

The 2014 Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Report



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Georgia Public Health Districts

- 1-1 Northwest (Rome)
- 1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)
- 2 North (Gainesville)
- 3-1 Cobb-Douglas
- 3-2 Fulton
- 3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)
- 3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)
- 3-5 DeKalb
- 4 LaGrange
- 5-1 South Central (Dublin)
- 5-2 North Central (Macon)
- 6 East Central (Augusta)
- 7 West Central (Columbus)
- 8-1 South (Valdosta)
- 8-2 Southwest (Albany)
- 9-1 Coastal (Savannah)
- 9-2 Southeast (Waycross)
- 10 Northeast (Athens)

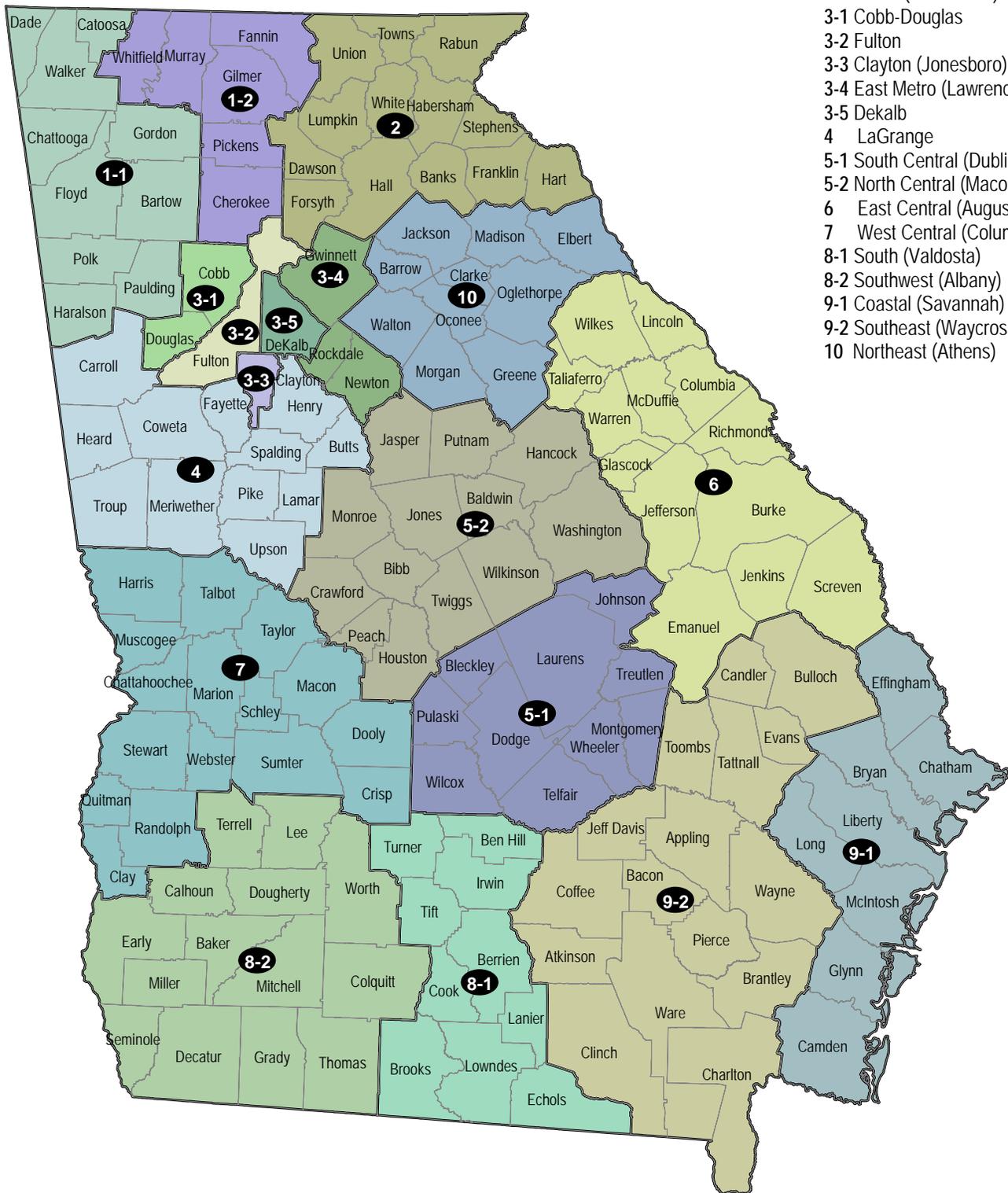


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BRFSS Methodology

The Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a primary source of information on major chronic conditions, health risk behaviors, and the use of clinical preventive services among adult Georgians.

Sampling: Using list-assisted, random digit dialing, Georgia respondents were randomly selected from the non-institutionalized adult population aged 18 years and older from each household. Trained interviewers administered the questionnaire and participation was voluntary and anonymous. The sample excluded institutionalized individuals and households without telephones. Data came from both respondents who had landline telephones as well as those who mostly use cellular phones.¹

Weighting: Iterative proportional fitting, or raking, methodology was used for the 2014 Georgia BRFSS. Raking is a repetitive post-stratification weighting technique used to match the marginal distributions of the survey sample to known population margins. An advantage of raked weighting technique is that it allows for adjustment of probability selection, telephone source (landline or cellular phone), race, ethnicity, education level, marital status, age by gender, gender by race/ethnicity, age by race/ethnicity, and renter/owner status. The goal is to improve sample representation by reducing respondent under-coverage and non-response biases.¹

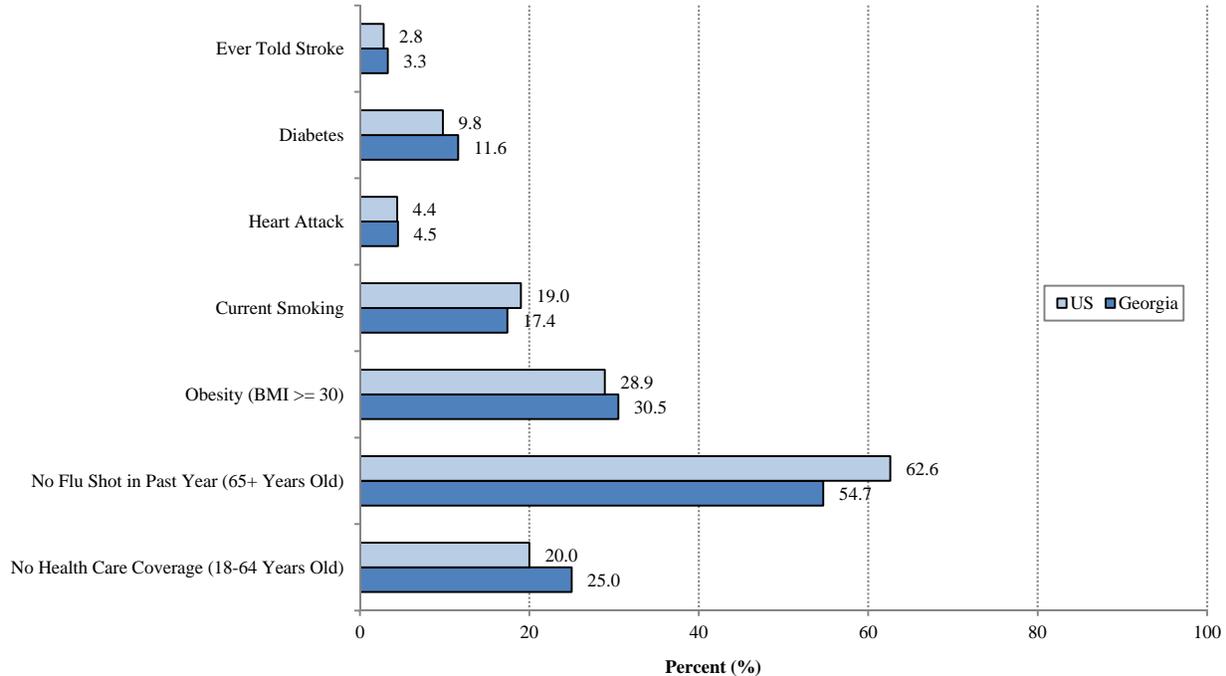
Data Analysis: SAS-callable SUDAAN was used for all data analysis to construct estimates and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Results were considered not “statistically different” if the 95% CI associated with the weighted percentages overlapped. A result was considered “statistically significant” (indicating a difference) if there was no overlap in the 95% CI of the percentages being compared. Prevalence estimates exclude those who either answered “don’t know/not sure” or refused.

Comparing 2014 BRFSS data to previous years: Comparison between 2014 BRFSS data and years prior to 2011 is not recommended due to the significant changes in methodology. Beginning in 2011, methodological changes have improved the accuracy, coverage, validity, and representativeness of the BRFSS.¹ Data from 2011, 2012, and subsequent BRFSS data can be used in trend analyses.

Summary

Selected chronic conditions, risk behaviors, and clinical preventive services from the 2014 Georgia BRFSS are shown in the chart below in comparison with median prevalence from 2013 US national BRFSS data, which includes all 50 states, three territories, and Washington, D.C. 2014 US national BRFSS data is currently unavailable.

Selected Chronic Conditions and Risk Factors, US and GA BRFSS, 2013 and 2014



- **Stroke**

In 2014, 3.3% of Georgia adults had ever been diagnosed with stroke. This estimate was similar to the 2013 US estimate.

- **Diabetes**

In 2014, 11.6% of Georgia adults had physician diagnosed diabetes. This estimate is higher than the 2013 US median prevalence of 9.8%.

- **Heart Attack**

In 2014, 4.4% of Georgia adults had ever been told they have had a heart attack. This estimate is similar to the 2013 US median of 4.5%.

- **Tobacco Use**

In 2014, 17.4% of Georgia adults currently smoked cigarettes. This estimate is slightly lower than the 2013 US median prevalence of 19.0%. (HP 2020 Objective - Reduce tobacco use by adults to 12%)

- **Obesity**

In 2014, 30.5% of Georgia adults were obese. This estimate is slightly higher than the 2013 US median prevalence of 28.9%. (HP 2020 Objective - Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese to 30.5%)

- **Flu Vaccine in Past Year**

In 2014, 54.7% of Georgia adults aged 65 years and older received a flu vaccine in the past year. This estimate is lower than the 2013 US median estimate of 62.6%. (HP 2020 Objective - Increase the percentage of noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza to 90%)

- **No Health Insurance Coverage**

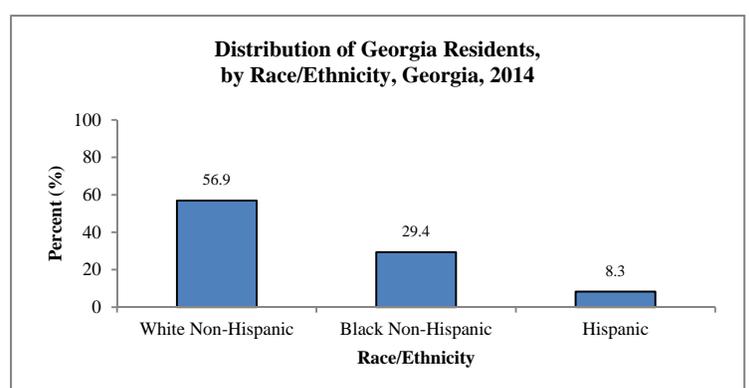
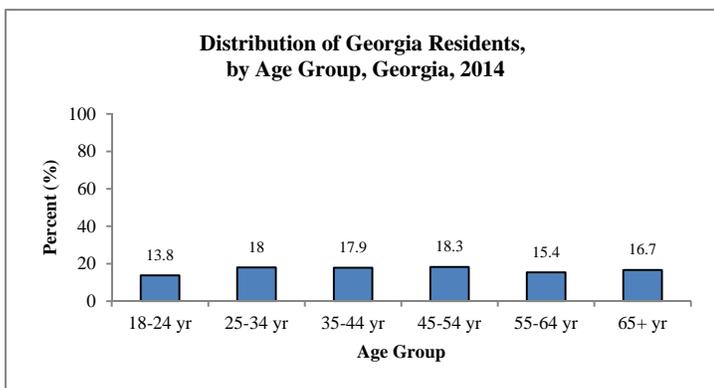
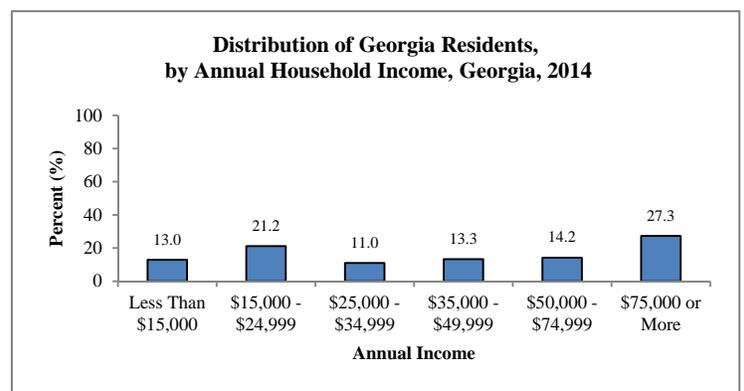
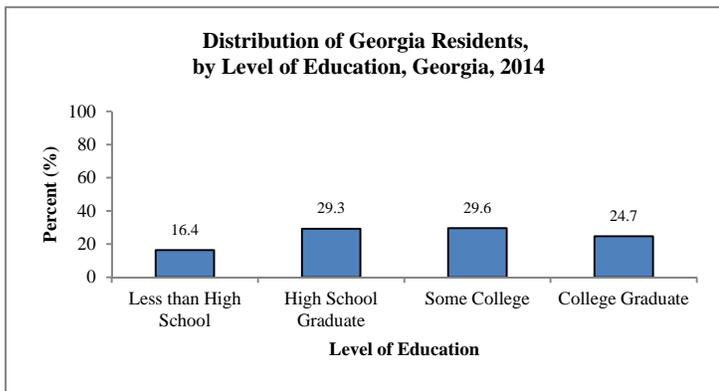
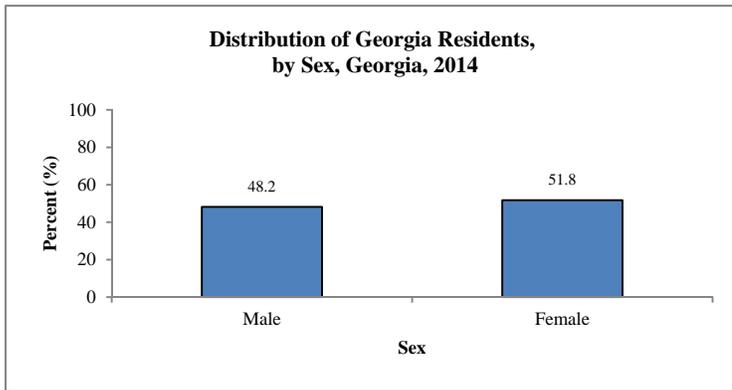
In 2014, 25.0% of Georgia adults did not have any form of health coverage, which exceeds the 2013 US median estimate of 20.0%. (HP 2020 Objective- Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%)

Demographics

In 2014, there were approximately 7,500,000 adults aged 18 years and older residing in the state of Georgia.²

- Approximately 6,350 adults participated in the Georgia BRFSS survey statewide.
- Georgia BRFSS respondents were 51.8% female and 48.2% male.
- Georgians completing the survey were white non-Hispanic (56.9%), black non-Hispanic (29.4%) and 8.3% Hispanic. Distribution similar to Georgia population.
- Approximately 25% of Georgia residents had an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- About 84% of the population had at least a high school diploma and 24.7% had at least a college degree.

Demographic Characteristics	State Total (N=6,350)	
	%	95% CI
Sex		
Male	48.2	(46.5, 50.0)
Female	51.8	(50.1, 53.5)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	56.9	(55.2, 58.7)
Black Non-Hispanic	29.4	(27.8, 31.0)
Hispanic	8.3	(7.2, 9.6)
Age		
18-24 yr	13.8	(12.4, 15.3)
25-34 yr	18.0	(16.5, 19.6)
35-44 yr	17.9	(16.5, 19.3)
45-54 yr	18.3	(17.1, 19.5)
55-64 yr	15.4	(14.4, 16.5)
65+ yr	16.7	(15.9, 17.6)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	13.0	(11.7, 14.4)
\$15,000-\$24,999	21.2	(19.7, 22.9)
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.0	(9.9, 12.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.3	(12.1, 14.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.2	(13.0, 15.5)
\$75,000 or More	27.3	(25.7, 28.8)
Education		
Less than High School	16.4	(14.9, 18.0)
High School Graduate	29.3	(27.8, 30.9)
Some College	29.6	(28.1, 31.2)
College Graduate	24.7	(23.5, 26.0)
Employment		
Employed	59.6	(58.0, 61.3)
Unemployed	24.8	(23.2, 26.4)
Retired	15.6	(14.8, 16.5)



General Health

Self-assessed health status is a measure of how individuals perceive their health rating (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor). It is a useful indicator of health for a variety of populations and allows for general comparisons.

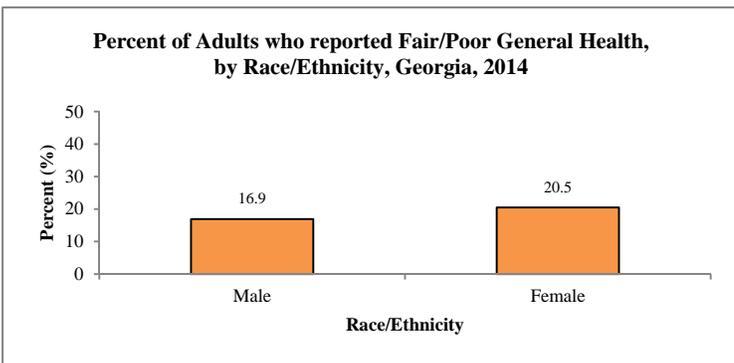
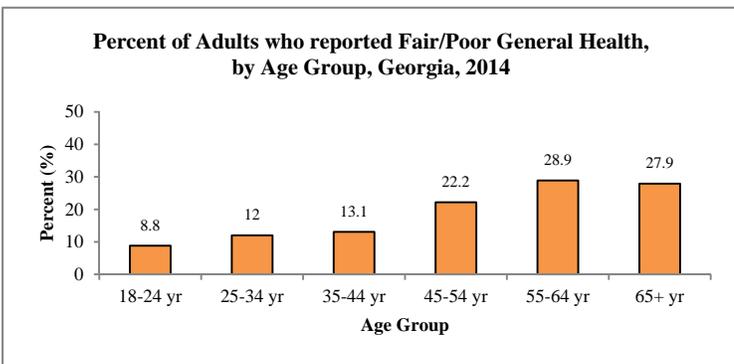
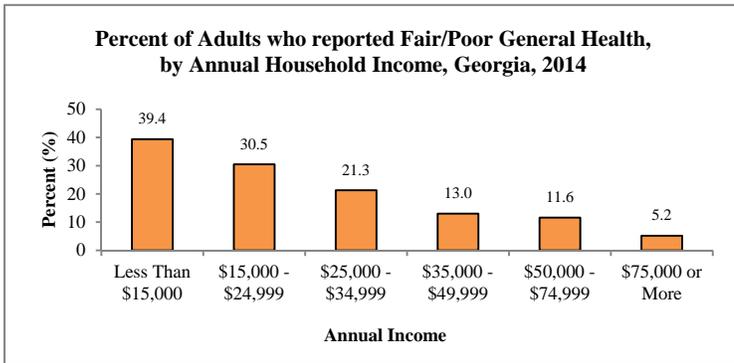
In 2014, 18.8% of Georgia adults reported that they perceive their health rating as fair or poor.

- Adults aged 55 to 64 years (28.9%) were most likely to report fair or poor general health when compared to other age groups.
- Adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (39.4%) were more likely to report fair or poor general health when compared to adults with an annual household income greater than or equal to \$15,000.
- Adults without health insurance (22.8%) were significantly more likely to report fair or poor general health when compared to adults with health insurance (15.0%)

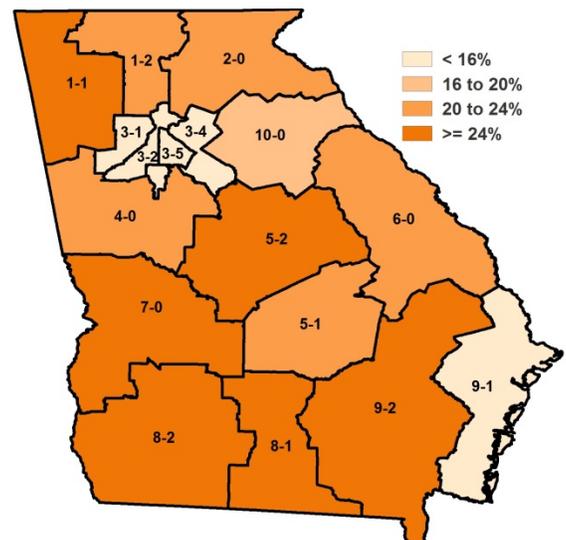
The HP 2020 target for self-reporting of fair or poor physical health is 20.2%.

Demographic Characteristics	General Health Fair/Poor ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	18.8	(17.5, 20.1)
Sex		
Male	16.9	(15.1, 19.0)
Female	20.5	(18.8, 22.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	17.6	(16.1, 19.2)
Black Non-Hispanic	20.6	(18.2, 23.3)
Hispanic	24.5	(18.5, 31.6)
Age		
18-24 yr	8.8	(6.1, 12.5)
25-34 yr	12.0	(9.1, 15.8)
35-44 yr	13.1	(10.2, 16.7)
45-54 yr	22.2	(19.2, 25.5)
55-64 yr	28.9	(25.8, 32.2)
65+ yr	27.9	(25.5, 30.5)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	39.4	(34.1, 44.8)
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.5	(26.8, 34.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.3	(17.3, 26.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.0	(10.1, 16.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.6	(9.0, 14.9)
\$75,000 or More	5.2	(3.9, 6.7)
Education		
Less than High School	38.8	(33.9, 44.0)
High School Graduate	20.6	(18.4, 23.1)
Some College	15.8	(13.8, 18.1)
College Graduate	7.0	(5.9, 8.4)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	15.0	(13.6, 16.6)
No Health Insurance	22.8	(19.2, 26.7)
Employment		
Employed	10.9	(9.4, 12.5)
Unemployed	34.1	(30.9, 37.5)
Retired	24.8	(22.3, 27.4)

^a The proportion of adults who reported that their health, in general, was fair or poor.



Percent of Adults who reported Fair/Poor General Health, by Health District, Georgia, 2014

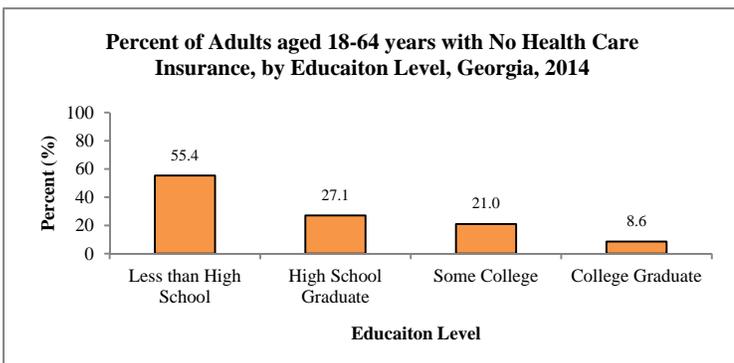
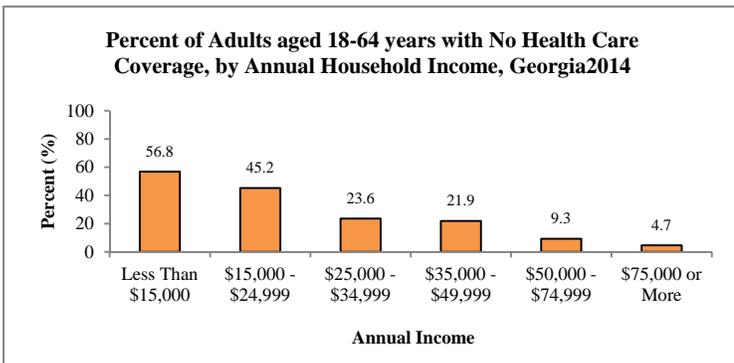
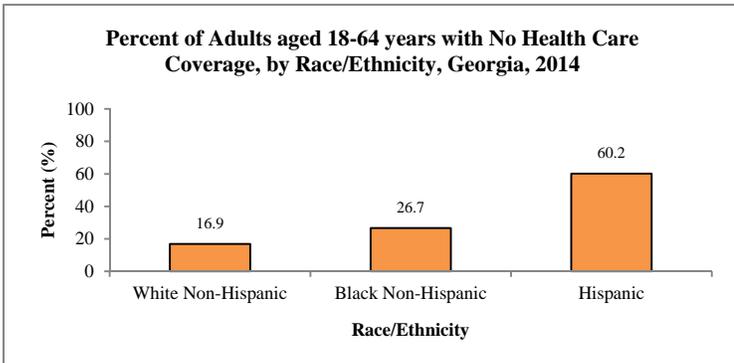


No Health Care Coverage

Individuals without health insurance coverage have decreased access to health care services and usually delay getting needed medical attention.³ Insurance coverage is an important factor in determining whether people will have access to services like screenings, treatment, and health education.⁴ Access to health care can be limited both by lack of health insurance and by

In 2014, 75.0% of Georgia adults aged 18-64 years reported that they have health care coverage.

- Hispanics (60.2%) were significantly more likely not to have health insurance coverage than white non-Hispanics (16.9%) and black non-Hispanics (26.7%).
- Adults aged 55-64 years (14.2%) were significantly less likely not to have health insurance coverage when compared to other age groups.
- More than half of adults aged 18-64 years with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (56.8%) did not have any form of health insurance coverage.
- Adults with less than a high school education (55.4%) were significantly more likely not to have health coverage when compared to high school graduates (27.1%), those with some college (21.0%), and college graduates (8.6%).

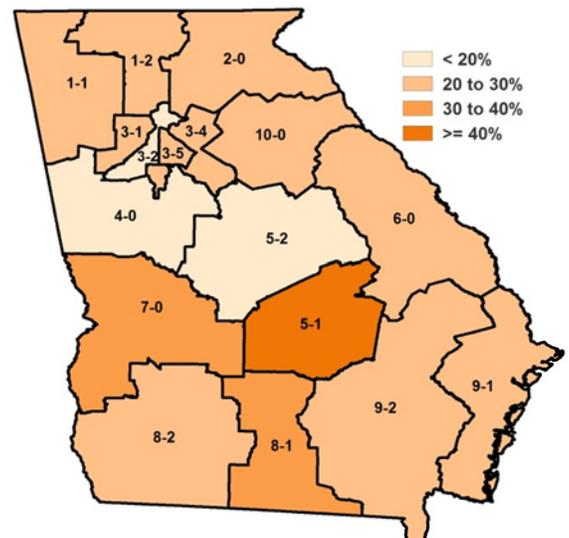


The HP 2020 target for health care coverage among adults is 100%.

Demographic Characteristics	No Health Care Coverage ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	25.0	(23.1, 27.0)
Sex		
Male	27.3	(24.4, 30.4)
Female	22.8	(20.5, 25.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	16.9	(14.9, 19.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	26.7	(23.3, 30.5)
Hispanic	60.2	(52.5, 67.4)
Age		
18-24 yr	29.8	(24.4, 35.8)
25-34 yr	36.8	(32.0, 41.8)
35-44 yr	24.0	(20.1, 28.3)
45-54 yr	19.9	(16.9, 23.4)
55-64 yr	14.2	(11.8, 17.0)
65+ yr	NA	NA
Income		
Less than \$15,000	56.8	(50.5, 62.9)
\$15,000-\$24,999	45.2	(40.1, 50.4)
\$25,000-\$34,999	23.6	(18.3, 29.9)
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.9	(17.1, 27.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.3	(6.4, 13.1)
\$75,000 or More	4.7	(3.3, 6.8)
Education		
Less than High School	55.4	(48.9, 61.7)
High School Graduate	27.1	(23.9, 30.6)
Some College	21.0	(18.1, 24.2)
College Graduate	8.6	(6.9, 10.7)
Employment		
Employed	23.5	(21.3, 25.8)
Unemployed	31.4	(27.6, 35.5)
Retired	8.0	(4.9, 12.7)

^a The proportion 18-64 years old who have no health care coverage.

Percent of Adults aged 18-64 years with No Health Care Insurance, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Limited Health Care Access

Limited health care coverage is indicated as: (1) not having a personal doctor or health care provider; and, (2) having a time in the past year when one needed to see a doctor but could not due to cost. These indicators are very important to health care due to the fact that increases in access to primary care have been shown to significantly improve health-related outcomes.

In 2014, 28.5% of Georgia adults did not have a personal doctor or a health care provider.

- Males (34.7%) were significantly more likely not to have a personal doctor when compared to females (22.8%).
- Hispanics (58.8%) were significantly more likely not to have a personal doctor when compared to black non-Hispanics (30.2%) and white non-Hispanics (22.3%).
- Adults without health insurance (65.7%) were significantly more likely not to have a personal doctor when compared to adults with health insurance (22.2%).

In 2014, 19.0% of Georgia adults could not visit a doctor due to costs within the past 12 months.

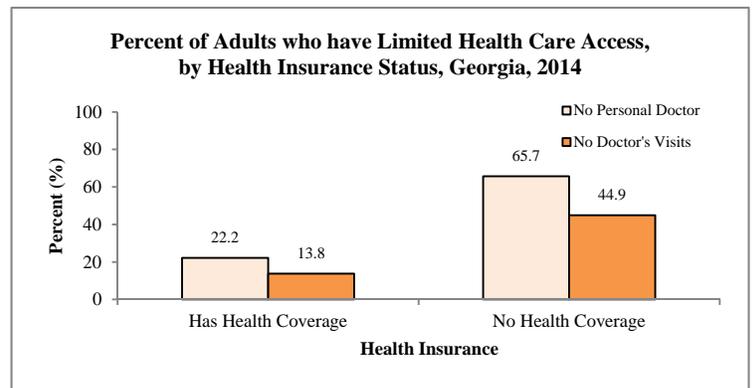
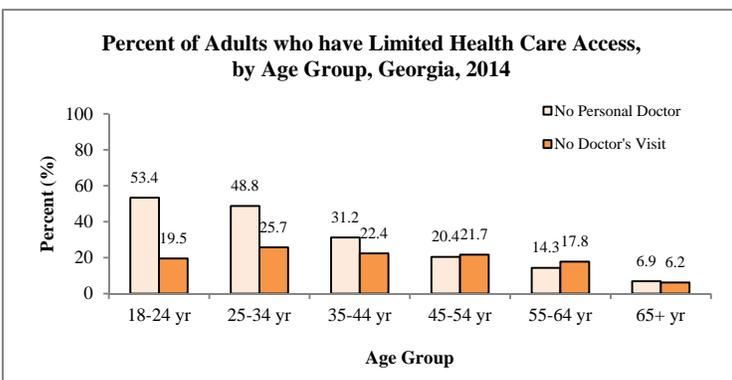
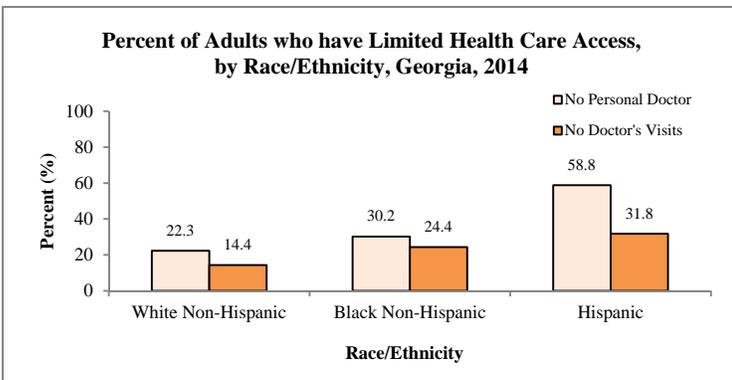
- Hispanics (31.8%) and black non-Hispanics (24.4%) had higher rates of forgoing medical care due to cost when compared to white non-Hispanics (14.4%).
- Adults with less than a high school education (33.9%) were significantly more likely to forgo medical care due to cost when compared with adults with higher education levels.
- Adults without health insurance (44.9%) were significantly more likely to forgo medical care due to cost when compared to adults with health insurance (13.8%).

The HP 2020 target for those without a usual primary care provider among adults is 16.1%.

Demographic Characteristics	No Personal Health Care Provider ^a		No Health Care Due to Cost ^b	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
State Totals	28.5	(26.9, 30.3)	19.0	(17.6, 20.5)
Sex				
Male	34.7	(32.1, 37.5)	15.8	(13.8, 18.1)
Female	22.8	(20.8, 24.9)	21.9	(20.0, 23.9)
Race/Ethnicity				
White Non-Hispanic	22.3	(20.4, 24.2)	14.4	(12.9, 16.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	30.2	(26.9, 33.7)	24.4	(21.4, 27.6)
Hispanic	58.8	(51.2, 66.1)	31.8	(25.1, 39.4)
Age				
18-24 yr	53.4	(47.5, 59.3)	19.5	(15.4, 24.4)
25-34 yr	48.8	(44.0, 53.6)	25.7	(21.5, 30.3)
35-44 yr	31.2	(27.0, 35.7)	22.4	(18.7, 26.5)
45-54 yr	20.4	(17.4, 23.8)	21.7	(18.7, 25.1)
55-64 yr	14.3	(11.8, 17.1)	17.8	(15.2, 20.7)
65+ yr	6.9	(5.6, 8.6)	6.2	(5.0, 7.7)
Income				
Less than \$15,000	44.1	(38.3, 50.0)	42.4	(36.8, 48.3)
\$15,000-\$24,999	37.4	(33.1, 42.0)	32.7	(28.8, 37.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.5	(25.3, 36.2)	20.4	(16.3, 25.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	26.9	(22.4, 31.9)	16.3	(12.7, 20.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	22.9	(18.8, 27.7)	5.7	(3.9, 8.3)
\$75,000 or More	16.0	(13.5, 18.9)	6.4	(4.8, 8.4)
Education				
Less than High School	42.6	(37.1, 48.2)	33.9	(28.8, 39.3)
High School Graduate	31.1	(28.1, 34.2)	20.0	(17.6, 22.7)
Some College	27.8	(24.8, 31.0)	16.9	(14.7, 19.4)
College Graduate	17.5	(15.4, 19.8)	10.4	(8.8, 12.2)
Health Insurance Coverage				
Has Health Insurance	22.2	(20.3, 24.2)	13.8	(12.3, 15.4)
No Health Insurance	65.7	(61.4, 69.7)	44.9	(40.3, 49.5)
Employment				
Employed	32.8	(30.5, 35.1)	18.7	(16.8, 20.7)
Unemployed	31.8	(28.2, 35.7)	27.7	(24.5, 31.2)
Retired	7.1	(5.6, 8.9)	5.7	(4.5, 7.3)

^a The proportion of adults who reported that they did not have anyone that they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider

^b The proportion of adults who reported that they could not see a doctor when needed due to cost within the past 12 months.



No Annual Doctor's Visit

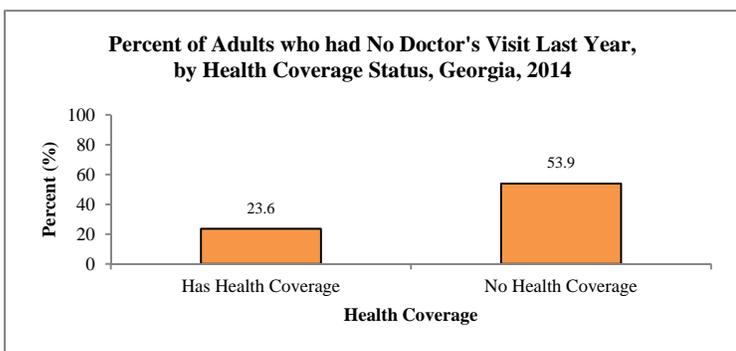
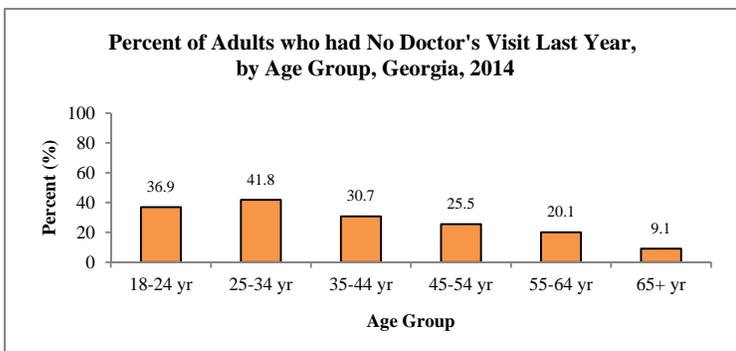
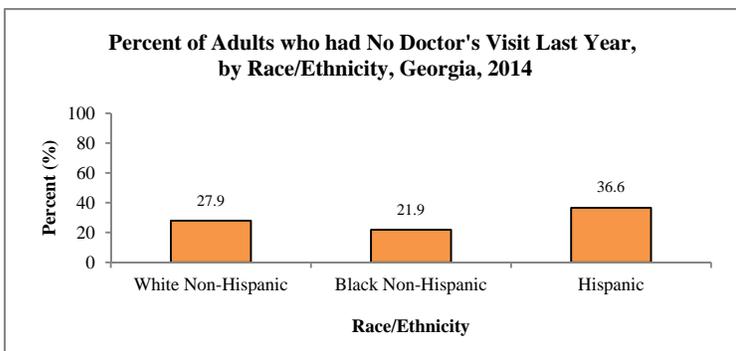
Annual doctor's visit serves as a preventive measure that can reduce risk factors for common chronic diseases. By having a visit every year, certain problems can be detected earlier when treatment might be more effective.

In 2014, 27.1% of Georgia adults reported that they have not visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past 12 months.

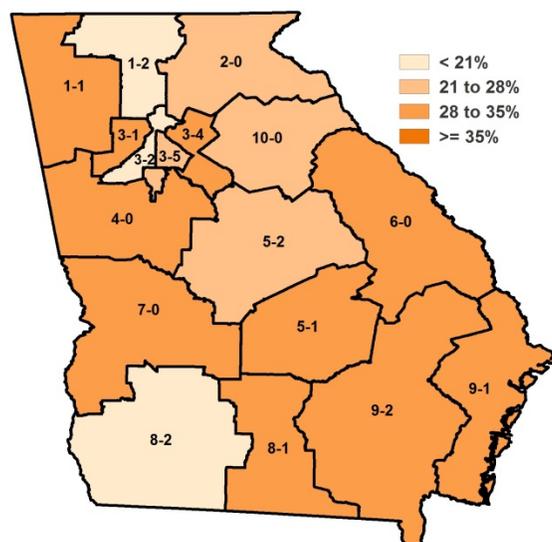
- Males (31.2%) were significantly more likely than females (23.4%) not to visit a doctor in the past year.
- Hispanics (36.6%) were more likely not to visit a doctor in the past year when compared to white non-Hispanics (27.9%) and black non-Hispanics (21.9%).
- Adults aged 65 years and older (9.1%) were significantly least likely to have not visited a doctor in the past year.
- Adults with an income of \$15,000 - \$24,999 (32.5%) were the most likely to have not visited a doctor in the past year.
- More than half of adults who do not have health insurance (53.9%) did not visit a doctor in the past year.

Demographic Characteristics	No Doctor's Visit ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	27.1	(25.5, 28.8)
Sex		
Male	31.2	(28.7, 33.9)
Female	23.4	(21.5, 25.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	27.9	(26.0, 29.9)
Black Non-Hispanic	21.9	(19.0, 25.1)
Hispanic	36.6	(29.3, 44.7)
Age		
18-24 yr	36.9	(31.3, 42.8)
25-34 yr	41.8	(37.0, 46.8)
35-44 yr	30.7	(26.6, 35.1)
45-54 yr	25.5	(22.3, 28.9)
55-64 yr	20.1	(17.4, 23.1)
65+ yr	9.1	(7.7, 10.8)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	30.7	(25.2, 36.8)
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.5	(28.5, 36.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	29.1	(24.2, 34.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	25.9	(21.5, 30.8)
\$50,000-\$74,999	22.0	(18.2, 26.5)
\$75,000 or More	23.5	(20.7, 26.7)
Education		
Less than High School	33.5	(28.2, 39.3)
High School Graduate	29.2	(26.3, 32.4)
Some College	24.7	(21.9, 27.7)
College Graduate	24.1	(21.8, 26.5)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	23.6	(21.7, 25.6)
No Health Insurance	53.9	(49.2, 58.6)
Employment		
Employed	31.2	(29.0, 33.5)
Unemployed	28.9	(25.4, 32.6)
Retired	9.0	(7.6, 10.8)

^a The proportion of adults who reported that they did not have a personal doctor.



Percent of Adults who reported having No Annual Doctor's Visit, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Disability

Disability refers to limitations in activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems or having health problems that require the use of special equipment. People with disabilities may lack access to health services and medical care.⁵

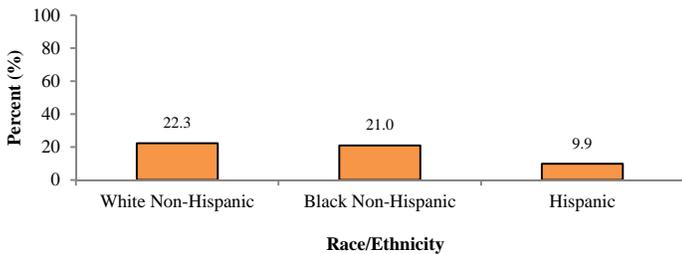
In 2014, 20.4% of Georgia adults reported being disabled in any way.

- Hispanics (9.9%) were significantly less likely to be disabled when compared to white non-Hispanics (22.3%) and black non-Hispanics (21.0%).
- Adults aged 65 years and older (31.1%) were the most likely to be disabled when compared to adults in other age groups.
- Adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (39.1%) were the most likely to be disabled when compared to adults in other income levels.
- Adults with less than a high school education (31.1%) had a significantly higher prevalence of disability when compared to high school graduates (21.0%), adults with some college (20.0%) and college graduates (13.5%).

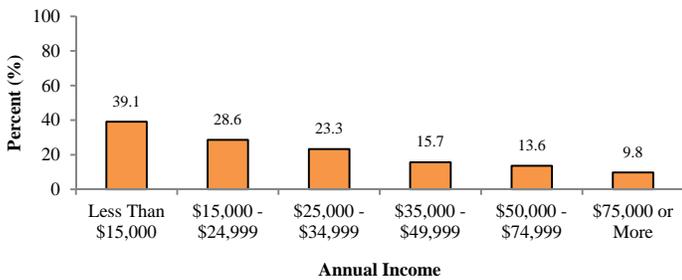
Demographic Characteristics	Disability ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	20.4	(19.1, 21.8)
Sex		
Male	19.1	(17.1, 21.2)
Female	21.7	(20.0, 23.5)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	22.3	(20.7, 24.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	21.0	(18.4, 24.0)
Hispanic	9.9	(6.5, 14.8)
Age		
18-24 yr	6.4	(4.1, 9.8)
25-34 yr	12.6	(9.5, 16.6)
35-44 yr	15.9	(12.8, 19.5)
45-54 yr	24.7	(21.6, 28.2)
55-64 yr	30.4	(27.2, 33.7)
65+ yr	31.1	(28.7, 33.7)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	39.1	(33.7, 44.7)
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.6	(25.1, 32.4)
\$25,000-\$34,999	23.3	(19.2, 28.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	15.7	(12.6, 19.4)
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.6	(11.0, 16.8)
\$75,000 or More	9.8	(8.2, 11.7)
Education		
Less than High School	31.1	(26.4, 36.2)
High School Graduate	21.0	(18.7, 23.5)
Some College	20.0	(17.7, 22.4)
College Graduate	13.5	(11.9, 15.2)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	17.9	(16.4, 19.6)
No Health Insurance	19.2	(15.9, 23.1)
Employment		
Employed	9.7	(8.4, 11.1)
Unemployed	39.3	(35.8, 42.9)
Retired	30.4	(27.8, 33.2)

^a The proportion of adults who reported being limited in any activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems.

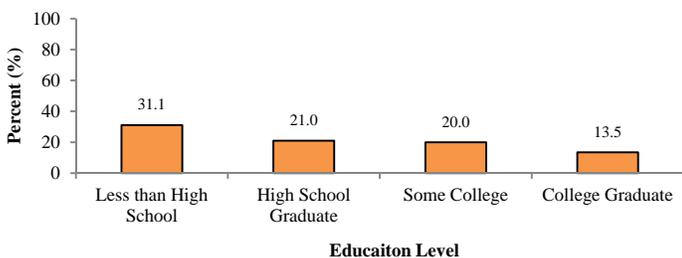
Percent of Adults who reported being Disabled, by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2014



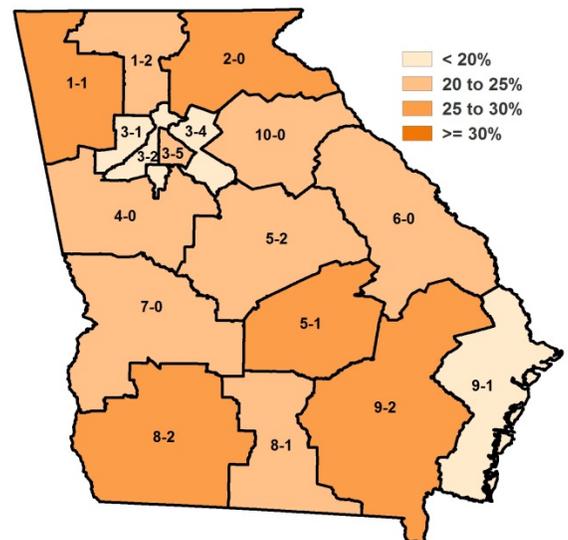
Percent of Adults who reported being Disabled, by Annual Household Income, Georgia, 2014



Percent of Adults who reported being Disabled, by Education Level, Georgia, 2014



Percent of Adults who reported being Disabled, by Health District, Georgia, 2014

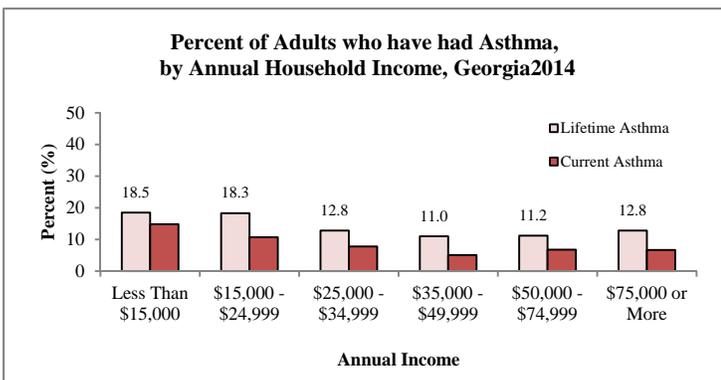
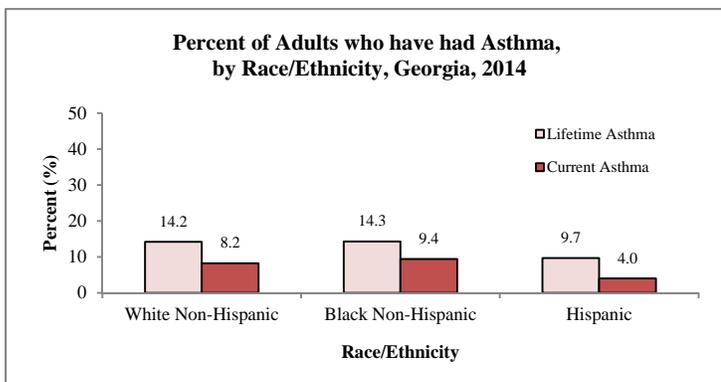
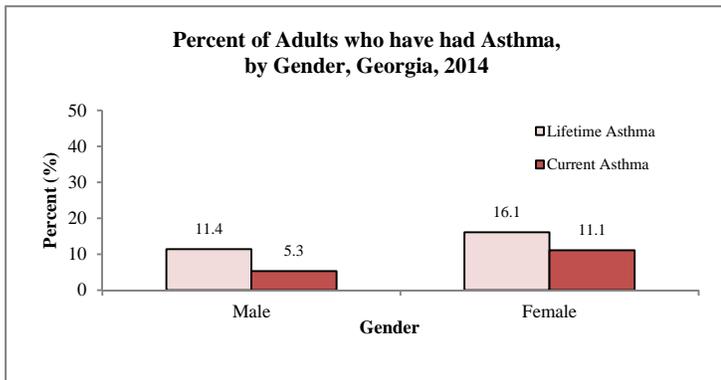


Asthma

Asthma is a lifelong disease that causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing.⁶ Most people with asthma can control their symptoms and prevent asthma attacks by avoiding asthma triggers and correctly using prescribed medicines

In 2014, 13.8% of Georgia adults reported ever having asthma and 8.3% currently have asthma.

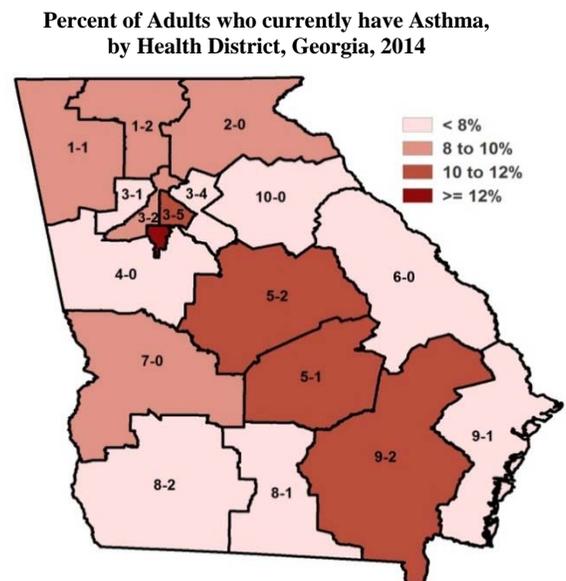
- Adult females were significantly more likely than males to have ever had asthma (16.1% vs. 11.4%) and to currently have asthma (11.1% vs. 5.3%).
- White non-Hispanics (8.2%) and black non-Hispanics (9.4%) were more likely to currently have asthma when compared to Hispanics (4.0%).
- Adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 were the most likely to ever had asthma (18.5%) and to currently have asthma (14.8%).



Demographic Characteristics	Lifetime Asthma ^a		Current Asthma ^b	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
State Totals	13.8	(12.7, 15.1)	8.3	(7.4, 9.3)
Sex				
Male	11.4	(9.7, 13.3)	5.3	(4.2, 6.6)
Female	16.1	(14.5, 17.8)	11.1	(9.8, 12.5)
Race/Ethnicity				
White Non-Hispanic	14.2	(12.7, 15.8)	8.2	(7.1, 9.4)
Black Non-Hispanic	14.3	(12.1, 16.8)	9.4	(7.7, 11.5)
Hispanic	9.7	(5.9, 15.4)	4.0	(2.2, 7.1)
Age				
18-24 yr	20.4	(16.1, 25.5)	9.9	(6.9, 14.0)
25-34 yr	14.1	(11.2, 17.8)	6.6	(4.7, 9.2)
35-44 yr	13.4	(10.7, 16.8)	7.7	(5.6, 10.4)
45-54 yr	11.8	(9.5, 14.5)	7.8	(6.1, 10.1)
55-64 yr	13.0	(10.9, 15.3)	9.5	(7.7, 11.6)
65+ yr	11.7	(10.1, 13.5)	8.8	(7.3, 10.4)
Income				
Less than \$15,000	18.5	(14.8, 22.9)	14.8	(11.5, 18.9)
\$15,000-\$24,999	18.3	(15.2, 21.8)	10.7	(8.6, 13.4)
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.8	(9.5, 16.9)	7.8	(5.4, 11.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.0	(8.2, 14.6)	5.1	(3.4, 7.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.2	(8.5, 14.6)	6.8	(4.8, 9.6)
\$75,000 or More	12.8	(10.5, 15.6)	6.7	(5.1, 8.8)
Education				
Less than High School	15.6	(12.3, 19.7)	10.2	(7.7, 13.3)
High School Graduate	12.8	(10.9, 15.1)	8.3	(6.8, 10.1)
Some College	16.2	(13.8, 18.8)	8.9	(7.1, 11.0)
College Graduate	11.2	(9.6, 12.9)	6.4	(5.2, 7.8)
Health Insurance Coverage				
Has Health Insurance	13.9	(12.4, 15.5)	8.2	(7.1, 9.5)
No Health Insurance	15.1	(12.3, 18.5)	8.0	(6.0, 10.5)
Employment				
Employed	12.0	(10.5, 13.7)	5.6	(4.6, 6.7)
Unemployed	19.7	(16.9, 22.8)	14.6	(12.3, 17.4)
Retired	11.6	(9.9, 13.6)	8.6	(7.1, 10.3)

^a The proportion of adults who reported that they were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that they had asthma.

^b The proportion of adults who reported that they still had asthma.

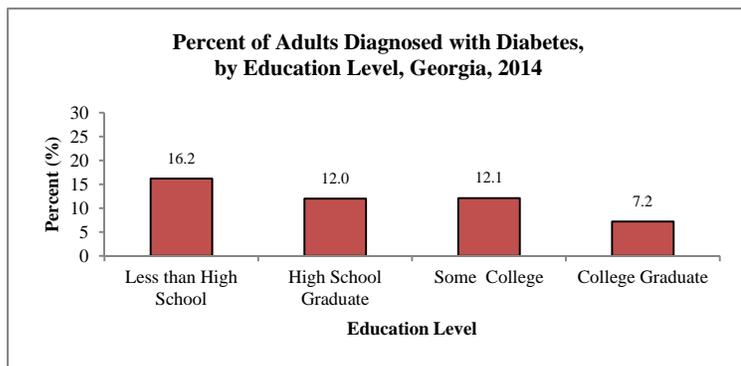
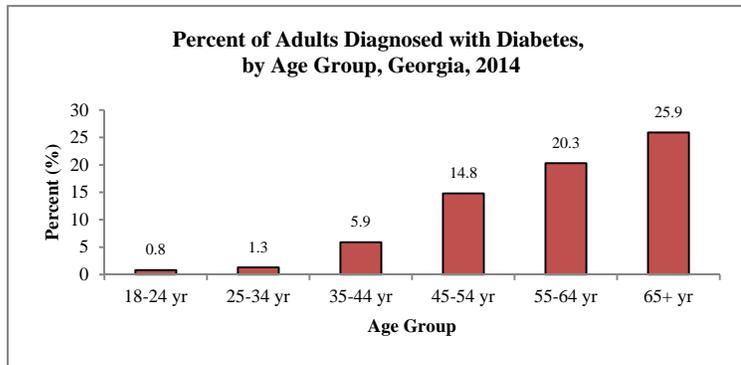
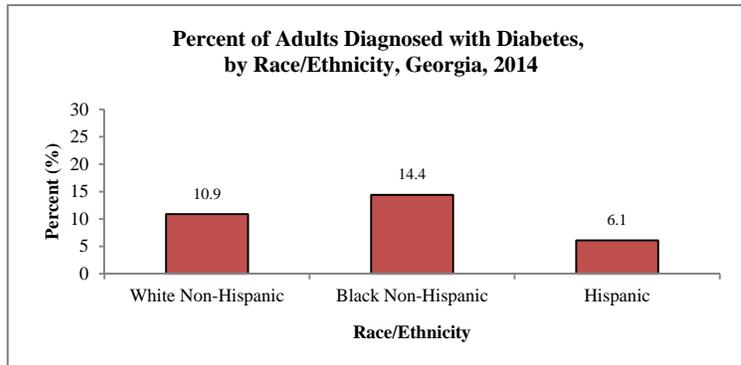


Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disease where the body is unable to process glucose, causing blood glucose levels to be higher than normal. Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States and the sixth in Georgia, increasing the risk for heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, blindness, kidney disease, amputations, nerve problems, dental disease, and infections.⁷

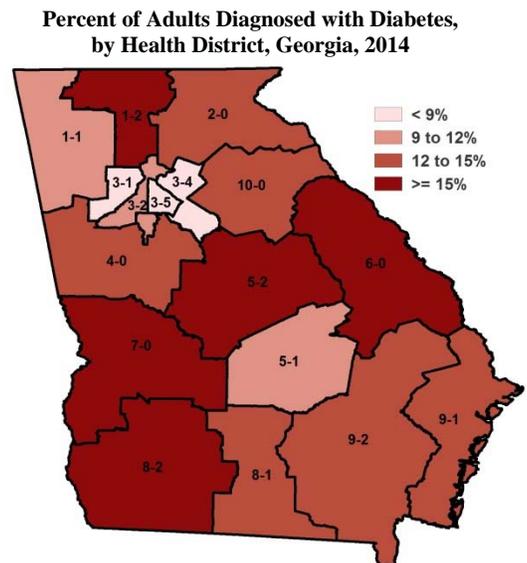
In 2014, 11.6% of Georgia adults reported ever being diagnosed with diabetes by a health care professional.

- Black non-Hispanics (14.4%) were significantly more likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetes than Hispanics (6.1%).
- The prevalence of diabetes was highest among adults aged 65 years and older (25.9%).
- Adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (19.9%) were the most likely to ever have diabetes compared with adults from other income levels.
- Adults with less than a high school education (16.2%) were significantly more likely to ever have diabetes when compared to college graduates (7.2%).



Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes ^a %	95% CI
State Totals	11.6	(10.7, 12.5)
Sex		
Male	11.6	(10.2, 13.2)
Female	11.5	(10.4, 12.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	10.9	(9.8, 12.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	14.4	(12.4, 16.5)
Hispanic	6.1	(3.7, 9.8)
Age		
18-24 yr	0.8	(0.3, 2.4)
25-34 yr	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)
35-44 yr	5.9	(3.9, 8.8)
45-54 yr	14.8	(12.3, 17.8)
55-64 yr	20.3	(17.7, 23.2)
65+ yr	25.9	(23.6, 28.3)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	19.9	(16.1, 24.3)
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.5	(11.2, 16.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.3	(8.7, 14.7)
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.2	(8.2, 12.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.1	(7.0, 11.8)
\$75,000 or More	7.9	(6.3, 9.8)
Education		
Less than High School	16.2	(13.2, 19.8)
High School Graduate	12.0	(10.4, 13.8)
Some College	12.1	(10.4, 14.0)
College Graduate	7.2	(6.2, 8.4)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	9.3	(8.2, 10.5)
No Health Insurance	6.8	(5.0, 9.3)
Employment		
Employed	7.0	(5.9, 8.1)
Unemployed	14.5	(12.5, 16.9)
Retired	24.1	(21.7, 26.7)

^aThe proportion of adults who have physician-diagnosed diabetes. Adults with prediabetes or diabetes only during pregnancy, --- --- considered to have diagnosis of diabetes.



Heart Attack

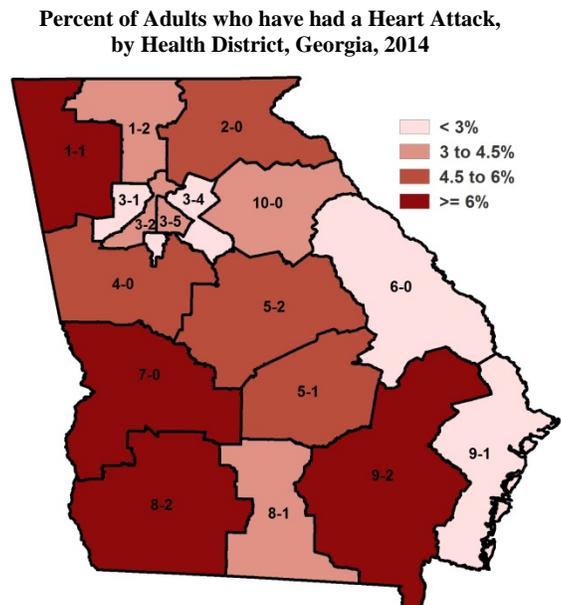
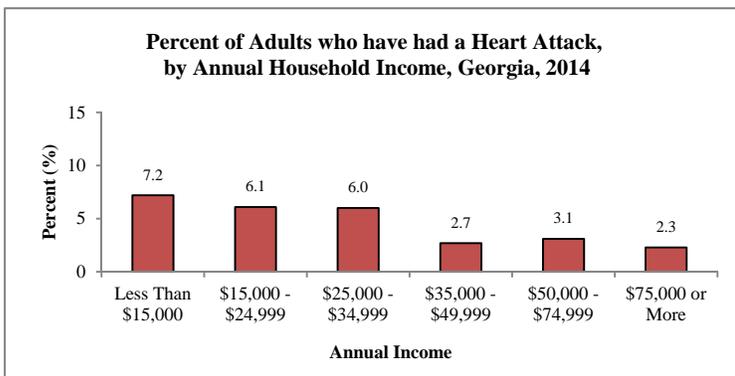
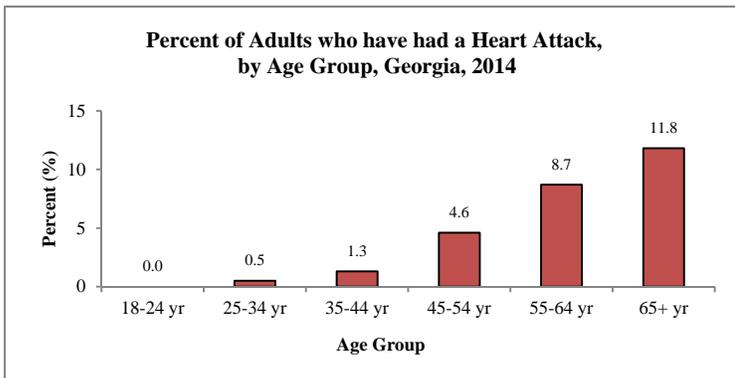
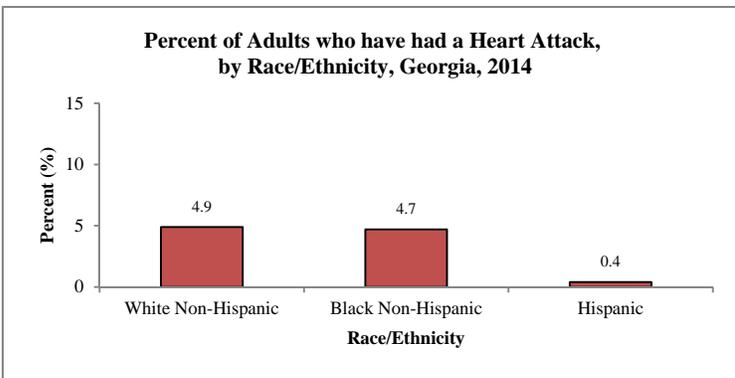
Heart attack, also called myocardial infarction, occurs when blood flow to a section of the heart muscle becomes blocked. Risk factors for heart attack include high blood cholesterol levels, high blood pressure, smoking, lack of physical activity and obesity.⁸

In 2014, 4.5% of Georgia adults had ever been told that they have had a heart attack.

- Adult males (5.5%) were more likely to have had a heart attack when compared to females (3.5%).
- Adults aged 65 years or older (11.8%) were more likely to have had a heart attack when compared to other age groups.
- Adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (7.2%) were the most likely to have had a heart attack.

Demographic Characteristics	Heart Attack ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	4.5	(3.9, 5.2)
Sex		
Male	5.5	(4.6, 6.7)
Female	3.5	(2.8, 4.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	4.9	(4.2, 5.7)
Black Non-Hispanic	4.7	(3.5, 6.3)
Hispanic	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)
Age		
18-24 yr	0.0	NA
25-34 yr	0.5	(0.1, 3.7)
35-44 yr	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)
45-54 yr	4.6	(3.1, 6.6)
55-64 yr	8.7	(6.7, 11.4)
65+ yr	11.8	(10.2, 13.7)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	7.2	(5.0, 10.1)
\$15,000-\$24,999	6.1	(4.5, 8.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.0	(3.9, 9.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	2.7	(1.7, 4.3)
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.1	(1.9, 5.0)
\$75,000 or More	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)
Education		
Less than High School	9.5	(7.1, 12.6)
High School Graduate	4.3	(3.4, 5.4)
Some College	3.7	(2.8, 5.0)
College Graduate	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	2.8	(2.2, 3.6)
No Health Insurance	3.6	(2.3, 5.6)
Employment		
Employed	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)
Unemployed	6.3	(4.8, 8.2)
Retired	12.6	(10.5, 15.0)

^aThe proportion of adults who had ever been told by a health professional that they had a heart attack of myocardial infarction.

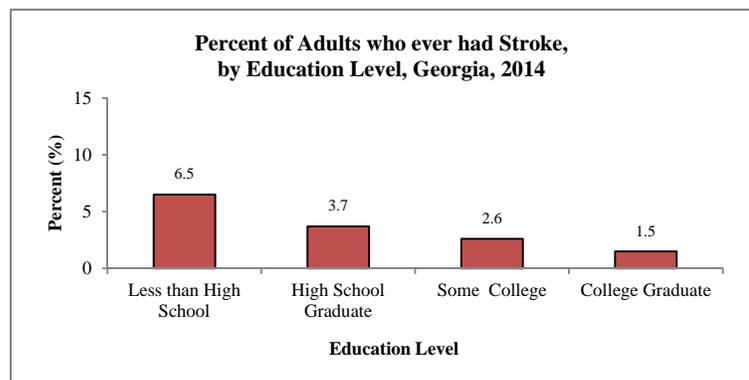
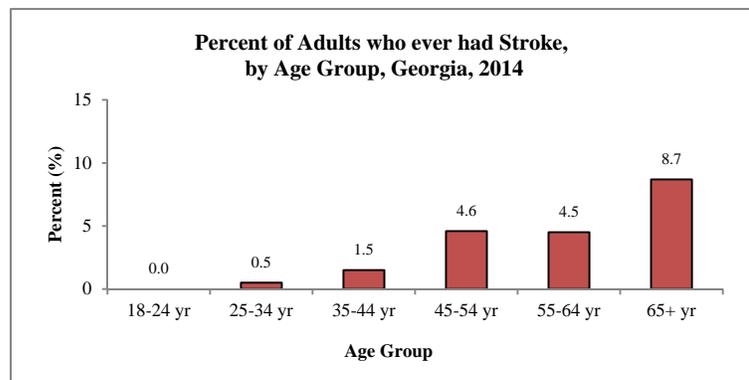
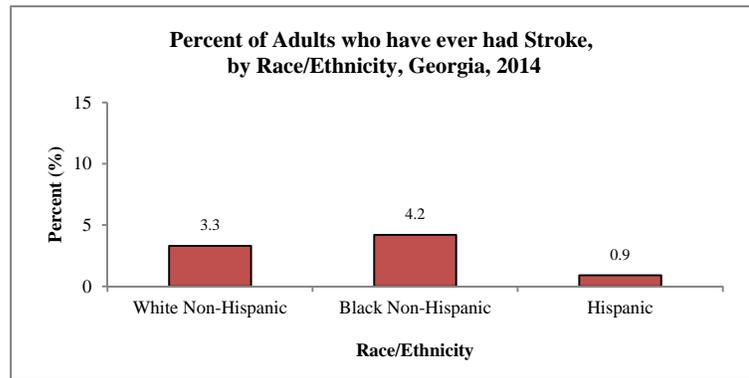


Stroke

Stroke is the result of a blocked artery or a ruptured artery that prevents blood flow to the brain. Stroke is the fourth leading cause of death in the United States and the fifth in Georgia, and can cause significant disability, such as paralysis, speech difficulties, and emotional problems.⁹

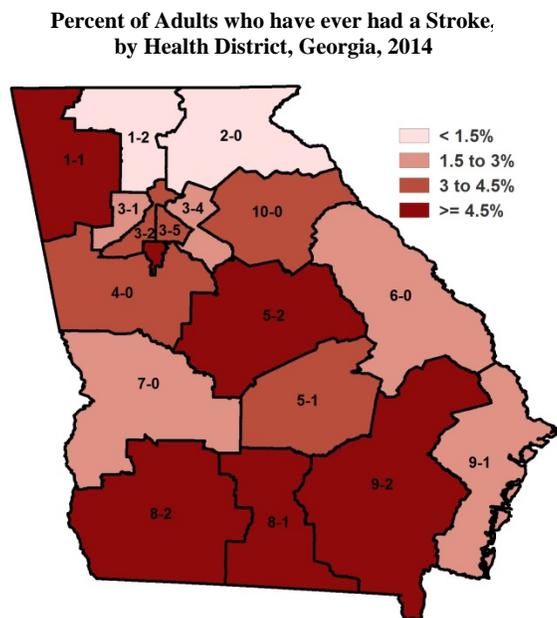
In 2014, 3.3% of Georgia adults reported ever being told by a health professional that they had a stroke.

- Hispanics (0.9%) were significantly least likely to have ever had a stroke when compared to black non-Hispanics (4.2%) and white non-Hispanics (3.3%).
- Adults of age 65 years or older (8.7%) were significantly most likely to have ever had a stroke.
- Adults with household income less than \$15,000 (6.3%) were most likely to have ever had a stroke.
- Adults with less than a high school education (6.5%) were most likely to have ever had a stroke when compared to high school graduates (3.7%), those with some college (2.6%), and college graduates (1.5%).



Demographic Characteristics	Stroke ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	3.3	(2.8, 3.9)
Sex		
Male	3.2	(2.5, 4.1)
Female	3.4	(2.8, 4.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	3.3	(2.8, 4.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	4.2	(3.2, 5.6)
Hispanic	0.9	(0.1, 5.3)
Age		
18-24 yr	0.0	NA
25-34 yr	0.5	(0.2, 1.7)
35-44 yr	1.5	(0.8, 3.1)
45-54 yr	4.6	(3.2, 6.6)
55-64 yr	4.5	(3.3, 6.1)
65+ yr	8.7	(7.1, 10.5)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	6.3	(4.5, 8.8)
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.2	(3.7, 7.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	4.1	(2.6, 6.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	1.6	(0.9, 3.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	1.5	(0.8, 2.7)
\$75,000 or More	1.2	(0.7, 1.8)
Education		
Less than High School	6.5	(4.8, 8.8)
High School Graduate	3.7	(2.7, 4.9)
Some College	2.6	(2.0, 3.5)
College Graduate	1.5	(1.1, 2.2)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	2.3	(1.7, 2.9)
No Health Insurance	2.3	(1.4, 3.8)
Employment		
Employed	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)
Unemployed	6.1	(4.8, 7.8)
Retired	7.3	(5.8, 9.1)

^aThe proportion of adults who have ever been told by a health professional that they had a stroke.



Angina

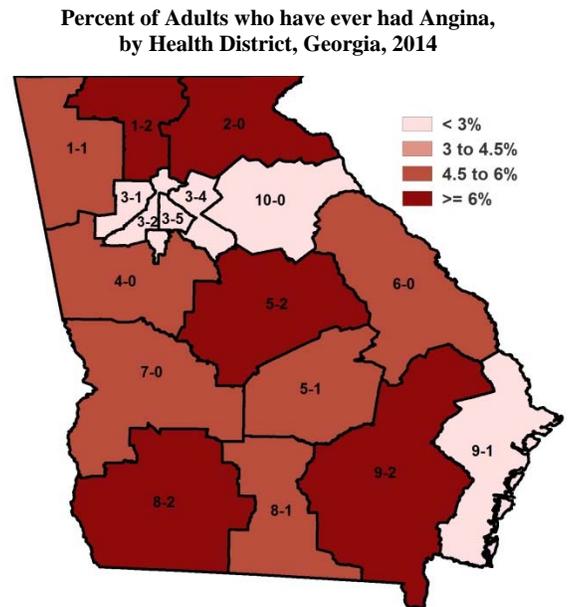
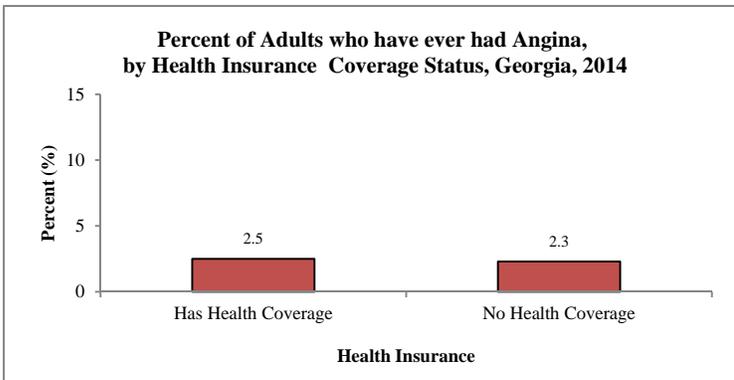
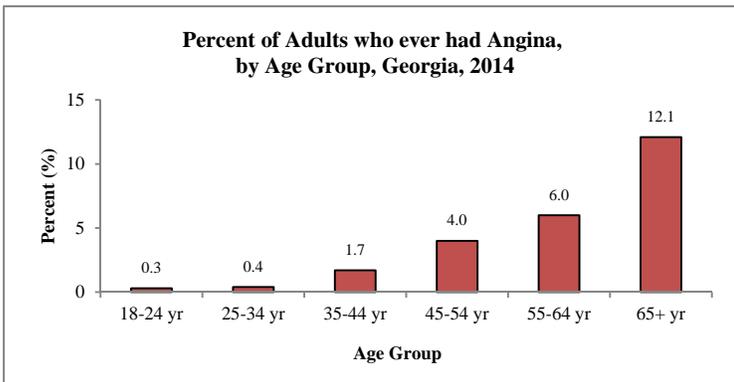
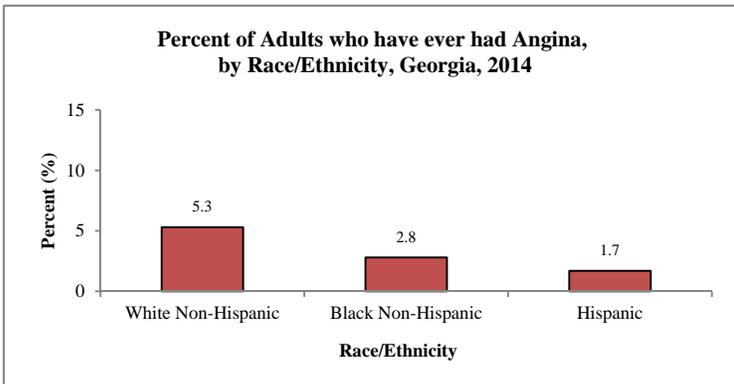
Angina is chest pain or discomfort that occurs when the heart muscle is not getting enough blood. Angina may feel like pressure or a squeezing pain in the chest. The pain may also occur in the shoulders, arms, neck, jaw, or back, and it may feel like indigestion.¹⁰

In 2014, 4.1% of Georgia adults reported ever being told by a health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease.

- Adult males (4.6%) were more likely to have had angina when compared to adult females (3.6%).
- Hispanics (1.7%) were least likely to have had angina when compared to black non-Hispanics (2.8%) and white non-Hispanics (5.3%).
- Adults aged 65 years and older were most likely to have had angina (12.1%) when compared to other age groups.

Demographic Characteristics	Angina ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	4.1	(3.6, 4.7)
Sex		
Male	4.6	(3.8, 5.6)
Female	3.6	(3.1, 4.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	5.3	(4.6, 6.1)
Black Non-Hispanic	2.8	(2.0, 3.8)
Hispanic	1.7	(0.5, 5.3)
Age		
18-24 yr	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)
25-34 yr	0.4	(0.1, 2.8)
35-44 yr	1.7	(0.8, 3.4)
45-54 yr	4.0	(2.8, 5.7)
55-64 yr	6.0	(4.6, 7.8)
65+ yr	12.1	(10.5, 13.9)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	4.1	(2.9, 5.9)
\$15,000-\$24,999	6.5	(5.0, 8.4)
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.7	(4.0, 8.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	2.6	(1.8, 4.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.4	(2.9, 6.8)
\$75,000 or More	2.7	(1.9, 3.7)
Education		
Less than High School	6.1	(4.4, 8.4)
High School Graduate	4.0	(3.1, 5.0)
Some College	4.0	(3.1, 5.1)
College Graduate	3.0	(2.4, 3.9)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	2.5	(2.0, 3.2)
No Health Insurance	2.3	(1.4, 3.9)
Employment		
Employed	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)
Unemployed	5.1	(4.0, 6.4)
Retired	11.3	(9.6, 13.3)

^a The proportion of adults who had ever been told by a health professional that they had angina or coronary heart disease.

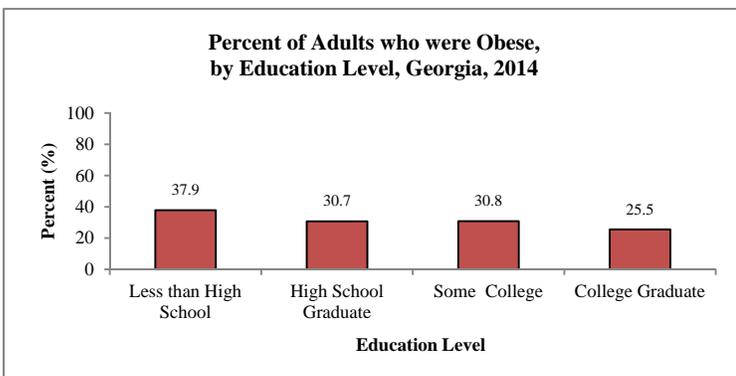
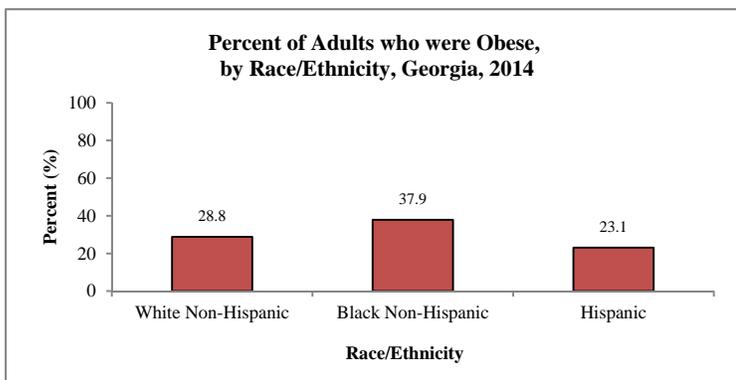
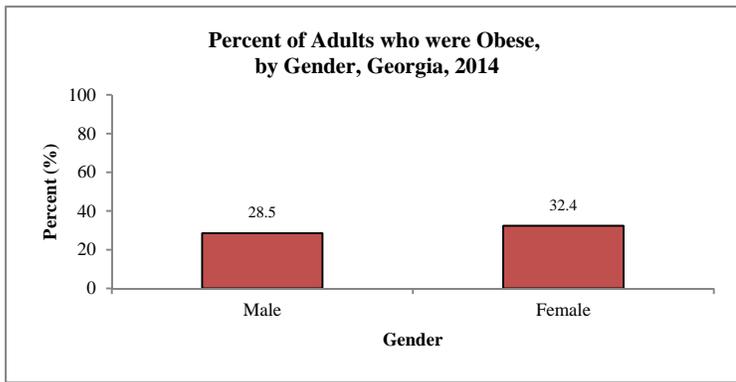


Obesity

Obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30.0 kg/m². Obesity increases the risk of developing high blood pressure, diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, high cholesterol, gallbladder disease and some types of cancers.¹¹

In 2014, 30.5% of Georgia adults were obese.

- Adult females (32.4%) were more likely to be obese than males (28.5%).
- Black non-Hispanics (37.9%) were significantly more likely to be obese when compared to white non-Hispanics (28.8%).
- Adults with an age of 18-24 years (17.3%) were least likely to be obese when compared to adults of age 25 or older.
- Adults who are college graduates (25.5%) were significantly least likely to be obese when compared to any other education category.

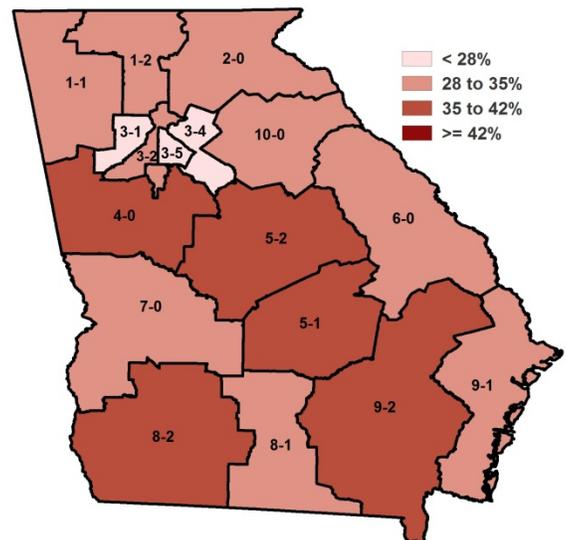


The HP 2020 target for obesity among adults is 30.5%.

Demographic Characteristics	Obese ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	30.5	(28.9, 32.1)
Sex		
Male	28.5	(26.2, 31.0)
Female	32.4	(30.4, 34.6)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	28.8	(27.0, 30.8)
Black Non-Hispanic	37.9	(34.6, 41.3)
Hispanic	23.1	(16.9, 30.7)
Age		
18-24 yr	17.3	(13.2, 22.3)
25-34 yr	29.3	(25.0, 34.1)
35-44 yr	33.2	(29.0, 37.7)
45-54 yr	36.3	(32.8, 40.0)
55-64 yr	35.5	(32.2, 39.0)
65+ yr	29.5	(27.0, 32.0)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	40.1	(34.5, 45.9)
\$15,000-\$24,999	31.9	(28.0, 36.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	33.8	(28.8, 39.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	34.2	(29.6, 39.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	30.8	(26.6, 35.3)
\$75,000 or More	24.0	(21.3, 26.8)
Education		
Less than High School	37.9	(32.7, 43.4)
High School Graduate	30.7	(27.8, 33.7)
Some College	30.8	(27.9, 33.9)
College Graduate	25.5	(23.2, 27.9)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	30.8	(28.8, 32.9)
No Health Insurance	30.8	(26.6, 35.4)
Employment		
Employed	29.4	(27.3, 31.6)
Unemployed	33.4	(30.0, 37.0)
Retired	30.1	(27.4, 33.1)

^aThe proportion of adults whose BMI was greater than or equal to 30.0 kg/m².
Note: Body mass index, BMI, is defined as weight (kg) divided by height (m) squared.

Percent of Adults who were Obese, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Overweight

Overweight is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m². Being overweight increases poor health outcomes such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, and cancer.¹²

In 2014, 35.2% of Georgia adults were overweight.

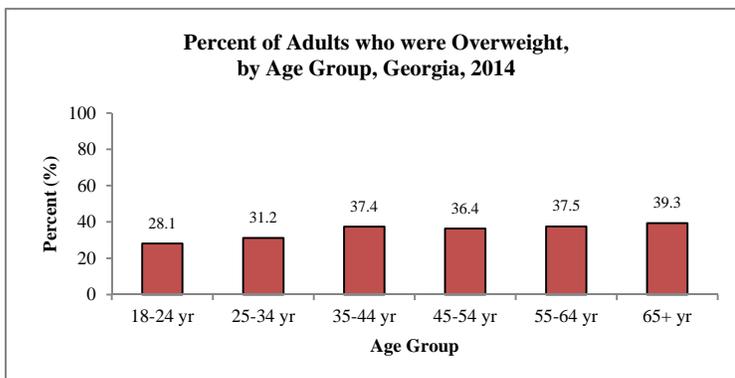
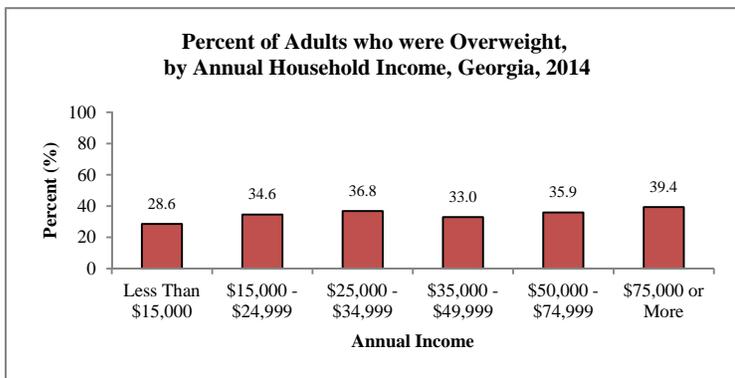
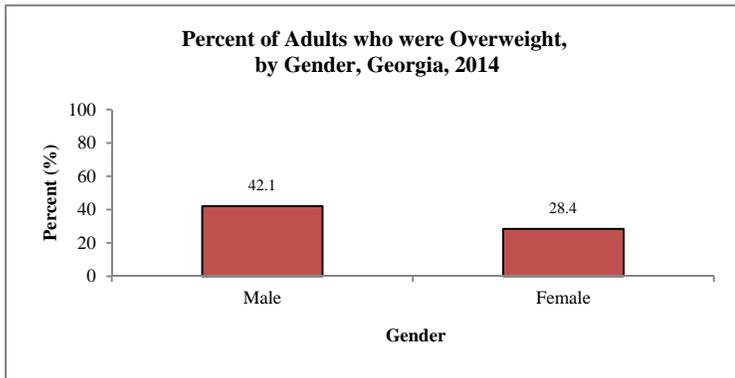
- Adult males (42.1%) were significantly more likely to be overweight than females (28.4%).
- Hispanics (40.8%) were least likely to be overweight when compared to white non-Hispanics (34.9%) and black non-Hispanics (33.3%).
- Adults of 18-24 years (28.1%) were significantly least likely to be overweight compared to adults of age 25 or older.
- Adults with an annual income of \$75,000 or more (39.4%) were most likely to be overweight compared to adults from any other annual household income category.

The HP 2020 target for adults who are at a healthy weight is 33.9%.

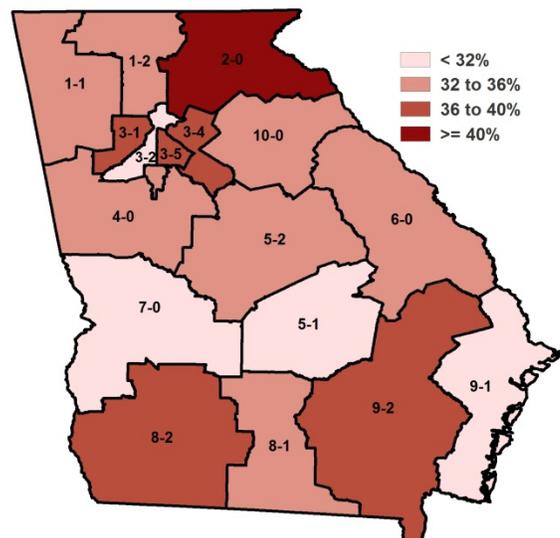
Demographic Characteristics	Overweight ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	35.2	(33.5, 36.9)
Sex		
Male	42.1	(39.5, 44.8)
Female	28.4	(26.5, 30.5)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	34.9	(32.9, 36.9)
Black Non-Hispanic	33.3	(30.1, 36.5)
Hispanic	40.8	(32.9, 49.3)
Age		
18-24 yr	28.1	(22.9, 34.0)
25-34 yr	31.2	(26.7, 36.0)
35-44 yr	37.4	(33.0, 42.0)
45-54 yr	36.4	(32.8, 40.2)
55-64 yr	37.5	(34.2, 41.0)
65+ yr	39.3	(36.6, 41.9)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	28.6	(23.8, 33.9)
\$15,000-\$24,999	34.6	(30.4, 39.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	36.8	(31.5, 42.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	33.0	(28.4, 38.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	35.9	(31.5, 40.5)
\$75,000 or More	39.4	(36.2, 42.6)
Education		
Less than High School	33.4	(28.2, 39.1)
High School Graduate	34.8	(31.7, 37.9)
Some College	35.3	(32.2, 38.5)
College Graduate	36.5	(34.0, 39.2)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	35.1	(33.0, 37.3)
No Health Insurance	32.4	(28.0, 37.2)
Employment		
Employed	36.9	(34.6, 39.2)
Unemployed	28.6	(25.2, 32.3)
Retired	39.0	(36.2, 42.0)

^aThe proportion of adults whose BMI was between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m².

Note: Body mass index, BMI, is defined as weight (kg) divided by height (m) squared.



Percent of Adults who were Overweight, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



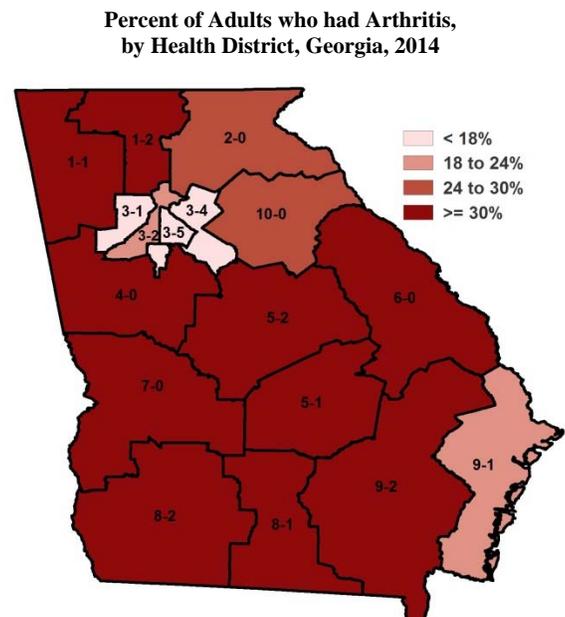
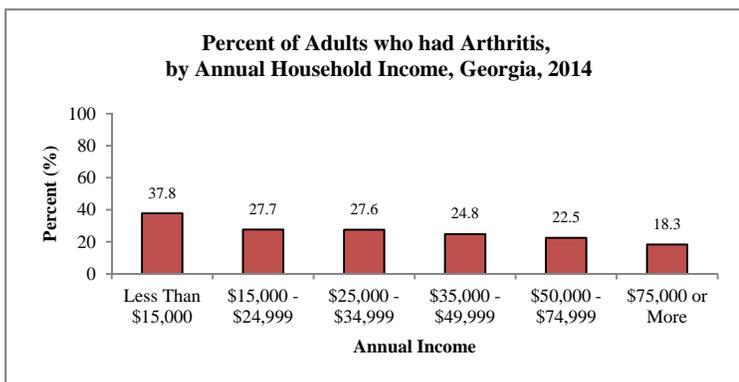
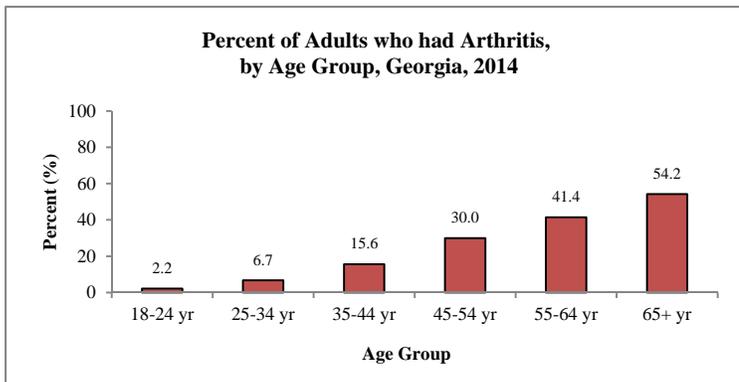
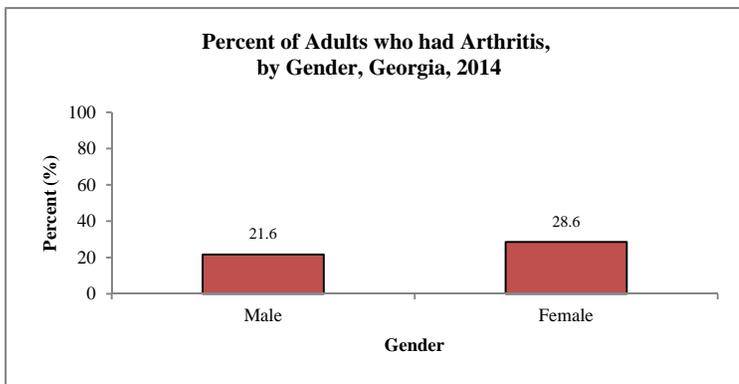
Arthritis

Arthritis refers to rheumatic conditions that cause pain in and around joints and connective tissues. This pain can develop over time or can occur suddenly. Arthritis pain can be relieved by engaging in frequent physical activity.³³

In 2014, 25.2% of Georgia adults had arthritis.

- Adult females (28.6%) were significantly more likely to have arthritis than males (21.6%).
- Hispanics (8.1%) were significantly least likely to have arthritis when compared to white non-Hispanics (28.9%) and black non-Hispanics (24.3%).
- Adults aged 65 years and older (54.2%) were significantly more likely to have arthritis when compared to other age groups.
- Adults with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (37.8%) were significantly most likely to have arthritis when compared to adults from any other annual household income category.

Demographic Characteristics	Arthritis	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	25.2	(23.9, 26.5)
Sex		
Male	21.6	(19.7, 23.6)
Female	28.6	(26.9, 30.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	28.9	(27.3, 30.6)
Black Non-Hispanic	24.3	(21.8, 27.0)
Hispanic	8.1	(5.0, 12.7)
Age		
18-24 yr	2.2	(1.0, 4.8)
25-34 yr	6.7	(4.7, 9.5)
35-44 yr	15.6	(12.8, 19.0)
45-54 yr	30.0	(26.8, 33.5)
55-64 yr	41.4	(38.1, 44.8)
65+ yr	54.2	(51.6, 56.9)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	37.8	(32.7, 43.1)
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.7	(24.5, 31.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.6	(23.4, 32.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	24.8	(21.2, 28.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	22.5	(19.3, 26.1)
\$75,000 or More	18.3	(16.1, 20.6)
Education		
Less than High School	32.9	(28.5, 37.6)
High School Graduate	26.7	(24.3, 29.3)
Some College	25.1	(22.8, 27.6)
College Graduate	18.3	(16.6, 20.1)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	20.4	(18.9, 22.1)
No Health Insurance	16.2	(13.3, 19.5)
Employment		
Employed	15.2	(13.8, 16.8)
Unemployed	32.4	(29.3, 35.6)
Retired	51.7	(48.8, 54.6)



No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

Leisure-time physical activity helps improve overall health and fitness, and reduces your risk for many chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, colon and breast cancers, and osteoporosis. Regular physical activity also helps to maintain body weight, healthy bones, muscles, and joints, reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, and enhances quality of life.¹⁴

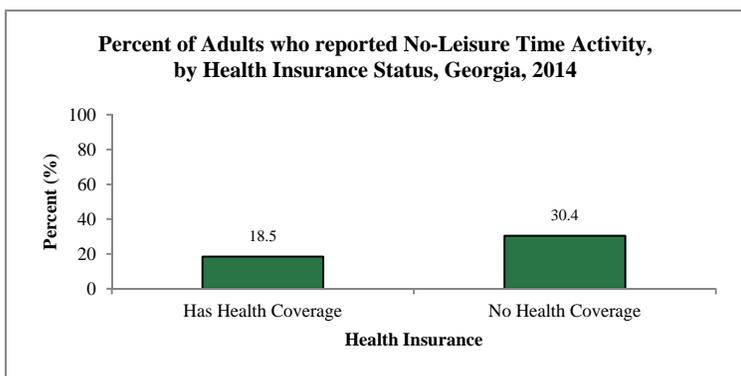
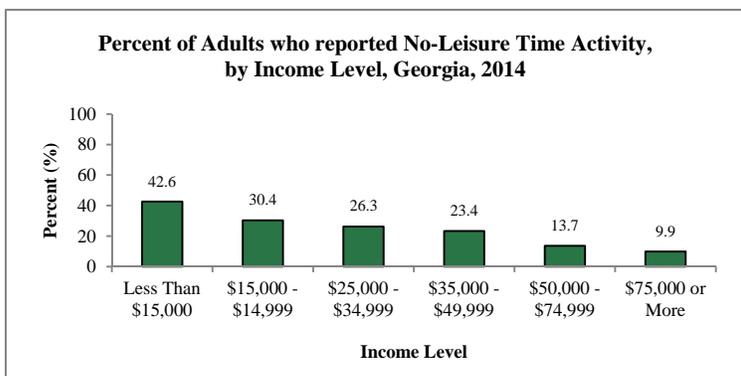
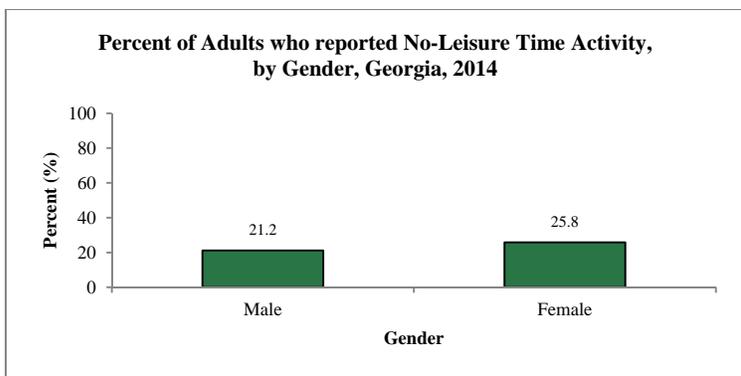
In 2014, 23.6% of Georgia adults were physically inactive during leisure time within the past month.

- Adult females (25.8%) were significantly more likely than males (21.2%) to be physically inactive.
- Adults with an income of \$75,000 or more (9.9%) were least likely to be physically inactive.
- Adults with a less than high school education (41.4%) were significantly more likely to be physically inactive when compared to high school graduates (27.7%), adults with some college (20.6%), and college graduates (10.5%).
- Adults with health insurance (18.5%) were significantly less likely to be physically inactive when compared to adults without health insurance (30.4%).

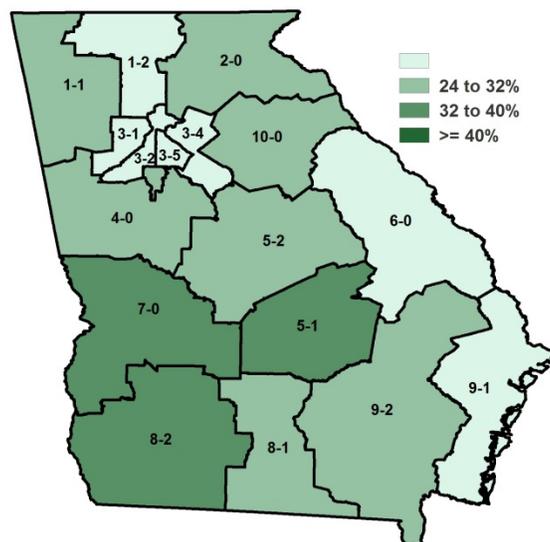
The HP 2020 target for adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity is 32.6%. The current prevalence among Georgia adults meets this goal.

Demographic Characteristics	No Leisure-Time Physical Activity ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	23.6	(22.2, 25.1)
Sex		
Male	21.2	(19.1, 23.5)
Female	25.8	(24.0, 27.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	22.4	(20.7, 24.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	26.9	(24.1, 30.0)
Hispanic	23.6	(17.6, 30.8)
Age		
18-24 yr	14.9	(11.2, 19.5)
25-34 yr	18.6	(15.0, 22.7)
35-44 yr	19.7	(16.3, 23.7)
45-54 yr	26.2	(23.0, 29.7)
55-64 yr	27.1	(24.1, 30.2)
65+ yr	34.6	(32.0, 37.2)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	42.6	(37.1, 48.2)
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.4	(26.7, 34.4)
\$25,000-\$34,999	26.3	(21.9, 31.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	23.4	(19.5, 27.8)
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.7	(11.0, 17.0)
\$75,000 or More	9.9	(8.3, 11.8)
Education		
Less than High School	41.4	(36.3, 46.7)
High School Graduate	27.7	(25.1, 30.5)
Some College	20.6	(18.3, 23.1)
College Graduate	10.5	(9.1, 12.1)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	18.5	(16.9, 20.2)
No Health Insurance	30.4	(26.4, 34.8)
Employment		
Employed	18.9	(17.2, 20.9)
Unemployed	31.4	(28.2, 34.8)
Retired	28.6	(26.1, 31.4)

^aThe proportion of adults who reported not participating in any leisure-time physical activities or exercises during the past month.



Percent of Adults who reported No Leisure-Time Activity, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



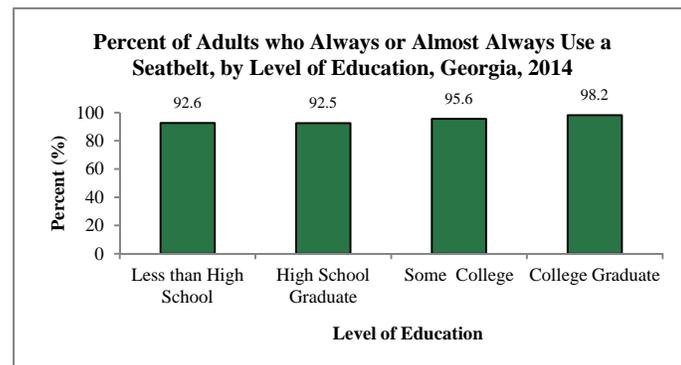
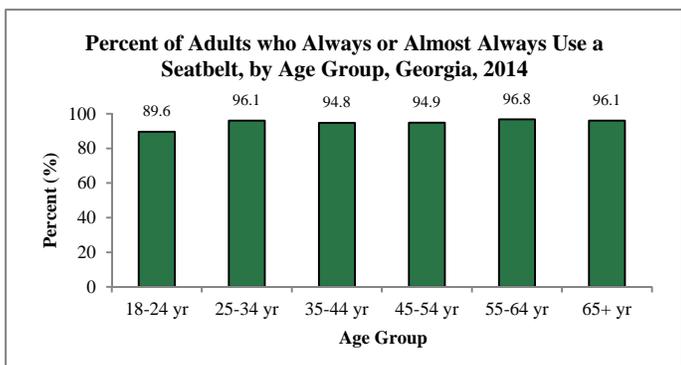
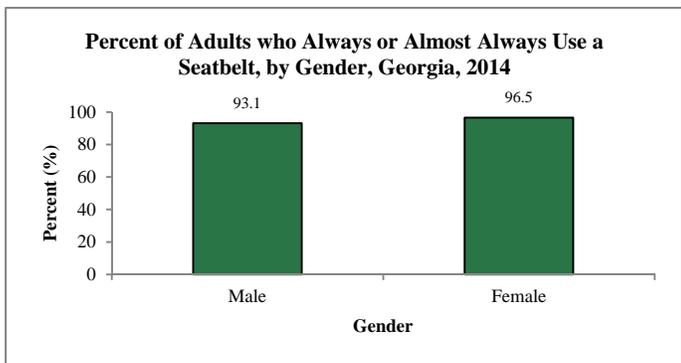
Seatbelt Use

Seatbelt use reduces serious injuries and deaths in motor vehicle crashes by 50%.¹⁵ In 2009, about 12,000 more injuries would have been prevented and about 450 more lives saved if all states had primary enforcement seat belt laws.¹⁵ Georgia’s seat belt law states that while the passenger vehicle is being operated on a public road, street or highway, each occupant in the front seat of a passenger vehicle should be restrained by a seat safety belt approved under federal motor vehicle safety standard 208.¹⁶

In 2014, 94.9% of Georgia adults reported always or almost always using a seatbelt when they are driving or riding in a car.

- Females (96.5%) were significantly more likely to always or almost always use a seatbelt when compared to males (93.1%).
- Adults aged 18-24 years (89.6%) were significantly least likely to always or almost always use a seatbelt compared to all other age groups.
- Adults identified as college graduates (98.2%) were significantly more likely to always or almost always use a seatbelt compared to adults with lower levels of education.
- Adults with health coverage (95.3%) were more likely to always use a seatbelt when compared to those without health insurance coverage (92.4%).

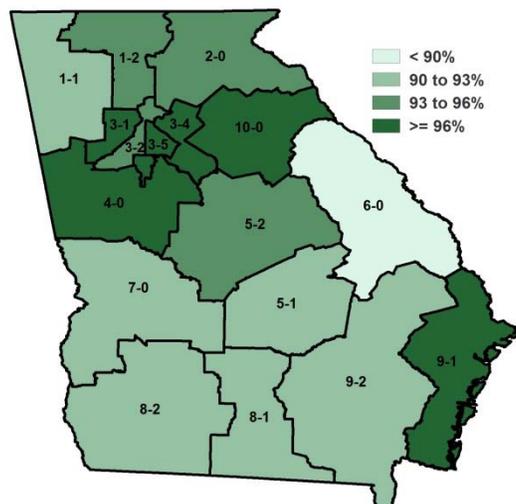
The HP 2020 target for seatbelt use is 92.4%.



Demographic Characteristics	Always/Almost Always use a Seatbelt ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	94.9	(94.0, 95.7)
Sex		
Male	93.1	(91.5, 94.4)
Female	96.5	(95.5, 97.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	94.8	(93.7, 95.7)
Black Non-Hispanic	94.6	(92.4, 96.2)
Hispanic	95.8	(90.8, 98.1)
Age		
18-24 yr	89.6	(85.2, 92.8)
25-34 yr	96.1	(93.8, 97.6)
35-44 yr	94.8	(92.0, 96.6)
45-54 yr	94.9	(92.6, 96.5)
55-64 yr	96.8	(95.3, 97.8)
65+ yr	96.1	(94.8, 97.1)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	94.3	(90.6, 96.6)
\$15,000-\$24,999	93.2	(90.5, 95.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	92.6	(89.0, 95.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	93.7	(90.6, 95.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	96.5	(93.9, 98.0)
\$75,000 or More	97.0	(95.5, 98.1)
Education		
Less than High School	92.6	(89.0, 95.0)
High School Graduate	92.5	(90.5, 94.1)
Some College	95.6	(93.9, 96.8)
College Graduate	98.2	(97.2, 98.8)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	95.3	(94.1, 96.2)
No Health Insurance	92.4	(89.3, 94.7)
Employment		
Employed	94.7	(93.3, 95.7)
Unemployed	94.3	(92.1, 95.8)
Retired	96.7	(95.4, 97.6)

^aThe proportion of adults who always or almost always use a seatbelt while driving or riding in a car.

Percent of Adults who always or almost always use a seatbelt, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



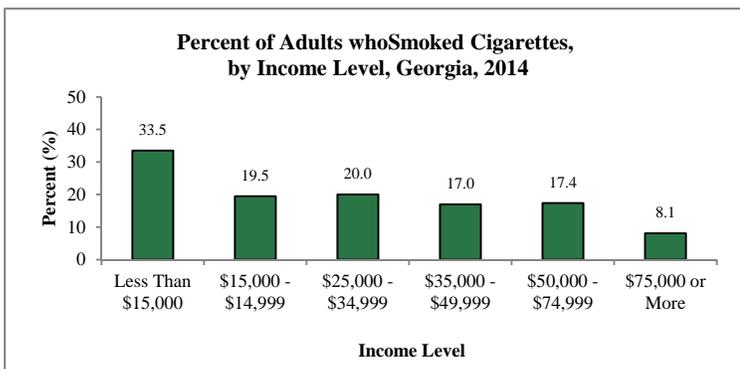
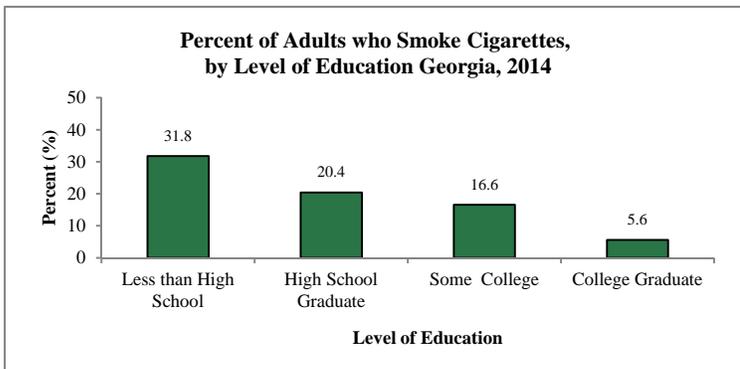
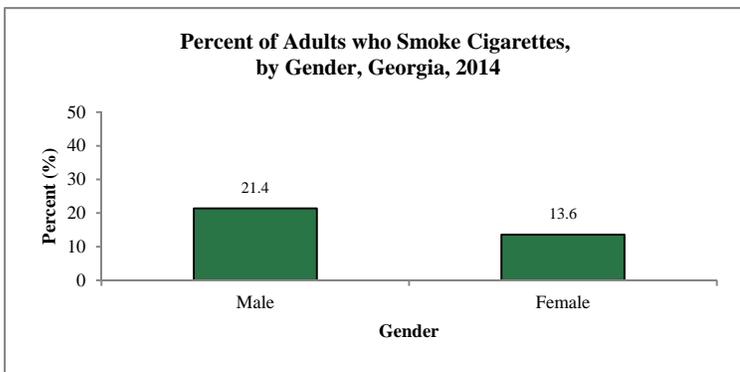
Smoking

Cigarette smoking is one of the leading causes of preventable deaths in the United States.¹⁷ Smoking is associated with deaths related to cancer, respiratory diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.¹⁸ About 10.1% of deaths among Georgia adults are linked to smoking.¹⁸

In 2014, 17.4% of Georgia adults were current cigarette smokers and 22.4% were former smokers.

- Adult males (21.4%) were significantly more likely to currently smoke cigarettes than females (13.6%).
- Adults with an annual income of less than \$15,000 (33.5%) were more likely to currently smoke cigarettes than those with an annual income of \$15,000 or greater.
- Adults with less than a high school education (31.8%) were significantly more likely to currently smoke cigarettes compared to high school graduates (20.4%), those with some college (16.6%), and college graduates (5.6%).
- Adults with health insurance (15.4%) were significantly less likely to currently smoke compared to adults without health insurance (31.4%).

The HP 2020 target for current cigarette smokers is 12%.

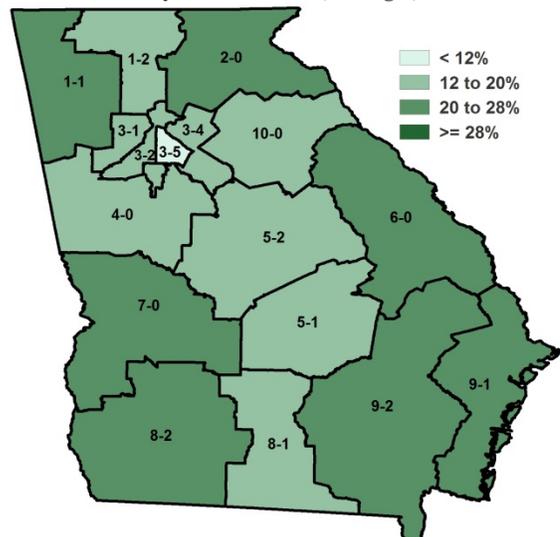


Demographic Characteristics	Current Smoker ^a		Former Smoker ^b	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
State Totals	17.4	(16.0, 18.8)	22.4	(21.1, 23.8)
Sex				
Male	21.4	(19.1, 23.9)	26.5	(24.3, 28.8)
Female	13.6	(12.1, 15.3)	18.6	(17.0, 20.2)
Race/Ethnicity				
White Non-Hispanic	19.3	(17.5, 21.2)	27.4	(25.6, 29.2)
Black Non-Hispanic	14.6	(12.2, 17.5)	16.3	(14.0, 18.8)
Hispanic	15.6	(10.4, 22.7)	14.4	(10.0, 20.5)
Age				
18-24 yr	16.4	(12.3, 21.6)	7.3	(4.8, 11.0)
25-34 yr	23.5	(19.3, 28.3)	13.2	(10.2, 17.0)
35-44 yr	18.3	(15.0, 22.2)	16.9	(13.8, 20.5)
45-54 yr	18.9	(15.9, 22.3)	22.9	(19.8, 26.2)
55-64 yr	18.9	(16.2, 22.0)	31.5	(28.3, 35.0)
65+ yr	8.1	(6.7, 9.8)	40.7	(38.1, 43.4)
Income				
Less than \$15,000	33.5	(28.1, 39.4)	20.2	(16.4, 24.7)
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.5	(16.2, 23.3)	23.0	(19.7, 26.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	20.0	(15.8, 25.0)	23.0	(18.9, 27.7)
\$35,000-\$49,999	17.0	(13.3, 21.5)	25.0	(21.0, 29.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.4	(13.9, 21.7)	22.6	(19.2, 26.5)
\$75,000 or More	8.1	(6.4, 10.4)	22.8	(20.3, 25.4)
Education				
Less than High School	31.8	(26.7, 37.4)	21.3	(17.5, 25.6)
High School Graduate	20.4	(17.9, 23.2)	23.4	(20.9, 26.1)
Some College	16.6	(14.3, 19.1)	25.3	(22.8, 28.1)
College Graduate	5.6	(4.5, 6.9)	18.5	(16.7, 20.4)
Health Insurance Coverage				
Has Health Insurance	15.4	(13.8, 17.1)	19.6	(18.0, 21.4)
No Health Insurance	31.4	(27.1, 36.1)	15.5	(12.6, 19.0)
Employment				
Employed	17.1	(15.3, 19.1)	18.8	(17.1, 20.6)
Unemployed	22.9	(19.7, 26.3)	19.6	(17.0, 22.5)
Retired	9.7	(7.9, 11.7)	40.3	(37.4, 43.2)

^a The proportion of adults who reported that they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes (5 packs) in their life and they currently smoke cigarettes, either every day or on some days.

^b The proportion of adults who reported that they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes (5 packs) in their life but do not currently smoke.

Percent of Adults who currently Smoke Cigarettes, by Health District, Georgia, 2014

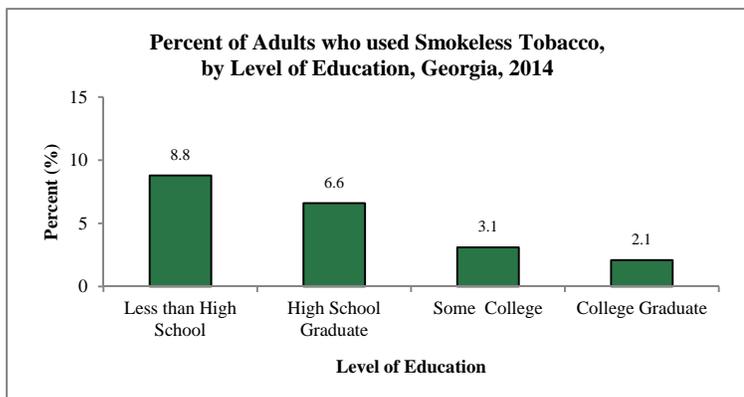
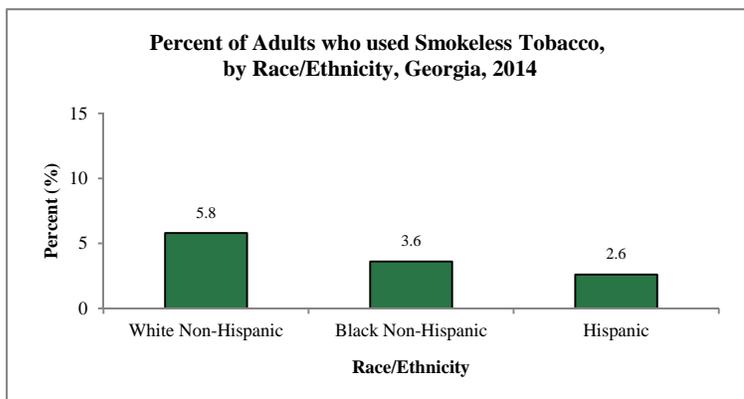
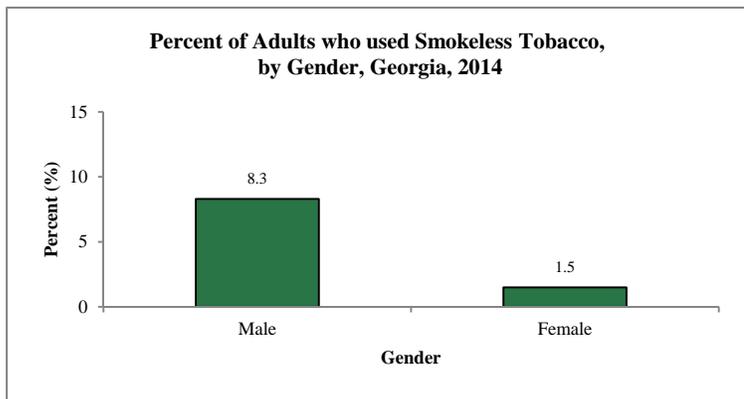


Smokeless Tobacco

Smokeless tobacco is known to cause cancer of the oral cavity and pancreas, and should not be considered a safe substitute for smoking cigarettes.¹⁹ The two main types of smokeless tobacco sold in the United States are chewing tobacco and snuff.

In 2014, 4.7% of Georgia adults reported using smokeless tobacco.

- Adult males (8.3%) were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco compared to females (1.5%).
- White non-Hispanics (5.8%) were more likely to use smokeless tobacco compared to black non-Hispanics (3.6%) and Hispanics (2.6%).
- A higher proportion of adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (6.9%) used smokeless tobacco.
- Adults with less than high school education (8.8%) were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco compared to college graduates (2.1%).

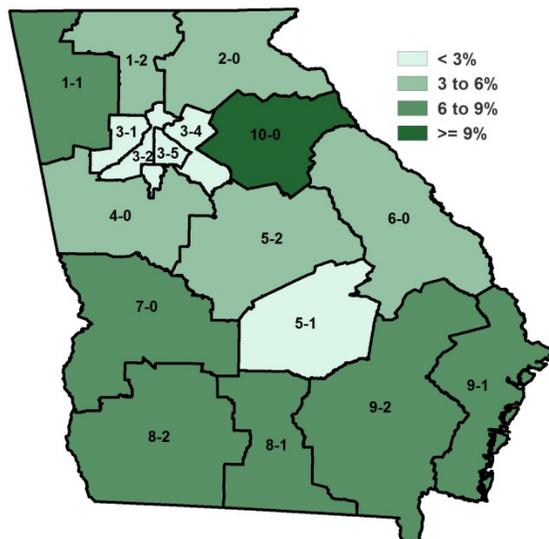


The HP 2020 target for smokeless tobacco use is 0.3%.

Demographic Characteristics	Smokeless Tobacco Use ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	4.7	(4.0, 5.7)
Sex		
Male	8.3	(6.8, 10.1)
Female	1.5	(1.1, 2.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	5.8	(4.8, 7.1)
Black Non-Hispanic	3.6	(2.3, 5.6)
Hispanic	2.6	(1.0, 6.6)
Age		
18-24 yr	5.4	(3.3, 8.8)
25-34 yr	5.6	(3.4, 9.1)
35-44 yr	5.3	(3.5, 7.9)
45-54 yr	5.5	(3.8, 7.7)
55-64 yr	3.3	(2.2, 5.0)
65+ yr	3.4	(2.5, 4.5)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	6.9	(4.1, 11.4)
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.9	(4.1, 8.5)
\$25,000-\$34,999	4.3	(2.5, 7.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.8	(2.3, 6.3)
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.3	(3.3, 8.3)
\$75,000 or More	3.0	(1.9, 4.5)
Education		
Less than High School	8.8	(6.0, 12.7)
High School Graduate	6.6	(5.0, 8.6)
Some College	3.1	(2.1, 4.5)
College Graduate	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	4.8	(3.9, 6.0)
No Health Insurance	5.8	(3.7, 8.9)
Employment		
Employed	4.7	(3.8, 5.8)
Unemployed	6.1	(4.2, 8.7)
Retired	2.9	(1.9, 4.3)

^a The proportion of adults who reported that they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus, either every day or some days.

Percent of Adults who used Smokeless Tobacco, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Binge Drinking

Binge drinking is linked to unintentional injuries (falls, car crashes), intentional injuries (sexual assault, domestic violence), alcohol poisoning, liver disease, and neurological damage.²⁰ Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks per occasion for men or four or more drinks per occasion for women at least once in the previous month.

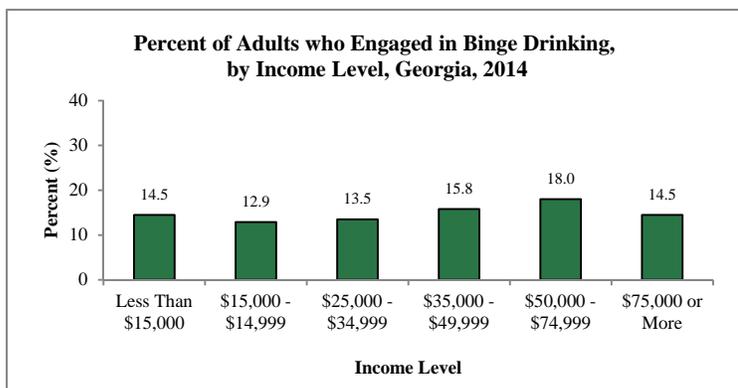
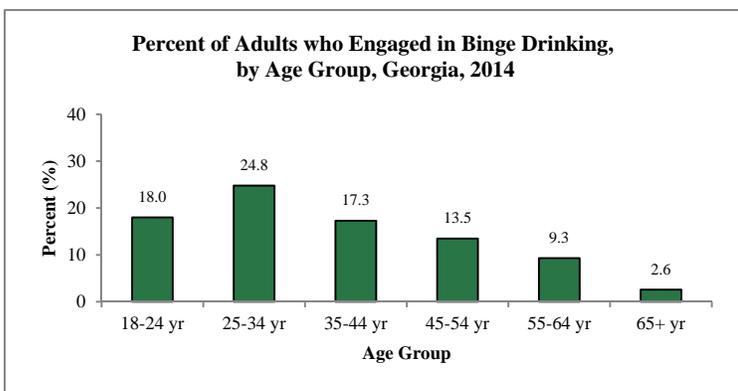
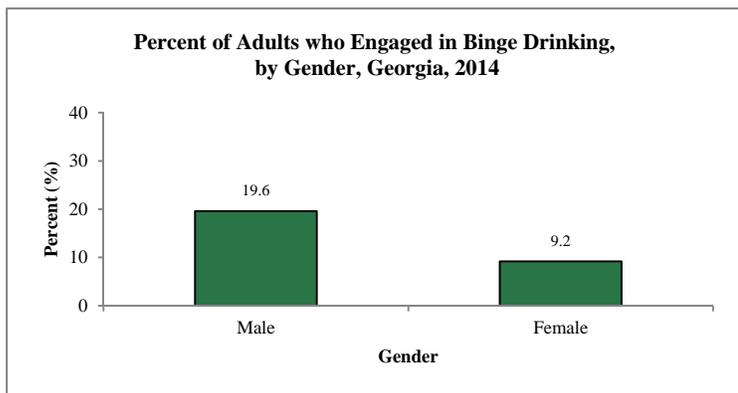
In 2014, 14.2% of Georgia adults engaged in binge drinking.

- Adult males (19.6%) were significantly more likely than females (9.2%) to engage in binge drinking.
- More young adults aged 18-24 (18.0%) and 25-34 (24.8%) reported binge drinking than any other age groups.
- Adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (14.5%), and less than \$15,000 (14.5%) were the most likely to engage in binge drinking.

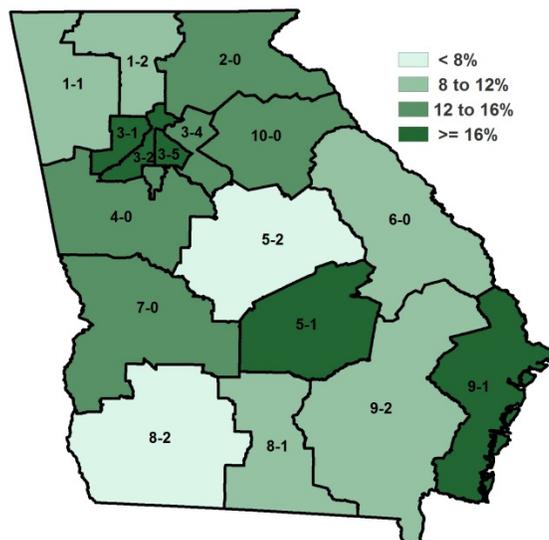
The HP 2020 target for binge drinking is 24.4%. The current prevalence among Georgia adults meets this goal.

Demographic Characteristics	Binge Drinking ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	14.2	(12.9, 15.6)
Sex		
Male	19.6	(17.3, 22.1)
Female	9.2	(7.9, 10.6)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	15.3	(13.7, 17.1)
Black Non-Hispanic	11.3	(9.0, 14.0)
Hispanic	19.3	(13.5, 27.0)
Age		
18-24 yr	18.0	(13.8, 23.1)
25-34 yr	24.8	(20.6, 29.5)
35-44 yr	17.3	(13.8, 21.5)
45-54 yr	13.5	(11.1, 16.3)
55-64 yr	9.3	(7.4, 11.8)
65+ yr	2.6	(2.0, 3.5)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	14.5	(10.6, 19.4)
\$15,000-\$24,999	12.9	(10.0, 16.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.5	(9.7, 18.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	15.8	(11.9, 20.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	18.0	(14.2, 22.6)
\$75,000 or More	14.5	(12.3, 17.2)
Education		
Less than High School	16.8	(12.5, 22.1)
High School Graduate	15.3	(12.8, 18.0)
Some College	12.9	(10.7, 15.5)
College Graduate	12.9	(11.2, 15.0)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	15.0	(13.4, 16.8)
No Health Insurance	21.8	(17.9, 26.4)
Employment		
Employed	18.3	(16.4, 20.4)
Unemployed	11.4	(9.0, 14.3)
Retired	3.5	(2.5, 4.9)

^a The proportion of adults who reported drinking 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women per occasion at least once in the previous month.



Percent of Adults who Engaged in Binge Drinking, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Heavy Drinking

Heavy drinking is defined as consuming more than two drinks per day for males and more than one drink per day for females. Excessive alcohol use is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States and has been associated with cirrhosis of the liver, high blood pressure, stroke, and can increase the risk for motor vehicle accidents, injuries, violence, and suicide.²¹

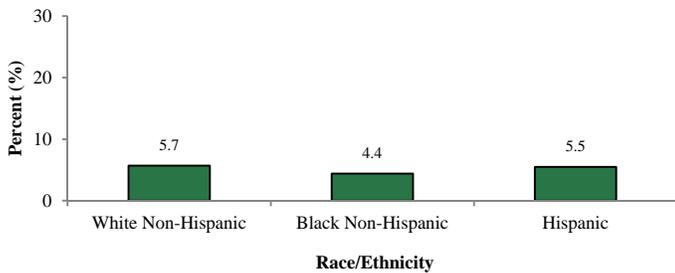
In 2014, 5.3% of Georgia adults engaged in heavy drinking.

- White non-Hispanics (5.7%) were more likely to be engaged in heavy drinking compared to black non-Hispanics (4.4%) and Hispanics (5.5%).
- Adults aged 25 to 34 years of age (8.0%) were the most likely to engage in heavy drinking compared to any other age group.
- Heavy drinking is more prevalent among adults with an annual household income \$50,000 to \$74,999 (7.0%).

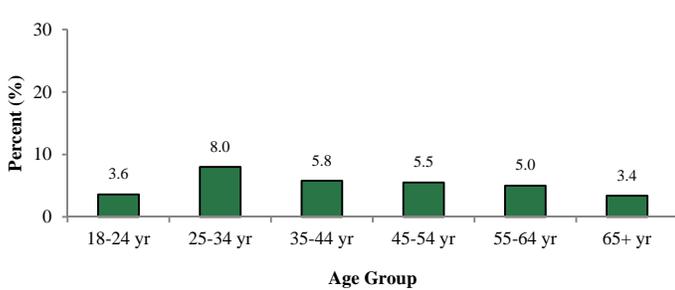
Demographic Characteristics	%	95% CI
State Totals	5.3	(4.5, 6.1)
Sex		
Male	6.2	(4.9, 7.8)
Female	4.4	(3.6, 5.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	5.7	(4.8, 6.9)
Black Non-Hispanic	4.4	(3.1, 6.2)
Hispanic	5.5	(3.0, 9.8)
Age		
18-24 yr	3.6	(2.0, 6.2)
25-34 yr	8.0	(5.5, 11.3)
35-44 yr	5.8	(3.8, 8.7)
45-54 yr	5.5	(4.0, 7.6)
55-64 yr	5.0	(3.7, 6.7)
65+ yr	3.4	(2.7, 4.4)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	6.1	(3.7, 10.0)
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.0	(2.5, 6.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	3.5	(2.0, 6.1)
\$35,000-\$49,999	5.0	(3.1, 7.8)
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.0	(4.7, 10.3)
\$75,000 or More	6.2	(4.9, 8.0)
Education		
Less than High School	6.8	(4.3, 10.7)
High School Graduate	5.2	(3.8, 7.1)
Some College	4.4	(3.3, 5.9)
College Graduate	5.4	(4.4, 6.7)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	4.8	(3.9, 5.9)
No Health Insurance	8.6	(6.3, 11.7)
Employment		
Employed	6.0	(4.9, 7.3)
Unemployed	4.4	(3.0, 6.4)
Retired	3.6	(2.7, 4.7)

*The proportion of adults who reported drinking 2 or more drinks for males or 1 or more drinks for women per day.

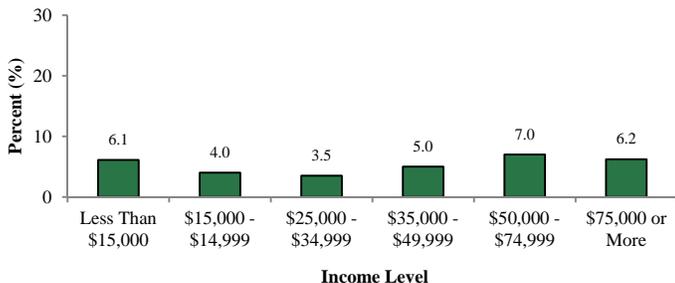
Percent of Adults who Engaged in Heavy Drinking, by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2014



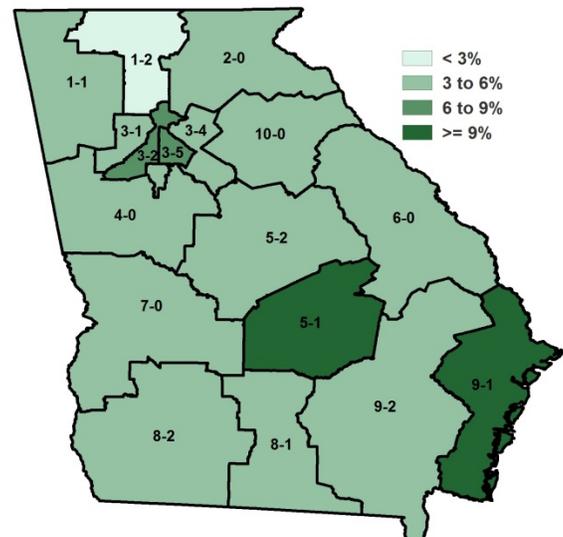
Percent of Adults who Engaged in Heavy Drinking, by Age Group, Georgia, 2014



Percent of Adults who Engaged in Heavy Drinking, by Income Level, Georgia, 2014



Percent of Adults who Engaged in Heavy Drinking, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



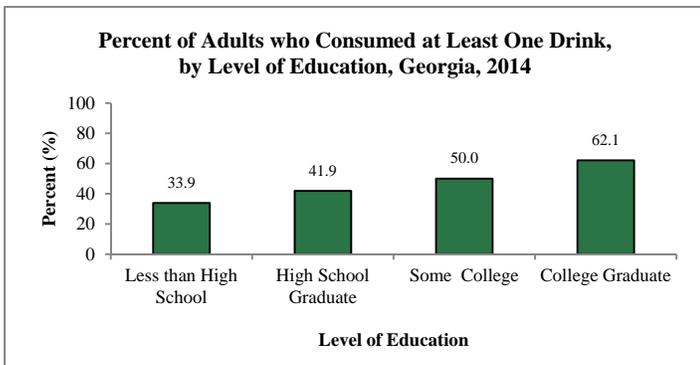
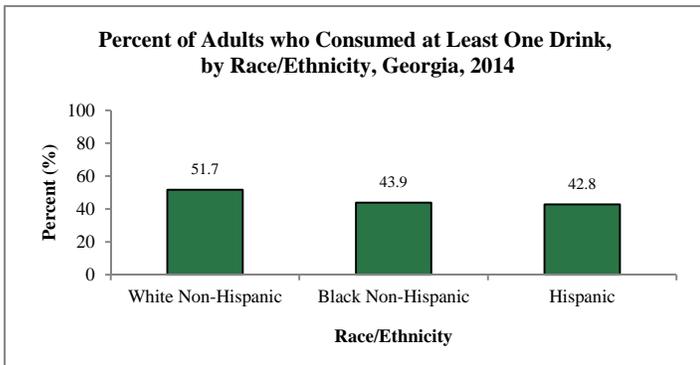
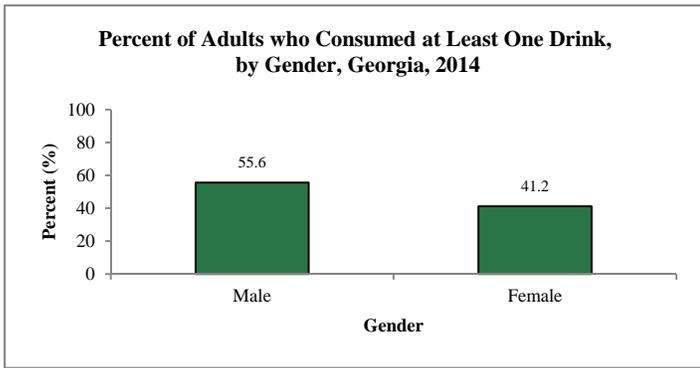
At Least One Drink per Month

Those categorized as having **at least one drink per month** have consumed either a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor within the past 30 days.

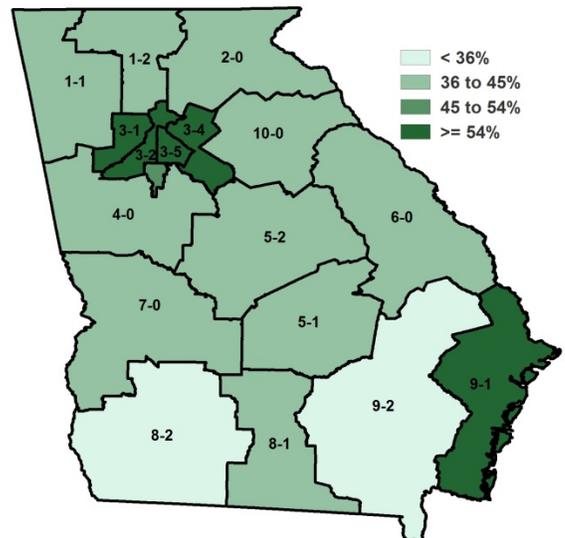
In 2014, 48.1% of Georgia adults consumed at least one alcoholic drink within the past month.

- Adult males (55.6%) were significantly more likely than females (41.2%) to consume at least one drink within the past 30 days.
- White non-Hispanics (51.7%) were significantly more likely than black non-Hispanics (43.9%) and Hispanics (42.8%) to consume at least one drink within the past 30 days.
- Adults with college degrees (62.1%) were significantly more likely to consume at least one drink per month when compared to adults of lower education levels.

Demographic Characteristics	At Least One Drink per Month	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	48.1	(46.4, 49.9)
Sex		
Male	55.6	(52.9, 58.3)
Female	41.2	(39.0, 43.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	51.7	(49.6, 53.8)
Black Non-Hispanic	43.9	(40.4, 47.4)
Hispanic	42.8	(35.1, 50.8)
Age		
18-24 yr	43.1	(37.3, 49.2)
25-34 yr	55.9	(50.9, 60.7)
35-44 yr	57.8	(53.3, 62.2)
45-54 yr	52.0	(48.2, 55.8)
55-64 yr	44.9	(41.4, 48.4)
65+ yr	32.7	(30.2, 35.2)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	36.1	(30.6, 42.0)
\$15,000-\$24,999	36.9	(32.6, 41.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	46.0	(40.5, 51.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	52.1	(47.0, 57.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	55.7	(51.0, 60.4)
\$75,000 or More	63.6	(60.3, 66.8)
Education		
Less than High School	33.9	(28.5, 39.6)
High School Graduate	41.9	(38.6, 45.2)
Some College	50.0	(46.8, 53.2)
College Graduate	62.1	(59.4, 64.6)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	52.1	(49.9, 54.4)
No Health Insurance	49.2	(44.3, 54.0)
Employment		
Employed	56.6	(54.2, 59.0)
Unemployed	35.8	(32.3, 39.6)
Retired	36.4	(33.6, 39.4)



Percent of Adults who Consumed at Least One Drink per Month, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



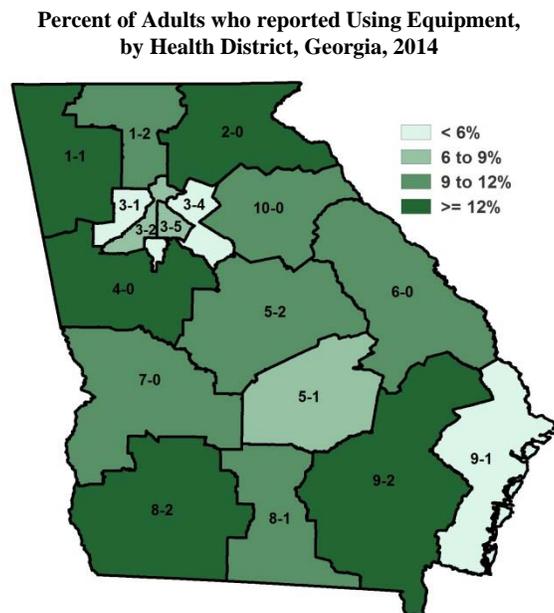
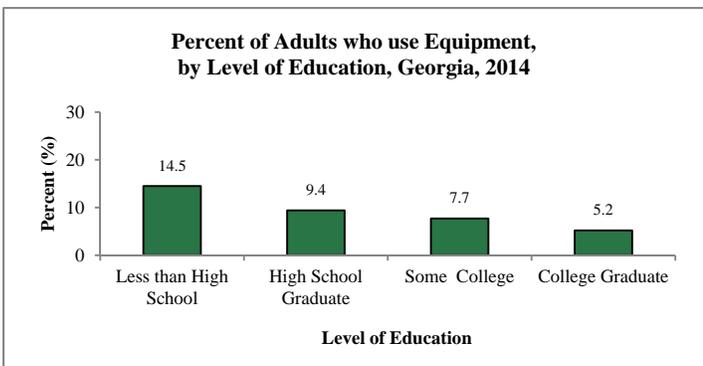
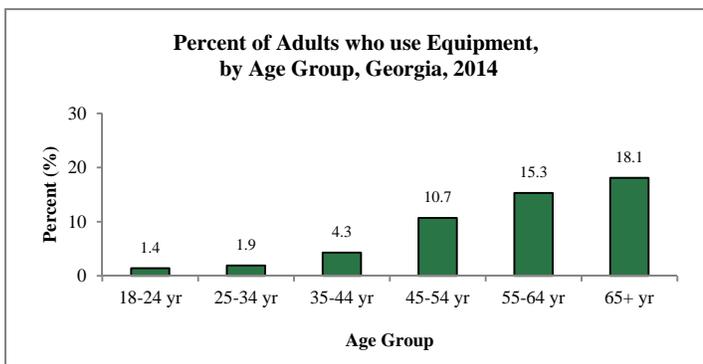
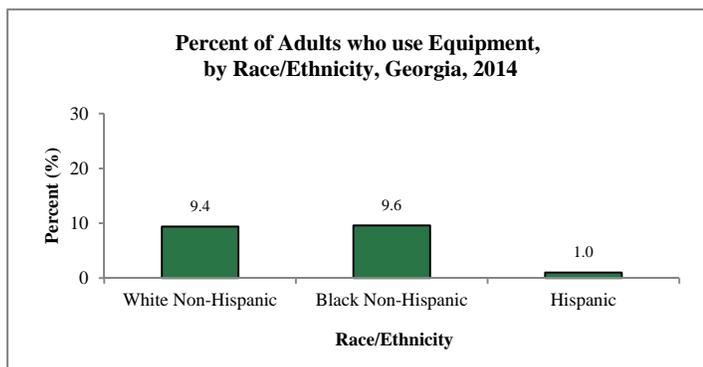
Use of Equipment

Use of equipment such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone can make everyday tasks easier and improve the overall quality of life for those with health problems or disabilities.

In 2014, 8.7% of Georgia adults reported using equipment due to a health problem or disability.

- Hispanic adults (1.0%) were significantly less likely than Black non-Hispanics (9.6%) or white non-Hispanics (8.4%) to use equipment.
- Use of equipment increases with age. Adults of age 65 years or older (18.1%) were more likely to use equipment than any younger age category.
- Adults with less than a high school education (14.5%) were significantly more likely to use equipment when compared to adults with higher levels of education.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Equipment	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	8.7	(7.9, 9.6)
Sex		
Male	8.6	(7.4, 10.0)
Female	8.8	(7.8, 9.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	9.4	(8.3, 10.5)
Black Non-Hispanic	9.6	(7.9, 11.5)
Hispanic	1.0	(0.3, 3.2)
Age		
18-24 yr	1.4	(0.6, 3.2)
25-34 yr	1.9	(1.0, 3.5)
35-44 yr	4.3	(2.7, 6.8)
45-54 yr	10.7	(8.5, 13.4)
55-64 yr	15.3	(13.0, 18.0)
65+ yr	18.1	(16.2, 20.2)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	18.5	(14.9, 22.8)
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.9	(9.0, 13.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.7	(8.1, 13.9)
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.9	(5.2, 9.2)
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.4	(4.5, 9.1)
\$75,000 or More	2.9	(2.1, 3.9)
Education		
Less than High School	14.5	(11.6, 18.0)
High School Graduate	9.4	(8.0, 11.2)
Some College	7.7	(6.5, 9.2)
College Graduate	5.2	(4.2, 6.3)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	7.1	(6.1, 8.2)
No Health Insurance	5.9	(4.2, 8.2)
Employment		
Employed	2.7	(2.1, 3.6)
Unemployed	16.6	(14.4, 19.1)
Retired	18.2	(16.0, 20.5)



Adult Immunizations

Adult immunizations against influenza and pneumococcal disease are important preventative measures against morbidity and mortality for adults aged 65 years and older since they are at high risk of developing complications from the diseases.³⁰ From 1976 to 2007, there was an estimated annual average of 5,546 (87.9%) influenza-associated deaths among adults 65 years and older.³¹

In 2014, 54.7% of Georgia adults aged 65 and older had a seasonal flu vaccine within the past year.

- White non-Hispanics (57.5%) were significantly more likely to receive the seasonal flu vaccine when compared to black non-Hispanics (46.2%).

The HP 2020 Target for influenza immunization in adults aged 65 years and older is 90%

In 2014, 65.2% of Georgia adults aged 65 and older have ever had the pneumonia vaccine.

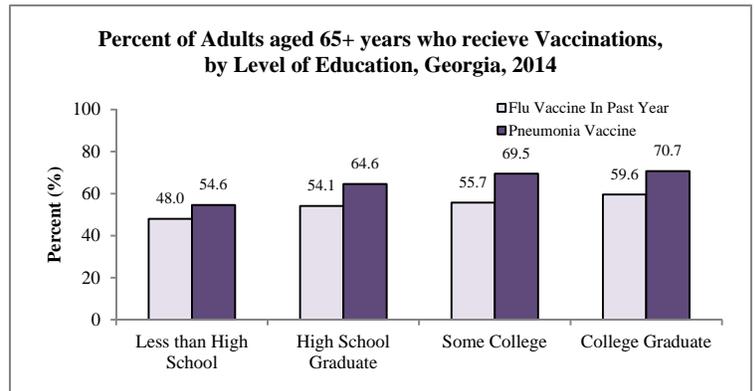
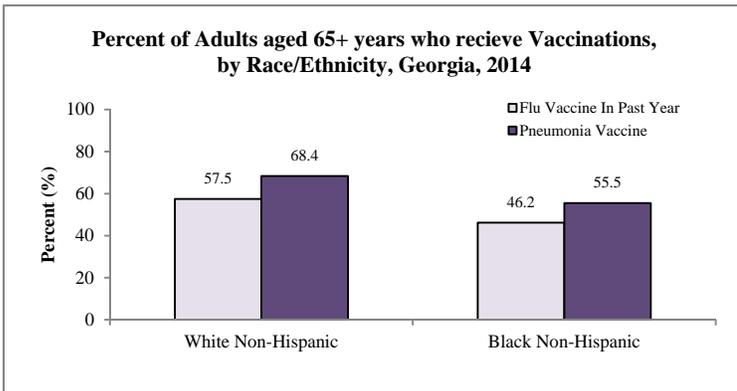
- Females (68.2%) were more likely to receive the pneumonia vaccine when compared to males (61.3%).
- White non-Hispanics (68.4%) were significantly more likely to receive the pneumonia vaccine compared to black non-Hispanics (55.5%).
- Adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (60.6%) were the least likely to receive the pneumonia vaccine.

The HP 2020 Target for pneumonia immunization in adults aged 65 years and older is 90%

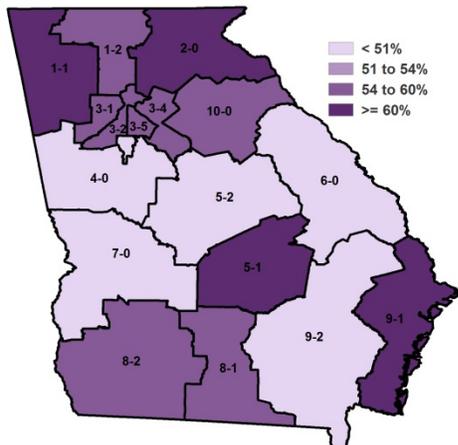
Demographic Characteristics	Influenza Vaccine ^a		Pneumonia Vaccine ^b	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
State Totals	54.7	(52.0, 57.4)	65.2	(62.5, 67.9)
Sex				
Male	55.9	(51.5, 60.2)	61.3	(56.8, 65.7)
Female	53.7	(50.3, 57.1)	68.2	(64.8, 71.3)
Race/Ethnicity				
White Non-Hispanic	57.5	(54.5, 60.4)	68.4	(65.5, 71.3)
Black Non-Hispanic	46.2	(39.4, 53.0)	55.5	(48.6, 62.3)
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income				
Less than \$15,000	46.1	(37.7, 54.7)	60.6	(51.5, 69.1)
\$15,000-\$24,999	54.1	(47.6, 60.4)	64.1	(57.5, 70.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	53.2	(45.4, 60.9)	67.9	(60.0, 74.9)
\$35,000-\$49,999	56.4	(48.7, 63.7)	61.7	(53.8, 69.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	60.0	(51.9, 67.6)	66.8	(58.2, 74.5)
\$75,000 or More	57.9	(51.5, 64.1)	70.9	(64.5, 76.5)
Education				
Less than High School	48.0	(40.9, 55.3)	54.6	(47.2, 61.8)
High School Graduate	54.1	(49.1, 59.1)	64.6	(59.6, 69.3)
Some College	55.7	(50.5, 60.7)	69.5	(64.5, 74.1)
College Graduate	59.6	(55.1, 63.9)	70.7	(66.3, 74.8)
Employment				
Employed	45.8	(38.9, 52.9)	52.4	(45.0, 59.8)
Unemployed	51.0	(43.5, 58.4)	57.9	(50.1, 65.2)
Retired	57.2	(54.0, 60.3)	69.0	(65.8, 71.9)

^a The proportion of adults 65+ years that had a seasonal flu vaccine within the past year.

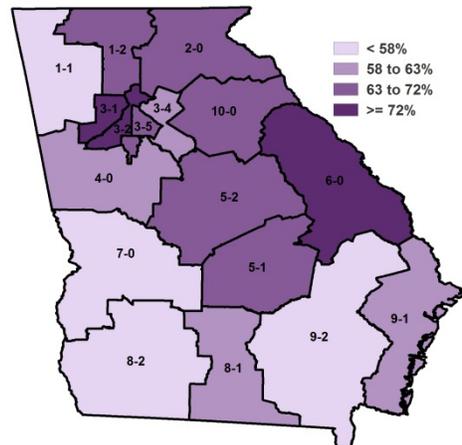
^b The proportion of adults 65+ years that have ever had a pneumonia vaccine



Percent of Adults aged 65+ years who had the Flu Vaccine, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Percent of Adults aged 65+ years who had the Pneumonia Vaccine, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Breast Cancer Screening

Breast cancer screening means checking a woman’s breast for cancer before there are signs or symptoms of the diseases. Mammograms help screen for breast cancer by detecting for tumors or lumps using X-rays imaging. Women between 50-74 years old should get mammograms once every 2 years.²² Breast cancer screening for women 40 to 49 years old should be determined by a doctor.²²

In 2014, 79.9% of Georgian women aged 50-74 years and older have had a mammogram in the past two years.

Among women 50 to 74 years of age:

- Black non-Hispanic women (86.8%) were more significantly more likely than white non-Hispanic women (78.1%) to have had a mammogram in the past two years.
- Women with an annual household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (75.4%) were least likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years.
- Women with some college education (76.4%) were the least likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years when compared to women of other education levels.
- Women with health care coverage (81.1%) were significantly more likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years when compared to women without health care coverage (57.9%).
- Women who were retired (85.8%) were significantly more likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years compared to women who were employed or unemployed.

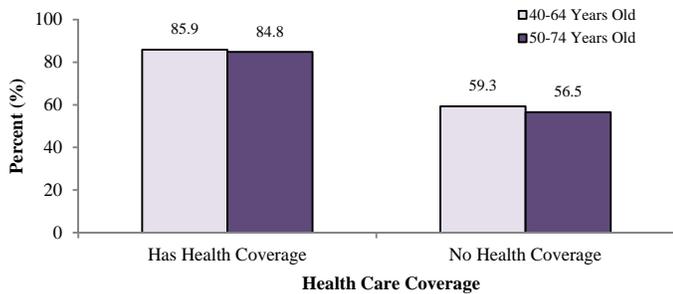
The HP 2020 target for breast cancer screening in adults aged 50 to 74 years old is 81.1% in the past two years.

Mammogram 50-74 in Past 2 Years ^a

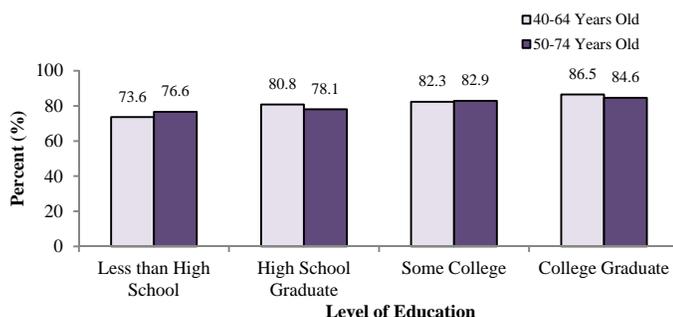
Demographic Characteristics	%	95% CI
State Totals	79.9	(77.4, 82.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	78.1	(75.1, 80.8)
Black Non-Hispanic	86.8	(82.2, 90.3)
Hispanic	NA	NA
Age		
50-54 yr	76.2	(60.3, 83.1)
55-64 yr	79.9	(74.0, 84.7)
65-74 yr	77.6	(73.8, 81.1)
Annual Income		
Less than \$15,000	75.6	(68.0, 81.9)
\$15,000-\$24,999	75.4	(68.4, 81.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	79.8	(71.4, 86.2)
\$35,000-\$49,999	83.0	(75.7, 88.4)
\$50,000-\$74,999	85.1	(78.9, 89.7)
\$75,000 or More	81.3	(75.4, 86.0)
Education		
Less than High School	77.2	(69.4, 83.4)
High School Graduate	82.8	(78.5, 86.4)
Some College	76.4	(71.3, 80.8)
College Graduate	82.9	(79.0, 86.3)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	81.1	(77.7, 84.0)
No Health Insurance	57.9	(47.4, 67.7)
Employment		
Employed	78.2	(74.0, 81.9)
Unemployed	76.0	(70.7, 80.5)
Retired	85.8	(82.3, 88.8)

^a The proportion of women aged 50-74 years who had a mammogram within the past 2 years.

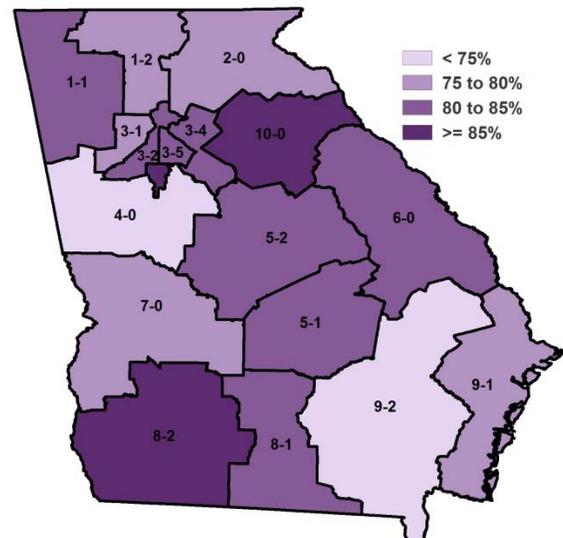
Percent of Females who have had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, by Health Care Coverage, Georgia, 2014



Percent of Females who have had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, by Level of Education, Georgia, 2014



Percent of Females aged 50-74 years who have had a Mammogram in the Past 2 years, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer screening is one of the most effective ways to prevent cervical cancer. Current recommendations for cervical cancer screening states that Pap testing should begin at 21 years of age. Women aged 21-29 years should have a Pap test every 3 years and women aged 30-65 years can have Pap and HPV co-testing every 5 years or just a pap test alone every 3 years. Women aged 65 years or older with adequate screening history or women who had a total hysterectomy should not be screened.²⁴

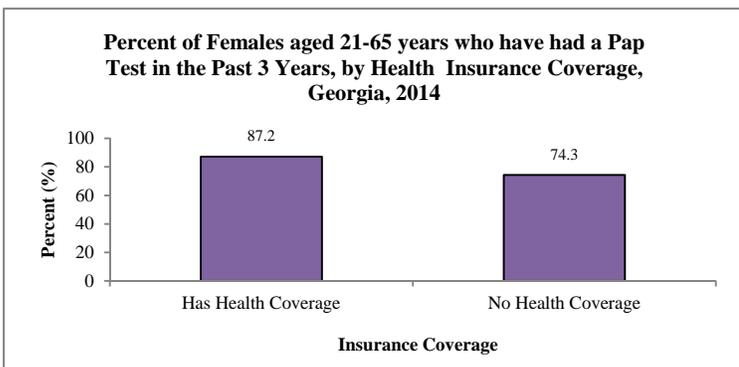
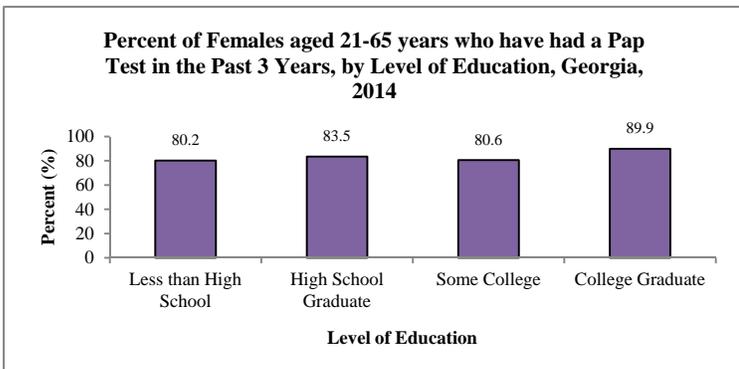
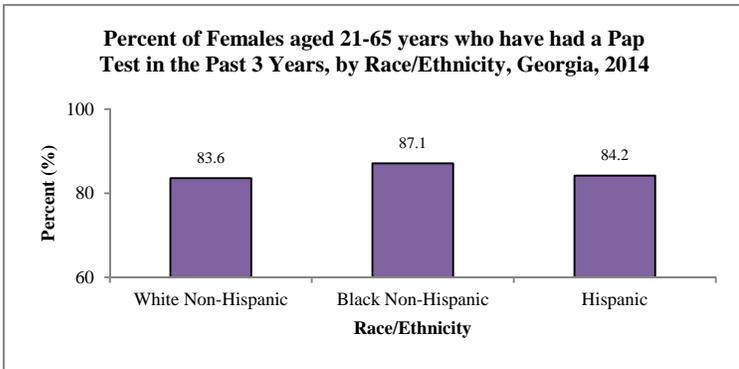
In 2014, 84.2% of Georgia women aged 21-65 years reported having a Pap test within the past 3 years.

- White non-Hispanic women (83.6%) were less likely to have had a Pap test in the past 3 years than other race/ethnicity groups.
- Women with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (75.9%) were the least likely to have had a Pap test in the past 3 years.
- Women without high school diplomas (80.2%) were the least likely to have had a Pap test in the past 3 years compared to college graduates (89.9%).
- Woman with health care coverage (87.2%) were significantly more likely to have had a Pap test in the past 3 years than women without health care coverage (74.3%).

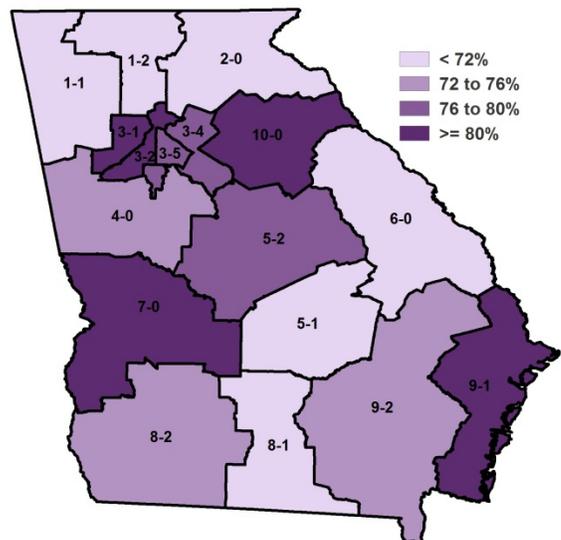
The HP 2020 target for cervical cancer screening in adults aged 21 to 65 years old is 93% in the past 3 years.

Demographic Characteristics	Pap Test in Past 3 Years ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	84.2	(81.8, 86.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	83.6	(80.4, 86.4)
Black Non-Hispanic	87.1	(82.5, 90.6)
Hispanic	84.2	(73.3, 91.2)
Age		
21-24 yr	NA	NA
25-34 yr	82.2	(71.7, 89.3)
35-44 yr	86.8	(81.0, 91.0)
45-54 yr	88.7	(84.0, 92.1)
55-65 yr	84.1	(79.0, 88.2)
Annual Income		
Less than \$15,000	75.9	(67.0, 83.0)
\$15,000-\$24,999	79.8	(72.9, 85.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	84.3	(75.4, 90.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	87.2	(79.6, 92.3)
\$50,000-\$74,999	87.6	(81.6, 91.8)
\$75,000 or More	91.8	(88.0, 94.5)
Education		
Less than High School	80.2	(70.4, 87.5)
High School Graduate	83.5	(78.2, 87.8)
Some College	80.6	(75.7, 84.7)
College Graduate	89.9	(86.8, 92.4)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	87.2	(84.6, 89.4)
No Health Insurance	74.3	(67.6, 80.0)
Employment		
Employed	86.0	(83.1, 88.4)
Unemployed	79.8	(74.7, 84.2)
Retired	88.9	(81.2, 93.6)

^a The proportion of adult females aged 21-65 years who have had a Pap test within the past three years.



Percent of Females aged 21-65 years who have had a Pap Test in the Past 3 years, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Colorectal Cancer Screening

Colorectal cancer affects both men and women, particularly those aged 50 years and older.²⁸ Screening can find precancerous polyps (abnormal growths in the colon or rectum) so they can be removed before turning cancerous. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends colorectal cancer screening for men and women aged 50–75 years using high-sensitivity fecal occult blood testing (FOBT) every year, sigmoidoscopy every five years, or colonoscopy every ten years.²⁹

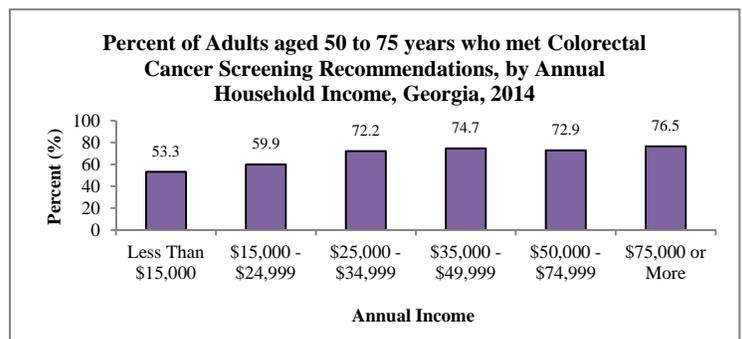
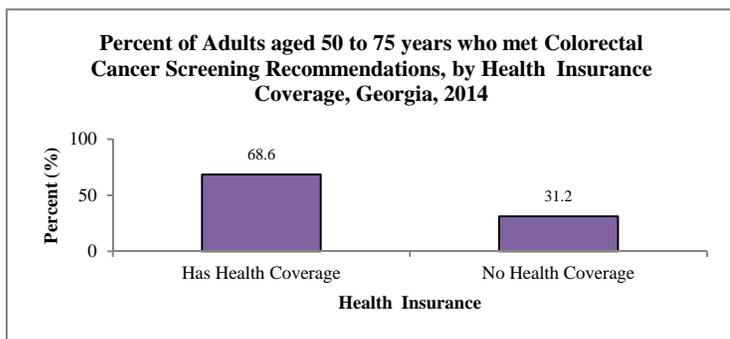
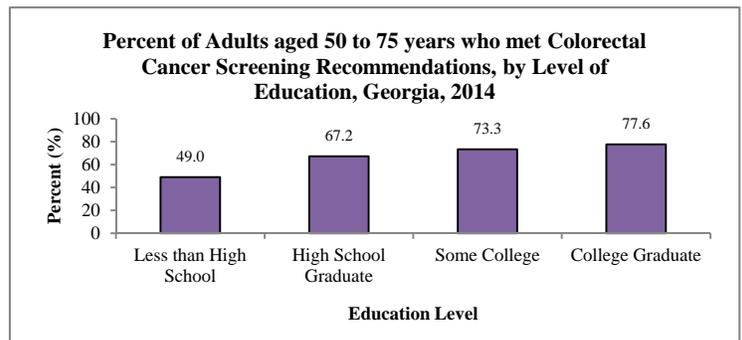
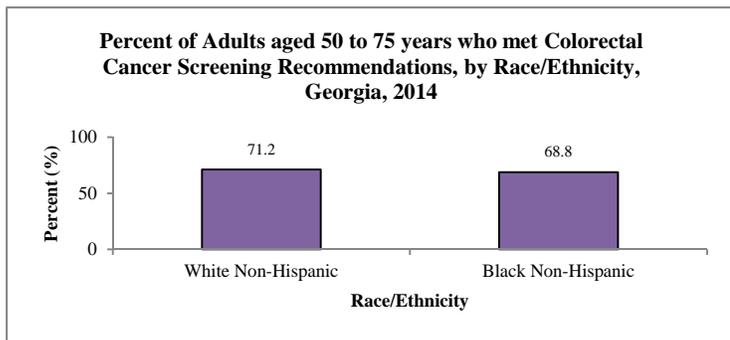
In 2014, 68.5% of Georgia adults aged 50 to 75 years met the recommendations for colorectal cancer screening.

- Blacks aged 50 to 75 years (68.8%) were slightly less likely to meet recommendations for colorectal cancer screening.
- Adults aged 65 to 75 years (70.8%) were most likely to meet the recommendations for colorectal cancer screening.
- Adults aged 50 to 75 years with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (76.5%) were most likely to meet recommendations for colorectal cancer screening.
- Adults aged 50 to 75 years with less than a high school education (49.0%) were significantly less likely to meet colorectal cancer screening recommendations when compared to those who are high school graduates (67.2%), some college (73.3%) and college graduates (77.6%).
- Adults aged 50 to 75 years without health insurance coverage (31.2%) were significantly less likely to meet colorectal cancer screening recommendations when compared to those with health insurance coverage (68.6%).

Demographic Characteristics	Colorectal Cancer Screening ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	68.5	(66.3, 70.7)
Sex		
Males	66.5	(62.8, 69.9)
Females	70.4	(67.6, 73.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	71.2	(68.7, 73.7)
Black Non-Hispanic	68.8	(64.2, 73.0)
Hispanic	NA	NA
Age		
50-54 yr	40.7	(30.4, 81.8)
55-64 yr	58.2	(52.9, 63.4)
65-75 yr	70.8	(67.4, 73.9)
Annual Income		
Less than \$15,000	53.3	(46.0, 60.5)
\$15,000-\$24,999	59.9	(53.8, 65.6)
\$25,000-\$34,999	72.2	(65.3, 78.3)
\$35,000-\$49,999	74.7	(67.8, 80.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	72.9	(66.8, 78.2)
\$75,000 or More	76.5	(72.5, 80.0)
Education		
Less than High School	49.0	(42.1, 56.0)
High School Graduate	67.2	(63.0, 71.1)
Some College	73.3	(69.2, 76.9)
College Graduate	77.6	(74.4, 80.4)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	68.6	(65.5, 71.4)
No Health Insurance	31.2	(23.8, 39.6)
Employment		
Employed	63.2	(59.7, 66.6)
Unemployed	61.0	(55.8, 65.9)
Retired	82.6	(79.6, 85.2)

^a The proportion of adults aged 50 to 75 years who have had a blood stool test ever year, sigmoidoscopy every five years, or colonoscopy every ten years.

The HP 2020 target for colorectal cancer screening in adults aged 50 to 75 years old is 70.5%.



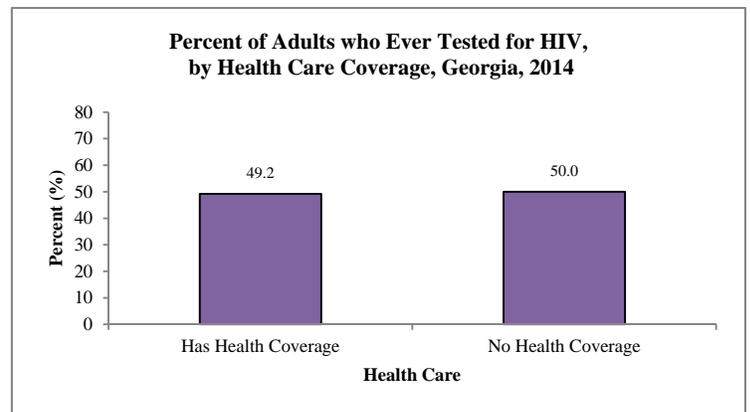
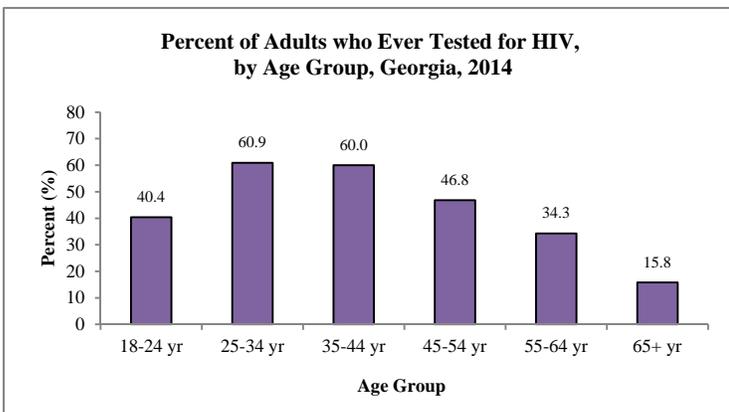
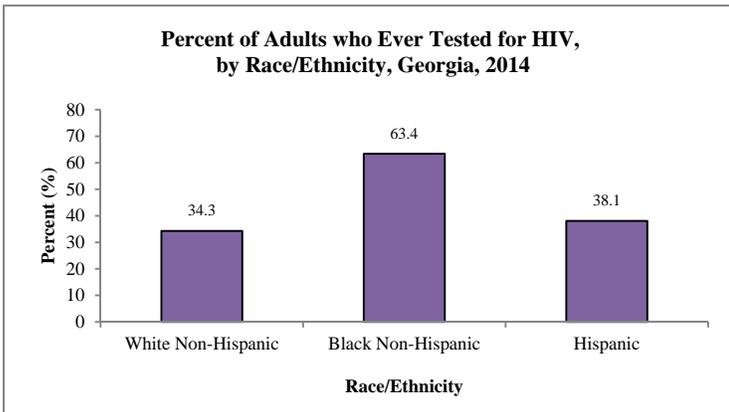
HIV Testing

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a preventable disease that affects both men and women alike. While there is no known cure for HIV, getting tested for HIV can reduce the risk of transmitting the virus to others and improve the health of infected persons with early detection.³²

In 2014, 43.7% of Georgia adults reported that they had ever been tested for HIV.

- White non-Hispanics (34.3%) were least likely to have ever been tested for HIV compared to black non-Hispanics (63.4%) and Hispanics (38.1%).
- Adults 25 to 34 years old (60.9%) were most likely to have ever been tested for HIV.
- Adults with less than a high school education (34.6%) were least likely to have ever been tested for HIV.
- Adults without health insurance coverage (50.2%) were slightly more likely to have ever been tested for HIV when compared to those with health insurance coverage (49.2%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Tested for HIV	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	43.7	(41.9, 45.5)
Sex		
Male	41.9	(39.2, 44.7)
Female	45.4	(43.1, 47.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	34.3	(32.2, 36.5)
Black Non-Hispanic	63.4	(59.9, 66.8)
Hispanic	38.1	(30.8, 46.0)
Age		
18-24 yr	40.4	(34.5, 46.6)
25-34 yr	60.9	(55.8, 65.8)
35-44 yr	60.0	(55.4, 64.5)
45-54 yr	46.8	(42.9, 50.7)
55-64 yr	34.3	(30.9, 37.8)
65+ yr	15.8	(13.9, 18.0)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	47.3	(41.4, 53.2)
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.6	(38.2, 47.1)
\$25,000-\$34,999	46.3	(40.7, 52.0)
\$35,000-\$49,999	47.2	(42.0, 52.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	43.4	(38.5, 48.4)
\$75,000 or More	43.8	(40.5, 47.2)
Education		
Less than High School	34.6	(29.4, 40.1)
High School Graduate	40.1	(36.8, 43.6)
Some College	50.3	(47.0, 53.6)
College Graduate	46.0	(43.2, 48.8)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	49.2	(46.9, 51.5)
No Health Insurance	50.0	(45.1, 55.0)
Employment		
Employed	47.5	(45.0, 49.9)
Unemployed	49.3	(45.3, 53.2)
Retired	20.4	(18.0, 23.2)



Shingles Immunization

Shingles vaccination is an important preventative measure to reduce the risk of older adults developing shingles and the long-term pain [postherpetic neuralgia (PHN)] associated with 1 in 5 shingles cases. The risk of getting shingles increases as adults age, particularly for those greater than 50 years old. Current recommendations for shingles vaccination is one dose of the shingles vaccines for those aged 60 years and older, even for those who have already developed shingles previously.³⁴

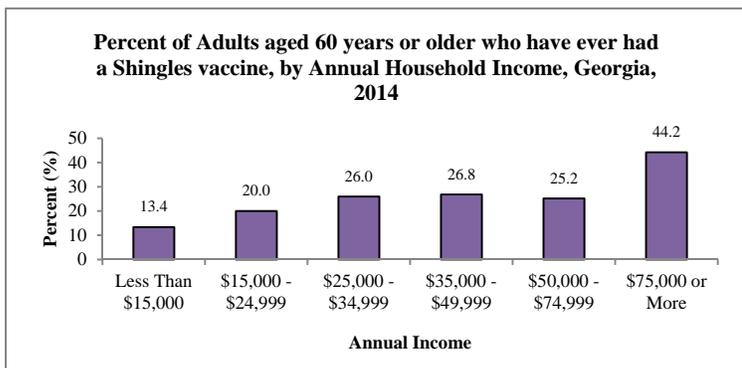
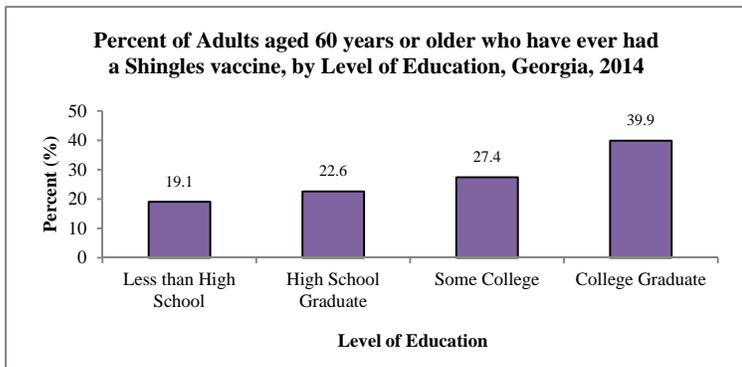
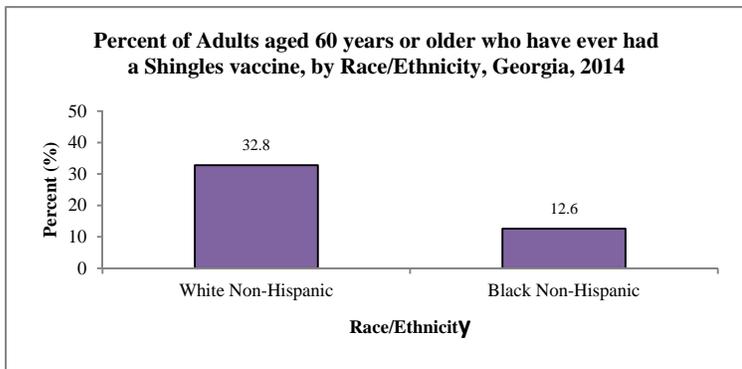
In 2014, 27.2% of Georgians aged 60 years and older reported ever having the Shingles (Zoster) vaccine.

- Black non-Hispanic adults aged 60 years or older (12.6%) were significantly less likely to have had a Shingles vaccine compared to White Non-Hispanic adults aged 60 years or older (32.8%).
- Adults aged 60 years or older with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (13.4%) were the least likely to have had a Shingles vaccine compared to other income groups.
- Adults aged 60 years or older who had less than a high school education (66.7%) were the least likely to have had a Shingles vaccine compared to adults with other education levels.

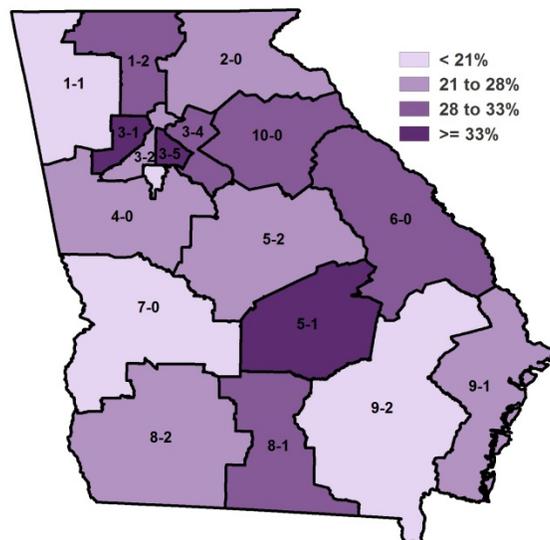
The HP 2020 target for Shingles (Zoster) vaccine in adults 60 years and old is 30%.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever had a Singles Vaccine ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	27.2	(25.2, 29.3)
Sex		
Male	25.9	(22.8, 29.2)
Female	28.3	(25.8, 30.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	32.8	(30.4, 35.3)
Black Non-Hispanic	12.6	(9.5, 16.6)
Hispanic	NA	NA
Annual Income		
Less than \$15,000	13.4	(9.7, 18.4)
\$15,000-\$24,999	20.0	(15.9, 24.8)
\$25,000-\$34,999	26.0	(20.3, 32.7)
\$35,000-\$49,999	26.8	(21.3, 33.1)
\$50,000-\$74,999	25.2	(20.2, 31.0)
\$75,000 or More	44.2	(39.1, 49.5)
Education		
Less than High School	19.1	(14.7, 24.5)
High School Graduate	22.6	(19.3, 26.3)
Some College	27.4	(23.8, 31.5)
College Graduate	39.9	(36.2, 43.8)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	18.9	(15.4, 22.9)
No Health Insurance	NA	NA
Employment		
Employed	20.0	(16.5, 24.0)
Unemployed	23.0	(18.4, 28.4)
Retired	31.5	(28.9, 34.3)

^a The proportion of adult aged 60 years or older who have ever had a Shingles (Zoster) vaccine.



Percent of Adults aged 60 years or older who have ever had a Shingles Vaccine, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



Tetanus (Tdap) Immunization

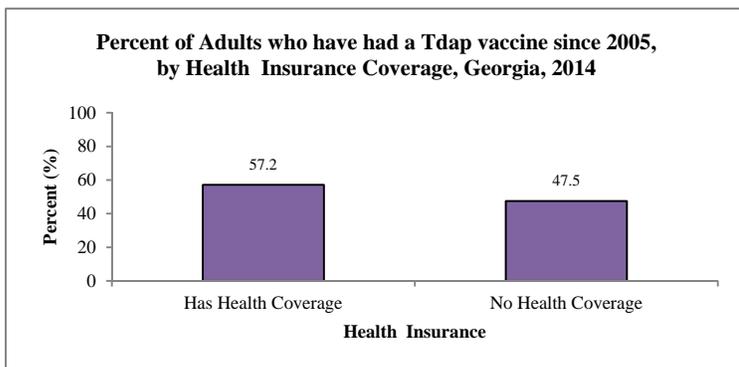
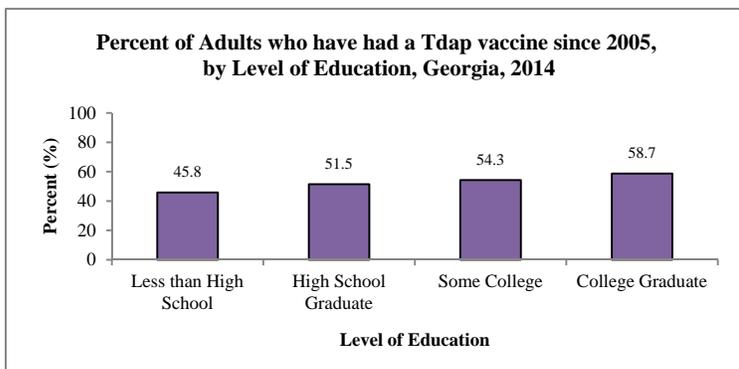
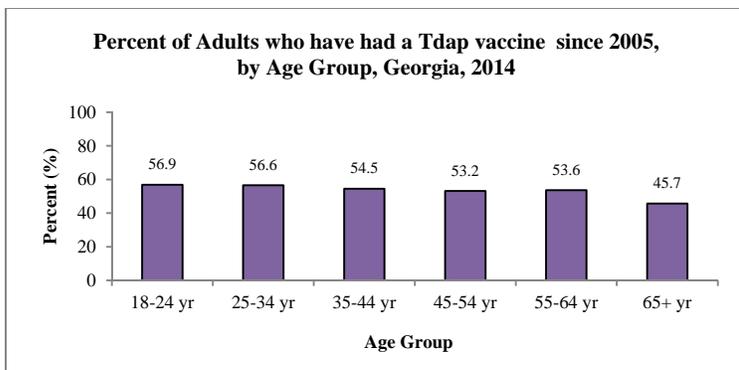
The Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis) vaccination is given to older children and adults and is an important tool in preventing tetanus, a bacterial infection that induces muscle spasms from excreted toxins.³⁵ Current recommendations state that adults aged 19 and older should receive a single dose of Tdap as well as expectant mothers in their third trimester. All adults should receive a Td booster vaccine once every 10 years.³⁵

In 2014, 53.1% of Georgia adults reported having a Tdap vaccine since 2005.

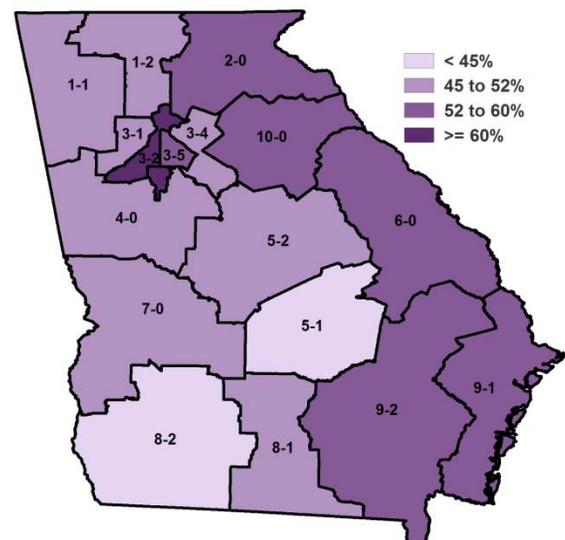
- Hispanic adults (45.9%) were less likely to have had a Tdap vaccine since 2005 compared to other race/ethnicity groups.
- Adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (45.7%) were the least likely to have had a Tdap vaccine since 2005, compared other income groups.
- Adults who had less than a high school education (45.8%) were less likely to have had a Tdap vaccine since 2005 compared to college graduates (58.7%).
- Adults with health insurance coverage (57.2%) were significantly more likely to have had a Tdap vaccine since 2005 than adults without health insurance coverage

Demographic Characteristics	Tdap vaccine since 2005 ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	53.1	(51.1, 55.1)
Sex		
Male	57.6	(54.5, 60.6)
Female	48.9	(46.4, 51.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	56.1	(53.8, 58.3)
Black Non-Hispanic	48.1	(44.2, 52.0)
Hispanic	45.9	(37.4, 54.6)
Age		
18-24 yr	56.9	(49.4, 64.0)
25-34 yr	56.6	(50.6, 62.3)
35-44 yr	54.5	(49.4, 59.6)
45-54 yr	53.2	(49.0, 57.4)
55-64 yr	53.6	(49.8, 57.4)
65+ yr	45.7	(42.8, 48.7)
Annual Income		
Less than \$15,000	45.7	(39.4, 52.1)
\$15,000-\$24,999	49.2	(44.3, 54.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	51.4	(45.3, 57.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	49.8	(44.1, 55.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	59.0	(53.7, 64.2)
\$75,000 or More	61.0	(57.4, 64.5)
Education		
Less than High School	45.8	(39.9, 51.9)
High School Graduate	51.5	(47.8, 55.2)
Some College	54.3	(50.7, 57.9)
College Graduate	58.7	(55.6, 61.6)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	57.2	(54.7, 59.6)
No Health Insurance	47.5	(42.1, 52.9)
Employment		
Employed	55.8	(53.1, 58.4)
Unemployed	51.2	(46.9, 55.5)
Retired	46.6	(43.4, 49.9)

^a The proportion of adults aged 18-65 years who have had a TDAP vaccine (Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis) since 2005.



Percent of Adults aged 18 years or older who have had a Tdap vaccine since 2005, by Health District, Georgia, 2014



HPV Immunization

The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is a common family of viruses that are spread through sexual contact. Some types of HPV can lead to cervical, vulvar, vaginal, and anal cancer in women, anal cancer in men, as well as genital warts in both men and women. Current recommendations state that all children 11 or 12 years old should get the three-dose series of HPV vaccine. Young women can get the vaccine up to 26 years old, and young men can get the vaccine up until 21, or 26 if they are at high risk for HPV.³⁶

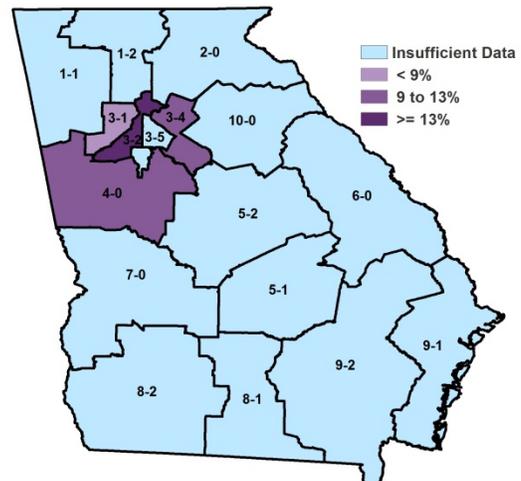
In 2014, 12.5% of Georgia adults reported having ever had a HPV vaccine.

- Female adults (16.4%) were significantly more likely to have had a HPV vaccine than male adults (8.3%).
- Hispanic adults (7.7%) were the least likely to have had a HPV vaccine compared to other race/ethnicity groups.
- Adults aged both 18 to 24 years (30.3%) and 25 to 34 years (14.7%) were significantly more likely to have ever had a HPV vaccine compared to older adults.
- Adults whose annual household income was \$50,000 to \$74,999 were the least likely to have ever had a HPV vaccine compared to other income groups.
- Adults who have had some college education were the most likely to have ever had a HPV vaccine (17.6%) compared to adults with other educational backgrounds.

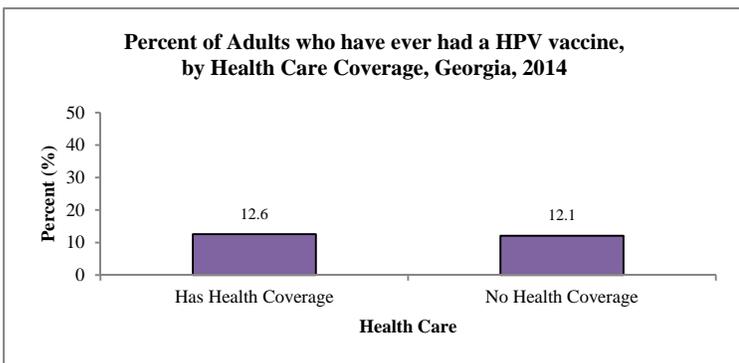
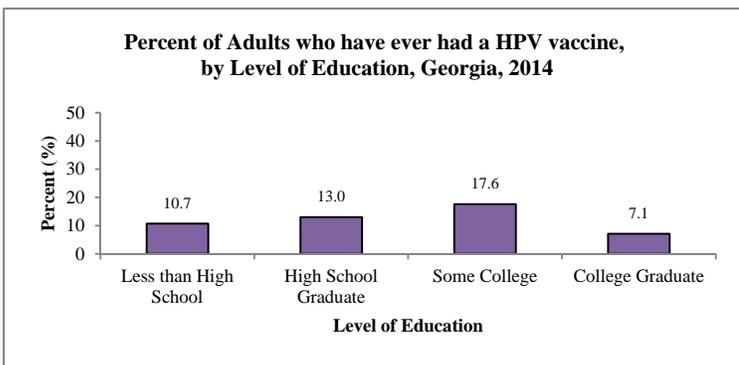
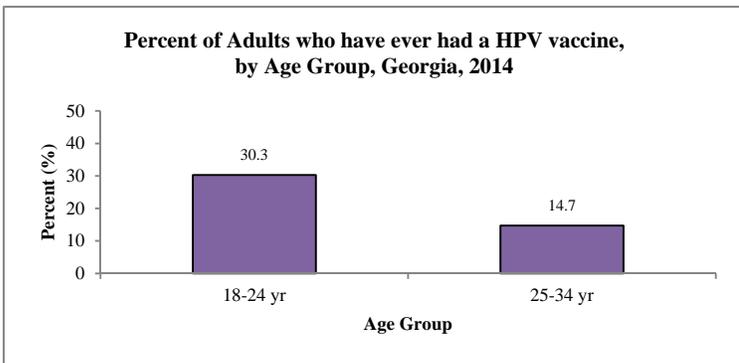
Demographic Characteristics	HPV vaccine ^a	
	%	95% CI
State Totals	12.5	(10.5, 14.8)
Sex		
Male	8.3	(5.8, 11.8)
Female	16.4	(13.5, 19.6)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	12.9	(10.3, 16.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	14.8	(10.8, 19.9)
Hispanic	7.7	(3.8, 15.1)
Age		
18-24 yr	30.3	(24.2, 37.3)
25-34 yr	14.7	(10.8, 19.7)
35-44 yr	NA	NA
45-54 yr	NA	NA
55-64 yr	NA	NA
65+ yr	NA	NA
Annual Income		
Less than \$15,000	14.7	(8.4, 24.4)
\$15,000-\$24,999	14.9	(10.3, 21.2)
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.3	(5.9, 17.5)
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.8	(5.8, 16.0)
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.9	(4.9, 15.3)
\$75,000 or More	11.0	(7.7, 15.5)
Education		
Less than High School	10.7	(5.5, 19.7)
High School Graduate	13.0	(9.6, 17.4)
Some College	17.6	(13.6, 22.4)
College Graduate	7.1	(5.1, 9.9)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	12.6	(10.4, 15.2)
No Health Insurance	12.1	(8.2, 17.3)
Employment		
Employed	10.8	(8.7, 13.3)
Unemployed	17.5	(13.0, 23.0)
Retired	NA	NA

^a The proportion of adults aged 18 years and older who ever had a vaccine to prevent the human papilloma virus (HPV), including either Gardasil and Cervarix for women, and Gardasil for men.

Percent of Adults aged 18 years or older who have ever had a HPV vaccine, by Health District, Georgia, 2014^a



^a Insufficient data for district level estimates is indicated by sample sizes (n) less than 100 for a particular Public Health District.



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