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PUBLIC HEALTH



Results from the 2009-2010 Allegheny County Health Survey (ACHS): Measuring the Health of Residents



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Using This Report

This report of the 2009–2010 Allegheny County Health Survey (ACHS) is organized into the following sections:

- **Executive Summary:** This summary provides a brief explanation of the methods used to conduct the survey, as well as highlights of important results.
- **Health Issue Profiles:** Data on the most salient health issues are provided in a series of topic-specific tables, detailed for the county’s adult population. Data are also provided by gender, age, income, education, and race groups. Some key results are highlighted in accompanying text and graphs.

The tables in this section contain percentage estimates and 95% confidence intervals. Percentage estimates are labeled “%”; all percentages have been weighted (adjusted).

An accurate sense of the health of Allegheny County’s adult residents requires an understanding of the confidence intervals, which are labeled “CI.” A CI is “the range within which the true magnitude of effect lies with a certain degree of assurance.”¹

Here is an example:

The data indicate that 23% Allegheny County residents said they currently smoke cigarettes; the confidence interval is 23–25%. This means that we can be 95% sure that the true proportion of Allegheny County residents who currently smoke is between 23% and 25%.

Confidence intervals help us determine if there is a meaningful difference between two groups of people on a given health issue.

Continuing with the smoking example:

According to the data, 27% of Allegheny County residents who are 18–29 years of age are current smokers; the CI is 22–33%. Also, 10% of residents 65 years of age or older are current smokers; the CI is 9–12%. Because the confidence intervals do not overlap, we can say with 95% confidence that significantly more Allegheny County residents aged 18–29 years old are current smokers than those who are 65 years of age or older.

- **Technical Notes:** Details of the survey design, sampling, protocol and management, response rates, sample characteristics, and data adjustment procedures are provided.
- **Appendices:**
 - A. Questions and responses.* Data are shown as (weighted) frequencies, with no breakdown by demographic characteristics.
 - B. Data adjustment procedures:* Describes data imputation and weighting methodology for 2009–2010 ACHS.
 - C. Data request forms:* Forms and related procedures are provided for those who would like to receive the ACHS 2009–2010 dataset.
- **References**

Executive Summary

In an effort to obtain quality county-level data on health behaviors, the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) contracted with the Evaluation Institute (EI) of the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health to conduct the 2009–2010 Allegheny County Health Survey (2009–2010 ACHS). The 2009–2010 ACHS is a county-wide, population-based telephone survey modeled after the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)² conducted in every state under the guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The 2009–2010 ACHS was funded by the ACHD, GSPH, and several community partners.

Between August 2009 and September 2010, the EI conducted a total of 5,442 interviews. Participants were selected randomly using a digital, direct-dial computer system. To be able to calculate meaningful estimates, the EI oversampled people from communities with large proportions of African Americans and low-income individuals.

Overall, 66% of those contacted responded to the interview. Sixty-seven percent of respondents were female, 19% self-identified as African Americans, 62% reported household incomes under \$50,000, and 26% were younger than 45 years old.

Among the findings of the 2009–2010 ACHS:

- **Health disparities persist.**

Data show significant health disparities for many indicators by education, household income, and race, including: general health, disability, emotional and mental health, health care access, physical activity, diabetes, cholesterol awareness, hypertension, and cigarette smoking. Black residents, as well as those with lower household incomes or less education fared worse on these indicators.

- **The health of Allegheny County adults has improved in several factors.**

A significantly larger proportion of adults 65 and older reported having received recommended flu and pneumonia immunizations in 2009–2010 than in 2002.

Across all population subgroups, there were significant decreases in the proportion who said they were physically inactive, and who said they were current tobacco smokers.

There was a significant increase in reported colorectal cancer screening, especially among women.

- **The health of Allegheny County adults has worsened in a few ways.**

The proportion of people who said they had a disability increased significantly.

A significantly larger proportion of women were determined to be overweight or obese.

The proportion of adults who had been told they had diabetes increased significantly, as did the proportion who had been told they had asthma. The increase in asthma was especially high for black adults.

A significantly smaller proportion of adults said they had been tested for HIV. The percentage of HIV tests decreased most among whites and women.

The proportion of women who said they had a clinical breast exam or mammogram also decreased significantly.

Significantly more adults reported having had no routine checkup in the past year and not being able to see a doctor because of cost.

- **The well-being of Allegheny County adults was assessed for several new indicators.**

Cancer survivorship: 11% of adults said they had been told by a health care provider they had cancer.

Caregiver status: 41% of adults said they were caregivers of a friend or family member.

Financial distress: 27% of adults said they were worried about their ability to pay their rent or mortgage, and 19% worried about buying nutritious food in the past year. Significantly higher proportions of women, blacks, and people with less education said they worried.

Unemployment: 7% said they were unemployed; significantly more blacks (16%) than whites (6%) reported being unemployed.

Adverse childhood experiences: 15% of adults said they had suffered physical, mental, or sexual abuse during childhood. Additionally, 16% said there was domestic violence in their home, and 33% said an adult with mental illness or substance abuse was there.

The results of this survey point to the urgent need for efforts to address health disparities in our region. The ACHD and the Evaluation Institute expect that these data are useful for public and community organizations, appointed and elected officials, the public, and researchers. The data can be used to support policy proposals, to plan programs and services to meet residents' needs, to support funding for a variety of services, and to conduct research.

Parties interested in obtaining more detailed or unreported data can request additional information using the forms available in Appendix C.

General Health

How would you say your general health is?

- In 2009, 17% of Allegheny County adults said their health was fair or poor.
- Predictably, age was a factor in health status responses. Older adults were significantly more likely to say their health was fair or poor than younger adults.
- Similarly, education level and household income influenced health status. Percentages of fair and poor health increased significantly as each of these factors decreased.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to report fair or poor health than whites.

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

- More than one-third of Allegheny County adults (39%) said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month.
- Women and adults with lower household incomes were significantly more likely to report their health was not good at least one day in the past month.

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

- More than 4 in 10 adults (43%) said their mental health was not good at least one day in the past month.
- Women were significantly more likely to report at least one day that their mental health was not good, as were those aged 44 years and younger and black respondents.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009-2010

- Overall, the percentage of adults who reported their health as fair or poor remained relatively stable. In 2002, 16% gave this answer; in 2009-2010, 17% did. In both years, 31% said their health was good.
- The percentage of adults who reported their physical health status was not good at least one day during the past month did not change over this time period.
- The percentage who reported their mental health was not good during this time frame increased significantly, from 33% in 2002 to 43% in the later survey.

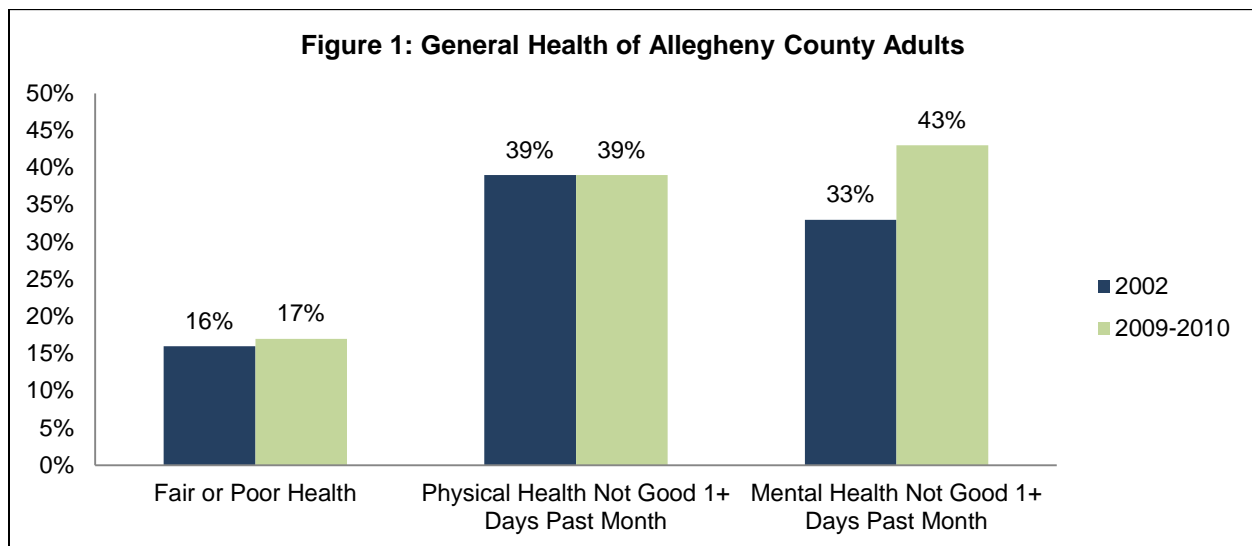


Table 1: General Health, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Fair or Poor Health*				Physical Health Not Good 1+ Day In Past Month*				Mental Health Not Good 1+ Day In Past Month*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5433	1059	17	16–18	5380	2195	39	38–41	5380	2127	43	41–45
Male	1785	312	15	13–17	1776	657	36	33–39	1769	580	39	36–42
Female	3648	747	18	17–19	3604	1538	43	41–45	3611	1547	47	45–49
Age:												
18–29	398	31	7	4–10	398	140	33	27–39	397	221	57	50–63
30–44	1009	112	10	8–12	1004	389	38	35–41	994	520	51	47–54
45–64	2231	454	20	18–22	2228	925	41	39–44	2221	942	43	40–45
65+	1795	462	26	24–29	1750	741	43	40–45	1768	444	25	23–27
Education:												
< High School	342	141	33	27–39	336	181	51	43–59	335	141	53	45–60
High School	1727	435	21	19–23	1704	715	39	36–42	1714	665	43	40–46
Some College	1450	310	17	15–19	1452	650	43	40–46	1442	621	44	40–47
College Degree	1894	100	7	5–8	1888	649	33	30–36	189	700	40	37–43
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	713	301	37	33–42	708	417	58	53–63	705	330	49	44–54
\$15,000–24,999	1027	298	26	23–29	1005	470	44	40–48	1011	439	48	44–53
\$25,000–49,999	1609	267	15	13–17	1599	636	40	37–43	1596	625	43	40–46
\$50,000–74,999	820	79	8	6–11	814	277	35	31–39	818	321	41	37–45
\$75,000+	1264	114	7	6–9	1254	395	30	27–33	1250	412	37	33–41
Race:												
White	4203	715	16	14–17	4163	1670	40	38–41	4169	1578	42	40–44
Black	1046	316	28	25–31	1035	460	43	39–46	1030	471	47	44–51

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 2: Fair or Poor Health of Allegheny County Adults by Race, 2002 and 2009–2010

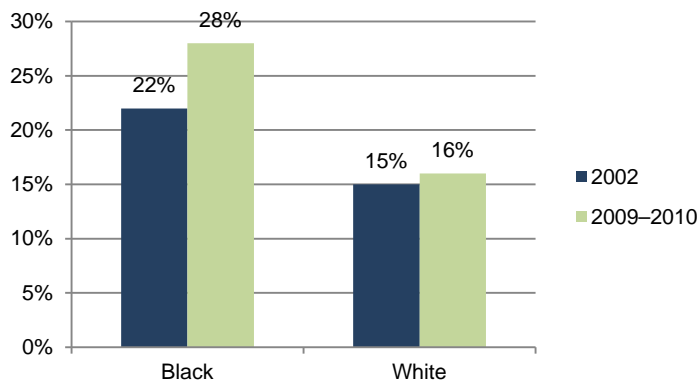
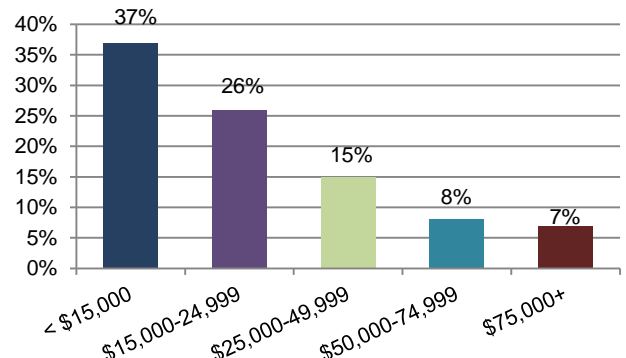


Figure 3: Fair or Poor Health of Allegheny County Adults by Household Income, 2009-2010



Emotional Health

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

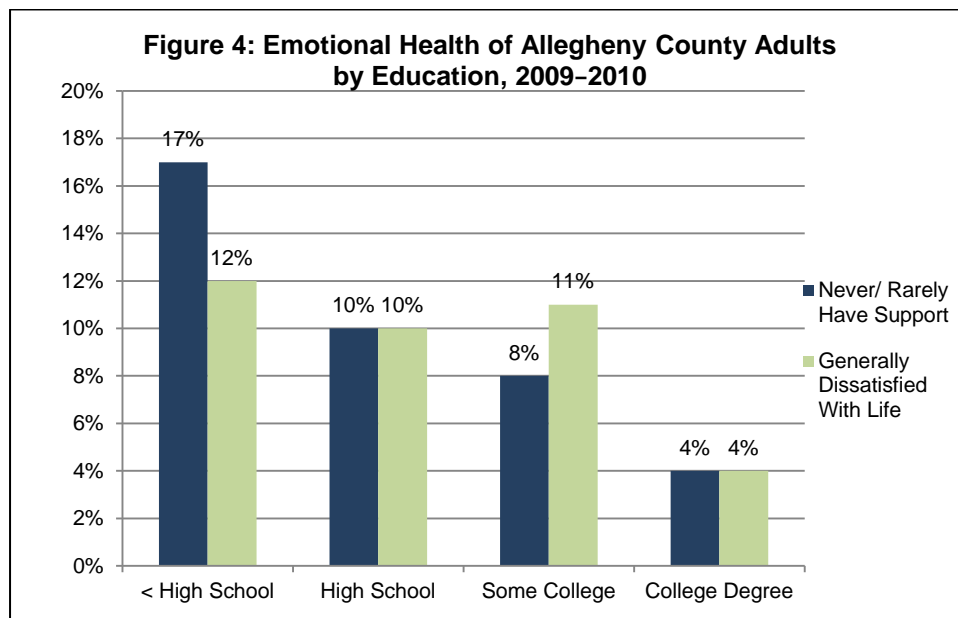
- In 2009–2010, 8% of Allegheny County adults said they never or rarely get the social and emotional support they need.
- The percentage of adults who said they never or rarely get the support they need was significantly lower for adults with a college degree, and for those with household incomes of \$25,000 or more per year.
- The percentage of black adults who said they never or rarely get the support they need was significantly higher than the percentage of white adults who said they never or rarely get the support they need.
- There were no differences in reports of social and emotional support by gender or age.

In general, how satisfied are you with your life?

- In 2009–2010, 8% of Allegheny County adults said they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their life.
- The percentage of adults who said they were generally dissatisfied with their life was significantly lower for adults with a college degree than for those with less education.
- The percentage of adults who said they were generally dissatisfied with their life was significantly lower for adults with a household income of \$25,000 or more per year.
- The percentage of black adults who said they were generally dissatisfied with their life was significantly higher than the percentage of white adults who said that.
- The percentage of adults aged 65 and older who said they were generally dissatisfied was significantly lower than the percentage of adults aged 30–64 who reported general dissatisfaction.
- There were no differences reported in life satisfaction by gender or age.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- These questions were new for the 2009–2010 ACHS. Therefore, no comparison can be made.

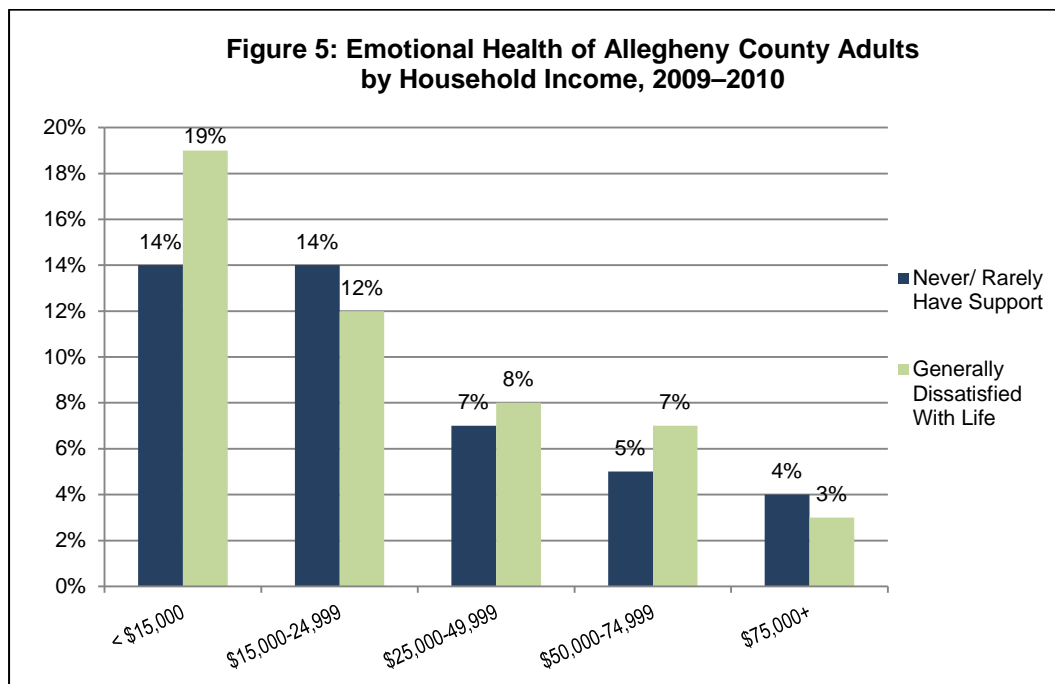


**Table 2: Emotional Health, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Never or Rarely Get Social and Emotional Support*				Generally Dissatisfied With Life*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5009	376	8	7–9	5041	420	8	8–9
Male	1647	153	9	5–11	1669	136	9	7–10
Female	3362	223	7	6–9	3372	284	8	7–9
Age:								
18–29	357	25	9	4–14	357	34	7	4–10
30–44	934	66	8	6–10	932	87	10	7–12
45–64	2091	141	7	6–9	2103	213	10	9–12
65+	1627	144	9	8–11	1649	86	5	4–6
Education:								
< High School	296	43	17	9–25	301	36	12	7–17
High School	1556	140	10	8–11	1575	139	10	8–11
Some College	1348	115	8	6–10	1355	152	11	9–12
College Degree	1809	78	4	3–6	1810	93	4	3–5
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	628	91	14	11–18	633	125	19	16–23
\$15,000–24,999	935	109	14	10–18	943	107	12	10–15
\$25,000–49,999	1497	95	7	6–9	1505	103	8	6–9
\$50,000–74,999	755	34	5	3–6	763	48	7	4–9
\$75,000+	1194	47	4	3–6	1197	37	3	2–4
Race:								
White	3917	254	7	6–8	3947	278	8	7–9
Black	928	96	11	9–13	930	125	14	12–17

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Mental Distress and Impairment

Mental distress and impairment were measured in the 2009 survey by using the “Kessler Screening Scale for Psychological Distress” questions developed and validated by Dr. Ron Kessler of Harvard University and his research team.³ We asked six questions, referred to as the K6. (See Appendix A, Section 23.)

Scoring of the K6 involved recording the responses in the following manner:

- Each of the first six interview items was labeled on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being “all of the time” and 5 being “none of the time.”
- To score, these items were transformed to a scale of 0 to 4 with 4 being “all of the time” and 0 being “none of the time.” The scores to each of the six questions were then summed to give each respondent an overall score of between 0 and 24.
- Dr. Kessler’s research has determined that a score of 13 or more indicates “probable severe mental illness” (SMI).

Indications of Probable Severe Mental Illness

- In 2009–2010, 4% of Allegheny County adults scored 13 or more on the K6, indicating “probably severe mental illness.”
- A significantly higher percentage of adults with less than a high school education scored as having probable severe mental illness, compared to adults with more education.
- Household income was also related to indication of severe mental illness, with significantly higher percentages of SMI among adults with lower household incomes.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to indicate severe mental illness than white adults.
- There was no significant difference in indication of SMI according to gender or age.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- In general, the percentage of adults whose responses indicated SMI decreased significantly between 2002 and 2009–2010, from 9% to 4%. There were no significant changes with regard to gender.
- Responses to both surveys showed significant differences by education level, with adults having less than a high school education being at higher risk for a K6 score of 13 or more.
- Responses to both surveys also showed significant differences by race, with blacks being at higher risk for a K6 score of 13 or more.

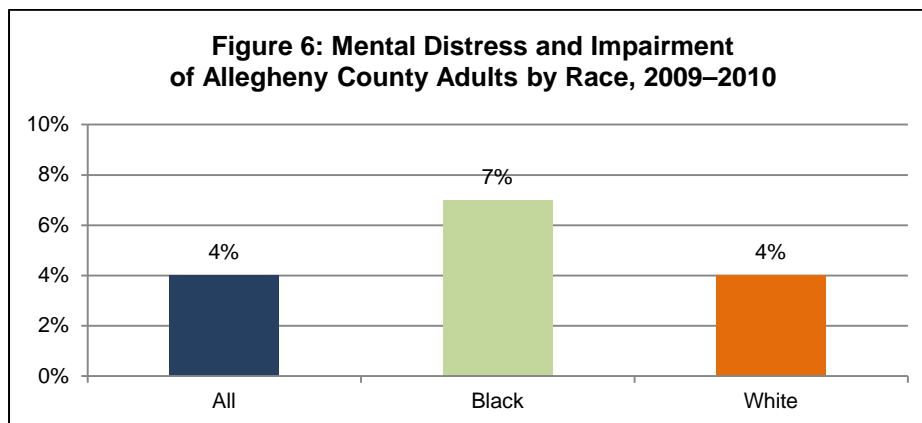


Table 3: Mental Distress and Impairment, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Score of 13+ on K6 Mental Distress Questions, Indication of Probable Severe Mental Illness*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5442	205	4	3–5
Male	1790	49	3	2–4
Female	3652	156	5	4–6
Age:				
18–29	399	20	4	2–6
30–44	1010	50	5	3–6
45–64	2241	100	5	4–6
65+	1792	35	2	1–2
Education:				
< High School	344	33	11	7–15
High School	1732	62	4	3–5
Some College	1461	71	5	3–6
College Degree	1905	39	2	1–3
Household Income:				
< \$15,000	715	81	11	8–14
\$15,000–24,999	1027	55	6	4–8
\$25,000–49,999	1611	38	3	2–4
\$50,000–74,999	821	11	1	0–2
\$75,000+	1268	20	2	1–3
Race:				
White	4211	134	4	3–4
Black	1047	62	7	5–8

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 7: Mental Distress and Impairment of Allegheny County Adults by Education, 2009–2010

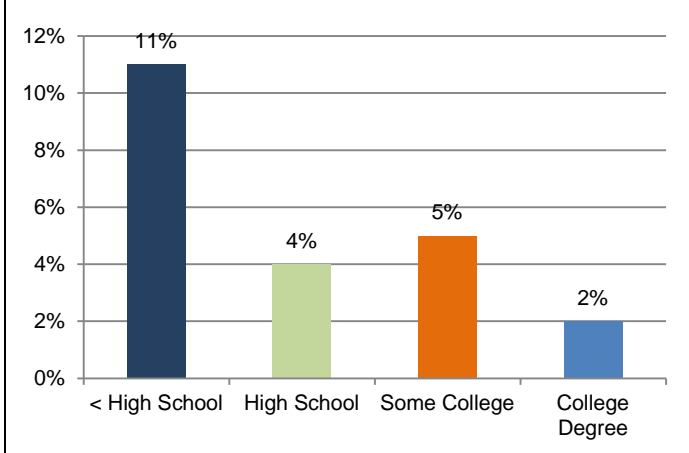
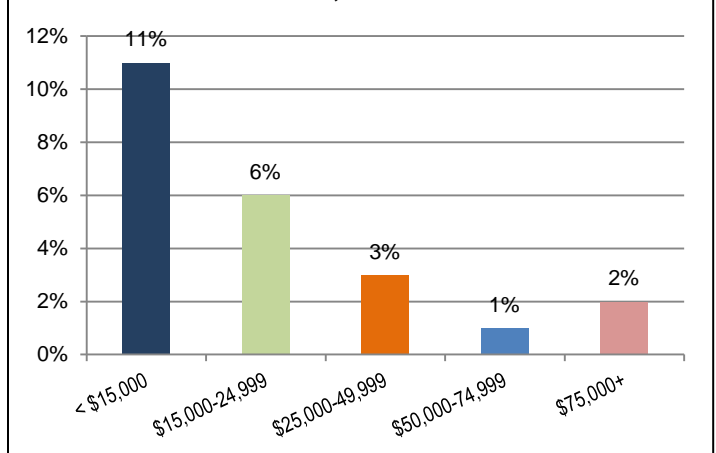


Figure 8: Mental Distress and Impairment of Allegheny County Adults by Household Income, 2009–2010



Disability

Are you limited in any way due to physical, mental, or emotional problems?

- In 2009–2010, more than one in four (26%) Allegheny County adults said they were limited in activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.
- Predictably, older adults were significantly more likely than younger adults to say they were limited in their activities.
- Adults with less than a high school education were significantly more likely to report disability than adults with more education.
- Adults with lower household incomes reported significantly higher percentages of disability than adults with higher income.

Do you have health problems that require the use of special equipment?

- In 2009–2010, 11% of Allegheny County adults said they had to use special equipment due to health problems.
- Significantly more women than men reported using special equipment.
- Use of special equipment due to health problems was reported by significantly higher percentages of older adults than younger adults.
- A significantly higher percentage of black adults (17%) said they used special equipment than did white adults (10%).

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- A significantly higher percentage of Allegheny County adults said they were limited by physical, mental, or emotional problems in 2009–2010 than in 2002, 26% compared to 17%. This increase was reflected in almost all subgroups.
- The 2002 ACHS did not include a question about the need for special equipment, so no comparison can be made.

Figure 9: Disability of Allegheny County Adults, 2002 and 2009–2010

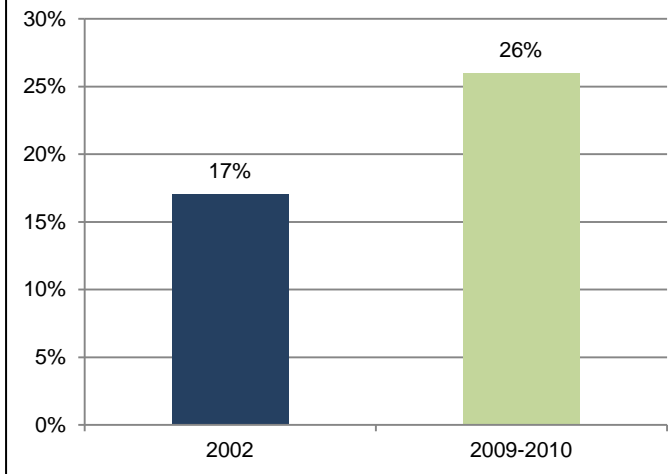
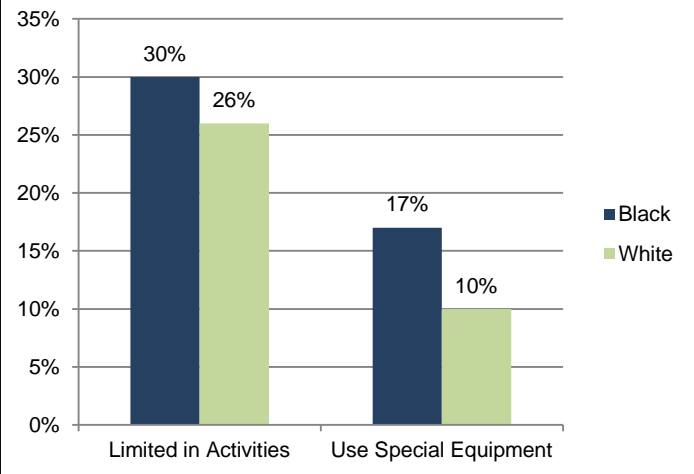


Figure 10: Disability of Allegheny County Adults by Race, 2009–2010



**Table 4: Disability, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Limited in Activities Due to Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems*				Use Special Equipment*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5191	1541	26	24–27	5199	718	11	10–11
Male	1715	457	24	21–26	1718	196	9	8–10
Female	3476	1084	28	26–29	3481	522	12	11–13
Age:								
18–29	372	48	12	8–16	371	11	3	1–5
30–44	965	177	19	16–22	966	40	4	3–5
45–64	2161	673	30	28–32	2164	271	11	10–13
65+	1693	643	38	36–40	1698	396	23	21–25
Education:								
< High School	317	137	38	31–45	319	88	19	14–24
High School	1631	520	28	25–30	1632	270	13	11–14
Some College	1395	457	28	25–31	1397	207	11	9–13
College Degree	1848	427	19	17–21	1851	153	6	5–7
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	661	341	49	44–54	664	199	25	21–29
\$15,000–24,999	976	351	31	27–34	977	207	17	14–19
\$25,000–49,999	1553	464	27	25–30	1553	177	9	8–11
\$50,000–74,999	783	167	18	15–21	785	65	6	4–8
\$75,000+	1218	218	15	12–17	1220	70	4	3–5
Race:								
White	4049	1172	26	24–27	4054	505	10	9–11
Black	968	328	30	27–33	971	198	17	15–20

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 11: Disability of Allegheny County Adults by Education, 2009–2010

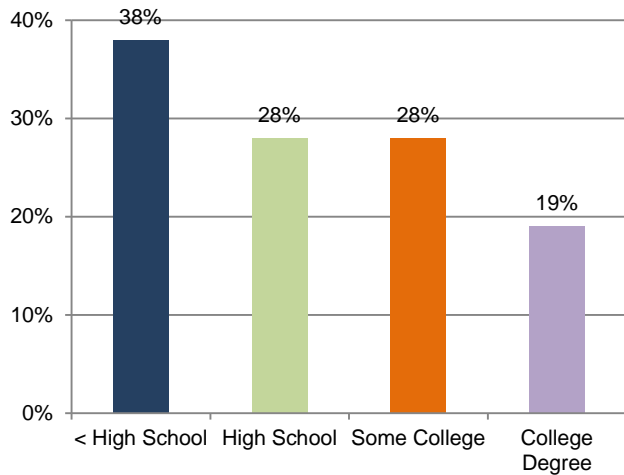
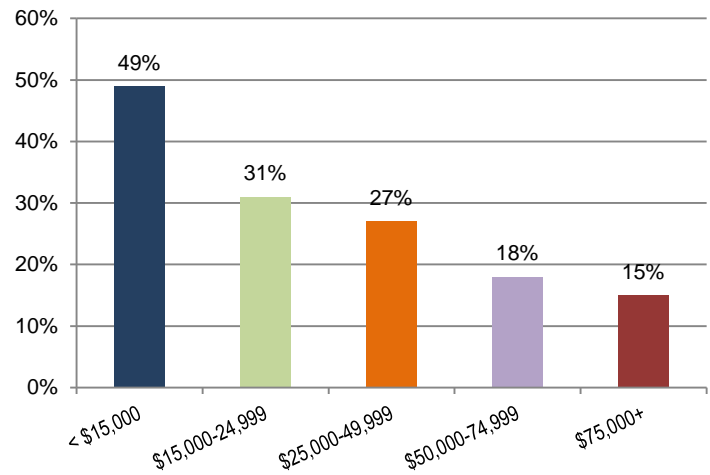


Figure 12: Disability of Allegheny County Adults by Household Income, 2009–2010



Cancer Survivorship

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

- In 2009–2010, 11% of Allegheny County adults said they had ever been told by a health care professional that they had cancer.
- As expected, the percentage of adults who reported they had ever been told they had cancer increased significantly with age.
- A significantly higher percentage of women than men said they had ever been told they had cancer.
- Also, a significantly higher percentage of white adults than blacks said they had ever been told by a health care professional that they had cancer.
- There was no significant difference in cancer survivorship according to education level or household income.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Data on cancer survivorship were not reported in 2002; therefore, no comparisons can be made.

**Table 5: Cancer Survivorship, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Told Had Cancer			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5029	702	11	10–12
Male	1665	219	9	8–10
Female	3364	483	12	11–13
Age:				
18–29	357	8	2	0–3
30–44	934	40	3	2–5
45–64	2097	226	10	9–12
65+	1641	428	27	25–29
Education:				
< High School	301	52	13	9–16
High School	1569	253	12	11–14
Some College	1350	178	10	9–12
College Degree	1809	219	9	8–10
Household Income:				
< \$15,000	632	100	13	10–15
\$15,000–24,999	938	141	12	10–14
\$25,000–49,999	1498	243	13	11–14
\$50,000–74,999	765	78	8	6–10
\$75,000+	1196	140	8	7–10
Race:				
White	3931	603	12	11–13
Black	933	84	7	5–9
*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused. NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.				

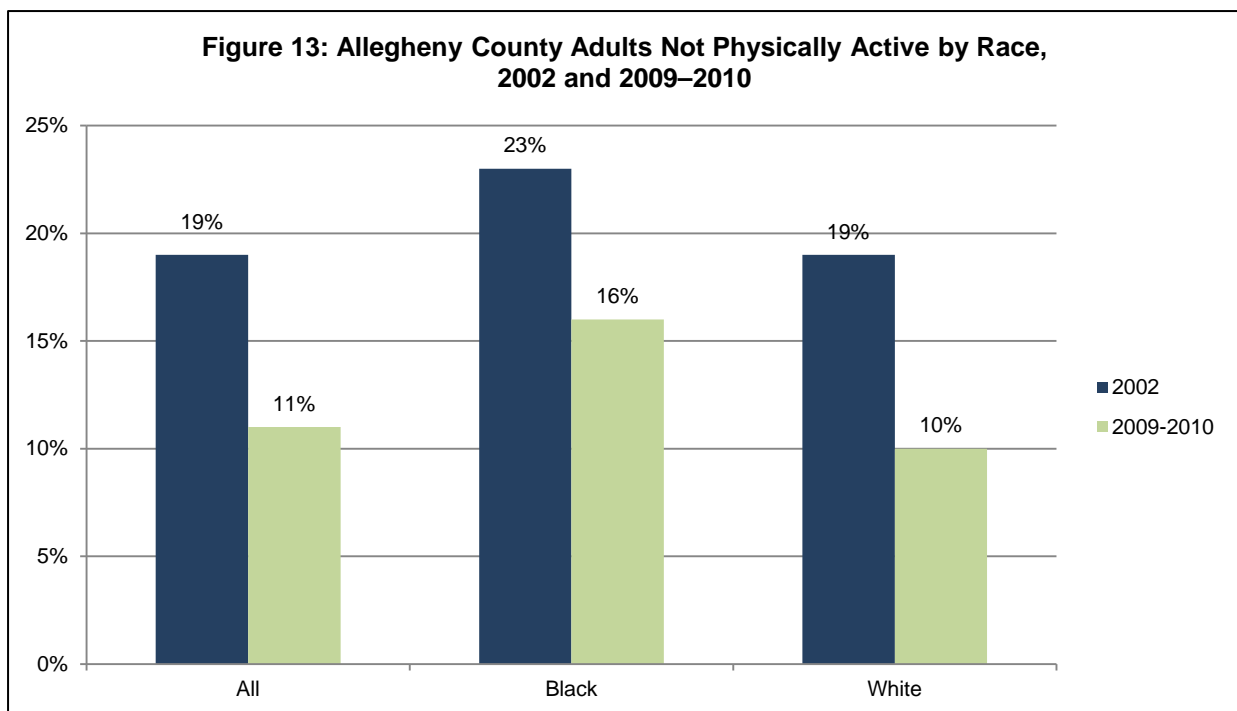
Physical Activity

In a usual week, do you do moderate or vigorous activity?

- In 2009–2010, 11% of Allegheny County adults said they did not participate in either moderate or vigorous physical activity in a usual week.
- Predictably, age was a factor in physical activity responses. A significantly higher percentage of older adults said they were not physically active.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to report they were not physically active.
- Education level and household income also influenced physical activity. Adults with a high school education or less, and those with household incomes of less than \$50,000 were also more likely to report that they were not physically active.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Increases in physical activity can be seen across genders, ages, household incomes, education levels, and races.
- Nevertheless, disparities persist between adults of differing household incomes, education levels, and races.



**Table 6: Physical Activity, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Not Physically Active*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5091	648	11	10–12
Male	1689	189	9	8–11
Female	3402	459	12	11–13
Age:				
18–29	358	26	5	3–8
30–44	946	72	7	6–9
45–64	2127	227	10	9–12
65+	1660	323	20	18–22
Education:				
< High School	304	74	19	14–24
High School	1596	248	13	11–14
Some College	1363	177	11	9–13
College Degree	1828	149	6	5–7
Household Income:				
< \$15,000	639	128	18	14–21
\$15,000–24,999	952	175	15	13–18
\$25,000–49,999	1521	199	12	10–14
\$50,000–74,999	772	61	6	4–7
\$75,000+	1207	85	6	4–7
Race:				
White	3980	470	10	9–11
Black	943	165	16	14–19

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 14: Allegheny County Adults Not Physically Active by Education, 2009–2010

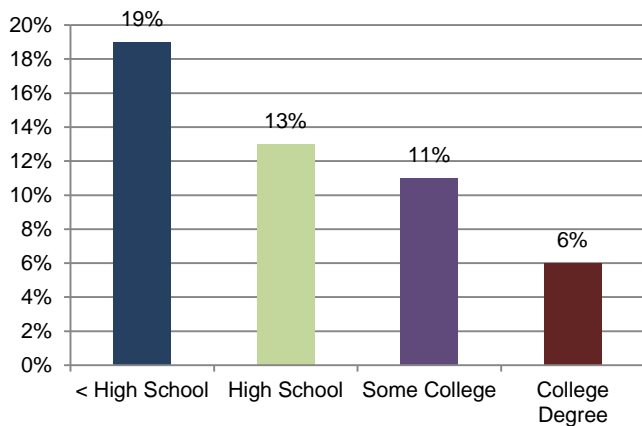
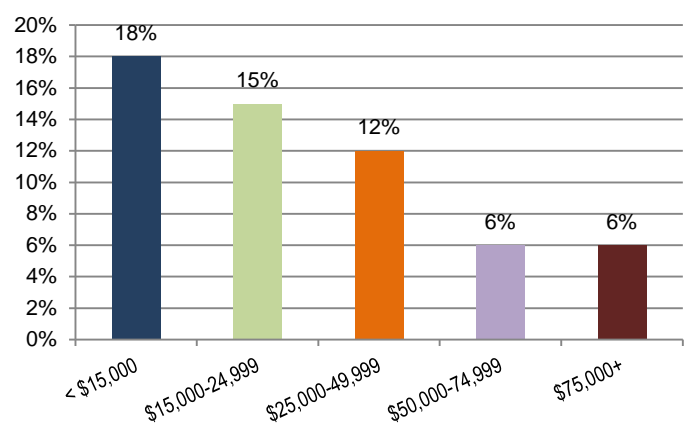


Figure 15: Allegheny County Adults Not Physically Active by Household Income, 2009–2010



Overweight and Obesity

Overweight and obesity were measured in the 2009–2010 survey by calculating body mass index (BMI) for survey respondents based on height and weight information they provided. Body mass index is a standard measure commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight, and obesity in adults. BMI is defined as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters (kg/m²). Normal BMI is 23–24.99; overweight is 25–29.99; obese is ≥ 30 .⁴

Allegheny County adults who are overweight or obese

- In 2009–2010, 62% of Allegheny County adults were found to be overweight or obese when their Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated for height and weight information they provided.
- Significantly more men (68%) than women (57%) were identified as overweight or obese.
- The percentage of black adults who were overweight or obese (72%) was significantly higher than the percentage of white adults (62%) who were overweight or obese.
- Adults aged 65 and older had a significantly higher proportion of overweight and obesity than adults 18–29 years old.
- Household income and education level were not significantly related to reports of overweight and obesity.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Approximately the same percentage of men were overweight or obese in 2002 and 2009–2010; 69% were in 2002, and 68% in 2009–2010.
- Significantly more women identified as overweight or obese in 2009–2010 than in 2002; 57% in 2009–2010, compared with 50% in 2002. During both surveys, more men were overweight or obese than women.
- Also in both 2002 and 2009–2010, significantly more black adults were overweight or obese than white adults.

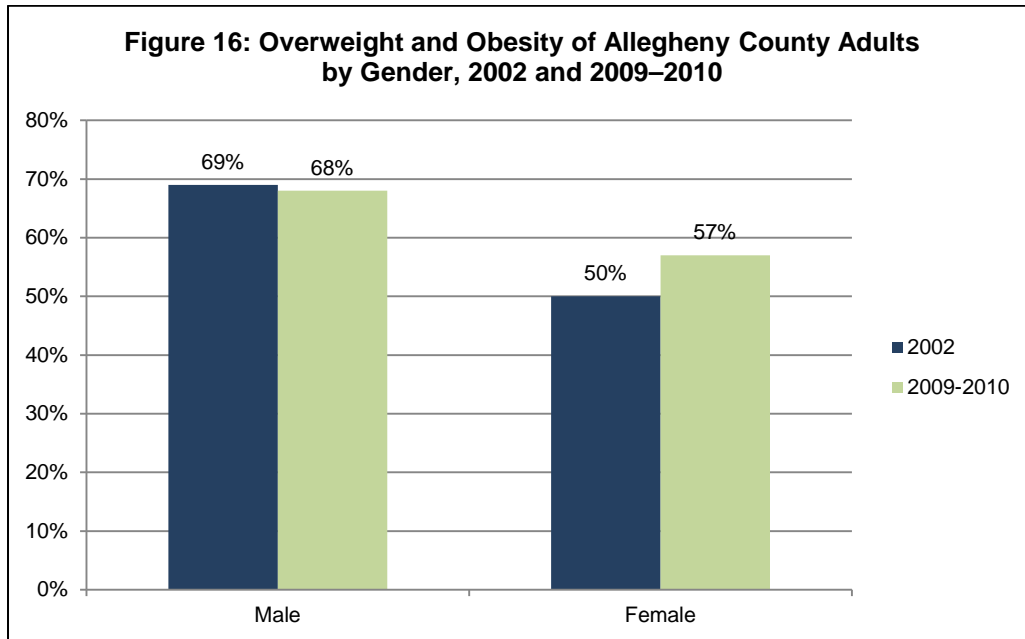
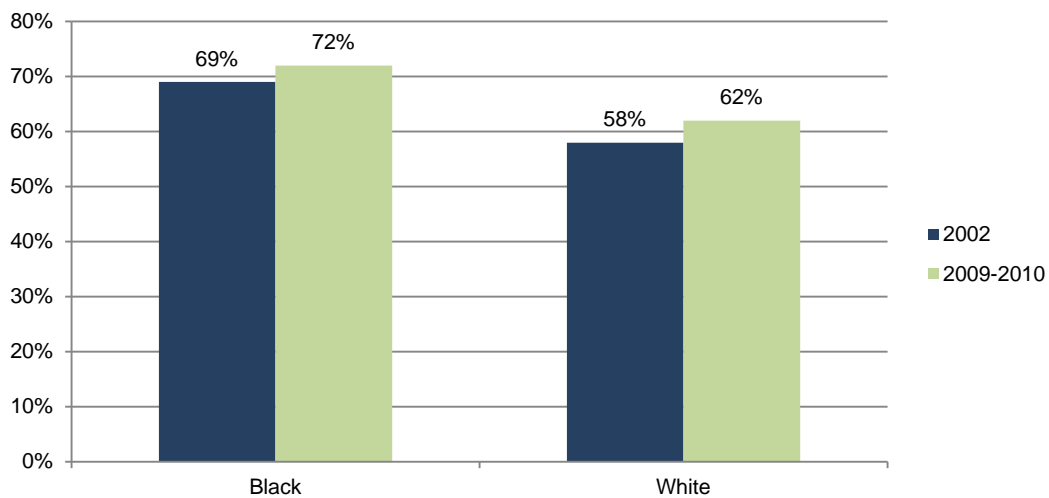


Table 7: Overweight and Obesity, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Overweight or Obese*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5204	3344	62	60–64
Male	1767	1253	68	65–71
Female	3437	2091	57	54–59
Age:				
18–29	390	189	42	36–48
30–44	953	617	65	62–69
45–64	2132	1479	70	68–72
65+	1729	1059	62	59–64
Education:				
< High School	331	204	53	46–61
High School	1658	1115	66	63–69
Some College	1385	907	64	61–67
College Degree	1830	1118	59	56–61
Household Income:				
< \$15,000	683	430	61	55–66
\$15,000–24,999	978	639	61	57–65
\$25,000–49,999	1542	1043	66	63–69
\$50,000–74,999	779	492	61	57–65
\$75,000+	1222	740	60	56–63
Race:				
White	4034	2503	62	60–64
Black	995	745	72	69–76

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 17: Overweight and Obesity of Allegheny County Adults by Race, 2002 and 2009–2010



Cigarette Smoking

Current cigarette smokers

- In 2009–2010, 23% of Allegheny County adults said they were current smokers.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults 18–64 years old were current smokers than adults 65 and over.
- The proportion of adults with a college degree who were current smokers was significantly lower than the proportion of adults with less education who were current smokers.
- The percentage of current smokers decreased as household income increased.
- A significantly higher percentage of black adults reported they were current smokers than white adults.

Former cigarette smokers

- In 2009–2010, 55% of adults who have ever been smokers said they have quit smoking.
- Age was a factor in “former smoker” responses. A significantly higher percentage of older adults said they had quit smoking; responses ranged from 22% in adults aged 18–29 to 83% in adults aged 65 and older.
- The percentage of former smokers also increased as household income increased, and as education increased.
- White adults had a significantly higher percentage of former smokers than black adults.

Have you stopped smoking for one day or more in the past year because you were trying to quit?

- In 2009–2010, 53% of Allegheny County smokers said they quit for at least one day in the past year.
- A significantly higher percentage of men than women quit for one or more days.
- A significantly higher percentage of black adults than white adults quit for one or more days.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Significantly fewer adults were smokers in 2009–2010 than 2002.
- During both surveys, younger adults were more likely to be current smokers than older ones.

Figure 18: Cigarette Smoking of Allegheny County Adults, 2002 and 2009–2010

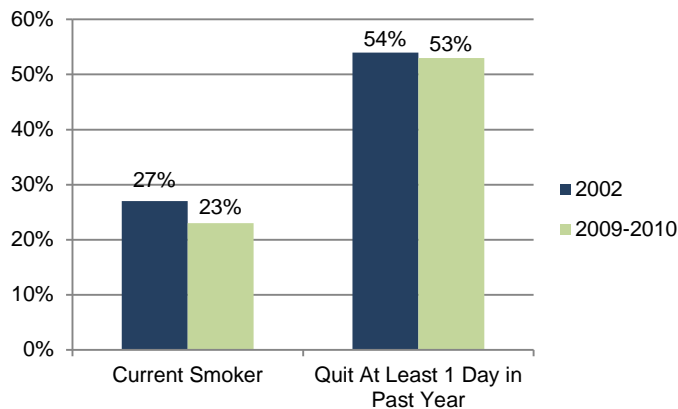
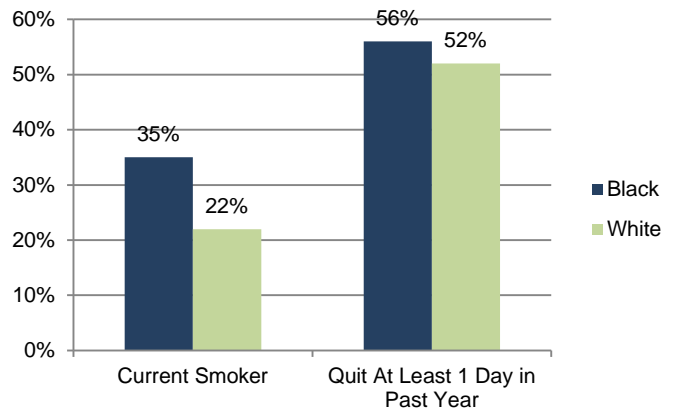


Figure 19: Cigarette Smoking of Allegheny County Adults by Race, 2009–2010



**Table 8: Cigarette Smoking, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Current Smokers*				Former Smokers*				Quit at Least 1 Day in Past Year* **			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5426	1114	23	22–25	2881	1765	55	53–58	852	420	53	48–57
Male	1784	361	24	21–26	1039	677	57	53–60	274	144	57	50–64
Female	3642	753	23	21–24	1842	1088	54	51–57	578	276	48	44–53
Age:												
18–29	398	118	27	22–33	154	36	22	14–31	87	62	74	62–86
30–44	1009	270	28	25–31	472	202	42	38–47	207	100	52	44–60
45–64	2237	551	26	24–28	1272	720	56	53–59	432	206	46	41–51
65+	1782	175	10	9–12	983	807	83	80–85	126	52	41	32–50
Education:												
< High School	343	121	41	34–48	236	115	41	33–48	100	46	48	36–60
High School	1723	398	25	23–28	1016	617	56	52–60	314	146	51	44–57
Some College	1460	375	27	24–30	854	479	52	48–56	287	159	58	51–65
College Degree	1900	220	11	10–13	775	554	68	65–72	151	69	51	41–61
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	712	264	41	36–46	474	210	37	32–43	204	109	53	44–62
\$15,000–24,999	1026	260	30	26–34	581	321	47	42–53	202	105	58	49–66
\$25,000–49,999	1606	322	23	21–26	882	560	57	53–61	248	106	47	39–55
\$50,000–74,999	818	130	18	15–21	409	279	63	58–69	94	52	55	44–67
\$75,000+	1264	138	12	10–14	535	395	69	65–74	104	48	54	43–66
Race:												
White	4202	757	22	20–24	2208	1451	58	56–61	580	276	52	47–57
Black	1041	325	35	31–38	597	270	38	34–43	245	135	56	49–63

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused. Includes people who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in entire life.

**Denominator is current smokers who smoke every day.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 20: Cigarette Smoking of Allegheny County Adults by Education, 2009–2010

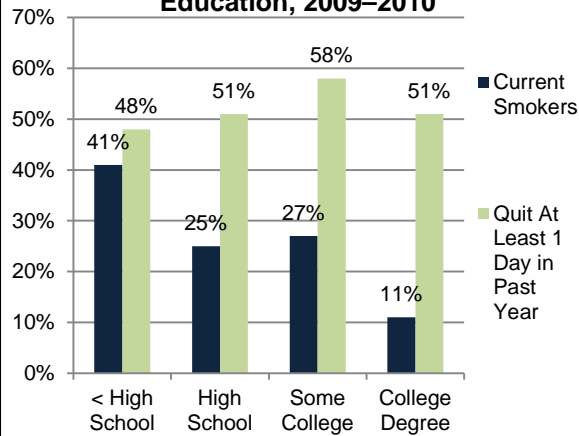
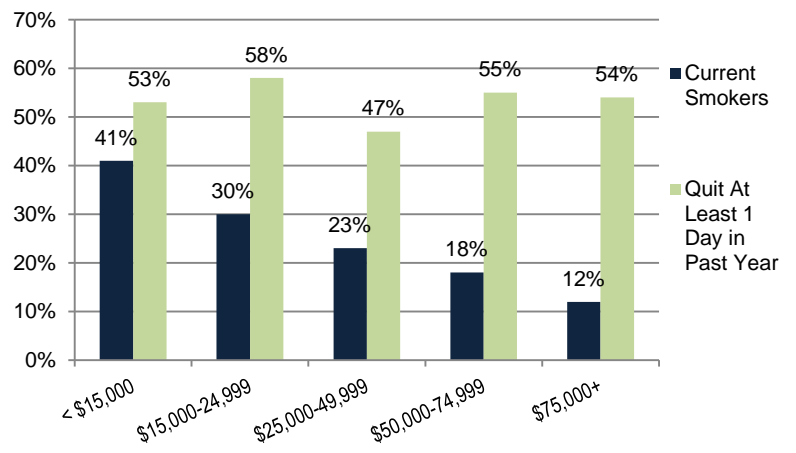


Figure 21: Cigarette Smoking of Allegheny County Adults by Income, 2009–2010



Other Tobacco Use

Currently smoking cigars

- In 2009–2010, 4% of Allegheny County adults said they smoked cigars.
- A significantly higher percentage of male adults than female adults said they smoked cigars.
- There were no significant differences in proportions of adults who smoked cigars by age, education level, household income, or race.

Currently using chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (*Snus is a Swedish type of smokeless tobacco.*)

- In 2009–2010, 3% of adults in Allegheny County said they used smokeless tobacco products.
- A significantly higher percentage of male adults than female adults said they used smokeless tobacco products.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults 30–44 years old used smokeless tobacco products than older adults.
- Also, a significantly higher percentage of white adults than black adults said they used these products.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Due to differences in reporting, no comparison can be made between 2002 and 2009–2010.

**Table 9: Other Tobacco Use, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Currently Smoking Cigars*				Currently Using Smokeless Tobacco Products*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5442	161	4	3–5	5442	91	3	2–4
Male	1790	126	8	6–9	1790	84	6	5–8
Female	3652	35	1	1–2	3652	7	0	0–1
Age:								
18–29	399	18	5	2–8	399	12	4	1–6
30–44	1010	41	5	4–7	1010	33	5	4–7
45–64	2241	74	4	3–5	2241	31	2	1–3
65+	1792	28	2	1–3	1792	15	1	1–2
Education:								
< High School	344	11	4	1–7	344	9	5	1–8
High School	1732	58	5	4–6	1732	31	4	2–5
Some College	1461	37	3	2–4	1461	28	3	2–4
College Degree	1905	55	4	3–6	1905	23	2	1–3
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	715	31	6	3–8	715	6	1	0–2
\$15,000–24,999	1027	13	2	1–3	1027	19	4	2–6
\$25,000–49,999	1611	49	5	3–6	1611	19	2	1–3
\$50,000–74,999	821	27	5	3–7	821	24	6	3–9
\$75,000+	1268	41	4	3–6	1268	23	2	1–4
Race:								
White	4211	128	4	4–5	4211	83	3	3–4
Black	1047	27	3	2–5	1047	6	1	0–2

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Alcohol Use

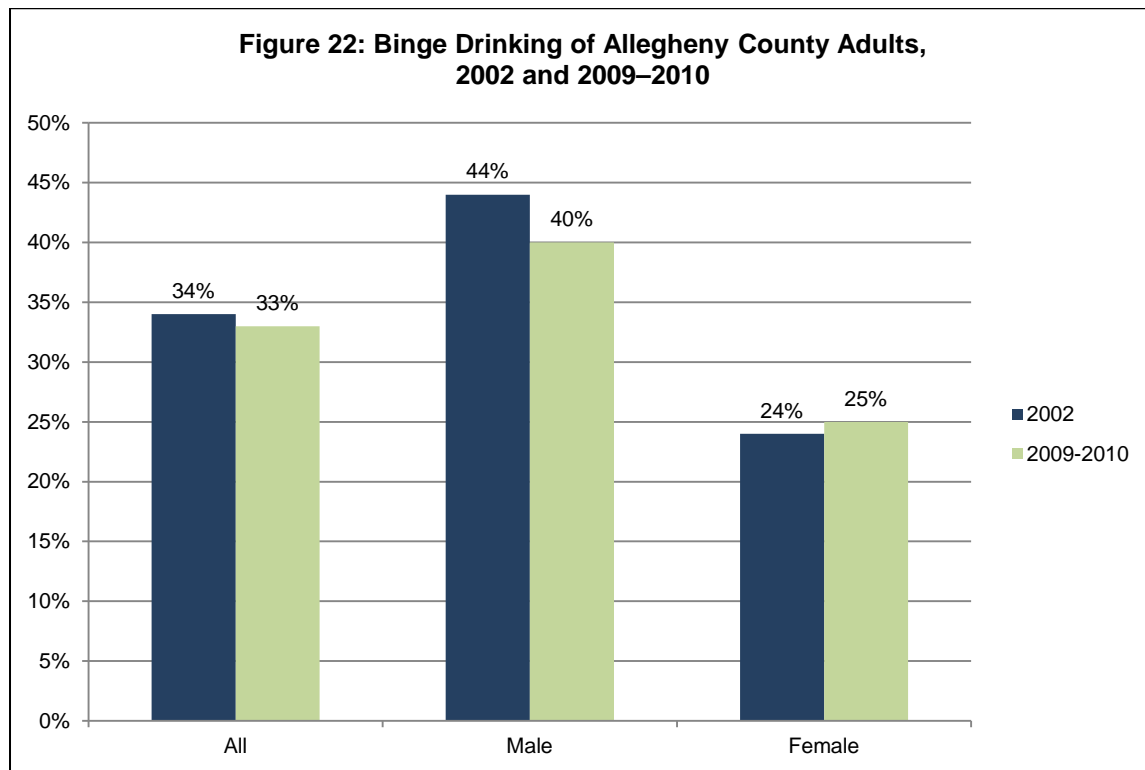
In its assessment of alcohol use, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) draws on the definition of “binge drinking”^{5,6} provided by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: “a pattern of drinking that brings a person’s blood alcohol concentration (BAC) to 0.08 grams percent or above. This typically happens when men consume 5 or more drinks, and when women consume 4 or more drinks, in about 2 hours.”

Did you have 5 or more drinks (4 or more, if female) on an occasion during the past 30 days?

- In 2009–2010, 33% of Allegheny County adults said they had been binge drinking during the past 30 days.
- A significantly higher percentage of males said they had one or more occasions of binge drinking.
- Also, the percentage of adults 18–44 who reported one or more occasions of binge drinking during the past month was significantly higher than the percentage of older adults.
- There were no significant differences in binge drinking behavior according to race, education level, or household income.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- The overall percentage of adults who reported binge drinking was essentially unchanged during this period.
- In 2002, there was a significantly higher percentage of binge drinking reported by adults 18–29 years old; in 2009–2010, binge drinking was significantly higher for 18–44 year olds.
- In both surveys, a significantly higher proportion of males said they had an event of binge drinking than females.

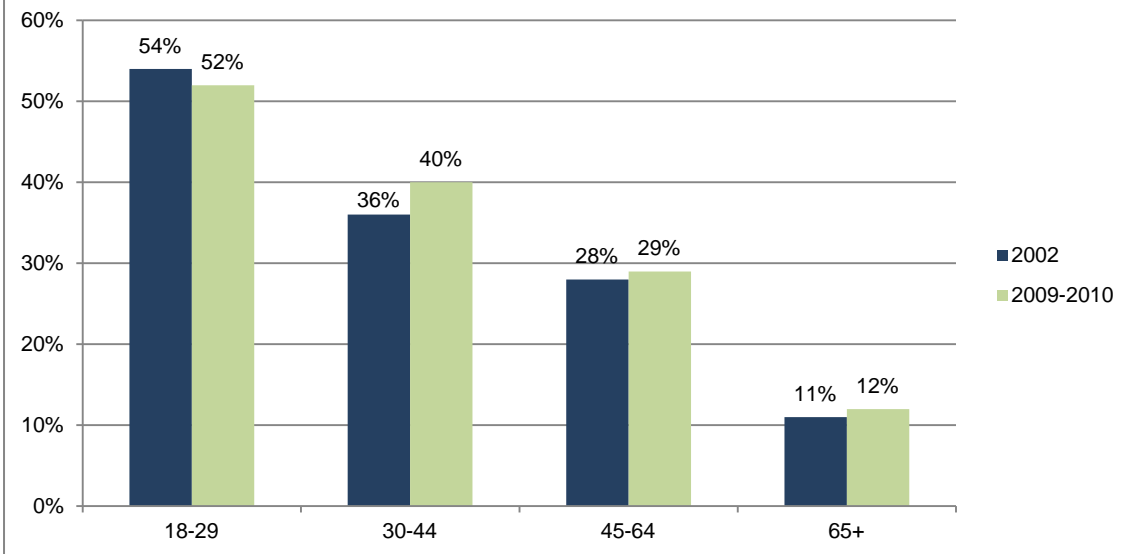


**Table 10: Binge Drinking, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	5+ Drinks (4+ For Females) On 1+ Occasion(s) In Past 30 Days*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	2771	722	33	31–36
Male	1106	377	40	37–44
Female	1665	345	25	23–28
Age:				
18–29	230	111	52	43–60
30–44	643	233	40	35–44
45–64	1226	312	29	26–32
65+	672	66	12	9–15
Education:				
< High School	91	35	43	30–56
High School	714	205	35	31–40
Some College	738	208	36	32–41
College Degree	1228	274	29	25–32
Household Income:				
< \$15,000	230	77	36	27–45
\$15,000–24,999	399	105	36	29–42
\$25,000–49,999	793	183	32	28–37
\$50,000–74,999	508	138	34	28–39
\$75,000+	841	219	33	29–37
Race:				
White	2270	567	34	31–36
Black	419	136	38	32–43

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 23: Binge Drinking of Allegheny County Adults by Age, 2002 and 2009–2010



Diabetes

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

- In 2009–2010, 11% of Allegheny County adults reported that they had been told they had diabetes.
- There was no significant difference by gender. The percentage of adults who said they had been told they had diabetes did decrease with more education and higher household income.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to say they had been told they had diabetes.

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

- In 2009–2010, 56% of Allegheny County adults reported they had a test for diabetes in the previous three years.
- As expected, age was a factor in diabetes testing history. Older adults were significantly more likely to have been tested for diabetes than younger adults.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to report diabetes testing than whites.
- Significant differences in diabetes testing status were not found on the basis of education or household income.

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that you have prediabetes or borderline diabetes?

- In 2009–2010, 5% of Allegheny County adults said they had been told by a health care provider they had prediabetes or borderline diabetes.
- Adults 65 and older were significantly more likely than adults 18–29 to say they had been told they had prediabetes.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Significantly more adults had been diagnosed with diabetes in 2009–2010 than in 2002, 11% compared to 7%.
- Diabetes testing and prediabetes/borderline diabetes were not reported in 2002; therefore, no comparisons are possible for these factors.

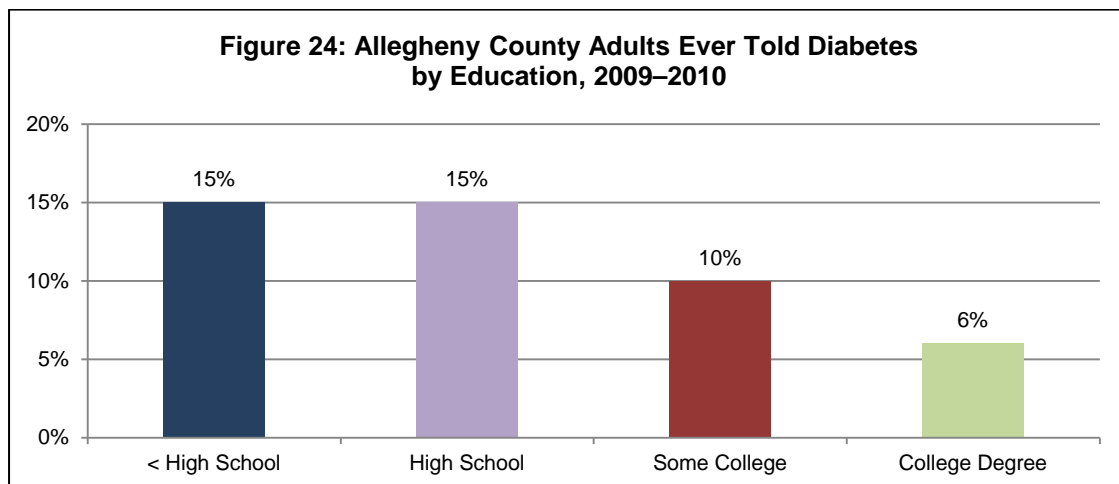
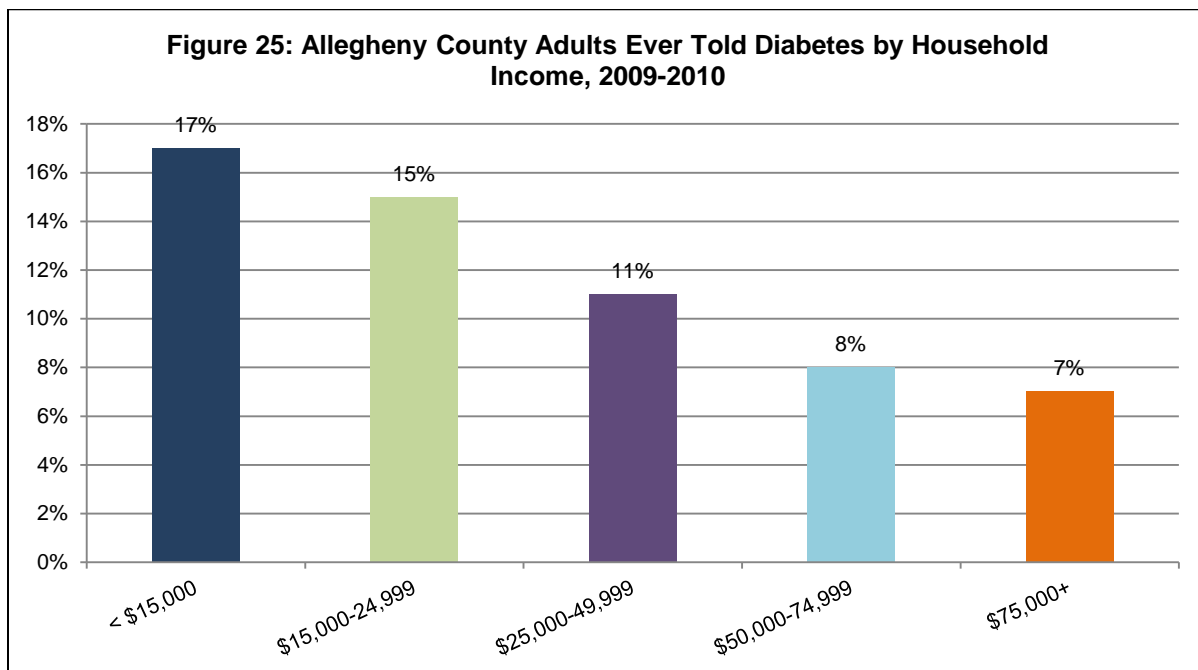


Table 11: Diabetes, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Test for Diabetes in Past 3 Years				Ever Told Had Diabetes				Ever Told Had Prediabetes or Borderline Diabetes			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	4510	2760	56	54–58	5439	757	11	10–12	5434	329	5	5–6
Male	1471	900	54	51–57	1788	256	11	10–13	1785	108	5	4–6
Female	3039	1860	57	55–60	3651	501	11	10–12	3649	221	6	5–7
Age:												
18–29	383	151	33	27–39	398	4	1	0–2	399	14	3	1–4
30–44	930	527	54	51–58	1010	48	5	3–6	1010	47	5	3–6
45–64	1862	1210	64	62–67	2240	321	13	12–15	2237	143	6	5–7
65+	1335	872	65	63–68	1791	384	22	20–24	1788	125	7	6–8
Education:												
< High School	265	153	52	43–60	344	70	15	11–19	343	23	6	3–8
High School	1353	808	54	51–58	1731	324	15	13–17	1729	106	6	4–7
Some College	1225	780	57	54–61	1461	203	10	9–12	1460	100	6	5–7
College Degree	1667	1019	57	54–60	1903	160	6	5–7	1902	100	5	4–6
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	532	299	51	45–57	715	159	17	14–20	714	45	6	4–8
\$15,000–24,999	801	476	52	48–57	1027	200	15	13–18	1024	61	5	4–7
\$25,000–49,999	1342	852	59	56–63	1611	222	11	10–13	1610	124	7	6–9
\$50,000–74,999	715	457	57	53–62	819	77	8	6–10	820	38	4	2–5
\$75,000+	1120	676	55	51–59	1267	99	7	5–8	1266	61	4	3–5
Race:												
White	3519	2109	55	53–57	4208	533	11	10–12	4204	249	5	5–6
Black	832	554	63	59–67	1047	201	15	13–17	1046	69	6	5–8

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Cholesterol Awareness

Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

- In 2009–2010, 84% of Allegheny County adults said they ever had their cholesterol checked.
- Older adults were significantly more likely than younger adults to report ever having their cholesterol checked.
- In addition, the proportion of adults who said they had their blood cholesterol checked increased as education and household income increased.

Have you had your cholesterol checked in the past five years?

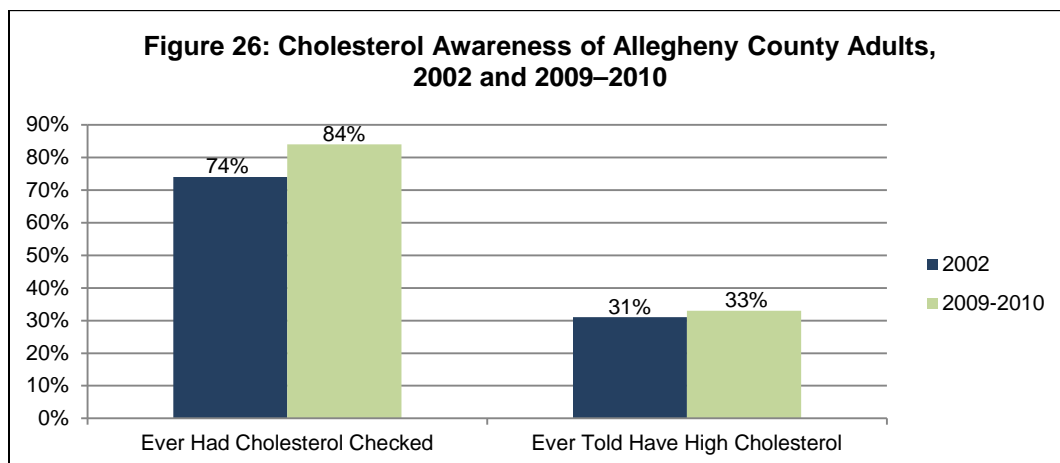
- In 2009–2010, 80% of Allegheny County adults who had their cholesterol checked said it had been done in the past five years.
- The proportion of adults who said they had their cholesterol checked in the past five years significantly increased as age increased.
- There were no significant differences in reports of cholesterol testing in the past five years with regard to education, household income, or race.

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

- In 2009–2010, 33% of Allegheny County adults reported they had been told by a health professional that their cholesterol was high.
- The percentage of adults who said they had a finding of high cholesterol increased significantly with age.
- A significantly higher percentage of blacks said they had been told they had high cholesterol than whites.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- The percentage of adults whose cholesterol levels have ever been checked has significantly increased, from 74% in 2002 to 84% in 2009–2010.
- However, the percentage of adults who said they were told they had high cholesterol did not increase significantly during this time.
- In 2002, cholesterol testing within the past five years was not reported; therefore, no comparison can be made.



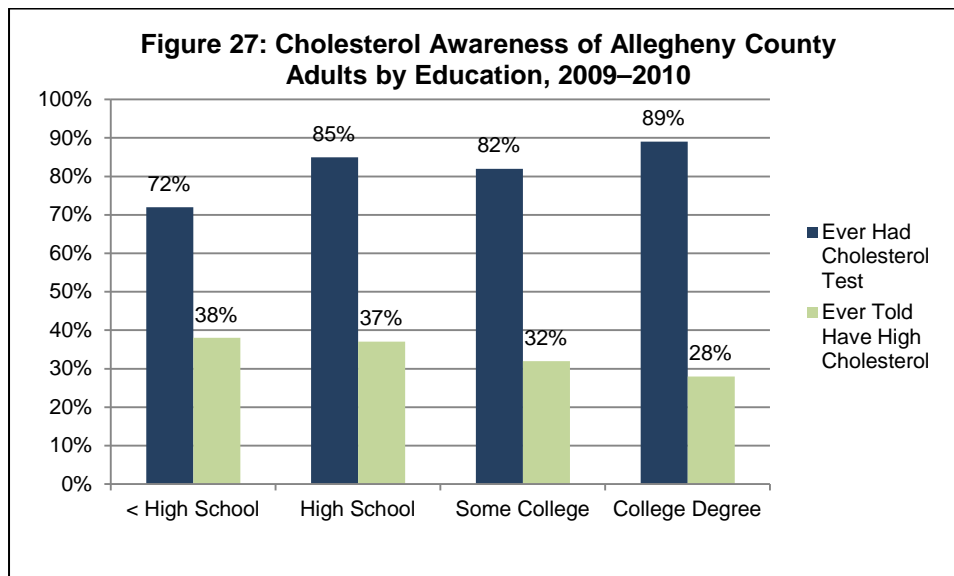
**Table 12: Cholesterol Awareness, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Had Cholesterol Checked*				Had Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years* **				Ever Told Have High Cholesterol* **			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5272	4737	84	83–86	5224	4501	80	79–82	5235	1946	33	31–34
Male	1742	1538	82	79–85	1730	1463	78	75–81	1727	670	33	31–36
Female	3530	3199	86	85–88	3494	3038	82	81–84	3508	1276	32	31–34
Age:												
18–29	311	167	49	42–56	311	154	45	38–52	311	29	8	5–11
30–44	980	800	79	76–82	971	735	74	70–77	976	172	19	16–22
45–64	2218	2075	93	91–94	2206	1975	88	87–90	2200	889	41	38–43
65+	1763	1695	96	95–97	1736	1637	94	93–95	1748	856	49	47–52
Education:												
< High School	324	264	72	65–79	320	254	69	62–76	320	141	38	32–44
High School	1662	1489	85	82–87	1649	1435	82	80–85	1650	684	37	35–40
Some College	1417	1263	82	79–86	1402	1196	78	75–81	1408	512	32	29–34
College Degree	1869	1721	89	86–91	1853	1616	83	81–86	1857	609	28	26–31
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	682	589	78	72–83	674	558	74	69–80	675	264	32	27–36
\$15,000–24,999	991	862	80	76–84	982	831	77	73–81	985	411	38	34–41
\$25,000–49,999	1566	1404	83	81–86	1553	1323	79	76–82	1559	579	33	30–35
\$50,000–74,999	801	732	87	84–90	795	701	83	79–87	794	268	30	27–34
\$75,000+	1232	1150	90	87–93	1220	1088	85	83–88	1222	424	32	29–35
Race:												
White	4108	3751	85	84–87	4069	3545	81	79–83	4076	1588	34	32–36
Black	990	846	80	77–83	982	820	78	75–81	986	308	27	24–30

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

** Denominator is adults who said they "ever had blood cholesterol checked."

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Hypertension

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

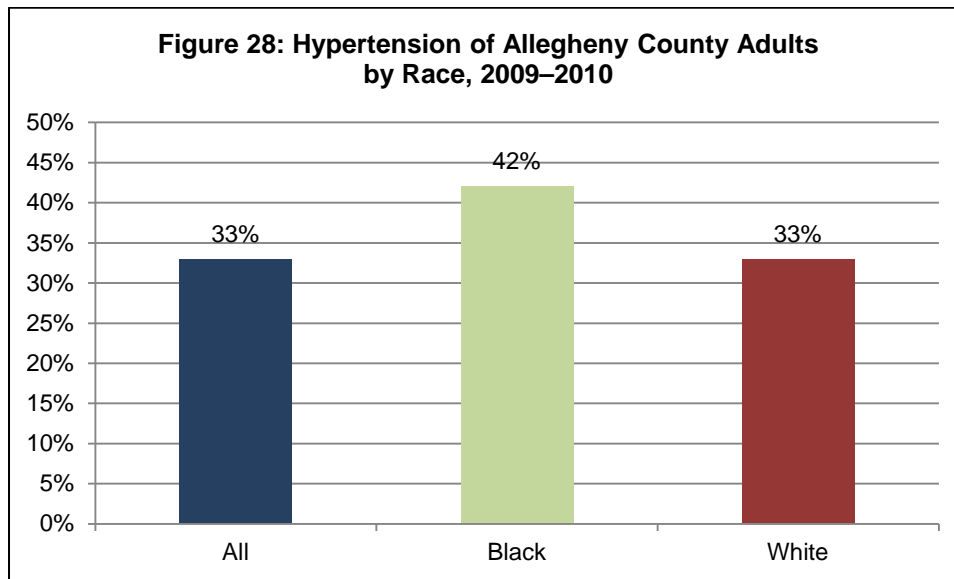
- In 2009–2010, 33% of Allegheny County adults said they had ever been told by a health care professional that they had high blood pressure.
- The percentage of respondents who said they had been told they had high blood pressure increased significantly with age.
- A significantly lower percentage of adults with a college degree said they had been told they had high blood pressure, compared with those with less education.
- The percentage of adults who said they had been told of hypertension decreased as income level increased.
- A significantly higher percentage of black adults than white had ever been told they had high blood pressure.

Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?

- In 2009–2010, 81% of Allegheny County adults with high blood pressure said they were taking medicine to treat the condition.
- Hypertensive women were significantly more likely to be taking high blood pressure medication.
- The same percentage of black adults and white adults reported taking high blood pressure medicine.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- The percentage of all adults who had been told they had high blood pressure increased significantly between 2002 and 2009–2010, from 27% to 33%.
- Also, the percentage of white adults who said they were told they had hypertension significantly increased during this time from 26% to 33%.
- A significant increase was also seen in hypertension among males, which increased from 25% to 35%.
- Overall, the percentage of adults taking medicine for high blood pressure remained stable at 81% in both 2002 and 2009–2010.



**Table 13: Hypertension, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Told Have High Blood Pressure*				Currently Taking Medicine for High Blood Pressure* **			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5431	2207	33	32–35	2203	1886	81	79–83
Male	1784	756	35	33–38	754	616	75	71–79
Female	3647	1451	32	30–33	1449	1270	87	85–89
Age:								
18–29	397	31	8	5–12	31	9	24	5–42
30–44	1008	148	16	13–18	148	91	57	48–67
45–64	2239	932	40	38–42	931	782	83	80–85
65+	1787	1096	62	59–64	1093	1004	92	91–94
Education:								
< High School	344	180	40	33–47	180	157	81	73–89
High School	1727	847	40	37–42	846	744	85	82–88
Some College	1459	615	33	30–36	614	532	84	80–87
College Degree	1901	565	25	22–27	563	453	71	65–77
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	714	370	42	38–47	370	328	84	78–90
\$15,000–24,999	1025	494	39	35–42	493	431	84	80–88
\$25,000–49,999	1608	676	35	32–37	676	591	84	80–88
\$50,000–74,999	819	285	29	25–33	284	234	80	74–86
\$75,000+	1265	382	26	23–29	380	302	72	66–78
Race:								
White	4202	1642	33	31–35	1640	1410	81	79–84
Black	1046	514	42	38–45	512	437	81	76–85

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator is adults who said they had "ever been told they had high blood pressure."

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 29: Hypertension of Allegheny County Adults by Household Income, 2009–2010

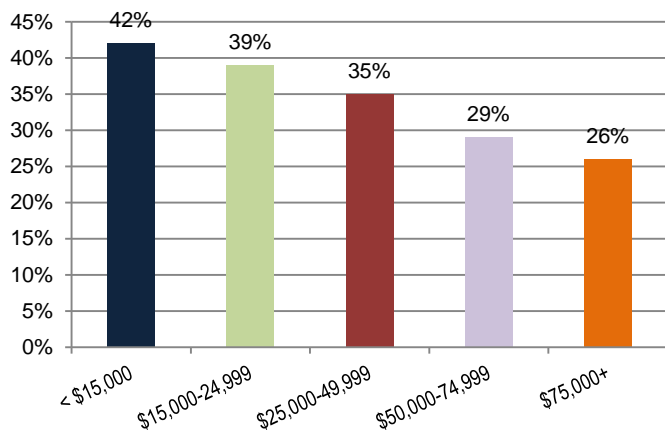
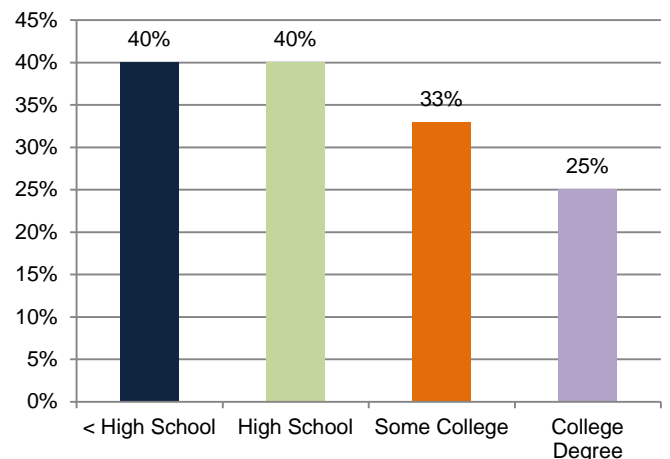


Figure 30: Hypertension of Allegheny County Adults by Education, 2009–2010



Cardiovascular Disease

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had a heart attack (myocardial infarction)?

- In 2009–2010, 5% of Allegheny County adults responded they had been told they had a heart attack.
- Predictably, age was a factor in responses about heart attacks. Older adults were significantly more likely to respond they had received a heart attack diagnosis.
- Equal proportions of black and white residents said they had been told they had a heart attack.

Have you ever been told you had angina or coronary heart disease?

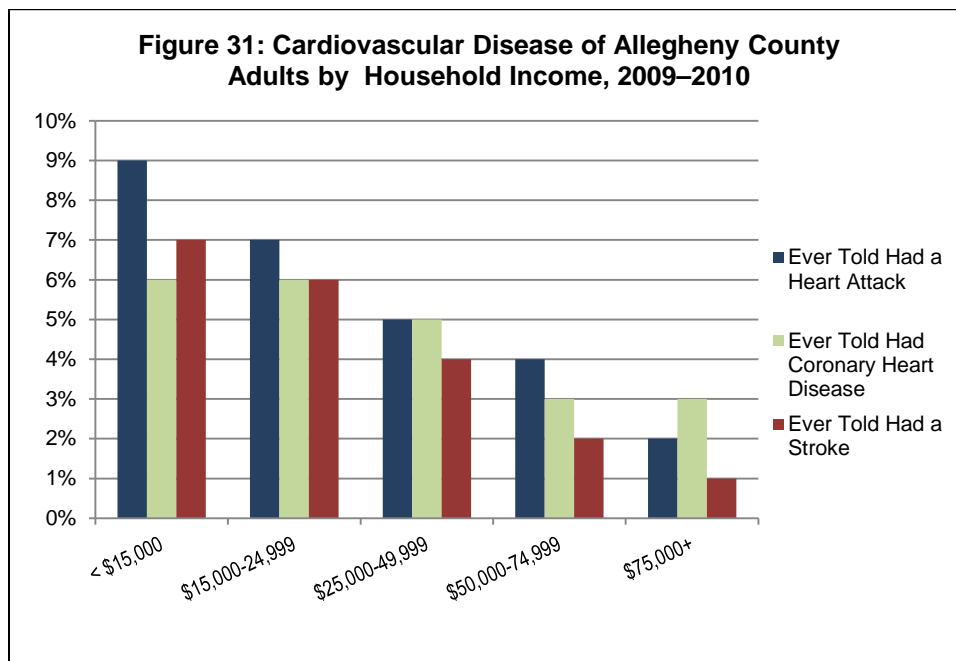
- In 2009–2010, 5% of Allegheny County adults said they had been told they had angina or coronary heart disease.
- Age was the only significant factor in this response. Older adults were significantly more likely to say they had experienced angina or coronary heart disease.

Have you ever been told you had a stroke?

- In 2009–2010, 4% of Allegheny County adults said they had ever been told they had a stroke.
- Older adults were significantly more likely to report having had a stroke than younger adults.
- There was no significant difference in reports of stroke by race.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- The percentage of adults who reported heart attack was unchanged between 2002 and 2009–2010.
- Similarly, the percentage who reported angina or coronary heart disease was the same during this period.
- The percentage who said they had been told they had a stroke was 3% in 2002 and 4% in 2009–2010, but this difference is not statistically significant.



**Table 14: Cardiovascular Disease, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Told Had a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction)*				Ever Told Had Angina or Coronary Heart Disease*				Ever Told Had a Stroke*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5423	330	5	5–6	5396	320	5	4–5	5422	258	4	3–4
Male	1783	147	6	5–7	1776	142	5	5–6	1785	75	3	2–4
Female	3640	183	4	3–5	3620	178	4	3–5	3637	183	4	4–5
Age:												
18–29	399	4	1	0–1	397	3	0	0–1	398	3	1	0–2
30–44	1009	8	1	0–2	1006	4	0	0–1	1010	15	1	1–2
45–64	2235	106	5	4–6	2229	103	5	4–6	2237	92	4	4–6
65+	1780	212	13	11–15	1764	210	13	11–15	1777	148	8	7–10
Education:												
< High School	342	45	10	7–13	333	29	6	4–8	343	31	6	4–8
High School	1723	148	7	6–9	1708	140	7	5–8	1723	118	5	4–6
Some College	1455	78	4	3–5	1453	81	4	3–5	1458	65	3	2–4
College Degree	1903	59	2	2–3	1902	70	3	2–4	1898	44	2	1–2
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	710	81	9	7–12	700	61	6	5–8	713	64	7	5–9
\$15,000–24,999	1024	79	7	5–9	1016	77	6	5–8	1022	79	6	5–8
\$25,000–49,999	1605	95	5	4–6	1600	96	5	4–6	1603	70	4	3–4
\$50,000–74,999	818	37	4	2–5	818	34	3	2–5	818	20	2	1–2
\$75,000+	1266	38	2	2–3	1262	52	3	2–4	1266	25	1	1–2
Race:												
White	4194	265	5	5–6	4172	260	5	4–5	4194	178	3	3–4
Black	1046	58	5	4–7	1041	54	4	3–6	1044	75	6	4–7

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Asthma

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you had asthma?

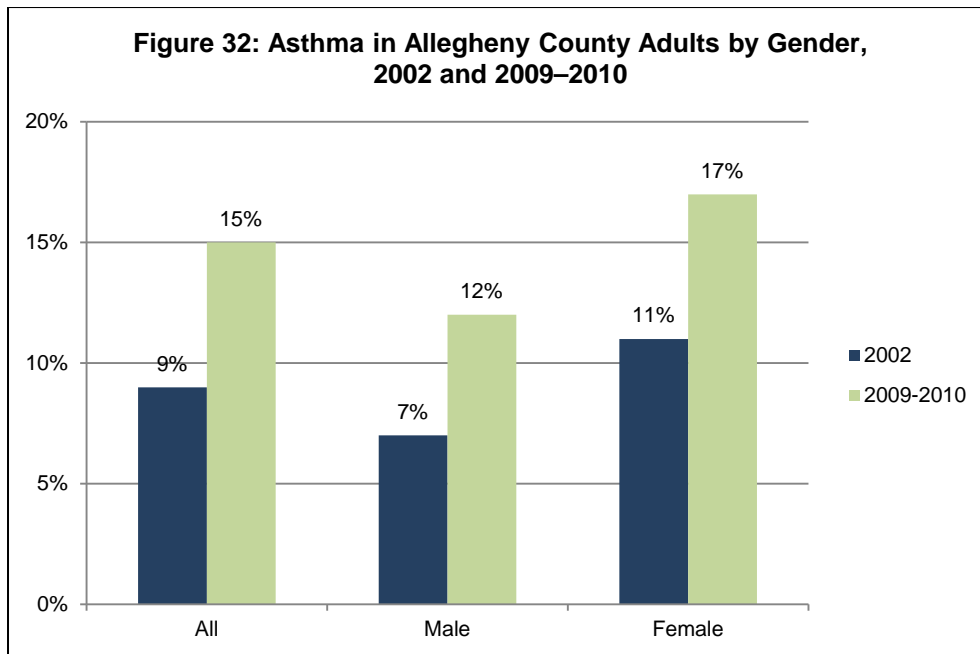
- In 2009–2010, 15% of Allegheny County adults said a health care professional had told them they had asthma.
- Significantly more women than men had been told they had asthma, with proportions of 17% and 12%, respectively.
- Additionally, the percentage of adults aged 65 and older who had been told they had asthma was significantly lower than the percentage in all other age groups.
- A significantly higher percentage of black adults than white adults said they'd been told they had asthma.

Do you still have asthma?

- Of those ever told they had asthma, 69% said they still had the disease.
- There were no significant differences associated with gender, race, education level, or household income.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Significantly more adults said they had been told they had asthma in 2009–2010 (15%) than in 2002 (9%).
- Percentages of adults who said they had been told they had asthma increased significantly across genders and races. Increases were also significant for adults younger than 44 years old.



**Table 15: Asthma, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Told Had Asthma*				Still Have Asthma* **			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5425	782	15	13–16	5409	568	10	9–11
Male	1786	185	12	10–14	1783	120	7	6–9
Female	3639	597	17	15–18	3626	448	12	11–14
Age:								
18–29	397	89	21	16–27	394	58	12	8–15
30–44	1009	159	15	13–18	1006	103	10	8–12
45–64	2236	350	14	12–16	2229	265	11	9–12
65+	1783	184	9	8–10	1780	142	7	6–8
Education:								
< High School	343	58	20	12–27	342	49	14	9–19
High School	1730	238	14	12–17	1726	189	10	9–12
Some College	1455	217	14	12–16	1450	161	9	8–11
College Degree	1897	269	14	12–16	1891	169	9	7–10
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	712	141	20	16–25	708	114	15	12–18
\$15,000–24,999	1024	161	17	13–21	1022	126	11	9–14
\$25,000–49,999	1607	216	13	11–15	1603	149	9	7–10
\$50,000–74,999	817	115	15	11–18	815	78	9	7–12
\$75,000+	1265	149	11	9–13	1261	101	8	6–10
Race:								
White	4195	524	13	12–15	4185	371	9	8–10
Black	1049	227	22	19–24	1040	176	17	14–19

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Denominator is adults who said they had "ever been told they had asthma."

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 33: Asthma in Allegheny County Adults by Age, 2002 and 2009–2010

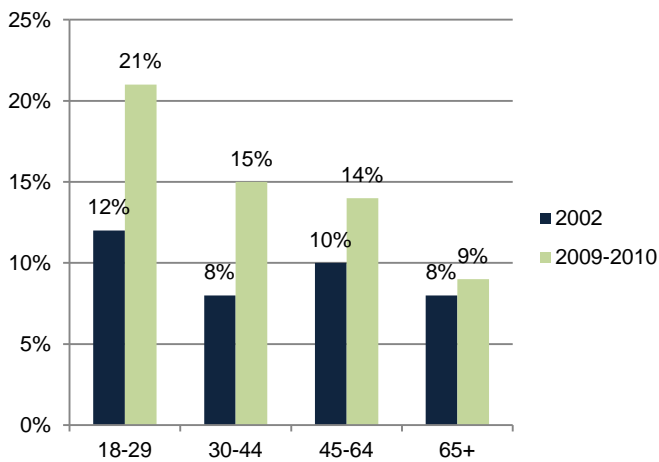
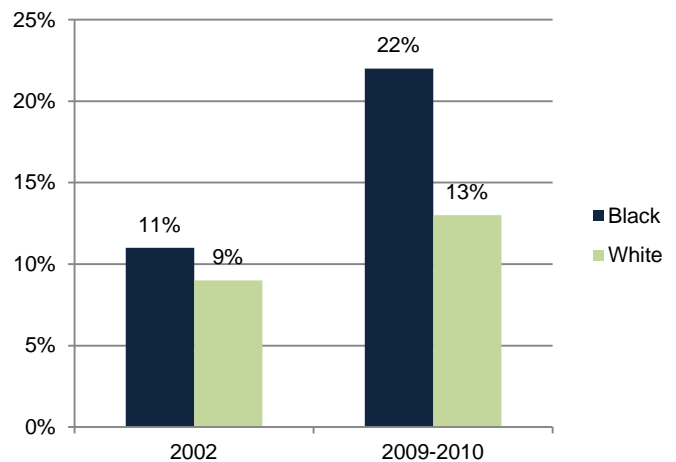


Figure 34: Asthma in Allegheny County Adults by Race, 2002 and 2009–2010



Sexual Behavior

No sexual partners in the past 12 months

- In 2009–2010, 31% of Allegheny County adults reported they had no sexual partner during the past 12 months.
- A significantly higher proportion of women than men said they had no sexual partner during this time.
- The percentage of adults who reported having no sexual partner during the previous year was significantly higher for adults aged 45 and up than for younger adults.
- There was no significant difference by race.

One sexual partner in the past 12 months

- In 2009–2010, well over half (61%) of adults said they had one sexual partner during the past year.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults with a college degree said they had one sexual partner.
- Similarly, the percentage of adults reporting one sexual partner during the past year increased with increasing household income, ranging from 38% (less than \$15,000) to 80% (\$75,000 or more).
- A significantly higher proportion of white adults said they had one sexual partner in the past year.

Two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months

- In 2009–2010, 7% of Allegheny County adults said they had two or more sexual partners in the past year.
- A significantly higher percentage of men said they had two or more sexual partners during the past year.
- The percentage of adults reporting two or more sexual partners during the past year was significantly higher among adults aged 18–44, and highest among the youngest group (adults aged 18–29).
- A significantly higher proportion of black adults said they had two or more sexual partners in the past year.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- The percentage of adults who reported no sexual partner significantly increased during this span.
- Overall, the percentage of adults who said they had one sexual partner during the last 12 months did not significantly change during the same period. However, the percentage of women who said they had one sexual partner significantly decreased during this time.
- Data were not reported for two or more partners in the 2002 survey. Therefore, no comparison can be made.

Figure 35: Sexual Behavior of Allegheny County Adults, 2002 and 2009–2010

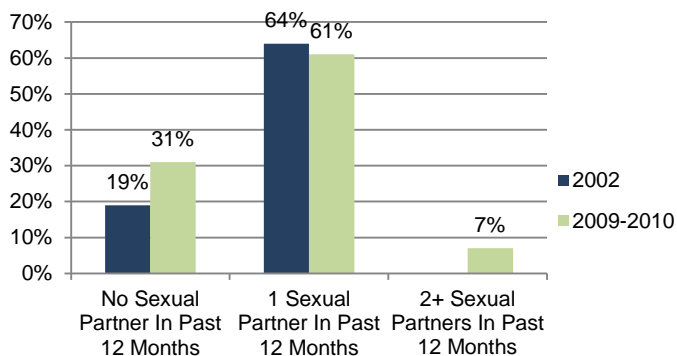
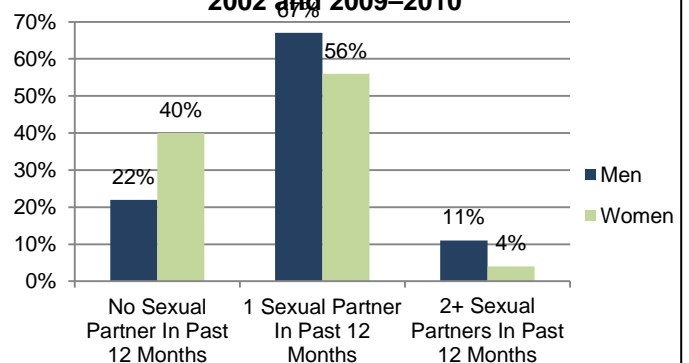


Figure 36: Sexual Behavior of Allegheny County Adults by Gender, 2002 and 2009–2010



**Table 16: Sexual Behavior, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	No Sexual Partners in Past 12 Months*				1 Sexual Partner in Past 12 Months*				2 or More Sexual Partners in Past 12 Months*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	4905	1976	31	30–33	4905	2691	61	59–63	4905	238	7	6–9
Male	1620	431	22	20–24	1620	1046	67	64–70	1620	143	11	9–14
Female	3285	1545	40	38–42	3285	1645	56	54–58	3285	95	4	3–5
Age:												
18–29	349	51	18	13–23	349	225	61	54–67	349	73	21	16–27
30–44	916	103	11	9–13	916	739	81	79–84	916	74	8	6–10
45–64	2033	660	28	26–30	2033	1305	68	66–70	2033	68	4	3–5
65+	1607	1162	71	68–73	1607	422	27	25–30	1607	23	2	1–3
Education:												
< High School	300	168	39	32–47	300	112	51	43–59	300	20	10	5–14
High School	1533	782	41	38–44	1533	686	52	48–55	1533	65	7	5–10
Some College	1315	512	30	27–33	1315	729	62	59–65	1315	74	8	6–10
College Degree	1757	514	21	18–23	1757	1164	73	70–76	1757	79	6	5–8
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	619	377	52	47–57	619	203	38	32–43	619	39	10	6–14
\$15,000–24,999	931	549	48	44–52	931	314	41	37–46	931	68	11	8–14
\$25,000–49,999	1459	640	35	32–38	1459	763	59	56–63	1459	56	5	4–7
\$50,000–74,999	734	204	20	17–23	734	504	74	71–78	734	24	6	3–8
\$75,000+	1162	206	13	11–15	1162	907	80	76–83	1162	49	7	4–10
Race:												
White	3833	1552	32	30–34	3833	2149	62	60–64	3833	132	6	5–7
Black	912	371	31	28–34	912	444	54	50–57	912	97	15	12–18

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 37: Allegheny County Adults with No Sexual Partner in Past 12 Months by Education, 2009–2010

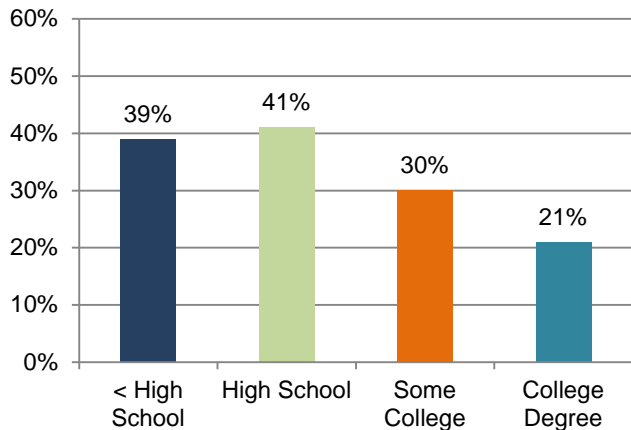
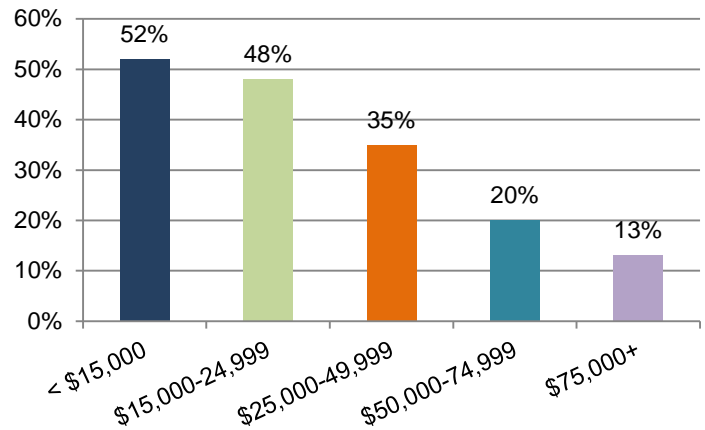


Figure 38: Allegheny County Adults with No Sexual Partner in Past 12 Months by Household Income, 2009–2010



HIV/AIDS

Ever been tested for HIV *(not including as part of blood donation)*

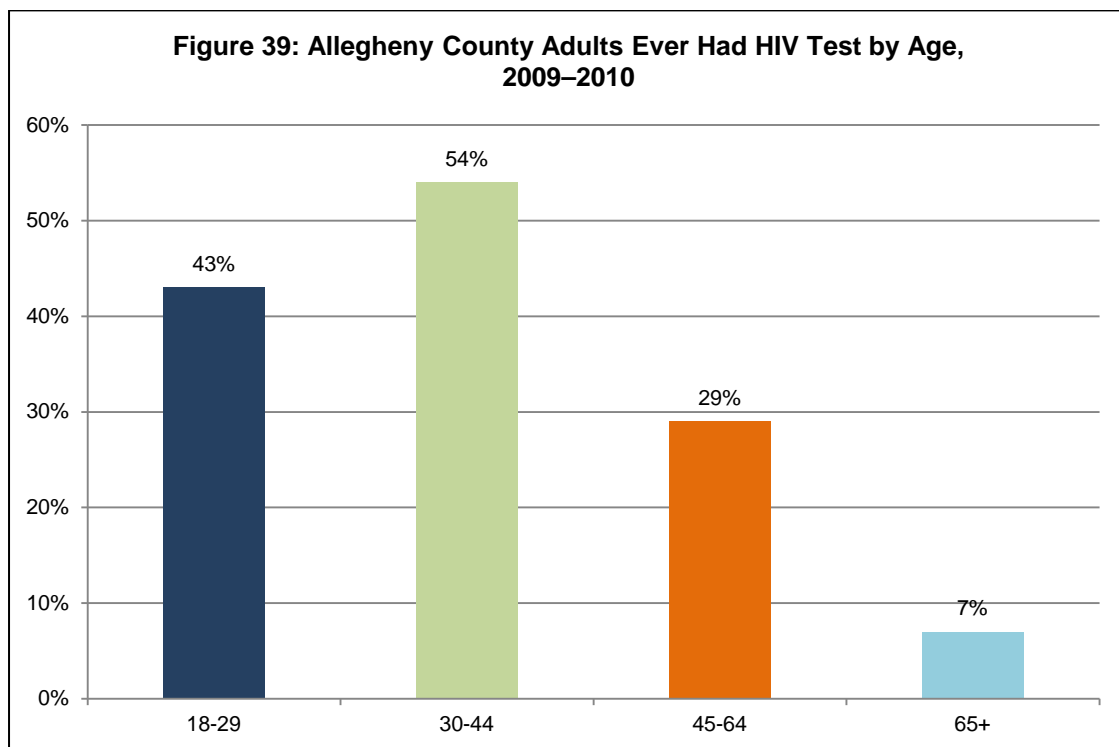
- In 2009–2010, 33% of Allegheny County adults said they had ever been tested for HIV, aside from testing as part of the blood-donation process.
- A significantly higher percentage of black adults reported ever being tested for HIV.
- A significantly lower percentage of adults aged 45 and older reported having ever been tested for HIV.

Engaged in other risky behavior during past year *(i.e., used IV drugs, been treated for an STD, exchanged money or drugs for sex, had anal sex without a condom)*

- In 2009–2010, 4% of Allegheny County adults said they had engaged in one or more of several risky behaviors during the past year.
- A significantly lower percentage of older adults (aged 45 and older) than younger adults (18–44) said they had engaged in risky behaviors during the past year.
- There were no significant differences by gender, household income, education level, or race.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- HIV testing was not reported for all ages in 2002; therefore, no comparisons can be made.
- Other risky behaviors were not asked about during 2002; therefore, no comparisons can be made.

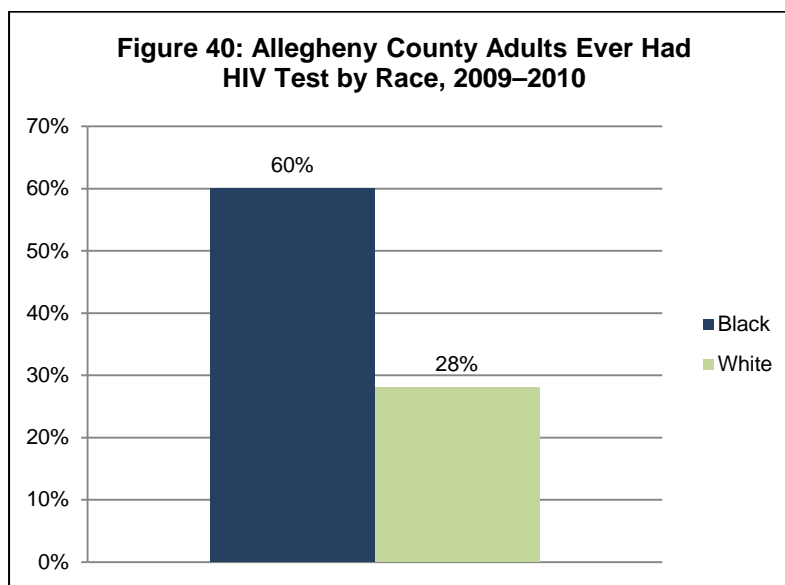


**Table 17: HIV/AIDS, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Tested for HIV* (Not Including Blood Donations)				Engaged in Other Risky Behavior During the Past Year			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	4974	1458	33	31–35	5069	123	4	3–5
Male	1641	512	34	31–37	1678	56	5	3–7
Female	3333	946	32	30–34	3391	67	3	2–5
Age:								
18–29	355	196	43	37–50	359	38	13	7–19
30–44	925	533	54	50–58	938	40	4	3–6
45–64	2082	611	29	27–31	2114	37	2	1–2
65+	1612	118	7	6–8	1658	8	1	0–1
Education:								
< High School	297	86	36	27–44	304	9	9	1–17
High School	1555	341	26	23–29	1585	36	3	1–5
Some College	1337	445	36	33–39	1360	34	4	2–6
College Degree	1785	586	36	33–39	1820	44	3	2–5
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	626	221	40	35–45	640	20	5	2–9
\$15,000–24,999	938	277	37	32–41	948	32	6	2–10
\$25,000–49,999	1482	374	28	25–30	1512	37	4	2–6
\$50,000–74,999	757	218	29	25–33	770	12	2	1–4
\$75,000+	1171	368	35	32–39	1199	22	3	1–6
Race:								
White	3887	894	28	27–30	3964	70	3	2–4
Black	928	493	60	56–63	939	44	6	4–8

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Condom Use

Have you been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past five years?

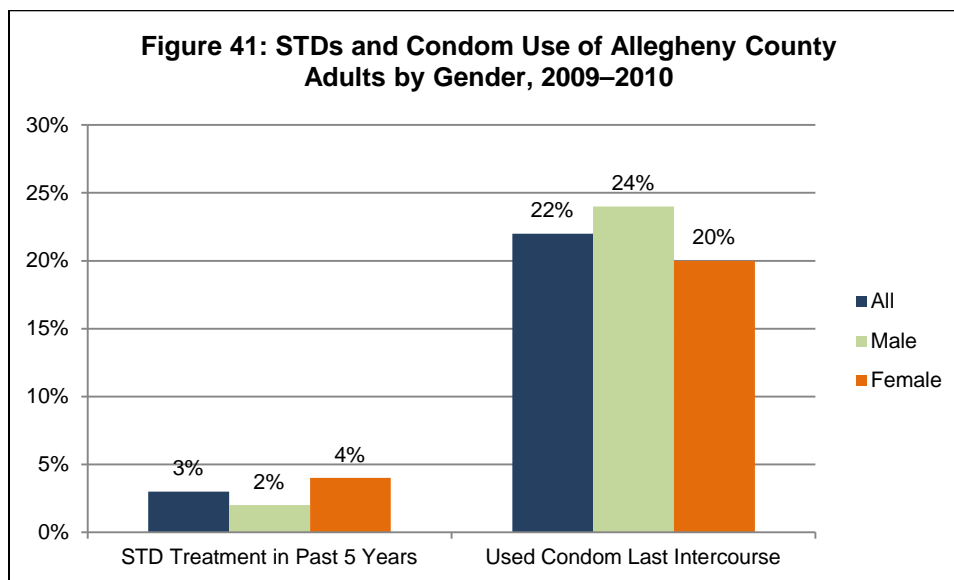
- In 2009–2010, 3% of Allegheny County adults said they had been treated for a sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the past five years.
- The percentage of adults who said they had been treated for an STD decreased significantly as age increased.
- There were no significant differences in STD treatment for gender, income, or education.
- A significantly higher percentage of blacks said they had been treated for an STD in the past five years.

Condom used at last sexual intercourse

- In 2009–2010, 22% of Allegheny County adults said they had used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.
- A significantly higher percentage of males said they had used a condom, 24% versus 20% for females.
- The percentage of adults who said they had used a condom at last intercourse decreased significantly as age increased.
- A significantly higher percentage of blacks said they had used a condom at last intercourse, compared with whites.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- These data were not reported in 2002; therefore, no comparison can be made.



**Table 18: STDs and Condom Use, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Treated for a Sexually Transmitted Disease in the Past 5 Years*				Condom Used at Last Sexual Intercourse*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5036	113	3	2–4	4620	833	22	20–24
Male	1674	30	2	1–3	1584	313	24	22–27
Female	3362	83	4	2–6	3036	520	20	18–21
Age:								
18–29	357	49	12	7–17	339	146	47	40–54
30–44	932	40	3	2–5	905	227	23	20–26
45–64	2101	22	1	0–1	1972	338	17	15–18
65+	1646	2	0	0–0	1404	122	9	7–10
Education:								
< High School	303	12	8	0–15	270	50	26	18–35
High School	1574	30	2	1–3	1403	216	19	16–21
Some College	1356	43	4	2–6	1263	229	21	17–24
College Degree	1803	28	2	1–3	1684	338	25	22–28
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	636	19	4	1–8	561	125	25	19–30
\$15,000–24,999	946	38	7	3–11	837	157	23	19–27
\$25,000–49,999	1502	38	3	2–4	1381	258	22	19–25
\$50,000–74,999	758	7	1	0–2	702	113	21	17–26
\$75,000+	1194	11	2	0–3	1139	180	20	17–24
Race:								
White	3940	41	2	1–2	3616	542	20	18–22
Black	932	67	10	7–12	854	253	33	29–37

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 42: STDs and Condom Use of Allegheny County Adults by Race, 2009–2010

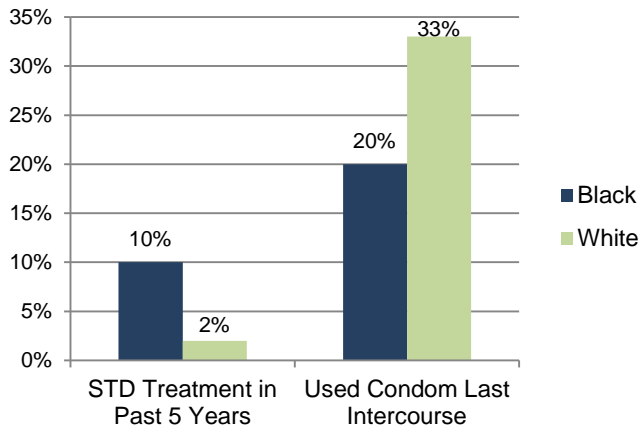
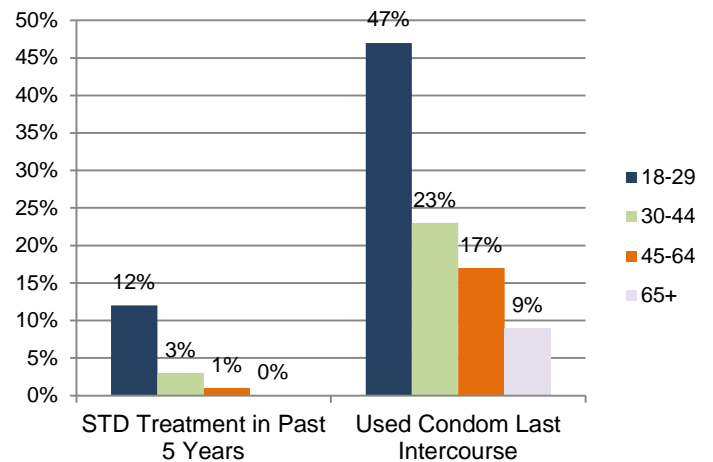


Figure 43: STDs and Condom Use of Allegheny County Adults by Age, 2009–2010



Health Care Access

Do you have health care coverage? (adults 18–64)

- Eleven percent of adults aged 18–64 reported no health care coverage in 2009–2010.
- Significantly more young adults said they had no health insurance, compared to adults aged 30 and older.
- Significantly more adults with less than a college degree and those with household incomes of less than \$50,000 reported no health care coverage than college graduates and those with higher household incomes.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to report no health care coverage than whites.

Do you have one person you consider a personal doctor or health care provider?

- Thirteen percent of adults reported that they do not have a personal health care provider (PCP).
- Men were significantly more likely than women to report no PCP.
- Age and race were factors in having a PCP. Younger adults were significantly more likely to report no PCP, as were black adults.

How long since you last visited a health care provider for a routine checkup?

- Seventy-one percent of adults said they had a routine checkup during the past year.
- Significantly more women than men reported routine care during the past year.
- Age and race were significant factors in routine health care. Younger adults were significantly less likely to report routine care within the past year; also, black adults were significantly less likely than whites.

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

- Eleven percent of adults said there was an instance they needed to see a doctor but could not due to cost, during the past year.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults with less than a college degree said they had to forego health care due to cost, compared with adults who had earned a college degree.
- A significantly higher percentage of black adults said they had to forego health care due to cost.
- A significantly lower percentage of adults with household incomes of \$75,000 or more said they had to miss seeing a doctor in the past year due to cost, compared with adults with lower household incomes.
- A significantly lower percentage of adults aged 65 and older said they had to forego health care in the past year due to cost.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Generally, the percentage of adults who had no health insurance remained relatively stable. In 2002, 10% gave this answer; in 2009–2010, 11% did.
- Significantly more adults lacked routine health care in the past year. In 2002, 71% did; in 2009–2010, 80% did.
- Significantly more adults had an incidence in which they needed but couldn't afford a doctor. In 2002, 7% did; in 2009–2010, 11% did.

Table 19: Health Care Access, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	No Health Insurance, Ages 18–64*				Does Not Have a Personal Health Care Provider*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	3635	365	11	10–13	5432	513	13	12–15
Male	1252	143	13	11–15	1785	253	19	16–21
Female	2383	222	10	8–11	3647	260	8	7–10
Age:								
18–29	397	68	17	13–22	396	106	27	21–33
30–44	1006	113	12	9–14	1008	149	17	14–20
45–64	2232	184	8	7–10	2238	194	10	9–12
65+	1790	N/A	N/A	N/A	1790	64	4	3–4
Education:								
< High School	165	34	18	11–25	343	39	15	9–20
High School	950	139	15	12–18	1730	163	14	11–16
Some College	1018	111	12	10–15	1458	126	12	9–15
College Degree	1502	81	6	4–7	1901	185	13	11–16
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	424	84	17	13–22	715	73	15	10–19
\$15,000–24,999	543	119	24	19–28	1022	108	14	11–18
\$25,000–49,999	992	105	14	11–17	1608	138	12	10–15
\$50,000–74,999	645	27	6	3–8	820	76	14	10–17
\$75,000+	1031	30	4	2–5	1267	118	13	10–15
Race:								
White	2684	210	10	9–12	4205	349	12	10–13
Black	813	134	19	16–23	1045	133	18	15–21

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 44: Health Care Access of Allegheny County Adults, 2002 and 2009–2010

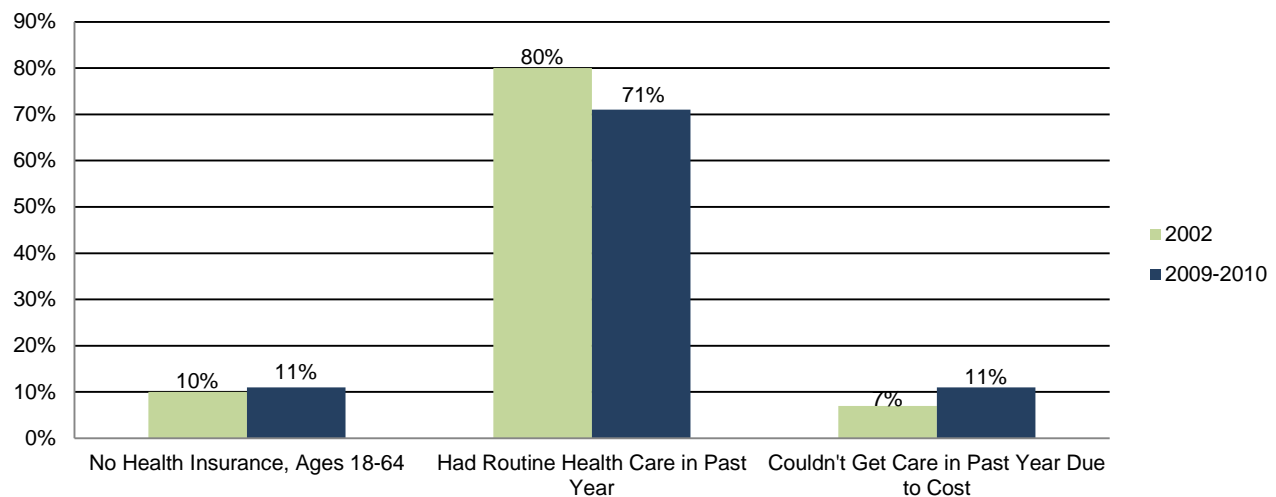


Figure 45: Health Care Access of Allegheny County Adults by Race, 2009–2010

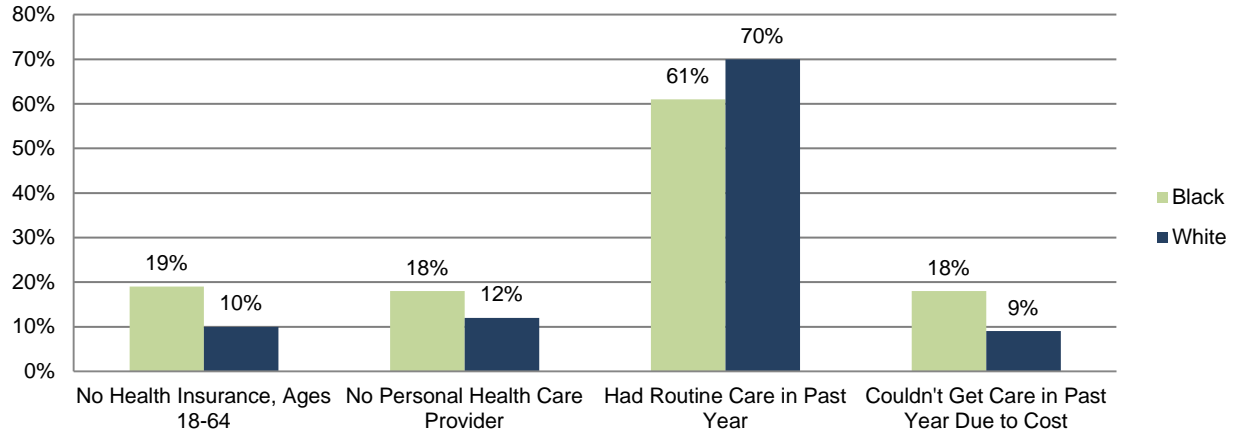


Figure 46: No Health Insurance, Allegheny County Adults Age 18-64 by Household Income, 2009–2010

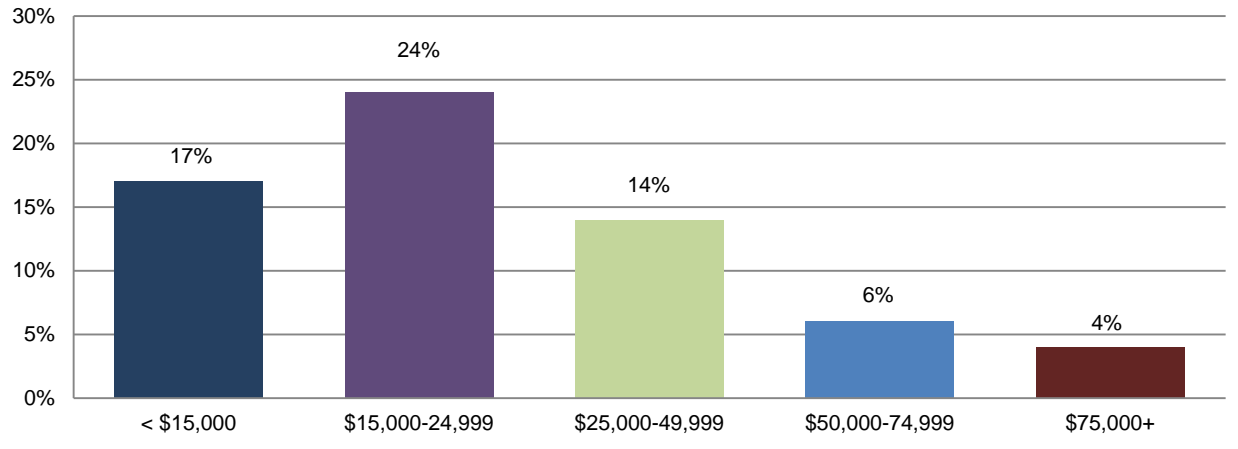
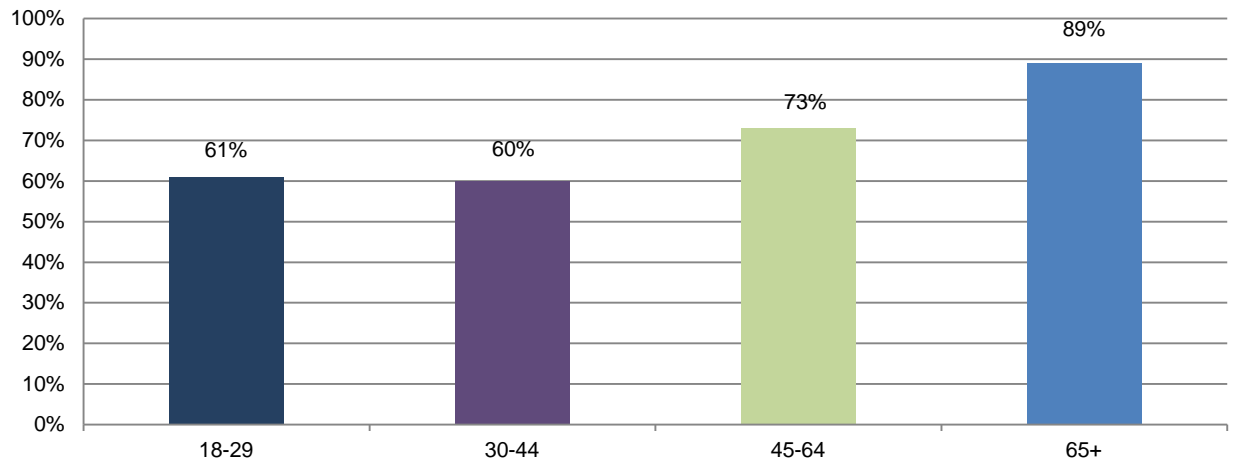


Figure 47: Allegheny County Adults Had Routine Care in Past Year by Age, 2009–2010



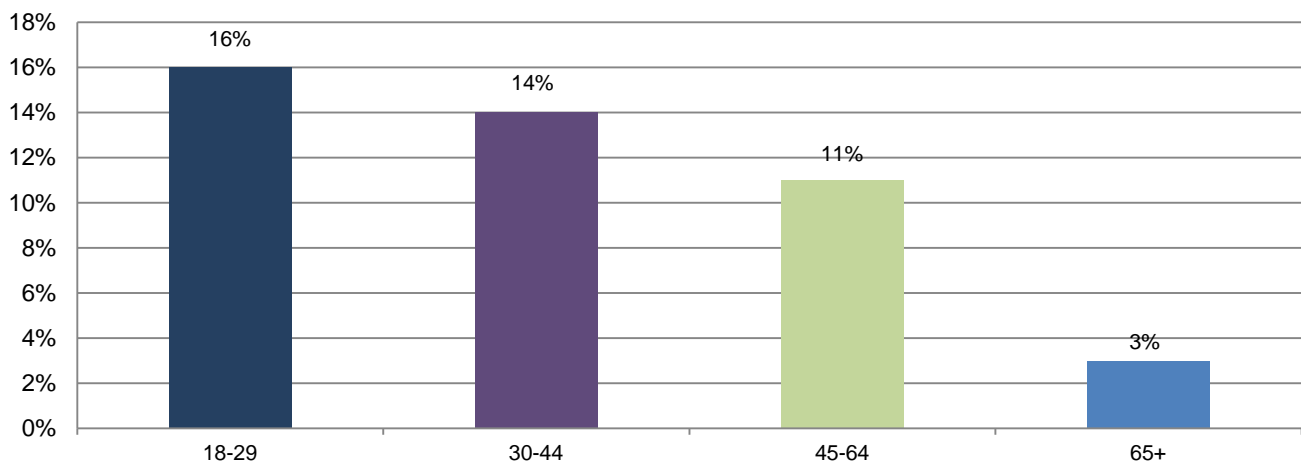
**Table 20: Health Care Access, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Had Routine Checkup in Past Year*				Couldn't Receive Care in Past Year Due to Cost*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5412	4148	71	70–73	5437	510	11	10–12
Male	1778	1303	68	65–71	1790	152	11	9–13
Female	3634	2845	75	73–76	3647	358	11	10–13
Age:								
18–29	395	250	61	55–68	399	65	16	11–22
30–44	1004	631	60	57–64	1010	133	14	11–16
45–64	2227	1676	73	71–75	2240	261	11	10–13
65+	1786	1591	89	88–91	1788	51	3	2–3
Education:								
< High School	340	280	77	70–83	344	46	18	11–25
High School	1721	1370	75	72–77	1731	174	11	9–13
Some College	1456	1120	71	67–74	1458	180	14	11–16
College Degree	1895	1378	67	65–70	1904	110	6	4–7
Income:								
< \$15,000	711	580	77	72–81	713	118	18	14–22
\$15,000–24,999	1022	822	74	71–78	1026	160	18	14–22
\$25,000–49,999	1603	1259	73	70–76	1610	147	11	9–14
\$50,000–74,999	815	591	67	62–71	821	42	7	5–10
\$75,000+	1261	896	68	64–71	1267	43	4	3–6
Race:								
White	4188	3139	70	68–72	4208	300	9	8–11
Black	1040	875	61	79–84	1045	175	18	15–21

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 48: Allegheny County Adults Unable to Get Care in Past Year Due to Cost, by Age, 2009–2010



Immunizations

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issues an adult immunization schedule annually.⁷ As of this printing, ACIP recommends the seasonal influenza vaccination for all people 6 months of age and older; it also recommends the pneumonia vaccine for adults 65 and older, or sooner for those with another risk factor.

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? (*all adults*)

- In 2009–2010, 48% of Allegheny County adults reported having had a flu shot in the past year.
- Older adults were significantly more likely to have had a flu shot in the past 12 months than younger adults.
- Black adults were significantly less likely to have had a flu shot in the past 12 months than white adults.
- There was no significant difference by income or education.

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? (*adults 65 and older*)

- In 2009–2010, 72% of Allegheny County adults aged 65 and older said they had a flu shot in the past year.
- There was no significant difference between adults by gender, income, or education.
- Black adults aged 65 and older were significantly less likely to have had a flu shot in the past year than white adults aged 65 and older.

Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination? (*adults 65 and older*)

- In 2009–2010, 78% of Allegheny County adults aged 65 and older reported ever having a pneumonia vaccination.
- There was no significant difference gender, education, or income.
- Consistent with findings for flu vaccinations, black adults aged 65 and older were significantly less likely to have ever had a pneumonia vaccination.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- The percentage of adults aged 65 and older who received a flu shot increased between 2002 and 2009–2010, but the change was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of adults aged 65 and older who received a pneumonia vaccination increased significantly between 2002 and 2009.
- The 2002 ACHS did not report flu shot information for all ages, so no comparison can be made.

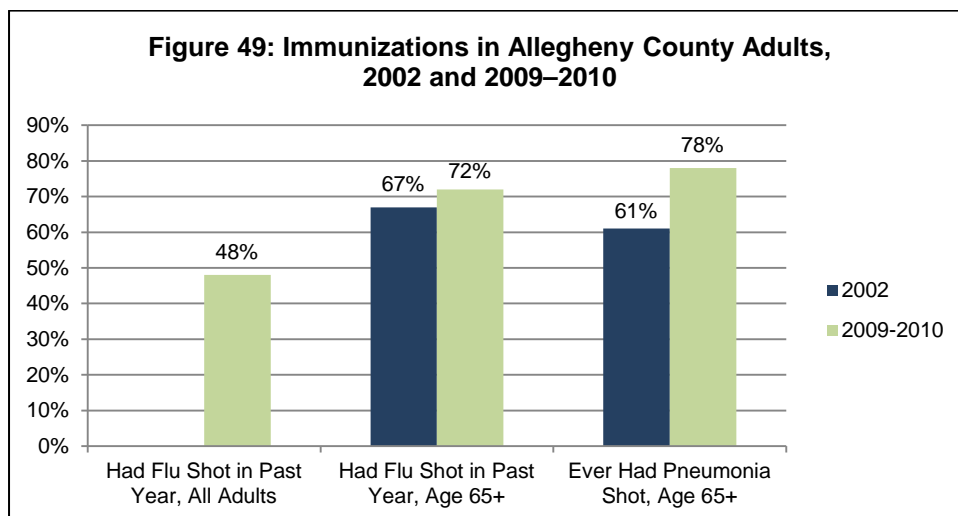
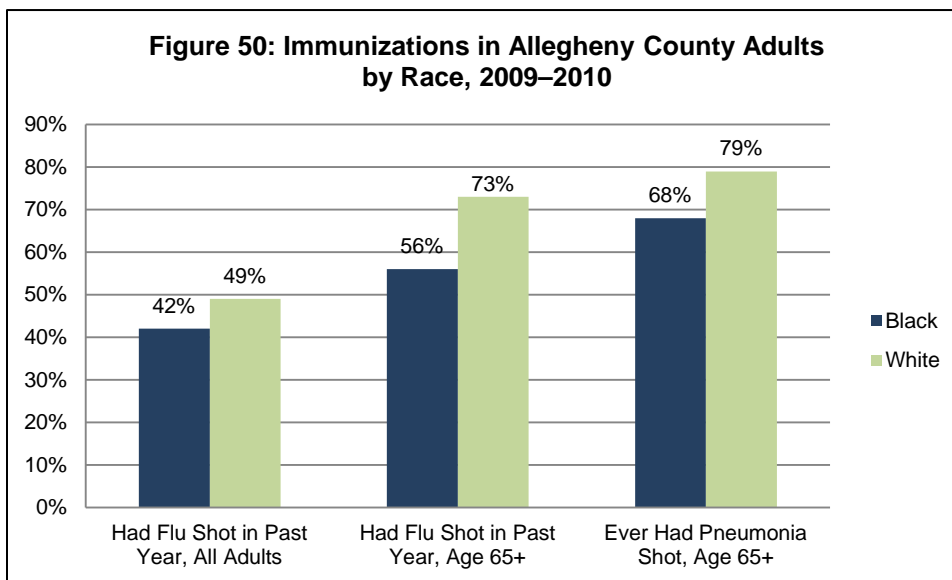


Table 21: Immunizations, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010 (with 95% confidence intervals)

	Had Flu Shot in Past Year, All Ages*				Had Flu Shot in Past Year, Ages 65+*				Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination, Ages 65+*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5168	2757	48	46–49	1688	1199	72	70–74	1630	1263	78	76–80
Male	1709	841	43	40–46	501	365	73	69–77	470	374	79	76–83
Female	3459	1916	52	49–54	1187	834	71	68–74	1160	889	77	75–80
Age:												
18–29	363	133	37	30–43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30–44	960	368	35	32–38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–64	2157	1057	46	44–49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1688	1199	72	70–74	1688	1199	72	70–74	1630	1263	78	76–80
Education:												
< High School	314	166	46	38–54	160	110	71	64–78	157	112	72	65–79
High School	1623	909	50	47–53	729	522	73	70–76	710	545	78	75–81
Some College	1387	693	44	41–47	417	280	68	63–73	400	318	80	76–84
College Degree	1844	989	50	47–52	382	287	76	71–80	363	288	80	76–85
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	659	347	50	45–55	267	170	64	58–70	259	197	76	71–82
\$15,000–24,999	971	522	47	43–51	459	325	71	67–76	444	338	76	72–81
\$25,000–49,999	1543	841	49	46–52	586	435	75	72–79	571	449	79	76–83
\$50,000–74,999	779	415	46	42–50	156	115	74	67–81	147	113	78	71–85
\$75,000+	1216	632	47	43–50	220	154	71	64–77	209	166	81	75–86
Race:												
White	4036	2236	49	47–51	1434	1050	73	71–76	1383	1094	79	77–81
Black	961	440	42	39–46	211	120	56	49–63	204	139	68	61–74

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Pap Tests

As of this printing, the American Cancer Society (ACS) recommends that women begin having regular Pap tests within three years of their first act of vaginal intercourse or no later than 21 years of age, choosing between conventional Pap tests every year and newer, liquid-based Pap tests every two years. Starting at age 30, women with three normal Pap tests in a row can choose to have their testing every two to three years; women can have a conventional Pap test or a liquid-based test, with an HPV test every three years. Women 70 and older with three or more normal Pap tests and no abnormal Pap test within the past 10 years may choose to forego Pap testing.⁸

Have you had a Pap test within the past year? (women 21–29)

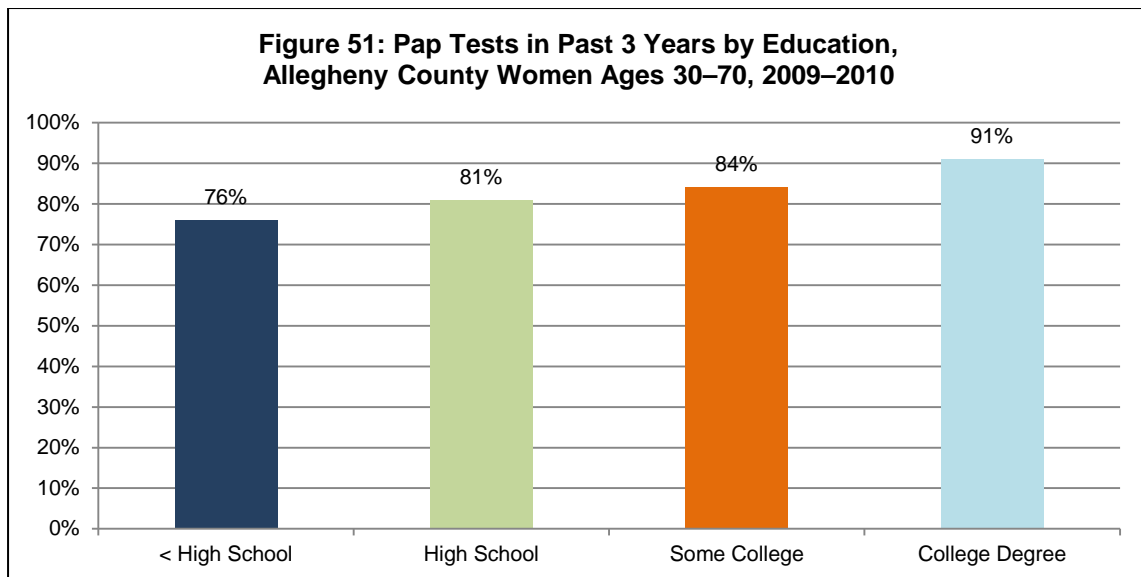
- In 2009–2010, 69% of Allegheny County women ages 21–29 said they had a Pap test within the past year.
- There were no significant differences in percentages of Pap testing according to education level, household income, or race.
- In all cases, the type of Pap test used was unknown.

Have you had a Pap test within the past three years? (women 30–70)

- In 2009–2010, 88% of Allegheny County women ages 30–70 said they had a Pap test within the past three years.
- The percentage of women who said they had a Pap test within the past three years was significantly lower among women ages 65–70.
- The percentage of women who said they had a Pap test within the past three years was significantly higher among the most educated women, those with a college degree. Also, the percentage of women who said they had a Pap test within the past three years increased significantly with household income.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Pap test data were not reported for these age groups in 2002; therefore, no comparisons can be made.



**Table 22: Pap Tests, Allegheny County Women Ages 21–29 and 30–70, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)*****

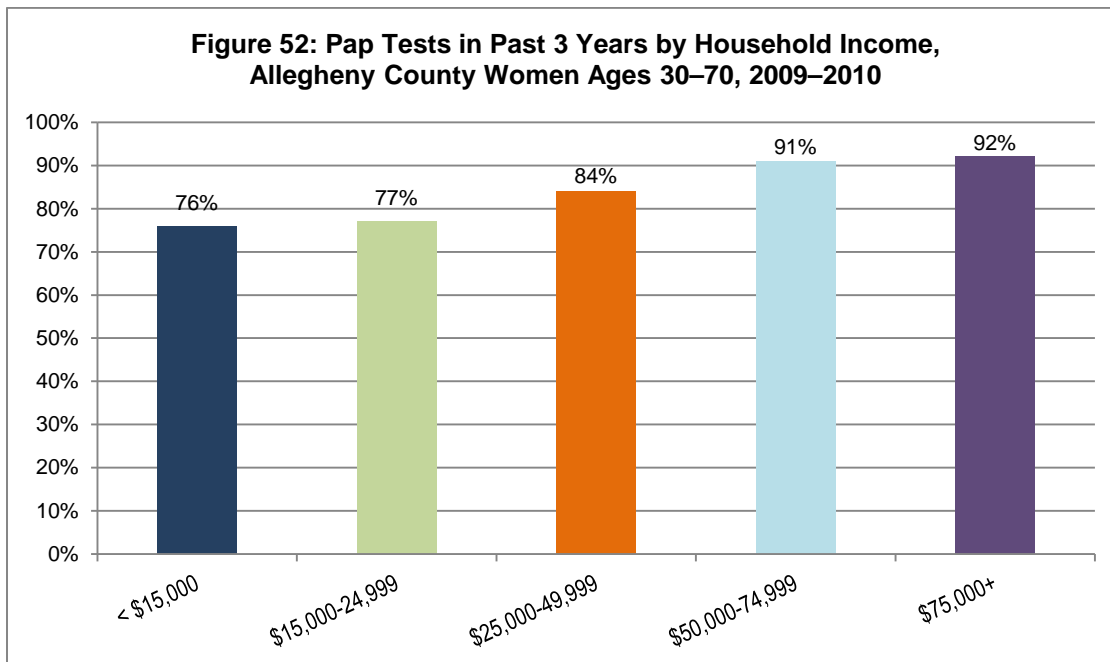
	Had Pap Test in Past Year (Ages 21–29)**				Had Pap Test in Past 3 Years (Ages 30–70)***			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
Females*** ***	188	134	69	61–78	1795	1546	86	84–87
Age:								
21–29	188	134	69	61–78	—	—	—	—
30–44	—	—	—	—	580	532	90	88–93
45–64	—	—	—	—	999	842	83	80–85
65–70	—	—	—	—	216	172	78	73–84
Education:								
< High School	13	6	51	13–89	62	48	76	64–88
High School	35	29	75	56–93	440	354	81	77–85
Some College	59	41	68	53–84	492	412	84	80–87
College Degree	81	58	71	58–84	801	732	91	89–94
Household Income:								
< \$15,000	30	22	65	41–90	188	146	76	69–83
\$15,000–24,999	38	28	68	51–86	269	210	77	72–83
\$25,000–49,999	62	41	70	56–85	525	448	84	81–87
\$50,000–74,999	25	22	80	59–100	316	286	91	87–94
\$75,000+	33	21	62	42–83	497	456	92	90–95
Race:								
White	104	71	68	57–79	1396	1190	85	83–87
Black	75	60	79	70–88	338	304	90	86–93

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Of women aged 21–29, in accord with American Cancer Society guidelines.

***Of women aged 30–70, in accord with American Cancer Society guidelines.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Breast Cancer Screening

As of this printing, the American Cancer Society (ACS) recommends clinical breast exams (CBEs) about every three years for women in their 20s and 30s and every year for women 40 and over. The ACS also recommends yearly mammograms for women from age 40 on, “for as long as [they are] in good health.”⁹

Have you had a clinical breast exam within the past 3 years? *(women 20–39)*

- In 2009–2010, 89% of Allegheny County women aged 20–39 said they had a CBE within the past three years.
- There were no significant differences in percentages of women 20–39 years old who said they had a CBE within the past three years by education level, household income, or race.

Have you had a clinical breast exam within the past year? *(women 40 and older)*

- In 2009–2010, 65% of Allegheny County women aged 40 and older said they had a CBE within the past year.
- In general, women with more education reported higher percentages of clinical breast exams. Similarly, higher percentages of women with higher household incomes reported having had a clinical breast exam within the past year.
- There were no significant differences in percentages of women 40 and older who said they had a CBE within the past year by age or race.

Have you had a mammogram within the past year? *(women 40 and older)*

- In 2009–2010, 59% of Allegheny County women aged 40 and older said they had a mammogram within the past year.
- The percentage of women 40 and older with less than a high school education who had a mammogram within the past year was significantly lower than the percentage of women 40 and older with more education who did so.
- There were no significant differences in percentages of women 40 and older who said they had a mammogram within the past year according to income.
- There were also no significant differences in percentages of women 40 and older who said they had a mammogram within the past year according to age or race.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- The percentage of women aged 40 and older who said they had a CBE within the past year decreased significantly between 2002 and 2009–2010, from 89% to 65%.
- The percentage of women 40 and older who said they had a mammogram within the past year decreased significantly during this time frame as well, from 74% to 59%.
- In both surveys, women with more education were more likely to say they had a mammogram in the past year.
- Clinical breast exam data were not reported for women 20–39 in 2002; therefore, no comparisons can be made.

**Table 23: Breast Cancer Screening, Women Ages 20–39 and 40+, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Had CBE in Past 3 Years (Women Aged 20–39)* **				Had CBE in Past Year (Women Aged 40+)* ***				Had Mammogram in Past Year (Women Aged 40+)* ***			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
Female** ***	599	540	89	86–92	2698	1763	65	63–66	2715	1652	59	57–61
Age:												
20–29**	194	171	87	81–94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30–39**	405	369	90	87–93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40–44***	—	—	—	—	216	152	69	62–75	216	111	51	44–58
45–64***	—	—	—	—	1344	906	66	64–69	1348	832	61	58–63
65+***	—	—	—	—	1138	705	61	58–64	1151	709	60	57–63
Education:												
< High School	30	26	92	85–100	172	93	53	45–61	172	83	47	39–55
High School	97	81	83	74–93	942	573	61	58–65	955	578	60	57–63
Some College	169	149	88	82–94	750	498	66	63–70	755	448	59	55–62
College Degree	303	284	92	87–96	834	599	71	68–74	833	543	64	60–67
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	69	60	88	78–98	395	242	59	54–65	400	236	57	52–62
\$15,000–24,999	99	83	84	76–92	572	334	56	52–61	577	312	53	48–57
\$25,000–49,999	169	150	91	86–95	813	529	65	61–68	819	494	58	54–62
\$50,000–74,999	113	104	84	74–95	366	259	70	65–75	367	245	65	60–70
\$75,000+	149	143	94	89–100	552	399	72	68–76	552	365	66	61–70
Race:												
White	370	338	89	85–94	2153	1396	64	62–66	2167	1321	60	57–62
Black	193	170	87	81–92	483	333	69	64–73	486	295	59	54–64

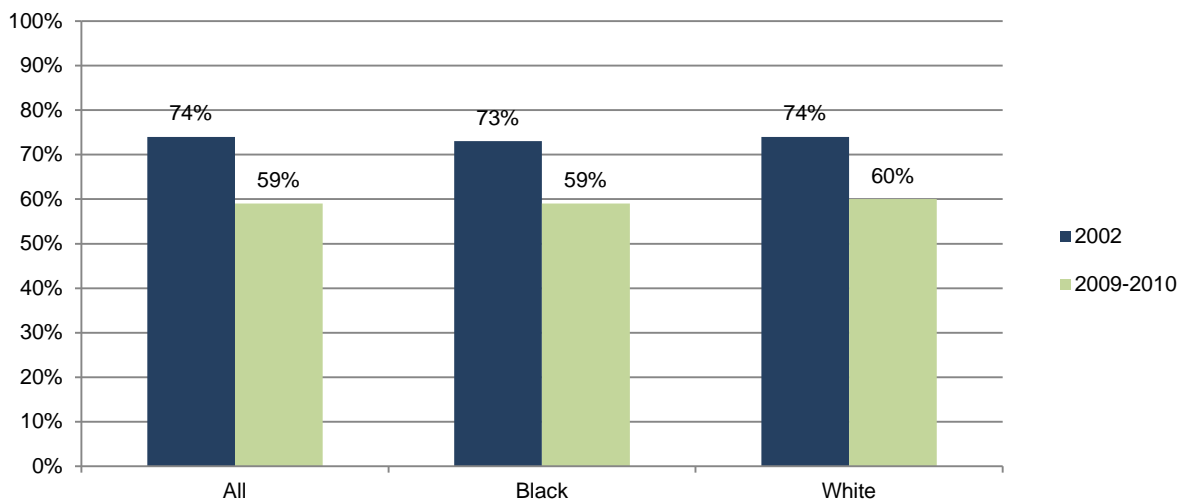
*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Of women aged 20–39, in accord with American Cancer Society guidelines.

***Of women aged 40+, in accord with American Cancer Society guidelines.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

**Figure 53: Mammograms in the Past Year,
Allegheny County Women Ages 40+, 2002 and 2009-2010**



Colorectal Cancer Screening

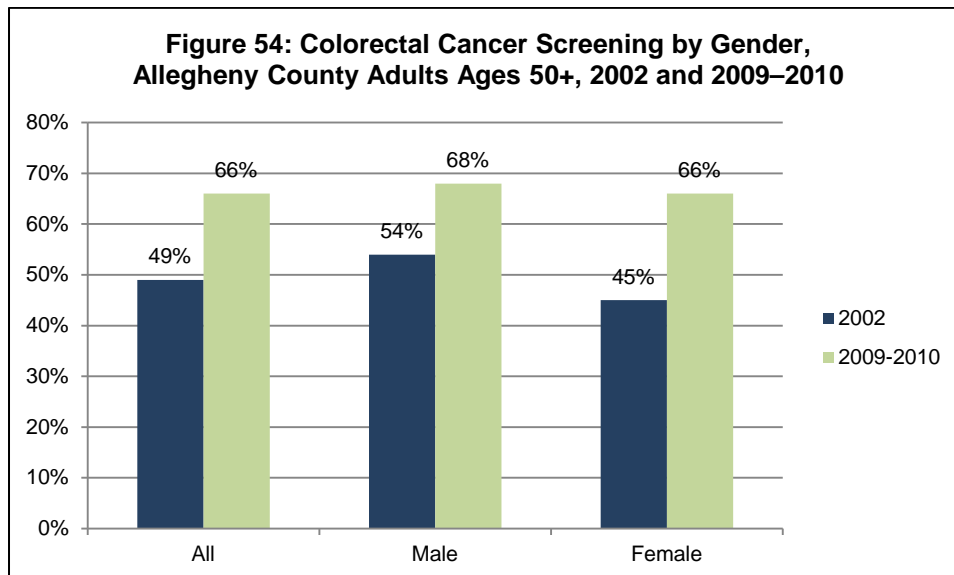
The American Cancer Society (ACS) recommends that adults aged 50 and older undergo colorectal cancer screening as appropriate to their risk and circumstance, after discussion with their physician.¹⁰

Have you ever had a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy? (adults 50 and older)

- In 2009–2010, 66% of Allegheny County adults aged 50 and older said they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.
- A significantly higher percentage of respondents 65 years of age and older said they had been screened than adults 50–64 years old.
- A significantly higher percentage of residents who had earned a college degree said they had been screened.
- The data showed no significant differences based on gender, household income, or race.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Significant increases were seen in colorectal screening during this time, from 49% to 66% of all adults 50 and older.
- There were significant increases for both males and females, from 54% and 45% to 68% and 65%, respectively. While women were significantly less likely to say they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in 2002, by 2009–2010, the data showed no such disparity.
- However, a disparity by education level persisted across this time frame.

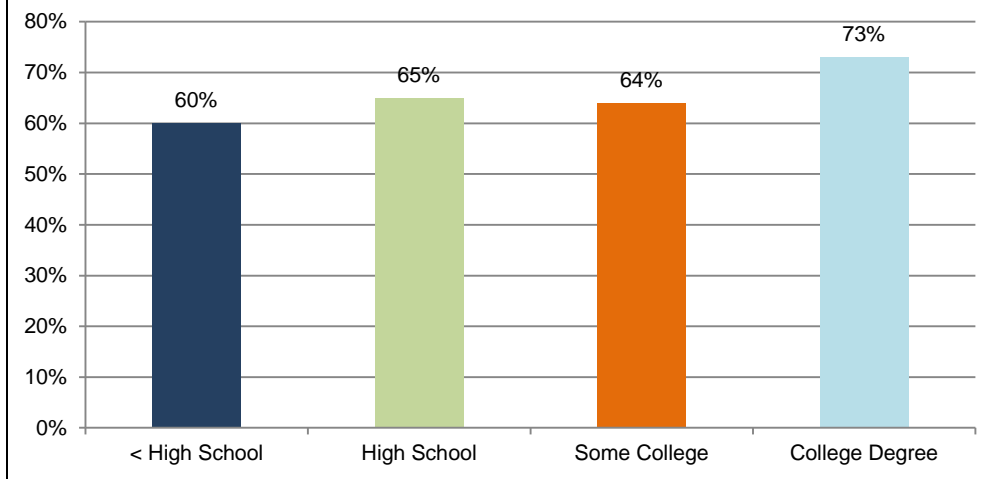


**Table 24: Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 50+, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy* **			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI
Adults 50+	3306	2261	66	65–68
Male	1082	768	68	65–71
Female	2224	1493	65	63–67
Age:				
18–29	—	—	—	—
30–44	—	—	—	—
45–64**	1672	1064	62	59–64
65+	1634	1197	73	70–75
Education:				
< High School	215	129	60	53–68
High School	1198	800	65	62–68
Some College	885	583	64	60–67
College Degree	1008	749	73	70–76
Household Income:				
< \$15,000	453	305	67	62–72
\$15,000–24,999	689	444	62	58–66
\$25,000–49,999	1040	715	66	63–70
\$50,000–74,999	457	314	65	60–70
\$75,000+	667	483	70	66–74
Race:				
White	2714	1869	67	65–69
Black	520	346	65	61–69

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.
 **Data collected for adults aged 50 and older.
 NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.

Figure 55: Colorectal Cancer Screening by Education, Allegheny County Adults Ages 50+, 2009–2010



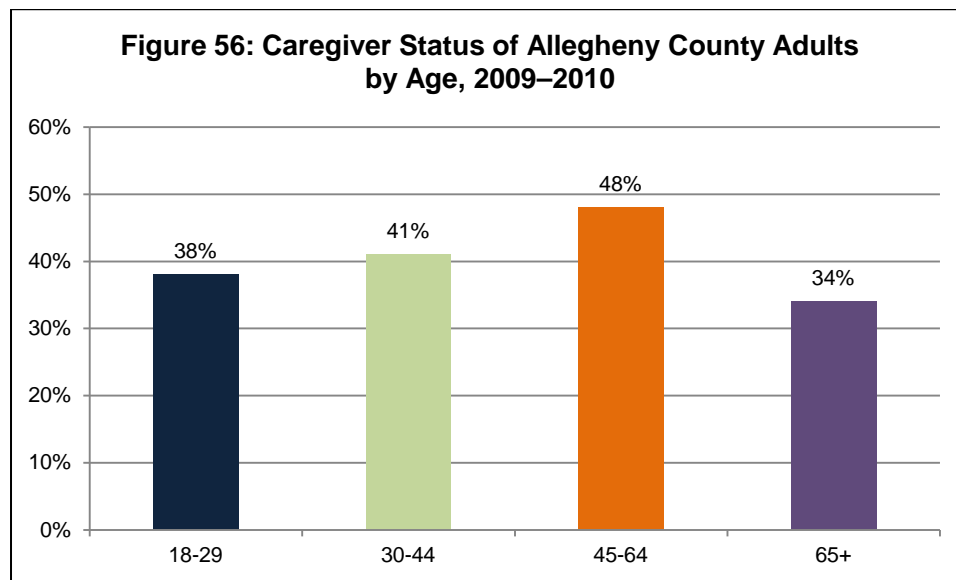
Caregiver Status

During the past month, did you provide care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem, long-term illness, or disability?

- In 2009–2010, 41% of Allegheny County adults said they had provided care or assistance to a friend or family member during the past month.
- There was no significant difference in the percentages of women and men who provided care or assistance.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults aged 45–64 reported having provided care or assistance than adults of other age groups.
- According to data collected in the 2009–2010 survey, race, income, and education were not factors in caregiver status.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- Data on caregiver status was not collected as part of the 2002 ACHS, so no comparison can be made.



**Table 7: Caregiver Status, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Provided Care or Assistance to Friend or Family Member During Past Month*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5200	2196	41	40–43
Male	1718	686	40	37–43
Female	3482	1510	43	41–45
Age:				
18–29	372	144	38	31–45
30–44	966	401	41	37–44
45–64	2165	1059	48	46–50
65+	1697	592	34	31–36
Education:				
< High School	318	108	38	30–46
High School	1634	652	42	39–45
Some College	1399	637	46	42–49
College Degree	1849	799	38	36–41
Household Income:				
< \$15,000	664	275	39	34–44
\$15,000–24,999	977	427	46	42–51
\$25,000–49,999	1553	638	42	39–45
\$50,000–74,999	785	351	43	38–47
\$75,000+	1221	505	38	34–41
Race:				
White	4057	1683	41	39–43
Black	969	448	46	43–50
*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused. NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.				

Financial Distress

Stressed or worried about ability to pay rent or mortgage in the past 12 months

- In 2009–2010, 27% of Allegheny County adults said they were stressed or worried about their ability to pay their rent or mortgage during the past 12 months.
- A significantly higher proportion of women reported being stressed or worried than men.
- The percentage of adults who reported being stressed or worried was lower for those with college degrees than those with less education. It was also lower for those aged 65 and older than younger adults.
- Predictably, stress and worry about ability to pay rent or mortgage is related to household income. The percentage reported was significantly lower for those with household incomes of \$75,000 or more.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to report stress or worry about ability to pay their rent or mortgage.

Stressed or worried about ability to buy nutritious food in the past 12 months

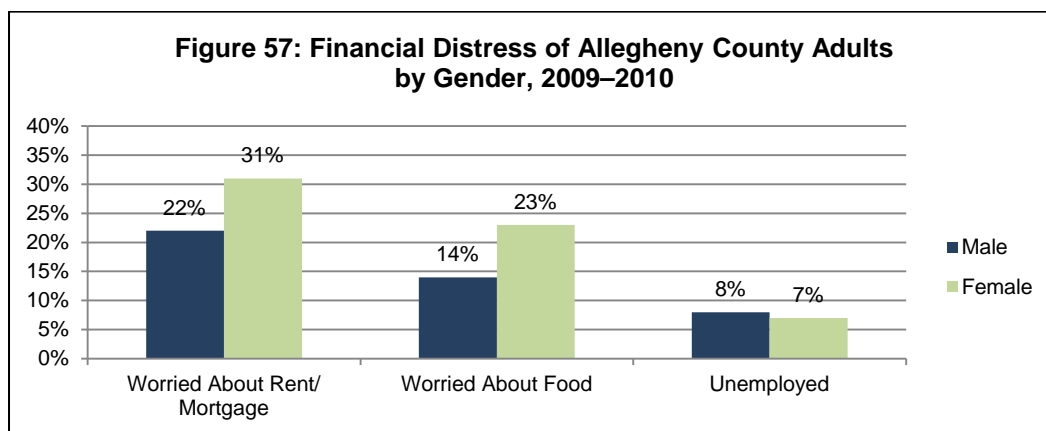
- In 2009–2010, 19% of Allegheny County adults said they were stressed or worried about buying nutritious food in the past 12 months.
- A significantly higher proportion of women reported being stressed or worried than men.
- Household income factored into stress or worry about ability to buy nutritious food, with the percentages tending to decrease with increases in income. As household incomes increased, stress or worry about ability to buy nutritious food decreased significantly.
- Adults with a college degree were less likely to be stressed or worried than those with less education; those 65 and older were less likely to be stressed or worried than younger adults.
- Black adults were significantly more likely to report stress or worry about ability to buy nutritious foods.

Unemployed (i.e., currently out of work, excluding students, homemakers, and those retired or unable to work)

- In 2009–2010, 7% of Allegheny County adults said they were currently unemployed.
- There was no significant gender difference in reports of unemployment.
- There was no significant difference in reported unemployment according to education level, although percentages did tend to decrease slightly as education increased.
- Adults aged 65 and older were significantly less likely to say they were unemployed.
- Black adults were significantly more likely than whites to say they were unemployed, 16% versus 6%.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- These data were not reported in 2002; therefore, no comparisons can be made.



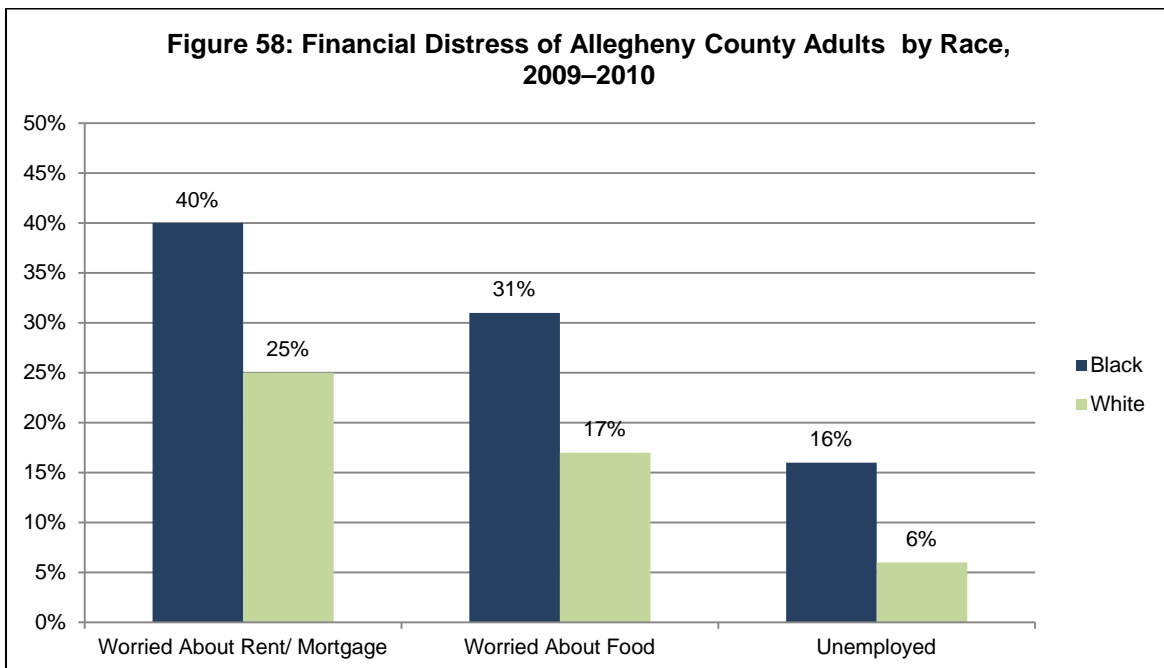
**Table 26: Financial Distress, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Stressed/worried About Paying Rent/ Mortgage in Past 12 Months* **				Stressed/Worried About Paying for Food in Past 12 Months*				Unemployed*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	4534	1113	27	25–29	5017	879	19	17–20	5002	328	7	6–8
Male	1496	289	22	20–25	1664	201	14	12–16	1657	117	8	6–9
Female	3038	824	31	29–33	3353	678	23	21–25	3345	211	7	6–8
Age:												
18–29	281	114	36	29–44	352	91	23	17–29	386	46	10	6–13
30–44	898	324	35	31–38	935	233	24	21–27	948	89	9	7–11
45–64	1951	512	27	24–29	2091	415	20	18–21	1944	171	9	7–10
65+	1404	163	11	9–13	1639	140	8	7–9	1724	22	1	1–2
Education:												
< High School	261	77	37	27–46	301	67	26	18–34	270	25	11	6–15
High School	1401	344	27	24–30	1561	295	19	17–22	1562	109	8	7–10
Some College	1206	351	30	27–33	1350	315	23	21–26	1327	112	9	7–10
College Degree	1666	341	21	19–24	1805	202	11	10–13	1843	82	4	3–6
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	569	201	38	33–44	630	193	32	27–36	526	86	17	13–20
\$15,000–24,999	839	265	37	32–42	936	262	29	25–34	912	82	10	8–13
\$25,000–49,999	1319	346	29	26–32	1495	264	21	18–23	1532	94	8	6–10
\$50,000–74,999	694	159	26	22–30	763	95	15	11–18	797	41	6	4–8
\$75,000+	1113	142	13	11–15	1193	65	6	4–7	1235	25	2	1–3
Race:												
White	3505	746	25	23–26	3920	567	17	15–18	3952	195	6	5–7
Black	874	318	40	36–43	932	273	31	27–34	883	115	16	13–19

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Does not include adults who have "other arrangements" for their housing (e.g., group home, staying with friends or family without paying rent).

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Adverse Childhood Experiences

Physical, mental, or sexual abuse

- In 2009–2010, 15% of Allegheny County adults reported that during childhood they had been physically or mentally abused often or very often, or sexually abused one or more times.
- A significantly lower percentage of adults 65 and older and white adults reported having been abused physically, mentally, or sexually during childhood.
- The percentage of adults who said they had been abused physically, mentally, or sexually decreased significantly as household income increased.
- In addition, the percentage of adults with a college degree who reported abuse was significantly lower than the percentage of adults with less education.

Mental illness or substance abuse in the home

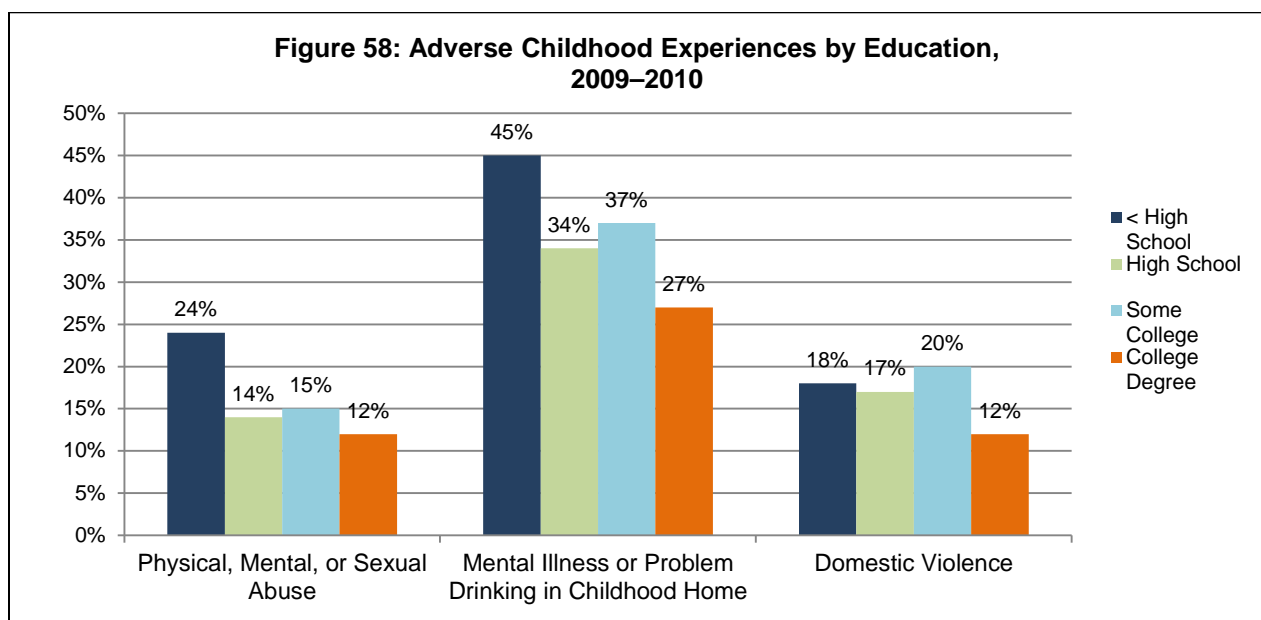
- In 2009–2010, 33% of Allegheny County adults said they had grown up with someone in their home who was “depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal” or “a problem drinker, alcoholic, or drug user.”
- A significantly lower percentage of adults 65 and older and adults with a college degree said they had grown up with someone in their home who had a mental illness or abused substances.

Domestic violence

- In 2009–2010, 16% of Allegheny County adults said they had grown up in a home where someone “pushed, grabbed, slapped, or threw something at” their mother.
- A significantly lower percentage of adults 65 and older said they had grown up in a home where their mother was abused.

CHANGES: 2002 to 2009–2010

- This question was not asked in the 2002 survey. Therefore, no comparison can be made.



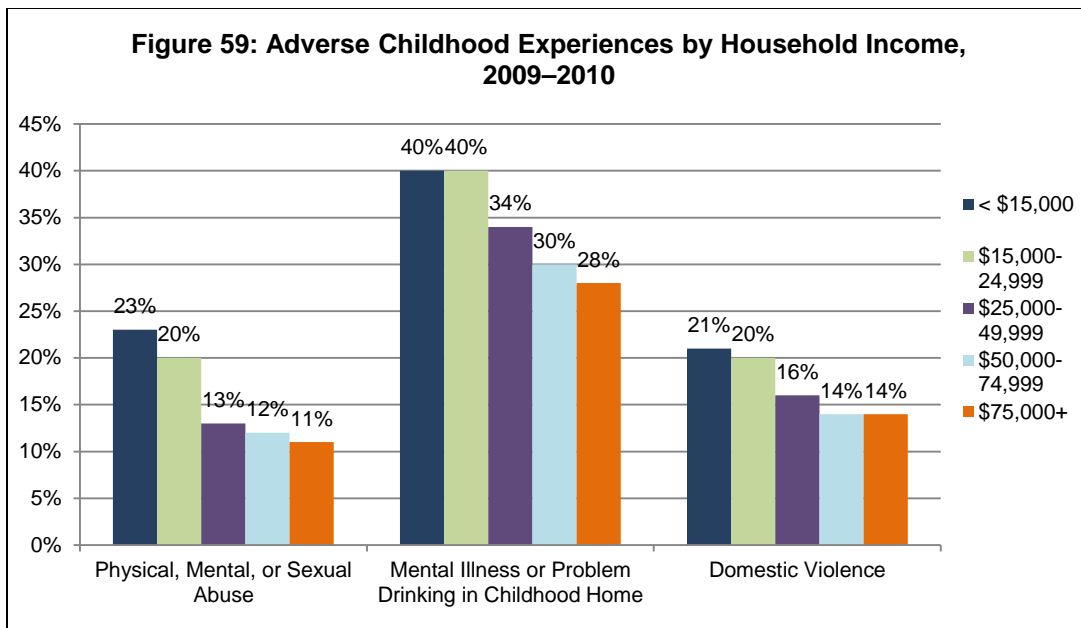
**Table 27: Adverse Childhood Experiences, Allegheny County Adults, 2009–2010
(with 95% confidence intervals)**

	Physical, Mental, or Sexual Abuse* **				Mental Illness or Problem Drinking in Childhood Home*				Domestic Violence*			
	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI	Total No.	No.	%	CI
All Adults	5063	681	15	13–16	5068	1569	33	32–35	5021	730	16	15–18
Male	1678	194	13	11–15	1681	472	31	28–34	1664	225	15	13–18
Female	3385	487	16	14–18	3387	1097	35	33–38	3357	505	17	15–19
Age:												
18–29	358	63	17	11–22	359	141	40	33–46	355	78	21	15–27
30–44	934	173	19	16–22	933	362	39	36–43	927	175	19	16–22
45–64	2111	316	15	13–17	2113	695	33	31–36	2094	335	17	15–18
65+	1660	129	8	6–9	1663	371	22	20–24	1645	142	9	7–10
Education:												
< High School	303	59	24	16–33	302	109	45	37–53	297	47	18	12–24
High School	1581	194	14	12–17	1584	483	34	31–37	1570	225	17	14–20
Some College	1361	220	15	13–17	1363	471	37	34–40	1348	241	20	18–23
College Degree	1818	208	12	10–14	1819	506	27	24–29	1806	217	12	10–13
Household Income:												
< \$15,000	637	140	23	19–28	639	243	40	35–45	625	121	21	17–25
\$15,000–24,999	946	155	20	16–25	947	318	40	35–44	940	160	20	16–23
\$25,000–49,999	1514	173	13	11–15	1515	462	34	31–37	1504	200	16	13–18
\$50,000–74,999	767	91	12	9–14	767	221	30	26–34	761	102	14	11–17
\$75,000+	1199	122	11	8–13	1200	325	28	25–31	1191	147	14	11–17
Race:												
White	3962	487	14	12–15	3964	1213	33	32–35	3930	540	16	14–17
Black	935	165	18	16–22	938	303	34	31–37	928	159	18	15–21

*Excludes missing, don't know, and refused.

**Defined as having reported any frequency of childhood sexual abuse or often or very often childhood mental or physical abuse.

NOTE: In all cases, numbers are unweighted and percents are based on weighted data.



Technical Notes

Overview

In an effort to obtain quality county-level data on health behaviors, the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) contracted with the Evaluation Institute (EI) at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health (GSPH) to conduct a population-based, county-wide, random-digit-dial telephone survey. This survey was modeled after the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) conducted yearly in each of the nation's fifty states under the guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The 2009–2010 Allegheny County Health Survey (2009–2010 ACHS) was funded by the ACHD, GSPH and several community partners. The EI collected the data for the survey over a 13-month period, between August of 2009 and September of 2010. A total of 5,442 interviews were conducted.

Sampling Strategy

The 2009–2010 ACHS was intended to collect representative data from adult residents of the county.

Sample selection took place in two stages. The first stage was the selection of phone numbers. During this stage, the EI received a random sample of landline phone numbers from Marketing Systems Group (MSG), a specialized agency. In constructing this list, MSG used its Genesys database to sample numbers from two strata: one comprised of listed phone numbers that were identified as likely to correspond to Allegheny County numbers, and the other of blocks of consecutive numbers known to include at least one residential phone number.

Following CDC BRFSS protocol,¹¹ the 2009–2010 ACHS used a disproportionate stratified sampling strategy, which produced 81,403 telephone numbers for Allegheny County exchanges. A larger proportion of numbers from the listed-number stratum was included. The project leaders built additional geographical stratification into the design to ensure a large enough number of African-American and low-income respondents to enable the calculation of valid estimates by subgroup. African Americans and low-income individuals experience a variety of health disparities; therefore, data on the needs and health status of these populations are crucial to the successful planning and implementation of targeted health interventions.

The second stage of the strategy involved the selection of an interviewee in each household. After an eligible household was identified, the interviewer entered the roster of adult males and females in the household into the computer. An algorithm was applied to randomly select one of the adult residents to be the interviewee.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the 2009–2010 ACHS was comprised of questions from three sources:

- 1) the core sections of the CDC BRFSS 2009 questionnaire,
- 2) selected optional modules of the 2009 CDC BRFSS, and
- 3) questions requested by the community partners who funded the ACHS.

The questionnaire and a list of topics can be found in Appendix A.

Protocol and Management

In the manner of most BRFSS operations conducted across the country, the Evaluation Institute used a computer-assisted telephone interview program (i.e., WinCati) to conduct the 2009–2010 ACHS. Project leaders trained interview staff in survey objectives, interviewing skills, use of the WinCati system, and confidentiality and ethics. They selected four supervisors from among those interviewers who demonstrated exceptional performance. To boost productivity and ensure fidelity with the survey protocol, project leaders also conducted refresher trainings with all interviewers periodically over the course of data collection.

Following CDC protocol, interviewers called each number 15 times or until a permanent disposition was assigned. Calls took place during daytime (Monday–Friday 1–5 p.m.), evenings (Monday–Friday 5–9 p.m.) and weekends

(Saturdays 10 a.m. –6 p.m. and Sundays 1–9 p.m.). Each number was called at least three times during each day, evening, and weekend call period.

Trained supervisors used the WinCati program to ensure efficient calling of sampled numbers. For example, supervisors gave preference to listed numbers during the hours when people were more likely to be at home (evenings and weekends) and to unlisted numbers during weekday hours.

For quality control purposes, supervisors used call-monitoring technology that enabled them to view interviewers' screens and listen to their conversations. They used an ad hoc form to document the results of their observations. WinCati automatically computes performance statistics for each interviewer, including but not limited to number of interviews completed per hour, number of dialings made per hour, and average number of minutes per completed interview.

Project leaders used the results of call monitoring and performance statistics to improve interview quality by guiding interviewers during monthly supervisory meetings. Additionally, they included frequently identified problems in the agendas of bimonthly refresher trainings. Monthly statistics of complete and partial interviews were also considered for quality control purposes.

Project leaders extracted data from WinCati into SAS for cleaning and recoding. Cleaning consisted of:

- solving issues interviewers reported, documented in “data change forms” that were collected daily.
- deleting duplicate records, so that only one interview was associated with any phone number.
- rectifying inconsistencies (e.g., males who reported on women’s health issues) and handling of out-of-range responses.

For reporting purposes, only “black” and “white” respondents were included in the race subgroups. Respondents of Latino origin who indicated “white” or “black” as their race were included in the tables.

Response Rates

Table 28 shows the final disposition of all telephone numbers in the sample according to eligibility. Table 29 shows the disposition of all numbers in detail.

Table 28: Summary Disposition of All Sampled Telephone Numbers by Eligibility		
	Total No.	%
Complete	5442	6.7
Eligible, non-interview	3778	4.6
Unknown eligibility, non-interview	14160	17.4
Non-eligible	58023	71.3
TOTAL SAMPLE	81403	100.0

Table 29: Detailed disposition of all sampled telephone numbers

		Total No.	%
100	Complete	5041	6.19
120	Partial complete	401	0.49
210	Termination within questionnaire	120	0.15
220	Refusal after respondent selection	2486	3.05
230	Selected respondent never reached or was reached but did not begin interview during interviewing period	797	0.98
240	Selected respondent away from residence during the entire interviewing period	88	0.11
250	Language problem after respondent selection	36	0.04
260	Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete an interview during the entire interviewing period	213	0.26
270	Hang up or termination after number of adults recorded but before respondent selection	38	0.05
305	Household members away from residence during entire interviewing period	48	0.06
310	Hang-up or termination, household, unknown if eligible respondent	1275	1.57
315	Household contact, eligibility undetermined	154	0.19
320	Language problem before respondent selection	59	0.07
325	Physical or mental impairment before respondent selection	72	0.09
330	Hang-up or termination, unknown if private residence	4512	5.54
332	Contact, unknown if private residence	281	0.35
335	Telephone answering device, message confirms residential status	541	0.66
340	Telecommunication technological barrier, message confirms residential status	45	0.06
345	Telephone answering device, not sure if private residence	3045	3.74
350	Telecommunication technological barrier, not sure if private residence	152	0.19
355	Telephone number has changed status from household or possible household to non-working during the interviewing period	588	0.72
360	No answer	3165	3.89
365	Busy	220	0.27
370	On "never call" list	3	0
405	Out-of-state	4998	6.14
410	Household, no eligible respondent	9	0.01
420	Not a private residence	3134	3.85
430	Dedicated fax/data/modem line with no human contact	2313	2.84
435	Cell phone	82	0.1
440	Fast busy	596	0.73
450	Non-working/ disconnected number	3642	4.47
460	Pre-screened ineligible	43249	53.13

Project leaders used standard formulas to calculate the response rate, as recommended by the American Association of Public Opinion Researchers (AAPOR).¹² The cooperation rate was "the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted." The cooperation rate of the 2009–2010 ACHS was 66.1%, comparable to the cooperation rate for Pennsylvania BRFSS in 2009.¹³ Other rates were also comparable, as shown

in Table 30. The refusal rate were “the proportion of all cases in which a housing unit or respondent refuses to do an interview, or breaks-off an interview of all potentially eligible cases.”¹⁴

The CASRO (Council of American Survey Research Organizations) response rate and the overall response rate are two standard ways to compute response rate, or “the number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample.”¹⁵ However, they differ in some aspects. The calculation of the CASRO response rate “assumes that the unresolved numbers contain the same percentage of eligible households as the records whose eligibility or ineligibility are determined. This estimated level of eligibility provides a conservative response rate due to the fact that the proportion of these unknown eligible telephone numbers that are eligible is probably quite low, given the fifteen or more call attempts required by BRFSS protocol.”¹⁶

We used the same formula used by BRFSS reports to calculate the overall response rate. It was “a more conservative response rate that assumes that more unknown records are eligible and thus includes a higher proportion of all numbers in the denominator. The rate assumes that all likely households are households and that 98 percent of known or probable households contain an adult who uses the telephone number.”¹⁷

Table 30: Response and Refusal Rates for the 2009–2010 ACHS and 2009 PA BRFSS		
	2009–2010 ACHS	2009 PA BRFSS
Cooperation Rate	66.1%	68.4%
Refusal Rate	23.0%	18.7%
CASRO Response Rate	49.0%	46.8%
Overall Response Rate	29.2%	32.5%

Sample Characteristics

Table 4 shows the selected demographic characteristic of the survey sample in comparison to Allegheny County’s adult population. At the time this report was prepared, single-year population information by race and ethnicity had not been released for Pennsylvania. Therefore, the data presented for race and ethnicity are Census 2000 data.

Women and older Allegheny County residents were overrepresented in the sample. The percentage of women (67.11%) was larger than the corresponding percentage in the 2009 Pennsylvania BRFSS (60.38%).¹⁸

Table 31: Distribution of the 2009–2010 ACHS Sample and Adult Allegheny County Population Data for Selected Characteristics

	2009–2010 ACHS Sample		2010 Allegheny County	
	No.	%	No.	%
All Adults	5,442	100.00	981,685*	100.00
Male	1,790	32.89	462,137*	47.08
Female	3,652	67.11	519,548*	52.92
Age:				
18–29	399	7.33	208,582*	21.25
30–44	1,010	18.56	218,474*	22.26
45–64	2,241	41.18	349,570*	35.61
65+	1,792	32.93	205,059*	20.89
Race:				
White	4,259	78.26	863,532**	86.29
Black	1,058	19.44	107,399**	10.73
All Other	125	2.29	29,827**	2.98
Latino Origin:				
Yes	78	1.43	8,244**	0.82
Non-Hispanic	5,364	98.57	992,514**	99.18

*Indicates Census 2010 data.
**Indicates Census 2000 data.
NOTE: Race data includes Latinos.

Data show that efforts to oversample the African American population to ensure the validity of estimates were successful: The 2009–2010 ACHS collected interviews on 1,058 persons who self-identified as African American, representing 19.4% of the total interviews. This percentage is higher than the 13.2% of African Americans of all ages residing in Allegheny County in 2010¹⁹ and much higher than the 10.73% of African American adults in the population of 2000.²⁰

Data Imputation and Weighted Estimates (Data Adjustment)

The Evaluation Institute contracted with an external consultant for data adjustment. The consultant imputed missing data on demographic variables using a “hot-deck” procedure. In this process, missing data from a given respondent were filled with known data from a similar respondent. Data were weighted for probability of selection and post-stratification. Post-stratification weights were computed using Iterative Proportional Fitting (raking) using data from Claritas. The variables used for “raking” were age, gender, race, ethnicity, and education (see Appendix B).

Data Comparison and Confidence Intervals

All of the tables in this report contain percentage estimates and 95% confidence intervals. Percentage estimates are labeled “%” and confidence intervals are labeled “CI.” A confidence interval is “the range within which the true magnitude of effect lies with a certain degree of assurance.”²¹

We have compared results of the 2009–2010 ACHS with the 2002 ACHS²² when possible. Every time a difference is said to be “significant” in this report, it alludes to a statistically significant difference, at the 95% confidence level. When data were collected in a non-comparable manner, we added a clarification note to the text.

Appendix A

2009–2010 ACHS Questions and Responses

Includes frequencies and weighted percentages. Excludes missing, don't know, and refused responses.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1	Health Status
2	Healthy Days–Health-Related Quality of Life
3	Health Care Access
4	Diabetes
5	Diabetes Follow-up
6	Prediabetes
7	Hypertension Awareness
7A	Cardiovascular Health
8	Cholesterol Awareness
9	Cardiovascular Disease
10	Asthma
11	Tobacco Use
12	Demographics
13	Neighborhood Module
14	Caregiver Status
15	Disability
16	Alcohol Consumption
17	Immunizations
17B	H1N1 Flu
18	Fruits and Vegetables Consumption
19	Physical Activity
20	HIV/AIDS
20A	Sexual Behavior
21	Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction
22	Social Support
23	Kessler Scale
24	Cancer Survivors
25	Cancer Survivorship
26	Women's Health
26A	Sleeping Behaviors
27	Family Planning
28	Colorectal Cancer Screening
29	Veterans-Related Questions
30	End of Life
31	Social Context

Section 1: Health Status

1.1 Would you say that in general your health is:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	847	18%
Very Good	1832	35%
Good	1695	31%
Fair	785	12%
Poor	274	4%
Total	5433	

Section 2: Healthy Days–Health-Related Quality of Life

- 2.1 Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	3185	61%
1–7 days	1201	23%
8–14 days	254	4%
15–24 days	253	4%
25–30 days	487	8%
Total	5380	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	3253	57%
1–7 days	1218	25%
8–14 days	269	6%
15–24 days	278	5%
25–30 days	362	7%
Total	5380	

- 2.3 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?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	1931	60%
1–7 days	686	23%
8–14 days	159	5%
15–24 days	175	5%
25–30 days	277	8%
Total	3228	

Section 3: Health Care Access

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5041	91%
No	390	9%
Total	5431	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, only one	4547	80%
Yes, more than one	372	7%
No	513	13%
Total	5432	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	510	11%
No	4927	89%
Total	5437	

- 3.4 About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? *A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	4148	71%
Within past 2 years	662	14%
Within past 5 years	318	8%
5 or more years ago	260	6%
Never	24	1%
Total	5412	

Section 4: Diabetes

- 4.1 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	757	11%
Yes, but only during pregnancy	30	1%
No	4583	87%
No, prediabetes or borderline	69	1%
Total	5439	

Section 5: Diabetes Follow-up

- 5.1 How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<18	15	2%
18–25	22	4%
26–35	56	9%
36–45	108	17%
46–55	198	27%
56–65	189	25%
Over 65	127	15%
Total	715	

Section 6: Prediabetes

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2760	56%
No	1750	44%
Total	4510	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	329	6%
Yes, during pregnancy	36	1%
No	4312	93%
Total	4677	

Section 7: Hypertension Awareness

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2207	33%
Yes, but only during pregnancy	44	1%
No	3050	64%
No, borderline high or pre-hypertensive	130	2%
Total	5431	

7.2 Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1886	81%
No	317	19%
Total	2203	

Section 7A: Cardiovascular Health

7A.1 Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1807	27%
No	3632	73%
Total	5439	

7A.2 Do you have a health problem or condition that makes taking aspirin unsafe for you?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, not stomach-related	301	7%
Yes, stomach problems	207	4%
No	3100	89%
Total	3608	

Section 8: Cholesterol Awareness

8.1 *Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood.* Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4761	83%
No	567	17%
Total	5328	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	3591	72%
Within past 2 years	584	14%
Within past 5 years	349	9%
5 or more years ago	189	5%
Total	4713	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1953	39%
No	2771	61%
Total	4724	

Section 9: Cardiovascular Disease

9.1 Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	330	5%
No	5093	95%
Total	5423	

9.2 ... ever told that you had angina or coronary heart disease?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	320	5%
No	5076	95%
Total	5396	

9.3 ... ever told that you had a stroke?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	258	4%
No	5164	96%
Total	5422	

Section 10: Asthma

10.1 Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	782	15%
No	4643	86%
Total	5425	

10.2 Do you still have asthma?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	568	69%
No	198	31%
Total	766	

Section 11: Tobacco Use

11.1 Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? *Note: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2881	52%
No	2547	48%
Total	5428	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Every day	852	35%
Some days	262	10%
Not at all	1765	55%
Total	2879	

11.3 Of those who smoke every day: During the past month, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	420	53%
No	432	47%
Total	852	

11.4 Of those who no longer smoke: How long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly?

Data available upon request.

11.5 Do you currently smoke cigars or pipes? Would you say every day, some days, or not at all?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Every day	40	11%
Some days	121	3%
Not at all	5281	96%
Total	5442	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Every day	52	2%
Some days	39	1%
Not at all	5351	97%
Total	5442	

11.7 Do you currently smoke tobacco using a hookah? Would you say every day, some days, or not at all?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Every day	3	0%
Some days	11	1%
Not at all	5427	99%
Total	5441	

Section 12: Demographics

12.1 What is your age?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
18–24	191	4%
25–34	517	10%
35–44	701	13%
45–54	1038	19%
55–64	1203	22%
65+	1792	33%
Total	5442	

12.2 Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	78	1%
No	5354	99%
Total	5432	

12.3 Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? White? Black or African American? Asian? Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander? American Indian or Alaska Native? Other?

12.4 Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race? White? Black or African American? Asian? Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander? American Indian or Alaska Native? Other?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
White	4259	78%
African American	1058	19%
Asian	53	1%
All Other	72	1%
Total	5442	

12.5 Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but does include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	630	12%
No	4808	88%
Total	5438	

12.6 Are you ...

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Married	2335	43%
Divorced	779	12%
Widowed	902	11%
Separated	175	3%
Never married	1068	26%
Member of unmarried couple	158	4%
Total	5417	

12.7 How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	3994	67%
1	610	14%
2	549	13%
3	197	4%
4	52	1%
5	17	0%
6+	6	0%
Total	5425	

12.8 What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Not applicable (<25 years old)	191	4%
<High school	318	6%
High school	1668	31%
Some college (1–3 years)	1397	26%
College (4+ years)	1868	34%
Total	5442	

12.9 Are you currently ...

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Employed for wages	2400	51%
Self-employed	267	5%
Out of work for >1 year	157	3%
Out of work for <1 year	171	4%
Homemaker	368	6%
Student	116	5%
Retired	1523	20%
Unable to work	409	7%
Total	5411	

12.10 Is your annual household income from all sources ...

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<\$10,000	315	6%
\$10,000–\$14,999	400	7%
\$15,000–\$19,999	478	9%
\$20,000–\$24,999	549	10%
\$25,000–\$34,999	767	14%
\$35,000–\$49,999	844	16%
\$50,000–\$74,999	821	15%
\$75,000+	1268	23%
Total	5411	

12.11 About how much do you weigh without shoes? *(Used to calculate Body Mass Index.)*

12.12 How tall are you without shoes? *(Used to calculate Body Mass Index.)*

Body Mass Index (kg/m²)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Underweight	90	2%
Ideal weight	1770	36%
Overweight	1765	34%
Obese class I	933	17%
Obese class II	398	7%
Obese class III	248	5%
Total	5204	

12.13 How much did you weigh a year ago? *(For female survey participants, ask "If you were pregnant a year ago, how much did you weigh before your pregnancy?")*

Body Mass Index (kg/m²) 1 year ago

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Underweight	89	2%
Ideal weight	1708	36%
Overweight	1651	32%
Obese class I	965	18%
Obese class II	386	7%
Obese class III	286	5%
Total	5085	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1006	39%
No	1623	61%
Total	2643	

12.15 Indicate sex of respondent.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Male	1790	33%
Female	3652	67%
Total	5442	

12.16 *Females only:* To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	5%
No	861	95%
Total	890	

12.17 *The next set of question provides us with general information about where in Allegheny County you are located. This information will help us look at health behaviors and issues at the neighborhood level.* Is your household within the city of Pittsburgh?

Data available upon request.

12.18 In what neighborhood within Pittsburgh do you live?

Data available upon request.

12.19 In what municipality or borough in Allegheny County do you live?

Data available upon request.

12.20 What streets make up the nearest corner to your house?

Data available upon request.

12.21 What is the zip code where you live?

Data available upon request.

Section 13: Neighborhood Module

My neighborhood offers many opportunities to be physically active.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	849	17%
Agree	2474	49%
Neither agree or disagree	297	6%
Disagree	1105	21%
Strongly disagree	367	7%
Total	5092	

13.2 Local sports clubs and other facilities in my neighborhood offer many opportunities to get exercise.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	706	15%
Agree	2084	41%
Neither agree or disagree	270	6%
Disagree	1468	29%
Strongly disagree	490	9%
Total	5018	

13.3 It is pleasant to work in my neighborhood.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1417	29%
Agree	2679	51%
Neither agree or disagree	178	3%
Disagree	630	12%
Strongly disagree	282	5%
Total	5186	

13.4 In my neighborhood, it is easy to walk places.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1073	22%
Agree	2541	49%
Neither agree or disagree	202	4%
Disagree	1106	20%
Strongly disagree	278	5%
Total	5200	

13.5 I often see other people walking in my neighborhood.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1517	30%
Agree	2890	55%
Neither agree or disagree	103	2%
Disagree	585	11%
Strongly disagree	111	2%
Total	5206	

13.6 I often see other people exercising (for example, jogging, bicycling, playing sports) in my neighborhood.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1017	21%
Agree	2287	46%
Neither agree or disagree	203	4%
Disagree	1382	24%
Strongly disagree	301	5%
Total	5190	

13.7 I feel safe walking in my neighborhood, day or night.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1082	24%
Agree	2518	49%
Neither agree or disagree	247	5%
Disagree	995	18%
Strongly disagree	309	5%
Total	5151	

13.8 Busy roads make it unsafe to walk in my neighborhood.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	279	5%
Agree	1179	22%
Neither agree or disagree	264	6%
Disagree	2919	56%
Strongly disagree	541	11%
Total	5182	

13.9 There is a lot of noise in my neighborhood.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	247	4%
Agree	817	16%
Neither agree or disagree	206	5%
Disagree	3189	60%
Strongly disagree	757	14%
Total	5216	

13.10 A large selection of fresh fruits and vegetables is available in my neighborhood.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	682	13%
Agree	2410	46%
Neither agree or disagree	163	4%
Disagree	1493	29%
Strongly disagree	418	8%
Total	5166	

13.11 There are many opportunities to purchase fast foods in my neighborhood.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	725	15%
Agree	2243	42%
Neither agree or disagree	164	3%
Disagree	1666	32%
Strongly disagree	391	8%
Total	5189	

13.12 People around here are willing to help their neighbors.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1064	20%
Agree	3038	59%
Neither agree or disagree	306	7%
Disagree	519	10%
Strongly disagree	168	3%
Total	5095	

13.13 People in my neighborhood generally get along with each other.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	979	19%
Agree	3515	69%
Neither agree or disagree	223	5%
Disagree	281	6%
Strongly disagree	85	2%
Total	5083	

13.14 People in my neighborhood can be trusted.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	816	16%
Agree	2992	60%
Neither agree or disagree	422	10%
Disagree	493	11%
Strongly disagree	167	4%
Total	4890	

13.15 People in my neighborhood share the same values.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	521	10%
Agree	2576	55%
Neither agree or disagree	664	16%
Disagree	724	16%
Strongly disagree	152	3%
Total	4637	

Section 14: Caregiver Status

14.1 People may provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem, long-term illness, or disability. During the past month, did you provide any such care or assistance to a friend or family member?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2196	41%
No	3004	59%
Total	5200	

Section 15: Disability

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1541	26%
No	3650	74%
Total	5191	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	718	11%
No	4481	89%
Total	5199	

Section 16: Alcohol Consumption

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2816	59%
No	2377	41%
Total	5193	

16.2 During the past 30 days, how many days per week did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 day per week	1110	38%
1 day per week	647	24%
2 days per week	352	14%
3 days per week	225	9%
4 days per week	64	2%
5 days per week	102	3%
6 days per week	45	2%
7 days per week	239	8%
Total	2784	

- 16.3 During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? *One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor.*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	1166	34%
2	852	30%
3	352	16%
4	170	8%
5 or more	234	12%
Total	2774	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	2049	67%
1 occasion	252	12%
2 occasions	159	7%
3 occasions	58	3%
4 occasions	59	3%
5 or more occasions	194	9%
Total	2771	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	710	21%
2	777	24%
3	455	16%
4	246	10%
5 or more	552	29%
Total	2740	

Section 17: Immunizations

- 17.1 A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2740	47%
No	2430	53%
Total	5170	

- 17.2 During what month and year did you receive your most recent flu shot?

Data available upon request.

- 17.3 During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose? *The flu vaccine sprayed in your nose is also called FluMist.*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	2%
No	5140	98%
Total	5188	

- 17.4 During what month and year did you receive your most recent flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

Data available upon request.

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2006	35%
No	2802	65%
Total	4808	

Section 17B: H1N1 Flu (Data collected April 2010–September 2010 only)

17B.1 Have you had a fever with cough or a fever with sore throat at any time since May of 2009?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	320	20%
No	1652	80%
Total	1972	

17B.2 Did you go to a doctor, hospital, or clinic when you were sick?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	168	51%
No	151	49%
Total	319	

17B.3 Did the doctor or nurse tell you that you had:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Regular flu or seasonal influenza	42	31%
Swine flu, also known as H1N1 or novel H1N1	19	11%
Some other illness, but not the flu	100	58%
Total	161	

17B.4 Have you received a vaccine against H1N1 flu?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	374	19%
No	1580	81%
Total	1954	

17B.5 Where did you receive your vaccine?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Allegheny County Health Dept. in Oakland	21	9%
Allegheny County Health Dept. large weekend clinic	18	4%
Doctor's office	162	36%
Pharmacy	56	15%
School, college, or university	26	11%
PA Dept. of Health clinic outside of Allegheny County	3	1%
Other	9	2%
Hospital	35	9%
Work	43	14%
Total	373	

17B.6 What was the main reason you did not get vaccinated against H1N1 flu?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Not at risk of getting the flu	438	33%
Vaccine is not effective in preventing the flu	20	2%
Concerned about getting the flu from the vaccine	54	4%
Concerned about side effects from the vaccine	196	14%
Too hard to get to a place where you could get the vaccine	51	4%
Don't know where to go to get the vaccine	21	1%
Would have to wait too long to receive the vaccine	13	1%
Don't like shots or injections	35	2%
Doctor said you shouldn't get the vaccine	120	7%
Vaccine costs too much	19	1%
Didn't think the flu was that bad	61	5%
Because I was vaccinated against the regular (seasonal) flu	49	3%
Availability	122	8%
Too busy/No time/Neglect/Laziness	73	6%
Health conditions	8	1%
Skeptical/Too new/Not enough info	108	8%
Doctor did not mention it	18	1%
Other	10	1%
Total	1416	

17B.7 Was the child under age 18 in your household vaccinated against the H1N1 flu?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	84	44%
No	109	56%
Total	193	

17B.7B How many of the children under age 18 in your household were vaccinated against the H1N1 flu?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	246	49%
Some	39	8%
All	205	43%
Total	490	

17B.8 Thinking of the child with the next birthday, was that child vaccinated against H1N1?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	57%
No	17	43%
Total	39	

17B.9 Thinking of the child with the next birthday, where did that child receive his/her H1N1 vaccination(s)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Allegheny County Health Dept. in Oakland	8	3%
Allegheny County Health Dept. large weekend clinic	7	3%
Doctor's office	174	79%
Pharmacy	1	1%
School, college, or university	19	9%
Hospital	11	5%
Other	1	0%
Total	221	

17B.10 Thinking of the child with the next birthday, what was the main reason you did not get him/her vaccinated against H1N1 flu?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
They are not at risk of getting the flu	64	32%
Vaccine is not effective in preventing the flu	3	1%
Concerned about them getting the flu from the vaccine	7	3%
Concerned about side effects from the vaccine	42	18%
Too hard to get to a place where they could get the vaccine	4	1%
Don't know where to go to get the vaccine	2	1%
Would have to wait too long to receive the vaccine	3	2%
They don't like shots or injections	2	0%
Doctor said they shouldn't get the vaccine	15	7%
Vaccine costs too much	2	1%
Didn't think the flu was that bad	8	4%
Because I was vaccinated against the regular (seasonal) flu	6	4%
Availability	16	6%
Too busy/No time/Neglect/Laziness	7	3%
Health conditions	1	1%
Skeptical/Too new/Not enough info	24	9%
Doctor did not mention it	2	1%
Other	12	7%
Total	220	

17B.11 These questions ask about how often you receive information about H1N1 flu from various sources. How often did you get H1N1 flu information from local TV news?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	897	42%
Often	542	27%
Sometimes	272	15%
Rarely	143	8%
Never	116	7%
Total	1970	

17B.12 ... from national TV news?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	623	29%
Often	594	32%
Sometimes	370	19%
Rarely	198	11%
Never	160	9%
Total	1945	

17B.13 ... from the Allegheny County Health Department website?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	35	2%
Often	83	3%
Sometimes	76	4%
Rarely	137	7%
Never	1630	84%
Total	1961	

17B.14 ... from newspapers or magazines?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	279	13%
Often	550	25%
Sometimes	375	20%
Rarely	255	15%
Never	501	27%
Total	1960	

17B.15 ... from Internet websites?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	120	8%
Often	231	15%
Sometimes	205	12%
Rarely	242	12%
Never	1169	52%
Total	1967	

17B.16 ... from a doctor or other health care provider?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	136	7%
Often	389	18%
Sometimes	412	22%
Rarely	361	18%
Never	657	35%
Total	1955	

17B.17 ... from an employer, school, or children's school?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	170	10%
Often	303	19%
Sometimes	197	13%
Rarely	159	9%
Never	1137	50%
Total	1966	

17B.18 ... from family, friends, or colleagues?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	108	7%
Often	381	20%
Sometimes	415	22%
Rarely	328	18%
Never	736	34%
Total	1968	

17B.19 ... from social media such as Facebook or Twitter?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	15	1%
Often	33	5%
Sometimes	45	3%
Rarely	147	9%
Never	1729	82%
Total	1969	

17B.20 ... from other sources?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	14	17%
Often	27	32%
Sometimes	20	28%
Rarely	21	23%
Never	--	--
Total	82	

17B.21 How concerned were you about you or your family becoming ill from the H1N1 flu?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very concerned	368	17%
A little concerned	844	42%
Not at all concerned	747	41%
Total	1959	

17B.22 How satisfied are you with the way the Allegheny County Health Department managed the response to the H1N1 flu outbreak?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	408	22%
Satisfied	1140	71%
Dissatisfied	116	6%
Very dissatisfied	27	2%
Total	1691	

Section 18: Fruits and Vegetables Consumption

18.1 How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato (*per day*)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 serving/day	3321	67%
≥1 and <2 servings/day	1376	25%
≥2 and <3 servings/day	282	6%
≥3 and <4 servings/day	86	2%
4 or more servings/day	43	1%
Total	5108	

18.2 Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit (*per day*)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 serving/day	2485	52%
≥1 and <2 servings/day	1367	26%
≥2 and <3 servings/day	861	16%
≥3 and <4 servings/day	277	5%
4 or more servings/day	110	2%
Total	5100	

18.3 How often do you eat green salad (*per day*)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 serving/day	3963	80%
≥1 and <2 servings/day	1000	18%
≥2 and <3 servings/day	112	2%
≥3 and <4 servings/day	11	0%
4 or more servings/day	11	0%
Total	5097	

18.4 How often do you eat potatoes, not including French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips (*per day*)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 serving/day	4897	96%
≥1 and <2 servings/day	181	3%
≥2 and <3 servings/day	12	0%
≥3 and <4 servings/day	4	0%
4 or more servings/day	7	0%
Total	5101	

18.5 How often do you eat carrots (*per day*)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 serving/day	4699	93%
≥1 and <2 servings/day	318	6%
≥2 and <3 servings/day	41	1%
≥3 and <4 servings/day	12	0%
4 or more servings/day	9	0%
Total	5079	

18.6 Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat (*per day*)? (*Example: a serving of vegetables at both lunch and dinner would be 2 servings.*)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 serving/day	1392	29%
≥1 and <2 servings/day	2059	40%
≥2 and <3 servings/day	1254	23%
≥3 and <4 servings/day	254	5%
4 or more servings/day	131	3%
Total	5090	

18.7 How often do you drink regular soda or pop that contains sugar (*per day*)? *Do not include diet soda.*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<1 serving/day	4405	84%
≥1 and <2 servings/day	359	8%
≥2 and <3 servings/day	146	4%
≥3 and <4 servings/day	97	3%
4 or more servings/day	99	2%
Total	5106	

Section 19: Physical Activity

19.1 When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Mostly sitting or standing	1712	63%
Mostly walking	513	21%
Mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work	294	16%
Total	2519	

We are interested in two types of physical activity—vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

19.2 Do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4384	88%
No	722	12%
Total	5106	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	4	0%
1	173	6%
2	409	15%
3	821	27%
4	553	20%
5	704	25%
6	2090	7%
Total	2873	

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

Data available upon request.

19.5 Do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2118	49%
No	2980	51%
Total	5098	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	583	17%
1	394	15%
2	490	19%
3	549	21%
4	233	9%
5	221	9%
6	60	2%
7	164	7%
Total	2694	

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

Data available upon request.

Section 20: HIV/AIDS

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1458	33%
No	3516	67%
Total	4974	

20.2 Not including blood donations, in what year was your last HIV test?

Data available upon request.

20.3 Where did you have your last HIV test?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Private doctor or HMO office	488	34%
Counseling and testing site	77	6%
Hospital	366	26%
Clinic	274	22%
Jail or prison (or other correctional facility)	15	2%
Drug treatment facility	9	1%
Other	132	9%
Total	1361	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	76	23%
No	278	77%
Total	354	

20.5 Please tell me if any of these situations apply to you: Used intravenous drugs in the past year, been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year, given or received money or drugs for sex in the past year, or had anal sex without a condom in the past year. *You do not need to specify which one.*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	123	4%
No	4946	96%
Total	5069	

Section 20A: Sexual Behavior

20A.1 During the past 12 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None	1976	31%
1	2691	61%
2	130	4%
3	52	1%
4 or more	56	2%
Total	4905	

20A.2 Was a condom used the last time you had sexual intercourse?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	833	22%
No	3787	78%
Total	4626	

20A.3 In the past five years, have you been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	113	3%
No	4923	97%
Total	5036	

Section 20B: Adverse Childhood Experiences

20B.1 When you were growing up, was anyone living in your home depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	811	19%
No	4214	81%
Total	5025	

20B.2 When you were growing up, did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker, alcoholic, or drug user?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1167	25%
No	3892	75%
Total	5059	

20B.3 When you were growing up, how often did a parent or adult living in your house hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Never	3437	66%
Once/twice	680	14%
Sometimes	596	12%
Often	197	5%
Very often	112	2%
Total	5022	

20B.4 ... swear at you, insult you, or put you down?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Never	3289	62%
Once/twice	605	13%
Sometimes	639	14%
Often	303	7%
Very often	192	4%
Total	2058	

20B.5 ... push, grab, slap, or throw something at your mother?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Never	4291	84%
Once/twice	296	7%
Sometimes	224	4%
Often	139	3%
Very often	71	2%
Total	5021	

20B.6 ...touch you sexually or try to make you touch them sexually?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Never	4823	96%
Once/twice	98	2%
Sometimes	61	1%
Often	29	0%
Very often	24	0%
Total	5035	

Section 21: Emotional Support and Life Satisfaction

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Always	2254	44%
Usually	1659	33%
Sometimes	720	15%
Rarely	187	4%
Never	189	4%
Total	5009	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	2061	39%
Satisfied	2560	53%
Dissatisfied	329	7%
Very dissatisfied	91	2%
Total	5041	

Section 22: Social Support

22.1 *People sometimes look to others for companionship, assistance, and other types of support. How often is each of the following kinds of support available to you if you need it?*

Someone to help with daily chores if you were sick:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	416	8%
A little of the time	282	6%
Some of the time	933	17%
Most of the time	1140	24%
All of the time	2251	45%
Total	5022	

22.2 Someone to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	238	4%
A little of the time	200	4%
Some of the time	808	15%
Most of the time	1023	21%
All of the time	2758	56%
Total	5027	

22.3 Someone to do something enjoyable with:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	124	2%
A little of the time	186	4%
Some of the time	881	17%
Most of the time	1244	25%
All of the time	2613	52%
Total	5048	

22.4 Someone to love and make you feel wanted:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	189	4%
A little of the time	158	3%
Some of the time	602	12%
Most of the time	921	18%
All of the time	3163	64%
Total	5033	

Section 23: Kessler Scale

23.1 In the past 30 days, did you feel nervous?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	2090	37%
A little of the time	1658	34%
Some of the time	951	22%
Most of the time	235	5%
All of the time	106	2%
Total	5040	

23.2 ... feel hopeless?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	3983	77%
A little of the time	560	12%
Some of the time	361	8%
Most of the time	85	2%
All of the time	53	1%
Total	5042	

23.3 ... feel restless or fidgety?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	2409	43%
A little of the time	1198	25%
Some of the time	1112	25%
Most of the time	185	5%
All of the time	133	3%
Total	5037	

23.4 ... feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	4261	83%
A little of the time	375	8%
Some of the time	302	7%
Most of the time	65	1%
All of the time	37	1%
Total	5040	

23.5 ... feel everything was an effort?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	2977	57%
A little of the time	857	18%
Some of the time	818	17%
Most of the time	204	4%
All of the time	179	4%
Total	5035	

23.6 ... feel worthless?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	4323	85%
A little of the time	331	7%
Some of the time	277	6%
Most of the time	66	1%
All of the time	48	1%
Total	5045	

- 23.7 *The last set of questions asked about feelings that might have occurred during the past 30 days. Taking them altogether, did these feelings occur more often in the past 30 days than is usual for you, about the same as usual, or less often than usual?*

Data available upon request.

- 23.8 ... a lot less than usual, somewhat less, or only a little less than usual?

Data available upon request.

- 23.9 ... a lot more than usual, somewhat more, or only a little more than usual?

Data available upon request.

- 23.10 How many days out of the past 30 were you totally unable to work or carry out your normal activities because of these feelings?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No days	3232	87%
1–7 days	286	8%
8–14 days	59	1%
15–24 days	69	1%
25–30 days	99	3%
Total	3745	

- 23.11 ... able to do only half or less of what you would normally?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No days	2906	80%
1–7 days	481	13%
8–14 days	126	3%
15–24 days	114	3%
25–30 days	14	0
Total	3641	

- 23.12 During the past 30 days, how many times did you see a doctor or other health professional about these feelings?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No days	3360	89%
1–7 days	392	10%
8–14 days	10	0%
15–24 days	6	0%
25–30 days	4	0%
Total	3772	

- 23.13 During the past 30 days, how often have physical health problems been the main cause of these feelings?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
None of the time	2468	69%
A little of the time	432	11%
Some of the time	379	9%
Most of the time	208	5%
All of the time	280	6%
Total	3767	

Section 24: Cancer Survivors

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	702	11%
No	4327	89%
Total	5029	

Section 25: Cancer Survivorship

25.1 Did you participate in a clinical trial as part of your cancer treatment?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	82	11%
No	606	89%
Total	688	

Section 26: Women's Health *(female respondents only)*

26.1 *A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer.* Have you ever had a mammogram?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2717	70%
No	648	30%
Total	3365	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	1720	62%
Within past 2 years	434	16%
Within past 3 years	186	7%
Within past 5 years	130	5%
5 or more years ago	237	10%
Total	2707	

26.3 At what age do you think a woman should begin having mammograms?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
< 35	997	36%
35–40	1590	51%
41–45	196	6%
46–50	216	6%
Over 50	45	1%
Total	3044	

26.4 Do you know of any existing programs that pay for mammograms for women who do not have insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	723	20%
No	2584	80%
Total	3307	

26.5 If programs that pay for mammograms for women who do not have insurance are made available, what would be the best way to get this information to the women in your community?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Local grocery store/Wal-Mart	103	3%
Community centers	103	3%
Through the mail	892	30%
Health care provider	272	9%
Television	913	29%
Radio	30	1%
Newspaper	225	7%
Magazines	11	0%
Other	539	18%
Total	3088	

26.6 From where have you received information regarding proper breast health?

Data available upon request.

26.7 *A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps.*
Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3185	94%
No	166	6%
Total	3351	

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	2189	68%
Within past 2 years	470	16%
Within past 3 years	158	6%
Within past 5 years	112	3%
5 or more years ago	243	7%
Total	3172	

26.9 How often do you think a woman should have a clinical breast exam?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yearly	2479	79%
More than yearly	446	14%
Other	243	7%
Total	3168	

26.10 Do you know how to do a self breast exam?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3262	97%
No	92	3%
Total	3354	

26.11 How often do you do a self breast exam?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Never	625	19%
Once in a while	337	10%
Weekly	417	12%
Monthly	1126	34%
Yearly	125	4%
Other	696	21%
Total	3326	

26.12 How often do you think a woman should do self breast exams?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Weekly	673	20%
Monthly	1851	59%
Yearly	66	3%
Other	564	18%
Total	3154	

26.13 A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3238	94%
No	112	6%
Total	3350	

26.14 How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	1789	58%
Within past 2 years	520	17%
Within past 3 years	205	6%
Within past 5 years	180	5%
5 or more years ago	523	14%
Total	3217	

26.15 Have you had a hysterectomy?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	864	21%
No	2484	79%
Total	3348	

Section 26A: Sleeping Behaviors (female respondents only)

26A.1 During the past 12 months, have you lived with and cared for an infant 12 months old or younger?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	430	10%
No	4609	90%
Total	5039	

26A.2 How do you most often lay the baby down to sleep now?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
On his/her side	68	14%
On his/her back	287	71%
On his/her stomach	59	16%
Total	414	

26A.3 How often does the baby sleep in the same bed with you or anyone else?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Always	37	8%
Often	24	5%
Sometimes	52	14%
Rarely	75	18%
Never	239	55%
Total	427	

Section 27: Family Planning (*female respondents <45 years old*)

27.1 Have you been pregnant in the last 5 years?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	284	31%
No	529	69%
Total	813	

27.2 Thinking back to your last pregnancy, just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
You wanted to become pregnant sooner.	45	15%
You wanted to become pregnant later.	63	27%
You wanted to become pregnant then.	116	41%
You didn't want to become pregnant then or anytime in the future.	52	16%
Total	276	

27.3 Thinking back to just before you got pregnant with your current pregnancy, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
You wanted to become pregnant sooner.	8	21%
You wanted to become pregnant later.	5	9%
You wanted to become pregnant then.	12	66%
You didn't want to become pregnant then or anytime in the future.	2	3%
Total	27	

27.4 Are you and your [fill in husband/partner] using any kind of birth control now? *Birth control means having your tubes tied, vasectomy, the pill, condoms, diaphragm, foam, rhythm, Norplant, shots (Depo-Provera), or any other way to keep from getting pregnant.*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	494	63%
No	202	28%
Not sexually active	64	9%
Total	767	

27.5 What kinds of birth control are you or your [fill in husband/partner] using now?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Tubes tied (sterilization)	98	18%
Vasectomy (sterilization)	41	8%
Pill	125	34%
Condoms	102	21%
Foam, jelly, cream	1	0%
Diaphragm	6	1%
Shots (Depo-Provera)	18	3%
Withdrawal	2	0%
Other	87	16%
Total	480	

27.6 *People choose to use birth control for a variety of reasons. What are your reasons for not using any birth control now?*

Data available upon request.

27.7 Where is your usual source of service for female health concerns, such as family planning, annual exams, breast exams, tests for sexually transmitted diseases, and other female health concerns?

Data available upon request.

27.8 Have you ever used the services of a family planning clinic?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	248	28%
No	537	72%
Total	785	

27.9 How long has it been since you used the services of a family planning clinic (e.g., a Planned Parenthood clinic)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	41	14%
Within past 2 years	22	13%
Within past 3 years	6	3%
Within past 5 years	7	3%
5 or more years ago	152	68%
Total	228	

27.10 Has any teenage member of your household, that is between the ages of 13 and 18, been pregnant within the last five years?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	16	5%
No	400	96%
Total	416	

27.11 Has any male teenager in your household, between the ages of 13 and 18, caused a pregnancy within the last five years?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	1%
No	403	99%
Total	408	

27.12 Do you think that an age-appropriate sex education program that focuses on abstinence (how to say no to sex), contraception methods and use, and sexual decision-making should be offered in the schools?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	774	95%
No	38	5%
Total	812	

27.13A Did you receive any formal instruction, before the age of 18, on methods of birth control?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	563	69%
No	257	31%
Total	820	

27.13B ... sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	637	78%
No	182	22%
Total	819	

27.13C ... abstinence (that is "say no to sex")?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	618	75%
No	206	25%
Total	824	

Section 28: Colorectal Cancer Screening

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

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1327	37%
No	1983	63%
Total	3310	

- 28.2 *How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	338	26%
Within past 2 years	215	16%
Within past 3 years	141	11%
Within past 5 years	154	11%
5 or more years ago	462	36%
Total	1310	

- 28.3 *Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2262	66%
No	1046	34%
Total	3308	

- 28.4 *For a sigmoidoscopy, a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to look for problems. A colonoscopy is similar, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given a medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. Was your most recent exam a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy?*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	155	7%
No	2068	93%
Total	2223	

- 28.5 *How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Within past year	584	26%
Within past 2 years	449	21%
Within past 3 years	331	14%
Within past 5 years	476	21%
Within the past 10 years	272	12%
10 or more years ago	131	6%
Total	2243	

Section 29: Veterans-Related Questions

- 29.1 *Earlier, you indicated that you have served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit. When did you serve?*

Data available upon request.

- 29.2 *Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, state plans like Medicaid, or federal government plans such as Medicare or VA care?*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	539	97%
No	17	3%
Total	556	

29.3 What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care? Is your coverage through:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Your employer	202	39%
Someone else's employer	38	8%
A plan that you or someone else buys on your own	62	11%
Medicare	148	23%
Medicaid, or medical assistance	21	3%
The military, CHAMPUS, TriCare	5	3%
The VA or CHAMP-VA	57	11%
Some other source	14	3%
Total	547	

29.4 In the last 12 months, have you received some or all of your health care from the VA hospital or clinic?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
No, no VA health care received	454	81%
Yes, only to obtain medication	13	2%
Yes, to obtain medication and some of my health care	41	8%
Yes, to obtain medication and all of my health care	47	9%
Total	555	

Section 30: End of Life

30.1 Did a close relative or friend of yours die in the past 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1796	34%
No	3233	66%
Total	5029	

30.2 Were you involved in arranging care or making decisions for this person?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	461	23%
No	1333	77%
Total	1794	

30.3 Where did this person die?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Nursing home	100	22%
Hospital	178	39%
Home	127	23%
Elsewhere	55	8%
Total	460	

30.4 Did this person receive hospice services?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	238	54%
No	214	46%
Total	452	

30.5 Did you give medications to this person in the period before death?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	161	35%
No	300	65%
Total	461	

30.6 Did you have to take days off of work because of care you provided?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	105	25%
No	175	41%
Not working	180	34%
Total	460	

30.7 Were you satisfied with decisions about care or treatment that were made for this person?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	369	81%
No	81	19%
Total	450	

30.8 How would you rate the care given to the relative or friend at the end of life?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	169	39%
Very Good	102	21%
Good	105	23%
Fair	34	8%
Poor	37	8%
Total	447	

Section 31: Social Context

31.1 Do you own or rent your home?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Own	3508	66%
Rent	1338	28%
Other arrangement	163	7%
Total	5009	

31.2 How many months in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay your rent/mortgage? Would you say you were worried or stressed ...

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Often, 6 or more months	457	11%
Sometimes, 1–5 months	656	16%
Never	3421	73%
Total	4534	

31.3 How many months in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals? Would you say you were worried or stressed:

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Often, 6 or more months	305	7%
Sometimes, 1–5 months	574	12%
Never	4138	81%
Total	5017	

31.4 At your main job or business, how are you generally paid for the work you do?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Paid by salary	1046	39%
Paid by the hour	1147	49%
Paid by the job/task	172	7%
Paid some other way	117	5%
Total	2482	

31.5 About how many hours do you work per week at all of your jobs and businesses combined?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
≤ 10	58	2%
11–20 hours	150	5%
21–30 hours	231	10%
31–40 hours	1123	44%
41–50 hours	539	23%
51–60 hours	261	11%
> 60 hours	107	5%
Total	2469	

31.6 Thinking back to the last time you worked, at your main job or business, how were you generally paid for the work you do?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Paid by salary	813	42%
Paid by the hour	737	50%
Paid by the job/task	71	4%
Paid some other way	61	3%
Total	1682	

31.7 Thinking about the last time you worked, about how many hours did you work per week at all of your jobs and businesses combined?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
≤ 10	80	4%
11–20 hours	181	9%
21–30 hours	192	9%
31–40 hours	1367	54%
41–50 hours	299	13%
51–60 hours	145	6%
> 60 hours	77	4%
Total	2341	

31.8 What is the highest grade or year of school your father has completed?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Never attended school/only K	30	1%
Grades 1 through 8	686	13%
Grades 9 through 11	391	9%
Grade 12 or GED	1657	43%
College 1 year to 3	411	11%
College 4 years or more	817	23%
Total	3992	

31.9 What is the highest grade or year of school your mother has completed?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Never attended school/only K	24	0%
Grades 1 through 8	633	11%
Grades 9 through 11	409	8%
Grade 12 or GED	2098	49%
College 1 year to 3	562	13%
College 4 years or more	634	18%
Total	4360	

Appendix B

Weighting Methodology for 2009–2010 ACHS

Design Overview

For this study, a total of 5,442 interviews were conducted with adult 18 years of age or older in Allegheny County. The employed sample design was based on a disproportionate stratified sampling scheme, mimicking the methodology used for selection of sample telephone numbers for the BFRSS. Specifically, the method of Random Digit Dialing (RDD) was used to sample telephone numbers were in 100-series telephone banks containing at least one listed residential number (1+listed banks). Moreover, telephone numbers listed as residential were sampled at a higher rate as compared to the remaining numbers in the 1+listed banks. Also, sampling strata with higher incidence rates for minority groups were oversampled to increase the number of interviews with such respondents. Table A1 in the appendix provides a summary of the sampling design and selection by strata and wave, where geographic strata were defined based on the demographic composition of Census tracts to accommodate the analytical needs of this study.

Imputation of Missing Data

Before survey weights could be computed the missing values for all variables involved in the weighting process had to be imputed. For this purpose, all such missing values were imputed using a “hot-deck” imputation procedure, which aimed to retain the observed distribution of each variable while selecting donor values from available responses. The following tables show the distribution of each variable before and after imputation. Note that due to unavailability of reliable population totals not all of these variables were used during the weighting process.

Table 32: Distribution of Observed and Imputed Values for Age

Observed Age	Imputed Age	Frequency	Percent
1	1	190	3.5%
2	2	516	9.5%
3	3	701	12.9%
4	4	1,036	19.0%
5	5	1,200	22.1%
6	6	1,786	32.8%
Missing	1	1	0.0%
Missing	2	1	0.0%
Missing	4	2	0.0%
Missing	5	3	0.1%
Missing	6	6	0.1%
Total		5,442	100.0%

Table 33: Distribution of Observed and Imputed Values for Race (F_Race)

Observed Race	Imputed Race	Frequency	Percent
1	1	4,161	76.5%
2	2	1,041	19.1%
3	3	53	1.0%
4	4	3	0.1%
5	5	21	0.4%
6	6	46	0.8%
7	7	78	1.4%
9	1	32	0.6%
9	2	4	0.1%
9	3	2	0.0%
Missing	1	1	0.0%
Total		5,442	100.0%

Table 34: Distribution of Observed and Imputed Values for Marital Status

Observed Marital Status	Imputed Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
1	1	2,335	42.9%
2	2	779	14.3%
3	3	902	16.6%
4	4	175	3.2%
5	5	1,068	19.6%
6	6	158	2.9%
9	1	5	0.1%
9	2	4	0.1%
9	3	3	0.1%
9	4	2	0.0%
9	5	4	0.1%
Missing	1	1	0.0%
Missing	2	2	0.0%
Missing	3	2	0.0%
Missing	5	2	0.0%
Total		5,442	100.0%

Table 35: Distribution of Observed and Imputed Values for Education

Observed Education	Imputed Education	Frequency	Percent
1	1	1	0.0%
2	2	47	0.9%
3	3	294	5.4%
4	4	1,728	31.8%
5	5	1,455	26.7%
6	6	1,897	34.9%
9	3	2	0.0%
9	4	2	0.0%
9	5	4	0.1%
9	6	4	0.1%
Missing	4	2	0.0%
Missing	5	2	0.0%
Missing	6	4	0.1%
Total		5,442	100.0%

Table 36: Distribution of Observed and Imputed Values for Race/Ethnicity (RACE_ETHN)

Observed Race	Imputed Race	Frequency	Percent
1	1	4,205	77.3%
2	2	1,051	19.3%
3	3	53	1.0%
4	4	3	0.1%
5	4	24	0.4%
6	4	45	0.8%
7	1	3	0.1%
7	2	1	0.0%
9	1	32	0.6%
9	2	6	0.1%
10	1	18	0.3%
Missing	1	1	0.0%
Total		5,442	100.0%

Table 37: Distribution of Observed and Imputed Values for Employment

Observed Employment	Imputed Employment	Frequency	Percent
1	1	2,400	44.1%
2	2	267	4.9%
3	3	157	2.9%
4	4	171	3.1%
5	5	368	6.8%
6	6	116	2.1%
7	7	1,523	28.0%
8	8	409	7.5%
9	1	7	0.1%
9	3	1	0.0%
9	4	1	0.0%
9	5	1	0.0%
9	7	9	0.2%
9	8	2	0.0%
Missing	1	3	0.1%
Missing	3	1	0.0%
Missing	4	1	0.0%
Missing	7	4	0.1%
Missing	8	1	0.0%
Total		5,442	100.0%

Table 38: Distribution of Observed and Imputed Values for Income

Observed Income	Imputed Income	Frequency	Percent
1	1	261	4.8%
2	2	336	6.2%
3	3	415	7.6%
4	4	461	8.5%
5	5	643	11.8%
6	6	715	13.1%
7	7	702	12.9%
8	8	1,077	19.8%
77	1	22	0.4%
77	2	33	0.6%
77	3	22	0.4%
77	4	33	0.6%
77	5	53	1.0%
77	6	46	0.8%
77	7	37	0.7%
77	8	86	1.6%
99	1	32	0.6%
99	2	30	0.6%
99	3	41	0.8%
99	4	53	1.0%
99	5	71	1.3%
99	6	81	1.5%
99	7	80	1.5%
99	8	102	1.9%
Missing	2	1	0.0%
Missing	4	2	0.0%
Missing	6	2	0.0%
Missing	7	2	0.0%
Missing	8	3	0.1%
Total		5,442	100.0%

Calculation of Weights

Virtually, all survey data are weighted before they can be used to produce reliable estimates of the population parameters. While reflecting the selection probabilities of sampled units, weighting also attempts to compensate for practical limitations of sample surveys, such as differential nonresponse and undercoverage. Furthermore, by

taking advantage of auxiliary information about the target population, weighting can render the sample more representative of the target universe. The weighting process for this survey included the following major steps: In the first step, design or base weights were calculated to reflect the design-imposed disproportional allocation of the sample. For this purpose, base weights were calculated as reciprocal of the selection probabilities in each of the six sampling strata. Next, design weights were adjusted to reflect the selection of one adult per household as well as multiple chance of selection for households with more than one landline telephone number. In the final step, the resulting weights were poststratified to known population totals for Allegheny adults. Specifically, the method of “iterative proportional fitting” (raking) was used to ensure the weighted distributions of respondents across several demographic dimensions match those of adults residing in the county. For this purpose, the “WgtAdjust” procedure of SUDAAN was used²³.

Since reliable population estimates at the county level were not available from the CPS (Current population Survey) or the ACS (American Community Survey), all population counts used for this purpose were obtained from Claritas²⁴. The following tables provide a summary of the population projections used for raking. It should be noted that in addition to balancing the weights against the marginal population projections (main effects) weights were also balanced with respect to the joint distributions of the main effects when the corresponding population projections were available.

Race	Adults
White	806,012
African American	112,254
Asian	23,179
All Other	15,602
Total	957,047

Age Category	Adults
18 to 24	115,754
25 to 34	127,036
35 to 44	153,689
45 to 54	191,471
55 to 64	160,414
65 and Over	208,683
Total	957,047

Gender	Adults
Male	449,428
Female	507,619
Total	957,047

Ethnicity	Adults
Hispanic	11,779
Non-Hispanic	945,268
Total	957,047

Age	Education	Adults
18 to 24	N/A	115,754
25 and Over	Less than High School	68,084
	High School or Equivalent	269,357
	1 to 3 years of College	240,657
	4 and More Years of College	263,195
Total	957,047	957,047

Age	Males	Females	Total
18 to 24	59,635	56,119	115,754
25 to 34	63,727	63,309	127,036
35 to 44	75,317	78,372	153,689
45 to 54	92,677	98,794	191,471
55 to 64	75,849	84,565	160,414
65 and More	82,223	126,460	208,683
Total	449,428	507,619	957,047

Gender	Hispanics	Non-Hispanic	Total
Male	7,142	442,286	449,428
Female	4,637	502,982	507,619
Total	11,779	945,268	957,047

Variance Estimation for Weighted Data from Complex Surveys

Survey estimates can only be interpreted properly in light of their associated sampling errors. Since weighting often increases variances of estimates, use of standard variance calculation formulae with weighted data can result in misleading statistical inferences. With weighted data, two general approaches for variance estimation can be distinguished. One is Taylor Series linearization, in which a nonlinear estimator is approximated by a linear one, and then the variance of this linear proxy is estimated using standard variance estimation methods. The second method of variance estimation is replication, in which several estimates of the population parameters under the study are generated from different, yet comparable parts of the original sample. The variability of the resulting estimates is then used to estimate the variance of the parameters of interest using one of several replication techniques, such as Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) and Jackknife. There are several statistical software packages that can be used to produce design-proper estimates of variances using linearization or replication methodologies, including SAS²⁵, SUDAAN²⁶, WesVar²⁷, and Stata.²⁸

An Approximation Method for Variance Estimation can be used to avoid the need for special software.

Researchers who do not have access to such tools for design-proper estimation of standard errors can approximate the resulting variance inflation due to weighting and incorporate that in subsequent calculations of confidence intervals and tests of significance. With W_i representing the final weight of the i^{th} respondent, the inflation due to weighting, which is commonly referred to as “design effect,” can be approximated by:

$$\delta = 1 + [CV(W_i)]^2 = 1 + \frac{\sum_i \frac{(W_i - \bar{W})^2}{n-1}}{\bar{W}^2}$$

For calculation of a confidence interval for an estimated percentage, \hat{p} , one can obtain the conventional variance of the given percentage $S^2(\hat{p})$, multiply it by the approximated design effect, δ , and use the resulting quantity as adjusted variance. That is, the adjusted variance $\hat{S}^2(\hat{p})$ would be given by:

$$\hat{S}^2(\hat{p}) \approx S^2(\hat{p}) \times \delta = \frac{\hat{p} \times (1 - \hat{p})}{n-1} \left(\frac{N-n}{N} \right) \times \delta$$

Subsequently, the $(100-\alpha)$ percent confidence interval for P would be given by:

$$\hat{p} - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \times (1 - \hat{p})}{n-1} \left(\frac{N-n}{N} \right) \times \delta} \leq P \leq \hat{p} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \times (1 - \hat{p})}{n-1} \left(\frac{N-n}{N} \right) \times \delta}$$

Table 46: Summary of Sampling Design and Selection by Strata and Wave

2009Q3				
	Listed Sample	Unlisted Sample	Listed frame	Unlisted Frame
Stratum 1	724	1,076	12,392	27,608
Stratum 2	60	840	1,304	27,596
Stratum 3	196	344	2,921	7,679
Stratum 4	905	2,155	91,473	326,727
Stratum 5	1,208	1,852	483,240	1,110,560
Total	3,093	6,267	591,330	1,500,170
2009Q4				
Stratum 1	1,440	1,890	10,172	20,028
Stratum 2	106	1,514	835	17,865
Stratum 3	145	395	157	643
Stratum 4	1,695	3,885	99,713	342,687
Stratum 5	2,428	3,602	451,686	1,005,414
Total	5,814	11,286	562,563	1,386,637
2009Q4 ADDL DEC				
Stratum 1	78	102	10,172	20,028
Stratum 2	6	84	835	17,865
Stratum 3	8	22	157	643
Stratum 4	73	167	99,713	342,687
Stratum 5	97	143	451,686	1,005,414
Total	262	518	562,563	1,386,637
2010Q1 JAN				
Stratum 1	260	340	10,183	20,017
Stratum 2	14	196	833	17,867
Stratum 3	25	65	163	637
Stratum 4	274	626	99,532	340,868
Stratum 5	361	539	449,648	1,006,352
Total	934	1,766	560,359	1,385,741
2010Q1 ADDL JAN				
Stratum 4	548	1,252	99,532	340,868
Stratum 5	722	1,078	449,648	1,006,352
Total	1,270	2,330	549,180	1,347,220
2010Q1 ADDL FEB AND MAR				
Stratum 4	1,279	2,921	99,532	340,868
Stratum 5	3,371	5,029	449,648	1,006,352
Stratum 6*	1,019	2,341	11,179	38,521
Total	5,669	10,291	560,359	1,385,741
2010Q2				
Stratum 4	1,933	4,367	100,273	339,827
Stratum 5	5,068	7,532	451,352	1,006,248
Stratum 6*	1,549	3,491	11,459	38,741
Total	8,550	15,390	563,084	1,384,816
2010Q3 JUL				
Stratum 4	648	1,452	101,105	339,995
Stratum 5	1,703	2,497	456,767	1,004,133
Stratum 6*	523	1,157	11,691	38,809
Total	2,874	5,106	569,563	1,382,937

*Strata 1, 2, and 3 were combined to define Stratum 6.

Appendix C

Fee Structure for 2009-2010 Allegheny County Health Survey Data

Aggregate level data from the Allegheny County Health Survey (ACHS) is available as a report and will be available online free of charge via the ACHD website. For those interested in obtaining the ACHS data set, the fee structure is presented below. ACHS partners receive a discount and in some cases fees may be waived or reduced. ACHS partners include the Allegheny County Health Department, UPMC Health Plan, Allegheny County Department of Human Services, Staunton Farm Foundation, Highmark, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, Susan G. Komen for the Cure, Adagio Health, Tobacco Free Allegheny, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, United Way of Allegheny County, and Gateway Health Plan, and the Department of Behavioral and Community Health Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh.

Request for Individual Level Data

Requester	Non-Partner Fees		Partner Fees	
	Complete dataset	Partial dataset (per section*)	Complete dataset	Partial dataset (per section*)
Health System Insurance Company For-profit Organization	\$26,000	\$750	\$13,000	\$375
Academic Researchers Public Health Non-profit Federally Qualified Health Centers Community-Based Organizations Governmental Officials	\$13,000	\$375	\$6,500	\$185

* Demographic information is included with all requests free of charge.

Processing Fee

In addition to the fees associated with access to the ACHS individual level data, **a processing fee of \$150 is required.** This fee covers contract preparation, analyst's time, printing and mailing, a CD-ROM that will be burned with requested data, and copies of all supporting documentation.

Request for Tables/Analyses

For individuals or organizations that want access to ACHS information, but do not want access to the individual level data or do not want to analyze the data themselves, the ACHS team is available to meet and discuss any data request and needs. During this free consultation, project staff will determine the scope of work and any associated fees. For planning purposes, requesters can expect fees associated with producing tables and analyses to be approximately \$100 per hour for the analyst's time.

Data Request Form

If you need data not provided in this report, please read the Background section below, then complete the following sections.

If you want to use the data for a scholarly publication, please complete the Authorship Agreement Request Form.

We will respond to your request within a week, and construct a Data Sharing Agreement, as appropriate. Once your requested data is ready, the agreement will be signed by you (or your organization's representative).

Background

1. Allegheny County Health Department: The mission of the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) is “to assure quality public health services by promoting individual and community wellness, preventing injury, illness and premature death or disability, and protecting the population from harmful effects of chemical, biological and physical hazards within the environment.”

2. 2009–2010 Allegheny County Health Survey: The 2009–2010 Allegheny County Health Survey (ACHS) is an initiative of the Allegheny County Health Department to collect quantitative, population-based health behavior data on county residents. This initiative furthers the mission of the ACHD as it provides data that will enable the department and other organizations to monitor the health of county residents, design and implement appropriate health promotion programs, and conduct analyses to better understand health needs and determinants.

ACHD raised funds for the initiative from a variety of community stakeholders, including the Allegheny County Health Department, Allegheny County Department of Human Services, Adagio Health, Gateway Health Plan, Highmark, Staunton Farms, Susan G. Komen for the Cure, Tobacco Free Allegheny, United Way of Allegheny County, UPMC Health Plan, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh Department of Behavioral and Community, and VA Pittsburgh Health System.

3. Authorship and Data Sharing Committee: The Authorship and Data Sharing Committee (ADSC) of this initiative is comprised of one representative of the ACHD and one representative of the University of Pittsburgh's Evaluation Institute. Any release of data must be approved by both members of the ADSC. Therefore, the ADSC will:

- Oversee the data release process.
- Examine and authorize any special data request on a case by case basis.
- Determine authorship of articles derived from ACHS data.

In deciding whether to grant requests for ACHS data, the ADSC will consider:

- Will the use of the data further the mission of the Allegheny County Health Department?
- How will the requesting organization or individual use the requested data?

4. Data Use: No permission is necessary for obtaining or using the data in this publicly-available, aggregate report as long as it is cited.

Additional data will be made available to stakeholders and others who request it, as deemed appropriate by the ADSC. Data will be released in SAS, Excel, or text format.

The following information will be included in all data released:

- demographic information
- weights
- other data as originally requested by the stakeholder, or special data requested by stakeholders or others
- data dictionary
- methodology description
- a disclaimer that the ACHD and Evaluation Institute are not responsible for data analysis conducted by others
- standard language acknowledging the source of the data
- a copy of the Allegheny County ACHS questionnaire

All data containing individual record information will not include identifiers.

Individual Level Data Request Form

1. Entity Requesting the Agreement

Organization's Name: _____

2. Contact Information

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Phone: _____

3. Intended Use of Data

- Planning Services Peer-reviewed Publication
- Grant Writing Other Publication (specify) _____
- Educational Purposes Other (specify) _____

4. Type of Release Requested

- Ordinary Special

5. Data Elements

Data shared with Recipient shall be limited to the data elements specifically defined and authorized by the ADSC. If Recipient wishes to request additional data, Recipient must submit a request in writing to the ADSC.
Please describe the data elements requested. (Additional sheets may be attached.)

6. Data Security

Please describe procedures to ensure data security. Describe where and how the data will be stored. List the names of all personnel with access to the data.

7. Data Format

- SAS Text
- Excel

Aggregate Data Request Form

1. Entity Requesting the Agreement

Organization's Name: _____

2. Contact Information

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Phone: _____

3. Intended Use of Data

- Planning Services Peer-reviewed Publication
 Grant Writing Other Publication (specify) _____
 Educational Purposes Other (specify) _____

4. Type of Release Requested

- Ordinary Special

5. Data Elements

Data shared with Recipient shall be limited to the data elements specifically defined and authorized by the ADSC. If Recipient wishes to request additional data, Recipient must submit a request in writing to the ADSC.
Please describe the tables or cross-tabulations you are requesting.

6. Data Format

- SAS Text
 Excel

Authorship Agreement Request Form

1. Entity Requesting the Agreement

Organization's Name: _____

2. Contact Information

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Phone: _____

3. Period of Agreement

From: _____ to: _____

6 months

1 year

4. Title of Manuscript

Title: _____

5. Objective/Theme/Hypothesis

Please briefly describe the objective, theme, or hypothesis of the planned manuscript.

6. Public Health Relevance

Please explain how the manuscript will benefit public health and/or further the mission of the ACHD.

7. Data Analysis Plan

Please list all variables that will be used in the analysis and indicate how they relate to the objectives. Explain the statistical methods involved and justify their appropriateness.

8. Authors

Name	Degrees	Affiliation

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