

1995 & 1999  
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS  
of ERIE COUNTY ADULTS

A Report of Data Collected During 1995 & 1999 for the Erie  
County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

March 2, 2000

Health Care Cost Summit  
P.O. Box 6328  
Erie, PA 16512-6328  
(814) 454-5077

Erie County Department of Health  
606 West Second Street  
Erie, PA 16507  
(814) 451-6700

The production of this publication was carried out by  
the following individuals:

Author: Nancy K. Rea, MHSA

Clerical & Editorial Support: Susan Kowalczyk

Editorial Review: Adults Behavior Risk Factor Survey Work Group  
of the Health Care Cost Summit

## ADULT BEHAVIOR RISK FACTOR SURVEY WORK GROUP

A special acknowledgement to this work group, who provided valuable insight and direction for survey administration, questionnaire design and content, data entry, and editorial review.

Nancy K. Rea, Chair  
Erie County Department of Health  
606 West 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16507

Peggy DiMattio  
Health Care Cost Summit  
P.O. Box 6328  
Erie, PA 16512-6328

Susan Kowalczyk, Secretary  
Health Status Indicator Project  
606 West 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16507

Becky Koren  
Hamot Medical Center  
201 State Street  
Erie, PA 16550

Mark Levine, MD  
Hamot Family Medicine  
104 East 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16507

Colleen Moore  
Moore Research, Inc.  
2675 West 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16505

Joy Parker  
Erie Center on Health & Aging  
406 Peach Street  
Erie, PA 16507

Ed Sitter  
GECAC  
18 West 19<sup>th</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16501

Karen Surkala  
Saint Vincent Health Center  
232 West 25<sup>th</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16544

Jackie Tammaro  
Erie County Department of Health  
606 West 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16507

Debra Thompson  
Hamot Medical Center  
201 State Street  
Erie, PA 16550

Janet Vogt  
Erie County Department of Health  
606 West 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Erie, PA 16507

Eileen Zinchiak  
Erie Center on Health & Aging  
406 Peach Street  
Erie, PA 16507

# INTRODUCTION

This report presents data collected from August 1995 and September 1999 as part of the Erie County Health Status Indicator Project. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was used to collect data. The purpose of the BRFSS is to provide data for planning health promotion and disease prevention programs. The BRFSS collects data on knowledge, attitudes and behaviors which are related to health risks contributing to the leading causes of death.

The Erie County BRFSS consisted of telephone interviews of telephone numbers randomly chosen by trained interviewers from the 1994 Dickman Directory and the 1999 Dickman Criss Cross compact disc to determine the households surveyed; and within each contacted household, the respondent was selected randomly from all adults aged 18 and older who reside in the household. The sample was separated by census tract and a proportionate number was sampled in each area based on population.

This report summarizes data from the 1214 and 1228 respondents from the 1995 and 1999 surveys. Moore Research Services, Inc. conducted the interviewing. The data were analyzed by the Health Status Indicator Project of the Health Care Cost Summit and the Erie County Department of Health.

## USE OF REPORT

The BRFSS was adapted to collect data in Erie County, Pennsylvania and provide a source of data for key modifiable risks to health. Data from this report are useful for identifying target groups for health promotion and disease prevention programs. A comparison of behavioral risks by population subgroups shows which groups are most in need of health promotion and disease prevention programs. BRFSS data can be used to monitor progress in meeting some of the Year 2000 national health objectives.

**The CDC (Centers for Disease Control) cautions that percentages based on denominators of fewer than 50 respondents are statistically unreliable.**

## METHODS

Numbers shown in the tables and figures are the actual numbers of respondents. A description of the sample, response rates, and methodological issues is contained in Appendix A. A copy of the questions used in the 1995 questionnaire is included in Appendix B.

This report was prepared by the Health Status Indicator Project of the Health Care Cost Summit and the Erie County Department of Health. Comments and suggestions on the content and format of the report are welcome. Additional statistics not contained in the report are available upon request. Please direct all comments, questions, and requests for data to the following:

**Health Care Cost Summit  
P.O. Box 6328  
Erie, Pennsylvania 16512-6328  
Phone: (814) 454-5077  
Fax: (814) 454-5165**

**Health Status Indicator Project  
Erie County Department of Health  
606 West Second Street  
Erie, Pennsylvania 16507  
Phone: (814) 451-6700  
Fax: (814) 451-6766**

This report and many other health statistics are on the Erie County Department of Health's website at <http://www.ecdh.org> and the Pennsylvania Department of Health website at [www.health.state.pa.us/hpa/Stats/stat\\_res.htm](http://www.health.state.pa.us/hpa/Stats/stat_res.htm)

# TABLE of CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables .....	2
List of Figures .....	3
Survey Highlights:	
Health Status .....	4
Health Care Access .....	6
Hypertension Awareness .....	8
Cholesterol Awareness .....	10
Diabetes .....	12
Injury Control .....	14
Tobacco Use .....	16
Alcohol Consumption .....	18
Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening .....	20
Women's Health - Pap Tests .....	24
Immunization .....	26
Colorectal Cancer Screening .....	28
HIV/AIDS .....	30
Smokeless Tobacco Use .....	32
Weight Control .....	34
Appendix A: Technical Notes .....	37
Appendix B: Additional Sampling Questions .....	42
Appendix C: 1999 Erie County BRFSS Survey Questionnaire .....	43

# LIST of TABLES

	Page
<b>Table 1</b> Health Status, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	5
<b>Table 2</b> Health Care Access, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	7
<b>Table 3</b> Hypertension Awareness, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	9
<b>Table 4</b> Cholesterol Awareness, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	11
<b>Table 5</b> Diabetes, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	13
<b>Table 6</b> Injury Control, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	15
<b>Table 7</b> Tobacco Use, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	17
<b>Table 8</b> Alcohol Consumption, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	19
<b>Table 9</b> Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening, Erie County Women 40 and Older, 1995 & 1999 .....	23
<b>Table 10</b> Women's Health - Pap Tests, Erie County Adult Women, 1995 & 1999...	25
<b>Table 11</b> Immunization, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	27
<b>Table 12</b> Colorectal Cancer, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	29
<b>Table 13</b> HIV/AIDS, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	31
<b>Table 14</b> Smokeless Tobacco Use, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	33
<b>Table 15</b> Weight Control, Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 .....	35

# LIST of FIGURES

	Page
<b>HEALTH STATUS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1995 &amp; 1999</b>	
<b>Figure 1A</b> Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month .....	5
<b>Figure 1B</b> Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month .....	5
<b>HEALTH CARE ACCESS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1995 &amp; 1999</b>	
<b>Figure 2A</b> Percent of Persons With No Health Insurance, Adults 18-64 .....	7
<b>Figure 2B</b> Percent of Persons Who Couldn't Afford Doctor in Past Year .....	7
<b>HYPERTENSION AWARENESS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1995 &amp; 1999</b>	
<b>Figure 3A</b> Percent of Persons Told Blood Pressure was High, By Race .....	9
<b>Figure 3B</b> Percent of Persons Who Had Blood Pressure Checked in Past 2 Years, By Race .....	9
<b>CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1995 &amp; 1999</b>	
<b>Figure 4A</b> Cholesterol Checked in Past Five Years .....	11
<b>Figure 4B</b> Ever Told Cholesterol Was High .....	11
<b>DIABETES - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1995 &amp; 1999</b>	
<b>Figure 5A</b> Percent of Persons Ever Told Had Diabetes .....	13
<b>Figure 5B</b> Percent of Persons Currently Taking Insulin .....	13
<b>INJURY CONTROL - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS</b>	
<b>Figure 6A</b> Percent of Persons Who Use Child Safety Seat .....	15
<b>Figure 6B</b> Percent of Persons Who Always Use Seat Belt .....	15
<b>TOBACCO USE - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS</b>	
<b>Figure 7A</b> Current Smokers, Percent by Age .....	17
<b>Figure 7B</b> Percent of Persons Who Quit Smoking at Least 1 Day in Past Year .....	17
<b>ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS</b>	
<b>Figure 8A</b> Binge Drinking .....	19
<b>Figure 8B</b> Drinking and Driving .....	19
<b>WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING - ERIE COUNTY WOMEN 40 &amp; OLDER</b>	
<b>Figure 9A</b> Percent of Women Who Ever Had a Clinical Breast Exam .....	23
<b>Figure 9B</b> Percent of Women Who Had Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year .....	23
<b>Figure 9C</b> Percent of Women Who Had a Mammogram in Past Year .....	23
<b>Figure 9D</b> Age 50+ and Had Both Breast Exam and Mammogram in Past Two Years .....	23
<b>WOMEN'S HEALTH - PAP TESTS - ERIE COUNTY WOMEN</b>	
<b>Figure 10A</b> Percent of Women Who Ever Had a Pap Test .....	25
<b>Figure 10B</b> Percent of Women Who Had Pap Test in Past Three Years .....	25
<b>IMMUNIZATION - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS AGE 65 AND OLDER</b>	
<b>Figure 11A</b> Percent of Persons Who Had Flu Shot in Past Year .....	27
<b>Figure 11B</b> Percent of Persons Who Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine .....	27
<b>COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS AGE 50 AND OLDER</b>	
<b>Figure 12A</b> Percent of Persons Who Ever Had Proctoscopic Exam .....	29
<b>Figure 12B</b> Percent of Persons Who Had Blood Stool Test in Past Two Years .....	29
<b>HIV/AIDS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS AGE 18 TO 64</b>	
<b>Figure 13A</b> Percent of Persons Who Ever Tested for HIV .....	31
<b>Figure 13B</b> Percent Changed Sexual Behavior in Past Twelve Months .....	31
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS</b>	
<b>Figure 14A</b> Percent of Smokeless Tobacco Use .....	33
<b>WEIGHT CONTROL - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS</b>	
<b>Figure 15A</b> Percent Overweight, Old Standard .....	35
<b>Figure 15B</b> Percent Overweight, New Standard .....	35

# HEALTH STATUS

## How would you say your general health is?

- 15 percent of Erie County adults reported their general health as "fair" or "poor" in 1995 compared to 17 percent in 1999.
- Percentages of "fair" or "poor" health were significantly higher for older adults than for younger adults in 1995 and 1999.
- Adults with a high school education or less had significantly higher percentages of "poor" or "fair" health compared to adults of higher educational status, especially college graduates.
- Significant differences in the percentages of "fair" or "poor" health were found for income levels. 22 percent of adults earning <\$35,000 in 1995 and 23 percent in 1999 reported "fair" or "poor" health compared to adults earning ≥\$35,000, with 5 percent in 1995 and 10 percent in 1999.
- Black non-Hispanic adults reported significantly higher percentages of "fair" or "poor" health than white non-Hispanic adults did in 1995 and 1999.

## In the past month, how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

- 28 percent of Erie County adults in 1995 and 36 percent in 1999 indicated that their physical health was not good at least one day in the previous month.
- Significantly more females than males said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month for both 1995 and 1999.
- In both 1995 and 1999, there was a significant increase in the percentage of both male and female adults who said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month.
- There was a significant increase between 1995 and 1999 in the percentage of adults aged 30-44 and 45-64 who said their physical health was not good at least one day in the previous month.
- In 1995, a significantly higher percentage of adults with a high school education or less of 30 percent, said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month, compared to those adults with a college education, who reported 21 percent. There were no significant differences in 1999.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults with incomes <\$20,000 said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month, compared to adults earning ≥\$35,000 in 1995 and 1999. There was a significant increase between 1995 and 1999 in adults earning ≥\$20,000 who said their physical health was not good at least one day in the previous month.

## In the past month, how many days was your mental health not good?

- In the 1999 survey, there was a significant increase to 31 percent of Erie County adults, compared to 25 percent in 1995, who indicated that there was at least one day in the past month when their mental health was not good.
- Females were significantly more likely than males to experience poor mental health in both 1995 and 1999. Both males and females reported a significant increase in poor mental health from 1995 to 1999.
- Of the youngest adults, those aged 18-29, 31 percent in 1995 and 51 percent in 1999 experienced at least one day of poor mental health – significantly higher than the percentages for all other, older age groups.

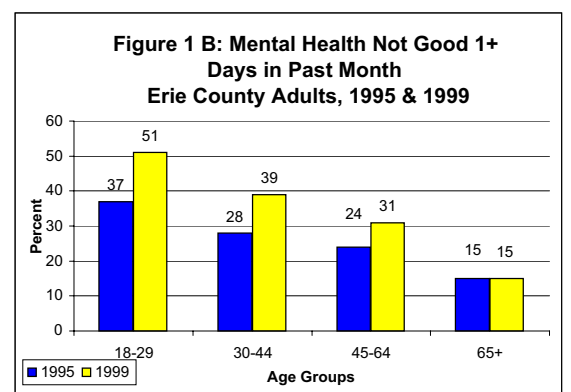
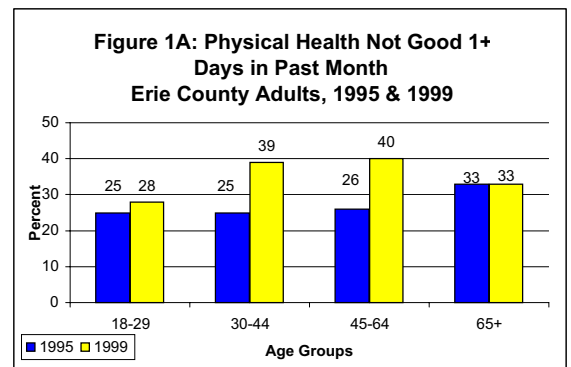


# HEALTH STATUS

**Table 1 - Health Status**  
**Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1208	183	15%	2%	1225	213	17%	2%	1192	329	28%	3%	1217	436	36%	3% *
Male	476	61	13%	3%	605	95	16%	3%	471	108	23%	4%	603	183	30%	4% *
Female	728	122	17%	3%	620	118	19%	3%	717	221	31%	4%	614	253	41%	5% *
Age:																
18-29	184	10	5%	3%	164	7	4%	3%	184	46	25%	7%	164	46	28%	8%
30-44	362	25	7%	3%	297	32	11%	4%	360	89	25%	5%	296	115	39%	7% *
45-64	321	55	17%	5%	403	89	22%	5%	315	83	26%	6%	402	160	40%	6% *
65+	338	93	28%	6%	355	85	24%	5%	330	110	33%	6%	349	115	33%	6%
Education:																
< High School	136	53	39%	10%	126	38	30%	10%	133	53	40%	11%	125	45	36%	11%
High School	554	80	14%	3%	538	101	19%	4%	546	152	28%	4%	534	188	35%	5% *
Some College	274	35	13%	4%	313	45	14%	4%	270	73	27%	6%	313	130	42%	7% *
College	243	14	6%	3%	236	24	10%	4%	242	50	21%	6%	234	70	30%	7% *
Income:																
<\$10,000	71	22	31%	13%	58	20	34%	15%	68	24	35%	14%	58	28	48%	18%
\$10,000-\$19,999	240	70	29%	7%	229	61	27%	7%	237	84	35%	8%	227	95	42%	8%
\$20,000-\$34,999	343	49	14%	4%	337	60	18%	5%	338	92	27%	6%	335	123	37%	6% *
\$35,000-\$49,999	239	13	5%	3%	233	28	12%	4% *	239	54	23%	6%	235	78	33%	7% *
\$50,000+	174	7	4%	3%	215	17	8%	4%	174	32	18%	6%	215	70	33%	8% *
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	1126	157	14%	2%	1131	188	17%	2%	1112	299	27%	3%	1123	394	35%	3% *
Black, non-Hispanic	57	21	37%	16%	63	20	32%	14%	55	23	42%	17%	63	29	46%	17%

	1995				1999				*
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	1198	298	25%	3%	1214	373	31%	3%	3% *
Male	475	92	19%	4%	601	159	26%	4%	4% *
Female	719	205	29%	4%	613	214	35%	4%	5% *
Age:									
18-29	184	68	37%	9%	162	82	51%	11%	11% *
30-44	363	101	28%	5%	296	114	39%	7%	7% *
45-64	315	77	24%	5%	401	126	31%	5%	5%
65+	333	51	15%	4%	349	51	15%	4%	4%
Education:									
< High School	133	37	28%	9%	124	28	23%	8%	8%
High School	547	128	23%	4%	534	150	28%	4%	4%
Some College	273	78	29%	6%	308	108	35%	7%	7%
College	244	54	22%	6%	236	84	36%	8%	8% *
Income:									
<\$10,000	69	20	29%	13%	58	24	41%	17%	17%
\$10,000-\$19,999	239	55	23%	6%	224	70	31%	7%	7%
\$20,000-\$34,999	339	93	27%	6%	335	100	30%	6%	6%
\$35,000-\$49,999	237	52	22%	6%	232	70	30%	7%	7%
\$50,000+	175	48	27%	8%	215	71	33%	8%	8%
Race:									
White, non-Hispanic	1117	275	25%	3%	1120	339	30%	3%	3% *
Black, non-Hispanic	56	17	30%	14%	63	23	37%	15%	15%



\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

Mental health is defined as stress, depression and problems with emotions.

Physical health is defined as illness and injury.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

# HEALTH CARE ACCESS

## Age 18-64 and have any kind of health care coverage?

- 10 percent of Erie County adults aged 18-64 said they did not have health insurance in 1995 compared to 9 percent in 1999.
- Significantly more young adults aged 18-29 reported having no health insurance, 20 percent in 1995 and 18 percent in 1999, compared to older adults aged 45-64 who reported only 8 percent in 1995 and 4 percent in 1999.
- There was a significant increase of people reporting no health insurance from 1995 to 1999 in the 30-44 year old age group.
- Although not significant, adults aged 18-64 with less than a high school education reported a higher percentage of no health care coverage, with 12 percent in 1995 and 9 percent in 1999, compared to adults with a college education who reported 6 percent in both 1995 and 1999.
- Adults aged 18-64 with incomes <\$20,000 were significantly more likely to have no health insurance as compared to adults with incomes ≥\$20,000.

## How long since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

- 76 percent of adults in 1995 and 75 percent in 1999 responded that they had a routine checkup in the past 12 months.
- Females were significantly more likely than males to have had a routine checkup, with 81 percent versus 69 percent.
- Younger adults aged 18-29 were significantly less likely than older age groups to have had a routine checkup in the past year, with 69 percent in both 1995 and 1999. The most significant difference was in the oldest age group, 65+ years of age, who reported that 89 percent in 1995 and 87 percent in 1999 had a routine checkup in the past year.
- Black non-Hispanics were significantly more likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year than white non-Hispanics.

## Did you need to see a doctor in the past year, but could not because of cost?

- 7 percent in 1995 and 8 percent in 1999 said that cost prohibited them from seeing a doctor in the past year.
- Adults under the age of 65 had significantly higher percentages who could not afford to see a doctor compared to those aged 65 and over.
- Although not significant, 8 percent of adults in 1995 and 9 percent in 1999 with a high school diploma could not afford to see a doctor – higher than the 5 percent in 1995 and 6 percent in 1999 of college graduates.
- 14 percent of adults in both 1995 and 1999 earning <\$10,000 could not afford to see a doctor – significantly higher than other income groups with the exception of the \$10,000–\$19,999 income level. Only 2 percent in 1995 and 0 percent in 1999 in the ≥\$50,000 income group could not afford to see a doctor.
- There was a significant increase between 1995 and 1999 of adults earning \$10,000-\$19,999 who could not afford to see a doctor, from 9 percent in 1995 to 18 percent in 1999.
- Black non-Hispanics were significantly more likely to not afford to see a doctor in 1995 and 1999.

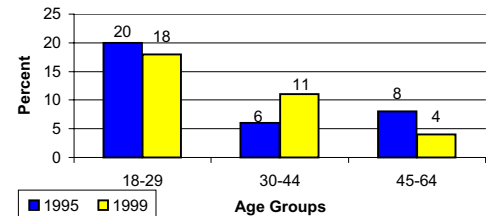
# HEALTH CARE ACCESS

**Table 2 - Health Care Access**  
**Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

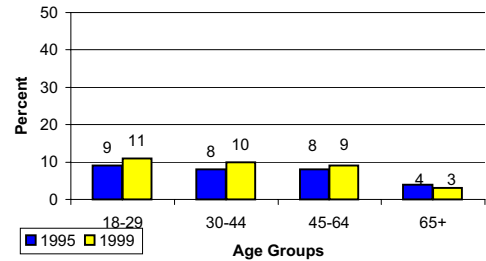
	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	No Health Insurance - Age 18-64								Had routine check-up in past year							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	867	83	10%	2%	865	81	9%	2%	1193	908	76%	5%	1203	902	75%	5%
Male	368	38	10%	3%	437	41	9%	3%	470	326	69%	8%	598	413	69%	7%
Female	497	44	9%	3%	428	40	9%	3%	719	580	81%	7%	605	489	81%	7%
Age:																
18-29	184	37	20%	6%	162	29	18%	7%	182	125	69%	12%	160	111	69%	13%
30-44	361	20	6%	2%	298	34	11%	4% *	352	236	67%	9%	287	165	57%	9%
45-64	322	26	8%	3%	405	18	4%	2%	317	242	76%	10%	398	316	79%	9%
65+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	339	303	89%	10%	353	307	87%	10%
Education:																
< High School	69	8	12%	8%	56	5	9%	8%	134	112	84%	15%	127	103	81%	16%
High School	401	40	10%	3%	374	40	11%	3%	547	417	76%	7%	526	406	77%	8%
Some College	203	23	11%	5%	235	25	11%	4%	270	201	74%	10%	308	227	74%	10%
College	194	12	6%	3%	194	11	6%	3%	241	177	73%	11%	232	157	68%	11%
Income:																
<\$10,000	36	7	19%	14%	35	2	6%	8%	70	54	77%	21%	56	42	75%	23%
\$10,000-\$19,999	113	21	19%	8%	115	33	29%	10%	237	196	83%	12%	226	179	79%	12%
\$20,000-\$34,999	247	32	13%	4%	217	21	10%	4%	341	255	75%	9%	330	260	79%	10%
\$35,000-\$49,999	219	11	5%	3%	212	10	5%	3%	235	163	69%	11%	229	145	63%	10%
\$50,000+	166	3	2%	2%	201	6	3%	2%	173	129	75%	13%	215	151	70%	11%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	803	76	9%	2%	787	69	9%	2%	1110	834	75%	5%	1111	827	74%	5%
Black, non-Hispanic	45	7	16%	12%	50	8	16%	11%	58	54	93%	25%	62	53	85%	23%

	1995				1999			
	Couldn't afford doctor in past year							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1210	85	7%	1%	1217	96	8%	2%
Male	478	22	5%	2%	602	49	8%	2%
Female	728	62	9%	2%	615	47	8%	2%
Age:								
18-29	184	16	9%	4%	163	18	11%	5%
30-44	363	30	8%	3%	296	30	10%	4%
45-64	322	27	8%	3%	401	38	9%	3%
65+	338	12	4%	2%	351	9	3%	2%
Education:								
< High School	137	11	8%	5%	127	11	9%	5%
High School	555	47	8%	2%	532	43	8%	2%
Some College	273	14	5%	3%	310	27	9%	3%
College	244	12	5%	3%	236	14	6%	3%
Income:								
<\$10,000	71	10	14%	9%	57	8	14%	10%
\$10,000-\$19,999	241	21	9%	4%	226	40	18%	5% *
\$20,000-\$34,999	343	23	7%	3%	333	30	9%	3%
\$35,000-\$49,999	239	17	7%	3%	233	13	6%	3%
\$50,000+	175	4	2%	2%	215	1	0%	1%
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	1127	76	7%	2%	1125	76	7%	2%
Black, non-Hispanic	58	8	14%	10%	62	12	19%	11%

**Figure 2A: Percent of Persons With No Health Insurance of Erie County Adults 18 to 64, 1995 & 1999**



**Figure 2B: Percent of Persons who Couldn't Afford Doctor in Past Year Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999**



\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N < 50, data is reported but unreliable.

# HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

## Were you ever told that your blood pressure was high?

- “Yes” replied 26 percent of Erie County residents aged 18 and older in 1995 compared to 32 percent in 1999.
- Although not significant, females were more likely than males to be told they have high blood pressure; however, there was a significant increase from 1995 to 1999 in females who had been told their blood pressure was high.
- 42 percent of adults aged 65+ had been told that their blood pressure was high. This was significantly higher than for any other age group. Of the youngest adults, aged 18 to 29, only 11 percent in 1995 and 9 percent in 1999 said they had ever been told that their blood pressure was high.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had a significantly higher percentage of those who had been told that they had high blood pressure than any other higher educated group, with reports of 38 percent in 1995 and 50 percent in 1999. There was a significant increase from 1995 to 1999 in those with a high school diploma, from 25 percent to 31 percent.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults with an income of <\$20,000, 73 percent in both 1995 and 1999, indicated that they had ever been told that they had high blood pressure, compared to the adults with incomes of >\$20,000. Only 21 percent in 1995 with incomes of >\$50,000 or more and 22 percent in 1999 said they had ever been told that they had high blood pressure.
- There was a significant increase, from 23 percent in 1995 to 37 percent in 1999, for adults earning \$20,000-\$34,999 who have been told that their blood pressure was high.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to have been told they have high blood pressure than the white non-Hispanic adults in 1995, but not in 1999. There was a significant increase in white adults who have been told their blood pressure was high, from 25 percent in 1995 to 31 percent in 1999.

## Have you had your blood pressure checked within the past two years?

- 95 percent of Erie County adults in 1995 and 96 percent in 1999 reported that they had their blood pressure checked in the past two years.
- Females were significantly more likely than males to have had their blood pressure checked in the past two years.
- No significant increases or differences between groups were found by gender, age, education level, income, or race in adults having had their blood pressure checked within the past two years from 1995 to 1999.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

15.13 Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of adults who have had their blood pressure measured within the preceding two years and can state whether their blood pressure was normal or high.

# HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

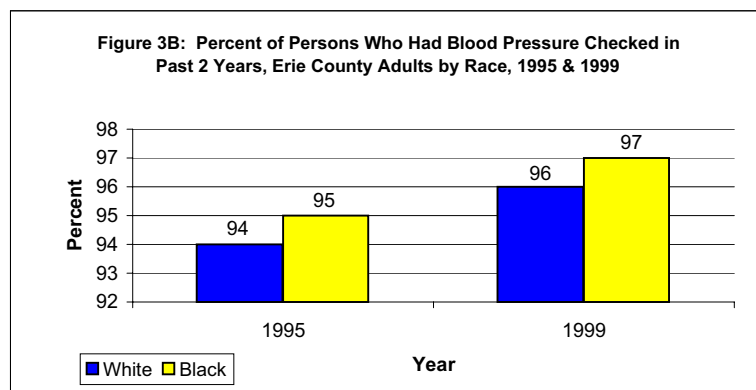
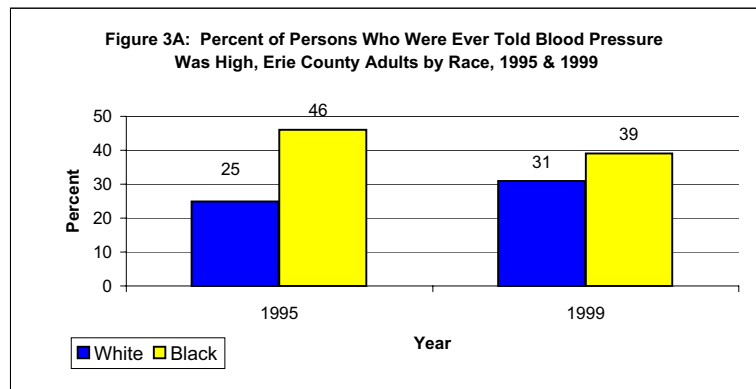
**Table 3 - Hypertension Awareness  
Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Ever told blood pressure was high								BP checked in last two years							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	1211	311	26%	3%	1210	385	32%	3% *	1205	1140	95%	5%	1214	1164	96%	6%
Male	478	111	23%	4%	603	175	29%	4%	475	441	93%	9%	598	564	94%	8%
Female	729	199	27%	4%	617	210	34%	5% *	726	697	96%	7%	616	600	97%	8%
Age:																
18-29	185	20	11%	5%	163	15	9%	5%	184	175	95%	14%	159	153	96%	15%
30-44	362	49	14%	4%	295	46	16%	5%	359	333	93%	10%	294	272	93%	11%
45-64	322	99	31%	6%	403	153	38%	6%	320	299	93%	11%	402	389	97%	10%
65+	339	142	42%	7%	353	170	48%	7%	339	330	97%	11%	354	346	98%	10%
Education:																
< High School	138	53	38%	10%	127	63	50%	12%	137	129	94%	16%	126	121	96%	17%
High School	555	138	25%	4%	534	168	31%	5% *	552	518	94%	8%	531	508	96%	8%
Some College	274	67	24%	6%	311	102	33%	6%	271	255	94%	12%	312	299	96%	11%
College	243	53	22%	6%	236	47	20%	6%	244	237	97%	12%	234	225	96%	13%
Income:																
<\$10,000	71	25	35%	14%	57	19	33%	15%	71	67	94%	23%	58	55	95%	25%
\$10,000-\$19,999	241	92	38%	8%	227	90	40%	8%	241	229	95%	12%	225	211	94%	13%
\$20,000-\$34,999	344	79	23%	5%	336	123	37%	6% *	341	320	94%	10%	335	319	95%	10%
\$35,000-\$49,999	239	43	18%	5%	235	59	25%	6%	238	228	96%	12%	231	222	96%	13%
\$50,000+	174	37	21%	7%	214	48	22%	6%	175	167	95%	14%	214	210	98%	13%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	1129	280	25%	3%	1127	353	31%	3% *	1123	1061	94%	6%	1122	1074	96%	6%
Black, non-Hispanic	57	26	46%	18%	62	24	39%	15%	58	55	95%	25%	62	60	97%	24%

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

When N <50, data is reported but unreliable.



# CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

## Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

- 83 percent of Erie County adults responded “Yes” in 1999, significantly higher than 71 percent in 1995.
- There were no differences between male and female adults in 1995, with both groups reporting 71 percent having had their blood cholesterol checked. However, there were significant increases in both groups between 1995 and 1999.
- Of young adults aged 18-29, only 41 percent in 1995 and 55 percent in 1999 said that they had ever had their blood cholesterol checked. This was significantly lower than any of the other, older age groups. As age increased, so did the percentage of adults who ever had their blood cholesterol checked.
- In 1995, a significantly higher percentage was reported as having had their blood cholesterol checked for college graduates, with 79 percent, than all other educational levels. There were no significant differences in 1999 between educational levels. Adults with less than high school education reported a significantly higher percentage who had their blood cholesterol checked in 1999, 85 percent, than in 1995, 61 percent. Adults with a high school diploma also reported a significantly higher percentage in 1999, 80 percent, than in 1995 with 68 percent.
- 89 percent of adults in 1999 with incomes >\$50,000 and 79 percent in 1995 had ever had their blood cholesterol checked, significantly higher than for any of the other income groups.

## How long has it been since your blood cholesterol was checked?

- 78 percent of Erie County adults in 1999, significantly higher than 68 percent in 1995, said that they had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years.
- Only females reported a significant increase in having their blood cholesterol checked, from 67 percent in 1995 to 79 percent in 1999.
- Of adults aged 18-29, only 38 percent in 1995 and 51 percent in 1999 had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years, a significantly lower percentage than all other age groups. Percentages increased in the higher age groups, with adults aged 65+ reporting 83 percent in 1995 and 91 percent in 1999 as having had their cholesterol checked in the past 5 years.
- In 1995, percentages significantly increased with higher educational levels with less than high school adults reporting 61 percent and college graduates reporting 77 percent. There were no significant differences in educational levels in 1999.
- In 1995, percentages of adults who had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years significantly increased with higher income levels, however in 1999 percentages fluctuated between each of the income levels.

## Were you ever told your blood cholesterol was high?

- 31 percent of Erie County adults in 1995 had ever been told by a medical professional that their blood cholesterol was high compared to 27 percent in 1999.
- In 1995, a significantly lower percentage of college adults reported they had been told their blood cholesterol was high compared to adults with a less than high school education. No significant differences between these two groups were found in 1999.
- The percentage of adults who were told their blood cholesterol was high significantly increased with each age group in 1999. Only 9 percent of adults aged 18-29 reported they had been told their blood cholesterol was high compared to 36 percent of adults aged 65+. From 1995 to 1999, there was a significant decrease in adults aged 45-64 who had been told that their cholesterol was high from 1995 to 1999, from 42 percent to 32 percent.
- In 1995, there was a significant decrease with each income group, with the <\$10,000 income group reporting the highest percentage of adults who had been told their cholesterol was high. In 1999, percentages fluctuated among different income groups, with no significant differences.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

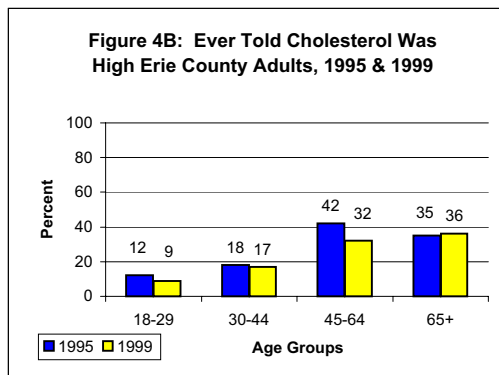
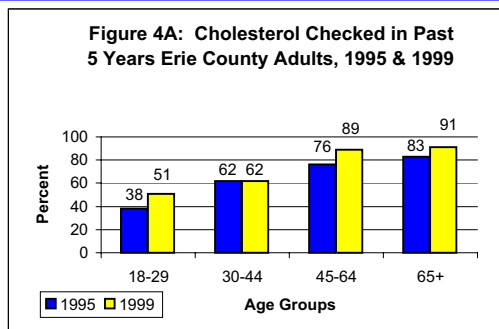
15.14 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding five years.

# CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

**Table 4 - Cholesterol Awareness**  
**Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Ever had cholesterol checked?								Cholesterol checked in past 5 years?							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	1195	851	71%	5%	1147	957	83%	5%	1185	808	68%	5%	1147	899	78%	5%
Male	472	336	71%	8%	571	473	83%	7% *	469	327	70%	8%	571	444	78%	7%
Female	719	512	71%	6%	576	484	84%	7% *	712	478	67%	6%	576	455	79%	7% *
Age:																
18-29	174	71	41%	9%	141	78	55%	12%	172	66	38%	9%	141	72	51%	12%
30-44	360	234	65%	8%	285	209	73%	10%	359	223	62%	8%	285	178	62%	9%
45-64	321	253	79%	10%	391	360	92%	10%	318	241	76%	10%	391	347	89%	9%
65+	337	292	87%	10%	325	305	94%	11%	333	277	83%	10%	325	297	91%	10%
Education:																
< High School	135	83	61%	13%	116	99	85%	17% *	132	80	61%	13%	116	97	84%	17% *
High School	549	373	68%	7%	496	398	80%	8% *	546	347	64%	7%	496	378	76%	8% *
Some College	268	204	76%	10%	297	253	85%	10%	264	194	73%	10%	297	242	81%	10%
College	242	190	79%	11%	227	198	87%	12%	242	186	77%	11%	227	173	76%	11%
Income:																
<\$10,000	71	45	63%	19%	51	44	86%	25%	70	42	60%	18%	51	42	82%	25%
\$10,000-\$19,999	238	179	75%	11%	212	171	81%	12%	235	168	71%	11%	212	161	76%	12%
\$20,000-\$34,999	338	228	67%	9%	310	267	86%	10% *	337	219	65%	9%	310	253	82%	10% *
\$35,000-\$49,999	235	167	71%	11%	226	174	77%	11%	232	158	68%	11%	226	163	72%	11%
\$50,000+	174	137	79%	13%	209	186	89%	13%	174	132	76%	13%	209	171	82%	12%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	1113	797	72%	5%	1064	885	83%	5% *	1104	755	68%	5%	1064	829	78%	5% *
Black, non-Hispanic	57	37	65%	21%	53	46	87%	25%	56	36	64%	21%	53	46	87%	25%

	1995				1999			
	Ever told cholesterol was high?							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	846	261	31%	4%	1159	311	27%	3%
Male	334	104	31%	6%	575	148	26%	4%
Female	509	157	31%	5%	584	163	28%	4%
Age:								
18-29	72	9	13%	8%	144	13	9%	5%
30-44	233	43	18%	6%	277	48	17%	5%
45-64	252	107	42%	8%	393	127	32%	6% *
65+	288	101	35%	7%	340	121	36%	6%
Education:								
< High School	83	35	42%	14%	115	36	31%	10%
High School	369	117	32%	6%	511	140	27%	5%
Some College	203	58	29%	7%	302	82	27%	6%
College	190	51	27%	7%	221	50	23%	6%
Income:								
<\$10,000	44	14	32%	17%	55	12	22%	12%
\$10,000-\$19,999	178	66	37%	9%	218	66	30%	7%
\$20,000-\$34,999	228	78	34%	8%	316	88	28%	6%
\$35,000-\$49,999	165	42	25%	8%	221	64	29%	7%
\$50,000+	137	27	20%	7%	210	44	21%	6%
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	792	247	31%	4%	1074	291	27%	3%
Black, non-Hispanic	37	10	27%	17%	56	13	23%	13%



\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.  
 No asterisk denotes no significant difference.  
 When N <50, data is reported but unreliable.

# DIABETES

## Were you ever told you have diabetes?

- 8 percent of Erie County adults responded “yes” in 1995 compared to 9 percent in 1999.
- Between 1995 and 1999, the diabetes prevalence rate significantly increased for males, from 5 percent in 1995 to 8 percent in 1999, but not for females.
- The 15 percent in 1995 and 16 percent in 1999 of adults aged 65+ who had ever been told that they have diabetes was significantly higher than for any of the other, younger age groups. The group with the next highest percentage was adults aged 45-64.
- Adults with less than a high school education had significantly higher percentages of adults who had ever been told that they have diabetes. The diabetes prevalence rate generally declined as educational levels increased.
- In 1999, significantly higher percentages of diabetes prevalence were reported among adults with incomes <\$20,000, with 17 percent for adults with incomes <\$10,000 and 15 percent in adults earning \$10,000-\$19,999, and in adults with incomes above \$50,000 with 5 percent.
- With 19 percent in 1995 and 11 percent in 1999, black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to have a higher prevalence of diabetes than white non-Hispanic adults were, with 7 percent in 1995 and 9 percent in 1999.

## Are you currently taking insulin?

- Among Erie County adults who have diabetes, 37 percent in 1995 and 23 percent in 1999 were taking insulin.
- Although not significant, in 1995, more females than males, 40 percent versus 30 percent, reported they are currently taking insulin. In 1999, however, slightly more males, 24 percent, reported they are currently taking insulin than females, 21 percent.
- In 1995, a significantly higher percentage of adults who are currently taking insulin was reported in the less than high school education group. In 1999, there were no significant differences found among education levels. There was a significant decrease from 1995 to 1999 in adults with less than a high school education who are currently taking insulin.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

17.11 Reduce diabetes to...a prevalence of no more than 25 per 1,000 people.

17.11e Reduce diabetes among blacks to a prevalence of no more than 32 per 1,000.



# DIABETES

**Table 5 - Diabetes**  
**Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

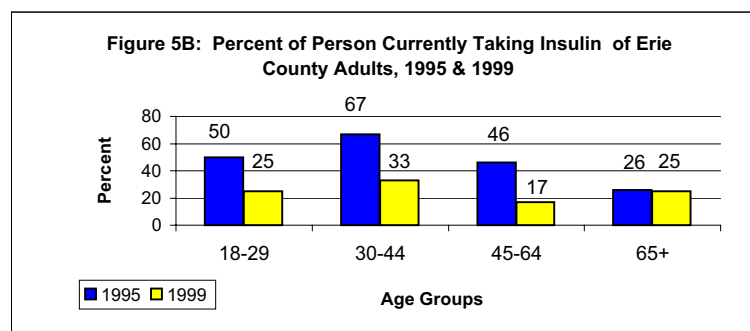
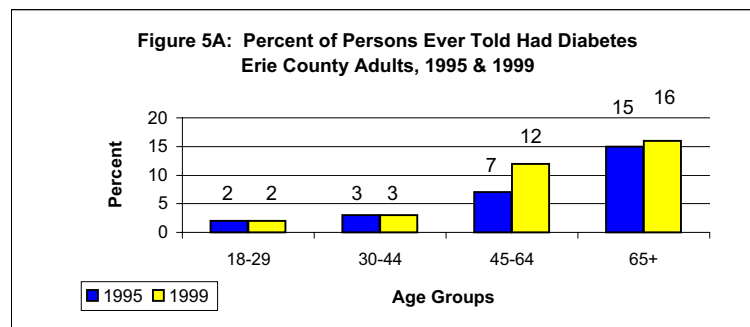
	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Have you ever been told by doctor that you have diabetes?								Currently taking insulin?							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	1212	91	8%	2%	1223	116	9%	2%	63	23	37%	15%	115	26	23%	9%
Male	478	24	5%	2%	606	50	8%	2% *	20	6	30%	24%	49	12	24%	14%
Female	730	66	9%	2%	617	66	11%	3%	42	17	40%	19%	66	14	21%	11%
Age:																
18-29	185	4	2%	2%	163	4	2%	2%	2	1	50%	98%	4	1	25%	49%
30-44	363	12	3%	2%	295	9	3%	2%	3	2	67%	92%	9	3	33%	38%
45-64	322	24	7%	3%	405	47	12%	3%	24	11	46%	27%	46	8	17%	12%
65+	339	51	15%	4%	354	56	16%	4%	34	9	26%	17%	56	14	25%	13%
Education:																
< High School	138	18	13%	6%	125	19	15%	7%	13	10	77%	48%	19	4	21%	21% *
High School	555	38	7%	2%	537	55	10%	3%	29	5	17%	15%	54	11	20%	12%
Some College	274	23	8%	3%	313	26	8%	3%	13	6	46%	37%	26	7	27%	20%
College	244	12	5%	3%	236	14	6%	3%	8	2	25%	35%	14	4	29%	28%
Income:																
<\$10,000	71	9	13%	8%	58	10	17%	11%	7	2	29%	40%	10	3	30%	34%
\$10,000-\$19,999	241	32	13%	5%	228	35	15%	5%	26	12	46%	26%	35	11	31%	19%
\$20,000-\$34,999	344	22	6%	3%	336	25	7%	3%	11	3	27%	31%	24	4	17%	16%
\$35,000-\$49,999	239	6	3%	2%	233	19	8%	4% *	5	2	40%	55%	19	3	16%	18%
\$50,000+	175	5	3%	3%	216	11	5%	3%	3	1	33%	65%	11	3	27%	31%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	1129	79	7%	2%	1130	104	9%	2%	52	18	35%	16%	103	23	22%	9%
Black, non-Hispanic	58	11	19%	11%	63	7	11%	8%	10	5	50%	44%	7	1	14%	28%

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

Denominator is persons who have diabetes.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# INJURY CONTROL

## How often do you use a safety belt?

- 70 percent of Erie County adults said they “always” used seat belts in 1995, compared to 75 percent in 1999.
- 76 percent of females in 1995 and 81 percent in 1999 said they "always" used their seat belts. They were significantly more likely than males, with 61 percent in 1995 and 69 percent in 1999, to "always" use their seat belts.
- In the percentages of those adults who “always” used seat belts, there were significant differences associated with age - it was lower among those aged 18-29, and education - it was higher among those with college degrees.
- The percentage of Erie County adults who “always” used seat belts significantly increased between 1995 and 1999 for adults with less than a high school education.
- In 1999, white non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to “always” use seat belts than black non-Hispanic adults were.

## How often does child under age 5 in your household use a car safety seat?

- 94 percent in 1995 and 98 percent in 1999 of Erie County adults with a child under age 5 in the household responded that they “always” used a child’s car safety seat.
- There were very little differences in the percentages of adults with a child under age 5 who "always" used a child's car safety seat in the categories of sex, age, education, income, and race.

## How often does child age 5 and older in your household wear a bike helmet?

- 50 percent in 1995 and 59 percent in 1999 of Erie County adults with a child aged 5-15 in the household responded that child "always" wears a helmet when riding a bicycle.
- The 18-29 age group was significantly more likely to have children who "always" used a bike helmet in 1995; however, no significant differences were found in 1999.
- Although not significant, white non-Hispanic adults were more likely to have children who “always” used a bike helmet. The percentage of black non-Hispanic adults with children who “always” used a bike helmet decreased from 1995 to 1999, but was not significant.
- Although not significant the percentage of Erie County adults whose child “always” used a bike helmet consistently increased between 1995 and 1999 in the categories of sex, age, education - except adults with less than a high school diploma, and income - except adults earning \$35,000-\$49,999, but were not significant.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

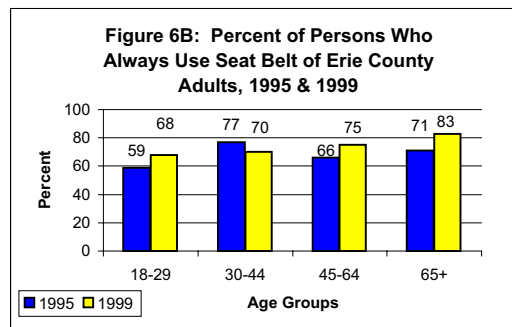
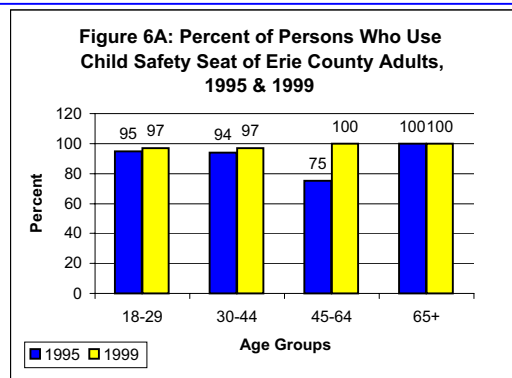
9.12 Increase use of safety belts...to at least 85 percent of motor vehicle occupants.

# INJURY CONTROL

**Table 6 - Injury Control**  
**Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Always uses seat belts $\diamond$								Child in car safety seat $\odot$							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1207	841	70%	5%	1223	920	75%	5%	84	79	94%	21%	80	78	98%	22%
Male	475	289	61%	7%	606	421	69%	7%	36	35	97%	32%	38	36	95%	31%
Female	728	551	76%	6%	617	499	81%	7%	47	43	91%	27%	42	42	100%	30%
Age:																
18-29	185	109	59%	11%	164	112	68%	13%	43	41	95%	29%	37	36	97%	32%
30-44	362	279	77%	9%	297	207	70%	9%	36	34	94%	32%	33	32	97%	34%
45-64	321	211	66%	9%	405	304	75%	8%	4	3	75%	85%	8	8	100%	69%
65+	336	240	71%	9%	351	292	83%	10%	1	1	100%	196%	2	2	100%	139%
Education:																
< High School	137	81	59%	13%	125	101	81%	16% *	4	4	100%	98%	5	5	100%	88%
High School	553	379	69%	7%	539	387	72%	7%	39	37	95%	31%	33	33	100%	34%
Some College	274	196	72%	10%	313	233	74%	10%	25	23	92%	38%	18	17	94%	45%
College	242	184	76%	11%	235	191	81%	12%	16	15	94%	47%	24	23	96%	39%
Income:																
<\$10,000	70	51	73%	20%	57	41	72%	22%	2	2	100%	139%	1	1	100%	196%
\$10,000-\$19,999	241	157	65%	10%	229	169	74%	11%	13	12	92%	52%	10	9	90%	59%
\$20,000-\$34,999	341	230	67%	9%	336	251	75%	9%	29	26	90%	34%	24	24	100%	40%
\$35,000-\$49,999	239	168	70%	11%	234	180	77%	11%	26	25	96%	38%	15	15	100%	51%
\$50,000+	175	133	76%	13%	216	163	75%	12%	10	10	100%	62%	21	20	95%	42%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	1124	789	70%	5%	1129	857	76%	5%	75	71	95%	22%	69	67	97%	23%
Black, non-Hispanic	58	34	59%	20%	63	40	63%	20%	6	5	83%	73%	6	6	100%	80%

	1995				1999			
	Child wears bike helmet $\star$							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	305	153	50%	8%	237	141	59%	10%
Male	115	56	49%	13%	110	62	56%	14%
Female	189	96	51%	10%	127	79	62%	14%
Age:								
18-29	40	24	60%	24%	34	21	62%	26%
30-44	206	110	53%	10%	151	88	58%	12%
45-64	44	12	27%	15%	48	29	60%	22%
65+	14	7	50%	37%	3	3	100%	113%
Education:								
< High School	24	13	54%	29%	10	5	50%	44%
High School	139	69	50%	12%	116	70	60%	14%
Some College	75	36	48%	16%	63	37	59%	19%
College	67	35	52%	17%	48	29	60%	22%
Income:								
<\$10,000	8	5	63%	55%	3	2	67%	92%
\$10,000-\$19,999	35	17	49%	23%	28	17	61%	29%
\$20,000-\$34,999	90	44	49%	14%	53	34	64%	22%
\$35,000-\$49,999	83	45	54%	16%	74	40	54%	17%
\$50,000+	59	27	46%	17%	57	36	63%	21%
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	280	141	50%	8%	218	131	60%	10%
Black, non-Hispanic	19	9	47%	31%	12	4	33%	33%



\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

$\diamond$ Denominator excludes persons who never ride in a car

$\odot$ Denominator is persons with child under age 5 in household

$\star$ Denominator is persons with child ages 5-15 in household

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

# TOBACCO USE

## Current cigarette smokers:

- 23 percent of Erie County adults indicated that they were regularly smoking cigarettes in 1995, compared to 24 percent in 1999.
- Only 10 percent of adults aged 65+ said that they were smokers in 1995 and 12 percent in 1999 – significantly lower than all other age groups. The youngest adults aged 18-29 reported the highest percentage in 1995 with 34 percent, but adults aged 30-44 reported the highest percentage in 1999 with 35 percent.
- Only 13 percent of adults with a college education indicated they were current smokers in 1995 and 17 percent on 1999 – significantly lower than all other educational levels. Adults with less than a college education reported the highest percentage, 30 percent, in 1995, and adults with a high school education reported the highest percent, 28 percent, in 1999.
- Adults with the highest income level of  $\geq$ \$50,000 reported the lowest percentages of current smokers among all income groups, but was not significant.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were more likely to currently smoke than white non-Hispanic adults but not significantly so.

## Former cigarette smokers:

- 27 percent of Erie County adults in 1995 and 29 percent in 1999 responded that they were former smokers.
- Males were significantly more likely to be former smokers than females.
- More adults aged 45-64 were former smokers, with 34 percent in 1995 and 37 percent in 1999, than the younger age groups of 18-19 and 30-44.
- In 1995, adults with the highest income level of  $\geq$ \$50,000 had significantly higher percentages of former smokers than all other income levels, but not significant in 1999.

## Quit smoking for at least one day in past year:

- Among those who were smoking, 39 percent in 1995 and 49 percent in 1999 had quit for at least one day in the past year.
- In 1999, females were significantly more likely than males to quit smoking at least 1 day in the past year. There was a significant increase from 1995 to 1999 in the percentage of females who had quit smoking for at least one day in the past year.
- In 1999, 63 percent of adults age 65+ had quit smoking for at least one day in the past year, compared to 56 percent of adults aged 18-29, 45 percent in of adults aged 30-44, and 42 percent of adults aged 45-64. No significant differences were found between age groups.
- In 1995, black non-Hispanic adults were more likely to quit smoking for at least one day in the past year than white, non-Hispanic adults, but not significant. There were no significant increases in the categories of age, education, income levels and race between 1995 and 1999.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

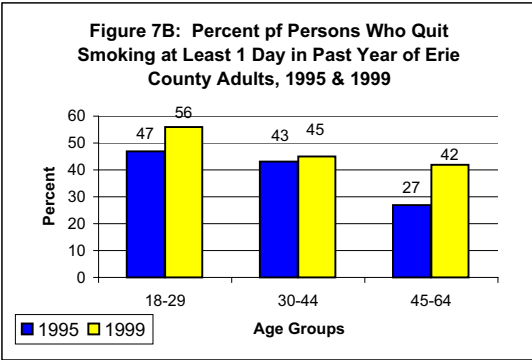
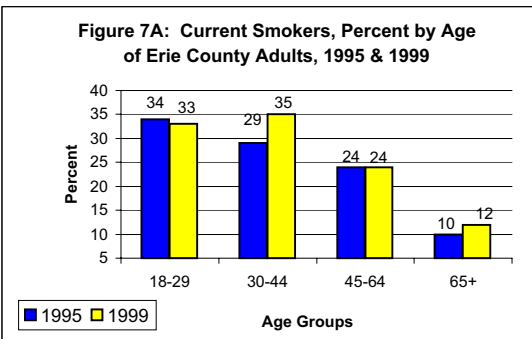
- 3.4 Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 15 percent among people aged 18 and older.
- 3.4d Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 18 percent among blacks aged 18 and older.
- 3.6 Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of cigarette smokers aged 18 and older who stopped smoking cigarettes for at least one day during the preceding year.

# TOBACCO USE

**Table 7 - Tobacco Use**  
**Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Current Smoker				Former Smoker				Current Smoker				Former Smoker			
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1212	280	23%	3%	1194	292	24%	3%	1210	331	27%	3%	1186	339	29%	3%
Male	478	107	22%	4%	590	148	25%	4%	478	178	37%	5%	583	197	34%	5%
Female	730	172	24%	4%	604	144	24%	4%	728	151	21%	3%	603	142	24%	4%
Age:																
18-29	185	63	34%	8%	161	53	33%	9%	184	18	10%	5%	160	22	14%	6%
30-44	363	107	29%	6%	287	100	35%	7%	363	77	21%	5%	286	47	16%	5%
45-64	322	76	24%	5%	396	96	24%	5%	322	111	34%	6%	393	147	37%	6%
65+	339	34	10%	3%	344	42	12%	4%	338	124	37%	6%	341	120	35%	6%
Education:																
< High School	138	41	30%	9%	123	29	24%	9%	137	46	34%	10%	121	43	36%	11%
High School	555	143	26%	4%	526	146	28%	5%	555	136	25%	4%	523	147	28%	5%
Some College	274	65	24%	6%	303	77	25%	6%	274	79	29%	6%	303	87	29%	6%
College	244	31	13%	4%	230	39	17%	5%	243	70	29%	7%	227	59	26%	7%
Income:																
<\$10,000	71	20	28%	12%	57	13	23%	12%	71	8	11%	8%	56	15	27%	14%
\$10,000-\$19,999	241	59	24%	6%	225	63	28%	7%	241	74	31%	7%	224	59	26%	7%
\$20,000-\$34,999	344	82	24%	5%	326	88	27%	6%	344	93	27%	5%	324	94	29%	6%
\$35,000-\$49,999	239	56	23%	6%	227	56	25%	6%	238	64	27%	7%	225	69	31%	7%
\$50,000+	175	33	19%	6%	210	41	20%	6%	175	53	30%	8%	208	68	33%	8%
Race:																
White , non-Hispanic	1129	258	23%	3%	1100	268	24%	3%	1127	313	28%	3%	1093	320	29%	3%
Black , non-Hispanic	58	17	29%	14%	63	16	25%	12%	58	12	21%	12%	63	14	22%	12%

	1995				1999			
	Quit Smoking at least 1 day in past year★				Quit Smoking at least 1 day in past year★			
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	251	99	39%	8%	236	115	49%	9%
Male	96	40	42%	13%	122	51	42%	11%
Female	155	59	38%	10%	114	64	56%	14%*
Age:								
18-29	53	25	47%	18%	45	25	56%	22%
30-44	92	40	43%	13%	75	34	45%	15%
45-64	73	20	27%	12%	83	35	42%	14%
65+	33	14	42%	22%	32	20	63%	27%
Education:								
< High School	35	17	49%	23%	21	9	43%	28%
High School	134	51	38%	10%	121	57	47%	12%
Some College	55	19	35%	16%	61	32	52%	18%
College	27	12	44%	25%	32	16	50%	25%
Income:								
<\$10,000	18	11	61%	36%	8	5	63%	55%
\$10,000-\$19,999	55	24	44%	17%	50	23	46%	19%
\$20,000-\$34,999	75	29	39%	14%	71	35	49%	16%
\$35,000-\$49,999	52	17	33%	16%	46	17	37%	18%
\$50,000+	26	8	31%	21%	34	18	53%	24%
Race:								
White , non-Hispanic	235	87	37%	8%	215	99	46%	9%
Black , non-Hispanic	12	10	83%	52%	15	11	73%	43%



\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

★Denominator is current smokers who smoke every day

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## Binge drinking:

- In 1995, 14 percent of Erie County adults admitted to binge drinking, defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, compared to 15 percent in 1999.
- A significantly higher percentage of males admitted to binge drinking than females, 25 percent for males in 1995 and 22 percent in 1999, compared to 7 percent of females in 1995 and 8 percent in 1999.
- 30 percent of young adults aged 18-29 reported binge drinking in 1995 and 34 percent in 1999 – significantly higher than any other age group. Higher percentages were also observed for those aged 30-44, 20 percent in 1995 and 27 percent in 1999. The oldest age group of 65+ reported the lowest percentage of binge drinking, with 4 percent in 1994 and 3 percent in 1999.
- In 1999, the less than high school group reported a significantly low level of binge drinking as compared to other educational levels.
- A significantly higher percentage of binge drinking was reported for adults with income levels of >\$35,000 compared to income levels of <\$35,000.
- In 1995, a significantly higher percentage of white non-Hispanic adults, 15 percent, were binge drinkers compared to black non-Hispanic adults, with 5 percent. No significant differences were found in 1999.

## Drinking and driving:

- 3 percent of Erie County adults admitted to drinking and driving in 1999, significantly higher than 1 percent reported in 1995.
- Males were significantly more likely to admit to drinking and driving than females, with 3 percent of males in 1995 and 4 percent in 1999, compared to 1 percent of females in 1995 and 2 percent in 1999.
- In 1999, 6 percent of adults aged 18-29 reported a significantly higher percentage of adults who admitted to drinking and driving as compared to adults aged 30-44 with 5 percent, adults aged 45-64 with 2 percent, and adults aged 65+ with 1 percent.
- In 1999, adults with a college education reported the highest percentage of adults who admitted to drinking and driving than other educational levels but was not significantly different.
- 3 percent of white non-Hispanic adults admitted to drinking and driving in 1999, significantly higher than in 1995.

NOTES: Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the past month.  
Drinking and driving is defined as having driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink.

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

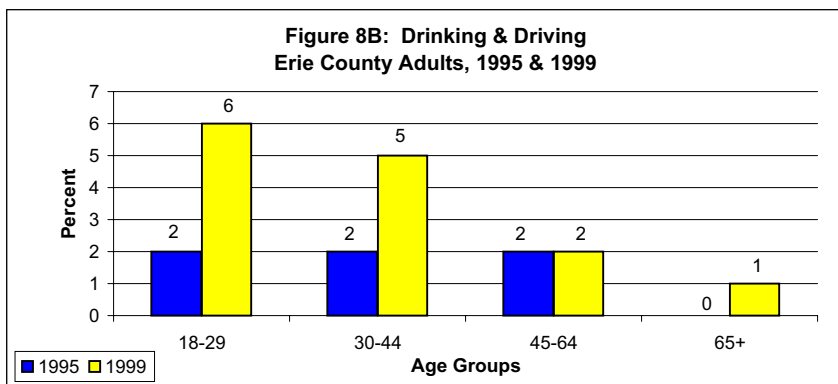
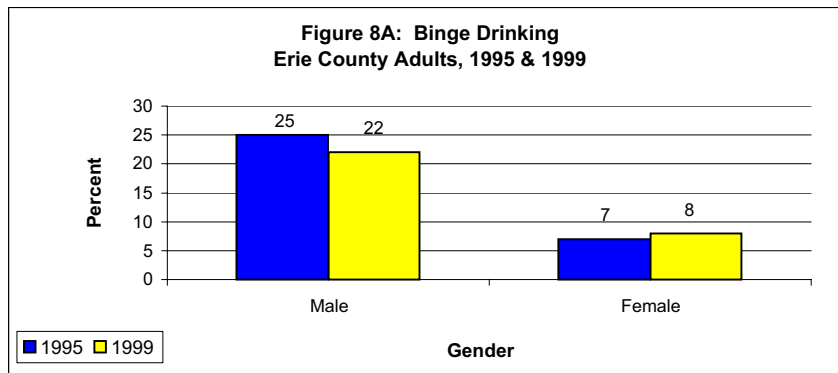
**Table 8 - Alcohol Consumption**  
**Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Binge Drinking		Drinking and Driving		Binge Drinking		Drinking and Driving		Binge Drinking		Drinking and Driving		Binge Drinking		Drinking and Driving	
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	1200	172	14%	2%	1213	184	15%	2%	1205	18	1%	1%	1219	37	3%	1%
Male	470	119	25%	5%	597	133	22%	4%	472	13	3%	1%	603	26	4%	2%
Female	726	52	7%	2%	616	51	8%	2%	729	5	1%	1%	616	11	2%	1%
Age:																
18-29	183	54	30%	8%	163	56	34%	9%	185	4	2%	2%	163	10	6%	4%
30-44	362	73	20%	5%	296	80	27%	6%	362	8	2%	2%	297	15	5%	3%
45-64	317	33	10%	4%	401	36	9%	3%	318	5	2%	1%	401	9	2%	1%
65+	335	12	4%	2%	347	10	3%	2%	337	1	0%	1%	352	3	1%	1%
Education:																
< High School	135	10	7%	5%	125	10	8%	5%	137	0	0%	0%	127	2	2%	2%
High School	549	83	15%	3%	532	77	14%	3%	551	8	1%	1%	536	16	3%	1%
Some College	272	44	16%	5%	311	60	19%	5%	272	5	2%	2%	311	10	3%	2%
College	243	35	14%	5%	233	35	15%	5%	244	5	2%	2%	233	9	4%	3%
Income:																
<\$10,000	69	9	13%	9%	56	9	16%	11%	69	0	0%	0%	57	3	5%	6%
\$10,000-\$19,999	239	17	7%	3%	227	25	11%	4%	241	2	1%	1%	228	3	1%	1%
\$20,000-\$34,999	341	42	12%	4%	332	46	14%	4%	342	3	1%	1%	333	10	3%	2% *
\$35,000-\$49,999	237	54	23%	6%	232	50	22%	6%	238	10	4%	3%	234	12	5%	3%
\$50,000+	174	39	22%	7%	214	37	17%	6%	174	3	2%	2%	214	7	3%	2%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	1117	168	15%	2%	1119	171	15%	2%	1122	18	2%	1%	1125	35	3%	1% *
Black, non-Hispanic	58	3	5%	6%	63	7	11%	8%	58	0	0%	0%	63	1	2%	3%

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data

No asterisk denotes no significant difference

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable



# WOMEN'S HEALTH-BREAST CANCER SCREENING

## Age 40 and older and ever had a clinical breast exam?

- 88 percent of Erie County women aged 40+ said they had ever had a clinical breast examination in 1995 compared to 89 percent in 1999.
- 78 percent of women aged 75+ said that they had ever had a clinical breast exam in 1995 and 77 percent in 1999 - significantly lower than for any of the other age groups between 40 and 74.
- In both 1995 and 1999, women aged 40+ with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage of having had a clinical breast exam than women with higher education levels. There was very little change between 1995 and 1999 for all educational levels.
- In both 1995 and 1999, the percentages of women aged 40+ who said that they had ever had a clinical breast exam were significantly higher in the income level of  $\geq$ \$35,000 compared to those with incomes  $<$ \$35,000.

## Age 40 and older and had a clinical breast exam in past year?

- 80 percent of Erie County women aged 40+ responded “Yes” in 1999 as compared to 69 percent in 1995. A significantly higher percentage of women for all age groups reported having a clinical breast exam in 1999 has compared to women in 1995.
- In 1999, a significantly lower percentage was reported for women aged 40+ without a high school diploma compared to those with more education. Also, a significantly lower percentage was reported for those women aged 40+ with incomes of  $\geq$ \$35,000 compared to those with incomes under \$35,000.
- In 1999, there was a significantly greater percentage of women aged 40+ earning  $\geq$ \$35,000 who said they had a clinical breast exam in the past year than women earning  $<$ \$35,000.
- From 1995 to 1999, there was a significant increase of white non-Hispanic women aged 40+ who had a clinical breast exam in the past year.

## Age 40 and older and had a mammogram in past year?

- From 1995 to 1999, there was a significant increase in women who said they had a mammogram in the past year, with 67 percent in 1995 and 80 percent in 1999.
- A higher percentage of women for all age groups reported having a mammogram in 1999 than in 1995, with a significant increase in women aged 40-49.
- The less than \$10,000 income group reported a significantly lower percentage of women who had a mammogram in the past year than the  $\geq$ \$50,000 income group in 1995 but not in 1999.
- Between 1995 and 1999, there was a significant increase of white non-Hispanic women aged 40+ who said they had a mammogram in the past year, from 66 percent to 79 percent.



# WOMEN'S HEALTH-BREAST CANCER SCREENING

## Age 50 or older and had clinical breast exam and mammogram in past 2 years?

- Of women age 50+, 84 percent in 1995 and 87 percent in 1999 reported having had both a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past 2 years.
- In 1999, only 77 percent of women aged 75+ had both a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past 2 years, significantly lower than 93 percent of those aged 50-64 and 85 percent of those aged 65-74.
- In 1999, significantly lower figures were reported for women aged 50+ with a high school diploma or less, compared to better educated women, and for women earning <\$20,000 compared to those with incomes of ≥\$35,000.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

16.11 Increase to at least 60 percent those women aged 50 and older who have received a clinical breast exam and a mammogram in the past two years.

16.11e ...to at least 60 percent...of black women aged 50 and older...

# WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING

**Table 9 - Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening**  
**Erie County Women 40 and Older, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Ever had a clinical breast exam								Had a clinical breast exam in past year							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Females	489	432	88%	8%	449	399	89%	9%	430	298	69%	8%	396	317	80%	9% *
Age:																
40-49	113	106	94%	18%	107	101	94%	18%	105	72	69%	16%	100	84	84%	18%
50-64	148	135	91%	15%	156	142	91%	15%	135	103	76%	15%	141	119	84%	15%
65-74	137	120	88%	16%	115	101	88%	17%	119	80	67%	15%	100	76	76%	17%
75+	91	71	78%	18%	71	55	77%	20%	71	43	61%	18%	55	38	69%	22%
Education:																
< High School	69	55	80%	21%	58	46	79%	23%	55	34	62%	21%	45	27	60%	23%
High School	241	214	89%	12%	209	183	88%	13%	212	151	71%	11%	181	145	80%	13%
Some College	100	89	89%	18%	104	95	91%	18%	89	60	67%	17%	95	78	82%	18%
College	78	74	95%	22%	72	70	97%	23%	74	53	72%	19%	70	62	89%	22%
Income:																
<\$10,000	47	38	81%	26%	31	23	74%	30%	38	20	53%	23%	23	17	74%	35%
\$10,000-\$19,999	115	96	83%	17%	102	87	85%	18%	94	69	73%	17%	86	59	69%	18%
\$20,000-\$34,999	139	126	91%	16%	117	101	86%	17%	126	82	65%	14%	101	82	81%	18%
\$35,000-\$49,999	67	63	94%	23%	62	59	95%	24%	63	46	73%	21%	57	47	82%	24%
\$50,000+	54	53	98%	26%	67	63	94%	23%	53	41	77%	24%	63	59	94%	24%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	454	402	89%	9%	421	371	88%	9%	400	273	68%	8%	368	296	80%	9% *
Black, non-Hispanic	28	25	89%	35%	25	25	100%	39%	25	21	84%	36%	25	19	76%	34%

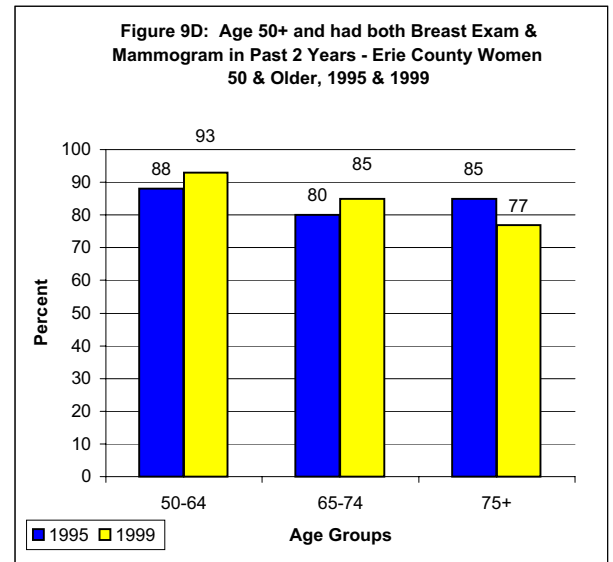
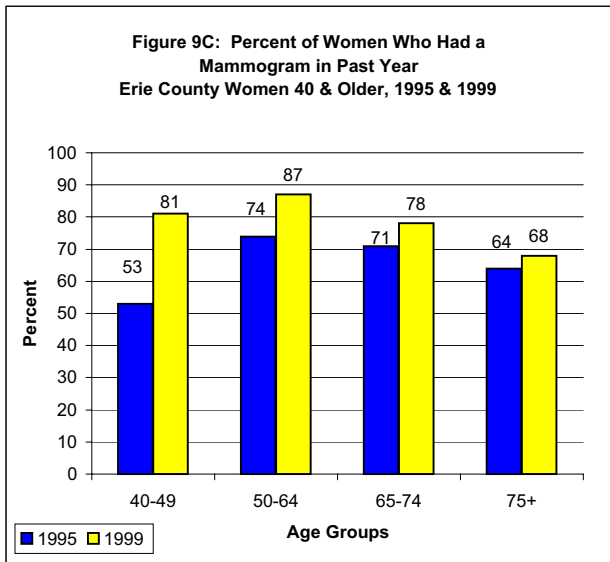
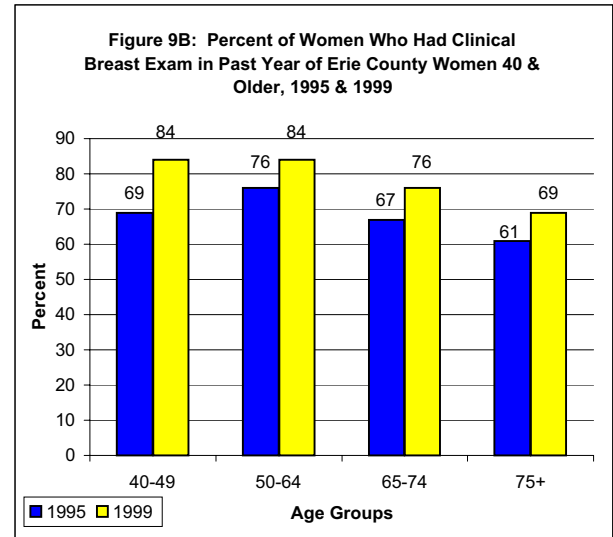
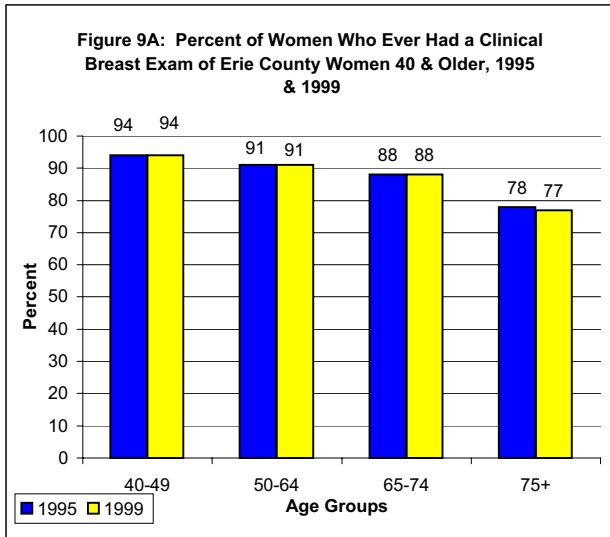
	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Had a mammogram in past year								Age 50+ and had both in past 2 years							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Females	387	258	67%	8%	397	319	80%	9% *	272	229	84%	11%	276	241	87%	11%
Age:																
40-49 Years	88	47	53%	15%	88	71	81%	19% *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
50-64 Years	126	93	74%	15%	147	128	87%	15%	120	105	88%	17%	135	125	93%	16%
65-74 Years	109	77	71%	16%	100	78	78%	17%	98	78	80%	18%	89	76	85%	19%
75+	64	41	64%	20%	62	42	68%	20%	54	46	85%	25%	52	40	77%	24%
Education:																
< High School	49	26	53%	20%	46	32	70%	24%	37	29	78%	29%	34	28	82%	31%
High School	192	140	73%	12%	186	146	78%	13%	146	128	88%	15%	126	106	84%	16%
Some College	73	49	67%	19%	94	80	85%	19%	47	39	83%	26%	69	62	90%	22%
College	72	42	58%	18%	65	56	86%	23%	42	33	79%	27%	42	41	98%	30%
Income:																
<\$10,000	37	19	51%	23%	24	20	83%	37%	28	18	64%	30%	19	15	79%	40%
\$10,000-\$19,999	81	57	70%	18%	87	64	74%	18%	68	59	87%	22%	67	57	85%	22%
\$20,000-\$34,999	110	70	64%	15%	101	84	83%	18%	81	69	85%	20%	76	69	91%	21%
\$35,000-\$49,999	56	38	68%	22%	54	44	81%	24%	25	20	80%	35%	34	32	94%	33%
\$50,000+	44	36	82%	27%	65	57	88%	23%	25	24	96%	38%	31	30	97%	35%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	363	239	66%	8%	369	293	79%	9% *	255	215	84%	11%	259	226	87%	11%
Black, non-Hispanic	19	14	74%	39%	25	23	92%	38%	14	11	79%	46%	15	13	87%	47%

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

# WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING



# WOMEN'S HEALTH – PAP TESTS

## Have you ever had a Pap test?

- In 1995, 92 percent of Erie County adult women responded that they had ever had a Pap test, compared to 95 percent in 1999.
- In 1999, women 65+ who ever had a Pap test had a significantly lower percentage, with 91 percent, compared to the younger age groups of 30-44 with 97 percent, and 45-64 with 98 percent. There was very little change in all age groups between 1995 and 1999.
- Significantly fewer women without a high school diploma, 82 percent in 1995 and 89 percent in 1999, had ever had a Pap test compared to those women with more education.
- Significantly fewer low income women earning <\$10,000, 85 percent in 1995 and 92 percent in 1999 had ever had a Pap test. As income increased, so did the percentage of women who had ever had a Pap test.

## How long has it been since your last Pap test?

- 84 percent of Erie County adult women in 1995 and 86 percent in 1999 said that they had a Pap test within the last 3 years.
- Only 74 percent in 1995 and 77 percent in 1999 of Erie County adult women aged 65+ said they had had a Pap test in the preceding three years – significantly lower than the figures for any of the other, younger age groups.
- Women without a high school education had a significantly lower percentage of having had a Pap test in the preceding three years than those with more education for both 1995 and 1999.
- Women with lower incomes, <\$35,000, also had significantly lower percentages of having had a Pap test in the past three years than women with higher income levels of >\$35,000.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

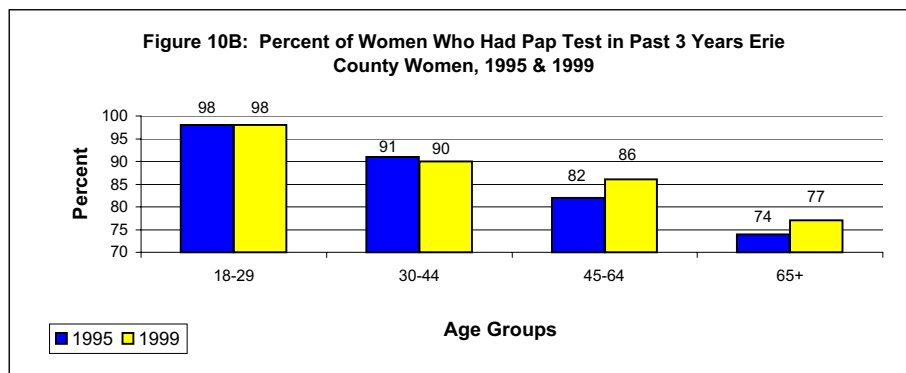
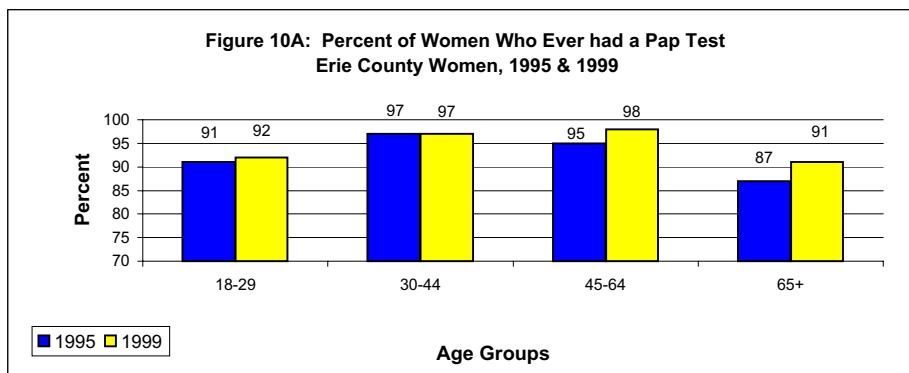
16.12 Increase to at least 95 percent the proportion of adult women who have ever received a Pap test and to at least 85 percent...who have received a Pap test in the past three years.

# WOMEN'S HEALTH - PAP TESTS

**Table 10 - Women's Health - Pap Tests**  
**Erie County Women, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Ever had a Pap test				Had Pap test in past 3 years											
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Females	723	668	92%	7%	615	584	95%	8%	665	560	84%	7%	581	499	86%	8%
Age:																
18-29	92	84	91%	20%	72	66	92%	22%	86	84	98%	21%	66	65	98%	24%
30-44	206	199	97%	13%	143	139	97%	16%	196	178	91%	13%	139	125	90%	16%
45-64	194	184	95%	14%	211	207	98%	13%	183	150	82%	13%	207	178	86%	13%
65+	229	199	87%	12%	186	169	91%	14%	198	146	74%	12%	166	128	77%	13%
Education:																
< High School	91	75	82%	19%	63	56	89%	23%	76	58	76%	20%	56	44	79%	23%
High School	339	319	94%	10%	278	262	94%	11%	316	262	83%	10%	260	219	84%	11%
Some College	164	150	91%	15%	158	152	96%	15%	150	129	86%	15%	151	130	86%	15%
College	128	123	96%	17%	110	108	98%	19%	122	110	90%	17%	108	100	93%	18%
Income:																
<\$10,000	59	50	85%	23%	39	36	92%	30%	50	33	66%	23%	35	25	71%	28%
\$10,000-\$19,999	151	135	89%	15%	126	114	90%	17%	135	108	80%	15%	112	82	73%	16%
\$20,000-\$34,999	209	197	94%	13%	167	158	95%	15%	197	162	82%	13%	158	143	91%	15%
\$35,000-\$49,999	116	114	98%	18%	103	100	97%	19%	112	104	93%	18%	100	90	90%	19%
\$50,000+	90	90	100%	21%	92	92	100%	20%	90	82	91%	20%	92	87	95%	20%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	663	615	93%	7%	564	534	95%	8%	614	513	84%	7%	530	451	85%	8%
Black, non-Hispanic	45	41	91%	28%	36	35	97%	32%	39	36	92%	30%	36	33	92%	31%

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data  
 No asterisk denotes no significant difference  
 When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable



# IMMUNIZATION

## Age 65 and older and had a flu shot in the past year?

- Of Erie County adults aged 65+, 64 percent in 1995 reported that they had a flu shot in the past year compared to 74 percent in 1999.
- In the 1999 survey, 76 percent of adults aged 75+ indicated that they had a flu shot in the past year – higher than the 72 percent of adults aged 65-74 but not significantly higher. There was a slightly higher percentage in both age groups in 1999 than reported in the 1995 survey, but not significantly higher.
- In 1999, fewer adults aged 65+ with less than a high school diploma, 66 percent, had a flu shot in the past year compared to adults aged 65+ with a college degree, who reported 84 percent, but not significantly fewer.
- Percentages of adults age 65+ who had a flu shot in the past year significantly increased with higher income levels with 51 percent in 1995 and 57 percent in 1999 for adults earning <\$10,000 compared to 89 percent in 1995 and 93 percent in 1999 for adults earning \$50,000+.
- In both 1995 and 1999, white non-Hispanic adults 65 and older were more likely to have had a flu shot in the past year than black non-Hispanic adults 65+, but not significantly more likely. Both groups reported a percentage increase between 1995 and 1999, but not a significant increase.

## Age 65 and older and ever had a pneumonia vaccination?

- 57 percent of Erie County adults aged 65+ in 1995 and 66 percent in 1999 answered "yes". In 1999, significantly lower percentages were seen in adults earning <\$10,000, as compared to adults earning \$50,000+.
- In 1995, males were significantly more likely to have had a pneumonia vaccination, but in 1999, there was no significant difference between males and females.
- Black non-Hispanic adults aged 65+ were more likely than white non-Hispanic adults to have had a pneumonia vaccine in 1995, but not significantly more likely; however, white non-Hispanic adults were more likely to have had a pneumonia vaccine in 1999, but not significantly more likely.
- For Erie County adults aged 65+ who have had a pneumonia vaccine, no noticeable differences were found in the categories of sex, age, education level, income level, or race between 1995 and 1999.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

20.11 Increase pneumococcal pneumonia and influenza immunization among non-institutionalized, high-risk population...to at least 60 percent.

# IMMUNIZATION

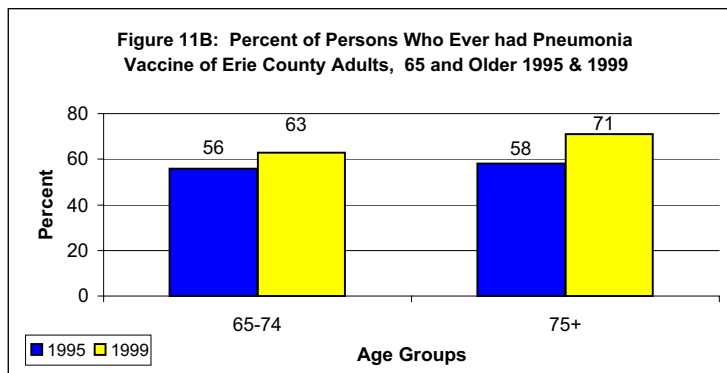
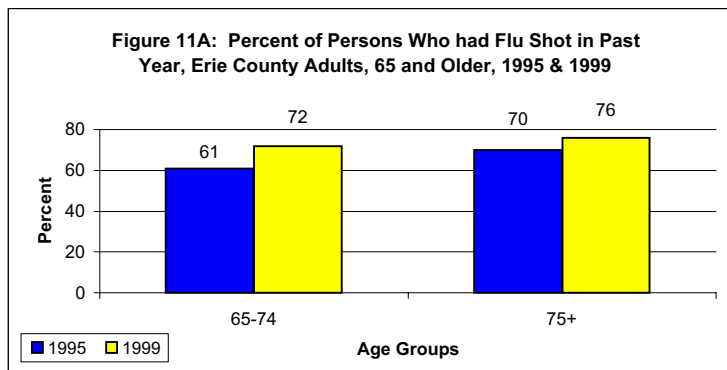
**Table 11 - Immunization**  
**Erie County Adults 65 and Older, 1995 & 1997 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				*	1995				1999			
	Had flu shot in past year									Ever had a pneumonia vaccination							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults 65+	335	216	64%	9%	344	254	74%	9%	326	185	57%	8%	339	225	66%	9%	
Male	106	70	66%	15%	158	115	73%	13%	102	66	65%	16%	156	105	67%	13%	
Female	227	144	63%	10%	186	139	75%	12%	222	117	53%	10%	183	120	66%	12%	
Age:																	
65-74 Years	207	126	61%	11%	206	149	72%	12%	201	113	56%	10%	203	128	63%	11%	
75+	128	90	70%	15%	138	105	76%	15%	125	72	58%	13%	136	97	71%	14%	
Education:																	
< High School	66	40	61%	19%	68	45	66%	19%	65	36	55%	18%	68	41	60%	18%	
High School	152	91	60%	12%	159	121	76%	14%	146	74	51%	12%	158	107	68%	13%	
Some College	68	48	71%	20%	76	54	71%	19%	68	43	63%	19%	75	53	71%	19%	
College	48	36	75%	25%	37	31	84%	29%	46	31	67%	24%	34	22	65%	27%	
Income:																	
<\$10,000	35	18	51%	24%	23	13	57%	31%	35	11	31%	19%	23	11	48%	28%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	123	82	67%	14%	110	80	73%	16%	120	70	58%	14%	109	83	76%	16%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	94	54	57%	15%	113	84	74%	16%	92	55	60%	16%	111	72	65%	15%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	20	13	65%	35%	23	17	74%	35%	20	12	60%	34%	23	9	39%	26%	
\$50,000+	9	8	89%	62%	14	13	93%	50%	9	5	56%	49%	14	10	71%	44%	
Race:																	
White, non-Hispanic	316	205	65%	9%	316	243	77%	10%	308	174	56%	8%	324	216	67%	9%	
Black, non-Hispanic	13	6	46%	37%	13	8	62%	43%	13	9	69%	45%	12	7	58%	43%	

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

## Age 50 and older and ever had a sigmoidoscopic or proctoscopic exam?

- In 1999, 40 percent of Erie County adults aged 50+ indicated that they had ever had a sigmoidoscopic or proctoscopic exam, significantly higher than 35 percent in 1995
- In 1999, a significantly higher percentage of males aged 50+, 45 percent, said that they had ever had either examination compared to females aged 50+ with 36 percent.
- Slightly fewer adults aged 50-64, 31 percent in 1995 and 37 percent in 1999, reported ever having an exam compared to adults aged 65-74 with 38 percent in 1995 and 41 percent in 1999, and adults aged 75+ with 36 percent in 1995 and 46 percent in 1999.
- Individuals with less than a high school education were significantly less likely to have an exam than all other educational levels in 1995, but no significant differences were reported for 1999. Percentages increased with higher educational levels. There were no significant differences between 1995 and 1999 among the educational levels.
- Very little differences were reported within the income levels of adults having had sigmoidoscopic or proctoscopic exams; however, adults in 1999 within each income level reported slightly higher percentages than in 1995. Black non-Hispanic adults were less likely in 1995 to have had an exam than white non-Hispanic adults. However, in 1999, white non-Hispanic adults were less likely to have had an exam than black non-Hispanic adults, but not significantly so.

## Age 50 and older and had a home blood stool test in past two years?

- This question was not asked in 1995, therefore only 1999 results can be analyzed.
- 33 percent of Erie County adults aged 50+ said that they had had a home blood stool test within the past two years.
- A slightly higher percentage of males aged 50+, 36 percent, said that they had a home blood stool test in the past two years compared to 30 percent of females aged 50+, but not a significantly higher percentage.
- Only 27 percent of adults aged 50-64 said that they had a home blood stool test in the past two years, significantly lower than the 35 percent of adults aged 65-74 and 40 percent of adults aged 75+.
- Only 16 percent of adults earning <\$10,000 had a home blood test in the past two years, significantly lower than all other income levels. Adults 50+ earning \$50,000+ had the highest percentage of adults, 43 percent, who have had a home stool blood test in the past two years of 43 percent.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

16.13 Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of people aged 50 and older who have received fecal occult blood testing within the preceding 1 to 2 years and to at least 40 percent those who have ever received a proctosigmoidoscopy.



# COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

**Table 12 - Colorectal Cancer Screening**  
**Erie County Adults 50 and Older, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

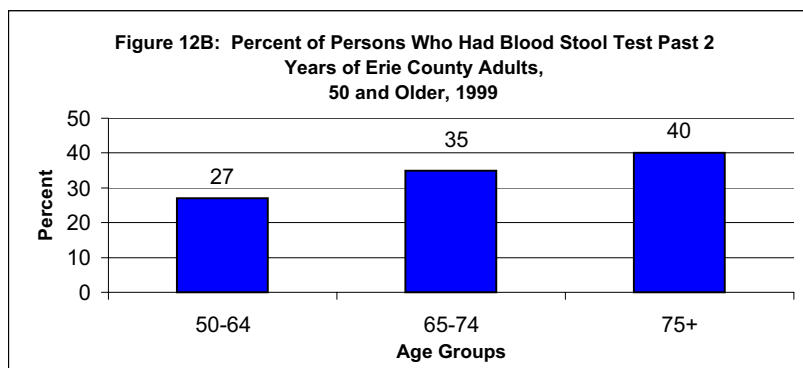
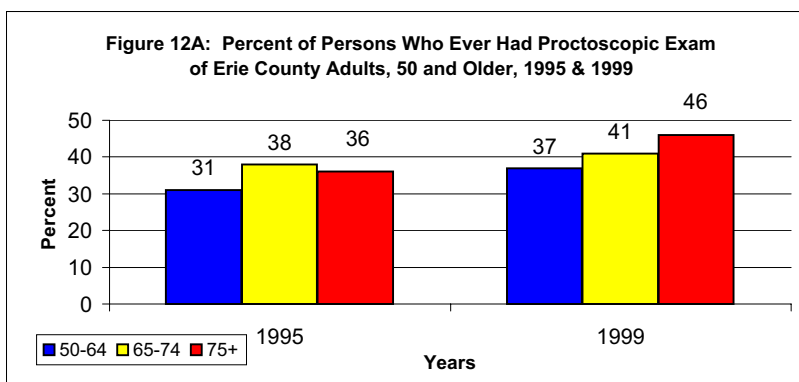
	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Ever had a proctoscopic exam								Blood Stool Test past 2 years							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	563	196	35%	5%	627	252	40%	5% *					628	205	33%	
Male	193	72	37%	9%	288	129	45%	8%	**	**	**		288	104	36%	N/A
Female	368	123	33%	6%	339	123	36%	6%	**	**	**		340	101	30%	N/A
Age:																
50-64	238	74	31%	7%	279	102	37%	7%	**	**	**		282	77	27%	N/A
65-74	204	78	38%	8%	207	85	41%	9%	**	**	**		205	71	35%	N/A
75+	121	44	36%	11%	141	65	46%	11%	**	**	**		141	57	40%	N/A
Education:																
< High School	94	25	27%	10%	95	31	33%	11%	**	**	**		94	39	41%	N/A
High School	279	93	33%	7%	280	113	40%	7%	**	**	**		280	79	28%	N/A
Some College	109	38	35%	11%	155	66	43%	10%	**	**	**		156	48	31%	N/A
College	80	39	49%	15%	90	41	46%	14%	**	**	**		91	37	41%	N/A
Income:																
<\$10,000	47	16	34%	17%	43	17	40%	19%	**	**	**		43	7	16%	N/A
\$10,000-\$19,999	163	57	35%	9%	147	57	39%	10%	**	**	**		148	50	34%	N/A
\$20,000-\$34,999	158	54	34%	9%	181	76	42%	9%	**	**	**		180	55	31%	N/A
\$35,000-\$49,999	65	22	34%	14%	87	35	40%	13%	**	**	**		89	29	33%	N/A
\$50,000+	54	18	33%	15%	80	35	44%	14%	**	**	**		80	34	43%	N/A
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	530	187	35%	5%	592	237	40%	5%	**	**	**		593	197	33%	N/A
Black, non-Hispanic	24	5	21%	18%	27	11	41%	24%	**	**	**		27	7	26%	N/A

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

\*\*Question not included in 1995 survey

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# HIV/AIDS

## Age 18 to 64 and ever had your blood tested for HIV?

- Of Erie County adults aged 18-64, 35 percent in 1995 and 41 percent in 1999 have ever had an HIV blood test.
- Males, with 43 percent in 1999, were more likely to have ever had an HIV blood test than females, with 39 percent in 1999, but not significantly more likely. In 1995, 38 percent of males reported having had the test, compared to 33 percent of females, but again, not significant.
- Young adults, those aged 18-29, were significantly more likely than older adults to have ever had an HIV blood test, with 54 percent in both 1995 and 1999. Of adults aged 45-64, only 21 percent in 1995 and 29 percent in 1999 had ever had the test. Significant increases from 1995 to 1999 were reported for adults aged 30-44 and 45-64.
- In 1999, "some college" and college educated adults were significantly more likely than other educational levels to have ever had an HIV blood test.
- There was a significant increase from 28 percent in 1995 to 40 percent in 1999, for adults aged 18-64 earning  $\geq$ \$50,000 who had their blood tested for HIV.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely than white non-Hispanic adults to have ever had an HIV blood test in 1995, but not significant for 1999. A significant increase was reported, from 34 percent in 1995 to 40 percent in 1999, for white non-Hispanic adults who were tested.

## Adults changed sexual behavior in past 12 months?

- 12 percent of Erie County adults in 1995 and 10 percent in 1999 responded "yes" to changes in their sexual behavior in the past 12 months.
- Younger adults aged 18-29, with 31 percent in 1995 and 18 percent in 1999, and adults aged 30-44 with 8 percent in 1995 and 11 percent in 1999, were significantly more likely to have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months than older adults aged 45-64, who reported 4 percent in 1995 and 5 percent in 1999.
- In both 1995 and 1999, percentages of adults who have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months significantly decreased with higher educational levels.
- Adults earning  $<$ \$35,000 were significantly more likely to have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months than adults earning  $\geq$ \$35,000 were. From 1995 to 1999, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of adults earning \$10,000-\$19,999 who had changed their sexual behavior, and a significant increase in adults earning \$20,000-\$34,999 who had changed their sexual behavior.
- In both 1995 and 1999, black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months than white non-Hispanic adults.

## Age 18 to 64 and consider yourself at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS?

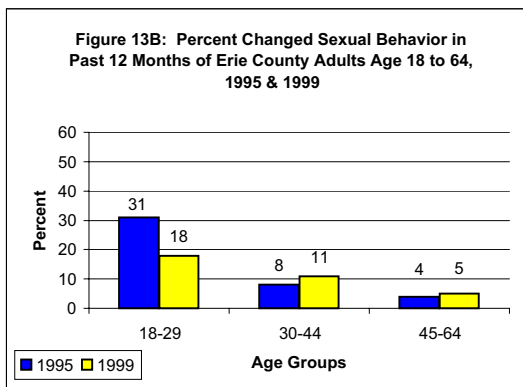
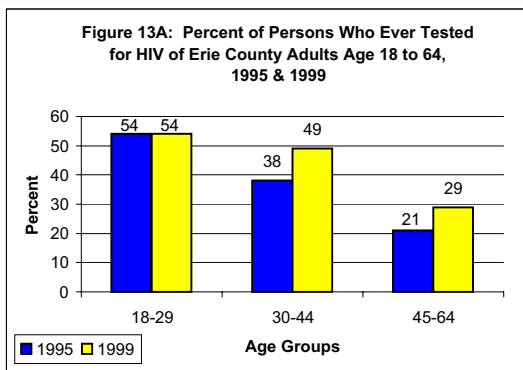
- A significant decrease, from 8 percent in 1995 to 3 percent in 1999, was reported for adults aged 18-64 who considered themselves at high or medium risk for HIV infection. Similar significant decreases were reported from 1995 to 1999 for both males and females, adults aged 30-44, adults with a high school education and those with some college, and white non-Hispanic adults.

# HIV/AIDS

**Table 13 - HIV/AIDS**  
**Erie County Adults, Age 18 to 64, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Ever tested for HIV								Changed sexual behavior in past 12 months							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	825	291	35%	4%	835	342	41%	4%	855	99	12%	2%	837	81	10%	2%
Male	354	134	38%	6%	419	181	43%	6%	365	40	11%	3%	418	42	10%	3%
Female	469	155	33%	5%	416	161	39%	6%	488	59	12%	3%	419	39	9%	3%
Age:																
18-29	175	94	54%	11%	163	88	54%	11%	182	56	31%	8%	163	30	18%	7% *
30-44	351	133	38%	6%	294	143	49%	8% *	359	30	8%	3%	289	31	11%	4%
45-64	299	64	21%	5%	378	111	29%	5% *	314	13	4%	2%	385	20	5%	2%
Education:																
< High School	66	29	44%	16%	52	18	35%	16%	67	17	25%	12%	53	12	23%	13%
High School	384	130	34%	6%	364	133	37%	6%	395	49	12%	3%	363	42	12%	3%
Some College	196	71	36%	8%	228	105	46%	9%	203	22	11%	5%	228	16	7%	3%
College	179	61	34%	9%	185	85	46%	10%	190	11	6%	3%	187	11	6%	3%
Income:																
<\$10,000	33	9	27%	18%	34	13	38%	21%	36	8	22%	15%	34	6	18%	14%
\$10,000-\$19,999	107	51	48%	13%	108	44	41%	12%	111	28	25%	9%	110	14	13%	7% *
\$20,000-\$34,999	240	86	36%	8%	211	88	42%	9%	242	22	9%	4%	210	31	15%	5% *
\$35,000-\$49,999	213	76	36%	8%	208	89	43%	9%	218	19	9%	4%	209	13	6%	3%
\$50,000+	150	42	28%	8%	193	78	40%	9% *	165	10	6%	4%	196	7	4%	3%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	764	260	34%	4%	760	307	40%	5% *	791	77	10%	2%	764	59	8%	2%
Black, non-Hispanic	43	23	53%	22%	49	24	49%	20%	45	18	40%	18%	47	15	32%	16%

	1995				1999			
	Consider yourself high or medium risk							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	857	65	8%	2%	844	27	3%	1% *
Male	364	24	7%	3%	424	14	3%	2% *
Female	491	41	8%	3%	420	13	3%	2% *
Age:								
18-29	181	18	10%	5%	160	7	4%	3%
30-44	358	33	9%	3%	294	12	4%	2% *
45-64	318	14	4%	2%	390	8	2%	1%
Education:								
< High School	67	5	7%	7%	53	2	4%	5%
High School	395	26	7%	3%	367	8	2%	2% *
Some College	205	22	11%	4%	229	10	4%	3% *
College	190	12	6%	4%	189	7	4%	3%
Income:								
<\$10,000	35	1	3%	6%	34	2	6%	8%
\$10,000-\$19,999	112	5	4%	4%	108	1	1%	2%
\$20,000-\$34,999	242	17	7%	3%	214	8	4%	3%
\$35,000-\$49,999	218	18	8%	4%	210	8	4%	3%
\$50,000+	166	14	8%	4%	199	7	4%	3%
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	794	59	7%	2%	770	23	3%	1% *
Black, non-Hispanic	44	3	7%	8%	47	3	6%	7%



\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data

No asterisk denotes no significant difference

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable

# SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

## Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products?

- In both 1995 and 1999, 4 percent of Erie County adults said they use smokeless tobacco products.
- 9 percent of males were current users of tobacco in 1995 as compared to 8 percent in 1999, significantly higher than females with no females in 1995 as current users and 3 females in 1999.
- Percentages of current smokeless tobacco users were significantly higher among younger adults, especially those aged 18-29 and 30-44 with 6percent in 1995 and 7 percent in 1999 reported for both age groups. This compares to 2 percent for those aged 45-64 in both 1995 and 1999. In the 65+ age group, there was 0 percent reported in 1995 and 3percent in 1999.
- White non-Hispanic Erie County residents, with 4 percent in 1995 and 5percent in 1999, were more likely, but not significantly more, to currently use smokeless tobacco than black non-Hispanic residents, who reported 2 percent in 1995 and 0 percent in 1999.
- In both 1995 and 1999, there was a significant increase of smokeless tobacco users in the 65+ age group and in the \$10,000 to \$19,999 income level group.
- In 1995, adults with incomes >\$35,000 were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco products than adults earning <\$35,000; however, there was no significant difference in the two groups in 1999.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

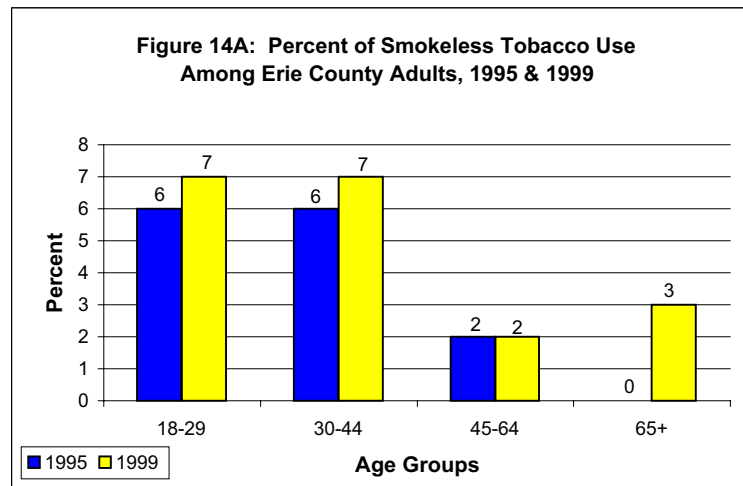
13.9 Reduce smokeless tobacco use by males aged 12-24 to a prevalence of no more than 4 percent.

# SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

**Table 14 - Smokeless Tobacco Use  
Erie County Adults, 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				*
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	994	35	4%	1%	1207	52	4%	1%	
Male	406	35	9%	3%	594	49	8%	2%	
Female	585	0	0%	0%	613	3	0%	1%	
Age:									
18-29	180	10	6%	3%	161	11	7%	4%	
30-44	357	20	6%	2%	294	22	7%	3%	
45-64	320	5	2%	1%	402	8	2%	1%	
65+	135	0	0%	0%	344	11	3%	2%	*
Education:									
< High School	98	2	2%	3%	124	6	5%	4%	
High School	454	18	4%	2%	532	23	4%	2%	
Some College	228	9	4%	3%	308	10	3%	2%	
College	214	6	3%	2%	232	13	6%	3%	
Income:									
<\$10,000	48	2	4%	6%	56	2	4%	5%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	166	1	1%	1%	225	9	4%	3%	*
\$20,000-\$34,999	281	8	3%	2%	332	16	5%	2%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	224	15	7%	3%	235	12	5%	3%	
\$50,000+	168	7	4%	3%	213	11	5%	3%	
Race:									
White, non-Hispanic	917	34	4%	1%	1114	52	5%	1%	
Black, non-Hispanic	56	1	2%	4%	62	0	0%	0%	

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data. No asterisk denotes no significant difference. When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# WEIGHT CONTROL

NOTE: In the past, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) used a BMI (Body Mass Index) equal to 27.8 for men and 27.3 for women to identify “overweight” persons. This designation for “overweight” has been used by the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) since its first survey in Pennsylvania in 1989. However, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently established clinical guidelines for the identification, evaluation and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults. BMI values of 25 or more are now designated as “overweight.” The results of applying these “new” NHLBI standards for defining “overweight” are shown in Table 15 on the opposite page. However, in order to maintain comparable figures for historical data, figures using the “old” CDC standard for determining “overweight” are also included in table 15. Also, please note that the National Year 2000 Objective (shown below) for overweight adults was adopted using the “old” standard definition.

## Overweight adults (old standard):

- There was a significant increase from 1995 to 1999 of adults who were overweight. 31 percent of Erie County adults were overweight in 1995 compared to 40 percent in 1999.
- 32 percent of males and 30 percent of females were overweight in 1995 compared to 39 percent of males and 41 percent of females in 1999, but the difference is not significant.
- Only 20 percent in 1995 and 23 percent in 1999 of adults aged 18-29 were considered to be overweight, significantly lower than all other age groups. There was a significant increase in overweight adults aged 30-44 from 1995 to 1999. Adults aged 45-64 had the highest percent of overweight persons of all age groups.
- There was a significant increase of overweight adults in adults with a high school diploma from 1995 to 1999.
- Very little difference was seen between the income levels in 1995 and 1999. There were significant increases in overweight adults in \$10,000-\$19,999, \$20,000-\$34,999, and \$35,000-\$49,999 income levels from 1995 to 1999.
- 49 percent in 1995 and 56 percent in 1999 of black non-Hispanic adults were overweight, significantly higher than the 30 percent in 1995 and 39 percent in 1999 of white non-Hispanic adults. There was a significant increase among overweight white non-Hispanic adults from 1995 to 1999.

## Overweight adults (new standard):

- There was a significant increase of overweight adults from 1995 to 1999 with 53 percent of adults in 1995 and 62 percent in 1999.
- Males were significantly more likely than females to be overweight with 63 percent in 1995 and 68 percent in 1999 of males compared to 46 percent of females in 1995 and 55 percent in 1999. There was a significant increase in overweight females from 1995 to 1999.
- 39 percent of adults aged 18-29 were considered to be overweight, significantly lower than all other age groups. The highest percent of overweight adults of 64 percent in 1995 and 70 percent in 1999 occurred among adults age 45-64. There was a significant increase in overweight adults from 1995 to 1999 in adults aged 30-44.
- There was a significant increase of overweight adults earning \$35,000-\$49,999 from 1995 to 1999.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to be overweight than white non-Hispanic adults. There was a significant increase in overweight white non-Hispanic adults from 1995 to 1999.

## Overweight adults (old vs. new standard):

- With the new standard, the percent of overweight adults increased from 31 percent to 53 percent in 1995 and 40 percent to 62 percent in 1999.
- This type of increase was evident for all the demographic features shown in Table 15.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE (Old Standard):**

1.2 Reduce overweight (old standard) to a prevalence of no more than 20 percent among people aged 20 and older....

# WEIGHT CONTROL

**Table 15 - Weight Control  
Erie County Adults - 1995 & 1999 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1995				1999				1995				1999			
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	1180	366	31%	3%	1176	472	40%	4% *	1180	628	53%	4%	1176	725	62%	4%
Male	478	155	32%	5%	597	235	39%	5%	478	303	63%	7%	597	406	68%	7%
Female	698	207	30%	4%	579	237	41%	5% *	698	321	46%	5%	579	319	55%	6% *
Age:																
18-29	184	37	20%	6%	159	36	23%	7%	184	71	39%	9%	159	59	37%	9%
30-44	355	95	27%	5%	289	135	47%	8% *	355	168	47%	7%	289	177	61%	9% *
45-64	307	123	40%	7%	382	175	46%	7%	307	198	64%	9%	382	269	70%	8%
65	332	109	33%	6%	343	125	36%	6%	332	189	57%	8%	343	219	64%	8%
Education:																
< High School	132	47	36%	10%	125	55	44%	12%	132	79	60%	13%	125	85	68%	14%
High School	539	168	31%	5%	512	211	41%	6% *	539	289	54%	6%	512	313	61%	7%
Some College	268	80	30%	7%	301	115	38%	7%	268	134	50%	8%	301	181	60%	9%
College	240	70	29%	7%	228	88	39%	8%	240	125	52%	9%	228	138	61%	10%
Income:																
<\$10,000	69	29	42%	15%	56	22	39%	16%	69	43	62%	19%	56	29	52%	19%
\$10,000-\$19,999	238	75	32%	7%	221	95	43%	9% *	238	135	57%	10%	221	144	65%	11%
\$20,000-\$34,999	335	101	30%	6%	320	132	41%	7% *	335	174	52%	8%	320	196	61%	9%
\$35,000-\$49,999	233	62	27%	7%	228	97	43%	8% *	233	119	51%	9%	228	152	67%	11% *
\$50,000	174	57	33%	9%	209	71	34%	8%	174	91	52%	11%	209	118	56%	10%
Race:																
White,non-Hispanic	1098	329	30%	3%	1092	430	39%	4% *	1098	574	52%	4%	1092	668	61%	5% *
Black,non-Hispanic	57	28	49%	18%	54	30	56%	20%	57	39	68%	21%	54	42	78%	24%

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

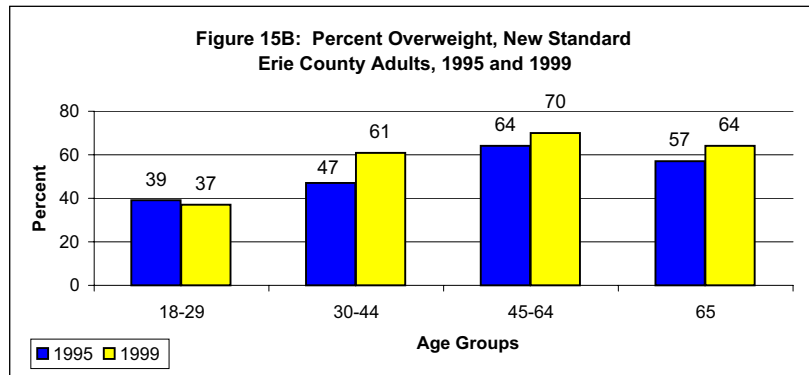
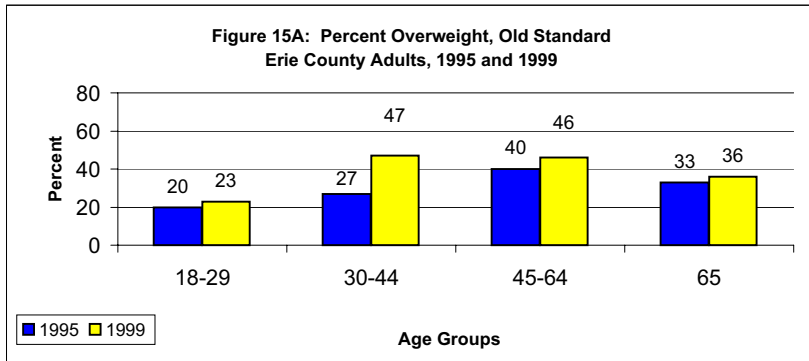
No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

Old Standard = BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) equal to 27.8 for men and 27.3 for women to identify overweight persons.

New Standard = BMI values of 25 or more are now designated as "overweight" by the national Institutes of Health (NIH).

BMI = kg/m<sup>2</sup>



# **APPENDIX A**

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **SURVEY METHOD**

The Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System core questionnaire was provided by the Centers for Disease Control. The Erie County Department of Health staff provided data analysis following the same format as the Pennsylvania Department of Health Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Interviews were completed by Moore Research Services, Inc.

The data were obtained through telephone interviews from listed numbers. Compared with in-person interviews, telephone interviews are often a more efficient method of collecting health behavior data. However, two drawbacks to telephone surveys are that households without telephones and also those with unlisted numbers are excluded from the survey.

### **SAMPLE**

The largest sample size within the limits of the budget was determined to be 1184. To prevent over- or under-representation of any area, the 69 established census tracts were used to divide Erie County. Tract 31, Presque Isle, with a 1990 population of thirty was not used because of its small size. Each tract was given a target sample size based on its 1990 population. This can be found in Table 1.

The sample used only telephone numbers listed in the 1994 and 1999 Dickman Directory. Each block listed in the directory was assigned a census tract number. Interviewers selected telephone numbers at random from the directory until the predetermined target sample size from the tract was met.

Although this design is not completely random, the ability to apply the survey results to specific areas of the county was deemed a priority. Hence, the design used listed numbers with known addresses. In this manner, health promotion and disease prevention can be directed to areas most in need. This could not have been achieved with a random digit dialing sample design.

### **ADDITIONAL SAMPLING**

After the initial surveys were complete, it was discovered that African Americans were under-represented. It was felt that additional sampling would gather better data than adjustments using statistical manipulation. Therefore, additional sampling was performed after the initial questionnaires were completed.

African Americans were targeted in the additional sampling to make the distribution more closely match the 1990 census distribution. Three questions were added to the beginning of the questionnaire to screen for race. A copy of the additional screening questions can be found in Appendix B. The six census tracts with the highest African American populations were targeted to increase the success rate. An additional 30 interviews were completed during 1995 and 17 interviews in 1999.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

All states use the same core questionnaire. Questions of interest to Erie County were added to the core. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix C. All of the questions in the core questionnaire were developed by the CDC. Additional questions were added from various state questionnaires supplied by the CDC. Most of the questions had been used during the 1995 and 1999 BRFSS.



TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY CENSUS TRACT POPULATION AND SAMPLE NUMBER

1990			1995 SURVEY		1999 SURVEY	
CENSUS TRACT NUMBER	POPULATION	PERCENT	RESPONDENTS	PERCENT	RESPONDENTS	PERCENT
1	1595	0.6%	7	0.6%	7	0.6%
2	4110	1.5%	16	1.3%	18	1.5%
3	4367	1.6%	28	2.3%	20	1.6%
4	3003	1.1%	15	1.2%	13	1.1%
5	3337	1.2%	13	1.1%	15	1.2%
6	3421	1.2%	14	1.2%	15	1.2%
7	3053	1.1%	13	1.1%	13	1.1%
8	3489	1.3%	16	1.3%	15	1.2%
9	5632	2.0%	23	1.9%	25	2.0%
10	3624	1.3%	19	1.6%	17	1.4%
11	2975	1.1%	13	1.1%	13	1.1%
12	2931	1.1%	12	1.0%	15	1.2%
13	2099	0.8%	16	1.3%	9	0.7%
14	1333	0.5%	7	0.6%	7	0.6%
15	3173	1.2%	15	1.2%	14	1.1%
16	4747	1.7%	26	2.1%	21	1.7%
17	3135	1.1%	13	1.1%	17	1.4%
18	2727	1.0%	22	1.8%	26	2.1%
19	2234	0.8%	10	0.8%	10	0.8%
20	3588	1.3%	15	1.2%	16	1.3%
21	4145	1.5%	18	1.5%	18	1.5%
22	4116	1.5%	17	1.4%	19	1.5%
23	2926	1.1%	11	0.9%	14	1.1%
24	3642	1.3%	15	1.2%	16	1.3%
25	2758	1.0%	12	1.0%	12	1.0%
26	4528	1.6%	19	1.6%	22	1.8%
27	7583	2.8%	32	2.6%	33	2.7%
28	6773	2.5%	29	2.4%	30	2.4%
29	3185	1.2%	14	1.2%	13	1.1%
30	4458	1.6%	19	1.6%	19	1.5%
104	4815	1.7%	20	1.7%	21	1.7%
105	4923	1.8%	21	1.7%	21	1.7%
106	1784	0.6%	8	0.7%	8	0.7%
107	4234	1.5%	18	1.5%	18	1.5%
108	4068	1.5%	16	1.3%	19	1.5%
113	3655	1.3%	15	1.2%	16	1.3%
114	4310	1.6%	18	1.5%	19	1.5%
116	4617	1.7%	20	1.7%	20	1.6%
119	7216	2.6%	31	2.6%	31	2.5%
121	6836	2.5%	30	2.5%	29	2.4%
10101	3218	1.2%	14	1.2%	14	1.1%
10103	3513	1.3%	15	1.2%	16	1.3%
10104	2336	0.8%	10	0.8%	10	0.8%
10201	5400	2.0%	24	2.0%	25	2.0%
10202	5187	1.9%	22	1.8%	22	1.8%
10301	4929	1.8%	20	1.7%	21	1.7%
10303	5374	2.0%	23	1.9%	23	1.9%
10304	4453	1.6%	19	1.6%	20	1.6%
10901	6081	2.2%	26	2.1%	27	2.2%
10902	4469	1.6%	19	1.6%	19	1.5%
11001	6986	2.5%	34	2.8%	30	2.4%
11002	2864	1.0%	12	1.0%	12	1.0%
11101	3684	1.3%	16	1.3%	16	1.3%
11102	2912	1.1%	12	1.0%	13	1.1%
11201	4975	1.8%	21	1.7%	22	1.8%
11202	5284	1.9%	22	1.8%	23	1.9%
11503	3320	1.2%	14	1.2%	15	1.2%
11504	4239	1.5%	18	1.5%	18	1.5%
11505	3112	1.1%	13	1.1%	14	1.1%
11506	4421	1.6%	19	1.6%	19	1.5%
11701	3099	1.1%	12	1.0%	13	1.1%
11702	4954	1.8%	21	1.7%	22	1.8%
11801	2721	1.0%	12	1.0%	12	1.0%
11802	3292	1.2%	14	1.2%	14	1.1%
12001	2765	1.0%	12	1.0%	11	0.9%
12002	3541	1.3%	15	1.2%	15	1.2%
12201	5533	2.0%	23	1.9%	24	2.0%
12202	7734	2.8%	33	2.7%	34	2.8%
<i>Total Population</i>	275541	100.0%	<i>Total Sample</i>	1211	<i>Total Sample</i>	1228
<i>1995 Had 1 Unknown Census Tract</i>						

## **RESPONSE RATES**

Interviews were conducted in the evenings and on weekends when people are more likely to be home. Most numbers were called at least twice before any sample number was classified as a "no answer." People who refused to participate were not re-contacted.

Approximately ten percent of all completed interviews were verified by randomly re-contacting respondents. The verification interview was completed by an interviewer who did not conduct the original interview.

The outcome of all telephone calls is shown in Tables 2 and 3. Table 2 lists data from the initial completed interviews while Table 3 shows data from the additional sample. Overall, interviews were completed with 1,214 persons in 1995 and 1,228 in 1999.

## **SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS**

The 1995 and 1999 questionnaire contained demographic items on gender, educational level of attainment, household income, race, and Hispanic origin.

### **1995**

Table 4 compares the sample with the 1990 census for Erie County. As shown in Table 4, women were over-represented in the sample while persons aged 18-29 were under-represented and persons age 65 and older were over-represented. Persons completing a less than high school education were under-represented and persons with a college degree were over-represented. There was a greater proportion of persons sampled with household incomes between \$10,000 and \$49,999 and a less proportion of persons with household incomes \$50,000 or greater. The sample was distributed very similar to the census among persons of all race and ethnicity categories.

The overall response rates for 1995 was 32 percent. The initial sample of 1,184 had a response rate of 26 percent, while the response rate of the additional sampling of the African American population was only 6.1 percent. This low response rate may be attributed to the targeting of this subgroup. This population subgroup proved difficult to contact and complete successful interviews.

### **1999**

Also shown in Table 4, the 1999 sample was evenly distributed between men and women and is very similar to the census figures. Persons aged 18-29 were under-represented and persons age 65 and older were over-represented. Persons completing a less than high school education were under-represented and persons with a college degree were over-represented. There was a greater proportion of persons sampled with household incomes between \$10,000 and \$49,999 and a less proportion of persons with household incomes \$50,000 or greater. The sample was similarly distributed compared to the census among persons of all race and ethnicity categories.

The overall response rates for 1999 was 16.3 percent. The initial sample of 1211 had a response rate of 13.3 percent, while the response rate of the additional sampling of the African American population was only 2.8 percent. This extremely low response rate may be attributed to the targeting of this subgroup. Again this population subgroup is extremely difficult to contact and complete a successful interview.

### **1995 Compared to 1999**

The 1999 survey was more evenly distributed between males and females than the 1995 survey. However, both survey samples were very close in subgroup comparisons of age, educational level of attainment, household income, race, and ethnicity.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

The Erie County Department of Health tabulated and analyzed the data using the P.C. version of the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). The final report was prepared using Microsoft Excel and Word.

All data presented in this report are actual numbers. No data were adjusted or weighted. Limited resources and time constraints prevented more in-depth analysis. The data is available should individuals or groups feel this is necessary.

The data entry was also completed by Moore Research Services, Inc. Frequencies were run to make sure there were no errors and 20 percent of the cases were rechecked for any data entry errors.

Because of the low unknown/refusal rates encountered, they were not included in the calculations found in this report unless deemed to be significant. Additionally, percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding and missing data.

**Table 2: DISPOSITION OF ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN INITIAL SAMPLE**

CODE	FINAL OUTCOME	1995		1999	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Completed Interview*	1,184	26.0	1,211	13.3
2	Refused Interview	933	20.5	1,384	15.2
3	Non-Working Number	391	8.6	1,667	18.4
4	No Answer (multiple times)	1,578	34.7	3,314	36.5
5	Business Telephone	192	4.2	107	1.2
6	No Eligible Respondent Available	2	0.0	--	--
7	Selected Respondent Unavailable	102	2.2	939	10.3
8	Incapable Respondent or Language Barrier	38	0.8	64	0.7
9	Terminated During Interview	35	0.8	20	0.2
10	Line Busy (multiple times)	99	2.2	370	4.1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,554</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,076</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*In 1995, out of the 1,184 completed interviews, three did not contain data for gender and four did not contain data for race. In 1999, only one did not contain data for race. These eight records were excluded from cross-tabulated data analysis but included in the calculation of response and refusal rates and when gender and race were not important to the calculations.

## LIMITATIONS

It is important to note that the data are self-reports of behaviors and health risks rather than direct observations. Illegal behaviors and sensitive issues tend to be under-reported.

This survey contains several sources of bias. Those groups least likely to have telephones may be under-represented in the sample. According to the 1990 Census of Population Housing, 2.6 percent of the occupied housing units in Pennsylvania do not have telephones (STF, Pennsylvania State Data Center). Although the percentage of households which do not have telephones is small, noncoverage of these can lead to biased estimates of behavioral risks because of under-representation of low-income persons. Noncoverage of unlisted numbers may also lead to biased estimates, but this bias may not be associated with any single subgroup. Approximately three out of four households have listed telephone numbers. Another source of bias is refusals, persons who are difficult to contact because of the hours they are at home, or those who do not speak English. If these under-represented groups differ from the survey respondents, the estimates will be biased.

**Table 3: DISPOSITION OF ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN ADDITIONAL SAMPLE**

CODE	FINAL OUTCOME	1995		1999	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Completed Interview	30	6.1	17	2.8
2	Refused Interview	85	17.2	155	25.8
3	Non-Working Number	70	14.2	116	19.3
4	No Answer (multiple times)	165	33.5	146	24.3
5	Business Telephone	9	1.8	13	2.2
6	No Eligible Respondent Available**	104	21.1	0	0
7	Selected Respondent Unavailable	8	1.6	103	17.2
8	Incapable Respondent or Language Barrier	2	0.4	13	2.2
9	Terminated During Interview	2	0.4	5	0.8
10	Line Busy (multiple times)	18	3.7	32	5.3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*\*This rather high number may be attributed to the interviewers coding non-black persons as ineligible.

**Table 4: Distribution of 1995 and 1999 Erie County BRFSS Survey Sample and 1990 Erie County Adult Population and 1997 Estimated Erie County Adult Population For Selected Characteristic**

	1995 BRFSS SURVEY SAMPLE		1999 BRFSS SURVEY SAMPLE		1990 POPULATION		1997 POPULATION***	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL ADULTS AGE 18+	1212	100.0%	1228	100.0%	204112	100.0%	208871	100.0%
<b>+ GENDER</b>								
Male	478	39.6%	608	49.5%	96225	47.1%	99729	47.7%
Female	730	60.4%	620	50.5%	107887	52.9%	109142	52.3%
Totals	1208	100.0%	1228	100.0%	204112	100.0%	208871	100.0%
<b>+ AGE</b>								
18-29	185	15.3%	164	13.4%	53223	26.1%	52004	24.9%
30-44	363	30.0%	298	24.4%	62040	30.4%	59777	28.6%
45-64	322	26.6%	405	33.1%	50817	24.9%	57079	27.3%
65	339	28.0%	355	29.1%	38025	18.6%	40011	19.2%
Totals	1209	100.0%	1222	100.0%	204105	100.0%	208871	100.0%
<b>** EDUCATION AGE 18+</b>								
Less than High School	138	11.4%	127	10.4%	44361	21.7%		
High School	555	45.8%	540	44.4%	83362	40.9%		
Some College	274	22.6%	313	25.7%	45979	22.5%		
College	244	20.1%	236	19.4%	30268	14.8%		
Totals	1211	100.0%	1216	100.0%	203970	100.0%		
<b>** HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>								
<\$10,000	71	6.6%	58	5.4%	16948	9.1%		
\$10,000-\$19,000	241	22.5%	229	21.3%	20487	11.0%		
\$20,000-\$34,999	344	32.1%	337	31.3%	28464	15.3%		
\$35,000-\$49,999	239	22.3%	235	21.9%	19036	10.2%		
\$50,000+	175	16.4%	216	20.1%	101652	54.5%		
Totals	1070	100.0%	1075	100.0%	186587	100.0%		
<b>** RACE/ETHNICITY AGE 18+</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	1129	93.5%	1134	92.4%	192501	94.3%		
Black, non-Hispanic	58	4.8%	63	5.1%	8504	4.2%		
Other, non-Hispanic	4	0.3%	19	1.5%	1255	0.6%		
Hispanic, any race	17	1.4%	11	0.9%	1875	0.9%		
Totals	1208	100.0%	1227	100.0%	204135	100.0%		

\*Percentages do not include unknown/refusals.

\*\*STF3 - 1990 Census of Population & Housing Data

+STF1 - 1990 Census of Population & Housing Data

NOTE: 1990 Census total will differ between Gender and Age and Education, Household Income and Race/Ethnicity due to using different population profiles from the U.S. Census Bureau.

\*\*\*Pennsylvania Department of Health Vital Statistics Report, 1997

# **APPENDIX B**

## **ADDITIONAL SAMPLING QUESTIONS**

ASK QUESTIONS ON THE COVER SHEET, THEN ASK THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS. IF THE PERSON IS BLACK, CONTINUE WITH THE SURVEY, BUT DO NOT ASK RACE QUESTIONS 11.2 AND 11.3 OF THE SURVEY. WE ARE ONLY LOOKING FOR BLACK RESPONDENTS.

1. Have you visited a health care facility in the past year?
2. Has any member of your family visited a health care facility in the past year?
3. What is your race?

### **IF ANYTHING OTHER THAN BLACK:**

**Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. Have a nice day/evening.**

**IF BLACK, continue with Q1.1 of the survey.**

**PLEASE ASK ALL BLACK RESPONDENTS THIS QUESTION LAST AND MARK YES OR NO ON LAST PAGE.**

Would you be interested in participating in a discussion group about health care issues concerning minorities?

## **APPENDIX C: 1999 ERIE COUNTY BEHAVIORAL RISK QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **SECTION 1: HEALTH STATUS**

1.1. Would you say that in general your health is:

- a. Excellent
- b. Very good
- c. Good
- d. Fair
- e. Poor
- Don't know/Not Sure
- Refused

1.2. 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?

- a. Number of days
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

1.3. 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?

- a. Number of days
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

1.4. 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

- a. Number of days
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

### **SECTION 2: HEALTH CARE ACCESS**

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

2.2. About how long has it been since you had health care coverage?

- a. Within the past 6 months
- b. Within the past year
- c. Within the past 2 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never

2.3. Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

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

- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)

- b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
- c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

### **SECTION 3: HYPERTENSION AWARENESS**

3.1. About how long has it been since you last had your blood pressure taken by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional?

- a. Within the past 6 months
- b. Within the past year
- c. Within the past 2 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

3.2. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

3.3. Are you currently taking medication for high blood pressure prescribed by a doctor?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

### **SECTION 4: CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS**

4.1. About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

4.2. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

4.3. Are you currently taking medication for high cholesterol prescribed by a doctor?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

### **SECTION 5: DIABETES**

5.1. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

- a. Yes
- b. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy

- c. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

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

- Age in year
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

5.3. Are you now taking insulin?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Refused

5.4. Where did you receive diabetes education the last time?

Was this in a doctor's office, as a patient in the hospital, from a diabetes outpatient education program sponsored by a hospital, or some other place?

- a. Doctor's office
- b. As an inpatient in hospital
- c. Hospital-sponsored outpatient education program
- d. Some other place
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

5.5. Do you have blood relatives who were diagnosed with diabetes after the age of 30?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

**SECTION 6: ORAL HEALTH**

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

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- e. If dentures
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

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

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

**SECTION 7: EXERCISE**

7.1. During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

7.2. What type of physical activity or exercise did you spend

the most time doing during the past month?

- Activity [specify]:
- Refused

7.3. How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity?

- a. Times per week
- b. Times per month
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

7.4. And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?

- Hours and minute
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

**SECTION 8: INJURY CONTROL**

8.1. How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never drive or ride in a car
- Refused

8.2. What is the age of the oldest child in your household under the age of 16?

- a. Age in years
- b. No children under age 16
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

8.3. How often does the child in your household use a car safety seat [for child under 5] when they ride in a car?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never rides in a car
- Refused

8.4. During the past year, how often has this child worn a bicycle helmet [for child 5-15] when riding a bicycle?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never rides a bicycle
- Refused

8.5. When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home, either by pressing the test button or holding a source of smoke near them?

- a. Within the past month
- b. Within the past 5 months
- c. Within the past year
- d. One or more years ago

- e. Never
- f. No smoke detectors in home
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

**SECTION 9: TOBACCO USE**

- 9.1. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 9.2. Do you smoke cigarettes now?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - Refused
- 9.3. On how many of the past 30 days did you smoke cigarettes?
- a. Number of days
  - b. None
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 9.4. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?
- Number of cigarettes
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 9.5. On the average, when you smoked during the past 30 days, about how many cigarettes did you smoke a day?
- Number of cigarettes
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 9.6. During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for 1 day or longer?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 9.7. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, daily?
- a. Within the past month
  - b. Within the past 3 months
  - c. Within the past 6 months
  - d. Within the past year
  - e. Within the past 5 years
  - f. Within the past 15 years
  - g. 15 or more years ago
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Never smoked regularly
  - Refused
- SECTION 10: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**
- 10.1. During the past month, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused

- 10.2. During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverages, on the average?
- a. Days per week
  - b. Days per month
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 10.3. A drink is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?
- a. Number of drinks
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 10.4. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?
- a. Number of times
  - b. None
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 10.5. During the past month, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?
- a. Number of times
  - b. None
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused

**SECTION 11: DEMOGRAPHICS**

- 11.1. What is your age?
- Age in years
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 11.2. What is your race?
- a. White
  - b. Black
  - c. Asian, Pacific Islander
  - d. American Indian, Alaska Native
  - e. Other, specify
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 11.3. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - Don't know/Not sure
  - Refused
- 11.4. Are you:
- a. Married
  - b. Divorced
  - c. Widowed
  - d. Separated
  - e. Never been married
  - f. A member of an unmarried couple
  - Refused
- 11.5. How many children live in your household who are..
- a. less than 5 years old?
  - b. 5 through 12 years old?
  - c. 13 through 17 years old?



- 11.6. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?
- a. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
  - b. Grades 1 through 8
  - c. Grades 9 through 11
  - d. Grade 12 or GED
  - e. College 1 year to 3 years
  - f. College 4 years or more
- Refused

- 11.7 Are you currently:
- a. Employed for wages
  - b. Self-employed
  - c. Out of work for more than 1 year
  - d. Out of work for less than 1 year
  - e. Homemaker
  - f. Student
  - g. Retired
  - h. Unable to work
- Refused

- 11.8. Is your annual household income from all sources:
- a. Less than \$25,000
  - b. Less than \$20,000
  - c. Less than \$15,000
  - d. Less than \$10,000
  - e. Less than \$35,000
  - f. Less than \$50,000
  - g. Less than \$75,000
  - h. \$75,000 or more
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 11.9. About how much do you weigh without shoes?
- Weight  
Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 11.10. About how tall are you without shoes?
- Round fractions down  
Height  
Feet/Inches  
Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 11.12. What borough, township or city do you live in?
- Write In Response  
Don't know/not sure  
Refused

- 11.13. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Refused

- 11.14. How many residential telephone numbers do you have?
- Total telephone numbers  
Refused

- 11.15. Indicate sex of respondent.
- Male
  - Female

## **SECTION 12: WOMEN'S HEALTH**

- 12.1. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 12.2. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?
- a. Within the past year
  - b. Within the past 2 years
  - c. Within the past 3 years
  - d. Within the past 5 years
  - e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 12.3 About how many mammograms have you had in the last 5 years?
- a. Number of mammograms
  - b. None
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 12.4. Was your last mammogram done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer?
- a. Routine checkup
  - b. Breast problem other than cancer
  - c. Had breast cancer
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 12.5. A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 12.6. How long has it been since your last breast exam?
- a. Within the past year
  - b. Within the past 2 years
  - c. Within the past 3 years
  - d. Within the past 5 years
  - e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 12.7. Was your last breast exam done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer?
- a. Routine Checkup
  - b. Breast problem other than cancer
  - c. Had breast cancer
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

- 12.8. A Pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap smear?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

12.9. How long has it been since you had your last Pap smear?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

12.10. Was your last Pap smear done as part of a routine exam, or to check a current or previous problem?

- a. Routine exam
- b. Check current or previous problem

Other  
Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

12.11. Have you had a hysterectomy?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

12.12. To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

### **SECTION 13: IMMUNIZATION**

13.1. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

13.2. Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

### **SECTION 14: COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING**

14.1. A digital rectal exam is when a doctor or other health professional inserts a finger in the rectum to check for cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

14.2. When did you have your last digital rectal exam?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure

Refused

14.4. When did you have your last blood stool test using a home kit?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

14.5. Was your last test done as part of a routine checkup or because of a colorectal problem such as bleeding, pain, or trouble with bowel movements?

- Routine checkup
- Problem

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

14.6. A sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

14.7. When did you have your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

14.8. Was your last test done as part of a routine checkup, because of a colorectal problem such as bleeding, pain, trouble with bowel movements, or because of a problem with the blood stool test?

- Routine checkup
- Problem
- Problem with blood stool test

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

### **SECTION 15: HIV/AIDS**

The next few questions are about the national health problem of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and that you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to.

15.1. What are your chances of getting infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?

- a. High
- b. Medium
- c. Low
- d. None

Not applicable  
Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

15.2. Have you ever had your blood tested for HIV?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

15.3. When was your last blood test for HIV?

- Month and year
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.4. What was the main reason you had your last blood test for HIV?

- a. For hospitalization or surgical procedure
- b. To apply for health insurance
- c. To apply for life insurance
- d. For employment
- e. To apply for a marriage license
- f. For military induction or military service
- g. For immigration
- h. Just to find out if you were infected
- I. Because of referral by a doctor
- j. Because of pregnancy
- k. Referred by your sex partner
- l. Because it was part of a blood donation process
- m. For routine check-up
- n. Because of occupational exposure
- o. Because of illness
- p. Other
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.5 Where did you have your last test for HIV?

- a. Private doctor, HMO
- b. Blood bank, plasma center, Red Cross
- c. Health department
- d. AIDS clinic, counseling, testing site
- e. Hospital, emergency room, outpatient clinic
- f. Family planning clinic
- g. Prenatal clinic, obstetrician's office
- h. Tuberculosis clinic
- I. STD clinic
- j. Community health clinic
- k. Clinic run by employer
- l. Insurance company clinic
- m. Other public clinic
- n. Drug treatment facility
- o. Military induction or military service site
- p. Immigration site
- q. At home, home visit by nurse or health worker
- r. At home using self-sampling kit
- s. Other
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.6. Did you receive the results of your last test?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.7. Did you receive counseling or talk with a health care professional about the results of your test?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.8. Some people use condoms to keep from getting infected with HIV through sexual activity. How effective do you think a properly used condom is for this purpose?

- a. Very effective
- b. Somewhat effective
- c. Not at all effective
- Don't know how effective
- Don't know method
- Refused

15.9. Due to what you know about HIV, have you changed your sexual behavior in the last 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.10. Have you:

- a. Had sexual intercourse with only 1 partner?
- b. Used condoms for protection?
- c. Been more careful in selecting sexual partners?

#### **SECTION 16: SKIN CANCER**

The next questions are about what you do to protect your skin when you go outside.

16.1. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than one hour, how often do you use sunscreen or sunblock?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't stay out more than an hour
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.2. What is the Sun Protection Factor or SPF of the sunscreen you use most often?

- Number
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.3. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you stay in the shade?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.4. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you wear a wide-brimmed hat or any other hat that shades your face, ears, and neck from the sun?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.5. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you wear long-sleeved shirts?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes

- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

**SECTION 17: TOBACCO USE PREVENTION**

17.1. In the past 30 days has anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.2. While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.3. (Ask only persons who are employed, excluding self-employed).

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.4. Which of the following best describes the policy about smoking at your workplace . . .

- a. Allowed in all areas
- b. Allowed only in rooms with separate ventilation systems
- c. Allowed only in designated areas
- d. Not allowed anywhere inside building
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.5. In the following locations, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?

- a. Restaurants
- b. Schools
- c. Day care centers
- d. Indoor work areas

**SECTION 18: SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE**

18.1 Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

- a. Yes, chewing tobacco
- b. Yes, snuff
- c. Yes, both
- d. No, neither
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

**SECTION 19: OLDER ADULTS**

I would like to ask you about some everyday activities. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty doing the following activities? Please tell me for each activity whether you have no difficulty at all, some difficulty, or if you are unable to do the activity.

19.1. Do you have difficulty hearing? Can you hear most of the things people say (with a hearing aid if that is how you

- hear best)?
- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.2. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.3. For how long have your activities been limited because of your major impairment or health problem?

- a. Days
- b. Weeks
- c. Months
- d. Years
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.4. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty getting to places outside your home and not within walking distance without help? For example, travel alone on buses, taxis, or drive a car. Would you say that you have no difficulty, some difficulty, or you are unable to do it?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.5. Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your PERSONAL CARE needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.6. Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons in handling your ROUTINE needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

**SECTION 20: VIOLENCE**

*Introduction: (Ask all adults) The next questions are about physical violence. Please remember that your answers are confidential and you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to. By physical violence, I mean situations in which a person hits, slaps, pushes, or strikes another person. This includes assaults by strangers, as well as fights between friends or family members. It also includes being hit by objects or with weapons.*

20.1. During the past 12 months, that is since September, 1998, have you been hit, slapped, pushed or kicked by another person or hit by them with an object or weapon?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

Refused

20.2. During the past 12 months, that is since September, 1998, have you been hit by another person with any of the following weapons: a handgun, including a pistol or revolver, a shotgun, a rifle, a knife or razor, a baseball bat or other club, or some other weapon?

- a. Haven't been hit by weapon
  - b. Handgun (including pistol or revolver)
  - c. Shotgun
  - d. Rifle
  - e. Knife or razor
  - f. Baseball bat or other club
  - g. Other
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

20.3. During the past 12 months, have you gone to an emergency room, hospital, doctor, or other medical care facility to get treatment for any injuries as a result of physical violence?

- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

#### **SECTION 21: HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION**

21.1. How would you rate your satisfaction with your overall health care services?

- a. Excellent
  - b. Very Good
  - c. Good
  - d. Fair
  - e. Poor
- Not applicable/don't use any health services  
Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

21.2. Is there one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if you are sick or need advice about your health?

- a. Yes
  - b. More than one place
  - c. No
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

21.3. Is there one of these places that you go to most often when you are sick or need advice about your health?

- a. Yes
  - b. No
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

21.4. What kind of place is it – a clinic, a health center, a hospital, a doctor's office, or some other place?

- a. A clinic
- b. A health center
- c. A hospital
- d. A hospital emergency room
- e. A doctor's office
- f. Some other kind of place

21.5. What is the main reason you do not have a usual source of medical care?

- a. Two or more usual places
  - b. Have not needed a doctor
  - c. Do not like/trust/believe in doctors
  - d. Do not know where to go
  - e. Previous doctor is not available/moved
  - f. No insurance/cannot afford
  - g. Speak a different language
  - h. No place is available/close enough/convenient
  - i. Other
- Don't know/Not sure  
Refused

#### **CLOSING STATEMENT**

That's my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give us information about the health practices of people in Erie County. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.