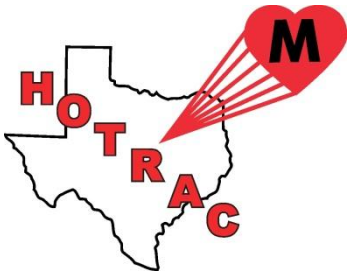
2013 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT
McLennan County, Texas



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I. INTRODUCTION

In an effort to understand the health needs of residents of McLennan County, a partnership of healthcare entities met to determine the best route for this gathering data. This healthcare partnership included the Family Health Center, the Heart of Texas Regional Advisory Council (HOTRAC), Hillcrest Baptist Medical Center - Scott and White Healthcare, Providence Healthcare Network, and Waco-McLennan County Public Health District. On behalf of this healthcare partnership, HOTRAC contracted with the University of North Texas Survey Research Center to conduct a survey of McLennan County residents. The survey was designed to provide information on a number of health-related concerns on the following topic areas:

- General, physical, mental and emotional health status;
- Healthcare access issues such as health insurance, dental insurance, as well as child care issues;
- Health awareness of several health conditions;
- Behaviors that affect health; and
- Emergency preparedness.

Many of the questions in the survey were modeled after the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance system Questionnaire (BRFSS) and other questionnaire sources. The sample was designed to be generalizable to McLennan County as a whole while allowing for some comparison between communities.

During the months of January and February 2013, a needs assessment survey was administered to residents of McLennan County. The survey was the fourth surveillance survey conducted by the University of North Texas Survey Research Center of McLennan County. Previous surveys were conducted in 2001, 2006 and 2009. For the second time, a cell phone sampling frame was included. Weights were applied to the 2013 data and revised for 2009 due to methodological advancements in dual-frame weighting procedures.

This report presents the overall county findings for each question and the findings by demographic breakdowns that show statistically significant differences.

II. METHODOLOGY

Sample

The primary objective in drawing the sample was to get a representative sample of the county's residents as a whole. Marketing Systems Group, SRC's primary sample supplier, estimates that 41.6 percent of the residents of McLennan County live in a household that is not served by a landline telephone. It was therefore important that both landline and cellphone sampling frames were used in this study.

A random digit dialing (RDD) methodology was used for each sampling frame. RDD was used as the method of sample generation because it offers the best coverage of active telephone numbers, and it reduces sample bias. The RDD method ensures that:

- the conceptual frame and sampling frame match;
- unlisted telephone numbers will be included, and
- the sampling frame will be as current as possible, thus maximizing the probability that new residents will be included.

While numbers drawn were expected to be in McLennan county, screening questions were used to verify that respondents lived in McLennan County. Screening questions were also asked of cell phone users to make sure the person was not driving and was in a safe place to respond to the survey. Phone numbers for the cell phone frame were dialed manually to comply with FCC regulations. Telephones that were part of a pre-paid phone plan were identified by exchange and a $20 incentive was offered to those respondents to reduce the reluctance to respond based on financial considerations of prepaid-minute costs. The incentive to participate was a choice of an Amazon or a Walmart gift card.

Questionnaire

The survey instrument was based on several existing survey instruments including:

- Center for Disease Control and Prevention –Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Texas Department of Health (specific departmental concerns – physical activity questions)
- City of Waco-McLennan County Public Health District – Community Needs Assessment.
- Several questions designed by the Survey Research Center.

The survey instrument used in 2013 was similar to that used in 2009 with some exceptions. Several questions were dropped and others inserted. If comparison data from 2009 exists, it is included in the report graphs and tables. If no comparison data exists, data will only be shown for the 2013 results.

Data Collection

Trained telephone interviewers who had previous experience in telephone surveys were used to conduct the survey. Each interviewer completed an intensive general training session. The purposes of general training were to ensure that interviewers understood and practiced all of the basic skills needed to conduct interviews and that they were

knowledgeable about standard interviewing conventions. The interviewers also attended a specific training session for the project. The project training session provided information on the background and goals of the study. Interviewers practiced administering the questionnaire to become familiar with the questions.

All interviewing was conducted from a centralized telephone bank in Denton, Texas. An experienced telephone supervisor was on duty at all times to supervise the administration of the sample, monitor for quality control, and handle any other problems. Data for the survey were collected from January 29, 2013 to February 20, 2013.

A total of 730 interviews were conducted and analyzed—371 with people using a landline and 359 with people using a cell phone. In a random sample, 730 interviews yield a margin of error of ± 3.6 percent. This means, for example, that if 40 percent of the respondents answered "yes" to a question, we can be 95 percent confident that the actual proportion of residents in the population who would answer "yes" to the same question is 3.6 percentage points higher or lower than 40 percent (36.4 percent to 43.6 percent). A design effect brought about by weighting procedures will result in a margin of error that is slightly larger than that of a purely random sample.

Sample Weighting Method

Virtually, all survey data are weighted before they can be used to produce reliable estimates of population parameters. The weighting method compensates for the selection probabilities of sampled units. Specifically, a cell-phone-only household will have a different selection probability than a household that has cell phones and a landline. Weighting also attempts to compensate for practical limitations of a sample survey, such as differential nonresponse and undercoverage of specified groups.

The weighting process for this survey therefore involved two major steps. The first step computes design weights to reflect unequal selection probabilities for different the cell phone and landline sampling frames and selection of one adult per household. In the second step, design weights were adjusted so that in the resulting final weights would produce a sample that reflects expected demographic totals for gender, race-ethnicity, age, and educational attainment.

This procedure was also used to re-evaluate the data collected in 2009. Advancements in weighting methodologies developed since 2009 were used so that the data could be compared between years. A detailed description of the weighting methods for the 2009 and 2013 survey data is available in Appendix B. All analysis of data is in its weighted form.

Analysis by Demographic Groups

Each question in the survey was cross-tabulated with the following 10 demographic categories:

- Education level
- Relationship status
- Gender of respondent
- Age of the respondent
- Ethnicity of the respondent
- Language of the interview
- Number of people in the household
- Have children under 18 in household
- Income of the household
- Relation to the poverty level
- Employment status
- Zip code

Whenever the responses to a single question are divided by demographic groups, the percentage distribution of responses within one group will rarely exactly match the percentage distribution of another group; there will often be some variation between groups.

The most important consideration in interpreting these differences is to determine if the differences in the sample are representative of differences between the same groups within the general population. This consideration can be fulfilled with a test of statistical significance. The Survey Research Center only reports those differences between groups that are found to be statistically significant.

Report Format

The remainder of the report is arranged in seven sections beginning with Section III. This section, "Sample Characteristics," presents the findings for all respondents except where it is otherwise noted. Section IV, "Immunizations," presents findings about immunizations and of adults and children. Section V, "Health Status," presents findings regarding the state of the respondent's health, and limitations due to health problems or impairment. Section VI, "Health Care Access" presents findings regarding health insurance and usage of health care facilities. "Health Care Awareness and Behavior," awareness of medical tests to discover health problems or illnesses, and types of illnesses or conditions present in the respondent's household members is dealt with in Section VII. "Communications" where citizens get their information about health care issues is presented in Section VIII. Section IX is the report Conclusions.

All n's reported are for weighted findings unless otherwise noted. In graphs and tables numbers will add up between 99.9 or 100.1 due to rounding after the decimal point. Tables with multiple variables will not add up to 100 percent, but such exceptions will be noted in a footnote.

III. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1
Demographics for 2013 Sample

Demographics	Percentage	
	Raw	Weighted
Education (n=729)		
Never attended school/attended K only	0.4	0.6
Grades 1 through 8	2.9	3.6
Grades 9 through 11	8.7	13.9
High school graduate/GED	25.0	28.4
Some college 1 to 3 years	31.9	36.2
College graduate or more	31.2	17.3
Relationship status (n=727)		
Married	51.7	46.8
Divorced	13.9	11.1
Widowed	13.3	6.8
Separated	2.9	4.1
Never been married	15.5	27.6
Member of unmarried couple	2.6	3.6
Gender of respondent (n=730)		
Female	61.2	52.5
Male	38.8	47.5
Age of respondent (n=727)		
18 to 24	7.6	19.5
25 to 34	11.7	16.5
35 to 39	6.0	8.2
40 to 44	7.3	7.8
45 to 49	6.9	8.9
50 to 54	9.2	8.7
55 to 64	18.5	13.6
65 to 74	17.2	8.5
75 or older	15.7	8.2

- The demographic characteristics of the respondents from the sample are shown in Table 1. The data is shown with both “raw” results—meaning data that has not been weighted. It is also shown after the weights have been applied. Since the weighted data more closely resembles expected parameters on most key variables in McLennan County, the weighted data are used throughout the report.
- As seen in Table 1, 53.5 percent of the sample had attended college (36.2 percent) or had a Bachelor’s degree or more (17.3 percent). The first four categories were combined (high school grad/GED or less) in cross-tabulations appearing later in this report.
- Fifty percent of the sample was either married or a member of an unmarried couple.
- Fifty-three percent of the sample was female and 47.5 percent was male.
- Thirty-nine percent of the respondents in the sample were 50 years old or older.

Demographics	Percentage	
	Raw	Weighted
Ethnicity (n=718)		
White	68.9	64.5
Black/African American	12.6	13.9
Hispanic/Latino	16.4	19.0
Other	2.1	2.7
Language spoken most often at home (n=730)		
English	91.5	88.8
Spanish	7.1	10.2
Other	1.4	0.9
Language of interview (n=730)		
English	94.8	93.1
Spanish	5.2	6.9
Number of people in household (n=723)		
1-2	59.0	38.2
3-4	27.3	38.9
5 or more	13.7	22.9
Children under 18 living in household (n=730)		
Yes	30.0	41.7
No	70.0	58.3

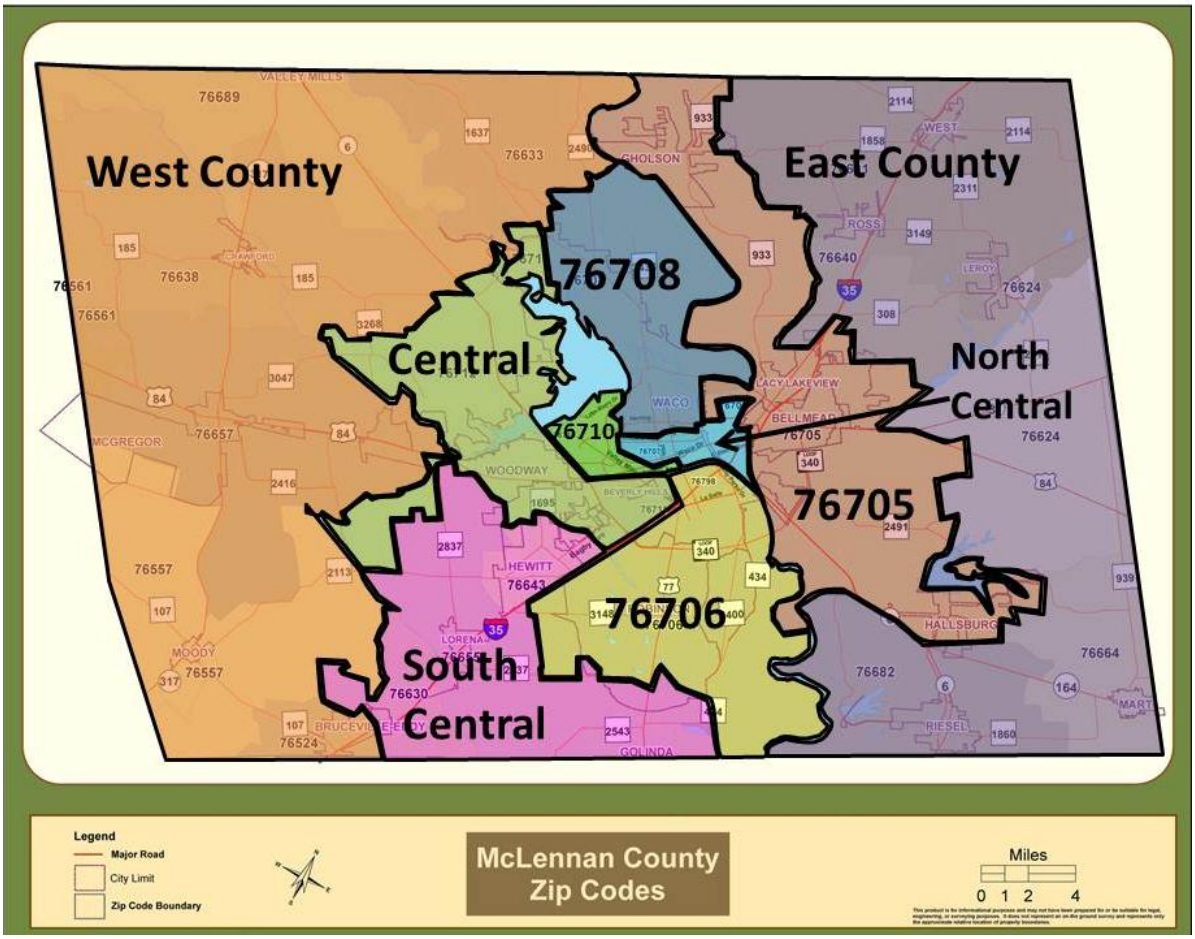
- A large majority (64.5 percent) of the respondents was Caucasian. American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other were combined into an Other category to run cross-tabulations.
- English was the language spoken most often at home for 88.8 percent of the respondents. English interviews were conducted with 93.1 percent of the respondents and Spanish interviews were conducted with 6.9 percent of the respondents.
- Thirty-eight percent of the respondents had one or two people living in the household. Forty-two percent of the weighted households had children living in the household.

Demographics	Percentage	
	Raw	Weighted
Income (n=492)		
Less than $10,000	11.4	10.9
$10,001 to $25,000	17.0	18.8
$25,001 to $40,000	19.8	20.6
$40,001 to $55,000	12.2	12.8
$55,001 to $70,000	11.0	10.7
$70,001 to $85,000	9.2	8.0
More than $85,000	19.4	18.1
Relation to poverty-level income (n=659)		
100% or less	20.8	26.0
101-150%	10.3	12.7
151-200%	11.7	12.6
Over 200%	57.2	48.6
Current employment (n=727)		
Employed for wages	38.8	42.8
Self-employed	6.9	7.9
Out of work for more than 1 year	2.6	2.7
Out of work for less than 1 year	2.6	4.3
Homemaker	5.4	6.7
Student	4.3	9.9
Retired	30.6	16.8
Unable to work	8.8	9.0
Type of transportation used most often (n=729)		
Your car	87.8	87.7
Public bus	1.9	1.3
Taxi	0.1	0.3
Walk	1.8	3.0
Car pool	0.1	0.1
Friend, neighbor, family drives you	6.9	6.0
Bicycle	0.7	0.9
Other	0.7	0.8

- Thirty percent of the households earned under $25,000 per year. Thirty-three percent earned between $25,001 and $55,000 per year. Thirty-seven percent earned over $55,000 per year.
- When comparing household income to the number of people living in a household, income could be classified in relation to the poverty rate as reported in Federal Register.[1]
- Half (50.7 percent) of respondents were either employed for wages (42.8 percent) or were self-employed (7.9 percent). Seven percent was unemployed for either more than one year (2.7 percent) or less than one year (4.3 percent). Seventeen percent were retired. Several categories were combined to run cross-tabulations: employed for wages and self-employed became employed; out of work for more and less than 1 year became unemployed.
- Eighty-eight percent used their own car as their primary mode of transportation.

[1] https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2013/01/24/2013-01422/annual-update-of-the-hhs-poverty-guidelines#t-1

Map
Zip Code Areas



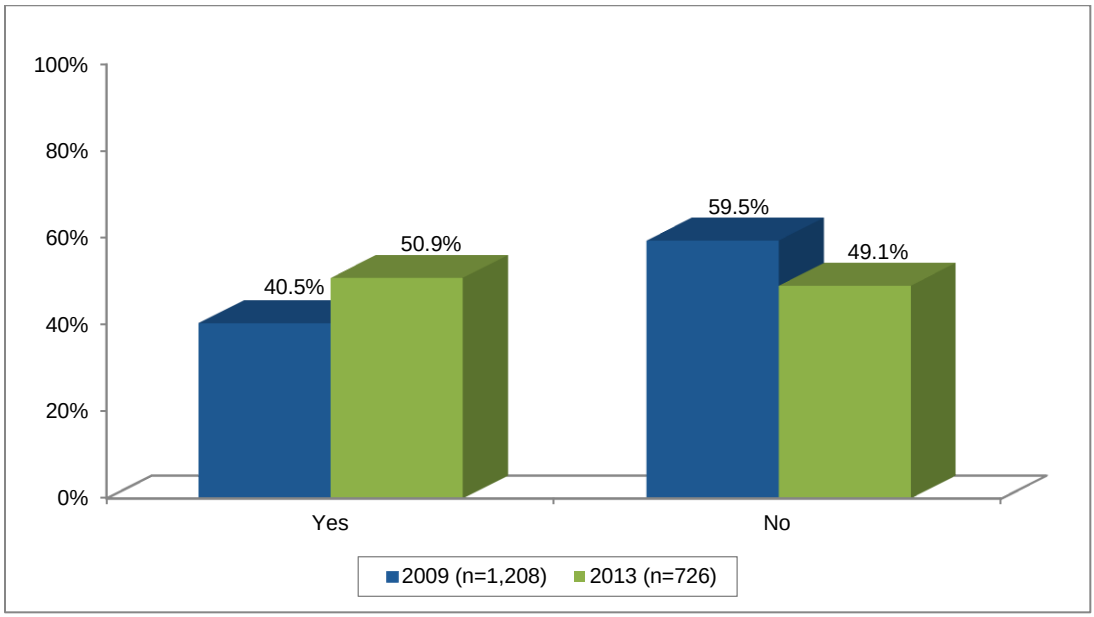
Area Name	Weighted Sample Count
West county	63
76708	75
76705	91
East county	58
76706	84
South central	76
Central	88
North central	89
76710	78

- Geographic regions were assigned to each case based on zip code. Not all respondents provided their zip code so not all are coded. Zip codes with enough responses for analysis were kept separate. Zip codes with fewer responses were grouped with other zip codes.

IV. IMMUNIZATIONS

Adults

Figure 1
Had Flu Shot in Past 12 Months

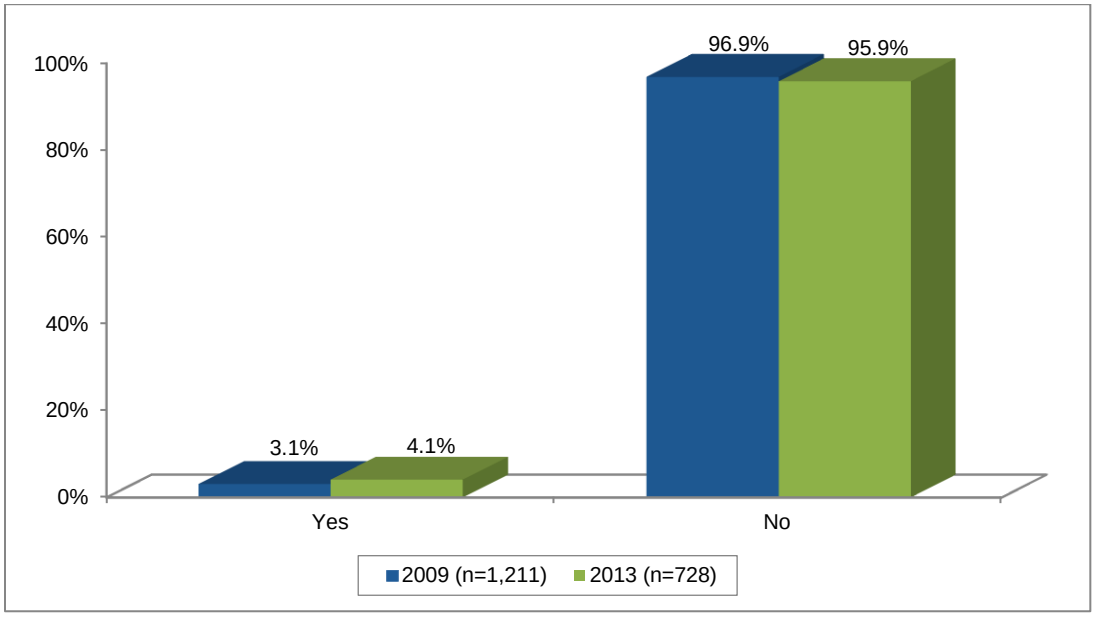


- Respondents were asked if they had gotten a flu shot in the past 12 months. About half (50.9 percent) reported getting a flu shot during the past 12 months (see Figure 1). The increase in the percentage reporting a flu shot between years was statistically significant. The question did cover 12 months, so the information should be similar. However, the data in 2009 were collected toward the beginning of the flu season and the data in 2013 were collected toward the end of the flu season. This difference in data collection period should be considered when interpreting the data.
- As shown in Table 2, the percentage of respondents who reported getting a flu shot in the past 12 months was higher among respondents with insurance, female respondents, widowed respondents, White respondents, retired respondents, respondents in 1-2 person households, and respondents without children under 18 living in the household. Percentages increased as education increased. The immunization rate was similar among poverty-level groups but was lowest among those between 101-150 percent of poverty level.

Table 2
Had Flu Shot in Past 12 Months
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Have insurance		
Yes	55.8	44.2
No	36.8	63.2
Relationship status		
Married	57.1	42.9
Divorced/Separated	47.3	52.7
Widowed	73.5	26.5
Never been married	38.8	61.2
A member of an unmarried couple	37.0	63.0
Gender		
Female	56.8	43.2
Male	44.3	55.7
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	40.1	59.9
25 to 34	23.7	76.3
35 to 44	54.3	45.7
45 to 54	55.5	44.5
55 to 64	60.6	39.4
65 to 74	77.4	22.6
75 or older	72.4	27.6
Race/ethnicity		
White	55.7	44.3
African American	40.6	59.4
Hispanic	42.3	57.7
Other	50.0	50.0
Number of people in household		
1-2	61.8	38.2
3-4	43.0	57.0
5 or more	45.5	54.5
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	41.3	58.7
No	57.9	42.1
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	47.4	52.6
101-150%	28.9	71.1
151-200%	53.7	46.3
Over 200%	53.6	46.4
Employment status		
Employed	42.3	57.7
Unemployed	51.0	49.0
Homemaker	54.2	45.8
Student	40.8	59.2
Retired	71.9	28.1
Unable to work	66.7	33.3

Figure 2
Had Flu Vaccine Spray in Past 12 Months



- Respondents were asked if they had gotten a flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose. As shown in Figure 2, 4.1 percent had received the flu vaccine nasal spray. As shown in Table 3, nasal spray was more likely to be used by adults from larger households and by adults living at 100% or less of the poverty level.

Table 3
Had Flu Nasal Spray in Past 12 Months
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people in household		
1-2	4.0	96.0
3-4	2.1	97.9
5 or more	7.3	92.7
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	9.9	90.1
101-150%	2.4	97.6
151-200%	2.4	97.6
Over 200%	2.2	97.8

- For the respondents in this sample, the most common time for receiving the flu vaccination—spray or shot—was during the month of October 2012 (37.2 percent). Eighty-two percent of all influenza immunizations were received between September and December 2012 (see Table 4).

Table 4
Month Received Flu Shot or Nasal Spray

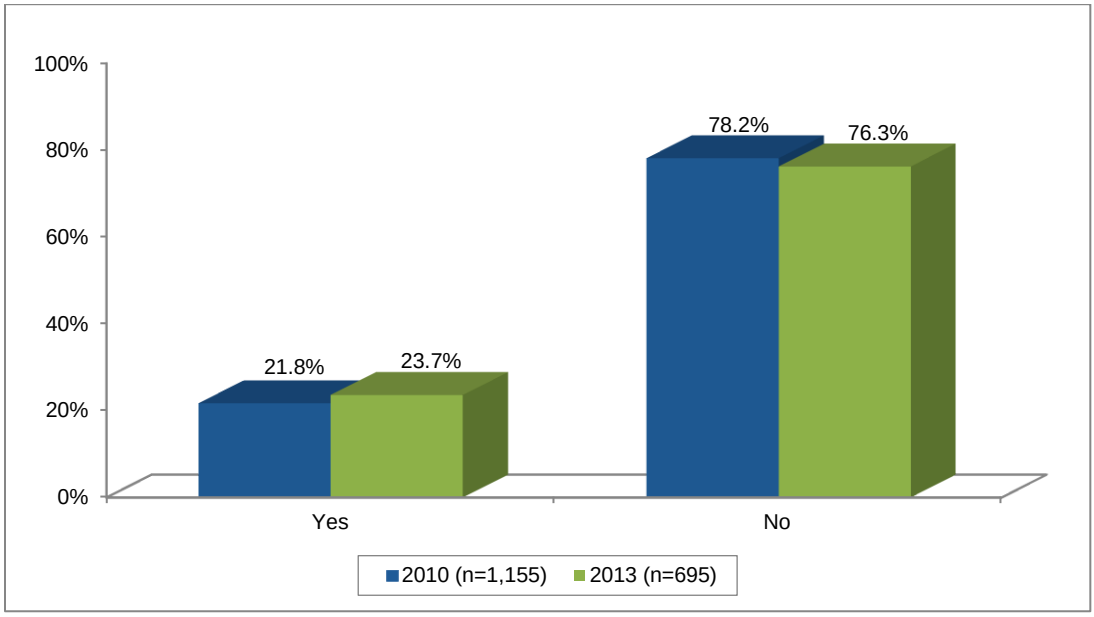
	Percentage responding
January 2012	1.5
February 2012	0.2
March 2012	2.2
April 2012	0.3
May 2012	0.9
June 2012	1.0
July 2012	0.8
August 2012	1.3
September 2012	12.6
October 2012	37.2
November 2012	19.5
December 2012	12.3
January 2013	7.4
February 2013	2.8

Table 5
Reason for Not Receiving Flu Shot or Nasal Spray

	2009 (n=682)	2013 (n=354)
Never got around to getting the flu shot	28.5	22.0
Does not want a flu shot	14.6	22.8
I never get the flu	21.1	17.7
Concerned that the flu shot/spray will make me sick	8.7	14.8
I got the flu shot once and still got the flu	5.3	8.7
I've had the flu before and it wasn't that bad	1.4	1.4
Allergic/bad reaction to vaccine	0.8	1.6
Other	19.5	11.1

- As shown in Table 5, the most common reason for not receiving a flu shot or nasal spray is that they did not want it (22.8 percent) followed by never getting around to it (22.0 percent). Other reasons included: I never get the flu (17.7 percent); concerned that the flu shot/spray will make me sick (14.8 percent); and they got the flu shot once but still got the flu (8.7 percent). Less than 5 percent gave any other single reason.

Figure 3
Had Pneumonia Vaccine



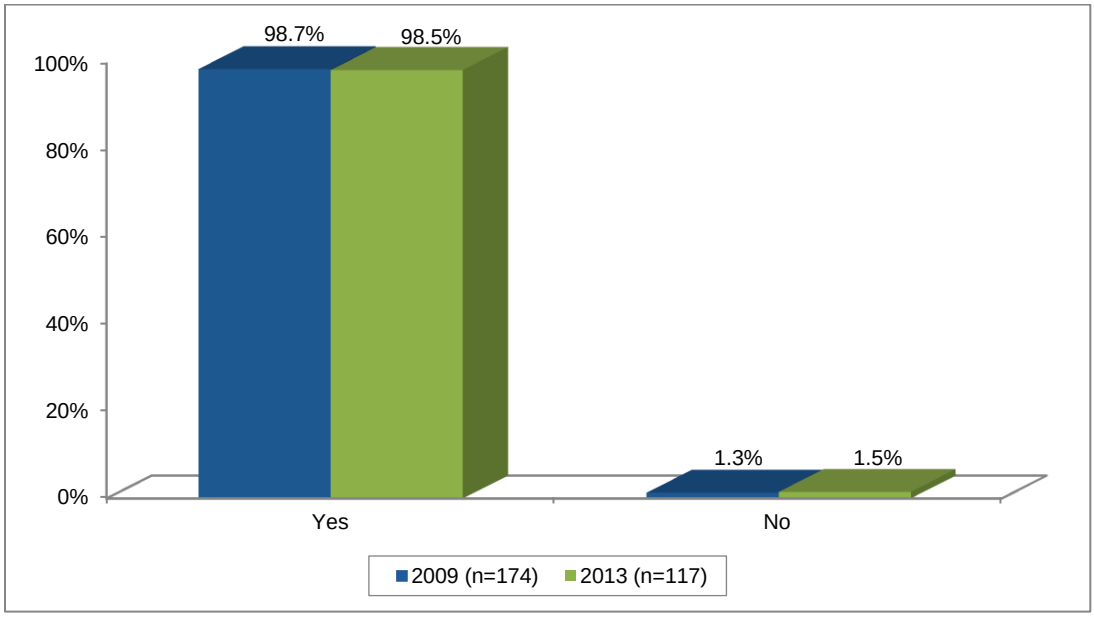
- Respondents were asked if they had gotten a pneumonia vaccine. As shown in Figure 3, 23.7 percent of respondents answered "yes."
- The percentage of respondents who indicated they had gotten a pneumonia vaccine was higher among female respondents, respondents of "other" ethnicities and lowest among Hispanic respondents. It also increased as the age of the respondent increased, and decreased as household income and the number of people living in the household increased (see Table 6). Respondents without children living in the household and retired respondents were more likely to report getting a pneumonia vaccine.

Table 6
Had Pneumonia Vaccine
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Gender		
Female	28.1	71.9
Male	19.0	81.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	16.1	83.9
25 to 34	9.6	90.4
35 to 44	14.4	85.6
45 to 54	20.2	79.8
55 to 64	24.2	75.8
65 to 74	53.3	46.7
75 or older	62.7	37.3
Race/ethnicity		
White	28.2	71.8
African American	20.4	79.6
Hispanic	9.2	90.8
Other	35.3	64.7
Language of interview		
English	24.7	75.3
Spanish	12.0	88.0
Number of people in household		
1-2	33.5	66.5
3-4	14.9	85.1
5 or more	22.4	77.6
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	16.5	83.5
No	28.5	71.5
Income		
Less than $10,000	33.3	66.7
$10,001 to $25,000	23.9	76.1
$25,001 to $40,000	17.2	82.8
$40,001 to $55,000	30.0	70.0
$55,001 to $70,000	32.7	67.3
$70,001 to $85,000	14.7	85.3
More than $85,000	13.8	86.2
Employment status		
Employed	15.3	84.7
Unemployed	17.8	82.2
Homemaker	13.3	86.7
Student	11.3	88.7
Retired	50.4	49.6
Unable to work	41.5	58.5

Children

Figure 4
Immunizations for Children under Five



- Respondents with children younger than age 5 were asked if their children were up-to-date with their shots (immunizations). Nearly all (98.5 percent) respondents reported that their children were up-to-date with immunization shots.
- The main reason given by the two respondents who said that their children were not up-to-date with their shots was that they did not think that they needed them.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents whose children had been immunized reported that their children were immunized at their personal doctor's office (see Table 7). Ten percent got their child(ren) immunized at the "Family Health Center" and 12.4 percent went to the local health department.

Table 7
Where Children Received Their Last Immunizations

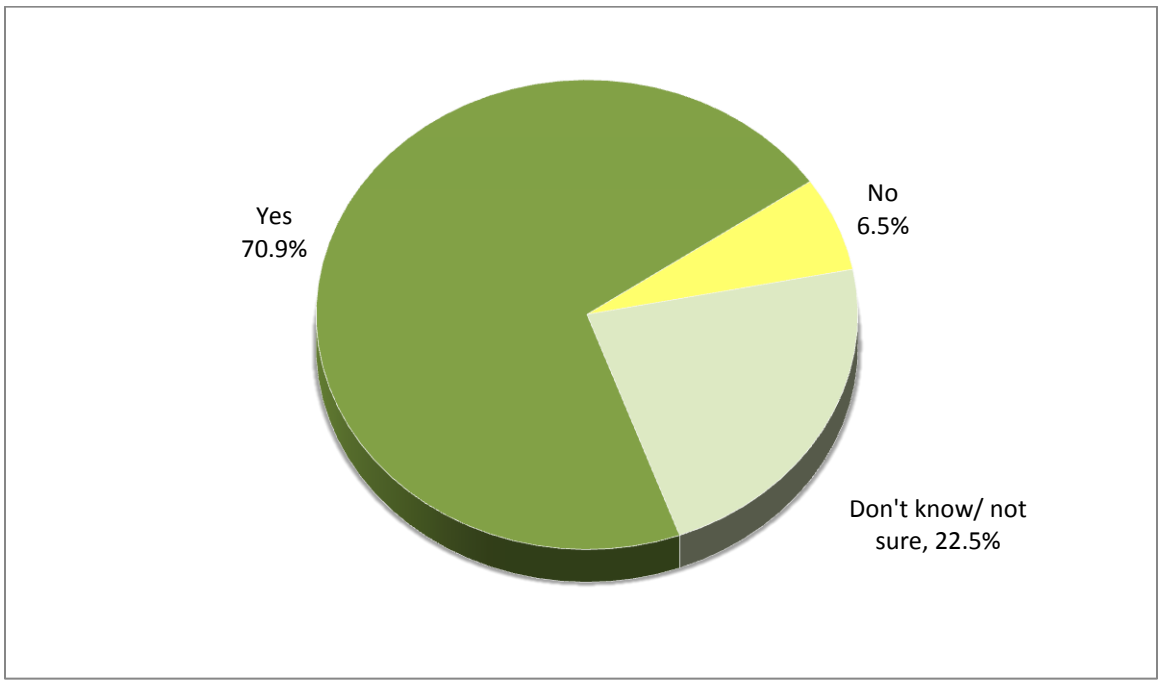
	Percentage Responding	
	2009 (n=161)	2013 (n=107)
Your personal doctor	57.8	68.1
"Family Practice Center"	20.0	-
Family Health Center	-	10.3
Clinic/hospital	11.3	-
Local Health Department	6.5	12.4
School health clinic	2.9	-
Military treatment facility	1.5	-
Other	-	9.2

Respondents were asked how they were informed about their children's need for immunizations. As shown in Table 8, 51.6 percent of the respondents reported that they were notified by their doctor. Twenty-one percent reported that they keep their own records. IMMTRAC was mentioned by 7.9 percent of the respondents.

Table 8
How Respondents are Notified about Children's Need for Immunizations

	2009 (n=161)
Doctor	51.6
IMMTRAC	7.9
Keep my own records	20.5
I just remember	6.5
Other	13.4

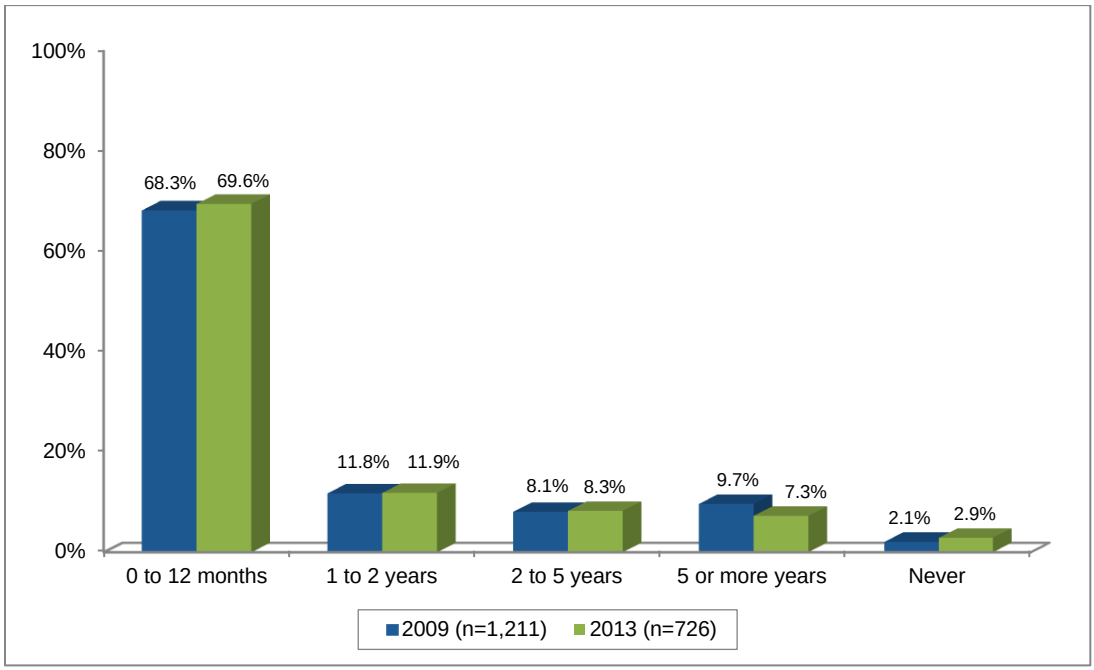
Figure 5
Children's Immunizations in IMMTRAC
(n=117)



- Respondents were asked if their children's immunization history was stored in IMMTRAC. As shown in Figure 5, 70.9 percent said, "yes." Twenty-nine percent either did not know (22.5 percent) or said, "no" (6.5 percent).
- Eighty-four percent of the female respondents said that their children were stored in IMMTRAC compared to only 44.7 percent of the male respondents. The most frequent response for male respondents was, "don't know" (44.7 percent compared to 11.4 percent for female respondents).

V. HEALTH STATUS

Figure 6
How Long Since Your Last Routine Checkup



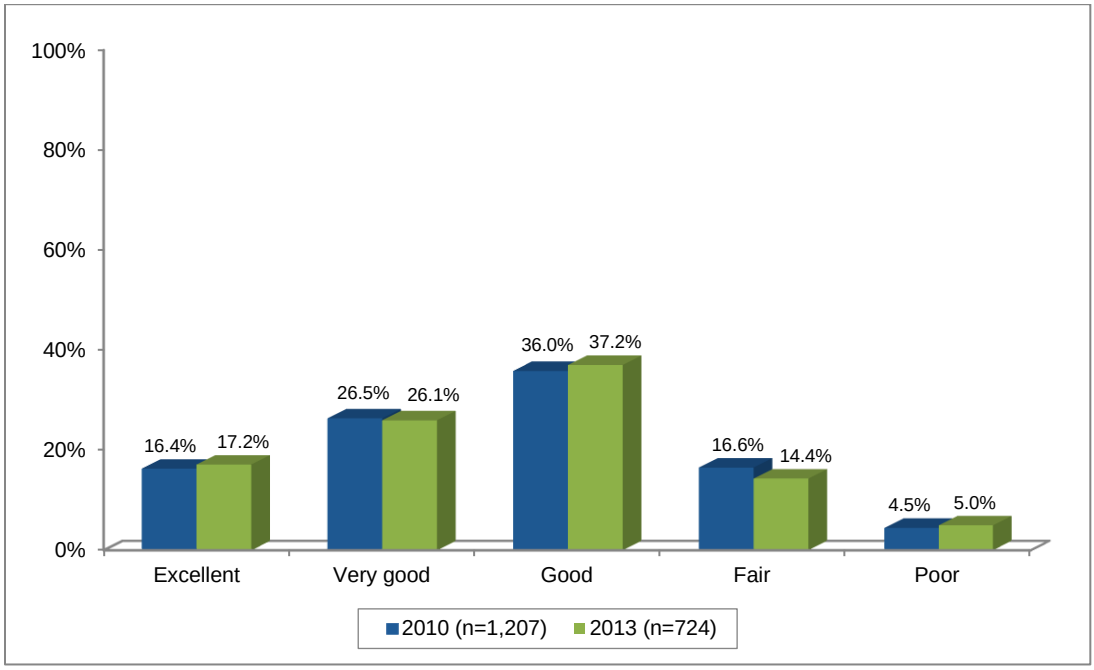
- This set of questions concerns health care. Respondents were asked how long it had been since they had visited a doctor for a routine checkup (defined as a general physical exam). Approximately three-quarters (69.6 percent) of respondents reported visiting a doctor for a routine checkup in the past 12 months (see Figure 6).
- Respondents with health insurance were more likely to report getting a routine checkup in the past 12 months than those without health insurance (see Table 9). Percentages of those getting a routine checkup in the past 12 months was greater among female respondents, retired and unable to work respondents, and respondents without children under 18 living in the household. The percentage of getting a checkup in the past 12 months decreased as the number of people living in the household increased. The percentage was lowest among Hispanic respondents and among respondents who completed the interview in Spanish. Respondents who were at 101 to 150 percent of the poverty level were least likely to have had a checkup in the past 12 months.

Table 9
How Long Since Last Visited Doctor for Routine Checkup
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding				
	0 – 12 months ago	1 – 2 years ago	2 – 5 years ago	5 or more years ago	Never
Has Insurance					
Yes	77.0	10.4	7.3	3.8	1.5
No	46.2	17.0	11.1	18.7	7.0
Education					
Less than High school grad	64.4	9.1	6.8	12.1	7.6
Grades 12 or GED	75.0	10.8	7.4	4.9	2.0
Some college or technical school	62.9	16.3	11.0	7.6	2.3
College graduate or more	79.2	8.0	6.4	5.6	0.8
Marital status					
Married/member unmarried couple	70.0	11.3	8.9	6.2	3.6
Divorced	74.8	9.0	4.5	9.9	1.8
Widowed	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Separated	62.7	14.9	9.5	9.5	3.5
Never been married	53.8	11.5	26.9	7.7	0.0
Gender					
Female	74.7	11.6	9.5	2.6	1.6
Male	63.9	12.1	7.2	12.4	4.3
Age of respondent					
18 to 24	63.8	13.5	12.1	5.7	5.0
25 to 34	54.2	12.5	15.0	13.3	5.0
35 to 44	64.3	11.3	7.8	13.0	3.5
45 to 54	65.6	14.8	10.2	7.8	1.6
55 to 64	82.8	12.1	2.0	2.0	1.0
65 to 74	87.1	9.7	1.6	1.6	.0
75 or more	91.4	5.2	1.7	0.0	1.7
Race/ethnicity					
White	73.0	9.4	7.1	8.1	2.4
African American	69.3	22.8	3.0	5.0	0.0
Hispanic	56.5	12.3	16.7	7.2	7.2
Other	89.5	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Language of interview					
English	71.4	11.2	8.4	7.2	1.7
Spanish	46.0	20.0	6.0	8.0	20.0
Number of people in household					
1-2	77.5	12.7	4.7	4.7	0.4
3-4	64.3	11.8	10.4	10.7	2.9
5 or more	63.4	11.6	11.0	6.7	7.3
Children under 18 in household					
Yes	62.9	12.9	11.9	7.3	5.0
No	74.3	11.1	5.9	7.3	1.4
Relation to poverty-level income					
100% or less	70.6	10.6	7.6	6.5	4.7
101-150%	51.2	26.2	10.7	9.5	2.4
151-200%	69.9	12.0	9.6	4.8	3.6
Over 200%	73.3	9.4	9.1	6.3	1.9

	Percentage Responding				
	0 – 12 months ago	1 – 2 years ago	2 – 5 years ago	5 or more years ago	Never
Employment status					
Employed	63.9	11.7	9.8	10.9	3.8
Unemployed	52.0	14.0	10.0	24.0	0.0
Homemaker	72.3	10.6	12.8	0.0	4.3
Student	56.3	23.9	14.1	0.0	5.6
Retired	90.2	6.6	1.6	0.8	0.8
Unable to work	89.1	9.4	1.6	0.0	0.0

Figure 7
General Health Status

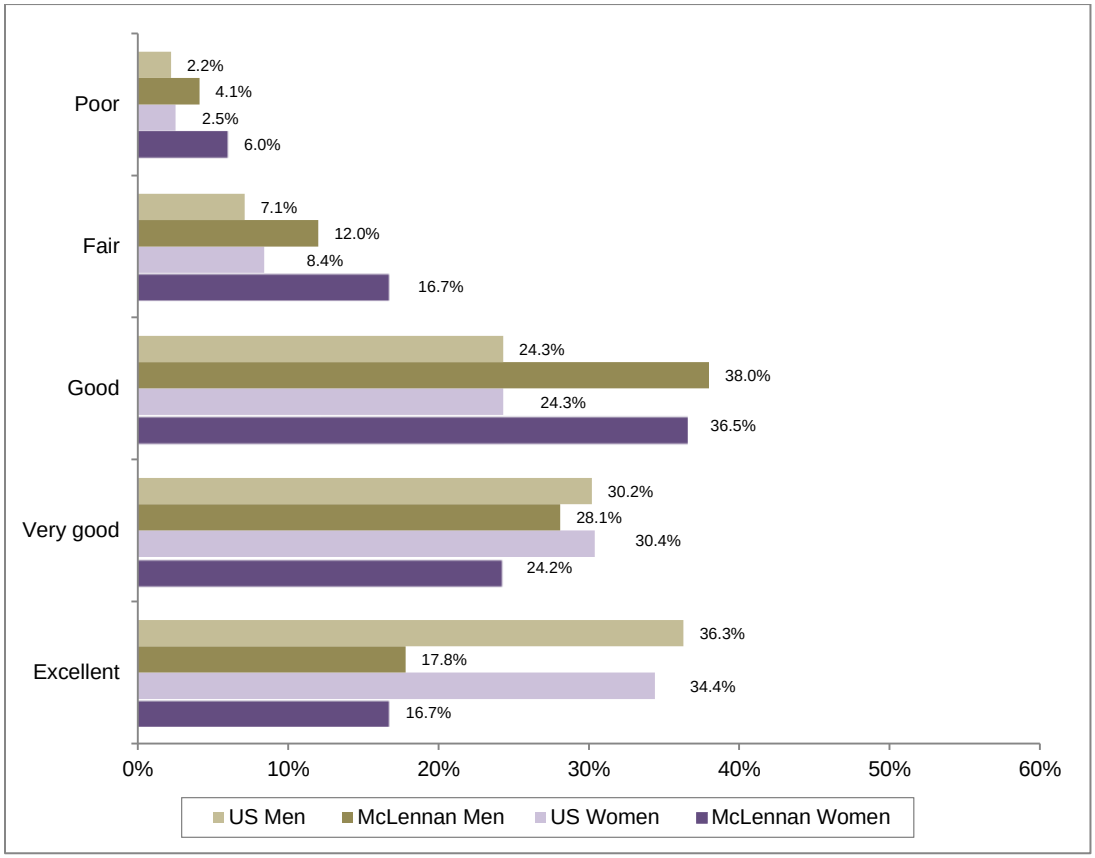


- Respondents were asked about the status of their health. As shown in Figure 7, 43.3 percent of respondents reported they were in excellent (17.2 percent) or very good (26.1 percent) health. Thirty-seven percent were in good health. Nineteen percent were in fair (14.4 percent) or poor (5.0 percent) health.
- The percentage of respondents reporting excellent or very good health increased as household income and the number of people living in the household increased, and varied with the age of the respondent (see Table 10). Excellent or very good health reports were higher among "other" ethnicity respondents and respondents who completed the interview in English. Respondents with children under 18 living in the household had higher ratings of their health respondents without children under the age of 18.

Table 10
General Health Status
by Selected Demographics

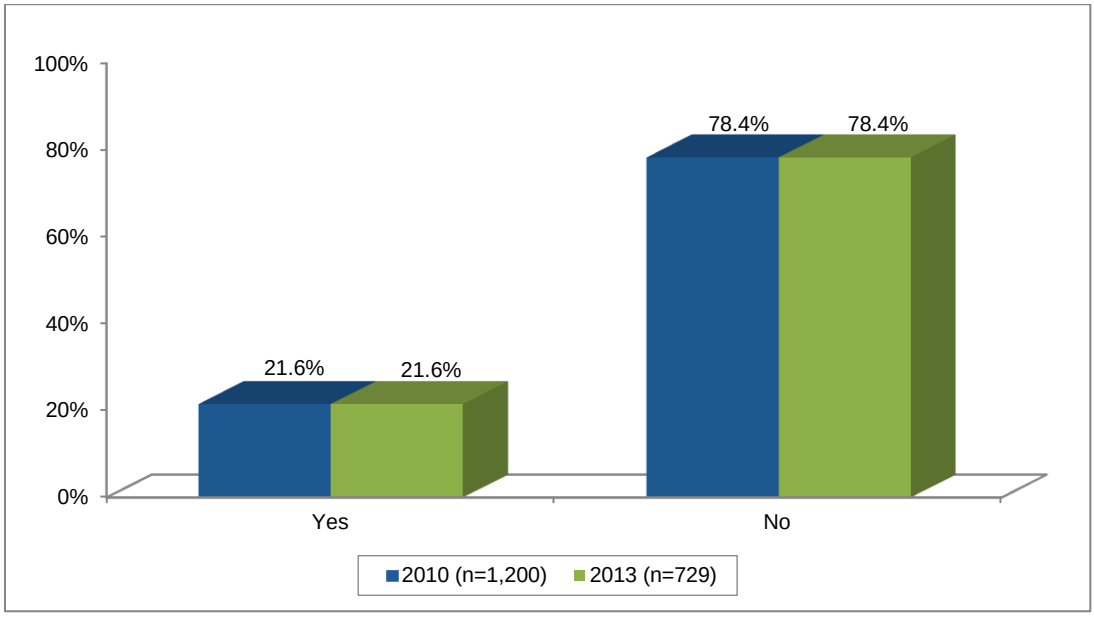
	Percentage Responding				
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Marital status					
Married	17.5	30.2	34.6	12.7	5.0
Divorced/Separated	12.1	19.6	34.6	28.0	5.6
Widowed	2.1	25.0	35.4	25.0	12.5
Never been married	24.9	23.4	43.3	7.0	1.5
Member of an unmarried couple	4.0	20.0	48.0	16.0	12
Age of respondent					
18 to 24	28.9	27.5	42.3	1.4	0.0
25 to 34	20.0	20.0	41.7	16.7	1.7
35 to 44	19.5	32.7	26.5	17.7	3.5
45 to 54	11.7	22.7	46.9	14.1	4.7
55 to 64	9.3	25.8	28.9	22.7	13.4
65 to 74	13.3	31.7	31.7	16.7	6.7
75 or older	10.2	25.4	33.9	20.3	10.2
Race/ethnicity					
White	19.4	27.9	35.6	11.5	5.5
African American	13.1	23.2	38.4	20.2	5.1
Hispanic	14.5	17.4	44.2	21.0	2.9
Other	5.0	60.0	20.0	10.0	5.0
Language of interview					
English	17.8	27.8	36.6	12.9	4.9
Spanish	10.0	4.0	46.0	34.0	6.0
Number of people in household					
1-2	12.0	24.4	36.7	17.8	9.1
3-4	21.9	24.4	38.8	12.9	1.9
5 or more	18.2	30.9	35.2	11.5	4.2
Children under 18 in household					
Yes	20.7	26.3	37.5	12.5	3.0
No	14.5	26.0	36.9	16.0	6.7
Income					
Less than $10,000	9.3	20.4	22.2	24.1	24.1
$10,001 to $25,000	3.3	26.4	33.0	31.9	5.5
$25,001 to $40,000	13.9	22.8	45.5	14.9	3.0
$40,001 to $55,000	17.7	24.2	45.2	4.8	8.1
$55,001 to $70,000	23.1	26.9	44.2	3.8	1.9
$70,001 to $85,000	10.5	52.6	28.9	7.9	0.0
More than $85,000	29.2	34.8	32.6	3.4	0.0
Relation to poverty-level income					
100% or less	8.4	24.6	33.5	26.3	7.2
101-150%	21.4	21.4	36.9	17.9	2.4
151-200%	12.2	17.1	46.3	13.4	11.0
Over 200%	21.6	31.0	37.3	6.6	3.4
Employment status					
Employed	17.4	29.7	41.4	9.8	1.6
Unemployed	23.5	15.7	33.3	19.6	7.8
Homemaker	22.4	16.3	38.8	20.4	2.0
Student	27.8	34.7	34.7	2.8	0.0
Retired	10.0	28.3	34.2	17.5	10.0
Unable to work	6.6	9.8	21.3	41.0	21.3

Figure 8
General Health Status by Gender



- Respondent health status was cross-tabulated by gender and compared with Center of Disease Control BRFSS national data from 2012. Respondent health status for both male and female respondents is less likely to be excellent or very good compared to the national sample (see Figure 8).

Figure 9
Limited Activities Due to Impairment or Health Problem



- Respondents were asked if they were limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem. Less than one-quarter (21.6 percent) of the respondents answered "yes" (see Figure 9).
- The percentage of respondents who reported they were limited in their activities due to impairment or health problem generally increased as the age of the respondent increased, and was higher among White respondents, widowed and divorced/separated respondents, retired and unable to work respondents, and respondents in smaller households and without children under 18 living in the household (see Table 11).

Table 11
Limited Activities Due to Impairment or Health Problem
by Selected Demographics

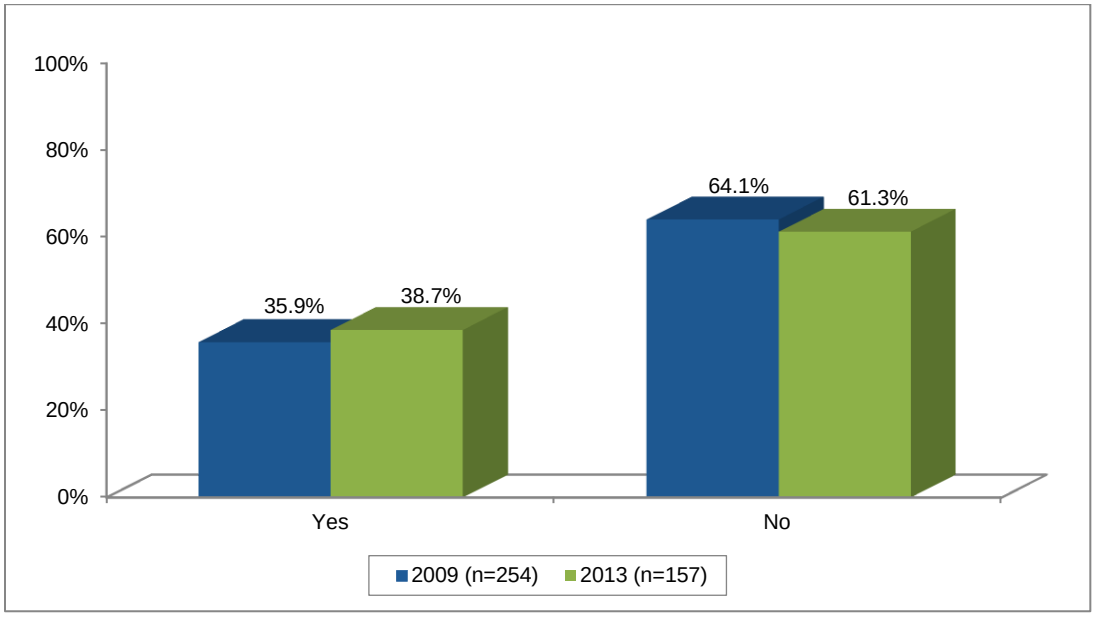
	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Relationship status		
Married	20.9	79.1
Divorced/ Separated	36.9	63.1
Widowed	36.7	63.3
Never been married	10.4	89.6
A member of an unmarried couple	19.2	80.8
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	3.5	96.5
25 to 34	14.2	85.8
35 to 44	18.1	81.9
45 to 54	21.9	78.1
55 to 64	40.4	59.6
65 to 74	37.7	62.3
75 or older	40.0	60.0
Race/ethnicity		
White	24.9	75.1
African American	18.8	81.2
Hispanic	12.3	87.7
Other	21.1	78.9
Language of interview		
English	23.5	76.5
Spanish	5.4	94.6
Number of people in household		
1-2	34.2	65.8
3-4	14.2	85.8
5 or more	13.9	86.1
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	13.8	86.2
No	27.1	72.9
Income		
Less than $10,000	35.8	64.2
$10,001 to $25,000	32.3	67.7
$25,001 to $40,000	25.7	74.3
$40,001 to $55,000	15.9	84.1
$55,001 to $70,000	15.4	84.6
$70,001 to $85,000	15.4	84.6
More than $85,000	10.1	89.9
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	26.3	73.7
101-150%	16.7	83.3
151-200%	31.3	68.7
Over 200%	15.9	84.1
Employment status		
Employed	12.7	87.3
Unemployed	23.5	76.5
Homemaker	16.7	83.3
Student	2.8	97.2
Retired	37.2	62.8
Unable to work	64.6	35.4

Table 12
Major Impairment or Health Problem Limiting Mobility

	Percentage Responding	
	2009 (n=256)	2013 (n=154)
Back or neck pain	12.2	16.7
Arthritis/rheumatism	13.9	12.4
Fractures, bone, joint injury	10.7	11.0
Lung/breathing problem	13.1	10.8
Heart problem	7.6	4.9
Walking problem	7.6	8.2
Eye/vision problem	5.1	3.2
Hearing problem	-	0.8
Cancer	1.8	2.5
Stroke problem	2.0	3.0
Depression/anxiety/emotional problem	2.3	1.7
Diabetes	1.3	4.0
Hypertension/high blood pressure	1.1	1.7
Multiple ailments	-	3.4
Other	21.2	15.7

- Respondents who were limited in activities due to an impairment or health problem were asked how they were limited. As shown in Table 12, back or neck pain (16.7 percent), arthritis/rheumatism (12.4 percent), and fractures/bone/joint injury (11.0 percent) were the most common problems.

Figure 10
Need Help with Routine Chores Due to Impairment/Health Problem



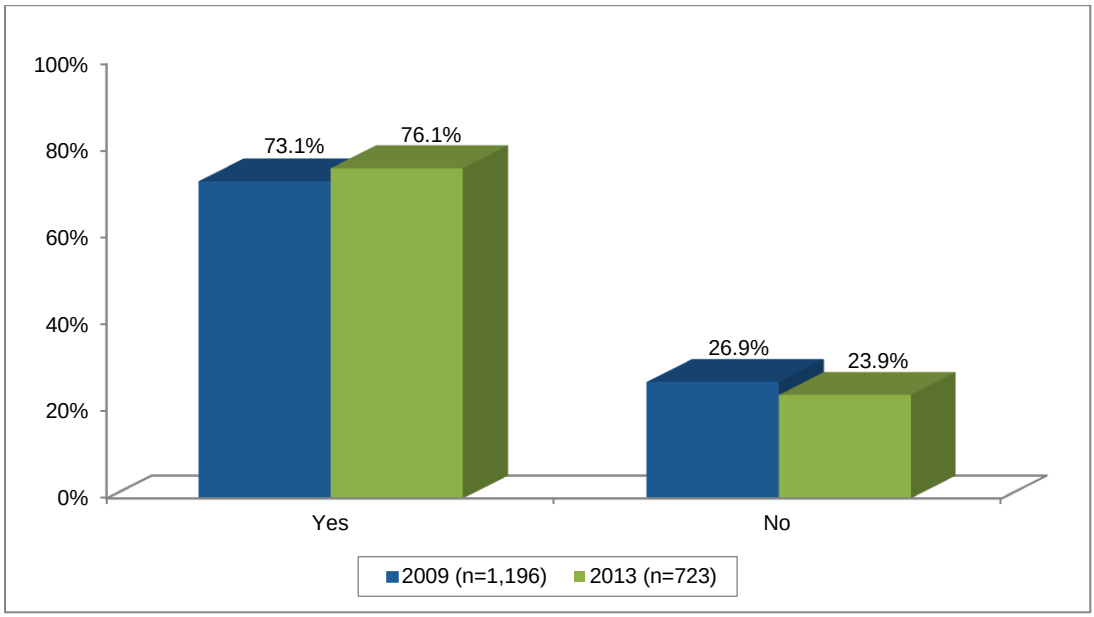
- Respondents with an impairment or health problem that limits their activities were asked if they needed help from other persons handling routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes. Thirty-nine percent of those respondents answered "yes" (see Figure 10).
- As shown in Table 13, the percentage of respondents with limitations was higher among White respondents, respondents in smaller households, and respondents without children under 18 living in the household. The percentage decreased as household income and the number of people living in the household increased. The percentage was higher among people who were not able to work and increased as age increased.

Table 13
Need Help with Routine Chores Due to Impairment/Health Problem
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Married	20.9	79.1
Divorced/Separated	36.9	63.1
Widowed	36.7	63.3
Never been married	10.4	89.6
A member of an unmarried couple	19.2	80.8
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	3.5	96.5
25 to 34	14.2	85.8
35 to 44	18.1	81.9
45 to 54	21.9	78.1
55 to 64	40.4	59.6
65 to 74	37.7	62.3
75 and older	40.0	60.0
Race/ethnicity		
White	24.9	75.1
African American	18.8	81.2
Hispanic	12.3	87.7
Other	21.1	78.9
Language of interview		
English	23.5	76.5
Spanish	5.4	94.6
Number of people in household		
1-2	34.2	65.8
3-4	14.2	85.8
5 or more	13.9	86.1
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	13.8	86.2
No	27.1	72.9
Income		
Less than $10,000	35.8	64.2
$10,001 to $25,000	32.3	67.7
$25,001 to $40,000	25.7	74.3
$40,001 to $55,000	15.9	84.1
$55,001 to $70,000	15.4	84.6
$70,001 to $85,000	15.4	84.6
More than $85,000	10.1	89.9
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	26.3	73.7
101-150%	16.7	83.3
151-200%	31.3	68.7
Over 200%	15.9	84.1
Employment status		
Employed	12.7	87.3
Unemployed	23.5	76.5
Homemaker	16.7	83.3
Student	2.8	97.2
Retired	37.2	62.8
Unable to work	64.6	35.4

VI. HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Figure 11
Have Health Insurance



- Respondents were asked if they had any type of health insurance, such as private insurance, Medicaid, or Medicare. Seventy-six percent of respondents answered "yes" (see Figure 11).
- As shown in Table 14, the percentage of respondents who had any type of health insurance increased as education, the age of the respondent, and household income increased, and decreased as the number of people living in the household increased. The percentage was higher among widowed respondents, female respondents, White respondents, respondents who completed the English interview, retired respondents and respondents without children in the household.
- Other survey questions were cross-tabulated by whether the respondent had health insurance (see Table 16). The percentage of respondents who had been tested for cholesterol, mammogram, and/or prostate exam was higher among those with health insurance than those without it. The difference was not as pronounced for HIV.

Table 14
Have Health Insurance
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	51.9	48.1
High school grad or GED	75.7	24.3
College 1 to 3 years	79.9	20.1
College 4 years or more	93.7	6.3

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Married	78.9	21.1
Divorced/Separated	70.0	30.0
Widowed	100.0	0.0
Never been married	69.3	30.7
A member of an unmarried couple	72.0	28.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	72.9	27.1
25 to 34	55.9	44.1
35 to 44	70.4	29.6
45 to 54	80.5	19.5
55 to 64	78.4	21.6
65 to 74	98.4	1.6
75 or older	98.3	1.7
Race/ethnicity		
White	84.4	15.6
African American	71.3	28.7
Hispanic	47.4	52.6
Other	100.0	0.0
Language of interview		
English	79.7	20.3
Spanish	26.5	73.5
Number of people in household		
1-2	84.4	15.6
3-4	71.3	28.7
5 or more	70.4	29.6
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	70.6	29.4
No	80.0	20.0
Income		
Less than $10,000	66.0	34.0
$10,001 to $25,000	65.2	34.8
$25,001 to $40,000	71.3	28.7
$40,001 to $55,000	79.4	20.6
$55,001 to $70,000	88.2	11.8
$70,001 to $85,000	95.0	5.0
More than $85,000	100.0	0.0
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	57.9	42.1
101-150%	54.3	45.7
151-200%	69.9	30.1
Over 200%	94.3	5.7
Employment status		
Employed	74.2	25.8
Unemployed	49.0	51.0
Homemaker	63.3	36.7
Student	75.7	24.3
Retired	95.9	4.1
Unable to work	84.6	15.4

- Respondents who had insurance were asked what type of insurance they had. As shown in Table 15, 53.6 percent of the respondents had insurance provided through someone's work or union. Twenty-six percent had health insurance from Medicare.

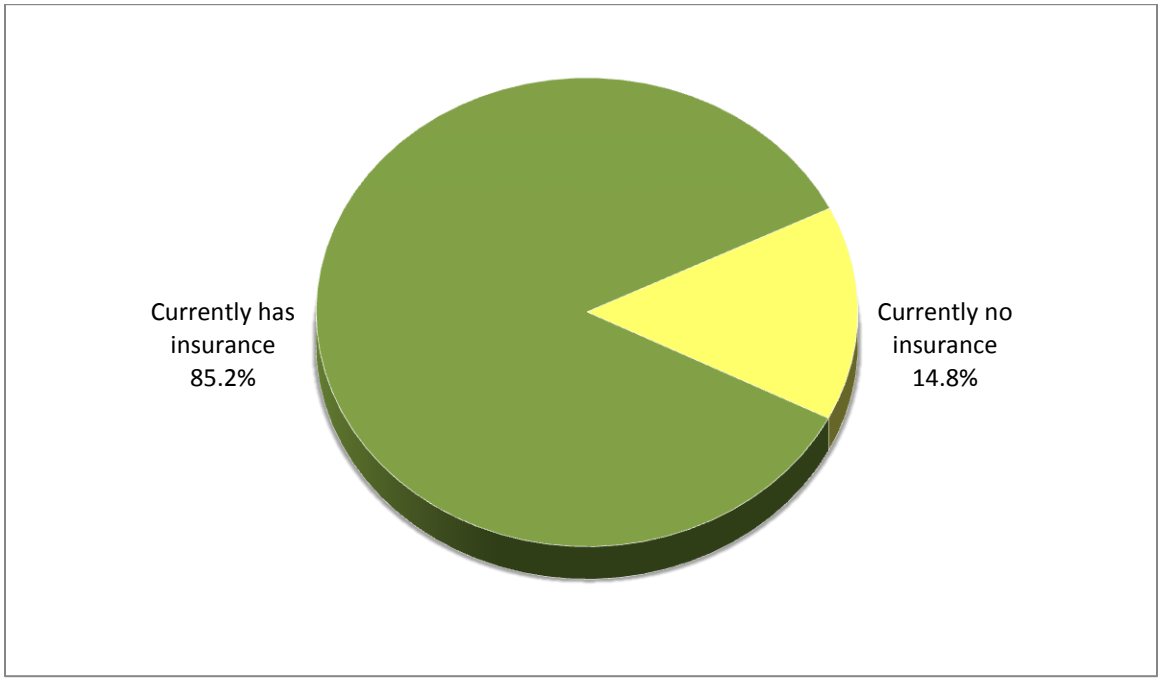
Table 15
Type of Health Insurance
(n=535)

Health insurance through someone's work or union	53.6
Medicare	25.5
Health insurance bought by self	7.0
Medicaid	7.3
Military	2.0
Other	3.8
County health card	0.7

Table 16
Have Health Insurance
by Other Questions

	2009		2013	
	Have Insurance	No Insurance	Have Insurance	No Insurance
Ever had blood cholesterol checked				
Yes	82.6	45.9	79.3	42.3
No	17.4	54.1	20.7	57.7
Ever had a mammogram				
Yes	66.8	43.0	65.7	35.4
No	33.2	57.0	34.3	64.6
Had prostate exam in the past 12 months				
Yes	38.5	12.8	28.9	12.2
No	61.5	87.2	71.1	87.8
Ever been tested for HIV				
Yes	31.8	43.6	35.7	44.9
No	68.2	56.4	64.3	55.1

Figure 12
Children Have Health Insurance



- Respondents with children were asked if their children had any type of health insurance, such as private insurance, Medicaid, or Medicare. Eighty-five percent of respondents answered "yes" (see Figure 12).
- As shown in Table 17, the percentage of respondents who had any type of health insurance increased as education increased. The percentage having insurance for children was lowest among "never been married" respondents, Hispanic respondents, respondents making 101 to 150% of poverty-level income and respondents living in north central and south central zip codes were most likely to not have insurance for their children.

Table 17
Children Have Health Insurance
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	79.7	20.3
High school grad or GED	82.4	17.6
College 1 to 3 years	83.9	16.1
College 4 years or more	100.0	0.0

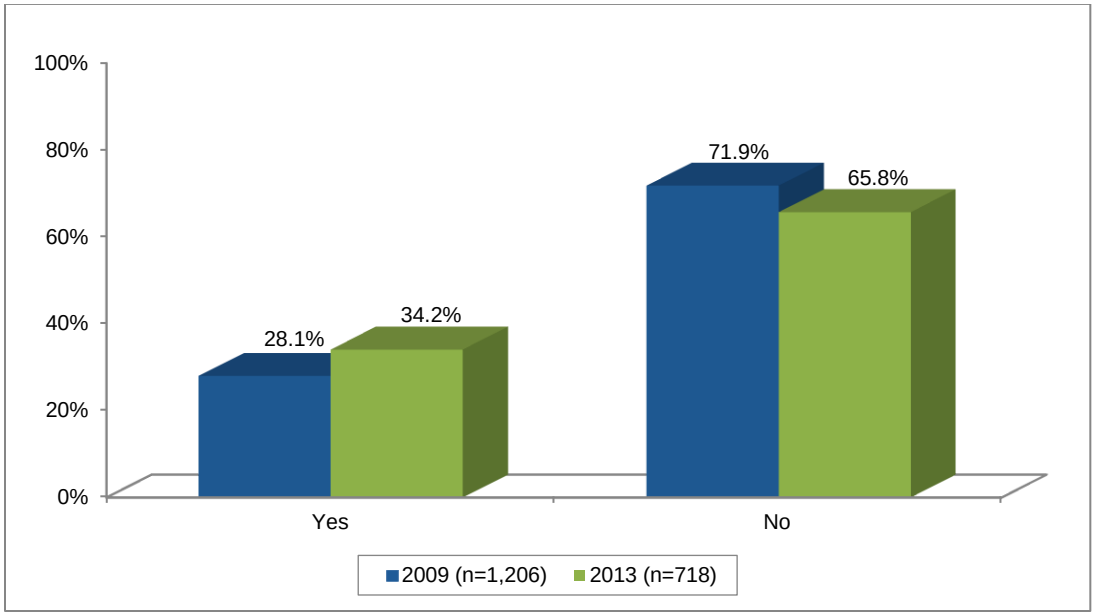
	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Married	89.3	10.7
Divorced/Separated	90.5	9.5
Widowed	80.0	20.0
Never been married	75.8	24.2
A member of an unmarried couple	91.7	8.3
Race/ethnicity		
White	91.3	8.7
African American	82.9	17.1
Hispanic	73.0	27.0
Other	100.0	0.0
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	87.5	12.5
101-150%	65.9	34.1
151-200%	85.3	14.7
Over 200%	92.1	7.9
Zip Code		
West county	100.0	0.0
76708	92.3	7.7
76705	82.9	17.1
East county	95.0	5.0
76706	86.5	13.5
South central	76.7	23.3
Central	83.8	16.2
North central	70.0	30.0
76710	92.3	7.7

- Respondents who had insurance for their children were asked what type of insurance they had. As shown in Table 18, 46.4 percent of the respondents had insurance provided through someone's work or union. Forty percent had health insurance from Medicaid.

Table 18
Type of Health Insurance
(n=535)

Health insurance through someone's work or union	46.4
Medicaid	40.0
Health insurance bought by self	7.7
Medicare	2.1
Military	2.5
Other	1.4

Figure 13
Someone in Household Did Not Have Health Insurance in Past 12 Months



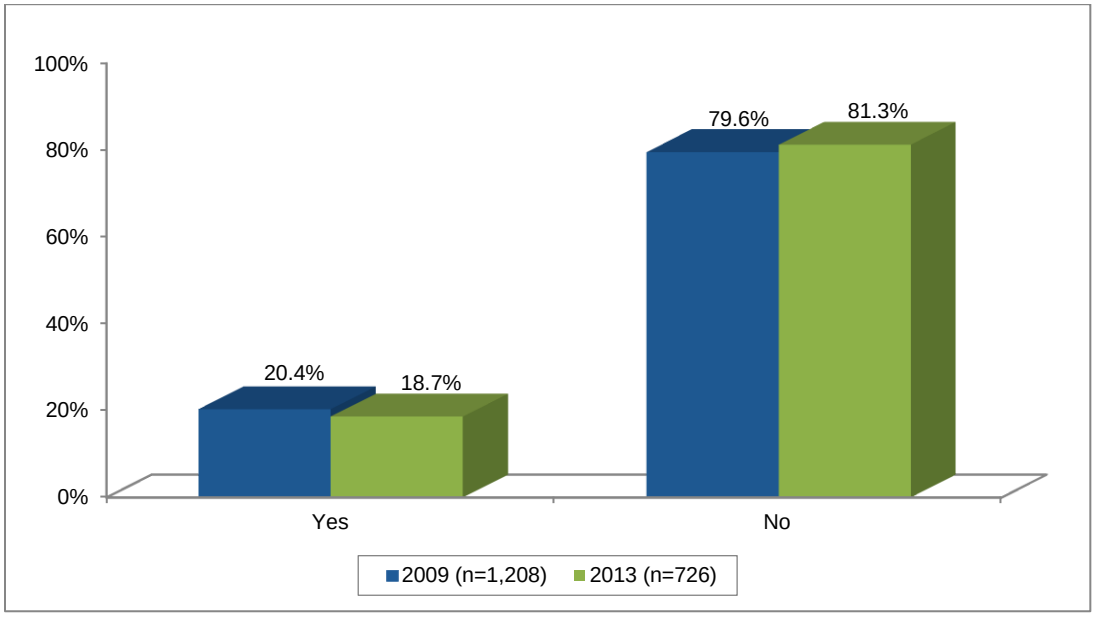
- Respondents were asked if, during the past 12 months, there was a time that someone in their household did not have any health insurance or coverage. Thirty-four percent answered "yes" (see Figure 13).
- As shown in Table 19, the percentage of respondents who reported someone in their household was without health insurance in the past 12 months generally decreased as the age of the respondent, income and percentage of poverty level increased. Percentages were higher among households with children and larger households. Hispanics, African Americans and respondents completing the interview in Spanish all had higher percentages of uninsured time period in the past 12 months. The percentage was higher among unemployed respondents.

Table 19
Children Have Health Insurance
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	55.8	44.2
High school grad or GED	35.5	64.5
College 1 to 3 years	33.6	66.4
College 4 years or more	11.9	88.1
Marital status		
Married	28.4	71.6
Divorced/Separated	51.8	48.2
Widowed	14.3	85.7
Never been married	37.6	62.4
A member of an unmarried couple	53.8	46.2

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	34.1	65.9
25 to 34	55.7	44.3
35 to 44	43.5	56.5
45 to 54	37.5	62.5
55 to 64	25.8	74.2
65 to 74	6.6	93.4
75 or older	8.5	91.5
Race/ethnicity		
White	25.7	74.3
African American	40.6	59.4
Hispanic	64.2	35.8
Other	0.0	100.0
Language of interview		
English	30.5	69.5
Spanish	83.7	16.3
Number of people in household		
1-2	23.7	76.3
3-4	40.5	59.5
5 or more	41.4	58.6
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	41.2	58.8
No	29.5	70.5
Income		
Less than $10,000	50.0	50.0
$10,001 to $25,000	46.7	53.3
$25,001 to $40,000	42.9	57.1
$40,001 to $55,000	39.7	60.3
$55,001 to $70,000	19.6	80.4
$70,001 to $85,000	10.3	89.7
More than $85,000	3.4	96.6
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	58.6	41.4
101-150%	55.1	44.9
151-200%	42.2	57.8
Over 200%	13.9	86.1
Employment status		
Employed	36.0	64.0
Unemployed	69.4	30.6
Homemaker	48.9	51.1
Student	30.0	70.0
Retired	9.0	91.0
Unable to work	37.5	62.5

Figure 14
Could Not Afford to See Doctor



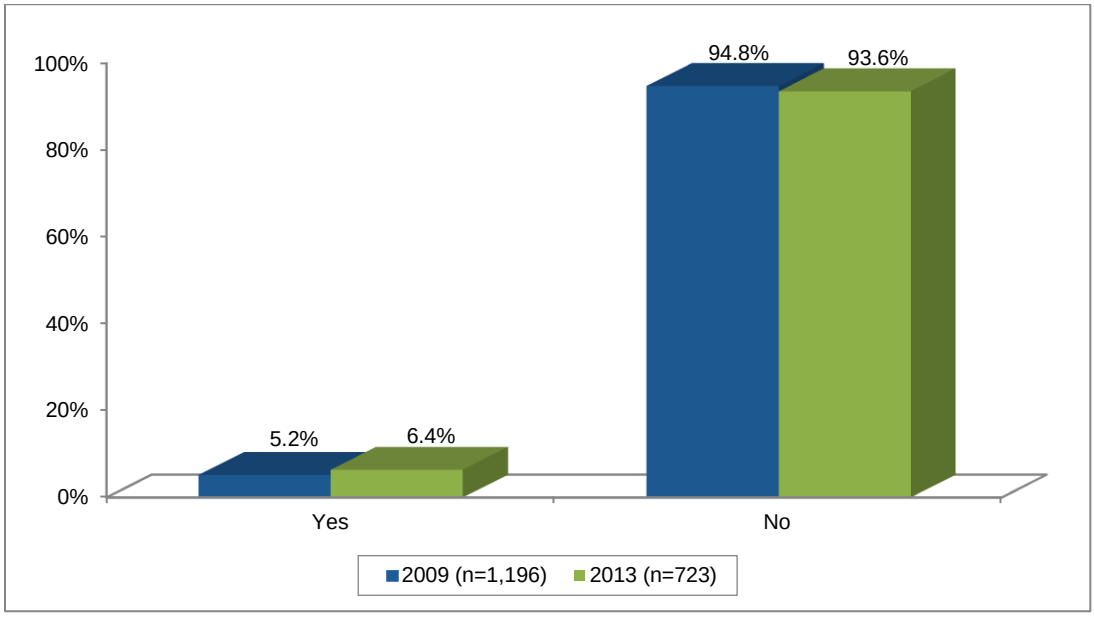
- Respondents were asked if there was a time during the past 12 months that they or anyone in their household needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost. Nineteen percent of respondents answered "yes" (see Figure 14).
- The percentage of respondents reporting that someone needing to see a doctor could not because of the cost decreased as the age of the respondent and household income increased and was greater among divorced/separated respondents, African American respondents, unemployed respondents and those unable to work. Respondents with children under 18 living in the household and female respondents were more likely to report they were not able to see a doctor due to cost (see Table 20).

Table 20
Could Not Afford to See Doctor
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	26.7	73.3
High school grad or GED	21.7	78.3
College 1 to 3 years	17.6	82.4
College 4 years or more	7.1	92.9
Marital status		
Married	15.1	84.9
Divorced/Separated	32.4	67.6
Widowed	14.3	85.7
Never been married	15.5	84.5
A member of an unmarried couple	38.5	61.5

Gender		
Female	22.2	77.8
Male	14.7	85.3
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	16.2	83.8
25 to 34	22.5	77.5
35 to 44	27.6	72.4
45 to 54	20.2	79.8
55 to 64	18.2	81.8
65 to 74	9.7	90.3
75 or older	5.1	94.9
Race/ethnicity		
White	16.0	84.0
African American	28.3	71.7
Hispanic	23.7	76.3
Other	0.0	100.0
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	23.5	76.5
No	15.1	84.9
Income		
Less than $10,000	37.0	63.0
$10,001 to $25,000	28.3	71.7
$25,001 to $40,000	20.2	79.8
$40,001 to $55,000	27.0	73.0
$55,001 to $70,000	11.3	88.7
$70,001 to $85,000	10.3	89.7
More than $85,000	1.1	98.9
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	31.4	68.6
101-150%	22.6	77.4
151-200%	32.5	67.5
Over 200%	9.7	90.3
Employment status		
Employed	17.0	83.0
Unemployed	33.3	66.7
Homemaker	25.0	75.0
Student	13.9	86.1
Retired	6.6	93.4
Unable to work	38.5	61.5

Figure 15
Problems Getting to Health Care Provider



- When respondents were asked if they had a problem getting to their health care provider, 5.2 percent reported a problem (see Figure 15).
- Respondents with a problem getting to a health care provider were asked to identify the problem. Forty-four percent of those respondents reported they did not have a car and 11.6 percent said they do not drive (see Table 21). An additional 5.0 percent mentioned car problems.

Table 21
Type of Problem Getting to Health Care Provider

	2009 (n=63)	2013 (n=46)
Don't have a car	48.5	44.1
Don't drive	6.7	11.6
Injured/sick	6.0	6.8
Too far	9.9	4.3
Car problems	3.0	5.0
Takes too long of a wait to see someone	-	3.7
Cost	10.6	-
Do not have health care provider	3.6	-
No public transportation	2.2	2.4
Takes too long to get an appointment	2.1	2.3
No insurance	0.3	-
Other	7.2	19.8

Table 22
Where Respondent or Household is Most Likely to go for Health Care
(n=721)

	Percentage Responding
Doctor or HMO	62.7
Public Health Clinic	12.5
Hospital ER	13.4
Nurse Practitioner	3.4
Urgent Care Center	4.8
Other	0.7
Would not use any source	1.8
VA	0.7

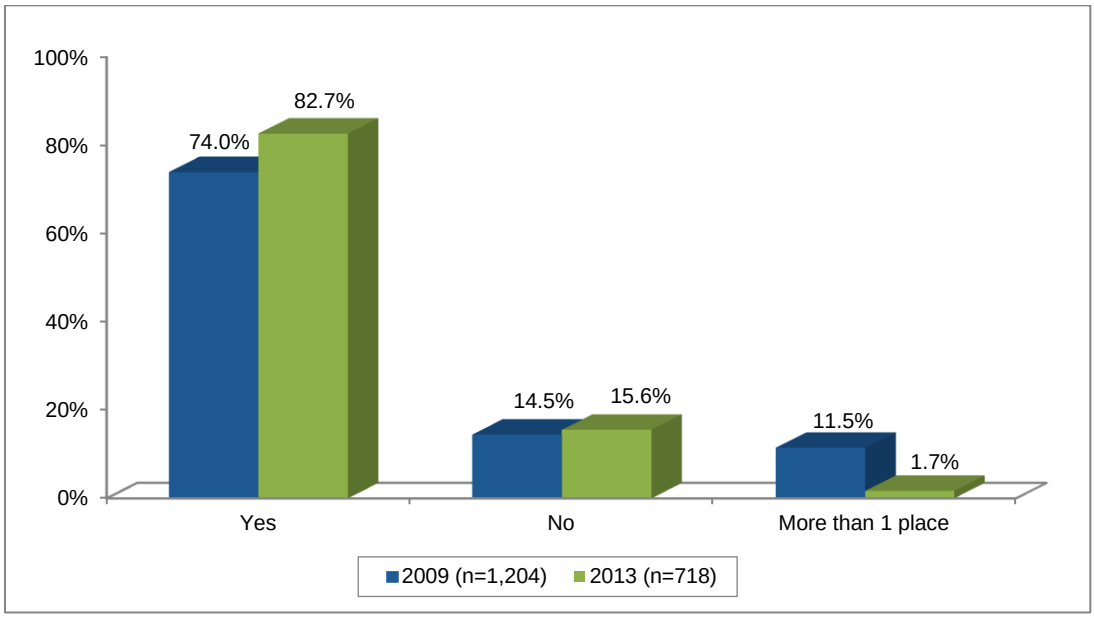
- Respondents were asked where they or a household member is most likely to go for health care. As shown in Table 22, a doctor or HMO was the most common response.
- Most likely places varied by several demographic variables. As shown in Table 23 public clinics and ER's were more common among respondents with less education, divorced/separated or members of an unmarried couple. The same was true of African American respondents, Hispanic respondents, respondents completing the interview in Spanish, lower-income respondents, and respondents unemployed or unable to work. Answers also varied by number of people in the household, status of children in the household, age, and gender.

Table 23
Where Respondent or Household is Most Likely to go for Health Care
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding			
	Doctor or HMO	Public Health Clinic	Hospital ER	Other
Education				
Less than high school grad	38.6	22.7	27.3	11.4
High school grad or GED	58.5	13.5	17.5	10.5
College 1 to 3 years	67.0	10.2	8.3	14.4
College 4 years or more	85.6	4.8	2.4	7.2
Marital status				
Married	67.7	9.8	10.1	12.5
Divorced/Separated	48.6	15.3	30.6	5.4
Widowed	72.9	8.3	12.5	6.3
Never been married	62.9	14.9	7.7	14.4
A member of an unmarried couple	44.4	18.5	25.9	11.1
Gender				
Female	65.3	15.0	10.5	9.2
Male	60.0	9.7	16.5	13.8

	Percentage Responding			
	Doctor or HMO	Public Health Clinic	Hospital ER	Other
Age of respondent				
18 to 24	63.4	17.6	5.6	13.4
25 to 34	58.8	15.8	16.7	8.8
35 to 44	55.7	12.2	16.5	15.7
45 to 54	62.5	10.9	13.3	13.3
55 to 64	61.6	7.1	20.2	11.1
65 to 74	75.4	11.5	8.2	4.9
75 or older	74.1	5.2	13.8	6.9
Race/ethnicity				
White	72.5	6.9	10.2	10.4
African American	46.5	18.8	25.7	8.9
Hispanic	40.3	26.6	15.8	17.3
Other	77.8	11.1	5.6	5.6
Language of interview				
English	64.7	11.0	14.5	9.8
Spanish	36.0	32.0	0.0	32.0
Number of people in household				
1-2	65.7	13.3	12.2	8.9
3-4	66.2	7.6	16.2	10.1
5 or more	52.1	18.8	10.3	18.8
Children under 18 in household				
Yes	54.3	15.5	14.8	15.5
No	68.8	10.3	12.2	8.6
Income				
Less than $10,000	39.6	22.6	18.9	18.9
$10,001 to $25,000	59.1	11.8	20.4	8.6
$25,001 to $40,000	54.6	11.3	20.6	13.4
$40,001 to $55,000	63.5	22.2	4.8	9.5
$55,001 to $70,000	79.2	9.4	7.5	3.8
$70,001 to $85,000	73.7	7.9	2.6	15.8
More than $85,000	88.6	3.4	1.1	6.8
Relation to poverty-level income				
100% or less	42.4	20.3	22.1	15.1
101-150%	55.4	12.0	21.7	10.8
151-200%	53.8	17.5	20.0	8.8
Over 200%	75.9	8.2	5.1	10.8
Employment status				
Employed	64.5	11.6	12.4	11.6
Unemployed	43.1	9.8	27.5	19.6
Homemaker	64.6	20.8	8.3	6.3
Student	63.9	15.3	0.0	20.8
Retired	72.1	7.4	13.1	7.4
Unable to work	48.4	20.3	26.6	4.7

Figure 16
One Place for Health Care



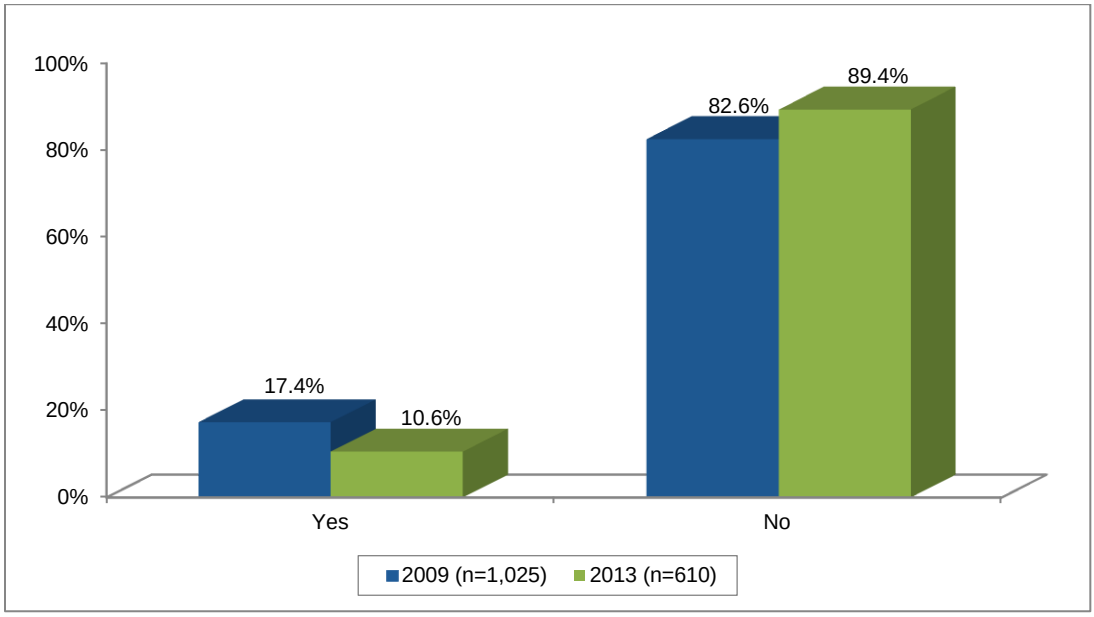
- Respondents were asked if there was one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place they usually went to if they were sick or needed advice about their health. Eighty-three percent reported there was one place they went (see Figure 16). Sixteen percent answered "no" and 1.7 percent stated that there was more than one place. This shift toward one place and away from "more than one place" was a statistically significant difference between years.
- Table 24 shows the percentages of respondents who answered that there was or was not one place that they went by selected demographics. The respondents indicating "more than one place" were recoded as answering "no."
- The responses of "no," there was not one place they went if they were sick or needed health advice, was higher among those with less than a high school education, without health insurance, male respondents, Hispanic respondents, respondents answering the interview in Spanish, and younger respondents.

Table 24
One Place for Health Care
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Have Insurance		
Yes	89.2	10.8
No	61.0	39.0
Education		
Less than high school grad	75.0	25.0
High school grad or GED	84.0	16.0
College 1 to 3 years	82.5	17.5
College 4 years or more	88.9	11.1

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Married	87.3	12.7
Divorced/Separated	86.5	13.5
Widowed	93.8	6.3
Never been married	70.0	30.0
A member of an unmarried couple	80.8	19.2
Gender		
Female	85.6	14.4
Male	79.5	20.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	71.1	28.9
25 to 34	72.3	27.7
35 to 44	87.7	12.3
45 to 54	87.5	12.5
55 to 64	89.9	10.1
65 to 74	90.3	9.7
75 or older	93.2	6.8
Race/ethnicity		
White	86.8	13.2
African American	79.2	20.8
Hispanic	71.0	29.0
Other	84.2	15.8
Language of interview		
English	83.8	16.2
Spanish	68.0	32.0
Income		
Less than $10,000	81.5	18.5
$10,001 to $25,000	87.8	12.2
$25,001 to $40,000	77.2	22.8
$40,001 to $55,000	82.5	17.5
$55,001 to $70,000	94.3	5.7
$70,001 to $85,000	90.0	10.0
More than $85,000	93.3	6.7
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	76.6	23.4
101-150%	78.0	22.0
151-200%	69.9	30.1
Over 200%	91.9	8.1
Employment status		
Employed	79.3	20.7
Unemployed	77.6	22.4
Homemaker	72.9	27.1
Student	87.5	12.5
Retired	91.8	8.2
Unable to work	90.8	9.2

Figure 17
Usage of Hospital Emergency Department



- Respondents who used one or more particular places for health care were asked if one of those places was an emergency department of a hospital. Eleven percent answered "yes" (see Figure 17). The change between 2009 and 2013 was statistically significant.
- As shown in Table 25, respondents with lower levels of education and income were more likely to identify an emergency room as one of the places they go for health care. The same is true of divorced/separated and widowed respondents, respondents with children in the household, who completed the interview in Spanish, or who were unemployed. Percentages varied by race/ethnicity as well.

Table 25
One of those Places is a Hospital Emergency Room
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less the high school grad	23.5	76.5
High school grad or GED	11.4	88.6
College 1 to 3 years	7.7	92.3
College 4 years or more	3.5	96.5
Marital status		
Married	6.7	93.3
Divorced/Separated	14.0	86.0
Widowed	13.0	87.0
Never been married	16.7	83.3
A member of an unmarried couple	4.8	95.2

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Race/ethnicity		
White	8.0	92.0
African American	15.7	84.3
Hispanic	14.3	85.7
Other	26.3	73.7
Language of interview		
English	9.2	90.8
Spanish	32.4	67.6
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	12.9	87.1
No	9.0	91.0
Income		
Less than $10,000	15.9	84.1
$10,001 to $25,000	8.6	91.4
$25,001 to $40,000	20.0	80.0
$40,001 to $55,000	0.0	100.0
$55,001 to $70,000	4.0	96.0
$70,001 to $85,000	0.0	100.0
More than $85,000	1.2	98.8
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	17.6	82.4
101-150%	15.6	84.4
151-200%	8.3	91.7
Over 200%	4.4	95.6
Employment status		
Employed	8.5	91.5
Unemployed	24.4	75.6
Homemaker	8.6	91.4
Student	17.2	82.8
Retired	9.6	90.4
Unable to work	6.7	93.3

- Respondents were also asked how many times they had used a hospital emergency department to get care for themselves. Seventy percent had not been to the emergency room for themselves or for a family member in the past 12 months. Eighteen percent of the respondents had used an emergency room one time for themselves and 14.5 percent had used an emergency room one time for a family member (see Table 26). However, using an emergency room 4 or more times was highest among respondents age 25 to 34.

Table 26
Trips to the Emergency Room
by Selected Demographics

	Person Using ER	
	Respondent	Child or Family Member
0	71.2	70.0
1	18.2	14.5
2	5.0	7.6
3	2.1	4.4
4 to 6	2.2	3.1
7 or more	1.3	0.4

- Similar relationships between demographic characteristics and the identification of an emergency room as a place to get health care (in Table 25) were observed for frequency of trips to an emergency room in the past twelve months for the respondents (Table 27) and for the respondents' children or family members (Table 28).

Table 27
Trips to the Emergency Room (Respondent Only)
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding			
	0	1	2	3
Education				
Less than high school grad	58.9	20.9	8.5	11.6
High school grad or GED	70.5	21.3	3.9	4.3
College 1 to 3 years	72.1	16.2	6.0	5.7
College 4 years or more	83.2	15.2	0.8	0.8
Marital status				
Married	82.2	13.4	2.1	2.4
Divorced/Separated	61.5	16.5	10.1	11.9
Widowed	59.2	26.5	8.2	6.1
Never been married	62.7	23.9	6.0	7.5
A member of an unmarried couple	57.7	30.8	7.7	3.8
Gender				
Female	67.1	19.2	6.8	6.8
Male	75.9	17.1	2.9	4.1
Age of respondent				
18 to 24	66.0	23.4	2.8	7.8
25 to 34	61.7	20.0	12.5	5.8
35 to 44	71.6	15.5	5.2	7.8
45 to 54	73.6	18.4	3.2	4.8
55 to 64	77.6	14.3	2.0	6.1
65 to 74	83.6	13.1	3.3	.0
75 or older	75.0	18.3	5.0	1.7

Race/ethnicity				
White	74.4	18.1	2.6	4.9
African American	60.0	17.0	12.0	11.0
Hispanic	71.9	15.6	8.9	3.7
Other	52.6	42.1	.0	5.3
Number of people in household				
1-2	76.7	16.4	2.9	4.0
3-4	63.4	24.7	7.5	4.3
5 or more	74.1	10.8	4.8	10.2
Children under 18 in household				
Yes	65.9	18.9	7.3	7.9
No	75.2	17.7	3.3	3.8
Income				
Less than $10,000	67.9	15.1	9.4	7.5
$10,001 to $25,000	63.0	10.9	6.5	19.6
$25,001 to $40,000	75.2	14.9	3.0	6.9
$40,001 to $55,000	64.5	22.6	3.2	9.7
$55,001 to $70,000	83.0	15.1	.0	1.9
$70,001 to $85,000	82.1	15.4	.0	2.6
More than $85,000	85.2	14.8	.0	.0
Relation to poverty-level income				
100% or less	58.8	18.2	10.6	12.4
101-150%	65.1	25.3	6.0	3.6
151-200%	74.4	9.8	3.7	12.2
Over 200%	78.8	17.5	2.2	1.6
Employment status				
Employed	75.5	17.1	3.8	3.5
Unemployed	72.0	20.0	.0	8.0
Homemaker	65.3	16.3	8.2	10.2
Student	69.4	19.4	6.9	4.2
Retired	77.9	14.8	4.1	3.3
Unable to work	39.7	28.6	14.3	17.5
Zip Code				
West county	73.0	22.2	3.2	1.6
76708	73.0	12.2	1.4	13.5
76705	75.6	10.0	6.7	7.8
East county	89.8	6.8	1.7	1.7
76706	75.9	15.7	3.6	4.8
South Central	73.7	25.0	1.3	.0
Central	75.0	15.9	4.5	4.5
North central	49.4	27.0	12.4	11.2
76710	56.4	29.5	9.0	5.1

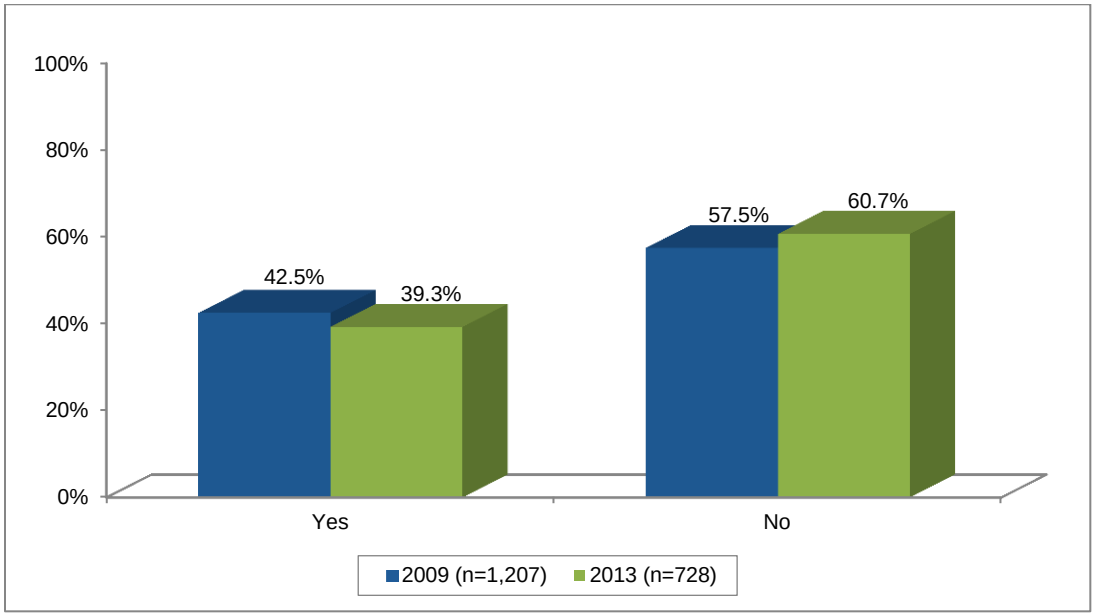
Table 28
Trips to the Emergency Room (Children or Family Members)
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding			
	0	1	2	3
Education				
Less than high school grad	71.7	9.8	4.3	14.1
High school grad or GED	77.1	10.5	8.5	3.9
College 1 to 3 years	59.2	21.2	10.1	9.5
College 4 years or more	76.8	14.1	4.0	5.1
Age of respondent				
18 to 24	67.0	18.1	8.5	6.4
25 to 34	64.7	10.6	8.2	16.5
35 to 44	61.5	23.1	12.1	3.3
45 to 54	69.9	15.1	7.5	7.5
55 to 64	70.8	12.5	4.2	12.5
65 to 74	93.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
75 or older	74.4	9.3	11.6	4.7
Number of people in household				
1-2	78.3	12.8	4.4	4.4
3-4	69.4	11.1	10.0	9.4
5 or more	57.7	21.2	9.5	11.7
Children under 18 in household				
Yes	53.9	18.6	12.6	15.0
No	77.4	12.5	5.3	4.7
Employment status				
Employed	68.7	16.8	6.9	7.6
Unemployed	64.3	9.5	11.9	14.3
Homemaker	65.9	9.8	4.9	19.5
Student	65.2	19.6	10.9	4.3
Retired	86.2	4.6	5.7	3.4
Unable to work	63.0	21.7	8.7	6.5

VII. HEALTH CARE AWARENESS AND BEHAVIOR

Blood Pressure

Figure 18
Have High Blood Pressure



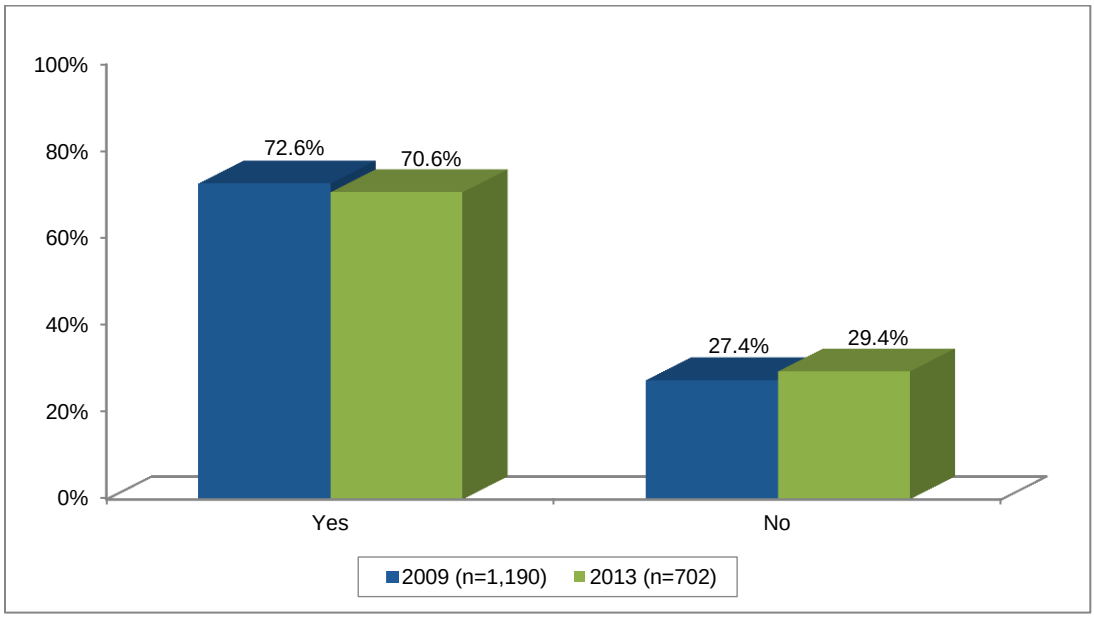
- Respondents were asked if they or anyone in their household had ever been told by a health professional that their blood pressure was high. As shown in Figure 18, 39.3 percent of respondents indicated that they or a member of their household had been told they had high blood pressure.
- The percentage of respondents who had been told their blood pressure was high varied by education, race/ethnicity, employment status and marital status (see Table 29). The percentages were higher among female respondents and older respondents.

Table 29
Have High Blood Pressure
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	37.5	62.5
High school grad or GED	54.7	45.3
College 1 to 3 years	45.1	54.9
College 4 years or more	41.7	58.3
Marital status		
Married	45.4	54.6
Divorced/Separated	55.9	44.1
Widowed	55.1	44.9
Never been married	39.7	60.3
A member of an unmarried couple	33.3	66.7
Gender		
Female	50.4	49.6
Male	40.5	59.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	41.5	58.5
25 to 34	26.7	73.3
35 to 44	45.5	54.4
45 to 54	44.9	55.1
55 to 64	59.8	40.2
65 to 74	69.4	30.6
75 or older	50.8	49.2
Race/ethnicity		
White	46.9	53.1
African American	57.0	43.0
Hispanic	31.1	68.9
Other	63.2	36.8
Language of interview		
English	47.6	52.4
Spanish	20.8	79.2
Employment status		
Employed	33.9	66.1
Unemployed	54.9	45.1
Homemaker	33.3	66.7
Student	61.1	38.9
Retired	59.0	41.0
Unable to work	73.0	27.0

Blood Cholesterol

Figure 19
Had Blood Cholesterol Checked



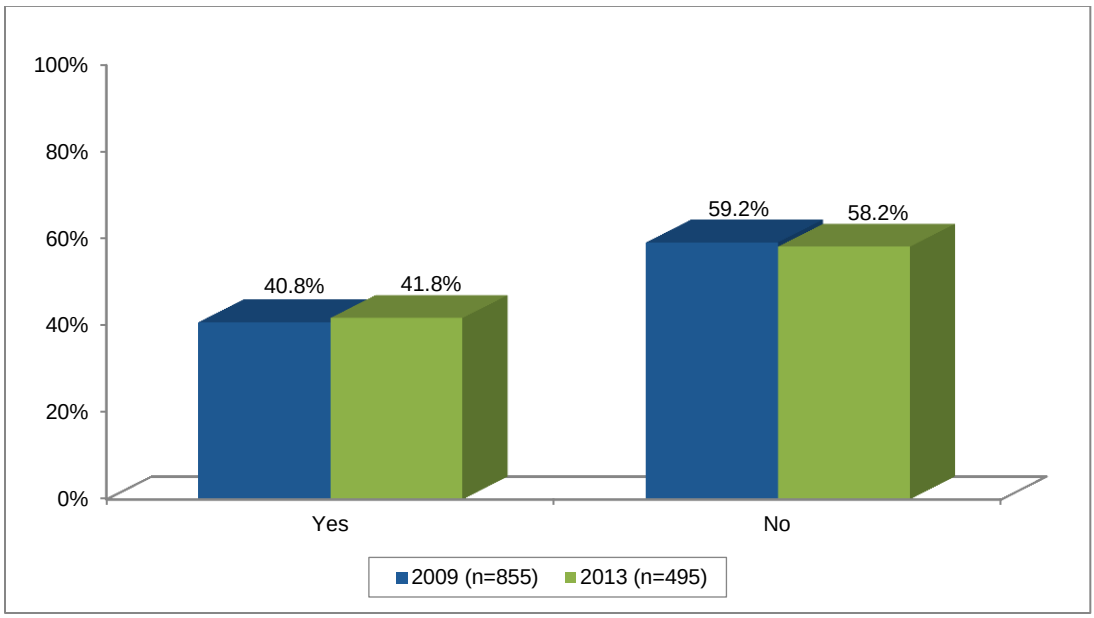
- Respondents were asked if they themselves had ever had their blood cholesterol checked. As shown in Figure 19, 70.6 percent had a check of their blood cholesterol.
- The percentage of respondents having their blood cholesterol checked increased as education, age and income increased (see Table 30). Responses varied by marital status. Male respondents, Hispanic respondents, respondents completing the interview in Spanish, respondents with children in the household and respondents living in the North central part of the county were least likely to have their cholesterol levels checked.

Table 30
Had Blood Cholesterol Checked by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	55.0	45.0
High school grad or GED	60.6	39.4
College 1 to 3 years	78.6	21.4
College 4 years or more	84.8	15.2
Marital status		
Married	79.9	20.1
Divorced/Separated	79.8	20.2
Widowed	97.9	2.1
Never been married	46.1	53.9
A member of an unmarried couple	42.3	57.7
Gender		
Female	74.4	25.6
Male	66.5	33.5

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	39.7	60.3
25 to 34	41.7	58.3
35 to 44	79.0	21.0
45 to 54	82.8	17.2
55 to 64	90.6	9.4
65 to 74	95.1	4.9
75 or older	98.3	1.7
Race/ethnicity		
White	78.9	21.1
African American	62.8	37.2
Hispanic	47.3	52.7
Other	66.7	33.3
Language of interview		
English	73.2	26.8
Spanish	36.7	63.3
Number of people in household		
1-2	83.9	16.1
3-4	63.8	36.2
5 or more	58.6	41.4
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	59.7	40.3
No	78.4	21.6
Income		
Less than $10,000	57.7	42.3
$10,001 to $25,000	76.7	23.3
$25,001 to $40,000	62.0	38.0
$40,001 to $55,000	62.3	37.7
$55,001 to $70,000	78.4	21.6
$70,001 to $85,000	87.2	12.8
More than $85,000	88.8	11.2
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	54.9	45.1
101-150%	59.0	41.0
151-200%	76.3	23.7
Over 200%	82.0	18.0
Employment status		
Employed	68.0	32.0
Unemployed	55.6	44.4
Homemaker	55.1	44.9
Student	49.2	50.8
Retired	96.6	3.4
Unable to work	82.0	18.0
Location		
West county	84.1	15.9
76708	72.5	27.5
76705	60.2	39.8
East county	75.0	25.0
76706	70.0	30.0
South central	76.1	23.9
Central	84.5	15.5
North central	48.9	51.1
76710	67.5	32.5

Figure 20
Been Told Have High Blood Cholesterol



- Respondents who had their blood cholesterol checked were asked if they had been told by a health professional that their blood cholesterol was high. As shown in Figure 20, 41.8 percent answered "Yes."
- As shown in Table 31, the percentage of respondents who had been told that their blood cholesterol was high decreased as education, number of people in the household decreased and income increased. Percentages were higher as age increased and among divorced/separated respondents, retired respondents and respondents unable to work.

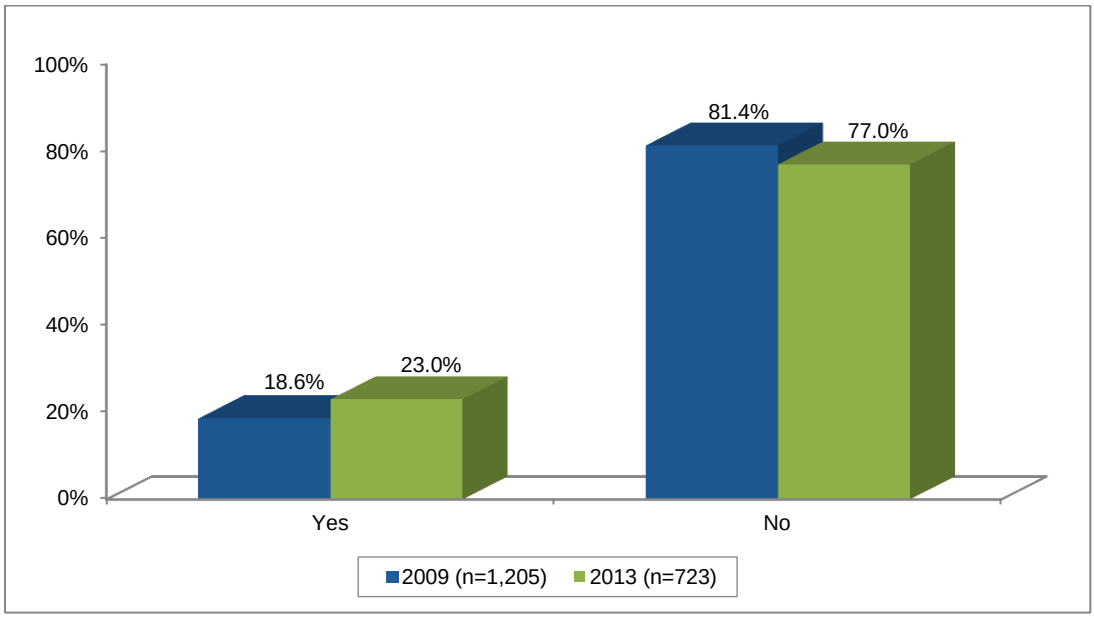
Table 31
Been Told Blood Cholesterol was High
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	54.5	45.5
High school grad or GED	46.2	53.8
College 1 to 3 years	39.1	60.9
College 4 years or more	34.6	65.4
Marital status		
Married	40.1	59.9
Divorced/Separated	63.3	36.7
Widowed	59.6	40.4
Never been married	19.3	80.7
A member of an unmarried couple	27.3	72.7

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	11.5	88.5
25 to 34	18.0	82.0
35 to 44	25.3	74.7
45 to 54	38.1	61.9
55 to 64	63.2	36.8
65 to 74	63.8	36.2
75 or older	66.7	33.3
Number of people in household		
1-2	52.2	47.8
3-4	35.3	64.7
5 or more	28.6	71.4
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	31.3	68.8
No	47.6	52.4
Income		
Less than $10,000	63.3	36.7
$10,001 to $25,000	45.5	54.5
$25,001 to $40,000	33.3	66.7
$40,001 to $55,000	44.7	55.3
$55,001 to $70,000	38.5	61.5
$70,001 to $85,000	29.4	70.6
More than $85,000	31.6	68.4
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	55.1	44.9
101-150%	28.6	71.4
151-200%	48.3	51.7
Over 200%	36.9	63.1
Employment status		
Employed	28.9	71.1
Unemployed	56.0	44.0
Homemaker	29.6	70.4
Student	0.0	100.0
Retired	65.2	34.8
Unable to work	76.0	24.0

Diabetes

Figure 21
Someone in Household Has Diabetes



- Respondents were asked if anyone in their household had diabetes. Twenty-three percent answered "Yes" (see Figure 21). This larger percentage over the 18.6 percent observed in 2009 is a statistically significant difference.
- As shown in Table 32, results varied by several demographic characteristics. Incidence of diabetes in the household was higher among divorced/separated respondents, female respondents, respondents who answered the interview in English, and among respondents who were unable to work. Incidence of diabetes also decreased as income increased and increased as age increased.

Table 32
Someone in Household has Diabetes by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Married	22.2	77.8
Divorced/Separated	34.5	65.5
Widowed	26.5	73.5
Never been married	17.7	82.3
A member of an unmarried couple	24.0	76.0
Gender		
Female	27.6	72.4
Male	18.1	81.9

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	18.7	81.3
25 to 34	9.3	90.7
35 to 44	26.7	73.3
45 to 54	19.5	80.5
55 to 64	34.7	65.3
65 to 74	37.1	62.9
75 or older	29.3	70.7
Language of interview		
English	23.9	76.1
Spanish	10.4	89.6
Income		
Less than $10,000	30.8	69.2
$10,001 to $25,000	32.6	67.4
$25,001 to $40,000	17.8	82.2
$40,001 to $55,000	25.4	74.6
$55,001 to $70,000	21.2	78.8
$70,001 to $85,000	12.8	87.2
More than $85,000	9.3	90.7
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	28.2	71.8
101-150%	17.9	82.1
151-200%	26.5	73.5
Over 200%	18.4	81.6
Employment status		
Employed	14.8	85.2
Unemployed	25.5	74.5
Homemaker	14.9	85.1
Student	23.6	76.4
Retired	34.7	65.3
Unable to work	49.2	50.8

Table 33
Age Person Was Diagnosed with Diabetes

	2009 (n=224)	2013 (n=146)
Under 18	5.8	6.3
18 to 24	3.2	2.0
25 to 34	11.8	17.9
35 to 44	14.1	22.5
45 to 54	27.0	25.7
55 to 64	20.7	16.5
65 to 74	15.7	7.8
75 or older	1.7	1.4

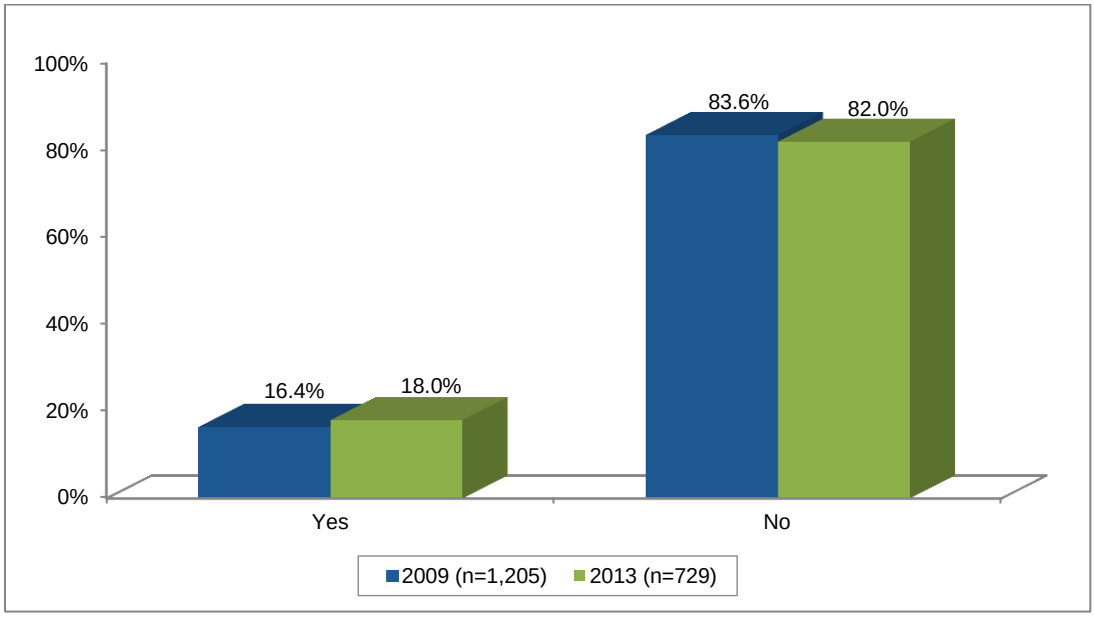
- When respondents who reported someone in the household had diabetes were asked if they had diabetes, 47.5 percent answered “Yes.”
- Ninety-six percent of the respondents in 2009 indicated that the person with diabetes was effectively managing their illness. In 2013, 86.3 percent reported that the person was effectively managing their illness. This shift is a statistically significant change from 2009.
- Thirty-two percent of the respondents in 2009 were managing their diabetes with diabetes pills, while 33.1 percent used insulin, and 35.4 percent used diet.
- Fifty-eight percent were managing their diabetes with diabetes pills in 2013, while 41.4 percent used insulin, and 59.1 percent used diet.
- In 2013, 22.8 percent reported that they had seen a health care professional about their diabetes four times in the past year. Fifty-one percent reported that they had seen a health care professional one to three times in the past year. Fourteen percent had seen a health care professional more than 10 times in the past year.

Table 34
Number of Times Seen a Health Care Professional about Their Diabetes

Number of times	Percentage Responding (n=117)
1	13.6
2	15.9
3	21.0
4	22.8
5-10	12.4
More than 10	14.2

Heart Problems

Figure 22
Someone in Household Has Heart Problems



- Respondents were asked if anyone in their household had heart problems. As shown in Figure 22, 18.0 percent answered "Yes". The average age of the person with heart problems was 59.6 years. See Table 35 for age categories and percentages.
- Table 36 shows the incidence of heart problems in households broken down by demographic characteristics. The incidence of heart problems increased with age of the respondent, decreased with income levels, and was highest among respondents who were unable to work.

Table 35
Age of Person with Heart Problems

	2009 (n=194)	2013 (n=131)
Under 18	3.2	0.0
18 to 24	6.9	6.8
25 to 34	1.5	2.1
35 to 44	13.2	6.5
45 to 54	9.9	14.9
55 to 64	29.0	29.6
65 to 74	17.8	21.5
75 or older	18.5	18.6

- Twenty-three percent of the respondents reporting someone in the household had heart problems also indicated that the person had congestive heart failure.
- Thirty-three respondents reported that the person with congestive heart failure had a heart attack.

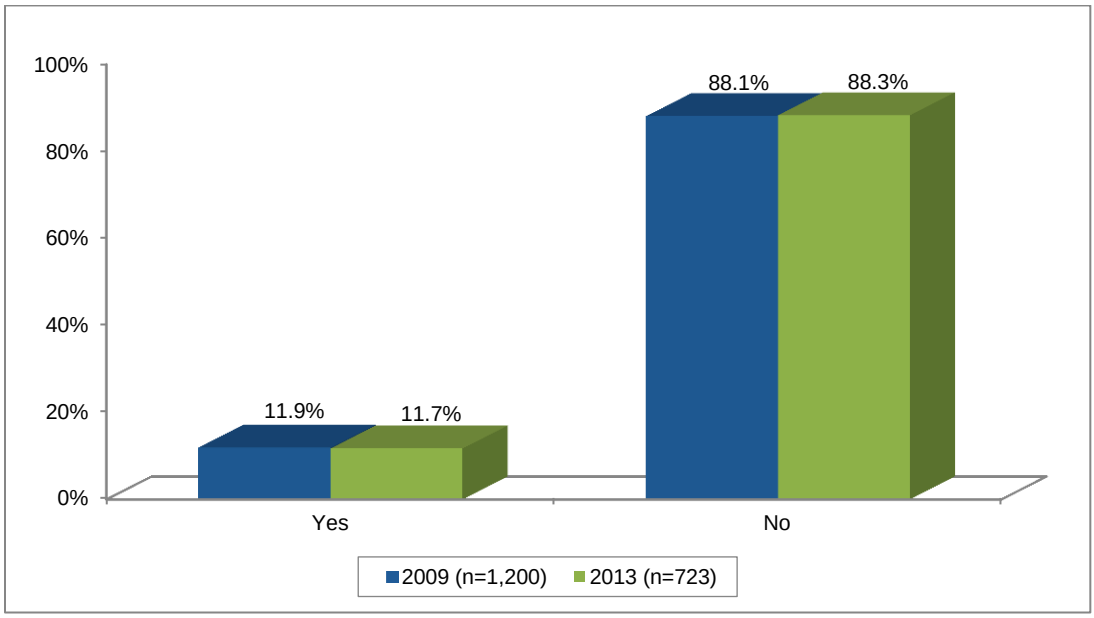
- Twenty-three percent of respondents reporting someone in the household had heart problems indicated that the person had been hospitalized within the past 12 months for this condition.

Table 36
Someone in the Household has Heart Problems
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	19.7	80.3
25 to 34	5.0	95.0
35 to 44	11.1	88.9
45 to 54	14.1	85.9
55 to 64	32.3	67.7
65 to 74	21.3	78.7
75 or older	35.6	64.4
Income		
Less than $10,000	25.9	74.1
$10,001 to $25,000	28.3	71.7
$25,001 to $40,000	18.6	81.4
$40,001 to $55,000	12.7	87.3
$55,001 to $70,000	18.9	81.1
$70,001 to $85,000	10.3	89.7
More than $85,000	6.7	93.3
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	25.7	74.3
101-150%	13.3	86.7
151-200%	19.3	80.7
Over 200%	13.2	86.8
Employment status		
Employed	9.2	90.8
Unemployed	29.4	70.6
Homemaker	16.7	83.3
Student	16.7	83.3
Retired	30.3	69.7
Unable to work	38.5	61.5

Behavior/Emotional Problems

Figure 23
Someone in Household Has Difficulties with a Behavioral/Emotional Problem



- Respondents were asked if anyone in their household had difficulties with a behavioral or emotional problem. Twelve percent answered "Yes" (see Figure 23).
- As shown in Table 37, the percentage reporting emotional/behavioral problems was greater among households with children and with more people in the household. Reponses varied by education, age, income and employment status.
- Eighty-four percent of those respondents indicated the difficulties were being addressed at the present time.
- Sixteen percent indicated that the family member with a behavioral or emotional problem had been hospitalized in the last year for that problem.

Table 37
Someone in Household Has Difficulties with a Behavioral/Emotional Problem
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	15.4	84.6
High school grad or GED	7.3	92.7
College 1 to 3 years	15.4	84.6
College 4 years or more	7.3	92.7
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	13.4	86.6
25 to 34	15.3	84.7
35 to 44	15.7	84.3
45 to 54	14.4	85.6
55 to 64	8.2	91.8
65 to 74	1.6	98.4
75 or older	5.1	94.9
Number of people in household		
1-2	8.0	92.0
3-4	10.4	89.6
5 or more	20.4	79.6
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	17.4	82.6
No	7.8	92.2
Income		
Less than $10,000	17.3	82.7
$10,001 to $25,000	21.5	78.5
$25,001 to $40,000	12.1	87.9
$40,001 to $55,000	20.6	79.4
$55,001 to $70,000	13.5	86.5
$70,001 to $85,000	7.7	92.3
More than $85,000	4.5	95.5
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	19.2	80.8
101-150%	6.0	94.0
151-200%	24.1	75.9
Over 200%	6.9	93.1
Employment status		
Employed	10.7	89.3
Unemployed	16.3	83.7
Homemaker	24.5	75.5
Student	8.5	91.5
Retired	4.1	95.9
Unable to work	20.3	79.7

Other Health Problems

Table 38
Illnesses or Health Problems Reported[1]

	2009	2013
	(n=1,198-1,208)	(n=719-728)
Allergies	58.2	64.0
Overweight	43.8	44.2
Arthritis	34.8	35.5
Dental problems	26.0	27.2
Anxiety	25.3	25.5
Depression	20.7	23.1
Asthma	21.8	23.0
Attention deficit or disruptive behavior disorders	-	13.7
Cancer	5.1	4.5
Stroke	4.9	6.5
Kidney/Renal Failure	3.7	2.7
Staphylococcal infection	2.7	1.3
Alcoholism	2.2	3.3
Drug abuse	1.0	0.8
TB Tuberculosis	0.6	0.9
Sexually Transmitted Disease	0.6	0.1
Other	18.4	2.6
Mental disorder	-	2.1
Thyroid problems	-	1.3
Epilepsy	-	1.6
Breathing problems	-	2.1
Internal injuries/diseases	-	3.1
Nervous system disorders	-	2.8
Blood disorders	-	1.5
Bone/joint problems	-	1.5
Vision problems	-	0.5

- Respondents were asked if they or anyone in their household has any of the illnesses or health problems in Table 38 at the time of the interview. Heart problems, blood pressure, and diabetes were removed from this table and given separate figures with the appropriate follow-up questions underneath. Follow-up or related questions are included below.
- Allergies (64.0 percent) were the most common illness or health problem reported. Allergies were followed by being overweight (44.2 percent), arthritis (35.5 percent), anxiety (27.2 percent), dental problems (27.2 percent), depression (23.0 percent), and asthma (23.0 percent). Less than 20 percent reported any of the remaining problems.

Allergies

- The increase in allergies from 58.2 in 2009 to 64.0 in 2013 is a statistically significant change. As shown in Table 39, the percentage increased as education increased and generally decreased as age increased. The incidence of allergies in the household was greater among female respondents, white respondents, households with children and varied by income.

[1] Since respondents could answer yes to multiple health problems, percentages will not add to 100 percent.

Table 39
Someone in Household has Allergies by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	37.0	63.0
High school grad or GED	65.8	34.2
College 1 to 3 years	72.0	28.0
College 4 years or more	71.4	28.6
Gender		
Female	68.5	31.5
Male	58.9	41.1
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	74.6	25.4
25 to 34	47.4	52.6
35 to 44	64.7	35.3
45 to 54	69.5	30.5
55 to 64	68.0	32.0
65 to 74	59.7	40.3
75 or older	57.9	42.1
Race/ethnicity		
White	70.2	29.8
African American	53.5	46.5
Hispanic	50.7	49.3
Other	65.0	35.0
Language of interview		
English	66.5	33.5
Spanish	30.0	70.0
Number of people in household		
1-2	57.1	42.9
3-4	70.7	29.3
5 or more	66.9	33.1
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	70.8	29.2
No	59.1	40.9
Income		
Less than $10,000	66.0	34.0
$10,001 to $25,000	51.1	48.9
$25,001 to $40,000	73.2	26.8
$40,001 to $55,000	75.0	25.0
$55,001 to $70,000	69.2	30.8
$70,001 to $85,000	76.3	23.7
More than $85,000	71.9	28.1
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	56.1	43.9
101-150%	59.5	40.5
151-200%	70.9	29.1
Over 200%	69.7	30.3

Overweight

- When asked if someone in the household was overweight, 44.2 percent of the respondents said yes. All respondents were asked to provide their own height and weight so that their Body Mass Index could be calculated.
- The Body Mass Index was calculated using the Centers for Disease Control formula which included height and weight. Also using CDC information, categories were determined. As shown in Table 40, 65.7 percent of respondents were either overweight (33.9 percent) or obese (31.8 percent). About one-third (31.8 percent) were of normal weight. The CDC would classify 31.8 percent of this sample as "at risk." This compares to 2010 BRFSS estimates of 31.8 percent at risk in Texas and 28.9 percent at risk in the U.S.

Table 40
Body Mass Index of Respondents

	2009 (n=1,187)	2013 (n=700)
Underweight	2.2	2.5
Normal	30.0	31.8
Overweight	37.1	33.9
Obese	30.7	31.8

- Respondents with less education, living as a member of an unmarried couple, completing the interview in Spanish, unable to work or living in the 76705 or 76706 zip code areas demonstrated the highest incidence of obesity (see Table 41). Differences also existed by gender, number of people in the household, children in the household, and income.

Table 41
Body Mass Index of Respondents by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding			
	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese
Education				
Less than high school grad	3.5	19.3	36.8	40.4
High school grad or GED	4.0	36.0	35.5	24.5
College 1 to 3 years	0.8	30.2	32.6	36.4
College 4 years or more	1.6	40.0	31.2	27.2
Marital status				
Married	0.6	26.3	36.6	36.6
Divorced/Separated	0.9	21.8	38.2	39.1
Widowed	2.0	34.7	42.9	20.4
Never been married	6.7	47.7	26.4	19.2
A member of an unmarried couple	0.0	20.8	20.8	58.3
Gender				
Female	3.3	35.2	27.6	33.9
Male	1.5	28.1	40.7	29.6

	Percentage Responding			
	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese
Age of respondent				
18 to 24	7.2	58.0	23.2	11.6
25 to 34	3.7	27.8	34.3	34.3
35 to 44	0.9	22.8	33.3	43.0
45 to 54	0.0	22.7	39.5	37.8
55 to 64	1.0	20.4	31.6	46.9
65 to 74	0.0	27.4	43.5	29.0
75 or older	0.0	37.3	44.1	18.6
Language of interview				
English	2.6	32.6	34.0	30.8
Spanish	0.0	17.1	31.4	51.4
Number of people in household				
1-2	1.1	28.2	37.4	33.3
3-4	2.7	30.3	37.1	29.9
5 or more	4.5	40.8	23.6	31.2
Children under 18 in household				
Yes	3.9	37.0	24.3	34.9
No	1.4	28.4	40.4	29.8
Income				
Less than $10,000	2.0	38.0	24.0	36.0
$10,001 to $25,000	0.0	27.2	35.9	37.0
$25,001 to $40,000	4.0	28.3	28.3	39.4
$40,001 to $55,000	6.6	26.2	31.1	36.1
$55,001 to $70,000	0.0	30.2	34.0	35.8
$70,001 to $85,000	0.0	22.5	42.5	35.0
More than $85,000	0.0	37.1	42.7	20.2
Relation to poverty-level income				
100% or less	0.6	33.5	29.7	36.1
101-150%	2.5	35.4	27.8	34.2
151-200%	8.5	34.1	28.0	29.3
Over 200%	1.9	33.1	35.0	30.0
Employment status				
Employed	1.4	33.7	32.3	32.6
Unemployed	6.3	25.0	33.3	35.4
Homemaker	17.5	27.5	25.0	30.0
Student	2.8	50.7	32.4	14.1
Retired	0.0	26.1	43.7	30.3
Unable to work	1.6	17.7	32.3	48.4
County area				
West county	1.7	36.7	38.3	23.3
76708	0.0	23.9	43.7	32.4
76705	2.8	30.2	22.1	41.9
East county	0.0	21.1	49.1	29.8
76706	0.0	32.9	26.6	40.5
South central	1.3	44.7	35.5	18.4
Central	3.5	34.9	33.7	27.9
North central	8.3	29.8	27.4	34.5
76710	0.0	32.5	37.7	29.9

- When asked how much they would like to weigh, 25.5 percent wanted to weigh the same as their current weight. The average amount the balance of the respondents wanted to weigh was 26.8 pounds less than their current weight. When comparing BMI to weight

loss or gain goals, goals generally coincided with the BMI weight classification (see Table 42). One notable finding in this table is that 25.9 percent of the overweight people want to keep their current weight.

Table 42
Body Mass Index Classification by Weight Goals

	Percentage Responding		
	Want to lose weight	Want to stay the same	Want to gain weight
Underweight	0.0	41.2	58.8
Normal	34.6	42.9	22.6
Overweight	70.3	25.9	3.9
Obese	94.2	5.4	0.4

- The Body Mass Index was calculated for respondent's youngest child between the ages of 5 to 12 using the CDC formula which included their height and weight. The Body Mass Index for children was calculated using an Excel workbook downloaded from the Center from Disease Control Web site. It was designed for use by schools. Respondents provided the child's height, weight, age and birthday. The calculator also required the child's gender.
- Since the SRC questionnaire did not include questions about the child's gender, the calculator was first applied to the responses assuming all were male and then a second time assuming all were female. These approaches result in a slight change in percentiles which could be considered the upper and lower values of a range.
- As shown in Table 43, between 24.4 percent and 25.6 percent of the children between the ages of 5 and 12 are at risk for obesity.

Table 43
Body Mass Index for Respondent's 5 to 12-Year-Old Child
(n=95)

Percentile	Percentage	
	Assuming all male	Assuming all female
Underweight (<5%)	7.7	5.9
Normal (5-85%)	42.7	52.2
Overweight (85-95%)	25.2	16.4
Obese (≥95%)	24.4	25.6

<u>Dental problems</u>

- When respondents were asked if, in the past 12 months, they had gotten a dental exam or teeth cleaning, 50.9 percent of respondents answered "Yes." This is statistically significantly lower than the 56.0 percent who had received a dental exam in 2009.
- The percentage of respondents who reported having a dental exam or their teeth cleaned in the past 12 months was greater among those with health insurance, married respondents, and respondents of "other" race/ethnicity and respondents completing the interview in English (see Table 44). The percentage increased as education and household income increased and varied by employment status.

Table 44
Had Dental Exam or Teeth Cleaning Done in Past 12 Months
by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Have any type of health insurance		
Yes	58.3	41.7
No	26.9	73.1
Education		
Less than high school grad	24.4	75.6
High school grad or GED	48.3	51.7
College 1 to 3 years	54.2	45.8
College 4 years or more	75.4	24.6
Marital status		
Married	58.5	41.5
Divorced/Separated	32.4	67.6
Widowed	47.9	52.1
Never been married	52.5	47.5
A member of an unmarried couple	23.1	76.9
Race/ethnicity		
White	54.9	45.1
African American	38.6	61.4
Hispanic	44.9	55.1
Other	63.2	36.8
Language of interview		
English	52.3	47.7
Spanish	32.0	68.0
Income		
Less than $10,000	42.3	57.7
$10,001 to $25,000	41.9	58.1
$25,001 to $40,000	47.5	52.5
$40,001 to $55,000	50.8	49.2
$55,001 to $70,000	67.9	32.1
$70,001 to $85,000	56.4	43.6
More than $85,000	74.2	25.8
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	37.6	62.4
101-150%	38.1	61.9
151-200%	47.0	53.0
Over 200%	60.0	40.0
Employment status		
Employed	52.7	47.3
Unemployed	33.3	66.7
Homemaker	55.1	44.9
Student	60.0	40.0
Retired	56.6	43.4
Unable to work	31.3	68.8
Zip Code		
West county	49.2	50.8
76708	44.0	56.0
76705	40.7	59.3
East county	44.8	55.2
76706	56.0	44.0
South central	75.3	24.7
Central	69.3	30.7
North Central	34.5	65.5
76710	47.4	52.6

Asthma

- The percentage of respondents reporting someone in their household with asthma increased as the number of people in the household increased (see Table 45). A greater incidence was observed among respondents participating in an English interview, households with children, 100% of poverty rate, and respondents who are homemakers.

Table 45
Someone in the Household has Asthma by Selected Demographics

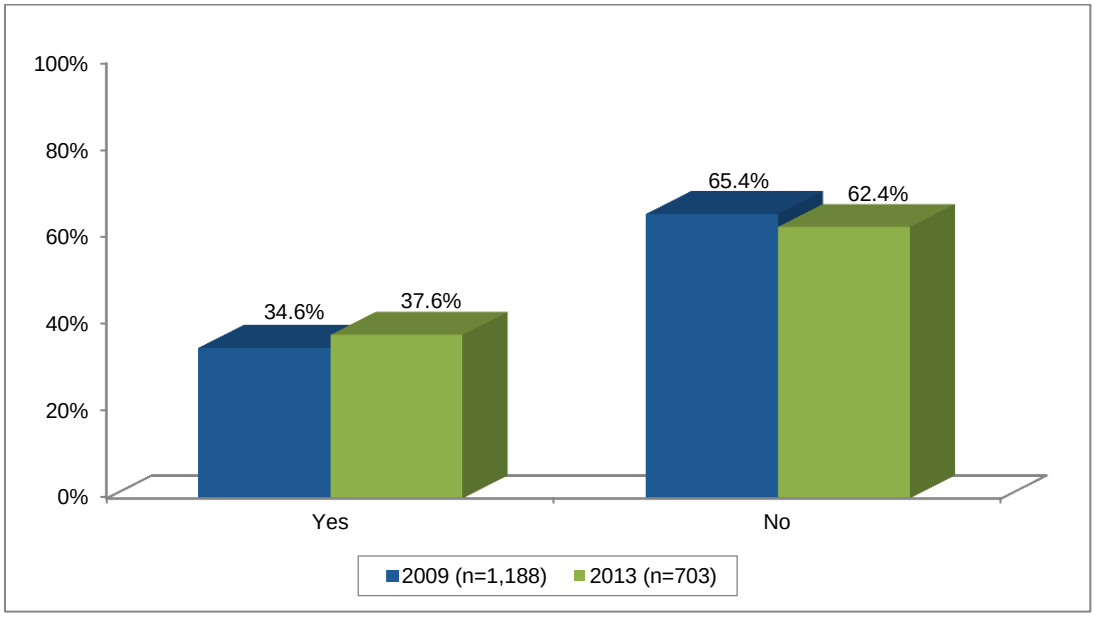
	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	23.5	76.5
High school grad or GED	33.0	67.0
College 1 to 3 years	14.5	85.5
College 4 years or more	25.0	75.0
Language of interview		
English	24.4	75.6
Spanish	6.0	94.0
Number of people in household		
1-2	17.8	82.2
3-4	25.6	74.4
5 or more	28.2	71.8
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	28.5	71.5
No	19.1	80.9
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	29.8	70.2
101-150%	23.8	76.2
151-200%	27.7	72.3
Over 200%	18.4	81.6
Employment status		
Employed	21.0	79.0
Unemployed	27.5	72.5
Homemaker	36.7	63.3
Student	23.6	76.4
Retired	14.8	85.2
Unable to work	35.9	64.1

Stroke

- Nine respondents, or 19.2 percent of respondents reporting stroke, indicated that the stroke victim had been hospitalized within the past 12 months for stroke.

HIV and STD

Figure 24
Ever Been Tested for HIV



- Respondents were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV, except as part of blood donations. Thirty-eight percent indicated they had been tested for HIV (see Figure 24).
- As shown in Table 46, the percentage of respondents who had ever been tested for HIV was higher among divorced and separated respondents, respondents age 35 to 44, African American respondents, unemployed respondents and respondents unable to work, respondents with children under 18 living in the household, and respondents with less than a high school degree. The percentage was also greater among households with more people.

Table 46
Ever Been Tested for HIV
by Selected Demographics

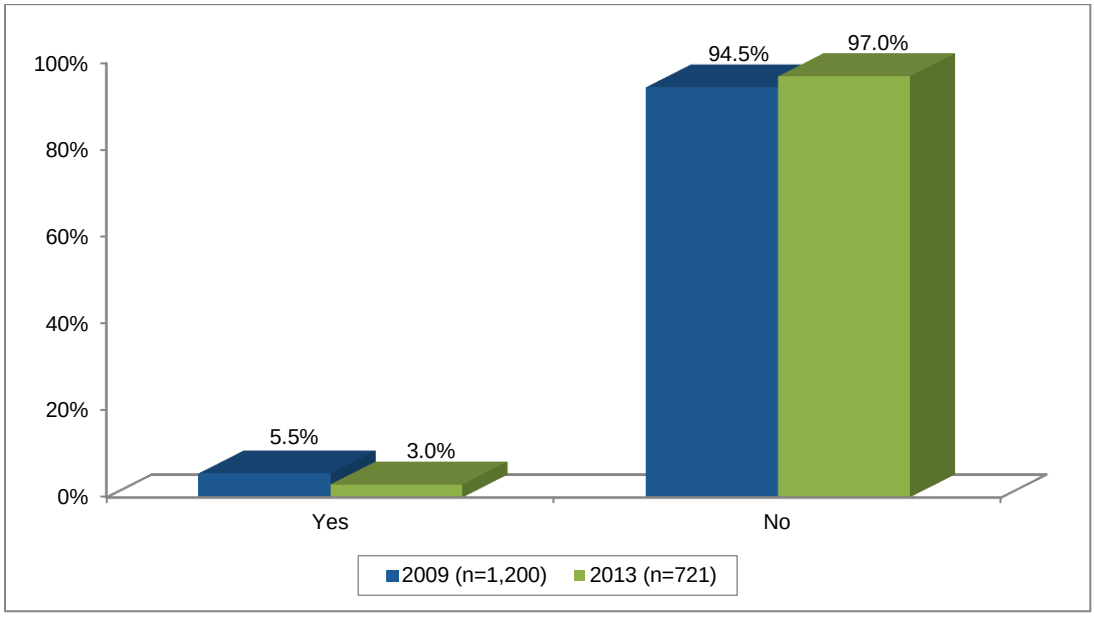
	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	49.2	50.8
High school grad or GED	23.9	76.1
College 1 to 3 years	44.5	55.5
College 4 years or more	33.9	66.1
Marital status		
Married	30.8	69.2
Divorced/Separated	64.8	35.2
Widowed	17.8	82.2
Never been married	34.7	65.3
A member of an unmarried couple	61.5	38.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	26.1	73.9
25 to 34	48.3	51.7
35 to 44	59.3	40.7
45 to 54	44.9	55.1
55 to 64	35.1	64.9
65 to 74	18.2	81.8
75 or older	7.3	92.7
Race/ethnicity		
White	35.6	64.4
African American	53.6	46.4
Hispanic	31.8	68.2
Other	42.1	57.9
Number of people in household		
1-2	27.7	72.3
3-4	44.9	55.1
5 or more	41.0	59.0
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	43.9	56.1
No	32.8	67.2
Employment status		
Employed	37.4	62.6
Unemployed	58.8	41.2
Homemaker	54.3	45.7
Student	31.0	69.0
Retired	12.4	87.6
Unable to work	59.7	40.3

Table 47
Facility Where Last Tested for HIV

	2009 (n=396)	2013 (n=254)
Hospital, emergency room, outpatient clinic	17.5	35.5
Family planning clinic	7.8	14.0
Community health center	2.0	11.3
In jail or prison	2.7	6.4
Military induction or military induction site	3.4	6.3
Other public clinic	3.7	5.7
Prenatal clinic, obstetrician's office	1.0	5.1
Private doctor or HMO	28.3	5.0
Clinic run by employer	6.0	2.3
Health department	15.0	1.6
Drug treatment facility	0.4	1.3
Tuberculosis clinic	0.0	1.3
At home, home visit by nurse or health worker	0.4	0.8
STD clinic	0.2	0.5
Insurance company clinic	1.7	0.1
Blood bank	3.9	-
VA	1.8	-
Gave specific city	1.7	-
AIDS clinic, counseling, testing site	1.0	-
College campus	0.4	-
Paramedic training	0.8	-
At home using self-testing kit	0.2	-
Other	-	2.9

- Respondents who had been tested for HIV were asked where they had their last blood test. A hospital, emergency room, or outpatient clinic was the most common response (see Table 47). This response was followed by family planning clinic (14.0 percent) and community health center (11.3 percent).
- Ninety-two percent of those who had been tested had received the results of their last test.
- Thirty-nine percent of those who had been tested received counseling or talked with a health care professional about the results of their test.
- Six respondents had tested positive for having HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

Figure 25
Been Treated for STD or Venereal Disease in the Past Year



- As shown in Figure 25, 3.0 percent of the respondents had been treated for an STD or venereal disease in the past year.

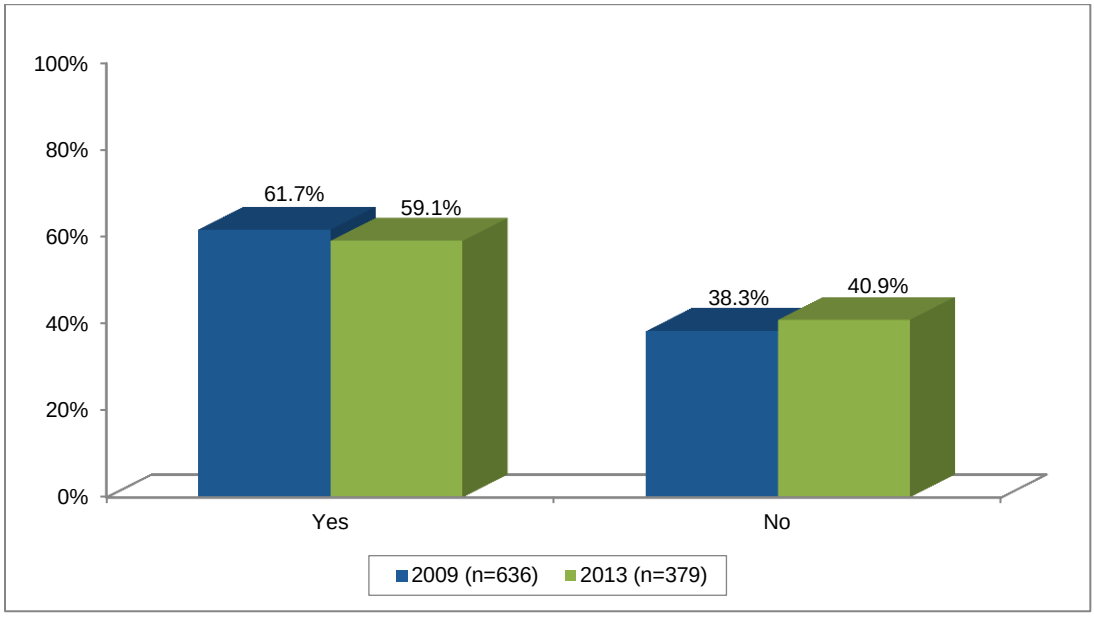
Women's Health

Table 48
Source of Female Health Services

	2009 (n=601)	2013 (n=367)
A private gynecologist	34.7	30.8
A general or family physician	27.2	34.1
Family Practice Center, Family Health Center or Heart of Texas Community Health Center	13.3	14.5
A community clinic	7.7	5.8
Family planning clinic	7.3	7.0
A health department clinic	4.9	5.7
Some other kind of place	4.9	2.1

- Female respondents were asked for their usual source for services for female health concerns, such as family planning, annual exams, breast exams, tests for sexually transmitted diseases, etc. As shown in Table 48, nearly two-thirds of the female respondents reported getting services from a general/family physician (34.1 percent) or a private gynecologist (30.8 percent).

Figure 26
Ever Had a Mammogram



- Female respondents were asked if they had ever had a mammogram, an x-ray of each breast, to look for breast cancer. Over half of the respondents indicated they had gotten a mammogram (see Figure 26).
- Ninety-one percent of the female respondents over 40 have had a mammogram.
- Eighty-eight percent of the female respondents over the age of 35 who had health insurance had received a mammogram compared to 65.7 percent of female respondents over the age of 35 who did not have health insurance.
- As shown in Table 49, responses to the mammogram question varied by several demographic groups. A mammogram was most likely to be received by widowed women and least by never been married women. Age was a driving factor where about 12 percent of the women under 35 had received a mammogram and percentages continued to increase as age increased. Hispanic women were the least likely to have received a mammogram as well as women who completed the interview in Spanish.

Table 49
Ever had a Mammogram by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Married	67.0	33.0
Divorced/Separated	73.7	26.3
Widowed	92.1	7.9
Never been married	25.5	74.5
A member of an unmarried couple	40.0	60.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	12.0	88.0
25 to 34	12.1	87.9
35 to 44	57.6	42.4
45 to 54	87.5	12.5
55 to 64	96.2	3.8
65 to 74	93.9	6.1
75 or older	94.6	5.4
Race/ethnicity		
White	64.7	35.3
African American	57.4	42.6
Hispanic	37.3	62.7
Other	100.0	0.0
Language of interview		
English	61.0	39.0
Spanish	32.0	68.0
Number of people in household		
1-2	82.7	17.3
3-4	50.7	49.3
5 or more	35.8	64.2
Children under 18 in household		
Yes	38.9	61.1
No	77.4	22.6
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	46.5	53.5
101-150%	42.6	57.4
151-200%	63.4	36.6
Over 200%	67.1	32.9
Employment status		
Employed	57.7	42.3
Unemployed	56.0	44.0
Homemaker	42.2	57.8
Student	0.0	100.0
Retired	95.7	4.3
Unable to work	75.0	25.0

- When asked how long has it had been since their last mammogram, 54.1 percent answered “0 to 12 months ago” (see Table 50). Based on these results, there has been a statistically significant shift away from a mammogram in the past 12 months. Very similar results are reflected when the mammogram question is limited to women age 35 and older.

Table 50
Time Since Last Mammogram

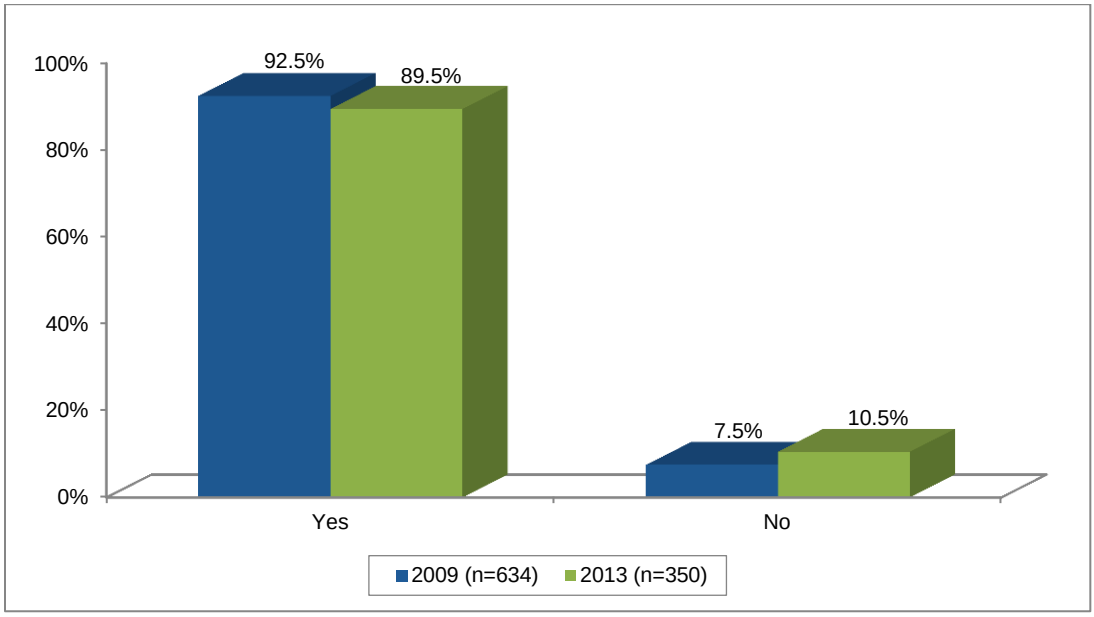
	2009 (n=388)	2013 (n=221)
0 to 12 months ago	66.1	54.1
1 to 2 years ago	16.4	22.1
2 to 3 years ago	6.5	12.0
3 to 5 years ago	3.0	4.8
5 or more years ago	8.1	6.9

- When asked if the results were normal, 96.9 percent of those respondents answered “Yes.”
- As shown in Table 51, 38.0 percent of all female respondents indicated they performed a breast self-examination once per month (or more frequently). Twenty-eight percent stated that they did not know how to do the exam (3.8 percent) or that they never perform the exam (24.1 percent). This change to less-frequent self-examination between 2009 and 2013 is statistically significant.
- When limiting the analysis to women age 35 or older, the percentage of “once per month” is actually slightly higher in 2013 (45.9 percent in 2013 compared to 43.6 percent in 2009). If combining “once per month” and “9 to 11 times a year” the greater frequency of self-examination shifts to 2009. The percentage of “never” is also higher in 2013 (22.3 percent compared to 18.2 percent in 2009) for women age 35 and older.

Table 51
Number of Times Performing a Breast Self-Examination

	All Women		Women 35 and older	
	2009 (n=630)	2013 (n=376)	2009 (n=630)	2013 (n=376)
Once per month	41.6	38.0	43.6	45.9
9 to 11 times per year	11.3	4.7	13.1	4.1
5 to 8 times per year	6.2	5.0	7.4	7.9
1 to 4 times per year	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.1
Yearly	3.5	8.9	2.2	6.2
Less than yearly	4.0	4.8	3.9	4.1
Never	21.1	24.1	18.2	22.3
Don’t know how to perform the exam	1.3	3.8	1.2	0.4

Figure 27
Ever Had a Pap Smear



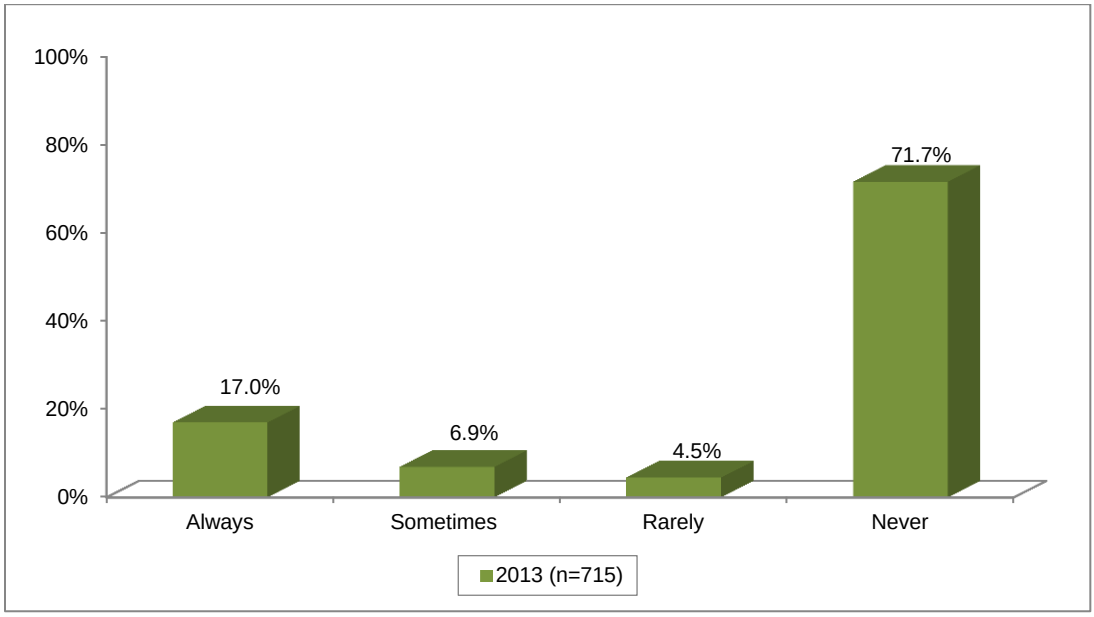
- Female respondents were asked if they had ever had a Pap smear. As shown in Figure 27, 89.5 percent of female respondents had gotten a Pap smear.
- Respondents who had ever had a Pap smear were asked how long has it had been since their last Pap smear. As shown in Table 52, 69.1 percent had gotten a Pap smear within the past 2 years. The results between 2009 and 2013 represent a statistically significant shift away from recent pap smears.

Table 52
Time Since Last Pap Smear

	2009 (n=568)	2013 (n=221)
0 to 12 months ago	59.6	48.6
1 to 2 years ago	15.8	20.5
2 to 3 years ago	8.5	8.7
3 to 5 years ago	5.0	6.4
5 or more years ago	11.1	15.7

- When asked if the results were normal, 95.7 percent answered “Yes.”

Figure 28
Frequency of Birth Control Use

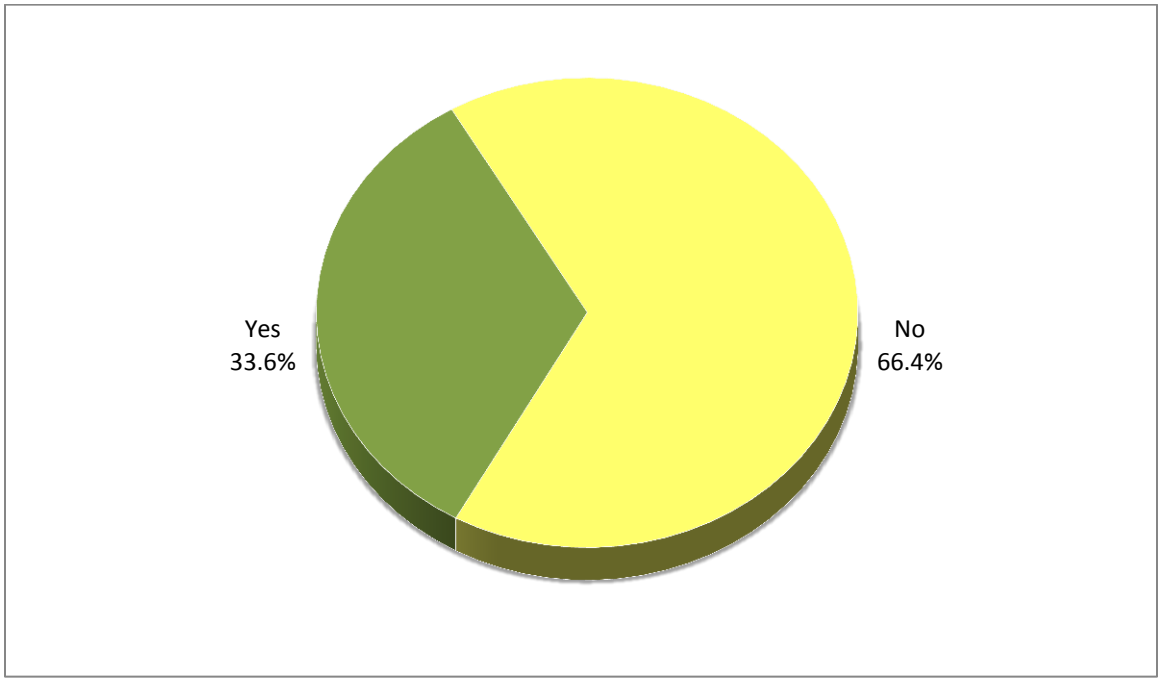


- Respondents were asked if they used any form of birth control (see Figure 28). Seventy-two percent said that they never use birth control and 17.0 percent said they always use birth control.
- As shown in Table 53, usage varied by several demographics. Some notable findings are 60.0 percent of never married respondents report never using birth control. As might be expected, the percentage reporting “never” increased as age increased. Respondents age 25 to 34 were the age group most likely to report they always used it. Hispanic respondents and respondents completing the Spanish interview were most likely to report more frequent use. There were also differences by education level, poverty level, employment status and zip code area.

Table 53
Frequency of Birth Control Use by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding			
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Education				
Less than high school grad	15.6	14.8	4.7	64.8
High school grad or GED	13.7	3.4	4.4	78.4
College 1 to 3 years	18.7	6.2	4.7	70.4
College 4 years or more	20.3	5.7	3.3	70.7
Marital status				
Married	17.6	6.9	2.7	72.8
Divorced/Separated	11.2	0.9	7.5	80.4
Widowed	6.4	4.3	2.1	87.2
Never been married	21.8	10.7	7.1	60.4
A member of an unmarried couple	22.2	7.4	0.0	70.4
Age of respondent				
18 to 24	20.4	9.2	8.5	62.0
25 to 34	39.8	16.1	0.8	43.2
35 to 44	12.5	7.1	8.0	72.3
45 to 54	17.3	3.9	2.4	76.4
55 to 64	6.3	2.1	3.2	88.4
65 to 74	3.4	0.0	0.0	96.6
75 or older	1.8	1.8	3.6	92.9
Race/ethnicity				
White	15.6	4.5	4.8	75.1
African American	13.4	8.2	9.3	69.1
Hispanic	23.5	13.2	0.7	62.5
Other	21.1	5.3	0.0	73.7
Language of interview				
English	15.6	5.4	4.8	74.1
Spanish	34.7	26.5	0.0	38.8
Relation to poverty-level income				
100% or less	16.1	11.9	1.2	70.8
101-150%	18.3	3.7	2.4	75.6
151-200%	24.4	3.7	0.0	72.0
Over 200%	14.8	6.0	6.9	72.2
Employment status				
Employed	21.4	6.8	3.3	68.5
Unemployed	15.7	2.0	17.6	64.7
Homemaker	27.1	20.8	.0	52.1
Student	19.7	7.0	9.9	63.4
Retired	2.5	3.4	2.5	91.5
Unable to work	9.8	6.6	3.3	80.3
Zip code area				
West county	8.1	4.8	11.3	75.8
76708	24.0	10.7	0.0	65.3
76705	9.9	7.7	3.3	79.1
East county	14.0	3.5	7.0	75.4
76705	11.9	9.5	1.2	77.4
South central	15.6	6.5	16.9	61.0
Central	22.7	5.7	0.0	71.6
North central	24.1	8.4	0.0	67.5
76710	21.1	5.3	3.9	69.7

Figure 29
Have a Current Method of Birth Control
(n=711)



- Respondents were asked, “do you have a current method of birth control?” As shown in Figure 29, 33.6 percent said, “yes.”
- When asked the current form, respondents indicated several different approaches (see Table 54. The most common approach was condoms used by 30.7 percent of the respondents with a current approach. Hysterectomies, vasectomies, and tube ties were used by 27.4 percent of the respondents with a current approach.

Table 54
Current Method of Birth Control[1]
(n=239)

	Percentage Responding
Condoms	30.7
Hysterectomy/Vasectomy/Tubes tied	27.4
Birth control pills	17.8
IUD	7.9
Not sexually active	2.8
Shot	2.7
Birth control implant	1.8
Vaginal ring	0.8
Don't know/not sure	0.7
Birth control patch	0.5
Refused to answer	0.3
Other	15.8

[1] Respondents could give more than one answer so percentages will add to more than 100 percent.

- The condom birth control method was compared among all those who have a current method of birth control. As shown in Table 55 condoms were more likely to be selected as a method for respondents with less education, who had never been married, male, age 18 to 24, and of African American, Hispanic or other race/ethnicity.

Table 55
Use of Condoms as Preferred Birth Control Method by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school grad	54.3	45.7
High school grad or GED	30.8	69.2
College 1 to 3 years	27.9	72.1
College 4 years or more	19.0	81.0
Marital status		
Married	23.0	77.0
Divorced/Separated	20.7	79.3
Widowed	0.0	100.0
Never been married	50.0	50.0
A member of an unmarried couple	16.7	83.3
Gender		
Female	12.9	87.1
Male	47.5	52.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 24	62.5	37.5
25 to 34	27.9	72.1
35 to 44	21.3	78.7
45 to 54	16.4	83.6
55 to 64	29.4	70.6
65 to 74	12.5	87.5
75 or older	33.3	66.7
Race/ethnicity		
White	22.4	77.6
African American	51.4	48.6
Hispanic	39.5	60.5
Other	75.0	25.0
Language of interview		
English	27.6	72.4
Spanish	66.7	33.3
Relation to poverty-level income		
100% or less	30.4	69.6
101-150%	60.0	40.0
151-200%	35.7	64.3
Over 200%	20.2	79.8
Employment status		
Employed	30.8	69.2
Unemployed	45.5	54.5
Homemaker	8.7	91.3
Student	50.0	50.0
Retired	15.4	84.6
Unable to work	42.9	57.1

	Percentage Responding	
	Yes	No
Zip code area West county	20.0	80.0
76708	25.0	75.0
76705	39.3	60.7
East county	54.2	45.8
76706	34.8	65.2
South central	4.5	95.5
Central	23.5	76.5
North central	48.5	51.5
76710	29.6	70.4

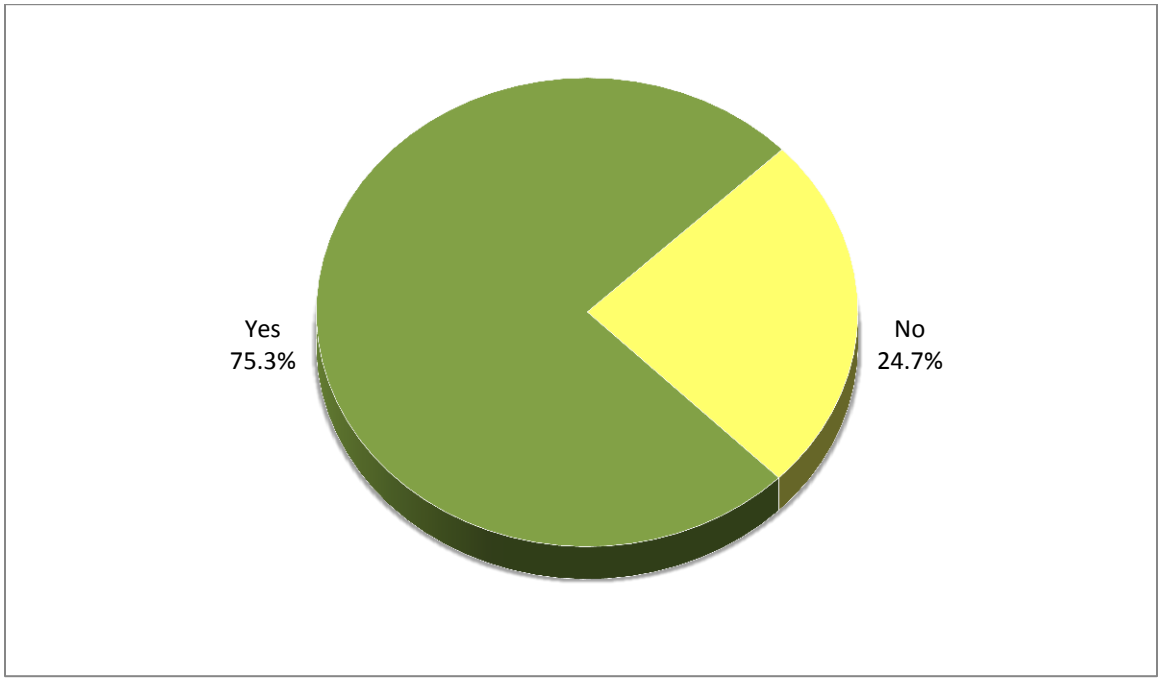
- Respondents who do not use birth control were asked why. As shown in Table 56, the most common reason was that they were not sexually active. Here another 16.7 percent stated because they had a hysterectomy, vasectomy or their tubes tied. Other reasons were stated as well.

Table 56
Why Respondent does not use Birth Control[1]
(n=472)

	Percentage Responding
Not sexually active	27.5
Hysterectomy/vasectomy/tubes tied	16.7
Do not want to	13.3
Too old to worry about it	11.8
No need	10.1
Don't know/Not sure	5.9
Trying to get pregnant	3.7
Can't get pregnant or have kids	3.3
Menopause or health related issue	2.8
Refused to answer	2.5
I am a male	1.8
Currently pregnant	1.2
Married	1.1
Widow(er)	1.1
Religious beliefs	0.8
Cannot afford method	0.6
Preferred method not available	0.1
Other reasons	1.7

[1] Respondents could give more than one answer so percentages will add to more than 100 percent.

Figure 30
Female Respondent Ever had Children



- All female respondents were asked if they had ever had any children in their lifetime. As shown in Figure 30, 75.3 percent reported that they had children in their lifetime. When asked their age when their first child was born the average answer was 21.4. Thirty-five percent of the women were between the ages of 21 and 25 when they had their first child (see Table 57).

Table 57
Female Respondent Age at the Birth of First Child

	Percentage Responding
15 or younger	5.3
16 or 17	12.5
18 to 20	30.8
21 to 25	34.6
26 to 30	13.2
31 to 35	2.4
Over 35	1.3

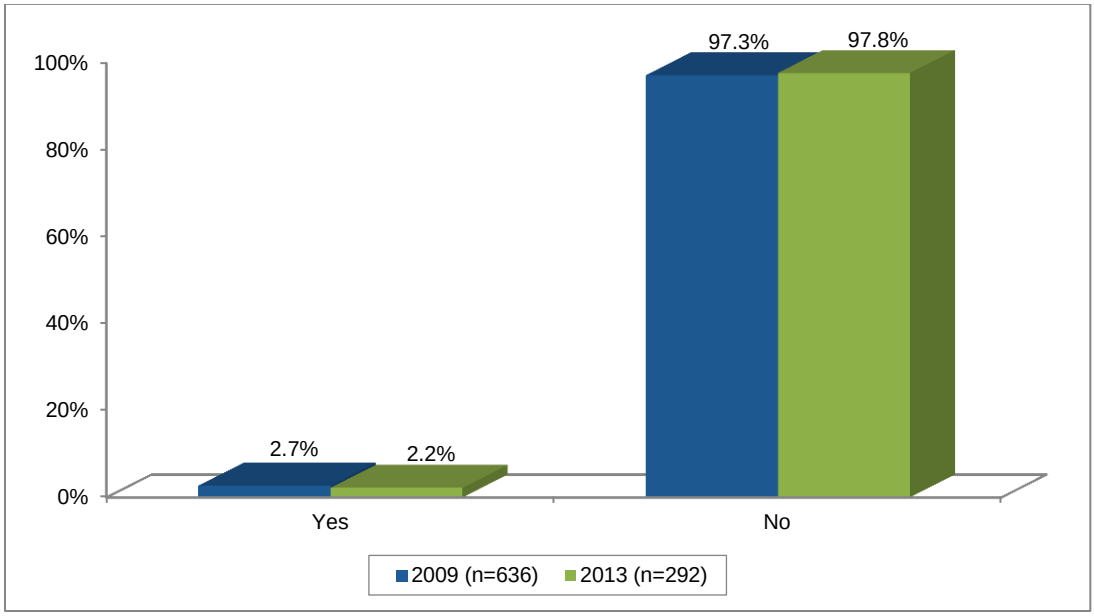
- Respondents who had children currently under the age of 12 (n=202) were asked who cared for the children during the day. Sixty-four percent said a parent in the home and 15.8 percent said a relative in the child's home or relative's home. Other commonly used forms were: center based care (12.5 percent), an unrelated person in his/her home (2.3 percent), unrelated person in the respondent's home (1.5 percent), after school program (2.1 percent) or other (1.9 percent).

- The average age of the female respondents as the birth of their first child was examined by several demographic variables (see Table 58). As education and income levels increased, the average age of the respondent when she had her first child increased. Ages also varied by marital status, race/ethnicity and zip code area.

Table 58
Average Age of Female Respondent at the Birth of First Child
By Selected Demographics

	Average Age
All female respondents	21.4
Education	
Less than high school grad	18.9
High school grad or GED	20.5
College 1 to 3 years	20.9
College 4 years or more	24.8
Marital status	
Married	22.1
Divorced/Separated	20.1
Widowed	20.5
Never been married	19.5
A member of an unmarried couple	22.4
Race/ethnicity	
White	22.2
African American	19.5
Hispanic	19.9
Other	22.3
Income	
Less than $10,000	19.6
$10,001 to $25,000	19.9
$25,001 to $40,000	22.2
$40,001 to $55,000	21.8
$55,001 to $70,000	21.6
$70,001 to $85,000	24.5
More than $85,000	22.9
Relation to poverty-level income	
100% or less	19.3
101-150%	22.6
151-200%	21.3
Over 200%	22.6
County area	
West county	21.1
76708	21.4
76705	20.4
East county	23.2
76706	20.6
South central	22.4
Central	23.4
North central	19.3
76710	22.2

Figure 31
Current Pregnancy



- Female respondents were asked if they were currently pregnant. Two percent answered "Yes" (see Figure 31).
- When asked if anyone in their household had been pregnant in the past year, 7.6 percent answered "Yes."
- As shown in Table 59, the respondent was the woman in the household who was pregnant for 40.7 percent of the responses followed by spouse (14.2 percent).

Table 59
Relationship to Pregnant Woman in Household

	2009 (n=88)	2013 (n=)
Self	30.5	40.7
Spouse	22.3	14.2
Cousin	-	7.6
Other family member	47.3	37.5

- Most of the women who were currently pregnant were between the ages of 18 to 24 (see Table 60).

Table 60
Age of Pregnant Woman in Household

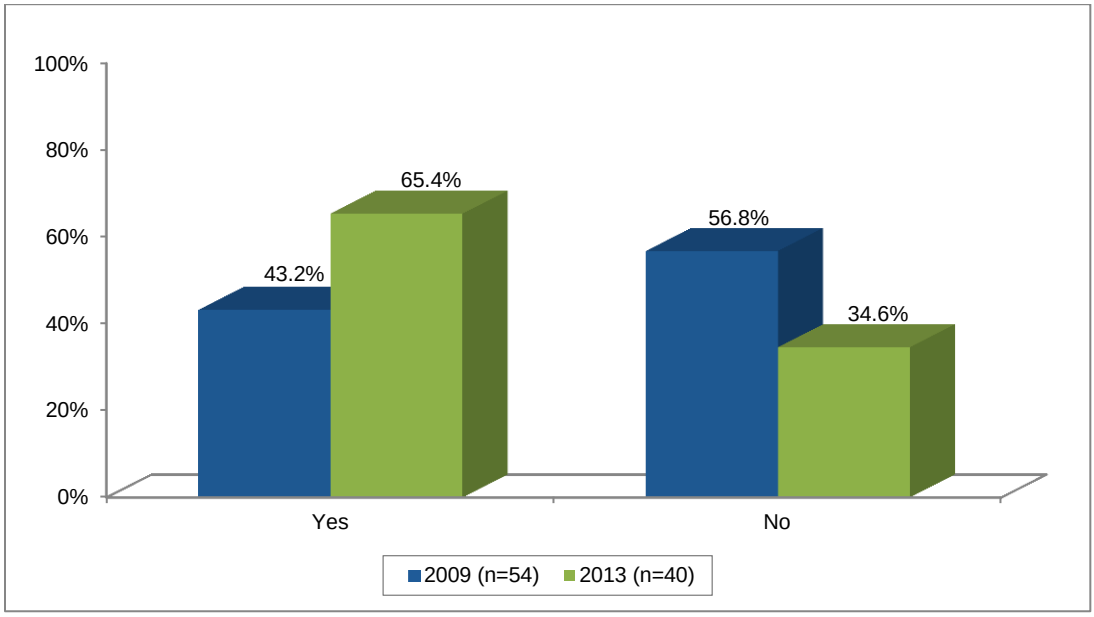
Survey Year	2009 (n=88)	2013 (n=55)
Under 18	1.8	0.0
18 to 24	34.4	52.3
25 to 34	55.8	30.4
35 or older	7.9	17.2

- When asked if this pregnancy resulted in a live birth, 94.5 percent said “Yes”, 0.0 percent said “No”, and 5.5 percent reported the woman was still pregnant.

- When asked if the baby was born three weeks before its due date, 6 of the 40 respondents who reported a birth in the household in the last 12 months said, “yes” (13.8 percent).

- When asked if they were trying to become pregnant conceiving their last child, 16 of the 24 female respondents (67.8 percent) who were answering for their own pregnancy stated “no.” Eight of the 24 (32.2 percent) were trying to become pregnant when they conceived the child.

Figure 32
Breast-Feeding the Baby

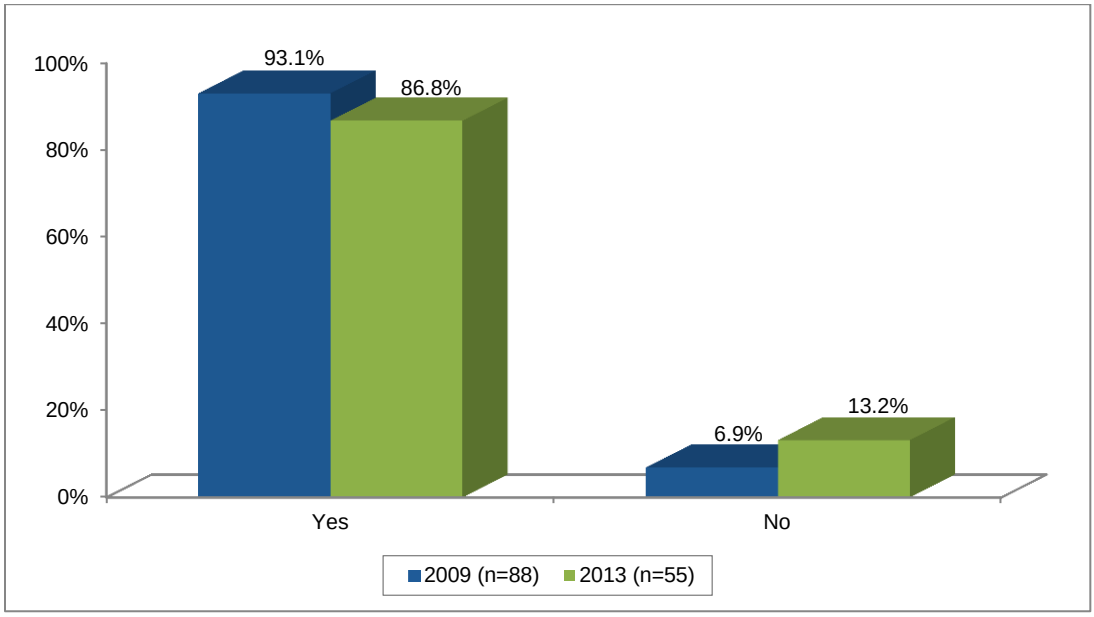


- Respondents with someone in the household who had a baby or was currently pregnant were asked if the woman breast-fed the baby or was planning to do that. Sixty-five percent of the 40 respondents answered "yes" (see Figure 32). This increase over 43.2 percent in 2009 is statistically significant.
- When those respondents were asked how long the woman breast-fed or if she was still breast-feeding, how long she planned to breast-feed, 8 respondents answered "Less than one month" (see Table 61).

Table 61
Time Spent Breast-Feeding

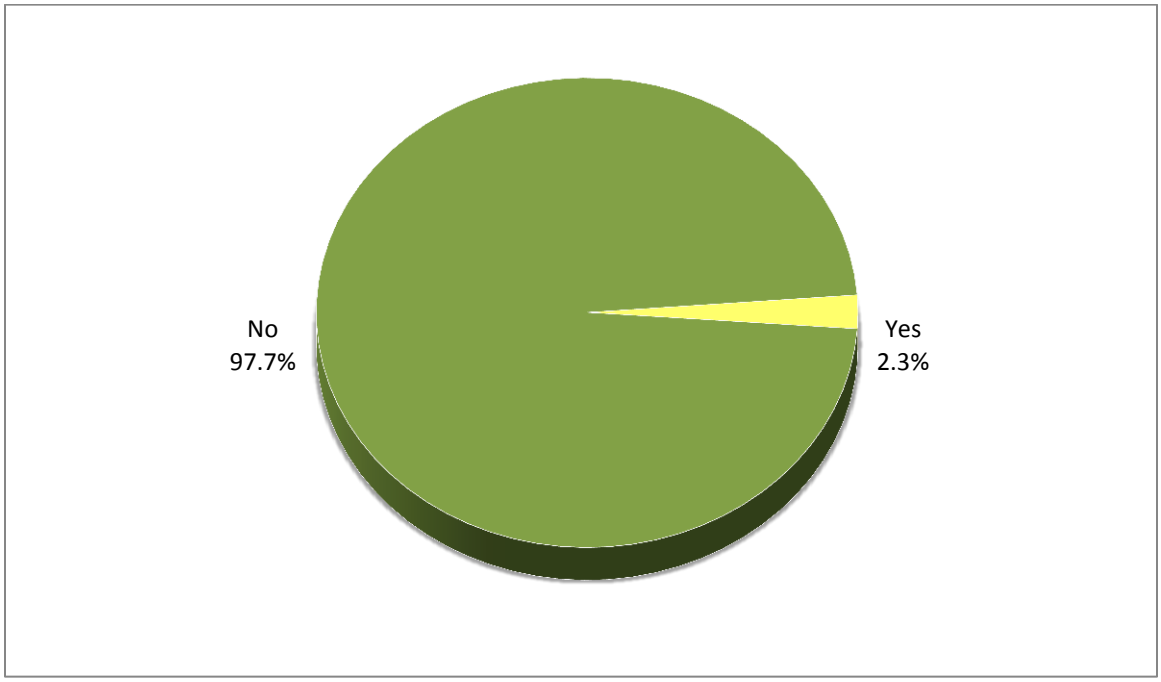
	2009 (n=23)	2013 (n=26)
Less than one month	0	8
One to two months	2	3
Three to four months	8	7
Five to six months	1	2
Six to nine months	1	4
Nine months or longer	11	2
Total	23	26

Figure 33
Pregnant Woman Received Prenatal Care



- Female respondents were asked if the pregnant woman received prenatal care. Eighty-seven percent reported the woman did receive prenatal care (see Figure 33).
- Sixteen of 39 respondents (41.0 percent) started receiving prenatal care in the first month and 15 of 39 (38.5 percent) started in the first or second month. Five respondents stated that they began receiving care three to four months into the pregnancy and 3 stated they began receiving care five to six months into their pregnancy.
- Two respondents reported transportation problems as being barriers to receiving care. One respondent reported that she had an abortion.

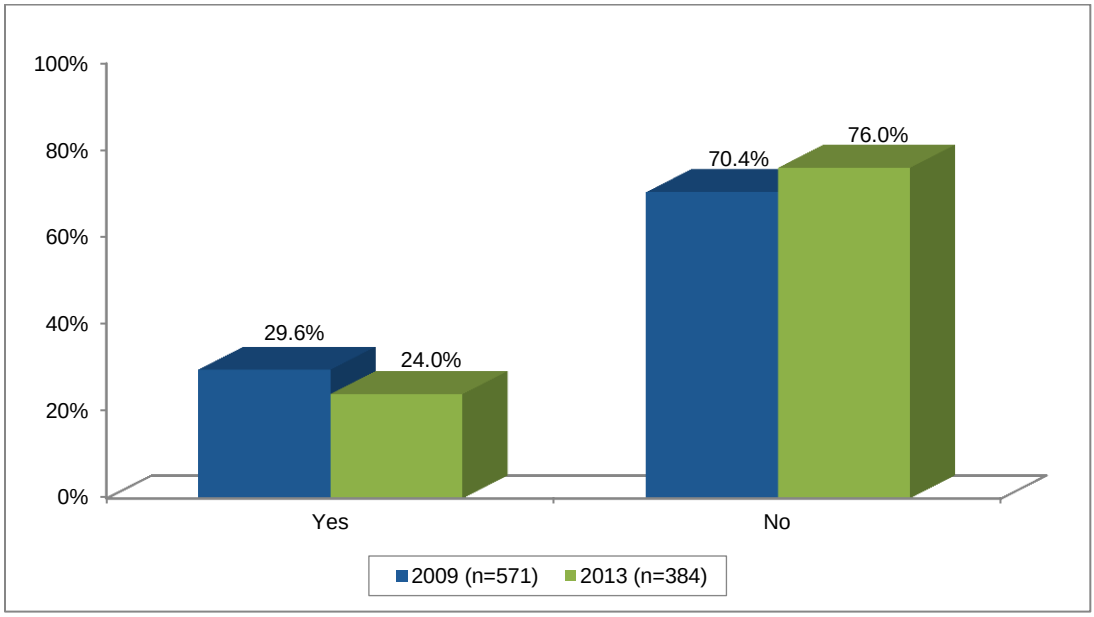
Figure 34
Household Member had a Baby Weighing Less than 5 ½ Pounds at Birth in the Past 5 Years
(n=724)



- Respondents were asked if any household member had a baby in the past five years that weighed less than 5 ½ pounds at birth. As shown in Figure 34, 2.3 percent of the respondents said, “yes.”

Men's Health

Figure 35
Had Prostate Exam in Past 12 Months



- Male respondents were asked if they had gotten a prostate exam in the past 12 months (may include a manual/digital prostate exam or a Prostate Surface Antigen—or PSA—test, which is a blood test for prostate cancer). Twenty-four percent answered "Yes" (see Figure 35).
- Ninety-six percent of those tested reported the results were normal.

Physical Activity

Table 62
Weekly Physical Activity

Activities	Survey Year	Percentage responding by number of days/week						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moderate (n=972)	2009	2.7	8.7	21.7	14.9	17	6.1	28.9
Moderate (n=566)	2013	1.9	10.9	19.9	13.0	14.8	8.2	31.3
Vigorous (n=616)	2009	11.1	23.8	23.9	10.8	15.6	3.5	11.4
Vigorous (n=333)	2013	11.8	14.1	28.2	14.8	13.2	6.3	11.7

Moderate activities

- Respondents were asked if they did moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Eighty-two percent answered "Yes."
- The number of days per week respondents spent doing moderate activities varied (see Table 62).
- Fifty percent spent 30 minutes or less doing moderate activities per day (see Table 63).

Vigorous activities

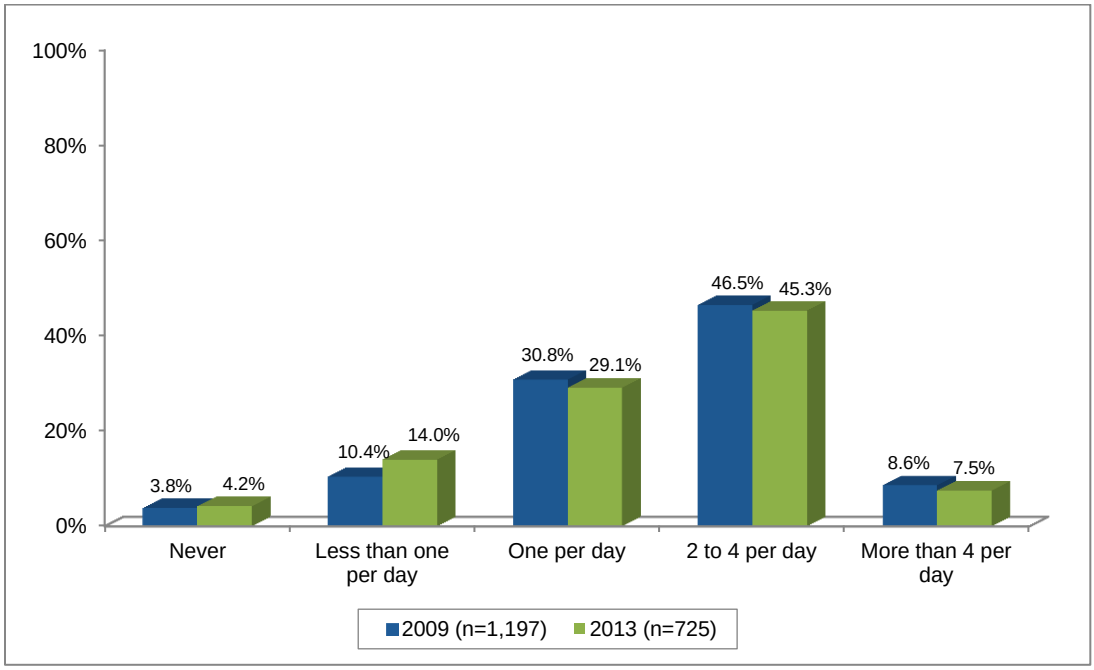
- Respondents were asked if they did vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Forty-seven percent answered "Yes." This is a statistically significant drop from a vigorous exercise rate of 52.2 percent in 2009.
- The number of days per week spent doing vigorous activities varied (see Table 62). However, the number of days of vigorous exercise appears to have shifted slightly higher in a way that was statistically significant.
- Thirty-two percent spent 31 to 60 minutes doing vigorous activities per day (see Table 63).

Table 63
Time Spent in Physical Activity

Activities	Survey Year	Percentage responding					
		20 min or less	21 to 30 minutes	31 to 60 minutes	1 to 1.5 hours	1.5 to 2 hours	More than 2 hours
Moderate (n=943)	2009	20.3	24.4	31.7	2.3	6.4	14.9
Moderate (n=561)	2013	20.3	26.5	26.8	7.2	9.4	10.1
Vigorous (n=618)	2009	43.8	20.7	11.0	5.3	7.8	11.4
Vigorous (n=333)	2013	10.7	22.3	34.9	5.1	12.1	14.9

Diet

Figure 36
Servings of Fruit per Day

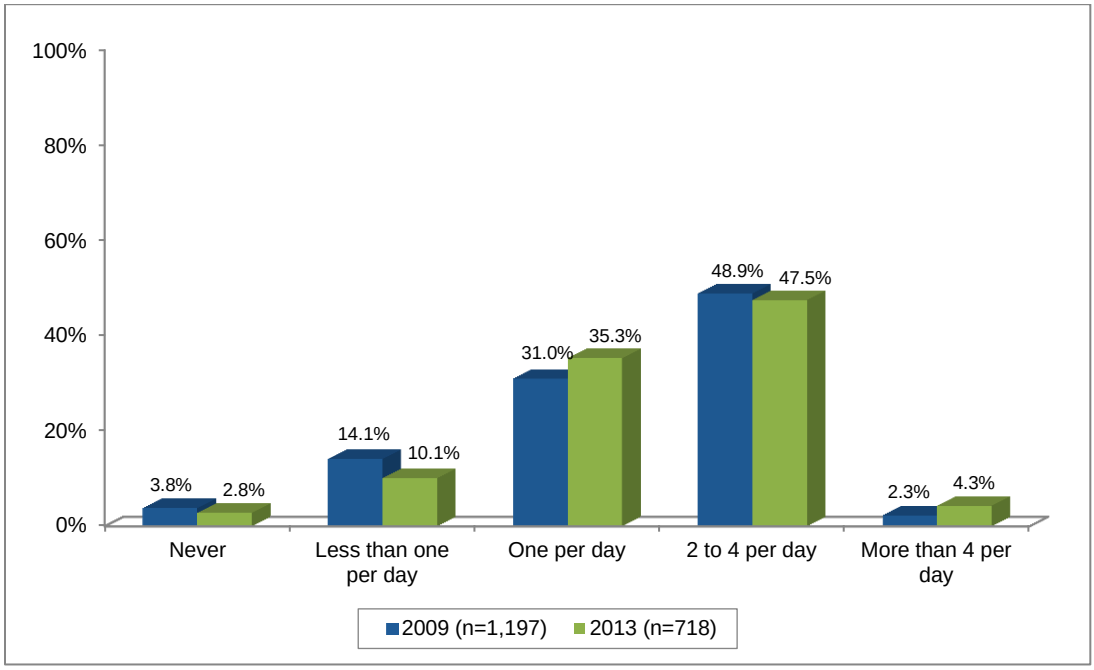


- The next set of questions was about the foods the respondents usually ate or drank. Respondents were asked how many times per day they ate or drank each one, including all foods, both at home and away from home. As shown in Figure 36, 52.8 percent reported eating or drinking 2 to 4 servings of fruit per day (45.3 percent) or more than 4 servings per day (7.5 percent).
- As shown in Table 64, servings of fruit were lowest among people without a high school education, who had never been married, and were white. Responses varied by employment status, income and household size.

Table 64
Servings of Fruit Per Day by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding				
	Never	Less than one per day	One per day	2 to 4 per day	More than 4 per day
Education					
Less than high school grad	4.7	20.0	24.8	43.4	7.0
High school grad or GED	2.4	16.6	25.9	48.8	6.3
College 1 to 3 years	5.7	12.1	34.8	39.0	8.3
College 4 years or more	3.2	7.2	27.2	54.4	8.0
Marital status					
Married	3.9	11.4	31.7	47.6	5.4
Divorced	6.4	13.6	31.8	35.5	12.7
Widowed	6.1	12.2	22.4	55.1	4.1
Never been married	3.0	20.5	23.5	44.5	8.5
A member of an unmarried couple	0.0	7.4	33.3	48.1	11.1
Race/ethnicity					
White	5.4	15.0	29.1	41.8	8.8
African American	2.9	12.7	31.4	46.1	6.9
Hispanic	1.5	12.5	30.9	51.5	3.7
Other	5.0	5.0	0.0	80.0	10.0
Number of people in household					
1-2	5.9	15.4	30.5	45.2	2.9
3-4	3.9	13.1	26.6	48.6	7.8
5 or more	1.8	12.3	31.3	39.9	14.7
Relation to poverty-level income					
100% or less	4.8	14.3	20.8	53.6	6.5
101-150%	1.2	11.8	38.8	38.8	9.4
151-200%	4.8	20.5	37.3	32.5	4.8
Over 200%	5.0	12.9	29.8	47.0	5.3
Employment status					
Employed	4.1	13.7	34.0	41.6	6.6
Unemployed	4.0	14.0	22.0	38.0	22.0
Homemaker	6.3	16.7	27.1	39.6	10.4
Student	1.4	13.9	15.3	61.1	8.3
Retired	4.2	15.0	30.0	46.7	4.2
Unable to work	6.2	13.8	23.1	52.3	4.6

Figure 37
Servings of Fresh Vegetables per Day[1]



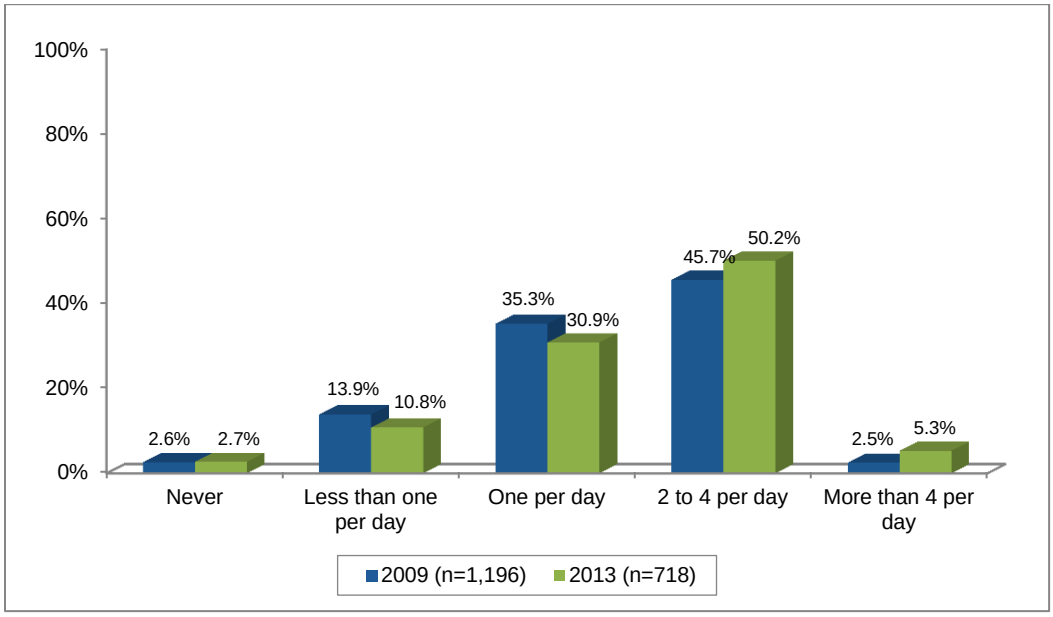
- Respondents were asked how many servings of fresh vegetables, not including any that are fried, they ate each day. Fifty-two percent reported eating 2 or more servings of fresh vegetables per day (see Figure 37). Nearly half of the sample had one or fewer servings per day.
- As shown in Table 65, servings of fresh vegetables were lowest among people who graduated from high school or got a GED, who were members of an unmarried couple, and were Hispanic. Respondents who completed the interview in Spanish and respondents with 1 or 2 people living in the household were also less likely to report servings of fresh vegetables.

[1] The scale used in the programmed instrument for 2013 was different from the scale used in 2009. Categories from 2009, "twice per day" and "3 to 5 times per day" were combined and paired with the 2013 "2 to 4" category. "More than 5 per day" in 2009 was paired with "more than 4 per day" in 2013. Because of this discrepancy, the data between years are not directly comparable.

Table 65
Servings of Fresh Vegetables Per Day by Selected Demographics

	Percentage Responding				
	Never	Less than one per day	One per day	2 to 4 per day	More than 4 per day
Education					
Less than high school grad	3.1	11.0	44.1	41.7	0.0
High school grad or GED	5.4	11.8	33.8	46.1	2.9
College 1 to 3 years	1.5	10.6	36.1	46.0	5.7
College 4 years or more	1.6	6.3	27.0	57.9	7.1
Marital status					
Married	1.2	8.1	38.3	47.6	4.8
Divorced/Separated	4.5	13.4	37.5	42.9	1.8
Widowed	2.0	10.2	36.7	49.0	2.0
Never been married	3.0	10.7	30.5	49.7	6.1
A member of an unmarried couple	11.1	18.5	18.5	51.9	0.0
Race/ethnicity					
White	2.2	10.1	33.8	47.4	6.5
African American	5.9	6.9	40.2	47.1	0.0
Hispanic	3.0	13.4	40.3	42.5	0.7
Other	0.0	5.6	5.6	88.9	0.0
Language of interview					
English	3.0	9.2	34.3	48.9	4.6
Spanish	2.1	22.9	50.0	25.0	0.0
Number of people in household					
1-2	4.8	11.4	36.9	45.0	1.8
3-4	2.5	10.8	31.8	52.7	2.2
5 or more	0.0	6.1	39.3	42.9	11.7

Figure 38
Servings of Red Meats, Cheese, Fried Foods, Eggs or Tortillas per Day[1]



- Respondents were asked how many servings of foods such as red meat, cheese, fried foods, eggs or tortillas they eat each day. As shown in Figure 38, 55.5 percent of the respondents reported eating these foods two or more times per day. Five percent reported eating these foods more than four times a day.
- As shown in Table 66, servings of foods such as red meat, cheese, fried foods, eggs or tortillas were highest among respondents who attended one to three years of college, who had never been married, were between the ages of 18 to 24, and completed the interview in English. Responses varied among race/ethnicity, number of people and children in the household, income, and employment status.

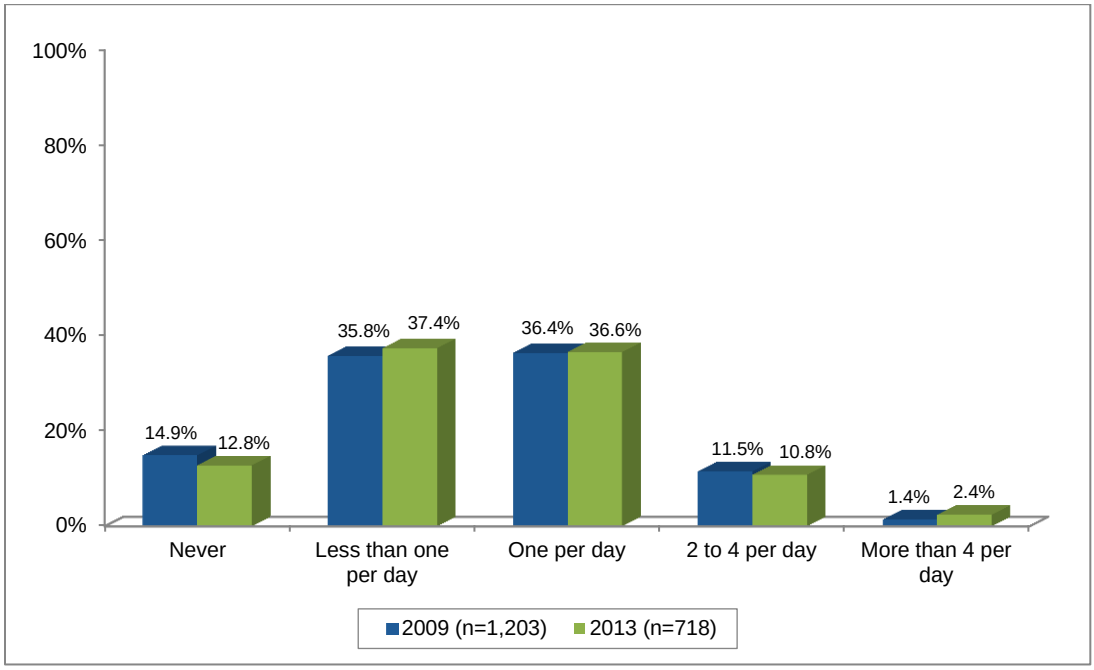
Table 66
Servings of Red Meats, Cheese, Fried Foods, Eggs or Tortillas per Day

	Percentage Responding				
	Never	Less than one per day	One per day	2 to 4 per day	More than 4 per day
Education					
Less than high school grad	3.1	9.3	41.1	38.0	8.5
High school grad or GED	3.0	15.1	27.1	47.7	7.0
College 1 to 3 years	1.2	7.3	30.1	58.3	3.1
College 4 years or more	4.8	12.7	27.8	50.8	4.0
Marital status					
Married	2.4	12.6	34.4	44.6	6.0
Divorced/Separated	0.9	10.0	40.9	43.6	4.5
Widowed	8.3	18.8	37.5	35.4	0.0
Never been married	2.6	7.8	17.6	65.3	6.7
A member of an unmarried couple	7.4	0.0	29.6	59.3	3.7

[1] The scale used in the programmed instrument for 2013 was different from the scale used in 2009. Categories from 2009, "twice per day" and "3 to 5 times per day" were combined in and paired with the 2013 "2 to 4" category. "More than 5 per day" in 2009 was paired with "more than 4 per day" in 2013. Because of this discrepancy, the data between years are not directly comparable.

	Percentage Responding				
	Never	Less than one per day	One per day	2 to 4 per day	More than 4 per day
Gender					
Female	4.0	12.0	29.3	52.4	2.4
Male	1.2	9.5	32.6	48.1	8.6
Age of respondent					
18 to 24	3.7	4.4	14.7	68.4	8.8
25 to 34	1.7	6.7	26.7	60.8	4.2
35 to 44	.0	7.8	32.8	50.9	8.6
45 to 54	.0	10.6	39.0	48.0	2.4
55 to 64	4.1	17.3	35.7	36.7	6.1
65 to 74	4.8	16.1	41.9	35.5	1.6
75 or older	10.5	24.6	36.8	28.1	0.0
Race/ethnicity					
White	2.6	9.5	32.5	51.4	4.1
African American	3.0	17.0	26.0	51.0	3.0
Hispanic	2.2	9.5	29.2	48.9	10.2
Other	7.7	30.8	30.8	15.4	15.4
Language of interview					
English	2.6	10.7	29.6	52.7	4.5
Spanish	6.1	12.2	49.0	16.3	16.3
Number of people in household					
1-2	3.7	14.0	37.3	41.7	3.3
3-4	1.8	9.6	28.3	54.4	5.9
5 or more	2.5	8.0	24.5	58.3	6.7
Children under 18 in household					
Yes	2.0	6.6	26.1	57.8	7.6
No	3.4	13.9	34.3	44.8	3.6
Income					
Less than $10,000	3.7	18.5	35.2	31.5	11.1
$10,001 to $25,000	2.2	6.5	42.4	42.4	6.5
$25,001 to $40,000	2.0	9.1	29.3	58.6	1.0
$40,001 to $55,000	1.6	9.8	23.0	60.7	4.9
$55,001 to $70,000	.0	9.6	25.0	55.8	9.6
$70,001 to $85,000	.0	10.0	32.5	42.5	15.0
More than $85,000	1.1	10.2	26.1	61.4	1.1
Employment status					
Employed	1.9	7.2	27.3	55.8	7.7
Unemployed	2.0	14.0	32.0	50.0	2.0
Homemaker	4.1	8.2	30.6	55.1	2.0
Student	1.5	6.1	19.7	62.1	10.6
Retired	6.7	22.7	37.0	32.8	0.8
Unable to work	1.6	14.1	50.0	34.4	0.0

Figure 39
Servings of Pies, Cakes, Cookies and Sweetened Cereals per Day

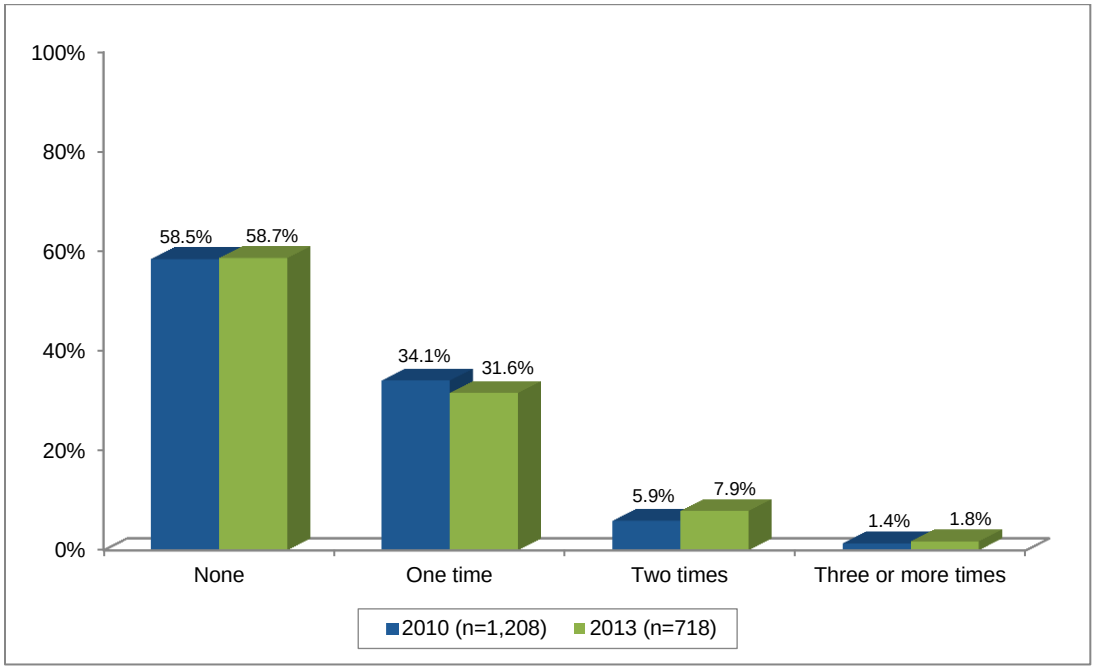


- Respondents were asked how many times per day they eat pie, cake, cookies and sweetened cereals. As shown in Figure 39, 50.2 percent of respondents reported never eating these foods (12.8 percent) or eating less than one serving per day (37.4 percent).
- As shown in Table 67, the number of times per day respondents ate pie, cake, cookies and sweetened cereals was highest among respondents who were members of an unmarried couple, who live in the North Central zip code area, and were of an "other" race or ethnicity. Responses varied among all other demographic categories.

Table 67
Servings of Pies, Cakes, Cookies and Sweetened Cereals per Day

	Percentage Responding				
	Never	Less than one per day	One per day	2 to 4 per day	More than 4 per day
Marital status					
Married	10.7	36.8	40.9	10.7	0.9
Divorced/Separated	10.8	45.9	32.4	8.1	2.7
Widowed	8.3	41.7	35.4	10.4	4.2
Never been married	18.9	35.8	29.9	11.9	3.5
A member of an unmarried couple	7.4	14.8	48.1	18.5	11.1
Race/ethnicity					
White	12.0	41.7	35.5	9.6	1.3
African American	12.9	31.7	33.7	9.9	11.9
Hispanic	10.9	29.7	45.7	13.8	0.0
Other	45.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	0.0
Children under 18 in household					
Yes	8.6	36.5	41.1	10.9	3.0
No	16.0	37.9	33.3	10.7	2.1
Relation to poverty-level income					
100% or less	8.2	28.8	45.9	14.1	2.9
101-150%	4.8	42.9	36.9	11.9	3.6
151-200%	12.2	42.7	26.8	14.6	3.7
Over 200%	15.6	40.3	33.4	9.4	1.3
Employment status					
Employed	14.2	39.8	31.1	12.0	3.0
Unemployed	5.8	34.6	42.3	9.6	7.7
Homemaker	0.0	37.5	47.9	10.4	4.2
Student	19.4	27.8	47.2	5.6	0.0
Retired	12.7	38.1	34.7	13.6	0.8
Unable to work	12.3	36.9	44.6	6.2	0.0
Zip code area					
West county	12.5	31.3	35.9	17.2	3.1
76708	11.8	39.5	39.5	9.2	0.0
76705	14.3	47.3	29.7	5.5	3.3
East county	10.3	44.8	29.3	13.8	1.7
76706	16.9	30.1	36.1	15.7	1.2
South central	10.4	48.1	31.2	10.4	0.0
Central	15.7	38.2	38.2	4.5	3.4
North central	4.5	33.0	36.4	17.0	9.1
76710	18.2	23.4	46.8	10.4	1.3

Figure 40
Number of Times Ate at Restaurant



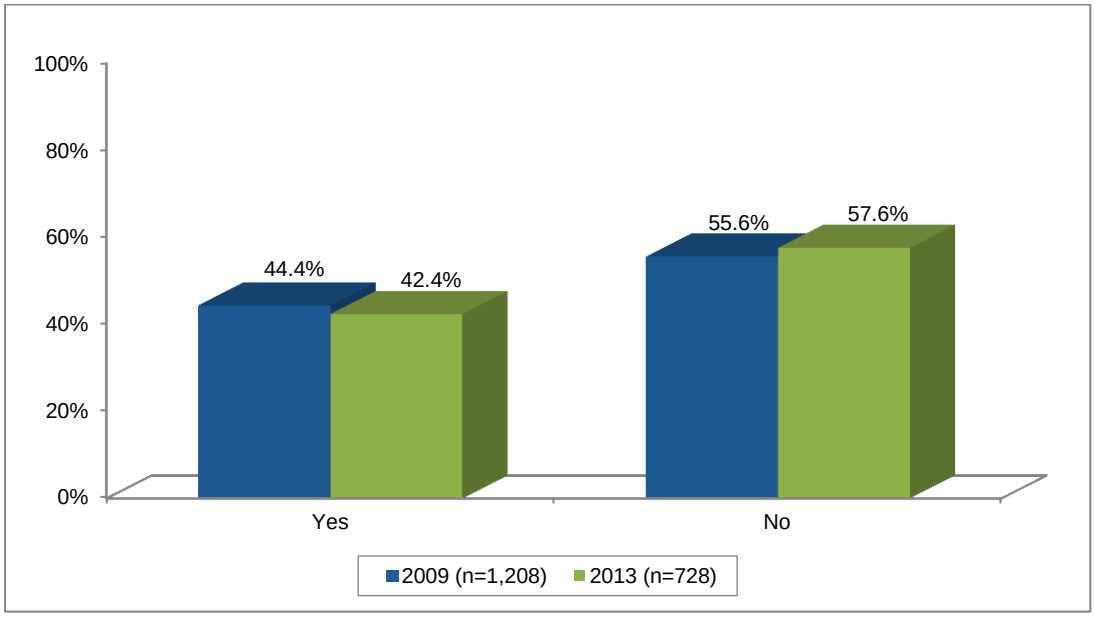
- Respondents were asked how many times they had food from any type of restaurant (includes fast food, sit down restaurants, pizza places, and cafeterias) the day before the interview. As shown in Figure 40, 41.3 percent of the respondents reported eating restaurant food at least one time on the day before the interview. Fifty-nine percent had not eaten at a restaurant the day before the interview.
- As shown in Table 68, respondents reporting they had food from any type of restaurant 2 or more times the day before the interview was highest among respondents who were members of an unmarried couple, who have never been married, and were between the ages of 18 to 24. Responses varied among all other demographic categories.

Table 68
Number of Times Ate at Restaurant

	Percentage Responding			
	None	1 time	2 times	3 or more times
Marital status				
Married	62.4	32.6	4.4	0.6
Divorced/Separated	64.9	27.0	7.2	0.9
Widowed	71.4	24.5	4.1	0.0
Never been married	46.3	34.3	13.9	5.5
A member of an unmarried couple	48.1	33.3	18.5	0.0
Age of respondent				
18 to 24	38.0	35.2	21.1	5.6
25 to 34	51.7	39.2	7.5	1.7
35 to 44	62.4	30.8	6.8	0.0
45 to 54	69.3	26.8	3.1	0.8
55 to 64	65.7	30.3	4.0	0.0
65 to 74	70.5	24.6	3.3	1.6
75 or older	66.7	31.7	1.7	0.0
Number of people in household				
1-2	62.7	30.8	5.4	1.1
3-4	52.3	33.8	10.3	3.6
5 or more	61.2	30.3	8.5	0.0
Relation to poverty-level income				
100% or less	67.3	28.7	4.1	0.0
101-150%	60.2	27.7	12.0	0.0
151-200%	54.2	33.7	8.4	3.6
Over 200%	53.4	35.3	9.1	2.2
Employment status				
Employed	50.9	36.3	11.4	1.4
Unemployed	58.8	27.5	7.8	5.9
Homemaker	66.7	31.3	2.1	0.0
Student	54.2	33.3	5.6	6.9
Retired	69.7	27.9	2.5	0.0
Unable to work	80.0	15.4	4.6	0.0
Zip code area				
West county	46.9	37.5	15.6	0.0
76708	69.3	29.3	1.3	0.0
76705	49.5	42.9	4.4	3.3
East county	65.5	24.1	10.3	0.0
76706	57.1	32.1	9.5	1.2
South central	61.0	27.3	10.4	1.3
Central	50.0	35.2	6.8	8.0
North central	65.2	20.2	13.5	1.1
76710	62.8	33.3	3.8	0.0

Smoking

Figure 41
Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes in Lifetime



- Respondents were asked if they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life. As shown in Figure 41, 42.4 percent answered “yes.”
- Of those respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life, 50.6 percent were current smokers: every day (37.4 percent) or some days (13.1 percent). Forty-nine percent said they did not smoke at all.
- Respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lives were asked, on average, about how many cigarettes a day they smoke now. As shown in Table 69, 31.2 percent reported smoking 1 to 5 cigarettes per day, and 28.9 percent smoked 6 to 10 per day. About one-third (32.6 percent) smoked 11 to 20 cigarettes per day.

Table 69
Cigarettes Smoked Daily

	2009 (n=283)	2013 (n=154)
1 to 5 cigarettes	40.5	31.2
6 to 10 cigarettes	27.8	28.9
11 to 20 cigarettes	24.1	32.6
More than 20 cigarettes	7.7	7.4

- When asked how long it had been since they last smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, daily, 38.0 percent said they were a current daily smoker (see Table 70). Sixty-two percent indicated they had stopped for some length of time.

Table 70
How Long Since Last Smoked Cigarettes Daily[1]

Survey Year	2009 (n=288)	2013 (n=303)
Current daily smoker	61.7	38.0
0 to 1 month ago	10.0	6.2
1 to 3 months ago	6.4	5.9
3 to 6 months ago	7.4	1.4
6 to 12 months ago	3.1	2.6
1 to 5 years ago	7.7	11.9
5 to 15 years ago	3.7	11.5
15 years or more	0.0	22.5

- Current smokers were asked if they had quit smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months. Seventy-six percent indicated that they had quit for one day or longer.

[1] The question was only asked of current smokers in 2009. In 2013, the question was asked of everyone who had smoked in 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

Table 71
Best Way to Receive Health Information

	2009 (n=1,178)	2013 (n=720)
Health care providers	31.4	30.9
Internet	24.1	31.7
Television	17.7	15.8
Pamphlets	10.3	6.9
Mail	8.9	4.5
Other publications	2.0	3.6
Newspapers	1.3	-
Radio	1.2	1.3
Family members	0.9	0.4
Classes	0.8	2.6
At work	0.8	-
E-mail	0.2	1.3
No specific way	0.2	-
Retired military service organization	0.2	-
All of the above	0.1	-
Telephone	-	1.1

- Respondents were asked the best way for them to receive health information. As shown in Table 71, 31.7 percent of the respondents reported getting their information from the Internet was the best way. Following the Internet were health care providers (30.9 percent), television (15.8 percent), pamphlets (6.9 percent), and mail (4.5 percent). Less than four percent mentioned any of the other methods.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

This conclusion examines three key findings from the survey and summarizes other findings. The three key findings are driven by notable shifts in responses from the 2009 survey. Since these findings have changed while others have remained generally consistent between years, they are notable and should be highlighted. This approach should not be mistaken for a statement that these key findings should become policy priorities. Such decisions require information and considerations from a number of sources. This survey can serve as one of those sources of information.

Key Findings

Health Care Access

Two key health access concerns are dental exams and insurance coverage lapses. The percentage of respondents who reported having a dental exam in the past 12 months had decreased from 56.0 percent in 2009 to 50.9 percent in 2013. Furthermore, 34.2 percent reported that someone in their household went without health insurance for some period during the past 12 months. This was a significant increase in the number of people who reported this situation compared to 28.1 percent in 2009.

Seventy-six percent of all respondents had some type of health insurance currently. While this finding is consistent from the 2009 survey, lower percentages of Hispanics (47.4 percent), respondents completing the interview in Spanish (26.5 percent), respondents age 25 to 34 (55.9 percent) and respondents with children (70.6 percent) had health insurance.

Nineteen percent did not see a doctor when needed because of the cost. While this percentage is consistent with 2009, there are several notable differences in frequency of routine testing between respondents who have insurance respondents who do not. For example, the percentage of respondents who had been tested for cholesterol, had a mammogram, or a prostate exam was higher among those with health insurance than those without it. Being tested for HIV was the exception where respondents without insurance had higher levels of testing.

Women's Health

Preventative tests designed to promote women's health were less recent in 2013 than in 2009. When asked how long has it had been since their last mammogram, 54.1 percent of the female respondents answered "0 to 12 months ago." Compared to 66.1 percent in 2009, there has been a statistically significant shift away from receiving a mammogram in the past 12 months. Very similar results were observed when the mammogram question was limited to women age 35 and older.

A similar pattern was observed regarding breast self-examinations. In 2013, 38.0 percent of all female respondents indicated they performed a breast self-examination once per month (or more frequently). In 2009, the percentage was 41.6 percent. Furthermore, 24.1 percent of the women in 2013 reported never performing a self-examination compared to 21.1 percent in 2009. This change toward less-frequent self-examination between 2009 and 2013 is statistically significant.

While the percentage of women who had "ever" had a pap smear was similar between 2009 and 2013, the percentage of women having a pap smear within the past 12 months had decreased from 59.6 percent to 48.6 percent.

Diabetes

In this year's sample, a greater percentage of respondents reported that someone in their household had diabetes. In 2009 the number was 18.6 percent. That percentage increased

to 23.0 percent in 2013. Another notable finding on this topic was that in 2009, 96.3 percent of the respondents reported that the person with diabetes was effectively managing the illness. In 2013, that percentage had dropped to 86.3 percent.

Summary of Other Findings

Overall, the 2013 Needs Assessment for McLennan County reveals that the majority of respondents (78.9 percent) are in good or better health. Respondent health status was less likely to be "excellent" or "very good" compared to national BRFSS data from 2012, however.

Immunizations: Fifty-one percent of respondents reported getting a flu shot in the past 12 months. However, four percent of the respondents indicated they had received the flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose. Respondents that had received the flu vaccine nasal spray were more likely to be adults from larger households and by adults living at 100 percent or less of the poverty level.

Health Status: Twenty-two percent of respondents were limited in activities due to an impairment or health problem. Back or neck pain (16.7 percent) and arthritis/rheumatism (12.4 percent) were the most common problems mentioned. Thirty-nine percent of those with limited activities needed help with routine chores as a result.

Illnesses: Varying percentages of respondents had been told they or someone in the household had: high blood pressure (39.3 percent), high blood cholesterol (41.8 percent), diabetes (23.0 percent), heart problems (18.0 percent), or behavioral or emotional problems (11.7 percent). Among other illnesses reported, allergies (64.0 percent) and being overweight (44.2 percent) were the most common. Thirty-eight percent reported being tested for HIV.

BMI/Physical Activity: A calculation of each respondent's individual body mass index revealed that 65.7 percent of respondents were either overweight (33.9 percent) or obese (31.8 percent). Less than one third (31.8 percent) were of normal weight. The Body Mass Index was also calculated for the youngest of the respondent's children. Approximately half of the children were of normal weight. However, about 24 to 27 percent were at risk for obesity. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported doing moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time. Forty-seven percent did vigorous activities—a decrease from 52.2 percent in 2009.

Diet: Respondents were queried about their dietary habits. Fifty-five percent reported eating or drinking 2 to 4 servings of fruit per day (47.5 percent) or more than 4 servings per day (4.3 percent). Fifty-two percent reported eating 2 or more servings of fresh vegetables per day. Fifty-six percent of respondents reported eating red meat, cheese, fried foods, eggs or tortillas at least once (30.9 percent) per day. Fifty percent of respondents reported never eating pie, cake, cookies or sweetened cereals (12.8 percent) or eating less than one serving per day (37.4 percent). Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported eating restaurant food one time (41.3 percent), two times (7.9 percent), or 3 or more times (1.8 percent) on the day before the interview.

Women/Men's Heath: Eight percent reported that someone in the household is pregnant or was pregnant within the past year. Most of the pregnant women were between the ages of 18 and 24. Sixty-five percent of these women were either planning to breast-feed the baby or had done so. Eighty-seven percent of the pregnant women received prenatal care. Among male respondents, twenty-four percent had gotten a prostate exam in the past 12 months. Ninety-six percent indicated that the test results were normal.

Smoking: Of the respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life, 50.6 percent were current smokers: every day (37.4 percent) or some days (13.1 percent). Forty-nine percent said they did not smoke at all. One-third (31.2 percent) of current smokers reported smoking 1 to 5 cigarettes per day, and 28.9 percent smoked 6 to 10 per day. Nearly one-third (32.6 percent) smoked 11 to 20 cigarettes per day.

Communications: Respondents indicated that the best way for them to receive health information was through the Internet (31.7 percent). This was followed other methods: their healthcare providers (30.9 percent) and television (15.8 percent).

APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

McLennan County Health Assessment

Hello, my name is ___. I'm calling on behalf of the Waco-McLennan County Public Health District from the Survey Research Center at the University of North Texas. We would like to speak with anyone in the household over the age of 18, would that be you?

<< INTERVIEWER: IF NO, GET CORRECT RESPONDENT AND RE-READ ENTIRE INTRO STATEMENT

(TO RESPONDENT) We are gathering information on the health practices of McLennan County residents to guide state and local health policies. Your phone number was chosen randomly, and we'd like to ask some questions about day-to-day living habits that may affect health. Your participation is voluntary. The questions that I want to ask you will take about 15-20 minutes and your answers will be kept confidential. This project has been reviewed and approved by the UNT Institutional Review Board. If you have any questions, please call 1-800-687-7055.

CINTRO (PREPAID CELL PHONES ONLY)
(TO RESPONDENT) Your phone number was chosen randomly, and we'd like to ask some questions about day-to-day living habits that may affect health. Your participation is voluntary. If you qualify for the survey, we will send you a $20 gift card to Amazon.com or Walmart. The questions that I want to ask you will take about 15-20 minutes and your answers will be kept confidential. This project has been reviewed and approved by the UNT Institutional Review Board. If you have any questions, please call 1-800-687-7055.

Questions used for weighting:

CELL1. Are we speaking with you on a cell phone? (IF NO SKP CELL5)
CELL2. Are you driving or doing anything that requires your full attention right now? (IF YES, ASK; "When would be a better time to call you? Who should we ask for?)
CELL3. Before we begin, I want to make sure this is a good time for you to talk and that you are in a safe and private place to use your cell phone. If at any point you want to go to another room or if you want to use a different phone where I could call you back, just let me know. (IF NO, SKP ALTNUM)
CELL4. In your household, are you also reachable by a landline phone in addition to this or any other cell phones you may have? INTERVIEWER: “YES” WILL INCLUDE VOICE-OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL (VOIP) AVAILABLE FROM CABLE COMPANIES. (SKP TO Q1)
CELL5. In addition to this landline phone are you also reachable by a cell phone in your household?

Q1. First, what zip code do you live in?_____

76524	76633	76655	76684	76703	76708	76715	76799
76557	76638	76657	76689	76704	76710	76716	DK/NR/REF
76561	76640	76664	76691	76705	76711	76795	OTHER ZIP
76624	76643	76673	76701	76706	76712	76797	
76630	76654	76682	76702	76707	76714	76798	

Q1A. What city do you live in?

Axtell*	Elm Mott*	Moody*	Waco*
Bannas Junction*	Gholson*	Ocaw*	West*
Bellmead*	Golinda	Riesel*	Woodway*
Beverly Hills*	Hallsburg*	Ritchie*	Unincorporated area or "in county"
Bosqueville*	Hewitt*	Robinson*	OTHER (SPECIFIY)
Bruceville-Eddy	Jewel*	Rosental*	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/REFUSED
China Spring*	Lacy Lakeview*	Ross*	
Crawford*	Leroy*	South Bosque*	
Downsville*	Lorena*	Speegleville*	
Eichelberger crossing*	Mart	Valley Mills	
Elk*	McGregor	Vemo*	

(* skp CARDINTRO)

(READ FOR PREPAID CELL PHONES ONLY ALL OTHERS SKP Q2.)
CARDINTRO

You do qualify for the survey. We will discuss how to send you the gift card after the interview.

Q2. Would you say that in general your health is:
1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor
9. Don't know/Not Sure/Refused

Q3. Do you have any type of health insurance for yourself, such as Private insurance, Medicaid, or Medicare?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q6)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q6)

Q4. Is your health insurance primarily:

1. Health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO)
2. Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family
3. Medicare, a government plan that pays health care bills for people aged 65 and over and for some disabled people
4. Medicaid or public aid
5. Other, _____
9. NR/DK

Q 5. During the past 12 months, was there any time that you or anyone in your household did not have any health insurance or coverage?
1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/ Not sure/Refused

Q 6. Was there a time during the last 12 months when you or anyone in your household needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?
1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/Not sure/Refused

Q7. If you or an adult member of your household were in need of healthcare which of the following would you most likely use?

1. Doctor or HMO
2. Public health clinic
3. Hospital Emergency Room
4. Nurse Practitioner
5. Urgent Care Center
6. Other _____.
7. Would not use any source
8. NR/DK

Q 7A. Do you have a problem getting to your health care provider?
1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q8)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q8)

Q7B. What is the nature of the problem?

1. Don't have a car
2. No public transportation
3. Don't drive
4. Too far
5. Too long of a wait in the office to see someone
6. Takes too long to get an appointment
7. Other_____
9. DK/NR

Q 8. 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 for a specific injury, illness, or condition)

1. 0 to 12 months ago
2. 1 to 2 years ago
3. 2 to 5 years ago
4. 5 or more years ago
5. Don't know/Not sure
6. Never
9. Refused

Q 9. Is there one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if you are sick or need advice about your health?

1. Yes one place
2. More than one place
3. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

IF ANS > 2 SKP Q10

Q9a. [Is that place/Are one of those places] an Emergency Department at a hospital?

1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

Q 10. In the last 12 months, how many times did you go to an emergency room to get care for yourself?

1. Number of times (TOTAL TIMES FOR RESPONDENT__)
2. None
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q11. How many people, including yourself, live in your home?_____

Q 12. How many are under age 18?_____

If answer is greater than 0, ask: otherwise skip to Q13.

A12a. What are their ages? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

IF(ANS < 5) CHILDLT5 = 1
IF(ANS < 9) CHILDLT9 = 1
IF ((ANS > 4) & (ANS > 13)) CHILDLT9 = 1

Q12A. Who takes care of the child during the day, (show for children between 5 & 10 yrs old) or a school?

1. Parent in the home
2. Relative in your home or their home
3. Unrelated person in your home
4. Unrelated person in his/her home
5. Center-based care (preschool, daycare, or Headstart)
6. After-school program
7 .Other (Describe _____)

Q12B. Do you have any type of health insurance for your children, such as Private insurance, Medicaid, or Medicare?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q13)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q13)

Q12C. Is your childrens' health insurance primarily:

1. Health insurance through someone's work or union (includes HMO)
2. Health insurance bought directly by yourself or family
3. Medicare, a government plan that pays health care bills for people aged 65 and over and for some disabled people
4. Medicaid or public aid
5. SCHIP
6. Other, _____
9. NR/DK

(skp Q13 for single occupant hh's)

Q13. In the last 12 months, how many times did you go to an emergency room to get care for your children or a family member?

1. Number of times (TOTAL, ALL FAMILY MEMBERS EXCEPT RESPONDENT ____)
2. None
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q14a. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q14b. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/not sure/refused

IF Q14a AND Q14b = "NO" SKIP TO Q14d

Q14c. What month did you receive your most recent flu shot or nasal spray?

1. February 2012
2. March 2012
3. April 2012
4. May 2012
5. June 2012
6. July 2012
7. August 2012
8. September 2012
9. October 2012
10. November 2012
11. December 2012
12. January 2013
13. February 2013
14. March 2013
15. April 2013

99. NR/DK

Q14d. What was the reason you did not receive the flu shot or nasal spray?

1. Never got around to getting the flu shot
2. I never get the flu
3. I've had the flu before and it wasn't that bad
4. I thought it should be saved for those who really needed it, I'm healthy
5. I got the flu shot once and still got the flu
6. Concerned that the flu shot/spray will make me sick
7. Other: _____
9. DK/NR

Q15. Have you had a pneumonia vaccine?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/ not sure/refused

IF (CHILDLT5 = 0) SKP Q19

Q 16. Are your children younger than 5 years of age up-to-date with their shots (immunizations)?

1. Yes (SKIP TO Q16b)
2 No
9. DK/NR (SKP TO Q16B)

Q 16a. What is the main reason the child(ren) are not up to date with immunizations

1. Can't afford
2. Language barrier
3. Lack of transportation
4. Don't know where to get them
5. Don't feel the child(ren) need them
6. Other (specify)_____
9. DK/NR

(SKIP TO Q17)

Q 16b. Where did your child(ren) receive their last immunizations?

1. Your personal doctor
2. Local Health Department
3. "Family Health Center"
4. School health clinic
5. Health Fair or Community Event (for example "Hooray for Health")
6. Other (specify) _____
9. DK/NR

Q17. How are you notified or reminded about your child's immunizations?

1. DOCTOR
2. IMMTRAC
3. SCHOOL NOTIFICATION
4. KEEP MY OWN RECORDS
5. I JUST REMEMBER
6. OTHER (specify) _____

Q18. Is your children's immunization history stored in "Immtrac," the Texas Immunization Registry?

1. YES
2. NO
9. DK/NR

Q19. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem?

1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

IF (ANS > 1 SKP Q21)

Q19a. What is the major impairment or health problem that limits your activities? (CHECK ONE)

1. Arthritis/rheumatism
2. Back or neck pain
3. Fractures, bone, joint injury
4. Walking problem
5. Lung/breathing problem
6. Hearing problem
7. Eye/vision problem
8. Heart problem
9. Stroke problem
10. Hypertension/high blood pressure
11. Diabetes
12. Cancer
13. Depression/anxiety/emotional problem
14. Other impairment/problem (specify?)
99. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q20. Because of any impairment OR health problem, do you need the help of other persons in handling your ROUTINE needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q21. Have you been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood pressure was high?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q22. Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q24)
9. Don't know/not sure/refused (SKIP TO Q24)

Q23. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol was high?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

The next few questions are about exercise, recreation, or physical activities other than your regular job duties.

Q24. Thinking about the moderate activities you do in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening, or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q25)
9. Don't know/not sure/refused (SKIP TO Q25)

Q24a. How many DAYS PER WEEK do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time? _____

Q24b. 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? _____

Q25. Now, thinking about the vigorous activities you do, in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q26)
9. Don't know/not sure/refused (SKIP TO Q26)

Q25a. How many DAYS PER WEEK do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time? _____

Q25b. 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? _____

Q26. What is the best way for you to receive health information?

1. Television
2. Classes
3. Pamphlets
4. Radio
5. Health care providers
6. Internet
7. Others_____
9. DK/NR

The next questions are about the foods you usually eat or drink. Please tell me how many times per day you eat or drink each one. Include all foods you eat, both at home and away from home.

Q27. How many servings of fruit, including juices, would you say you eat each day?
1. Less than one per day
2. Once per day
3. 2 to 4 per day
4. More than 4 per day
5. Never
9. DK/NR

Q28. How many servings of fresh vegetables, not including any that are fried, would you say you eat each day?
1. Less than one per day
2. Once per day
3. Twice per day
4. 3 to 5 per day
5. More than 5 per day
6. Never
9. DK/NR

Q29. How many servings of foods such as red meat, cheese, fried foods, eggs or tortillas would you say you eat each day?
1. Less than one per day
2. Once per day
3. Twice per day
4. 3 to 5 per day
5. More than 5 per day
6. Never
9. DK/NR

Q30. How many servings of foods such as pies, cakes, cookies, and sweetened cereals would you say you eat each day?
1. Less than one per day
2. Once per day
3. 2 to 3 per day
4. 4 or more per day
5. Never
9. DK/NR

Q31. Yesterday, how many times did you eat food from any type of restaurant? (Restaurants include fast food, sit down restaurants, pizza places, and cafeterias.)
1. None
2. 1 time
3. 2 times
4. 3 or more times
9. DK/NR

Q32. About how much do you weigh without shoes?
1. Weight___ ___ ___lbs.
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q33. How much would you like to weigh?
1. Weight___ ___ ___lbs.
2. Same as current weight
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q34. About how tall are you without shoes?
1. Height___/___ ___ft/inches
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

These next few questions pertain to the health of your child between ages 5- 12 years.
(INTERVIEWER: IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD IN THE AGE GROUP, SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD)

Q35. What is that child's age?
Enter age _____months/years

Q36. About how much does that child weigh without shoes?
1. Weight ____ ____ ___ lbs
9. Don't know/not sure/ refused

Q37. About how tall is that child without shoes?
1. Height ____/ ____ ___ ft/inches
9. Don't know/ not sure/ refused

Q38. Do you or anyone in your household have any of the following illnesses or health problems at this time?
38a. Cancer
38b. Heart problems (ASK Q39a)
38c. TB – Tuberculosis
38d. Stroke (ASK Q40)
38e. Arthritis
38f. Asthma
38g. STD – Sexually Transmitted Disease
38h. Diabetes (ASK Q41a)
38i. Allergies
38j. Alcoholism
38k. Attention deficit or disruptive behavior disorders
38l. Drug Abuse
38m. Overweight
38n. Dental problems
38o. Depression
38p. Anxiety
38q. Hypertension or high blood pressure
38r. Kidney/Renal Failure
38s. Staphylococcal infection (often referred to as "staph" or "MRSA")
38t. Any other health problems not previously mentioned_____

IF (Q38b ≠ YES, SKIP TO Q40)

Q39a. How old is the person in your household with heart problems?

1. Code age in years
9. DK/Nr

Q39b. Did that person have a heart attack?

1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

Q39c. Did that person have congestive heart failure?

1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

Q39d. Has that person been hospitalized within the past 12 months for this heart condition?

1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

IF (Q38d ≠ YES, SKIP TO Q41a)

Q40. Has that person been hospitalized within the past 12 months because of the stroke?

1. Yes
2. No
9. DK./NR

IF (Q38h ≠ YES, SKIP TO Q43)

Q41a. How old <u>was the person in your household with diabetes</u> when they were told they have diabetes?

1. Code age in years ___ ___
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q41b. Do you currently have diabetes?

1. Yes
2. No

IF (Q41B =1) SHOW “ARE YOU”; IF (Q41B = 2) SHOW “Is that person”

Q41c. [Is that person/Are you] now effectively managing their diabetes?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q42)
9. Don't know/not sure/refused (SKIP TO Q42)

IF (Q41B =1) SHOW “ARE YOU”; IF (Q41B = 2) SHOW “Is that person”

Q41d. How [is that person/are you] effectively managing their diabetes?

1. Insulin
2. Diabetes pills
3. Diet
9. Don’t know/ not sure/ refused

Q42. About how many times in the past 12 months has that person seen a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional for their diabetes?
1. Number of times
2. None
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q43. Does anyone in your household have difficulties with a behavioral or emotional problem?
1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q44)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q44)

Q43a. Is it being addressed at the present time?
1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

Q43b. Have you or a member of your family been hospitalized in the last year for behavioral or emotional problems?
1. Yes
2. No
3. DK/NR

Q44. In the past 12 months, have you had a dental exam or teeth cleaning?
1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

Q45. Indicate sex of respondent
1. Female
2. Male

Q46. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
(5 packs = 100 cigarettes)
1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/Not sure/Refused
IF (ANS > 1) SKP Q51

Q47. Do you smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
1. Everyday
2. Some days
3. Not at all (SKIP TO Q50)
9. Refused (SKIP TO Q50)

Q48. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?
(1 pack = 20 cigarettes)
1. Number of cigarettes
9. Don't know/Not sure/Refused

Q49. During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for 1 day or longer?
1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/Not sure/Refused

Q50. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, daily?
1. Current smoker
2. 0 to 1 month ago
3. 1 to 3 months ago
4. 3 to 6 months ago
5. 6 to 12 months ago
6. 1 to 5 years ago
7. 5 to 15 years
8. 15 years or more ago
9. Don't know/Not sure
10. Never smoked regularly
99. Refused

Q51. What transportation do you most often use?
1. Your car
2. Public bus
3. Taxi
4. Walk
5. Car pool
6. A friend, neighbor, or family member drives you.
7. Other specify _____
9. DK/NR

Next we have a few questions that we use to better understand the people who participate in the survey. After this set of questions we will resume with some health-related questions. As a reminder, all your answers will be kept confidential.

Q52. I'm going to read you some age ranges, please stop me when I reach the range that best describes your age?
1. 18-24
2. 25-34
3. 35-39
4. 40-44
5. 45-49
6. 50-54
7. 55-64
8. 65-74
9. 75+
10. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q53. Are you Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin?
1. YES
2. NO
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
4. REFUSED

Q54. What is your race? I am going to read a list. You can report all that apply. Do you consider yourself…
AFTER READING ALL RESPONSE OPTIONS SAY:
RECORD ALL ANSWERS GIVEN BY RESPONDENT, BUT DO NOT PROBE FURTHER
{ONE OR MORE CATEGORIES MAY BE SELECTED}

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian or Alaskan Native
4. Asian
5. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
6. OTHER (SPECIFY)
7. Not sure of race
8. Refused to give race
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q55. What is the language spoken MOST often in your home?
1. English
2. Spanish
3. Other (Specify)
9. DK/NR

Q56. Are you:
1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Widowed
2. Separated
3. Never been married
6. A member of on unmarried couple
9. DK/NR

Q57. What is the highest grade or year in school you completed?
1. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
2. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
3. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
4. Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
5. College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)
6. College 4 years or more (College graduate)
9. Refused

Q58. Are you currently:
1. Employed for wages
2. Self-employed
3. Out of work for more than 1 year
4. Out of work for less than 1 year
5. Homemaker
6. Student
7. Retired
8. Unable to work
9. Refused

Q59. What is your annual **household** income from all sources -
IF RESPONDENT HESITATES OR REFUSES AT INCOME LEVEL, CODE REFUSED
_____ {RANGE: 0-1,000,000}
IF REFUSED ASK Q59B. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q60.

Q59B– (What is your annual **household** income from all sources?) Is it less than $25,000?

1. YES
2. NO (Go to Q59F)
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE/REFUSED (Go to Q60)

Q59C - – (What is your annual **household** income from all sources?) Is it less than $20,000

1. YES
2. NO (Go to Q60)
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE/REFUSED (Go to Q60)

Q59D – (What is your annual **household** income from all sources?) Is it less than $15,000

1. YES
2. NO (Go to Q60)
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE/REFUSED (Go to Q60)

Q59E - – (What is your annual **household** income from all sources?) Is it less than $10,000

1. YES
2. NO (Go to Q60)
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE/REFUSED (Go to Q60)

Q59F- – (What is your annual **household** income from all sources?) Is it less than $35,000

1. YES
2. NO (Go to Q60)
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE/REFUSED (Go to Q60)

Q59G- – (What is your annual **household** income from all sources?) Is it less than $50,000

1. YES
2. NO (Go to Q60)
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE/REFUSED (Go to Q60)

Q59H - – (What is your annual **household** income from all sources?) Is it less than $75,000

1. YES
2. NO (Go to Q60)
3. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE/REFUSED (Go to Q60)

Getting back to our health-related questions. . .

If (Q45 = MALE) SKIP TO Q67.

Q60. Where is your usual source for services for female health concerns, such as family planning, annual exams, breast exams, tests for sexually transmitted diseases, and other female health concerns?
Would you say:

1. Family planning clinic
2. A health department clinic
3. A community clinic
4. School health clinic
5. Family Health Center/ Heart of Texas Community Health Center
6. A private gynecologist
7. A general or family physician
8. Some other kind of place
99. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q61. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q62)
9. Don't know/not sure/refused (SKIP TO Q62)

Q61a. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

1. 0 to 12 months ago
2. 1 to 2 years ago
3. 2 to 3 years ago
4. 3 to 5 years ago
5. 5 or more years ago
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q61b. Were the results normal?

1. yes
2. no
9. DK/NR

Q62. How often would you say you perform breast self-examinations, would you say:

1. Once per month (or more frequently)
2. 9 to 11 times per year
3. 5 to 8 times per year
4. 1 to 4 times per year
5. Yearly
6. Less than yearly

7. Never
8. Don’t know how to perform the exam
9. DK/NR

Q63. A Pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap smear?
1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q64)
9. Don't know/not sure/refused (SKIP TO Q64)

Q63a. How long has it been since your last Pap smear?
1. 1 to 12 months ago
2. 1 to 2 years ago
3. 2 to 3 years ago
4. 3 to 5 years ago
5. 5 or more years ago
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q63b. Were the results normal?
1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

Q64. (TO FEMALE RESPONDENTS) Have you had any children in your life time?
1. YES
2. NO
9. DK/NR
(IF ANS > 1) SKP Q68

Q65. What was your age when you had your first child? ___

(skp Q66 for males and women over the age of 64)
Q66. To your knowledge, are you now pregnant?
1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

If (Q45= FEMALE) SKIP TO Q68.

Q67. Have you had a prostate exam in the past 12 months? A prostate exam may include a manual/ digital Prostate exam or a Prostate Surface Antigen (or PSA) test, which is a blood test for Prostate Cancer”
1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q68)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q68)

Q67a. Were the results normal?
1. Yes
2. No
9. DK/NR

Q68. In the past year has anyone in your household been pregnant?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q70)

Q68a. Who is this person?

1. Self
2. Spouse
3. Non married partner
4. Daughter
5. Roommate
6. Other (specify)
9. NR/DK

Q68b. What is her age? _____

Q68c. Did this pregnancy result in a live birth?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q70)
3. Currently pregnant (SKIP TO Q70)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q70)

Q68d. Was the baby born more than 3 weeks before his or her due date?

1. No
2. Yes
9. DK/NR

Q68e. Were you trying to become pregnant when you conceived this child?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't Know/Not sure

Q68F) Did she or is she breast-feeding the baby?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q69)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q69)

Q68G) How long did she breastfeed or if she is still breastfeeding, how long does she plan to breastfeed?

1. Less than one month
2. One to two months
3. Three to four months
4. Five to six months
5. Six to nine months
6. Nine months or more
9. DK/NR

Q69. Did this person receive prenatal care?

1. Yes
2. No (SKIP TO Q69B)
9. DK/NR (SKIP TO Q69B)

Q69a. How many months pregnant was she when she started receiving care?
_____months

Q69b. What was the problem in her receiving prenatal care?

1. Financial (no insurance, no money)
2. Transportation
3. Did not take Medicaid
4. Did not have room for her
5. Long wait to get appointment
6. Other_____
9. DK/NR

Q70. Did any household member have a baby who weighed less than 5 and 1/2 pounds at birth in the past 5 years?

1 Yes
2 No
9. Don't Know/Not Sure

Q71. "Would you say you always, sometimes, rarely or never use birth control?"

1. Always
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
9. Don't know/Not sure/Refused

Q71A. Do you have a current method of birth control?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/Not sure

If yes to Q71A go to Q71B, If no to Q71A go to Q71C

Q71B. What is your current method of birth control? (check all that apply)

1. Birth control pills
2. Birth Control Implant (Implanon)
3. Birth Control Patch (Ortho Evra)
4. Birth Control Vaginal Ring (NuvaRing)
5. Birth Control Shot (Depo-Provera)
6. IUD(ParaGard or Mirena)
7. Condoms
9. Other:_____

Q71C. Why are you not currently using a method of birth control?

1. I am not sexually active
2. I am trying to get pregnant
3. I cannot afford a method of birth control
4. I do not have access to the method of birth control that I want to use
5. I do not want to use birth control
9. Other:_____

The final few questions are about the health issue of HIV in Texas and your community.

Q72. Have you have been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease in the past year?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q73. Except for tests you may have had as a part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

IF (ANS > 1) SKP THANK

Q74. Where did you have your last blood test for HIV?

1. Private doctor or HMO
2. Blood bank
3. Health department
4. AIDS clinic, counseling, testing site
5. Hospital, emergency room, outpatient clinic
6. Family planning clinic
7. Prenatal clinic, obstetrician's office
8. Tuberculosis clinic
9. STD clinic
10. Community health center
11. Clinic run by employer
12. Insurance company clinic
13. Other public clinic
14. Drug treatment facility
15. Military induction or military service site
16. Immigration site
17. At home, home visit by nurse or health worker
18. At home using self-testing kit
19. In jail or prison
20. Other
99. Don’t know/not sure/refused

Q75. Did you receive the results of your LAST test?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q76. Did you receive counseling or talk with a health care professional about the results of your test?
1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

Q77. Have you tested positive for having HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't know/not sure/refused

THANK
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION. WE BELIEVE THAT THIS PROJECT WILL HELP HEALTH OFFICIALS PROVIDE BETTER SERVICE TO THIS COMMUNITY.

APPENDIX B: WEIGHTING METHODS

WEIGHTING METHODOLOGY REPORT McLennan County Survey
McLennan County Survey 2009

Design Overview:

This study has secured a total of 1,211 interviews with adults 18 or older residing in McLennan County, Texas. In order to provide a probability-based sample representative of all adults in the County, a dual-frame random digit dial (RDD) sampling methodology was use, whereby both landline and cellular telephone numbers were included in the sample. Specifically, a total of 206 interviews were conducted with cellular respondents who live in cell phone only (CPO) households while the balance of 1,005 interviews were conducted with those reachable via landlines.

Weighting:

Virtually, all survey data are weighted before they can be used to produce reliable estimates of population parameters. While reflecting the selection probabilities of sampled units, weighting also attempts to compensate for practical limitations of a sample survey, such as differential nonresponse and undercoverage. The weighting process for this survey essentially entailed two major steps. The first step consisted of computation of *design weights* to reflect unequal selection probabilities for different sampling strata and selection of one adult per household. In the second step, design weights were adjusted so that in the resulting final weights would aggregate to reported demographic totals for gender, race-ethnicity, age, and educational attainments. Moreover, at this step adjustments were also made to compensate for the disproportional allocation of the total sample to each of the 23 communities.
For the second step, final weights were adjusted simultaneously along the above demographic dimensions using the *WgtAdjust* procedure of SUDAAN. The needed population totals for this purpose were obtained from the 5-year aggregate American Community Survey[1]. It should be noted that survey data for a number of demographic questions, such as age, and education, included missing values. All such missing values were first imputed using a *hot-deck* procedure before construction of the survey weights. As such, respondent counts reflected in the following tables correspond to the post-imputation step.

[1] Estimates of cell-only household counts by county were obtained from Marketing Systems Group.

Table 1. First raking dimension for weight adjustments by gender and age

Gender	Age	Respondents		Universe	
Male	18 to 24	40	3.3%	16,450	9.6%
	25 to 34	53	4.4%	13,309	8.1%
	35 to 39	23	1.9%	6,777	4.0%
	40 to 44	34	2.8%	6,358	3.7%
	45 to 49	34	2.8%	7,561	4.4%
	50 to 54	49	4.0%	7,257	4.2%
	55 to 64	71	5.9%	10,914	6.4%
	65 to 74	66	5.5%	6,744	3.9%
	75+	46	3.8%	5,299	3.1%
Female	18 to 24	46	3.8%	17,582	10.3%
	25 to 34	78	6.4%	14,137	8.3%
	35 to 39	44	3.6%	7,197	4.2%
	40 to 44	46	3.8%	6,870	4.0%
	45 to 49	64	5.3%	7,624	4.5%
	50 to 54	103	8.5%	7,643	4.5%
	55 to 64	138	11.4%	12,276	7.2%
	65 to 74	141	11.6%	7,813	4.6%
	75+	135	11.1%	8,678	5.1%
Total		**1,211**	**100.0%**	**17,086**	**100.0%**

Table 2. Second raking dimension for weight adjustments by race/ethnicity

Race /Ethnicity	Respondents		Universe	
White	951	4.1%	110,337	64.5%
Black	123	10.5%	23,708	13.9%
Hispanic	112	9.3%	32,431	19.0%
Others	25	10.4%	4,610	2.7%
Total	**1,211**	**100.0%**	**171,086**	**100.0%**

Table 3. Third raking dimension for weight adjustments by gender and education

Gender	Education	Respondents		Universe	
Male	Less than HS Diploma	50	4.1%	15,797	9.2%
	HS Diploma	127	10.5%	23,235	13.6%
	College 1 to 3 years	113	9.3%	27,676	16.2%
	College 4 or more years	126	10.4%	14,558	8.5%
Female	Less than HS Diploma	104	8.6%	15,271	8.9%
	HS Diploma	255	21.1%	25,326	14.8%
	College 1 to 3 years	254	21.0%	34,217	20.0%
	College 4 or more years	182	15.0%	15,006	8.8%
Total		**1,211**	**100.0%**	**17,086**	**100.0%**

Table 4. Fourth raking dimension for weight adjustments by telephone status

Telephone Status	Respondents		Universe	
Cell Phone Only	206	17.0%	52,302	30.6%
Others	1,005	83.0%	118,784	69.4%
Total	**1,211**	**100.0%**	**171,086**	**100.0%**

Table 5. Fifth raking dimension for weight adjustments by community size

Community	Respondents		Universe	
Bellmead	79	6.5%	7,094	4.1%
Beverly Hills	28	2.3%	1,559	0.9%
Bruceville-Eddy	55	4.5%	1,189	0.7%
Crawford	26	2.1%	569	0.3%
Gholson	41	3.4%	735	0.4%
Golinda	16	1.3%	341	0.2%
Hallsburg	17	1.4%	400	0.2%
Hewitt	44	3.6%	10,326	6.0%
Lacy-Lakeview/Northeast	62	5.1%	4,623	2.7%
Lorena	39	3.2%	1,228	0.7%
Mart	41	3.4%	1,852	1.1%
McGregor	41	3.4%	3,625	2.1%
Moody	46	3.8%	1,091	0.6%
Riesel	40	3.3%	760	0.4%
Robinson	43	3.6%	8,005	4.7%
Ross	7	0.6%	176	0.1%
Waco	332	27.4%	91,318	53.4%
West	45	3.7%	2,105	1.2%
Woodway	39	3.2%	6,826	4.0%
Unincorporated Northeast	66	3.9%	4,544	2.7%
Unincorporated Northwest	47	5.5%	9,088	5.3%
Unincorporated Southeast	39	3.2%	4,544	2.7%
Unincorporated Southwest	18	1.5%	9,088	5.3%
Total	**1,211**	**100.0%**	**17,086**	**100.0%**

Variance Estimation for Weighted Data:

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 method is *Taylor Series linearization* and the second is *replication*. There are several statistical software packages that can be used to produce design-proper estimates of variances using linearization or replication methodologies, including:

- SAS: http://www.sas.com
- SUDAAN: http://www.rti.org/sudaan
- WesVar: http://www.westat.com/westat/statistical_software/wesVar
- Stata: http://www.stata.com

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

$$\delta = 1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(w_i - \bar{w})^2}{n-1}}{\bar{w}^2}$$

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

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

Subsequently, the (100-α) percent confidence interval for *P* would be given by:

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

WEIGHTING METHODOLOGY REPORT
McLennan County Survey 2013

Design Overview:

This study has secured a total of 730 interviews with adults 18 or older residing in McLennan County, Texas. In order to provide a probability-based sample representative of all adults in the County, a dual-frame random digit dial (RDD) sampling methodology was used, whereby both landline and cellular telephone numbers were included in the sample. Specifically, a total of 359 interviews were conducted with cellular respondents while the remaining 371 interviews were conducted with respondents reached on landlines.

Weighting:

Virtually, all survey data are weighted before they can be used to produce reliable estimates of population parameters. While reflecting the selection probabilities of sampled units, weighting also attempts to compensate for practical limitations of a sample survey, such as differential nonresponse and undercoverage. The weighting process for this survey essentially entailed two major steps. The first step consisted of computation of *design weights* to reflect unequal selection probabilities for different sampling strata and selection of one adult per household. In the second step, design weights were adjusted so that in the resulting final weights would aggregate to reported demographic totals for gender, race-ethnicity, age, and educational attainments.

For the second step, final weights were adjusted simultaneously along the above demographic dimensions using the *WgtAdjust* procedure of SUDAAN. The needed population totals for this purpose were obtained from the 5-year aggregate American Community Survey. It should be noted that survey data for a number of demographic questions, such as age, and education, included missing values. All such missing values were first imputed using a *hot-deck* procedure before construction of the survey weights. As such, respondent counts reflected in the following tables correspond to the post-imputation step.

Table 1. First raking dimension for weight adjustments by gender and age

Gender	Age	Respondents		Universe	
Male	18 to 24	25	3.4%	17,440	9.6%
	25 to 34	37	5.1%	14,743	8.1%
	35 to 39	15	2.1%	7,185	4.0%
	40 to 44	24	3.3%	6,741	3.7%
	45 to 49	24	3.3%	8,016	4.4%
	50 to 54	30	4.1%	7,694	4.2%
	55 to 64	50	6.8%	11,571	6.4%
	65 to 74	40	5.5%	7,150	3.9%
	75+	38	5.2%	5,618	3.1%
Female	18 to 24	32	4.4%	18,640	10.3%
	25 to 34	48	6.6%	14,988	8.3%
	35 to 39	29	4.0%	7,630	4.2%
	40 to 44	29	4.0%	7,283	4.0%
	45 to 49	26	3.6%	8,083	4.5%
	50 to 54	37	5.1%	8,103	4.5%
	55 to 64	85	11.6%	13,015	7.2%
	65 to 74	85	11.6%	8,283	4.6%
	75+	76	10.4%	9,200	5.1%
Total		**730**	**100.0%**	**181,379**	**100.0%**

Table 2. Second raking dimension for weight adjustments by race/ethnicity

Race /Ethnicity	Respondents		Universe	
White	503	68.9%	116,975	64.5%
Black	92	12.6%	25,134	13.9%
Hispanic	120	16.4%	34,382	19.0%
Others	15	2.1%	4,887	2.7%
Total	**730**	**100.0%**	**181,379**	**100.0%**

Table 3. Third raking dimension for weight adjustments by gender and education

Gender	Education	Respondents		Universe	
Male	Less than HS Diploma	35	4.8%	16,747	9.2%
	HS Diploma	61	8.4%	24,633	13.6%
	College 1 to 3 years	88	12.1%	29,341	16.2%
	College 4 or more years	99	13.6%	15,434	8.5%
Female	Less than HS Diploma	54	8.6%	16,190	8.9%
	HS Diploma	121	21.1%	26,850	14.8%
	College 1 to 3 years	144	21.0%	36,276	20.0%
	College 4 or more years	128	15.0%	15,909	8.8%
Total		**730**	**100.0%**	**181,379**	**100.0%**

Table 4. Fourth raking dimension for weight adjustments by telephone status

Telephone Status	Respondents		Universe	
Cell Phone Only	236	32.3%	75,454	41.6%
Others	494	67.7%	105,925	58.4%
Total	**730**	**100.0%**	**181,379**	**100.0%**

Variance Estimation for Weighted Data:

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 method is *Taylor Series linearization* and the second is *replication*. There are several statistical software

packages that can be used to produce design-proper estimates of variances using linearization or replication methodologies, including:

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

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

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

Subsequently, the (100 - α) percent confidence interval for *P* would be given by:

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