

Health Risk Behaviors Among Georgia Adults, 1992-1993

**Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Chronic Disease Unit
Epidemiology and Prevention Branch
Georgia Division of Public Health**

1996

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Executive Summary	2
Risk Factors	
Cigarette smoking	4
Alcohol use	5
Seat belt use	6
Cholesterol screening	7
Hypertension	8
Overweight	9
Physical activity	10
Technical notes	11
References	13

Appendix A: Summary tables

1. Actual causes of death in the United States in 1990
2. Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by year, 1984-1993

Appendix B: 1993 BRFSS results

3. Estimated number of adults at risk for various behaviors
4. Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race
5. Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by selected sociodemographic characteristics
6. Percentage of respondents who reported current regular **cigarette smoking** (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
7. **Quit smoking indicators** among current smokers, by selected sociodemographic characteristics
8. Percentage of respondents who reported wearing **seat belts** infrequently when in a car (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
9. Percentage of respondents who reported never having had their blood **cholesterol checked** (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
10. Percentage of respondents who reported ever being told by a professional that their **blood pressure** was high (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age,

- household income, and educational level
11. Percentage of respondents who were classified as **overweight** (at or above 120% of their ideal weight) (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
 12. Results from other **1993 BRFSS question modules**

Appendix C: 1992 BRFSS results

13. Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race
14. Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by selected sociodemographic characteristics
15. Percentage of respondents who reported current regular **cigarette smoking** (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
16. Percentage of respondents who reported wearing **seat belts** infrequently when in a car (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
17. Percentage of respondents who reported never having had their blood **cholesterol checked** (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
18. Percentage of respondents who reported ever being told by a professional that their **blood pressure** was high (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
19. Percentage of respondents who were classified as **overweight** (at or above 120% of their ideal weight) (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
20. Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in no regular **physical activity** (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level
21. Results from other **1992 BRFSS question modules**

Health Risk Behaviors Among Georgia Adults, 1992-1993

Today more than 70% of all deaths in the United States are caused by chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes⁷. Moreover, approximately 40% of deaths are due to lifestyle behaviors that are strong risk markers for chronic diseases, including tobacco and alcohol use, poor diet, and physical inactivity⁵. Many of these deaths occur prematurely and are preventable with changes in behavior.

As public health advocates, we must continue our mission to ensure that Americans are able to lead longer, healthier, and more productive lives by encouraging healthy behaviors, such as eating properly and exercising regularly, while eliminating harmful health practices, such as cigarette smoking and drinking and driving. To measure the success of public health to achieve these goals and to identify areas for intervention, surveillance systems have been established in each state to monitor the health status, practices, and behaviors of its adult residents.

This report provides an indepth profile of the health practices and behaviors of Georgians in 1992 and 1993 as well as overall trends in behavior since 1984, based on data from the Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The Georgia BRFSS is a telephone survey conducted on a representative sample of adults in the state each year. This report features several health behaviors which have been shown to contribute to premature death and/or illness, including tobacco use, alcohol use, hypertension, overweight and physical inactivity, and the failure to utilize preventive measures such as seat belts and blood cholesterol screening.

We hope that “Health Risk Behaviors Among Georgia Adults, 1992-1993” will serve as a useful resource for public health agencies in the course of making decisions on health policy issues, identifying program needs, and designing interventions to improve the health of Georgians.

Executive summary

Georgians have made a number of important lifestyle changes during the past decade to improve their overall health and reduce their chance of premature death or illness. Positive gains have been reported for tobacco and alcohol use, seat belt use, and cholesterol screening; no changes have been reported for hypertension and physical activity; and a negative change has been reported for body weight, as the percent of overweight Georgians continues to increase. These findings serve both as a marker of the progress Georgia has made to improve health and as an indicator of where public health resources may be targeted most effectively.

Tobacco use is responsible for 400,000 deaths in the United States each year⁵ and is the single most important preventable cause of premature death. Following an initial decline in smoking prevalence in the 1980's, the percentage of adult Georgians who smoke has consistently ranged between 20 and 25%. Opportunities for intervention exist, however, as 77% of regular smokers state that they would like to stop smoking.

Alcohol use accounts for around 100,000 deaths in the U.S. each year and is a contributing factor in half of all motor vehicle fatalities in the United States⁵. Among adult Georgians, alcohol use has decreased significantly during the past decade. Heavy alcohol use (i.e., chronic drinking) has declined to about 3% statewide. Similar declines have been observed in binge drinking (11%) and driving after drinking too much (1%). In Georgia, men were more likely than women to report chronic drinking, binge drinking, and drinking and driving.

Seat belt use can reduce the risk of death from a motor vehicle accident by 45-65% and of serious injury by 40-55%⁵. In Georgia, seat belt use has increased dramatically during the past decade. Whereas only one-third (34%) of Georgians always or almost always used seat belts in 1984, today nearly 80% do so. Public health efforts in Georgia should be targeted to groups where seat belt use is infrequent, such as lower educated males (44%) and adults aged 18-24 (33%).

Blood cholesterol screening is important for identifying persons at risk for cardiovascular disease who may benefit from lifestyle changes such as diet. About 60 million Americans have high blood cholesterol requiring medical attention⁸. The percent of Georgians who have had their cholesterol checked has increased from 53% to 68% since 1987. Although the risk of cardiovascular disease increases with age, 25% of persons aged 40-64 years and 11% of persons aged 65 and over had never had their cholesterol checked.

Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Persons with high blood pressure are three to four more times more likely to develop coronary heart disease and seven times more likely to have a stroke than persons with normal blood pressure⁸. The percent of Georgians who reported having ever been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure has remained in the 17-22% range during the past decade. Georgians most likely to report having

high blood pressure include those aged 65 and over (47%) and those with less than a high school education (40%).

Overweight is associated with high cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes, and coronary heart disease. Nationally, the prevalence of overweight has not decreased for two decades⁸. In Georgia, we have observed a gradual increase in the percentage of overweight adults. Between 1984 and 1993, the proportion of Georgians classified as overweight rose from 19% to 29%, an increase of 53%. Georgians most likely to be overweight include black females (44%), persons aged 40-64 years (40%), and persons with less than a high school education (39%). Public health efforts can be targeted toward improving dietary habits and increasing physical activity among adults at risk for being overweight.

Physical activity offers many health benefits, including the prevention and management of coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity, stroke, colon cancer, and mental health problems such as depression⁸. Physically inactive people have twice the risk of coronary heart disease as those who are physically active. In Georgia, two-thirds (66%) of adults report that they do not participate in physical activity on a regular basis. This percentage has consistently ranged between 62% and 67% during the past decade. Physical inactivity was most often reported by persons with less than a high school education (77%) and low income males (76%).

CIGARETTE SMOKING

Cigarette smoking is the single most important preventable cause of death and illness in the United States. Tobacco accounts for approximately 400,000 deaths, or one of every six deaths, each year. Smoking is responsible for 21% of all coronary heart disease deaths, 30% of all cancer deaths, and 87% of all lung cancer deaths. Still, an estimated 48 million adults in the United States currently smoke⁵.

-
- *Current smoker* Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime and smokes regularly now
 - *Former smoker* Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime and does not smoke now
-

Findings:

In the past decade:

- Cigarette smoking has decreased markedly in Georgia (Fig. 1). Since 1984, cigarette smoking has declined 26% statewide. Declines have been observed for both men and women. During the last 5 years, however, the percent of current smokers appears to have stabilized.
- Cigarette smoking has been higher in men than women each year.

In 1993:

- Nearly one-fourth (23%) of Georgians reported that they were regular smokers, and 21% reported that they were former smokers. More than half (56%) of Georgians were irregular or non-smokers (Fig. 2).
- Men were more likely than women to be regular smokers regardless of race, age, or education. For both men and women, the percentage of regular smokers was highest among those aged 40-64 years and those with a high school education or less (Fig. 3-5).
- Most (83%) regular smokers consume no more than one pack of cigarettes daily, although 15% smoke between one and two packs daily and 2% smoke more than two packs daily.
- Most current smokers would like to quit smoking. More than half (52%) quit smoking for one day or longer last year, and 77% said they would like to stop smoking. Women were more likely than men to try to stop smoking (Fig. 6).

Figure 1:
Percent of current regular smokers in Georgia,
by sex, 1984-1993

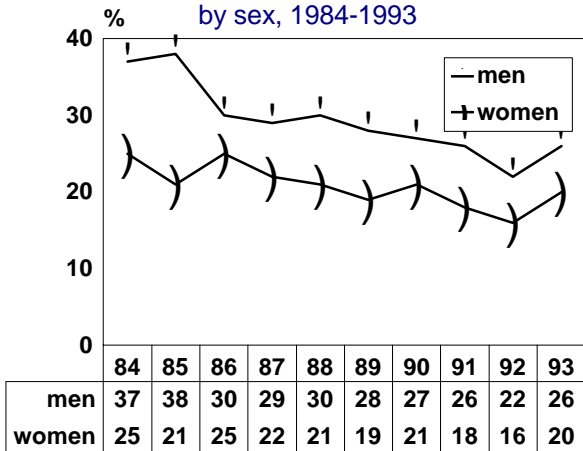


Figure 2:
Smoking status of adult Georgians, 1993

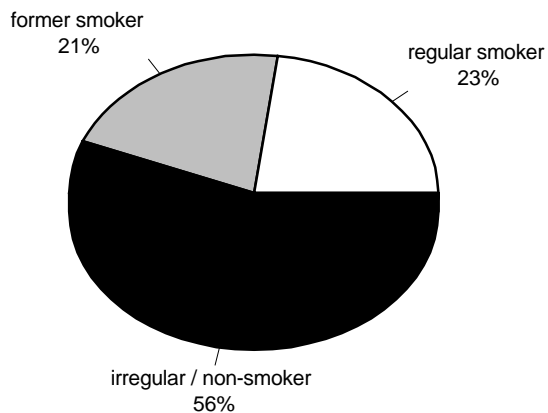


Figure 3:
Percent of current smokers, by sex
and race, 1993

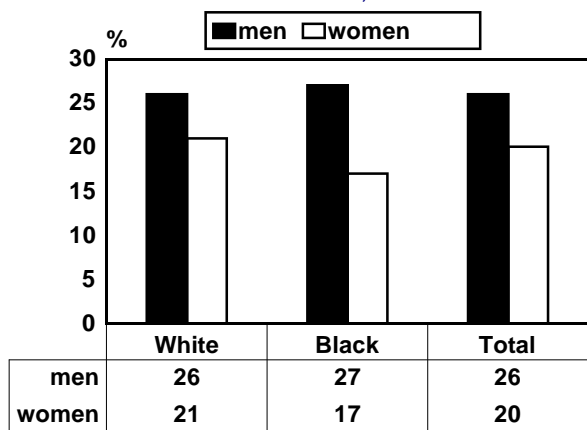


Figure 4:
Percent of current smokers, by sex
and age, 1993

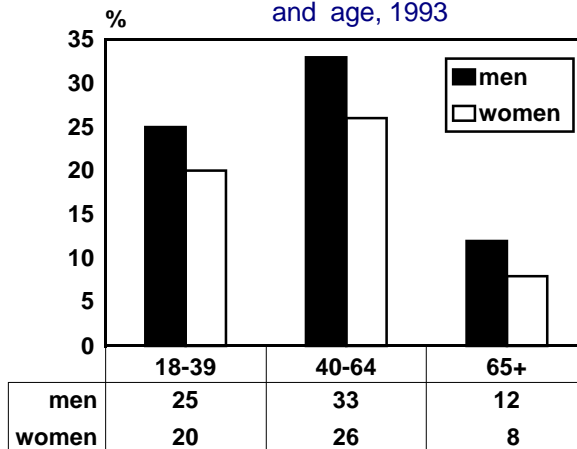


Figure 5:
Percent of current smokers, by sex
and education, 1993

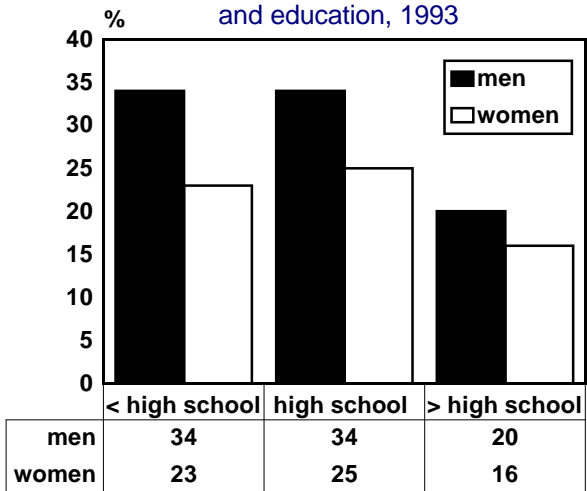
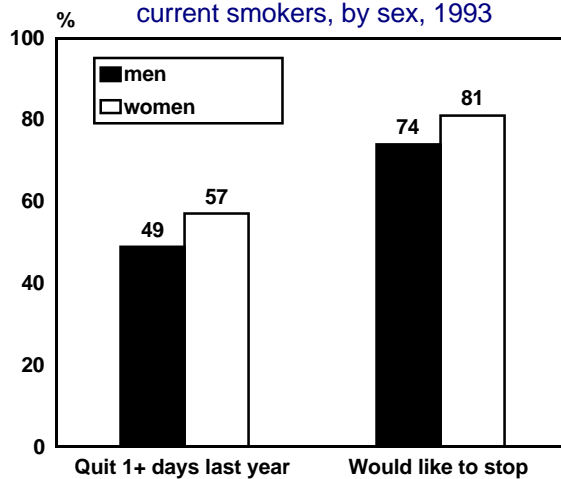


Figure 6:
Quit smoking indicators among
current smokers, by sex, 1993



ALCOHOL USE

Alcohol use is responsible for approximately 100,000 deaths in the United States annually and is estimated to contribute to 60-90% of cirrhosis deaths, 40-50% of motor vehicle deaths, 16-67% of home injuries, drownings, fire fatalities, and job injuries, and 3-5% of cancer deaths⁵.

- *Binge drinking* Had 5 or more drinks on an occasion in the past month
 - *Chronic drinking* Had 2 or more drinks per day (i.e., 60+ drinks in the past month)
 - *Drinking and driving* Drove after having too much to drink at least once in past month
-

Findings:

In the past decade:

- Alcohol use among Georgians has declined significantly (Fig. 1,3, and 5). By comparing 1984 and 1993 data, we see a 39% decrease in binge drinking, a 50% decrease in chronic drinking, and an 80% decrease in drinking and driving among adult Georgians.
- Binge drinking, chronic drinking, and drinking and driving have been higher each year among men than women. Differences in alcohol use between men and women, however, have been rapidly declining due to changes in drinking behavior by men.

In 1993:

- Binge drinking was reported by 11% of Georgians. Men were more likely than women to report binge drinking, regardless of race (Fig. 2).
- Binge drinking was more common among persons who were younger. Whereas one in five (22%) Georgians aged 18-24 reported binge drinking in the last month, only 1% of Georgians aged 65 and over did so.
- Chronic drinking was reported by 3% of Georgians. Men were more likely than women to be chronic drinkers, regardless of race (Fig. 4). Chronic drinking was most common among Georgians aged 18-24 (4%), but did not differ by race, income, or education.
- During the past month, 1% of Georgians reported driving after having too much to drink, and 3% reported that they had ridden with a person who had had too much to drink.

Figure 1:
Percent of Georgians reporting binge drinking,
by sex, 1984-1993

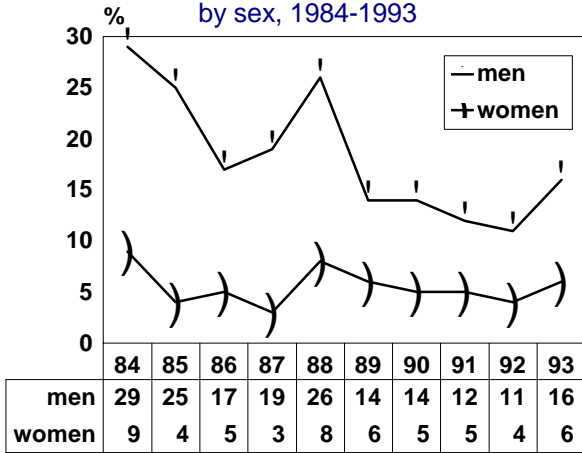


Figure 2:
Percent of binge drinkers,
by sex and race, 1993

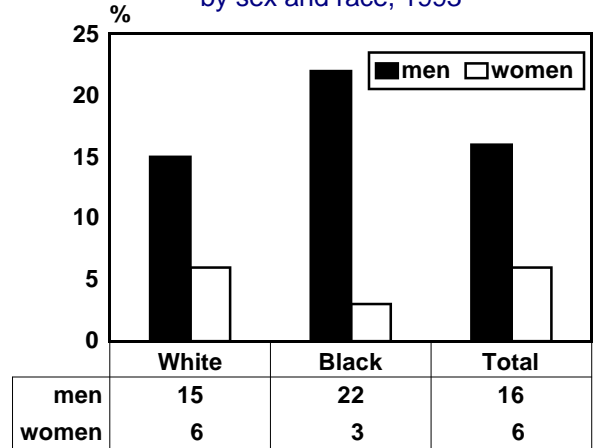


Figure 3:
Percent of Georgians reporting chronic drinking,
by sex, 1984-1993

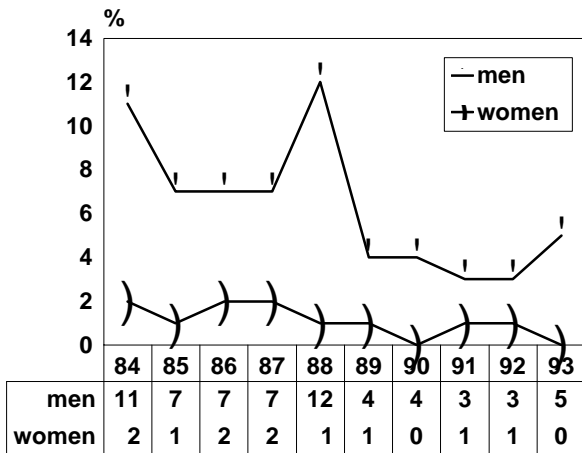


Figure 4:
Percent of chronic drinkers, by sex
and race, 1993

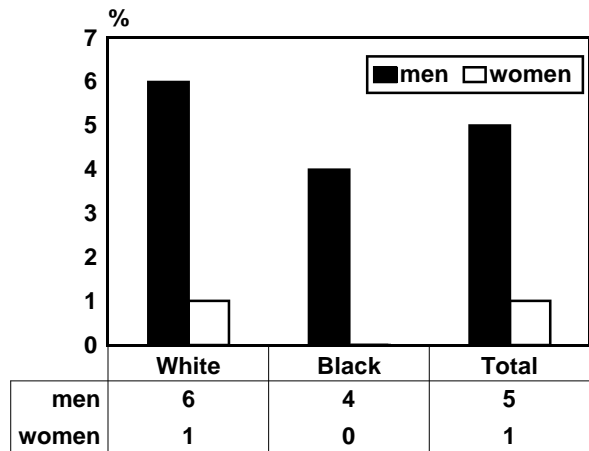


Figure 5:
Percent of Georgians reporting drinking and driving,
by sex, 1984-1993

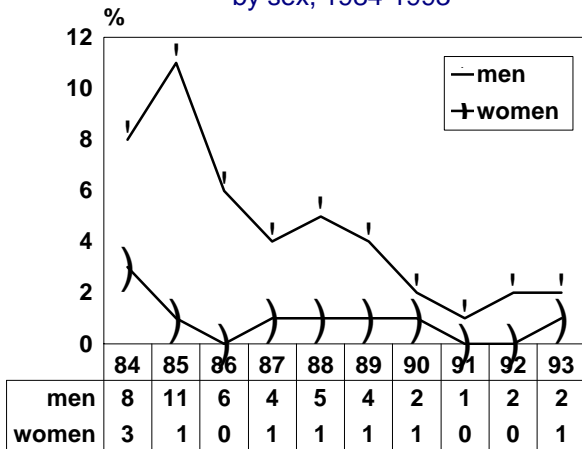
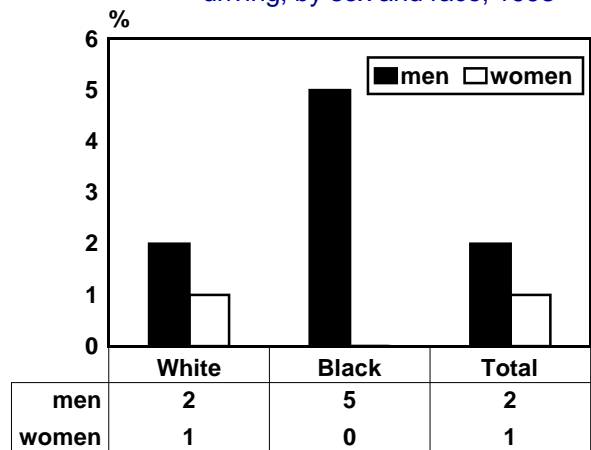


Figure 6:
Percent of Georgians reporting drinking and
driving, by sex and race, 1993



SEAT BELT USE

Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for about 25,000 deaths, or 1% of all deaths in the United States, in 1990. The use of seat belts can reduce the chance of death from a motor vehicle accident by 45-65% and of serious injury by 40-55%⁵.

- *Infrequent seat belt use* Used a seat belt sometimes, seldom, or never when in a car
-

Findings:

In the past decade:

- Public health efforts to increase seat belt use in Georgia have been largely successful (Fig. 1). Between 1984 and 1993 the percent of Georgians who use seat belts increased more than two-fold, rising from 34% to 79%.
- The use of seat belts has increased markedly among both men and women.

In 1993:

- Nearly 80% of Georgians reported that they always or almost always wear seat belts while only 9% said they seldom or never do (Fig. 2).
- Men were less likely to report seat belt use than women, regardless of race, age, or education. For both men and women, respectively, seat belt use was least likely to be reported by persons who were black (35% and 19%), persons aged 18-39 (29% and 18%), and by those with a high school education or less (Fig. 3-5).
- Approximately one-third (35%) of black males and one-half (44%) of males with less than a high school education reported infrequent use of seat belts (Fig. 3-5).
- Most Georgians reported that their children use seat belts and safety seats. Overall, 86% with a child aged 5-14 years reported that the child always or nearly always wore a seat belt (Figure 6). Similarly, 96% with a child aged 4 or less reported that the child always or nearly always used a car safety seat.

Figure 1:
Percent of adults in Georgia who wear seat belts infrequently when in a car, by sex, 1984-1993

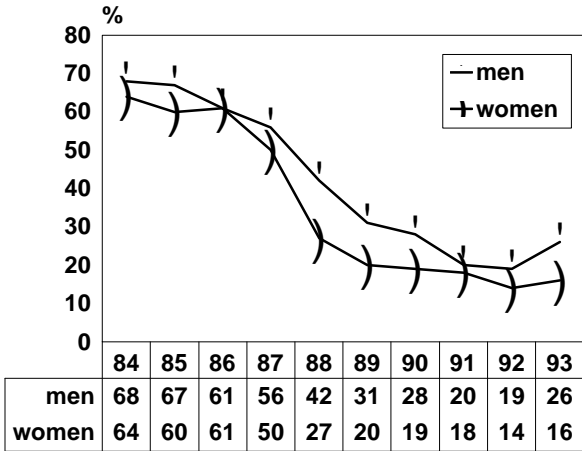


Figure 2:
Seat belt use among adult Georgians, 1993

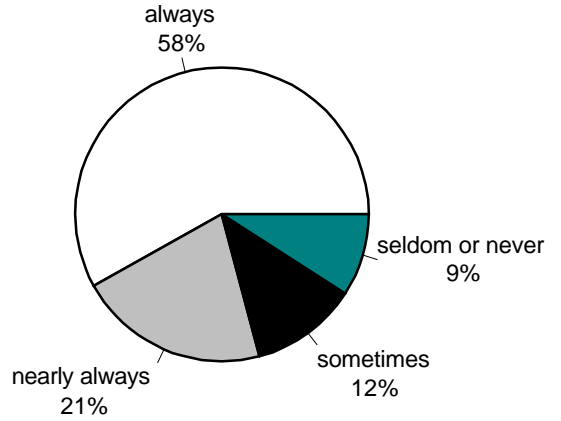


Figure 3:
Percent of persons who wear seat belts infrequently, by sex and race, 1993

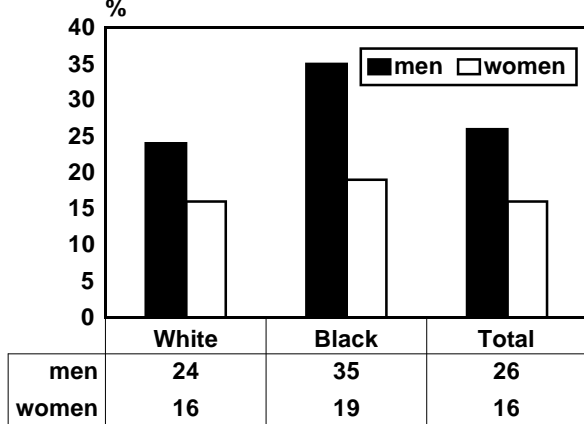


Figure 4:
Percent of persons who wear seat belts infrequently, by sex and age, 1993

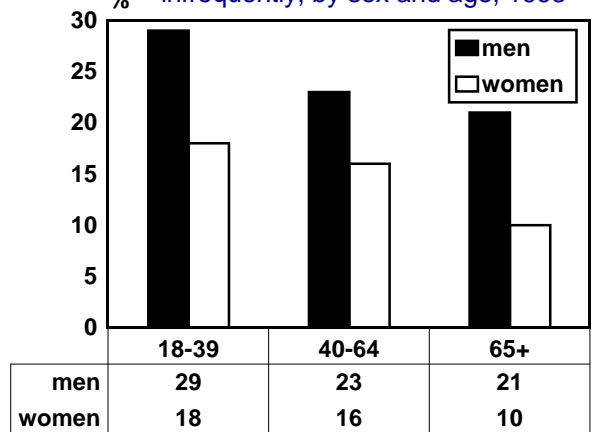


Figure 5:
Percent of persons who wear seat belts infrequently, by sex and education, 1993

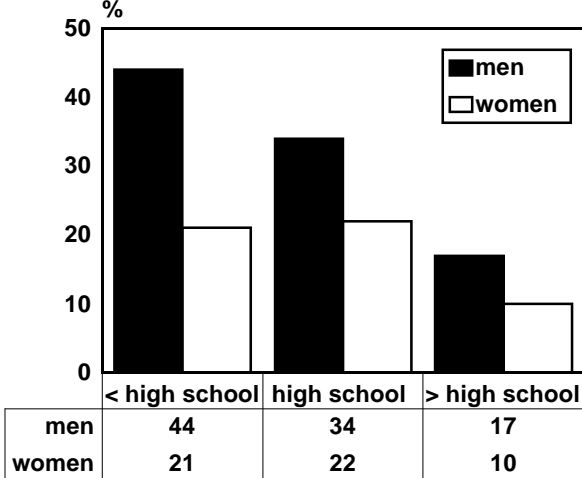
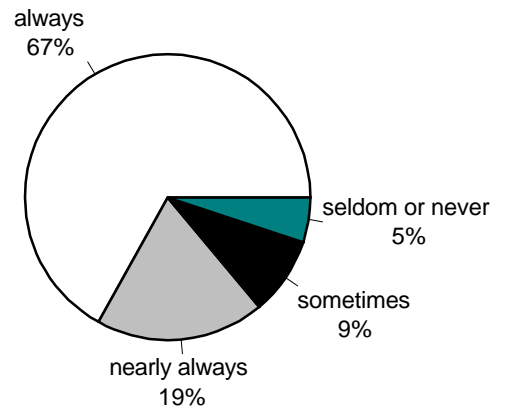


Figure 6:
Seat belt use by children aged 5-14, 1993



CHOLESTEROL SCREENING

Blood cholesterol screening is important for identifying persons at increased risk for cardiovascular disease. About 60 million Americans have high blood cholesterol requiring medical attention. The benefits of maintaining a low cholesterol level are well-documented. It has been estimated that each 1% reduction in blood cholesterol level equals a 2% reduction in risk for coronary heart disease⁸.

-
- *Cholesterol not checked* Never had blood cholesterol checked
 - *High cholesterol* Had been told by a health professional that blood cholesterol level was high
-

Findings:

In the past decade:

- Cholesterol screening has increased markedly in Georgia. Since 1987, the percent of Georgians who have had their cholesterol checked has risen from 53% to 68% -- a 28% increase.
- Cholesterol screening has increased for both sexes, but more rapidly for women (Fig. 1).

In 1993:

- About two-thirds (68%) of Georgians reported that their cholesterol had been checked.
- Approximately 70% of Georgians whose cholesterol had been screened were last checked during the previous year (Fig. 2).
- Men were generally less likely than women to have had their cholesterol checked, regardless of race, age, or education. For men and women, respectively, cholesterol screening was least likely to be reported by blacks (49% and 37%), persons aged 18-39 (46% and 38%), and persons with a high school education (45% and 35%) (Figs. 3-5).
- Although the risk of cardiovascular disease increases with age, 25% of persons aged 40-64 years and 11% of persons aged 65 and over had never had their cholesterol checked.
- Approximately one-fourth of men and women whose cholesterol had been checked (and 17% of all Georgians) had been told at least once that they had high cholesterol.

Figure 1:
Percent of Georgians who have never had their cholesterol checked, by sex, 1984-1993

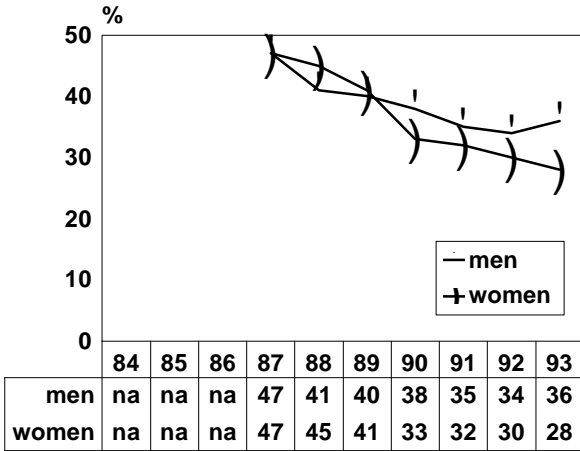


Figure 2:
Timing of most recent cholesterol screening among adult Georgians, 1993

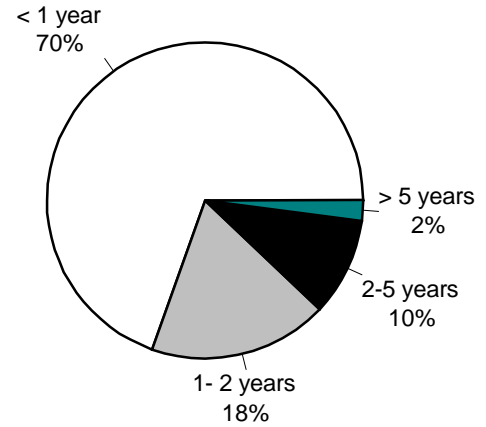


Figure 3:
Percent of Georgians whose cholesterol has never been checked, by sex and race, 1993

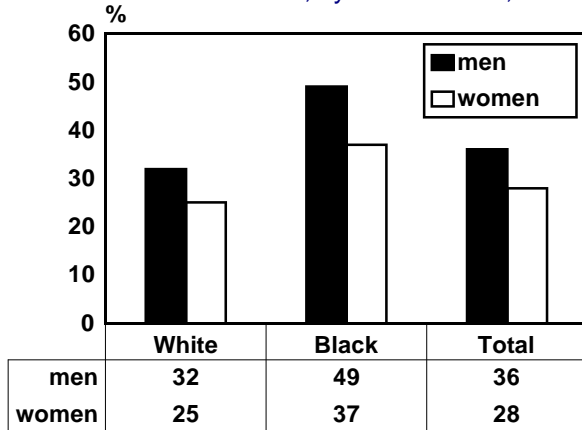


Figure 4:
Percent of Georgians whose cholesterol has never been checked, by sex and age, 1993

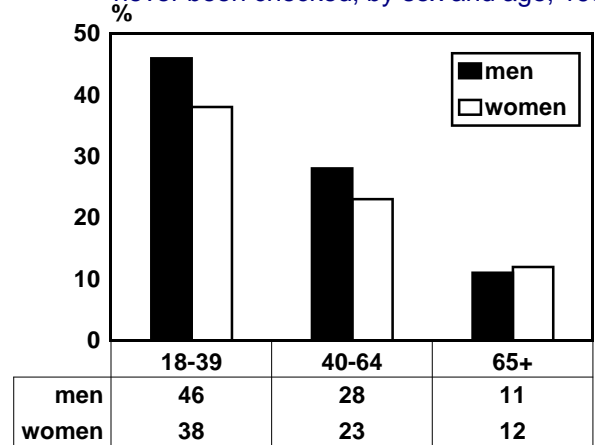


Figure 5:
Percent of Georgians whose cholesterol has never been checked, by sex and education, 1993

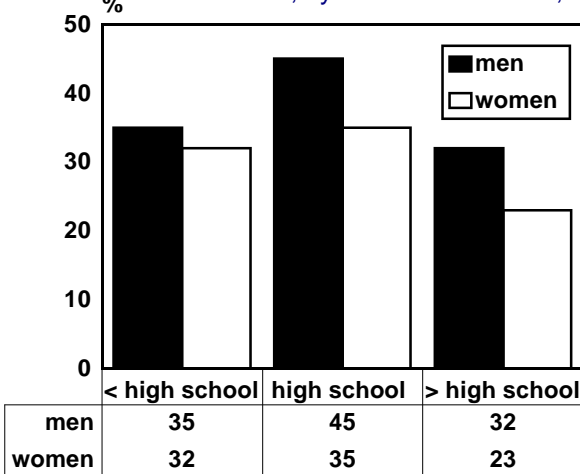
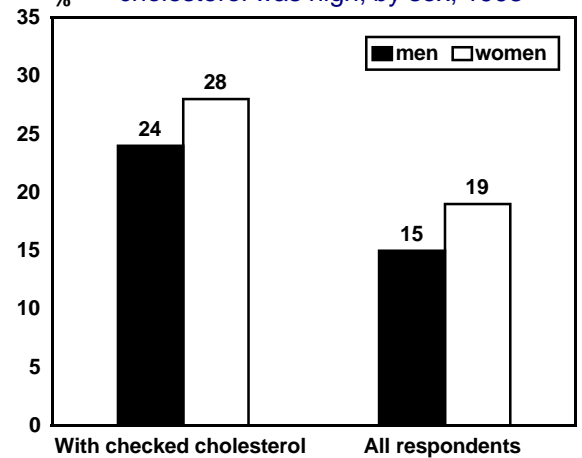


Figure 6:
Percent of Georgians ever told that their cholesterol was high, by sex, 1993



HYPERTENSION

Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases such as coronary heart disease, hypertensive disease, and stroke⁸. Long-term control of high blood pressure through medication and changes in dietary habits can help to reduce illness and death from these conditions.

-
- *Hypertension* Had ever been told by a health professional that their blood pressure was high
-

Findings:

In the past decade:

- The percent of Georgians who have ever been told they are hypertensive has ranged consistently between 17 and 22%.
- Hypertension has been consistently higher among women than men since the late 1980s, and has declined somewhat for men (Fig. 1).

In 1993:

- One in five (21%) Georgians reported that they had been told by a health professional that their blood pressure was high, 77% of whom had been told this on multiple occasions.
- Most (96%) Georgians have had their blood pressure checked within the previous two years (Fig. 2).
- Regardless of race, age, and education, women are equally or more likely than men to have been told that they had high blood pressure (Figs. 3-5).
- For women and men, respectively, high blood pressure was most likely to be reported by blacks (28% and 21%), persons aged 65 and over (48% and 45%), and persons with less than a high school education (45% and 32%) (Figs. 3-5).

Figure 1:

Percent of Georgians ever told that their blood pressure is high, by sex, 1984-1993

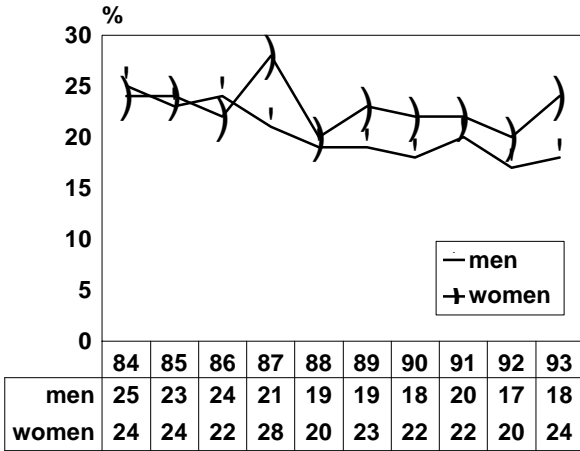


Figure 2:

Time since blood pressure was last taken by a health professional, 1993

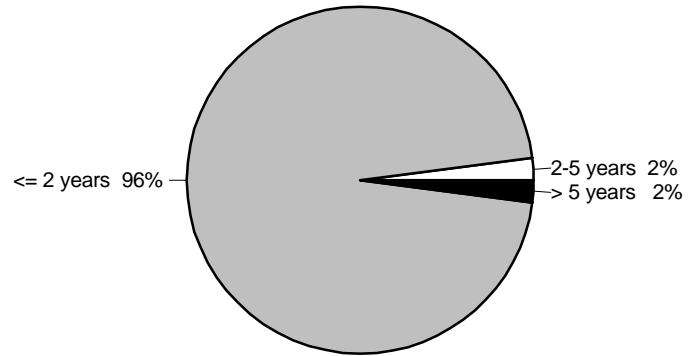


Figure 3:

Percent of Georgians who have ever been told that their blood pressure is high, by sex and race, 1993

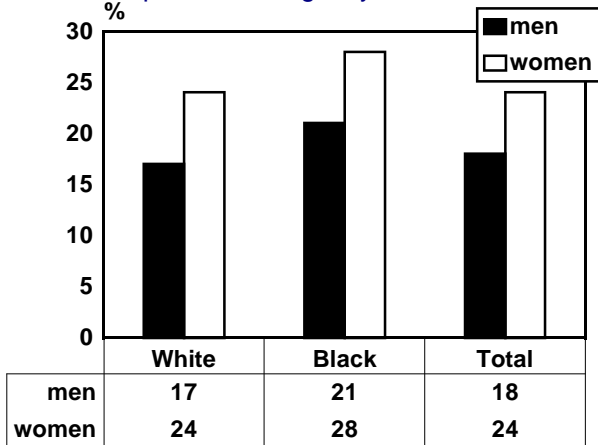


Figure 4:

Percent of Georgians who have ever been told their blood pressure is high, by sex and age, 1993

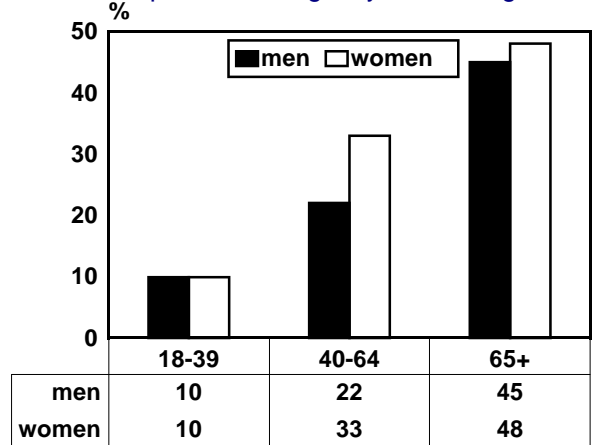
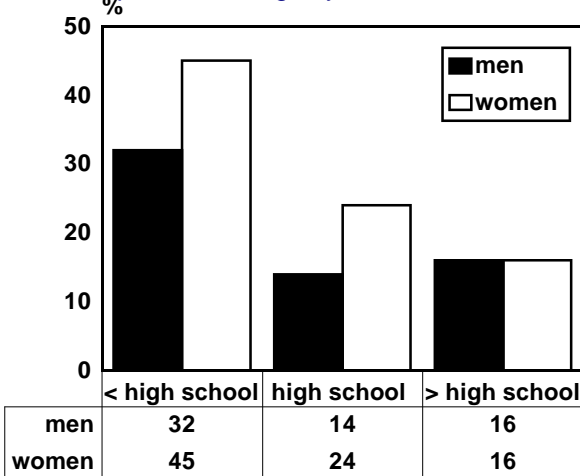


Figure 5:

Percent of Georgians who have ever been told their blood pressure is high by sex and education, 1993



OVERWEIGHT

Overweight is associated with high cholesterol levels, high blood pressure, diabetes, and coronary heart disease⁸. Overweight increases with age until about age 50 for men and age 70 for women before declining. Both increased physical activity and caloric control are important for achieving and maintaining a healthy body weight.

-
- *Overweight* Reported being at or above 120% of ideal weight. Ideal weight is defined as the mid-value of a medium frame person from the 1959 Metropolitan Life Insurance Corporation height-weight tables
-

Findings:

In the past decade:

- The percent of Georgians who are overweight has gradually increased. Between 1984 and 1993, the proportion of overweight Georgians rose from 19% to 29%, an increase of 53%.
- The percent of overweight adults has increased for both sexes, but more rapidly for women. In contrast to 1985-1987, when men were more likely to be overweight, in each year since 1988 women have been as likely or more likely to be overweight (Fig. 1).

In 1993:

- Three in ten (29%) Georgia adults had body weights equal to or exceeding 120% of their ideal weight.
- Overall, men were slightly less likely than women to be overweight, although the relationship between sex and overweight varied by race, age, and education. The largest differences in overweight between women and men were found respectively among blacks (44% vs. 31%), persons aged 65 and over (35% vs. 18%), and persons with less than a high school education (42% vs. 33%) (Figs. 2-4).
- For both men and women, overweight was more likely to be reported by persons who were black, aged 40-64, and who had less than a high school education (Figs. 2-4).
- Approximately one-fourth (23%) of men and one-third (37%) of women reported that they were trying to lose weight (Fig. 5). Of those trying to lose weight, 81% of men and 77% of women reported that they were eating fewer calories (Fig. 6).

Figure 1:
Percent of Georgians who were overweight ($\geq 120\%$ of their ideal weight), by sex, 1984-1993

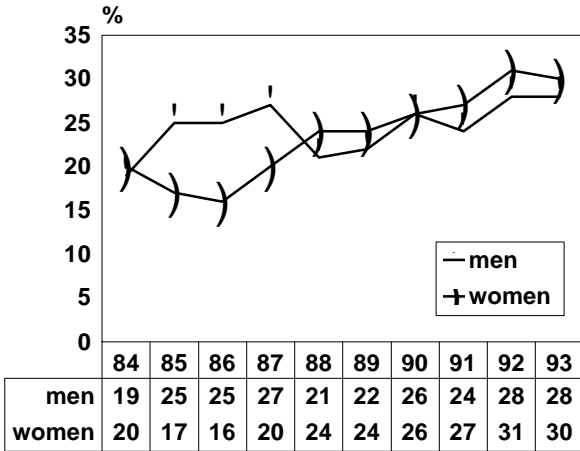


Figure 2
Percent of Georgians who were overweight ($\geq 120\%$ of their ideal weight), by sex and race, 1993

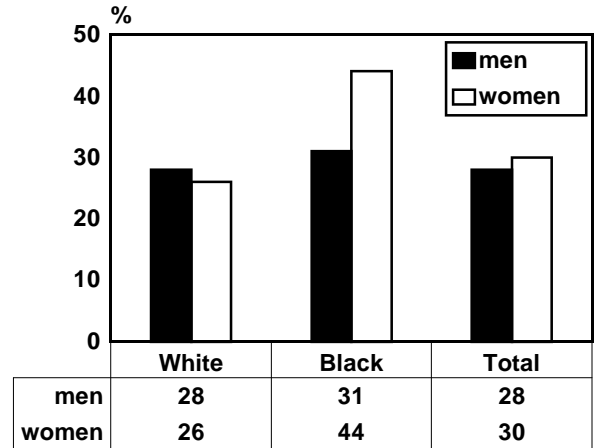


Figure 3:
Percent of Georgians who were overweight ($\geq 120\%$ of their ideal weight), by sex and age, 1993

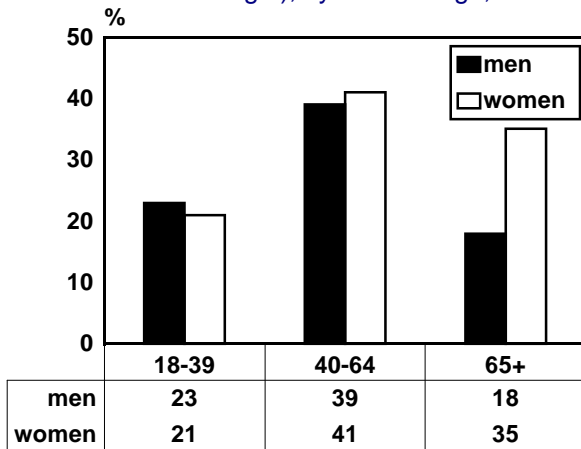


Figure 4:
Percent of Georgians who were overweight ($\geq 120\%$ of their ideal weight), by sex and education, 1993

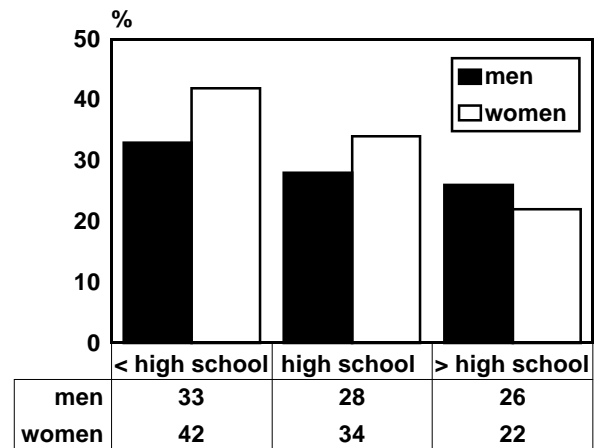


Figure 5:
Percent of Georgians who are trying to lose weight, by sex, 1992

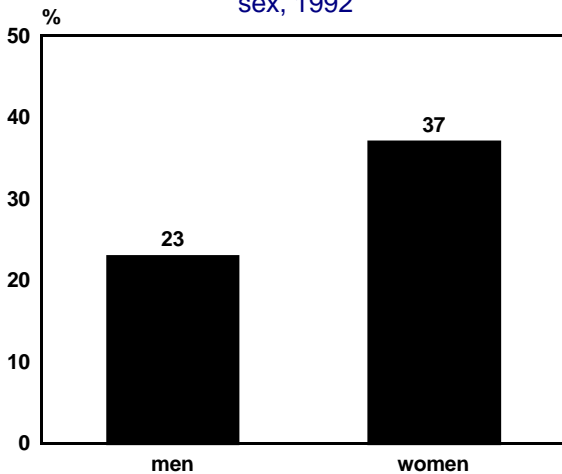
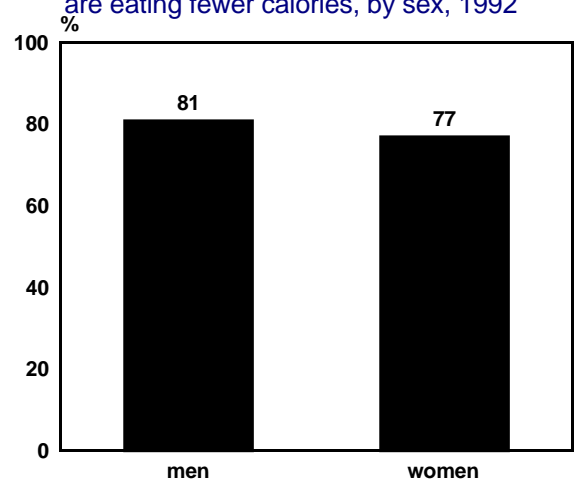


Figure 6:
Percent of Georgians trying to lose weight who are eating fewer calories, by sex, 1992



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical activity offers many health benefits, including the prevention and management of coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity, stroke, colon cancer, and mental health problems such as depression. Physical activities which increase muscular strength, endurance, and flexibility also serve to improve one's ability to perform daily living tasks⁸. Nevertheless, few Americans participate in physical activity on a regular basis.

- *No regular physical activity* Participated in no physical activity, or participated in a physical activity or pair of activities that were done less than 20 minutes, and/or fewer than three times per week during the past month
-

Findings:

In the past decade:

- Levels of regular physical activity among Georgians have not changed. Each year only about one-third of Georgians reported regular participation in physical activity.
- Physical activity has not varied substantially between men and women. For both sexes, only about one-third of adults report regular physical activity (Fig. 1).

In 1992:

- Only one-third of Georgia's adult population reported participating in regular physical activity.
- Only 9% of Georgians reported regular and vigorous physical activity (Fig. 2).
- Men were marginally less likely to participate in regular physical activity than women, regardless of race, age, and education. For both men and women, *physical inactivity* was slightly more likely to be reported by blacks, persons aged 65 and over, and persons with less than a high school education, although these differences were not large (Figs. 3-5).
- More than half of both men (56%) and women (59%) who were trying to lose weight reported that they had increased their physical activity level (Fig. 6).

Figure 1:
Percent of Georgians who do not engage in regular physical activity, by sex, 1984-1993

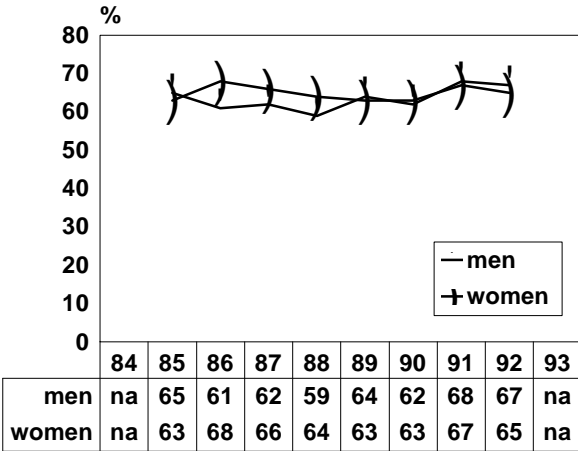


Figure 2:
Patterns of leisure-time physical activity among Georgians, 1992

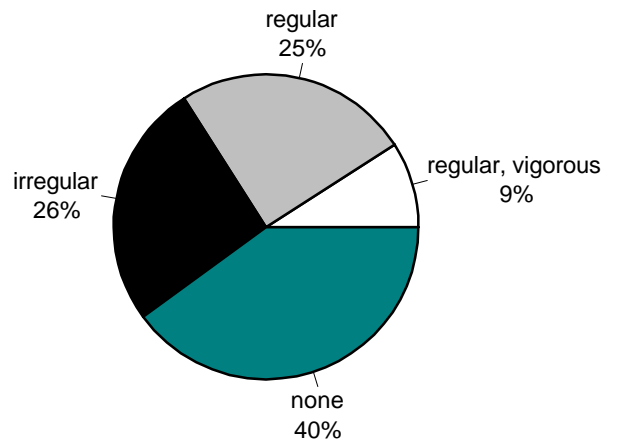


Figure 3:
Percent of Georgians who do not engage in regular physical activity, by sex and race, 1992

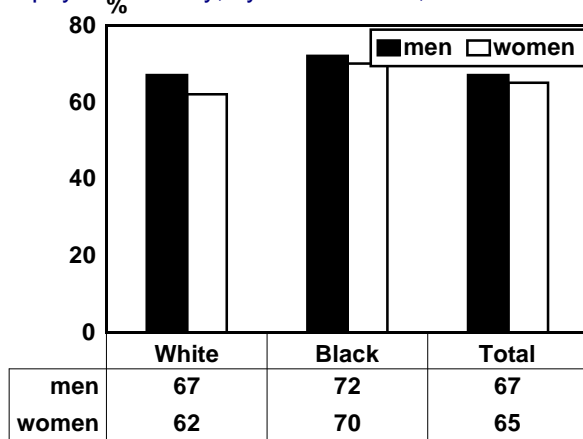


Figure 4:
Percent of Georgians who do not engage in regular physical activity, by sex and age, 1992

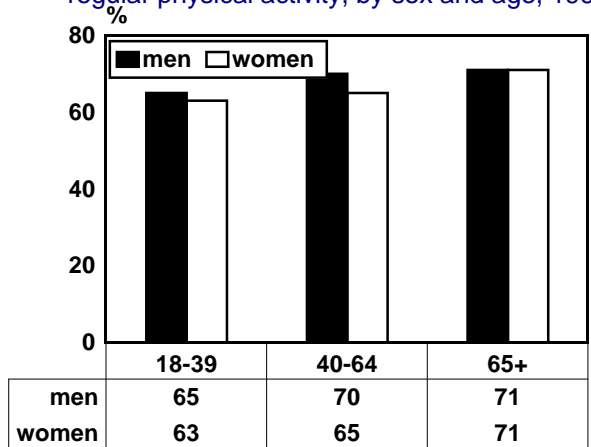


Figure 5:
Percent of Georgians who do not engage in regular physical activity, by sex and education, 1992

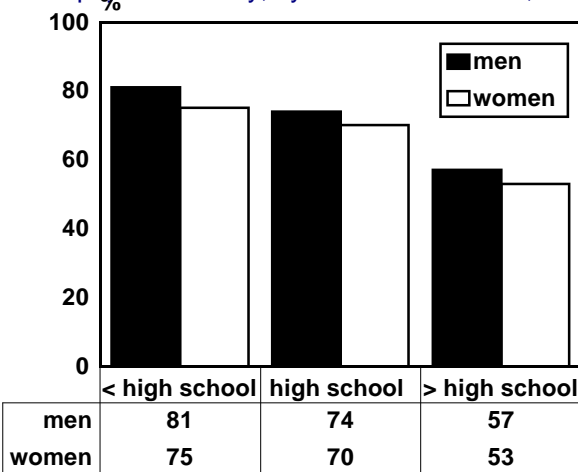
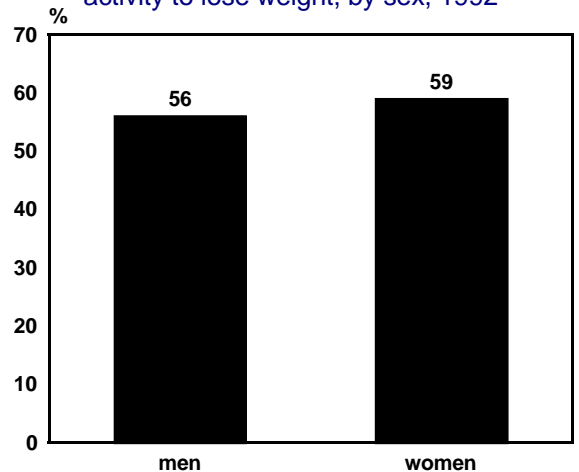


Figure 6:
Percent of Georgians who increased physical activity to lose weight, by sex, 1992



Technical notes

Methodology:

Operation: The Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (GA-BRFSS) is an ongoing population-based public health surveillance system that collects information through a telephone survey of a representative sample of the state's civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population. Similar surveillance systems are conducted in each state and in three U.S. territories as part of a cooperative agreement with the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Georgia BRFSS is operated by the Epidemiology and Prevention Branch of the Division of Public Health in Atlanta, GA. Interviews are conducted during a two-week period each month during both daytime and evening hours and are managed through a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. In 1993, approximately 186 adults were interviewed each month for a total of 2,232 respondents.

Sampling: The BRFSS uses a multistage-cluster sampling design, based on the Waksberg method¹⁰, to generate a random sample of Georgia telephone numbers. All Georgians over 17 years of age with residential telephone service are eligible respondents.

In the first stage of sampling, a set of telephone numbers is produced from among all ten digit telephone numbers in Georgia (i.e., three digit area code and seven digit telephone number). In the second stage, these telephone numbers are screened to determine if they reach a residence. If the number dialed is a non-working number, or reaches a business or other nonresidence, the number is deleted from the set. If the number dialed reaches a residence, the number is retained and becomes the basis for a 100 number set called a primary sampling unit (PSU). In the third stage, the PSU is constructed by generating an additional 99 randomly ordered numbers, each with the same first eight digits as the screened number. Phone numbers are then dialed in order from each PSU until three interviews have been completed for each PSU, all numbers in the PSU have been dialed, or the two-week interviewing period ends. From each eligible residential household selected, one adult aged 18 years or older living in the household is selected randomly for interview.

Weighting: To permit projections from the sample to the general population, data are weighted to account for unequal selection probabilities (e.g., households with more than one telephone number) and to adjust for non-coverage (e.g., households without telephones). In Georgia, 8% of households do not have a telephone in their home⁹. Weights are used to adjust the sample to represent Georgia's population based on the state's age-race-sex distribution of the 1990 census^{1,3}.

General notes:

Representativeness of the Georgia BRFSS: All percentages in this report have been weighted so that results are representative of Georgia's adult population aged 18 years and older.

Confidence intervals: The tables in this year's report contain 95% confidence intervals around each percentage. A confidence interval provides a measure of precision in a percentage; a narrow confidence interval means that we are more confident that a percent estimate is not affected by random sampling error. For example, in 1993, 23% of Georgians reported they were regular smokers (Table 2). The 95% confidence interval of (20.9 - 25.0) means that we are 95% sure that the percent of Georgians who report they smoke regularly is between 20.9% and 25.0%. Two percentages are said to be "statistically different" from one another only when their confidence intervals do not overlap.

Weighted percentages and confidence intervals were derived using procedures in SUDAAN⁶ and EPI INFO⁴ that account for the multi-stage sampling design of the BRFSS. *Epi Info Version 6 now contains a procedure ("CSAMPLE") that can easily be used for basic analyses of complex sample surveys, such as the BRFSS.*

Other statistical issues: All responses, including unknowns and refusals, were used to calculate weighted percentages, which have been rounded to the nearest percentage point. Estimates are reported for the overall sample and by levels of sex, race, age, income, and education. In analyses by race, "white" refers to "white, non-Hispanic," "black" refers to "black, non-Hispanic," and "total" refers to all respondents regardless of race. No accurate estimates were able to be made for Hispanic persons due to the small number of respondents. In cases where a percent was based on fewer than 50 respondents in a subgroup (e.g., cigarette smoking among black males aged 65 and over (Table 6)), the percent is marked with asterisks (**) to indicate a lack of precision in the estimate. Due to the small number of respondents in the BRFSS, we are unable to present reliable estimates of risk behaviors for counties or public health districts for a single year. We are currently evaluating the reliability of district-specific rates based on multiple years of data.

Response rate: Two response rates are calculated to measure the extent to which interviews are completed among telephone numbers selected for the sample. The Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) response rate², which reflects telephone sampling efficiency and the degree of cooperation among the eligibles contacted, was 63% for the 1993 survey (n=2,232). The upper bound response rate, which reflects only the degree of cooperation among eligibles contacted and is not affected by telephone sampling efficiency, was 73%.

Sample size: The number of respondents in the Georgia BRFSS has increased each year since its inception in 1984, when a total of 560 respondents participated in the survey. Sample sizes in subsequent years have numbered 838 (1985), 1,158 (1986), 1,345 (1987), 1,513 (1988), 1,608 (1989), 1,624 (1990), 1,803 (1991), 1,964 (1992), and 2,232 (1993).

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Appendix A: Summary Tables

Not Available

Appendix B: 1993 BRFSS Results

Table 4: Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1993

Risk factor	TOTAL	MALES			FEMALES		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Current smoking	23 (20.9 - 25.0)	26 (22.7 - 29.2)	27 (19.1 - 35.2)	26 (23.1 - 29.4)	21 (18.1 - 24.1)	17 (12.2 - 22.1)	20 (17.5 - 22.4)
Binge drinking	11 (8.9 - 12.3)	15 (11.6 - 17.4)	22 (13.3 - 29.7)	16 (13.4 - 19.1)	6 (4.0 - 8.8)	3 (0.8 - 5.6)	6 (3.6 - 7.3)
Chronic drinking	3 (1.9 - 3.4)	6 (3.6 - 7.3)	4 (1.0 - 7.4)	5 (3.5 - 6.7)	1 (0.0 - 1.1)	0 (0.0 - 0.6)	0 (0.0 - 0.8)
Drinking and driving	1 (0.9 - 2.1)	2 (0.8 - 2.9)	5 (0.9 - 8.5)	2 (1.3 - 3.6)	1 (0.1 - 1.1)	0 (0.0 - 1.1)	1 * (0.2 - 0.9)
Infrequent seat belt use	21 (18.9 - 23.0)	24 (20.6 - 27.1)	35 (25.7 - 44.1)	26 (22.8 - 29.4)	16 (12.7 - 18.3)	19 (14.1 - 24.2)	16 (13.9 - 18.6)
Cholesterol never checked	32 (29.6 - 34.3)	32 (28.4 - 36.0)	49 (40.2 - 58.7)	36 (32.3 - 39.7)	25 (21.4 - 28.3)	37 (30.4 - 43.1)	28 (25.2 - 31.4)
Hypertension	21 (19.5 - 23.3)	17 (14.3 - 19.8)	21 (13.5 - 28.3)	18 (15.3 - 20.7)	24 (21.1 - 27.1)	28 (22.1 - 34.4)	24 (21.7 - 27.2)
Overweight	29 (26.8 - 31.1)	28 (24.1 - 30.9)	31 (22.8 - 39.4)	28 (24.6 - 31.1)	26 (22.7 - 28.9)	44 (38.1 - 50.7)	30 (27.2 - 32.9)

** Cell size < 50

Table 5: Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by selected demographic characteristics, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1993

Risk Behavior	Cigarette smoking	Binge drinking	Chronic drinking	Drinking and driving	Infrequent seat belt use	Cholesterol never checked	Hypertension	Overweight
Total population	23 (20.9 - 25.0)	11 (8.9 - 12.3)	3 (1.9 - 3.5)	1 (0.9 - 2.1)	21 (18.9 - 23.0)	32 (29.6 - 34.3)	21 (19.5 - 23.3)	29 (26.8 - 31.1)
Sex								
male	26 (23.1 - 29.4)	16 (13.4 - 19.1)	5 (3.5 - 6.7)	2 (1.3 - 3.6)	26 (22.8 - 29.4)	36 (32.3 - 39.7)	18 (15.3 - 20.7)	28 (24.6 - 31.1)
female	20 (17.5 - 22.4)	5 (3.6 - 7.3)	0 (0.0 - 0.8)	1 (0.2 - 0.9)	16 (13.9 - 18.6)	28 (25.2 - 31.4)	24 (21.7 - 27.2)	30 (27.2 - 32.9)
Race								
white	23 (21.2 - 25.7)	10 (8.4 - 12.3)	3 (2.0 - 3.9)	1 (0.7 - 1.8)	20 (17.5 - 21.7)	28 (25.9 - 40.0)	21 (18.6 - 22.7)	27 (24.3 - 29.0)
black	22 (17.1 - 26.2)	11 (7.3 - 15.4)	2 (0.6 - 3.4)	2 (0.6 - 4.2)	26 (20.8 - 31.5)	42 (36.9 - 47.9)	25 (20.2 - 29.8)	38 (33.5 - 43.5)
Age								
18-24	15 (9.2 - 21.1)	22 (14.8 - 29.2)	4 (1.0 - 6.9)	2 (0.1 - 3.7)	33 (25.3 - 40.8)	51 (41.9 - 59.3)	7 (3.1 - 11.4)	14 (8.0 - 19.2)
25-34	26 (21.6 - 30.2)	15 (11.2 - 18.0)	3 (1.2 - 4.5)	3 (0.9 - 4.6)	21 (17.0 - 24.6)	42 (36.9 - 46.2)	10 (6.9 - 12.4)	25 (20.6 - 28.7)
35-44	26 (22.2 - 29.6)	9 (6.3 - 11.7)	4 (2.3 - 6.2)	1 (0.2 - 2.1)	18 (14.5 - 21.2)	29 (25.2 - 33.1)	17 (13.7 - 20.7)	30 (25.4 - 33.9)
45-54	30 (24.9 - 35.3)	8 (5.1 - 11.5)	2 (0.4 - 3.2)	1 (0.1 - 1.9)	22 (17.5 - 27.3)	28 (22.5 - 32.7)	29 (23.2 - 34.0)	42 (36.9 - 47.9)
55-64	29 (21.2 - 36.2)	4 (0.1 - 8.6)	1 (0.0 - 1.7)	0 (0.0 - 0.7)	18 (12.3 - 23.2)	23 (15.8 - 30.2)	33 (26.5 - 39.7)	41 (33.6 - 49.3)
65 +	10 (6.4 - 12.5)	1 (0.0 - 2.9)	1 (0.0 - 2.2)	1 (0.0 - 2.0)	14 (10.2 - 17.9)	11 (7.9 - 15.0)	47 (41.6 - 52.2)	28 (23.5 - 32.9)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell

** Cell size < 50

Table 6: Percentage of respondents who reported current regular cigarette smoking (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1993

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	23 (20.9 - 25.0)	26 (22.7 - 29.2)	27 (19.1 - 35.2)	26 (23.1 - 29.4)	21 (18.1 - 24.1)	17 (12.2 - 22.1)	20 (17.5 - 22.4)
Age							
18-39	22 (19.6 - 25.3)	28 (23.4 - 33.2)	15 (7.5 - 22.9)	25 (20.7 - 29.2)	22 (17.5 - 27.2)	14 (7.8 - 21.1)	20 (16.0 - 23.7)
40-64	29 (25.4 - 32.8)	27 (21.6 - 32.4)	57 (40.3 - 72.8)	33 (26.8 - 38.7)	26 (21.1 - 30.8)	25 (15.8 - 35.2)	26 (21.7 - 30.1)
65+	9 (6.4 - 12.5)	11 (5.4 - 17.1)	13** (0.0 - 30.4)	12 (5.9 - 17.4)	8 (4.3 - 11.8)	9 (0.4 - 18.0)	8 (4.7 - 11.5)
Income							
< \$20,000	26 (21.6 - 29.8)	32 (24.0 - 40.0)	28 (13.0 - 42.9)	31 (23.3 - 38.2)	29 (22.0 - 35.4)	14 (7.4 - 19.8)	23 (18.1 - 27.6)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	26 (22.3 - 30.0)	29 (22.4 - 35.2)	25** (10.2 - 39.1)	28 (22.3 - 34.3)	24 (18.2 - 30.4)	26 (14.7 - 37.6)	24 (19.1 - 29.3)
> \$35,000	19 (15.7 - 21.6)	21 (16.4 - 25.6)	24 (9.9 - 38.0)	21 (17.0 - 25.7)	15 (10.9 - 19.1)	16** (4.2 - 28.6)	15 (11.4 - 19.3)
Education							
< high school	28 (22.5 - 32.9)	38 (28.0 - 47.1)	28** (6.6 - 48.8)	34 (24.7 - 43.8)	26 (19.3 - 32.8)	17 (7.1 - 27.1)	23 (17.7 - 29.0)
high school graduate	29 (24.9 - 32.9)	32 (25.1 - 38.3)	42** (22.2 - 61.1)	34 (27.5 - 40.5)	29 (23.3 - 35.5)	16 (8.1 - 23.8)	25 (19.7 - 29.5)
> high school	18 (15.5 - 20.5)	20 (16.2 - 23.9)	21 (12.1 - 30.8)	20 (16.6 - 23.8)	15 (10.9 - 18.3)	18 (10.6 - 26.2)	16 (12.3 - 18.9)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

**Table 7: Quit smoking indicators among current smokers, by selected sociodemographic characteristics
Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1993**

	<i>Quit smoking 1 or more days in last year</i>		<i>Would like to stop smoking</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>(95% C.I.)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>(95% C.I.)</i>
Total	52	(47.3 - 57.5)	77	(72.9 - 81.1)
Sex				
male	49	(41.8 - 55.8)	74	(67.8 - 79.2)
female	57	(49.6 - 63.6)	81	(74.9 - 87.1)
Race				
white	51	(45.9 - 56.7)	77	(71.8 - 81.4)
black	55	(42.9 - 66.3)	78	(69.3 - 86.7)
Age				
18-39	56	(48.4 - 62.6)	79	(72.9 - 85.3)
40-64	48	(41.1 - 55.9)	76	(70.2 - 81.6)
65+	52	(35.8 - 68.6)	65	(48.1 - 81.5)
Income				
< \$20,000	52	(42.6 - 61.0)	79	(71.2 - 86.6)
\$20,000-34,999	52	(43.7 - 60.3)	76	(69.3 - 83.5)
\$35,000 +	52	(43.4 - 60.8)	78	(70.4 - 85.8)
Education				
< high school	48	(36.8 - 58.6)	79	(71.2 - 86.2)
high school	56	(48.1 - 64.3)	78	(71.6 - 85.0)
> high school	52	(43.9 - 59.1)	75	(67.8 - 81.8)

Table 8: Percentage of respondents who reported wearing seat belts infrequently when in a car, (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1993

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	21 (18.9 - 23.0)	24 (20.6 - 27.1)	35 (25.7 - 44.1)	26 (22.8 - 29.4)	16 (12.7 - 18.3)	19 (14.1 - 24.2)	16 (13.9 - 18.6)
Age							
18-39	24 (20.7 - 27.0)	28 (23.1 - 33.0)	35 (22.6 - 47.3)	29 (24.6 - 34.3)	19 (13.9 - 24.0)	18 (10.6 - 25.0)	18 (14.2 - 22.0)
40-64	19 (16.3 - 22.3)	20 (15.5 - 25.2)	35 (21.0 - 49.0)	23 (18.1 - 27.5)	14 (9.9 - 17.7)	24 (14.1 - 33.2)	16 (12.5 - 20.0)
65+	14 (10.2 - 17.9)	17 (9.6 - 23.7)	36** (11.6 - 59.6)	21 (12.9 - 28.6)	10 (5.9 - 14.9)	9 (1.6 - 16.8)	10 (6.2 - 13.6)
Income							
< \$20,000	28 (24.0 - 31.8)	30 (22.5 - 38.4)	42 (27.7 - 57.0)	34 (27.3 - 41.2)	25 (18.4 - 31.1)	23 (15.5 - 29.6)	24 (19.6 - 28.9)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	23 (18.9 - 27.0)	28 (21.4 - 34.4)	28** (10.5 - 46.4)	28 (21.5 - 34.7)	18 (12.3 - 23.5)	23 (12.1 - 33.8)	18 (13.5 - 23.0)
> \$35,000	13 (10.5 - 16.1)	18 (13.6 - 22.7)	25 (11.5 - 38.6)	19 (14.6 - 23.3)	7 (3.8 - 9.9)	5** (0.0 - 11.9)	6 (3.7 - 9.1)
Education							
< high school	30 (25.2 - 35.2)	45 (34.8 - 55.1)	43** (22.4 - 63.9)	44 (34.0 - 53.0)	23 (16.4 - 29.7)	17 (8.0 - 26.1)	21 (15.9 - 26.5)
high school graduate	28 (23.7 - 31.7)	31 (24.0 - 37.7)	48** (30.2 - 66.4)	34 (27.7 - 40.7)	22 (15.7 - 28.3)	25 (15.3 - 35.6)	22 (17.1 - 27.5)
> high school	14 (11.5 - 16.4)	15 (11.3 - 18.6)	27 (15.0 - 38.5)	17 (13.5 - 21.2)	9 (6.2 - 12.2)	15 (8.2 - 22.5)	10 (7.6 - 13.1)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 9: Percentage of respondents who reported never having had their blood cholesterol checked (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1993

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	32 (29.6 - 34.3)	32 (28.4 - 36.0)	49 (40.2 - 58.7)	36 (32.3 - 39.7)	25 (21.4 - 28.3)	37 (30.4 - 43.1)	28 (25.2 - 31.4)
Age							
18-39	42 (38.3 - 45.7)	45 (39.3 - 50.8)	53 (40.7 - 64.9)	46 (41.0 - 51.6)	33 (26.9 - 38.7)	48 (38.3 - 58.0)	38 (32.6 - 42.7)
40-64	25 (22.0 - 28.9)	22 (16.9 - 27.3)	50 (32.7 - 66.7)	28 (22.0 - 33.3)	22 (17.0 - 26.7)	29 (19.1 - 38.9)	23 (19.2 - 27.8)
65+	11 (7.9 - 15.0)	5 (1.6 - 9.3)	31** (4.3 - 57.9)	11 (4.1 - 17.7)	11 (6.3 - 15.2)	17 (6.7 - 27.5)	12 (7.8 - 15.9)
Income							
< \$20,000	37 (32.4 - 41.5)	37 (28.2 - 45.0)	53 (37.0 - 68.4)	43 (35.4 - 51.2)	28 (20.7 - 34.3)	42 (33.7 - 51.2)	33 (27.9 - 38.8)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	35 (30.3 - 39.4)	35 (27.8 - 41.9)	52** (33.9 - 70.2)	39 (31.8 - 46.3)	30 (23.5 - 35.9)	34 (22.3 - 44.9)	31 (25.4 - 36.5)
> \$35,000	26 (22.5 - 29.6)	28 (22.1 - 33.0)	44 (28.6 - 59.0)	30 (24.4 - 34.8)	20 (15.1 - 25.6)	22** (9.7 - 34.4)	22 (16.8 - 26.7)
Education							
< high school	33 (27.5 - 38.4)	27 (18.5 - 35.8)	51** (28.7 - 73.2)	35 (25.5 - 44.3)	29 (21.0 - 36.0)	37 (23.8 - 49.4)	32 (24.9 - 38.5)
high school graduate	39 (35.3 - 43.7)	43 (35.5 - 49.6)	57** (38.2 - 75.8)	45 (38.0 - 51.0)	30 (23.6 - 36.4)	48 (37.1 - 59.8)	35 (29.6 - 40.9)
> high school	27 (24.0 - 30.4)	28 (22.8 - 32.6)	45 (32.9 - 57.1)	32 (26.8 - 36.5)	21 (15.8 - 25.4)	27 (18.3 - 34.8)	23 (18.4 - 26.7)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50.

Table 10: Percentage of respondents who reported ever being told by a health professional that their blood pressure was high (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1993

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	21 (19.5 - 23.3)	17 (14.3 - 19.8)	21 (13.5 - 28.3)	18 (15.3 - 20.7)	24 (21.1 - 27.1)	28 (22.2 - 34.4)	24 (21.7 - 27.2)
Age							
18-39	10 (7.8 - 12.0)	9 (5.9 - 12.1)	11 (4.0 - 18.4)	10 (6.6 - 12.6)	9 (6.3 - 12.0)	15 (7.1 - 21.9)	10 (7.3 - 13.0)
40-64	28 (24.3 - 31.2)	21 (16.1 - 26.1)	25 (11.9 - 37.9)	22 (17.4 - 27.0)	31 (25.1 - 36.2)	40 (28.4 - 51.5)	33 (27.7 - 37.7)
65+	47 (41.6 - 52.2)	40 (30.3 - 49.2)	64** (37.5 - 91.4)	45 (35.4 - 54.3)	49 (41.5 - 56.3)	49 (34.1 - 64.6)	48 (41.7 - 54.7)
Income							
< \$20,000	31 (26.8 - 34.8)	23 (16.4 - 29.8)	31 (16.5 - 44.9)	25 (18.4 - 31.6)	33 (27.3 - 39.6)	37 (27.7 - 45.6)	34 (29.0 - 39.2)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	18 (14.2 - 21.2)	18 (12.1 - 22.9)	10** (0.0 - 20.9)	15 (10.4 - 20.2)	20 (14.2 - 25.3)	23 (11.5 - 34.2)	20 (15.0 - 24.8)
> \$35,000	17 (13.7 - 19.5)	14 (10.4 - 18.0)	21 (7.9 - 33.4)	16 (12.0 - 20.0)	19 (13.8 - 23.3)	14** (3.3 - 25.6)	17 (13.1 - 21.5)
Education							
< high school	40 (34.5 - 45.7)	31 (21.9 - 40.1)	36** (16.0 - 56.7)	32 (23.4 - 41.1)	45 (36.8 - 52.9)	48 (34.2 - 62.5)	45 (38.1 - 52.7)
high school graduate	19 (15.9 - 22.5)	13 (8.4 - 17.5)	18 (5.8 - 30.9)	14 (9.3 - 17.9)	24 (18.1 - 29.3)	27 (17.6 - 36.4)	24 (19.2 - 28.6)
> high school	16 (13.6 - 18.3)	16 (12.3 - 19.5)	15 (6.2 - 23.6)	16 (12.6 - 19.4)	17 (13.3 - 20.8)	13 (5.7 - 21.0)	16 (12.6 - 19.2)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 11: Percentage of respondents who were classified as overweight (at or above 120% of their ideal weight) (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1993

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	29 (26.8 - 31.1)	28 (24.1 - 30.9)	31 (22.8 - 39.4)	28 (24.6 - 31.1)	26 (22.7 - 28.9)	44 (38.1 - 50.7)	30 (27.2 - 32.9)
Age							
18-39	22 (19.0 - 24.8)	23 (18.2 - 27.7)	25 (15.2 - 34.5)	23 (18.9 - 27.6)	15 (11.4 - 19.2)	35 (26.6 - 44.2)	21 (16.8 - 24.3)
40-64	40 (36.2 - 43.8)	38 (31.7 - 43.8)	46 (29.6 - 63.2)	39 (32.7 - 44.3)	36 (30.2 - 41.6)	60 (49.0 - 70.6)	41 (36.2 - 46.4)
65+	28 (23.5 - 32.9)	17 (9.9 - 24.4)	22** (1.2 - 43.3)	18 (11.0 - 25.2)	32 (25.3 - 39.2)	47 (31.7 - 61.7)	35 (28.2 - 40.8)
Income							
< \$20,000	35 (30.4 - 38.6)	23 (16.3 - 30.0)	32 (16.8 - 46.4)	26 (19.5 - 32.6)	33 (26.9 - 39.3)	50 (41.0 - 58.3)	39 (34.2 - 44.6)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	29 (25.3 - 33.3)	31 (24.0 - 37.6)	19** (8.4 - 29.6)	27 (21.6 - 33.0)	27 (20.8 - 33.0)	49 (36.6 - 61.3)	31 (25.5 - 36.7)
> \$35,000	26 (22.8 - 29.6)	29 (23.6 - 33.8)	37 (21.3 - 53.1)	30 (24.7 - 34.5)	21 (15.7 - 25.3)	35** (21.5 - 49.5)	22 (17.6 - 26.6)
Education							
< high school	39 (32.9 - 44.3)	32 (22.1 - 41.2)	40** (17.8 - 61.8)	33 (23.7 - 43.1)	39 (31.1 - 46.5)	47 (34.0 - 60.3)	42 (35.3 - 48.9)
high school graduate	31 (27.5 - 35.1)	30 (23.2 - 36.1)	24** (9.7 - 38.2)	28 (22.5 - 34.1)	29 (22.7 - 34.9)	50 (39.0 - 60.3)	34 (28.5 - 39.2)
> high school	24 (21.6 - 27.1)	25 (21.1 - 29.8)	31 (20.4 - 42.1)	26 (22.1 - 30.3)	20 (15.8 - 23.4)	38 (27.8 - 47.2)	22 (18.9 - 26.1)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 12: Results from other 1993 BRFSS question modules
(weighted percentages)

1993 MODULES

Health Status

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

<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
22.8	37.5	26.0	10.1	3.5	<0.1	_____

2. For how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

Note: Responses grouped into 10 day intervals

<u>1-10 days</u>	<u>11-20 days</u>	<u>21+ days</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
19.9	3.4	5.3	70.5	0.9	_____

3. For how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

Note: Responses grouped into 10 day intervals

<u>1-10 days</u>	<u>11-20 days</u>	<u>21+ days</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
23.1	4.3	4.0	67.3	1.1	0.1

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?

Note: Responses grouped into 10 day intervals

<u>1-10 days</u>	<u>11-20 days</u>	<u>21+ days</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
13.2	2.4	2.4	81.2	0.6	_____

Health Care Access

1. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, pre-paid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
86.7	13.2	0.1	_____

Appendix C: 1992 BRFSS Results

Table 13: Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1992

Risk factor	TOTAL	MALES			FEMALES		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Cigarette smoking	19 (17.1 - 21.0)	24 (20.2 - 27.6)	24 (20.2 - 27.6)	22 (19.1 - 25.3)	18 (14.9 - 20.7)	13 (8.4 - 17.4)	16 (13.8 - 18.6)
Binge drinking	7 (5.9 - 8.7)	15 (11.6 - 17.4)	21 (13.2 - 29.7)	11 (8.8 - 13.2)	6 (4.0 - 8.9)	3 (0.8 - 5.6)	4 (2.5 - 5.5)
Chronic drinking	2 (1.1 - 2.5)	5 (3.6 - 7.3)	4 (1.0 - 7.4)	3 (1.8 - 4.7)	0 (0.0 - 1.0)	0 (0.0 - 0.6)	1 (0.0 - 1.0)
Drinking and driving	1 (0.4 - 1.3)	2 (0.8 - 2.9)	5 (0.9 - 8.5)	2 (0.7 - 2.4)	0 (0.1 - 1.1)	0 (0.0 - 1.1)	0 (0.0 - 0.4)
Infrequent seat belt use	16 (14.4 - 18.3)	17 (13.5 - 19.7)	17 (13.5 - 19.7)	19 (16.0 - 22.2)	14 (11.0 - 16.2)	15 (10.3 - 19.7)	14 (11.5 - 16.1)
Cholesterol never checked	32 (29.6 - 34.5)	32 (27.5 - 35.6)	32 (27.5 - 35.6)	34 (30.2 - 37.7)	27 (23.7 - 31.0)	37 (30.0 - 43.4)	30 (27.1 - 33.6)
Hypertension	19 (16.7 - 20.7)	16 (13.1 - 19.2)	16 (13.1 - 19.2)	17 (14.3 - 19.8)	17 (14.4 - 20.1)	27 (20.3 - 33.7)	20 (17.4 - 23.2)
Overweight	30 (27.5 - 32.3)	28 (24.7 - 32.3)	28 (20.2 - 36.0)	28 (24.8 - 31.7)	27 (23.8 - 30.9)	43 (35.3 - 49.7)	31 (28.2 - 34.8)
No regular physical activity	66 (63.5 - 68.5)	67 (62.8 - 70.4)	72 (64.8 - 79.5)	67 (64.0 - 70.8)	62 (58.2 - 66.3)	70 (63.2 - 76.8)	65 (61.3 - 68.2)

** Cell size < 50

Table 14: Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in risk behaviors (with 95% confidence intervals), by selected demographic characteristics, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992

Risk Behavior	Cigarette smoking	Binge drinking	Chronic drinking	Drinking and driving	Infrequent seat belt use	Cholesterol never checked	Hypertension	Overweight	No regular physical activity
Total population	19 (17.1 - 21.0)	7 (5.9 - 8.7)	2 (1.1 - 2.5)	1 (0.4 - 1.3)	16 (14.4 - 18.3)	32 (29.6 - 34.5)	19 (16.7 - 20.7)	30 (27.5 - 32.3)	66 (63.5 - 68.5)
Sex									
male	22 (19.1 - 25.3)	11 (8.8 - 13.2)	3 (1.8 - 4.7)	2 (0.7 - 2.4)	19 (16.0 - 22.2)	34 (30.2 - 37.7)	17 (14.3 - 19.8)	28 (24.8 - 31.7)	67 (64.0 - 70.8)
female	16 (13.8 - 18.6)	4 (2.5 - 5.5)	1 (0.0 - 1.0)	0 (0.0 - 0.4)	14 (11.5 - 16.1)	30 (27.1 - 33.6)	20 (17.4 - 23.2)	31 (28.2 - 34.8)	65 (61.3 - 68.2)
Race									
white	21 (18.4 - 23.1)	8 (6.7 - 10.2)	2 (1.0 - 2.8)	1 (0.4 - 1.5)	15 (13.0 - 17.1)	29 (26.7 - 32.1)	17 (14.6 - 18.8)	28 (25.2 - 30.5)	64 (61.5 - 67.2)
black	15 (11.0 - 18.8)	4 (2.0 - 5.7)	2 (0.4 - 3.1)	0 (0.0 - 1.0)	21 (15.9 - 25.8)	38 (32.8 - 43.9)	24 (19.8 - 29.0)	36 (30.6 - 41.5)	71 (65.9 - 76.0)
Age									
18-24	16 (10.3 - 22.4)	13 (6.6 - 18.7)	4 (0.6 - 7.0)	1 (0.0 - 2.5)	19 (13.2 - 24.7)	53 (45.0 - 61.9)	9 (3.1 - 14.7)	22 (14.4 - 28.9)	62 (53.7 - 70.9)
25-34	19 (15.6 - 23.0)	10 (6.8 - 12.3)	2 (0.4 - 3.1)	2 (0.4 - 3.0)	13 (9.8 - 16.2)	38 (33.2 - 42.5)	8 (4.9 - 10.6)	25 (21.0 - 29.6)	61 (56.3 - 65.8)
35-44	22 (18.2 - 26.5)	9 (6.2 - 11.3)	2 (0.4 - 2.9)	1 (0.0 - 1.3)	19 (14.7 - 23.4)	33 (28.9 - 37.8)	15 (10.9 - 18.3)	29 (24.5 - 33.3)	68 (63.0 - 72.1)
45-54	19 (14.6 - 23.3)	4 (1.6 - 5.8)	1 (0.0 - 1.2)	0 (0.0 - 1.0)	20 (14.9 - 24.6)	24 (18.6 - 28.9)	24 (18.7 - 28.8)	38 (32.4 - 44.0)	65 (59.1 - 70.8)
55-64	22 (14.8 - 28.2)	4 (1.0 - 7.1)	3 (0.0 - 5.2)	0 (0.0 - 1.2)	18 (12.1 - 24.7)	14 (8.4 - 20.1)	29 (21.7 - 36.5)	44 (35.7 - 51.8)	75 (68.3 - 82.4)
65 +	15 (10.1 - 19.5)	1 (0.0 - 2.6)	0 (0.0 - 1.1)	0* (-----)	10 (6.3 - 13.7)	17 (12.2 - 22.4)	43 (37.0 - 49.4)	30 (24.5 - 36.4)	71 (65.1 - 76.2)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 15: Percentage of respondents who reported current regular cigarette smoking (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	19 (17.1 - 21.0)	24 (20.2 - 27.6)	17 (10.8 - 23.8)	22 (19.1 - 25.3)	18 (14.9 - 20.7)	13 (8.4 - 17.4)	16 (13.8 - 18.6)
Age							
18-39	18 (15.6 - 21.2)	24 (18.8 - 29.9)	12 (5.2 - 18.0)	21 (16.5 - 25.4)	18 (13.5 - 22.8)	12 (6.4 - 17.2)	16 (12.4 - 19.5)
40-64	22 (18.4 - 25.0)	23 (18.0 - 29.0)	26 (12.7 - 39.0)	24 (18.8 - 28.7)	21 (16.0 - 25.4)	18 (7.8 - 28.1)	20 (15.5 - 24.0)
65+	15 (10.1 - 19.5)	23 (11.6 - 33.9)	27** (3.7 - 49.6)	23 (13.2 - 33.0)	11 (5.7 - 15.9)	6** (0.0 - 14.7)	10 (5.3 - 14.0)
Income							
< \$20,000	23 (18.9 - 26.4)	35 (26.0 - 43.3)	17 (7.1 - 27.5)	29 (22.7 - 36.1)	20 (14.4 - 24.7)	17 (10.1 - 23.1)	19 (14.6 - 22.5)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	20 (16.4 - 23.5)	23 (16.5 - 29.1)	20 (7.6 - 31.5)	22 (16.4 - 27.2)	21 (15.2 - 26.3)	10 (2.6 - 17.0)	18 (13.4 - 22.6)
> \$35,000	16 (12.7 - 19.0)	19 (14.1 - 23.8)	16** (4.2 - 28.0)	19 (14.2 - 23.2)	14 (9.1 - 18.8)	9** (0.0 - 22.5)	13 (8.2 - 17.0)
Education							
< high school	28 (22.6 - 33.4)	43 (31.9 - 54.6)	18** (3.4 - 32.6)	36 (26.2 - 45.2)	27 (19.5 - 34.8)	15 (6.2 - 23.3)	22 (16.6 - 28.3)
high school graduate	22 (18.8 - 25.9)	32 (25.0 - 39.3)	19 (7.2 - 30.0)	28 (21.9 - 33.7)	18 (12.9 - 22.5)	17 (8.9 - 25.7)	18 (13.6 - 21.8)
> high school	13 (10.8 - 15.7)	14 (10.1 - 17.8)	15 (5.8 - 24.5)	14 (10.8 - 17.8)	15 (10.2 - 18.9)	6 (1.2 - 10.2)	12 (8.7 - 15.7)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 16: Percentage of respondents who reported wearing seat belts infrequently when in a car, (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1992

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	16 (14.4 - 18.3)	17 (13.5 - 19.7)	28 (19.6 - 36.8)	19 (16.0 - 22.2)	14 (11.0 - 16.2)	15 (10.3 - 19.7)	14 (11.5 - 16.1)
Age							
18-39	15 (12.8 - 17.8)	16 (11.4 - 20.2)	22 (12.2 - 32.6)	17 (13.1 - 21.2)	12 (8.6 - 16.1)	18 (11.2 - 24.3)	13 (10.3 - 16.6)
40-64	21 (16.8 - 24.4)	19 (14.0 - 24.6)	40 (25.6 - 54.9)	24 (18.4 - 29.0)	19 (13.6 - 24.0)	13 (4.5 - 22.4)	18 (13.0 - 22.3)
65+	10 (6.3 - 13.7)	11 (4.3 - 18.4)	27** (3.7 - 49.6)	14 (6.9 - 21.5)	7 (3.2 - 11.4)	6** (0.0 - 14.4)	7 (3.7 - 11.0)
Income							
< \$20,000	21 (17.7 - 25.1)	22 (15.0 - 28.4)	29 (16.4 - 41.4)	24 (17.7 - 29.6)	20 (14.8 - 25.2)	20 (12.7 - 27.4)	20 (15.7 - 24.3)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	16 (13.0 - 19.8)	16 (10.4 - 21.3)	29 (15.5 - 43.0)	19 (14.0 - 24.7)	14 (9.0 - 18.7)	12 (4.5 - 20.2)	13 (9.3 - 17.4)
> \$35,000	11 (8.3 - 13.5)	13 (9.2 - 17.6)	21** (7.0 - 35.1)	15 (10.7 - 19.0)	7 (3.6 - 10.3)	5** (0.0 - 11.1)	6 (3.5 - 9.2)
Education							
< high school	23 (18.1 - 28.1)	26 (16.3 - 34.8)	26** (8.9 - 42.9)	25 (17.3 - 33.4)	24 (15.8 - 31.7)	16 (6.6 - 26.1)	21 (15.3 - 27.7)
high school graduate	18 (14.5 - 21.1)	15 (9.8 - 20.3)	33 (19.0 - 46.1)	19 (13.6 - 24.0)	14 (10.0 - 18.9)	24 (14.3 - 33.8)	17 (12.9 - 20.9)
> high school	13 (10.4 - 15.6)	16 (11.3 - 19.8)	29 (14.4 - 43.6)	18 (13.9 - 22.7)	8 (5.3 - 11.6)	6 (1.6 - 10.2)	8 (5.0 - 10.1)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 17: Percentage of respondents who reported never having had their blood cholesterol checked (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1992

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	32 (29.6 - 34.5)	32 (27.5 - 35.6)	40 (31.1 - 49.5)	34 (30.2 - 37.7)	27 (23.7 - 31.0)	37 (30.0 - 43.04)	30 (27.1 - 33.6)
Age							
18-39	42 (37.9 - 45.4)	44 (37.6 - 49.6)	46 (33.4 - 59.3)	44 (38.2 - 49.4)	35 (29.2 - 41.3)	46 (37.1 - 55.7)	40 (34.4 - 44.7)
40-64	23 (19.6 - 26.7)	21 (15.4 - 26.1)	26 (13.2 - 39.0)	23 (18.1 - 28.7)	20 (15.0 - 24.7)	32 (19.1 - 44.6)	23 (18.1 - 27.5)
65+	17 (12.2 - 22.4)	11 (1.0 - 20.2)	47** (20.0 - 73.4)	18 (8.8 - 27.5)	20 (13.0 - 27.0)	6** (0.0 - 14.7)	17 (10.9 - 22.7)
Income							
< \$20,000	36 (31.7 - 40.1)	39 (30.1 - 47.6)	46 (33.0 - 58.8)	41 (33.9 - 48.1)	35 (28.6 - 42.2)	28 (19.6 - 35.8)	33 (27.6 - 37.8)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	35 (30.7 - 39.5)	34 (26.6 - 40.5)	43 (28.4 - 57.9)	37 (30.6 - 43.2)	29 (21.9 - 35.1)	52 (37.2 - 65.9)	33 (27.2 - 39.3)
> \$35,000	28 (23.4 - 32.7)	27 (21.2 - 33.3)	33** (12.8 - 53.8)	29 (22.8 - 34.8)	20 (14.2 - 26.5)	50** (32.8 - 66.6)	27 (20.1 - 34.0)
Education							
< high school	35 (28.8 - 40.8)	34 (22.4 - 44.9)	62** (40.6 - 82.5)	41 (30.2 - 51.3)	37 (27.4 - 46.0)	19 (8.5 - 30.3)	30 (23.3 - 37.7)
high school graduate	37 (32.3 - 41.1)	37 (29.8 - 44.8)	49 (35.4 - 61.6)	41 (34.0 - 47.3)	30 (23.1 - 36.2)	43 (31.3 - 54.6)	33 (27.6 - 39.0)
> high school	27 (23.5 - 30.6)	27 (21.5 - 32.4)	25 (11.0 - 38.3)	27 (22.3 - 32.3)	22 (16.5 - 27.6)	38 (26.7 - 50.2)	27 (21.2 - 32.3)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 18: Percentage of respondents who reported ever being told by a health professional that their blood pressure was high (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1992

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	19 (16.7 - 20.7)	16 (13.1 - 19.2)	21 (14.8 - 27.6)	17 (14.3 - 19.8)	17 (14.4 - 20.1)	27 (20.3 - 33.7)	20 (17.4 - 23.2)
Age							
18-39	9 (6.2 - 11.1)	9 (4.9 - 12.1)	10 (3.9 - 17.0)	9 (5.6 - 11.7)	4 (1.9 - 5.9)	16 (7.9 - 24.8)	9 (4.8 - 12.5)
40-64	25 (21.0 - 28.0)	22 (16.5 - 27.7)	37 (23.2 - 50.4)	25 (19.9 - 30.3)	23 (17.4 - 28.4)	26 (14.8 - 37.4)	24 (19.1 - 28.8)
65+	43 (37.0 - 49.4)	32 (21.1 - 42.5)	40** (14.1 - 65.9)	33 (22.9 - 42.8)	44 (35.2 - 52.4)	75** (60.5 - 89.5)	50 (42.0 - 57.2)
Income							
< \$20,000	27 (23.4 - 31.0)	23 (16.1 - 30.7)	25 (13.5 - 36.2)	24 (17.5 - 29.5)	27 (21.6 - 32.9)	33 (23.6 - 42.1)	29 (24.5 - 34.4)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	14 (11.2 - 17.7)	13 (8.1 - 18.2)	22 (10.6 - 32.7)	15 (10.1 - 19.1)	13 (8.5 - 17.4)	20 (4.9 - 34.1)	14 (9.5 - 19.0)
> \$35,000	13 (9.7 - 16.6)	14 (9.4 - 18.3)	18** (5.5 - 30.5)	15 (10.8 - 19.3)	9 (4.6 - 12.7)	10** (1.1 - 18.9)	11 (5.3 - 16.6)
Education							
< high school	31 (25.3 - 36.0)	26 (16.4 - 34.8)	33** (13.9 - 51.7)	26 (17.8 - 34.9)	28 (20.4 - 35.6)	45 (31.4 - 57.8)	34 (27.0 - 40.6)
high school graduate	18 (14.3 - 20.9)	14 (9.3 - 19.5)	15 (6.2 - 23.2)	14 (9.8 - 18.2)	18 (13.2 - 23.0)	29 (15.4 - 41.6)	21 (5.8 - 25.7)
> high school	16 (12.6 - 18.6)	16 (11.3 - 20.8)	23 (11.8 - 34.7)	17 (13.1 - 21.8)	12 (8.5 - 16.1)	12 (4.2 - 19.8)	14 (9.1 - 18.2)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 19: Percentage of respondents who were classified as overweight (at or above 120% of their ideal weight) (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1992

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	30 (27.5 - 32.3)	28 (24.7 - 32.3)	28 (20.2 - 36.0)	28 (24.8 - 31.7)	27 (23.8 - 30.9)	43 (35.3 - 49.7)	31 (28.2 - 34.8)
Age							
18-39	25 (21.5 - 27.9)	23 (18.4 - 28.4)	21 (12.2 - 30.2)	23 (19.0 - 27.8)	21 (15.7 - 25.4)	36 (26.7 - 45.9)	26 (21.1 - 30.8)
40-64	38 (34.2 - 42.2)	38 (31.6 - 44.4)	47 (31.7 - 61.7)	39 (32.5 - 44.6)	35 (29.5 - 41.3)	47 (34.1 - 60.4)	38 (32.5 - 43.1)
65+	30 (24.5 - 36.4)	23 (12.6 - 32.9)	13** (0.0 - 30.7)	20 (11.7 - 29.3)	31 (22.2 - 40.0)	59** (42.9 - 75.9)	37 (28.6 - 44.5)
Income							
< \$20,000	34 (29.8 - 38.0)	22 (14.5 - 28.9)	36 (22.9 - 48.3)	26 (19.4 - 31.9)	34 (28.2 - 40.5)	47 (37.2 - 57.0)	39 (33.9 - 44.3)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	29 (24.9 - 33.6)	27 (20.6 - 34.1)	20 (8.6 - 31.9)	26 (20.7 - 32.1)	31 (24.3 - 37.5)	40 (24.4 - 55.7)	32 (26.0 - 38.4)
> \$35,000	26 (22.4 - 30.5)	34 (27.5 - 39.7)	32** (15.4 - 48.7)	33 (27.0 - 38.3)	16 (11.5 - 21.2)	24** (9.1 - 38.8)	19 (13.2 - 25.2)
Education							
< high school	38 (32.5 - 43.9)	31 (22.0 - 40.2)	28** (10.4 - 46.0)	30 (21.6 - 37.8)	39 (29.9 - 47.1)	56 (42.0 - 69.3)	44 (36.8 - 51.9)
high school graduate	33 (28.7 - 37.3)	31 (24.1 - 38.9)	30 (18.0 - 42.3)	31 (25.2 - 37.6)	29 (23.2 - 35.7)	50 (37.6 - 62.2)	34 (28.7 - 40.0)
> high school	22 (19.3 - 25.7)	25 (19.5 - 29.7)	22 (10.1 - 34.4)	24 (19.3 - 28.5)	20 (15.1 - 24.5)	20 (11.2 - 29.8)	21 (16.1 - 25.9)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 20: Percentage of respondents who reported engaging in no regular physical activity (with 95% confidence intervals), by sex and race, according to age, household income, and educational level, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1992

	TOTAL	Males			Females		
		White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
Total population	66 (63.5 - 68.5)	67 (62.8 - 70.4)	72 (64.8 - 79.5)	67 (64.0 - 70.8)	62 (58.2 - 66.3)	70 (63.2 - 76.8)	65 (61.3 - 68.2)
Age							
18-39	64 (59.8 - 67.4)	64 (58.8 - 70.0)	67 (56.6 - 78.0)	65 (59.7 - 69.7)	61 (54.0 - 66.2)	66 (56.4 - 76.2)	63 (57.3 - 67.7)
40-64	68 (63.9 - 71.8)	70 (63.7 - 76.3)	75 (62.8 - 87.7)	70 (64.9 - 76.1)	61 (54.8 - 67.4)	77 (67.5 - 87.2)	65 (59.9 - 70.7)
65+	71 (65.1 - 76.2)	66 (54.3 - 77.6)	93** (80.6 - 106.0)	71 (60.8 - 80.7)	70 (62.6 - 77.9)	69** (53.2 - 84.3)	71 (63.7 - 77.4)
Income							
< \$20,000	72 (67.5 - 75.8)	75 (67.3 - 82.4)	81 (70.2 - 91.2)	76 (69.6 - 81.7)	67 (60.9 - 73.8)	73 (62.9 - 82.6)	69 (63.7 - 74.6)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	68 (63.4 - 71.8)	67 (60.5 - 73.9)	69 (56.4 - 82.5)	69 (62.7 - 74.3)	64 (57.2 - 70.8)	75 (62.9 - 87.3)	67 (60.7 - 72.7)
> \$35,000	60 (55.1 - 64.0)	63 (56.4 - 68.8)	65** (48.1 - 81.4)	62 (56.4 - 68.0)	53 (46.2 - 60.6)	63** (47.3 - 77.8)	56 (49.8 - 63.2)
Education							
< high school	77 (72.1 - 82.5)	79 (69.7 - 87.4)	93** (85.2 - 101.1)	81 (72.5 - 88.6)	76 (67.5 - 83.6)	73 (60.0 - 86.0)	75 (68.0 - 81.9)
high school graduate	72 (67.9 - 75.6)	74 (67.0 - 80.0)	72 (59.2 - 84.0)	74 (68.4 - 79.4)	68 (61.5 - 74.5)	76 (67.1 - 85.2)	70 (64.5 - 75.4)
> high school	55 (51.0 - 59.2)	58 (52.3 - 63.8)	59 (44.6 - 73.5)	57 (51.9 - 62.7)	50 (43.6 - 56.1)	56 (43.9 - 68.4)	53 (47.2 - 58.6)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

Table 21: Results from other 1992 BRFSS question modules
(weighted percentages)

1992 MODULES

Health Insurance

1. Do you have any kind of health care plan?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
84.8	14.9	0.3	_____

2. For hospital bills, does your health care plan cover all, most, some, or none of your expenses?

<u>All</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
24.5	65.4	8.1	0.7	1.2	<0.1

3. For visits to a doctor's office when you are sick, does your health care plan cover all, most, some, or none of your expenses?

<u>All</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
19.2	59.9	13.3	6.3	1.2	<0.1

4. When you are not sick, does your health care plan cover almost, some, or none of your checkups or other preventive services?

<u>All</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
17.5	36.9	18.8	22.3	4.6	<0.1

5. Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but couldn't because of cost?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
17.2	82.7	0.1	_____

Women's Health

1. Have you ever had a mammogram?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
46.5	53.5	_____	_____

2. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

<u><1yr</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-3yrs</u>	<u>3-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Refused</u>
63.3	17.7	8.7	4.6	5.2	0.5	_____	_____

3. 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 cancer?

<u>Routine Ckup</u>	<u>Breast Problem</u>	<u>Had Breast Cancer</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
85.7	13.8	0.5	0.1	_____

4. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
91.8.	8.1	0.1	_____

5. How long has it been since your last breast exam?

<u><1yr</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-3yrs</u>	<u>3-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Refused</u>
79.0	10.5	3.7	2.3	4.1	0.3	_____	_____

6. 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?

<u>Routine Ckup</u>	<u>Breast Problem</u>	<u>Had Breast Cancer</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
94.3	5.3	0.4	_____	_____

7. Have you ever had a pap smear?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
95.1	4.9	0.1	_____

8. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear?

<u><1yr</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-3yrs</u>	<u>3-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Refused</u>
75.3	9.1	5.0	2.8	7.7	0.2	_____	_____

9. Was your last pap smear done as part of a routine exam, or to check a problem, or for some other reason?

<u>Routine Ckup</u>	<u>Check Problem</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
95.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	_____

10. Have you had a hysterectomy?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
22.1	77.9	_____	_____

AIDS

1. Have you ever heard the AIDS virus called by the name HIV?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
95.3	4.5	0.3	_____

2. To your knowledge, are there drugs available that can lengthen the life of a person infected with the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
55.4	25.3	19.3	_____

3. Do you think a person who is infected with the AIDS virus can look and feel well and healthy?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
79.2	11.8	9.0	_____

- 4A. Do you think a person can get infected with AIDS or the AIDS virus from donating blood?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
38.1	56.0	5.9	_____

- 4B. Do you think a person can get infected with AIDS or the AIDS virus by being cared for by a nurse, doctor, dentist, or other health care worker who has the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
72.8	17.5	9.7	_____

5. Do you think a pregnant woman who has the AIDS virus can give it to her baby?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
89.7	3.7	6.6	_____

6. Do you have a child or children in kindergarten through eighth grade?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
22.6	77.4	0.1	_____

7. Would you allow your child to be in the same classroom with a child who is infected with the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
66.3	12.2	21.2	0.3

8. At what grade do you think your child should begin AIDS education in school?

<u>Kind</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
21.0	17.1	8.0	17.8	10.1	11.8	6.3
<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	
2.7	1.0	___	0.9	___	___	
<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Never</u>					
2.3	1.0					

9. Would you eat in a restaurant where the cook is infected with the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
25.3	61.9	12.8	_____

10. Would you be willing to work with a person who is infected with the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
74.1	15.9	9.9	_____

11A-B. Where could you go to be tested for the AIDS virus infection?/
Where else could you go?

	Where	Else
<u>Private doctor/HMO</u>	34.8	29.8
<u>Blood bank, Plasma center. Red Cross</u>	1.4	2.2
<u>Health department</u>	33.3	30.8
<u>AIDS clinic, AIDS testing site</u>	2.7	3.8
<u>Hospital, Emergency room</u>	18.5	22.7
<u>Family planning clinic</u>	0.2	1.3
<u>STD clinic</u>	0.1	0.2
<u>Comm. health clinic, Prim. care clinic</u>	0.7	2.1
<u>Company or industry clinic</u>	—	0.1
<u>Military induction</u>	0.3	0.3
<u>Other</u>	0.4	1.1
<u>No place</u>	1.2	1.7
<u>Don't know/Not sure</u>	6.4	3.8

12. How effective do you think using a condom is in preventing getting the AIDS virus through sexual activity?

<u>Very eff.</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Don't know how effect.</u>
23.8	58.0	6.7	10.6
	<u>Don't know method</u>	<u>Refused</u>	
	0.8	0.1	

Smokeless Tobacco Use

1. Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>
<u>Chewing Tobacco</u>	<u>Snuff</u>	<u>Both</u>		
6.8	3.5	3.6	86.0	0.1

2. Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products such as tobacco or snuff (of ever users)?

	<u>Yes</u>			
<u>Chewing Tobacco</u>	<u>Snuff</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>
15.9	12.1	3.7	68.3	_____

Injury Control and Child Safety

1. Is there a working smoke detector in your household?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
84.9	15.0	0.2	_____

2. In the past twelve months, have you used a thermometer to test hot water?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
6.9	92.7	0.4	_____

3. Do you have the phone number of the poison control center in the area?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
76.2	23.5	0.3	_____

4. Do you have any Ipecac in the house?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
33.3	65.0	1.7	_____

5. When riding in a car, how often is the youngest child in a car seat or seatbelt?

<u>Always</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
78.9	12.9	5.1	2.2	0.9	_____	_____

Risk Behavior	Current smoking	Binge drinking	Chronic drinking	Drinking and driving	Infrequent seat belt use	Cholesterol never checked	Hypertension	Overweight	No regular physical activity
Total population	19 (17.1 - 21.0)	7 (5.9 - 8.7)	2 (1.1 - 2.5)	1 (0.4 - 1.3)	16 (14.4 - 18.3)	32 (29.6 - 34.5)	19 (16.7 - 20.7)	30 (27.5 - 32.3)	66 (63.5 - 68.5)
Income									
< \$10,000	24 (18.4 - 29.9)	7 (4.0 - 10.8)	1 (0.0 - 1.5)	0* (-----)	22 (16.4 - 26.9)	35 (28.8 - 41.4)	30 (24.7 - 36.2)	38 (31.9 - 44.7)	80 (74.5 - 84.8)
\$10,000-14,999	17 (10.4 - 24.0)	5 (1.5 - 8.9)	1 (0.0 - 3.1)	0* (-----)	19 (12.2 - 25.9)	35 (26.3 - 43.0)	26 (18.5 - 33.9)	33 (25.1 - 41.3)	63 (54.0 - 71.9)
\$15,000-19,999	25 (18.1 - 32.5)	7 (2.9 - 11.3)	2 (0.0 - 3.5)	1 (0.0 - 1.9)	23 (16.3 - 29.9)	38 (30.0 - 46.1)	24 (17.0 - 30.1)	29 (21.3 - 35.9)	68 (60.9 - 76.0)
\$20,000-24,999	23 (16.6 - 29.7)	9 (4.4 - 12.8)	3 (0.3 - 5.6)	3 (0.4 - 4.9)	15 (9.5 - 20.8)	37 (30.0 - 44.4)	14 (9.5 - 19.2)	25 (18.8 - 32.1)	68 (61.9 - 74.9)
\$25,000-34,999	18 (13.7 - 22.3)	7 (4.2 - 10.2)	3 (0.3 - 5.0)	0 (0.0 - 0.9)	17 (12.8 - 21.5)	34 (28.2 - 39.4)	14 (10.2 - 18.7)	32 (26.0 - 37.1)	67 (61.6 - 72.7)
\$35,000-50,000	17 (12.5 - 20.7)	7 (4.2 - 10.5)	1 (0.1 - 2.2)	0 (0.0 - 0.9)	10 (6.7 - 13.4)	32 (26.6 - 37.5)	10 (6.7 - 13.6)	30 (25.1 - 35.7)	64 (58.7 - 69.8)
\$50,000 +	15 (10.0 - 19.6)	10 (5.6 - 13.7)	3 (0.2 - 5.2)	2 (0.1 - 4.1)	12 (7.7 - 16.3)	22 (14.7 - 30.3)	17 (10.7 - 23.7)	21 (14.5 - 27.4)	53 (45.9 - 60.5)
Education									
< 9th grade	27 (17.4 - 37.5)	6 (1.2 - 10.6)	0* (-----)	1 (0.0 - 2.5)	21 (11.8 - 29.3)	28 (18.3 - 38.0)	33 (23.5 - 42.0)	38 (28.3 - 48.6)	81 (73.1 - 88.1)
some high school	28 (21.8 - 34.6)	4 (1.5 - 6.6)	2 (0.2 - 4.1)	0 (-----)	24 (18.2 - 30.3)	38 (30.1 - 45.3)	30 (23.3 - 36.3)	38 (31.2 - 45.0)	76 (69.1 - 82.6)
high school graduate	22 (18.8 - 25.9)	6 (4.0 - 7.9)	2 (0.6 - 3.7)	<1 (0.0 - 0.3)	18 (14.5 - 21.1)	37 (32.3 - 41.1)	18 (14.3 - 20.9)	33 (28.7 - 37.3)	72 (67.9 - 75.6)
some college	17 (12.8 - 21.0)	9 (4.7 - 13.2)	2 (0.5 - 4.1)	1 (0.1 - 2.5)	14 (9.7 - 17.9)	33 (27.0 - 38.9)	17 (11.9 - 21.9)	22 (17.0 - 26.7)	60 (53.7 - 66.5)
college graduate	10 (7.2 - 12.9)	11 (7.5 - 14.1)	2 (0.2 - 1.5)	2 (0.6 - 3.6)	12 (9.0 - 15.5)	22 (17.8 - 25.9)	14 (11.0 - 17.9)	23 (18.8 - 27.3)	51 (45.6 - 56.0)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

	CHOLESTEROL NOT CURRENT SMOKER				HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE		AWARENE OBESITY	
TOTAL PC 32	(29.6-34.3)	23	(20.9-25.0)	21	(19.5-23.3)	29	(26.8-31.1)	
SEX								
MALES 36	(32.3-39.7)	26	(23.1-29.4)	18	(15.3-20.7)	28	(24.6-31.1)	
FEMALES 28	(25.2-31.4)	20	(17.5-22.4)	24	(21.7-27.2)	30	(27.2-32.9)	
RACE								
BLACK 42	(36.9-47.9)	22	(17.1-26.2)	25	(20.2-29.8)	38	(33.5-43.5)	
AGE								
18-24 51	(41.9-59.3)	15	(9.2-21.1)	7	(3.1-11.4)	14	(8.0-19.2)	
25-34 42	(36.9-46.2)	26	(21.6-30.2)	10	(6.9-12.4)	25	(20.6-28.7)	
35-44 29	(25.2-33.1)	26	(22.2-29.6)	17	(13.7-20.7)	30	(25.4-33.9)	
45-54 28	(22.5-32.7)	30	(24.9-35.3)	29	(23.2-34.0)	42	(36.9-47.9)	
55-64 23	(15.8-30.2)	29	(21.2-36.2)	33	(26.5-39.7)	41	(33.6-49.3)	
65+ 11	(7.9-15.0)	10	(6.4-12.5)	47	(41.6-52.2)	28	(23.5-32.9)	
INCOME								
<\$10,000 37	(30.6-43.2)	21	(15.8-26.3)	37	(30.6-42.6)	34	(28.1-39.7)	
\$10,000-14 39	(29.6-48.1)	35	(25.7-43.7)	30	(22.5-37.3)	34	(25.3-41.9)	
\$15,000-19 35	(27.1-42.8)	24	(17.0-30.6)	21	(14.1-28.4)	37	(28.3-45.1)	
\$20,000-24 39	(30.9-46.4)	28	(22.0-34.4)	18	(12.7-24.0)	24	(18.4-29.9)	
\$25,000-34 32	(26.5-37.6)	25	(19.8-29.5)	17	(12.9-21.5)	33	(27.5-38.6)	
\$35,000-50 29	(24.1-34.1)	21	(16.0-25.1)	16	(11.5-19.5)	28	(23.1-33.0)	
\$50,000+ 23	(17.6-27.9)	17	(12.7-20.5)	18	(13.5-21.9)	24	(19.6-28.9)	
EDUCATION								
<9TH GRA 28	(19.3-35.7)	21	(13.1-29.2)	52	(42.7-60.3)	47	(38.0-55.2)	
SOME H.S. 37	(29.7-44.1)	32	(20.0-39.0)	32	(23.1-38.7)	33	(23.5-40.5)	
H. SCH. G 39	(35.3-43.7)	29	(24.9-32.9)	19	(15.9-22.5)	31	(27.5-35.1)	
SOME CO 33	(28.4-37.6)	24	(20.3-27.9)	15	(11.9-18.2)	27	(23.0-30.9)	
COLLEGE 20	(15.9-23.5)	10	(7.3-12.9)	17	(13.7-20.5)	21	(17.4-24.7)	

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell ** Cell size < 50

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

<u>1-6 mnths</u>	<u>7-12 months</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
21.0	19.5	16.0	15.5	18.1	3.4	6.5	_____

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

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused.</u>
16.9	83.1	0.1	_____

4. Is there a 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?

<u>Yes (1 place)</u>	<u>Yes (>1 place)</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
76.0	7.6	16.4	<0.1	_____

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

<u>1-12 mnths</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Refused</u>
66.7	13.7	8.4	9.0	1.0	1.1	_____

Injury Control

1. How often does the oldest child (of children under age 15) in your household use a car safety seat (for child under 5) or seatbelt (for child 5 or older)?

<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly Always</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>
73.9	15.0	7.1	2.3	1.6

<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Never Rides in a Car</u>	<u>Refused</u>
0.2	_____	_____

2. Can you swim or tread water for 5 minutes in water that is over your head?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
67.7	29.8	2.4	_____

3. Do you have a specific plan for how you would escape from your house or apartment in case of fire?

Women's Health

1. Have you ever had a mammogram?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
52.5	46.9	0.5	0.1

2. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

<u>1-12 mnths</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-3yrs</u>	<u>4-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
63.0	20.3	8.4	3.6	4.3	0.4	_____

3. Was your last mammogram done as part of a routine checkup, because of a problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer?

<u>Routine Ckup</u>	<u>Breast Problem</u>	<u>Had breast cancer</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
90.1	7.6	2.2	0.1	_____

4. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/N</u>	<u>Refused</u>
90.9	8.8	0.2	0.1

5. How long has it been since your last breast exam?

<u>1-12 mnths</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-yrs</u>	<u>3-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
80.1	11.7	1.5	2.3	3.9	0.4	_____

6. Was your last breast exam done as part of a routine checkup, because of a problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer?

<u>Routine Ckup</u>	<u>Breast Problem</u>	<u>Had breast cancer</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
96.4	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.1

7. Have you ever had a Pap smear?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
94.5	5.0	0.2	0.4

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

<u>1-12 mnths</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-3yrs</u>	<u>3-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
75.5	11.8	3.6	2.7	6.0	0.5	_____

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

<u>Routine exam</u>	<u>Ck current/prev. prob.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
95.8	4.0	0.1	0.2	_____

10. Have you had a hysterectomy?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
23.7	75.7	0.1	0.4

11. To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
5.8	93.8	0.4	_____

Immunization

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

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
17.7	81.7	0.4	0.3

2. Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
12.8	81.4	5.4	0.3

Colorectal Cancer Screening

1. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
75.5	22.0	1.3	1.2

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

<u>1-2 mnths</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
59.0	18.4	10.6	10.4	1.6	_____

3. Have you ever had a proctoscopic exam?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
33.2	64.7	1.0	1.2

4. When did you have your last proctoscopic exam?

<u>1-2 mnths</u>	<u>1-2yrs</u>	<u>2-5yrs</u>	<u>5+yrs</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
43.6	18.0	18.8	18.2	1.3	0.1

AIDS knowledge and Testing

1. Can you tell by looking at a person if he or she has the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
5.5	92.4	1.9	0.2

2. Would you be willing to work next to or near a person who you know is infected with the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
67.3	18.8	13.6	0.3

3. If you had a child in school, would you allow him or her to be in the same classroom with another child who is infected with the AIDS virus?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't have children</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
65.7	15.5	4.4	14.0	0.4

4. If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him or her to use a condom?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK~NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
93.8	4.1	1.7	0.4

5. Some people use condoms to keep from getting the AIDS virus through sexual activity. How effective do you think a properly used condom is for this purpose?

<u>Very effective</u>	<u>Somewhat effective</u>	<u>Not at all effective</u>
27.4	61.1	6.2

<u>Don't know how effective</u>	<u>Don't know method</u>	<u>Refused</u>
4.6	0.4	0.4

6. To your knowledge is there medical treatment available that may help a person who is infected with the AIDS virus live longer?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
53.9	29.3	16.4	0.4

7. What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?

<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
1.6	9.2	42.0	44.6	2.3	0.3

8. In the past five years (that is, since 1988), have your chances of getting the AIDS virus increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

<u>Increased</u>	<u>Decreased</u>	<u>Stayed the same</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
18.4	20.2	59.6	1.5	0.3

9. Except for donating or giving blood, have you ever had your blood tested for the AIDS virus infection?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
25.1	73.5	1.1	0.3

10. What was the main reason you had your last AIDS blood test?

	%
<u>For hospitalization or surgical procedure</u>	11.3
<u>To apply for health insurance</u>	4.1
<u>To apply for life insurance</u>	7.2
<u>For employment</u>	6.8
<u>To apply for a marriage license</u>	4.3
<u>For military induction or military service</u>	10.6
<u>For immigration</u>	0.7
<u>Just to find out if you were infected</u>	15.8
<u>Because of referral by a doctor</u>	5.3
<u>Because of referral by the Health Department</u>	0.3
<u>Referred by your sex partner</u>	0.3
<u>Because it was part of a blood donation Process</u>	1.7
<u>For routine checkup</u>	12.4
<u>Because of occupational exposure</u>	3.3
<u>Because of illness</u>	1.0
<u>Other</u>	14.4
<u>Don't Know/Not Sure</u>	0.1
<u>Refused</u>	0.3

11. Where did you have your last blood test for the AIDS virus (of those tested)?

	%
<u>Private doctor, HMO</u>	31.6
<u>Blood bank, Plasma center Red Cross</u>	0.7
<u>Health Department</u>	16.1
<u>AIDS clinic, Counseling, Testing site</u>	0.7
<u>Hospital, ER, Outpatient clinic</u>	20.3

<u>Family planning clinic</u>	0.5
<u>Prenatal clinic</u>	1.1
<u>Tuberculosis clinic</u>	0.1
<u>STD clinic</u>	0.2
<u>Community health clinic</u>	2.4
<u>Clinic run by employer</u>	2.6
<u>Insurance Company clinic</u>	2.9
<u>Other public clinic</u>	0.5
<u>Drug treatment facility</u>	—
<u>Military induction or military service site</u>	12.4
<u>Immigration site</u>	—
<u>At home, home visit by nurse or health worker</u>	4.4
<u>Other</u>	2.8
<u>Don't Know/Not Sure</u>	0.1
<u>Refused</u>	0.8

12. If you received the results of your last test, did you receive counseling or talk with a health care professional about how to lower your chances of becoming infected with the AIDS virus or how to avoid passing it on to another person?

<u>Yes (rec'd results & counsel.)</u>	<u>No (rec'd results/not counsel.)</u>
25.4	63.3
<u>Did not get results</u>	<u>DK/NS</u> <u>Refused</u>
10.5	0.4 0.4

Smokeless Tobacco Use

1. Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

	<u>Yes</u>				
<u>Chewing Tobacco</u>	<u>Snuff</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
8.0	3.7	3.6	84.2	0.1	0.3

2. Do you currently use smokeless tobacco products (of those who have ever used)?

<u>Chewing</u>	<u>Tobacco</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>Snuff</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
16.6		13.6	1.6	67.4	0.7	_____

Diabetes

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

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
3.7	96.3	0.1	_____

The following questions were asked of those who replied that they had been told by a doctor that they have diabetes:

2. Are you now taking insulin?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Refused</u>
34.3	65.7	_____

3. How would you rate your vision when wearing glasses?

<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
13.6	17.4	30.7	22.3	14.7	_____	1.3

4. How often do you have trouble telling the difference between a \$1 and \$5 dollar bill?

<u>Always</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>A little bit</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
7.9	5.7	7.6	5.4	73.4	_____	_____

5. When stopped at a traffic light, how often do you have trouble reading the license plate in front of you?

<u>Always</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>A little bit</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	<u>Refused</u>
10.1	2.0	5.3	5.3	71.8	5.5	_____

CHOLESTEROL NOT CURRENT SMOKER				HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AWARENESS		OBESITY		
TOTAL PC	32	(29.6-34.3)	23	(20.9-25.0)	21	(19.5-23.3)	29	(26.8-31.1)
SEX								
FEMALES	28	(25.2-31.4)	20	(17.5-22.4)	24	(21.7-27.2)	30	(27.2-32.9)
RACE								
BLACK	42	(36.9-47.9)	22	(17.1-26.2)	25	(20.2-29.8)	38	(33.5-43.5)
25-34	42	(36.9-46.2)	26	(21.6-30.2)	10	(6.9-12.4)	25	(20.6-28.7)
35-44	29	(25.2-33.1)	26	(22.2-29.6)	17	(13.7-20.7)	30	(25.4-33.9)
45-54	28	(22.5-32.7)	30	(24.9-35.3)	29	(23.2-34.0)	42	(36.9-47.9)
55-64	23	(15.8-30.2)	29	(21.2-36.2)	33	(26.5-39.7)	41	(33.6-49.3)
INCOME								
<\$10,000	37	(30.6-43.2)	21	(15.8-26.3)	37	(30.6-42.6)	34	(28.1-39.7)
\$10,000-14,399	39	(29.6-48.1)	35	(25.7-43.7)	30	(22.5-37.3)	34	(25.3-41.9)
\$15,000-19,359	35	(27.1-42.8)	24	(17.0-30.6)	21	(14.1-28.4)	37	(28.3-45.1)
\$25,000-34,329	32	(26.5-37.6)	25	(19.8-29.5)	17	(12.9-21.5)	33	(27.5-38.6)
\$35,000-50,299	29	(24.1-34.1)	21	(16.0-25.1)	16	(11.5-19.5)	28	(23.1-33.0)
EDUCATION								
H. SCH. G	39	(35.3-43.7)	29	(24.9-32.9)	19	(15.9-22.5)	31	(27.5-35.1)

Risk Behavior	Cigarette smoking	Binge drinking	Chronic drinking	Drinking and driving	Infrequent seat belt use	Cholesterol never checked	Hypertension	Overweight
Total population	23 (20.9 - 25.0)	11 (8.9 - 12.3)	3 (1.9 - 3.5)	1 (0.9 - 2.1)	21 (18.9 - 23.0)	32 (29.6 - 34.3)	21 (19.5 - 23.3)	29 (26.8 - 31.1)
Income								
< \$10,000	21 15.8 - 26.3)	10 (5.0 - 15.7)	2 (0.2 - 4.2)	1 (0.0 - 1.3)	27 (21.4 - 33.0)	37 (30.6 - 43.2)	37 (30.6 - 42.6)	34 (28.1 - 39.7)
\$10,000-14,999	35 (25.7 - 43.7)	12 (5.3 - 19.1)	3 (0.2 - 6.7)	0 (0.0 - 0.9)	30 (21.9 - 37.5)	39 (29.6 - 48.1)	30 (22.5 - 37.3)	34 (25.3 - 41.9)
\$15,000-19,999	24 (17.0 - 30.6)	9 (4.9 - 13.5)	2 (0.2 - 4.4)	1 (0.0 - 2.5)	27 (19.0 - 34.9)	35 (27.1 - 42.8)	21 (14.1 - 28.4)	37 (28.3 - 45.1)
\$20,000-24,999	28 (22.0 - 34.4)	14 (9.1 - 18.9)	3 (1.1 - 5.8)	4 (1.0 - 7.6)	25 (18.1 - 32.2)	39 (30.9 - 46.4)	18 (12.7 - 24.0)	24 (18.4 - 29.9)
\$25,000-34,999	25 (19.8 - 29.5)	9 (5.2 - 12.4)	3 (0.8 - 4.4)	1 (0.0 - 2.2)	21 (16.6 - 26.1)	32 (26.5 - 37.6)	17 (12.9 - 21.5)	33 (27.5 - 38.6)
\$35,000-50,000	21 (16.0 - 25.1)	12 (8.3 - 16.5)	2 (0.2 - 3.3)	2 (0.7 - 4.3)	14 (9.9 - 17.5)	29 (24.1 - 34.1)	16 (11.5 - 19.5)	28 (23.1 - 33.0)
\$50,000 +	17 (12.7 - 20.5)	8 (4.9 - 11.0)	2 (0.4 - 4.0)	1 (0.0 - 0.8)	13 (9.0 - 16.7)	23 (17.6 - 27.9)	18 (13.5 - 21.9)	24 (19.6 - 28.9)
Education								
< 9th grade	21 (13.1 - 29.2)	1 (0.0 - 1.8)	0* (-----)	0* (-----)	23 (15.9 - 29.8)	28 (19.3 - 35.7)	52 (42.7 - 60.3)	47 (38.0 - 55.2)
some high school	32 (26.0 - 39.0)	8 (3.2 - 11.8)	3 (1.2 - 5.7)	0* (-----)	36 (28.1 - 43.0)	37 (29.7 - 44.1)	32 (25.1 - 38.7)	33 (25.5 - 40.3)
high school graduate	29 (24.9 - 32.9)	12 (9.0 - 14.7)	3 (1.2 - 4.0)	1 (0.1 - 1.3)	28 (23.7 - 31.7)	39 (35.3 - 43.7)	19 (15.9 - 22.5)	31 (27.5 - 35.1)
some college	24 (20.3 - 27.9)	13 (9.9 - 17.0)	3 (1.7 - 5.2)	3 (1.0 - 4.2)	19 (15.1 - 22.9)	33 (28.4 - 37.6)	15 (11.9 - 18.2)	27 (23.0 - 30.9)
college graduate	10 (7.3 - 12.9)	10 (6.9 - 13.7)	2 (0.6 - 3.9)	2 (0.8 - 3.6)	7 (5.1 - 9.7)	20 (15.9 - 23.5)	17 (13.7 - 20.5)	21 (17.4 - 24.7)

* No confidence interval because no observations in cell

** Cell size < 50