were asked if they experienced joint pain in the past 30 days, and whether or not they had ever been told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

Joint Pain

Over one-third, 37%, of District adults experienced joint pain over the past 30 days.

- Women were more likely than men to have joint pain—42% of women versus 32% of men.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood that adults experienced joint pain within the past 30 days; 18% of adults aged 18–24 had joint pain compared to over half, of adults aged 55–64 (52%) and aged 65 and over (53%).
- African Americans adults were more likely to experience joint pain, 44%, compared to adults of all other race/ethnicities. Hispanics (20%) were least likely to experience joint pain.
- As education and household income decreased, the likelihood of an adult experiencing joint pain increased. By education, 33% of adults with a college degree had joint pain compared to 44% of adults with less than a high school degree. By household income, 32% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more experienced joint pain within the past 30 days, compared to just over half, 51%, of adults with a household income less than \$15,000.
- Adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to experience joint pain; 45% and 47%, respectively, stated such.

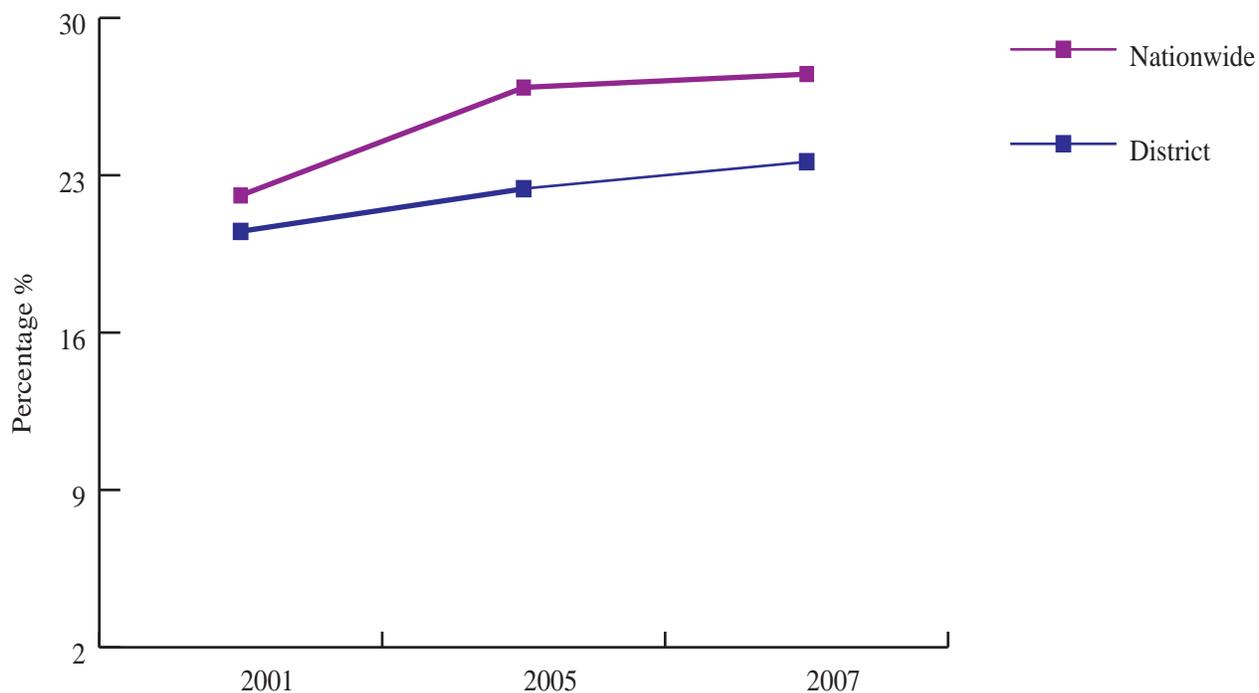
Arthritis

Almost one-fourth, 24%, of District adults had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis. This is less than the 28% nationwide for the BRFSS, and is the fourth lowest percentage compared to all states.²¹

ARTHRITIS

This question has been included in the BRFSS in 2001, 2005, and 2007 (not in 2003), and there has been a slight increase in arthritis over the years for District adults. (Figure 5)

Figure 5. DC Adults who Were Told they Had a Form of Arthritis



- Women were more likely than men to have ever been told they have arthritis; 28% of women reported such compared to 19% of men.
- As age increased, the percentage of District adults with arthritis increased; 3% of adults aged 18-24 had arthritis compared to 58% of adults aged 65 and older.
- African Americans were much more likely than adults of all other race/ethnicities to have arthritis, at 33%. Hispanics were the least likely, as only 9% reported such. Caucasians and adults of other race/ethnicities had similar prevalence rates of arthritis, at 17% for Caucasians and 18% for adults of other race/ethnicities.
- The percentage of adults with arthritis increased as education and household income decreased. By education, one-third of adults with less than a high school degree had arthritis (33%), compared to 17% of college graduates. By household income, over one-third (35%) of adults with a household income of \$15,000 or less had arthritis compared to 17% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 5, 7 and 8 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to

ARTHRITIS

have arthritis, at 34%, 32%, and 32%, respectively.

Onset of Joint Symptoms

District adults with joint symptoms were asked if their symptoms FIRST began more than three months ago. A majority, 80%, of adults with joint symptoms first experienced joint symptoms within the past three months.

- Women were more likely than men to have their first symptoms within the past three months —83% versus 76%, respectively.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood that adults' joint symptoms began within the past three months; 74% of adults aged 25-34 stated such, compared to 86% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians and African Americans were more likely than Hispanics and adults of other race/ethnicities to have their symptoms first begin within the past three months; 80% for Caucasians, 81% for African Americans, 74% for Hispanics, and 74% for adults of other race/ethnicities.
- Adults with less than a high school degree and adults with a high school degree were slightly more likely than adults with some college or a college degree to have their symptoms begin within the past three months; 82% of adults with less than a high school degree and 83% of adults with a high school degree had their symptoms begin within the past three months, compared to 78% of adults with some college and 79% of adults with a college degree.
- Adults with a household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 were much less likely than all other household income subgroups to have their joint symptoms begin within the past three months, at 70%, compared to 79-86% for all other household income subgroups.
- Adults in Ward 6 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to first experience joint symptoms within the past three months, 86%.

Doctor Visits for Joint Symptoms

Adults with joint symptoms were asked if they had ever seen a doctor or other health professional for these symptoms. Eighty-one percent of adults with joint symptoms had seen a doctor or other health professional for these symptoms.

- Women were more likely than men to have visited a health professional for these symptoms —84% versus 75% respectively.
- Older adults were more likely than younger adults to have visited a health professional for joint symptoms; 86% of adults aged 65 and older had done so, compared to 72% of adults aged 25-34.

ARTHRITIS

- By race/ethnicity, adults of other race/ethnicities were slightly less likely than Caucasians and African Americans to have visited their health professional for these symptoms -76%, 82%, and 81%, respectively.
- Adults with a high school degree or some college were more likely to have visited a health professional (88% for each), compared to adults with less than a high school degree or a college degree (79% and 75%, respectively).
- Adults with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 (72%) were less likely than all other household income subgroups (79-90%) to visit their health professional for these symptoms.
- By Ward, adults in Ward 5 were more likely to see a health professional for their joint symptoms (88%), and adults in Ward 4 less likely (72%) to do so.

Limitations Because of Arthritis or Joint Symptoms

Adults were asked if they were limited in any way during their usual activities because of joint symptoms or their arthritis. Twenty-nine percent of adults with arthritis or joint symptoms were limited. This is a higher percentage than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 21%.

- Women were more likely than men to experience limitations—32% versus 26%, respectively.
- As age increased, the likelihood of activity limitations increased; 25% of adults aged 25-44 experienced activity limitations compared to 34% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians (23%) were much less likely than all other race/ethnic subgroups to have limitations (32-36%).
- As education and household income decreased, the percentage of adults with activity limitations because of arthritis or joint symptoms increased. By education, only 22% of adults with a college degree experienced limitations compared to 48% of adults with less than a high school diploma. By household income the difference was even greater; 20% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher experienced activity limitations compared to over half, 53%, of adults with a household income less than \$15,000 (the highest percent for all demographic subgroups).
- By Ward, adults in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely to experience activity limitations, at 37% and 35%, respectively.



DIABETES MELLITUS

DIABETES MELLITUS

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Increase the proportion of persons with diabetes who receive formal diabetes education to 60%; the District's rate is 58%.
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement (A one C) at least once a year to 50%; the District's rate is 69%.
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination to 75%; the District's rate is 78%.
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have at least an annual foot examination to 75%; the District's rate is 76%.
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who perform self blood glucose monitoring at least once daily to 60%; the District's rate is 65%.

Diabetes Mellitus occurs when there are high levels of blood glucose from insufficient insulin production, insulin action, or both. Diabetes Mellitus is a group of diseases, of which the three most common are: (1) Type 1 diabetes, also known as insulin-dependent diabetes or juvenile-onset diabetes. Type 1 diabetes is a disease where the immune system destroys the cells that make insulin. (2) Type 2 diabetes, also known as non-insulin dependent diabetes or adult-onset diabetes. Type 2 diabetes is characterized by insulin resistance, in which the body's cells do not use insulin properly. (3) Gestational diabetes occurs during pregnancy and is an intolerance to glucose.²²

There are numerous complications of diabetes, including heart disease and stroke, high blood pressure, blindness, kidney disease, nervous system disease, amputations, dental disease, and complications of pregnancy.²³ The estimated annual economic cost of diabetes in 2007 were \$174 billion. District respondents were asked if they had diabetes, and if yes, how they managed the disease.

Diabetes Prevalence

Respondents were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with diabetes. As in previous years, gestational diabetes was recorded in a separate response category.

Overall, 8% of District adults were diagnosed with diabetes, not including pre-diabetes or diabetes only occurring during pregnancy (the same percentage as reported nationwide by the BRFSS).²⁴ There were very low rates of pre-diabetes (0.8%) and gestational diabetes (0.8%). Since 2004, there has been little change in the percentage of District adults with diabetes. (Figure 6)

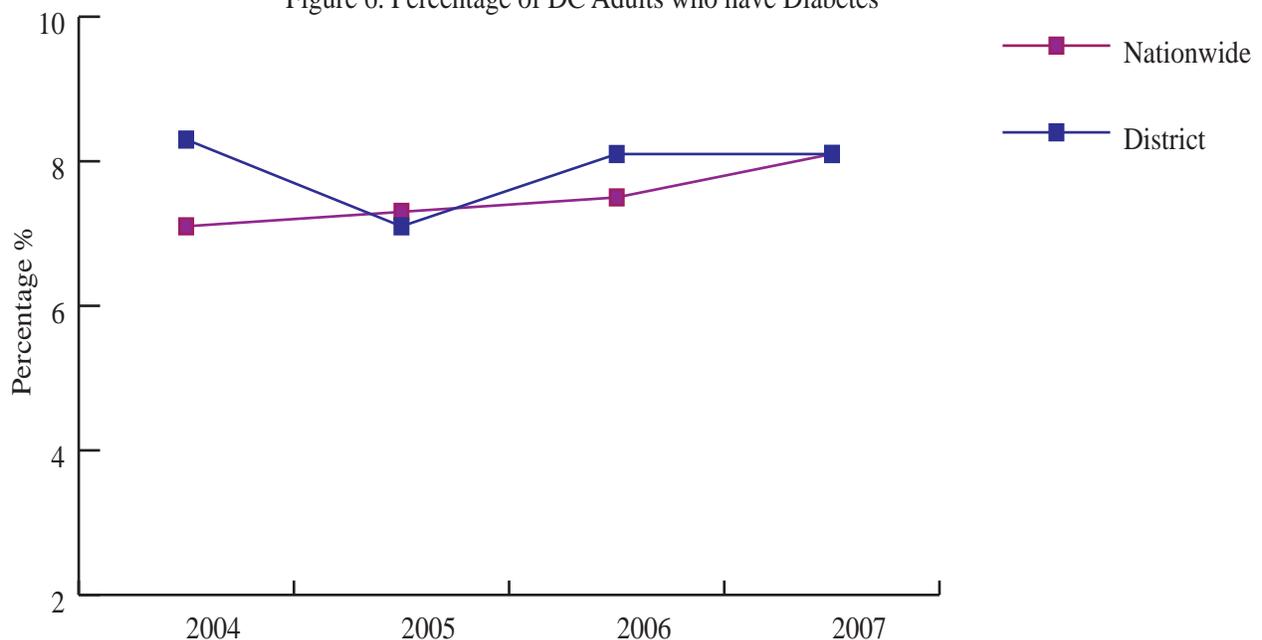
- Women were more likely than men to have diabetes—9% versus 7%, respectively.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood that District adults had diabetes; 1% or less of adults aged 34 and younger had diabetes, compared to 20% of adults aged 65 and over.
- African Americans were the race/ethnicity more likely to have diabetes, at 14%. The prevalence

DIABETES MELLITUS

of diabetes for all other race/ethnicities was 6% or less.

- As education and household income decreased, the prevalence of diabetes increased. Less than 4% of adults with a college degree had diabetes, 17% of adults with less than a high school degree had diabetes. By household income, only 3% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had diabetes, compared to 18% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000.
- Adults residing in Ward 8 were much more likely to have diabetes compared to adults in all other Wards, at 18%. Adults in Ward 3 were least likely to have diabetes, at 4%.

Figure 6. Percentage of DC Adults who have Diabetes



Children with Diabetes

Of District adults with children, 0.9% had a child with Diabetes-this percentage includes data for the past three years, from 2005, 2006 and 2007. There were small differences for all demographic comparisons for this item.

Age of Diagnosis

Respondents with diabetes were asked at what age they were diagnosed. District adults with diabetes were most likely to be diagnosed between the ages of 45-59 (35%). Only 8% were diagnosed at an age of 30 or younger.

Medication Use

District adults were asked about their use of insulin and diabetes pills. Less than one-third, 31%, of District adults with diabetes used insulin, and 70% of District adults with diabetes took diabetes pills.

District respondents with diabetes were asked a variety of questions about how they managed their

DIABETES MELLITUS

disease—ranging from what medications they took to how often they checked their A₁C levels.

Diabetes Management

- Sixty-five percent of adults with diabetes checked their blood for glucose and sugar at least once per day, which exceeds the Healthy People 2010 goal of 60%. However, 16% stated that they check their glucose or sugar less than once per week or never.
- Diabetics require routine consultation with their health professional to help manage their disease. Forty-one percent of District adults with diabetes visited their health professional for their disease 1-3 times, 35% had been 4-9 times, and 13% had 10 or more visits within the past year. Eleven percent of District diabetics had not seen a health professional for their diabetes within the past year.
- Healthy People 2010 set a goal that 50% of adult diabetics will have an annual A₁C test. The District easily exceeded this goal, as 69% of District adults had the test at least once in the past year. Twenty-two percent of diabetics had never heard of the test or did not know when they last had it. District adults with no post high school education were more likely to report not knowing or hearing of the diabetes A₁C test, (40%) compared to 15.1% of college graduates.
- Just under the Healthy People 2010 goal of 60%, 58% of District diabetics participated in a course or class to self-manage their disease.

Foot Care

- It is recommended that diabetics check their feet every day for sores or irritations to reduce the risk of infection and amputation. Seventy percent of District adults with diabetes checked their feet at least once per day. Eighteen percent checked their feet less than once per week or never.
- Healthy People 2010 set a goal that 75% of diabetics have an annual foot exam by a health professional to check their feet for sores or irritations. The District exceeds this goal at 76%. Less than one-fourth, 24%, of District diabetics had not done so within the past year.
- Eleven percent of District diabetics had a sore or irritation on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal.

Eye Care

- Seventy-eight percent of District diabetics had their pupils dilated for an eye exam within the past year, exceeding the Healthy People 2010 goal of 75%.
- Twenty-four percent of District diabetics had been diagnosed with retinopathy.

Preferred Assistance for Diabetes Management

All District adults were asked to list three things that the District or their doctor could provide to help people with diabetes manage their disease. Adults were more likely to not know (37%) what could be

DIABETES

done. One-fourth, 25%, stated that they could provide diabetes education, and 23% said that they could provide nutritional counseling. Thirteen percent of adults said that lowering the cost of medications or providing free medication could be helpful, and 12% stated that providing assistance to locate healthy food or teaching people how to cook healthy food would be helpful.

- Women were more likely than men to say that helping to find and cook healthy food would be helpful—13% of women compared to 10% of men.
- Adults aged 18-24 were much more likely than all other age groups to state that providing or improving insurance coverage would be helpful; 11% of 18-24 year-olds compared to 3-7% of adults aged 25 and older.
- Hispanics and adults of other race/ethnicities were more likely than Caucasians and African Americans to say that providing diabetes education would be helpful; 31% of Hispanics and 31% of adults of other race/ethnicities compared to 23% of Caucasians and 25% of African Americans.
- College graduates were more likely than all other education subgroups to say that providing nutritional counseling would be helpful; 26% of college graduates said this compared to 12-21% of all other education subgroups.
- Adults with the highest household incomes, \$50,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000 and higher, were more likely than adults with lower household incomes to state that providing diabetes education would be helpful.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 2 and 3 were less likely than adults in all other Wards to state that lowering the cost of medications would be helpful; 9% of Ward 2 residents and 10% of Ward 3 residents, compared to 13-18% of residents of all other Wards.
- Adults in Wards 1 and 4 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to state that providing nutritional counseling would be helpful, at 27% and 29%, respectively. This compares to 17-24% of adults in all other Wards who stated that providing nutritional counseling would be helpful.

Legislation

All District adults were asked if they support or oppose legislation mandating restaurants to provide nutritional information; 79% support such legislation.

Demographic subgroups that were more likely to support the legislation included: women (83%); young adults (over 80% for adults aged 18-34); African Americans and Hispanics (over 85%); adults with a high school degree (88%); and adults with a household income of \$25,000-\$49,999 (over 89%). District adults in Wards 7 and 8 were most likely to support such legislation, as 88% of Ward 7 adults and 91% of Ward 8 adults supported the legislation.



HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

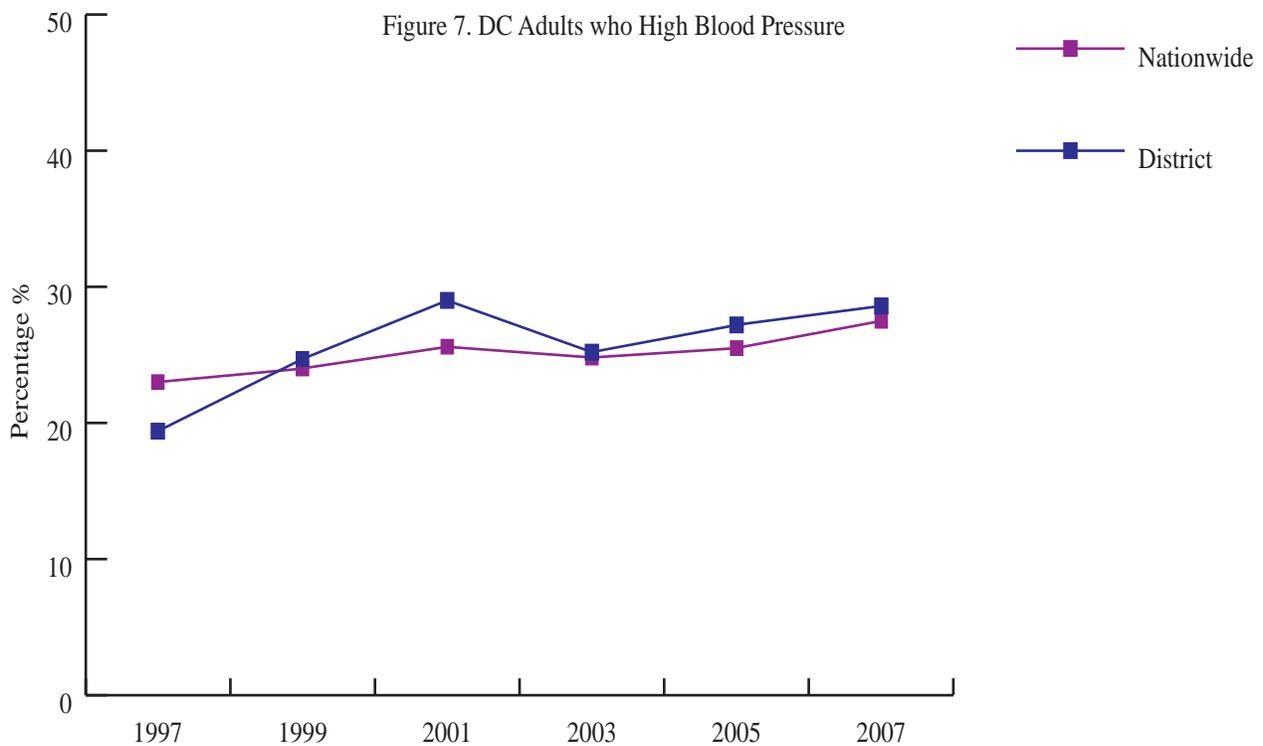
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- ***Goal Not Yet Met:*** Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 and older with high blood pressure to 16%; the **District's rate is 29%**.
- ***Goal Attained:*** Increase the proportion of adults with high blood pressure who are taking action (for example, losing weight, increasing physical activity, or reducing sodium intake) to help control their blood pressure to 95%; the **District's rate is 95%**.

High blood pressure is often called the “silent killer” as many individuals who have it do not know. When high blood pressure goes uncontrolled, stroke, heart attack, heart failure, or kidney failure can result.²⁵

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure

District respondents were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure. Over one-fourth, 29%, of District adults were diagnosed with high blood pressure—compared to 28% nationwide.²⁶ In the past 11 years, the percentage of District adults with high blood pressure has increased. In 1997, 19% of adults had high blood pressure, compared to 28% in 2007. (Figure 7)



HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

The 29% of adults aged 20 and older who have high blood pressure is much more than the Healthy People 2010 target of 16% for this age group.

- Men and women were equally likely to have high blood pressure—28% for men and 29% for women.
- As age increased, so did the percentage of adults with high blood pressure; 10% of adults aged 34 and younger had the disease, compared to 62% of adults aged 65 and older.
- African Americans were more likely than District adults of all other race/ethnicities to have high blood pressure, at a prevalence of 41%. This compares to 16-18% for all other racial/ethnic subgroups.
- As education and household income decreased, the prevalence of high blood pressure increased. While 19% of adults with a college degree had high blood pressure, 44% of adults with less than a high school degree had the disease. By household income, 17% of adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or above had high blood pressure, compared to 47% of adults with a household income below \$15,000.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 5, 7, and 8 were more likely to have the disease—40%, 42%, and 41%, respectively. Adults residing in Wards 3 and 6 were least likely to have high blood pressure; only 21% and 26% respectively.

Reported High Blood Pressure at Two or More Visits

District adults with high blood pressure were asked if they had been told on two or more visits to a health provider that they had high blood pressure, and 76% stated yes.

Using Medications for High Blood Pressure

Over three-fourths (76%) of District adults with high blood pressure were currently taking medicine to control their disease.

- Women were more likely than men to take medications for high blood pressure—80% versus 71%, respectively.
- As age increased, adults' likelihood of taking blood pressure medication increased—37% for adults aged 25-34 compared to 92% for adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans were more likely (83%) to take blood pressure medication. This compares to 66% of Caucasians and only 39% of Hispanics.
- The use of blood pressure medications did not vary much by education; however, college graduates were slightly less likely to take medications than all other education subgroups; 71% of college graduates took blood pressure medications compared to 77-80% of adults

HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

in all other education subgroups.

- By household income, adults most likely to take medications were those with a household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (84%) and less than \$15,000 (81%). Adults least likely to take blood pressure medication were those with a household income of \$75,000 or more, at 70%.
- By Ward, adults with high blood pressure in Ward 5 were more likely to take medication, at 94%. At the opposite end of the spectrum, only 68% of adults in Ward 1 and 69% of adults in Ward 3 were taking medications to control their disease.

Modifying Behaviors to Lower or Control High Blood Pressure

District adults were asked if they modified any of their behaviors to lower or control their high blood pressure including: modifying their diet; reducing salt intake; reducing the consumption of alcohol; or exercising. Adults with high blood pressure were most likely to cut down on their use of salt (87%), modify their eating habits (76%), and exercise (74%). Over half, 60%, reduced their consumption of alcohol.

Data were also analyzed to determine how many behaviors adults modified. Five percent did not make any behavior modifications, 31% modified one or two behaviors, and 64% modified three or four behaviors. Of all the demographic subgroups, Caucasians and residents of Ward 3 were most likely not to make any behavior modification, at 10%.

Advice from Health Professionals Regarding the Modification of Behaviors to Lower or Control High Blood Pressure

Adults with high blood pressure were asked what advice they were given by doctors or other health professionals to lower or control their high blood pressure. Adults were most likely to be advised to take medication (82%), exercise (78%), cut down on their salt intake (77%), and change their eating habits (69%). Less than half, 48% were advised to reduce their alcohol intake.

A majority of adults, 96%, had been advised by doctors or other health professionals to modify at least one behavior. Twenty-two percent of adults had been advised to modify one to two behaviors, 18% three behaviors, and over half, 56%, four or more behaviors.



CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

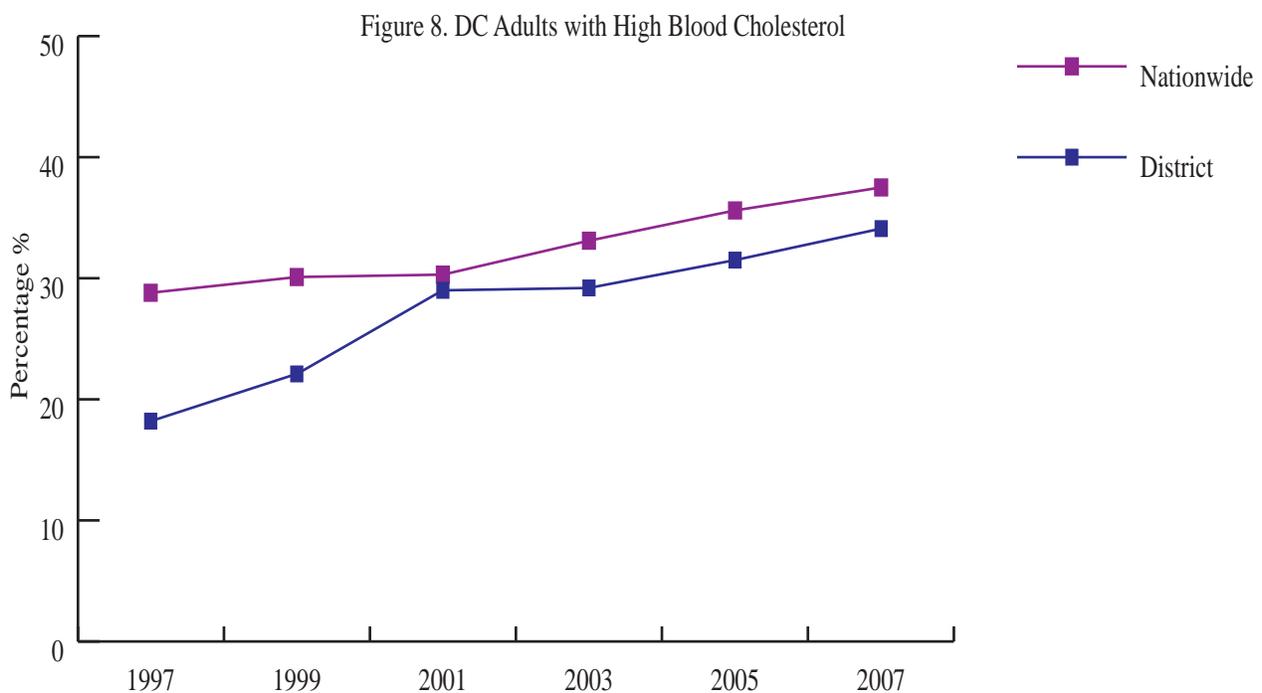
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- ***Goal Attained:*** Increase the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding five years to 80%; the District's rate is 85%.

Many individuals who have high blood cholesterol levels do not know it, as there are no signs or symptoms of the disease. Individuals with high blood cholesterol are at a greater risk for having a heart attack or other symptoms of heart disease.²⁷

Having High Blood Cholesterol

District respondents were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. Just over one-third, 34%, of District residents were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol—compared to 38% nationwide for the BRFSS. The District's prevalence rate for this health measure was the sixth lowest of all states nationwide.²⁸



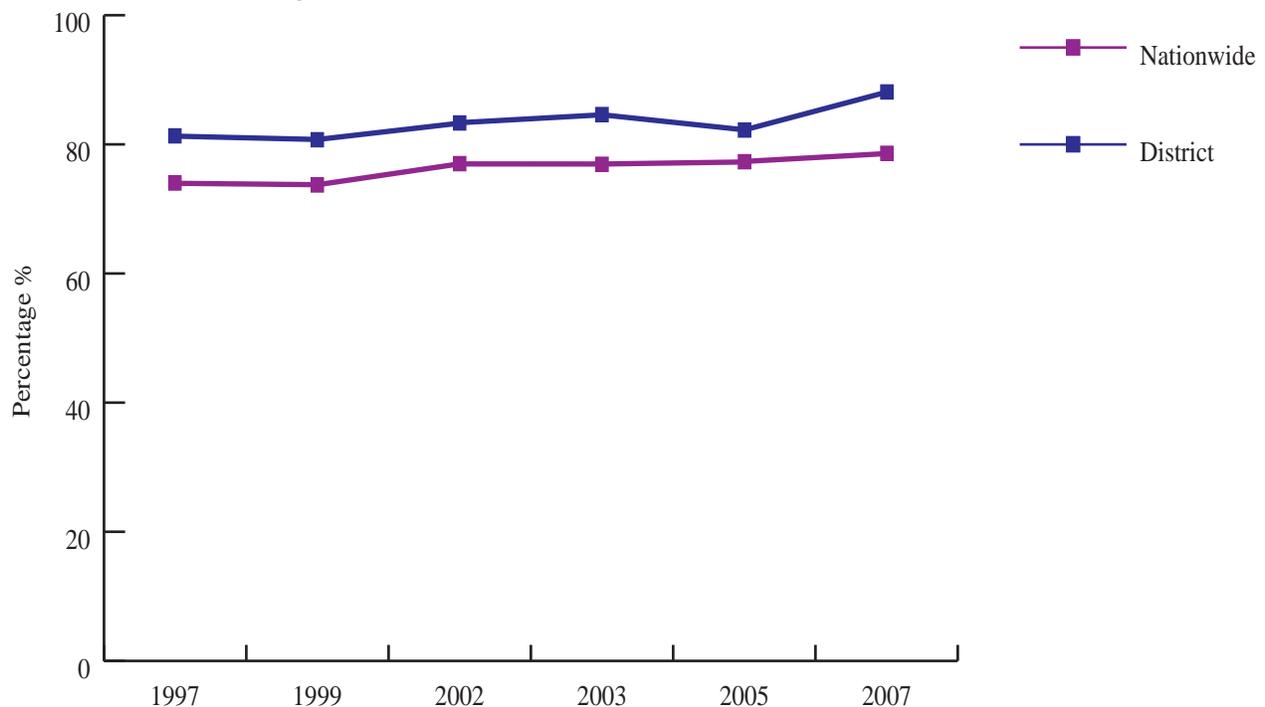
Since 1997, there has been a significant, and steady increase in the prevalence of high blood cholesterol among District adults; 18% in 1997 compared to 34% in 2007. (Figure 8)

- Men were slightly more likely than women to have high blood cholesterol—36% versus 33%, respectively.

CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

- Adults aged 25-34 were least likely to have high blood cholesterol, at 20%. There is a steady increase in the percentage of adults who have high blood cholesterol starting at age 35—from 25% for adults age 35-44, to 51% for adults aged 65 and older.
- There were only small differences by race/ethnicity as to whether or not adults had high blood cholesterol.
- As education decreased, the percentage of adults with high blood cholesterol increased; 32% of adults with a college degree had high blood cholesterol compared to 47% of adults with less than a high school degree.
- By household income, adults in the lowest household income categories, below \$25,000, were most likely to have high blood cholesterol. Thirty-nine percent of adults with a household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 had the disease, and 46% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 had high blood cholesterol.
- Adults in Wards 1, 5, 7, and 8 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to have high blood cholesterol ranging 37-41%.

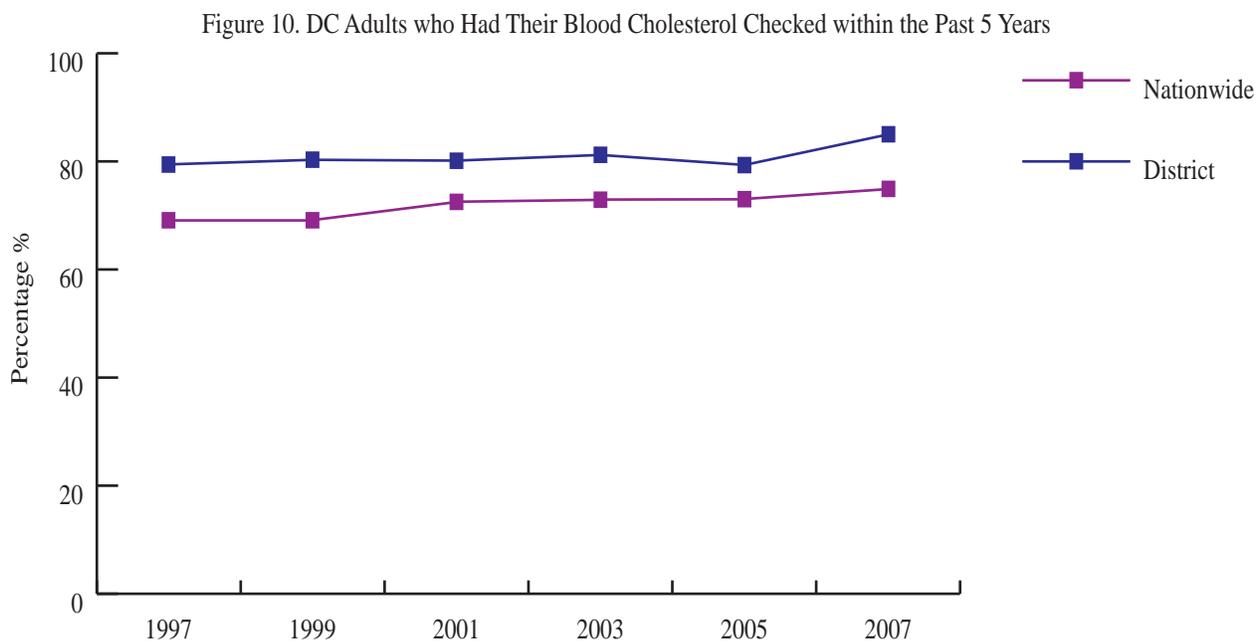
Figure 9. DC Adults who Had Their Blood Cholesterol Checked



CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

Checking Blood Cholesterol

Eighty-eight percent of District adults had ever had their blood cholesterol checked. This compares to 79% nationwide for the BRFSS, and is the highest percentage of any state.²⁹ From 1997 until 2005, there was a slight increase in the percentage of adults who had ever had their cholesterol checked, and the largest increase occurred from 2005 to 2007 (the question was not asked in 2006). (Figure 9)



Eighty-five percent of District adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years—exceeding the Healthy People 2010 goal of 80%. This is the highest percentage across all states, with the average of 75%.³⁰ Since 1997, District adults have been more likely over the years to have had a blood cholesterol test conducted within the past five years. (Figure 10)

The trends in the findings for whether or not adults had their blood cholesterol checked, and whether or not it had been checked in the past five years, are similar. This is because a majority of adults who had the test had done so within the past five years; only 3% of District adults had the test in the past six or more years.

- As age increased, so did the likelihood that a District adults had ever checked their blood cholesterol; 64% of adults aged 18-24 had their blood cholesterol checked compared to 96% of adults aged 55 and older.
- Hispanics were much less likely than adults of all other race/ethnicities to have had their blood cholesterol checked at 64%.
- As education and household income increased, so did the likelihood that District adults had their blood cholesterol checked. By education, 67% of adults without a high school degree had

CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

their cholesterol checked compared to 93% of adults with a college degree. By household income, 82% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 had their cholesterol checked, compared to 95% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or above.

- By Ward, adults in Ward 7 were the least likely to have had their blood cholesterol checked, at 85%. Ward 2 adults were most likely to have done so, at 97%.



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

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02

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CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

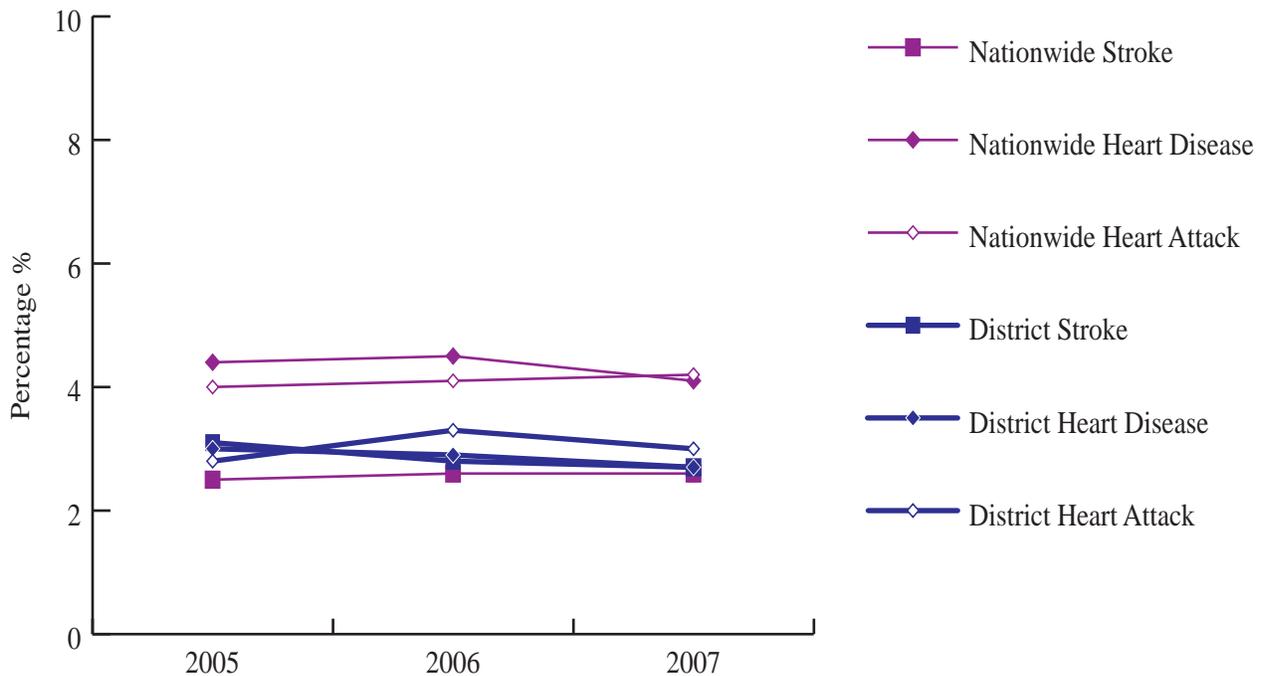
Heart disease and stroke are the first and third leading causes of death for United States adults respectively. Heart disease is also the leading cause of early and permanent disability in the U.S. workforce, and can lead to heart attack. For survivors of a stroke, side effects can include disability, paralysis, speech and emotional problems.³¹

There are many actions an individual can take to decrease the chance of developing heart disease, or having a heart attack or stroke. For heart disease and heart attacks, high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol are the two major independent risk factors, both of which are largely preventable. There are behavioral factors that also influence one's risk for heart disease; these include the use of alcohol and tobacco, physical inactivity, obesity, and a diet high in saturated fat and cholesterol.³²

To reduce one's risk of a stroke, it is important to maintain a healthy blood pressure, blood cholesterol, and successfully manage one's diabetes. Behaviors that can increase one's risk for a stroke include alcohol and tobacco use, physical inactivity, obesity, a diet high in saturated fat, cholesterol, salt, and sodium, as well as a diet lacking sufficient fruits and vegetables.³³

District respondents were asked if a health professional had ever told them that they had a heart attack, angina or coronary heart disease, or a stroke. Overall, 3% of adults were told they had a heart attack, 3% heart disease, and 3% a stroke. This compares nationwide to the BRFSS with 4% for a heart attack, 4% heart disease, and 3% a stroke.^{34,35,36}

Figure 11. Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence for DC Adults



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

The prevalence of each of these cardiovascular diseases has remained constant, with very slight declines for heart disease and stroke, over the past three years. (Figure 11)

- The prevalence rates of the three diseases by gender were very similar.
- Adults aged 65 and over were twice as likely to have had a heart attack (11%), heart disease (8%), or a stroke (9%), compared to adults of all other age groups, where prevalence rates were between 0-4%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnicities to have had a heart attack (4%) or heart disease (3%). African Americans and adults of other race/ethnicities were both more likely than Caucasians and Hispanics to have had a stroke, each at a prevalence of 4%, compared to less than 1% for Caucasians and Hispanics.
- The prevalence of heart attacks increased as education decreased; 1% of college graduates had a heart attack compared to 6% of adults with less than a high school degree. For heart disease and stroke, college graduates were less likely than all other education subgroups to have these occur (at 1% for each, compared to 3-5% for all other education subgroups).
- By household income, adults with higher household incomes had lower prevalence rates of all three diseases, whereas adults with lower household incomes had higher prevalence rates of the three diseases. For adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more, 1% had a heart attack, 1% had heart disease, and 1% had a stroke. For adults with a household income of less than \$15,000, 8% had a heart attack, 7% heart disease, and 8% a stroke.
- By Ward, Ward 7 and 8 adults were more likely to have had a heart attack (7% and 5%, respectively) or a stroke (6% and 5%, respectively). For adults with heart disease, the Wards with the highest prevalence rates were in Wards 1 (5%), 7 (4%) and 8 (5%).

Rehabilitation After Cardiovascular Disease

District adults who had a heart attack or a stroke were asked if they had any kind of outpatient rehabilitation after they left the hospital. Twenty-five percent of adults had rehabilitation after a heart attack, and 24% of adults had rehabilitation after a stroke.

Aspirin Use

All respondents were asked if they took aspirin daily or every other day. Those who did not were asked if it was because aspirin was unsafe for them to take. One-fifth, i.e., 20%, of adults took aspirin regularly, and 10% of adults who did not take aspirin regularly did so because it was unsafe for them (5% for a non-stomach related problem and 5% for a stomach-related problem).

- Men were more likely than women to take aspirin regularly—22% for men and 19% for women. Women were almost twice as likely as men to have a health problem or condition that made taking aspirin unsafe (13% for women and 7% for men).

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

- The regular use of aspirin increased as age increased; 5-7% of adults aged 34 and younger took aspirin regularly, compared with 49% of adults aged 65 and older.
- African Americans (24%) were more likely than all other race/ethnicities to take aspirin regularly. Hispanics and adults of other race/ethnicities were least likely—12% and 14%, respectively. African Americans were most likely to have a health problem or condition that made aspirin use unsafe (13%).
- High school graduates and adults with less than a high school degree were the two education subgroups more likely to take aspirin regularly—28% and 25%, respectively.
- By household income, adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$34,999 were most likely to take aspirin regularly, at 27%. However, adults in the lowest household income group, less than \$15,000, were most likely to have a health problem that made aspirin unsafe to take, (19%).
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 5 and 7 were most likely to take aspirin regularly, at 29% and 26% respectively.

Knowledge of Heart Attack Symptoms

Respondents were asked whether or not a variety of symptoms were indicative of a heart attack, including: pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back; feeling weak, light-headed, or faint; chest pain or discomfort; or sudden trouble seeing in one eye. A majority of adults correctly indicated chest pain (90%), shortness of breath (80%), and pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder (78%). However, only 37% correctly indicated jaw, neck, or back pain, and 55% correctly indicated feeling light-headed or faint. Thirty percent incorrectly identified trouble seeing as a heart attack symptom.

There were many “don’t know” responses to this question. The highest was for vision (27%), and the lowest was for chest pain (5%). These correspond to the percent of adults who correctly identified each symptom; chest pain was the symptom most likely to be correctly identified (and thus has the lowest percent of “don’t know” responses), and trouble seeing was the least (and thus has the highest percent of “don’t know” responses).

- Women correctly identified more heart attack symptoms than men did.
- Adults aged 18-24 and 65 and older were the two age subgroups least likely to correctly identify heart attack symptoms.
- Caucasians correctly identified more heart attack symptoms than all other race/ethnicities. Hispanics were the race/ethnic subgroup that correctly identified the fewest symptoms.
- As education increased, so did the likelihood that District adults correctly identified heart attack symptoms.



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

- Adults with a household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 were less likely than all other household income subgroups to correctly identify heart attack symptoms.
- Adults residing in Wards 4, 7, and 8 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to incorrectly identify heart attack symptoms.

Knowledge of Stroke Symptoms

Respondents were asked whether or not a variety of symptoms were indicative of a stroke. These included: sudden confusion or trouble speaking; sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm, or leg (especially on one side); sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes; sudden chest pain or discomfort; sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance; and severe headache with no known cause.

Ninety-one percent correctly indicated numbness of the face, arm, or leg, 86% correctly indicated trouble speaking, and 81% correctly indicated trouble walking. However, 34% of adults incorrectly stated that chest pain was a symptom. Only 53% correctly stated that a severe headache and trouble seeing (65%) were symptoms.

There were also many “don’t know” responses to this question. Twenty-seven percent of adults did not know if a severe headache was a symptom, and 26% did not know that chest pain was not a symptom. Only 7% did not know that numbness or weakness of the face, arm, or leg was a stroke symptom.

- Women were more likely to correctly identify the symptoms of a stroke than men.
- Adults aged 35 to 44 were more likely than all other age subgroups to correctly identify stroke symptoms. Adults aged 18-24 and 65 and older were the two age subgroups least likely to correctly identify stroke symptoms.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians were more likely to correctly identify stroke symptoms, and Hispanics were the least likely to do so.
- As education increased, the likelihood that adults correctly identify stroke symptoms.
- Adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were least likely to correctly identify stroke symptoms, compared to adults with a household income of \$75,000.
- By Ward, adults residing in Ward 3 were more likely to correctly identify stroke symptoms, whereas adults in Ward 5 were least likely to do so.

Respondents were asked what they would do first if someone was having a heart attack or a stroke. Eighty-eight percent of adults correctly stated that they should first call 911. Seven percent said the first thing they should do is take them to the hospital, and 5% said something else. Overall, there were small differences by demographic subgroups, with a few exceptions.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

- By age, 9% of adults aged 65 and older said they should do something other than call 911 or take them to a hospital themselves, compared to 3-6% for adults aged 18-64.
- By race/ethnicity, Hispanics were much more likely than adults of all other race/ethnicities to believe that they should take the person to the hospital himself or herself; 13% of Hispanics stated such compared to 5-7% of adults of all other race/ethnicities.
- By education, 11% of adults with less than a high school degree thought that the first thing they should do is take the person to the hospital himself or herself, compared to 5-7% of adults with at least a high school degree.





GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE

GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE

Gastrointestinal disease can be caused by a communicable disease or infection. These include: bacterial and viral infections, food intolerances, parasites, reaction to medicines, intestinal disease, and functional bowel disorders.³⁷

One symptom of gastrointestinal disease is diarrhea, which can either be acute or chronic. Health professionals may ask that the individual provide a stool sample. The sample would be tested to identify the bacteria, parasite or viruses causing the infection.³⁸ While diarrhea can usually be resolved on its own, it can be dangerous if someone becomes dehydrated. Dehydration can lead to serious health problems, even death, for infants, children, and older adults.³⁹

District adults were asked if they had diarrhea within the past 30 days. Thirteen percent of District adults indicated that they had.

- Women were slightly more likely than men to have had diarrhea—14% versus 12%, respectively.
- Adults aged 18-24 and 65 and older were least likely than all other age subgroups to have had diarrhea. Ten percent of adults aged 18-24 and 11% of adults aged 65 and older had diarrhea, compared to 13-15% for adults aged 25-64.
- There were small differences by race/ethnicity and education.
- Adults with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 were much more likely than all other household income subgroups to have had diarrhea, at 17%. The prevalence rate for all other household income subgroups was 12-14%.
- Adults residing in Ward 6 were more likely of all demographic subgroups to have had diarrhea, at 18%. Adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to have had diarrhea; 16% of adults in each of Wards 7 and 8 reported having such, compared to 9-14% for all other Wards.

Visits to a Health Professional for Diarrhea

Respondents who had diarrhea were asked if they visited a doctor or other health professional for the illness, and if yes, if they provided a stool sample. Thirteen percent of adults with diarrhea visited a health professional for the illness, and 34% of adults that visited a health professional provided a stool sample.





ASTHMA

ASTHMA

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

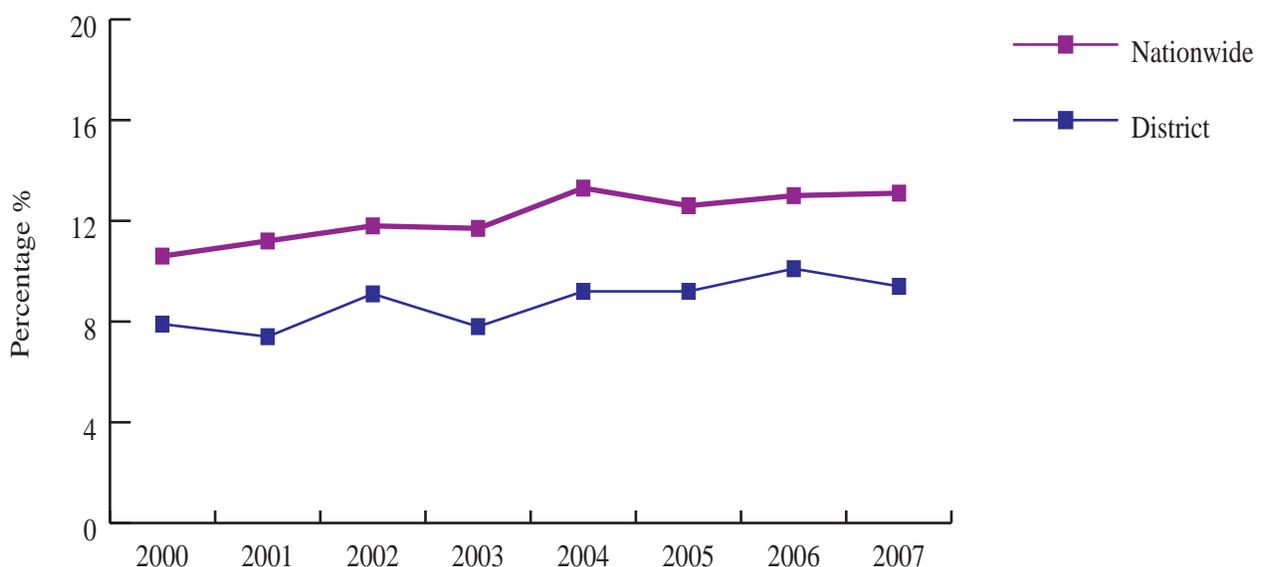
- **Goals Attained:** Reduce hospital emergency department visits for asthma for children and adults aged 5 to 64 years to 50%, and for adults aged 65 and older to 15%; the District's rate for 18-64 year-olds is 22-29%, and the District's rate for adults aged 65 and older is 11%.
- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Reduce activity limitations among persons with asthma to 10%; the District's rate is 37%.

Asthma, an obstructive lung disease, affects an estimated 20.5 million Americans.⁴⁰ Asthma is also the leading long-term disease of children.⁴¹ While there is no cure for asthma; asthma can be controlled by taking medication, and avoiding factors that cause an attack—such as dust mites, tobacco smoke, outdoor air pollution, pets, and mold.⁴²

Asthma attacks may affect one's ability to attend work or school, and increases one's chance of using medical services. In 2002, children aged 5-17 missed 14.7 million days of school due to asthma, and employed adults aged 18 years and older missed 11.8 million days of work. In 2002, there were 13.9 million outpatient asthma visits to physician offices or outpatient departments, 1.9 million visits to the emergency department, and 484,000 hospitalizations.⁴³

District respondents were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with asthma, and respondents who had were asked if they still have asthma. Respondents were asked if their child (randomly selected for the survey) had ever been diagnosed with asthma, and respondents who answered "yes" were then asked if the child still had asthma.

Figure 12. Asthma Prevalence for DC Adults



ASTHMA

Adult Asthma

Overall, 9% of District adults were afflicted with asthma, and an additional 5% had been diagnosed with asthma in the past, but no longer had the disease. This compares to an 8% prevalence rate for asthmatics nationwide according to the BRFSS.⁴⁴ The District's rate of 9% is the eighth highest prevalence nationwide. Since 2000, the District's prevalence of adult asthma has increased slightly. (Figure 12)

- Women were twice as likely as men to have asthma, at 12% versus 6%, but almost equally as likely to be a former asthmatic (5% for women and 6% for men).
- Between the ages of 18 to 54, the prevalence of asthma increased—8% for adults aged 18-24 compared to 12% for adults aged 45-54. The prevalence of asthma for adults aged 55-64 and 65 and older was 8%.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans had the highest prevalence rate of asthma, at 12%. Adults of other race/ethnicities had the second highest rate, at 10%. Seven percent of Caucasians had asthma, and only 4% of Hispanics had the disease.
- Adults with some college education were more likely than all other education subgroups to have asthma, at 14%. College graduates were the least likely, at 7%.
- Adults with a household income less than \$15,000 and those with \$50,000-\$74,999 had the highest prevalence rates for asthma, at 16% and 15%, respectively. This compares to prevalence rates of 7-12% for all other household income subgroups.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 1, 4, 5, and 8 had the highest prevalence rates— 11%, 12%, 11%, and 15%, respectively. Ward 3 adults were least likely to have asthma, at a prevalence of 6%.

Child Asthma

Respondents were asked if the selected child for the survey had ever been diagnosed with asthma, and whether or not the child still has asthma. As the number of respondents with children is small, the data from the 2005, 2006, and 2007 survey years were combined. Over this three-year period, 11% of children were current asthmatics, 4% were former asthmatics, and 86% of children had never been diagnosed with asthma.

- Boys were slightly more likely than girls to have asthma—12% versus 10%, respectively.
- Children aged 9-17 were more likely to have asthma compared to children aged eight or younger—13% versus 9%, respectively.
- Children whose parent/guardian was African American were twice as likely as children whose parent/guardian was of an other race/ethnicity to have asthma, at a prevalence of 14%. This compares to 7% of children whose parent/guardian was Caucasian, 7% of

ASTHMA

children whose parent/guardian was of other race/ethnicities, and 6% of children whose parent/guardian was Hispanic.

- Children whose parent/guardian had either a high school diploma or some college (15% and 13%, respectively) were more likely to have asthma than children whose parent/guardian had less than a high school diploma or were college graduates (10% and 8%, respectively).
- Children whose parent/guardian had a household income less than \$15,000 and of \$35,000-\$49,999 were more likely than children in all other household income subgroups to have asthma, at prevalence rates of 16% and 15%, respectively. Children whose parent/guardian had a household income of \$75,000 or more were least likely to have asthma, at a rate of 8%.
- By Ward, children who resided in Wards 5 and 7 were more likely to have asthma— 20% and 16%, respectively. The 20% rate for Ward 5 is the highest prevalence compared to all demographic subgroups. Children residing in Wards 2 and 3 were least likely to have asthma —7% and 6%, respectively.

Age of Diagnosis

Adult asthmatics were asked at what age a doctor or other health professional first diagnosed them with asthma. Sixty-one percent of District asthmatics were diagnosed before they were 20 years of age, and another 25% were diagnosed between the ages of 20 to 39. Eleven percent were diagnosed between the ages of 40-59, and 3% were diagnosed at age 60 and older.

- Men were more likely than women to be diagnosed with asthma before they turned 20 years of age (77% versus 51%, respectively). Women were more likely than men to be diagnosed between the ages of 20-39 (33% versus 13%, respectively); 40-59 (12% for women and 9% for men); and aged 65 and older (5% for women versus less than 1% for men).
- For adults aged 65 and older, 26% were diagnosed before the age of 20, 17% between the ages of 20-39, 27% between the ages of 40-59, and 30% at age 60 or older. Adults with asthma aged 25-64, were most likely to be diagnosed with asthma before the age of 20.
- African Americans (62%) were more likely than Caucasians (57%) to be diagnosed before they turned 20 years of age. Caucasians (28%) were more likely than African Americans (22%) to be diagnosed between the ages of 20-39.
- As education increased, so did the percentage of adult asthmatics who were diagnosed before they turned 20 years of age. Sixty-six percent of adults with some college or below were diagnosed before the age of 20, compared to 61% of college graduates and 60% of high school graduates.
- Fifty-one percent, of adults with a household income below \$25,000 were diagnosed with

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asthma before they turned 20 years of age, compared with 65% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.

- Adults in Wards 6 and 7 were much more likely than adults in Wards 3 and 4 to be diagnosed with asthma before the age of 20. Sixty-nine percent of Ward 6 adults and 71% of Ward 7 adults were diagnosed with asthma before they turned 20 years of age, compared to 57% of Ward 3 and 50% of Ward 4 adults.

Episodes of Asthma or Asthma Attacks

Adult asthmatics were asked if they had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack within the past 12 months. Just over half, 51%, stated that they had.

- Women were more likely than men to have an episode of asthma or an asthma attack within the past year—54% versus 46%, respectively.
- Asthmatics aged 35-64 were almost twice as likely as asthmatics aged 65 and older to have an episode of asthma or an asthma attack within the past year; 53-57% of adults aged 35-64 reported such, compared to 28% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians and African Americans were almost equally as likely to have an episode of asthma or an asthma attack within the past year—50% for Caucasians compared to 52% for African Americans.
- As education decreased, the percentage of adult asthmatics who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack increased; 44% of college graduate asthmatics had an attack compared to 65% of high school graduate asthmatics.
- Adult asthmatics with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 (50%) were more likely than adult asthmatics with a household income of \$75,000 or more (46%) to have an episode of asthma or an asthma attack within the past year.

Emergency Room Visits for Asthma

Adult asthmatics were asked how many times in the past 12 months they had gone to an emergency room or urgent care center because of their asthma. The District met both Healthy People 2010 targets for this item: 50% for adults aged five to 64 (the District's rate was 22-29% for adults aged 18 to 64), and 15% for adults aged 65 and older (the District's rate was 11%). Of adults aged 18 and older, 23% went to an emergency room for their asthma; 12% went once, 8% went two to four times, and 2% went five or more times.

- Women asthmatics were more likely than men asthmatics to go to an emergency room or urgent care center because of their asthma—27% versus 11%, respectively.
- As adult asthmatics age increased, the percentage who went to an emergency room or urgent care center decreased; 29% of 35-44 year-old asthmatics went to an emergency room or urgent

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care center compared to 11% of adult asthmatics aged 65 and older.

- African American asthmatics were six times more likely than Caucasian asthmatics to go to an emergency room or urgent care center because of their asthma—31% versus 5%, respectively.
- As asthmatics' education increased, the percentage who visited an emergency room or urgent care center because of their asthma decreased; 36% of high school graduate asthmatics compared to 6% of college graduates did so.
- Adult asthmatics in the highest household income category, \$75,000 or higher, visited an emergency room or urgent care center at a lower rate (4%) compared to adult asthmatics with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 (23%).

Health Professional Visits Because of Worsening Asthma Symptoms

Adult asthmatics were asked how many times in the past 12 months they saw a doctor or other health professional for urgent treatment of worsening asthma symptoms. Just over one-fourth, 26%, had done so; 13% went one time, 11% went two to four times, and 2% went five or more times.

- Women were more likely than men to visit a health professional for their worsening asthma symptoms—28% versus 22%, respectively.
- Adult asthmatics aged 65 and older were least likely than all other age groups to visit a health professional for worsening asthma symptoms; 18% of adult asthmatics aged 65 and older had done so, compared to 26-34% of adults aged 35-64.
- Caucasian asthmatics were least likely than African American asthmatics to visit their health professional for worsening asthma symptoms—18% versus 28%, respectively.
- High school graduates with asthma were much more likely than all demographic subgroups to visit their health professional for worsening asthma symptoms five or more times, at 9%.
- Asthmatic adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more were least likely than asthmatic adults with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 to visit their health professional for worsening asthma symptoms—13% versus 36%, respectively.

Frequency of Health Professional Visits for Routine Asthma Check-ups

Adult asthmatics were asked how many times in the past 12 months they saw a doctor or other health professional for a routine check-up. Almost two-thirds, 63%, had done so at least once within the past year. Of those who had gone, 33% had one visit, 25% had two to four visits, and 5% had five or more visits.

- Women asthmatics were more likely than men to have visited their health professional for a routine visit for their asthma—64% versus 59%, respectively.



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- Adult asthmatics aged 45-54 and 55-64 were more likely than adults aged 35-44 and 65 and older to have visited a health professional for a routine asthma check-up; 71% of 45-54 year-olds and 73% of 55-64 year-olds had done so, compared to 60% of 35-44 year-olds and 65% of adults aged 65 and older.
- Caucasian asthmatics were less likely than African American asthmatics to have visited a health professional for a routine asthma check-up; 53% versus 68%, respectively.
- As education increased, the percentage of routine asthma visits to a health professional decreased; 71% of high school graduate asthmatics had a routine check-up for their asthma compared to 53% of college graduates.

Frequency of Days Missed From Work or Usual Activities Because of Asthma

Adult asthmatics were asked the number of days they were unable to work or carry out usual activities because of their asthma. Just over one-third, 37%, missed days; 15% missed one to five days and 22% missed six or more days of work or usual activities because of their disease. This is much higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal that no more than 10% of adult asthmatics have activity limitations because of their asthma.

- Women were more likely than men to have missed work or usual activities because of their asthma—38% versus 34%, respectively.
- Adult asthmatics aged 45-54 were more likely than all other age groups to have missed work or usual activities because of their asthma, at 53%, compared to 33-39% for all other adults.
- African Americans (41%) with asthma missed many more days of work because of the disease compared to Caucasians at 20%.
- College graduates missed fewer days of work or usual activities because of their asthma compared to adults with less education. Twenty-nine percent of college graduate asthmatics missed work or usual activities because of their asthma, compared to 43% of asthmatics with some college and 47% of asthmatic high school graduates.

Frequency of Asthma Symptoms

Adult asthmatics were asked if they had any symptoms of asthma within the past 30 days, and if yes, how often they had the symptoms. Over one-third, 37%, did not have any symptoms. Of those who had symptoms, 22% had them less than once a week, 19% had them once or twice a week, 10% had them more than twice a week but not every day, 10% had them every day but not all the time, and 2% had them every day, all the time.

- Women were more likely than men to have asthma symptoms and to have the symptoms at a higher frequency. Sixty-four percent of women asthmatics had symptoms, compared to 61% of men. While women were more likely to have symptoms once or twice a week (23% for women

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versus 11% for men) and every day but not all the time (12% for women versus 5% for men), men were more likely to have symptoms less than once a week (34% for men versus 17% for women).

- Adult asthmatics aged 65 and older were much less likely than all other age groups to have symptoms of asthma at 54% compared to 63-66% for 35-64 year-olds. However, adults aged 65 and older who had asthma and had its symptoms were more likely than all other age groups to have these symptoms every day, all the time, at 5% (compared to 0-3% for 35-64 year-olds).
- African American asthmatics were more likely to have asthma symptoms, and to have the symptoms more often, compared to Caucasians. Sixty-four percent of African American asthmatics had symptoms, compared to 60% of Caucasian asthmatics.
- Adult asthmatics with the highest education level were least likely than other education subgroups to have symptoms of asthma. By education, 59% of adult asthmatics who had a college degree had asthma symptoms in the past 30 days— compared to 65% of high school graduates and 70% of asthmatics with some college.
- Adult asthmatics who had a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 were most likely to have symptoms once or twice a week (25%) while those with a household income of \$75,000 or higher were more likely to have the symptoms less than once a week (36%).

Difficulty Sleeping Because of Asthma

Adult asthmatics were asked how many days in the past 30 their asthma symptoms had made it difficult for them to stay asleep. Just over half, 51%, said none at all, and 21% said 1-2 nights. Eleven percent of adult asthmatics said they had problems staying asleep for more than 10 days out of the past 30.



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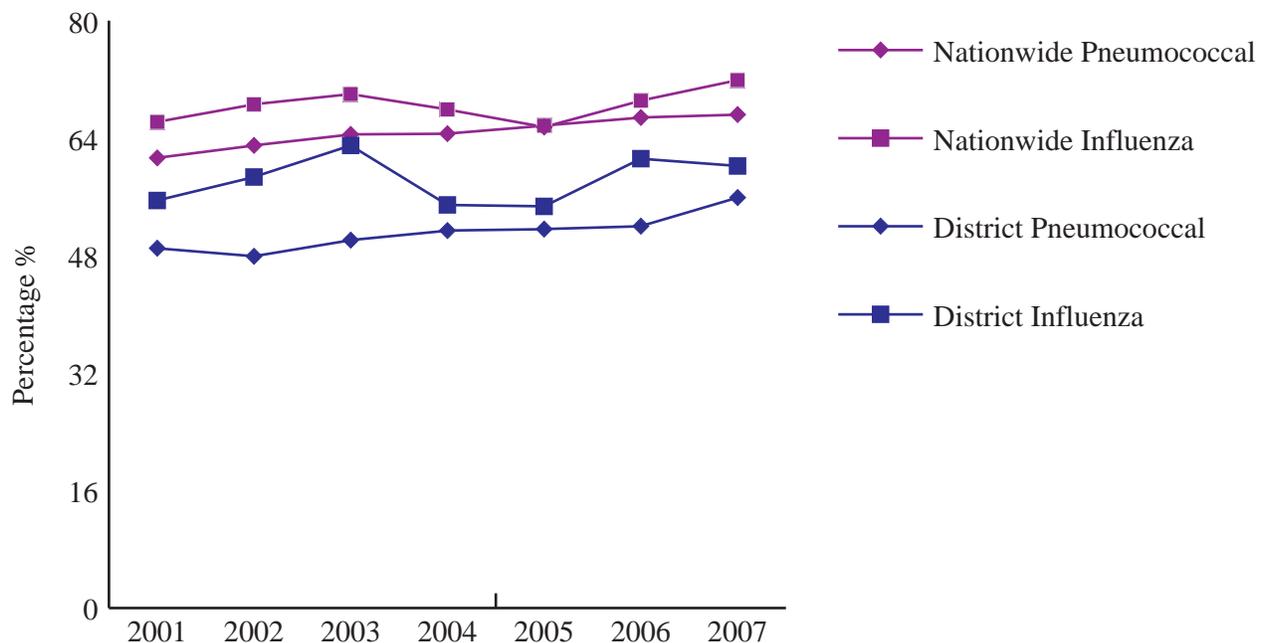
Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Increase the proportion of adults age 65 and older who are vaccinated annually against influenza to 90%; the District's rate is 61%.
- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Increase the proportion of adults age 65 and older who are vaccinated against pneumonia to 90%; the District's rate is 56%.

For most healthy adults, influenza (the flu) and pneumonia are no longer the serious health risks they once were. However, these diseases can be dangerous for older Americans and adults with compromised immune systems. Each year, 5 to 20% of the US population gets the flu, over 200,000 people are hospitalized from flu complications, and approximately 36,000 people die from the flu. The best way to prevent the flu is to obtain the flu shot or nasal flu spray.⁴⁵

More than 40,000 people die every year from pneumonia, which is more than all other vaccine-preventable diseases combined. The vaccine is given one time, and is recommended for all adults aged 65 and older, individuals with chronic illnesses, and those with compromised immune systems.⁴⁶

Figure 13. Immunization Rates for DC Adults Aged 65 Years and Older



Hepatitis B is a viral disease of the liver affecting 1.25 million Americans. This liver disease often results in infection, cirrhosis (scarring), cancer, liver failure, and death. Hepatitis B is spread through the transmission of infected blood, sexual intercourse without the use of condoms, sharing needles, exposure to needlesticks or sharps, and from mother to child during birth. The vaccine is available to all individuals

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adults and children, to prevent the spread of the disease.⁴⁷

District respondents were asked if they received the influenza, pneumonia, and hepatitis B vaccinations. First, respondents were asked if they received a flu shot or flu spray in the past 12 months. Next, they were asked if they ever had a pneumonia shot. The last two questions in this section of the survey asked respondents if they ever had the hepatitis B vaccine, and if they participated in any behaviors that put them at risk for contracting hepatitis B.

Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunization Levels

Forty percent of District adults had a flu vaccination in the past 12 months, and 24% had a pneumonia vaccination. Twelve percent of adults did not know if they had a pneumonia vaccination.

Immunization levels for these two vaccines are often assessed for adults aged 65 and older. The national mean for influenza vaccination for this age group for the BRFSS is 72%, much higher than the District's rate of 61%.⁴⁸ The District's rate is also much lower than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90%. For the pneumonia vaccine, the national mean for this age group for the BRFSS is 67%, which is also much higher than the District's 56%.⁴⁹ The District's pneumonia vaccination rate is also much lower than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90%.

While the District had the lowest flu and pneumonia vaccination rates for adults aged 65 years and older compared to all states, the District's rates have increased since 2001. (Figure 13)

- Women and men had similar immunization rates for both vaccines.
- For the flu vaccine, as age increased, so did the likelihood that an adult had the vaccine within the past year; 27% of adults aged 18-24 had the vaccine compared to 61% of adults aged 65 and older. Twenty-one percent of adults aged 18-24 had the pneumonia vaccine, which may be a result of confusion over what vaccines they had and had not received, compared to 56% of adults aged 65 and older.
- Caucasians and adults of other race/ethnicities were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to have a flu vaccine—47% of Caucasians and 47% of adults of other race/ethnicities versus 35% of African Americans and 35% of Hispanics. African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnicities to have had the pneumonia vaccine (27%), compared to 22% of adults of other race/ethnicities, 20% of Caucasians, and 18% of Hispanics.
- Adults with a college degree were more likely to have had a flu vaccine (42%), compared to 36-39% for all other education subgroups. However, college graduates were least likely to have had a pneumonia vaccine (21%) than all other education subgroups—this compares to 27% of adults with some college, 31% of high school graduates, and 22% of adults with less than a high school degree.
- By household income, adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$34,999 and those with a household income over \$75,000 were more likely to have had a flu vaccine (40% and 44%,

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respectively, compared to 33-37% for all other household income subgroups). Adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 and of \$25,000-\$34,999 were more likely to have had a pneumonia vaccine (33% and 33%, respectively), compared to 18-26% for all other household income subgroups.

- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 2 and 3 were more likely to have had a flu vaccine (46% and 50%, respectively) and adults in Wards 7 and 8 were least likely to do so (33% and 32%, respectively). Adults in Wards 5 and 8 were most likely to have had a pneumonia vaccine (29% and 28%, respectively), while adults in Ward 1 were least likely to have done so (18%).

Hepatitis B

Respondents were asked if they had ever received the hepatitis B vaccine, as well as their participation in behaviors that put them at risk for contracting the disease. Less than one-half, 43%, of adults had received the vaccine—with almost equal vaccination rates for men and women. Fourteen percent of adults did not know if they had ever had a hepatitis B vaccine.

- As age increased, the likelihood of an adult receiving the hepatitis B vaccine decreased; 62% of adults aged 18-24 and 66% of adults aged 25-34 had the vaccine, compared to 14% of adults aged 65 and older.
- Caucasians and adults of other race/ethnicities were much more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to have received the vaccine—53% for Caucasians, 48% for adults of other race/ethnicities (compared to 35% of African Americans and 41% of Hispanics).
- By education, adults with lower levels of education were least likely to have received the vaccine; 20% of adults with less than a high school diploma had the vaccine compared to 51% of adults with a college degree.
- Adults with higher household incomes were much more likely to have had the hepatitis B vaccine compared to adults in the lowest subgroups of household income. Forty-five percent of adults with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999, and 54% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher, had the vaccine—compared with 30% of adults with a household income below \$15,000.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 4 and 5 were least likely to have the vaccine (32% and 35%, respectively), and Wards 2 and 3 adult residents were most likely to have had the vaccine (48% and 48%, respectively).

District adults were asked about their risk for hepatitis B. Thirteen percent of adults participated in behaviors that put them at risk for hepatitis B. Men (20%), adults aged 18-24 (20%), and adults residing in Ward 8 (20%) were most likely to be at risk.



OVERWEIGHT / OBESITY

OVERWEIGHT/OBESITY

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese to 15%; the District's rate is 22%.
- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight to 60%; the District's rate is 45%.

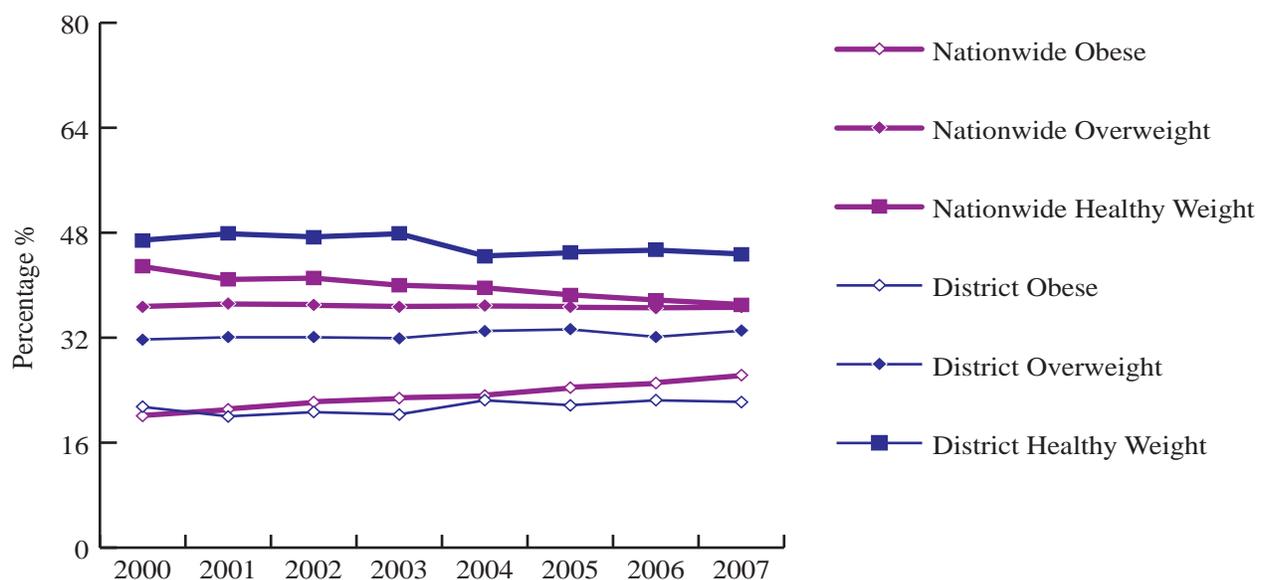
In the U.S., obesity and overweight populations have been steadily growing. In 2003-2004, 32% of adults were obese, and 34% were overweight.⁵⁰ Obesity is related to numerous health problems, some of which include: high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, stroke, and decreased quality of life. Obesity also leads to premature death and it is the second leading cause of preventable deaths.⁵¹

A healthy weight range is determined by the Body Mass Index (BMI), which is equal to a person's weight in kilograms divided by his or her height in meters squared. Based on CDC calculations, adults with a BMI of 25 to 29 are considered overweight, and those with a BMI of 30 or higher are considered obese.

According to the BRFSS, nationwide, 37% of Americans were of a healthy weight—with District adults having the highest percentage of adults with a healthy weight BMI (45%).⁵² Even though the District has the highest percentage of adults classified as being a healthy weight, the percentage is much lower than the Healthy People 2010 target of 60%.

Overall, 22% of District adults were obese, and 33% were overweight. The District's prevalence of obesity is higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 15%.

Figure 14. BMI for DC Adults



OVERWEIGHT/OBESITY

Since 2000, the percentage of District adults who are of a healthy weight has slowly decreased, while the percentage of District adults who are either overweight or obese has slowly increased. (Figure 14)

- Women were more likely than men to be of a healthy weight—46% versus 43%, respectively. While men were more likely than women to be overweight (38% versus 29%, respectively), women were more likely than men to be obese (25% versus 19%, respectively).
- As age increased, the likelihood of District adults being a healthy weight decreased; 57% of adults aged 18-24 were of a healthy weight compared to 40% of adults aged 65 and older. By age, adults aged 55-64 were more likely to be overweight (38%), and adults aged 45-54 were more likely to be obese (29%).
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians were more likely to be of a healthy weight (61%), compared to just over half (54%) of adults of other race/ethnicities—43% of Hispanics, and only 31% of African Americans. While there were similar percentages of adults by race/ethnicity who were overweight, African Americans were much more likely to be obese (35%), as compared to 22% of Hispanics, 10% of adults of other race/ethnicities, and only 9% of Caucasians.
- As education increased, so did the percentage of adults who were of a healthy weight; 31% of adults with less than a high school degree were of a healthy weight compared to over half, 54%, of adults with a college degree. While there was almost no difference in the percent of adults who were overweight by education, there were significant differences in the percentage of adults who were obese. While only 13% of adults with a college degree were obese, 30% of adults with some college were obese, 36% of high school graduates were obese, and 37% of adults with less than a high school degree were obese.
- As household income increased, so did the likelihood that District adults were of a healthy weight. As household income decreased, so did the percentage of adults who were considered obese. Over half, 52%, of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher were of a healthy weight compared to 30% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000. For adults who were obese, only 13% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher were considered so, compared to 39% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000.
- Adults in Wards 5, 7, and 8 were much less likely to be of a healthy weight compared to residents of all other Wards— 32%, 27%, and 29%, respectively. These Wards also had the highest rates of obesity—30%, 40%, and 42%, respectively. The obesity rates in Wards 7 and 8 (40% and 42%, respectively) are the highest compared to all demographic subgroups.

Weight Change

District adults were asked how much they weighed a year prior to the survey. This data was compared to respondent's reporting of their current weight to understand the person's change in weight. Just less than half, 47%, of District adults had not lost or gained any weight within the past year. Twenty-seven percent of adults gained weight, and 26% lost weight.

OVERWEIGHT/OBESITY

- Women were more likely than men to gain weight (30% versus 24%, respectively) and more likely to gain 10 pounds or more (16% versus 11%, respectively).
- As age increased, the likelihood that District adults gained weight decreased; 26% of adults aged 18-24 gained 10 pounds or more compared to 7% of adults aged 65 and older.
- Caucasians were more likely to have had no change in their weight in the past year compared to adults of all other race/ethnicities—60% for Caucasians, compared to 49% of other race/ethnicities, 42% of Hispanics, and 37% of African Americans. African Americans and Hispanics were the two race/ethnic subgroups more likely to have lost 10 or more pounds; 18% of African Americans and 17% of Hispanics lost 10 or more pounds, compared to 11% of Caucasians and 11% of adults of other race/ethnicities. Caucasians were also less than half as likely to gain 10 or more pounds; 7% for Caucasians, compared to 17-20% of all other race/ethnic subgroups.
- As education increased, the likelihood that adults gained 10 or more pounds decreased; 26% of adults with less than a high school degree gained 10 or more pounds compared with 8% of adults with a college degree. However, adults with the lowest levels of education were more likely to have lost 10 or more pounds; 23% of adults with less than a high school degree lost 10 or more pounds compared with 12% of adults with a college degree.
- As household income decreased, the likelihood that adults gained 10 or more pounds increased. Nine percent of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more lost 10 or more pounds, compared to 23% of adults with a household income of \$24,999 or less.
- The data for this question was also analyzed by adults' BMI from the previous year. One-third of adults who were obese in 2006 (33%), and almost one-fifth (18%) of adults who were overweight in 2006, lost 10 or more pounds in the past 12 months. Ten percent of adults who were obese in 2006, and 13% of adults who were overweight in 2006, lost less than 10 pounds, but more than zero pounds, within the past 12 months. Adults who were of a healthy weight in 2006 were more likely to gain weight over the past 12 months. Thirty percent of adults who were of a healthy weight in 2006 gained weight in the past year (17% gained less than 10 pounds and 13% gained 10 pounds or more). This compares to 24% of adults who were overweight (12% gained less than 10 pounds and 12% gained 10 pounds or more), and 24% of obese adults who gained weight (8% gained less than 10 pounds and 17% gained 10 pounds or more).
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 1, 7, and 8 were more likely to have lost 10 or more pounds (19%, 20%, and 24%, respectively), and adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were most likely to have gained 10 or more pounds (20% and 21%, respectively).

Intentionality of Weight Change

District adults who lost or gained weight were asked if their change in weight was intentional. Less than half, 40%, of adults said the change was intentional.

OVERWEIGHT / OBESITY

- Men were more likely than women to intentionally change weight—44% versus 37%, respectively.
- By age, adults aged 25-34, 35-44, and 55-64 were more likely to intentionally change weight—44%, 41%, and 46%, respectively.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians were more likely to intentionally change weight (45%), and adults of other race/ethnicities were least likely to do so (35%).
- As education and household income increased, the likelihood that an adult intentionally changed weight also increased. By education, 34% of adults with less than a high school degree intentionally changed weight—compared to 47% of adults with a college degree. By household income, while 31-36% of adults with a household income less than \$35,000 intentionally changed weight, 43-47% of adults with a household income of \$35,000 or higher had done so.
- Adults who were overweight or obese were much more likely than adults of a healthy weight to change their weight over the past year; 50% of obese and 45% of overweight adults intentionally changed their weight, compared to 30% of healthy weight adults.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 1, 2, 6, and 8 were more likely to intentionally change their weight—47%, 50%, 46%, and 44%, respectively.



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

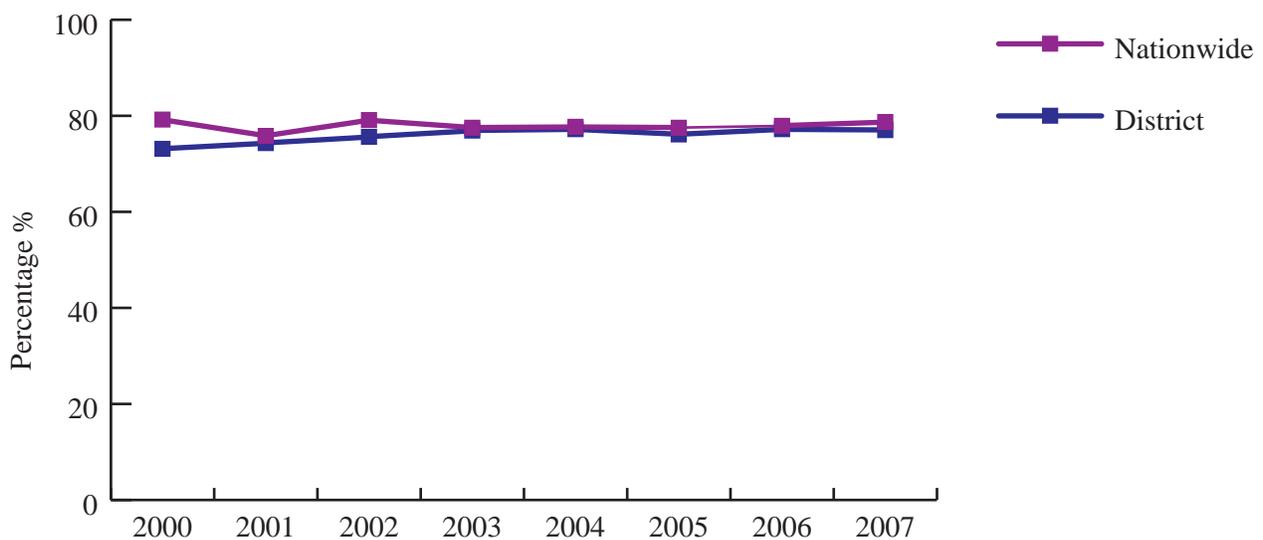
- **Goal Not Yet Met:** reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity to 20%; the District's rate is 21%.
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of adults who engage regularly, preferably daily, in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minute per day to 30%; the District's rate is 40%.
- **Goal Attained:** Increase the proportion of adults who engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes the development and maintenance of cardiorespiratory fitness three or more days per week or 20 or more minutes per occasion to 30%; the District's rate is 31%.

Routine exercise has been shown to reduce the risk of a variety of diseases, including: heart disease, stroke, colon cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure. Regular physical activity also assists in maintaining healthy weight, bones, muscles, and joints. Additional benefits of physical activity include the reduction of pain associated with arthritis, and lessened symptoms of anxiety and depression.⁵³

Any Physical Activity

Respondents were asked if they participated in any physical exercise other than at their regular job in the past month. Overall, 79% of adults engaged in some form of physical exercise outside of work in the past month, leaving 21% who engaged in no physical exercise outside of work (slightly higher than the 20% goal for Healthy People 2010). The percentage of adults who participated in physical exercise is slightly higher than the national BRFSS average of 77%.⁵⁴ Over the past eight years, there has been almost no change in the level of physical activity by District adults. (Figure 15)

Figure 15. DC Adults who Participated in any Physical Exercise



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Men were more likely than women to participate in recreational exercise—82% versus 76%, respectively.
- Adults aged 25-34 and 35-44 were more likely than all other age groups to participate in physical activity outside of work—84% and 83%, respectively, compared to 75% of 18-24 year-olds, 77% of 45-54 year-olds, 79% of 55-64 year-olds, and 67% of adults aged 65 and older.
- Caucasians were the racial/ethnic subgroup more likely to participate in recreational exercise, compared to all demographic subgroups; 93% of Caucasians compared to 82% of adults of other race/ethnicities, 70% of African Americans, and 67% of Hispanics.
- As education and household income increased, so did the percentage of adults who participated in recreational exercise. By education, just over half (57%) of adults with less than a high school degree participated in physical activity, compared to 90% of adults with a college degree. By household income, 56% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 participated in physical activity, compared to 91% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 2 and 3 were more likely than adults residing in all other Wards to participate in recreational exercise, at rates of 90% for each. This compares to 70-83% for all other Wards.

Moderate Physical Activity

Respondents were asked whether or not they participated in moderate activities during a typical week, and if yes, how often and for how long. The recommendation is that individuals spend 30 minutes or more, at least five times a week, participating in some form of moderate exercise.

Overall, 86% of District adults participated in moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time during a typical week. This is higher than the percentage (79%) who participated in any physical activity in the past month. The discrepancy may be that this later question offered different examples such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, and anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate, whereas the initial question gave examples such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening or walking. Of adults who participated in moderate activities, only 40% did so for 30 minutes or more at least five times a week (the recommended level), 46% percent participated in moderate activities (at insufficient levels), and 15% did not participate in moderate activities at all.

- Men and women were equally as likely to participate in moderate exercise (86% for each), and to do so at recommended levels (39% for men and 40% for women).
- District adults aged 65 and older were much less likely than all other age groups to participate in moderate exercise (78%), and to do so at recommended levels (33%). This compares to 83-89% of adults aged 18-64 who participated in moderate exercise, and 40-43% of adults aged 18-64 who did so at recommended levels.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Caucasians were more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to participate in moderate exercise (94%) and to do so at recommended levels (49%). Adults of other race/ethnicities were the next most likely to do so, as 86% participated in moderate exercise and 45% did so at recommended levels. Only 34% of African Americans and 27% of Hispanics participated in moderate activities at the recommended levels.
- As education increased, so did the percentage of adults who participated in moderate activities, and did so at recommended levels. While 69% of adults with less than a high school degree participated in moderate exercise, 92% of college graduates did so. For participation at recommended levels, only 24% of adults with less than a high school degree did so (the lowest percent compared to all demographic subgroups) compared to 45% of college graduates.
- By household income, adults with the highest household incomes were more likely to participate in moderate exercise and to do so at recommended levels. For any participation in moderate exercise, 72% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000 did so compared to 92% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher. For participation at recommended levels, 30–35% of adults with a household income below \$49,999 did so, compared to 41% of adults with a household income of \$50,000–\$74,999 and 47% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 2, 3, and 6 were more likely to participate in moderate exercise and to do so at recommended levels. Eighty-nine to 92% of adults in these Wards participated in moderate exercise and 46–48% did so at recommended levels.

Additional Data Highlights

- For adults who participated in moderate activities, 12% did so on one or two days per week, 43% on three to five days per week, and 45% for six or seven days per week.
- For adults who participated in moderate activities, 26% did so for 10–29 minutes at a time, over half (63%) did so for 30–99 minutes, and 11% did so for 100 minutes or more.

Vigorous Physical Activity

District adults were asked how often they participated in vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes during a typical week. Slightly more than half, 52%, had. Thirty-one percent of District adults participated in vigorous activities—doing so for 20 minutes at a time at least three times a week—just exceeding the Healthy People 2010 goal of 30%. This rate is also slightly higher than the national average for the BRFSS, which in 2007 was 28.3% of adults who met the requirement for adequate vigorous activity.⁵⁵

- Men were much more likely than women to participate in vigorous activities (61% versus 44%, respectively), and more likely to do so at recommended levels (38% versus 25%, respectively).
- As age decreased, the percentage of adults participating in vigorous activities, and doing so at recommended levels, increased. Adults aged 25–34 were more likely than adults aged 65+ to

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participate in vigorous activities.

- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians (66%) and adults of other race/ethnicities (58%) were more likely than African Americans (41%) and Hispanics (48%) to participate in vigorous activities. Forty-two percent of Caucasians, Hispanics 31% and (31%) of adults of other race/ethnicities, and only 22% of African Americans participated in vigorous activities at recommended levels.
- As education increased, so did the percentage of adults who participated in vigorous activities, and did so at recommended levels. Twenty-seven percent of adults with less than a high school diploma compared to 63% of college graduates reported vigorous activities at recommended levels.
- Participation in vigorous exercise by household income had similar trends as by education, where the more affluent participated at greater rates and met recommended levels at greater rates. Twenty percent of adults with a household income below \$15,000 compared to 67% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher participated in vigorous exercise. For participation at recommended levels, 12% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 compared to 42% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher participated in vigorous exercise.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were least likely to participate in vigorous activities —37% and 39%, respectively. For participation at recommended levels, adults residing in Ward 8 had the lowest participation rates, at 19%. Ward 3 adults were more likely to participate in vigorous activities, (62%), and more likely to do so at recommended levels, (38%).

Additional Data Highlights

- For adults who participated in vigorous physical activities, 37% did so on one or two days per week, 52% on three to five days per week, and 11% for six or seven days per week.
- Adults who participated in vigorous activities were asked how many minutes they spent doing so; 17% did so for 10-29 minutes, 74% did so for 30-99 minutes, and 10% did so for 100 or more minutes.

Usual Activities At Work

District adults who worked were asked if their job involved primarily sitting or standing, walking, or heavy labor or physically demanding work. Eighty percent of adults sat or stood at work, 14% walked, and 6% participated in heavy labor.

- Women were more likely than men to sit or stand (82% versus 77%, respectively), and men were more likely than women to walk (16% versus 13%, respectively) or participate in heavy labor (8% versus 5%, respectively).
- Adults aged 18-24 were least likely to sit or stand at work (66%), and more likely to walk (18%)



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or do heavy labor (16%), compared to all other age groups.

- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians were the subgroup more likely to sit or stand; 92%, compared to 76% of adults of other race/ethnicities, 71% of African Americans, and 60% of Hispanics. African Americans (11%) and Hispanics (10%) were more likely than Caucasians (2%) and adults of other race/ethnicities (5%) to do heavy labor. Hispanics were much more likely than all other race/ethnic groups to walk at work, at 30%.
- As education increased, the percentage of adults who sat or stood at work increased, and the percentage of adults who walked or did heavy labor decreased. Only 40% of adults with less than a high school degree, compared to 90% of adults with college degree, sat or stood at work. Twenty percent of adults with less than a high school degree, compared to 2% of adults with college degree, did heavy labor.
- As household income increased, the percentage of adults who sat or stood at work increased, and the percentage of adults who walked or did heavy labor decreased. Thirty-five percent of adults with a household income less than \$15,000, compared to 92% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher, sat or stood while at work. Twenty-four percent of adults with a household income less than \$15,000, compared to 2% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher, did heavy labor at work.
- When the data were analyzed by Ward, adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were the least likely to sit or stand at work, at 67% and 71%, respectively—compared to 80–88% for all other Wards. Ward 8 residents were also much more likely than all other Wards to participate in heavy labor, at 11%, compared to 1–7% for all other Wards.



FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

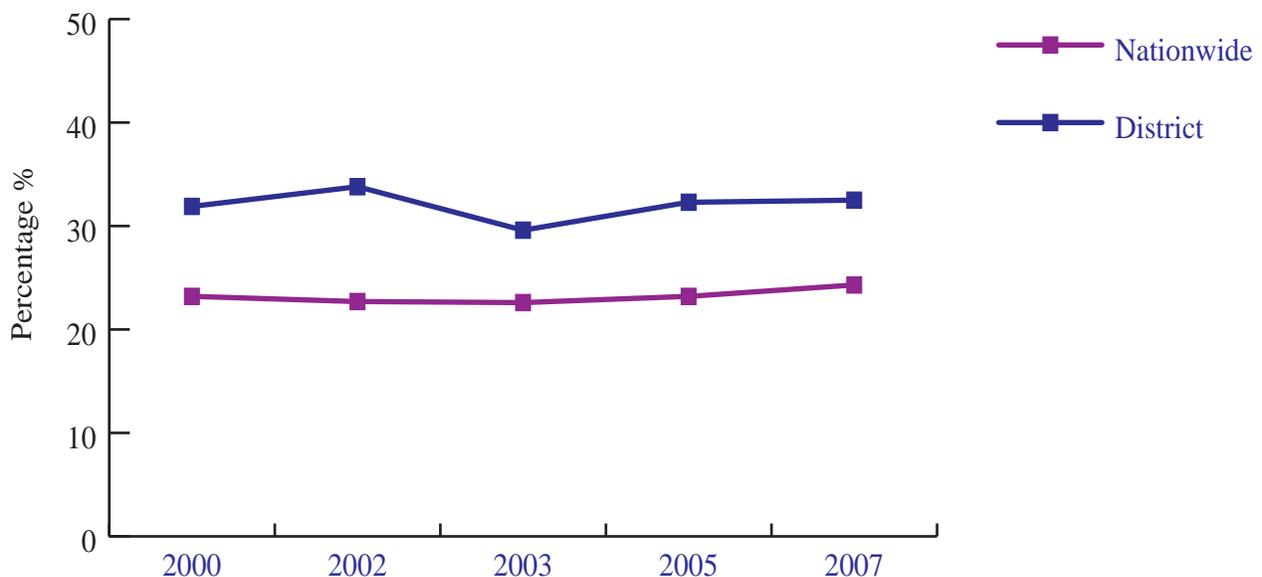
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

In addition to assisting with the maintenance of a healthy weight, eating the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables, and a variety of them, prevents many diseases. These include: heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, cholesterol, certain types of cancer, cataract and macular degeneration, and diverticulitis (an intestinal illness).⁵⁶

District respondents were asked a variety of questions about how often they consumed different types of fruits and vegetables— including fruit juices; fruit other than juice; green salad; potatoes not including French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips; carrots; and vegetables other than carrots, potatoes, or salad. The responses to all of these questions were combined to create one variable for the number of servings of fruits and vegetables respondents consumed on a daily basis.

Overall, one-third (33%) of District adults ate the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables. This was the highest BRFSS percentage of all states, as nationwide the average is 24%.⁵⁷

Figure 16. Consumption of at Least 5 Fruits and Vegetables Per Day for DC Adults



Since 2003, there has been an increase in the percent of District adults who eat at least five fruits and vegetables per day. (Figure 16)

- Women were more likely than men to consume the recommended five servings per day 36% versus 29%, respectively.
- Adults aged 35-44 were least likely than all other age groups to consume five or more servings per day, at 29%. This compares to 33-35% for all other age groups.
- By race/ethnicity, adults of other race/ethnicities (38%) and Caucasians (35%) were more likely

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

to consume five or more servings than African Americans (31%) and Hispanics (29%).

- As education increased, so did the percentage of adults who consumed the recommended five servings of fruits and vegetables per day; 29% of adults with less than a high school degree consumed five or more servings, compared to 36% of college graduates.
- Adults with a household income of \$75,000 and above, and those with a household income of \$35,000-\$49,999, were more likely than all other household income subgroups to consume five or more servings per day—35% for each.
- By Ward, adults residing in Ward 7 were least likely than adults in all other Wards to consume the recommended five servings, at 24%.
- Sixteen percent of adults did not drink any juice per day, 41% drank less than one serving of juice per day, 30% drank one to less than two servings of juice per day, and 13% drank two or more servings of juice per day.
- Less than half of adults, 44%, ate fruit (not including juice) less than once per day and another 4% never ate fruit. Twenty-nine percent of adults ate fruit one to less than two times per day, 15% ate fruit two to less than three times per day, and only 9% of adults ate fruit three or more times per day.
- District adults were least likely to eat green salad, as 65% ate green salad less than once per day, 22% ate green salad one to less than two times per day, and only 6% ate green salad two or more times per day compared to 8% who did not eat any green salad.
- Twenty-three percent of adults never ate potatoes, and 73% ate less than one serving per day of potatoes. Only 1% consumed potatoes two or more times per day.
- Very few District adults ate carrots; only 2% ate carrots two or more times per day, compared to 72% of adults who ate carrots less than once per day and 26% who never ate carrots.
- District adults were asked how often they ate vegetables other than carrots, potatoes, or salad. Forty percent ate other types of vegetables two or more times per day, 25% ate them less than once per day, and 2% never ate them.





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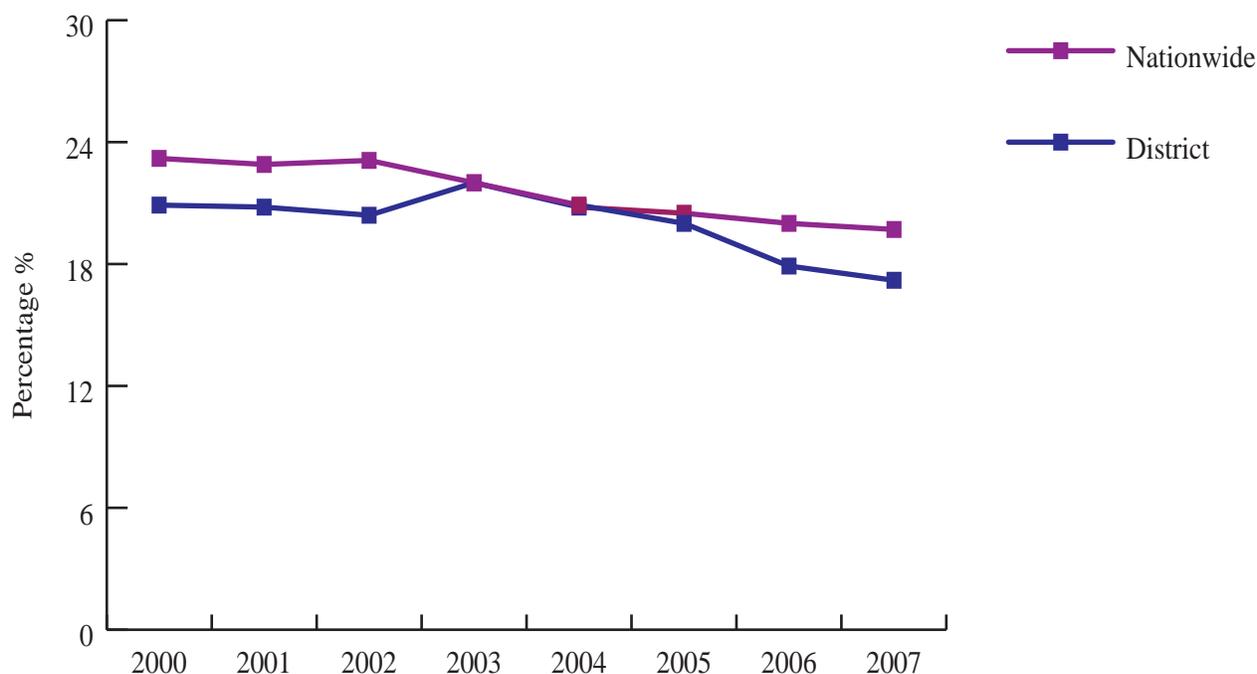
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Healthy People 2010 Objectives

- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Reduce cigarette smoking by adults to 12%; the District's rate is 17%.
- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Increase smoking cessation attempts by adult smokers to 75% (who stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit); the District's rate is 62%.
- **Goal Not Yet Met:** Increase the proportion of work sites with formal smoking policies that prohibit smoking or limit it to separately ventilated areas to 100%; the District's rate is 78% for workplaces that do not allow smoking in any public area, and 89% for work areas.

Although the prevalence of tobacco use has declined over recent years, in the U.S., tobacco use is still the leading preventable cause of death, resulting in almost 440,000 deaths each year (38,000 of which are estimated to be from exposure to second-hand smoke). Smoking harms almost every organ in the body, resulting in cancer, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory disease.⁵⁸ Tobacco use also results in over \$75 billion in direct medical costs.⁵⁹

Figure 17. DC Adults who are Current Smokers



Bidis are flavored cigarettes from India and other Southeast Asian countries. They have higher concentrations of nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide than traditional cigarettes sold in the U.S. The health effects of smoking bidis are similar to that of traditional cigarettes, including: cancer, coronary heart disease, heart attack, and chronic bronchitis.⁶⁰

District respondents were asked if they smoked cigarettes and/or bidis. If respondents currently smoked

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cigarettes, they were asked if they tried to quit within the past 12 months. All respondents, regardless of smoking status, were asked what strategies they believed would be most successful to prevent smoking.

Current Smoking

District respondents were first asked if they ever smoked 100 cigarettes or more in their life. Respondents who answered yes to this question were then asked if they still smoked cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all. Respondents who indicated that they smoked every day or some days are considered current smokers. Overall, 17% of District adults were current smokers. This is below the nationwide smoking rate reported by the BRFSS (20%), but higher than the 12% goal of Healthy People 2010.⁶¹ Since 2003, the percentage of current smokers has steadily declined. (Figure 17)

- Men were more likely than women to smoke—19% versus 16%, respectively.
- As age increased, from 18 to 54, prevalence rates of smoking increased—18% of adults aged 18-24 currently smoked cigarettes, compared to 21% of adults aged 45-54. From age 55-64 and 65 and older, prevalence rates of smoking decreased—20% of adults aged 55-64 smoked cigarettes, compared to 11% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans and adults of other race/ethnicities were considerably more likely than Caucasians and Hispanics to smoke; 24% of African Americans and 22% of adults of other race/ethnicities smoked, compared to 11% of Hispanics and 9% of Caucasians.
- By education, college graduates were much less likely than all other education subgroups to smoke cigarettes; 10% of college graduates smoked, compared to 25-28% of adults with some college or less.
- As household income increased, the percentage of cigarette smokers decreased; 31% of adults with a household income below \$25,000 smoked, compared to 9% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 5, 6, 7, and 8 were more likely to smoke cigarettes than adults in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 4. Smoking rates for Wards 5, 6, 7 and 8 were 21-34%, compared to 9-14% for all other Wards. Ward 8 adults were more likely to smoke than all demographic subgroups at 34%.

Quit Attempts

Current smokers were asked if they had stopped smoking for one day or more in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. Overall, 62% of current smokers tried to quit during the past year, less than the 75% target from Healthy People 2010.

- There was almost no difference in quit attempts by gender—62% of men and 63% of women tried to quit.

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- By age, adult smokers aged 35-44 and 65 and older, were the two subgroups least likely to have tried to quit, at rates of 58% and 57%, respectively.
- African Americans were more likely than Caucasians to try to quit smoking—64% versus 55%, respectively.
- Adult smokers with a high school degree were much more likely than all other education subgroups to have tried to quit at 71%.
- By household income, adult smokers with a household income below \$15,000, and those with a household income of \$25,000-34,999, were more likely to have tried to quit—70% and 74%, respectively. Adult smokers with a household income of \$35,000-\$49,999 and \$75,000 and higher were least likely to try to quit, at 52% for each.
- Adult smokers residing in Ward 5 were more likely to have tried to quit smoking than adults residing in all other Wards at 74%. Adult smokers in Ward 3 were the least likely to try to quit at 49%, which is also the lowest percentage of quit attempts compared to all demographic subgroups.

Smoking 100 Cigarettes

All adults were asked if they ever smoked 100 cigarettes in their entire life; 40% said that they had.

- Men were more likely than women to have smoked 100 cigarettes—42% versus 37%, respectively.
- As age increased, so did the percentage of adults who ever smoked 100 cigarettes; 23% of adults aged 18-24 had done so compared to 54% of adults aged 55-64 and 48% of adults aged 65 and older.
- African Americans were slightly more likely than all other race/ethnic subgroups to have smoked 100 cigarettes at 43%.
- By education and household income, the two subgroups more likely to have smoked 100 cigarettes were: adults with a high school diploma (48%), and adults living in a household with a household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 (49%).
- Adults residing in Wards 5, 7, and 8 were more likely than adults in all other Wards to have smoked 100 cigarettes—46%, 47%, and 49%, respectively.

Status of Ever Smokers

Adults who ever smoked 100 cigarettes were asked if they currently smoked cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all. Twenty-eight percent of these adults smoked every day, 15% smoked some days, and 57% smoked not at all.

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- There were only small differences by gender as to whether or not adults who smoked 100 cigarettes currently smoked.
- As age increased, the percentage of every day and some day smokers decreased. Thirty-five percent of 25-34 year-olds who smoked at least 100 cigarettes smoked every day and 22% smoked some days, compared with only 14% of adults aged 65 and older who smoked every day and 9% who smoked some days.
- African Americans and adults of other race/ethnicities who smoked at least 100 cigarettes were more likely than Caucasians and Hispanics to be current smokers; 38% of African Americans and 30% of adults of other race/ethnicities smoked every day, compared to 13% of Caucasians and 25% of Hispanics.
- By education, as levels increased, smoking decreased; 44% of adults with less than high school education who smoked at least 100 cigarettes now smoke every day compared to 16% of college graduates.
- Adults with household incomes of \$75,000 who smoked at least 100 cigarettes were least likely to smoke every day, at only 14%, compared to 32-42% for all other household income subgroups.
- By Ward, adults in Ward 8 who smoked at least 100 cigarettes were much more likely than adults residing in all other Wards to smoke every day—52%, compared to 15-39% for all other Wards. The prevalence rate of every day smoking for Ward 8 residents is the highest compared to all demographic subgroups.

Workplace Smoking Policies

Adults who worked were asked about the smoking policies at their place of employment. First, workers were asked about smoking policies in public places. Seventy-eight percent of adult workers said that smoking was not allowed in any public area, and another 12% stated that smoking was allowed in some public areas. The Healthy People 2010 goal for this measure is 100%.

- There were only small differences by gender for this measure.
- By age, older workers, those 55 and older, were more likely than younger workers, those 54 and younger, to work at a place where smoking was not allowed in any public area; 82-84% of adults aged 55 and older compared to 77-78% of adults aged 54 and younger.
- Caucasians (87%) and adults of other race/ethnicities (82%) were much more likely than African Americans (69%) and Hispanics (72%) to work in a place where smoking was not allowed in any public area.
- As education and household income increased, so did the percentage of adult workers who were

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employed at a place where smoking was not allowed in any public area. By education, 63% of working adults with less than a high school degree were employed at a place where smoking was not allowed in any public area, compared to 84% of college graduates. By household income, 56% of working adults with a household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 worked at a place where smoking was not allowed in any public area, (the lowest percent compared to all demographic subgroups) compared to 85% of working adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.

- By Ward, with the exception of Wards 5 (71%), 7 (68%), and 8 (60%), over 80% of adult workers were employed at a place where smoking was not allowed in any public area.

Working adults were also asked about the official smoking policy for work areas; 89% of adults stated that smoking was not allowed in any work area. The Healthy People 2010 goal for this measure is 100%.

- There was little variation by gender and age in the percentage of workplaces that prohibited smoking in work areas.
- By race/ethnicity, working Caucasians were more likely than working adults of all other race/ethnicities to have a job where smoking was not allowed in any work area (93%). This compares to 86% for African Americans, 85% for Hispanics, and 82% for adults of other race/ethnicities.
- As education and household income increased, so did the percentage of adults who worked at a place where smoking was not allowed in any work area. While 92-93% of working adults in the highest education and household income subgroups were employed at a place where smoking was not allowed in any work area, 75-77% of working adults in the lowest education and household income subgroups stated such.
- By Ward, working adults residing in Wards 7 and 8 were least likely to work at a place where smoking was not allowed in any work area (85% and 81%, respectively), compared to working adults in all other wards, where smoking bans occurred in 88% or more of workplaces.





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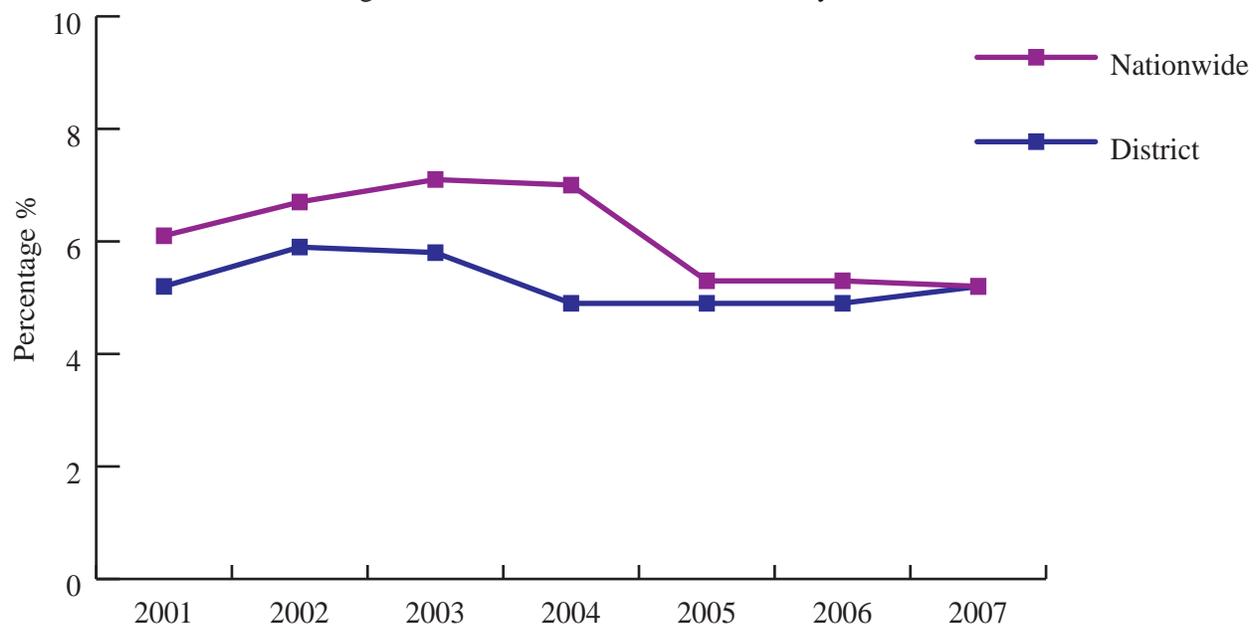
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Healthy People 2010 Objective

- ***Goal Not Yet Met:*** Reduce the proportion of adults engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages to 6%; the District's rate is 16%.

Alcohol use has immediate and long-term health effects for society. Excessive alcohol use (heavy and binge drinking) has been shown to cause liver disease, myocardial infarction, stroke, dementia, cancer, unintentional injuries, intimate partner violence and child maltreatment, risky sexual behaviors, miscarriage and stillbirth, and alcohol poisoning. Excessive alcohol use is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death. In 2001, alcohol use was attributed to over 75,000 deaths. In 2003, over two million hospitalizations and over four million emergency room visits were attributed to alcohol-related conditions.⁶²

Figure 18. DC Adults who Drank Heavily



Heavy Drinking

Heavy drinking is defined as drinking two or more drinks per day for men and one or more drinks per day for women. The prevalence of heavy drinking for District adults is 5%, the same percentage nationwide for the BRFSS.⁶⁴

The prevalence of heavy drinking has remained steady since 2005. (Figure 18)

- Women were twice as likely as men to be considered heavy drinkers—7% versus 3%, respectively.
- As age decreased, the percentage of heavy drinkers increased; 4% of adults aged 65 and

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older were heavy drinkers, compared to 8% of adults aged 18-24.

- Caucasians were the race/ethnic group more likely to be heavy drinkers; 9% of Caucasians were heavy drinkers compared to 4% of Hispanics and adults of other race/ethnicities and 3% of African Americans.
- As education increased, so did the percentage of heavy drinkers—while only 2% of adults with less than a high school degree were heavy drinkers, 4% of adults with some college, and 7% of college graduates, were heavy drinkers.
- By household income, adults with the highest household income levels, above \$75,000, had the highest prevalence rates, at 7%. Adults with household incomes of \$25,000-\$34,999 had the lowest rates, at only 1%.
- Adults residing in Ward 3 were much more likely to be heavy drinkers than adults residing in all other Wards, at 9%. Adults in Ward 7 were the least likely to be heavy drinkers, at a prevalence rate of 2%.

Binge Drinking

Binge drinking is defined as when men drink five or more, and women drink four or more alcoholic drinks within a two-hour time period. While often thought of as a behavior of college students, 70% of binge drinking episodes are among adults aged 25 years and older. Binge drinkers are also much more likely to report driving under the influence of alcohol than non-binge drinkers.⁶³

District respondents were asked a variety of questions about their alcohol intake during the past 30 days. This included whether or not they had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage, how many days per week or per month they drank, how many alcoholic drinks they drank in a day on average, how many times they binge drank, and finally, the highest number of alcoholic drinks they consumed on any occasion.

Overall, 16.1% of District adults engaged in binge drinking in the past month. This is very similar to the national average per the BRFSS of 15.8%, and much higher than the percentage of District adults who were considered heavy drinkers (5%).⁶⁵ This rate is also higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 6%.

- Men were more likely than women to be binge drinkers—19% versus 13%, respectively.
- As age decreased, the likelihood that one was a binge drinker increased considerably. While only 5% of adults aged 65 and older were binge drinkers, and 9-10% of adults aged 45-64 were binge drinkers, 20% of adults aged 35-44 were binge drinkers, and 27-28% of adults aged 18-34 were binge drinkers, the highest percent compared to all demographic subgroups.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians had the highest rates of binge drinking (24%), followed by Hispanics (17%), adults of other race/ethnicities (11%), and African Americans (10%).

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- As education increased, so did the percentage of binge drinkers; 11% of adults with less than a high school degree were binge drinkers compared with 19% of college graduates.
- Adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more were more likely to binge drink than all household income subgroups at 20%. Adults with a household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 were least likely to do so at 10%.
- By Ward, adults residing in Wards 1 and 6 were more likely to binge drink, at 23% and 20%, respectively, and Ward 8 adults were least likely to binge drink, at 9%.

Alcohol Consumption Within the Past 30 Days

Sixty-two percent of District adults consumed at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days. This is seven percentage points higher than the national average for the BRFSS, at 55%.⁶⁶ The District's rate has had little variation since 2001. (Figure 19%)

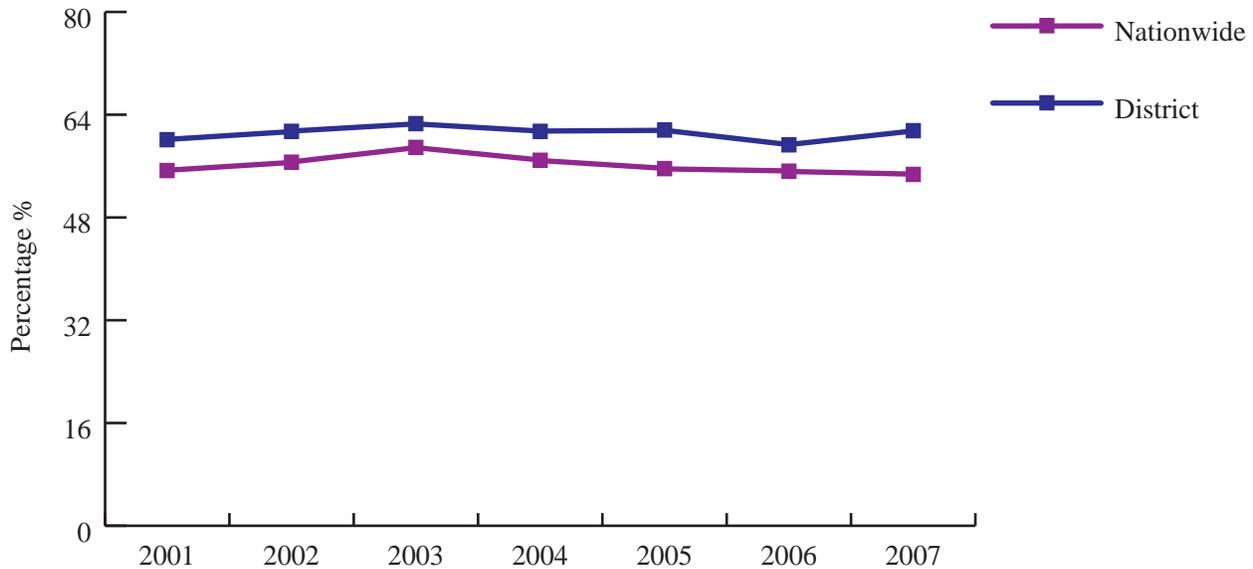
- Men were more likely than women to have consumed alcohol—69% versus 55%, respectively.
- Adults aged 25-44 were more likely to have consumed alcohol than all other age groups; 72% of 25-34 year-olds and 68% of 35-44 year-olds had done so. Only adults aged 65 and older consumed alcohol in the past 30 days at a prevalence of less than half at (43%).
- Caucasians were much more likely than all other race/ethnic groups (as well as all demographic subgroups) to have consumed alcohol, at 84%. Adults of other race/ethnicities had the next highest rates at 65%, followed by Hispanics (53%) and African Americans (45%).
- As education and household income increased, so did the percentage of adults who consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, with marked increases for the highest categories. By education, while only 28% of adults with less than a high school degree consumed alcohol, 52% of adults with some college had and 77% of college graduates had. By household income, 33% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, compared to 67% of adults with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 and 81% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or above.
- Adults residing in Wards 2, 3, and 6 were much more likely to have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days than residents of all other Wards; 74% of Ward 2 residents, 78% of Ward 3 residents, and 72% of Ward 6 residents.

Adults who consumed alcohol were asked how many days in the past 30 they consumed alcohol. When the data is analyzed to include all adults, those who did and did not drink, 20% drank less than one day per week, 17% drank 1 or 2 days per week, 12% 3 or 4 days per week, and 12% 5 to 7 days per week.

- By gender, men drank on more days per week than women did—29% of men drank on three or more days per week, compared with 19% of women.

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Figure 19. DC Adults who Drank at Least 1 Alcoholic Drink within the Past 30 Days



- Adults aged 18-24 were much less likely than all other age groups to drink at least one alcoholic beverage on three or more days per week; 8% of 18-24 year-olds had done so, compared to 22-26% of adults aged 25 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, Caucasians had drastically higher percentages of alcohol consumption on three to four and five to seven days per week compared to all other race/ethnicities. Twenty-one percent of Caucasians drank on three to four days per week, compared to 6-10% of all other race/ethnic groups, and 24% of Caucasians drank on five to seven days per week, compared to 3-11% for all other race/ethnic groups. These rates for Caucasians were also the highest compared to all demographic subgroups.
- As education increased, so did the number of days per week that adults drank. While only 3% of adults with less than a high school degree drank on three or more days per week, 35% of college graduates did.
- By household income, adults in the highest household income category, \$75,000 or more, had the highest rates for the number of days drinking alcohol; 8% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 drank on three or more days, compared to 39% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- By Ward, adults in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 6 exhibited the most number of days consuming alcohol, all between 31-42%.

Adults who consumed alcohol were asked about the average number of alcoholic drinks they had on days

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when they drank. Almost half, 48%, had only one drink on average, and another 45% had two or three drinks on average on each occasion. Only 5% of adults consumed four or five drinks and 2% six more.

- Women were more likely than men to consume only one drink on average (55% versus 42%, respectively), and men were more likely than women to consume four or more drinks on average (9% versus 5%, respectively).
- As age increased, the number of alcoholic beverages consumed on one occasion decreased. While only 28% of adults aged 18-24 consumed one drink on average, 64% of adults aged 65 and older had done so. At the opposite end of the scale, 20% of adults aged 18-24 consumed four or more drinks on average on each occasion, compared to 3% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans and adults of other race/ethnicities were more likely to only consume one drink on average, (50% and 51%, respectively) compared to Caucasians (47%) and Hispanics (40%). Hispanics were much more likely than all other race/ethnicities to consume six or more drinks on average, at 8%, compared to 0-3% for all other race/ethnic groups.
- By education and household income, adults at the lowest levels consumed the most alcohol, on average, on a single occasion. By education, 17% of adults with less than a high school degree consumed six or more drinks on average (the highest for all demographic subgroups), compared to only 1% of college graduates. By household income, 12% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 drank six or more alcoholic beverages, on average, on a single occasion, compared to 1% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or higher.
- There were small differences by Ward.

Adults were asked how many times they binge drank in the past 30 days. Out of all adults, including those who did not binge drink, 11% had done so one time, 9% two or three times, 4% four or five times, and 3% six or more times.

- While men were slightly more likely to binge drink than women, there were similar rates by gender regarding the number of occasions adults binge drank.
- As age decreased, the number of times an adult binge drank increased; 22% of adults aged 18-24 binge drank on four or more occasions, compared to only 3% of adults aged 55 and older.
- Hispanics were much more likely to binge drink, and to do so on more occasions, than all other race/ethnic groups were. While 33% of Hispanics binge drank, 11% did so on four or more occasions.
- As education and household income decreased, the number of episodes of binge drinking in the past 30 days increased. By education, while 14% of adults with less than a high school degree

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

binge drank on four or more occasions, 6% of college graduates had done so. By household income, 17% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 binge drank on four or more occasions, compared to 6% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

- By Ward, Adults in Wards 1 and 7 were most likely to binge drink on four or more occasions —10% for each.

Adults who consumed alcohol were also asked about the highest number of alcoholic drinks they consumed on any occasion in the last 30 days. Twenty-two percent of District adults consumed only one drink, 48% consumed two or three drinks, 18% four or five drinks, and 12% consumed six or more alcoholic beverages.

Demographic subgroups with higher consumption rates include: men more than women; younger more than older; Hispanics and Caucasians more so than African Americans and adults of other race/ethnicities; the least-educated compared to those with higher levels of education; individuals with the lowest levels of household income; and adults residing in Wards 1, 2, and 7.



SEXUAL ASSAULT

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Nationwide, 10.6% of women and 2.1% of men have reported having non-consensual sex at some point in their lives. Within the past 12 months, 2.5% of women and 0.9% of men experienced non-consensual sex.⁶⁷

Non-consensual sexual touching and sex leads to long-term health problems. These include: chronic pain, headaches, stomach problems, and sexually transmitted diseases. Additional health problems because of sexual violence include eating disorders and depression, and attempted and actual suicide because of the anger and stress that result from the assault. Victims of sexual violence are more likely to partake in risky behaviors, such as smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, and risky sexual behaviors. Finally, approximately 32,000 pregnancies each year are a result of rape.⁶⁸

District adults were asked if they had been the victim of non-consensual sexual touching or nonconsensual sex within the past 12 months. Very few adults were the victim of non-consensual sexual touching, 2%, and 6% were the victim of non-consensual sex.

- Women were more likely than men to be a victim of non-consensual sexual touching (1% for men versus 2% for women), but more than four times likely to be the victim of non-consensual sex (2% for men versus 9% for women).
- Adults aged 18-24 were much more likely than all other age groups to be a victim of non-consensual sexual touching; 8% for 18-24 year-olds, compared to 2% or less for all other age groups. Adults aged 35-64 were more likely than adults aged 18-34 and 65 and older to be the victim of non-consensual sex; 7% of adults aged 35-64 compared to 5% of adults aged 25-34, 4% of adults aged 18-24 and 3% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, adults of other race/ethnicities were more likely than Caucasians, African Americans, and Hispanics to be a victim of non-consensual sexual touching (4% for adults of other race/ethnicities, compared to 2% or less for all other race/ethnicities). Caucasians and African Americans were more likely than Hispanics and adults of other race/ethnicities to be a victim of non-consensual sex (7% of Caucasians and 6% of African Americans were victims, compared to 4% of Hispanics and 4% of adults of other race/ethnicities).
- Adults with a high school degree were more likely than adults of all other education levels to be a victim of non-consensual sexual touching; 3% of high school graduates were a victim, compared to 1% of all other educational subgroups. For non-consensual sex, adults with some college were most likely to be the victim compared to all other subgroups; 9% of adults with some college were the victim of non-consensual sex, compared to 6% of college graduates, 5% of adults with less than a high school degree, and 3% of high school graduates.
- By household income, adults in the lowest subgroups (less than \$24,999) were more likely to be a victim of non-consensual sexual touching (3% for household incomes less than \$24,999 compared to 2% or less for household incomes of \$25,000 or more). Adults with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 were slightly more likely than all other subgroups to be a victim of

SEXUAL ASSAULT

non-consensual sex (7%, compared to 5-6% for all other subgroups).

- By Ward, adults residing in Ward 8 were more likely to be the victim of non-consensual sexual touching (4% for Ward 8 versus 2% or less for all other Wards). For non-consensual sex, adults residing in Wards 2 and 8 were more likely to be a victim, at 10% and 9% respectively, compared to 4-7% for all other Wards.

Relationship to the Aggressor

Adults who were the victim of non-consensual sex were asked about their relationship to the aggressor. The most common response (31%) was that the aggressor was someone other than an intimate partner, someone they were casually dating, a friend, stranger, parent, a relative, or by multiple people. Three other common responses were that the aggressor was a former intimate partner (17%), a friend (16%), or a stranger or someone they had known for less than 24 hours (12%).

Gender of the Aggressor

Adults who were the victim of non-consensual sex were asked the gender of the aggressor. While the numbers are too small to analyze the data for male victims, the majority of female victims (99.8%) said that the aggressor was a male.



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) occurs when a person abuses someone else with whom they are in a close relationship. This includes current and former spouses and persons one is dating. IPV includes four different behaviors: physical abuse, sexual abuse, threats of abuse, and emotional abuse.

IPV can result in death, as well as minor and major physical injuries. Minor injuries include cuts, bruises, and welts. Major injuries include broken bones, internal bleeding, and head trauma. Emotional harm is another result of IPV, which can result in suicide and partaking in risky behaviors such as smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, and risky sexual activity.⁶⁹

Physical Violence

Adults were asked if they had ever been a victim of intimate partner physical violence. Twelve percent were threatened with physical violence, 13% had been a victim of attempted physical violence, and 14% were a victim of physical violence.

- Women were more likely than men to be a victim of threatened (14% versus 8%), attempted (15% versus 11%), and actual physical violence (16% versus 11%).
- By age, adults aged 35-54 were more likely to be a victim of threatened (14%) and attempted (16%) intimate partner violence, and adults aged 35-44 and 45-54 were most likely to be the victim of actual physical violence 16 and 17%, respectively. Adults aged 65 and older were least likely to be a victim of all types of intimate partner violence.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans were more likely to be a victim of threatened physical violence (15%), and African Americans (16%) and adults of other race/ethnicities (16%) were more likely than Caucasians (9%) and Hispanics (12%) to be a victim of attempted physical violence. African Americans were also more likely to be the victim of actual physical violence, at 17%.
- Adults with some college were more likely than all other subgroups of education to be a victim of threatened (15%), attempted (17%), and actual (18%) intimate partner physical violence.
- By household income, adults in the lowest household income categories less than \$24,999 were more likely to be a victim of intimate partner violence, between 17-19% for each type, threatened, attempted, and actual.
- Adults in Ward 8 were much more likely than adults of all other Wards to be a victim of threatened (23%), attempted (24%), and actual (27%) physical violence. These were the highest rates for all types of physical violence compared to all demographic subgroups.

Sexual Violence

Adults were asked if they had ever experienced unwanted sex by an intimate partner; 6% responded that they had.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Women were three times more likely than men to be a victim of sexual violence—9% versus 2% respectively.
- Adults aged 35-44 and 45-54 were more likely than all other age subgroups to be a victim of sexual violence—7% and 8%, respectively. Adults aged 18-24 and 65 and older were least likely—4% for each.
- Caucasians were slightly less likely than all other race/ethnicities to have been a victim of intimate partner sexual violence; 4% of Caucasians were the victim, compared to 6% of adults of other race/ethnicities, and 7% of African Americans and Hispanics.
- Adults with some college were more likely than all other education subgroups to be the victim of sexual violence—8%. This is compared to 5-6% for all other subgroups.
- Adults with the lowest household incomes had higher rates of intimate partner sexual violence; 7% of adults with a household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 had been a victim of sexual violence, and 10% of adults with a household income below \$15,000 had been a victim.
- Nine percent of Adults in Wards 8, were more likely to have been a victim of intimate partner sexual violence compared to Wards 4 (4.8%) and 6 (4.3%).

Recent Violence

Six percent of District residents had been a victim of either physical or sexual violence within the past 12 months.



HIV / AIDS

HIV / AIDS

In 2003, it was estimated that over one million persons in the U.S. had HIV/AIDS, and the CDC estimates that each year, 40,000 persons become infected with HIV. HIV testing is important as those who do not know they are infected can infect others unknowingly, and are unable to take advantage of the multitude of drugs available to keep them healthy and extend their lives. While 16 to 22 million persons are tested for HIV each year in the U.S., in 2003, it was estimated that about 300,000 persons did not know they were infected with the virus.⁷⁰

Many clinics are now offering a rapid HIV test, which can provide an individual with their HIV status within five to 30 minutes. With the standard screening test, if the individual does not follow-up themselves to learn the results, it may take weeks for an outreach worker to locate the person and tell them of their HIV status—which in itself can take up to several weeks to confirm.⁷¹

Respondents under the age of 65 were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV, how long it had been since they were last tested, and if the test was done via a rapid HIV test. Seventy percent of District adults had been tested for HIV.

- There were only small differences by gender and household income as to whether or not adults had an HIV test.
- Adults aged 25-34 (74%) and 35-44 (81%) were more likely than all other age subgroups to have had an HIV test. Adults aged 55-64 were least likely to have had an HIV test, at 52%.
- African Americans were more likely than all other race/ethnicities to have had an HIV test, at 77%, compared to 63-66% for all other race/ethnic subgroups.
- Adults with a high school degree (73%) or those who attended some college (74%) were more likely to have had an HIV test compared to adults without a high school degree (69%) or with a college degree (68%).
- By Ward, adults in Ward 8 were much more likely than residents of all other Wards to have had an HIV test, at (85%); this is also the highest testing rate compared to all demographic subgroups. Residents of Ward 3 were least likely than adults of all other Wards to never have an HIV test (57%).

Time Since Last HIV Test

Adults who had an HIV test were asked when they had the test. Over half, 55%, had the test within the past two years, (2005-2007) and another 21% had the test between 2003 and 2005.

- There were only small differences by gender as to when adults had their last HIV test.
- Adults aged 18-24 were much more likely to have had the test within the past two years than all other age groups, at 80%. This compares to 49-63% for adults aged 25-64.

HIV / AIDS

- Sixty-four to sixty-six percent of African Americans, Hispanics, and adults of other race/ethnicities had an HIV test within the past two years—compared to only 36% of Caucasians.
- Adults with lower levels of education were much more likely to have had an HIV test within the past two years compared to adults with higher levels of education; 78% of adults without a high school degree had the test since 2006, compared to 64% of adults with some college and 44% of adults with a college degree.
- Only 39% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 had an HIV test within the past two years. This is compared to 61-79% for adults in all other household income subgroups. Adults with a household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 were most likely to have had their last HIV test within the past two years, at 79%.
- There were significant differences by Ward. Eighty-two percent of adults residing in Ward 8 had an HIV test within the past two years. This compares to just over one-third, 35%, of adults in Ward 2.

Place of Last HIV Test

Adults who had an HIV test were asked where they had their most recent test—at a private doctor or HMO, a counseling or testing site, a hospital, a clinic, at home, or somewhere else. Over half, 52%, of adults had the HIV test at a private doctor's office or HMO. The next most common places to have the test were at a clinic, 20%, or at a hospital, at 15%.

- Women were more likely than men to have had the test at a private doctor or HMO; 56% versus 48%, respectively. Men were more likely than women to have had the test at a hospital; 17% versus 13%, respectively.
- By age, adults aged 18-24 were least likely than all other adults to have an HIV test at a private doctor or HMO (37% compared to 45-60% for adults aged 25 and older). Instead, adults aged 18-24 were more likely to have the test done at a clinic, compared to all other age groups (36% compared to 18-21% for adults aged 25 and older).
- Caucasians and adults of other race/ethnicities were much more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to have their most recent HIV test at a private doctor's office or HMO—63% for Caucasians and 55% for other race/ethnicities, compared to 47% for African Americans and 31% for Hispanics. Hispanic adults were more than twice as likely as all other race/ethnicities to have the test at a clinic, 44%.
- As education increased, so did the likelihood that adults had their HIV test at a private doctor's office or HMO—23% for adults with less than a high school degree compared to 62% for adults with a college degree. As education decreased, the likelihood that the test was conducted at a clinic increased—15% for adults with a college degree compared to 49% for adults with less than a high school degree.

HIV / AIDS

- By household income, the likelihood of having the test at a private doctor's office or HMO increased as household income increased, and the likelihood of having the test at a clinic increased as household income decreased. For tests conducted at a private doctor's office or HMO, 64% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more had done so, compared to 24% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000. For having the test done at a clinic, 45% of adults with a household income less than \$15,000 had the test done there, compared to 13% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- By Ward, adults residing in Ward 8 were more likely to have the test at a hospital, 22%, and adults in Wards 1 and 2 were least likely to have the test at a hospital (11% for each). Very few adults in Ward 3 had their most recent HIV test at a clinic (8%), compared to 15-29% for all other Wards. Adults in Ward 8 were much more likely than adults in all other Wards to have their most recent HIV test at a counseling and testing site (11%), compared to 1-6% for all other Wards.

Rapid HIV Test

District adults who had an HIV test were asked if the test was a rapid test. Just over one-third, 34%, of District adults who had an HIV test had a rapid HIV test.

- Men were more likely than women to have a rapid HIV test—37% versus 32%, respectively.
- Adults aged 35-44 and 55-64 were more likely than adults aged 18-34 and 45-54 to have had a rapid HIV test; 41% of adults aged 45-54 and 39% of adults aged 65 and older had a rapid HIV test, compared to 25% of adults aged 35-44 and 30% of adults aged 55-64.
- African Americans and Hispanics were more than twice as likely as Caucasians to have a rapid HIV test; 40% of African Americans and 46% of Hispanics had a rapid HIV test, compared to 14% of Caucasians.
- By education, the use of a rapid HIV test was most prevalent among adults with a high school degree (51%). Only 24% of college graduates had a rapid HIV test.
- Forty-two to forty-four percent of adults with household incomes of \$49,000 or less had a rapid HIV test, compared to only 30% of adults with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 and 19% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- By Ward, adult residents of Ward 8 were much more likely than residents of all other Wards to have a rapid HIV test, at 49%. Ward 6 residents were least likely to have a rapid HIV test, as only 24% stated such.



SEXUAL ORIENTATION

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender adults are at increased risk for suicide, eating disorders, substance abuse, and breast and anal cancer. Many of these risks are never addressed because adults and physicians do not communicate with each other about sexual orientation, nor do physicians fully understand the health care issues specific to non-heterosexuals.⁷²

Respondents were asked about their sexual orientation, and if they described themselves as heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual/other. District-wide, 93% of adults described themselves as heterosexual, 5% as homosexual, and 2% as bisexual/other.

- Women were more likely than men to describe themselves as heterosexual (96% versus 89%, respectively).
- Respondents aged 65 and older were more likely to describe themselves as heterosexual (97%).
- African Americans and Hispanics were more likely than Caucasians and adults of other race/ethnicities to identify themselves as heterosexual; 96% of African Americans and 94% of Hispanics, compared to 89% of Caucasians and 87% of adults of other race/ethnicities.
- As education and household income increased, the likelihood that an adult identified himself or herself as heterosexual decreased. By education, 97% of adults with less than a high school degree identified themselves as heterosexual, compared to 91% of adults with a college degree. By household income, 95% of adults with a household income below \$34,999 identified themselves as heterosexual compared to 90% of adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or higher.
- By Ward, adults in Wards 1, 2, and 6 were least likely than adults in all other Wards to identify themselves as heterosexual (88%, 88%, and 87%, respectively), and much more likely to identify themselves as homosexual (11%, 11%, and 9%, respectively).
- Overall, the rates for bisexual/other were very small, with a few exceptions: adults aged 18-24 (5%), adults of other race/ethnicities (6%), adults with a household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (5%), and adults residing in Ward 6 (4%).



VETERAN STATUS

VETERAN STATUS

Collecting information on Veteran status on the BRFSS began in 2002. It is important to understand the health status of veterans, as well as their specific behavioral risk factors. The information can also be used to develop programs that prevent and control health problems for this population.⁷³ Respondents were asked if they had ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, either in the regular military, National Guard, or a military reserve unit. Ten percent of District adults had ever served on active duty.⁷⁴

Demographic differences are as follows:

- Men were much more likely than women to be a veteran—19% versus 2%, respectively.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood that an adult was a veteran—2% of adults aged 18-24 were a veteran, compared to 23% of adults aged 65 and older.
- By race/ethnicity, African Americans were disproportionately more likely to be a veteran (12%), and Hispanics were least likely (4%).
- Adults with some college were more likely than all other education subgroups to be a veteran, at 17%.
- By household income, adults with a household income of \$35,000 to \$74,999 were most likely to be a veteran (13–14%).
- Adults in Wards 1, 2, and 6 were least likely to be a veteran than adults residing in all other Wards were—6%, 7%, and 7%, respectively.

**Table 1. Demographic Data for the District of Columbia from
2000 Census, 2007 American Community survey, and The 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS**

| | 2007 Census | 2007 American Community Survey | Unweighted 2007 DC BRFSS | Weighted 2007 DC BRFSS |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 46.3 | 46.3 | 38.2 | 46.7 |
| Female | 53.7 | 53.7 | 61.8 | 53.3 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 3.0 | 6.7 |
| 25-34 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 14.1 | 21.4 |
| 35-44 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 27.2 |
| 45-54 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 15.5 |
| 55-64 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 21.3 | 13.4 |
| 65-74 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 25.4 | 15.8 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 31.8 | 35.5 | 47.2 | 36.1 |
| African American | 55.7 | 51.3 | 42.0 | 46.9 |
| Hispanic | 7.3 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 10.3 |
| Other | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| EDUCATION** | | | | |
| Less than High School | 22.2 | 14.3 | 8.3 | 10.7 |
| High School Graduate | 20.6 | 21.8 | 14.8 | 17.0 |
| Some College | 18.2 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 17.8 |
| College Graduate | 39.1 | 47.5 | 60.4 | 54.5 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 20.7 | 15.6 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 12.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 13.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 25.4 | 38.5 | 46.0 | 45.2 |

* The age distribution on the CDC BRFSS website includes imputed values for those who said don't know or refused for age. The table above codes these responses as missing.

**Education distributions for the 2000 Census data are based on adults aged 25 and older.

Table 2. 2000 Census, 2007 District of Columbia BRFSS Ward Data

| WARD | 2000 Census | Unweighted 2007 DC BRFSS | Weighted 2007 DC BRFSS |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Percent | | |
| Ward 1 | 13.2 | 7.2 | 6.6 |
| Ward 2 | 13.9 | 7.0 | 5.2 |
| Ward 3 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 13.4 |
| Ward 4 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 14.7 |
| Ward 5 | 12.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| Ward 6 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 9.8 |
| Ward 7 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 10.7 |
| Ward 8 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 |
| Don't Know | N/A | 19.9 | 23.3 |

Table 3. 2004 District of Columbia BRFSS Demographic Data, by Ward

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Don't Know |
|-----------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|
| | Percent | | | | | | | | |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 42.0 | 52.3 | 51.8 | 47.2 | 49.8 | 46.8 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 49.3 |
| Female | 58.0 | 47.7 | 48.2 | 52.8 | 50.2 | 53.2 | 63.0 | 63.5 | 50.7 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 3.4 | 0 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 12.4 |
| 25-34 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 17.9 | 15.9 | 11.4 | 23.7 | 17.7 | 21.9 | 30.1 |
| 35-44 | 32.9 | 21.9 | 25.5 | 29.6 | 22.9 | 32.9 | 17.0 | 27.7 | 30.8 |
| 45-54 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 18.0 | 13.1 | 10.8 |
| 55-64 | 14.5 | 18.9 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 7.8 |
| 65-74 | 11.9 | 21.9 | 17.5 | 19.8 | 23.3 | 11.7 | 21.1 | 15.6 | 8.1 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 45.7 | 67.0 | 73.3 | 23.6 | 12.6 | 56.6 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 41.0 |
| African American | 40.4 | 21.9 | 7.3 | 62.5 | 76.9 | 35.9 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 25.0 |
| Hispanic | 8.9 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 23.4 |
| Other | 5.0 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 10.6 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 8.4 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 15.7 |
| High School Graduate | 11.6 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 12.6 | 32.5 | 37.8 | 14.4 |
| Some College | 14.0 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 21.1 | 28.1 | 16.4 | 24.2 | 27.4 | 13.7 |
| College Graduate | 65.9 | 78.2 | 82.5 | 53.4 | 41.7 | 64.3 | 28.6 | 19.4 | 56.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 10.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 12.8 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 21.4 | 22.9 | 12.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 5.2 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 9.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 12.1 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 17.3 | 11.5 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 11.2 |
| \$75,000+ | 48.2 | 61.7 | 73.8 | 47.3 | 30.3 | 56.0 | 20.2 | 15.1 | 44.4 |

Table 4. Perceived Health Status by Selected Demographics and Ward
 “How would you rate your general health?”

| | N | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Fair | Poor |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3924 | 26.9 | 33.8 | 25.8 | 9.9 | 3.6 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1501 | 26.7 | 34.9 | 25.7 | 9.5 | 3.1 |
| Female | 2423 | 27.0 | 32.9 | 25.9 | 10.2 | 4.1 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 114 | 23.1 | 33.3 | 37.7 | 5.4 | 0.5 |
| 25-34 | 545 | 32.3 | 39.2 | 22.5 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| 35-44 | 706 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 20.3 | 8.3 | 1.6 |
| 45-54 | 692 | 26.0 | 30.8 | 26.8 | 12.1 | 4.2 |
| 55-64 | 828 | 20.7 | 30.3 | 28.9 | 13.0 | 7.0 |
| 65-74 | 975 | 13.0 | 30.7 | 31.2 | 17.0 | 8.1 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1825 | 39.2 | 41.3 | 15.8 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| African American | 1605 | 18.9 | 29.9 | 31.4 | 14.0 | 5.8 |
| Hispanic | 220 | 20.0 | 24.4 | 34.3 | 16.5 | 4.8 |
| Other | 192 | 28.3 | 35.2 | 27.2 | 7.4 | 2.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 317 | 10.0 | 17.2 | 36.1 | 26.1 | 10.6 |
| High School Graduate | 574 | 14.3 | 25.2 | 36.0 | 17.2 | 7.2 |
| Some College | 649 | 18.5 | 33.8 | 33.0 | 9.9 | 4.7 |
| College Graduate | 2371 | 36.8 | 39.7 | 18.3 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 323 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 32.9 | 25.1 | 14.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 401 | 11.1 | 27.4 | 33.0 | 21.2 | 7.3 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 271 | 20.6 | 26.9 | 31.8 | 15.5 | 5.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 397 | 23.1 | 28.3 | 37.2 | 10.0 | 1.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 493 | 22.7 | 38.7 | 28.8 | 7.9 | 1.9 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1617 | 39.3 | 42.3 | 15.2 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 281 | 24.6 | 39.2 | 20.8 | 10.7 | 4.8 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 37.8 | 31.8 | 19.9 | 8.8 | 1.7 |
| Ward 3 | 653 | 32.0 | 46.1 | 18.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| Ward 4 | 534 | 24.6 | 35.0 | 26.6 | 12.0 | 1.8 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 21.2 | 28.9 | 33.2 | 12.2 | 4.5 |
| Ward 6 | 402 | 27.8 | 39.4 | 21.7 | 9.3 | 1.8 |
| Ward 7 | 365 | 15.6 | 30.8 | 33.0 | 11.5 | 9.1 |
| Ward 8 | 250 | 23.4 | 20.0 | 33.8 | 18.0 | 4.8 |

Table 5. Days of Poor Physical and Mental Health, by Selected Demographics

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

| | N | Days Poor Physical Health | | | N | Days Poor Mental Health | | |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------|------|------|
| | | 0 | 1-9 | 10+ | | 0 | 1-9 | 10+ |
| | | Percent | | | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3903 | 65.1 | 24.2 | 10.6 | 3913 | 66.3 | 23.2 | 10.5 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1497 | 67.0 | 23.9 | 9.1 | 1497 | 70.8 | 20.4 | 8.8 |
| Female | 2406 | 63.5 | 24.5 | 12.0 | 2416 | 62.2 | 25.7 | 12.1 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 69.2 | 25.0 | 5.8 | 115 | 51.8 | 39.0 | 9.2 |
| 25-34 | 548 | 67.2 | 27.9 | 4.9 | 545 | 58.0 | 31.4 | 10.6 |
| 35-44 | 707 | 64.5 | 27.8 | 7.7 | 709 | 63.2 | 26.2 | 10.6 |
| 45-54 | 693 | 65.6 | 21.5 | 12.9 | 694 | 67.1 | 19.2 | 13.7 |
| 55-64 | 822 | 63.1 | 21.3 | 15.6 | 823 | 73.1 | 16.3 | 10.7 |
| 65-74 | 958 | 62.5 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 966 | 81.6 | 10.7 | 7.7 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1815 | 68.0 | 26.0 | 6.0 | 1816 | 65.6 | 28.1 | 6.3 |
| African American | 1598 | 62.1 | 23.0 | 14.9 | 1604 | 66.5 | 18.9 | 14.5 |
| Hispanic | 219 | 71.6 | 21.9 | 6.5 | 220 | 74.1 | 21.8 | 4.1 |
| Other | 195 | 62.9 | 26.6 | 10.5 | 193 | 55.7 | 30.6 | 13.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 318 | 61.4 | 21.3 | 17.4 | 320 | 64.6 | 23.8 | 11.6 |
| High School Graduate | 570 | 54.4 | 27.0 | 18.6 | 577 | 67.4 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| Some College | 636 | 65.1 | 21.7 | 13.2 | 640 | 63.2 | 22.3 | 14.5 |
| College Graduate | 2365 | 69.2 | 24.8 | 6.1 | 2364 | 67.2 | 25.8 | 7.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 316 | 50.8 | 22.7 | 26.5 | 318 | 59.3 | 15.5 | 25.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 398 | 58.0 | 26.7 | 15.3 | 402 | 59.1 | 26.1 | 14.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 266 | 64.2 | 22.1 | 13.7 | 269 | 67.6 | 23.2 | 9.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 397 | 66.4 | 24.2 | 9.4 | 397 | 62.2 | 23.2 | 14.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 493 | 62.6 | 28.0 | 9.4 | 495 | 65.0 | 25.0 | 10.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1613 | 70.3 | 24.5 | 5.2 | 1618 | 70.2 | 24.3 | 5.5 |
| WARD | | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 277 | 63.4 | 26.9 | 9.7 | 281 | 61.6 | 26.0 | 12.4 |
| Ward 2 | 270 | 66.4 | 26.0 | 7.6 | 271 | 69.7 | 22.5 | 7.8 |
| Ward 3 | 650 | 69.8 | 23.0 | 7.2 | 653 | 70.4 | 25.3 | 4.3 |
| Ward 4 | 536 | 65.5 | 23.5 | 11.0 | 534 | 71.0 | 17.6 | 11.4 |
| Ward 5 | 342 | 63.1 | 23.4 | 13.6 | 338 | 72.6 | 17.7 | 9.7 |
| Ward 6 | 401 | 63.8 | 27.5 | 8.7 | 400 | 63.8 | 25.6 | 10.6 |
| Ward 7 | 361 | 61.0 | 23.0 | 15.9 | 369 | 62.2 | 24.0 | 13.8 |
| Ward 8 | 250 | 60.2 | 23.2 | 16.6 | 250 | 64.5 | 19.1 | 16.3 |

Table 6. Days of Poor Health Interfered with Activities, by Selected Demographics

“During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?” (This table represents the total survey population: respondents indicating zero days of poor physical or mental health are included in the figure for zero days of impairment).

| | N | Days of Limited Activity | | |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|------|------|
| | | 0 | 1-9 | 10+ |
| Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3938 | 78.3 | 15.3 | 6.4 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1506 | 79.3 | 15.6 | 5.1 |
| Female | 2432 | 77.4 | 15.1 | 7.5 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 74.6 | 17.9 | 7.5 |
| 25-34 | 549 | 76.7 | 19.8 | 3.5 |
| 35-44 | 710 | 78.6 | 16.2 | 5.2 |
| 45-54 | 695 | 77.1 | 15.1 | 7.8 |
| 55-64 | 829 | 76.4 | 13.2 | 10.4 |
| 65+ | 976 | 84.1 | 8.8 | 7.1 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1824 | 79.2 | 17.7 | 3.0 |
| African American | 1616 | 77.9 | 12.7 | 9.4 |
| Hispanic | 221 | 80.6 | 16.2 | 3.2 |
| Other | 196 | 74.3 | 17.7 | 8.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 325 | 71.7 | 16.3 | 12.0 |
| High School Graduate | 577 | 74.9 | 13.4 | 11.8 |
| Some College | 647 | 75.3 | 15.5 | 9.2 |
| College Graduate | 2376 | 81.8 | 15.6 | 2.6 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 323 | 59.8 | 16.3 | 24.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 407 | 68.5 | 23.3 | 8.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 270 | 76.4 | 16.0 | 7.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 400 | 83.1 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 495 | 74.6 | 22.2 | 3.3 |
| \$75,000+ | 1621 | 84.7 | 13.5 | 1.8 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 280 | 75.5 | 17.0 | 7.5 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 80.0 | 17.0 | 2.9 |
| Ward 3 | 655 | 82.5 | 14.2 | 3.3 |
| Ward 4 | 538 | 83.6 | 12.2 | 4.2 |
| Ward 5 | 342 | 77.9 | 14.2 | 7.9 |
| Ward 6 | 404 | 76.2 | 19.0 | 4.8 |
| Ward 7 | 369 | 76.0 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Ward 8 | 251 | 72.9 | 16.3 | 10.8 |

Table 7. Receiving Needed Social and Emotional Support by Demographics and Ward
 “How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?”

| | N | Always | Usually | Sometimes | Rarely | Never |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3680 | 46.9 | 31.2 | 12.7 | 3.8 | 5.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1406 | 46.7 | 31.6 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 6.4 |
| Female | 2274 | 47.1 | 30.9 | 13.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 106 | 45.4 | 30.1 | 13.8 | 3.6 | 7.1 |
| 25-34 | 507 | 55.1 | 31.8 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| 35-44 | 670 | 44.6 | 35.5 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| 45-54 | 652 | 43.3 | 29.4 | 15.5 | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| 55-64 | 785 | 44.3 | 32.9 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| 65+ | 905 | 46.4 | 23.6 | 16.6 | 4.5 | 8.9 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1754 | 44.1 | 45.3 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| African American | 1475 | 50.1 | 20.5 | 16.9 | 4.7 | 7.9 |
| Hispanic | 203 | 49.2 | 24.9 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 9.9 |
| Other | 178 | 39.4 | 34.1 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 282 | 37.7 | 12.5 | 21.4 | 7.3 | 21.1 |
| High School Graduate | 529 | 49.7 | 15.8 | 18.7 | 6.2 | 9.7 |
| Some College | 596 | 48.8 | 24.1 | 17.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| College Graduate | 2264 | 47.1 | 41.3 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 282 | 38.1 | 15.0 | 22.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 376 | 41.6 | 20.4 | 21.1 | 5.9 | 10.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 255 | 46.7 | 22.7 | 16.6 | 5.1 | 8.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 373 | 52.7 | 22.6 | 16.5 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 467 | 40.9 | 37.8 | 12.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| \$75,000+ | 1559 | 49.9 | 41.8 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 269 | 52.0 | 31.6 | 12.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Ward 2 | 261 | 45.6 | 38.6 | 12.6 | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Ward 3 | 627 | 43.8 | 45.4 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Ward 4 | 506 | 53.0 | 23.7 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 6.2 |
| Ward 5 | 314 | 45.8 | 29.4 | 12.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| Ward 6 | 386 | 44.8 | 36.5 | 13.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Ward 7 | 343 | 44.6 | 19.7 | 21.2 | 5.9 | 8.7 |
| Ward 8 | 227 | 48.1 | 21.4 | 16.9 | 6.1 | 7.5 |

Table 8. Satisfaction with Life, by Demographics and Ward
 “In general, how satisfied are you with your life?”

| | N | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Dissatisfied | Very Dissatisfied |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 3705 | 45.4 | 48.7 | 5.0 | 0.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1418 | 44.9 | 48.0 | 6.2 | 1.0 |
| Female | 2287 | 45.8 | 49.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 106 | 28.9 | 64.4 | 6.4 | 0.3 |
| 25-34 | 510 | 44.7 | 49.5 | 5.3 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 673 | 47.9 | 46.9 | 4.3 | 0.9 |
| 45-54 | 650 | 45.2 | 46.7 | 6.7 | 1.5 |
| 55-64 | 790 | 47.8 | 45.6 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| 65+ | 923 | 47.0 | 48.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1754 | 53.6 | 42.6 | 3.3 | 0.5 |
| African American | 1496 | 41.1 | 51.6 | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| Hispanic | 206 | 38.6 | 54.8 | 5.8 | 0.7 |
| Other | 178 | 40.5 | 52.3 | 5.7 | 1.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 290 | 25.5 | 61.1 | 11.8 | 1.5 |
| High School Graduate | 536 | 43.3 | 49.3 | 5.5 | 1.9 |
| Some College | 600 | 38.9 | 53.7 | 6.1 | 1.2 |
| College Graduate | 2269 | 51.6 | 44.7 | 3.2 | 0.4 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 286 | 30.9 | 55.1 | 10.7 | 3.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 378 | 35.6 | 53.3 | 9.3 | 1.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 259 | 43.2 | 48.7 | 7.3 | 0.8 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 378 | 40.3 | 52.4 | 6.9 | 0.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 467 | 43.5 | 50.8 | 5.0 | 0.7 |
| \$75,000+ | 1563 | 55.2 | 43.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 269 | 48.2 | 45.2 | 6.2 | 0.4 |
| Ward 2 | 264 | 48.1 | 47.7 | 3.9 | 0.3 |
| Ward 3 | 627 | 52.7 | 43.7 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| Ward 4 | 506 | 52.6 | 42.9 | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| Ward 5 | 319 | 40.6 | 52.7 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
| Ward 6 | 387 | 46.3 | 49.4 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| Ward 7 | 348 | 35.7 | 57.2 | 6.1 | 1.0 |
| Ward 8 | 231 | 35.9 | 56.6 | 5.9 | 1.5 |

Table 9. Number of Poor Mental Health Symptoms, by Demographics and Ward

“Combined responses from questions that asked respondents: “About how often during the past 30 days did you feel: nervous; hopeless; restless or fidgety; so depressed that nothing could cheer you up; that everything was an effort; or worthless- would you say: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time a little of the time, or none of the time?”

| | N | No Symptoms | 1 Symptom | 2 Symptoms | 3 or More Symptoms |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 3628 | 85.2 | 10.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1394 | 87.1 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| Female | 2234 | 83.6 | 11.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 101 | 76.4% | 18.0 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| 25-34 | 501 | 81.7% | 14.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| 35-44 | 661 | 86.0% | 8.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| 45-54 | 646 | 85.3% | 8.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| 55-64 | 772 | 87.3% | 7.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 65+ | 893 | 90.4% | 6.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1737 | 92.2 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| African American | 1444 | 79.4 | 13.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Hispanic | 199 | 86.8 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| Other | 176 | 84.8 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 275 | 76.6 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 7.1 |
| High School Graduate | 514 | 79.0 | 14.4 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Some College | 591 | 76.8 | 14.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| College Graduate | 2239 | 91.3 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 277 | 71.8 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 10.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 369 | 74.7 | 15.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 247 | 81.5 | 11.8 | 4.4 | 2.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 369 | 85.2 | 11.6 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 459 | 85.5 | 12.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| \$75,000+ | 1546 | 93.6 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 267 | 84.5 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 5.3 |
| Ward 2 | 259 | 84.8 | 12.6 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| Ward 3 | 622 | 91.7 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Ward 4 | 501 | 87.4 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Ward 5 | 313 | 85.2 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Ward 6 | 385 | 85.3 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Ward 7 | 340 | 73.7 | 18.0 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| Ward 8 | 217 | 74.8 | 17.1 | 6.1 | 2.1 |

Table 10. Feeling that Everything was an Effort, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often during the post 30 days did you feel that everything was an effort- would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?”

| | N | All of the Time | Most of the Time | Some of the Time | A Little of the Time | None of the Time |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3581 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 14.9 | 17.1 | 59.5 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1373 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 17.0 | 63.1 |
| Female | 2208 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 56.4 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 101 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 19.4 | 22.9 | 40.4 |
| 25-34 | 497 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 57.4 |
| 35-44 | 654 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 14.5 | 19.8 | 57.8 |
| 45-54 | 637 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 60.8 |
| 55-64 | 764 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 14.5 | 16.8 | 61.4 |
| 65+ | 877 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 69.0 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1731 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 23.3 | 63.8 |
| African American | 1419 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 17.6 | 10.9 | 56.4 |
| Hispanic | 197 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 57.8 |
| Other | 168 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 21.2 | 56.3 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 262 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 17.5 | 13.5 | 54.9 |
| High School Graduate | 502 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 20.7 | 11.6 | 52.5 |
| Some College | 587 | 9.8 | 6.4 | 17.6 | 13.5 | 52.8 |
| College Graduate | 2223 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 11.9 | 20.4 | 64.5 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 266 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 26.9 | 12.0 | 44.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 362 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 19.3 | 15.1 | 48.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 245 | 8.4 | 3.7 | 21.6 | 12.1 | 54.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 366 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 16.2 | 16.9 | 58.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 457 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 63.0 |
| \$75,000+ | 1539 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 10.8 | 20.1 | 66.2 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 262 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 16.0 | 17.4 | 58.1 |
| Ward 2 | 257 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 12.3 | 21.3 | 59.6 |
| Ward 3 | 621 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 12.5 | 18.7 | 66.8 |
| Ward 4 | 497 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 63.5 |
| Ward 5 | 310 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 19.7 | 14.3 | 56.9 |
| Ward 6 | 382 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 56.8 |
| Ward 7 | 335 | 13.8 | 6.4 | 14.4 | 11.0 | 54.5 |
| Ward 8 | 208 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 18.2 | 10.3 | 51.7 |

Table 11. Feeling Restless or Fidgety, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often during the past 30 days did you feel restless or fidgety- would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time or none of the time?”

| | N | All of the Time | Most of the Time | Some of the Time | A Little of the Time | None of the Time |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3598 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 20.4 | 25.1 | 48.8 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1381 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 21.1 | 26.6 | 47.2 |
| Female | 2217 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 19.8 | 23.8 | 50.2 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 101 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 30.7 | 31.3 | 29.4 |
| 25-34 | 500 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 26.1 | 26.4 | 41.2 |
| 35-44 | 657 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 21.5 | 26.9 | 45.4 |
| 45-54 | 643 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 17.1 | 21.8 | 54.3 |
| 55-64 | 767 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 15.7 | 26.2 | 53.7 |
| 65+ | 878 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 14.3 | 20.1 | 63.1 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1727 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 21.9 | 33.6 | 40.8 |
| African American | 1434 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 58.0 |
| Hispanic | 196 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 41.6 |
| Other | 172 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 23.4 | 27.0 | 42.6 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 272 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 22.8 | 16.7 | 49.7 |
| High School Graduate | 508 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 24.4 | 16.9 | 53.2 |
| Some College | 585 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 18.5 | 22.9 | 50.5 |
| College Graduate | 2226 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 19.5 | 29.6 | 46.8 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 274 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 24.5 | 15.4 | 47.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 369 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 24.2 | 18.9 | 48.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 244 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 20.0 | 17.3 | 56.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 368 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 15.5 | 26.1 | 53.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 455 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 28.1 | 48.1 |
| \$75,000+ | 1538 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 46.9 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 266 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 18.6 | 26.1 | 46.5 |
| Ward 2 | 256 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 22.6 | 27.7 | 45.2 |
| Ward 3 | 619 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 20.8 | 31.9 | 43.3 |
| Ward 4 | 495 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 19.3 | 24.0 | 52.1 |
| Ward 5 | 312 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 18.4 | 23.1 | 54.3 |
| Ward 6 | 385 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 22.1 | 26.7 | 47.3 |
| Ward 7 | 340 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 21.2 | 18.3 | 53.7 |
| Ward 8 | 215 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 16.2 | 14.2 | 60.7 |

Table 12. Feeling Nervous, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often during the past 30 days did you feel nervous- would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time or none of the time?”

| | N | All of the Time | Most of the Time | Some of the Time | A Little of the Time | None of the Time |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3607 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 18.5 | 31.8 | 45.1 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1386 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 17.3 | 32.0 | 46.8 |
| Female | 2221 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 19.5 | 31.6 | 43.7 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 100 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 16.1 | 46.6 | 34.2 |
| 25-34 | 498 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 21.5 | 33.6 | 40.6 |
| 35-44 | 658 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 19.4 | 34.8 | 39.9 |
| 45-54 | 644 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 18.2 | 25.6 | 51.2 |
| 55-64 | 769 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 17.3 | 32.2 | 46.3 |
| 65+ | 888 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 14.9 | 24.4 | 57.3 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1730 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 20.1 | 41.3 | 35.5 |
| African American | 1436 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 16.3 | 23.9 | 54.7 |
| Hispanic | 198 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 19.1 | 29.8 | 44.3 |
| Other | 174 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 23.6 | 32.2 | 37.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 274 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 55.9 |
| High School Graduate | 509 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 15.3 | 24.5 | 53.7 |
| Some College | 587 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 16.7 | 27.5 | 48.1 |
| College Graduate | 2230 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 19.7 | 37.6 | 39.8 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 276 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 26.7 | 20.9 | 41.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 366 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 15.5 | 23.6 | 54.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 245 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 22.9 | 19.0 | 52.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 368 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 16.5 | 30.5 | 49.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 459 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 21.7 | 29.1 | 44.8 |
| \$75,000+ | 1541 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 17.9 | 39.8 | 40.4 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 267 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 20.0 | 28.6 | 44.9 |
| Ward 2 | 258 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 22.0 | 31.7 | 43.0 |
| Ward 3 | 621 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 19.8 | 41.0 | 35.4 |
| Ward 4 | 497 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 18.6 | 29.0 | 48.2 |
| Ward 5 | 312 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 17.5 | 25.2 | 53.4 |
| Ward 6 | 382 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 17.7 | 34.2 | 42.8 |
| Ward 7 | 339 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 15.7 | 23.9 | 53.9 |
| Ward 8 | 214 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 13.2 | 23.7 | 57.5 |

Table 13. Feeling Depressed, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often during the past 30 days did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up—would you say, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time or none of the time?”

| | N | All of the Time | Most of the Time | Some of the Time | A Little of the Time | None of the Time |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Percent | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3604 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 82.5 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1382 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 84.4 |
| Female | 2222 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 81.0 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 101 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 9.2 | 15.9 | 73.1 |
| 25-34 | 500 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 80.7 |
| 35-44 | 657 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 82.5 |
| 45-54 | 640 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 81.7 |
| 55-64 | 767 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 86.1 |
| 65+ | 887 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 86.1 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1732 | 0 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 7.8 | 89.0 |
| African American | 1434 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 79.8 |
| Hispanic | 197 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 72.1 |
| Other | 174 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 11.3 | 81.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 271 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 13.2 | 16.1 | 62.1 |
| High School Graduate | 508 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 78.4 |
| Some College | 586 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 80.3 |
| College Graduate | 2232 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 88.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 273 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 63.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 366 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 70.3 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 246 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 81.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 369 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 11.5 | 82.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 459 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 84.3 |
| \$75,000+ | 1541 | 0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 91.2 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 266 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 78.4 |
| Ward 2 | 258 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 10.5 | 82.9 |
| Ward 3 | 621 | 0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 91.0 |
| Ward 4 | 496 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 85.0 |
| Ward 5 | 313 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 83.4 |
| Ward 6 | 384 | 0 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 86.0 |
| Ward 7 | 340 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 78.3 |
| Ward 8 | 213 | 0 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 77.6 |

Table 14. Feeling Hopeless, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often during the past 30 days did you feel hopeless- would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time or none of the time?”

| | N | All of the Time | Most of the Time | Some of the Time | A Little of the Time | None of the Time |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3610 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 12.5 | 78.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1387 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 79.3 |
| Female | 2223 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 76.9 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 101 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 13.4 | 18.9 | 66.7 |
| 25-34 | 500 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 17.9 | 73.0 |
| 35-44 | 659 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 79.8 |
| 45-54 | 644 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 12.2 | 77.9 |
| 55-64 | 769 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 10.9 | 80.8 |
| 65+ | 885 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 83.9 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1733 | 0 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 14.1 | 81.8 |
| African American | 1435 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 78.0 |
| Hispanic | 199 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 19.9 | 11.3 | 65.7 |
| Other | 174 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 14.5 | 75.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 273 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 21.1 | 7.3 | 64.9 |
| High School Graduate | 508 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 74.6 |
| Some College | 591 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 6.9 | 11.8 | 79.1 |
| College Graduate | 2231 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 14.2 | 81.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 276 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 20.7 | 12.5 | 59.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 366 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 70.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 246 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 73.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 369 | 0 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 14.6 | 76.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 459 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 8.8 | 12.5 | 78.2 |
| \$75,000+ | 1542 | 0 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 12.4 | 85.2 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 267 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 78.9 |
| Ward 2 | 258 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 17.8 | 75.7 |
| Ward 3 | 621 | 0 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 12.4 | 83.1 |
| Ward 4 | 499 | 0.6 | 0 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 77.8 |
| Ward 5 | 313 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 78.0 |
| Ward 6 | 384 | 0 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 13.2 | 80.6 |
| Ward 7 | 340 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 77.5 |
| Ward 8 | 213 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 77.0 |

Table 15. Feeling Worthless, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often during the past 30 days did you feel worthless-would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time or none of the time?”

| | N | All of the Time | Most of the Time | Some of the Time | A Little of the Time | None of the Time |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3598 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 88.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1382 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 88.7 |
| Female | 2216 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 87.4 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 100 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.5 | 14.9 | 83.8 |
| 25-34 | 500 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 87.4 |
| 35-44 | 656 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 86.8 |
| 45-54 | 643 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 87.0 |
| 55-64 | 763 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 89.4 |
| 65+ | 884 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 91.9 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1729 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 90.1 |
| African American | 1432 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 88.6 |
| Hispanic | 196 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 81.6 |
| Other | 173 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 83.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 269 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 78.3 |
| High School Graduate | 510 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 85.3 |
| Some College | 586 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 85.7 |
| College Graduate | 2226 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 91.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 273 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 13.1 | 10.6 | 72.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 365 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 80.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 246 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 89.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 369 | 0 | 0 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 90.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 458 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 87.6 |
| \$75,000+ | 1539 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 92.4 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 264 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 86.6 |
| Ward 2 | 258 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 89.5 |
| Ward 3 | 621 | 0.2 | 0 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 89.9 |
| Ward 4 | 498 | 0 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 90.7 |
| Ward 5 | 312 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 90.9 |
| Ward 6 | 385 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 90.8 |
| Ward 7 | 339 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 86.9 |
| Ward 8 | 212 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 88.1 |

Table 16. Number of Days When Poor Mental Health Interfered with usual Activities, by Demographics and Ward

“During the past 30 days, for about how many days did a mental health condition or emotional problem keep you from doing your work or other usual activities?”

| | N | 0 Days | 1-9 Days | 10+ Days |
|-----------------------|------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3569 | 89.2 | 8.2 | 2.6 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1368 | 91.2 | 6.9 | 2.0 |
| Female | 2201 | 87.6 | 9.4 | 3.1 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 99 | 88.7 | 8.9 | 2.4 |
| 25-34 | 494 | 86.9 | 10.9 | 2.2 |
| 35-44 | 654 | 89.3 | 8.5 | 2.2 |
| 45-54 | 635 | 86.7 | 9.9 | 3.5 |
| 55-64 | 763 | 89.2 | 7.1 | 3.7 |
| 65+ | 874 | 94.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1719 | 92.1 | 7.0 | 0.9 |
| African American | 1417 | 88.1 | 7.7 | 4.3 |
| Hispanic | 194 | 85.4 | 14.3 | 0.3 |
| Other | 171 | 86.6 | 10.1 | 3.3 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 266 | 82.4 | 11.0 | 6.6 |
| High School Graduate | 502 | 85.6 | 9.6 | 4.8 |
| Some College | 578 | 87.1 | 9.8 | 3.2 |
| College Graduate | 2217 | 92.2 | 6.9 | 0.9 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 266 | 70.7 | 18.7 | 10.7 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 360 | 83.4 | 10.6 | 6.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 245 | 86.3 | 11.4 | 2.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 366 | 92.3 | 7.3 | 0.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 455 | 91.5 | 6.8 | 1.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1532 | 93.9 | 5.6 | 0.6 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 266 | 88.0 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Ward 2 | 258 | 91.1 | 8.4 | 0.5 |
| Ward 3 | 611 | 92.5 | 6.4 | 1.1 |
| Ward 4 | 494 | 90.0 | 9.2 | 0.8 |
| Ward 5 | 307 | 91.1 | 5.5 | 3.4 |
| Ward 6 | 382 | 90.3 | 8.0 | 1.7 |
| Ward 7 | 334 | 86.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Ward 8 | 213 | 87.5 | 8.6 | 3.9 |

Table 17. Taking Medicine or Receiving Treatment for a Mental Health Condition, by Demographics and Ward

“Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problems?”

| | N | Percent | |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Yes | No |
| TOTAL | 3580 | 11.2 | 88.8 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1370 | 10.4 | 89.6 |
| Female | 2210 | 11.9 | 88.1 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 100 | 11.5 | 88.5 |
| 25-34 | 495 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| 35-44 | 651 | 12.0 | 88.0 |
| 45-54 | 641 | 12.1 | 87.9 |
| 55-64 | 762 | 12.6 | 87.4 |
| 65+ | 882 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1725 | 15.2 | 84.8 |
| African American | 1423 | 9.7 | 90.3 |
| Hispanic | 193 | 4.6 | 95.4 |
| Other | 172 | 8.6 | 91.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 270 | 16.3 | 83.7 |
| High School Graduate | 505 | 10.3 | 89.7 |
| Some College | 580 | 10.5 | 89.5 |
| College Graduate | 2218 | 10.9 | 89.1 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 269 | 17.0 | 83.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 365 | 14.3 | 85.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 245 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 362 | 9.0 | 91.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 455 | 10.5 | 89.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1537 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 266 | 11.5 | 88.5 |
| Ward 2 | 255 | 15.7 | 84.3 |
| Ward 3 | 613 | 13.4 | 86.6 |
| Ward 4 | 495 | 7.6 | 92.4 |
| Ward 5 | 310 | 7.8 | 92.2 |
| Ward 6 | 384 | 13.7 | 86.3 |
| Ward 7 | 337 | 12.0 | 88.0 |
| Ward 8 | 214 | 10.8 | 89.2 |

Table 18. Attitudes regarding the Effectiveness of Treatment for Mental Illnesses, by Demographics and Ward

“Treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.
Do you - agree slightly or strongly, or disagree slightly or strongly?”

| | N | Agree Strongly | Agree Slightly | Neither Agree nor Disagree | Disagree Slightly | Disagree Strongly |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3486 | 75.2 | 18.7 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1343 | 74.5 | 19.2 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| Female | 2143 | 75.8 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 99 | 52.2 | 29.9 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 2.3 |
| 25-34 | 492 | 74.0 | 21.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 35-44 | 641 | 77.3 | 18.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| 45-54 | 629 | 79.3 | 15.5 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| 55-64 | 751 | 80.7 | 12.4 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| 65+ | 826 | 73.8 | 19.7 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1708 | 85.4 | 12.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| African American | 1359 | 69.5 | 21.1 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 1.9 |
| Hispanic | 188 | 66.6 | 26.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 |
| Other | 165 | 75.4 | 19.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 250 | 67.0 | 20.4 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 5.2 |
| High School Graduate | 479 | 62.5 | 26.6 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 2.8 |
| Some College | 558 | 67.7 | 23.3 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 1.1 |
| College Graduate | 2191 | 82.5 | 14.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 261 | 68.0 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 9.0 | 6.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 349 | 67.1 | 23.8 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 1.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 234 | 62.5 | 29.2 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 357 | 68.4 | 25.0 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 1.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 448 | 76.7 | 19.5 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| \$75,000+ | 1521 | 85.2 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 264 | 80.6 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Ward 2 | 252 | 83.6 | 12.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Ward 3 | 606 | 87.0 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Ward 4 | 480 | 78.2 | 17.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Ward 5 | 298 | 72.6 | 21.1 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 0.7 |
| Ward 6 | 376 | 79.5 | 14.9 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Ward 7 | 321 | 61.7 | 26.3 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 2.0 |
| Ward 8 | 206 | 67.6 | 25.4 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 1.1 |

Table 19. Attitudes Regarding People’s Caring and Sympathy for People with Mental Illnesses, by Demographics and Ward

“People are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.
Do you- agree slightly or strongly, or disagree slightly or strongly?”

| | N | Agree Strongly | Agree Slightly | Neither Agree nor Disagree | Disagree Slightly | Disagree Strongly |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3442 | 20.2 | 32.0 | 3.4 | 29.3 | 15.1 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1323 | 20.4 | 35.6 | 3.5 | 29.5 | 11.0 |
| Female | 2119 | 20.0 | 29.0 | 3.3 | 29.2 | 18.6 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 99 | 23.7 | 42.9 | 1.4 | 24.3 | 7.8 |
| 25-34 | 488 | 14.2 | 34.3 | 3.2 | 32.8 | 15.4 |
| 35-44 | 641 | 16.2 | 34.6 | 3.1 | 30.5 | 15.5 |
| 45-54 | 624 | 23.2 | 25.3 | 3.4 | 30.0 | 18.1 |
| 55-64 | 736 | 20.8 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 29.1 | 18.2 |
| 65+ | 805 | 31.1 | 29.1 | 4.4 | 23.8 | 11.6 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1687 | 8.9 | 34.3 | 5.0 | 38.7 | 13.2 |
| African American | 1342 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 1.8 | 23.1 | 18.1 |
| Hispanic | 184 | 33.7 | 36.6 | 1.2 | 21.7 | 6.8 |
| Other | 164 | 17.0 | 33.9 | 6.6 | 26.4 | 16.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 241 | 45.9 | 31.3 | 2.0 | 12.7 | 8.1 |
| High School Graduate | 475 | 33.0 | 30.7 | 1.9 | 20.2 | 14.2 |
| Some College | 552 | 21.4 | 33.9 | 2.7 | 24.3 | 17.8 |
| College Graduate | 2166 | 12.0 | 32.1 | 4.2 | 36.1 | 15.7 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 251 | 36.4 | 21.9 | 1.5 | 18.9 | 21.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 340 | 34.7 | 30.2 | 1.6 | 18.7 | 14.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 232 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 0.6 | 20.2 | 14.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 353 | 21.4 | 36.0 | 1.6 | 27.5 | 13.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 448 | 15.9 | 25.7 | 3.8 | 36.9 | 17.7 |
| \$75,000+ | 1503 | 11.1 | 35.5 | 4.5 | 34.7 | 14.3 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 259 | 21.5 | 27.9 | 1.3 | 31.8 | 17.4 |
| Ward 2 | 251 | 15.7 | 27.5 | 3.0 | 39.9 | 13.9 |
| Ward 3 | 596 | 12.4 | 36.4 | 4.0 | 33.3 | 13.8 |
| Ward 4 | 471 | 19.0 | 35.4 | 3.1 | 27.2 | 15.3 |
| Ward 5 | 293 | 25.3 | 35.7 | 1.0 | 21.7 | 16.3 |
| Ward 6 | 369 | 14.8 | 33.4 | 6.3 | 31.9 | 13.6 |
| Ward 7 | 317 | 28.1 | 26.2 | 3.1 | 23.5 | 19.1 |
| Ward 8 | 208 | 26.4 | 22.1 | 0.8 | 34.0 | 16.6 |

Table 20. Having Health care Coverage and a Primary Provider, by Demographics and Ward

“Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?” and “Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?” (Combined response of one or more primary providers.)

| | N | Covered by Health Plan | N | Has Personal Doctor |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------|
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3950 | 91.6 | 3950 | 79.8 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1507 | 88.5 | 1509 | 74.6 |
| Female | 2443 | 94.3 | 2441 | 84.4 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 115 | 84.0 | 115 | 59.7 |
| 25-34 | 549 | 89.4 | 549 | 68.9 |
| 35-44 | 710 | 93.1 | 709 | 81.2 |
| 45-54 | 698 | 89.1 | 698 | 80.9 |
| 55-64 | 829 | 91.7 | 830 | 90.4 |
| 65+ | 986 | 97.4 | 985 | 90.9 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1830 | 97.8 | 1830 | 82.9 |
| African American | 1624 | 89.3 | 1623 | 82.6 |
| Hispanic | 221 | 78.6 | 220 | 62.4 |
| Other | 195 | 94.2 | 196 | 74.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 328 | 81.7 | 325 | 68.7 |
| High School Graduate | 582 | 85.6 | 579 | 78.0 |
| Some College | 647 | 90.7 | 650 | 80.0 |
| College Graduate | 2381 | 95.8 | 2382 | 82.5 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 328 | 81.5 | 326 | 69.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 408 | 81.8 | 406 | 73.3 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 272 | 84.2 | 272 | 77.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 401 | 87.5 | 401 | 78.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 94.4 | 496 | 82.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1624 | 99.1 | 1624 | 84.7 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 282 | 95.0 | 282 | 80.0 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 95.4 | 275 | 77.3 |
| Ward 3 | 656 | 97.8 | 656 | 85.3 |
| Ward 4 | 540 | 88.2 | 539 | 82.4 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 95.0 | 344 | 83.3 |
| Ward 6 | 405 | 93.5 | 405 | 87.9 |
| Ward 7 | 373 | 91.6 | 373 | 83.6 |
| Ward 8 | 253 | 89.6 | 253 | 82.9 |

Table 21. Inability to See a Doctor because of Cost by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3948 | 9.9 | 90.1 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1508 | 9.8 | 90.2 |
| Female | 2440 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 11.2 | 88.8 |
| 25-34 | 547 | 12.1 | 87.9 |
| 35-44 | 710 | 9.8 | 90.2 |
| 45-54 | 697 | 13.8 | 86.2 |
| 55-64 | 828 | 7.8 | 92.2 |
| 65+ | 986 | 4.9 | 95.1 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1828 | 4.9 | 95.1 |
| African American | 1624 | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| Hispanic | 221 | 21.1 | 78.9 |
| Other | 195 | 10.2 | 89.8 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 327 | 18.1 | 81.9 |
| High School Graduate | 579 | 16.5 | 83.5 |
| Some College | 650 | 12.9 | 87.1 |
| College Graduate | 2378 | 5.3 | 94.7 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 326 | 21.9 | 78.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 405 | 23.2 | 76.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 272 | 13.6 | 86.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 401 | 12.9 | 87.1 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 7.9 | 91.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1623 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 282 | 11.6 | 88.4 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 4.1 | 95.9 |
| Ward 3 | 656 | 4.7 | 95.3 |
| Ward 4 | 538 | 8.8 | 91.2 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 6.9 | 93.1 |
| Ward 6 | 405 | 7.1 | 92.9 |
| Ward 7 | 373 | 10.3 | 89.7 |
| Ward 8 | 252 | 17.8 | 82.2 |

Table 22. Time Since Last Check-up, by Demographics and Ward

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

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

| | N | Within Past Year | More Than 1 Year but Less Than 2 Years Ago | More Than 2 Years but Less Than 5 Years Ago | 5 or More Years Ago or Never |
|-----------------------|------|------------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 3928 | 73.8 | 13.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1502 | 66.6 | 16.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Female | 2426 | 80.0 | 11.7 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 114 | 77.4 | 13.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| 25-34 | 547 | 63.7 | 16.1 | 10.5 | 9.7 |
| 35-44 | 704 | 68.7 | 18.0 | 7.8 | 5.4 |
| 45-54 | 696 | 72.4 | 14.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| 55-64 | 827 | 80.8 | 11.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| 65+ | 978 | 89.5 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 3.8 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1814 | 64.6 | 19.3 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| African American | 1623 | 81.9 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Hispanic | 218 | 73.3 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 8.4 |
| Other | 194 | 68.0 | 15.9 | 9.7 | 6.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 326 | 82.7 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 9.5 |
| High School Graduate | 577 | 82.7 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 2.6 |
| Some College | 645 | 78.2 | 11.6 | 7.1 | 3.0 |
| College Graduate | 2367 | 67.7 | 17.4 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 327 | 77.9 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 9.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 405 | 80.0 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 272 | 79.3 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 3.8 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 400 | 77.8 | 11.3 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 74.3 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1614 | 66.3 | 19.4 | 8.4 | 5.9 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 278 | 70.2 | 15.2 | 5.9 | 8.7 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 62.1 | 18.1 | 9.3 | 10.5 |
| Ward 3 | 649 | 68.7 | 16.3 | 8.4 | 6.7 |
| Ward 4 | 539 | 77.6 | 10.1 | 5.7 | 6.6 |
| Ward 5 | 343 | 78.3 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 5.2 |
| Ward 6 | 405 | 73.4 | 16.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Ward 7 | 372 | 82.2 | 11.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 |
| Ward 8 | 251 | 85.3 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 2.8 |

Table 23. Prevalence of Health Limitations and Use of Assistive Devices, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Limited by Health | N | Use Special Equipment |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------------|
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3867 | 16.1 | 3879 | 8.1 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1475 | 14.1 | 1483 | 7.2 |
| Female | 2392 | 17.8 | 2396 | 8.9 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 114 | 8.9 | 114 | 2.7 |
| 25-34 | 539 | 10.6 | 539 | 2.4 |
| 35-44 | 694 | 11.9 | 697 | 2.6 |
| 45-54 | 687 | 17.4 | 686 | 7.3 |
| 55-64 | 812 | 23.6 | 818 | 12.7 |
| 65+ | 961 | 26.2 | 964 | 24.6 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1801 | 13.4 | 1808 | 4.3 |
| African American | 1582 | 19.7 | 1584 | 12.8 |
| Hispanic | 213 | 8.8 | 214 | 2.4 |
| Other | 194 | 15.1 | 195 | 5.6 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 315 | 18.5 | 316 | 18.4 |
| High School Graduate | 573 | 22.3 | 571 | 12.2 |
| Some College | 635 | 24.1 | 638 | 11.0 |
| College Graduate | 2335 | 11.2 | 2344 | 4.0 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 320 | 33.4 | 320 | 23.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 398 | 27.2 | 398 | 15.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 265 | 13.6 | 266 | 6.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 395 | 17.6 | 396 | 8.1 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 486 | 11.5 | 487 | 4.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1600 | 10.6 | 1602 | 3.1 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 277 | 15.6 | 278 | 6.3 |
| Ward 2 | 273 | 15.0 | 272 | 11.1 |
| Ward 3 | 642 | 14.5 | 647 | 5.1 |
| Ward 4 | 534 | 13.5 | 533 | 7.9 |
| Ward 5 | 337 | 18.3 | 337 | 11.1 |
| Ward 6 | 403 | 16.6 | 403 | 4.8 |
| Ward 7 | 364 | 24.5 | 366 | 15.7 |
| Ward 8 | 247 | 21.1 | 247 | 13.2 |

Table 24. Prevalence of Joint Pain and Arthritis, by Demographics and Ward

“During the past 30 days, have you had symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?” and
 “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of
 arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?”

| | N | Joint Pain Past 30 Days | N | Ever Told Had Arthritis |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3850 | 36.9 | 3837 | 23.6 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1469 | 31.6 | 1465 | 18.8 |
| Female | 2381 | 41.5 | 2372 | 27.7 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 112 | 18.0 | 110 | 3.1 |
| 25-34 | 534 | 24.5 | 530 | 5.6 |
| 35-44 | 695 | 30.9 | 691 | 12.8 |
| 45-54 | 683 | 43.3 | 682 | 25.2 |
| 55-64 | 814 | 52.0 | 812 | 41.9 |
| 65+ | 952 | 53.0 | 952 | 57.7 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1801 | 33.7 | 1794 | 17.1 |
| African American | 1567 | 44.0 | 1563 | 32.6 |
| Hispanic | 213 | 19.5 | 212 | 8.8 |
| Other | 191 | 29.1 | 190 | 17.6 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 313 | 43.9 | 311 | 32.7 |
| High School Graduate | 570 | 41.4 | 568 | 28.7 |
| Some College | 628 | 41.4 | 624 | 33.1 |
| College Graduate | 2329 | 32.8 | 2324 | 17.2 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 316 | 50.6 | 316 | 35.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 397 | 48.2 | 392 | 32.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 365 | 33.4 | 264 | 24.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 394 | 38.9 | 394 | 25.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 480 | 36.0 | 479 | 24.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1596 | 32.1 | 1591 | 16.9 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 278 | 38.7 | 277 | 22.2 |
| Ward 2 | 269 | 42.2 | 269 | 25.1 |
| Ward 3 | 643 | 35.2 | 639 | 20.2 |
| Ward 4 | 528 | 39.1 | 529 | 25.9 |
| Ward 5 | 332 | 38.9 | 333 | 33.6 |
| Ward 6 | 401 | 39.7 | 401 | 22.3 |
| Ward 7 | 365 | 45.3 | 363 | 32.4 |
| Ward 8 | 247 | 46.8 | 246 | 31.9 |

Table 25. Onset of Joint Symptoms, by Demographics and Ward

“Did your joint symptoms FIRST begin more than 3 months ago?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 1633 | 79.9 | 20.1 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 539 | 75.6 | 24.4 |
| Female | 1094 | 82.7 | 17.3 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 28 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 127 | 73.7 | 26.3 |
| 35-44 | 224 | 77.2 | 22.8 |
| 45-54 | 298 | 82.5 | 17.5 |
| 55-64 | 427 | 83.6 | 16.4 |
| 65+ | 507 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 699 | 80.4 | 19.6 |
| African American | 772 | 80.7 | 19.3 |
| Hispanic | 57 | 73.6 | 26.4 |
| Other | 66 | 73.8 | 26.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 174 | 81.7 | 18.3 |
| High School Graduate | 283 | 83.4 | 16.6 |
| Some College | 290 | 78.0 | 22.0 |
| College Graduate | 880 | 78.7 | 21.3 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 181 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 210 | 86.4 | 13.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 113 | 69.7 | 30.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 166 | 82.2 | 17.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 200 | 80.3 | 19.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 585 | 79.0 | 21.0 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 125 | 79.5 | 20.5 |
| Ward 2 | 119 | 77.3 | 22.7 |
| Ward 3 | 255 | 80.9 | 19.1 |
| Ward 4 | 229 | 76.7 | 23.3 |
| Ward 5 | 166 | 82.5 | 17.5 |
| Ward 6 | 171 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| Ward 7 | 179 | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| Ward 8 | 130 | 81.5 | 18.5 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 26. Visit to a doctor for Joint Symptoms, by Demographics and Ward

“Did your joint symptoms FIRST begin more than 3 months ago?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 1347 | 80.6 | 19.4 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 427 | 75.1 | 24.9 |
| Female | 920 | 83.9 | 16.1 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 14 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 170 | 71.5 | 28.5 |
| 35-44 | 245 | 76.1 | 23.9 |
| 45-54 | 364 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| 55-64 | 438 | 84.7 | 15.3 |
| 65+ | | 86.1 | 13.9 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 580 | 82.2 | 17.8 |
| African American | 636 | 80.9 | 19.1 |
| Hispanic | 45 | * | * |
| Other | 55 | 75.8 | 24.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 141 | 78.7 | 21.3 |
| High School Graduate | 244 | 88.0 | 12.0 |
| Some College | 237 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
| College Graduate | 719 | 75.1 | 24.9 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 156 | 84.0 | 16.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 183 | 83.4 | 16.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 80 | 89.8 | 10.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 141 | 79.5 | 20.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 167 | 72.3 | 27.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 482 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 103 | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| Ward 2 | 97 | 77.2 | 22.8 |
| Ward 3 | 215 | 82.4 | 17.6 |
| Ward 4 | 179 | 72.0 | 28.0 |
| Ward 5 | 142 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
| Ward 6 | 149 | 83.4 | 16.6 |
| Ward 7 | 148 | 78.4 | 21.6 |
| Ward 8 | 104 | 80.1 | 19.9 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

**Table 27. Limitations Because of Arthritis or Joint Symptoms,
by Demographics and Ward**

“Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?”

| | N | Percent | |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Yes | No |
| TOTAL | 1716 | 29.4 | 70.6 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 567 | 25.8 | 74.2 |
| Female | 1149 | 31.8 | 68.2 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 16 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 111 | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| 35-44 | 199 | 24.9 | 75.1 |
| 45-54 | 298 | 29.4 | 70.6 |
| 55-64 | 449 | 31.2 | 68.8 |
| 65+ | 623 | 34.3 | 65.7 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 728 | 23.3 | 76.7 |
| African American | 820 | 32.4 | 67.6 |
| Hispanic | 57 | 36.1 | 63.9 |
| Other | 69 | 33.0 | 67.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 180 | 47.5 | 52.5 |
| High School Graduate | 304 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| Some College | 311 | 32.6 | 67.4 |
| College Graduate | 915 | 21.6 | 78.4 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 192 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 221 | 40.5 | 59.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 120 | 31.9 | 68.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 173 | 27.2 | 72.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 212 | 18.9 | 81.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 605 | 20.3 | 79.7 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 123 | 27.1 | 72.9 |
| Ward 2 | 126 | 25.6 | 74.4 |
| Ward 3 | 279 | 26.6 | 73.4 |
| Ward 4 | 239 | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| Ward 5 | 188 | 29.0 | 71.0 |
| Ward 6 | 177 | 26.4 | 73.6 |
| Ward 7 | 188 | 36.7 | 63.3 |
| Ward 8 | 127 | 34.7 | 65.3 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 28. Prevalence of Diabetes, by Demographics and Ward

“Have you ever told by a doctor that you have diabetes?”

| | N | Yes | Only While Pregnant | No | Pre-diabetes |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------|------|--------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 3952 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 90.3 | 0.8 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1509 | 7.1 | 0 | 92.0 | 1.0 |
| Female | 2443 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 88.9 | 0.6 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 98.4 | 0 |
| 25-34 | 549 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 97.4 | 0 |
| 35-44 | 710 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 94.0 | 0.9 |
| 45-54 | 696 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 89.6 | 1.2 |
| 55-64 | 831 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 82.0 | 1.2 |
| 65+ | 988 | 20.2 | 0.2 | 78.5 | 1.1 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1830 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 96.9 | 0.3 |
| African American | 1626 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 84.2 | 1.1 |
| Hispanic | 220 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 93.1 | 1.0 |
| Other | 195 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 92.2 | 0.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 326 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 81.9 | 0.4 |
| High School Graduate | 581 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 84.0 | 1.2 |
| Some College | 651 | 10.4 | 0.4 | 87.9 | 1.3 |
| College Graduate | 2381 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 94.8 | 0.5 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 327 | 18.0 | 0.5 | 80.6 | 0.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 407 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 85.6 | 0.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 272 | 10.6 | 0 | 88.1 | 1.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 401 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 89.5 | 0.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 90.1 | 0.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1623 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 95.3 | 0.8 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 282 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 91.4 | 0.6 |
| Ward 2 | 274 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 90.4 | 0.8 |
| Ward 3 | 656 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 95.8 | 0.1 |
| Ward 4 | 540 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 89.9 | 1.4 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 85.8 | 1.3 |
| Ward 6 | 405 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 92.2 | 0.7 |
| Ward 7 | 374 | 13.8 | 1.5 | 83.4 | 1.3 |
| Ward 8 | 253 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 79.7 | 1.7 |

Table 29. Prevalence of Child Diabetes, by Demographics and Ward

“Have you ever been told by a doctor that your child has diabetes?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------|-------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 770 | 0.9 | 99.1 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 412 | 0.4 | 99.6 |
| Female | 338 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| AGE | | | |
| 8 or Under | 360 | 0.7 | 99.3 |
| 9 to 17 | 367 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| RACE of Parent/Guardian | | | |
| Caucasian | 320 | 0.5 | 99.5 |
| African American | 330 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| Hispanic | 66 | 1.2 | 98.8 |
| Other | 36 | * | * |
| EDUCATION of Parent/Guardian | | | |
| Less than High School | 72 | 2.1 | 97.9 |
| High School Graduate | 136 | 2.3 | 97.7 |
| Some College | 139 | 0.8 | 99.2 |
| College Graduate | 423 | 0 | 100.0 |
| INCOME of Parent/Guardian | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 54 | 1.5 | 98.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 82 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 56 | 0.6 | 99.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 62 | 0 | 100.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 70 | 0 | 100.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 389 | 0.3 | 99.7 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 56 | 2.2 | 97.8 |
| Ward 2 | 31 | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 134 | 1.1 | 98.9 |
| Ward 4 | 129 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 0.7 | 99.3 |
| Ward 6 | 75 | 5.8 | 94.2 |
| Ward 7 | 79 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Ward 8 | 73 | 0 | 100.0 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 30 Age When Diagnosed with Diabetes, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Under 30 | 30-44 | 45-59 | 60+ |
|-----------------------|-----|----------|-------|-------|------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 355 | 8.1 | 28.3 | 34.9 | 28.6 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 126 | 3.0 | 33.5 | 42.7 | 20.9 |
| Female | 229 | 11.7 | 24.7 | 29.5 | 34.1 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 58 | 4.1 | 53.8 | 42.2 | 0 |
| 55-64 | 111 | 5.9 | 15.4 | 65.6 | 13.1 |
| 65+ | 151 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 23.3 | 68.6 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 21.6 | 11.5 | 36.4 | 30.5 |
| African American | 268 | 6.5 | 28.4 | 34.2 | 31.0 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 67 | 4.9 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 29.6 |
| High School Graduate | 100 | 7.3 | 31.9 | 28.6 | 32.3 |
| Some College | 77 | 14.2 | 30.7 | 32.6 | 22.5 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 6.7 | 18.7 | 45.0 | 29.6 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 72 | 2.2 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 30.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 58 | 9.1 | 37.4 | 30.9 | 22.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 62 | 8.7 | 27.2 | 39.6 | 24.5 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 17 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 26 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 53 | 2.7 | 31.8 | 27.9 | 37.7 |
| Ward 5 | 51 | 7.8 | 21.0 | 37.2 | 34.0 |
| Ward 6 | 32 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 61 | 6.2 | 26.6 | 42.1 | 25.1 |
| Ward 8 | 51 | 9.7 | 34.3 | 27.6 | 28.4 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 31. Insulin Use, by Demographics and Ward
 “Are you now taking insulin?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 374 | 30.6 | 69.4 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 130 | 33.0 | 67.0 |
| Female | 244 | 29.0 | 71.0 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 58 | 32.0 | 68.0 |
| 55-64 | 112 | 27.1 | 72.9 |
| 65+ | 168 | 28.6 | 71.4 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 23.6 | 76.4 |
| African American | 282 | 30.8 | 69.2 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 74 | 37.3 | 62.7 |
| High School Graduate | 104 | 26.1 | 73.9 |
| Some College | 85 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 22.0 | 78.0 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 77 | 37.8 | 62.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 61 | 29.9 | 70.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 64 | 12.3 | 87.7 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 55 | 20.4 | 79.6 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 28.7 | 71.3 |
| Ward 6 | 33 | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 64 | 27.7 | 72.3 |
| Ward 8 | 55 | 45.4 | 54.6 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 32. Use of Diabetes Pills, by Demographics and Ward

“Are you now taking diabetes pills?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 373 | 70.2 | 29.8 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 129 | 72.6 | 27.4 |
| Female | 244 | 68.6 | 31.4 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 58 | 70.5 | 29.5 |
| 55-64 | 112 | 75.2 | 24.8 |
| 65+ | 167 | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 58.7 | 41.3 |
| African American | 281 | 73.6 | 26.4 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 73 | 71.1 | 28.9 |
| High School Graduate | 104 | 70.6 | 29.4 |
| Some College | 85 | 67.1 | 32.9 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 72.2 | 27.8 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 77 | 59.7 | 40.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 61 | 79.8 | 20.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 64 | 72.1 | 27.9 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 54 | 76.4 | 23.6 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 81.1 | 18.9 |
| Ward 6 | 33 | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 64 | 65.0 | 35.0 |
| Ward 8 | 55 | 69.1 | 30.9 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 33. How Often Glucose or Sugar is Checked, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do NOT include times when checked by a health professional.”

| | N | Never or Less Than Once Per Week | 1-6 Times Per Week | Once Per Day | More Than Once Per Day |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Percent | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 371 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 27.9 | 37.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 129 | 12.2 | 19.0 | 33.1 | 35.8 |
| Female | 242 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 24.3 | 38.5 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 58 | 19.5 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 53.1 |
| 55-64 | 110 | 15.0 | 21.5 | 23.7 | 39.8 |
| 65+ | 167 | 13.8 | 20.1 | 40.2 | 25.8 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 25.7 | 12.0 | 19.5 | 42.8 |
| African American | 281 | 14.0 | 19.7 | 29.4 | 36.8 |
| Hispanic | 13 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 15 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 72 | 12.7 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 42.2 |
| High School Graduate | 104 | 14.4 | 22.3 | 19.9 | 43.4 |
| Some College | 84 | 18.8 | 13.4 | 33.5 | 34.3 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 19.2 | 14.2 | 36.7 | 29.9 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 76 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 29.6 | 39.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 59 | 11.3 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 53.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 64 | 24.4 | 14.1 | 24.8 | 36.7 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 55 | 18.4 | 20.8 | 31.0 | 29.9 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 35.5 | 35.7 |
| Ward 6 | 32 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 64 | 14.4 | 23.1 | 21.5 | 41.0 |
| Ward 8 | 55 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 34.2 | 36.5 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

**Table 34. Number of Visits to a Health Professional for Diabetes,
by Demographics and Ward**

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

| | N | 0 | 1-3 | 4-9 | 10+ |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|------|------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 355 | 11.3 | 40.5 | 35.4 | 12.8 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 125 | 9.4 | 44.0 | 36.6 | 10.1 |
| Female | 230 | 12.6 | 38.2 | 34.5 | 14.7 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 54 | 10.7 | 38.1 | 34.0 | 17.2 |
| 55-64 | 110 | 15.6 | 40.1 | 29.3 | 14.9 |
| 65+ | 155 | 11.2 | 37.0 | 41.8 | 10.0 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 55 | 22.3 | 46.1 | 24.7 | 6.9 |
| African American | 265 | 10.6 | 35.5 | 39.0 | 14.9 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 65 | 8.6 | 34.1 | 44.6 | 12.7 |
| High School Graduate | 99 | 14.0 | 39.9 | 32.4 | 13.7 |
| Some College | 84 | 8.7 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 21.7 |
| College Graduate | 104 | 12.9 | 51.0 | 32.2 | 3.9 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 74 | 22.3 | 27.2 | 30.3 | 20.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 55 | 11.6 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 21.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 61 | 8.6 | 49.6 | 41.8 | 0 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 19 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 17 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 52 | 9.3 | 32.3 | 46.4 | 12.0 |
| Ward 5 | 52 | 5.3 | 42.6 | 44.7 | 7.4 |
| Ward 6 | 33 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 60 | 14.9 | 36.7 | 33.3 | 15.1 |
| Ward 8 | 51 | 10.7 | 33.6 | 37.8 | 17.9 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 35. Number of A One C Test, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Don't Know/Never Heard of | None | 1-3 Times | 4+ Times |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------|------|-----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 373 | 21.6 | 9.9 | 45.1 | 23.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 130 | 18.4 | 9.4 | 54.4 | 17.9 |
| Female | 243 | 23.9 | 10.2 | 38.7 | 27.2 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 58 | 13.9 | 2.4 | 53.9 | 29.9 |
| 55-64 | 112 | 22.8 | 6.7 | 48.4 | 22.2 |
| 65+ | 167 | 30.8 | 8.7 | 33.8 | 26.7 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 59.0 | 22.1 |
| African American | 282 | 22.9 | 6.8 | 45.2 | 25.1 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 74 | 40.0 | 16.5 | 21.3 | 22.2 |
| High School Graduate | 103 | 19.6 | 11.3 | 46.3 | 22.8 |
| Some College | 85 | 13.3 | 7.4 | 55.7 | 23.6 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 15.1 | 4.9 | 55.1 | 24.9 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 77 | 30.5 | 12.0 | 37.1 | 20.4 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 60 | 21.9 | 9.5 | 39.9 | 28.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 64 | 7.9 | 11.2 | 53.4 | 27.5 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 55 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 49.8 | 21.0 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 19.0 | 2.5 | 51.2 | 27.3 |
| Ward 6 | 33 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 64 | 21.0 | 13.8 | 39.7 | 25.5 |
| Ward 8 | 54 | 21.7 | 7.7 | 44.8 | 25.9 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 36. Participation in a Diabetes Management Course, by Demographics and Ward

“Have you EVER taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 371 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 128 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| Female | 243 | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 58 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| 55-64 | 112 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| 65+ | 165 | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 43.4 | 56.6 |
| African American | 279 | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 71 | 43.6 | 56.4 |
| High School Graduate | 104 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| Some College | 85 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 61.6 | 38.4 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 77 | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 61 | 58.1 | 41.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 64 | 62.9 | 37.1 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 54 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| Ward 6 | 33 | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 64 | 68.9 | 31.1 |
| Ward 8 | 54 | 57.9 | 42.1 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 37. How Often Feet Are Checked for Sores or Irritations, by Demographics and Ward

“About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do NOT include times when checked by a health professional.”

| | N | Never or Less Than Once Per Week | 1-6 Times Per Week | Once Per Day | More Than Once Per Day |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Percent | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 361 | 18.1 | 11.6 | 59.4 | 10.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 128 | 22.4 | 13.4 | 55.4 | 8.8 |
| Female | 233 | 15.1 | 10.4 | 62.2 | 12.4 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 23 | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 56 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 58.0 | 19.6 |
| 55-64 | 109 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 67.9 | 10.3 |
| 65+ | 161 | 22.8 | 10.6 | 57.9 | 8.8 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 55 | 26.2 | 15.0 | 56.8 | 2.0 |
| African American | 271 | 13.7 | 11.9 | 61.5 | 12.9 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 70 | 30.3 | 7.9 | 47.1 | 14.7 |
| High School Graduate | 100 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 65.2 | 7.6 |
| Some College | 83 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 58.2 | 14.8 |
| College Graduate | 105 | 16.2 | 10.5 | 65.2 | 8.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 75 | 24.5 | 4.7 | 61.3 | 9.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 59 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 60.1 | 19.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 46 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 34 | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 63 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 58.4 | 4.2 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 19 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 53 | 17.0 | 3.1 | 68.6 | 11.2 |
| Ward 5 | 52 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 66.6 | 13.4 |
| Ward 6 | 31 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 61 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 68.1 | 12.9 |
| Ward 8 | 54 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 56.0 | 12.4 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

**Table 38. How Often Health Care Professionals Check Feet for Sores,
by Demographics and Ward**

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

| | N | None | Once | 2-4 Times | 5+ Times |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|-----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 356 | 24.2 | 19.9 | 37.9 | 18.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 127 | 24.6 | 22.0 | 46.1 | 7.3 |
| Female | 229 | 23.9 | 18.4 | 32.1 | 25.6 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 23 | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 56 | 17.7 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 13.2 |
| 55-64 | 110 | 25.3 | 14.9 | 47.8 | 11.9 |
| 65+ | 156 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 34.4 | 22.4 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 54 | 33.8 | 16.0 | 36.7 | 13.5 |
| African American | 266 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 37.6 | 19.5 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 68 | 41.8 | 18.0 | 25.2 | 15.1 |
| High School Graduate | 100 | 24.3 | 21.3 | 39.0 | 15.4 |
| Some College | 81 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 40.0 | 29.7 |
| College Graduate | 105 | 17.4 | 24.6 | 44.6 | 13.4 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 71 | 28.2 | 25.5 | 24.8 | 21.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 60 | 24.6 | 18.3 | 37.1 | 19.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 47 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 34 | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 63 | 22.6 | 28.7 | 40.2 | 8.5 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 18 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 52 | 16.0 | 20.6 | 41.3 | 22.1 |
| Ward 5 | 50 | 14.7 | 21.7 | 50.7 | 13.0 |
| Ward 6 | 30 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 63 | 26.8 | 23.0 | 35.5 | 14.7 |
| Ward 8 | 52 | 23.3 | 25.5 | 28.0 | 23.2 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 39. Feet Sores or Irritation That Took More Than Four Weeks to Heal, by Demographics and Ward

“Have you EVER has any sores or irritations on your feet that took more than four weeks to heal?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 374 | 10.9 | 89.1 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 130 | 7.7 | 92.3 |
| Female | 244 | 13.2 | 86.8 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 58 | 11.8 | 88.2 |
| 55-64 | 112 | 11.2 | 88.8 |
| 65+ | 168 | 3.1 | 96.9 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 11.2 | 88.8 |
| African American | 282 | 12.3 | 87.7 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * |
| Other | 16 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 74 | 11.3 | 88.7 |
| High School Graduate | 104 | 12.5 | 87.5 |
| Some College | 85 | 17.5 | 82.5 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 3.1 | 96.9 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 77 | 8.9 | 91.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 61 | 22.8 | 77.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 36 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 64 | 5.9 | 94.1 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 55 | 10.2 | 89.8 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| Ward 6 | 33 | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 64 | 9.6 | 90.4 |
| Ward 8 | 55 | 9.2 | 90.8 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 40. Time Since Last Pupil Dilation, by Demographics and Ward

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

This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.”

| | N | Within Past Month | Within Past Year | Within Past 2 Years | 2+ Years or Never |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Percent | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 368 | 31.0 | 46.7 | 11.9 | 10.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 128 | 37.2 | 42.7 | 7.4 | 12.8 |
| Female | 240 | 26.8 | 49.5 | 15.0 | 8.7 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 5 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 57 | 26.8 | 41.4 | 16.4 | 15.3 |
| 55-64 | 109 | 27.7 | 41.0 | 17.5 | 13.7 |
| 65+ | 168 | 29.5 | 54.7 | 7.5 | 8.3 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 55 | 34.8 | 44.8 | 7.3 | 13.1 |
| African American | 278 | 29.4 | 46.8 | 12.9 | 10.9 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 15 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 73 | 37.1 | 39.8 | 9.7 | 13.3 |
| High School Graduate | 101 | 29.5 | 44.3 | 11.5 | 14.7 |
| Some College | 85 | 30.2 | 50.9 | 14.0 | 4.9 |
| College Graduate | 106 | 27.5 | 51.8 | 12.6 | 8.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 76 | 30.8 | 49.5 | 10.5 | 9.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 60 | 22.8 | 42.1 | 21.7 | 13.4 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 48 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 63 | 32.9 | 54.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 54 | 42.8 | 35.0 | 14.6 | 7.5 |
| Ward 5 | 54 | 25.5 | 52.7 | 14.8 | 6.9 |
| Ward 6 | 33 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 62 | 30.6 | 53.9 | 6.8 | 8.6 |
| Ward 8 | 53 | 28.2 | 39.4 | 17.0 | 15.4 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 41. Prevalence of Retinopathy, by Demographics and Ward

“Has a doctor EVER told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 370 | 24.3 | 75.7 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 130 | 28.2 | 71.8 |
| Female | 240 | 21.5 | 78.5 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 2 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 7 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 24 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 57 | 18.2 | 81.8 |
| 55-64 | 111 | 24.0 | 76.0 |
| 65+ | 166 | 26.2 | 73.8 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 56 | 19.8 | 80.2 |
| African American | 279 | 24.7 | 75.3 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * |
| Other | 15 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 73 | 42.3 | 57.7 |
| High School Graduate | 103 | 24.2 | 75.8 |
| Some College | 83 | 22.3 | 77.7 |
| College Graduate | 108 | 10.6 | 89.4 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 77 | 32.7 | 67.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 61 | 28.2 | 71.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 35 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 49 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 34 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 64 | 10.5 | 89.5 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 20 | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 18 | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 27 | * | * |
| Ward 4 | 55 | 24.9 | 75.1 |
| Ward 5 | 52 | 7.6 | 92.4 |
| Ward 6 | 32 | * | * |
| Ward 7 | 64 | 32.0 | 68.0 |
| Ward 8 | 54 | 34.1 | 65.9 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted number cell size was < 50.

Table 42. Preferred Assistance for Diabetes Management, by Demographics and Ward

“Please name three things the district of Columbia or your doctor could provide to help people with diabetes manage their disease?”

| | N | Provide Diabetes Education | Provide Nutritional Counseling | Lower Cost of Medication | Help with Healthy Food | Improve or Provide Insurance Coverage | Lower Cost of Glucose Test Strips | Do Something Else | Don't Know |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Percent | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3890 | 24.9 | 22.5 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 33.1 | 36.6 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1473 | 24.0 | 20.9 | 12.8 | 9.8 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 30.3 | 39.9 |
| Female | 2417 | 25.8 | 24.0 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 35.6 | 33.7 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 114 | 23.3 | 18.8 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 26.2 | 44.9 |
| 25-34 | 543 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 33.3 | 37.0 |
| 35-44 | 701 | 28.2 | 24.4 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 36.6 | 30.9 |
| 45-54 | 689 | 25.9 | 23.4 | 14.5 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 33.4 | 34.2 |
| 55-64 | 820 | 26.5 | 23.9 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 36.5 | 31.9 |
| 65+ | 960 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 27.0 | 48.0 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1794 | 22.8 | 24.7 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 30.6 | 42.9 |
| African American | 1607 | 25.0 | 20.8 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 35.5 | 33.3 |
| Hispanic | 219 | 30.5 | 22.8 | 14.1 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 27.7 | 33.5 |
| Other | 194 | 30.7 | 24.2 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 34.9 | 30.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 322 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 14.3 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 22.1 | 50.7 |
| High School Graduate | 576 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 15.8 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 27.9 | 41.3 |
| Some College | 641 | 28.0 | 19.1 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 36.7 | 31.6 |
| College Graduate | 2339 | 27.8 | 26.2 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 35.8 | 34.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 325 | 15.8 | 23.4 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 25.0 | 42.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 405 | 22.9 | 15.9 | 13.7 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 29.2 | 41.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 267 | 25.3 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 34.9 | 32.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 394 | 25.0 | 21.8 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 37.4 | 32.1 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 487 | 29.5 | 22.0 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 39.4 | 30.9 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1595 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 34.6 | 34.6 |
| WARD | | | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 277 | 25.2 | 26.7 | 14.3 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 28.4 | 34.5 |
| Ward 2 | 267 | 24.5 | 21.0 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 41.3 |
| Ward 3 | 646 | 28.2 | 23.8 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 34.6 | 37.2 |
| Ward 4 | 529 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 31.3 | 30.7 |
| Ward 5 | 342 | 28.4 | 19.2 | 18.0 | 14.9 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 33.9 | 31.6 |
| Ward 6 | 400 | 26.0 | 19.9 | 14.3 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 36.9 | 36.1 |
| Ward 7 | 369 | 24.3 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 39.7 | 34.0 |
| Ward 8 | 250 | 21.3 | 22.7 | 17.7 | 11.9 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 40.7 | 31.0 |

Table 43. Attitudes Towards Legislation Mandating the Provision of Nutritional Information, by Demographics and Ward

“The District is considering requiring restaurants located in the district of Columbia to provide nutritional information such as calories, fat, sodium and carbohydrates on menus and menu signs.
Would you support or oppose such a law in the District?”

| | N | Support | Oppose |
|-----------------------|------|---------|--------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3826 | 79.4 | 13.7 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1460 | 74.9 | 17.4 |
| Female | 2366 | 83.2 | 10.4 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 114 | 86.0 | 11.8 |
| 25-34 | 542 | 80.7 | 13.9 |
| 35-44 | 699 | 78.1 | 14.6 |
| 45-54 | 679 | 78.2 | 14.5 |
| 55-64 | 807 | 79.3 | 13.2 |
| 65+ | 925 | 78.7 | 12.0 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1785 | 70.1 | 20.5 |
| African American | 1562 | 85.7 | 8.7 |
| Hispanic | 211 | 87.1 | 10.3 |
| Other | 190 | 76.1 | 15.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 297 | 82.1 | 10.4 |
| High School Graduate | 549 | 87.8 | 7.2 |
| Some College | 632 | 81.5 | 13.3 |
| College Graduate | 2334 | 75.6 | 16.3 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 311 | 83.0 | 10.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 396 | 85.2 | 10.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 266 | 88.5 | 6.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 385 | 84.6 | 9.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 483 | 79.9 | 13.9 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1596 | 74.7 | 17.7 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 277 | 78.9 | 14.2 |
| Ward 2 | 267 | 71.9 | 20.4 |
| Ward 3 | 639 | 73.8 | 17.9 |
| Ward 4 | 516 | 80.6 | 10.9 |
| Ward 5 | 332 | 74.7 | 15.5 |
| Ward 6 | 393 | 73.8 | 19.8 |
| Ward 7 | 355 | 88.2 | 8.2 |
| Ward 8 | 244 | 91.3 | 5.0 |

Table 44. High Blood Pressure, by Demographics and Ward

“Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?”

| | N | Yes | Only While Pregnant | No | Borderline High |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 3951 | 28.6 | 1.1 | 69.2 | 1.1 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1509 | 28.4 | 0 | 70.0 | 1.6 |
| Female | 2442 | 28.7 | 2.0 | 68.6 | 0.7 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 20 or Older | 3858 | 28.7 | 1.1 | 69.0 | 1.2 |
| 18-24 | 116 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 88.4 | 0.6 |
| 25-34 | 549 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 88.3 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 709 | 16.5 | 1.4 | 81.6 | 0.5 |
| 45-54 | 698 | 32.7 | 1.3 | 65.3 | 0.7 |
| 55-64 | 831 | 47.1 | 0.4 | 49.7 | 2.7 |
| 65+ | 986 | 62.3 | 0.5 | 34.9 | 2.3 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1829 | 17.5 | 0.4 | 81.1 | 1.0 |
| African American | 1626 | 41.0 | 1.2 | 56.4 | 1.3 |
| Hispanic | 220 | 18.1 | 3.1 | 78.4 | 0.4 |
| Other | 195 | 16.1 | 0.3 | 81.9 | 1.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 326 | 44.2 | 3.6 | 50.6 | 1.6 |
| High School Graduate | 581 | 41.6 | 1.0 | 56.9 | 0.5 |
| Some College | 650 | 35.2 | 0.7 | 62.4 | 1.7 |
| College Graduate | 2381 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 78.9 | 1.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 327 | 46.7 | 3.1 | 48.6 | 1.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 408 | 41.2 | 0.9 | 57.5 | 0.4 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 272 | 41.5 | 1.1 | 55.8 | 1.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 400 | 28.5 | 1.4 | 68.2 | 1.9 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 32.8 | 0.6 | 64.4 | 2.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1623 | 16.9 | 0.7 | 81.8 | 0.5 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 282 | 30.9 | 1.2 | 67.3 | 0.6 |
| Ward 2 | 274 | 32.2 | 0.8 | 67.0 | 0 |
| Ward 3 | 656 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 77.6 | 0.9 |
| Ward 4 | 540 | 28.3 | 1.3 | 68.2 | 2.2 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 39.6 | 0.5 | 57.7 | 2.2 |
| Ward 6 | 405 | 26.0 | 0.8 | 72.5 | 0.7 |
| Ward 7 | 373 | 42.0 | 1.2 | 55.8 | 1.0 |
| Ward 8 | 252 | 40.9 | 1.6 | 57.3 | 0.2 |

Table 45. High Blood Pressure at Two or More Visits, by Demographics and Ward

“Were you told on two or more different visits to a doctor or other health professional that you had high blood pressure?”

| | N | Yes | Only While Pregnant | No | Borderline High |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 1244 | 75.9 | 0.3 | 22.9 | 0.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 500 | 73.0 | 0 | 26.1 | 0.9 |
| Female | 744 | 78.5 | 0.7 | 20.0 | 0.9 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 11 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 43 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 102 | 67.3 | 0 | 32.0 | 0.7 |
| 45-54 | 190 | 71.8 | 0 | 27.7 | 0.5 |
| 55-64 | 337 | 81.9 | 0 | 16.8 | 1.3 |
| 65+ | 540 | 83.2 | 0.1 | 16.5 | 0.2 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 412 | 72.9 | 0.2 | 24.7 | 2.2 |
| African American | 715 | 77.4 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 0.4 |
| Hispanic | 47 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 42 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 163 | 76.8 | 0 | 23.2 | 0 |
| High School Graduate | 270 | 79.1 | 0.3 | 20.6 | 0 |
| Some College | 252 | 75.6 | 1.1 | 22.8 | 0.5 |
| College Graduate | 557 | 73.5 | 0.1 | 24.4 | 2.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 167 | 85.2 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 180 | 79.1 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 127 | 74.0 | 0 | 25.7 | 0.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 133 | 76.9 | 0 | 22.3 | 0.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 153 | 76.8 | 0.3 | 22.3 | 0.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 344 | 73.3 | 0 | 24.9 | 1.8 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 89 | 80.6 | 0 | 19.0 | 0.4 |
| Ward 2 | 83 | 80.9 | 0 | 14.5 | 4.6 |
| Ward 3 | 170 | 70.4 | 0.4 | 29.3 | 0 |
| Ward 4 | 180 | 76.5 | 1.6 | 19.0 | 2.9 |
| Ward 5 | 140 | 89.0 | 0 | 11.0 | 0 |
| Ward 6 | 122 | 72.3 | 0 | 27.7 | 0 |
| Ward 7 | 181 | 74.6 | 0 | 25.4 | 0 |
| Ward 8 | 106 | 67.9 | 0.8 | 31.3 | 0 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 46. Medication Use for High Blood Pressure, by Demographics and Ward

“Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 1351 | 75.7 | 24.3 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 536 | 70.5 | 29.5 |
| Female | 815 | 80.3 | 19.7 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 12 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 51 | 36.5 | 63.5 |
| 35-44 | 110 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| 45-54 | 198 | 75.9 | 24.1 |
| 55-64 | 368 | 86.1 | 13.9 |
| 65+ | 589 | 92.4 | 7.6 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 429 | 66.0 | 34.0 |
| African American | 790 | 82.8 | 17.2 |
| Hispanic | 53 | 38.6 | 61.4 |
| Other | 47 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 194 | 76.7 | 23.3 |
| High School Graduate | 288 | 78.6 | 21.4 |
| Some College | 275 | 79.6 | 20.4 |
| College Graduate | 590 | 71.0 | 29.0 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 192 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 194 | 75.7 | 24.3 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 132 | 83.8 | 16.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 140 | 77.4 | 22.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 165 | 71.3 | 28.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 361 | 69.6 | 30.4 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 93 | 68.1 | 31.9 |
| Ward 2 | 90 | 84.2 | 15.8 |
| Ward 3 | 177 | 69.3 | 30.7 |
| Ward 4 | 197 | 79.5 | 20.5 |
| Ward 5 | 156 | 94.1 | 5.9 |
| Ward 6 | 130 | 72.1 | 27.9 |
| Ward 7 | 190 | 76.8 | 23.2 |
| Ward 8 | 118 | 77.9 | 22.1 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

**Table 47. Behavior Modifications to Control High Blood Pressure,
by Demographics and Ward**

“Are you changing your eating habits to help lower or control your high blood pressure?” Are you cutting down on salt to help lower or control your high blood pressure?” Are you reducing alcohol use to help lower or control your high blood pressure?” and “Are you exercising to help lower or control your high blood pressure?”

| | N | Modifying Eating Habits | N | Cutting Down on Salt** | N | Reducing Alcohol Use** | N | Exercising |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|------|----------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>Percent</u> |
| TOTAL | 1247 | 75.9 | 1132 | 86.9 | 776 | 59.5 | 1248 | 74.3 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 503 | 73.3 | 471 | 84.4 | 379 | 57.2 | 505 | 75.7 |
| Female | 744 | 78.2 | 661 | 89.3 | 397 | 62.4 | 743 | 72.9 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 11 | * | 11 | * | 8 | * | 11 | * |
| 25-34 | 43 | * | 42 | * | 35 | * | 43 | * |
| 35-44 | 103 | 78.5 | 98 | 87.7 | 73 | 54.1 | 103 | 73.6 |
| 45-54 | 190 | 81.3 | 171 | 89.4 | 127 | 71.3 | 188 | 81.9 |
| 55-64 | 338 | 74.6 | 308 | 84.9 | 227 | 58.9 | 339 | 71.9 |
| 65+ | 542 | 71.0 | 484 | 87.5 | 294 | 54.3 | 543 | 73.4 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 412 | 63.0 | 387 | 73.5 | 344 | 35.1 | 413 | 75.3 |
| African American | 719 | 81.5 | 635 | 92.2 | 369 | 72.4 | 718 | 75.4 |
| Hispanic | 47 | * | 46 | * | 24 | * | 47 | * |
| Other | 41 | * | 39 | * | 21 | * | 41 | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 164 | 76.5 | 145 | 89.4 | 65 | 63.4 | 162 | 70.3 |
| High School Graduate | 270 | 79.5 | 233 | 89.8 | 131 | 79.7 | 268 | 70.7 |
| Some College | 254 | 78.6 | 231 | 91.3 | 149 | 67.0 | 256 | 71.6 |
| College Graduate | 558 | 71.6 | 522 | 81.7 | 431 | 45.5 | 560 | 79.7 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 168 | 78.0 | 145 | 86.0 | 74 | 69.5 | 169 | 72.7 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 178 | 74.5 | 158 | 89.6 | 92 | 67.2 | 177 | 67.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 128 | 82.1 | 117 | 93.3 | 68 | 78.1 | 127 | 71.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 135 | 82.4 | 122 | 91.7 | 72 | 83.1 | 134 | 74.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 152 | 79.1 | 143 | 88.0 | 106 | 60.2 | 154 | 82.6 |
| \$75,000 and over | 345 | 70.0 | 319 | 78.1 | 292 | 39.5 | 346 | 79.5 |
| WARD | | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 90 | 90.7 | 88 | 95.5 | 57 | 59.9 | 90 | 82.3 |
| Ward 2 | 82 | 79.1 | 77 | 89.4 | 53 | 46.7 | 84 | 83.9 |
| Ward 3 | 170 | 61.2 | 158 | 73.6 | 141 | 40.1 | 170 | 78.3 |
| Ward 4 | 180 | 72.9 | 162 | 86.0 | 107 | 60.4 | 180 | 75.0 |
| Ward 5 | 144 | 81.7 | 131 | 96.2 | 75 | 68.5 | 143 | 80.0 |
| Ward 6 | 123 | 72.4 | 107 | 82.1 | 91 | 52.3 | 123 | 66.9 |
| Ward 7 | 180 | 79.3 | 157 | 87.6 | 82 | 71.5 | 179 | 72.0 |
| Ward 8 | 104 | 81.6 | 90 | 92.7 | 55 | 83.3 | 106 | 74.7 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 48. Number of Behavior Modifications to Control High Blood Pressure, by Demographics and Ward

“Are you changing your eating habits to help lower or control your high blood pressure?” “Are you cutting down on salt to help lower or control your high blood pressure?” “Are you reducing alcohol use to help lower or control your high blood pressure?” and “Are you exercising to help lower or control your high blood pressure?”

| | N | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1257 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 19.6 | 41.5 | 22.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 507 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 16.5 | 39.9 | 26.4 |
| Female | 750 | 3.7 | 12.1 | 22.5 | 42.9 | 18.8 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 11 | * | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 43 | * | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 103 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 42.3 | 27.4 |
| 45-54 | 190 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 17.1 | 45.5 | 27.3 |
| 55-64 | 341 | 5.5 | 11.8 | 21.7 | 39.4 | 21.7 |
| 65+ | 548 | 6.1 | 12.7 | 25.2 | 40.2 | 15.7 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 415 | 10.2 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 34.9 | 20.0 |
| African American | 724 | 3.3 | 9.1 | 19.9 | 44.4 | 23.4 |
| Hispanic | 47 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 42 | * | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 164 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 25.4 | 44.6 | 12.9 |
| High School Graduate | 271 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 18.9 | 42.2 | 24.4 |
| Some College | 257 | 3.6 | 10.6 | 19.5 | 44.3 | 22.1 |
| College Graduate | 563 | 6.8 | 12.0 | 17.8 | 38.3 | 25.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 171 | 5.2 | 12.3 | 23.7 | 44.2 | 14.7 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 179 | 6.9 | 11.6 | 17.3 | 45.5 | 18.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 128 | 2.6 | 9.8 | 15.8 | 47.2 | 24.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 135 | 2.6 | 10.5 | 19.7 | 39.1 | 28.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 154 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 18.1 | 35.4 | 34.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 347 | 7.4 | 12.3 | 19.0 | 41.1 | 20.3 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 90 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 18.1 | 54.6 | 24.4 |
| Ward 2 | 84 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 23.6 | 47.1 | 20.2 |
| Ward 3 | 171 | 10.0 | 16.0 | 22.2 | 24.9 | 27.0 |
| Ward 4 | 181 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 19.6 | 32.3 | 28.3 |
| Ward 5 | 145 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 13.1 | 56.7 | 21.0 |
| Ward 6 | 124 | 6.3 | 16.4 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 24.3 |
| Ward 7 | 181 | 4.9 | 11.6 | 18.7 | 47.5 | 17.3 |
| Ward 8 | 106 | 1.3 | 9.6 | 23.0 | 44.8 | 21.3 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 49. Advice from Doctors and Health Professionals to Control High Blood Pressure, by Demographics and Ward

“Has a doctor or other health professional ever advised you to do any of the following to help lower or control your high blood pressure: change your eating habits; cut down on salt; reduce alcohol use; exercise; or take medication?”

| | N | Change Eating Habits | N | Cut Down on Salt | N | Reducing Alcohol Use | N | Exercise | N | Take Medication |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------|------|------------------|-----|----------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | <u>Percent</u> |
| TOTAL | 1244 | 68.7 | 1198 | 77.2 | 938 | 48.2 | 1243 | 78.1 | 1248 | 82.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 502 | 67.6 | 494 | 77.4 | 425 | 52.5 | 499 | 77.0 | 502 | 77.9 |
| Female | 742 | 69.8 | 704 | 76.9 | 513 | 43.6 | 744 | 79.1 | 746 | 85.7 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 11 | * | 11 | * | 9 | * | 11 | * | 11 | * |
| 25-34 | 42 | * | 42 | * | 40 | * | 43 | * | 43 | * |
| 35-44 | 103 | 80.7 | 102 | 81.7 | 91 | 50.2 | 102 | 86.4 | 102 | 71.3 |
| 45-54 | 187 | 63.3 | 184 | 79.9 | 150 | 54.5 | 190 | 75.6 | 189 | 83.8 |
| 55-64 | 339 | 74.8 | 331 | 76.8 | 277 | 47.6 | 339 | 79.0 | 339 | 90.1 |
| 65+ | 541 | 58.4 | 508 | 76.2 | 359 | 42.9 | 537 | 74.4 | 543 | 92.7 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 413 | 62.0 | 400 | 61.3 | 377 | 28.7 | 409 | 77.7 | 412 | 77.2 |
| African American | 718 | 71.7 | 689 | 83.4 | 479 | 56.1 | 719 | 78.4 | 721 | 87.4 |
| Hispanic | 46 | * | 46 | * | 34 | * | 46 | * | 46 | * |
| Other | 40 | * | 38 | * | 29 | * | 41 | * | 41 | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 163 | 63.0 | 152 | 78.3 | 92 | 62.3 | 162 | 71.9 | 162 | 81.8 |
| High School Graduate | 267 | 73.2 | 253 | 78.4 | 167 | 58.6 | 268 | 77.4 | 269 | 85.5 |
| Some College | 255 | 70.4 | 246 | 84.8 | 183 | 53.7 | 256 | 77.6 | 257 | 84.0 |
| College Graduate | 557 | 67.0 | 545 | 71.4 | 495 | 36.5 | 555 | 81.3 | 558 | 78.5 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 171 | 68.9 | 160 | 81.2 | 96 | 67.5 | 170 | 78.1 | 170 | 84.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 178 | 68.8 | 170 | 82.0 | 118 | 66.6 | 179 | 78.6 | 179 | 84.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 127 | 59.6 | 121 | 76.8 | 92 | 48.9 | 126 | 76.6 | 127 | 78.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 134 | 78.6 | 126 | 83.8 | 102 | 55.4 | 132 | 77.8 | 134 | 86.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 152 | 77.3 | 150 | 77.0 | 128 | 40.0 | 155 | 79.2 | 154 | 79.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 343 | 67.1 | 339 | 70.5 | 310 | 33.7 | 342 | 81.2 | 344 | 78.0 |
| WARD | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 90 | 80.3 | 88 | 79.5 | 70 | 56.9 | 89 | 80.8 | 89 | 84.7 |
| Ward 2 | 84 | 68.0 | 82 | 86.9 | 63 | 54.1 | 84 | 83.7 | 84 | 90.7 |
| Ward 3 | 168 | 60.1 | 164 | 66.9 | 151 | 30.1 | 167 | 78.8 | 168 | 71.1 |
| Ward 4 | 178 | 67.0 | 173 | 83.7 | 138 | 46.1 | 178 | 82.1 | 179 | 82.9 |
| Ward 5 | 144 | 73.6 | 137 | 90.7 | 91 | 51.5 | 142 | 84.6 | 143 | 93.4 |
| Ward 6 | 124 | 66.6 | 116 | 67.9 | 100 | 46.0 | 123 | 73.1 | 124 | 77.3 |
| Ward 7 | 179 | 71.5 | 173 | 79.8 | 114 | 58.8 | 181 | 74.7 | 181 | 82.9 |
| Ward 8 | 106 | 73.5 | 103 | 79.1 | 73 | 52.1 | 106 | 78.3 | 106 | 86.9 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 50. Amount of Advice from Doctors and Health Professionals to Control High Blood Pressure, by Demographics and Ward

“Has a doctor or other health professional ever advised you to do any of the following to help lower or control your high blood pressure: change your eating habits; cut down on salt; reduce alcohol use; exercise; or take medication?”

| | N | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | Percent | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1252 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 14.4 | 17.6 | 32.1 | 24.2 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | |
| Male | 505 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 14.6 | 18.5 | 29.9 | 26.0 |
| Female | 747 | 3.6 | 8.8 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 34.2 | 22.6 |
| AGE | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 43 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 103 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 19.1 | 34.8 | 27.7 |
| 45-54 | 190 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 20.7 | 25.9 | 30.1 |
| 55-64 | 340 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 37.8 | 25.3 |
| 65+ | 544 | 2.5 | 10.9 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 29.2 | 20.8 |
| RACE | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 414 | 5.5 | 10.1 | 18.8 | 22.9 | 27.4 | 15.3 |
| African American | 723 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 16.5 | 33.1 | 28.3 |
| Hispanic | 46 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 41 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 163 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 16.8 | 20.7 | 26.9 | 23.5 |
| High School Graduate | 269 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 35.8 | 26.9 |
| Some College | 257 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 29.0 | 29.9 |
| College Graduate | 561 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 14.9 | 19.0 | 33.4 | 19.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 171 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 16.1 | 18.4 | 33.5 | 24.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 179 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 27.2 | 35.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 127 | 9.9 | 5.3 | 10.8 | 18.9 | 34.8 | 20.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 135 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 14.8 | 24.0 | 28.7 | 27.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 155 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 41.5 | 20.8 |
| \$75,000 and over | 345 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 14.2 | 20.5 | 31.8 | 19.9 |
| WARD | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 90 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 35.8 | 29.3 |
| Ward 2 | 84 | 0 | 3.8 | 12.7 | 22.8 | 34.9 | 25.7 |
| Ward 3 | 169 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 35.5 | 10.9 |
| Ward 4 | 180 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 13.0 | 19.3 | 41.7 | 18.6 |
| Ward 5 | 144 | 0 | 5.5 | 13.0 | 16.9 | 34.6 | 30.0 |
| Ward 6 | 124 | 5.2 | 9.4 | 15.7 | 27.6 | 17.5 | 24.6 |
| Ward 7 | 181 | 4.8 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 35.0 | 28.1 |
| Ward 8 | 106 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 14.7 | 21.3 | 29.5 | 27.1 |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 51. High Blood Cholesterol, by Demographics and Ward

“Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?”

(This table represents the total survey population; those indicating that they had never had their cholesterol checked are included in the figure for not having high blood cholesterol.)

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3548 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1348 | 35.7 | 64.3 |
| Female | 2200 | 32.7 | 67.3 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 71 | 26.5 | 73.5 |
| 25-34 | 434 | 19.5 | 80.5 |
| 35-44 | 637 | 24.7 | 75.3 |
| 45-54 | 646 | 38.3 | 61.7 |
| 55-64 | 783 | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| 65+ | 924 | 51.4 | 48.6 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1694 | 34.4 | 65.6 |
| African American | 1451 | 34.7 | 65.3 |
| Hispanic | 156 | 32.5 | 67.5 |
| Other | 174 | 30.9 | 69.1 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 248 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| High School Graduate | 507 | 35.3 | 64.7 |
| Some College | 577 | 34.3 | 65.7 |
| College Graduate | 2206 | 32.0 | 68.0 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 277 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 342 | 39.4 | 60.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 235 | 33.8 | 66.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 359 | 29.3 | 70.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 446 | 36.9 | 63.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1538 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 256 | 40.6 | 59.4 |
| Ward 2 | 256 | 34.4 | 65.6 |
| Ward 3 | 609 | 35.2 | 64.8 |
| Ward 4 | 502 | 30.8 | 69.2 |
| Ward 5 | 313 | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| Ward 6 | 370 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| Ward 7 | 330 | 37.9 | 62.1 |
| Ward 8 | 226 | 36.7 | 63.3 |

Table 52. Blood Cholesterol Test, by Demographics and Ward

“Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you EVER had your blood cholesterol checked?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3887 | 88.1 | 11.9 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1484 | 86.9 | 13.1 |
| Female | 2403 | 89.0 | 11.0 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 111 | 63.5 | 36.5 |
| 25-34 | 528 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| 35-44 | 701 | 89.8 | 10.2 |
| 45-54 | 690 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| 55-64 | 827 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| 65+ | 970 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1803 | 93.5 | 6.5 |
| African American | 1593 | 88.8 | 11.2 |
| Hispanic | 216 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| Other | 195 | 88.4 | 11.6 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 317 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| High School Graduate | 571 | 84.9 | 15.1 |
| Some College | 637 | 87.2 | 12.8 |
| College Graduate | 2350 | 93.2 | 6.8 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 323 | 82.0 | 18.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 404 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 266 | 85.0 | 15.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 393 | 85.3 | 14.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 484 | 90.9 | 9.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1608 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 277 | 93.5 | 6.5 |
| Ward 2 | 269 | 96.5 | 3.5 |
| Ward 3 | 649 | 91.5 | 8.5 |
| Ward 4 | 536 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| Ward 5 | 338 | 92.7 | 7.3 |
| Ward 6 | 398 | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| Ward 7 | 365 | 84.9 | 15.1 |
| Ward 8 | 251 | 88.8 | 11.2 |

Table 53. Time Since Last Cholesterol Test, by Demographics and Ward

“About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?”

(This table represents the total survey population; those indicating that they had never had their cholesterol checked are included in the figure for never having their blood cholesterol checked.)

| | N | Checked Within Past 5 Years | Ever Checked but Not in Past 5 Years | Never Checked |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3851 | 85.0 | 3.0 | 12.0 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1474 | 83.6 | 3.3 | 13.1 |
| Female | 2377 | 86.2 | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 109 | 61.3 | 1.6 | 37.1 |
| 25-34 | 526 | 75.7 | 4.3 | 20.0 |
| 35-44 | 697 | 86.3 | 3.4 | 10.3 |
| 45-54 | 684 | 90.1 | 2.3 | 7.6 |
| 55-64 | 821 | 93.4 | 2.0 | 4.6 |
| 65+ | 954 | 92.8 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1786 | 89.3 | 4.2 | 6.5 |
| African American | 1578 | 86.7 | 2.1 | 11.3 |
| Hispanic | 215 | 62.0 | 2.2 | 35.7 |
| Other | 194 | 84.6 | 3.8 | 11.6 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 315 | 66.2 | 1.0 | 32.7 |
| High School Graduate | 561 | 82.5 | 2.3 | 15.2 |
| Some College | 628 | 86.3 | 0.7 | 13.0 |
| College Graduate | 2335 | 88.9 | 4.2 | 6.8 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 317 | 77.1 | 4.6 | 18.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 400 | 77.7 | 2.2 | 20.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 264 | 83.2 | 1.6 | 15.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 392 | 82.5 | 2.7 | 14.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 481 | 87.2 | 3.7 | 9.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1600 | 91.4 | 3.5 | 5.1 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 276 | 89.6 | 3.9 | 6.5 |
| Ward 2 | 268 | 92.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Ward 3 | 646 | 87.4 | 4.1 | 8.5 |
| Ward 4 | 529 | 85.8 | 5.8 | 8.4 |
| Ward 5 | 334 | 90.7 | 1.9 | 7.4 |
| Ward 6 | 396 | 89.7 | 2.4 | 7.9 |
| Ward 7 | 362 | 83.6 | 1.2 | 15.2 |
| Ward 8 | 248 | 87.1 | 1.6 | 11.3 |

Table 54. Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Told Had Heart Attack | N | Told Had Heart Disease | N | Told Had Stroke |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|-----------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes | | |
| | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3936 | 3.0 | 3918 | 2.7 | 3937 | 2.7 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1505 | 3.2 | 1498 | 2.7 | 1504 | 2.3 |
| Female | 2431 | 2.9 | 2420 | 2.6 | 2433 | 3.0 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 115 | 1.4 | 116 | 0 | 116 | 1.4 |
| 25-34 | 549 | 0.4 | 548 | 0.4 | 548 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 710 | 0.2 | 708 | 0.6 | 709 | 0.3 |
| 45-54 | 697 | 3.7 | 691 | 3.6 | 694 | 2.2 |
| 55-64 | 825 | 4.0 | 827 | 3.9 | 827 | 4.4 |
| 65+ | 977 | 10.6 | 966 | 8.4 | 980 | 9.4 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1829 | 1.7 | 1826 | 1.7 | 1825 | 0.8 |
| African American | 1612 | 4.3 | 1599 | 3.4 | 1617 | 4.4 |
| Hispanic | 219 | 1.2 | 217 | 1.8 | 220 | 0.9 |
| Other | 196 | 2.0 | 195 | 1.9 | 195 | 3.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 321 | 6.0 | 314 | 4.6 | 326 | 4.3 |
| High School Graduate | 574 | 4.9 | 572 | 3.2 | 573 | 5.2 |
| Some College | 650 | 4.6 | 645 | 5.2 | 651 | 3.5 |
| College Graduate | 2378 | 1.3 | 2375 | 1.3 | 2374 | 1.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 322 | 8.3 | 319 | 7.3 | 327 | 7.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 406 | 4.3 | 402 | 4.1 | 404 | 4.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 268 | 3.1 | 267 | 2.9 | 271 | 3.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 399 | 3.9 | 399 | 2.6 | 398 | 1.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 2.5 | 495 | 2.3 | 496 | 2.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1624 | 0.9 | 1621 | 1.1 | 1621 | 1.2 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 281 | 2.4 | 280 | 4.6 | 281 | 2.6 |
| Ward 2 | 274 | 3.3 | 274 | 3.4 | 275 | 1.0 |
| Ward 3 | 656 | 1.8 | 654 | 1.7 | 654 | 1.4 |
| Ward 4 | 537 | 2.8 | 536 | 2.1 | 538 | 2.4 |
| Ward 5 | 343 | 1.6 | 340 | 2.6 | 343 | 2.6 |
| Ward 6 | 403 | 2.8 | 402 | 1.7 | 402 | 1.8 |
| Ward 7 | 368 | 6.6 | 367 | 4.1 | 370 | 6.1 |
| Ward 8 | 253 | 4.6 | 248 | 4.8 | 251 | 5.0 |

Table 55. Rehabilitation After a Heart Attack, by Demographics and Ward

“After you left the hospital following your heart attack did you go to any kind of outpatient rehabilitation?
This is sometimes called ‘rehab’.”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 134 | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 67 | 26.3 | 73.7 |
| Female | 67 | 24.2 | 75.8 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 1 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 2 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 3 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 17 | * | * |
| 55-64 | 26 | * | * |
| 65+ | 84 | 25.5 | 74.5 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 39 | * | * |
| African American | 79 | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| Hispanic | 4 | * | * |
| Other | 5 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 26 | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 39 | * | * |
| Some College | 30 | * | * |
| College Graduate | 38 | * | * |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 30 | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 21 | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 15 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 15 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 14 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 17 | * | * |

* Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward

Table 56. Rehabilitation After a Stroke, by Demographics and Ward
 “After you left the hospital following your stroke did you go to any kind of outpatient rehabilitation?
 This is sometimes called ‘rehab.’”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 117 | 24.2 | 75.8 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 43 | * | * |
| Female | 74 | 29.2 | 70.8 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 1 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 1 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 3 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 9 | * | * |
| 55-64 | 31 | * | * |
| 65+ | 72 | 24.7 | 75.3 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 25 | * | * |
| African American | 80 | 22.9 | 77.1 |
| Hispanic | 3 | * | * |
| Other | 8 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 20 | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 33 | * | * |
| Some College | 29 | * | * |
| College Graduate | 34 | * | * |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 30 | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 20 | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 12 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 10 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 12 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 21 | * | * |

*Data not presented if unweighted cell size < 50.
 Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward

Table 57. Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease, by Demographics and Ward

“Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?” and “Do you have a health problem or condition that makes taking aspirin unsafe for you?”

| | N | Take Aspirin Regularly | N | Told Had Heart Disease Told Had Stroke | | |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|--|-----------------------|------|
| | | Yes | | Yes, Non Stomach Related | Yes, Stomach Problems | No |
| | | Percent | | Percent | | |
| Total | 3679 | 20.4 | 2664 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 89.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1411 | 21.6 | 959 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 92.9 |
| Female | 2268 | 19.4 | 1705 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 87.2 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 103 | 7.0 | 97 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 91.7 |
| 25-34 | 505 | 5.3 | 478 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 94.3 |
| 35-44 | 669 | 8.8 | 617 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 93.1 |
| 45-54 | 650 | 21.5 | 519 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 88.1 |
| 55-64 | 782 | 39.1 | 470 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 84.6 |
| 65+ | 916 | 49.1 | 438 | 11.5 | 14.4 | 74.2 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1751 | 19.0 | 1260 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 90.8 |
| African American | 1475 | 24.4 | 1033 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 86.8 |
| Hispanic | 203 | 11.5 | 174 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 94.2 |
| Other | 180 | 13.5 | 147 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 95.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 283 | 25.1 | 186 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 84.6 |
| High School Graduate | 529 | 28.0 | 340 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 87.5 |
| Some College | 597 | 19.7 | 444 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 86.6 |
| College Graduate | 2261 | 17.6 | 1685 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 92.2 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 285 | 23.6 | 195 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 81.4 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 375 | 26.5 | 244 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 90.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 258 | 26.8 | 180 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 86.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 374 | 21.7 | 262 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 88.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 464 | 19.3 | 353 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 89.4 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1557 | 16.2 | 1179 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 93.0 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 270 | 19.3 | 196 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 87.8 |
| Ward 2 | 259 | 22.4 | 183 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 89.3 |
| Ward 3 | 629 | 22.1 | 433 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 90.2 |
| Ward 4 | 506 | 19.5 | 372 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 88.6 |
| Ward 5 | 317 | 28.6 | 216 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 90.6 |
| Ward 6 | 388 | 22.3 | 276 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 93.9 |
| Ward 7 | 342 | 26.0 | 232 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 85.0 |
| Ward 8 | 227 | 21.1 | 160 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 89.6 |

Table 58. Knowledge of Heart Attack Symptoms, by Demographics and Ward

“Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a heart attack? Pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back; feeling weak, light-headed, or faint; chest pain or discomfort; sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes; pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder; and shortness of breath.”

| | N | Jaw, Neck, or Back Pain | N | Feeling Weak or Faint | N | Chest Pain | N | Trouble Sleeping | N | Pain in Shoulder | N | Shortness of Breath |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3668 | 36.5 | 3664 | 54.5 | 3662 | 89.7 | 3662 | 30.2 | 3661 | 78.0 | 3659 | 80.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1406 | 31.4 | 1405 | 56.0 | 1404 | 89.0 | 1404 | 31.0 | 1404 | 75.4 | 1404 | 77.8 |
| Female | 2262 | 41.0 | 2259 | 53.2 | 2258 | 90.3 | 2258 | 29.6 | 2257 | 80.3 | 2255 | 82.0 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 103 | 26.4 | 103 | 56.4 | 103 | 83.5 | 103 | 35.5 | 102 | 54.0 | 102 | 77.9 |
| 25-34 | 505 | 31.9 | 505 | 61.7 | 504 | 93.5 | 504 | 34.9 | 504 | 83.7 | 504 | 81.6 |
| 35-44 | 666 | 35.2 | 666 | 59.4 | 665 | 93.3 | 665 | 31.7 | 665 | 80.4 | 665 | 84.1 |
| 45-54 | 650 | 38.8 | 650 | 49.2 | 650 | 91.1 | 650 | 30.4 | 650 | 80.6 | 649 | 79.1 |
| 55-64 | 781 | 43.7 | 781 | 52.9 | 781 | 91.6 | 781 | 23.7 | 781 | 82.3 | 780 | 81.3 |
| 65+ | 907 | 40.5 | 904 | 42.4 | 904 | 78.1 | 904 | 24.9 | 904 | 69.6 | 904 | 71.7 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1751 | 39.1 | 1750 | 61.5 | 1749 | 95.8 | 1749 | 24.4 | 1749 | 87.1 | 1748 | 86.4 |
| African American | 1464 | 37.6 | 1463 | 51.1 | 1463 | 87.2 | 1463 | 34.3 | 1462 | 75.5 | 1462 | 76.2 |
| Hispanic | 203 | 27.6 | 202 | 47.7 | 201 | 79.6 | 201 | 34.2 | 201 | 60.9 | 200 | 75.3 |
| Other | 177 | 32.0 | 177 | 50.6 | 177 | 88.4 | 177 | 27.8 | 177 | 69.2 | 177 | 79.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 278 | 23.3 | 277 | 39.9 | 276 | 74.4 | 276 | 30.8 | 276 | 58.3 | 276 | 65.4 |
| High School Graduate | 527 | 34.1 | 526 | 43.3 | 526 | 86.2 | 526 | 30.5 | 525 | 68.5 | 524 | 71.1 |
| Some College | 596 | 39.0 | 596 | 55.5 | 596 | 86.2 | 596 | 31.8 | 596 | 74.6 | 596 | 80.2 |
| College Graduate | 2256 | 38.7 | 2255 | 60.0 | 2254 | 94.5 | 2254 | 29.6 | 2254 | 85.3 | 2253 | 85.2 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 282 | 28.0 | 280 | 47.5 | 280 | 82.1 | 280 | 28.9 | 280 | 61.7 | 280 | 73.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 373 | 32.1 | 373 | 45.4 | 372 | 78.9 | 372 | 31.6 | 371 | 66.2 | 370 | 69.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 253 | 38.7 | 253 | 46.3 | 253 | 83.3 | 253 | 32.8 | 253 | 66.2 | 253 | 76.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 373 | 37.9 | 373 | 49.5 | 373 | 89.7 | 373 | 34.4 | 373 | 83.1 | 373 | 82.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 464 | 39.7 | 464 | 58.1 | 464 | 90.2 | 464 | 28.3 | 464 | 76.6 | 464 | 79.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1557 | 38.1 | 1556 | 61.7 | 1555 | 96.4 | 1555 | 29.6 | 1555 | 87.5 | 1554 | 85.4 |
| WARD | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 269 | 35.3 | 268 | 60.7 | 268 | 93.5 | 268 | 29.3 | 268 | 85.9 | 268 | 85.8 |
| Ward 2 | 260 | 46.7 | 260 | 59.5 | 260 | 93.2 | 260 | 30.7 | 260 | 85.6 | 260 | 84.3 |
| Ward 3 | 628 | 37.4 | 628 | 59.5 | 628 | 94.7 | 628 | 23.8 | 628 | 81.6 | 627 | 82.8 |
| Ward 4 | 505 | 36.1 | 504 | 49.8 | 504 | 86.5 | 504 | 32.7 | 504 | 77.3 | 504 | 76.9 |
| Ward 5 | 314 | 36.5 | 314 | 55.6 | 314 | 88.9 | 314 | 27.8 | 314 | 73.4 | 314 | 79.3 |
| Ward 6 | 387 | 41.5 | 387 | 61.4 | 387 | 94.4 | 387 | 31.2 | 387 | 84.8 | 387 | 85.0 |
| Ward 7 | 341 | 41.2 | 341 | 50.7 | 341 | 89.0 | 341 | 39.5 | 341 | 76.7 | 341 | 78.7 |
| Ward 8 | 224 | 34.2 | 224 | 45.1 | 224 | 88.1 | 224 | 33.5 | 224 | 75.8 | 224 | 75.8 |

Table 59. Knowledge of Stroke Symptoms, by Demographics and Ward

“Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a stroke: sudden confusion or trouble speaking; sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, leg, especially on one side; sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes; sudden chest pain or discomfort; sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance; and severe headache with no known cause.”

| | N | Trouble Speaking | N | Numbness of Face, Arm or Leg | N | Trouble Seeing | N | Chest Pain | N | Trouble Walking | N | Severe Headache |
|-----------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------------------|------|----------------|------|------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3659 | 86.0 | 3657 | 90.9 | 3655 | 65.1 | 3655 | 33.8 | 3652 | 80.9 | 3650 | 53.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1404 | 84.0 | 1404 | 88.5 | 1403 | 65.8 | 1403 | 34.5 | 1403 | 80.5 | 1403 | 50.7 |
| Female | 2255 | 87.7 | 2253 | 93.0 | 2252 | 64.4 | 2252 | 33.2 | 2249 | 81.2 | 2247 | 54.9 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 102 | 75.7 | 102 | 83.4 | 101 | 55.3 | 101 | 38.3 | 101 | 78.7 | 101 | 41.3 |
| 25-34 | 504 | 86.0 | 503 | 94.2 | 503 | 70.5 | 503 | 32.8 | 502 | 83.4 | 502 | 51.7 |
| 35-44 | 665 | 89.9 | 665 | 93.9 | 665 | 69.9 | 665 | 31.8 | 664 | 83.6 | 664 | 56.5 |
| 45-54 | 649 | 87.4 | 649 | 90.1 | 649 | 65.3 | 649 | 31.8 | 649 | 81.3 | 649 | 55.1 |
| 55-64 | 780 | 90.5 | 780 | 94.6 | 780 | 65.1 | 780 | 32.6 | 779 | 84.6 | 778 | 57.8 |
| 65+ | 904 | 78.0 | 903 | 82.0 | 902 | 52.6 | 902 | 40.1 | 902 | 70.0 | 901 | 46.8 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1748 | 95.2 | 1746 | 96.4 | 1745 | 76.3 | 1745 | 19.0 | 1744 | 88.6 | 1744 | 58.9 |
| African American | 1462 | 83.2 | 1462 | 88.9 | 1462 | 58.2 | 1462 | 44.4 | 1460 | 76.8 | 1458 | 47.8 |
| Hispanic | 200 | 64.2 | 200 | 81.2 | 200 | 58.9 | 200 | 36.4 | 200 | 73.4 | 200 | 58.3 |
| Other | 177 | 86.6 | 177 | 91.9 | 176 | 60.7 | 176 | 39.4 | 176 | 79.1 | 176 | 51.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 276 | 57.8 | 276 | 72.9 | 276 | 42.7 | 276 | 43.5 | 276 | 60.6 | 276 | 46.5 |
| High School Graduate | 524 | 80.9 | 524 | 87.1 | 523 | 50.6 | 523 | 46.9 | 522 | 75.2 | 521 | 43.0 |
| Some College | 596 | 85.2 | 596 | 91.0 | 596 | 64.2 | 596 | 38.3 | 595 | 80.2 | 594 | 52.5 |
| College Graduate | 2253 | 92.8 | 2251 | 95.2 | 2250 | 73.7 | 2250 | 27.0 | 2249 | 86.3 | 2249 | 57.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 280 | 70.1 | 279 | 84.9 | 279 | 51.1 | 279 | 39.5 | 279 | 73.8 | 279 | 54.4 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 370 | 71.4 | 370 | 83.9 | 370 | 45.6 | 370 | 41.8 | 370 | 66.4 | 370 | 43.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 253 | 85.8 | 252 | 84.0 | 252 | 61.4 | 252 | 45.4 | 252 | 75.3 | 251 | 49.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 373 | 82.7 | 373 | 88.5 | 372 | 63.2 | 372 | 42.1 | 371 | 84.3 | 371 | 46.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 464 | 90.5 | 464 | 92.7 | 464 | 69.0 | 464 | 35.3 | 463 | 81.0 | 463 | 54.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1554 | 94.6 | 1554 | 96.9 | 1554 | 76.0 | 1554 | 24.9 | 1553 | 88.4 | 1553 | 59.0 |
| WARD | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 268 | 89.9 | 268 | 94.5 | 268 | 71.6 | 268 | 28.9 | 268 | 82.6 | 268 | 63.1 |
| Ward 2 | 260 | 91.6 | 260 | 90.4 | 260 | 69.1 | 260 | 24.3 | 260 | 82.8 | 260 | 62.9 |
| Ward 3 | 627 | 93.8 | 627 | 95.2 | 627 | 74.2 | 627 | 24.2 | 626 | 86.7 | 626 | 57.5 |
| Ward 4 | 504 | 83.6 | 503 | 88.4 | 503 | 60.8 | 503 | 37.0 | 503 | 79.8 | 503 | 48.7 |
| Ward 5 | 314 | 84.2 | 314 | 86.8 | 314 | 59.1 | 314 | 41.0 | 314 | 77.5 | 314 | 44.4 |
| Ward 6 | 387 | 90.9 | 387 | 95.6 | 387 | 71.0 | 387 | 29.5 | 387 | 87.9 | 386 | 56.6 |
| Ward 7 | 341 | 84.8 | 341 | 92.5 | 341 | 57.8 | 341 | 51.7 | 341 | 80.2 | 341 | 53.1 |
| Ward 8 | 224 | 86.1 | 224 | 92.9 | 224 | 58.2 | 224 | 37.3 | 222 | 76.0 | 222 | 50.1 |

**Table 60. Knowledge of Emergency Procedure for a Heart Attack or Stroke,
by Demographics and Ward**

“If you thought someone was having a heart attack or stroke, what is the first thing you would do?”

| | N | Take Them to the Hospital | Call 911 | Something Else |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3625 | 6.8 | 88.3 | 4.9 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1389 | 7.2 | 88.1 | 4.7 |
| Female | 2236 | 6.4 | 88.4 | 5.2 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 101 | 7.5 | 89.6 | 2.8 |
| 25-34 | 501 | 5.4 | 91.8 | 2.9 |
| 35-44 | 662 | 6.4 | 89.3 | 4.3 |
| 45-54 | 643 | 8.1 | 87.4 | 4.5 |
| 55-64 | 772 | 7.2 | 86.6 | 6.2 |
| 65+ | 893 | 7.2 | 84.0 | 8.8 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1736 | 6.4 | 90.2 | 3.4 |
| African American | 1446 | 5.9 | 87.9 | 6.1 |
| Hispanic | 198 | 12.8 | 83.2 | 4.0 |
| Other | 176 | 6.6 | 88.3 | 5.1 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 272 | 10.9 | 84.3 | 4.8 |
| High School Graduate | 515 | 5.9 | 89.6 | 4.5 |
| Some College | 592 | 5.3 | 88.3 | 6.3 |
| College Graduate | 2237 | 6.7 | 88.8 | 4.5 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 277 | 6.0 | 87.5 | 6.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 369 | 5.1 | 89.3 | 5.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 248 | 5.8 | 88.0 | 6.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 369 | 6.4 | 87.4 | 6.2 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 458 | 6.8 | 87.6 | 5.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1547 | 6.1 | 90.4 | 3.6 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 266 | 7.1 | 90.9 | 2.1 |
| Ward 2 | 258 | 4.3 | 89.0 | 6.7 |
| Ward 3 | 624 | 7.3 | 89.7 | 3.1 |
| Ward 4 | 500 | 5.8 | 88.0 | 6.2 |
| Ward 5 | 313 | 7.4 | 85.4 | 7.3 |
| Ward 6 | 384 | 4.3 | 91.8 | 3.9 |
| Ward 7 | 339 | 5.7 | 89.0 | 5.3 |
| Ward 8 | 220 | 5.6 | 87.9 | 6.5 |

Table 61. Prevalence of Diarrhea, by Demographics and Ward

“In the past 30 days, did you have diarrhea that began within the 30 day period?”

Diarrhea is defined as 3 or more loose stools or bowel movements in a 24-hour period”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3704 | 13.2 | 86.6 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1420 | 12.4 | 87.5 |
| Female | 2284 | 14.0 | 85.9 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 105 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| 25-34 | 510 | 14.7 | 85.3 |
| 35-44 | 672 | 13.3 | 86.3 |
| 45-54 | 653 | 14.4 | 85.6 |
| 55-64 | 789 | 14.2 | 85.8 |
| 65+ | 920 | 10.6 | 89.3 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1758 | 13.8 | 86.0 |
| African American | 1487 | 13.0 | 87.0 |
| Hispanic | 207 | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| Other | 181 | 13.5 | 85.6 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 290 | 11.5 | 88.5 |
| High School Graduate | 534 | 13.1 | 86.9 |
| Some College | 600 | 14.2 | 85.5 |
| College Graduate | 2271 | 13.3 | 86.6 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 288 | 14.1 | 85.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 380 | 12.0 | 87.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 259 | 11.2 | 88.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 375 | 12.9 | 87.1 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 468 | 16.8 | 82.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1562 | 12.4 | 87.6 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 271 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| Ward 2 | 262 | 14.0 | 86.0 |
| Ward 3 | 631 | 10.2 | 89.7 |
| Ward 4 | 507 | 12.0 | 88.0 |
| Ward 5 | 318 | 14.2 | 85.6 |
| Ward 6 | 387 | 17.9 | 82.1 |
| Ward 7 | 345 | 15.5 | 84.5 |
| Ward 8 | 230 | 16.3 | 83.7 |

Table 62. Visitations to a Health Professional for Diarrhea, by Demographics and Ward

“Did you visit a doctor, nurse or other health professional for this diarrhea illness?”

Do not answer “Yes” if you just had telephone contact with a health professional” and

“When you visited your health care professional, did you provide a stool sample for testing?”

| | N | Visited a Health Professional | N | Provided a Stool Sample |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 506 | 13.3 | 67 | 33.5 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 182 | 14.7 | 31 | * |
| Female | 324 | 12.1 | 36 | * |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 15 | * | 5 | * |
| 25-34 | 82 | 10.9 | 10 | * |
| 35-44 | 95 | 10.8 | 9 | * |
| 45-54 | 95 | 9.7 | 11 | * |
| 55-64 | 106 | 15.3 | 15 | * |
| 65+ | 105 | 17.2 | 17 | * |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 243 | 9.9 | 28 | * |
| African American | 197 | 15.6 | 29 | * |
| Hispanic | 27 | * | 2 | * |
| Other | 27 | * | 6 | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 40 | * | 9 | * |
| High School Graduate | 73 | 19.1 | 11 | * |
| Some College | 92 | 12.9 | 14 | * |
| College Graduate | 300 | 8.8 | 33 | * |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 48 | * | 10 | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 55 | 13.3 | 5 | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 28 | * | 4 | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 77 | 12.9 | 9 | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 55 | 9.5 | 10 | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 189 | 9.2 | 20 | * |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 27 | * | 1 | * |
| Ward 2 | 35 | * | 5 | * |
| Ward 3 | 72 | 13.1 | 11 | * |
| Ward 4 | 59 | 10.1 | 8 | * |
| Ward 5 | 46 | * | 5 | * |
| Ward 6 | 64 | 21.5 | 10 | * |
| Ward 7 | 52 | 9.4 | 5 | * |
| Ward 8 | 42 | * | 9 | * |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size < 50.

Table 63. Prevalence of Adult Asthma, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Current | Former | Never |
|-----------------------|------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3933 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 85.2 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1500 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 87.9 |
| Female | 2433 | 12.0 | 5.2 | 82.8 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 115 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 84.6 |
| 25-34 | 544 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 83.3 |
| 35-44 | 706 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 84.1 |
| 45-54 | 697 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 84.5 |
| 55-64 | 828 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 87.0 |
| 65+ | 980 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 89.0 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1823 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 87.0 |
| African American | 1616 | 11.8 | 5.2 | 83.0 |
| Hispanic | 220 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 91.1 |
| Other | 194 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 84.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 326 | 9.9 | 3.2 | 86.8 |
| High School Graduate | 577 | 12.2 | 4.9 | 82.9 |
| Some College | 648 | 14.1 | 6.9 | 79.1 |
| College Graduate | 2369 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 87.5 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 328 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 80.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 408 | 12.4 | 3.9 | 83.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 269 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 91.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 399 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 86.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 493 | 14.6 | 4.9 | 80.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1615 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 85.8 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 281 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 84.3 |
| Ward 2 | 274 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 86.0 |
| Ward 3 | 654 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 87.9 |
| Ward 4 | 536 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 82.8 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 83.1 |
| Ward 6 | 401 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 85.5 |
| Ward 7 | 373 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 86.7 |
| Ward 8 | 249 | 15.0 | 6.8 | 78.2 |

Table 64. 2005-2007 Prevalence of Childhood Asthma, by Demographics and Ward

“Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever said that the child has asthma?” and

“Does the child still have asthma?”

This table combines data from 2005, 2006 and 2007 surveys.

| | N | Current | Former | Never |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 2533 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 85.5 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1280 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 83.9 |
| Female | 1224 | 10.0 | 2.9 | 87.1 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 8 or Under | 1222 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 88.3 |
| 9 to 17 | 1137 | 12.6 | 5.3 | 82.1 |
| RACE of Parent/Guardian | | | | |
| Caucasian | 970 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 90.4 |
| African American | 1238 | 14.2 | 4.0 | 81.8 |
| Hispanic | 156 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 91.5 |
| Other | 123 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 90.2 |
| EDUCATION of Parent/Guardian | | | | |
| Less than High School | 208 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 87.0 |
| High School Graduate | 538 | 15.4 | 3.1 | 81.5 |
| Some College | 478 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 82.2 |
| College Graduate | 1305 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 89.1 |
| INCOME of Parent/Guardian | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 210 | 15.7 | 3.8 | 80.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 284 | 12.4 | 3.6 | 84.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 218 | 12.6 | 2.6 | 84.8 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 227 | 14.7 | 2.7 | 82.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 251 | 13.3 | 6.5 | 80.2 |
| \$75,000 + | 1145 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 89.4 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 159 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 83.5 |
| Ward 2 | 108 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 91.5 |
| Ward 3 | 380 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 91.1 |
| Ward 4 | 384 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 82.5 |
| Ward 5 | 218 | 19.8 | 1.6 | 78.6 |
| Ward 6 | 235 | 10.8 | 4.1 | 85.1 |
| Ward 7 | 268 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 87.4 |
| Ward 8 | 281 | 16.1 | 5.6 | 78.3 |

Table 65. Age when Diagnosed with Asthma, by Demographics and Ward

“How old were you when you were first told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?”

| | N | 19 or Younger | 20-39 | 40-59 | 60+ |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------|-------|-------|------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 502 | 60.9 | 25.3 | 10.7 | 3.1 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 149 | 77.2 | 13.3 | 8.7 | 0.8 |
| Female | 353 | 50.7 | 32.9 | 11.9 | 4.5 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 20 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 88 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 0 | 0 |
| 35-44 | 106 | 54.9 | 42.3 | 2.8 | 0 |
| 45-54 | 96 | 47.2 | 28.3 | 24.6 | 0 |
| 55-64 | 100 | 42.9 | 26.1 | 29.1 | 1.9 |
| 65+ | 87 | 26.1 | 16.9 | 26.8 | 30.2 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 217 | 57.2 | 28.4 | 12.2 | 2.3 |
| African American | 224 | 62.3 | 22.4 | 11.1 | 4.1 |
| Hispanic | 24 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 23 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 43 | * | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 77 | 60.2 | 25.6 | 10.7 | 3.5 |
| Some College | 104 | 60.9 | 24.8 | 11.3 | 3.1 |
| College Graduate | 277 | 65.6 | 23.1 | 9.0 | 2.4 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 54 | 50.6 | 31.5 | 13.0 | 4.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 56 | 51.1 | 30.8 | 12.3 | 5.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 27 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 59 | 57.0 | 28.3 | 11.1 | 3.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 75 | 63.0 | 27.1 | 8.2 | 1.7 |
| \$75,000 + | 195 | 65.4 | 22.2 | 11.2 | 1.2 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 41 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 2 | 37 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 77 | 57.2 | 25.6 | 14.2 | 3.1 |
| Ward 4 | 71 | 50.2 | 34.3 | 10.9 | 4.6 |
| Ward 5 | 48 | * | * | * | * |
| Ward 6 | 55 | 69.1 | 22.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Ward 7 | 51 | 71.1 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 7.5 |
| Ward 8 | 45 | * | * | * | * |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 66. Episodes of Asthma or Asthma Attacks, by Demographics and Ward

“During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 326 | 51.3 | 48.7 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 72 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| Female | 254 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 46 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 66 | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| 45-54 | 71 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| 55-64 | 63 | 56.6 | 43.4 |
| 65+ | 64 | 28.3 | 71.7 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 124 | 49.9 | 50.1 |
| African American | 164 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * |
| Other | 14 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 37 | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 57 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Some College | 70 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| College Graduate | 161 | 44.2 | 55.8 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 48 | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 42 | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 19 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 37 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 51 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| \$75,000+ | 104 | 45.5 | 54.5 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

**Table 67. Visits to an Emergency Room because of One's Asthma,
by Demographics and Ward**

“During the past 12 months, how many times did you visit an emergency room or urgent care center because of your asthma?”

| | N | 0 Times | 1 Time | 2-4 Times | 5+ Times |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|--------|-----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 326 | 77.3 | 12.3 | 8.0 | 2.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 72 | 88.7 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 0 |
| Female | 254 | 72.7 | 14.5 | 9.5 | 3.4 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 47 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 66 | 70.7 | 15.9 | 10.1 | 3.2 |
| 45-54 | 70 | 77.6 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 2.1 |
| 55-64 | 63 | 78.2 | 11.6 | 6.9 | 3.3 |
| 65+ | 64 | 88.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 125 | 94.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 0 |
| African American | 164 | 68.7 | 15.5 | 12.8 | 2.9 |
| Hispanic | 13 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 37 | * | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 56 | 63.6 | 20.4 | 9.2 | 6.8 |
| Some College | 70 | 71.3 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 3.9 |
| College Graduate | 162 | 94.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 48 | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 42 | * | * | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 19 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 37 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 52 | 76.6 | 22.1 | 1.3 | 0 |
| \$75,000+ | 104 | 96.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

Table 68. Visits to an Doctor or Health Professional because of One's Worsening Asthma Symptoms, by Demographics and Ward

“During the past 12 months, how many times did you see a doctor, nurse or other health professional for urgent treatment of worsening asthma symptoms?”

| | N | 0 Times | 1 Time | 2-4 Times | 5+ Times |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|--------|-----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 322 | 74.1 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 2.3 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 70 | 78.3 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 2.0 |
| Female | 252 | 72.4 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 2.4 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 47 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 64 | 73.6 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 2.4 |
| 45-54 | 69 | 65.9 | 13.0 | 16.3 | 4.8 |
| 55-64 | 63 | 72.8 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 3.3 |
| 65+ | 63 | 81.6 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 124 | 82.2 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 0 |
| African American | 160 | 71.9 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 3.1 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 34 | * | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 57 | 72.2 | 11.3 | 8.0 | 8.5 |
| Some College | 70 | 70.7 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 0.9 |
| College Graduate | 160 | 82.8 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 0 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 46 | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 42 | * | * | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 19 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 37 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 51 | 64.3 | 27.7 | 6.3 | 1.7 |
| \$75,000+ | 103 | 87.4 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 0 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

**Table 69. Frequency of Visits to a Doctor for Routine Asthma Check-ups,
by Demographics and Ward**

“During the past 12 months, how many times did you see a doctor, nurse or other health professional for a routine check-up for your asthma?”

| | N | 0 Times | 1 Time | 2-4 Times | 5+ Times |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|--------|-----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 323 | 37.4 | 32.7 | 24.8 | 5.1 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 72 | 40.9 | 29.1 | 27.7 | 2.3 |
| Female | 251 | 36.0 | 34.2 | 23.6 | 6.2 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 47 | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 66 | 39.8 | 32.1 | 24.8 | 3.4 |
| 45-54 | 70 | 29.1 | 39.4 | 22.1 | 9.4 |
| 55-64 | 61 | 27.4 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 8.6 |
| 65+ | 63 | 35.0 | 26.3 | 32.5 | 6.3 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 125 | 47.0 | 35.0 | 13.7 | 4.3 |
| African American | 160 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 29.7 | 5.5 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 14 | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 35 | * | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 56 | 28.8 | 23.0 | 38.2 | 9.9 |
| Some College | 69 | 32.4 | 39.4 | 23.7 | 4.5 |
| College Graduate | 162 | 47.5 | 28.4 | 20.0 | 4.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 46 | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 42 | * | * | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 19 | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 37 | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 52 | 45.4 | 31.5 | 18.6 | 4.4 |
| \$75,000+ | 104 | 41.7 | 36.1 | 19.3 | 2.9 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

**Table 70. Frequency of Days Missed Work or Usual Activities because of Asthma
by Demographics and Ward**

“During the past 12 months, how many days were you unable to work or
carry out your usual activities because of your asthma?”

| | N | 0 | 1-5 | 6+ |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 321 | 63.4 | 14.5 | 22.1 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 71 | 66.2 | 11.8 | 22.0 |
| Female | 250 | 62.3 | 15.6 | 22.1 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 47 | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 66 | 67.1 | 7.2 | 25.7 |
| 45-54 | 67 | 46.6 | 27.2 | 26.1 |
| 55-64 | 62 | 65.2 | 19.6 | 15.3 |
| 65+ | 64 | 60.5 | 10.1 | 29.5 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 125 | 79.6 | 7.7 | 12.6 |
| African American | 160 | 59.1 | 15.4 | 25.5 |
| Hispanic | 13 | * | * | * |
| Other | 14 | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 34 | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 55 | 52.6 | 20.3 | 27.1 |
| Some College | 70 | 57.2 | 16.0 | 26.8 |
| College Graduate | 161 | 71.5 | 10.3 | 18.2 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 44 | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 42 | * | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 19 | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 37 | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 52 | 73.4 | 6.9 | 19.7 |
| \$75,000+ | 104 | 75.4 | 10.7 | 13.9 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.
Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

Table 71. Frequency of Asthma Symptoms, by Demographics and Ward

“Symptoms of asthma include cough, wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness and phlegm production when you don’t have cold or respirator infection.

During the past 30 days, how often did you have any symptoms of asthma?”

| | N | Not at Any Time | Less Than Once a Week | Once or Twice a Week | More Than 2 times a Week but not Every Day | Every Day but Not all the Time | Every Day, All The Time |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 317 | 37.2 | 22.0 | 19.4 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 1.6 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | |
| Male | 70 | 39.5 | 33.9 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 4.8 | 0.7 |
| Female | 247 | 36.2 | 17.2 | 22.7 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 1.9 |
| AGE | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 45 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 65 | 36.7 | 20.1 | 29.6 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 0 |
| 45-54 | 70 | 34.6 | 12.0 | 17.1 | 14.0 | 21.0 | 1.3 |
| 55-64 | 61 | 33.9 | 23.5 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 8.1 | 3.3 |
| 65+ | 60 | 45.7 | 15.4 | 18.0 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 4.8 |
| RACE | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 122 | 40.5 | 37.8 | 12.0 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 0.4 |
| African American | 158 | 35.6 | 14.3 | 25.6 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 2.6 |
| Hispanic | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 13 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 34 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 54 | 35.2 | 19.2 | 18.0 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 2.0 |
| Some College | 70 | 30.0 | 14.0 | 28.8 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 1.5 |
| College Graduate | 158 | 40.7 | 33.3 | 12.4 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 0.6 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 44 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 41 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 19 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 36 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 51 | 38.3 | 21.8 | 24.9 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 2.0 |
| \$75,000+ | 101 | 40.9 | 35.8 | 13.9 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 0.3 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

Table 72. Difficulty Sleeping because of Asthma, by Demographics and Ward

“During the past 30 days, how many days did symptoms of asthma make it difficult for you to stay asleep?”

| | N | None | 1-2 | 3-4 | 05 | 6-10 | 11+ |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| | | Percent | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 203 | 51.3 | 20.6 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 10.7 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | |
| Male | 43 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Female | 160 | 44.8 | 22.3 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 14.9 |
| AGE | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 41 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 45-54 | 52 | 35.4 | 17.0 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 19.8 |
| 55-64 | 39 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 65+ | 36 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| RACE | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 79 | 75.5 | 14.0 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| African American | 101 | 41.1 | 20.3 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 15.8 |
| Hispanic | 7 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 10 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 37 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Some College | 49 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| College Graduate | 101 | 65.8 | 20.3 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 33 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 24 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 24 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 31 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 + | 68 | 72.9 | 20.2 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

**Table 73. Adult Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunization Rates,
by Demographics and Ward**

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

| | N | Had Flu Vaccine in Past Year | N | Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3944 | 39.8 | 3533 | 23.6 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1507 | 38.3 | 1302 | 24.1 |
| Female | 2437 | 41.0 | 2231 | 23.2 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 114 | 27.2 | 84 | 20.7 |
| 25-34 | 549 | 31.5 | 448 | 17.2 |
| 35-44 | 708 | 34.8 | 604 | 14.6 |
| 45-54 | 697 | 36.6 | 643 | 15.9 |
| 55-64 | 830 | 48.1 | 773 | 21.7 |
| 65+ | 983 | 60.6 | 925 | 55.9 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1825 | 47.2 | 1597 | 20.4 |
| African American | 1623 | 34.7 | 1493 | 27.1 |
| Hispanic | 220 | 35.0 | 194 | 18.4 |
| Other | 195 | 46.8 | 176 | 22.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 326 | 38.5 | 304 | 21.5 |
| High School Graduate | 578 | 36.1 | 525 | 30.5 |
| Some College | 650 | 36.8 | 585 | 27.4 |
| College Graduate | 2377 | 42.0 | 2109 | 20.6 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 328 | 36.7 | 299 | 33.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 408 | 36.4 | 379 | 23.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 271 | 40.1 | 251 | 32.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 401 | 33.3 | 353 | 26.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 37.1 | 450 | 26.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1619 | 43.6 | 1432 | 17.9 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 282 | 39.3 | 247 | 18.4 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 45.7 | 251 | 22.5 |
| Ward 3 | 654 | 49.8 | 572 | 26.7 |
| Ward 4 | 538 | 39.0 | 489 | 23.3 |
| Ward 5 | 343 | 39.3 | 325 | 29.0 |
| Ward 6 | 403 | 42.9 | 358 | 24.0 |
| Ward 7 | 373 | 33.1 | 343 | 22.8 |
| Ward 8 | 253 | 32.2 | 231 | 28.1 |

Table 74. Hepatitis B Vaccination Rates, by Demographics and Ward

“Have you ever received the hepatitis B vaccine? The hepatitis B vaccine is completed after the third shot is given.”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3435 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1309 | 42.4 | 57.6 |
| Female | 2126 | 43.3 | 56.7 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 101 | 61.9 | 38.1 |
| 25-34 | 459 | 65.6 | 34.4 |
| 35-44 | 589 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
| 45-54 | 617 | 36.2 | 63.8 |
| 55-64 | 738 | 31.7 | 68.3 |
| 65+ | 875 | 14.4 | 85.6 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1568 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| African American | 1438 | 34.8 | 65.2 |
| Hispanic | 191 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| Other | 169 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 298 | 19.8 | 80.2 |
| High School Graduate | 520 | 35.5 | 64.5 |
| Some College | 563 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| College Graduate | 2043 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 299 | 29.5 | 70.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 369 | 31.8 | 68.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 239 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 351 | 37.4 | 62.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 430 | 44.8 | 55.2 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1396 | 53.9 | 46.1 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 246 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| Ward 2 | 239 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
| Ward 3 | 573 | 47.9 | 52.1 |
| Ward 4 | 468 | 32.4 | 67.6 |
| Ward 5 | 306 | 35.3 | 64.7 |
| Ward 6 | 363 | 46.6 | 53.4 |
| Ward 7 | 335 | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| Ward 8 | 221 | 37.6 | 62.4 |

Table 75. Risk for Hepatitis B, by Demographics and Ward

“Tell me if any of these statements is true for you. Do not tell me which statement or statements are true for you, just if any of them are: You have hemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrate; you are a man who has had sex with other men, even just one time’ you have taken street drugs by needle, even just one time’ you traded sex for money or drugs, even just one time’ You have tested positive for HIV; You have had sex (even just one time) with someone who would answer ‘yes’ to any of these statements; you had more than two sex partners in the past year. Are any of these statements true for you?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3922 | 12.8 | 87.2 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1495 | 19.5 | 80.5 |
| Female | 2427 | 7.0 | 93.0 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 19.2 | 80.8 |
| 25-34 | 547 | 15.9 | 84.1 |
| 35-44 | 706 | 15.6 | 84.4 |
| 45-54 | 696 | 13.6 | 86.4 |
| 55-64 | 824 | 11.0 | 89.0 |
| 65+ | 976 | 2.3 | 97.7 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1816 | 12.0 | 88.0 |
| African American | 1614 | 14.2 | 85.8 |
| Hispanic | 219 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| Other | 195 | 14.1 | 85.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 325 | 13.2 | 86.8 |
| High School Graduate | 573 | 10.8 | 89.2 |
| Some College | 643 | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| College Graduate | 2369 | 12.1 | 87.9 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 322 | 13.0 | 87.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 407 | 13.3 | 86.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 269 | 11.7 | 88.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 400 | 13.1 | 86.9 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 495 | 16.0 | 84.0 |
| \$75,000+ | 1615 | 12.3 | 87.7 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 278 | 16.5 | 83.5 |
| Ward 2 | 272 | 15.7 | 84.3 |
| Ward 3 | 653 | 7.5 | 92.5 |
| Ward 4 | 535 | 11.7 | 88.3 |
| Ward 5 | 343 | 16.4 | 83.6 |
| Ward 6 | 401 | 15.3 | 84.7 |
| Ward 7 | 371 | 15.0 | 85.0 |
| Ward 8 | 252 | 19.6 | 80.4 |

Table 76. BMI, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Healthy Weight | Overweight | Obese |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|------------|-------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3785 | 44.7 | 33.1 | 22.2 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1490 | 43.0 | 38.1 | 18.9 |
| Female | 2295 | 46.3 | 28.6 | 25.1 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 110 | 56.6 | 29.1 | 14.3 |
| 25-34 | 530 | 53.6 | 29.8 | 16.7 |
| 35-44 | 679 | 44.1 | 33.7 | 22.3 |
| 45-54 | 658 | 40.7 | 30.2 | 29.1 |
| 55-64 | 803 | 36.2 | 38.1 | 25.7 |
| 65+ | 958 | 39.5 | 36.6 | 23.9 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1784 | 60.7 | 30.4 | 8.9 |
| African American | 1549 | 31.2 | 33.9 | 34.9 |
| Hispanic | 190 | 42.8 | 35.4 | 21.8 |
| Other | 192 | 53.5 | 36.3 | 10.3 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 294 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 37.0 |
| High School Graduate | 543 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 36.0 |
| Some College | 623 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 29.7 |
| College Graduate | 2319 | 54.1 | 32.9 | 13.0 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 313 | 29.5 | 31.9 | 38.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 390 | 33.3 | 33.8 | 32.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 263 | 37.7 | 30.3 | 32.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 392 | 43.5 | 31.0 | 25.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 480 | 42.3 | 34.3 | 23.4 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1584 | 52.3 | 34.6 | 13.1 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 272 | 42.5 | 38.7 | 18.8 |
| Ward 2 | 269 | 52.1 | 35.4 | 12.5 |
| Ward 3 | 638 | 57.8 | 30.5 | 11.7 |
| Ward 4 | 524 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 22.0 |
| Ward 5 | 331 | 32.2 | 37.7 | 30.1 |
| Ward 6 | 393 | 50.8 | 30.1 | 19.1 |
| Ward 7 | 351 | 27.2 | 33.0 | 39.9 |
| Ward 8 | 239 | 28.6 | 29.6 | 41.9 |

Table 77. Change in Weight, by Demographics and Ward

“Calculated variable based on change in weight from the following two questions: “About how much do you weigh without shoes?” and “How much did you weigh a year ago? {Female respondent: If you were pregnant a year ago, how much did you weigh before your pregnancy?}”

| | N | Lost 10 Pounds or More | Lost Less than 10 Pounds | No Change | Gained Less Than 10 Pounds | Gained 10 Pounds or More |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3709 | 15.0 | 11.3 | 46.6 | 13.1 | 14.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1460 | 15.3 | 11.1 | 49.6 | 12.7 | 11.3 |
| Female | 2249 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 43.9 | 13.4 | 16.3 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 105 | 17.7 | 11.8 | 32.9 | 11.8 | 25.9 |
| 25-34 | 521 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 43.6 | 17.6 | 18.4 |
| 35-44 | 679 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 46.8 | 14.6 | 15.2 |
| 45-54 | 651 | 15.6 | 7.8 | 51.4 | 12.2 | 13.1 |
| 55-64 | 790 | 18.4 | 12.4 | 50.6 | 10.4 | 8.2 |
| 65+ | 921 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 47.6 | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1765 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 60.1 | 13.2 | 6.6 |
| African American | 1485 | 18.4 | 13.5 | 36.7 | 13.0 | 18.3 |
| Hispanic | 207 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 41.7 | 13.0 | 19.6 |
| Other | 184 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 49.0 | 14.1 | 16.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 295 | 22.8 | 11.7 | 27.4 | 12.1 | 25.9 |
| High School Graduate | 521 | 20.6 | 12.4 | 31.9 | 12.1 | 23.0 |
| Some College | 605 | 15.5 | 14.4 | 40.1 | 13.7 | 16.2 |
| College Graduate | 2282 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 56.7 | 13.2 | 8.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 305 | 25.3 | 10.8 | 29.5 | 11.9 | 22.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 383 | 19.8 | 11.2 | 36.5 | 9.9 | 22.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 257 | 14.9 | 11.7 | 39.4 | 15.7 | 18.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 384 | 19.6 | 12.9 | 40.7 | 12.3 | 14.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 476 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 47.9 | 13.9 | 11.2 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1566 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 56.3 | 13.5 | 9.4 |
| BMI LAST YEAR | | | | | | |
| Healthy Weight | 1693 | 3.9 | 10.5 | 56.1 | 16.5 | 13.0 |
| Overweight | 1180 | 18.4 | 13.3 | 44.2 | 11.7 | 12.4 |
| Obese | 811 | 33.3 | 9.7 | 32.7 | 7.8 | 16.6 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 270 | 18.8 | 10.5 | 48.7 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| Ward 2 | 262 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 52.2 | 13.6 | 6.5 |
| Ward 3 | 634 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 58.3 | 13.9 | 6.1 |
| Ward 4 | 510 | 13.0 | 10.4 | 47.0 | 14.9 | 14.6 |
| Ward 5 | 319 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 39.7 | 12.4 | 15.0 |
| Ward 6 | 383 | 17.0 | 15.1 | 45.7 | 10.4 | 11.9 |
| Ward 7 | 336 | 19.8 | 11.2 | 34.0 | 14.8 | 20.2 |
| Ward 8 | 228 | 24.3 | 8.8 | 34.1 | 11.9 | 20.9 |

Table 78. Intentionality of Change in Weight, by Demographics and Ward

“Was the change between your current weight and your weight a year ago intentional?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 1843 | 40.1 | 59.9 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 666 | 44.3 | 55.7 |
| Female | 1177 | 36.6 | 63.4 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 69 | 27.2 | 72.8 |
| 25-34 | 265 | 43.8 | 56.2 |
| 35-44 | 361 | 40.5 | 59.5 |
| 45-54 | 310 | 37.7 | 62.3 |
| 55-64 | 378 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| 65+ | 446 | 38.7 | 61.3 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 682 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| African American | 923 | 38.6 | 61.4 |
| Hispanic | 110 | 36.0 | 64.0 |
| Other | 88 | 35.2 | 64.8 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 202 | 34.3 | 65.7 |
| High School Graduate | 323 | 32.5 | 67.5 |
| Some College | 342 | 35.8 | 64.2 |
| College Graduate | 972 | 47.4 | 52.6 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 207 | 35.1 | 64.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 227 | 31.1 | 68.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 143 | 35.6 | 64.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 206 | 43.0 | 57.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 237 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 659 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| BMI LAST YEAR | | | |
| Healthy Weight | 667 | 29.6 | 70.4 |
| Overweight | 620 | 44.5 | 55.5 |
| Obese | 538 | 49.5 | 50.5 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 130 | 47.0 | 53.0 |
| Ward 2 | 119 | 49.9 | 50.1 |
| Ward 3 | 248 | 40.5 | 59.0 |
| Ward 4 | 263 | 33.4 | 66.6 |
| Ward 5 | 195 | 38.6 | 61.1 |
| Ward 6 | 184 | 45.7 | 54.3 |
| Ward 7 | 211 | 36.5 | 62.9 |
| Ward 8 | 152 | 44.2 | 55.0 |

Table 79. Recreational Exercise, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3955 | 78.7 | 21.3 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1510 | 81.5 | 18.5 |
| Female | 2442 | 76.3 | 23.7 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 75.3 | 24.7 |
| 25-34 | 550 | 84.0 | 16.0 |
| 35-44 | 709 | 82.5 | 17.5 |
| 45-54 | 698 | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| 55-64 | 831 | 79.3 | 20.7 |
| 65+ | 988 | 66.9 | 33.1 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1830 | 92.7 | 7.3 |
| African American | 1627 | 69.6 | 30.4 |
| Hispanic | 221 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Other | 196 | 81.9 | 18.1 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 328 | 56.7 | 43.3 |
| High School Graduate | 582 | 61.9 | 38.1 |
| Some College | 650 | 74.3 | 25.7 |
| College Graduate | 2382 | 89.8 | 10.2 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 328 | 55.5 | 44.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 409 | 61.5 | 38.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 272 | 71.7 | 28.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 401 | 77.5 | 22.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 82.9 | 17.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1623 | 91.3 | 8.7 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 282 | 81.7 | 18.3 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 89.6 | 10.4 |
| Ward 3 | 656 | 89.8 | 10.2 |
| Ward 4 | 539 | 76.5 | 23.5 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| Ward 6 | 405 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Ward 7 | 374 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| Ward 8 | 253 | 69.1 | 30.9 |

Table 80. Participation in Moderate Exercise, by Demographics and Ward

“Now thinking about the moderate activities you do in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or health rate?” and “How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?” combined with “On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?”

| | N | Does Moderate Activities in a Usual Week | N | Does Moderate Activities 30+ Minutes 5 or More Times Per Week |
|-----------------------|------|--|------|---|
| | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3775 | 85.8 | 3652 | 39.7 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1438 | 85.8 | 1407 | 39.4 |
| Female | 2337 | 85.8 | 2245 | 39.9 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 110 | 82.9 | 105 | 41.1 |
| 25-34 | 517 | 89.1 | 510 | 41.0 |
| 35-44 | 686 | 88.8 | 673 | 40.1 |
| 45-54 | 665 | 86.2 | 653 | 40.0 |
| 55-64 | 806 | 84.0 | 784 | 43.0 |
| 65+ | 933 | 77.9 | 876 | 32.6 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1777 | 93.6 | 1740 | 49.2 |
| African American | 1527 | 80.2 | 1457 | 33.9 |
| Hispanic | 210 | 81.2 | 205 | 27.3 |
| Other | 186 | 86.3 | 179 | 44.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 297 | 69.1 | 276 | 24.0 |
| High School Graduate | 546 | 79.4 | 516 | 29.3 |
| Some College | 618 | 82.9 | 596 | 39.6 |
| College Graduate | 2304 | 91.6 | 2254 | 45.4 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 291 | 71.9 | 276 | 31.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 390 | 74.3 | 377 | 30.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 263 | 86.1 | 248 | 35.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 387 | 84.3 | 377 | 29.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 476 | 88.5 | 463 | 40.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1580 | 92.4 | 1558 | 47.3 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 275 | 88.0 | 268 | 39.6 |
| Ward 2 | 265 | 91.1 | 256 | 48.6 |
| Ward 3 | 635 | 91.7 | 622 | 46.6 |
| Ward 4 | 519 | 84.0 | 506 | 31.3 |
| Ward 5 | 327 | 82.9 | 311 | 37.0 |
| Ward 6 | 392 | 89.5 | 381 | 47.9 |
| Ward 7 | 357 | 79.3 | 342 | 35.4 |
| Ward 8 | 235 | 81.5 | 219 | 35.7 |

Table 81. Participation at Recommended Levels for Moderate Activities, by Demographics and Ward

“How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?” combines with “On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?”

| | N | Meets Requirements | Insufficient Activity | |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | Percent | No Activity |
| TOTAL | 3652 | 39.7 | 45.6 | 14.7 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1407 | 39.4 | 46.0 | 14.6 |
| Female | 2245 | 39.9 | 45.3 | 14.8 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 105 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 18.0 |
| 25-34 | 510 | 41.0 | 48.0 | 11.0 |
| 35-44 | 673 | 40.1 | 48.5 | 11.4 |
| 45-54 | 653 | 40.0 | 45.8 | 14.2 |
| 55-64 | 784 | 43.0 | 40.5 | 16.5 |
| 65+ | 876 | 32.6 | 43.4 | 24.0 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1740 | 49.2 | 44.4 | 6.5 |
| African American | 1457 | 33.9 | 45.3 | 20.8 |
| Hispanic | 205 | 27.3 | 53.5 | 19.2 |
| Other | 179 | 44.5 | 41.4 | 14.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 276 | 24.0 | 43.4 | 32.6 |
| High School Graduate | 516 | 29.3 | 48.6 | 22.2 |
| Some College | 596 | 39.6 | 42.7 | 17.7 |
| College Graduate | 2254 | 45.4 | 46.0 | 8.6 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 276 | 31.0 | 39.2 | 29.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 377 | 30.8 | 42.7 | 26.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 248 | 35.3 | 50.0 | 14.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 377 | 29.6 | 54.1 | 16.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 463 | 40.7 | 47.4 | 11.9 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1558 | 47.3 | 45.0 | 7.7 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 268 | 39.6 | 48.0 | 12.4 |
| Ward 2 | 256 | 48.6 | 42.2 | 9.2 |
| Ward 3 | 622 | 46.6 | 45.0 | 8.4 |
| Ward 4 | 506 | 31.3 | 52.1 | 16.5 |
| Ward 5 | 311 | 37.0 | 45.0 | 17.9 |
| Ward 6 | 381 | 47.9 | 41.4 | 10.7 |
| Ward 7 | 342 | 35.4 | 42.9 | 21.7 |
| Ward 8 | 219 | 35.7 | 44.5 | 19.8 |

Table 82. Days Participated in Moderate Activities, by Demographics and Ward

“How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?”

| | N | 1-2 Days | 3-5 Days | 6-7 Days |
|-----------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3230 | 12.3 | 43.2 | 44.5 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1243 | 12.2 | 44.9 | 42.9 |
| Female | 1987 | 12.3 | 41.7 | 45.9 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 91 | 19.9 | 42.2 | 37.9 |
| 25-34 | 472 | 10.6 | 43.4 | 46.0 |
| 35-44 | 617 | 13.1 | 43.7 | 43.2 |
| 45-54 | 575 | 12.7 | 41.0 | 46.3 |
| 55-64 | 694 | 8.5 | 43.7 | 47.8 |
| 65+ | 729 | 13.2 | 44.6 | 42.2 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1631 | 8.3 | 41.5 | 50.2 |
| African American | 1212 | 14.4 | 46.9 | 38.6 |
| Hispanic | 168 | 21.7 | 39.0 | 39.3 |
| Other | 152 | 9.6 | 34.3 | 56.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 204 | 19.7 | 35.4 | 44.9 |
| High School Graduate | 415 | 17.0 | 42.2 | 40.8 |
| Some College | 517 | 12.1 | 42.4 | 45.5 |
| College Graduate | 2086 | 10.0 | 44.7 | 45.3 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 211 | 15.0 | 38.0 | 46.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 292 | 19.9 | 35.7 | 44.4 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 219 | 15.5 | 43.1 | 41.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 328 | 15.9 | 48.8 | 35.2 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 417 | 9.7 | 46.7 | 43.6 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1455 | 9.4 | 44.0 | 46.6 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 242 | 11.1 | 43.0 | 45.9 |
| Ward 2 | 235 | 6.7 | 39.2 | 54.1 |
| Ward 3 | 579 | 10.8 | 41.3 | 48.0 |
| Ward 4 | 431 | 16.7 | 43.8 | 39.5 |
| Ward 5 | 258 | 10.1 | 51.5 | 38.5 |
| Ward 6 | 351 | 9.9 | 37.9 | 52.2 |
| Ward 7 | 281 | 12.8 | 50.2 | 37.0 |
| Ward 8 | 190 | 14.1 | 45.6 | 40.3 |

Table 83. Days Participated in Moderate Activities, by Demographics and Ward

“On days when you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time,
how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?”

| | N | 10-29 minutes | 30-99 minutes | 100-199 minutes | 200+ minutes |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 3124 | 26.0 | 62.8 | 8.3 | 2.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1218 | 26.2 | 62.2 | 8.5 | 3.1 |
| Female | 1906 | 25.9 | 63.4 | 8.0 | 2.7 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 86 | 13.2 | 65.9 | 15.8 | 5.1 |
| 25-34 | 465 | 28.5 | 65.2 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| 35-44 | 607 | 26.7 | 61.2 | 9.7 | 2.4 |
| 45-54 | 564 | 26.9 | 62.3 | 7.3 | 3.4 |
| 55-64 | 675 | 23.1 | 64.6 | 8.1 | 4.2 |
| 65+ | 682 | 28.6 | 59.4 | 10.2 | 1.9 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1598 | 25.2 | 69.1 | 5.0 | 0.7 |
| African American | 1154 | 26.4 | 58.0 | 10.4 | 5.2 |
| Hispanic | 163 | 24.7 | 64.0 | 9.5 | 1.7 |
| Other | 146 | 28.8 | 55.7 | 12.6 | 2.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 185 | 36.8 | 44.5 | 12.8 | 5.9 |
| High School Graduate | 387 | 26.7 | 51.6 | 11.9 | 9.7 |
| Some College | 501 | 24.0 | 62.0 | 10.9 | 3.2 |
| College Graduate | 2043 | 25.0 | 68.2 | 6.0 | 0.8 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 199 | 33.5 | 44.0 | 15.5 | 6.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 280 | 27.7 | 53.1 | 12.2 | 7.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 207 | 26.2 | 54.9 | 13.9 | 5.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 318 | 29.1 | 59.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 407 | 28.3 | 64.7 | 5.6 | 1.4 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1435 | 23.4 | 69.7 | 6.4 | 0.6 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 237 | 28.9 | 64.7 | 6.3 | 0.1 |
| Ward 2 | 227 | 26.7 | 65.4 | 7.1 | 0.8 |
| Ward 3 | 566 | 27.2 | 66.5 | 5.3 | 1.0 |
| Ward 4 | 421 | 27.4 | 61.8 | 7.9 | 2.9 |
| Ward 5 | 247 | 26.8 | 59.5 | 8.3 | 5.4 |
| Ward 6 | 341 | 24.0 | 64.2 | 6.9 | 4.8 |
| Ward 7 | 267 | 21.3 | 57.1 | 14.9 | 6.7 |
| Ward 8 | 176 | 26.6 | 56.6 | 11.9 | 4.9 |

Table 84. Participation in Vigorous Exercise, by Demographics and Ward

“Now thinking about the vigorous activities you do in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or health rate?” and How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?” combined with “On days when you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?”

| | N | Does Vigorous Activities in a Usual Week | N | Does Vigorous Activities 20+ Minutes 3 or More Times Per Week |
|-----------------------|------|--|------|---|
| | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3741 | 51.8 | 3708 | 30.9 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1427 | 60.5 | 1409 | 37.5 |
| Female | 2314 | 44.3 | 2299 | 25.2 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 109 | 61.1 | 107 | 38.4 |
| 25-34 | 514 | 66.6 | 510 | 41.0 |
| 35-44 | 679 | 59.2 | 676 | 36.1 |
| 45-54 | 660 | 49.5 | 656 | 29.0 |
| 55-64 | 801 | 40.4 | 794 | 22.1 |
| 65+ | 921 | 26.9 | 908 | 14.0 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1761 | 66.3 | 1748 | 42.4 |
| African American | 1509 | 40.5 | 1495 | 21.9 |
| Hispanic | 209 | 47.7 | 207 | 31.1 |
| Other | 186 | 57.9 | 183 | 30.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 295 | 26.9 | 291 | 15.0 |
| High School Graduate | 547 | 39.9 | 540 | 22.8 |
| Some College | 607 | 42.3 | 601 | 23.7 |
| College Graduate | 2282 | 63.0 | 2266 | 38.4 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 288 | 20.2 | 287 | 11.7 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 391 | 38.9 | 386 | 21.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 261 | 40.6 | 257 | 24.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 382 | 46.5 | 379 | 23.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 472 | 53.2 | 470 | 35.2 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1567 | 66.8 | 1557 | 41.8 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 273 | 52.6 | 271 | 30.4 |
| Ward 2 | 264 | 52.3 | 261 | 32.8 |
| Ward 3 | 630 | 62.1 | 628 | 38.3 |
| Ward 4 | 516 | 54.3 | 510 | 30.4 |
| Ward 5 | 317 | 42.2 | 316 | 22.2 |
| Ward 6 | 386 | 58.5 | 385 | 37.0 |
| Ward 7 | 354 | 37.0 | 351 | 23.1 |
| Ward 8 | 235 | 39.0 | 232 | 19.0 |

**Table 85. Participation at Recommended Levels for Vigorous Activities,
by Demographics and Ward**

“How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?”
combines with “On days when you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total
time per day do you spend doing these activities?”

| | N | Meets Requirements | Insufficient Activity | No Activity |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3708 | 30.9 | 20.5 | 48.7 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1409 | 37.5 | 22.4 | 40.0 |
| Female | 2299 | 25.2 | 18.8 | 56.0 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 107 | 38.4 | 22.2 | 39.4 |
| 25-34 | 510 | 41.0 | 25.5 | 33.6 |
| 35-44 | 676 | 36.1 | 22.8 | 41.1 |
| 45-54 | 656 | 29.0 | 20.2 | 50.8 |
| 55-64 | 794 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 60.4 |
| 65+ | 908 | 14.0 | 11.9 | 74.1 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1748 | 42.4 | 23.7 | 33.9 |
| African American | 1495 | 21.9 | 18.0 | 60.1 |
| Hispanic | 207 | 31.1 | 16.3 | 52.6 |
| Other | 183 | 30.9 | 26.4 | 42.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 291 | 15.0 | 10.7 | 74.3 |
| High School Graduate | 540 | 22.8 | 16.1 | 61.1 |
| Some College | 601 | 23.7 | 18.1 | 58.1 |
| College Graduate | 2266 | 38.4 | 24.3 | 37.3 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 287 | 11.7 | 8.3 | 80.0 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 386 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 62.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 257 | 24.3 | 15.4 | 60.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 379 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 53.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 470 | 35.2 | 17.8 | 47.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1557 | 41.8 | 24.9 | 33.3 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 271 | 30.4 | 21.8 | 47.8 |
| Ward 2 | 261 | 32.8 | 19.1 | 48.1 |
| Ward 3 | 628 | 38.3 | 23.6 | 38.1 |
| Ward 4 | 510 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 46.2 |
| Ward 5 | 316 | 22.2 | 19.8 | 58.1 |
| Ward 6 | 385 | 37.0 | 21.4 | 41.6 |
| Ward 7 | 351 | 23.1 | 13.2 | 63.7 |
| Ward 8 | 232 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 62.2 |

**Table 86. Participation at Recommended Levels for Vigorous Activities,
by Demographics and Ward**

“How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?”

| | N | 1-2 Days | 3-5 Days | 6-7 Days |
|-----------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 1809 | 37.1 | 51.7 | 11.2 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 823 | 35.9 | 52.4 | 11.8 |
| Female | 986 | 38.5 | 51.0 | 10.5 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 62 | 34.8 | 54.2 | 11.0 |
| 25-34 | 346 | 36.5 | 52.4 | 11.1 |
| 35-44 | 426 | 36.1 | 54.5 | 9.3 |
| 45-54 | 332 | 37.5 | 48.5 | 14.1 |
| 55-64 | 357 | 41.2 | 49.0 | 9.8 |
| 65+ | 261 | 40.2 | 45.2 | 14.6 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1036 | 34.0 | 57.2 | 8.8 |
| African American | 557 | 40.4 | 47.2 | 12.4 |
| Hispanic | 91 | 33.2 | 50.6 | 16.2 |
| Other | 94 | 46.2 | 40.9 | 12.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 69 | 39.7 | 42.6 | 17.7 |
| High School Graduate | 185 | 34.1 | 41.4 | 24.5 |
| Some College | 219 | 39.9 | 53.1 | 6.9 |
| College Graduate | 1334 | 36.9 | 54.0 | 9.1 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 65 | 37.2 | 55.0 | 7.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 130 | 34.7 | 45.9 | 19.4 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 87 | 34.4 | 43.1 | 22.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 155 | 48.2 | 38.1 | 13.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 241 | 29.4 | 62.4 | 8.2 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1004 | 36.1 | 54.9 | 9.0 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 136 | 37.5 | 54.9 | 7.6 |
| Ward 2 | 132 | 36.3 | 53.7 | 10.0 |
| Ward 3 | 348 | 35.9 | 52.3 | 11.9 |
| Ward 4 | 259 | 43.4 | 46.7 | 9.9 |
| Ward 5 | 119 | 41.3 | 42.5 | 16.3 |
| Ward 6 | 212 | 32.1 | 52.6 | 15.3 |
| Ward 7 | 121 | 33.7 | 57.5 | 8.9 |
| Ward 8 | 86 | 42.7 | 50.8 | 6.5 |

Table 87. Days Participated in Vigorous Activities, by Demographics and Ward

“How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?”

| | N | 10-29 minutes | 30-99 minutes | 100-199 minutes | 200+ minutes |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 1787 | 16.5 | 73.6 | 7.9 | 1.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 811 | 15.0 | 72.7 | 10.3 | 2.1 |
| Female | 976 | 18.4 | 74.7 | 5.2 | 1.7 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 61 | 11.8 | 66.9 | 18.0 | 3.3 |
| 25-34 | 344 | 17.4 | 73.2 | 8.7 | 0.7 |
| 35-44 | 424 | 14.5 | 78.6 | 6.0 | 0.8 |
| 45-54 | 330 | 17.7 | 72.5 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| 55-64 | 352 | 15.4 | 74.0 | 7.6 | 3.0 |
| 65+ | 251 | 26.1 | 62.9 | 10.3 | 0.6 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1028 | 12.8 | 82.1 | 4.6 | 0.5 |
| African American | 547 | 17.6 | 64.8 | 13.4 | 4.2 |
| Hispanic | 90 | 25.2 | 68.5 | 5.1 | 1.2 |
| Other | 91 | 23.1 | 68.9 | 6.6 | 1.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 66 | 25.1 | 46.6 | 20.2 | 8.1 |
| High School Graduate | 180 | 23.5 | 61.0 | 11.9 | 3.6 |
| Some College | 216 | 21.3 | 64.5 | 11.3 | 2.9 |
| College Graduate | 1323 | 13.7 | 79.9 | 5.5 | 0.9 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 64 | 17.8 | 63.6 | 13.4 | 5.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 127 | 32.0 | 61.8 | 4.5 | 1.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 86 | 28.8 | 58.7 | 9.8 | 2.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 153 | 20.6 | 61.9 | 9.6 | 7.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 240 | 14.2 | 79.3 | 5.2 | 1.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 994 | 12.3 | 81.2 | 6.1 | 0.4 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 134 | 17.1 | 79.9 | 3.0 | 0 |
| Ward 2 | 130 | 8.4 | 81.1 | 9.6 | 0.9 |
| Ward 3 | 346 | 14.0 | 78.8 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Ward 4 | 254 | 22.3 | 67.4 | 9.5 | 0.8 |
| Ward 5 | 118 | 19.4 | 63.7 | 15.7 | 1.2 |
| Ward 6 | 212 | 16.8 | 77.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| Ward 7 | 119 | 18.3 | 64.9 | 12.0 | 4.8 |
| Ward 8 | 85 | 25.2 | 59.2 | 10.3 | 5.3 |

Table 88. Usual Activities at Work, by Demographics and Ward

“When you are at work, which of their following best describes what you do? Would you say mostly sitting or standing, mostly walking, or mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work?”

| | N | Sitting or Standing | Walking | Heavy Labor |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 2255 | 79.6 | 14.3 | 6.1 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 953 | 76.8 | 15.5 | 7.7 |
| Female | 1302 | 82.3 | 13.1 | 4.5 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 50 | 66.2 | 17.9 | 15.9 |
| 25-34 | 398 | 81.6 | 12.8 | 5.5 |
| 35-44 | 587 | 82.6 | 13.5 | 3.9 |
| 45-54 | 512 | 72.6 | 16.3 | 11.1 |
| 55-64 | 504 | 79.4 | 16.4 | 4.1 |
| 65+ | 175 | 86.2 | 12.1 | 1.7 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1247 | 92.3 | 6.1 | 1.6 |
| African American | 697 | 71.1 | 18.3 | 10.6 |
| Hispanic | 151 | 60.2 | 29.5 | 10.3 |
| Other | 121 | 75.6 | 19.5 | 4.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 88 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 19.8 |
| High School Graduate | 212 | 57.0 | 27.2 | 15.8 |
| Some College | 286 | 66.8 | 21.2 | 12.0 |
| College Graduate | 1667 | 89.9 | 8.2 | 1.9 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 53 | 35.0 | 40.6 | 24.4 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 129 | 54.9 | 29.0 | 16.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 125 | 56.8 | 35.8 | 7.3 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 203 | 65.5 | 24.2 | 10.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 326 | 77.7 | 13.7 | 8.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1275 | 91.6 | 6.7 | 1.7 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 175 | 87.9 | 9.8 | 2.3 |
| Ward 2 | 175 | 87.3 | 7.8 | 4.8 |
| Ward 3 | 407 | 86.0 | 8.9 | 5.0 |
| Ward 4 | 314 | 80.0 | 14.8 | 5.2 |
| Ward 5 | 150 | 79.7 | 13.2 | 7.0 |
| Ward 6 | 268 | 81.6 | 16.5 | 1.9 |
| Ward 7 | 140 | 67.4 | 25.2 | 7.4 |
| Ward 8 | 108 | 70.8 | 18.1 | 11.0 |

Table 89. Servings of Fruits and Vegetables, by Demographics and Ward

“Created variable from “How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?” “Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?” “How often do you eat green salad?”, “How often do you eat potatoes not including French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?”, “How often do you eat carrots?” and “Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat? (Example: A serving of vegetables at both lunch and dinner would be two servings.)

| | N | Less than 5 Per Day* | 5 or More Per Day |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3819 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1457 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| Female | 2362 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 112 | 65.3 | 34.7 |
| 25-34 | 526 | 66.1 | 33.9 |
| 35-44 | 691 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| 45-54 | 675 | 65.8 | 34.2 |
| 55-64 | 811 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| 65+ | 944 | 66.3 | 33.7 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1788 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
| African American | 1554 | 69.5 | 30.5 |
| Hispanic | 212 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| Other | 189 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 305 | 71.3 | 28.7 |
| High School Graduate | 561 | 71.6 | 28.4 |
| Some College | 628 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| College Graduate | 2315 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 307 | 68.1 | 31.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 395 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 264 | 73.4 | 26.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 390 | 65.5 | 34.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 481 | 69.0 | 31.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1585 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 276 | 63.5 | 36.5 |
| Ward 2 | 268 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| Ward 3 | 639 | 62.7 | 37.3 |
| Ward 4 | 525 | 67.7 | 32.3 |
| Ward 5 | 334 | 69.8 | 30.2 |
| Ward 6 | 394 | 65.1 | 34.9 |
| Ward 7 | 363 | 75.7 | 24.3 |
| Ward 8 | 242 | 68.0 | 32.0 |

Table 90. Servings of Fruits and Vegetables, by Demographics and Ward

“How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?”

| | N | Never | Less Than Once per Day | 1-<2 Times Per Day | 2-<3 Times Per Day | 3+ Times Per Day |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3780 | 16.1 | 41.4 | 29.6 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1441 | 10.0 | 43.8 | 32.2 | 7.8 | 6.2 |
| Female | 2339 | 21.3 | 39.4 | 27.3 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 109 | 5.0 | 44.5 | 27.2 | 6.5 | 16.9 |
| 25-34 | 525 | 17.6 | 45.3 | 22.4 | 6.4 | 8.2 |
| 35-44 | 690 | 14.9 | 47.4 | 25.3 | 7.8 | 4.6 |
| 45-54 | 673 | 19.4 | 38.1 | 32.6 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| 55-64 | 801 | 19.5 | 38.6 | 31.2 | 7.2 | 3.5 |
| 65+ | 923 | 13.8 | 29.9 | 44.2 | 8.8 | 3.3 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1777 | 21.0 | 43.5 | 30.1 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| African American | 1530 | 13.9 | 39.7 | 29.4 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| Hispanic | 211 | 9.4 | 39.7 | 29.3 | 14.1 | 7.6 |
| Other | 187 | 13.5 | 45.5 | 27.1 | 4.9 | 8.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 300 | 17.0 | 37.0 | 27.5 | 8.2 | 10.3 |
| High School Graduate | 549 | 14.0 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 12.0 | 8.5 |
| Some College | 622 | 12.0 | 40.0 | 32.7 | 6.9 | 8.4 |
| College Graduate | 2299 | 17.7 | 44.3 | 29.2 | 5.6 | 3.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 302 | 11.0 | 34.7 | 31.0 | 7.4 | 15.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 390 | 14.1 | 37.9 | 32.2 | 6.6 | 9.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 262 | 9.1 | 40.5 | 33.6 | 13.7 | 3.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 385 | 10.6 | 44.1 | 24.8 | 12.6 | 7.9 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 480 | 19.5 | 44.5 | 26.8 | 6.4 | 2.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1577 | 18.0 | 44.2 | 30.5 | 4.5 | 2.8 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 276 | 19.6 | 42.9 | 25.2 | 5.1 | 7.2 |
| Ward 2 | 267 | 20.2 | 41.9 | 28.7 | 8.3 | 0.9 |
| Ward 3 | 635 | 21.3 | 38.8 | 32.8 | 6.2 | 0.9 |
| Ward 4 | 520 | 16.5 | 40.7 | 32.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Ward 5 | 329 | 10.3 | 42.3 | 34.8 | 8.1 | 4.5 |
| Ward 6 | 392 | 17.2 | 40.6 | 29.0 | 5.0 | 8.1 |
| Ward 7 | 356 | 15.7 | 38.2 | 27.4 | 8.8 | 10.0 |
| Ward 8 | 238 | 12.8 | 44.4 | 24.9 | 8.6 | 9.4 |

Table 91. Servings of Fruit Per Day, by Demographics and Ward

“Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?”

| | N | Never | Less Than Once per Day | 1-<2 Times Per Day | 2-<3 Times Per Day | 3+ Times Per Day |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3781 | 3.7 | 44.0 | 29.3 | 14.5 | 8.5 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1441 | 3.9 | 49.7 | 28.7 | 11.6 | 6.1 |
| Female | 2340 | 3.5 | 39.1 | 29.8 | 17.1 | 10.5 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 111 | 3.5 | 57.6 | 17.2 | 11.4 | 10.3 |
| 25-34 | 526 | 2.3 | 45.0 | 28.9 | 16.0 | 7.8 |
| 35-44 | 687 | 3.6 | 48.1 | 26.6 | 14.2 | 7.5 |
| 45-54 | 669 | 5.3 | 39.9 | 31.3 | 13.0 | 10.6 |
| 55-64 | 809 | 4.6 | 40.9 | 33.0 | 14.4 | 7.1 |
| 65+ | 921 | 3.8 | 36.7 | 34.1 | 16.4 | 9.0 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1782 | 1.5 | 37.8 | 34.6 | 18.2 | 8.0 |
| African American | 1523 | 5.7 | 49.1 | 25.4 | 11.3 | 8.4 |
| Hispanic | 212 | 2.6 | 46.4 | 28.8 | 12.6 | 9.6 |
| Other | 189 | 4.3 | 39.4 | 29.1 | 17.0 | 10.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 297 | 6.3 | 45.0 | 27.5 | 11.1 | 10.1 |
| High School Graduate | 548 | 8.2 | 49.8 | 22.1 | 12.5 | 7.4 |
| Some College | 620 | 3.7 | 53.1 | 25.4 | 10.0 | 7.8 |
| College Graduate | 2307 | 1.8 | 39.2 | 33.1 | 17.2 | 8.7 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 301 | 5.6 | 50.2 | 23.3 | 11.9 | 9.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 393 | 7.0 | 45.1 | 28.5 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 262 | 4.3 | 46.5 | 33.7 | 6.7 | 8.8 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 386 | 5.1 | 48.1 | 26.2 | 10.8 | 9.9 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 480 | 3.8 | 45.4 | 31.8 | 11.6 | 7.3 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1582 | 1.5 | 40.5 | 31.1 | 19.0 | 8.0 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 275 | 2.4 | 39.7 | 31.2 | 19.3 | 7.4 |
| Ward 2 | 267 | 3.1 | 41.1 | 31.2 | 17.0 | 7.6 |
| Ward 3 | 639 | 1.5 | 37.7 | 33.5 | 18.1 | 9.3 |
| Ward 4 | 520 | 4.2 | 42.6 | 31.5 | 13.4 | 8.2 |
| Ward 5 | 328 | 3.5 | 44.0 | 31.4 | 14.7 | 6.3 |
| Ward 6 | 391 | 5.8 | 41.9 | 28.1 | 15.2 | 9.0 |
| Ward 7 | 355 | 4.8 | 52.7 | 24.7 | 10.7 | 7.1 |
| Ward 8 | 240 | 6.5 | 50.3 | 24.3 | 11.4 | 7.5 |

Table 92. Servings of Green Salad Per Day, by Demographics and Ward

“How often do you eat green salad?”

| | N | Never | Less Than Once per Day | 1-<2 Times Per Day | 2-<3 Times Per Day | 3+ Times Per Day |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3783 | 7.7 | 64.8 | 22.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1437 | 10.7 | 68.0 | 17.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Female | 2346 | 5.2 | 62.0 | 26.1 | 4.4 | 2.3 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 112 | 15.0 | 73.9 | 8.9 | 0 | 2.2 |
| 25-34 | 525 | 9.2 | 66.5 | 18.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| 35-44 | 690 | 5.1 | 68.6 | 22.0 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| 45-54 | 670 | 7.8 | 63.5 | 22.3 | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| 55-64 | 803 | 6.1 | 61.3 | 24.8 | 5.4 | 2.5 |
| 65+ | 926 | 8.9 | 56.1 | 29.7 | 4.1 | 1.3 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1780 | 3.3 | 66.1 | 26.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| African American | 1528 | 11.0 | 65.0 | 18.3 | 3.9 | 1.8 |
| Hispanic | 211 | 10.3 | 60.1 | 20.8 | 3.0 | 5.8 |
| Other | 189 | 5.9 | 65.6 | 22.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 294 | 21.8 | 54.2 | 17.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| High School Graduate | 550 | 15.0 | 64.7 | 16.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Some College | 622 | 7.1 | 67.7 | 18.8 | 4.8 | 1.6 |
| College Graduate | 2308 | 3.2 | 65.8 | 25.6 | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 298 | 14.7 | 60.4 | 18.2 | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 393 | 14.0 | 63.0 | 18.0 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 261 | 11.5 | 63.7 | 21.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 388 | 7.0 | 66.8 | 20.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 477 | 5.7 | 66.8 | 22.0 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1582 | 2.4 | 67.2 | 25.5 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 275 | 7.1 | 61.6 | 24.0 | 2.8 | 4.5 |
| Ward 2 | 267 | 3.0 | 66.4 | 24.6 | 4.5 | 1.5 |
| Ward 3 | 636 | 3.3 | 64.3 | 29.1 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| Ward 4 | 521 | 8.1 | 65.8 | 20.4 | 5.2 | 0.5 |
| Ward 5 | 327 | 7.8 | 70.6 | 18.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| Ward 6 | 391 | 8.0 | 66.6 | 21.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Ward 7 | 358 | 11.8 | 66.6 | 15.6 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| Ward 8 | 238 | 10.6 | 64.8 | 16.9 | 5.5 | 2.2 |

Table 93. Servings of Potatoes Per Day, by Demographics and Ward

“How often do you eat potatoes not including french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?”

| | N | Never | Less Than Once per Day | 1-<2 Times Per Day | 2-<3 Times Per Day | 3+ Times Per Day |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3763 | 22.6 | 73.4 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1437 | 19.5 | 75.3 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Female | 2326 | 25.2 | 71.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 109 | 25.9 | 68.3 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0 |
| 25-34 | 524 | 29.0 | 69.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 681 | 22.7 | 74.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 45-54 | 669 | 20.6 | 71.9 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 0 |
| 55-64 | 800 | 20.0 | 76.7 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 65+ | 924 | 16.3 | 76.7 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1776 | 22.4 | 75.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| African American | 1517 | 20.4 | 73.2 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Hispanic | 209 | 30.2 | 67.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Other | 187 | 27.8 | 68.8 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 296 | 26.3 | 61.9 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| High School Graduate | 551 | 18.4 | 74.6 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Some College | 616 | 18.3 | 78.3 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0 |
| College Graduate | 2291 | 24.5 | 73.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 299 | 18.1 | 71.9 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 388 | 23.8 | 68.9 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 262 | 17.8 | 75.5 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 386 | 18.0 | 77.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 473 | 23.6 | 73.5 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1570 | 23.1 | 75.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 272 | 28.0 | 69.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Ward 2 | 265 | 20.7 | 74.5 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0 |
| Ward 3 | 636 | 21.7 | 76.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Ward 4 | 514 | 20.5 | 76.3 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ward 5 | 330 | 17.7 | 76.3 | 5.9 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Ward 6 | 390 | 24.1 | 73.7 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Ward 7 | 355 | 22.5 | 72.7 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Ward 8 | 235 | 24.1 | 69.9 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 |

Table 94. Servings of Carrots Per Day, by Demographics and Ward
 “How often do you eat carrots?”

| | N | Never | Less Than Once per Day | 1-<2 Times Per Day | 2-<3 Times Per Day | 3+ Times Per Day |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3729 | 26.2 | 64.6 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1418 | 26.7 | 66.4 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Female | 2311 | 25.7 | 63.1 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 110 | 43.9 | 48.6 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0 |
| 25-34 | 521 | 24.7 | 66.4 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 685 | 25.2 | 66.4 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| 45-54 | 659 | 25.0 | 65.2 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| 55-64 | 797 | 24.8 | 65.4 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| 65+ | 903 | 25.0 | 64.3 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1770 | 15.9 | 76.4 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| African American | 1497 | 35.5 | 54.6 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Hispanic | 207 | 25.7 | 64.0 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| Other | 185 | 24.1 | 65.0 | 9.0 | 1.9 | 0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 290 | 38.8 | 50.1 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| High School Graduate | 538 | 39.0 | 52.4 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| Some College | 609 | 30.8 | 58.9 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| College Graduate | 2282 | 18.5 | 72.7 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 296 | 33.0 | 57.0 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 383 | 40.2 | 52.2 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 254 | 31.5 | 54.1 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 384 | 26.9 | 63.4 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 469 | 23.6 | 68.2 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1571 | 18.6 | 73.9 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 272 | 24.8 | 66.4 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Ward 2 | 265 | 17.9 | 72.7 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Ward 3 | 633 | 17.3 | 74.5 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Ward 4 | 515 | 23.8 | 66.3 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 |
| Ward 5 | 323 | 30.1 | 63.3 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Ward 6 | 385 | 21.4 | 69.4 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Ward 7 | 349 | 38.1 | 55.8 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Ward 8 | 236 | 37.5 | 49.9 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 |

Table 95. Servings of Other Vegetables Per Day, by Demographics and Ward

“Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat?”

(Example: a serving of vegetables at both lunch and dinner would be two serving.)”

| | N | Never | Less Than Once per Day | 1-<2 Times Per Day | 2-<3 Times Per Day | 3+ Times Per Day |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3747 | 1.5 | 25.0 | 33.4 | 26.8 | 13.3 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1424 | 1.5 | 29.2 | 34.0 | 22.8 | 12.5 |
| Female | 2323 | 1.5 | 21.5 | 32.9 | 30.2 | 13.9 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 110 | 4.0 | 42.4 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 11.6 |
| 25-34 | 516 | 0.4 | 23.2 | 34.6 | 25.9 | 15.8 |
| 35-44 | 681 | 1.6 | 25.1 | 31.6 | 27.1 | 14.5 |
| 45-54 | 661 | 1.5 | 27.6 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 13.2 |
| 55-64 | 803 | 2.1 | 20.2 | 35.9 | 27.8 | 13.9 |
| 65+ | 919 | 1.2 | 22.6 | 42.2 | 26.4 | 7.5 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1775 | 0.8 | 19.3 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 16.1 |
| African American | 1508 | 1.5 | 26.7 | 34.9 | 25.7 | 11.2 |
| Hispanic | 205 | 4.2 | 44.2 | 27.2 | 13.3 | 11.2 |
| Other | 185 | 1.5 | 16.9 | 36.7 | 28.9 | 15.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 290 | 3.8 | 44.1 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 10.5 |
| High School Graduate | 535 | 1.5 | 36.9 | 32.9 | 20.0 | 8.7 |
| Some College | 613 | 1.6 | 24.9 | 36.5 | 28.3 | 8.7 |
| College Graduate | 2299 | 1.0 | 18.4 | 34.2 | 29.7 | 16.6 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 288 | 2.2 | 37.4 | 28.4 | 21.5 | 10.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 385 | 2.8 | 35.0 | 32.8 | 19.9 | 9.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 256 | 1.4 | 28.1 | 35.4 | 21.1 | 14.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 385 | 1.4 | 27.1 | 32.5 | 27.6 | 11.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 473 | 0.9 | 19.7 | 36.6 | 30.1 | 12.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1579 | 0.8 | 18.8 | 33.8 | 30.5 | 16.2 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 275 | 1.6 | 20.6 | 36.2 | 25.6 | 15.9 |
| Ward 2 | 266 | 0.7 | 18.4 | 30.8 | 33.7 | 16.4 |
| Ward 3 | 636 | 1.1 | 18.8 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 15.7 |
| Ward 4 | 517 | 1.4 | 24.9 | 32.8 | 29.1 | 11.8 |
| Ward 5 | 326 | 0.7 | 21.0 | 40.1 | 25.5 | 12.7 |
| Ward 6 | 389 | 1.7 | 23.4 | 28.9 | 27.5 | 18.5 |
| Ward 7 | 352 | 2.5 | 29.6 | 32.5 | 26.6 | 8.7 |
| Ward 8 | 231 | 0.3 | 26.8 | 41.5 | 24.1 | 7.4 |

Table 96. Current Smokers and Quit Attempts, by Demographics and Ward

“Currently Smoke” is a calculated variable equal to respondents who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and now smoke every day or some days. “Tried to Quite” equals respondents answering yes to: “During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?”

| | N | Currently Smoke Cigarettes | N | Tried to Quit Smoking in Past Year |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3928 | 17.2 | 613 | 62.4 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1503 | 19.1 | 247 | 61.5 |
| Female | 2425 | 15.6 | 366 | 63.3 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 18.1 | 22 | * |
| 25-34 | 546 | 19.5 | 92 | 65.3 |
| 35-44 | 709 | 15.5 | 108 | 57.9 |
| 45-54 | 690 | 21.4 | 142 | 65.0 |
| 55-64 | 827 | 20.2 | 145 | 63.4 |
| 65+ | 979 | 10.5 | 98 | 56.5 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1821 | 8.5 | 169 | 54.6 |
| African American | 1613 | 24.1 | 368 | 63.7 |
| Hispanic | 220 | 11.0 | 21 | * |
| Other | 195 | 22.1 | 35 | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 328 | 26.2 | 77 | 57.6 |
| High School Graduate | 574 | 27.9 | 146 | 70.5 |
| Some College | 643 | 25.1 | 151 | 60.0 |
| College Graduate | 2370 | 9.6 | 238 | 59.7 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 325 | 30.9 | 90 | 70.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 407 | 30.6 | 117 | 65.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 270 | 21.4 | 53 | 73.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 396 | 19.4 | 70 | 52.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 494 | 20.0 | 84 | 67.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1618 | 9.0 | 144 | 52.4 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 279 | 13.1 | 45 | * |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 9.6 | 28 | * |
| Ward 3 | 652 | 10.8 | 52 | 48.6 |
| Ward 4 | 536 | 13.8 | 72 | 64.6 |
| Ward 5 | 342 | 23.4 | 66 | 73.5 |
| Ward 6 | 400 | 20.9 | 71 | 68.7 |
| Ward 7 | 372 | 24.3 | 82 | 65.1 |
| Ward 8 | 250 | 33.6 | 80 | 65.2 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 97. Smoked 100 Cigarettes in One’s Lifetime by, Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3930 | 39.6 | 60.4 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1503 | 42.2 | 57.8 |
| Female | 2427 | 37.4 | 62.6 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 23.3 | 76.7 |
| 25-34 | 546 | 34.2 | 65.8 |
| 35-44 | 709 | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| 45-54 | 690 | 45.1 | 54.9 |
| 55-64 | 828 | 54.2 | 45.8 |
| 65+ | 980 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1823 | 37.3 | 62.7 |
| African American | 1613 | 42.7 | 57.3 |
| Hispanic | 220 | 32.5 | 67.5 |
| Other | 195 | 38.2 | 61.8 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 328 | 44.9 | 55.1 |
| High School Graduate | 574 | 47.7 | 52.3 |
| Some College | 643 | 43.7 | 56.3 |
| College Graduate | 2372 | 34.8 | 65.2 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 325 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 407 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 270 | 42.3 | 57.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 397 | 41.0 | 59.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 494 | 43.1 | 56.9 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1618 | 35.5 | 64.5 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 279 | 41.7 | 58.3 |
| Ward 2 | 275 | 38.7 | 61.3 |
| Ward 3 | 652 | 40.2 | 59.8 |
| Ward 4 | 537 | 34.3 | 65.7 |
| Ward 5 | 342 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| Ward 6 | 401 | 38.5 | 61.5 |
| Ward 7 | 372 | 46.5 | 53.5 |
| Ward 8 | 250 | 49.3 | 50.7 |

Table 98. Current Smoking Status by, Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Every Day | Some Days | Not at All |
|-----------------------|------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 1695 | 28.1 | 15.3 | 56.6 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 688 | 28.6 | 16.5 | 54.9 |
| Female | 1007 | 27.5 | 14.2 | 58.3 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 29 | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 179 | 35.4 | 21.5 | 43.1 |
| 35-44 | 238 | 27.7 | 18.8 | 53.5 |
| 45-54 | 313 | 31.9 | 15.6 | 52.5 |
| 55-64 | 440 | 27.7 | 9.7 | 62.7 |
| 65+ | 474 | 13.6 | 8.6 | 77.9 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 760 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 77.2 |
| African American | 747 | 38.2 | 18.2 | 43.6 |
| Hispanic | 72 | 24.9 | 9.0 | 66.2 |
| Other | 72 | 30.3 | 27.5 | 42.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 142 | 44.1 | 14.2 | 41.6 |
| High School Graduate | 294 | 39.8 | 18.8 | 41.5 |
| Some College | 312 | 35.8 | 21.7 | 42.4 |
| College Graduate | 940 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 72.4 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 165 | 39.1 | 25.8 | 35.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 206 | 42.4 | 20.3 | 37.3 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 127 | 37.1 | 13.4 | 49.5 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 174 | 33.6 | 13.7 | 52.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 223 | 32.1 | 14.4 | 53.6 |
| \$75,000 and over | 637 | 14.1 | 11.2 | 74.7 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 130 | 17.0 | 14.4 | 68.6 |
| Ward 2 | 118 | 15.1 | 9.6 | 75.3 |
| Ward 3 | 283 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 73.2 |
| Ward 4 | 203 | 25.8 | 14.6 | 59.6 |
| Ward 5 | 157 | 30.8 | 20.3 | 48.9 |
| Ward 6 | 163 | 39.1 | 15.3 | 45.6 |
| Ward 7 | 190 | 33.5 | 18.9 | 47.7 |
| Ward 8 | 131 | 51.9 | 16.3 | 31.8 |

Table 99. Work Place Smoking Policies for Indoor Public Areas by, Demographics and Ward

“Which of the following best describes your place of work official smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunch rooms?”

| | N | Not Allowed in Any Public Areas | Allowed in Some Public Areas | Allowed in All Public Areas | No Official Policy |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 1928 | 78.1 | 12.4 | 0.9 | 8.6 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 820 | 76.4 | 12.9 | 0.9 | 9.8 |
| Female | 1108 | 79.7 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 7.5 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 42 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 342 | 77.7 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 7.7 |
| 35-44 | 492 | 77.5 | 12.8 | 1.1 | 8.5 |
| 45-54 | 444 | 77.1 | 13.7 | 0.8 | 8.4 |
| 55-64 | 433 | 82.0 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 9.6 |
| 65+ | 148 | 83.7 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 7.4 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1085 | 87.2 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 6.0 |
| African American | 579 | 69.8 | 19.8 | 1.8 | 9.6 |
| Hispanic | 125 | 71.7 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 12.5 |
| Other | 104 | 82.2 | 7.6 | 0 | 10.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 70 | 63.1 | 19.5 | 2.8 | 14.7 |
| High School Graduate | 164 | 64.6 | 20.0 | 0.4 | 15.0 |
| Some College | 248 | 66.6 | 21.4 | 0 | 12.0 |
| College Graduate | 1443 | 84.0 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 6.4 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 38 | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 101 | 55.6 | 19.7 | 3.6 | 21.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 106 | 65.6 | 21.6 | 0.8 | 12.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 166 | 74.6 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 10.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 279 | 74.2 | 15.0 | 1.2 | 9.6 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1125 | 84.8 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 154 | 83.6 | 8.0 | 10 | 7.4 |
| Ward 2 | 154 | 82.2 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 10.4 |
| Ward 3 | 342 | 85.3 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 6.6 |
| Ward 4 | 267 | 80.2 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 8.2 |
| Ward 5 | 132 | 71.3 | 15.1 | 1.7 | 11.8 |
| Ward 6 | 237 | 81.5 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 9.1 |
| Ward 7 | 120 | 67.8 | 21.9 | 3.0 | 7.3 |
| Ward 8 | 88 | 60.0 | 30.0 | 1.8 | 8.2 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 100. Work Place Smoking Policies for Work Areas by, Demographics and Ward

“Which of the following best describes your place of work official smoking policy for work areas?”

| | N | Not Allowed in Any Public Areas | Allowed in Some Public Areas | Allowed in All Public Areas | No Official Policy |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Percent | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1940 | 88.5 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 5.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 826 | 87.5 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 6.4 |
| Female | 1114 | 89.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 5.3 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 42 | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 342 | 88.6 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 5.0 |
| 35-44 | 497 | 89.0 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 6.1 |
| 45-54 | 448 | 87.8 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 6.3 |
| 55-64 | 436 | 90.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 5.2 |
| 65+ | 148 | 88.2 | 4.1 | 0 | 7.8 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1096 | 93.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 5.2 |
| African American | 583 | 85.6 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| Hispanic | 123 | 84.5 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 7.8 |
| Other | 104 | 81.7 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 7.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 67 | 75.2 | 14.4 | 0 | 10.4 |
| High School Graduate | 163 | 82.0 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 8.0 |
| Some College | 252 | 84.3 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 5.6 |
| College Graduate | 1455 | 91.5 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 5.2 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 38 | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 98 | 77.1 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 11.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 107 | 80.8 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 8.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 165 | 81.1 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 8.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 280 | 88.1 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 7.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1139 | 93.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 4.0 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 155 | 90.2 | 2.3 | 0 | 7.5 |
| Ward 2 | 157 | 90.6 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 5.6 |
| Ward 3 | 343 | 89.5 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 5.2 |
| Ward 4 | 269 | 91.1 | 4.3 | 0 | 4.5 |
| Ward 5 | 132 | 91.5 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| Ward 6 | 239 | 87.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 9.3 |
| Ward 7 | 120 | 85.0 | 8.6 | 0 | 6.4 |
| Ward 8 | 88 | 81.0 | 14.6 | 1.5 | 2.9 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 101. Binge Drinking and Heavy Drinking, by Demographics and Ward

Heavy Drinking results are from responses to: “One drink is equivalent to a 12 ounce beer, a 5 ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?”. Binge Drinking results are from responses to: “Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on one occasion?” (This table represents the total survey population; those indicating no days of alcohol consumption in the past 30 days are included in the figure for none in the past 30 days for not a heavy drinker and not a binge drinker).

| | N | Heavy Drinking | | N | Binge Drinking | |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------|---------------|------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Not Heaving Drinker | Heavy Drinker | | Not Binge Drinker | Binge Drinker |
| | | Percent | | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3822 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 3856 | 83.9 | 16.1 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1452 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 1475 | 80.6 | 19.4 |
| Female | 2370 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 2381 | 86.9 | 13.1 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 111 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 114 | 72.6 | 27.4 |
| 25-34 | 536 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 538 | 72.2 | 27.8 |
| 35-44 | 693 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 691 | 81.6 | 18.4 |
| 45-54 | 673 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 683 | 91.3 | 8.7 |
| 55-64 | 809 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 816 | 90.5 | 9.5 |
| 65+ | 946 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 957 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1778 | 90.8 | 9.2 | 1795 | 76.0 | 24.0 |
| African American | 1568 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 1579 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Hispanic | 213 | 96.4 | 3.6 | 216 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Other | 190 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 192 | 89.2 | 10.8 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 312 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 318 | 89.3 | 10.7 |
| High School Graduate | 566 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 566 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
| Some College | 625 | 95.9 | 4.1 | 629 | 84.6 | 15.4 |
| College Graduate | 2313 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 2336 | 81.5 | 18.5 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 320 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 320 | 87.2 | 12.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 396 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 399 | 87.6 | 12.4 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 263 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 262 | 90.1 | 9.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 391 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 393 | 87.3 | 12.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 481 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 487 | 84.8 | 15.2 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1590 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 1596 | 79.6 | 20.4 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 277 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 277 | 77.2 | 22.8 |
| Ward 2 | 268 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 269 | 84.3 | 15.7 |
| Ward 3 | 638 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 645 | 84.1 | 15.9 |
| Ward 4 | 526 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 533 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Ward 5 | 337 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 339 | 88.6 | 11.4 |
| Ward 6 | 393 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 396 | 79.8 | 20.2 |
| Ward 7 | 361 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 364 | 88.0 | 12.0 |
| Ward 8 | 245 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 247 | 90.9 | 9.1 |

Table 102. Consumption of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days by, Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3909 | 61.5 | 38.5 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1496 | 68.8 | 31.2 |
| Female | 2413 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| 25-34 | 542 | 72.4 | 27.6 |
| 35-44 | 701 | 68.1 | 31.9 |
| 45-54 | 693 | 58.7 | 41.3 |
| 55-64 | 825 | 59.4 | 40.6 |
| 65+ | 973 | 43.3 | 56.7 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1816 | 84.1 | 15.9 |
| African American | 1604 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| Hispanic | 219 | 52.7 | 47.3 |
| Other | 195 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 324 | 28.1 | 71.9 |
| High School Graduate | 576 | 43.5 | 56.5 |
| Some College | 642 | 51.6 | 48.4 |
| College Graduate | 2360 | 76.9 | 23.1 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 322 | 32.6 | 67.4 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 403 | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 271 | 43.3 | 56.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 399 | 54.6 | 45.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 493 | 66.5 | 33.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1610 | 81.2 | 18.8 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 281 | 65.2 | 34.8 |
| Ward 2 | 273 | 73.9 | 26.1 |
| Ward 3 | 654 | 77.7 | 22.3 |
| Ward 4 | 537 | 53.6 | 46.4 |
| Ward 5 | 342 | 53.2 | 46.8 |
| Ward 6 | 404 | 72.2 | 27.8 |
| Ward 7 | 370 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| Ward 8 | 249 | 45.0 | 55.0 |

Table 103. Number of Days Alcohol was Consumed, by Demographics and Ward

“During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?” (This table represents the total survey population; those indicating no days of alcohol consumption in the past 30 days are included in the figure for none in the past 30 days)

| | N | None in the Past 30 Days | <1 Day Per Week | 1-2 Days Per Week | 3-4 Days Per Week | 5-7 Days Per Week |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3852 | 39.5 | 19.6 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1470 | 32.0 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 13.0 | 15.6 |
| Female | 2382 | 46.0 | 19.3 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 8.7 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 115 | 47.3 | 26.6 | 18.3 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| 25-34 | 538 | 27.9 | 21.2 | 25.2 | 18.0 | 7.7 |
| 35-44 | 694 | 33.0 | 21.7 | 18.9 | 14.8 | 11.6 |
| 45-54 | 681 | 42.2 | 17.8 | 16.4 | 10.7 | 13.0 |
| 55-64 | 812 | 42.4 | 18.5 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 17.3 |
| 65+ | 957 | 57.9 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 16.5 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1788 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 23.1 | 21.1 | 23.7 |
| African American | 1585 | 56.3 | 21.6 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| Hispanic | 214 | 48.7 | 23.1 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 2.9 |
| Other | 191 | 36.0 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 9.9 | 11.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 318 | 73.8 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
| High School Graduate | 570 | 58.1 | 21.9 | 12.1 | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| Some College | 633 | 49.9 | 21.7 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 8.6 |
| College Graduate | 2324 | 23.7 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 321 | 67.7 | 13.5 | 10.9 | 6.4 | 1.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 399 | 64.0 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 267 | 58.1 | 25.3 | 11.6 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 394 | 46.4 | 21.6 | 14.0 | 10.8 | 7.2 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 486 | 35.0 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1595 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 22.2 | 18.6 | 20.7 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 278 | 35.6 | 16.1 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 14.7 |
| Ward 2 | 268 | 27.8 | 19.2 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 18.1 |
| Ward 3 | 644 | 22.8 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 23.0 |
| Ward 4 | 528 | 47.6 | 18.2 | 14.3 | 9.8 | 10.1 |
| Ward 5 | 341 | 47.6 | 22.0 | 15.3 | 6.5 | 8.6 |
| Ward 6 | 396 | 29.6 | 16.1 | 21.3 | 15.5 | 17.5 |
| Ward 7 | 366 | 53.7 | 28.7 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Ward 8 | 249 | 56.3 | 22.4 | 12.4 | 5.4 | 3.5 |

Table 104. Average Number of Alcoholic Drinks Consumed, by Demographics and Ward

“One drink is equivalent to a 12 ounce beer, a 5 ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor.

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

| | N | 1 | 2-3 | 4-5 | 6+ |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|------|------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 2402 | 47.9 | 45.0 | 4.8 | 2.3 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1052 | 41.9 | 49.4 | 5.5 | 3.2 |
| Female | 1350 | 54.5 | 40.1 | 4.1 | 1.3 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 61 | 27.5 | 52.6 | 16.8 | 3.2 |
| 25-34 | 406 | 40.0 | 49.3 | 7.2 | 3.6 |
| 35-44 | 494 | 47.5 | 46.7 | 4.1 | 1.7 |
| 45-54 | 427 | 53.1 | 41.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| 55-64 | 524 | 52.7 | 44.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| 65+ | 461 | 64.0 | 32.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1491 | 46.8 | 48.2 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| African American | 642 | 50.1 | 42.2 | 4.9 | 2.7 |
| Hispanic | 110 | 40.0 | 43.7 | 8.7 | 7.6 |
| Other | 112 | 50.8 | 40.4 | 8.7 | 0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 66 | 37.4 | 43.2 | 2.9 | 16.5 |
| High School Graduate | 220 | 56.1 | 31.6 | 9.5 | 2.8 |
| Some College | 310 | 39.5 | 49.4 | 7.6 | 3.5 |
| College Graduate | 1805 | 48.9 | 46.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 102 | 36.1 | 44.2 | 8.0 | 11.7 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 143 | 45.5 | 44.0 | 6.4 | 4.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 110 | 40.8 | 43.7 | 11.1 | 4.4 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 219 | 51.7 | 42.3 | 4.5 | 1.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 330 | 45.9 | 48.6 | 5.0 | 0.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1312 | 49.5 | 45.8 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 187 | 44.5 | 47.4 | 6.0 | 2.1 |
| Ward 2 | 194 | 52.0 | 43.5 | 4.3 | 0.1 |
| Ward 3 | 520 | 50.6 | 43.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Ward 4 | 295 | 57.5 | 39.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| Ward 5 | 151 | 48.5 | 39.4 | 8.2 | 3.9 |
| Ward 6 | 287 | 43.8 | 51.8 | 3.5 | 0.9 |
| Ward 7 | 148 | 49.3 | 43.6 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| Ward 8 | 101 | 43.2 | 46.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 |

**Table 105. Consumption of 4, 5, or More Alcoholic Drinks Consumed,
by Demographics and Ward**

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

| | N | 0 | 1 | 2-3 | 4-5 | 6+ |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|------|-----|------|
| | | Percent | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2397 | 73.4 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1057 | 71.4 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Female | 1340 | 75.7 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 63 | 46.8 | 17.8 | 13.5 | 4.2 | 17.7 |
| 25-34 | 404 | 61.4 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 6.6 | 3.4 |
| 35-44 | 487 | 72.5 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| 45-54 | 427 | 84.9 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| 55-64 | 522 | 83.5 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| 65+ | 464 | 89.4 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1488 | 71.2 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| African American | 642 | 76.4 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Hispanic | 108 | 67.0 | 16.1 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 4.1 |
| Other | 112 | 83.2 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 67 | 58.5 | 10.6 | 17.3 | 6.4 | 7.1 |
| High School Graduate | 215 | 70.9 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 6.5 |
| Some College | 310 | 68.9 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| College Graduate | 1803 | 75.8 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 2.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 101 | 60.3 | 6.2 | 16.1 | 7.9 | 9.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 143 | 64.7 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 107 | 75.9 | 12.0 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 5.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 218 | 76.2 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 330 | 76.6 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1309 | 74.7 | 11.4 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 2.0 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 185 | 64.5 | 16.1 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| Ward 2 | 192 | 78.2 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 0.4 |
| Ward 3 | 520 | 79.4 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 3.7 |
| Ward 4 | 297 | 80.4 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Ward 5 | 152 | 78.0 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 4.6 |
| Ward 6 | 285 | 71.3 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Ward 7 | 149 | 73.7 | 13.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.4 |
| Ward 8 | 103 | 79.0 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 |

Table 106. Largest Number of Alcoholic Drinks Consumed, by Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | 1 | 2-3 | 4-5 | 6+ |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|------|------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 2346 | 22.0 | 47.9 | 18.0 | 12.2 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1030 | 16.3 | 46.1 | 20.4 | 17.3 |
| Female | 1316 | 28.1 | 49.8 | 15.4 | 6.6 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 60 | 8.8 | 33.0 | 24.4 | 33.8 |
| 25-34 | 397 | 14.5 | 41.5 | 22.4 | 21.6 |
| 35-44 | 481 | 18.6 | 49.2 | 21.0 | 11.1 |
| 45-54 | 415 | 27.9 | 54.9 | 10.6 | 6.6 |
| 55-64 | 513 | 27.9 | 54.5 | 15.2 | 2.3 |
| 65+ | 451 | 38.5 | 49.0 | 10.1 | 2.4 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1468 | 15.6 | 49.5 | 20.7 | 14.2 |
| African American | 616 | 32.5 | 43.9 | 15.6 | 8.1 |
| Hispanic | 105 | 16.0 | 45.1 | 19.1 | 19.8 |
| Other | 112 | 23.2 | 56.8 | 12.9 | 7.1 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 60 | 13.1 | 30.6 | 26.8 | 29.5 |
| High School Graduate | 209 | 36.0 | 37.7 | 16.6 | 9.7 |
| Some College | 302 | 21.3 | 45.6 | 16.9 | 16.2 |
| College Graduate | 1776 | 20.2 | 51.0 | 17.9 | 10.8 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 98 | 22.3 | 36.6 | 12.5 | 28.6 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 134 | 29.4 | 37.8 | 21.7 | 11.1 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 107 | 24.9 | 42.1 | 19.8 | 13.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 211 | 29.4 | 41.4 | 21.4 | 7.7 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 321 | 19.2 | 57.6 | 13.8 | 9.4 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1295 | 19.2 | 50.5 | 18.3 | 11.9 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 185 | 19.3 | 42.1 | 23.0 | 15.7 |
| Ward 2 | 188 | 22.0 | 51.1 | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| Ward 3 | 518 | 19.3 | 56.9 | 12.3 | 11.4 |
| Ward 4 | 286 | 22.4 | 54.6 | 17.1 | 6.0 |
| Ward 5 | 150 | 25.2 | 49.5 | 15.2 | 10.1 |
| Ward 6 | 281 | 16.4 | 48.7 | 23.4 | 11.5 |
| Ward 7 | 141 | 39.8 | 33.4 | 14.1 | 12.7 |
| Ward 8 | 97 | 29.9 | 48.8 | 14.8 | 6.5 |

**Table 107. Prevalence of Sexual Touching and Non-consensual Sex,
by Demographics and Ward**

“In the past 12 months, has anyone touched sexual parts of your body after you said or showed that you didn’t want them to, or without your consent (for example being groped or fondled)” and “Has anyone EVER had sex with you after you said or showed that you didn’t want them to or without your consent?”

| | N | Non-consensual Sexual Touching | N | Non-consensual Sex |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3385 | 1.5 | 3344 | 6.0 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1307 | 1.2 | 1295 | 2.1 |
| Female | 2078 | 1.8 | 2049 | 9.3 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 91 | 7.6 | 92 | 3.7 |
| 25-34 | 476 | 1.0 | 474 | 5.3 |
| 35-44 | 617 | 1.9 | 616 | 7.3 |
| 45-54 | 615 | 1.2 | 607 | 7.1 |
| 55-64 | 732 | 1.0 | 725 | 7.4 |
| 65+ | 805 | 0.1 | 782 | 3.1 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1687 | 0.9 | 1664 | 6.8 |
| African American | 1305 | 2.0 | 1292 | 5.9 |
| Hispanic | 175 | 0.7 | 174 | 4.2 |
| Other | 156 | 3.9 | 155 | 3.8 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 231 | 1.4 | 231 | 5.0 |
| High School Graduate | 451 | 2.8 | 446 | 2.9 |
| Some College | 545 | 1.4 | 542 | 8.9 |
| College Graduate | 2151 | 1.2 | 2118 | 6.1 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 242 | 3.2 | 237 | 6.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 325 | 2.6 | 319 | 6.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 234 | 1.5 | 232 | 5.8 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 249 | 1.5 | 342 | 6.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 438 | 1.1 | 434 | 7.2 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1496 | 1.0 | 1485 | 5.8 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 256 | 0.7 | 251 | 4.0 |
| Ward 2 | 247 | 2.3 | 242 | 9.7 |
| Ward 3 | 598 | 2.1 | 590 | 5.8 |
| Ward 4 | 469 | 1.0 | 462 | 5.1 |
| Ward 5 | 286 | 1.3 | 284 | 6.9 |
| Ward 6 | 367 | 0.1 | 368 | 6.8 |
| Ward 7 | 309 | 0.8 | 305 | 7.1 |
| Ward 8 | 195 | 3.8 | 193 | 8.5 |

Table 108. Relationship of Aggressor of Sexual Assault, by Demographics and Ward

“Think about the time of the most recent incident involving a person who had sex with your- or attempted to have sex with you after you said or showed that you didn’t want to or without your consent?” What was that person’s relationship to you?”

| | N | Current Intimate Partner [^] | Former Intimate Partner | Casually Dating | Friend | Stranger/ Someone Known < 24 Hours | Parent/ Step-parent | Other Relative | Other Non-Relative | Multiple People |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Percent | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 231 | 6.0 | 16.5 | 7.0 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 30.5 | 0.2 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 31 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Female | 200 | 6.3 | 18.5 | 8.1 | 14.1 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 27.3 | 0.2 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 25-34 | 27 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 35-44 | 54 | 5.7 | 14.8 | 7.4 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 5.5 | 28.4 | 0 |
| 45-54 | 56 | 5.5 | 18.1 | 5.2 | 13.6 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 31.2 | 0 |
| 55-64 | 63 | 10.1 | 14.1 | 9.0 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 27.3 | 1.0 |
| 65+ | 25 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 118 | 2.3 | 17.1 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 38.4 | 0.4 |
| African American | 85 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 20.5 | 7.5 | 14.8 | 5.3 | 26.7 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 10 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Some College | 52 | 7.3 | 13.5 | 10.1 | 16.6 | 12.0 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 34.7 | 0 |
| College Graduate | 144 | 5.8 | 18.5 | 7.5 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 34.5 | 0.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 39 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 97 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 19.4 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 35.6 | 0.4 |

[^]Current Intimate partner includes: current boyfriend/girlfriend, finance, spouse, or live-in partner

Former Intimate partner includes: former boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, or live-in partner

Casually dating includes: someone they were dating or had a first date with

Parent/Step-parent/Parent in-law also includes a parent’s partner

Other non-relative includes: acquaintances, neighbors, co-workers, and other non-relatives

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was <50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data by Ward.

Table 109. Gender of Sexual Assault Aggressor by, Demographics and Ward

“Was the person who did this male or female?”

| | N | Female Respondents | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Male Aggressor | Female Aggressor |
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 206 | 99.8 | 0.2 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 4 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 29 | * | * |
| 35-44 | 45 | * | * |
| 45-54 | 45 | * | * |
| 55-64 | 57 | 98.9 | 1.1 |
| 65+ | 24 | * | * |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 99 | 99.5 | 0.5 |
| African American | 83 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 11 | * | * |
| Other | 9 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 14 | * | * |
| High School Graduate | 19 | * | * |
| Some College | 46 | * | * |
| College Graduate | 126 | 99.6 | 0.4 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 19 | * | * |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 20 | * | * |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 15 | * | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 19 | * | * |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 34 | * | * |
| \$75,000 and over | 81 | 100 | 0 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was <50.

Small numbers prohibit the display of the data for Male Respondents and by Ward.

Table 110. Intimate Partner Physical Violence by, Demographics and Ward

“Has an intimate partner ever threatened you with physical violence?” This includes threatening to hit, slap, push, kick, or hurt you in any way.” and “has an intimate partner ever attempted physical violence against your?” This includes times when they tried to hit, slap, push, kick, or otherwise hurt you, but they were not able to” and “ has an intimate partner ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt your in any way?”

| | N | Threatened Physical Violence | N | Attempted Physical Violence | N | Victim of Physical Violence |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| | | Yes | | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 3302 | 11.5 | 3304 | 12.9 | 3304 | 13.7 |
| GENDER | | | | | | |
| Male | 1277 | 8.4 | 1277 | 10.5 | 1277 | 10.7 |
| Female | 2025 | 14.2 | 2027 | 15.1 | 2027 | 16.2 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 94 | 7.6 | 94 | 11.7 | 94 | 12.6 |
| 25-34 | 472 | 12.5 | 471 | 12.8 | 472 | 12.9 |
| 35-44 | 610 | 14.2 | 610 | 15.7 | 610 | 16.2 |
| 45-54 | 599 | 13.1 | 601 | 14.9 | 600 | 16.5 |
| 55-64 | 720 | 10.1 | 720 | 12.6 | 720 | 14.3 |
| 65+ | 763 | 6.7 | 764 | 7.1 | 764 | 7.6 |
| RACE | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1641 | 7.3 | 1639 | 8.7 | 1639 | 9.2 |
| African American | 1278 | 15.4 | 1280 | 16.3 | 1280 | 17.3 |
| Hispanic | 170 | 9.0 | 171 | 12.2 | 171 | 13.5 |
| Other | 154 | 11.7 | 155 | 16.2 | 155 | 14.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 220 | 11.8 | 221 | 12.3 | 222 | 10.7 |
| High School Graduate | 440 | 13.8 | 441 | 14.6 | 439 | 16.4 |
| Some College | 527 | 15.0 | 526 | 17.3 | 525 | 18.4 |
| College Graduate | 2108 | 9.8 | 2109 | 11.3 | 2111 | 12.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 235 | 18.2 | 236 | 19.0 | 235 | 18.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 313 | 16.9 | 314 | 16.7 | 314 | 19.3 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 226 | 11.8 | 227 | 13.5 | 225 | 16.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 338 | 12.5 | 337 | 14.0 | 338 | 13.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 422 | 9.7 | 422 | 11.7 | 422 | 11.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1472 | 9.0 | 1471 | 10.9 | 1472 | 12.2 |
| WARD | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 256 | 10.2 | 257 | 9.2 | 257 | 10.7 |
| Ward 2 | 241 | 7.6 | 241 | 10.8 | 241 | 10.1 |
| Ward 3 | 578 | 7.6 | 578 | 10.6 | 579 | 9.7 |
| Ward 4 | 459 | 10.5 | 458 | 10.6 | 457 | 10.8 |
| Ward 5 | 280 | 12.5 | 280 | 15.2 | 280 | 15.0 |
| Ward 6 | 361 | 13.9 | 361 | 18.4 | 360 | 19.3 |
| Ward 7 | 297 | 15.9 | 297 | 16.4 | 299 | 20.8 |
| Ward 8 | 192 | 22.6 | 192 | 23.5 | 191 | 27.4 |

Table 111. Intimate Partner Sexual Violence by, Demographics and Ward

“Have you EVER experienced any unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3284 | 5.8 | 94.2 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1271 | 2.0 | 98.0 |
| Female | 2013 | 9.1 | 90.9 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 94 | 4.1 | 95.9 |
| 25-34 | 472 | 5.3 | 94.7 |
| 35-44 | 607 | 6.9 | 93.1 |
| 45-54 | 598 | 7.8 | 92.2 |
| 55-64 | 713 | 5.5 | 94.5 |
| 65+ | 756 | 3.8 | 96.2 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1633 | 4.3 | 95.7 |
| African American | 1268 | 7.0 | 93.0 |
| Hispanic | 171 | 6.7 | 93.3 |
| Other | 154 | 6.1 | 93.9 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 219 | 5.5 | 94.5 |
| High School Graduate | 437 | 4.9 | 95.1 |
| Some College | 520 | 8.2 | 91.8 |
| College Graduate | 2101 | 5.4 | 94.6 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 230 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 314 | 7.3 | 92.7 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 225 | 5.3 | 94.7 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 335 | 5.2 | 94.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 420 | 5.9 | 94.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1464 | 5.2 | 94.8 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 255 | 6.7 | 93.3 |
| Ward 2 | 240 | 7.6 | 92.4 |
| Ward 3 | 574 | 5.9 | 94.1 |
| Ward 4 | 453 | 4.8 | 95.2 |
| Ward 5 | 278 | 6.0 | 94.0 |
| Ward 6 | 356 | 4.3 | 95.7 |
| Ward 7 | 298 | 7.8 | 92.2 |
| Ward 8 | 191 | 9.1 | 90.9 |

Table 112. Recent Intimate Partner Sexual or Physical Violence by, Demographics and Ward

“In the past 12 months, have you experience any physical violence or had unwanted sex with an intimate partner?” and “In the past 12 months, have you had any physical injuries, such as bruises, cuts, scrapes, black eyes, vaginal or anal tears, or broken bones, as a result of this physical violence unwanted?”

| | N | Recent Physical or Sexual Assault |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| | | Percent |
| TOTAL | 555 | 5.6 |
| GENDER | | |
| Male | 142 | 5.8 |
| Female | 413 | 5.5 |
| AGE | | |
| 18-24 | 74 | 4.7 |
| 25-34 | 121 | 7.2 |
| 35-44 | 131 | 7.3 |
| 45-54 | 127 | 4.7 |
| 55-64 | 82 | 0 |
| 65+ | 17 | * |
| RACE | | |
| Caucasian | 213 | 4.3 |
| African American | 265 | 6.1 |
| Hispanic | 34 | * |
| Other | 29 | * |
| EDUCATION | | |
| Less than High School | 34 | * |
| High School Graduate | 82 | 2.7 |
| Some College | 119 | 6.3 |
| College Graduate | 318 | 5.4 |
| INCOME | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 61 | 17.9 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 70 | 9.9 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 38 | * |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 58 | 8.8 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 76 | 3.9 |
| \$75,000 and over | 212 | 2.2 |
| WARD | | |
| Ward 1 | 41 | * |
| Ward 2 | 33 | * |
| Ward 3 | 81 | 5.5 |
| Ward 4 | 66 | 1.4 |
| Ward 5 | 48 | * |
| Ward 6 | 75 | 7.9 |
| Ward 7 | 68 | 6.9 |
| Ward 8 | 56 | 8.0 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 113. Prevalence of HIV Testing by, Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 2758 | 69.8 | 30.2 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1074 | 70.3 | 29.7 |
| Female | 1684 | 69.3 | 30.7 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 105 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| 25-34 | 505 | 73.5 | 26.5 |
| 35-44 | 668 | 80.5 | 19.5 |
| 45-54 | 648 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| 55-64 | 778 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1332 | 65.7 | 34.3 |
| African American | 1036 | 77.3 | 22.7 |
| Hispanic | 183 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| Other | 153 | 62.5 | 37.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 163 | 68.9 | 31.1 |
| High School Graduate | 366 | 72.5 | 27.5 |
| Some College | 424 | 73.5 | 26.5 |
| College Graduate | 1799 | 68.0 | 32.0 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 187 | 68.9 | 31.1 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 259 | 70.8 | 29.2 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 170 | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 261 | 69.7 | 30.3 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 370 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1286 | 69.7 | 30.3 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 214 | 77.9 | 22.1 |
| Ward 2 | 179 | 66.1 | 33.9 |
| Ward 3 | 436 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| Ward 4 | 369 | 73.1 | 26.9 |
| Ward 5 | 216 | 72.2 | 27.8 |
| Ward 6 | 310 | 69.9 | 30.1 |
| Ward 7 | 234 | 74.9 | 25.1 |
| Ward 8 | 179 | 85.3 | 14.7 |

Table 114. Time Since Last HIV Test by, Demographics and Ward

“Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last HIV test?”

| | N | Before 2000 | 2000-2002 | 2003-2005 | 2006-2008 |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Percent | | | |
| TOTAL | 1682 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 20.5 | 55.4 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 677 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 21.7 | 53.8 |
| Female | 1005 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 19.5 | 57.0 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 62 | 0 | 3.2 | 16.6 | 80.2 |
| 25-34 | 349 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 20.8 | 62.5 |
| 35-44 | 507 | 16.9 | 11.7 | 22.1 | 49.3 |
| 45-54 | 403 | 20.5 | 10.4 | 17.0 | 52.1 |
| 55-64 | 348 | 18.2 | 9.7 | 22.5 | 49.7 |
| RACE | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 752 | 24.2 | 15.4 | 24.5 | 35.9 |
| African American | 707 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 20.5 | 66.3 |
| Hispanic | 110 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 65.4 |
| Other | 88 | 10.5 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 64.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 105 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 13.1 | 78.2 |
| High School Graduate | 236 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 75.7 |
| Some College | 281 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 23.1 | 63.6 |
| College Graduate | 1056 | 19.8 | 13.1 | 23.6 | 43.5 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 116 | 10.0 | 5.7 | 16.0 | 68.3 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 177 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 15.6 | 78.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 111 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 70.0 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 170 | 10.9 | 4.9 | 21.6 | 62.6 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 235 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 19.6 | 60.6 |
| \$75,000 and over | 760 | 21.5 | 15.0 | 24.2 | 39.3 |
| WARD | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 149 | 14.8 | 8.0 | 30.9 | 46.3 |
| Ward 2 | 92 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 32.8 | 34.6 |
| Ward 3 | 203 | 24.6 | 15.7 | 19.5 | 40.2 |
| Ward 4 | 230 | 19.6 | 11.3 | 19.7 | 49.5 |
| Ward 5 | 146 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 20.1 | 56.1 |
| Ward 6 | 193 | 20.5 | 11.1 | 15.6 | 52.7 |
| Ward 7 | 163 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 20.3 | 67.6 |
| Ward 8 | 134 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 81.6 |

Table 115. Place of Last HIV Test by, Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Private Doctor or HMO | Counseling and Testing Site | Hospital | Clinic | Home | Somewhere Else |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|------|-------------------|
| Percent | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1674 | 51.8 | 4.3 | 14.9 | 20.4 | 2.1 | 6.5 |
| GENDER | | | | | | | |
| Male | 674 | 47.6 | 4.9 | 17.1 | 19.7 | 2.0 | 8.8 |
| Female | 1000 | 55.7 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 21.1 | 2.1 | 4.3 |
| AGE | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 62 | 37.0 | 3.9 | 16.4 | 35.8 | 0 | 7.0 |
| 25-34 | 346 | 50.1 | 6.5 | 13.4 | 20.5 | 2.2 | 7.2 |
| 35-44 | 504 | 60.3 | 1.7 | 13.2 | 18.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 |
| 45-54 | 402 | 45.7 | 5.9 | 16.8 | 21.1 | 2.6 | 7.8 |
| 55-64 | 347 | 44.7 | 5.4 | 20.7 | 17.8 | 2.9 | 8.6 |
| RACE | | | | | | | |
| Caucasian | 748 | 63.4 | 3.3 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 2.9 | 4.9 |
| African American | 704 | 46.8 | 4.7 | 19.1 | 20.8 | 1.9 | 6.6 |
| Hispanic | 109 | 31.4 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 44.0 | 1.4 | 11.3 |
| Other | 88 | 54.6 | 2.2 | 19.8 | 17.6 | 0 | 5.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Less than High School | 105 | 23.3 | 7.2 | 15.4 | 48.5 | 0.3 | 5.4 |
| High School Graduate | 234 | 32.4 | 7.5 | 19.0 | 26.8 | 1.0 | 13.2 |
| Some College | 280 | 50.1 | 3.3 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 8.3 |
| College Graduate | 1051 | 62.4 | 3.3 | 12.6 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| INCOME | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 116 | 24.1 | 3.0 | 20.8 | 45.4 | 0 | 6.7 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 177 | 32.8 | 6.0 | 20.3 | 28.3 | 1.1 | 11.6 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 110 | 47.2 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 22.4 | 0.4 | 8.1 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 169 | 45.5 | 5.2 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 0.7 | 10.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 234 | 63.8 | 1.5 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 3.2 | 5.7 |
| \$75,000 and over | 756 | 64.1 | 3.7 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| WARD | | | | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 148 | 57.3 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 24.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 |
| Ward 2 | 92 | 55.7 | 3.1 | 11.1 | 22.9 | 2.7 | 4.5 |
| Ward 3 | 202 | 56.2 | 5.5 | 17.8 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 8.4 |
| Ward 4 | 227 | 54.4 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 20.8 | 2.3 | 5.3 |
| Ward 5 | 145 | 49.5 | 4.0 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 0.7 | 10.0 |
| Ward 6 | 193 | 58.3 | 3.7 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Ward 7 | 163 | 46.4 | 4.7 | 12.9 | 29.1 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Ward 8 | 134 | 44.0 | 10.9 | 21.6 | 18.0 | 0.3 | 5.3 |

Table 116. Rapid HIV Test by, Demographics and Ward

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

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 739 | 34.3 | 65.7 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 296 | 37.4 | 62.6 |
| Female | 443 | 31.6 | 68.4 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 46 | * | * |
| 25-34 | 182 | 24.5 | 75.5 |
| 35-44 | 205 | 41.0 | 59.0 |
| 45-54 | 158 | 29.8 | 70.2 |
| 55-64 | 141 | 38.5 | 61.5 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 219 | 13.7 | 86.3 |
| African American | 393 | 40.1 | 59.9 |
| Hispanic | 67 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| Other | 46 | * | * |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 73 | 39.5 | 60.5 |
| High School Graduate | 151 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| Some College | 145 | 33.4 | 66.6 |
| College Graduate | 369 | 23.6 | 76.4 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 78 | 43.8 | 56.2 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 121 | 43.0 | 57.0 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 57 | 43.4 | 56.6 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 90 | 42.1 | 57.9 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 101 | 29.5 | 70.5 |
| \$75,000 and over | 236 | 19.2 | 80.8 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 60 | 39.1 | 68.1 |
| Ward 2 | 28 | * | * |
| Ward 3 | 59 | 30.2 | 69.8 |
| Ward 4 | 89 | 32.1 | 67.9 |
| Ward 5 | 66 | 38.3 | 61.7 |
| Ward 6 | 84 | 24.0 | 76.0 |
| Ward 7 | 99 | 33.2 | 66.8 |
| Ward 8 | 88 | 48.9 | 51.1 |

*Data not presented if the unweighted cell size was < 50.

Table 117. Sexual Orientation by, Demographics and Ward

“Now I’ll read a list of terms people sometimes use to describe themselves: heterosexual or straight; homosexual (gay or lesbian); and bisexual. As I read the list again, please stop me when I get to the term that best describes how you think of yourself?”

| | N | Heterosexual | Homosexual | Bisexual/Other |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| | | Percent | | |
| TOTAL | 3507 | 92.7 | 4.9 | 2.3 |
| GENDER | | | | |
| Male | 1334 | 89.1 | 8.7 | 2.2 |
| Female | 2173 | 95.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| AGE | | | | |
| 18-24 | 104 | 95.4 | 0 | 4.6 |
| 25-34 | 503 | 92.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 |
| 35-44 | 634 | 90.3 | 6.4 | 3.3 |
| 45-54 | 628 | 90.2 | 7.6 | 2.2 |
| 55-64 | 741 | 94.6 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| 65+ | 850 | 97.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| RACE | | | | |
| Caucasian | 1651 | 89.4 | 8.7 | 1.9 |
| African American | 1432 | 95.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Hispanic | 193 | 93.9 | 5.3 | 0.7 |
| Other | 176 | 86.8 | 7.5 | 5.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Less than High School | 276 | 97.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| High School Graduate | 515 | 95.5 | 0.7 | 3.8 |
| Some College | 580 | 92.9 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| College Graduate | 2131 | 91.0 | 7.1 | 1.9 |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 277 | 95.3 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 360 | 95.2 | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 249 | 94.5 | 0.7 | 4.8 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 363 | 94.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 455 | 91.4 | 5.5 | 3.1 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1479 | 90.4 | 8.2 | 1.4 |
| WARD | | | | |
| Ward 1 | 258 | 87.6 | 10.8 | 1.7 |
| Ward 2 | 246 | 88.2 | 11.0 | 0.9 |
| Ward 3 | 580 | 94.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Ward 4 | 478 | 95.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| Ward 5 | 308 | 91.9 | 6.8 | 1.3 |
| Ward 6 | 370 | 87.3 | 8.5 | 4.2 |
| Ward 7 | 340 | 95.2 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| Ward 8 | 222 | 96.0 | 0.6 | 3.4 |

Table 118. Veteran's Status by, Demographics and Ward

“Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?”

| | N | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|------|---------|------|
| | | Percent | |
| TOTAL | 3950 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| GENDER | | | |
| Male | 1506 | 19.3 | 80.7 |
| Female | 2444 | 1.9 | 98.1 |
| AGE | | | |
| 18-24 | 116 | 1.5 | 98.5 |
| 25-34 | 548 | 4.0 | 96.0 |
| 35-44 | 709 | 7.7 | 92.3 |
| 45-54 | 696 | 9.0 | 91.0 |
| 55-64 | 830 | 13.8 | 86.2 |
| 65+ | 988 | 23.2 | 76.8 |
| RACE | | | |
| Caucasian | 1830 | 9.2 | 90.8 |
| African American | 1624 | 12.1 | 87.9 |
| Hispanic | 221 | 4.2 | 95.8 |
| Other | 196 | 7.7 | 92.3 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| Less than High School | 328 | 6.7 | 93.3 |
| High School Graduate | 580 | 10.3 | 89.7 |
| Some College | 650 | 16.5 | 83.5 |
| College Graduate | 2379 | 8.4 | 91.6 |
| INCOME | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 328 | 6.5 | 93.5 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 409 | 8.2 | 91.8 |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 272 | 9.8 | 90.2 |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 401 | 13.0 | 87.0 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 496 | 13.6 | 86.4 |
| \$75,000 and over | 1621 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| WARD | | | |
| Ward 1 | 282 | 5.9 | 94.1 |
| Ward 2 | 274 | 6.6 | 93.4 |
| Ward 3 | 656 | 10.1 | 89.9 |
| Ward 4 | 539 | 11.5 | 88.5 |
| Ward 5 | 345 | 14.8 | 85.2 |
| Ward 6 | 405 | 6.8 | 93.2 |
| Ward 7 | 373 | 12.7 | 87.3 |
| Ward 8 | 253 | 10.5 | 89.5 |

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