

Nevada Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2012 Annual Report (2012 Data)

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**Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Public and Behavioral Health
Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning, Epidemiology, and Response
Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology**

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2012 Annual Report
(2012 Data)**

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Section I: BRFSS

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2012 Report (2012 data)

BRFSS: General Information

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is primarily funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). However, various state programs may fund additional modules or questions. This is the largest telephone health survey in the world and is conducted in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. The BRFSS surveys adults eighteen years of age or older; in 2012, 4,846 adults were surveyed in Nevada. The BRFSS contains core questions that are asked in all states and territories allowing for national as well as state-to-state comparisons. In addition, optional modules are also available and state-specific questions may be added to address state-specific needs. The BRFSS is used to assess risk for chronic disease, identify demographic differences in health-related behaviors, address emerging health issues, evaluate public health policies and programs, assess special populations, and measure progress toward achieving state and national health objectives. Many states also use BRFSS data to support health-related legislative efforts. BRFSS information as well as survey results are available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

BRFSS: Addition of Cell Phone Surveys and New Weighting Methodology

The proportion of U.S. households with only cellular telephones has been rising steadily. In order to maintain representativeness, coverage, and validity, the BRFSS has added cellular telephones to their sample. It is well known that people who have only cellular telephone service have a different demographic profile than those who have a landline telephone.

Since the 2011 BRFSS survey, cell phone surveys have been included with landline surveys and a new weighing methodology called “raking” was also implemented in the BRFSS methodology. This new weighting methodology allowed for the introduction of more demographic variables into the weighting process, thereby reducing the potential for bias and increasing the representativeness of estimates. It also allowed for the incorporation of cell and landline telephone surveys.

The addition of cellular telephones and the new weighting system improved the survey coverage for certain population groups. Some prevalence estimates will vary from estimates that would have been calculated with the old weighting procedure. These differences will vary by survey question and state and will be driven by state-to-state variations in demographic variables and the proportion of cell phone users. Therefore, it is not recommended that BRFSS data previous to 2011 be compared with subsequent BRFSS surveys.

BRFSS: The BRFSS Questionnaire

The “core” questionnaire consists of standard questions designed and tested by the CDC and are administered by all states and territories. The Division of Public and Behavioral Health programs also funded questions from six additional modules: Diabetes, Childhood Asthma, Mental Health and Stigma, and Adverse Childhood Experience, Oral Health, and Fruit and Vegetable Consumption. The Alzheimer’s Association funded the Cognitive Impairment Module and CDC funded the Sleep, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and Sugar Sweetened Beverage modules. Some topics are on a rotating core and are asked every other year. In this report, data tables are provided with indicator results broken out in selected demographics: Gender, Age Group, Race/ethnicity, and Veteran Status, Highest Education Level Attained, Income, and Region. Due to different non-response rates for each question, the total responses for a selected indicator will vary among demographic data. Topics addressed by the 2012 set of core questions include:

- **Alcohol Use:** includes heavy drinking, and binge drinking, and drinking while driving.
- **Asthma:** includes individuals that have ever had asthma and those that currently have asthma.
- **Blood Pressure and Cholesterol:** includes high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and blood cholesterol checked within the past five years.
- **Cardiovascular:** includes stroke, heart attack, and cardiovascular disease.
- **Colorectal Cancer Screening:** includes individuals who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy or have had a blood stool test within two years.
- **Diabetes:** includes diabetes and pre-diabetes.
- **Disability:** includes individuals who have limited activities and who require special equipment such as a cane, wheelchair, special bed, or special telephone.
- **Health Status:** includes general, mental, and physical health, interruptions of daily routines because of health conditions, and inadequate sleep.
- **Healthcare Access:** includes health insurance, not able to see a doctor because of cost, and the time since the last routine checkup.
- **Immunization:** includes flu and Pneumonia Vaccinations.
- **Tobacco:** includes Cigarette Use.
- **Weight Status:** measured by body-mass index (BMI): A BMI greater than 25 and less than 30 is classified as overweight and a BMI of 30 or greater is classified as obese.
- **Women’s Health:** includes mammograms and Pap tests.

BRFSS: The BRFSS Process and Methodology

The BRFSS survey development is a collaborative effort involving program representatives from the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) and other parts of CDC. In addition, input is received from all participating states concerning core components and optional modules. Taking into consideration state priorities and potential funding, the Behavioral Surveillance Branch (BSB) produces data processing layouts with core components and optional modules. States use this layout and add optional questions they have

designed or acquired. The Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health contracted the University of Nevada, Reno (Center for Research and Design) and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (Cannon Survey Center) to conduct the 2012 BRFSS phone survey according to protocols detailed in the BRFSS Operational and User's Guide. This guide is available at the following website:

<ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Data/Brfss/userguide.pdf>

Samples were provided monthly from BSB who utilize disproportionate stratified random sampling to differentiate between sets of phone numbers containing a large proportion of target numbers and a set that contains a smaller proportion of target numbers.

The State Contractor then conducts monthly interviews with the prescribed protocol, and incorporates surveillance results into computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) computer files. Data is submitted monthly to BSB who weights the data annually according to state-specific population estimates. BSB produces and distributes yearly state-specific and nationwide data sets of risk-factor prevalence estimates to be used by states and BSB for analyses and publications.

Section II: The Healthy People Initiative

The Healthy People (HP) Initiative is a national strategy for significantly improving the health of Americans and provides a framework for national, state and local health agencies, as well as non-government entities, to assess health status, health behaviors, and health services. The HP Initiative began as an offshoot from the 1979 the Surgeon General's Report, *Health Promotion and Disease Prevention*, which was followed in 1980 by the report, *Promoting Health/Preventing Disease: Objectives For a Nation*, which detailed 226 health objectives to be reached by 1990. Subsequently the HP 2020 was developed that documented objectives to be reached by 2020. The goals of the HP Initiative are to increase quality and years of healthy life and eliminate health disparities. Whenever applicable, HP 2020 objectives are included in this report along with their corresponding health indicators. Information on the Healthy People Initiative can be obtained online at:

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>

Section III: Highlights from the 2012 BRFSS Survey

Alcohol Consumption

- The prevalence estimate for Nevada adults participating in binge drinking (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion) is 15.1% close to the National value of 16.9%.
- The 2012 estimate of Nevada adult males participating in binge drinking is over twice that of Nevada adult females (20.7% and 9.4% respectively).

Asthma

- 11.6% of Nevada adults reported that they have ever had asthma and 7.4% reported they currently have asthma.

Cardiovascular

- Consistent with national data, heart attacks among Nevada Males are higher than Nevada females (5.7% and 3.4% respectively).
- Nevada adults in the lower income brackets reported a higher prevalence of heart attacks, strokes, and cardiovascular disease than those in higher income brackets

Colorectal Cancer Screening

- 60.6% of Nevada adults 50+ have had either a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy.
- Nevada adults, ages 50+ in lower income brackets had a lower prevalence rate of sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy cancer screening than those in higher income brackets.

Diabetes

- The 2012 prevalence estimate for diabetes among Nevada adults is 8.9%.
- Diabetes prevalence among Nevada adults is highest among lower income groups.

Disability

- The 2012 estimate for Nevada adults who are limited in any activities do to physical, mental, or emotional problems is 19.2%.
- The 2012 estimate of Nevada adults requiring special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, special bed, or telephone is 7.7%.

Health Status

- In 2012, 17.4% of Nevada adults perceived their health status to be excellent, 30.8% perceived their health status to be very good, 32.8% perceived their health status to be good, 13.2% perceived their health status to be fair, and only 5.7% perceived their health status to be poor.
- 18.2% of Nevada adults reported that poor physical or mental health had kept them from doing their usual activities on 10 or more of the last 30 days.
- 21.3% of Nevada adults had not participated in any physical activity other than their regular job in the past 30 days.

Healthcare Access

- The 2012 estimate for Nevada Adults 18+ without health insurance is 25.5% and 39.9% do not have a personal doctor or healthcare provider.
- 11.7% of Nevadans have not had a routine checkup in the past five years.

Immunizations

- In 2012, 50.0% of Nevada adults 65 years of age or older received a flu vaccination within the past year.
- 64.1% of Nevada adults 65 years of age or older have ever received a pneumonia vaccination.

Prostate Screening (PSA)

- The Prevalence of Nevada Males 40+ who have had a PSA test within the past two years is 48.7%.
- The Prevalence of Nevada Males 40+ who have had a PSA test within the past two years increased with income and education levels.

Tobacco

- 18.1% of Nevada adults are current smokers compared to the national value of 19.6%.
- The prevalence of smoking among Nevada adults is greater among males than females (19.9% and 16.4% respectively).
- The prevalence of smoking among Nevada adults is greater among individuals of lower income brackets than those of higher income brackets.

Weight Status

- 36.3% of Nevada adults are designated as overweight (BMI 25.0 to 29.9) and 26.2% are designated as obese (BMI 30.0 or greater).
- 2012 data indicates that 41.5% of Nevada adult females are at a healthy weight which is nearly 13% higher than Nevada adult males at 28.7%.

Women's Health

- 78.4 % of Nevada females 18+ have had a pap test within the past three years.
- 67.2 % of Nevada females 18+ have had a mammogram within the past two years.

Section IV: BRFSS Respondent Demographics

Table 1: BRFSS Respondent Demographics (NV BRFSS, 2012)

The distribution of respondents for the 2012 BRFSS by: sex, age group, race, education, income, and region.

There were 4,846 total surveys conducted in the 2012 survey.

Table 1: BRFSS Response Demographics NV BRFSS 2012)

Demographic	Grouping	N	Weighted Frequency	Percent
Age Group	18 - 24	271	251,171	12.1 (10.5-13.6)
	25 - 34	532	378,825	18.2 (16.6-19.9)
	35 - 44	629	381,657	18.4 (16.7-20.0)
	45 - 54	790	378,382	18.2 (16.6-19.8)
	55 - 64	1,055	326,893	15.7 (14.3-17.1)
	65+	1,569	360,764	17.4 (16.1-18.6)
Education	Less than H.S.	447	344,346	16.6 (14.8-18.4)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	1,332	619,646	29.8 (27.9-31.7)
	Some Post H.S.	1,586	690,475	33.2 (31.3-35.2)
	College Graduate	1,472	418,867	20.2 (18.7-21.6)
Gender	Male	2,027	1,042,064	50.2 (48.1-52.2)
	Female	2,819	1,035,628	49.8 (47.8-51.9)

Table 1: BRFSS Respondent Demographics Continued (NV BRFSS, 2012)

The distribution of respondents for the 2012 BRFSS by: sex, age group, race, education, income, and region.

There were 4,846 total surveys conducted in the 2012 survey.

BRFSS Response Demographics NV BRFSS 2012) Continued

Demographic	Grouping	N	Weighted Frequency	Percent
Income	< \$15,000	422	184,670	8.9 (7.7-10.1)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	806	387,575	18.7 (16.9-20.4)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	481	221,080	10.6 (9.3-11.9)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	636	270,195	13.0 (11.6-14.4)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	719	290,224	14.0 (12.6-15.4)
	\$75,000+	1,136	453,711	21.8 (20.2-23.5)
Race/Ethnicity	White	3,410	1,147,012	55.2 (53.1-57.3)
	Black	195	161,281	7.8 (6.5-9.0)
	Other Race	515	247,642	11.9 (10.3-13.5)
	Hispanic	661	495,319	23.8 (21.9-25.8)
Region	Clark County	2,017	1,495,299	72.0 (70.7-73.3)
	Washoe County	1,490	326,890	15.7 (14.7-16.7)
	Balance of State	1,339	255,503	12.3 (11.5-13.1)
Veteran Status	Veteran	725	259,961	12.5 (11.2-13.8)
	Non-Veteran	4,119	1,817,299	87.5 (86.2-88.8)

Section V: Alcohol Consumption

Heavy Drinking: Heavy drinkers are defined as adult males having more than two drinks per day and adult females having more than one drink per day.

Binge Drinking: Binge drinkers are defined as adult males having five or more drinks on one occasion and adult females having four or more drinks on one occasion.

Drinking while Driving: Nevada adults reporting driving while they perhaps had too much to drink.

Overview

A substantial proportion of the population drinks alcohol. 15.1% of Nevada adults 18 years of age or older reported binge drinking on at least one occasion within past 30 days, and 6.5% were categorized as “Heavy Drinkers.” This translates to about 311,818 and 134,226 Nevadans respectively.

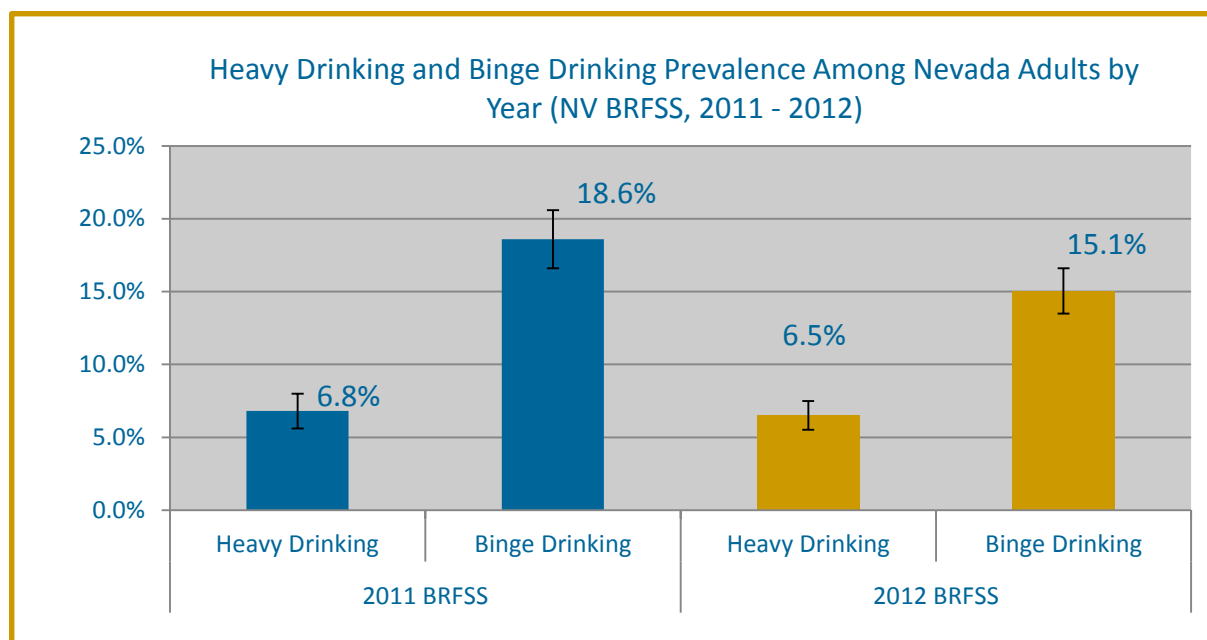
Long-term heavy drinking increases the risk for high blood pressure, heart muscle disorders (cardiomyopathy), and stroke, as well as certain forms of cancer, especially of the esophagus, mouth, throat and larynx.^{1, 2}

Alcohol has been linked with a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires, and drowning. In 2012, 1.8% of Nevadans reported driving at least once in the past 30 days after having too much to drink, translating into about 37,170 individuals. The percent of Nevada males reporting driving when they have had too much to drink in 2012 was eight times higher than females, 3.2% and 0.4% respectively.

Table 2 Selected Alcohol Use Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

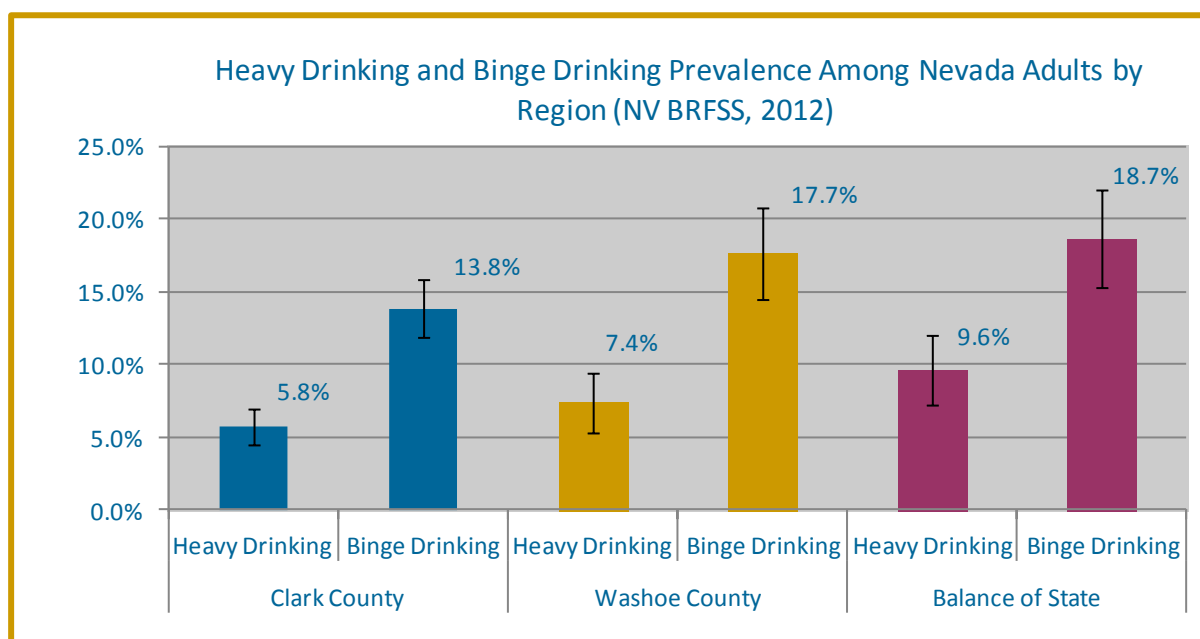
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States & D.C.
1. Heavy drinkers (adult males having more than two drinks per day and adult females having more than one drink per day)		
A. Percent of Males	7.3%	6.8%
B. Percent of Females	5.7%	5.2%
C. Percent of Total Population	6.5%	6.1%
2. Binge drinkers (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion)		
A. Percent of Males	20.7%	22.9%
B. Percent of Females	9.4%	11.4%
C. Percent of Total Population	15.1%	16.9%

Figure 1: Heavy Drinking and Binge Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012)



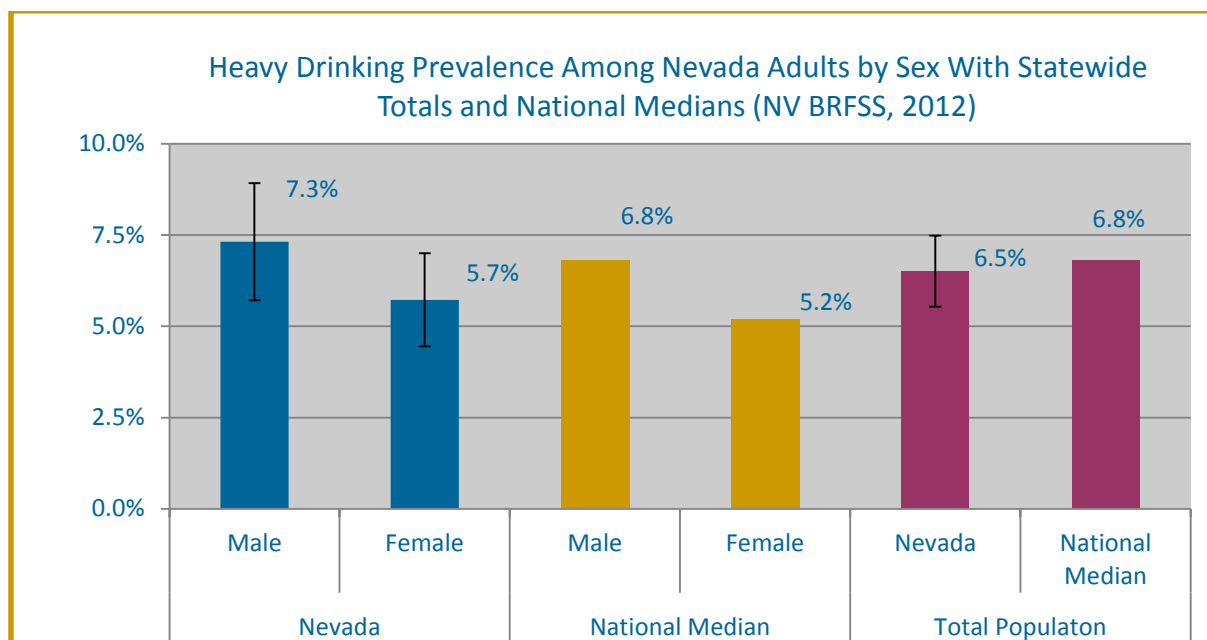
The percentage of Nevada adults who reported binge drinking at least once in the past 30 days decreased from 18.6% in 2011 to 15.1% in 2012.

Figure 2: Heavy Drinking and Binge Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Region (NV BRFSS, 2012)



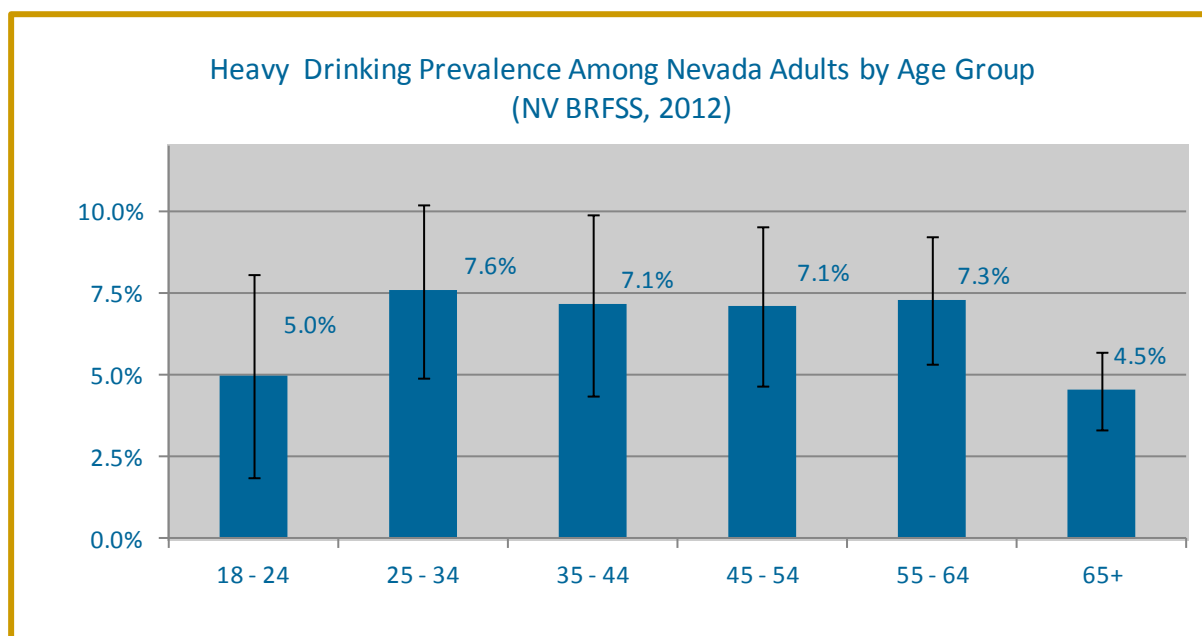
The prevalence of Heavy drinking and binge drinking in the three regions of Nevada are similar with the balance of state (mostly rural and frontier counties) being slightly higher than Clark or Washoe counties.

Figure 3: Heavy Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012)



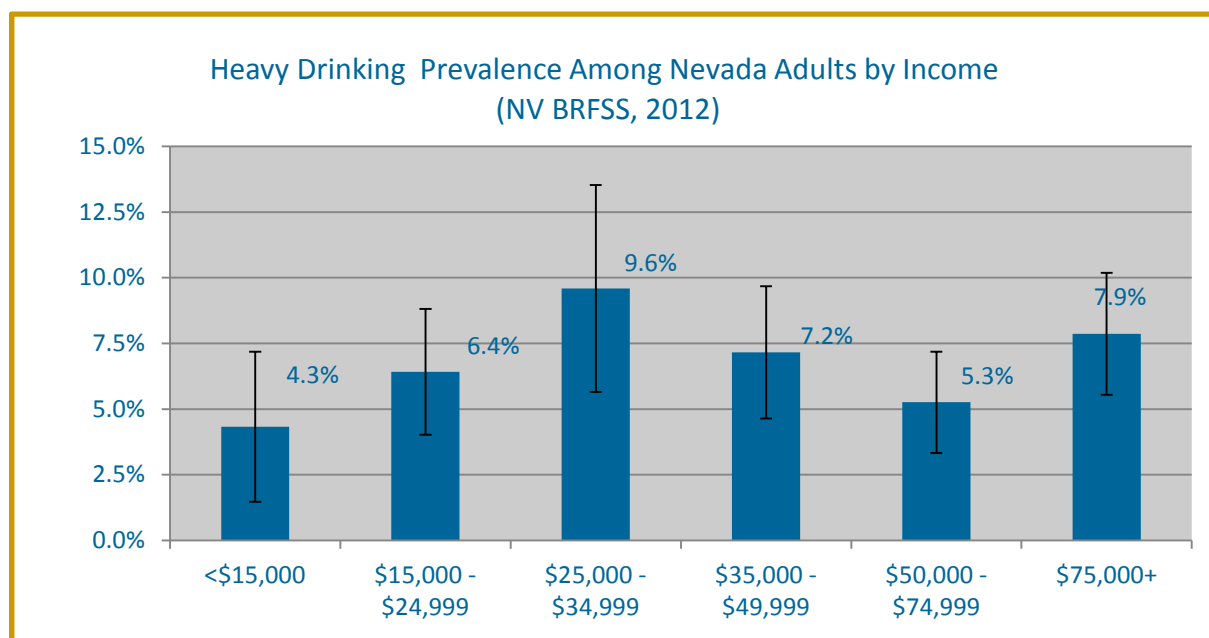
The prevalence rate for heavy drinking is higher among Nevada and nationwide males than females.

Figure 4: Heavy Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012)



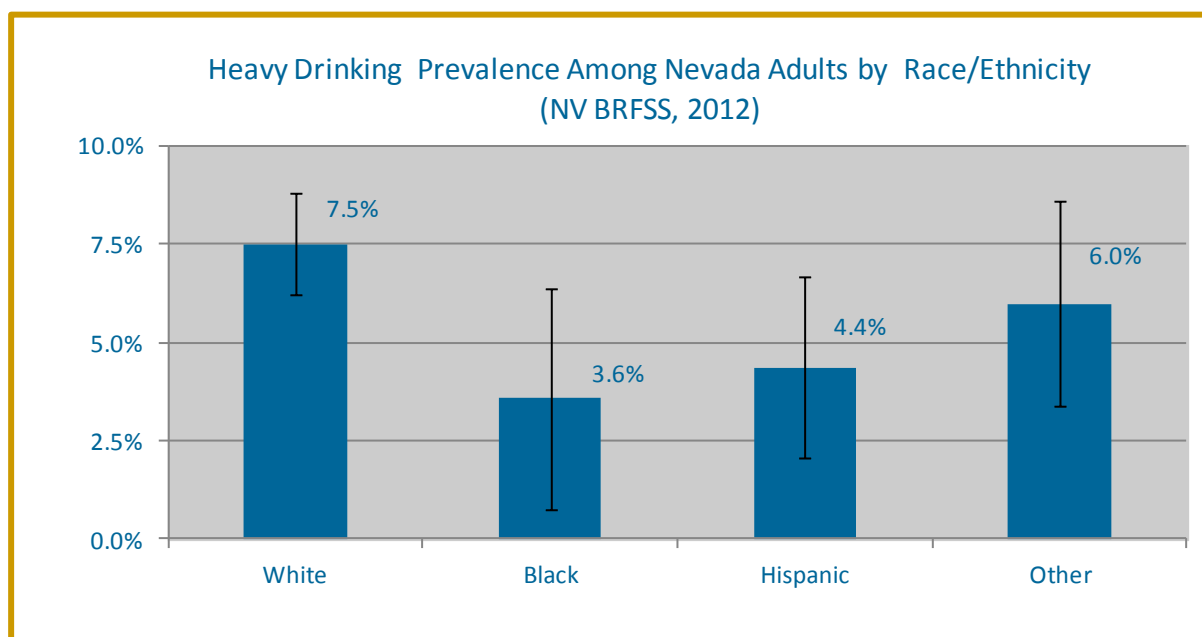
The prevalence of heavy drinking is lower among the youngest and oldest age groups, 18-24 and 65+ respectively.

Figure 5: Heavy Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012)



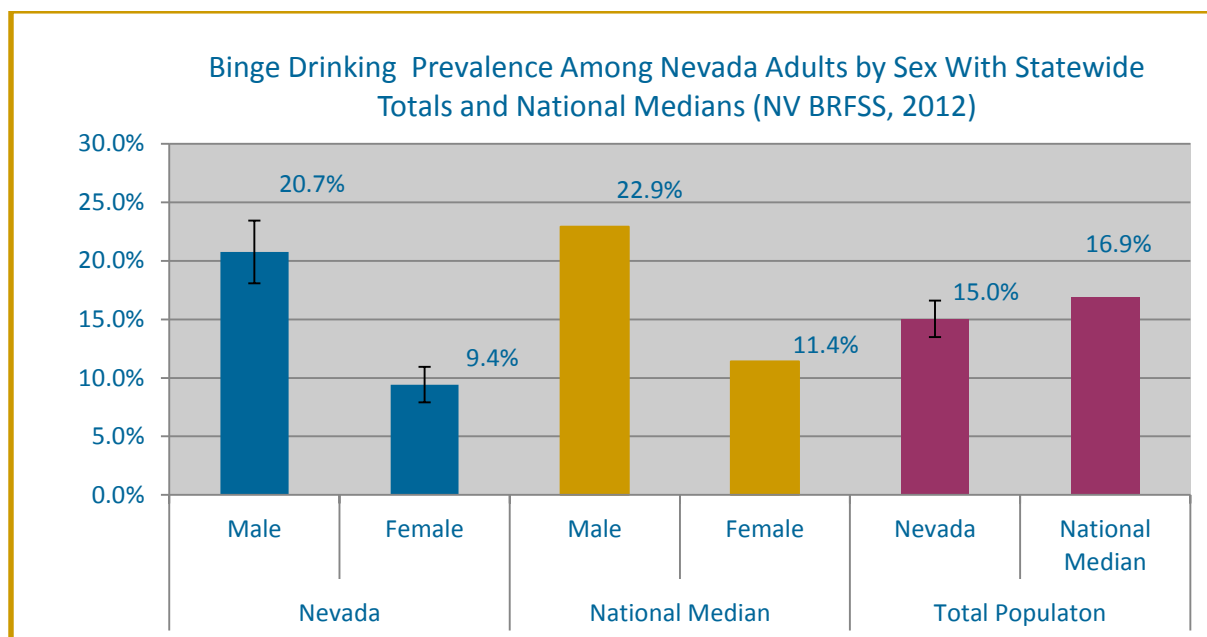
The prevalence of heavy drinking is highest among Nevada adults in the \$25,000 - \$34,999 income bracket.

Figure 6: Heavy Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012)



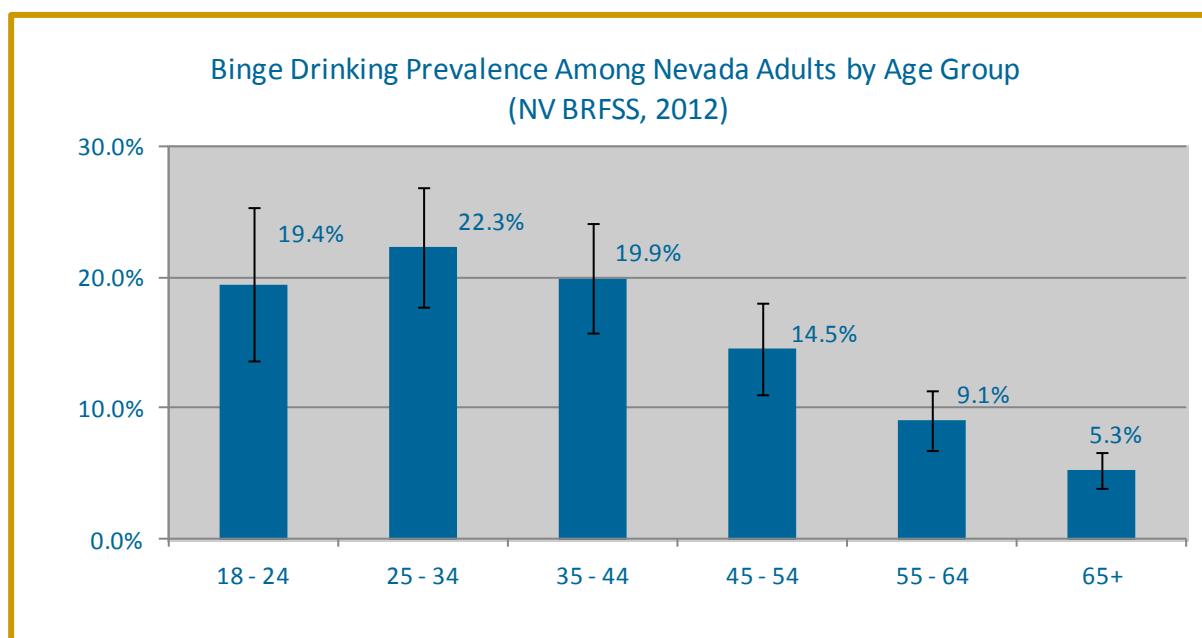
The prevalence of heavy drinking in Nevada Adults is highest among non-Hispanic whites and lowest among Non-Hispanic Blacks.

Figure 7: Binge Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012)



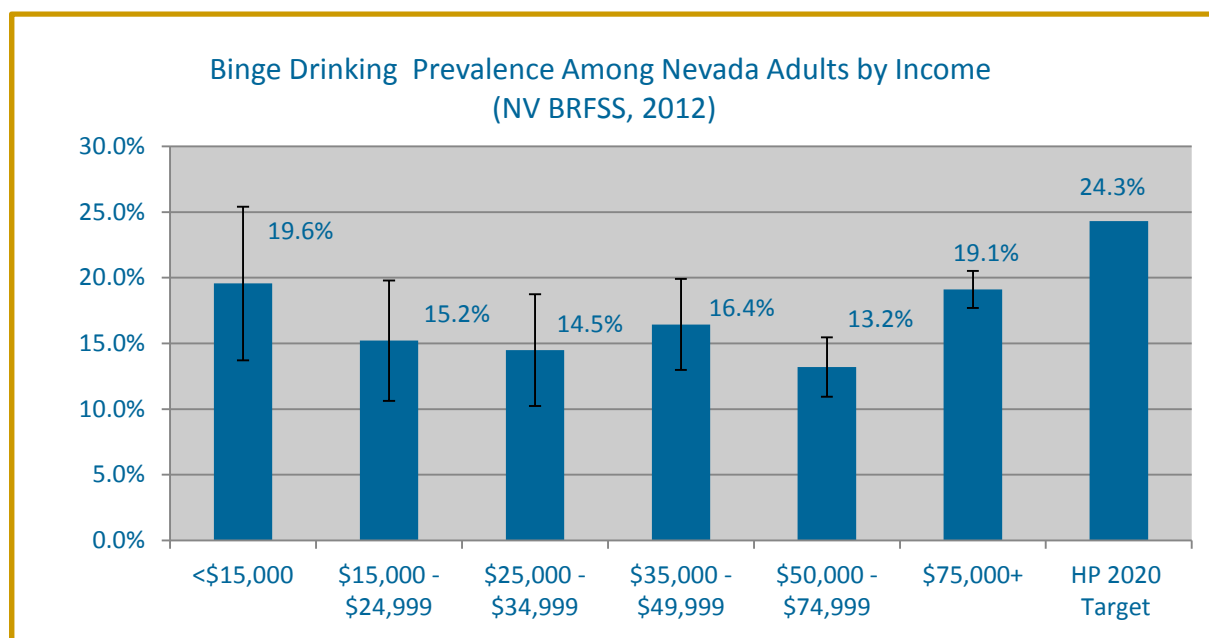
Binge drinking among Nevada adult males is over twice as high as Nevada adult females.

Figure 8: Binge Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012)



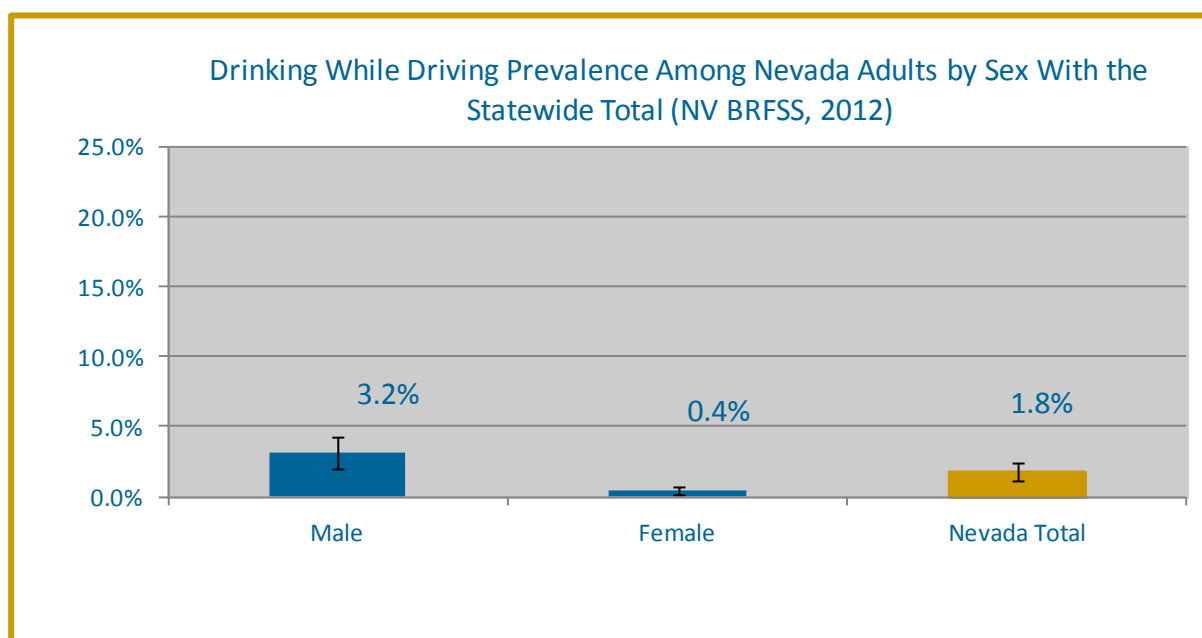
Binge drinking among Nevada Adults is highest in younger age groups and lowest in the 65+ age group.

Figure 9: Binge Drinking Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012)



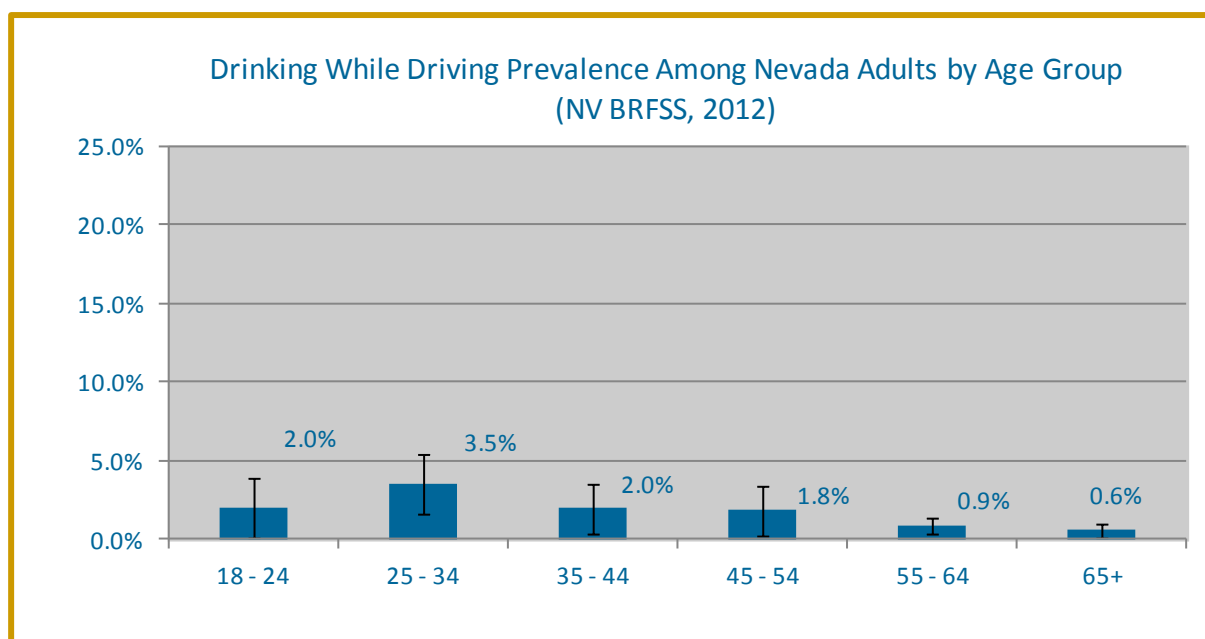
Binge drinking among Nevada adults is more prevalent among individuals in the lowest and highest income brackets.

Figure 10: Drinking While Driving Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Sex With the Statewide Total (NV BRFSS, 2012)



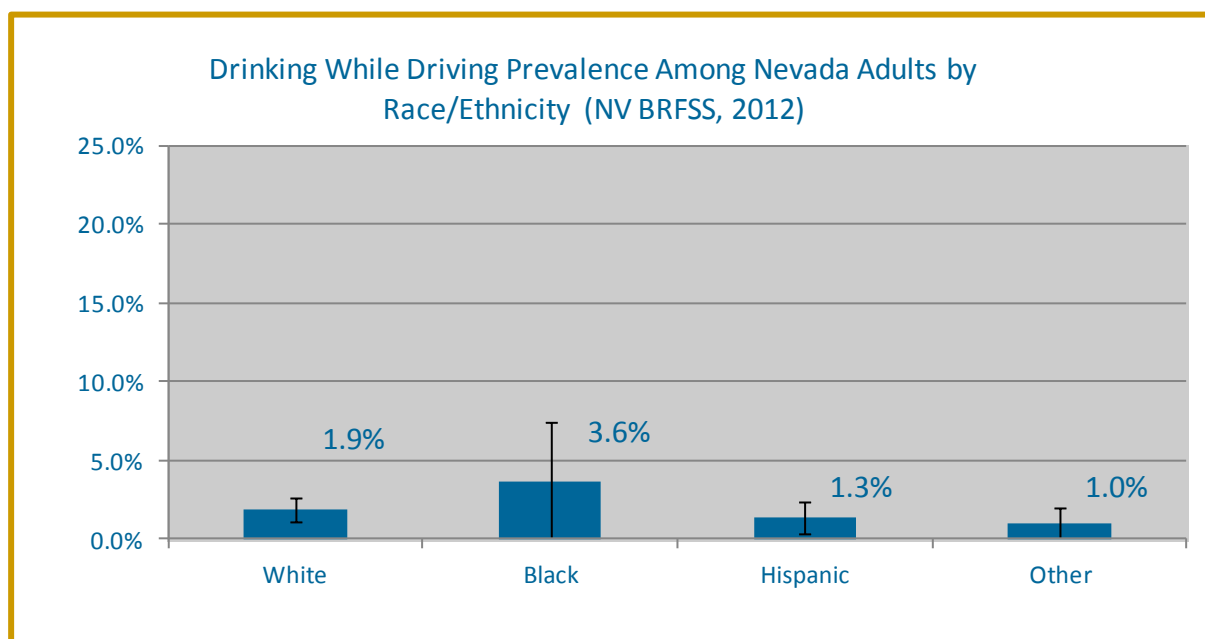
The prevalence of male Nevadans reporting drinking while driving at least once in the past 30 days is 8 times that of female Nevadans.

Figure 11: Drinking While Driving Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012)



The prevalence of Nevada Adults reporting drinking while driving is highest in the 25 – 34 age group and lowest in the 65+ age group.

Figure 12: Drinking While Driving Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012)



Although the confidence limits are extreme, data indicates that the prevalence of driving while drinking is highest among Non-Hispanic Blacks.

Section VI: Asthma

Lifetime Asthma: Nevada Adults who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma.

Current Asthma: Nevada adults who currently have asthma.

Overview

It is estimated that about 25.9 million Americans had asthma in 2011. The Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America estimates the annual direct asthma related medical expenses in the U.S. are 10 billion dollars.¹

Effective management of asthma comprises four major components: controlling exposure to factors that trigger asthma episodes, managing asthma with medicine, monitoring the disease, and educating asthma patients on when and how to take medications correctly and what to do when asthma worsens.^{2,3,4}

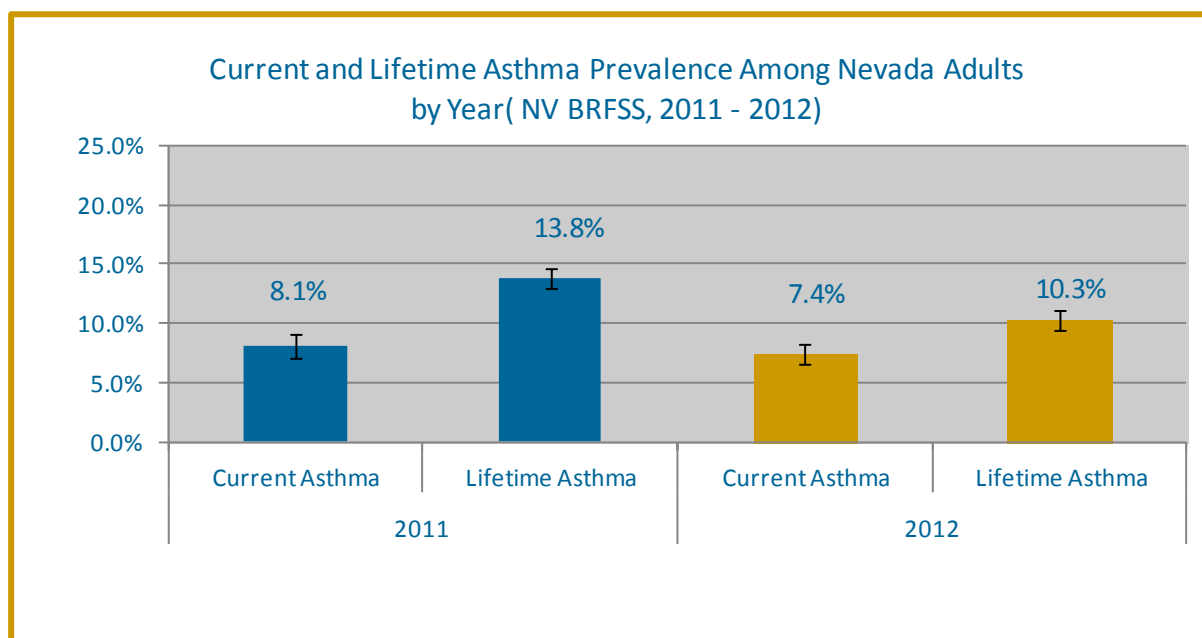
Asthma is one of the most common principal emergency room diagnoses. Data suggests that uneven distribution of costs of asthma relates to non-scheduled acute or emergency care, indicating poor asthma management and suboptimal outcomes.⁵

The lifetime asthma and current asthma prevalence rates in Nevada are slightly lower than the national prevalence rates.

Table 3: Selected Asthma Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS, 2012)

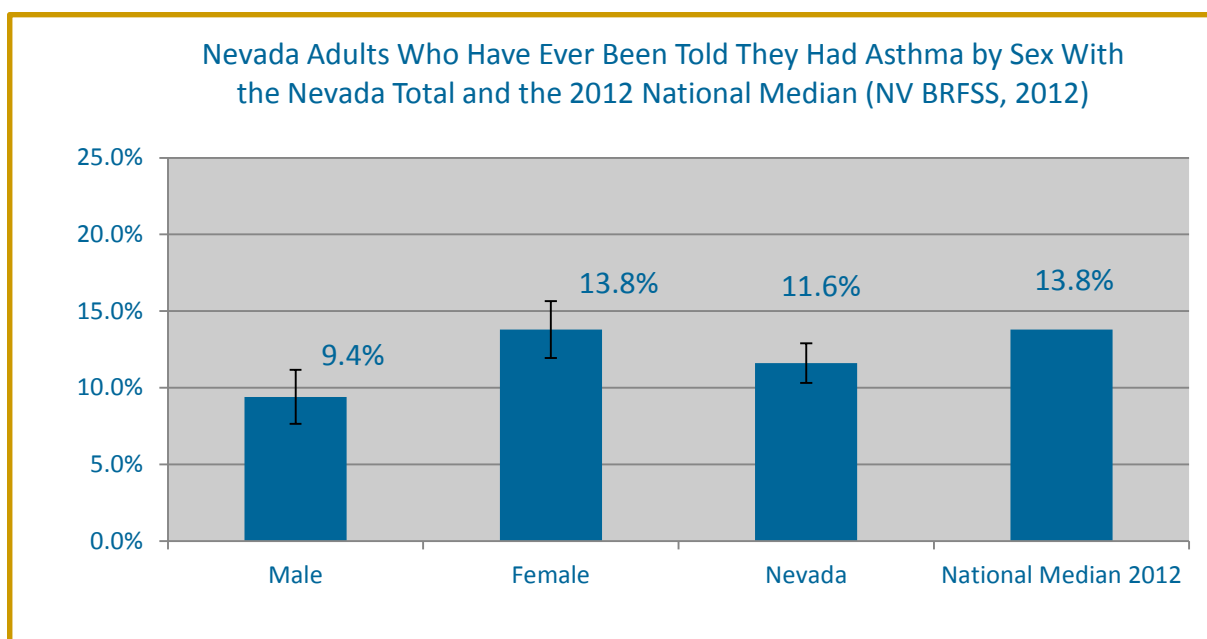
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States 2010
1. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?	11.6%	13.3%
2. Do you still have asthma?	7.4%	8.9%

Figure 13: Current and Lifetime Asthma Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012)



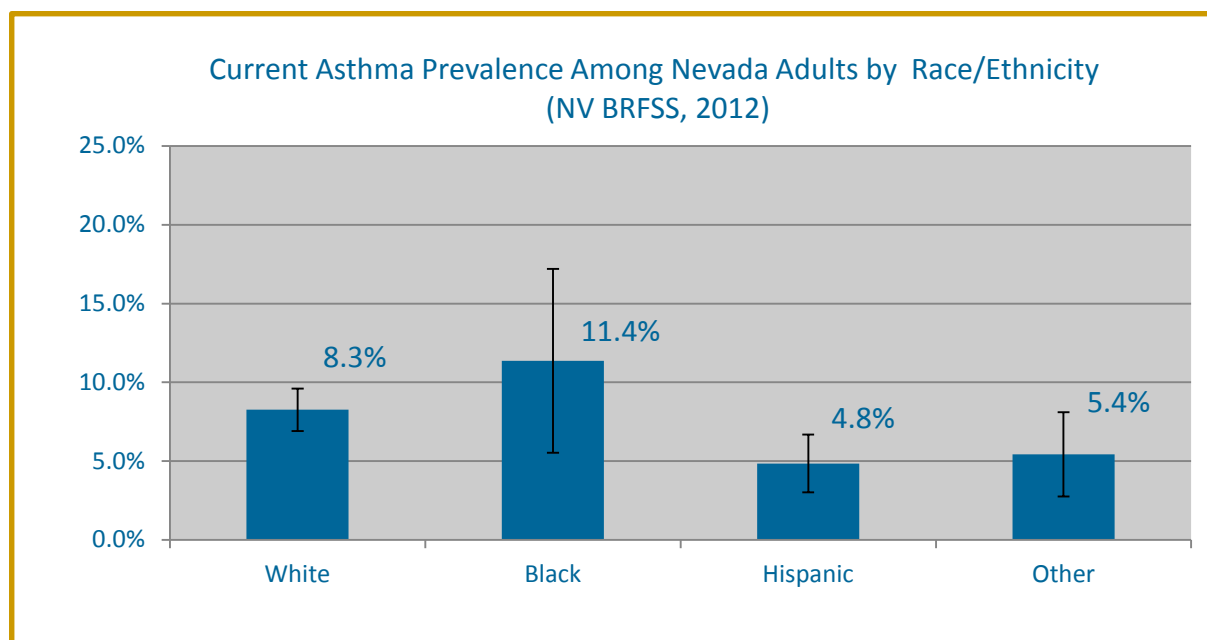
The prevalence of Nevada adults reporting lifetime asthma was lower in 2012 than 2011.

Figure 14: Nevada Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Asthma by Sex with the Nevada Total and the 2012 National Median (NV BRFSS, 2012)



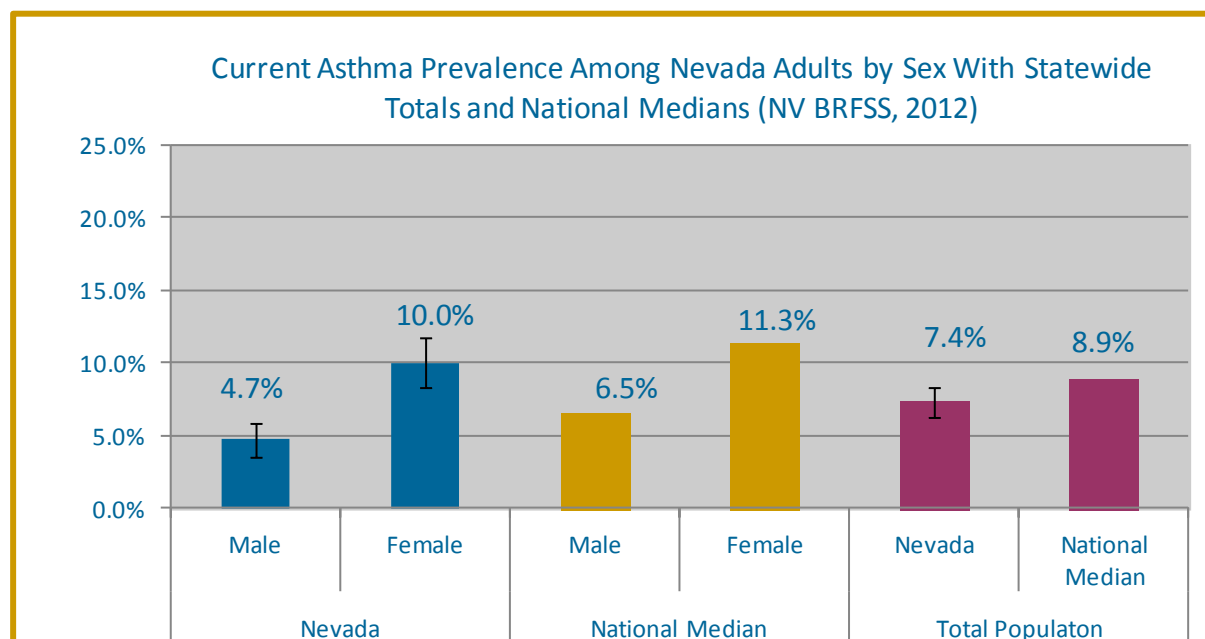
The percentage of lifetime asthma is higher among Nevada females than males.

Figure 15: Nevada Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Had Asthma by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012)



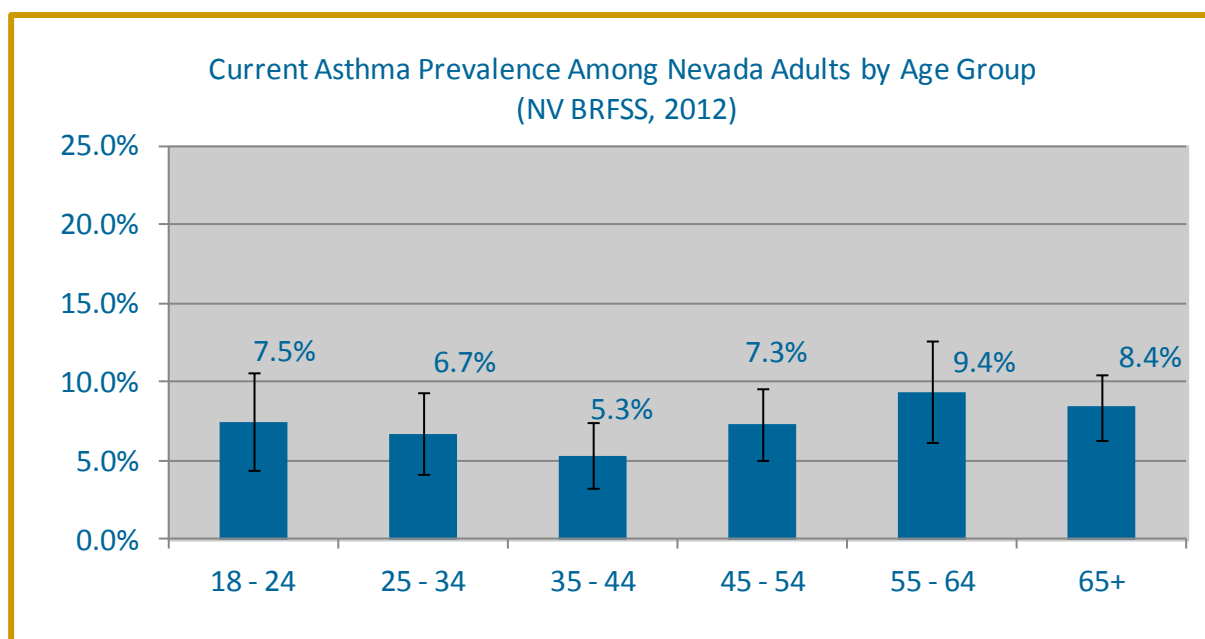
The prevalence of lifetime asthma is highest among Nevada Blacks and lowest among Hispanics.

Figure 16: Current Asthma Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012)



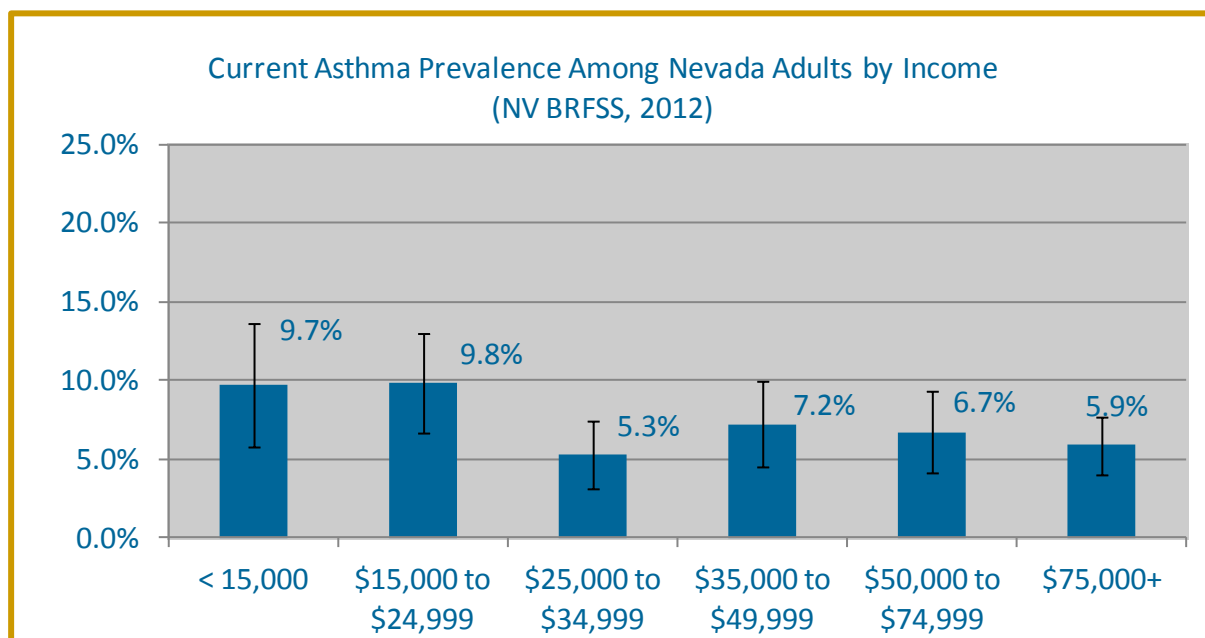
Current asthma is higher in female respondents than male respondents, both statewide and nationally.

Figure 17: Current Asthma Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012)



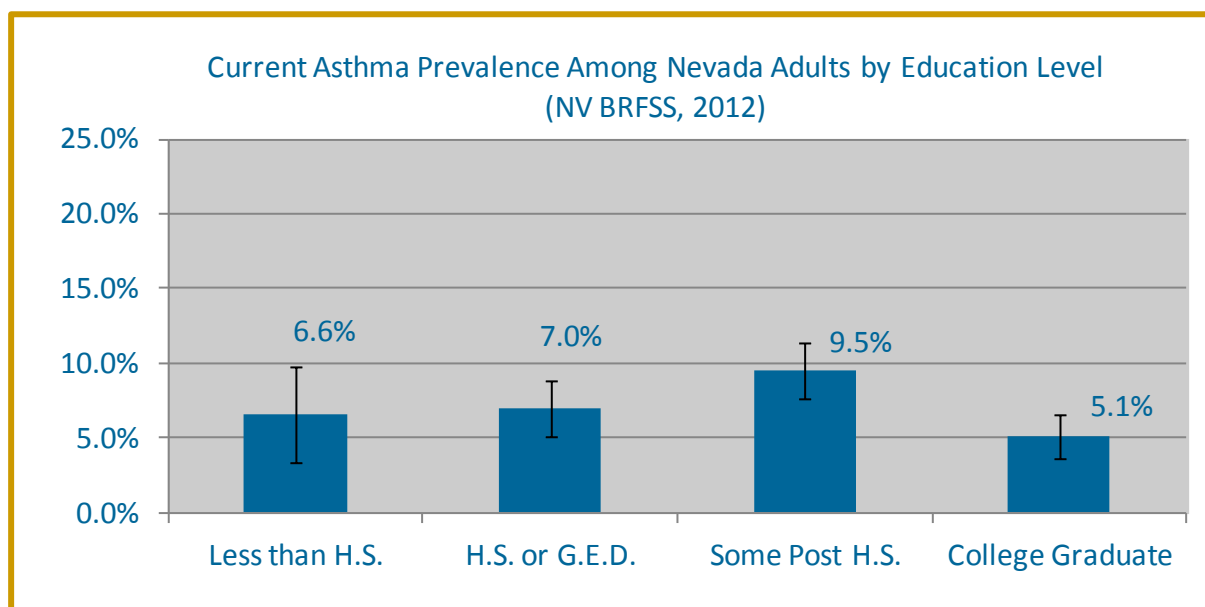
Nevada adults who currently have asthma is lowest among individuals 35 to 44 years of age.

Figure 18: Current Asthma Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Income Level (NV BRFSS, 2012)



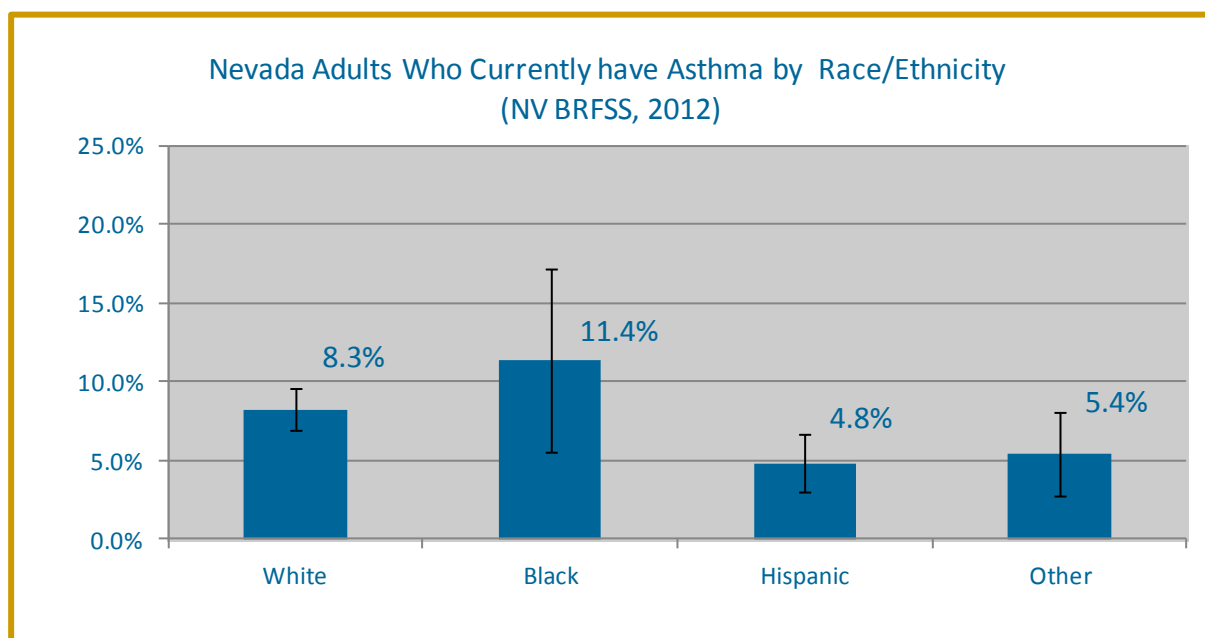
Nevada adults in the lower income levels have a higher prevalence of current asthma than those in higher income levels.

Figure 19: Current Asthma Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012)



Current asthma prevalence rates among Nevada adults range from 5.1% to 9.5% across education levels.

Figure 20: Current Asthma Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of current asthma is highest among Nevada Blacks.

Section VII: Cardiovascular

Heart Attack: Nevada Adults who have had a myocardial infarction (heart attack).

Cardiovascular Disease: Nevada Adults who have been told they have cardiovascular disease (angina).

Stroke: Nevada Adults who have had a stroke.

Overview

Heart disease is the leading cause of death for all people in the United States for both males and females. Stroke is the third leading cause of death. Heart disease and stroke are major causes of disability and contribute significantly to healthcare costs in the United States. In general, heart disease death rate has been consistently higher in males than females and higher in the African American population than other racial/ethnic groups.^{1, 2, 3}

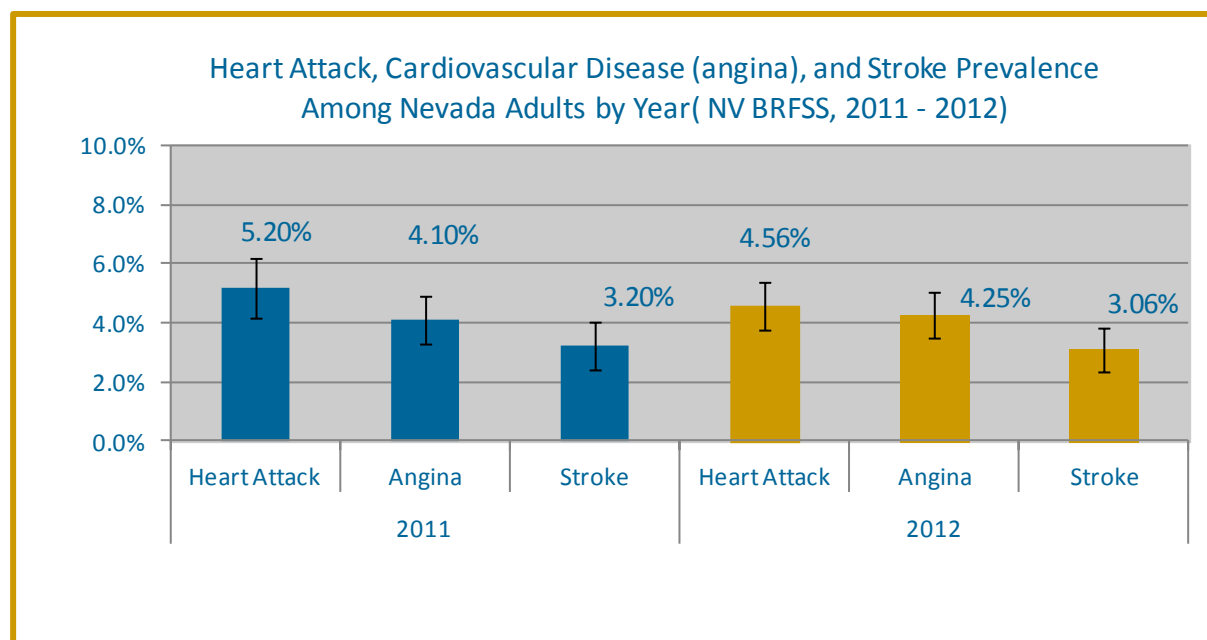
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend the following five lifestyle changes to reduce coronary heart disease:⁴

- Eat a healthy diet low in saturated fat and cholesterol and high in fiber
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Exercise regularly
- Don't Smoke
- Limit alcohol use

Table 4: Selected Cardiovascular Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

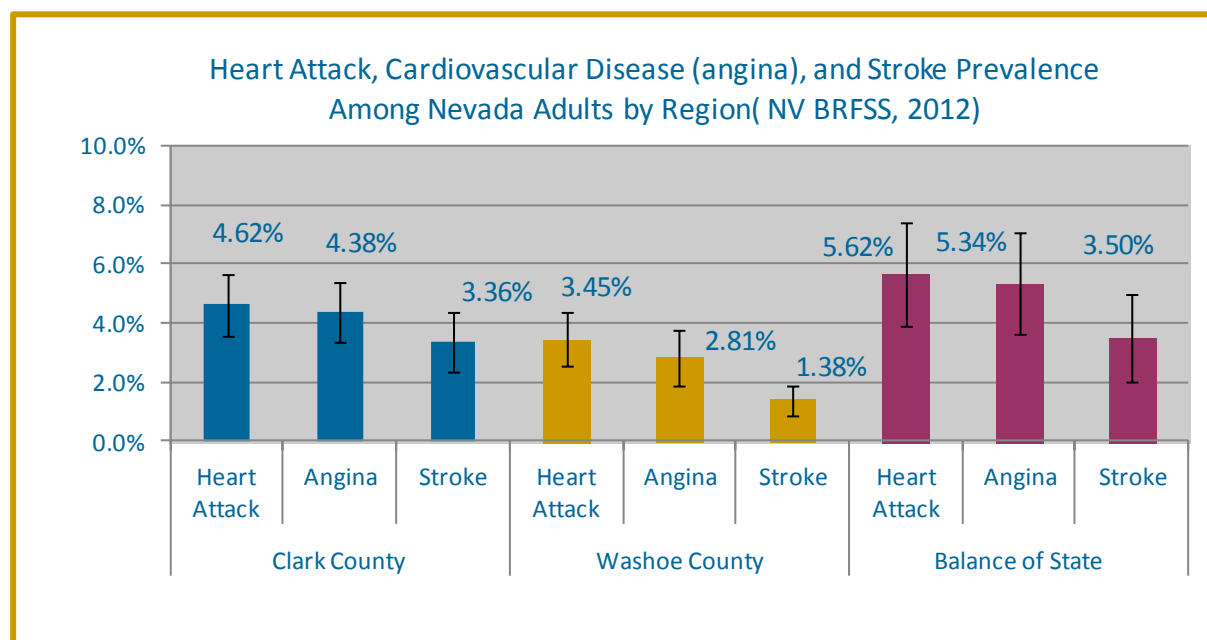
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States
1. Nevada adults who have been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have had a heart attack (myocardial infarction).	4.6%	4.5%
2. Nevada adults who have been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have had angina or coronary heart disease.	4.3%	4.3%
3. Nevada adults who have been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have had a stroke.	3.1%	2.9%

Figure 21: Heart Attack, Cardiovascular Disease (angina), and Stroke Prevalence among Nevada Adults by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



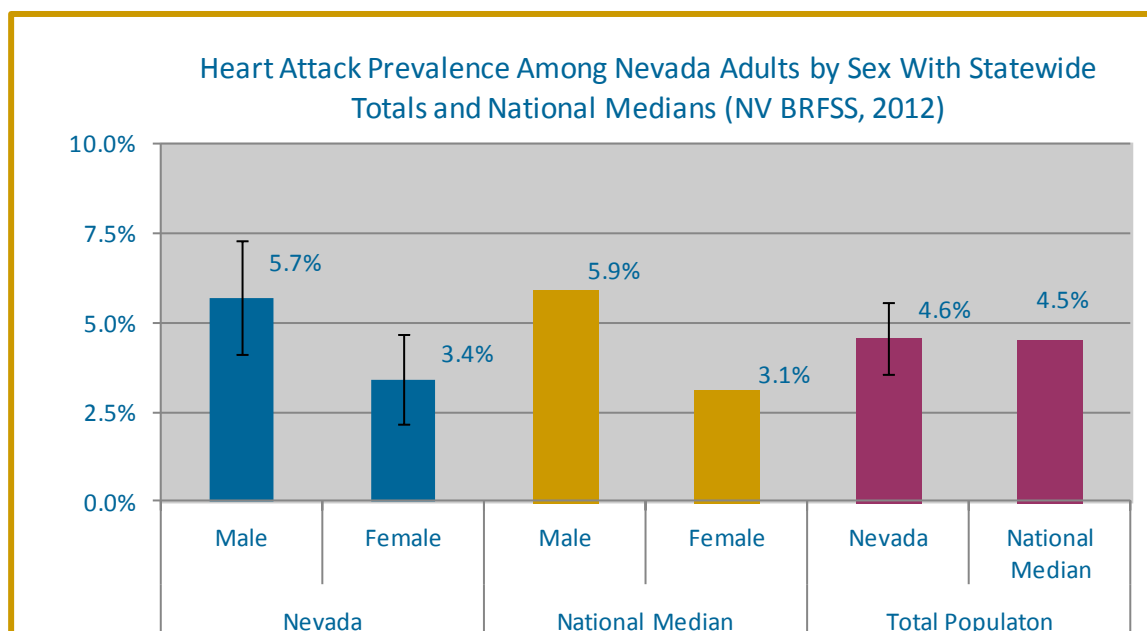
Heart attack, angina, and stroke prevalence is similar for the 2011 and 2012 surveys.

Figure 22: Heart Attack, Cardiovascular Disease (angina), and Stroke Prevalence among Nevada Adults by Region (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



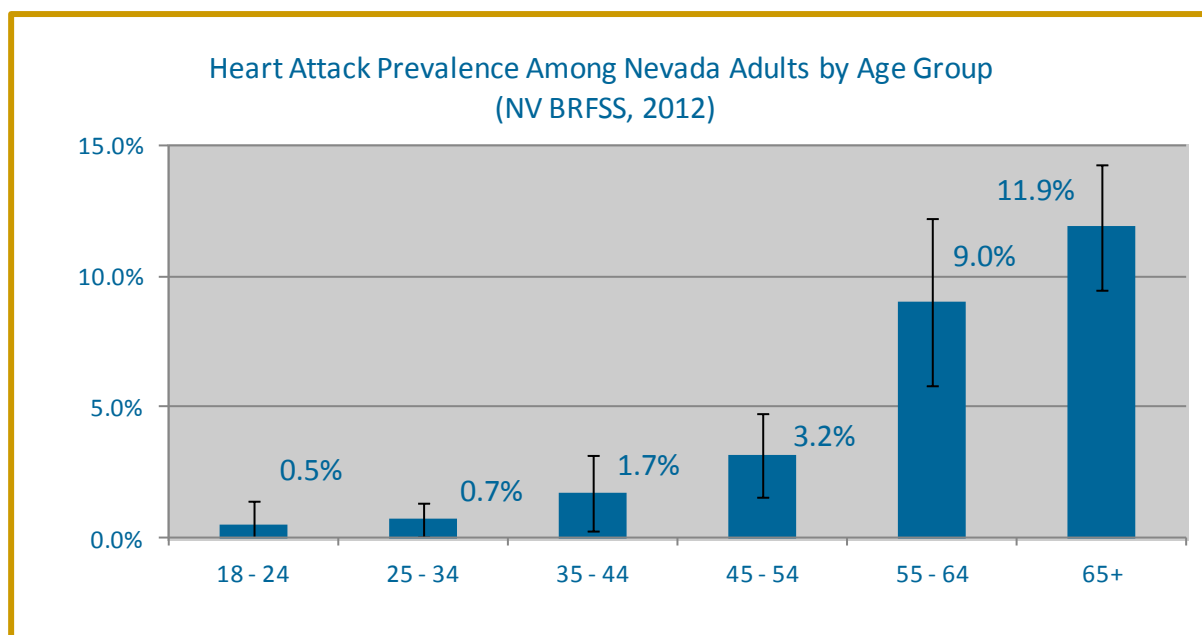
Heart attack, angina, and stroke prevalence is highest in the balance of state (rural and frontier areas).

Figure 23: Heart Attack Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Sex With Statewide Totals and National medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



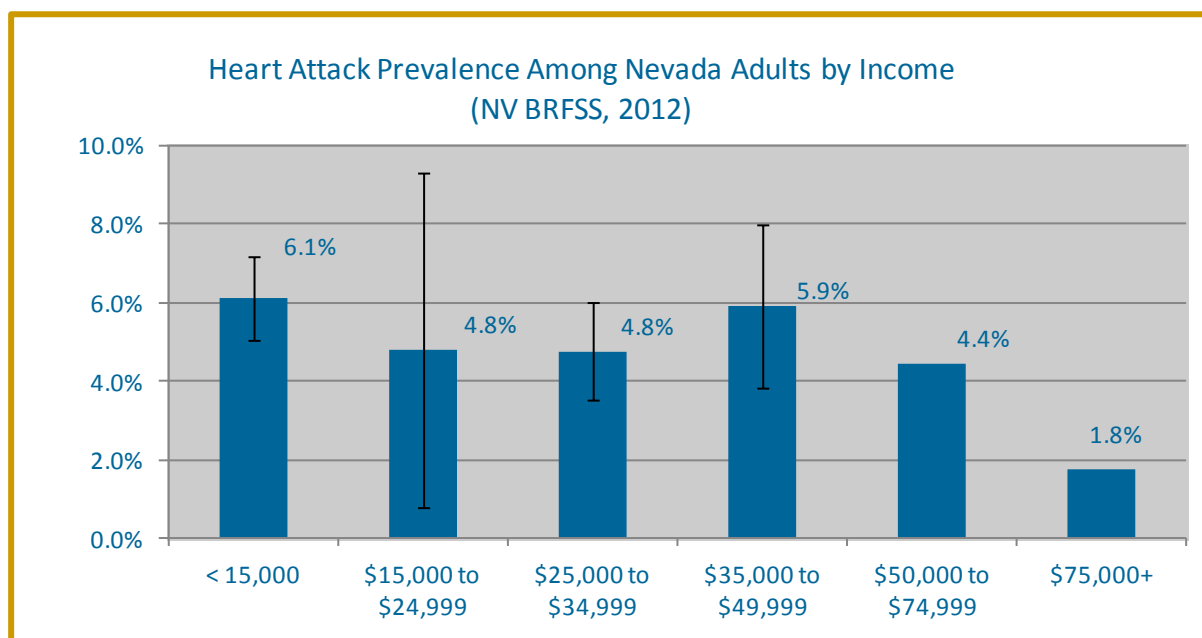
Both statewide and national data indicate that the prevalence rate for heart attack is higher among males than females.

Figure 24: Heart Attack Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



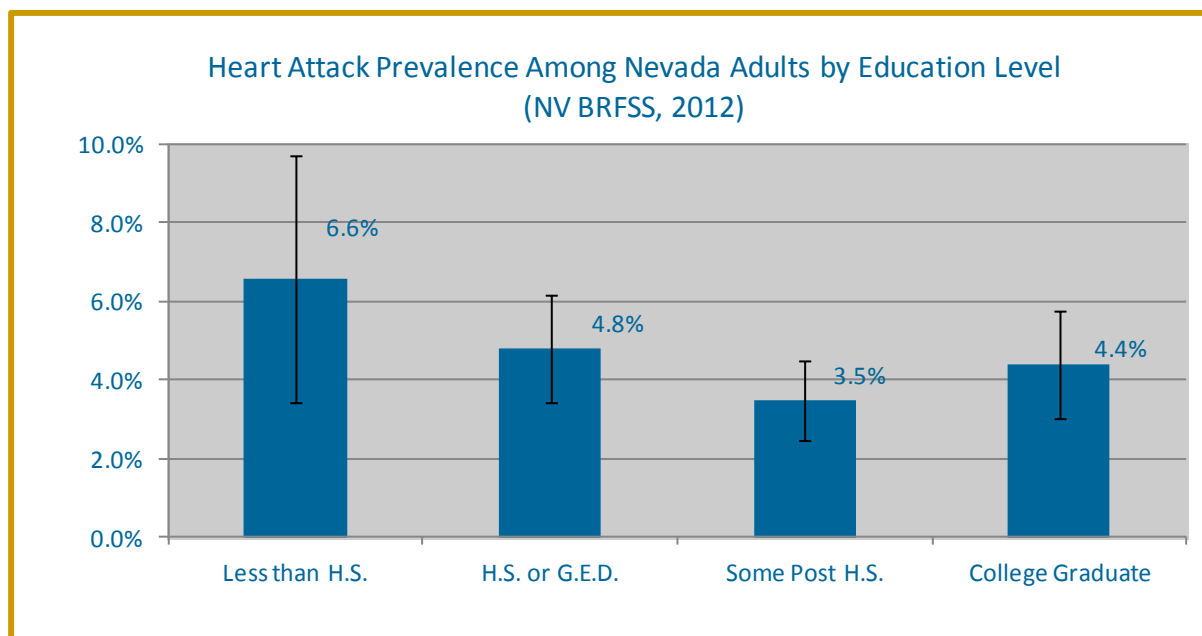
As would be expected, heart attack prevalence for Nevada adults increases with age.

Figure 25: Heart Attack Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Income Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



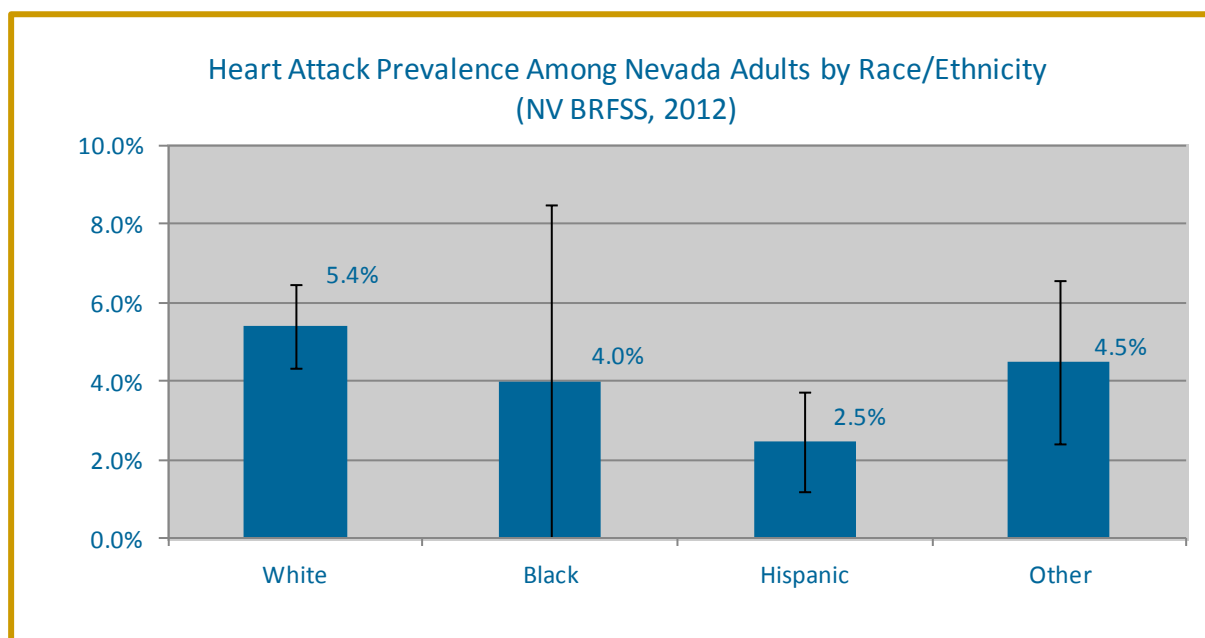
Heart attack prevalence is lowest among Nevada adults who make \$75,000.00 per year or more.

Figure 26: Heart Attack Prevalence among Nevada Adults by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



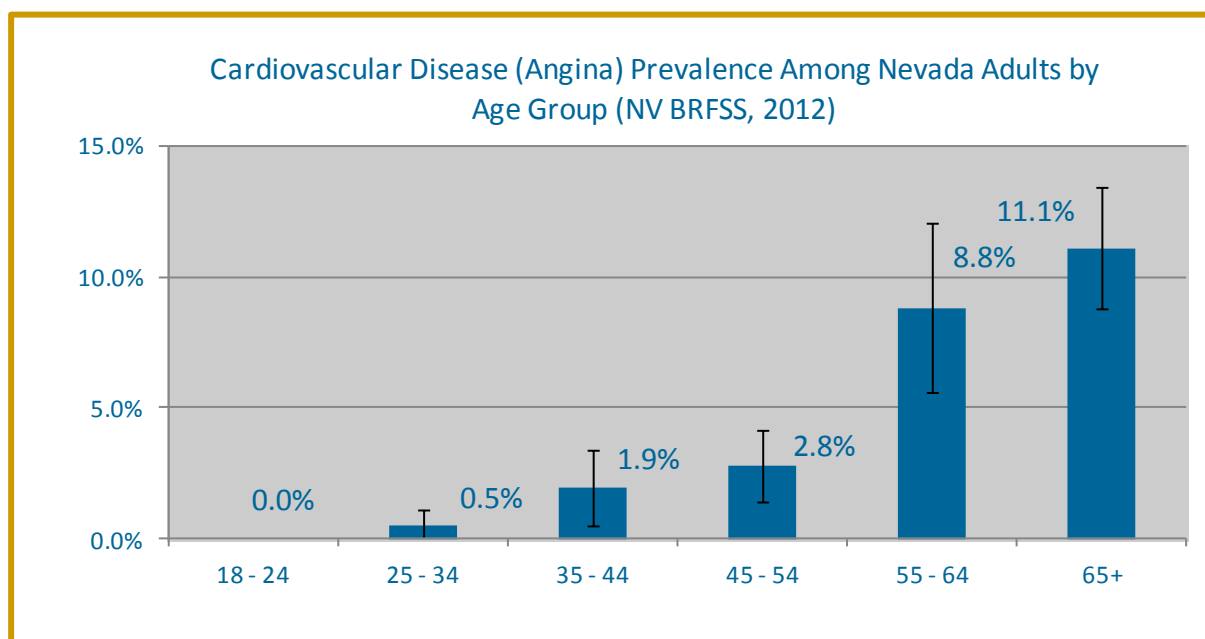
Heart attack prevalence is highest among Nevada adults with less than a high school education.

Figure 27: Heart Attack Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



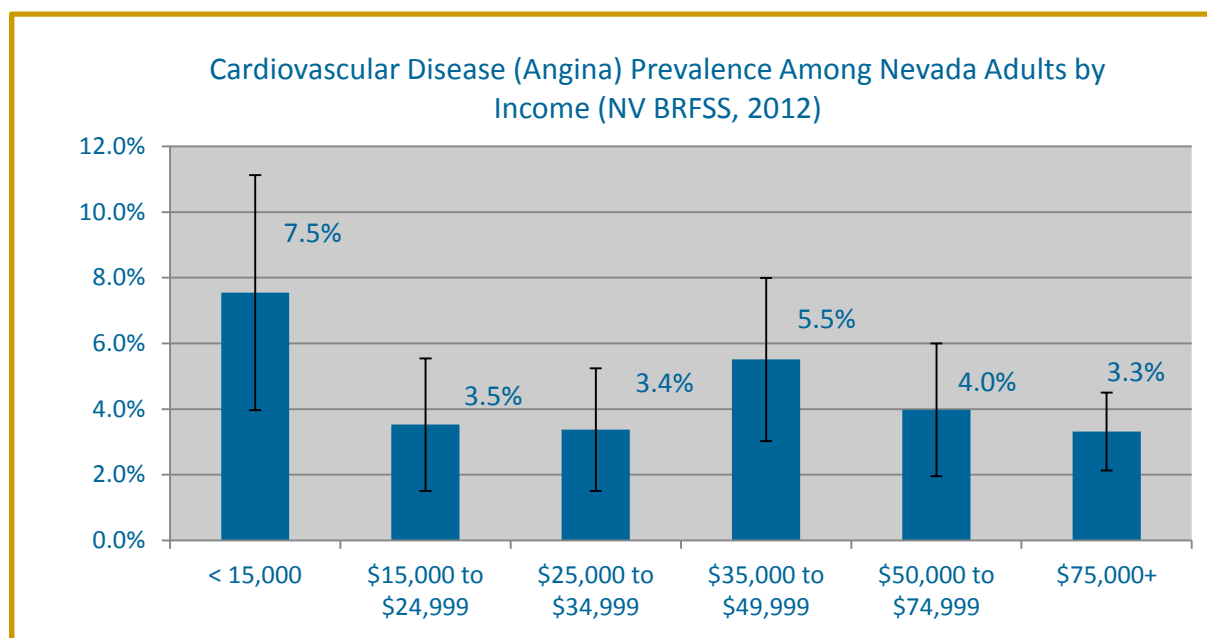
Heart attack prevalence among Nevada adults is lowest among the Hispanic population.

Figure 28: Cardiovascular Disease (Angina) Prevalence among Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



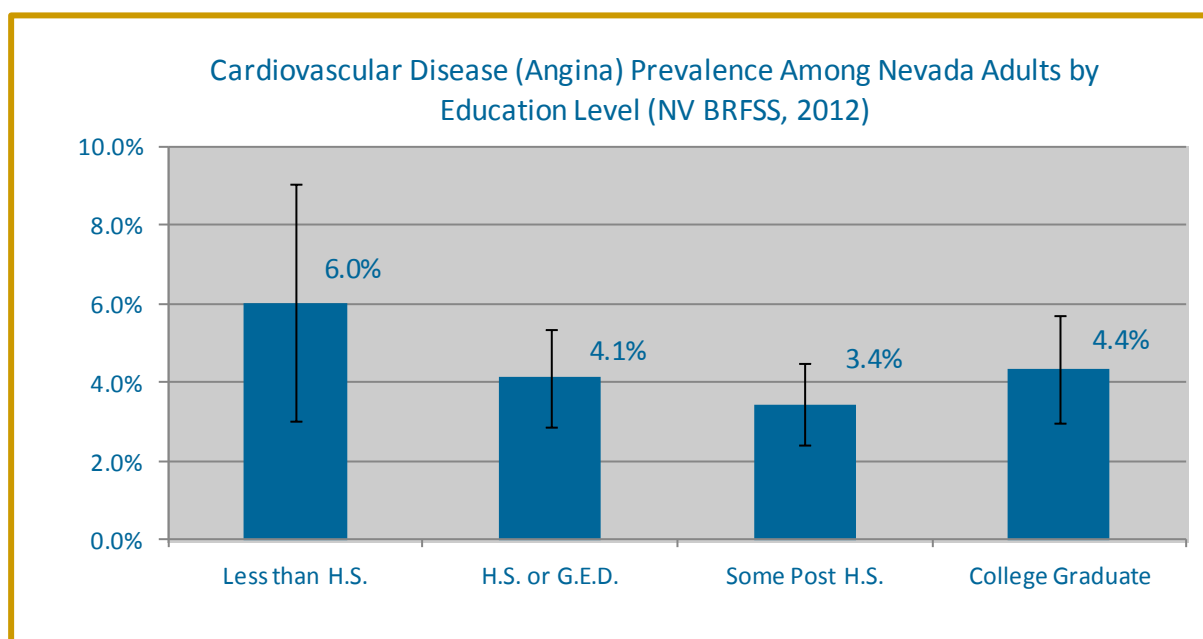
Cardiovascular disease in Nevada adults is highest among individuals 55 years of age or greater.

Figure 29: Cardiovascular Disease (Angina) Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



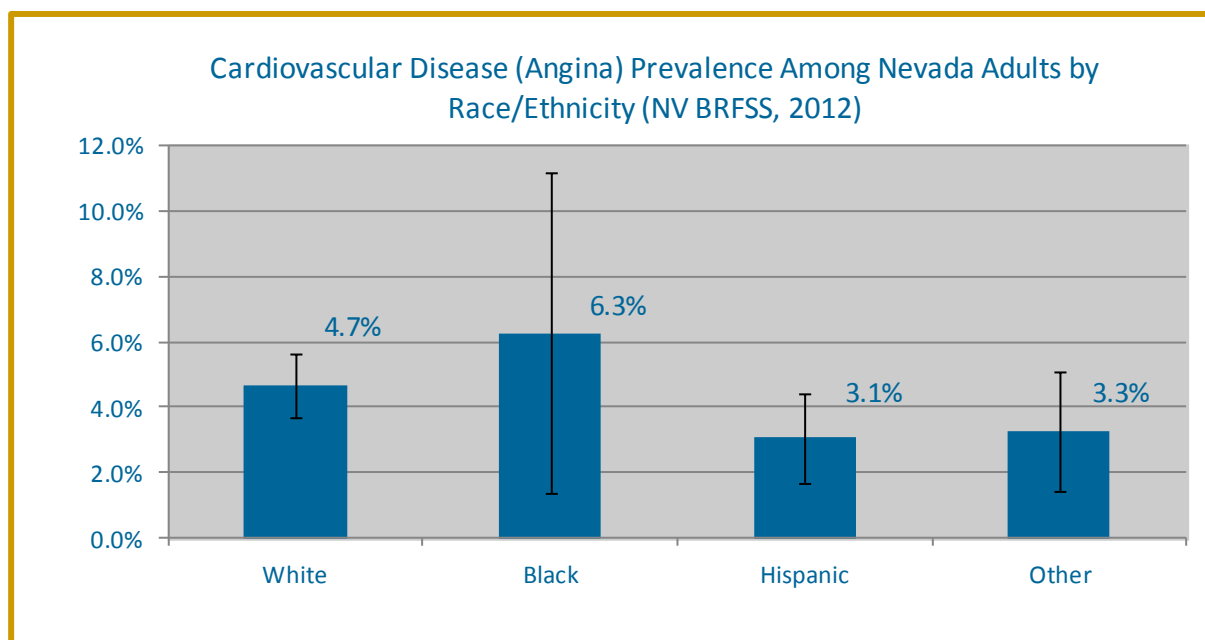
Cardiovascular disease is highest among individuals with an annual salary of \$15,000.00 or less.

Figure 30: Cardiovascular Disease (Angina) Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



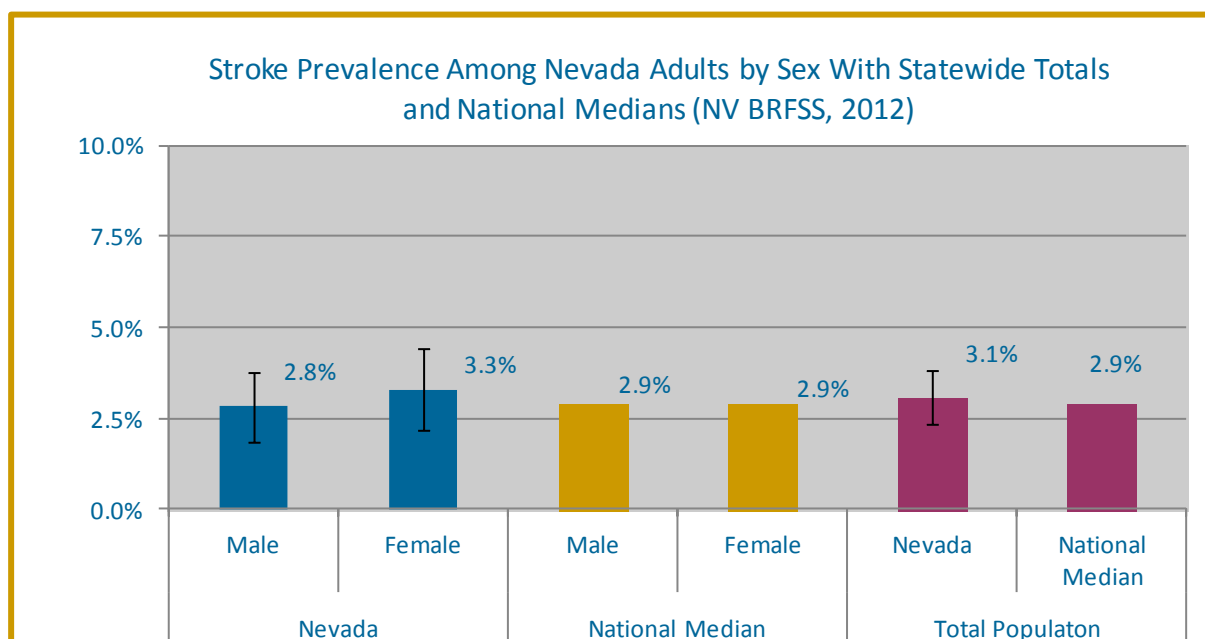
Cardiovascular disease prevalence is highest among Nevada adults with less than a high school education.

Figure 31: Cardiovascular Disease (Angina) Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



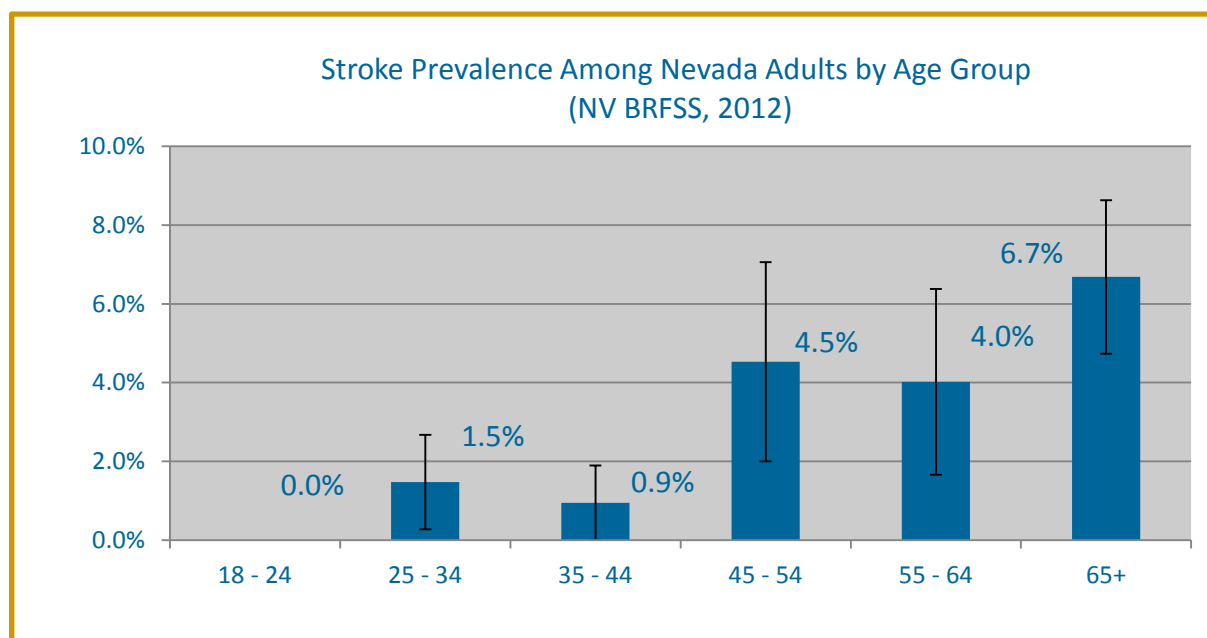
Cardiovascular disease is higher among Nevada Blacks than other racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 32: Stroke Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



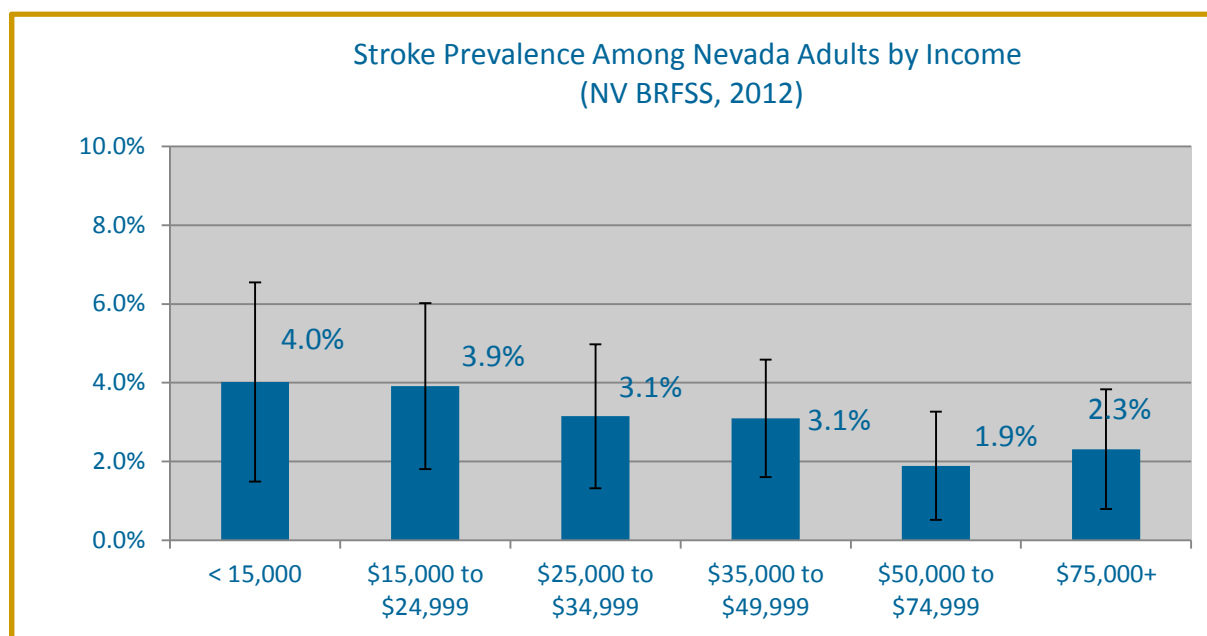
Stroke prevalence among male and female adults is about 3.0%, both statewide and nationally.

Figure 33: Stroke Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



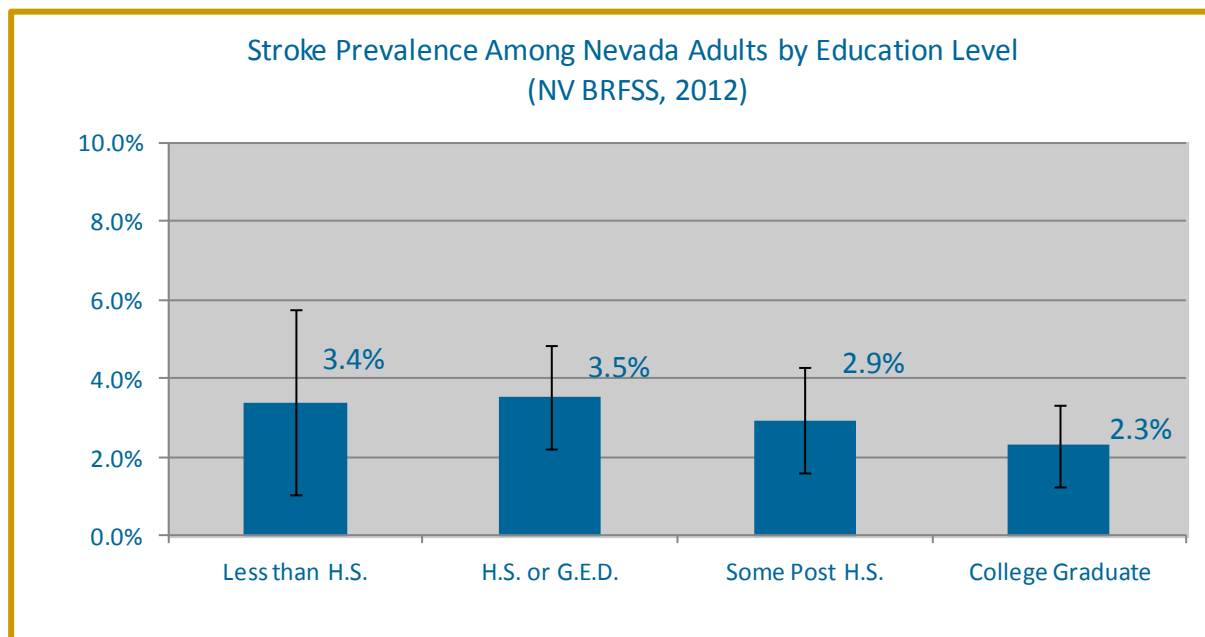
Stroke prevalence among Nevada adults is highest among individuals 65 years of age or older.

Figure 34: Stroke Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



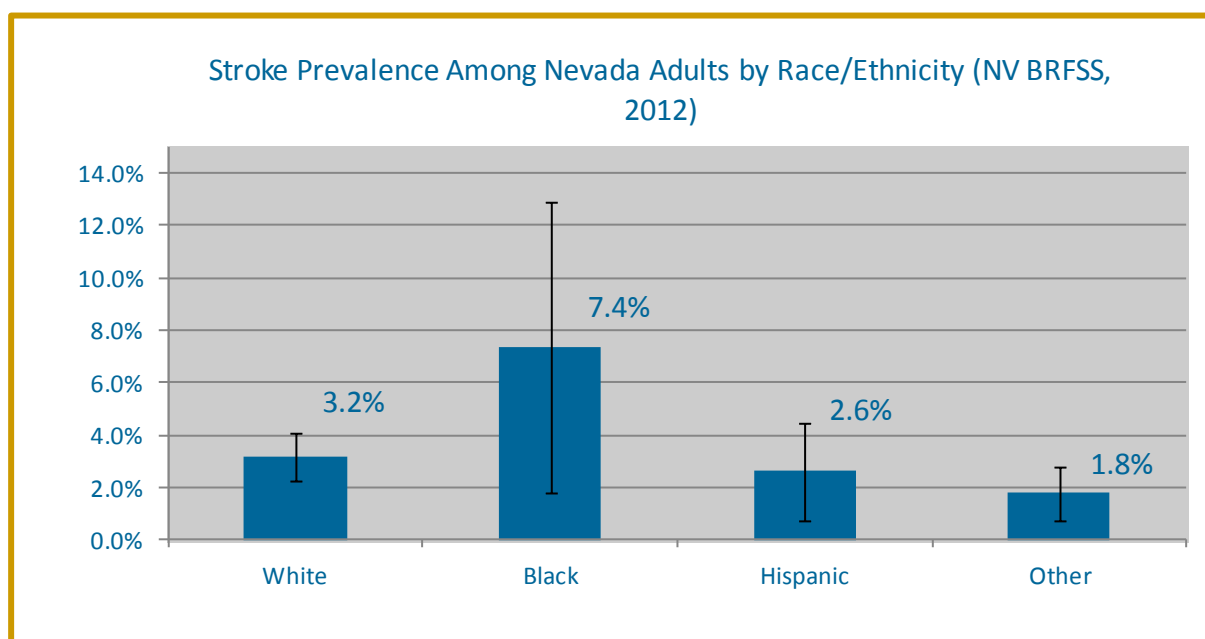
Stroke prevalence among Nevada Adults is slightly higher among individuals of lower income levels.

Figure 35: Stroke Prevalence among Nevada Adults by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Stroke prevalence among Nevada adults is slightly lower among college graduates than individuals without a college degree.

Figure 36: Stroke Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Stroke prevalence in Nevada adults is highest among the Black population.

Section VIII: Colorectal Cancer Screening

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy: Nevada adults, 50 years of age or older, who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

Blood Stool Test: Nevada adults, 50 years of age or older, who have had a blood stool test within the past two years.

Overview

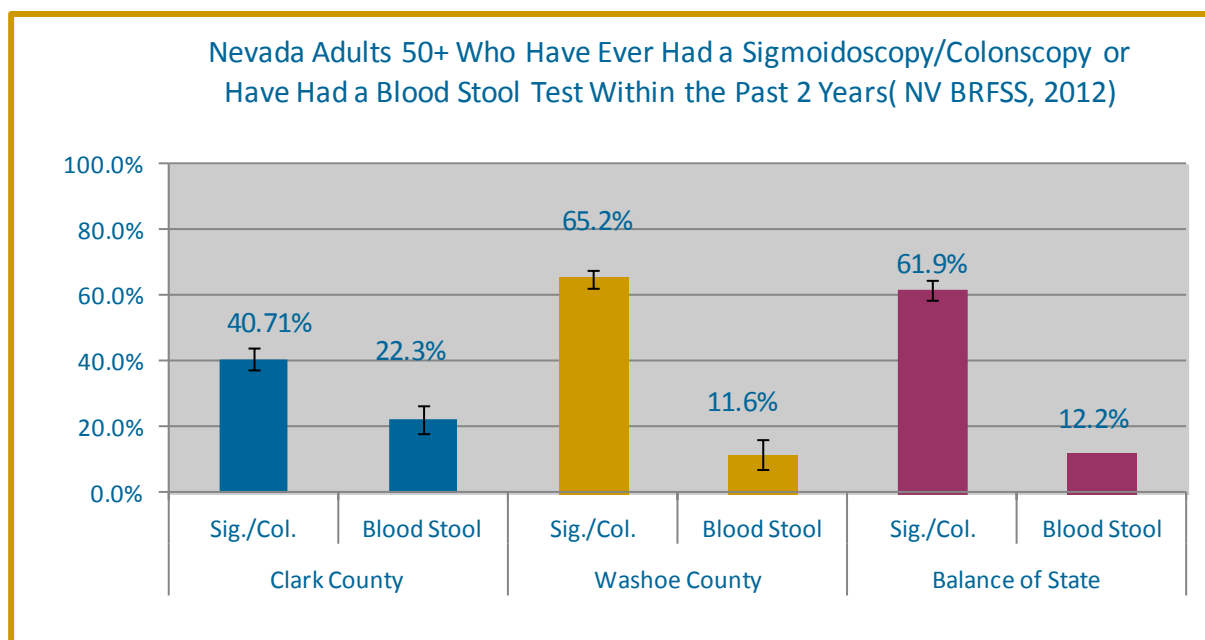
Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. Risk factors for CRC may include age, personal and family history, inflammatory bowel disease, inherited syndromes, physical inactivity, obesity, alcohol use, and diet high in fat and low in fruits and vegetables.¹

Colorectal cancer is more likely to occur as people get older, but can occur at any age. Most people that develop colorectal cancer are over age 50. Finding and removing polyps or other areas of abnormal cell growth may be one of the most effective ways to prevent colorectal cancer development. Colorectal cancer is generally more treatable when it is found early, before it has had a chance to spread.²

Table 5: Selected Colorectal Cancer Screening Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

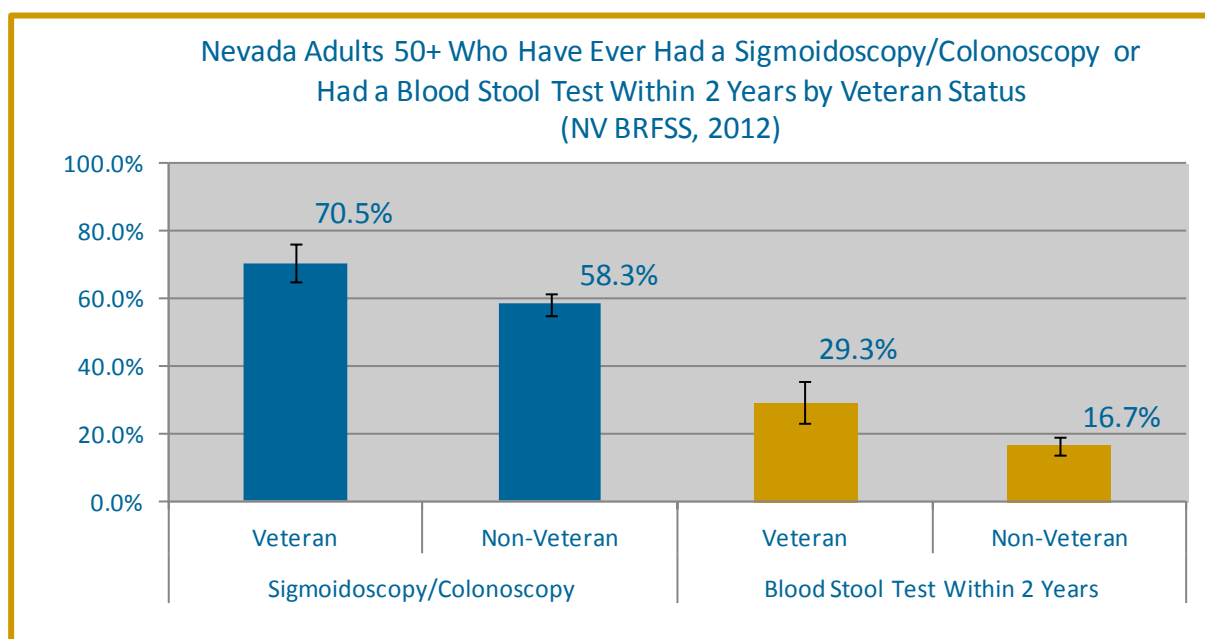
Indicator	Nevada	United States & D.C.
1. Adults 50+ who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.	60.6%	67.3%
2. Adults 50+ who have had a blood stool test within the past two years.	19.1%	14.2%

Figure 37: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy or Have had a Blood Stool Test Within the Past 2 Years by Region (NV BRFSS, 2012).



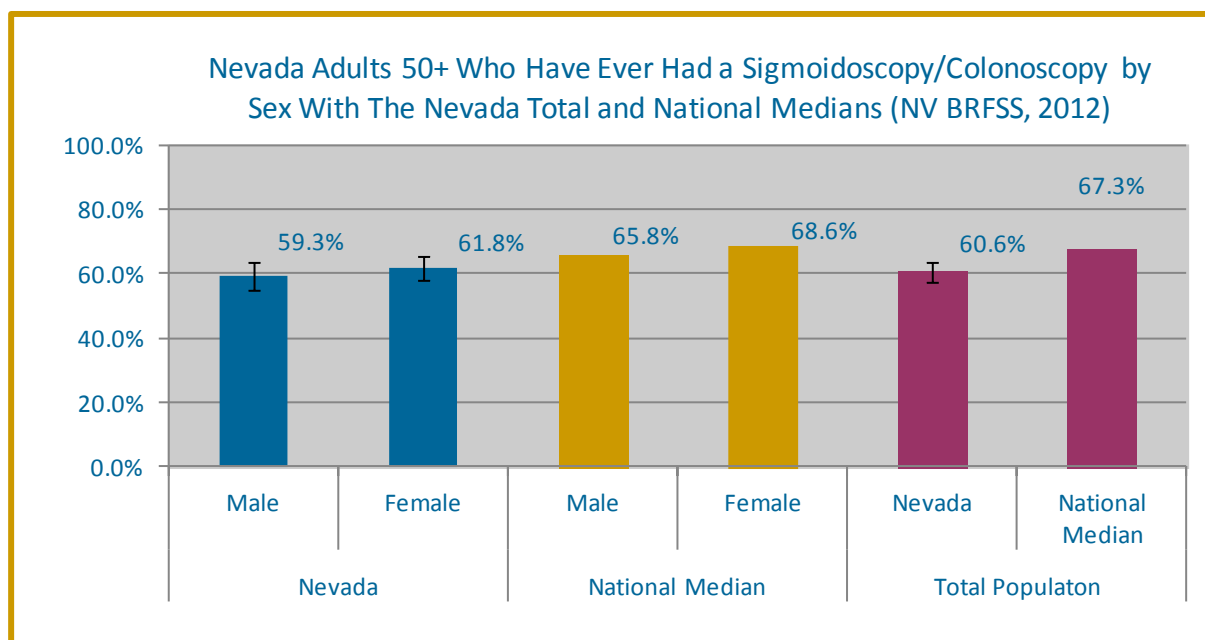
The prevalence of Nevada adults who have had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy within the past two years is significantly lower in Clark County than in Washoe County or the balance of the state.

Figure 38: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy /Colonoscopy or Have had a Blood Stool Test Within the Past 2 Years by Veteran Status (NV BRFSS, 2012).



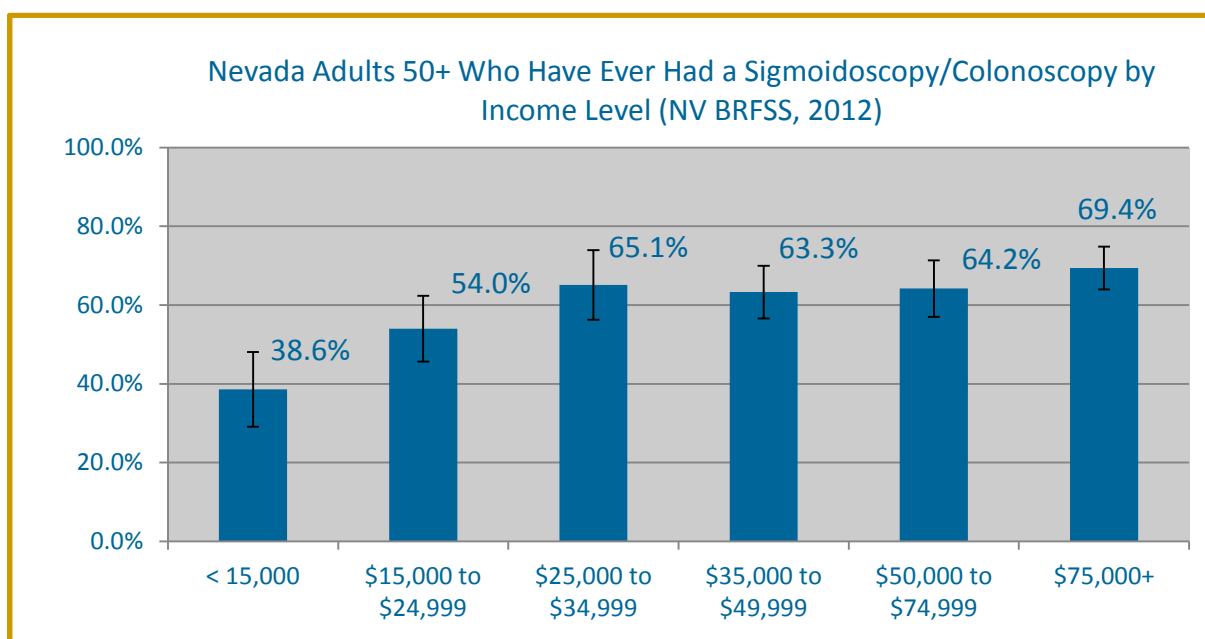
The prevalence of veterans participating in colorectal screening within the past two years is about 12% higher than non-veterans for both colonoscopy/sigmoidoscopy and blood stool screening.

Figure 39: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy by Sex With the Nevada Total and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



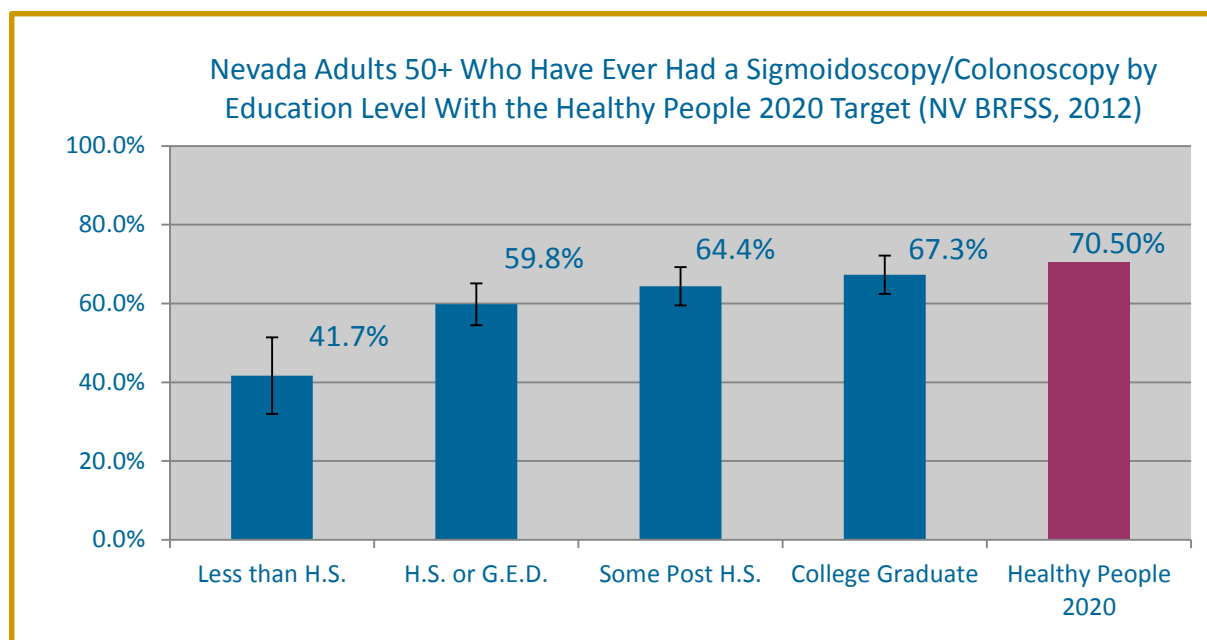
The prevalence of Nevada adults who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy is essentially the same among the male and female populations.

Figure 40: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



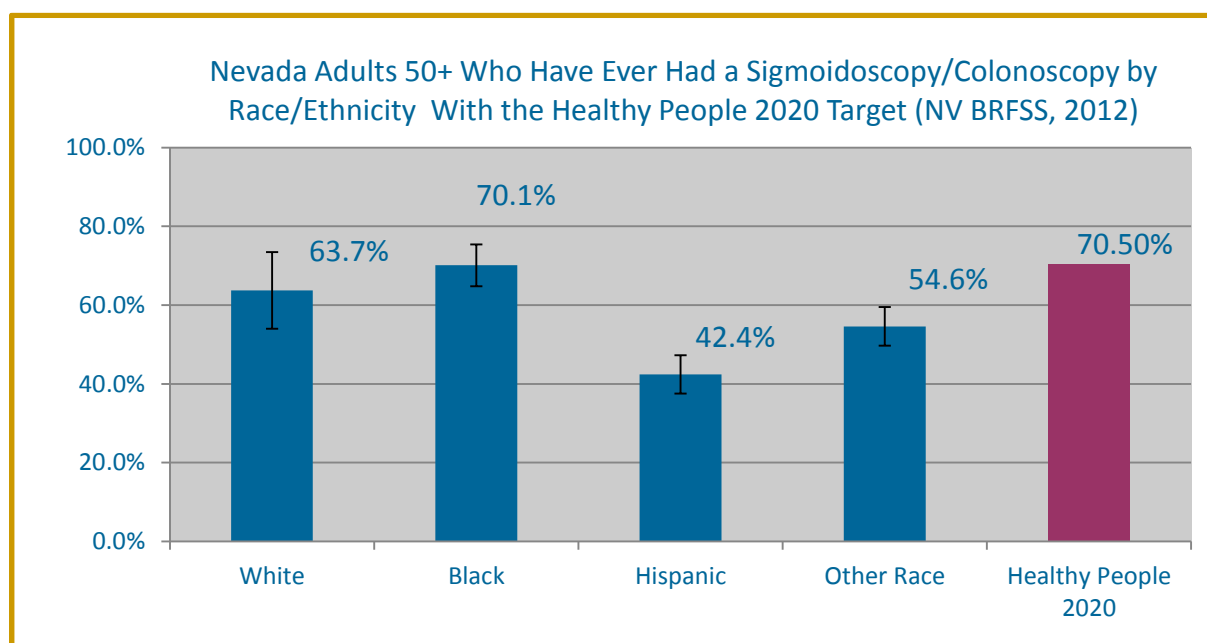
The prevalence of Nevada adults 50+ who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy is lower among individuals making less than \$25,000 a year.

Figure 41: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy /Colonoscopy by Education Level With the Healthy People 2020 Target (NV BRFSS, 2012).



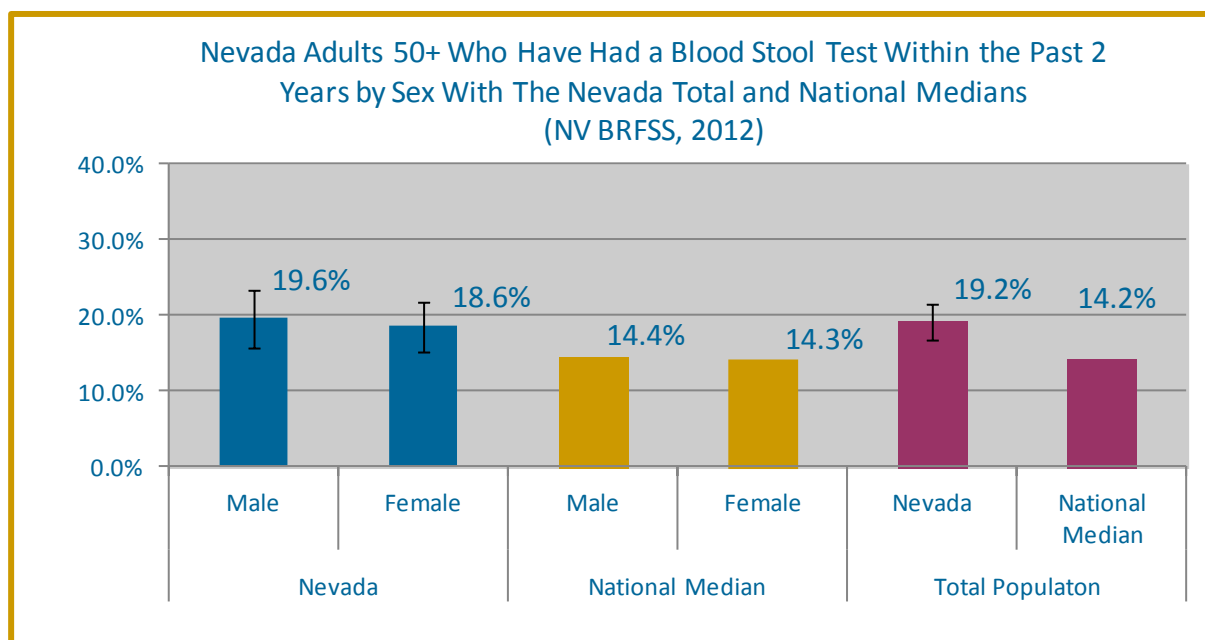
The prevalence of Nevada Adults 50+ who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy is lowest among individuals with less than high school education.

Figure 42: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy /Colonoscopy by Race/Ethnicity With the Healthy People 2020 Target (NV BRFSS, 2012).



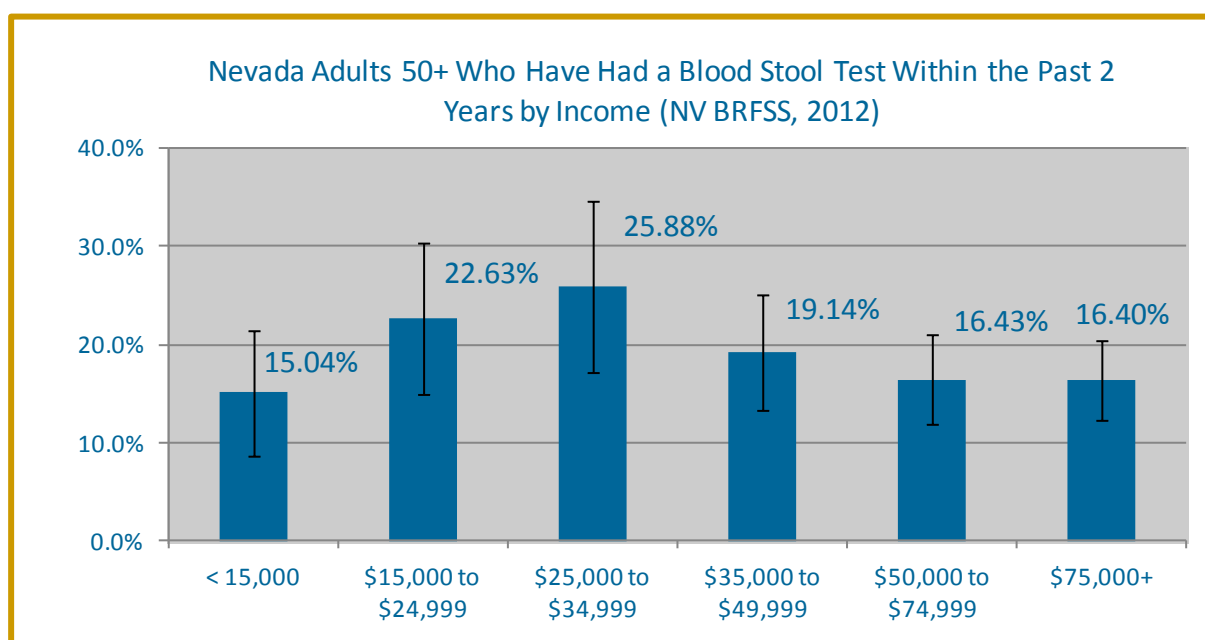
The prevalence of Nevada Adults 50+ who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy is lowest among the Hispanic population.

Figure 43: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Had a Blood Stool Test Within the Past 2 Years by Sex With the Nevada Total and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



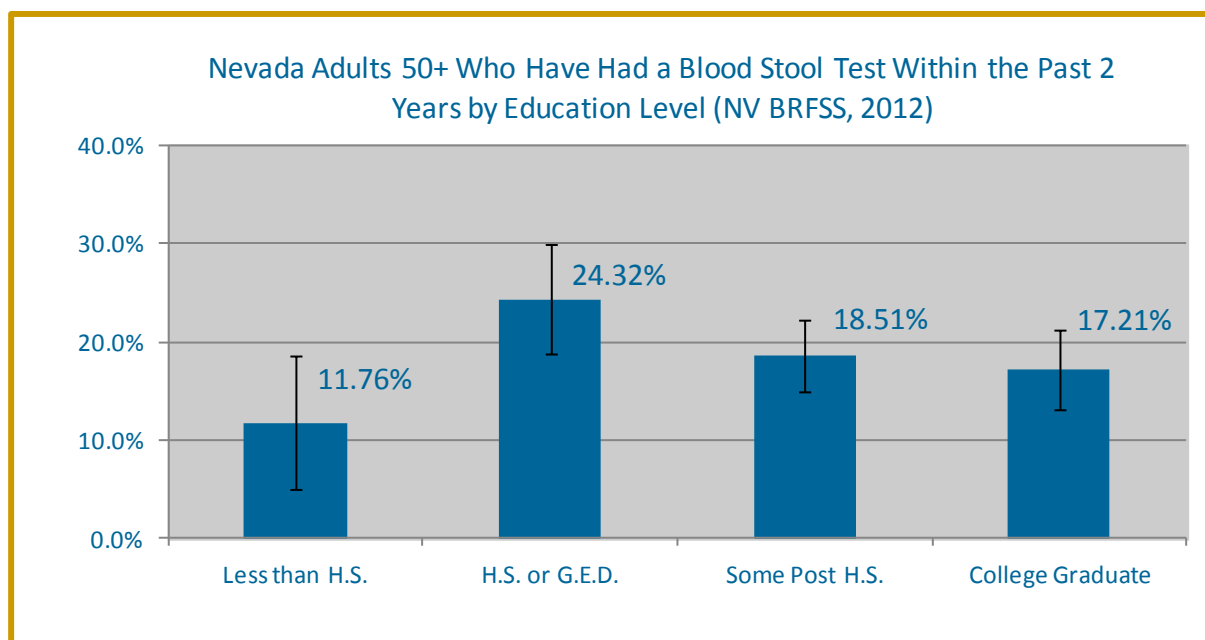
The prevalence of Nevada adults who have had a blood stool test within the past 2 years is essentially the same among the male and female populations.

Figure 44: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Had a Blood Stool Test Within the Past 2 Years by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



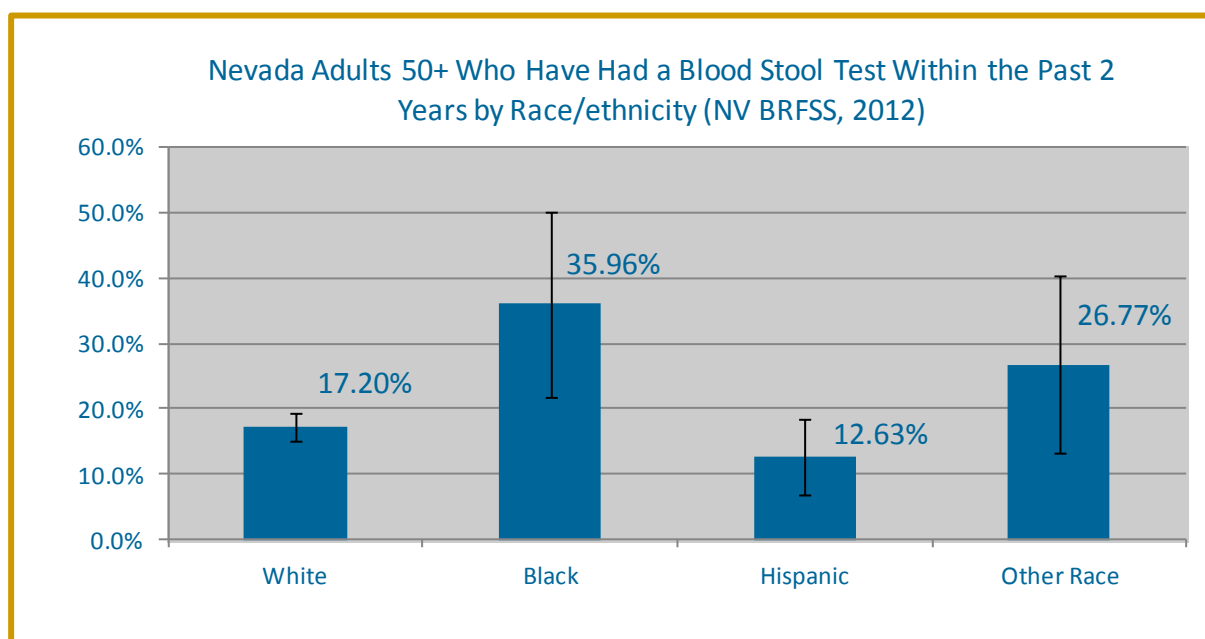
The prevalence of Nevada adults 50+ who have had a blood stool test within the past 2 years is highest in the \$25,000 to \$34,999 income bracket.

Figure 45: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Had a Blood Stool Test Within the Past 2 Years by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada adults 50+ who have had a blood stool test within the past 2 years is highest among individuals with a high school education or those completing the General Education Development (GED) test.

Figure 46: Nevada Adults 50+ Who Have Had a Blood Stool Test Within the Past 2 Years by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada adults 50+ who have had a blood stool test within the past 2 years is highest among Blacks.

Section IX: Diabetes

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

About 1.9 million people aged 20 years or older were newly diagnosed with diabetes in 2010. In 2005-2008, based on fasting glucose or A1C levels, 35% of U.S. adults aged 20 years or older had prediabetes (50% of adults aged 65 years or older). Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure, non-traumatic lower limb amputations, and new cases of blindness among adults in the United States. ¹

Type 1 diabetes or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus usually strikes children or young adults who require insulin to survive. Type 1 diabetes accounts for 5% to 10% of all diagnosed cases of diabetes.

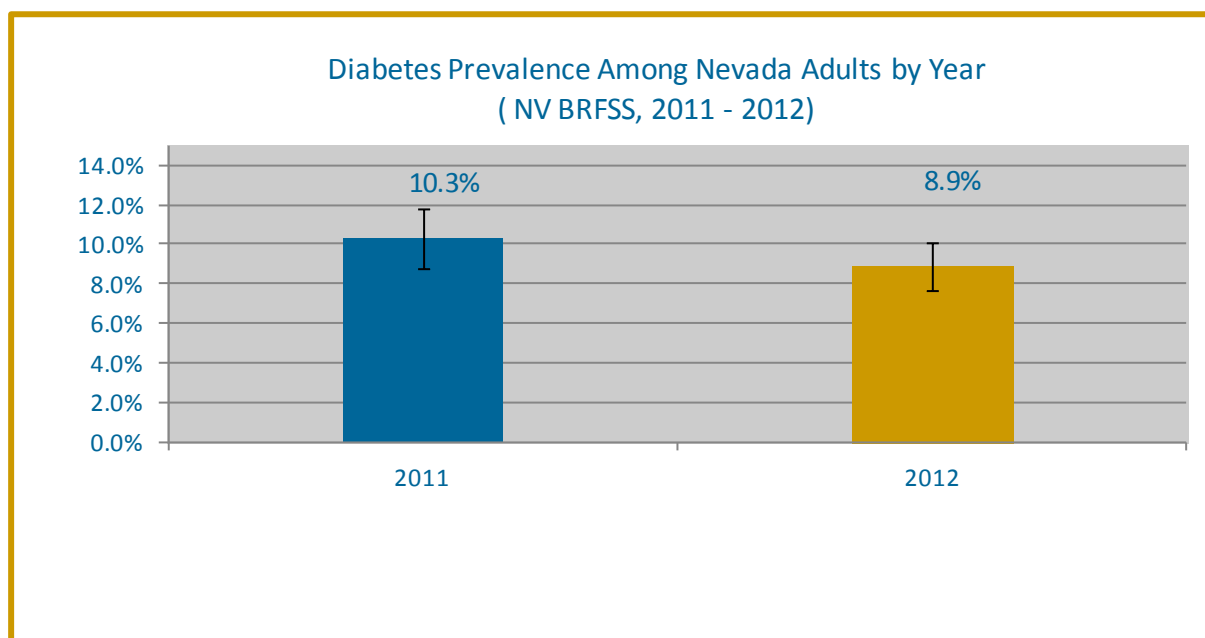
Type 2 diabetes or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus accounts for about 90% to 95% of all diagnosed cases. Type 2 diabetes is associated with older age, obesity, family history of diabetes, impaired glucose metabolism, physical activity, and race/ethnicity.

Many people with Type 2 diabetes can control their blood glucose through diet, exercise, losing excessive weight, and taking oral medication. Gestational diabetes is a form of glucose intolerance diagnosed during pregnancy. Gestational diabetes requires treatment to normalize blood glucose levels. ²

Table 6: Selected Diabetes Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

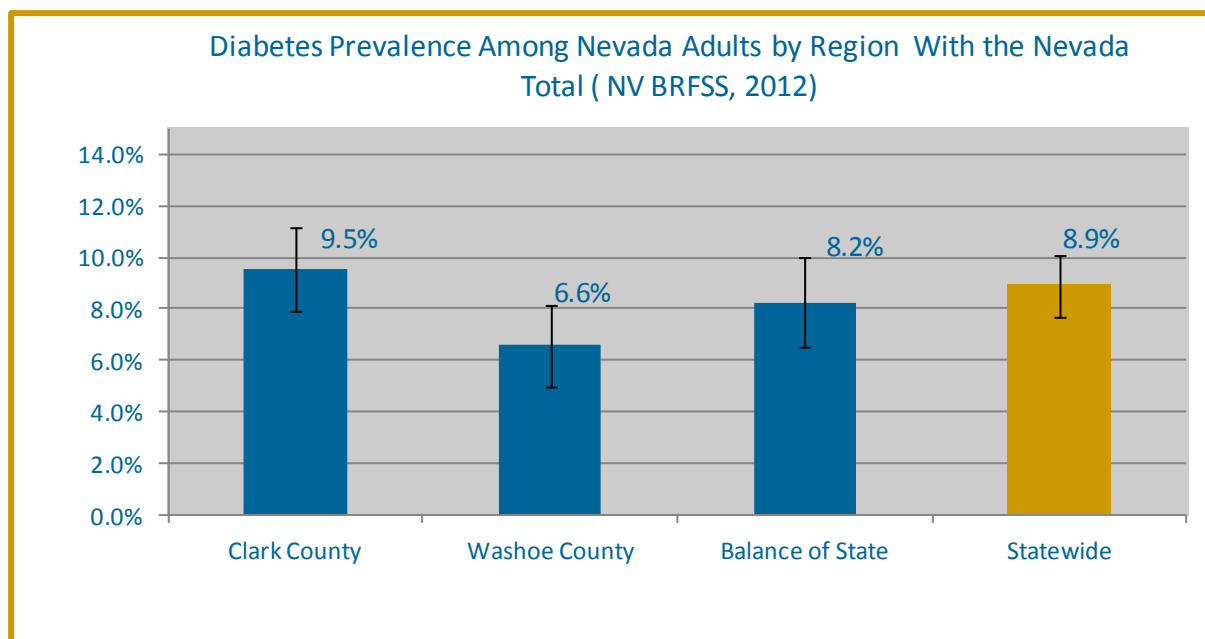
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States (Median)
Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?		
Yes	8.9%	9.7%
Gestational Diabetes	0.6%	0.8%
No	89.5%	88.0%
No, pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	1.0%	1.2%

Figure: Diabetes Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



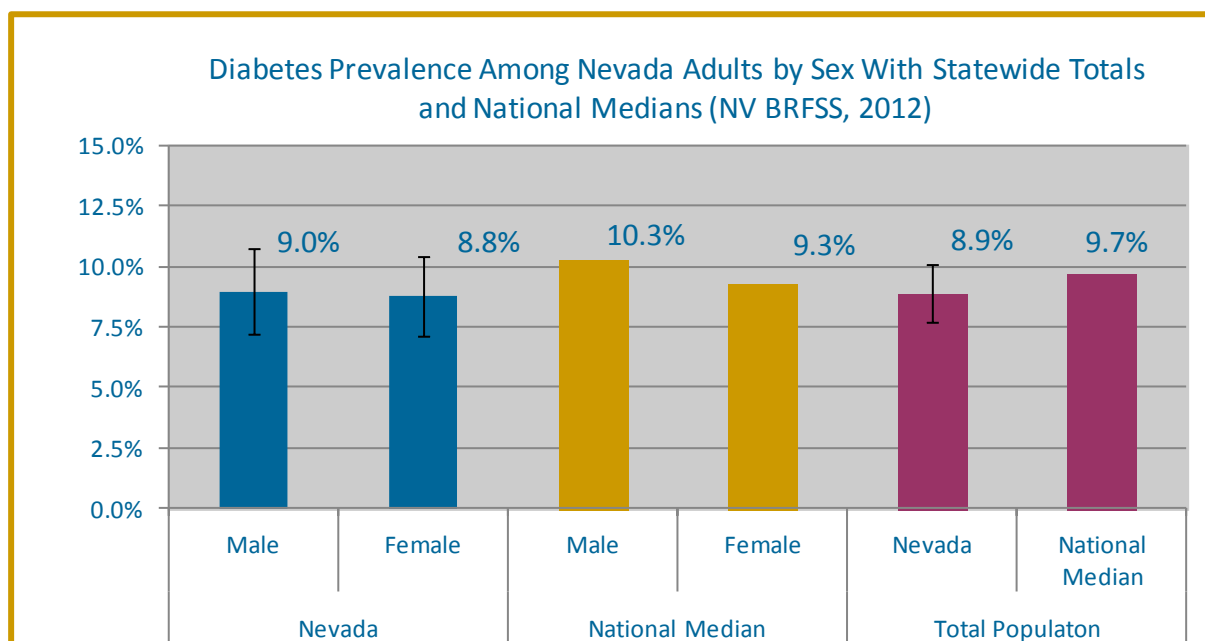
Due to methodology changes, BRFSS data before 2011 is not necessarily comparable to subsequent data. Therefore, only 2011 and 2012 data are presented here.

Figure 47: Diabetes Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Region With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



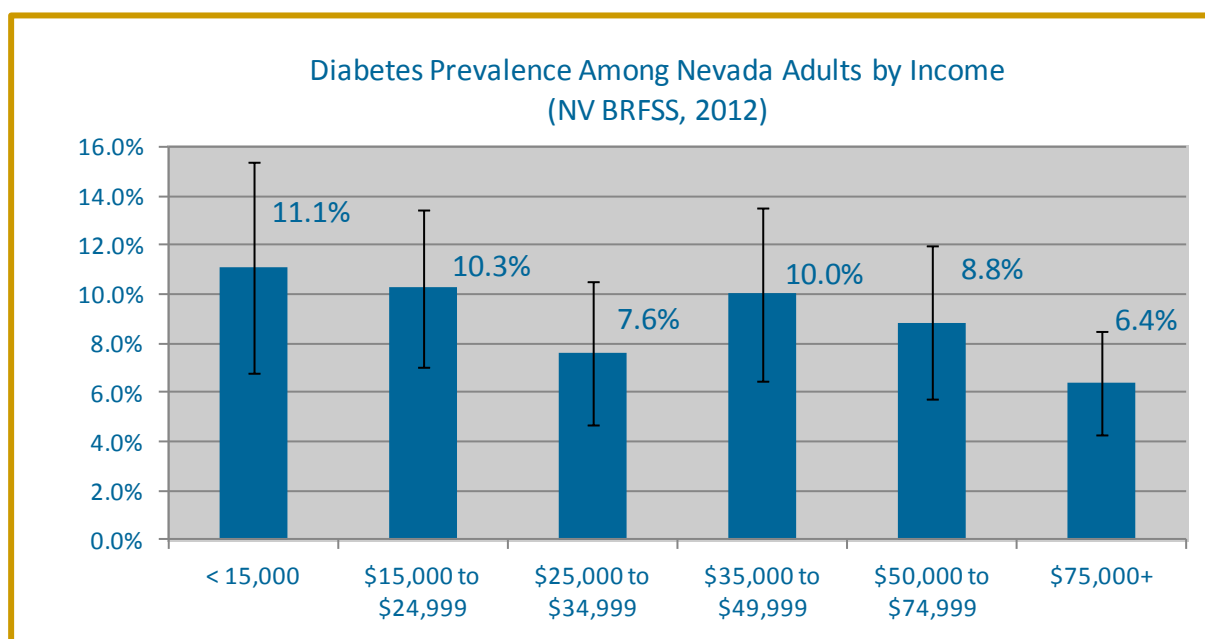
Diabetes prevalence among Nevada Adults is lower in Washoe County than in Clark County and the balance of the state.

Figure 48: Diabetes Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



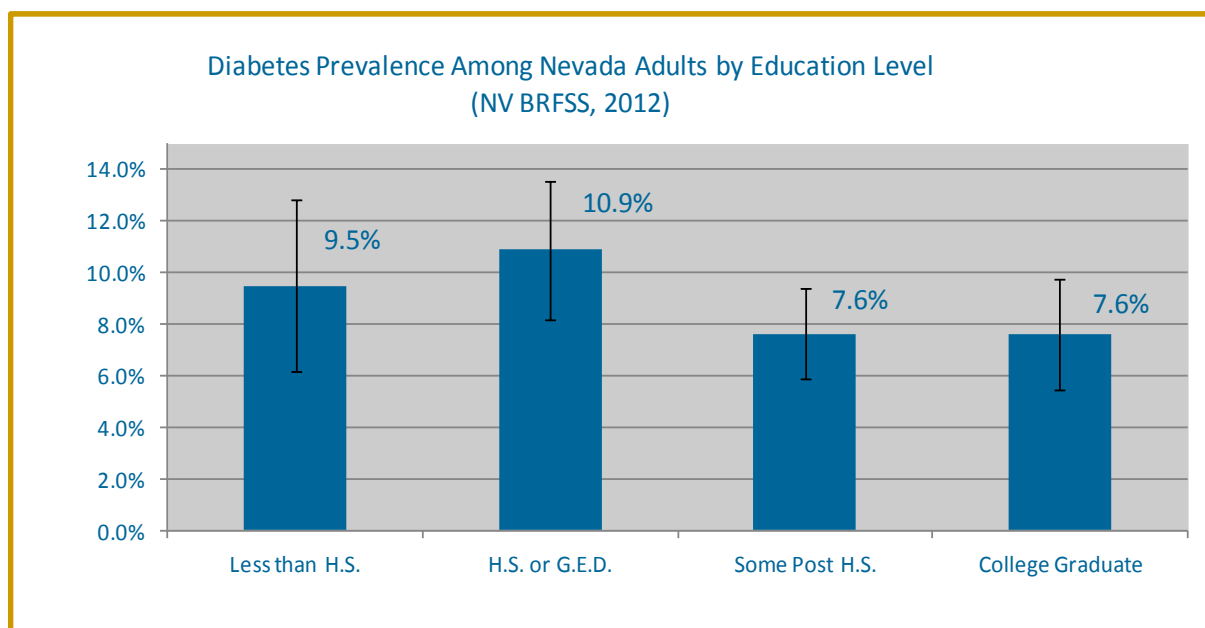
Prevalence rates of diabetes among Nevada's male and female populations are similar to the national medians.

Figure 49: Diabetes Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



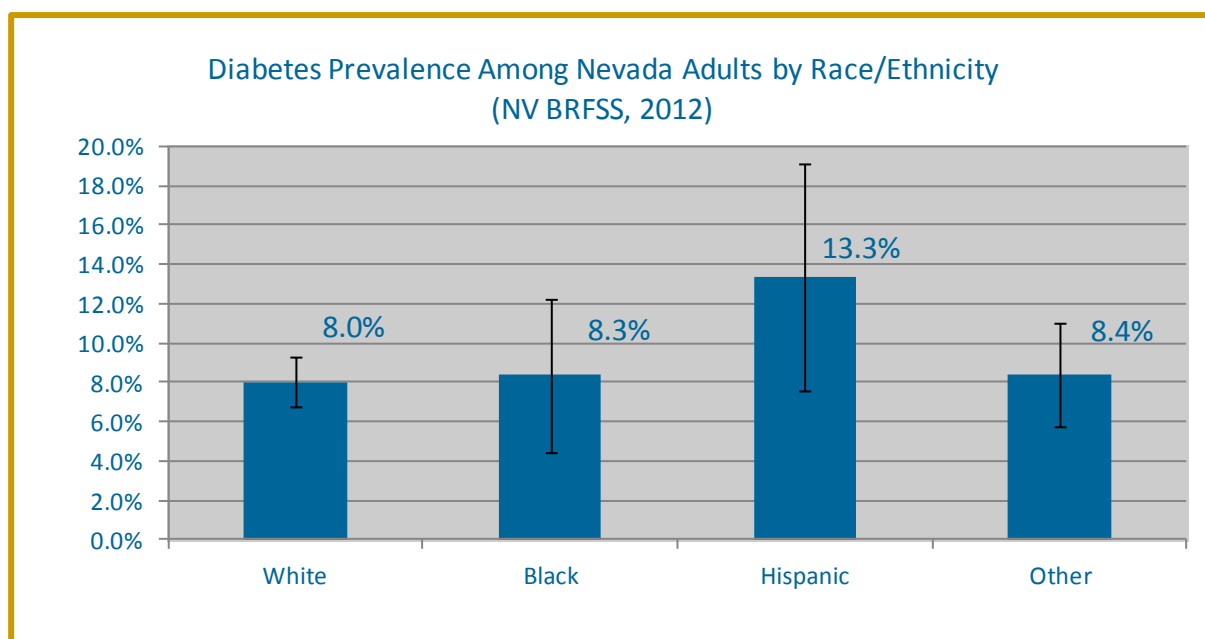
Diabetes prevalence is lowest among Nevada adults with an annual income of \$75,000 or more.

Figure 50: Diabetes Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Diabetes prevalence is lowest among Nevada adults who are college graduates or have some post high school education.

Figure 51: Diabetes Prevalence Among Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



2012 BRFSS Data indicates that diabetes prevalence among Nevada Adults is higher among Hispanics than other race/ethnicities.

Section X: Disability

Limited Activity: Nevada adults who are limited, in any way in any activities, because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.

Special Equipment: Nevada adults who have health problems that require the use of special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census about 49.7 million people in the U.S., age 5 and over have a disability (nearly 1 in 5 or 19%).

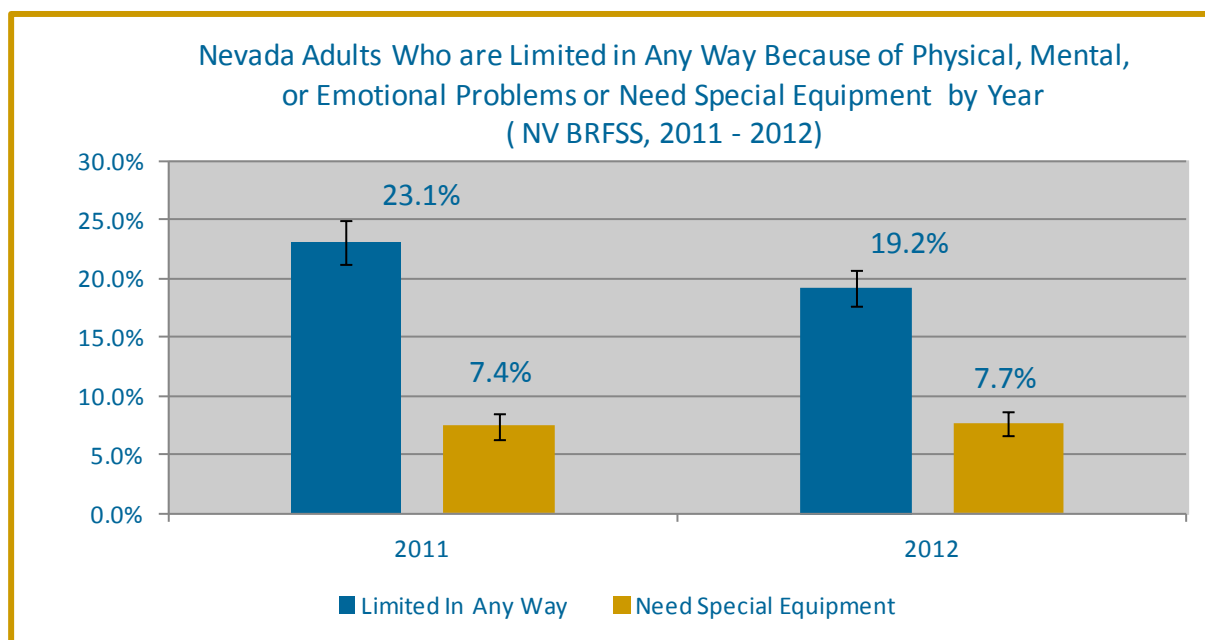
Disability can be viewed as representing a minority of the population, in that many people with disabilities may be less visible, undercounted, and underserved. People with disabilities may experience lack of access to health services and may be considered at increased risk of secondary medical, social, and emotional conditions.

Few data systems identify people with disabilities as a subpopulation. Disparities that have been noted between people with and without disabilities are excess weight, reduced physical activity, increased stress, and less frequent mammograms for females over the age of 55.^{1, 2}

Table 7: Selected Disability Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

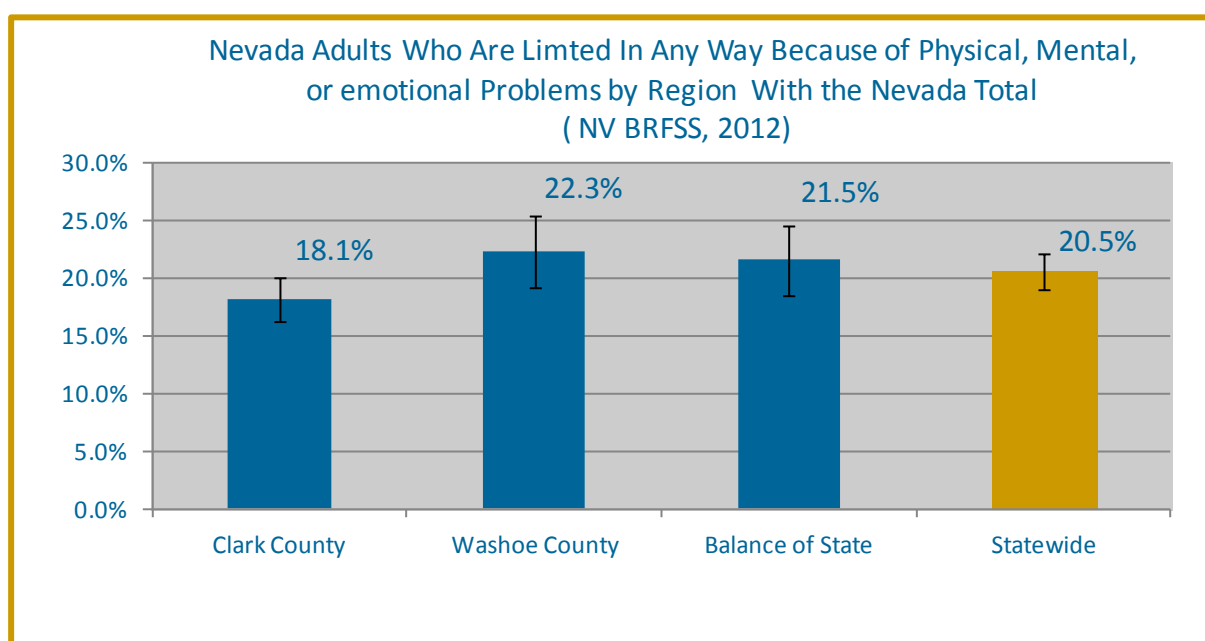
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States
1. Adult respondents who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems.	19.2%	20.1%
2. Adult respondents with health problems that require the use special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, a special bed, or special telephone.	7.7%	8.0%

Figure 52: Nevada Adults Who are Limited in Any Way Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems or Need Special Equipment by Year (NV BRFSS 2011-2012).



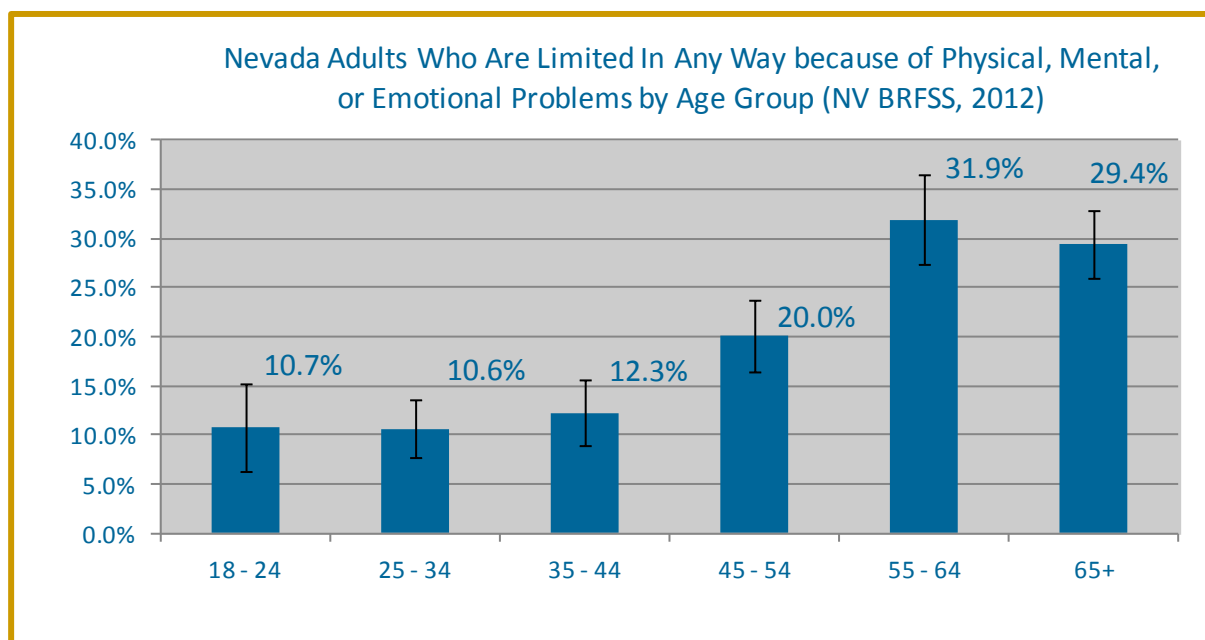
In 2011 and 2012 about 20% of Nevada adults had limitations due to physical, mental, or emotional problems and about 7.5% required special equipment.

Figure 53: Nevada Adults Who are Limited in Any Way Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems by Region With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS 2012).



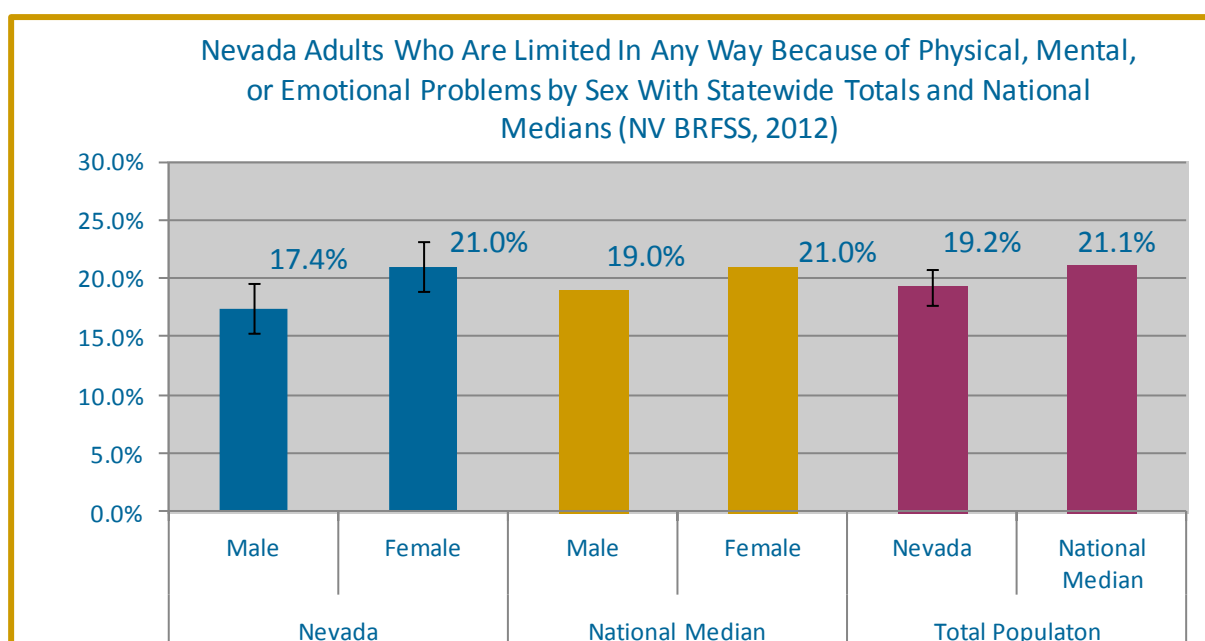
About 20% of Nevada Adults are limited in any way because of physical, mental or emotional problems.

Figure 54: Nevada Adults Who are Limited in Any Way Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems by Age Group (NV BRFSS 2012).



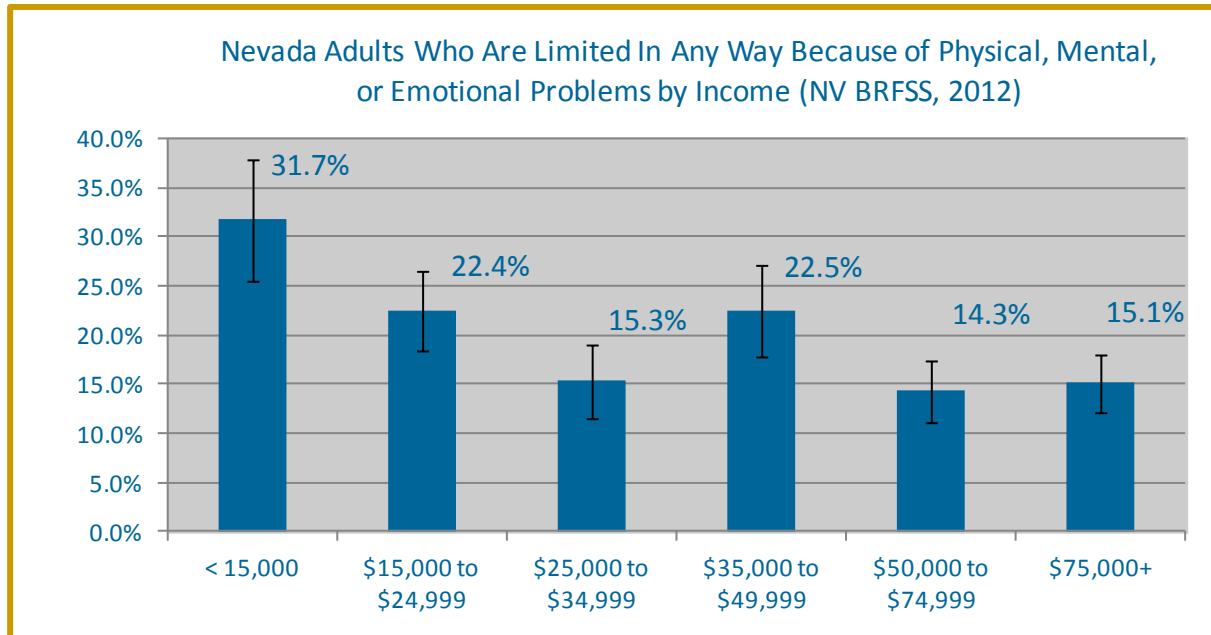
As would be expected, the prevalence of Nevada adults who are limited in any way because of physical, mental, or emotional problems is highest among the older age groups.

Figure 55: Nevada Adults Who are Limited in Any Way Because of Physical, Mental, or emotional problems by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS 2012).



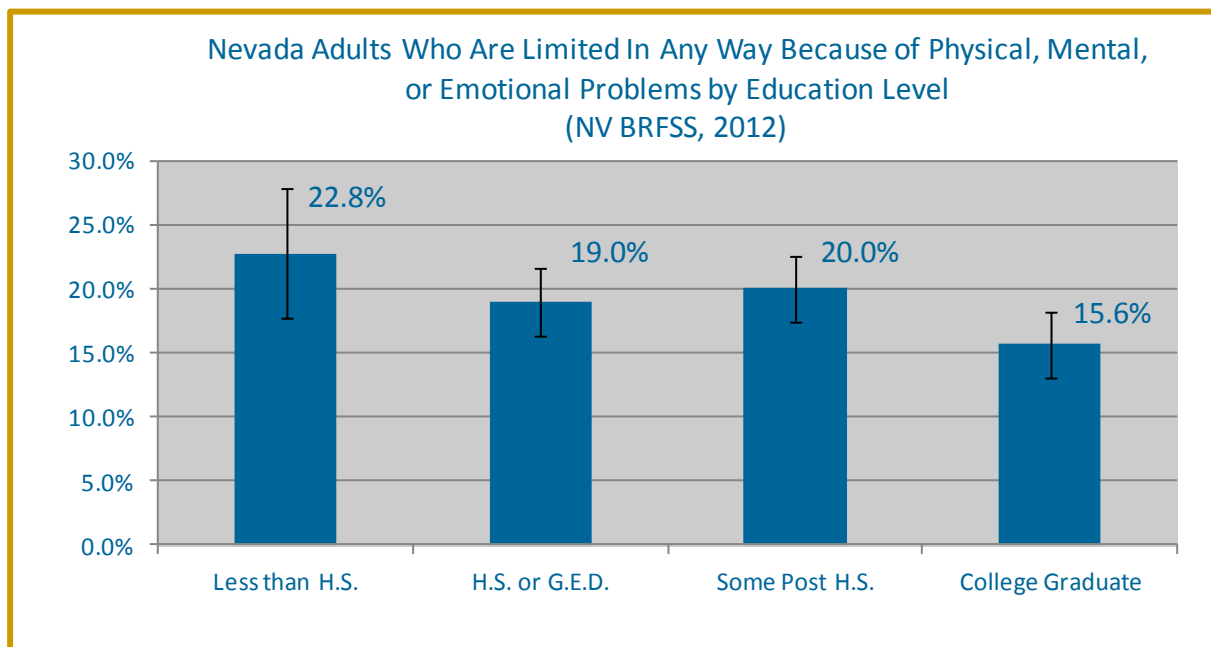
The prevalence of Nevada adults who are limited in any way because of physical, mental, or emotional problems is slightly higher among females than males.

Figure 56: Nevada Adults Who are Limited in Any Way Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems by Income (BRFSS 2012).



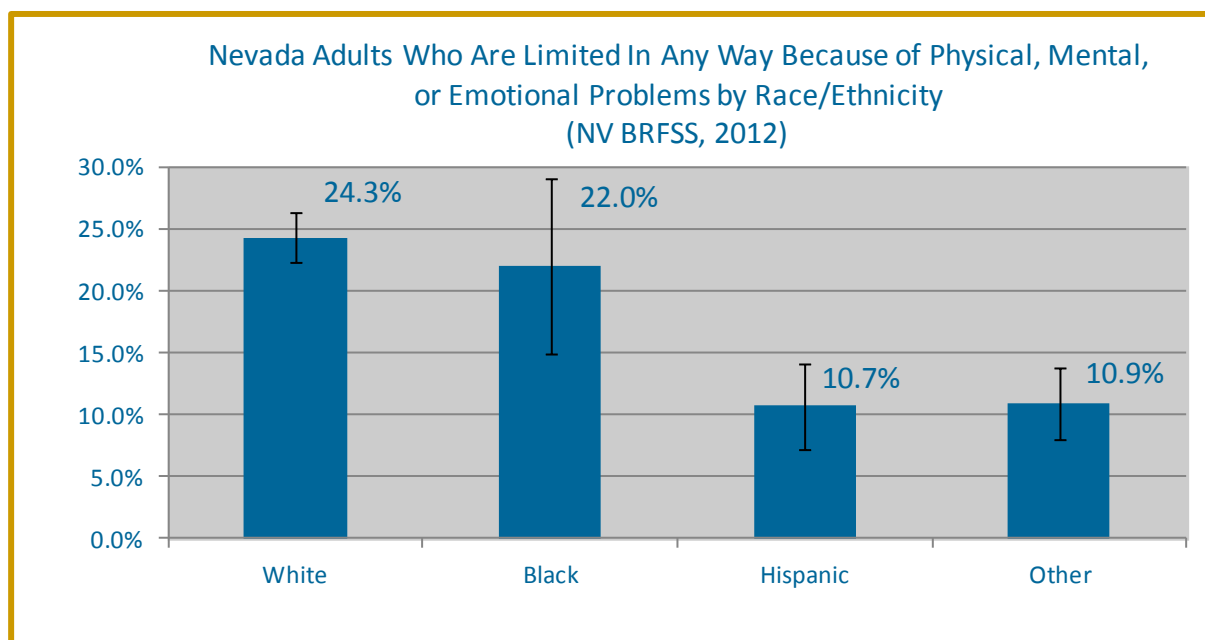
The prevalence of Nevada adults who are limited in any way because of physical, mental, or emotional problems is highest among individuals with an annual income of less than \$15,000.

Figure 57: Nevada Adults Who are Limited in Any Way Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems by Education Level (BRFSS 2011-2012).



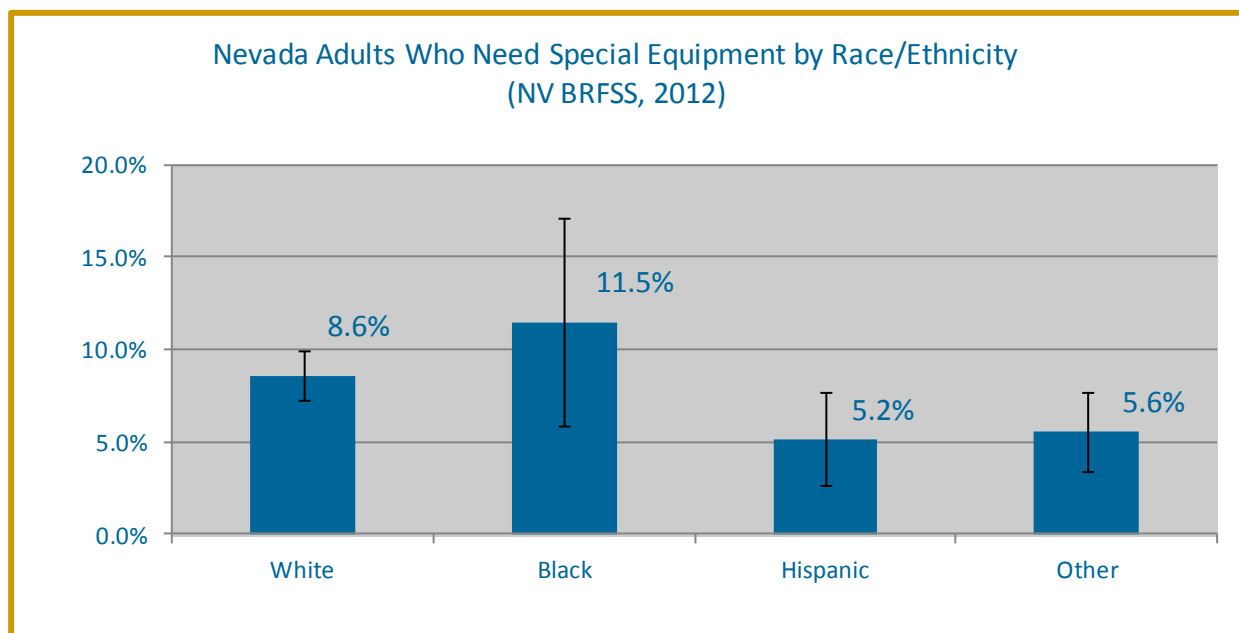
The prevalence of Nevada adults who are limited in any way because of physical, mental, or emotional problems is lowest among college graduates.

Figure 58: Nevada Adults Who are Limited in Any Way Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems by Race/Ethnicity (BRFSS 2012).



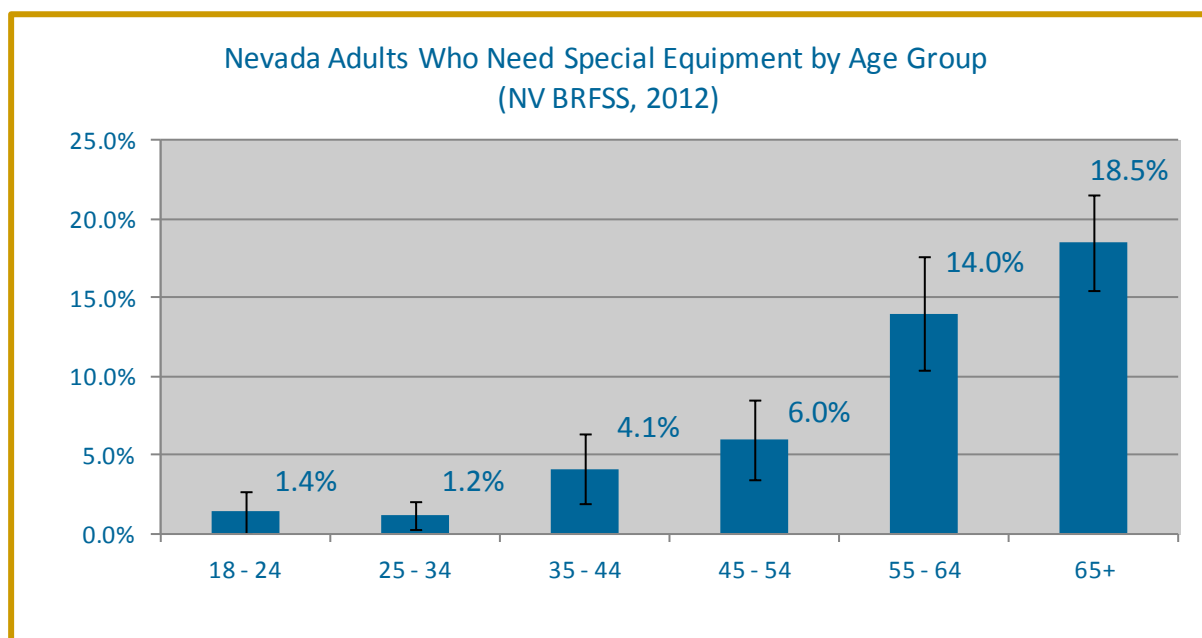
The prevalence of Nevada adults who are limited in any way because of physical, mental, or emotional problems is lowest among Hispanics and “other” races.

Figure 59: Nevada Adults Who Need Special Equipment by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



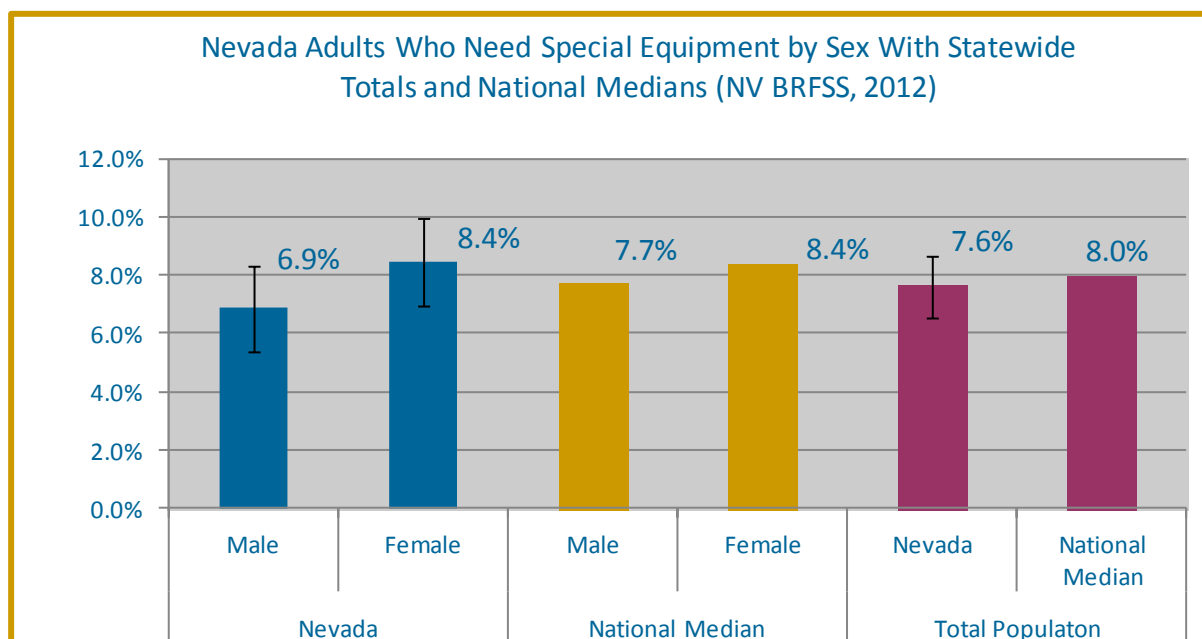
The prevalence of Nevada adults who need special equipment is highest among the Black population.

Figure 60: Nevada Adults Who Need Special Equipment by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



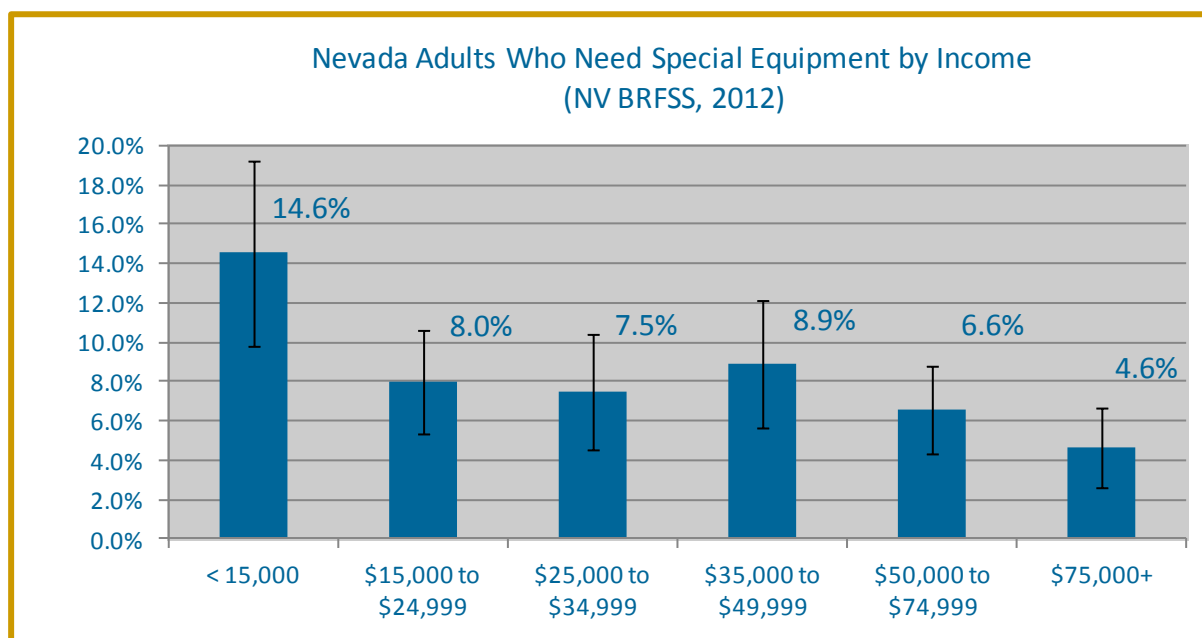
As would be expected, the prevalence of Nevada adults who need special equipment increase with age groups.

Figure 61: Adults Who Need Special Equipment by Sex With Statewide totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



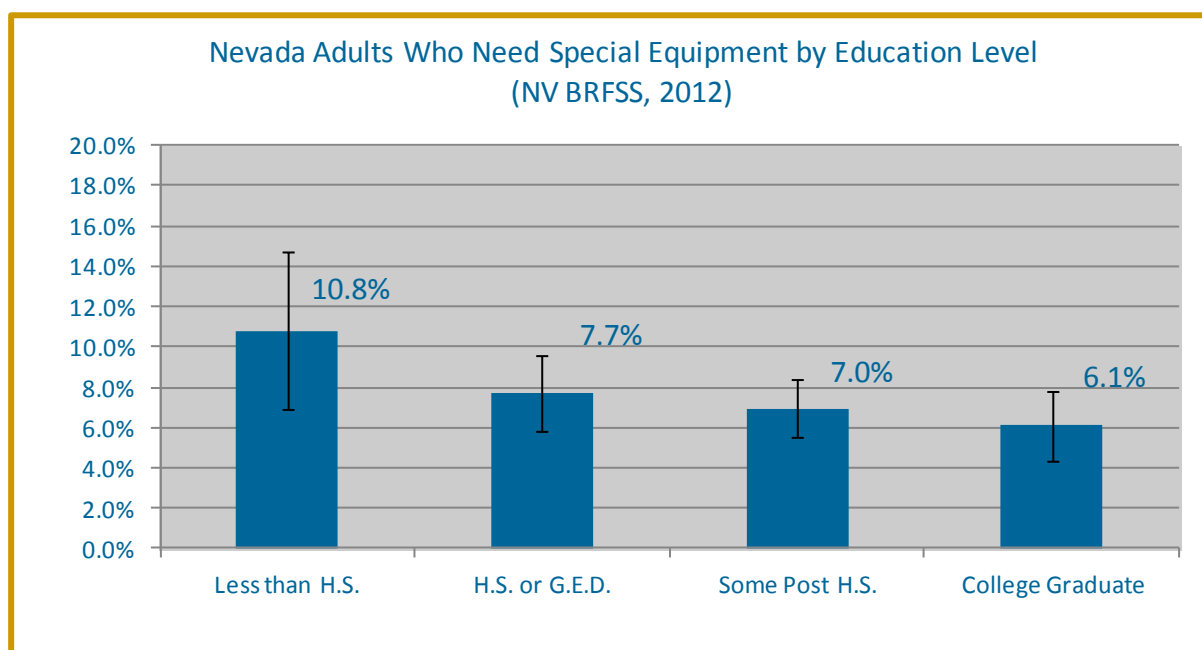
The prevalence rates of Nevada adults who require special equipment is similar to national values.

Figure 62: Nevada Adults Who Need Special Equipment by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



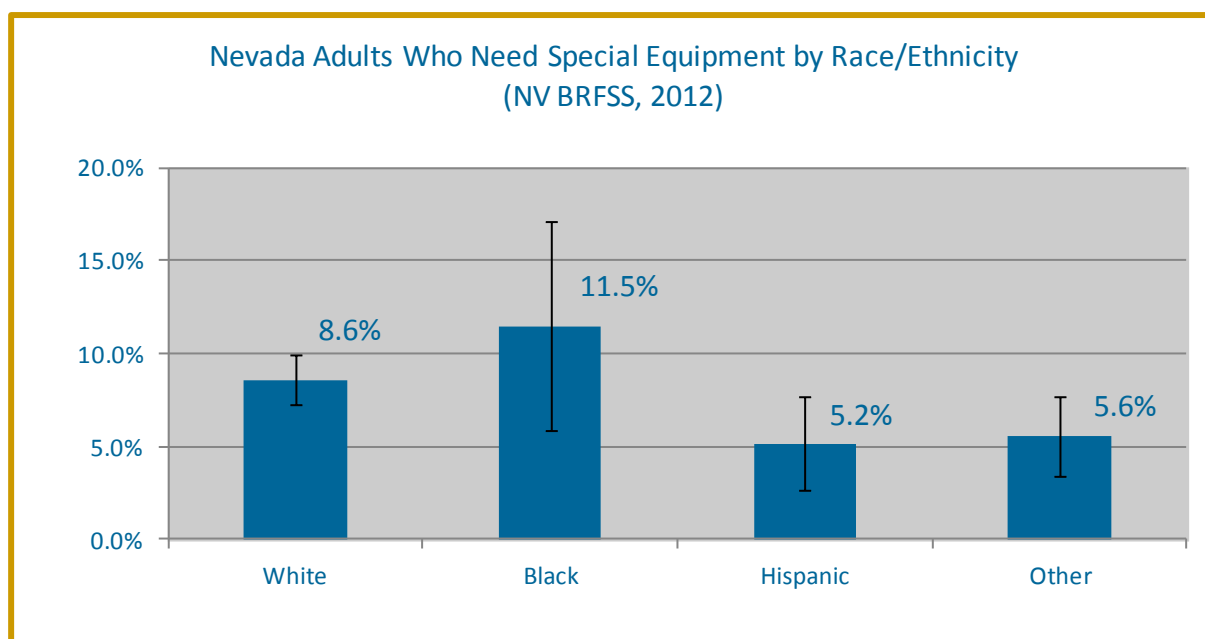
The prevalence of Nevada adults needing special equipment is highest among individuals with an annual income of less than \$15,000.

Figure 63: Nevada Adults Who Need Special Equipment by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada adults needing special equipment is highest among individuals without a high school education.

Figure 64: Nevada Adults Who Need Special Equipment by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada adults needing special equipment is highest among Blacks and lowest among the Hispanic population.

Section XI: Health Status

General Health: Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

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

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

Healthy Days: During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

Inadequate Sleep: During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep?

Any Exercise: During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical exercise or exercises such as running, calisthenics, gardening, or walking for exercise?

Health-related quality of life reflects a personal sense of physical and mental health and the ability to react to factors in the physical and social environments. Health-related quality of life is more subjective than life expectancy and can be more difficult to measure. Self-ratings of health status seek to determine how people perceive their own health and how they function physically and mentally during their day to day activities.^{1, 2, 3} The 2012 BRFSS data indicate that 18.9% of Nevadans perceive their health to be fair or poor, slightly higher than the national estimate of 17.0%.

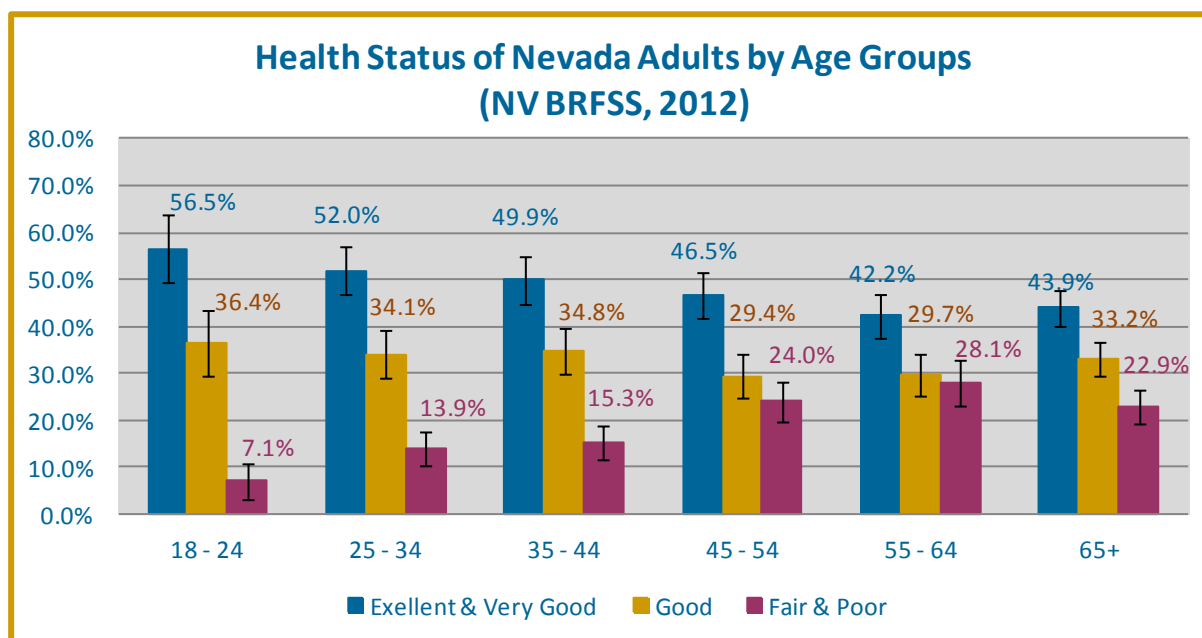
14.9% of Nevada adults claimed 10 or more days of poor physical health in the past 30 days, mental health in the past 30 days, slightly higher than the national value of 15.1%.

63.0% of Nevada adults reported having no days of poor physical health in the past 30, and 64.7% reported having no days of poor mental health in the past 30 days. The 2012 Nevada values for adults not participating in physical activity other than their regular job in the past month is 21.3, similar to the national value of 22.9%.

Table 8: Selected Health Status Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

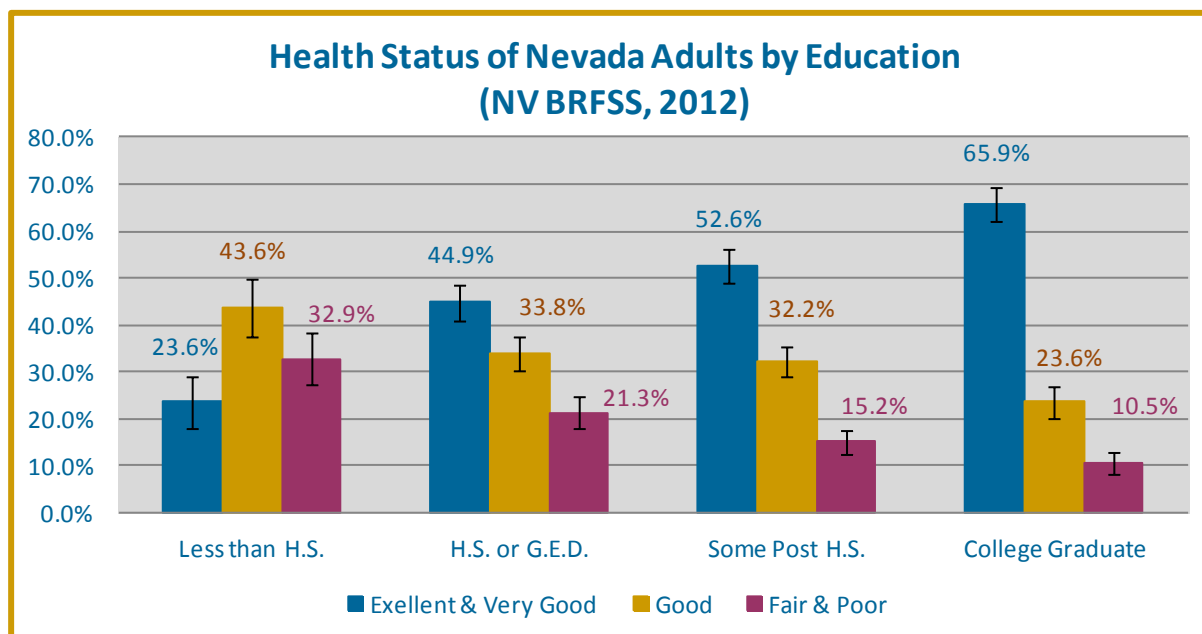
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States
1. Adults indicating a health status of fair or poor (self-assessment).	18.9%	16.9%
2. Adults with poor physical health for 10 or more days out of the last 30 days (includes physical illness and injury).	14.9%	14.3%
3. Adults with poor mental health 10 or more days out of the last 30 days (includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions).	15.8%	15.1
4. Adults kept from doing usual activities (work, recreation, etc.) over 10 of the last 30 days because of poor mental or physical health.	18.2%	18.2%
5. Adults not getting enough rest or sleep over 10 of the last 30 days.	37.0	Not Available This Year
6. Adults not participating in physical activities during the past month, other than their regular job (running, calisthenics, golf, etc.)	21.3%	22.9

Figure 65: Health Status of Nevada Adults by Age Groups (NV BRFSS, 2012).



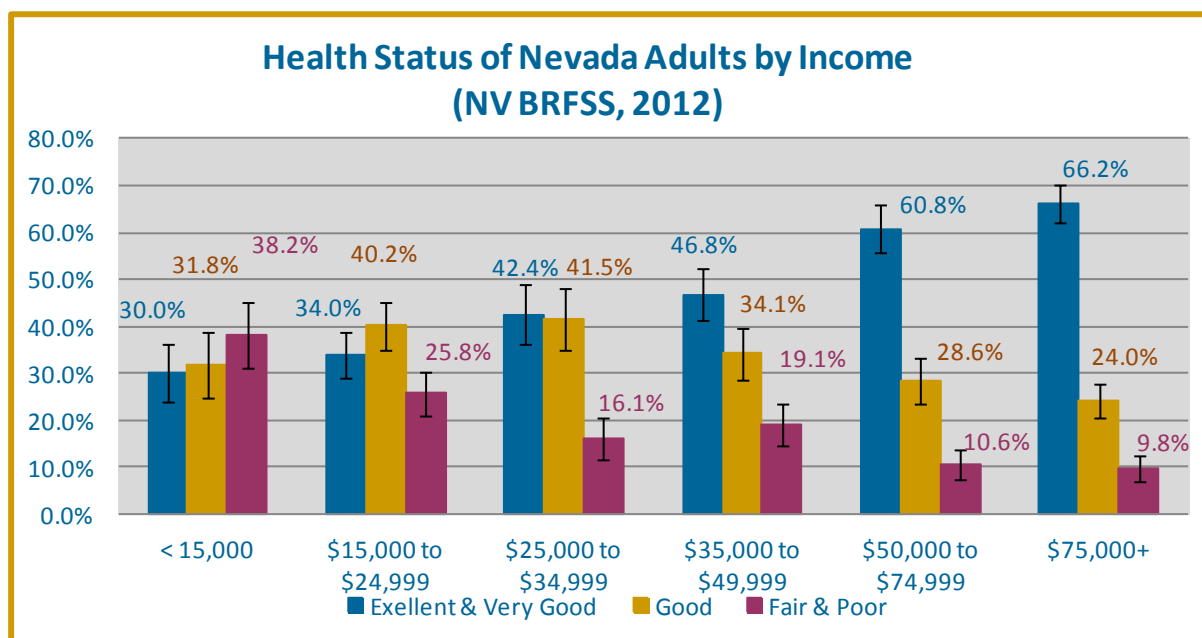
In general, the prevalence of Nevada adults reporting excellent and very good health decreased with age.

Figure 66: Health Status of Nevada Adults by Education (NV BRFSS, 2012).



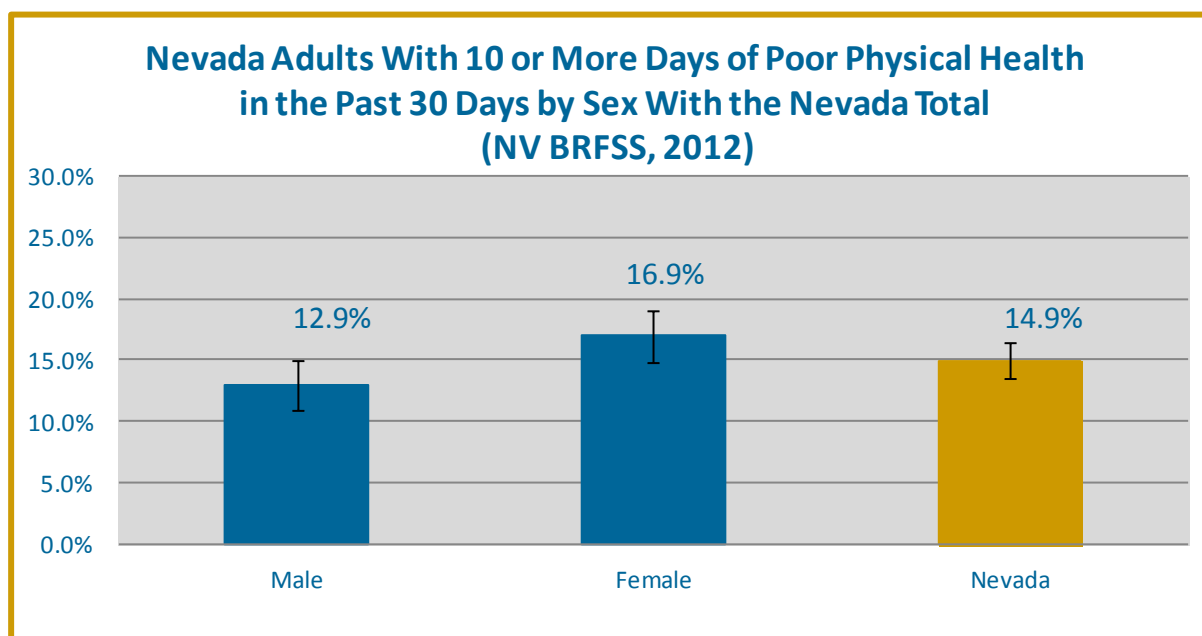
The prevalence of Nevada adults reporting excellent and very good health increased with education level.

Figure 67: Health Status of Nevada Adults by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



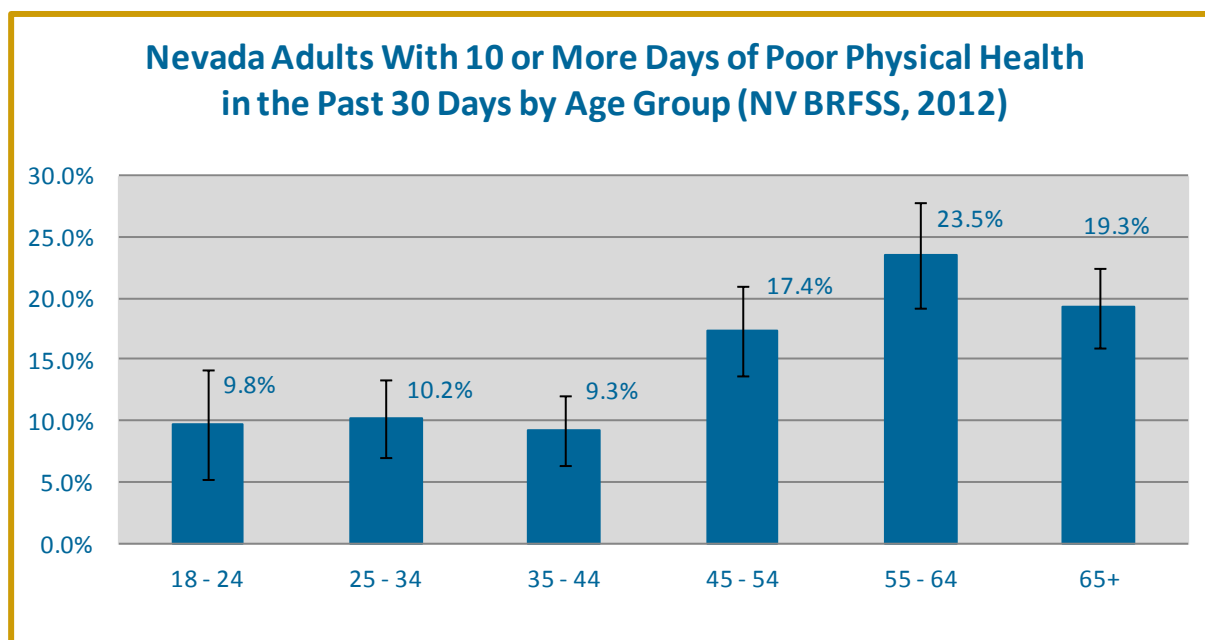
The prevalence of Nevada adults reporting excellent and very good health increased with income levels.

Figure 68: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Poor Physical Health in the Past 30 Days by Sex With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



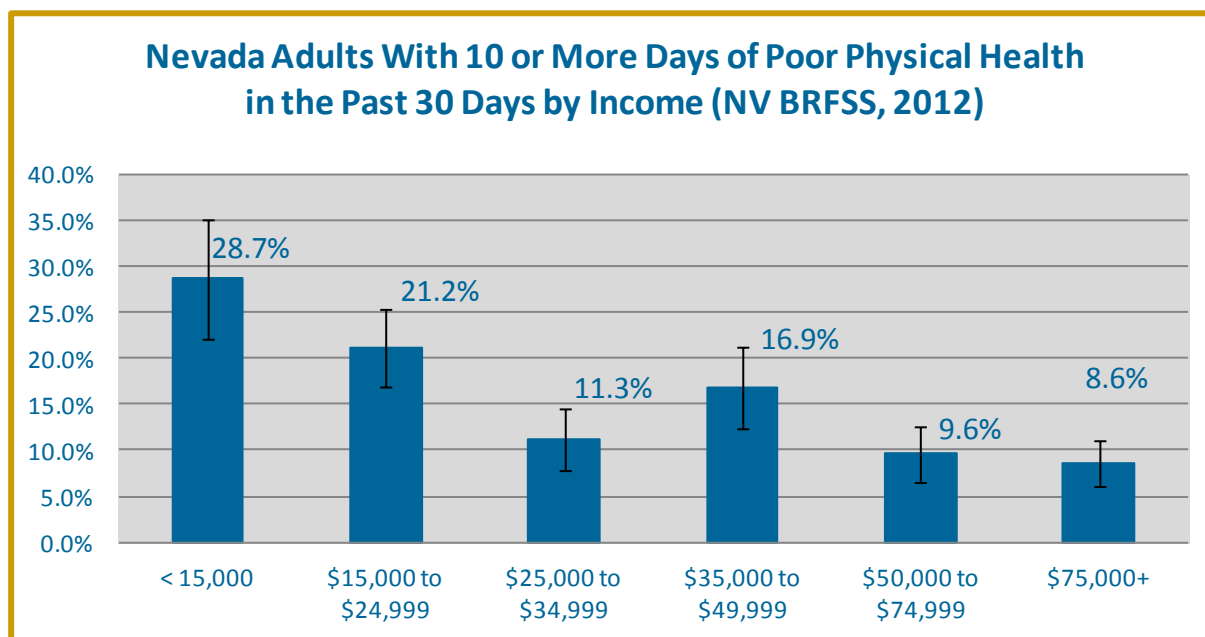
The prevalence of Nevada adults with 10 or more days of poor physical health in the past 30 days is higher among females than males.

Figure 69: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Poor Physical Health in the Past 30 Days by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



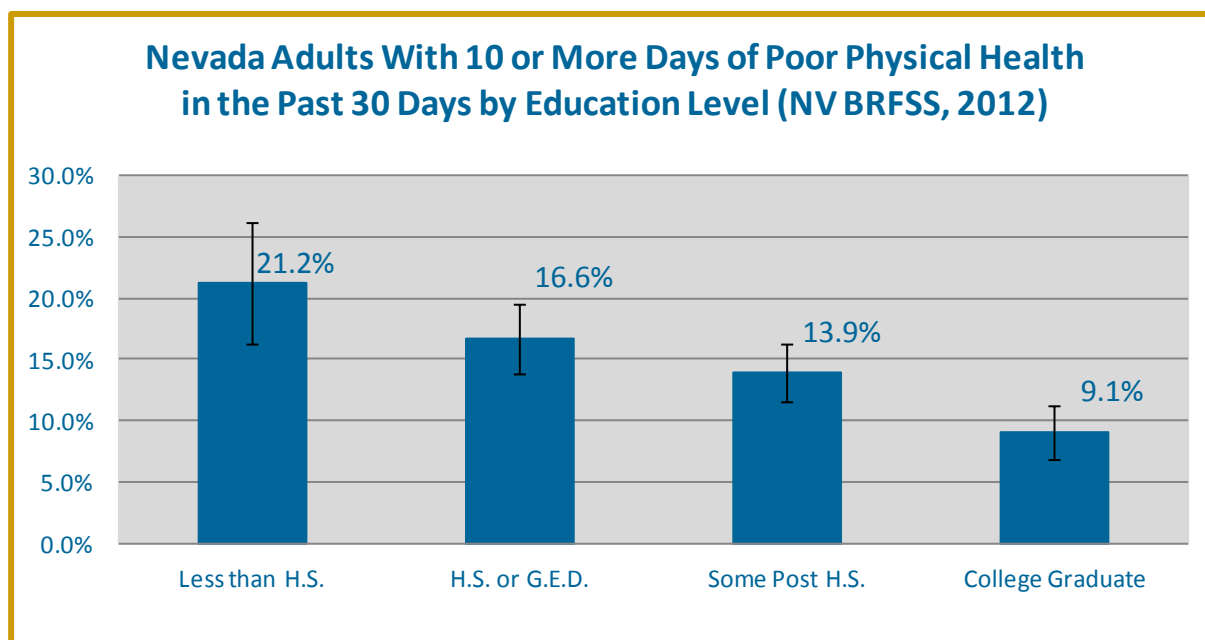
In general, the prevalence of Nevada adults with 10 or more days of poor physical health increased with age.

Figure 70: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Poor Physical Health in the Past 30 Days by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



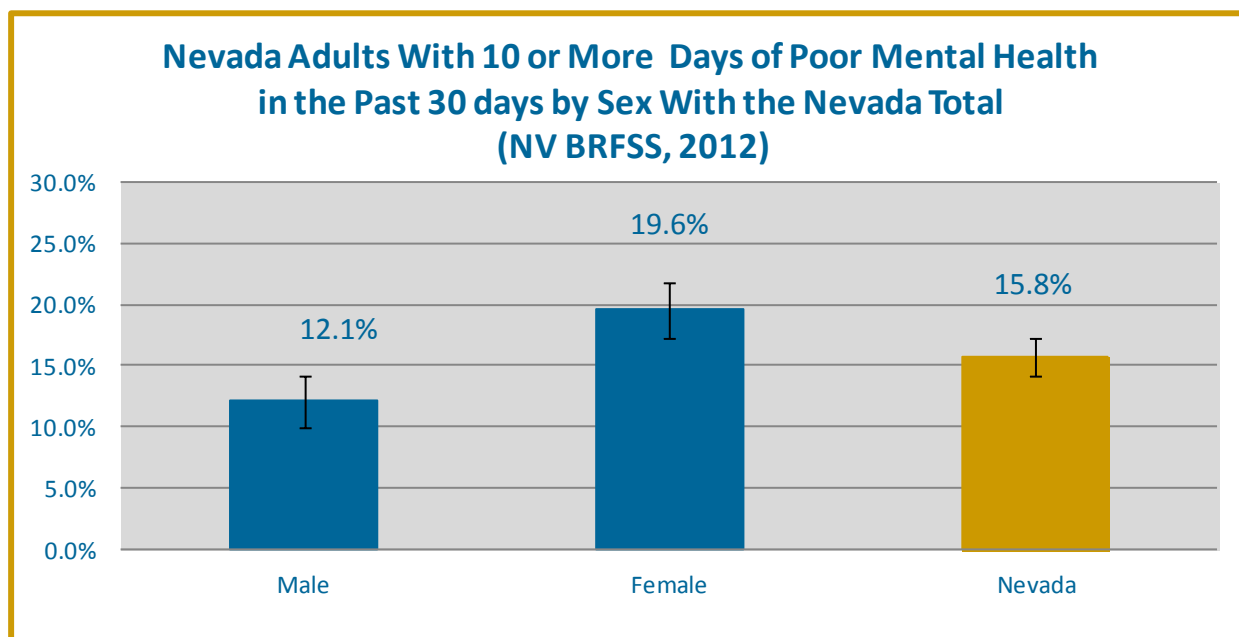
Nevada adults with annual an annual income of less than \$24,999 have a higher prevalence of poor physical health days than those in higher income brackets.

Figure 71: Nevada Adults with 10 or More Days of Poor Physical Health in the Past 30 Days by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



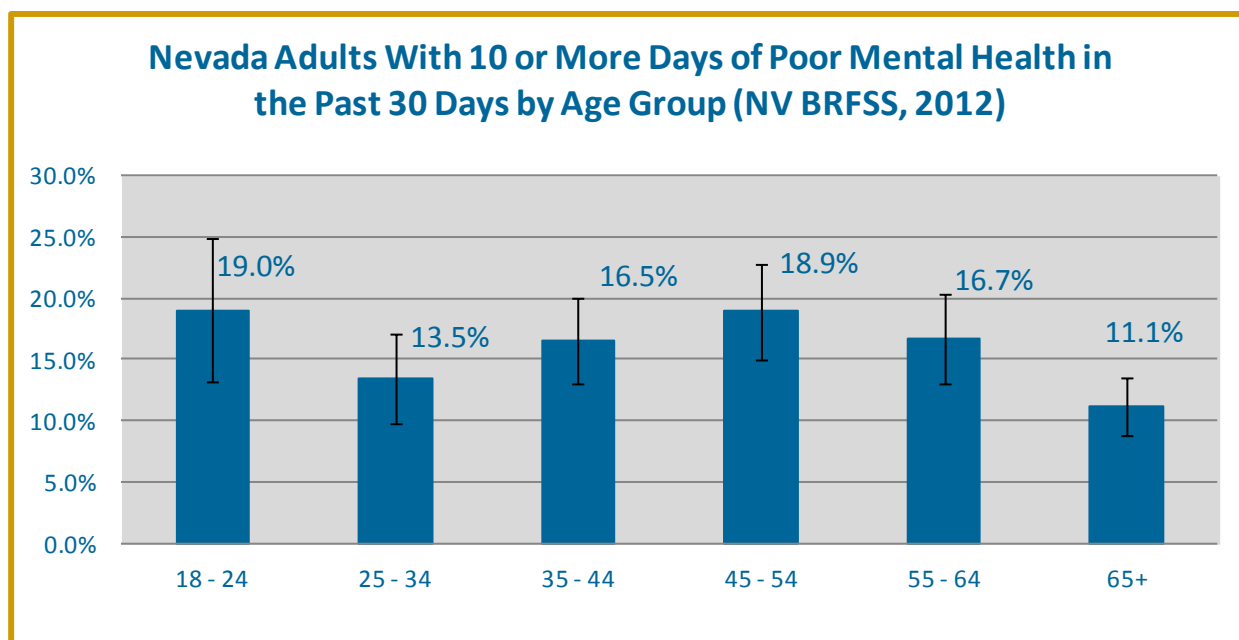
The prevalence of Nevada adults with 10 or more days of poor physical health in the past 30 is highest among individuals without a high school education.

Figure 72: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past 30 Days by Sex With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



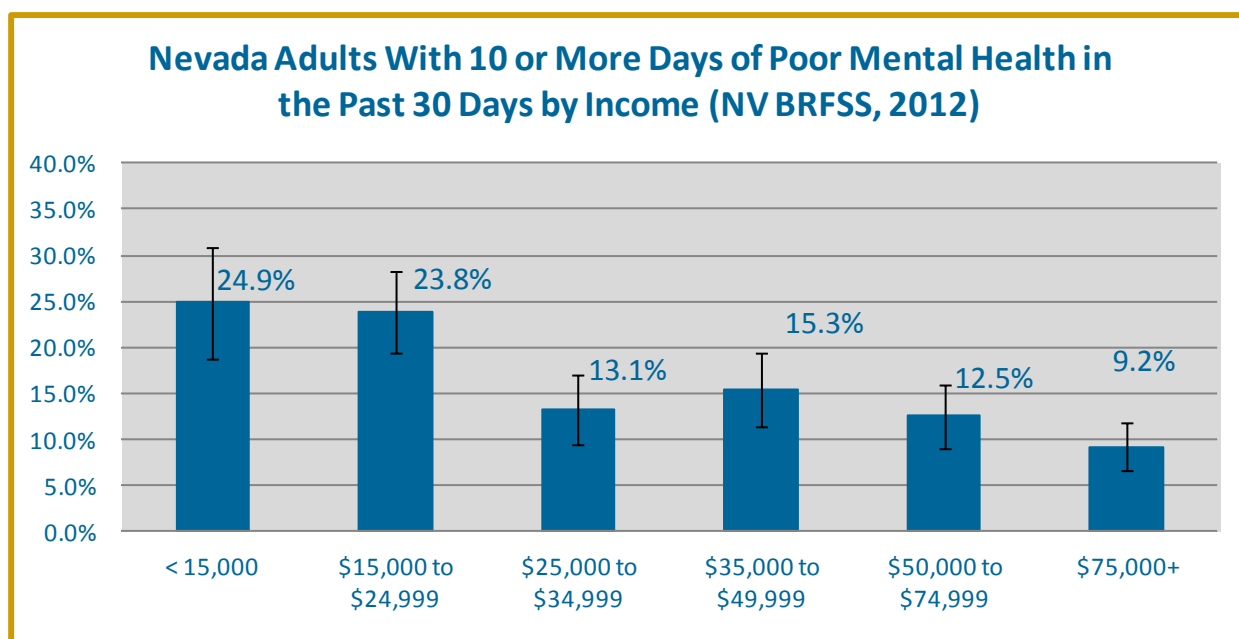
Nevada females had a prevalence rate of 19.6% for 10 or more poor mental health days in the past 30 days compared to males with a prevalence rate of 12.1%.

Figure 73: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past 30 Days by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



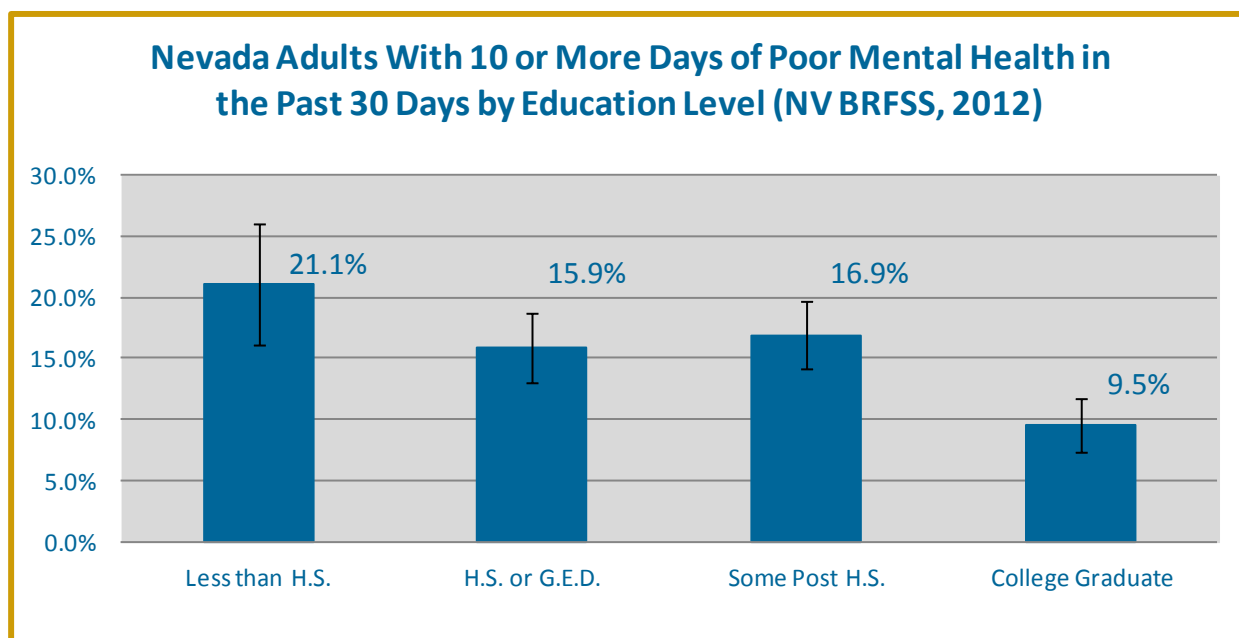
The highest prevalence rate for 10 or more poor mental health days in the past 30 is in the 18 to 24 and the 45 to 54 age groups.

Figure 74: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past 30 Days by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



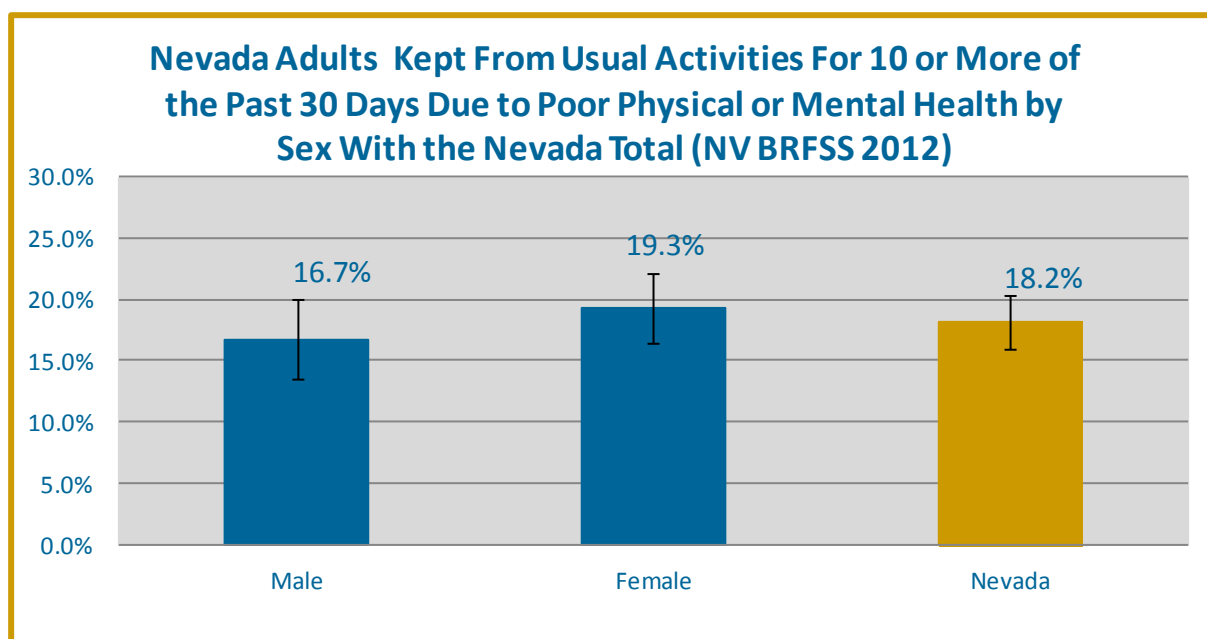
Nevada adults in the lower income brackets have the highest prevalence of 10 or more poor mental health days in the past 30 days.

Figure 75: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past 30 Days by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



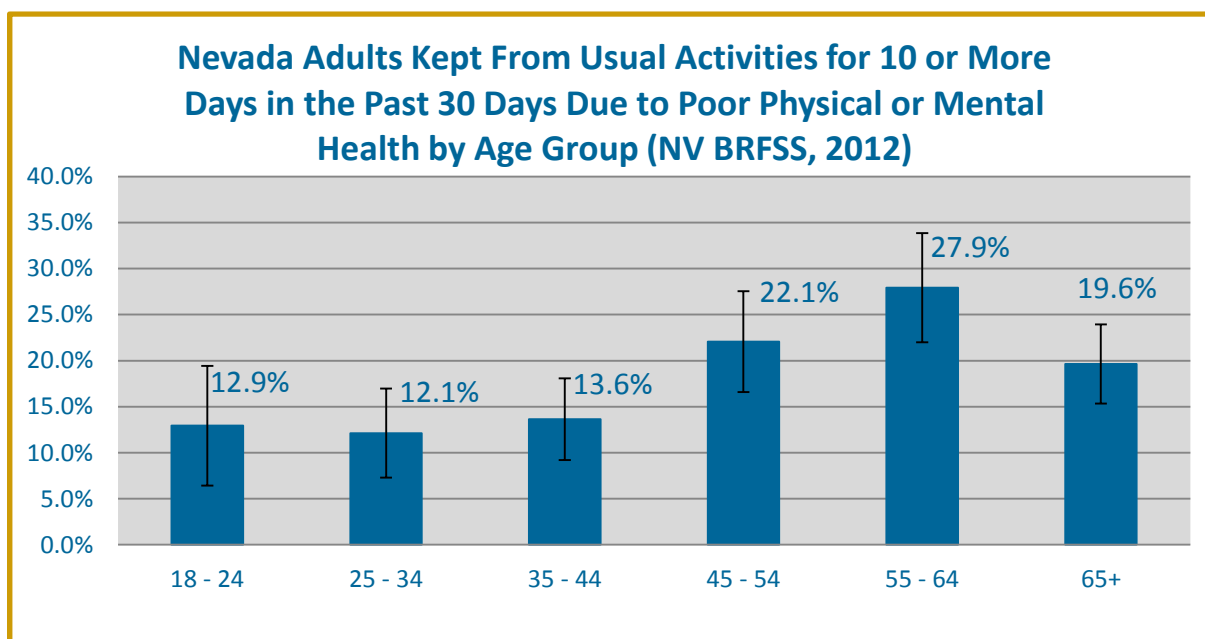
Nevada adults with less than a high school education have the highest prevalence rates of 10 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days.

Figure 76: Nevada Adults Kept From Usual Activities For 10 or More of the Past 30 Days Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health by Sex With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS 2012).



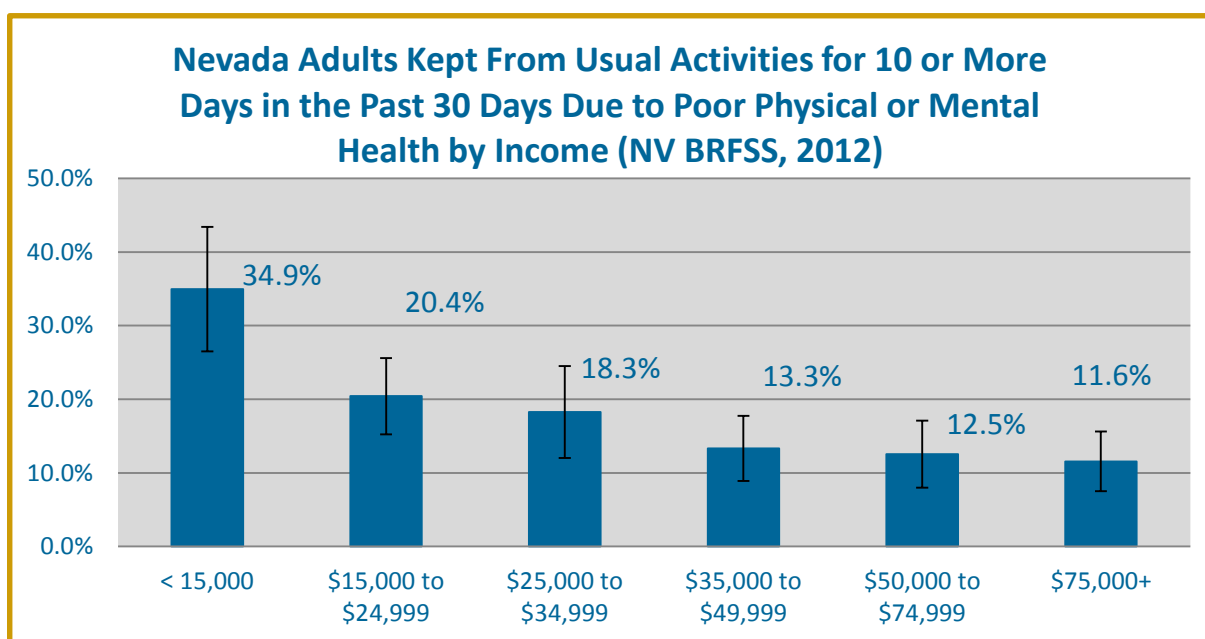
Nevada adult females have a higher prevalence rate of 10 or more days of limited activity due to poor physical or mental health than Nevada males.

Figure 77: Nevada Adults Kept From Usual Activities for 10 or More Days in the Past 30 Days Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



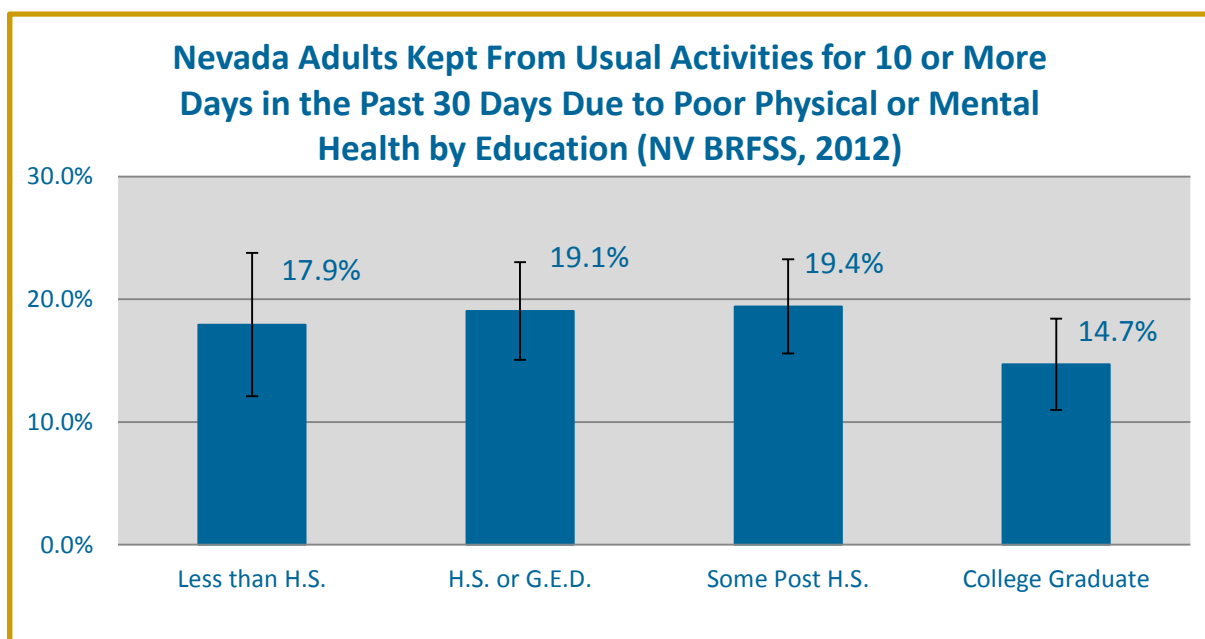
Nevada adults ages 55 to 64 had the highest prevalence rate for 10 or more days of limited activity in the past 30 days due to poor physical or mental health.

Figure 78: Nevada Adults Kept From Usual Activities for 10 or More Days in the Past 30 Days Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



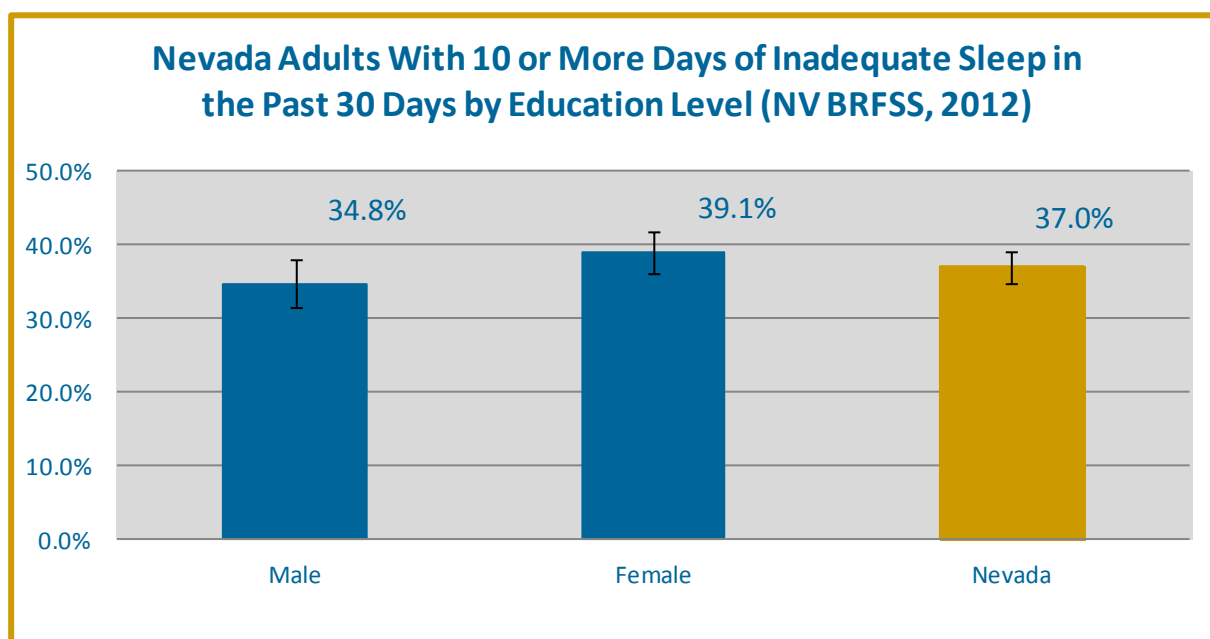
Nevada adults with an annual income of less than \$15,000 had the highest prevalence rate for 10 or more days of limited activity in the past 30 days due to poor physical or mental health.

Figure 79: Nevada Adults Kept From Usual Activities for 10 or More Days in the Past 30 Days Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health by Education (NV BRFSS, 2012).



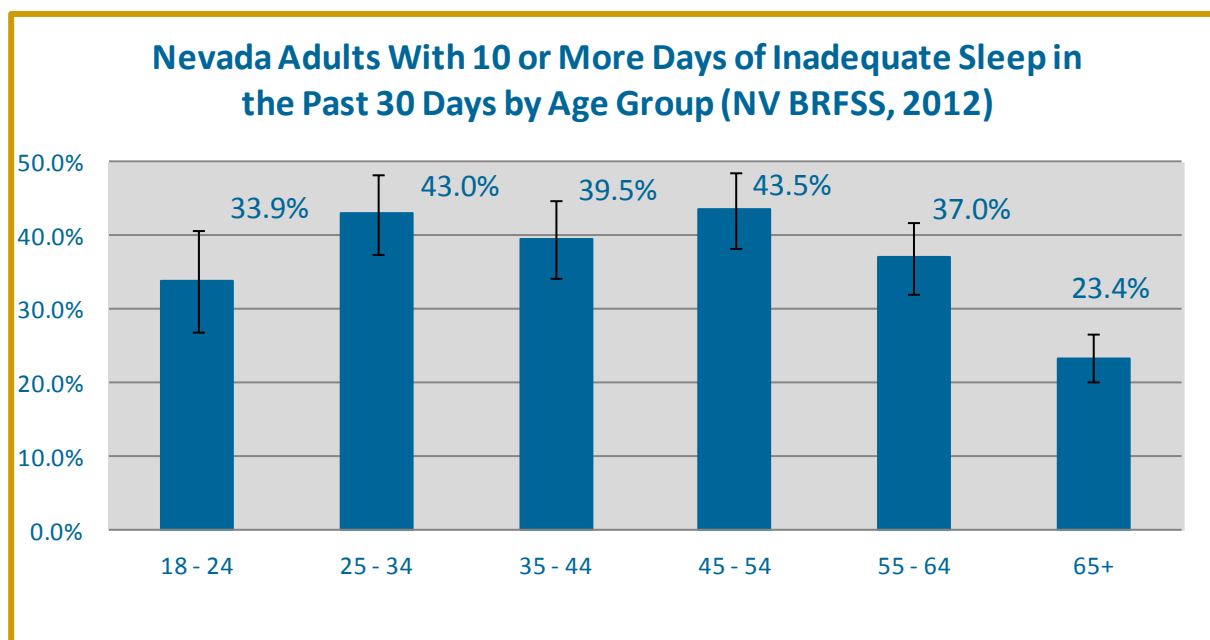
Nevada adults in all education levels had similar prevalence rates for 10 or more days of limited activity in the past 30 days due to poor physical or mental health with college graduates being slightly lower than the other categories.

Figure 80: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Inadequate Sleep in the Past 30 Days by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



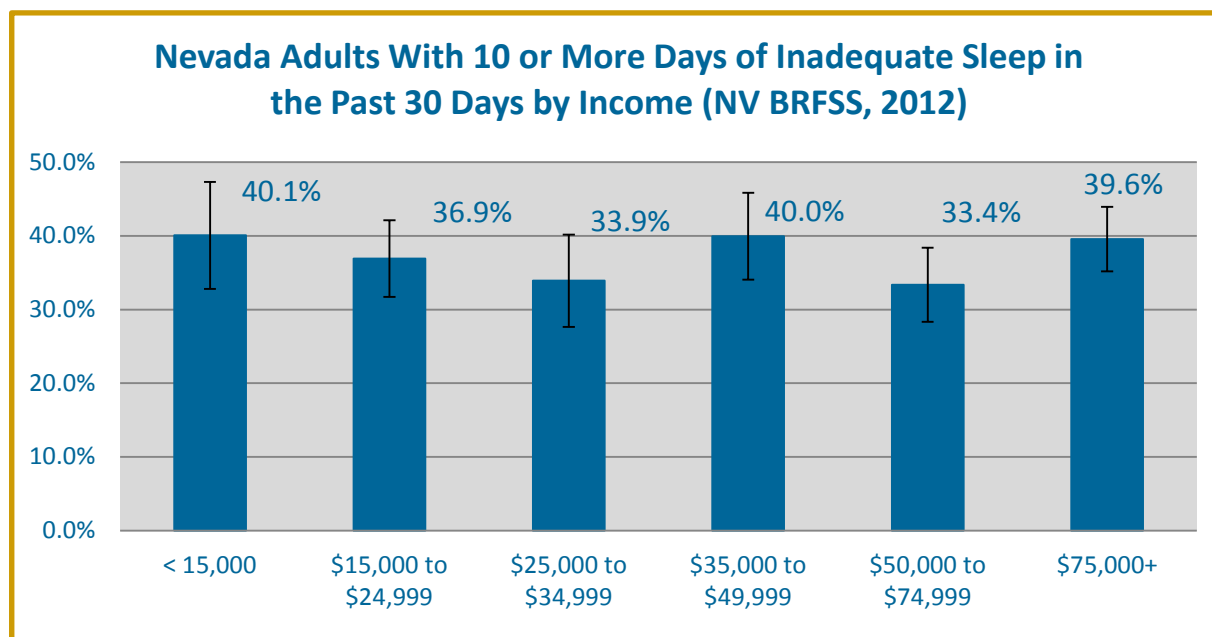
Female Nevadans had a slightly higher prevalence rate than males for 10 or more days of inadequate sleep in the past 30 days.

Figure 81: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Inadequate Sleep in the Past 30 Days by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



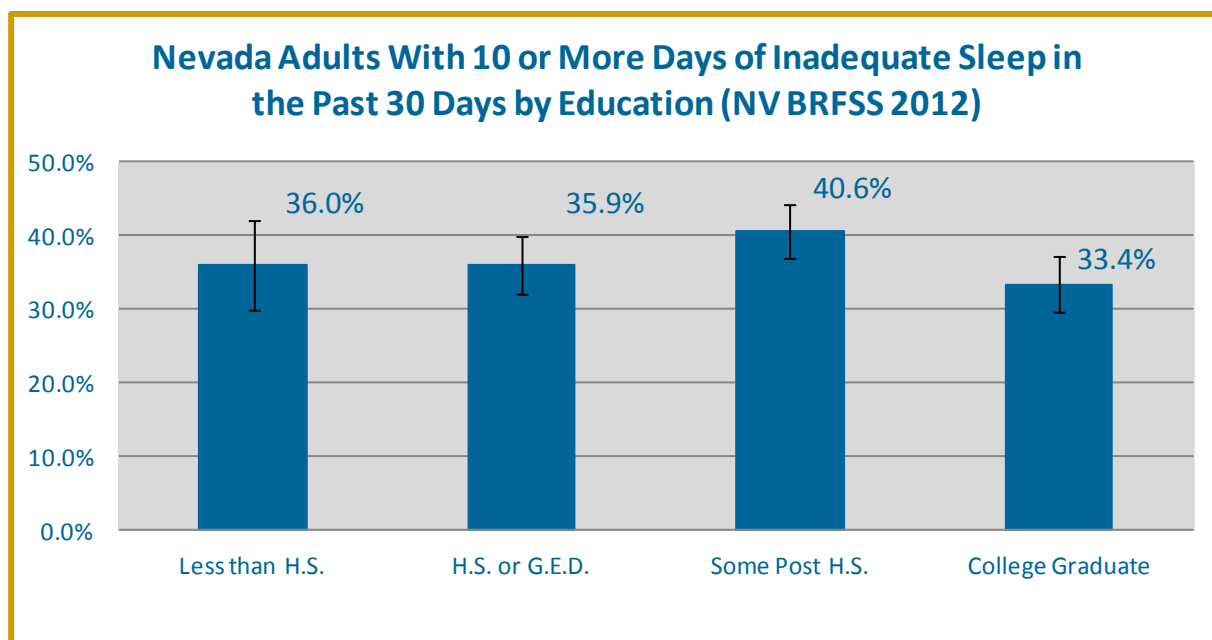
Adult Nevadans ages 65 and older had a lower prevalence for 10 or more days of inadequate sleep in the past 30 days than the other age groups.

Figure 82: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Inadequate Sleep in the Past 30 Days by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence rate for 10 or more days of inadequate sleep in the past 30 days is similar across all income brackets.

Figure 83: Nevada Adults With 10 or More Days of Inadequate Sleep in the Past 30 Days by Education (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence rate for 10 or more days of inadequate sleep in the past 30 days is similar across all education levels with college graduates being the lowest.

Section XII: Healthcare Access

Healthcare Access by Demographics

Health Insurance: “Do you have any kind of health coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or governmental plans such as Medicare?”

Primary Care Doctor: “Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or healthcare provider?”

Could Not See a Doctor Because of Cost: “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?”

Time Since Last Routine Checkup: About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

Access to quality care is important to eliminate health disparities and increase the quality and years of healthy life. People must have access to clinical preventive services that are effective in preventing disease (primary prevention) or detecting asymptomatic disease or risk factors at early treatable stages.¹

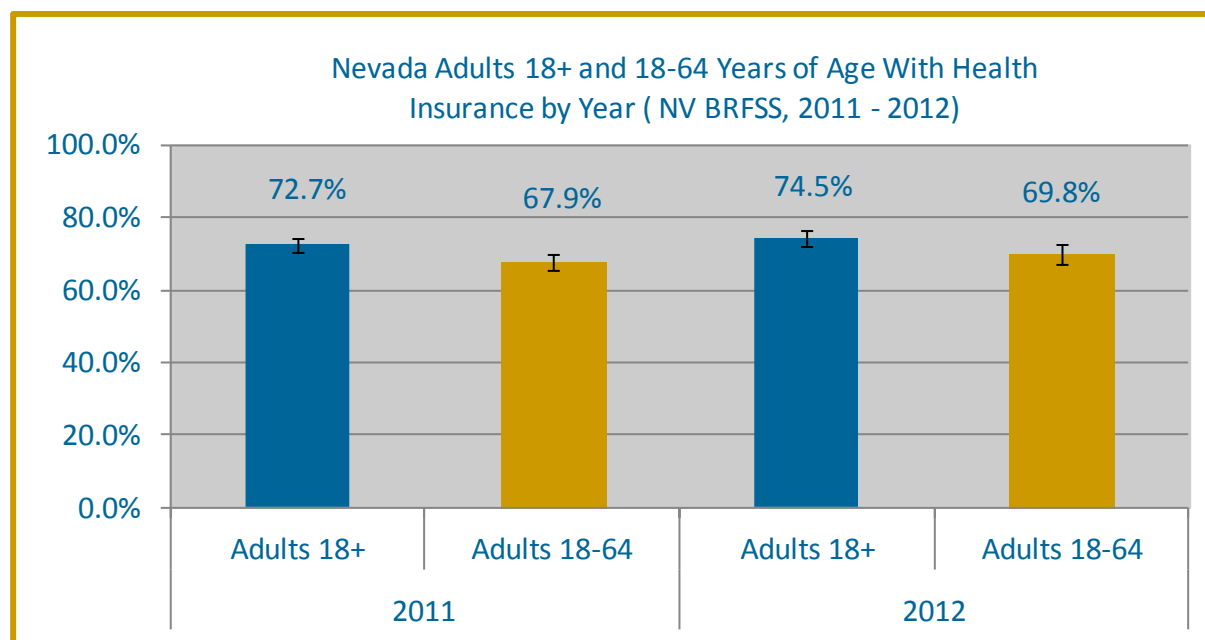
The Healthy People 2020 target for individuals with health insurance is 100%. Uninsured people are less than half as likely as people with health insurance to have a primary care provider or to receive appropriate preventive care. Nationwide it is estimated that 82.9% of the adult population has health insurance; Nevada's adult population with health insurance is estimated at 74.5%.

A primary care doctor can provide individuals with an understanding of their health problems and direct them to appropriate health services. Evidence suggests that timely care provided by a regular primary care providers leads to less costly medical care.¹ The Healthy People 2020 Target for individuals with a regular primary care provider is 83.9%. Nationwide, it is estimated that 77.9% of the adult population have a regular primary care provider. 63.0% of Nevada's adult population is estimated to have a primary care provider.

Table 9: Selected Health Care Access Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

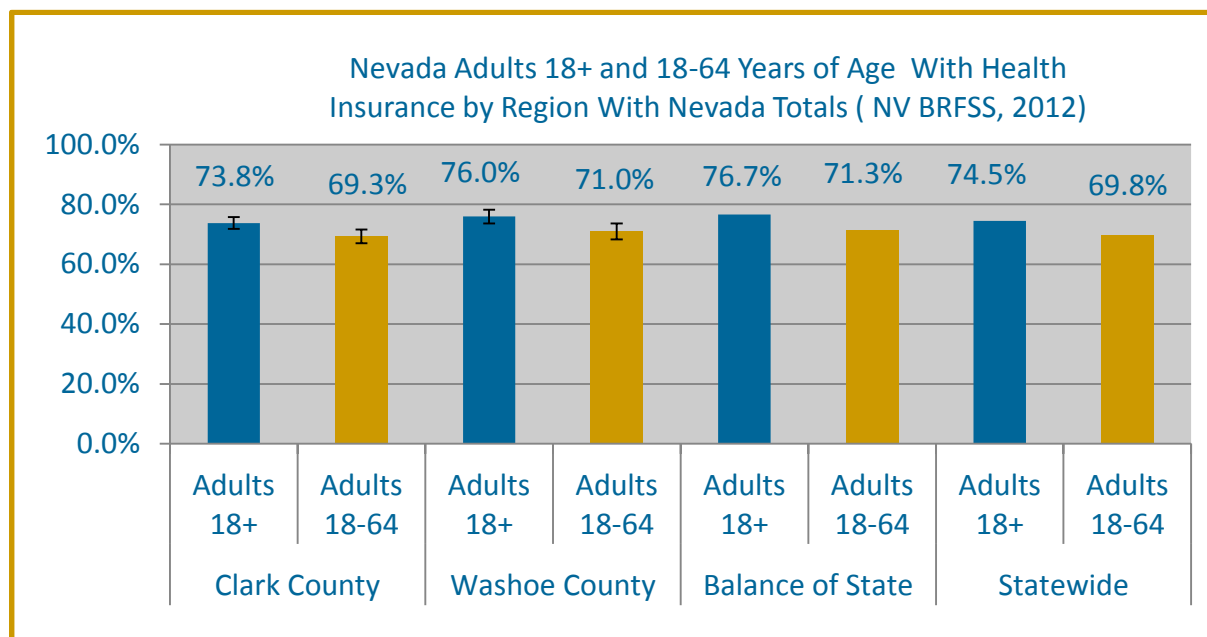
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States (Median)
1. Adult respondents with any kind of healthcare coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMO's or government plans such as Medicare.	74.5%	82.9%
2. Adult respondents with a personal doctor or health care provider.	63.0%	77.9%
3. Adult respondents reporting a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost.	20.9%	15.2%
4. Time since last visiting a doctor for a routine checkup		
Within the past two years (anytime less than 2 years ago)	79.1%	81.4%
Within the past 5 years (greater than 2 years but less than 5 years)	9.1%	8.8%
5 or more years ago	9.8%	9.1%
Never	1.9%	1.2%

Figure 84: Nevada Adults 18+ and 18-64 Years of Age With Health Insurance by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



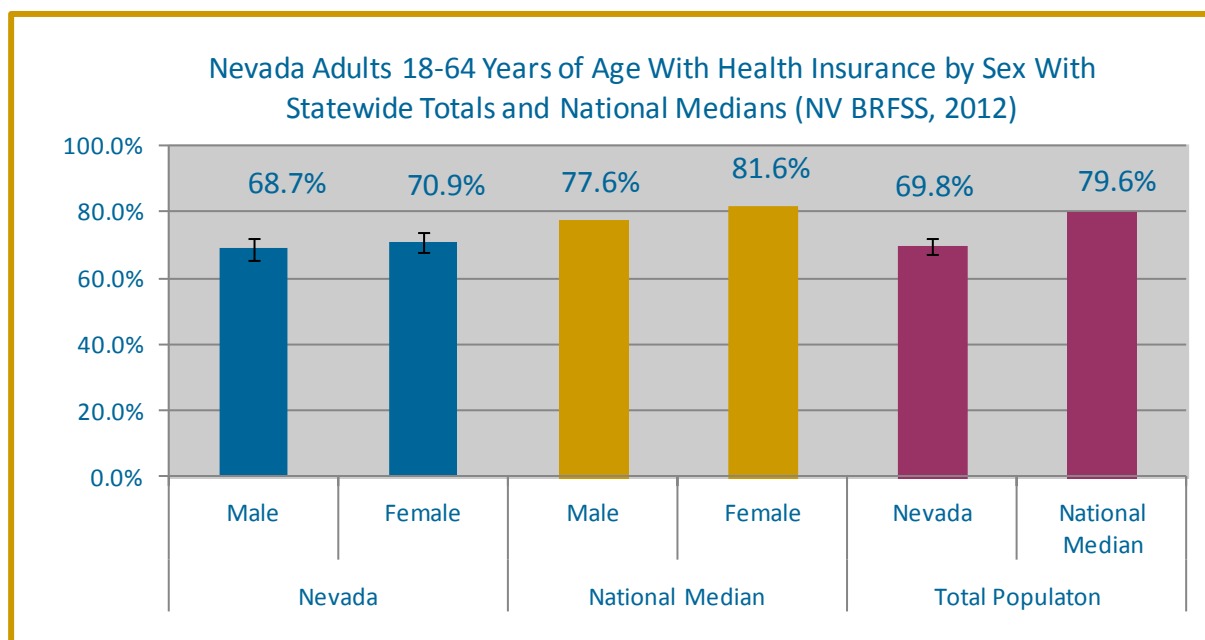
In general, about 70% of Nevadans currently have health insurance.

Figure 85: Nevada Adults 18+ and 18-64 Years of Age With Health insurance by Region With Nevada Totals (NV BRFSS, 2012).



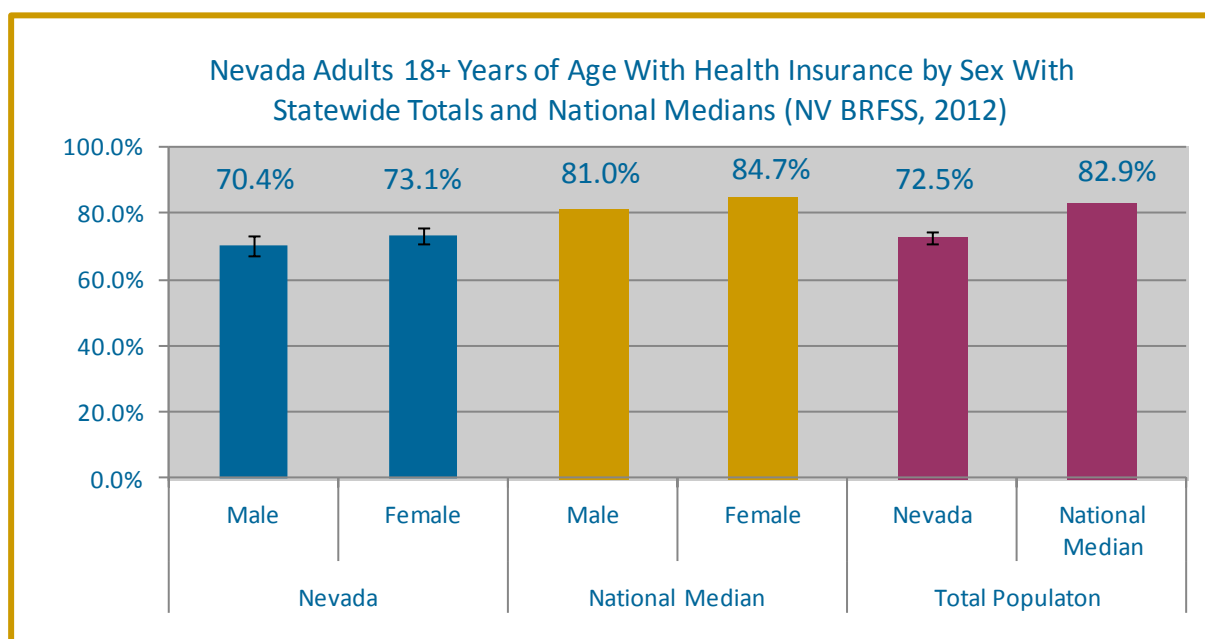
The prevalence of Nevadans with health insurance is similar across all regions.

Figure 86: Nevada Adults 18-64 Years of Age With Health Insurance by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



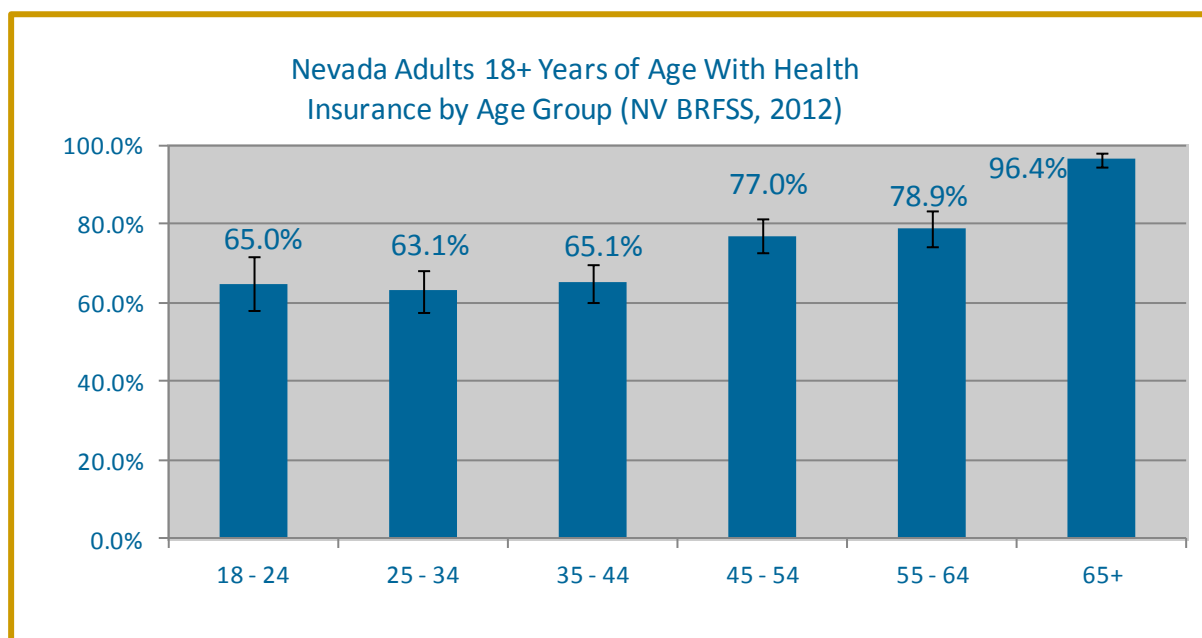
The prevalence of Nevadans 18-64 years of age with health insurance is 69.8% compared to the National Median of 79.6%.

Figure 87: Nevada Adults 18+ Years of Age With Health Insurance by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



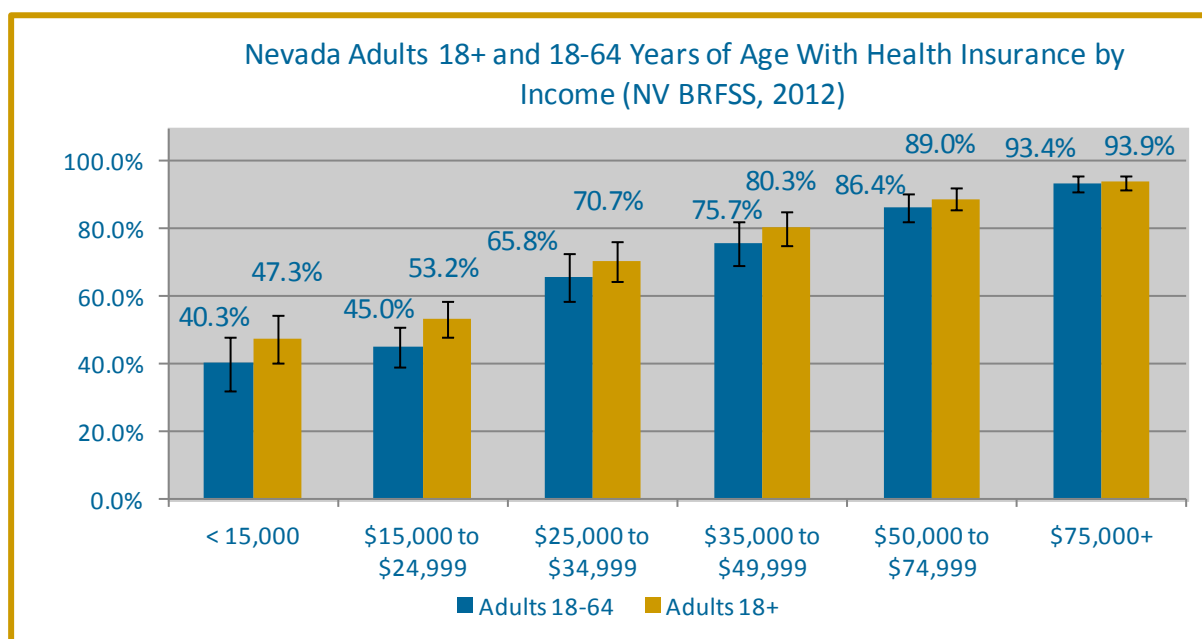
The prevalence of Nevadans 18+ years of age with health insurance is 72.5% compared to the National Median of 82.9%.

Figure 88: Nevada Adults 18+ Years of Age With Health insurance by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



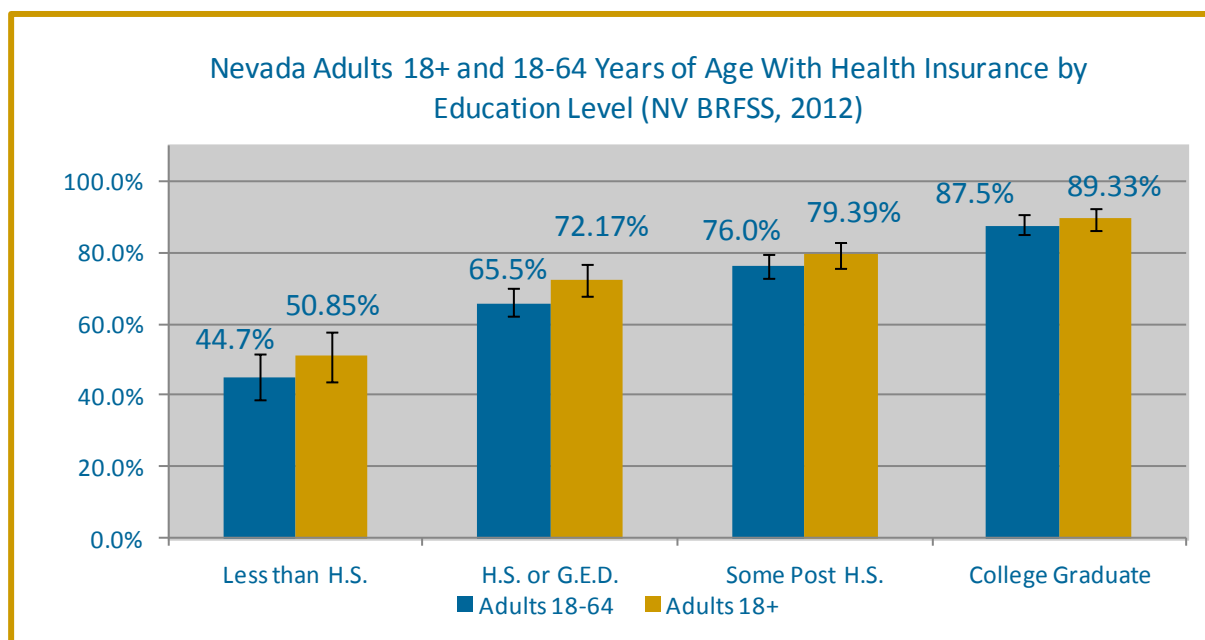
The prevalence of Nevadans 18+ with health insurance increased significantly at age group 45-54 (12%).

Figure 89: Nevada Adults 18+ and 18-64 Years of Age With Health insurance by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



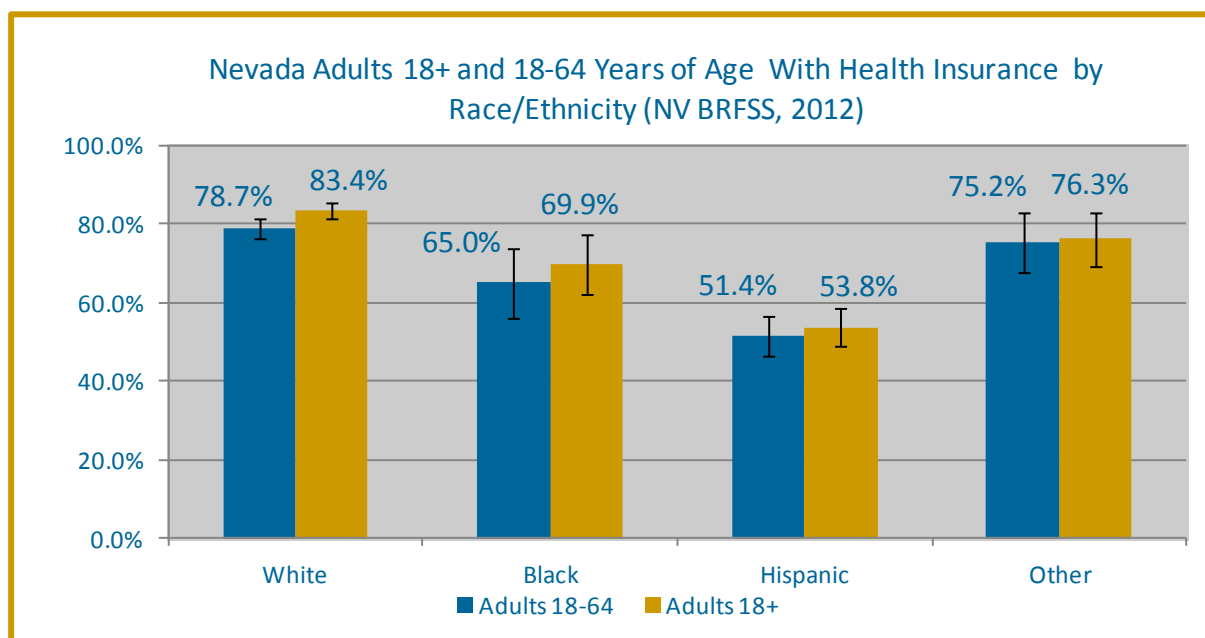
As would be expected, the prevalence of Nevadans with health insurance increased with annual income.

Figure 90: Nevada Adults 18+ and 18-64 Years of Age With Health insurance by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



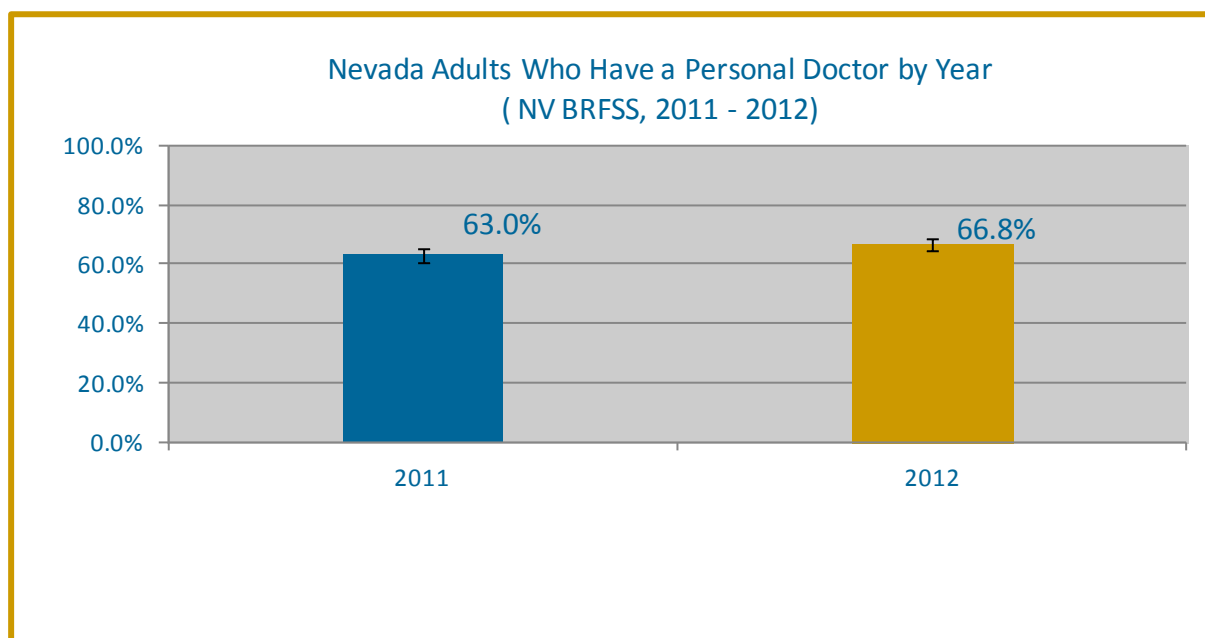
The prevalence of Nevadans with health insurance increased with education.

Figure 91: Nevada Adults 18+ and 18-64 Years of Age With Health insurance by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



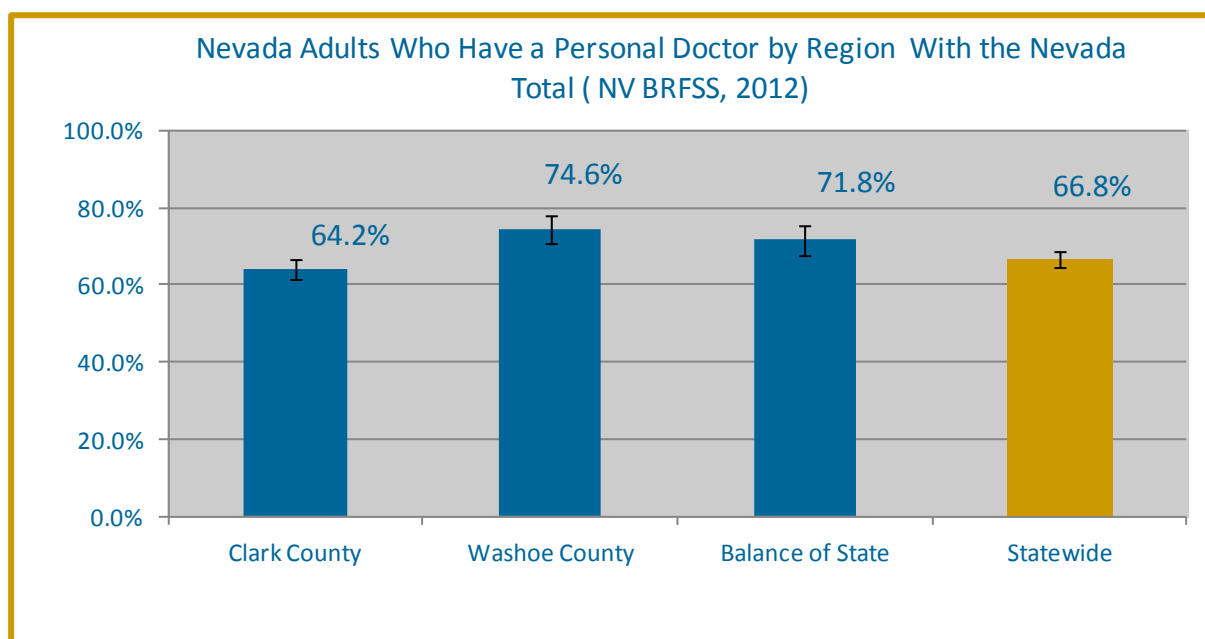
Nevada Hispanics have the lowest prevalence of health insurance coverage than the other reported race/ethnicities.

Figure 92: Nevada Adults Who Have a Personal Doctor by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



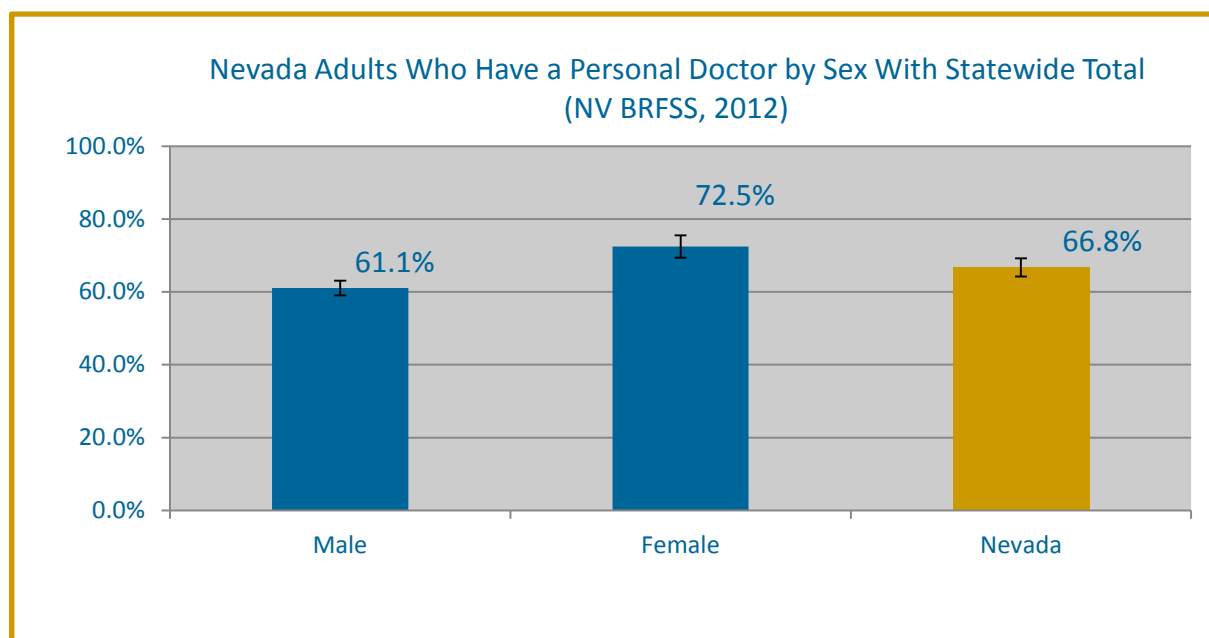
In both 2011 and 2012 about two-thirds of Nevada's adult population reported having a personal doctor.

Figure 93: Nevada Adults Who Have a Personal Doctor by Region With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



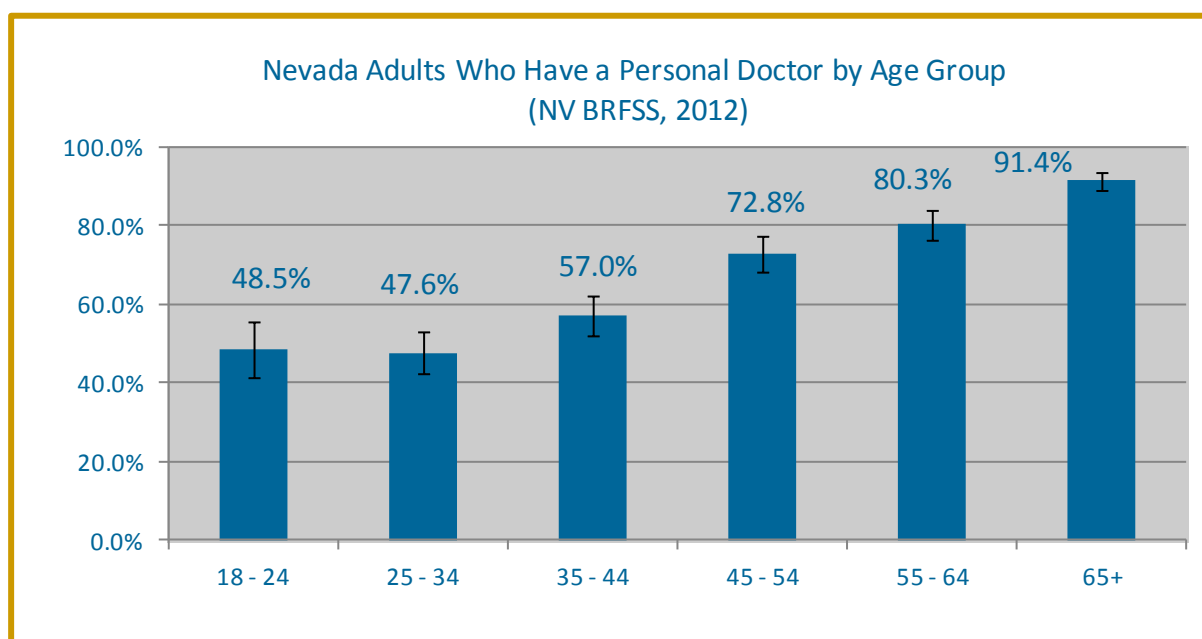
The prevalence rate for Nevada adults with a personal doctor is lower in Clark County than Washoe County and the balance of the State.

Figure 94: Nevada Adults Who Have a Personal Doctor by Sex With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



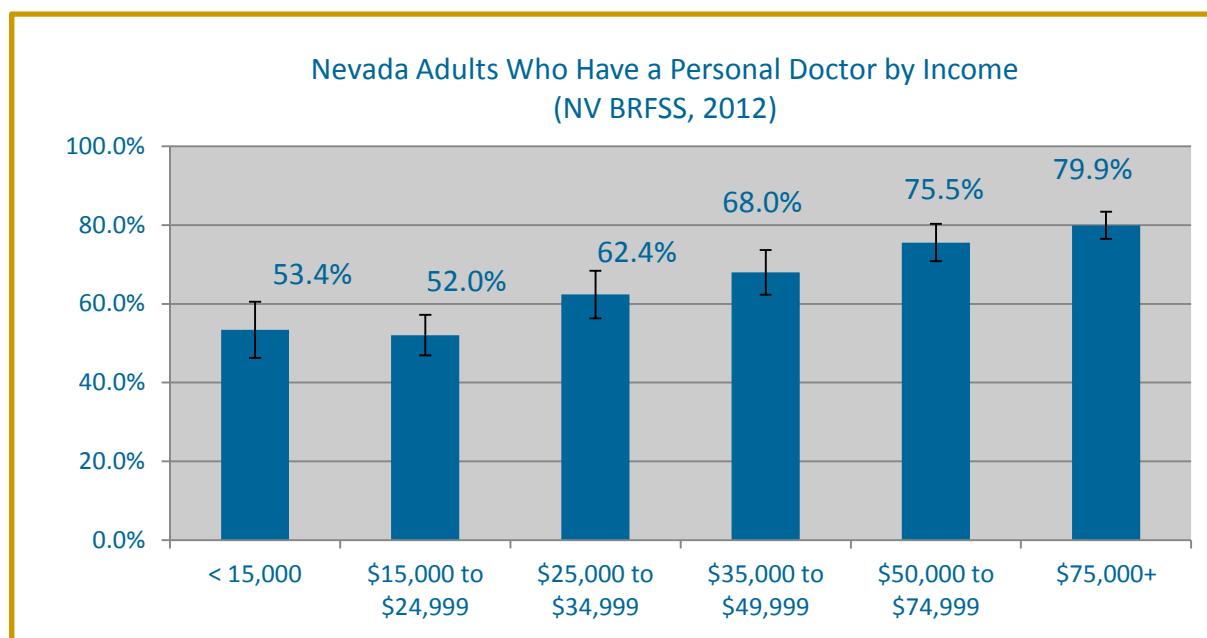
It is estimated that 72.5% of Nevada females have a personal doctor compared to 61.1% of Nevada males.

Figure 95: Nevada Adults Who Have a Personal Doctor by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



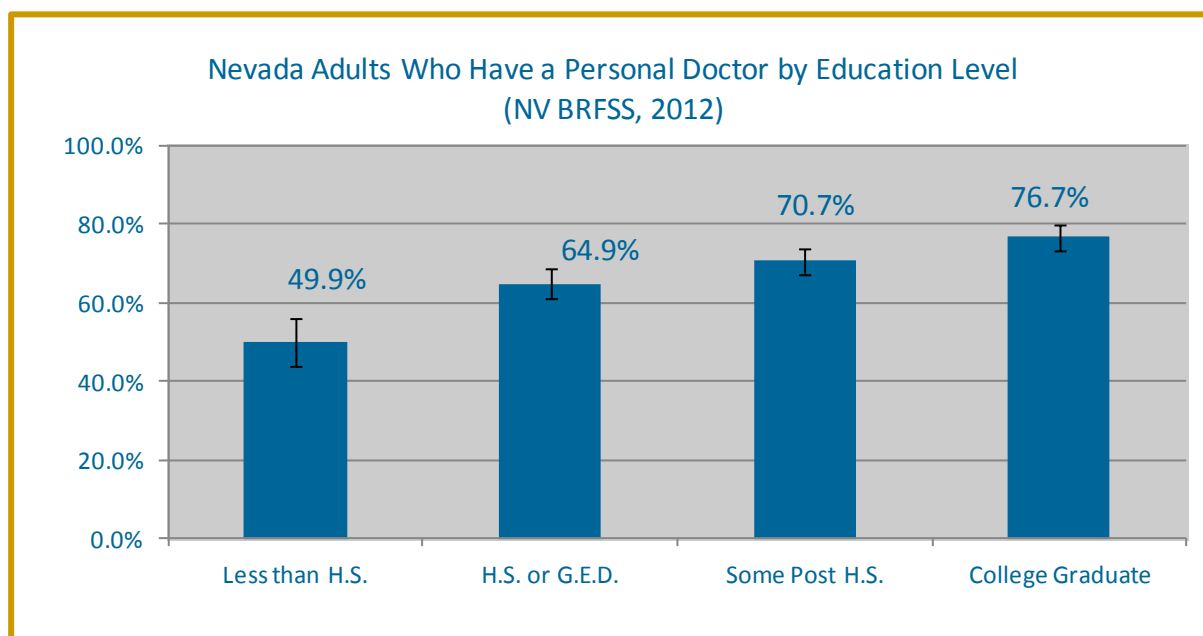
The prevalence of Nevadans with a personal doctor increased with age.

Figure 96: Nevada Adults Who Have a Personal Doctor by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



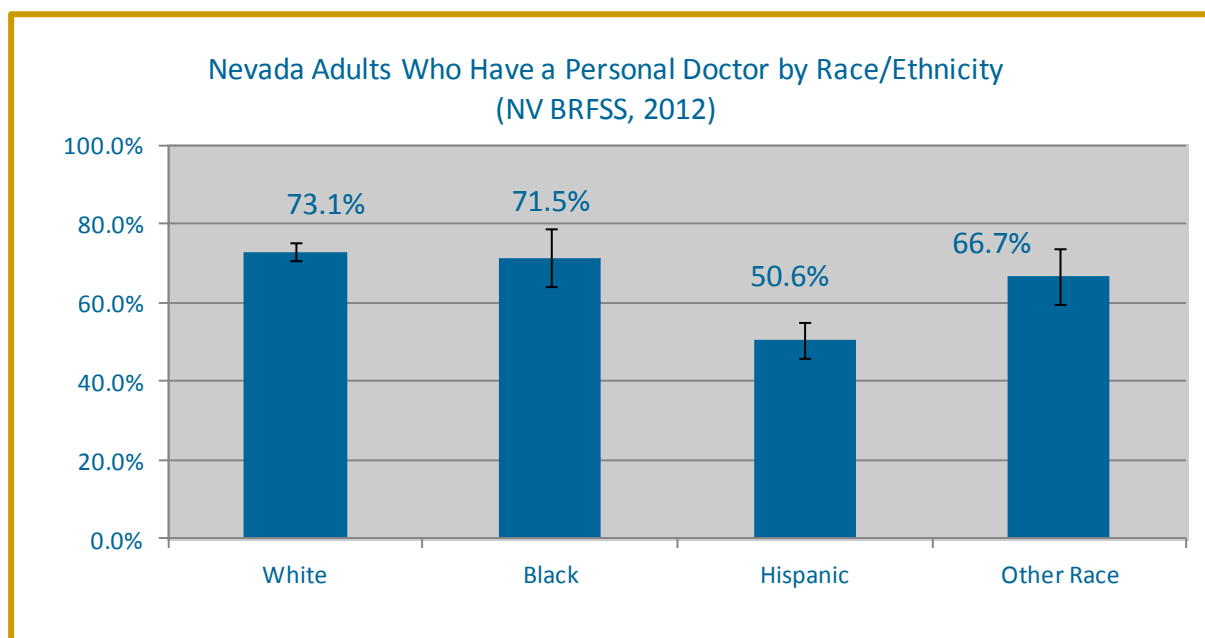
The prevalence of Nevadans with a personal doctor increased with annual income.

Figure 97: Nevada Adults Who Have a Personal Doctor by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



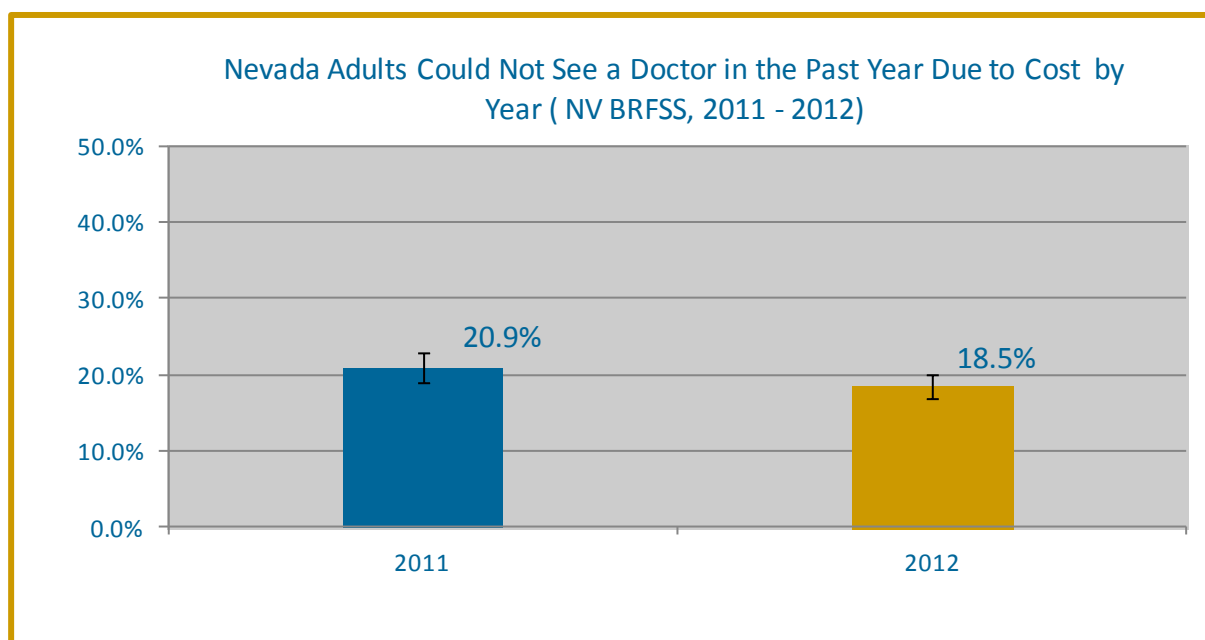
The prevalence of Nevadans with a personal doctor increased with education.

Figure 98: Nevada Adults Who Have a Personal Doctor by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



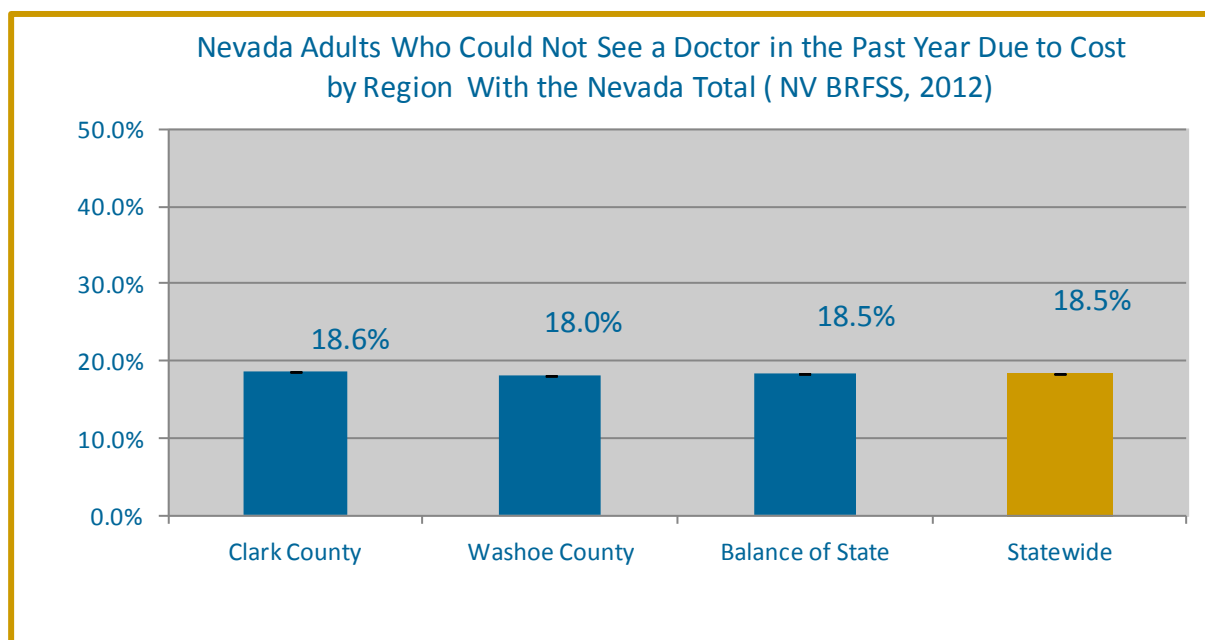
Nevada Hispanics have the lowest prevalence for having a personal doctor than other racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 99: Nevada Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor in the Past Year Due to Cost by year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



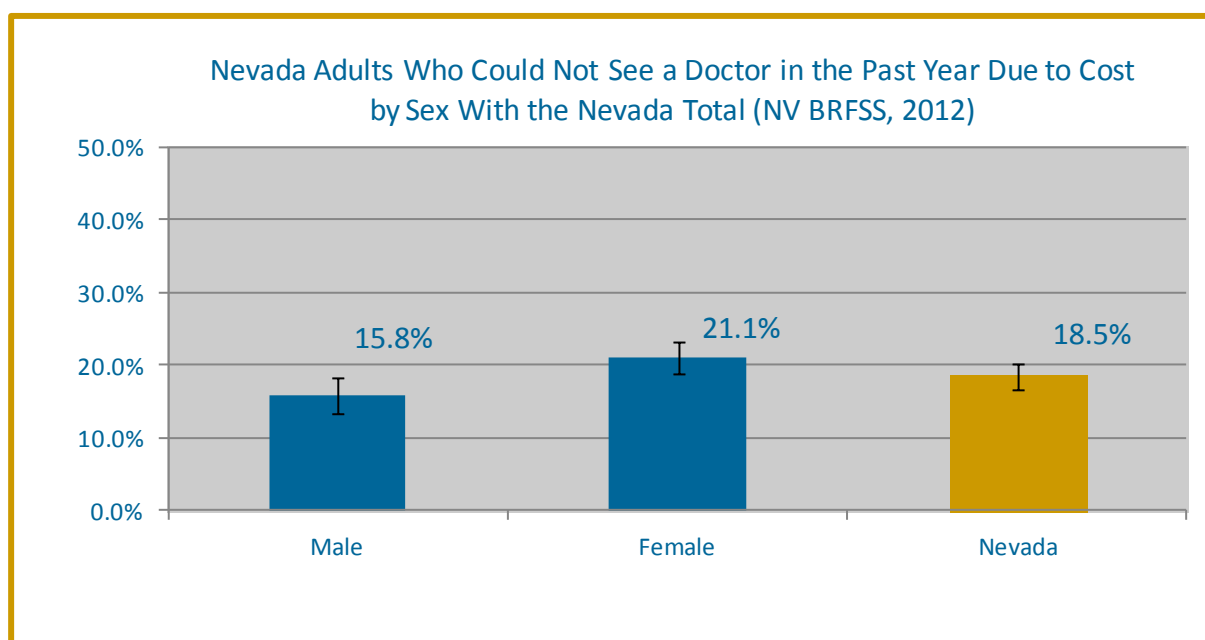
In both 2011 and 2012 about 20% of Nevada adults reported they could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost.

Figure 100: Nevada Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor in the Past Year Due to Cost by Region With Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



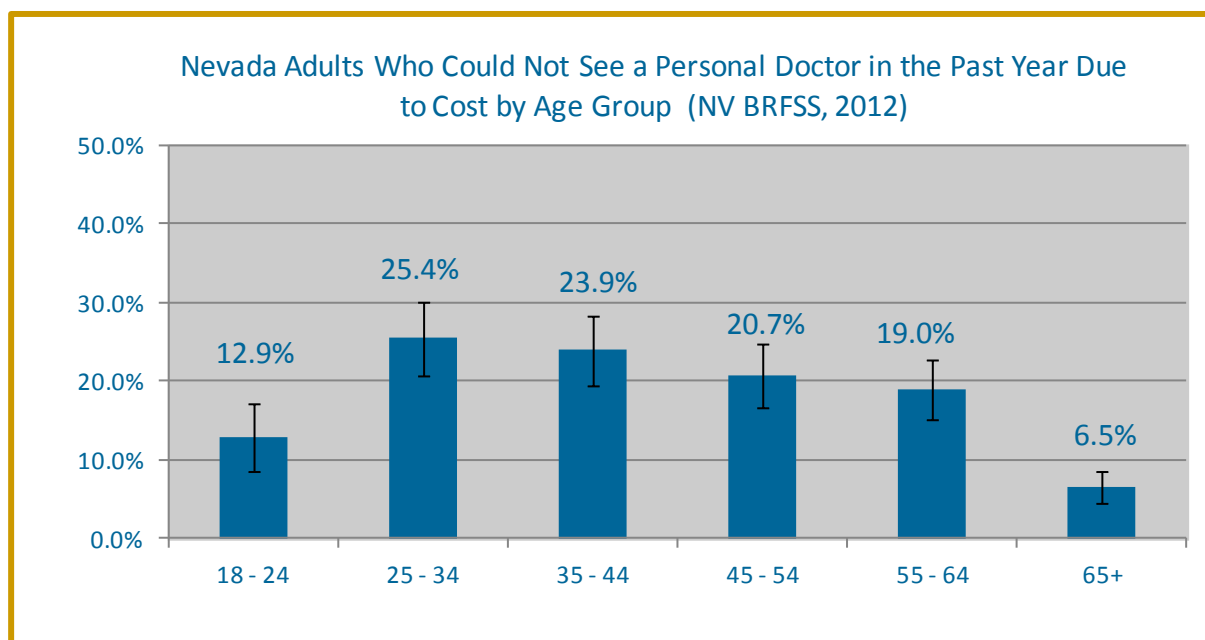
The prevalence of Nevada adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost is around 18% for all regions.

Figure 101: Nevada Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor in the Past Year Due to Cost by Sex With the Statewide Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



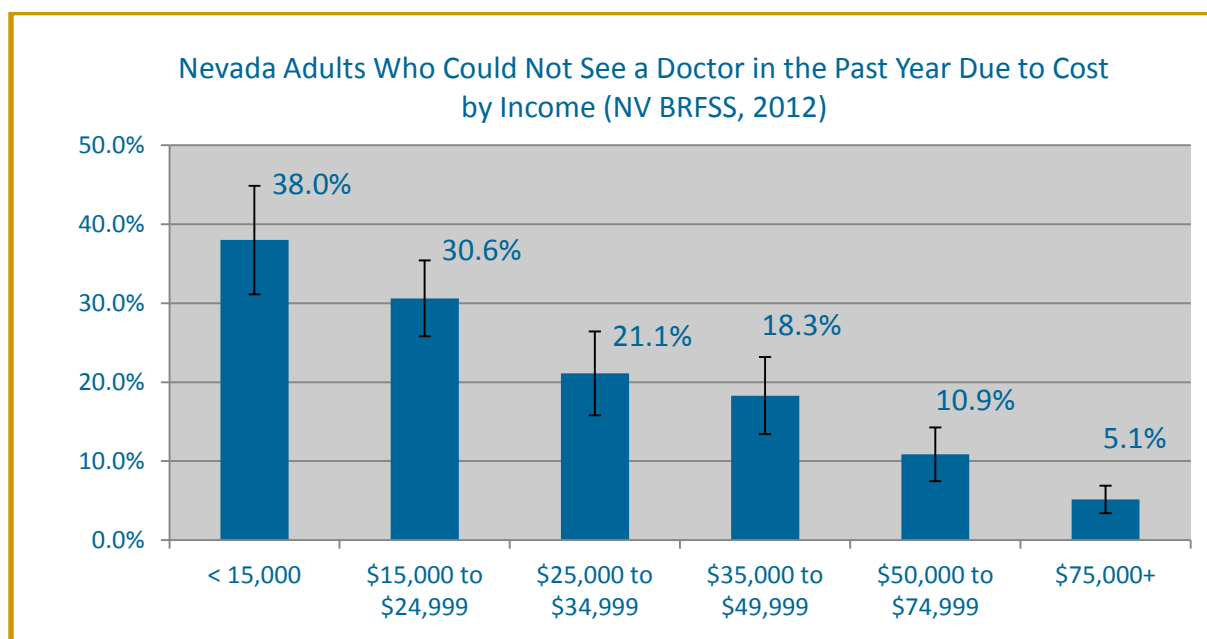
The prevalence of Nevada adults who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost is 5.3% higher among the female population than males.

Figure 102: Nevada Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor in the Past Year Due to Cost by Age group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



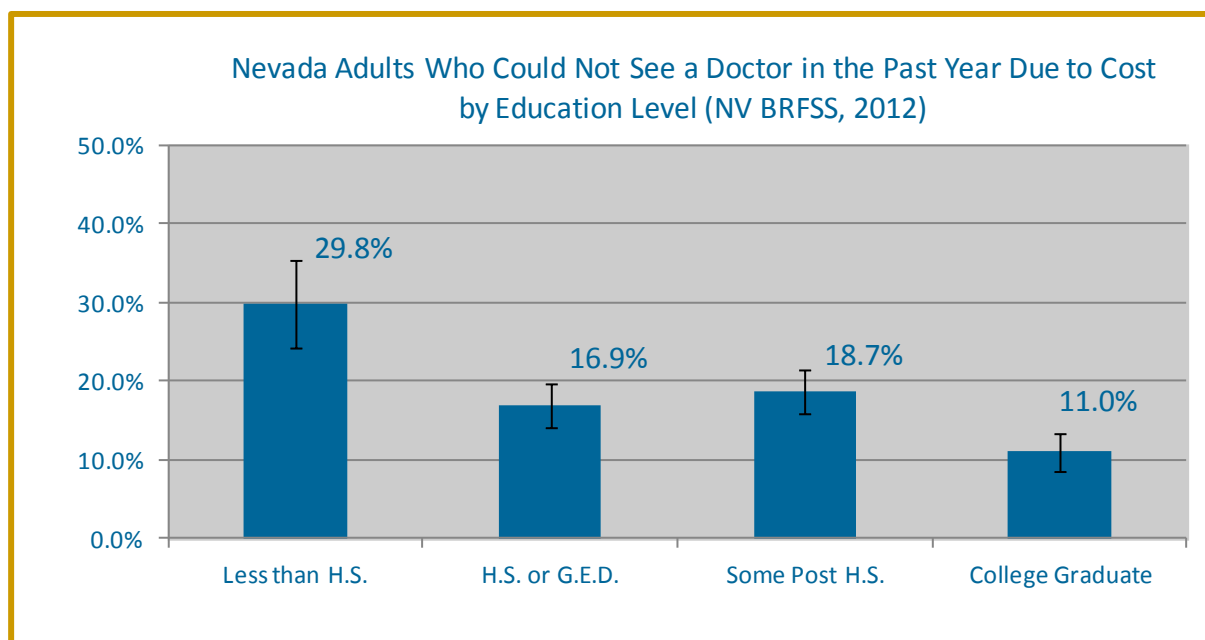
With the exception of the youngest age group (18-24) the prevalence of Nevadans who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost decreased with age.

Figure 103: Nevada Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor in the Past Year Due to Cost by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



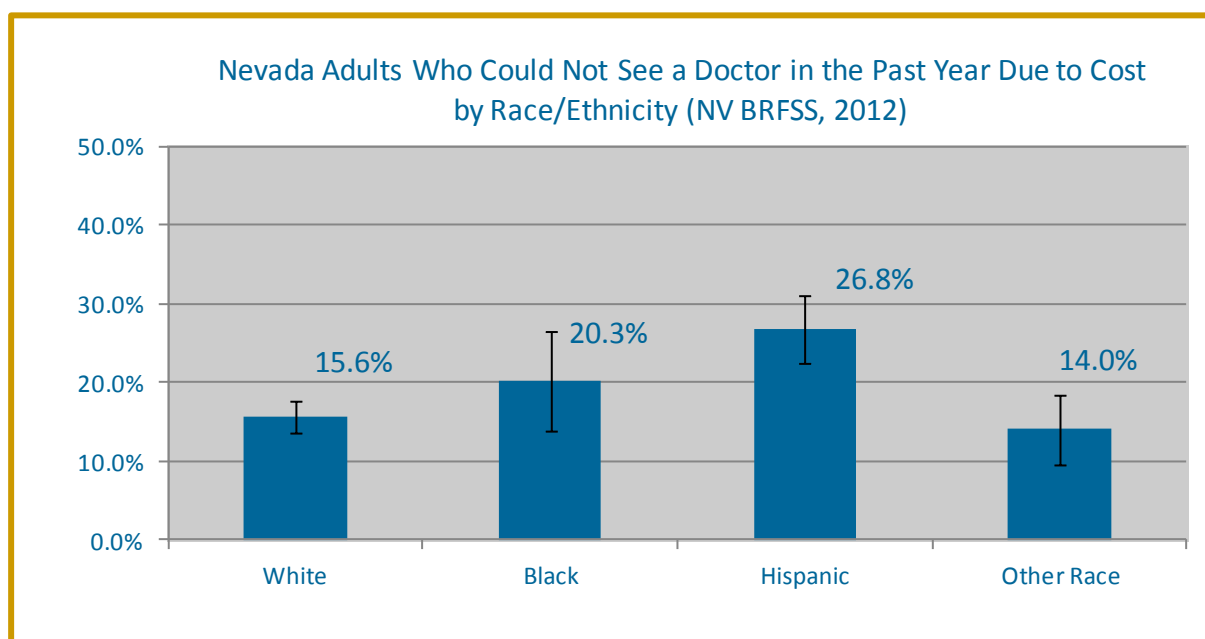
As would be expected, the prevalence of Nevadan's who could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost decreased as annual income increased.

Figure 104: Nevada Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor in the Past Year Due to Cost by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



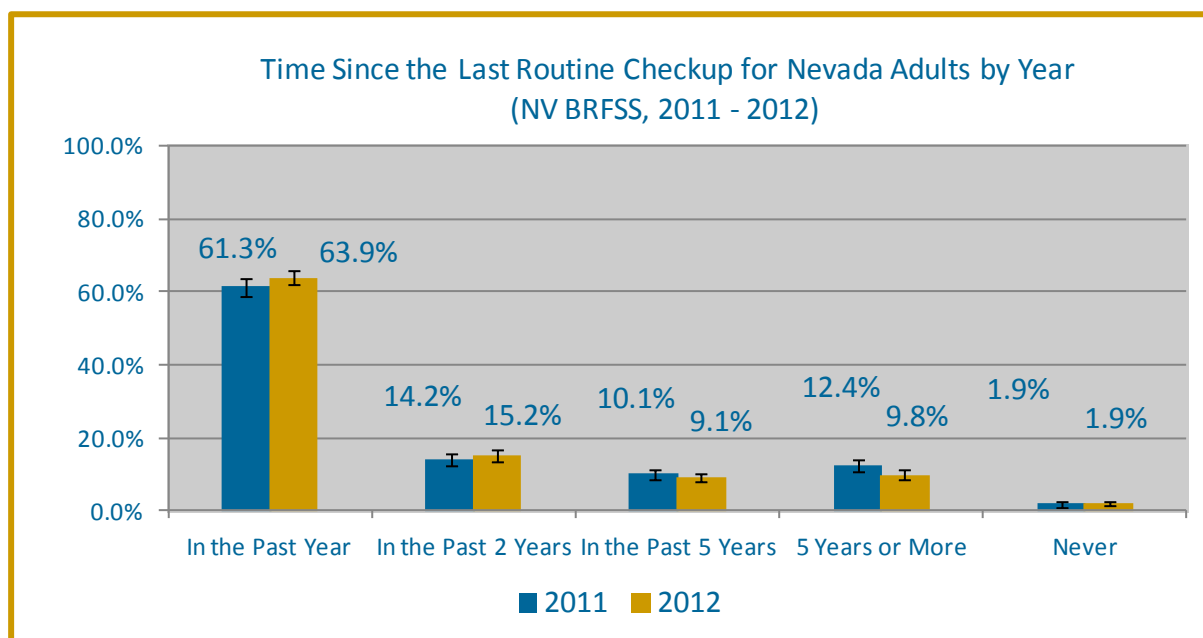
Nevada adults without a high school education had the highest prevalence rate for not being able to see a doctor in the past year due to cost.

Figure 105: Nevada Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor in the Past Year Due to Cost by Race/ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



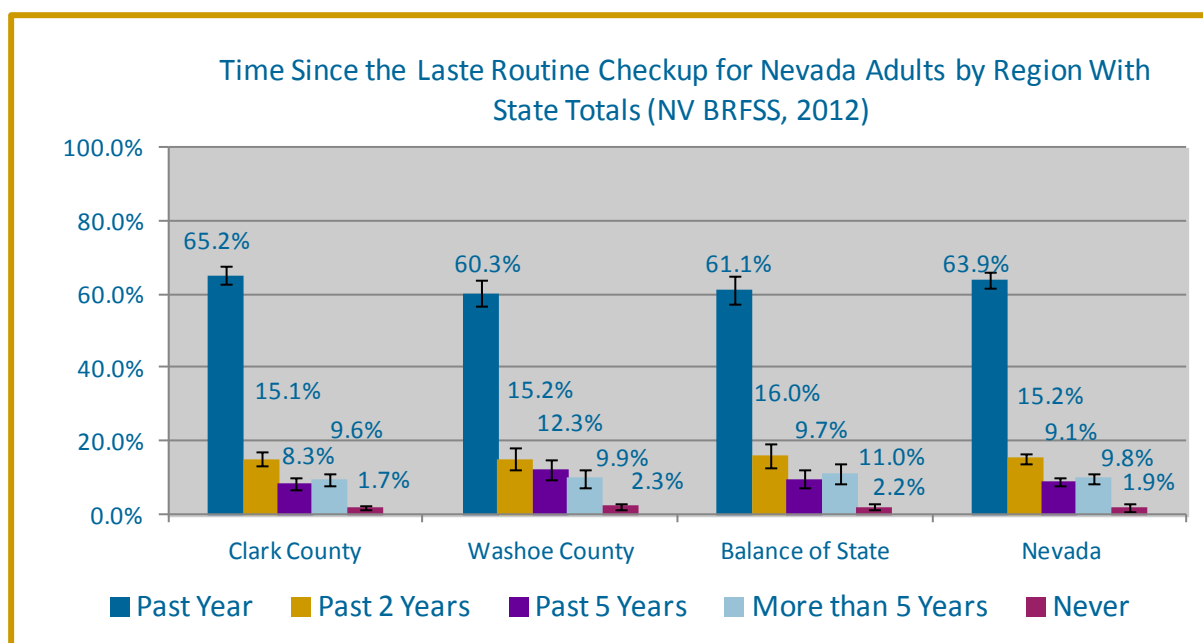
Nevada Hispanics had the highest prevalence for not being able to see a doctor in the past year due to cost followed by Blacks.

Figure 106: Time Since the Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



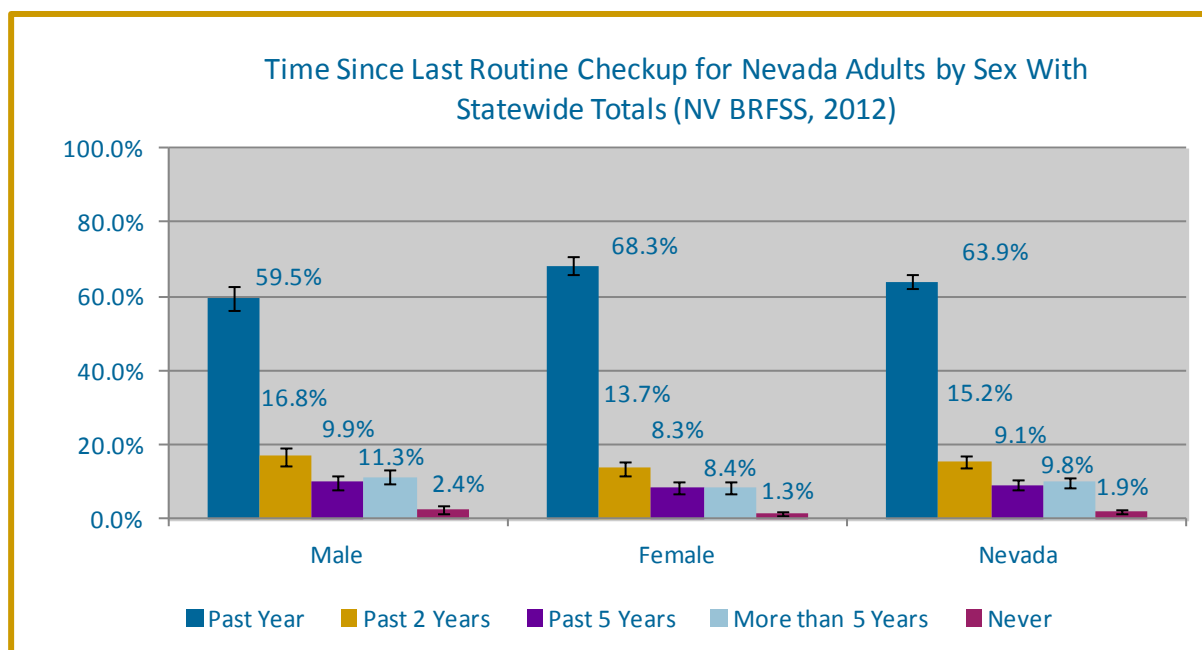
In both 2011 and 2012 about 60% of Nevada adults had a routine checkup within the past year.

Figure 107: Time Since the Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults by Region With State Totals (NV BRFSS, 2012).



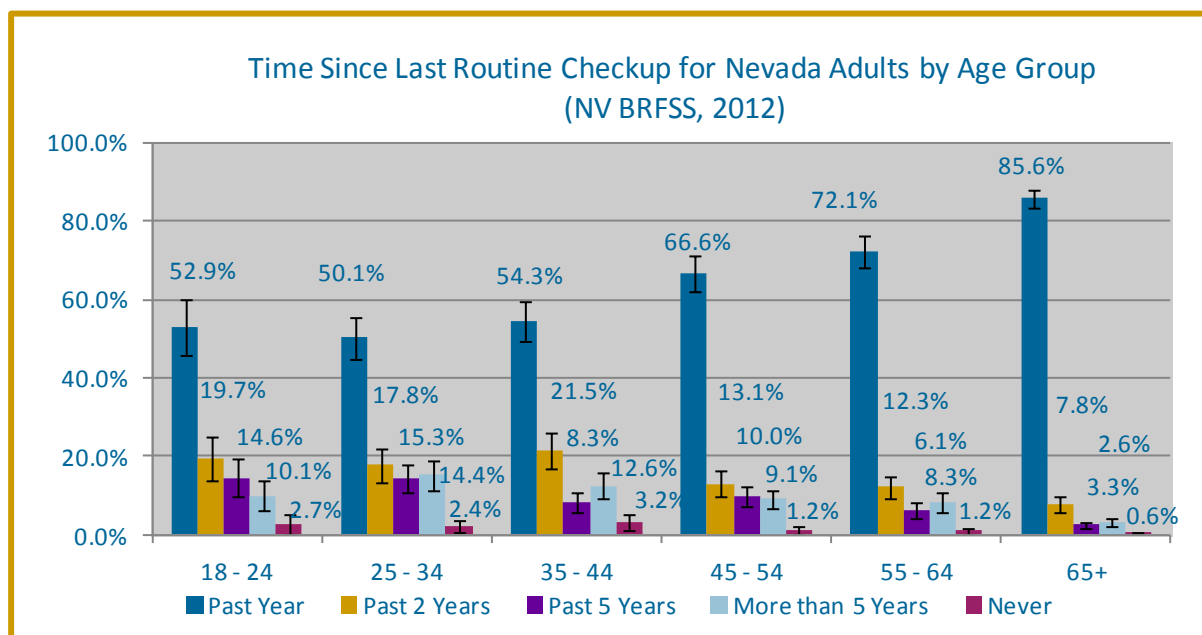
The prevalence rate for Nevadans who had a routine checkup within the past year is around 60% to 65% for all regions

Figure 108: Time Since the Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults by Sex With State Totals (NV BRFSS, 2012).



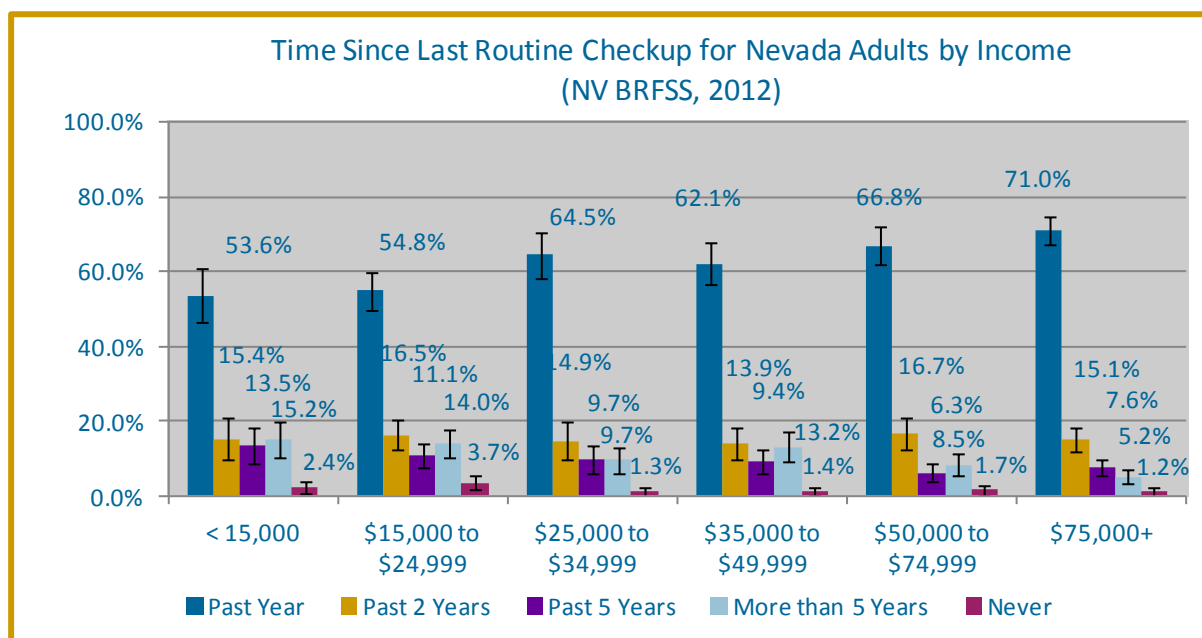
Data indicates that nearly 9% more females had a routine checkup within the past year than males.

Figure 109: Time Since the Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



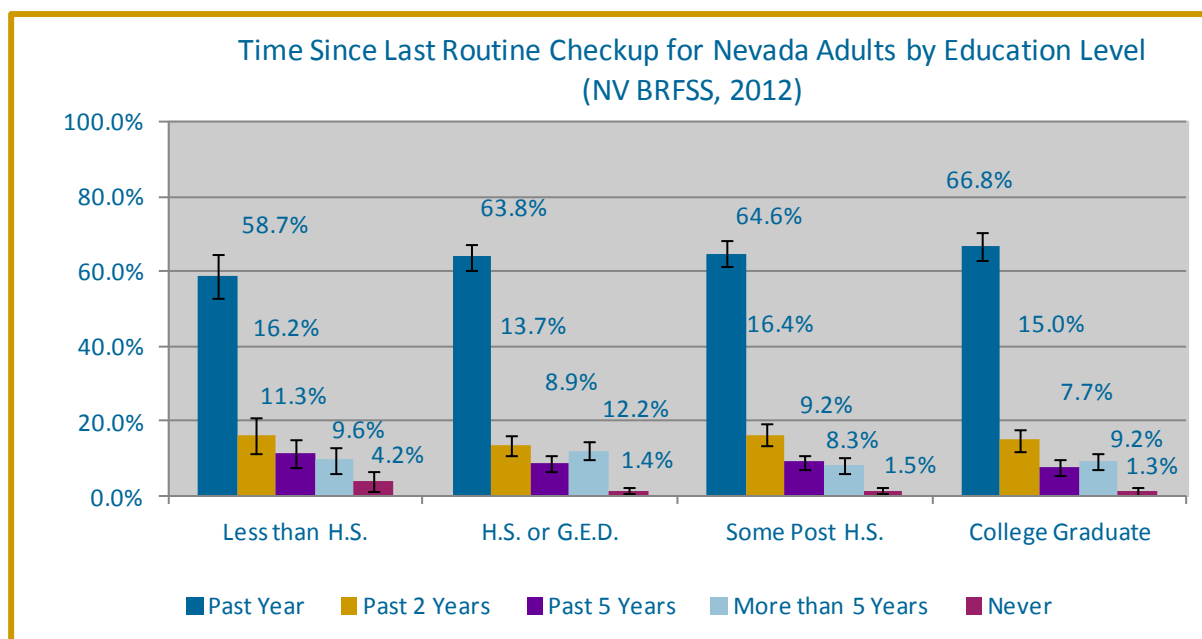
The prevalence rate for Nevada adults having a routine checkup within the past year increased with age.

Figure 110: Time Since the Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



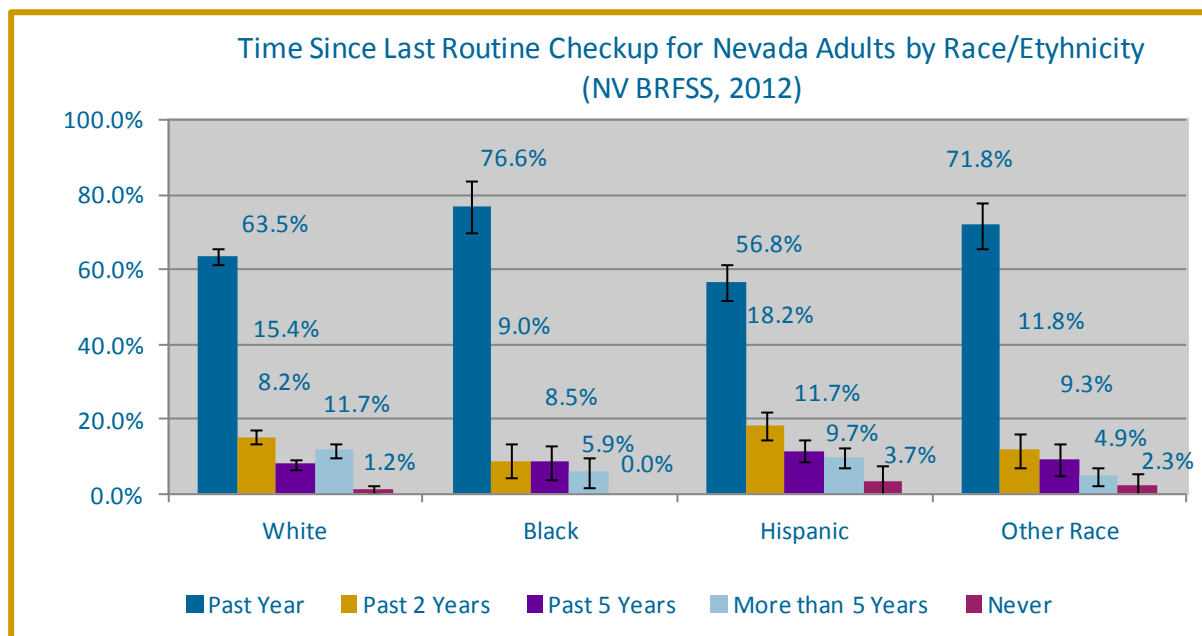
As would be expected, Nevada adults in the higher income brackets had a higher prevalence of past year routine checkups.

Figure 111: Time Since the Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Nevada adults without a high school education had the lowest prevalence of past year routine checkups.

Figure 112: Time Since the Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Hispanics had the lowest prevalence of past year routine checkups than other race/ethnicity groups.

Section XIII: Immunization

Flu Immunization 65+ Years of Age: Nevada adults 65 years of age or older who have had a flu vaccination within the past year.

Flu Immunization 18-64 Years of Age: Nevada adults 18 to 64 years of age who have had a flu vaccination within the past year.

Pneumonia Vaccination 65+: Nevada adults 65 years of age or older who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination.

Vaccines are biological substances that interact with the person's immune system to produce an immune response identical to that produced by the natural infections. Vaccines can prevent the debilitating and, in some cases, fatal effects of infectious disease.

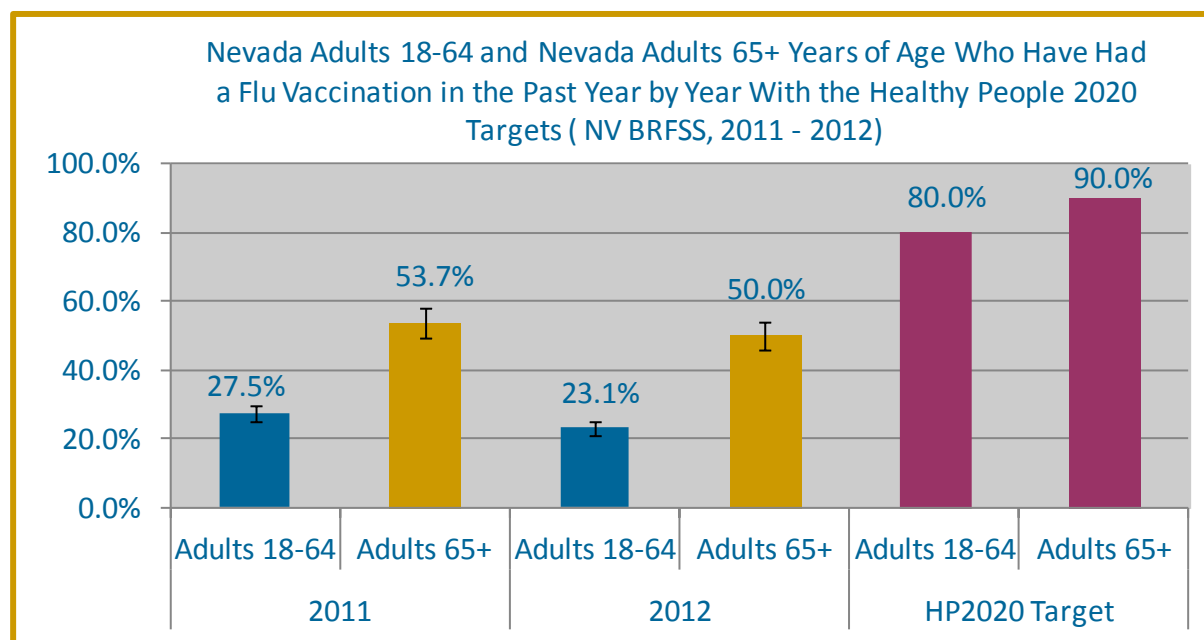
Vaccines protect more than the vaccinated individual. They also protect society. Those unable to be vaccinated are also protected because of group immunity (they live among vaccinated persons who may offer protection from exposure to disease).^{1, 2}

Nevada's flu and pneumonia vaccination rate for adults 65+ was estimated at 53.7% and 68.9% respectively, compared to the national estimates of 61.3% for flu vaccination and 70.0% for pneumonia vaccination in 2011. These values are well below the Healthy People 2020 target rate of 90%.

Table 10: Selected Immunization Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

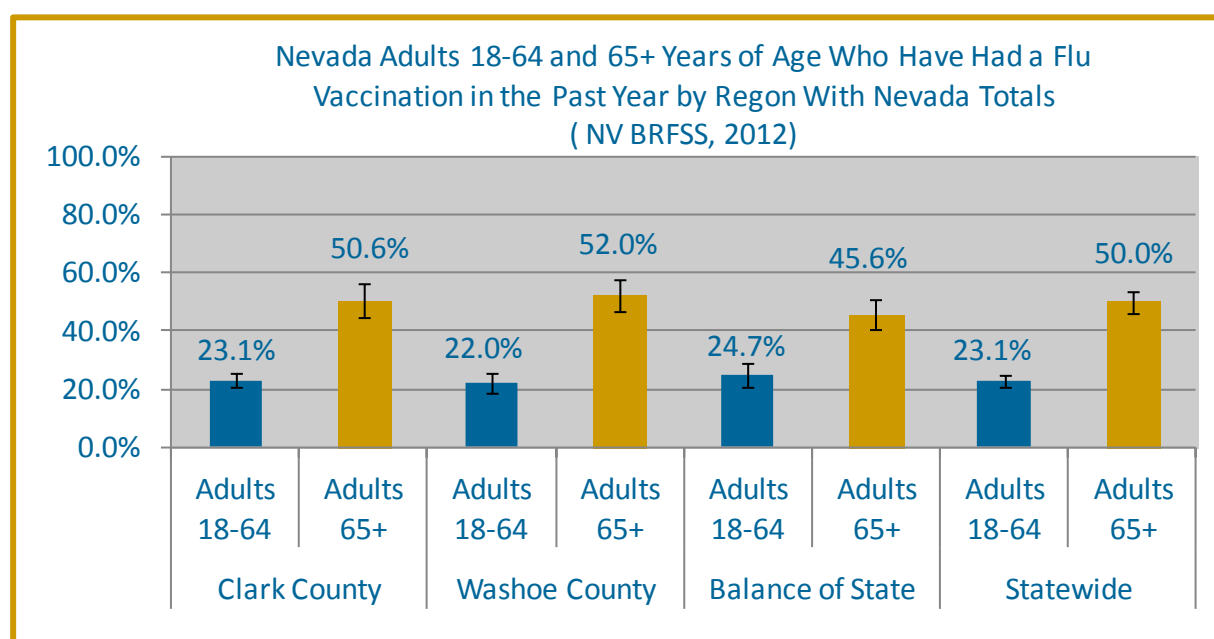
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States
Nevada adults 65 years of age or older who have had a flu vaccination within the past year.	50.0%	60.1%
Nevada adults 65 years of age or older who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination.	64.1%	68.8%
Nevada adults 18 - 64 years of age or older who have had a flu vaccination within the past year.	23.1%	37.5%

Figure 113: Nevada Adults 18-64 and 65+ Years of Age Who Have Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year by Year with the Healthy People 2020 Targets (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



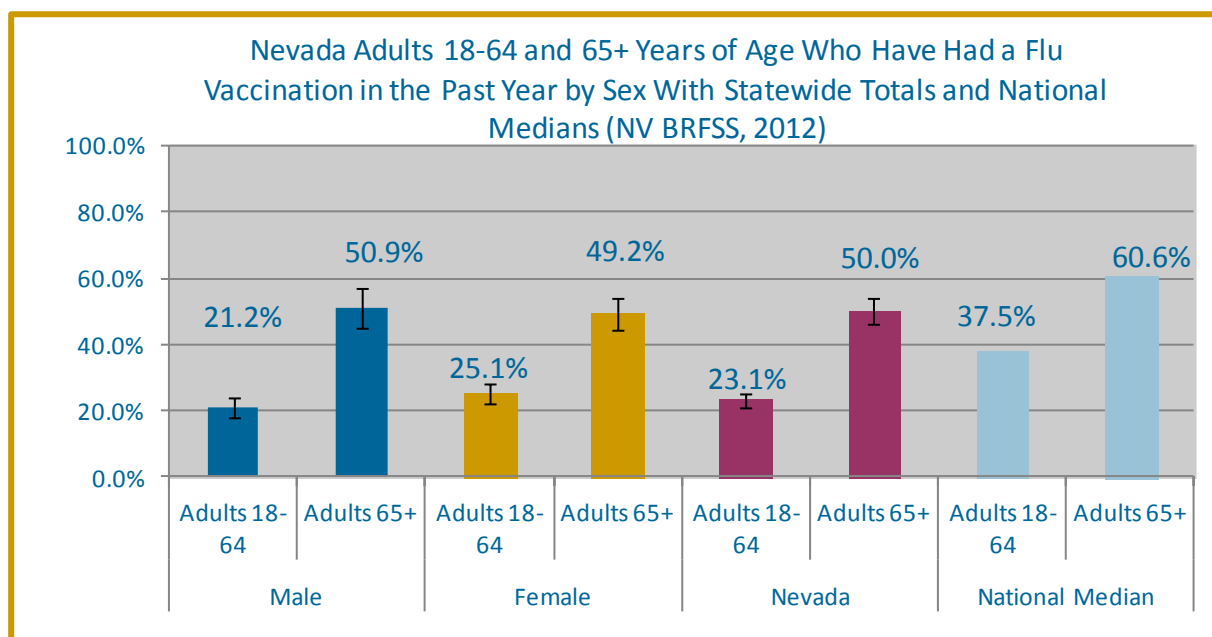
Nevada's influenza vaccination rate is below the target rate proposed by the Healthy People 2020 initiative for Nevada adults 18-64 and Nevada adults 65+.

Figure 114: Nevada Adults 18-64 and 65+ Years of Age Who Have Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year by Region with Nevada Totals (NV BRFSS, 2012).



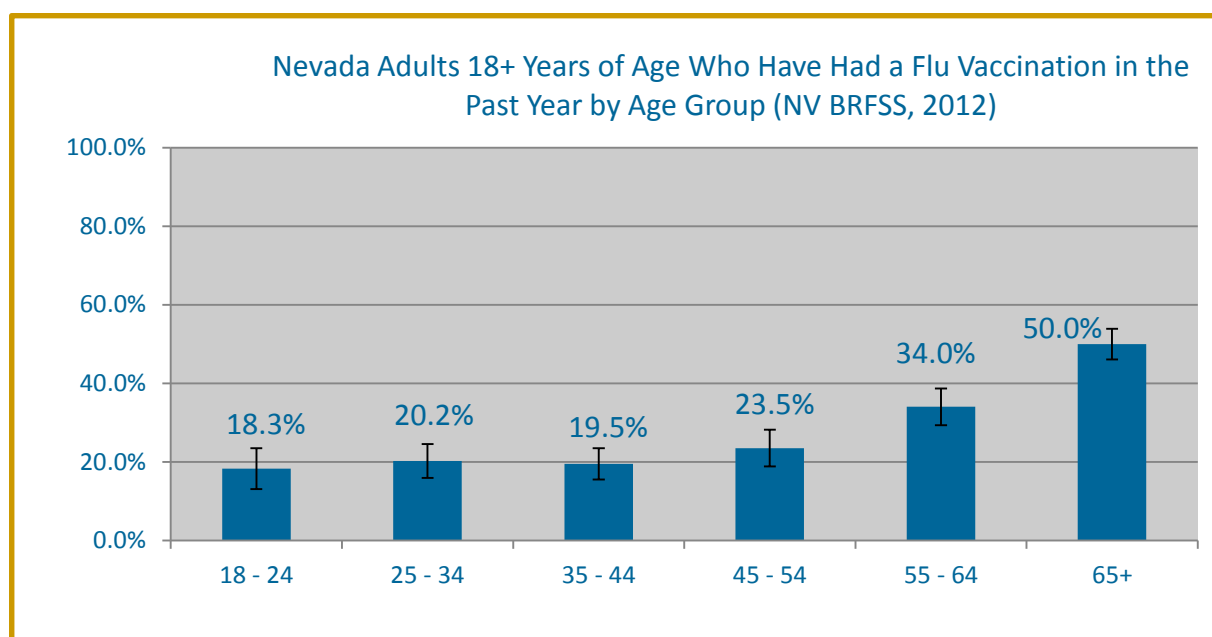
The prevalence of influenza vaccinations for age groups 18-64 and 65+ are similar in all three regions of Nevada.

Figure 115: Nevada Adults 18-64 and 65+ Years of Age Who Have Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year by Sex With Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



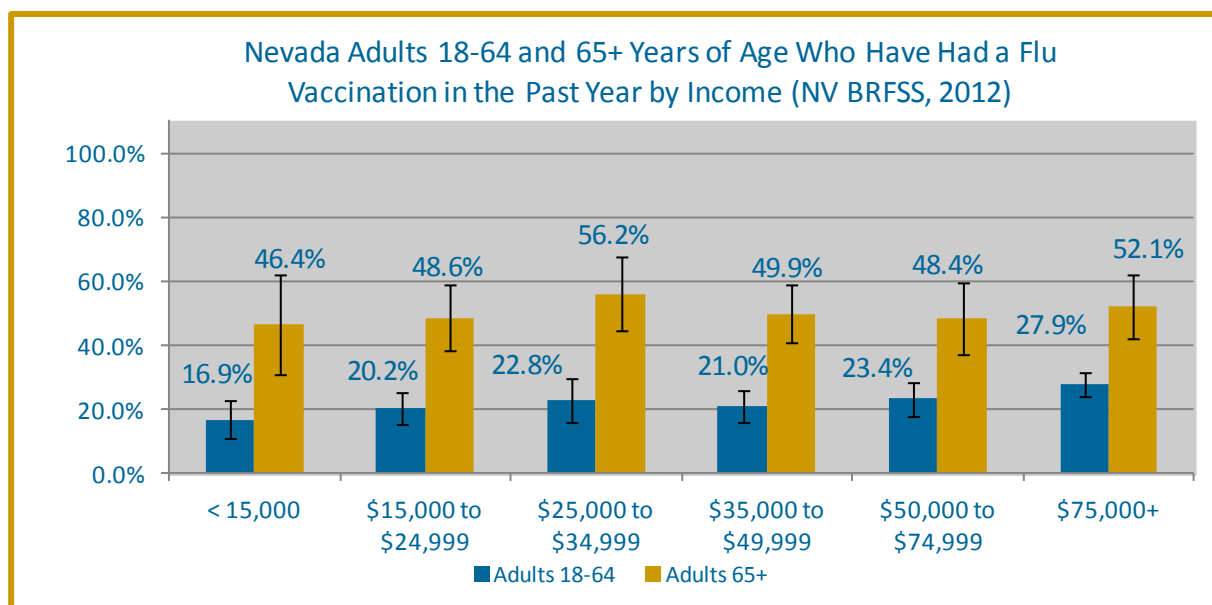
The prevalence of influenza immunizations in Nevada is below the national median for age groups, 18-64 and 65+.

Figure 116: Nevada Adults 18+ Years of Age Who Have Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year by Age group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



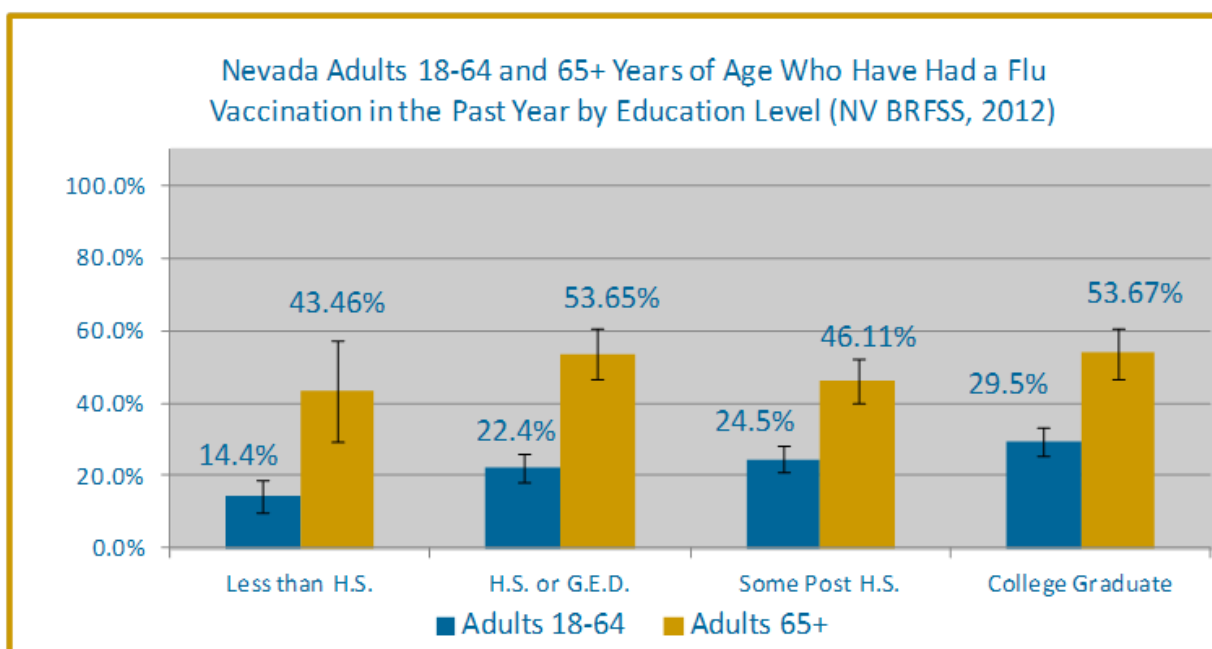
Nevada adults 55 years of age and older have a higher prevalence rate of influenza immunizations within the past year than younger age groups.

Figure 117: Nevada Adults 18-64 and 65+ Years of Age Who Have Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



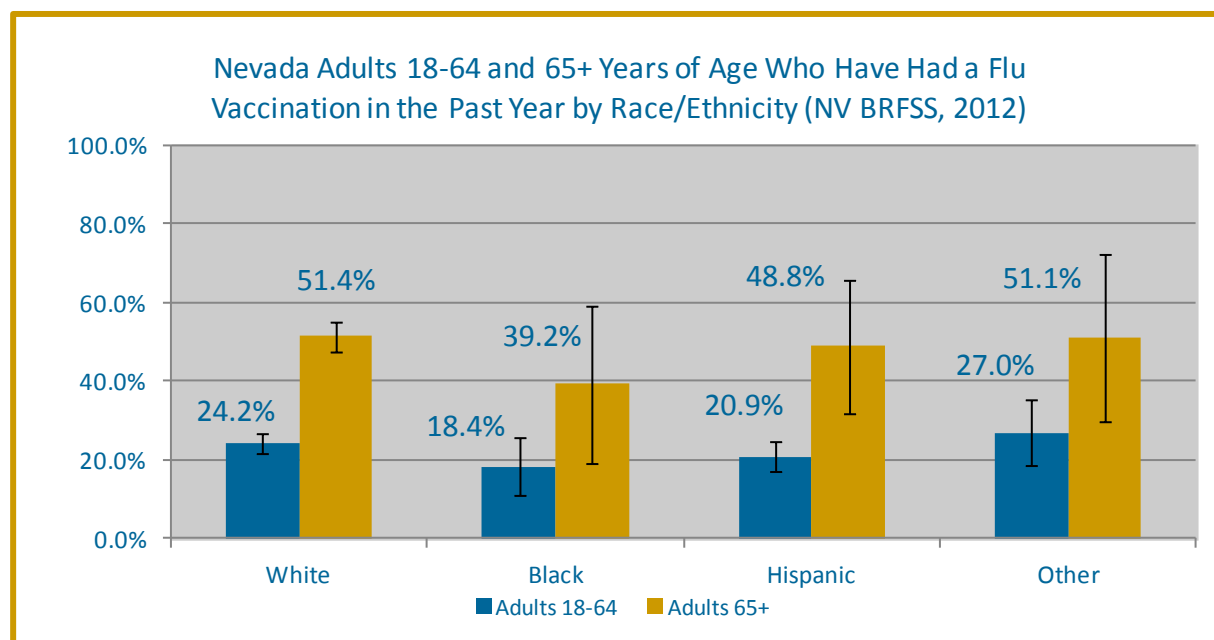
Influenza vaccination prevalence of Nevada adults is similar across all income brackets.

Figure 118: Nevada Adults 18-64 and 65+ Years of Age Who Have Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year by education level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



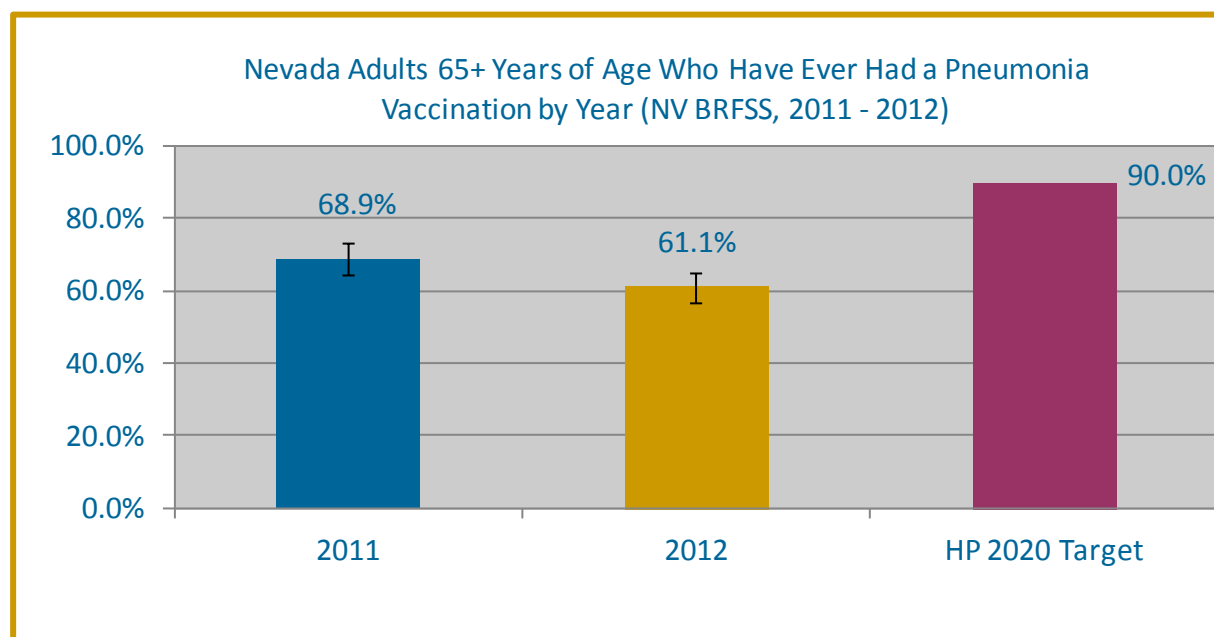
Influenza vaccination prevalence of Nevada adults ages 18-64 increased with education level.

Figure 119: Nevada Adults 18-64 and 65+ Years of Age Who Have Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



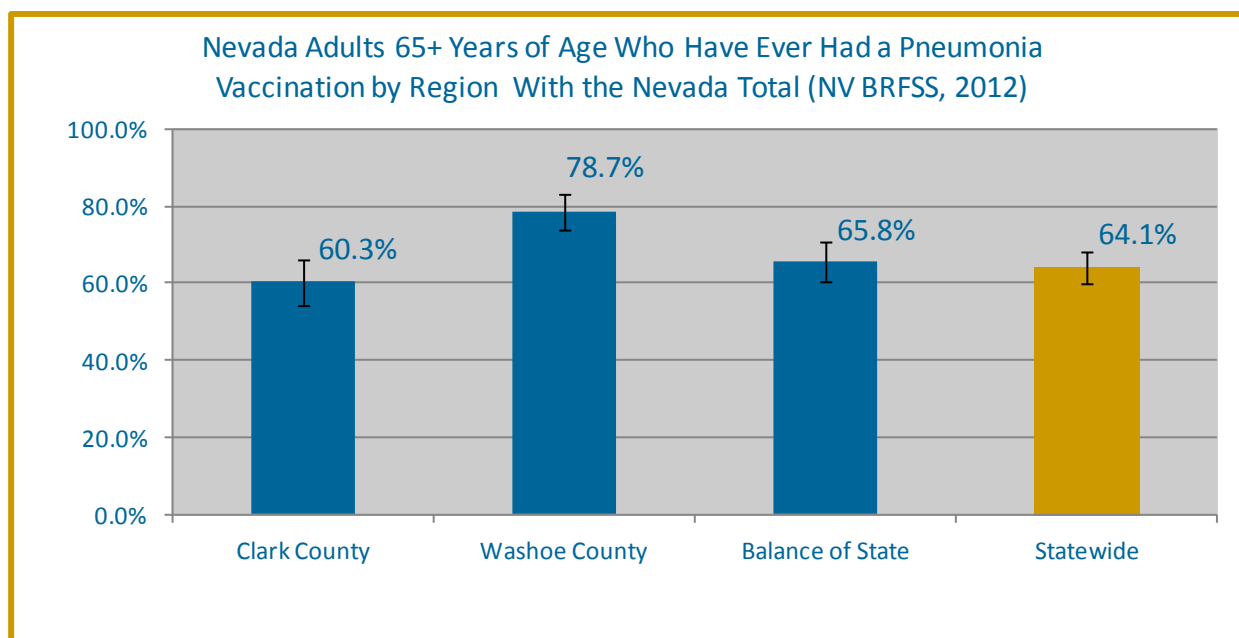
Nevada Blacks have the lowest influenza vaccination rate of other race/ethnicity groups.

Figure 120: Nevada Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



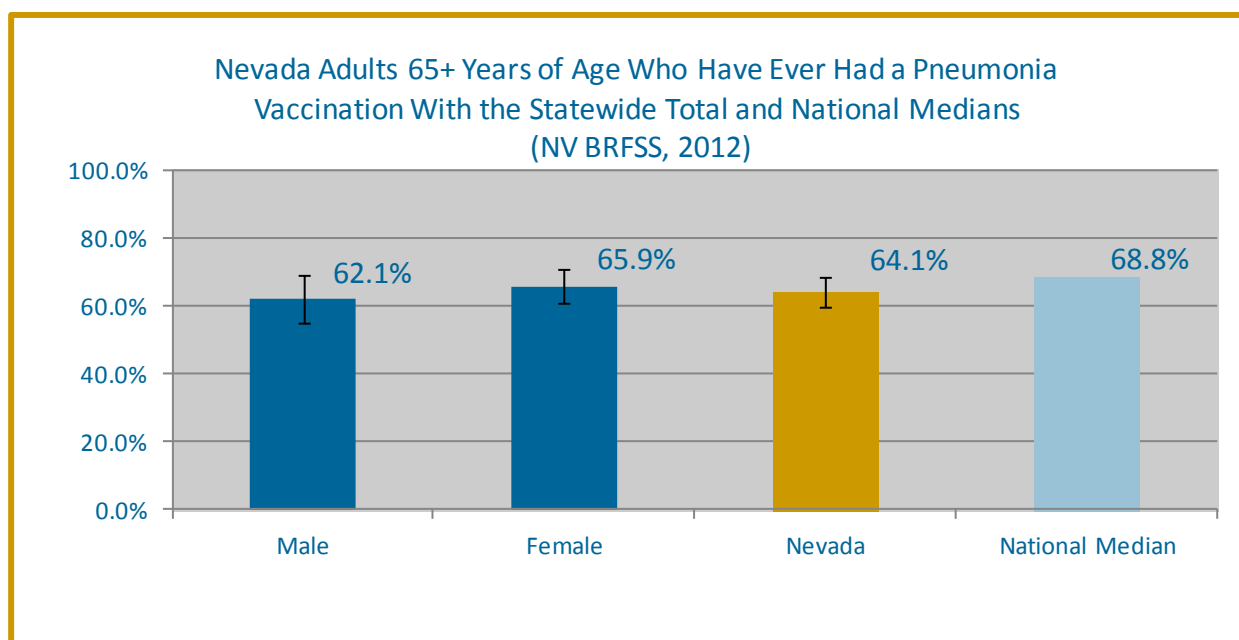
The prevalence of Nevada adults who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination for both years, 2011 and 2012, are lower than the target rate of 90.0% set by the Healthy People 2020 initiative.

Figure 121: Nevada Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination by Region (NV BRFSS, 2012).



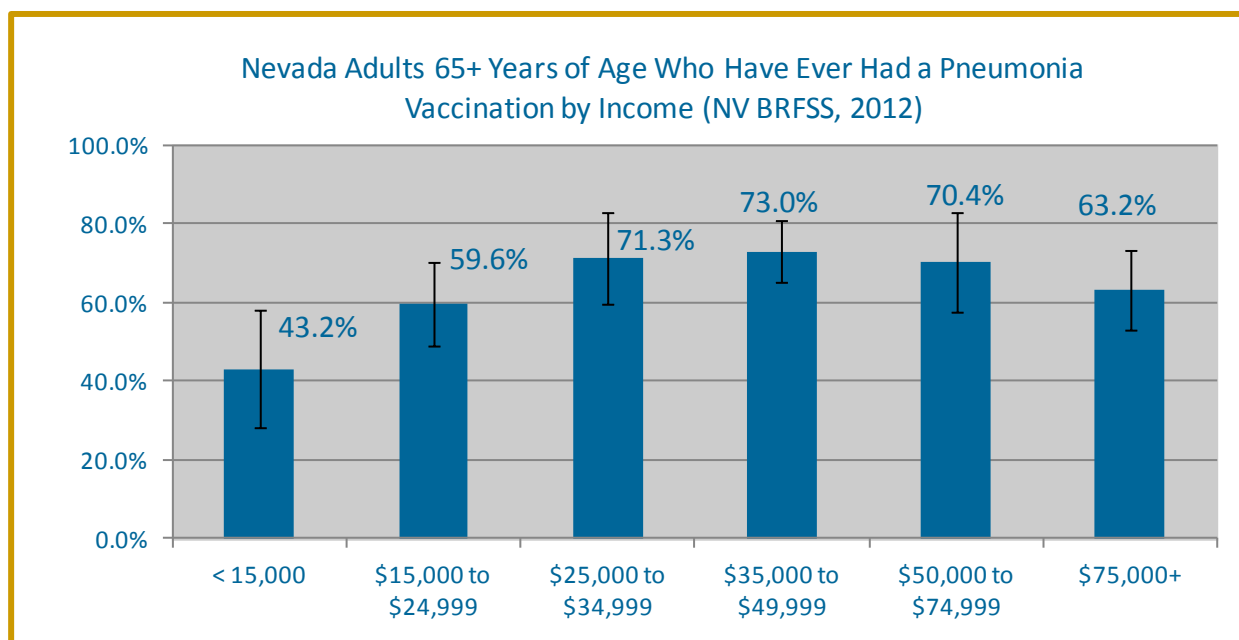
The prevalence of Nevada adults 65 years of age or older who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination is highest in Washoe County.

Figure 122: Nevada Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination by Sex With the Statewide Total and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



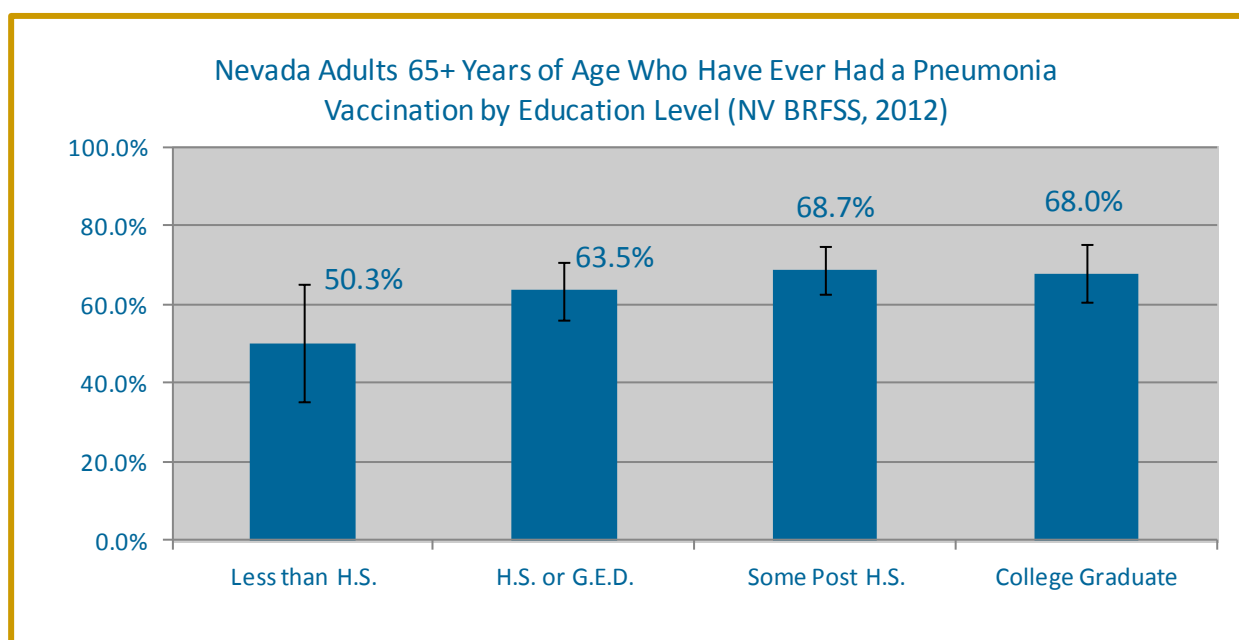
There is no significant difference in Nevadans ages 65+ who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination between males and females.

Figure 123: Nevada Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



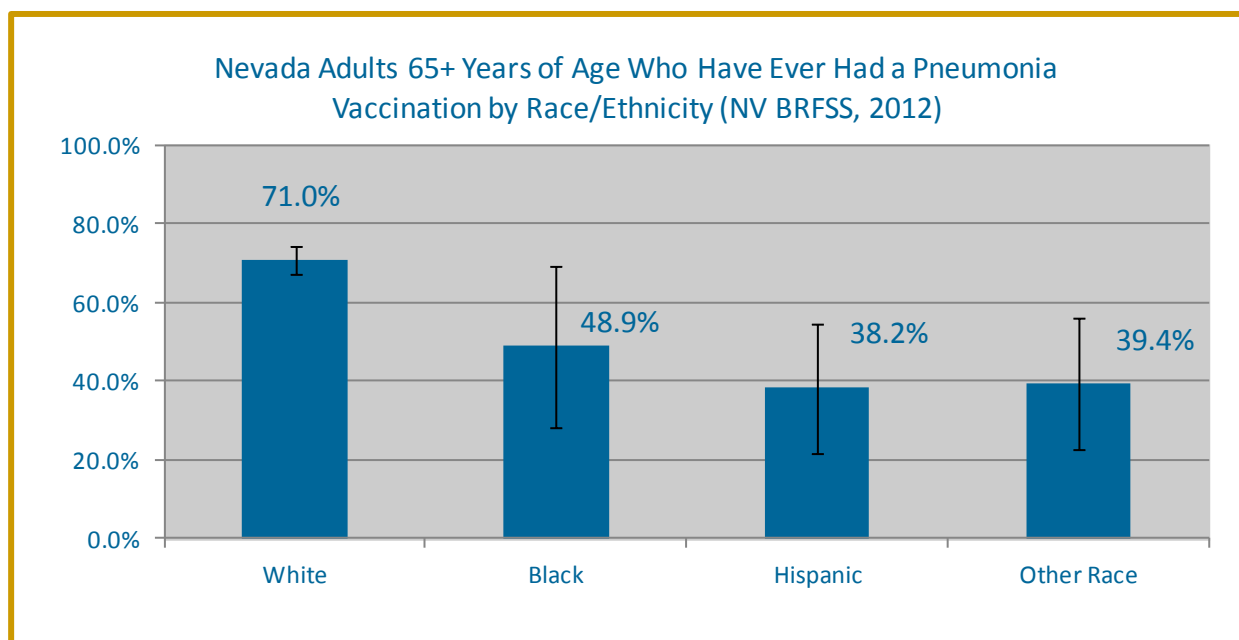
Nevada adults 65+ years of age with and annual income of less than \$15,000 have the lowest prevalence of pneumonia immunization.

Figure 124: Nevada Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Nevada adults 65+ years of age without a high school education have the lowest prevalence of pneumonia immunization.

Figure 125: Nevada Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Nevada Whites 65+ have a significantly higher prevalence of pneumonia vaccination than the other race/ethnicity categories.

Section XIV: Prostate Screening

PSA Test: Nevada males 40+ Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past 2 Years

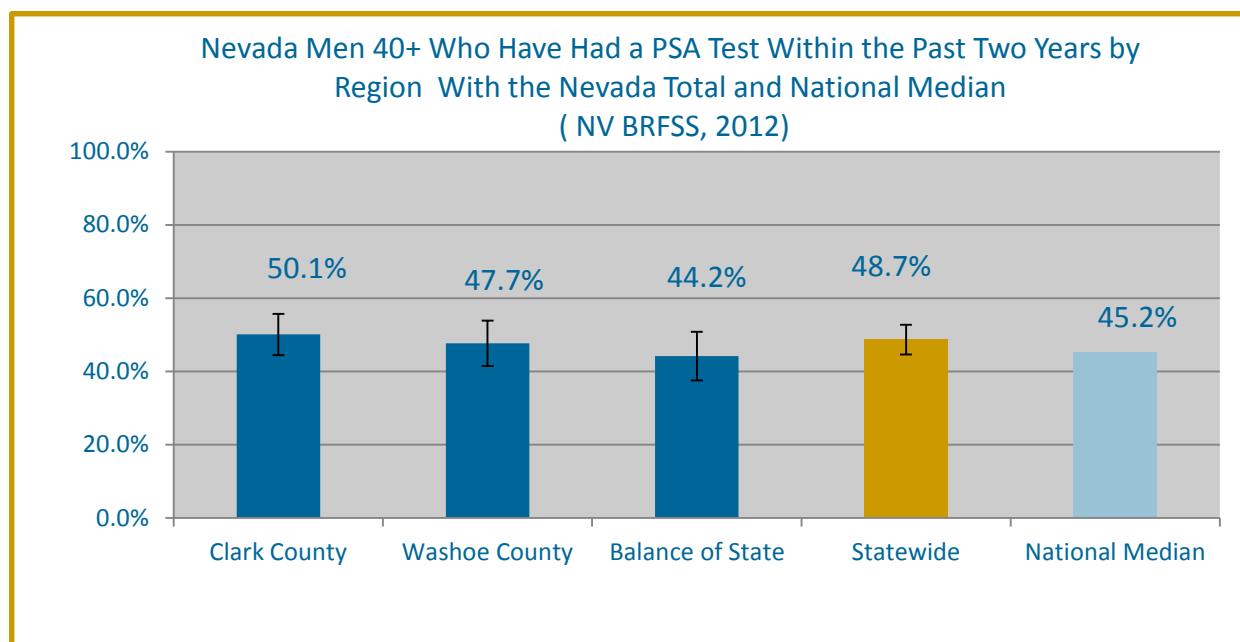
Prostate cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed form of cancer (skin cancer being the first) in males and the second leading cause of cancer death among males in the United States. Prostate cancer is most common in males 65 years of age or older, who account for approximately 80% of all prostate cancer cases.

Screening tests can help find cancer at an early stage, before symptoms appear. When abnormal tissue of cancer is found early, it may be easier to treat or cure. By the time symptoms appear, the cancer may have grown or spread. This can make cancer harder to treat or cure.¹

Table 11: Selected Prostate Screening Indicators For Nevada and the United States (BRFSS, 2012)

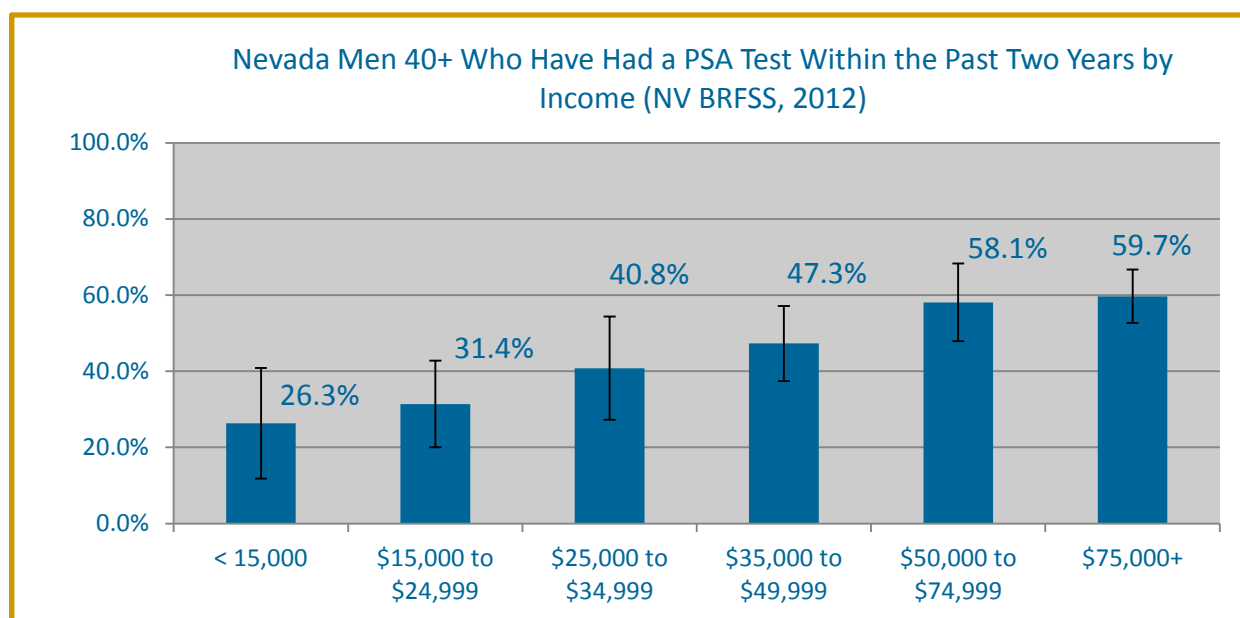
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States
Males 40+ who have had a PSA test within the past two years.	48.7%	45.2%

Figure 126: Nevada Males 40+ Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Region With the Nevada Total and National Median.



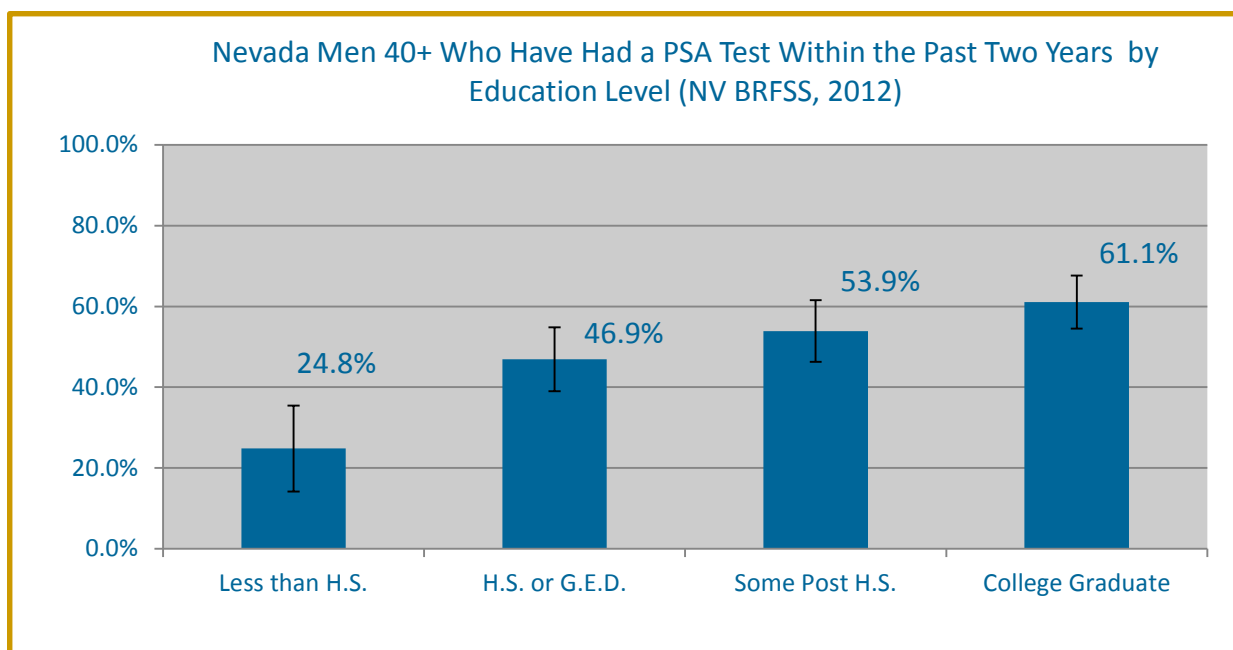
About 50% of Nevada males 40 years of age or older have had a PSA test within the past two years. This prevalence is fairly consistent across regions.

Figure 127: Nevada Males 40+ Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Income Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



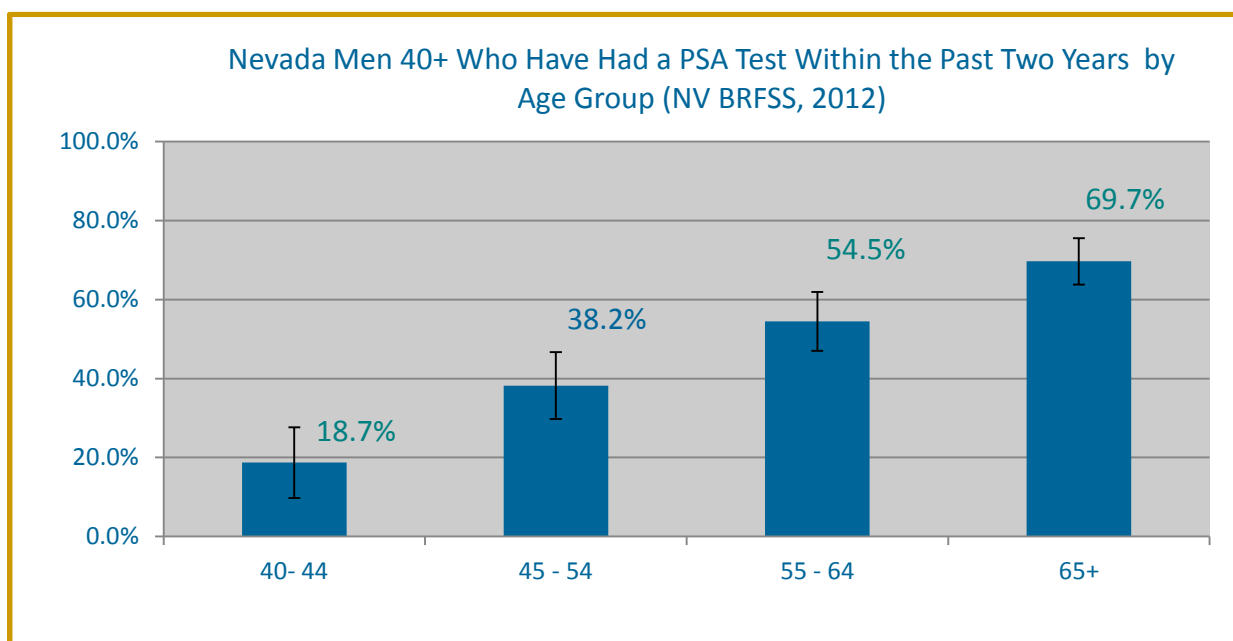
The prevalence of Nevada Males 40 years of age or older who have had a PSA test within the past two years increased with income levels.

Figure 128: Nevada Males 40+ Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada Males 40 years of age or older who have had a PSA test within the past two years increased with education levels.

Figure 129: Nevada Males 40+ Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada Males 40 years of age or older who have had a PSA test within the past two years increased with age.

Section XV: Tobacco

Current Smokers: Defined as having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.

Four Levels of Smoking: Smoke every day, smoke some days, former smoker and never smoked.

Although the smoking prevalence among Nevada adults has decreased over the past ten years, from 25.2% to 18.1%, it is still higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 12.0%.

Smoking causes approximately 90% of all lung cancer deaths in males and 80% in females, as well as 90% of deaths from chronic obstructive lung disease. ¹

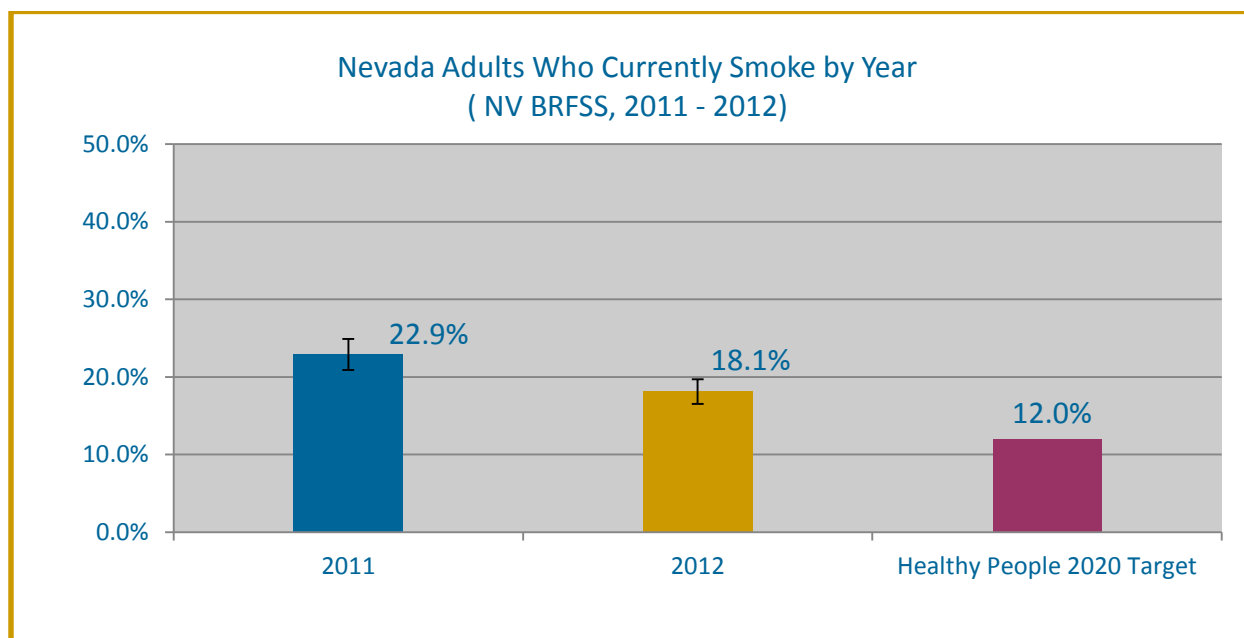
Smoking also causes coronary heart disease which is the leading cause of death in the United States. In addition, smoking causes emphysema, bronchitis, and chronic airway obstruction by damaging the airways and alveoli (i.e. small air sacs) of the lungs. ²

The Surgeon General concluded that secondhand smoke causes disease and premature death in children and adults who do not smoke, and that children exposed to second hand smoke are at increased risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory infections, ear problems, and more severe asthma. The Surgeon General also concluded there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke. ²

Table 12: Selected Tobacco Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

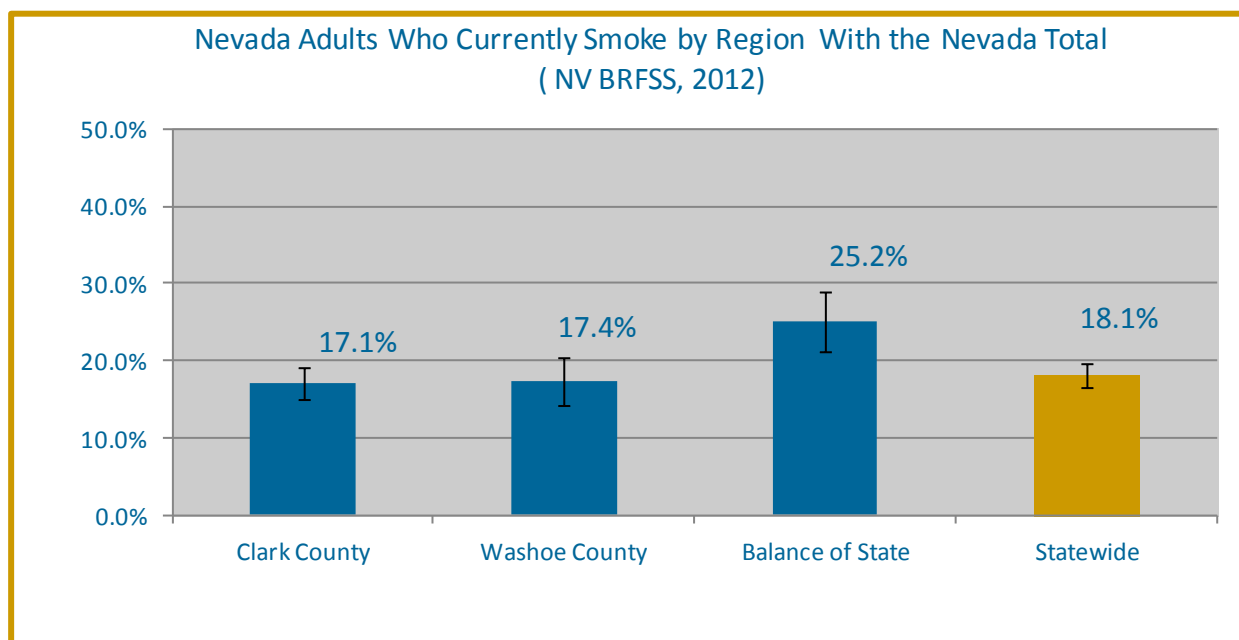
Health Indicator	Nevada	United States
1. Current Smokers	18.1%	19.6%
2. Four Smoking Levels		
A. Smoke Every Day	12.5%	13.5%
B. Smoke Some Days	5.6%	5.7%
C. Former Smoker	24.5%	25.0%
D. Never Smoked	57.4%	54.5%

Figure 130: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke by Year (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



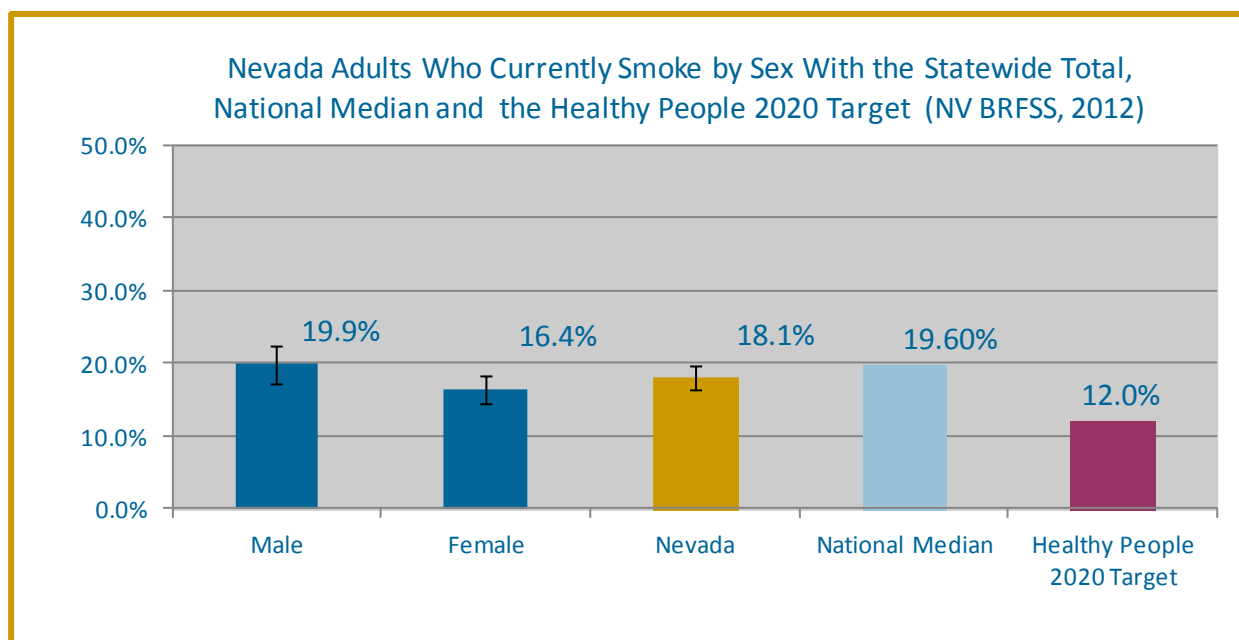
Although the prevalence of Nevadans who currently smoke decreased nearly 5% from 2011 to 2012 the percentage of current smokers is still higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 12.0%.

Figure 131: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke by Region With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



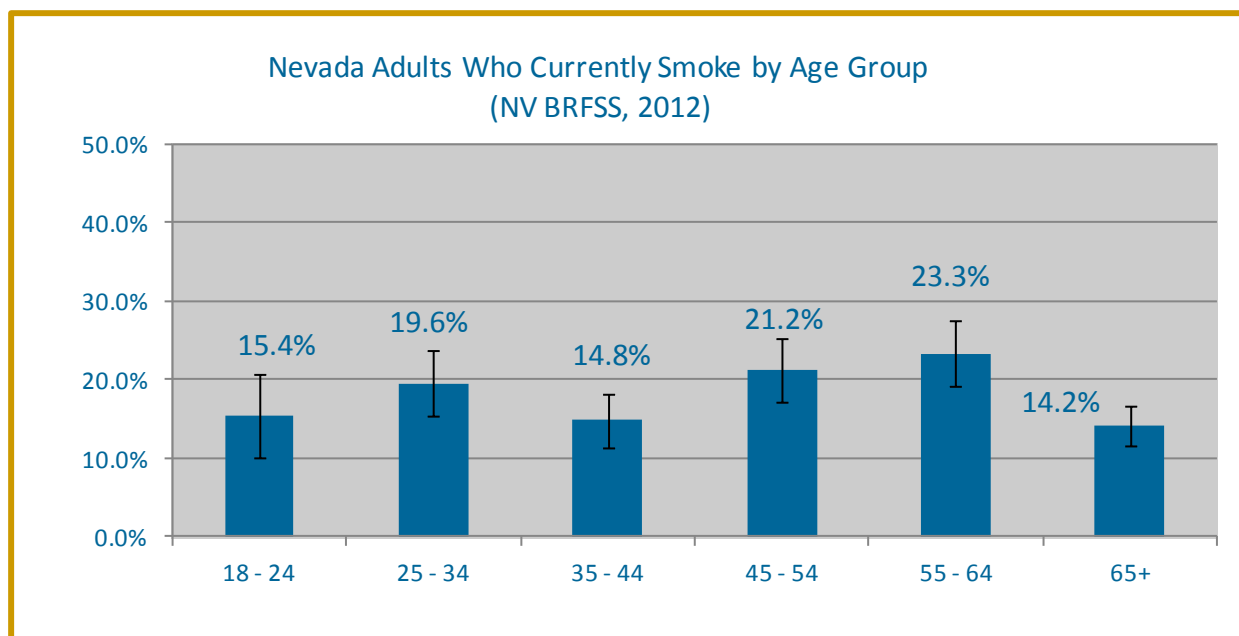
The smoking prevalence of Nevada adults living in the rural or frontier (Balance of State) regions of Nevada is nearly 8% higher than those living in Clark or Washoe Counties.

Figure 132: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke by Sex With the Statewide Total, National Median and the Healthy People 2020 Target (NV BRFSS, 2012).



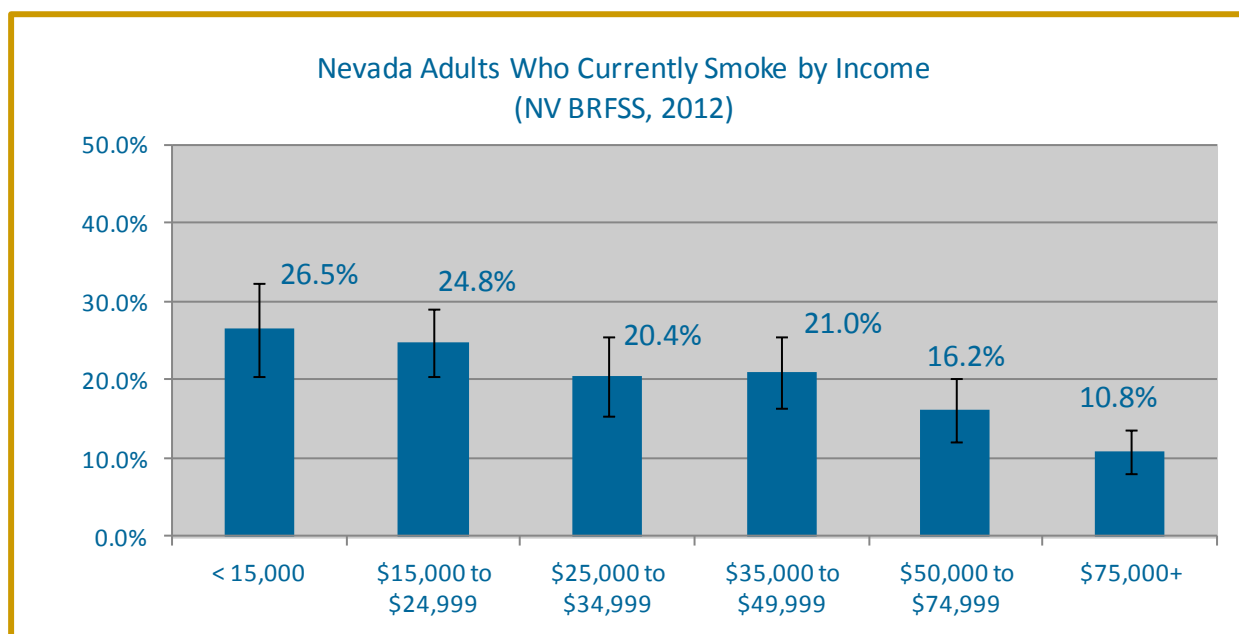
The prevalence rate for smoking among Nevada males is slightly higher than Nevada females.

Figure 133: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke by Age group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



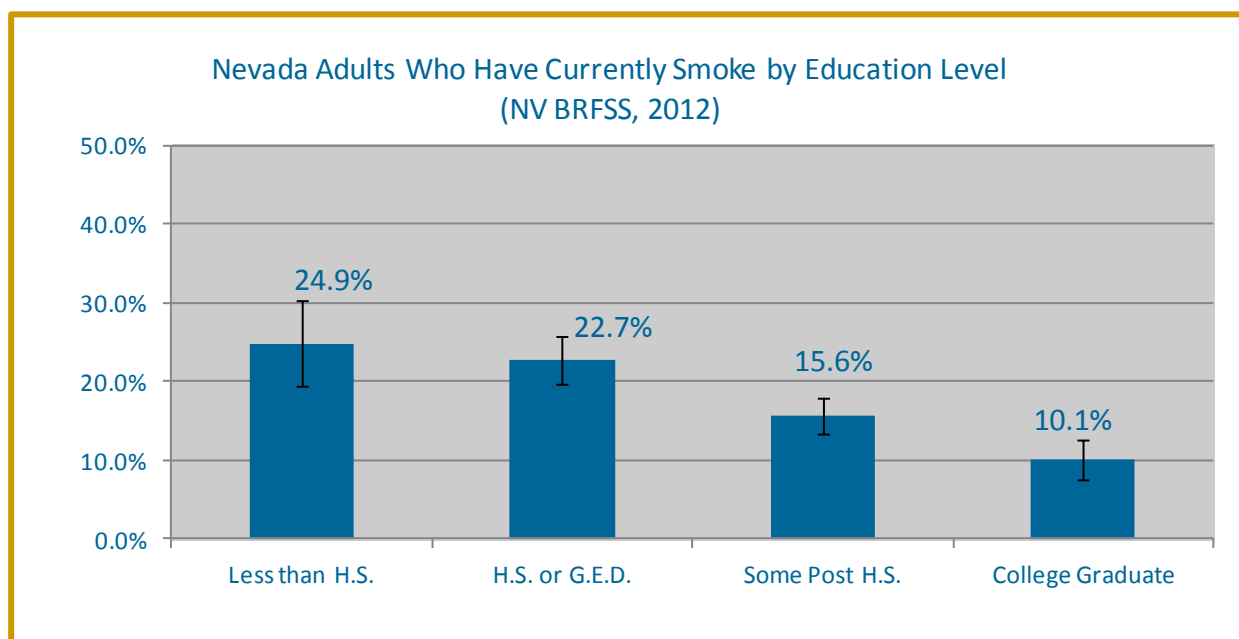
The prevalence rate for Nevada adults varies among age groups with the highest prevalence in age group 55-64.

Figure 134: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



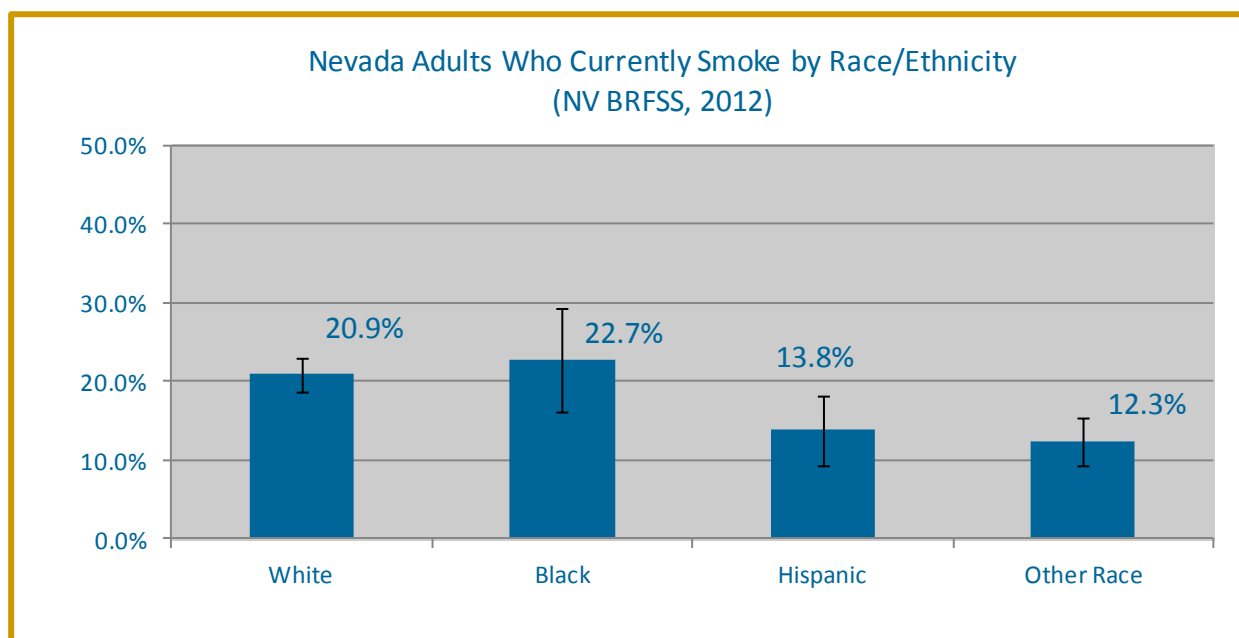
Nevada adults in the lower income brackets have a higher prevalence rate of smoking than those in the upper income brackets.

Figure 135: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



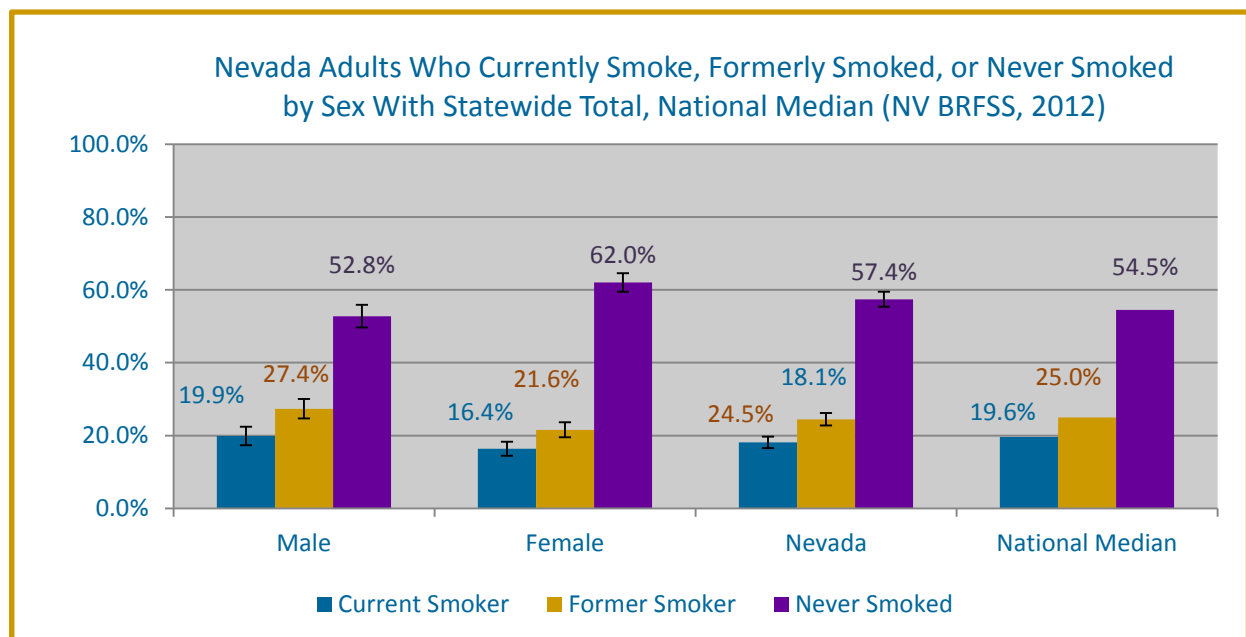
Nevada adults with less education have a higher prevalence rate of smoking than those with more education.

Figure 136: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke by Race/ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



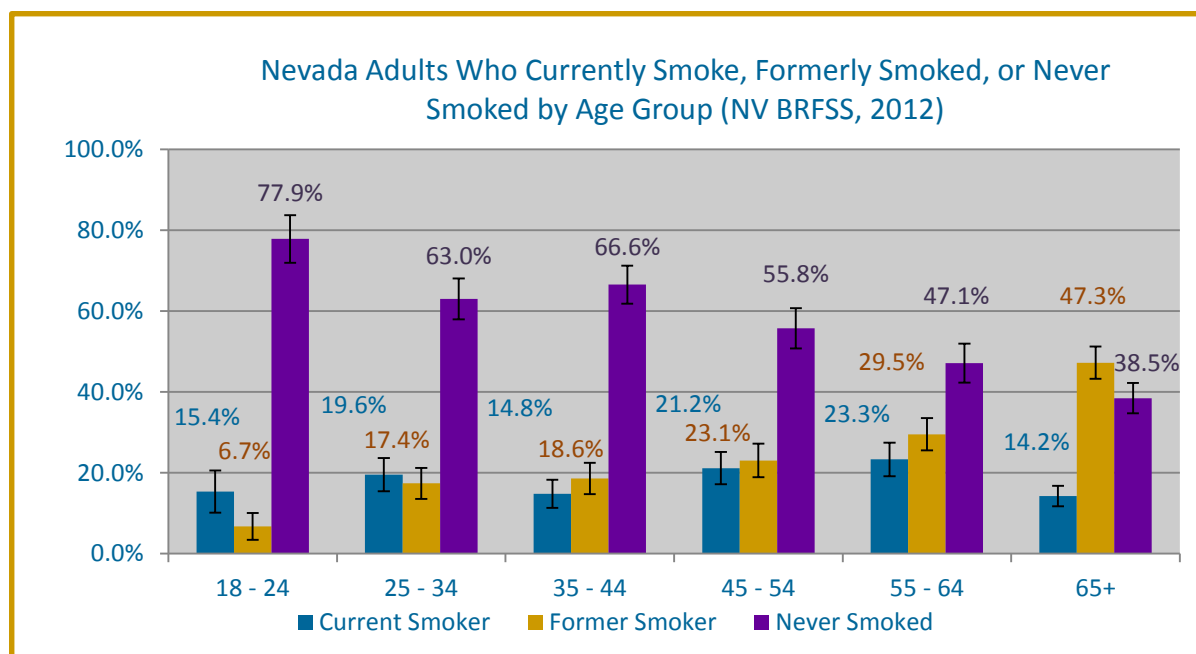
In 2012, Whites and Blacks had a higher prevalence for smoking than Hispanics and “other” race/ethnicities.

Figure 137: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke, Formerly Smoked, or Never Smoked by Sex with the Statewide Totals and National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



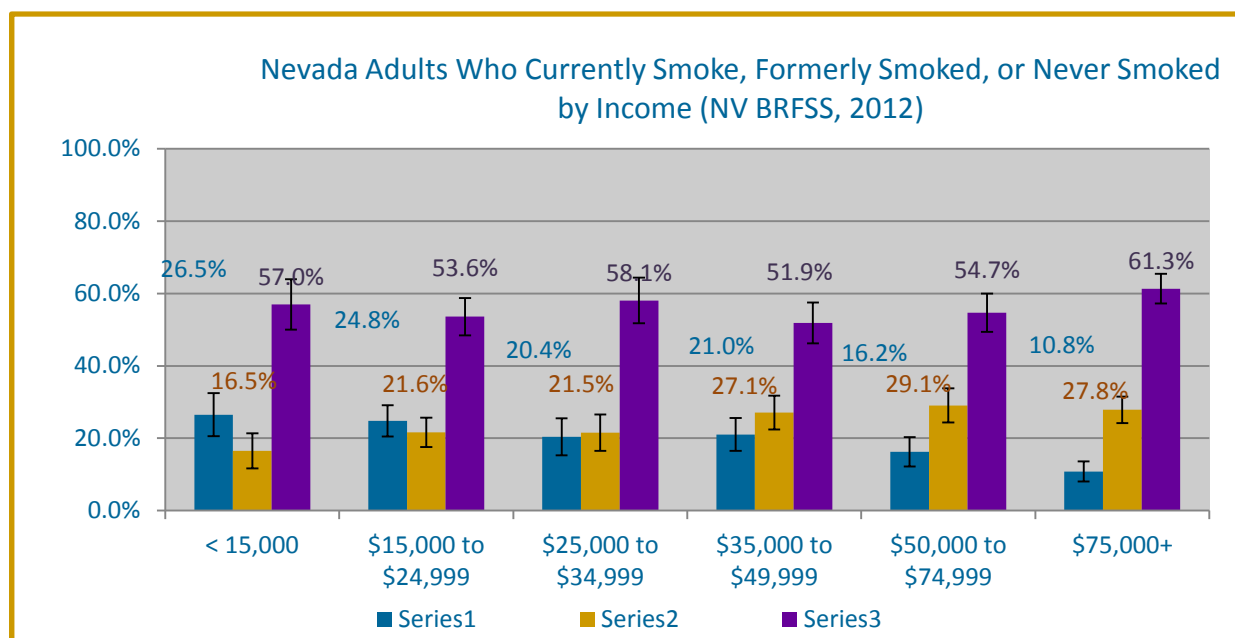
The percent of Nevada adult females that never smoked is over 9% higher than Nevada adult males.

Figure 138: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke, Formerly Smoked, or Never Smoked by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



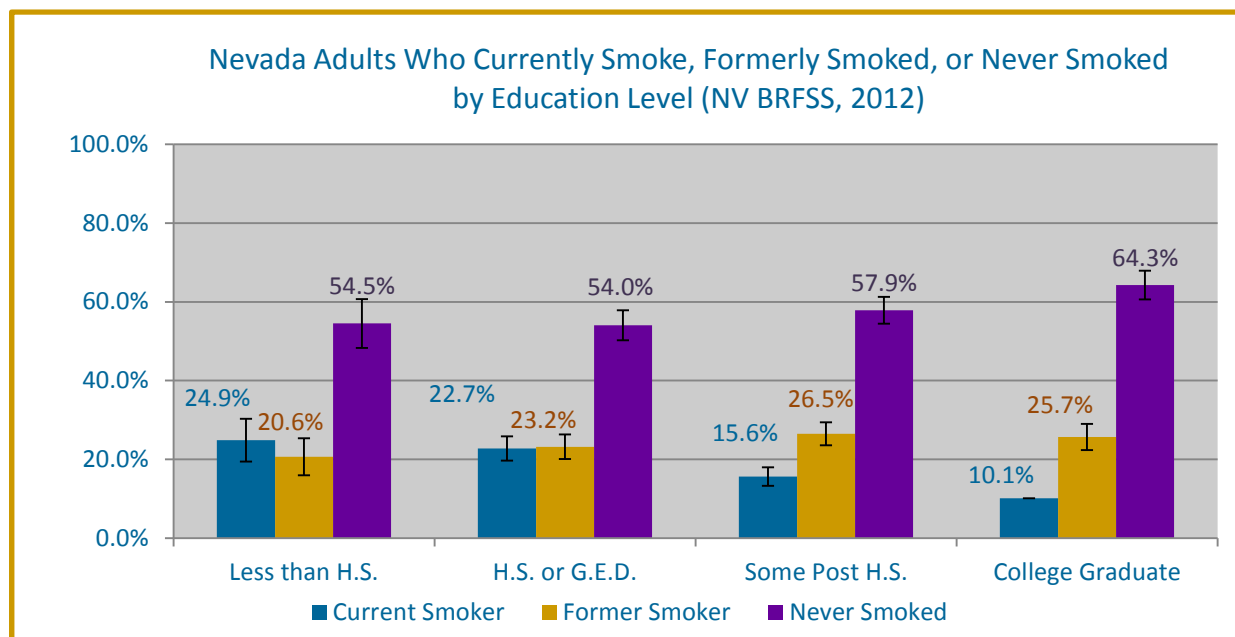
As would be expected, there is a higher percentage of Nevada adults who were former smokers in the older age groups and a higher percentage of individuals who never smoked in the younger age groups.

Figure 139: Figure 140: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke, Formerly Smoked, or Never Smoked by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



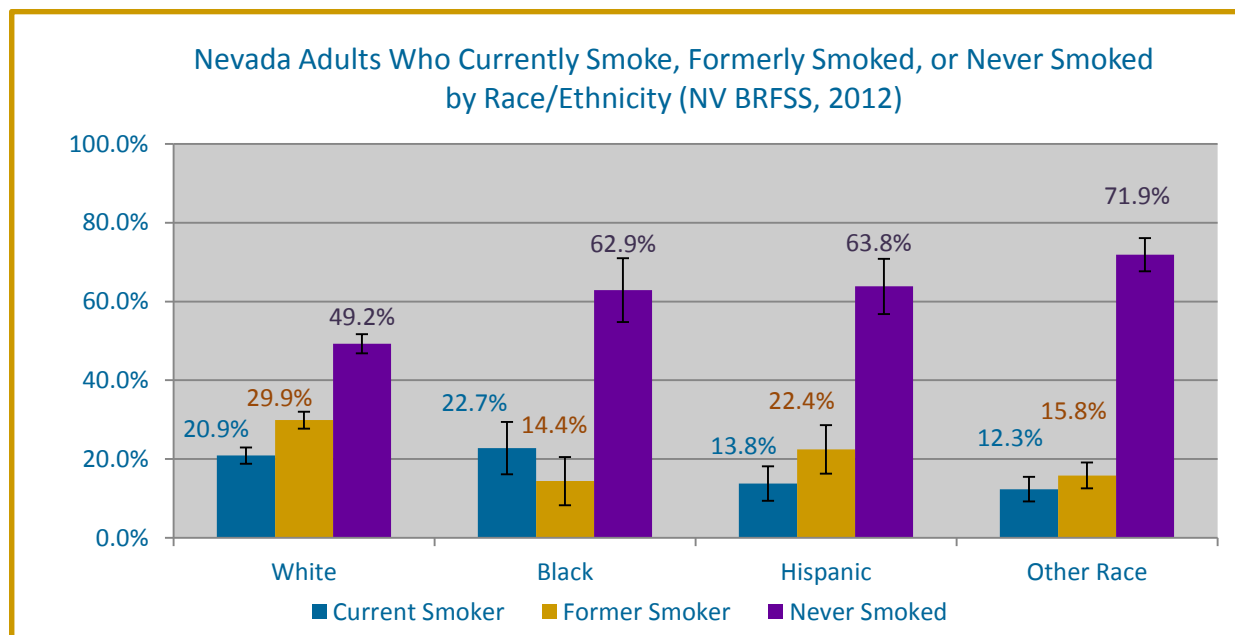
Nevada adults who never smoked range from 51.9% to 61.3% across all income categories.

Figure 141: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke, Formerly Smoked, or Never Smoked by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The highest percentage of individuals who never smoked is among college graduates.

Figure 142: Nevada Adults Who Currently Smoke, Formerly Smoked, or Never Smoked by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Nevada adult whites have the highest percentage of former smokers and Blacks have the least.

Underweight: Consists of individuals with a body mass index of less than 18.5.

Healthy Weight: Consists of individuals with a body mass index greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0.

Overweight: Consists of individuals with a body mass index greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0.

Obese: Consists of individuals with a body mass index equal to or greater than 30.0.

Section XVI: Weight Status

Nutritional, or dietary, factors contribute substantially to the burden of preventable illnesses and premature deaths in the United States. Dietary factors are associated with 4 out of the 10 leading causes of death: coronary heart disease (CHD), some types of cancer, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. These health conditions are estimated to cost society over \$200 billion each year in medical expenses and lost productivity. The negative outcomes related to these diseases can often be improved through weight loss or, at a minimum, no further weight gain.

Unfortunately because of excesses and imbalances of some food components, there has been an increase in overweight and obese people.

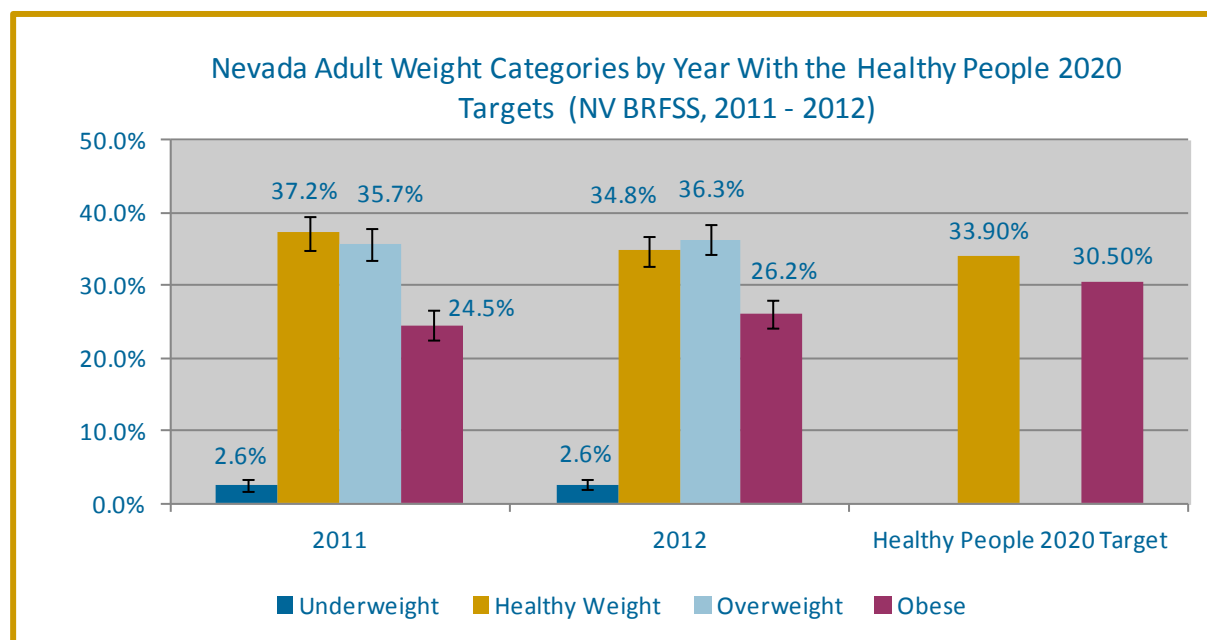
Overweight and obesity are observed in all population groups, but obesity is particularly common among Hispanic, Black, Native American, and Pacific Islander females.

In 2012, the percent of Nevada adults who were at a healthy weight was 34.8% which is essentially the same as the National value of 34.2%. Both are above the HP 2020 target value of 33.9%.^{1, 2}

Table 13: Selected Weight Status Indicators for Nevada and the United States (BRFSS 2012)

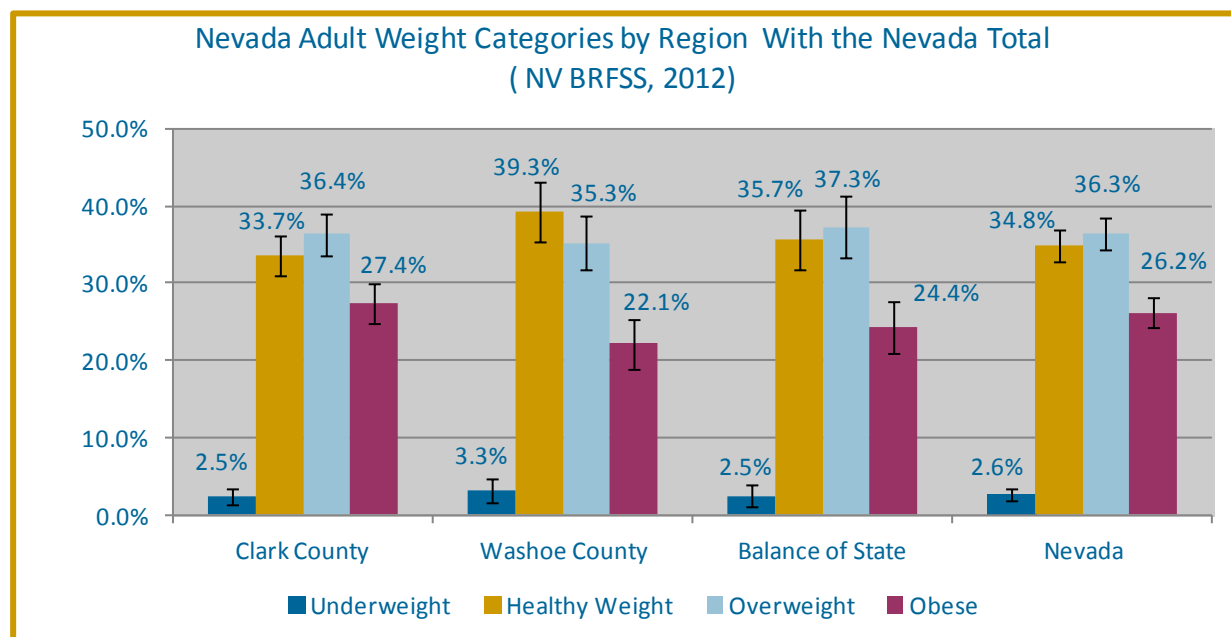
Indicator	Nevada	United States
1. Weight Classification of Nevada Adults by Body Mass Index (BMI).		
A. Under Weight (BMI < 18.5)	2.6%	1.8%
B. Healthy Weight	34.8%	34.2%
C. Overweight (BMI 25.0 to 29.9)	36.3%	35.8%
D. Obese (BMI 30.0 to 99.8)	26.2%	27.6%

Figure 143: Nevada Adult Weight Categories by Year With the Healthy People 2020 Targets (NV BRFSS, 2011-2012).



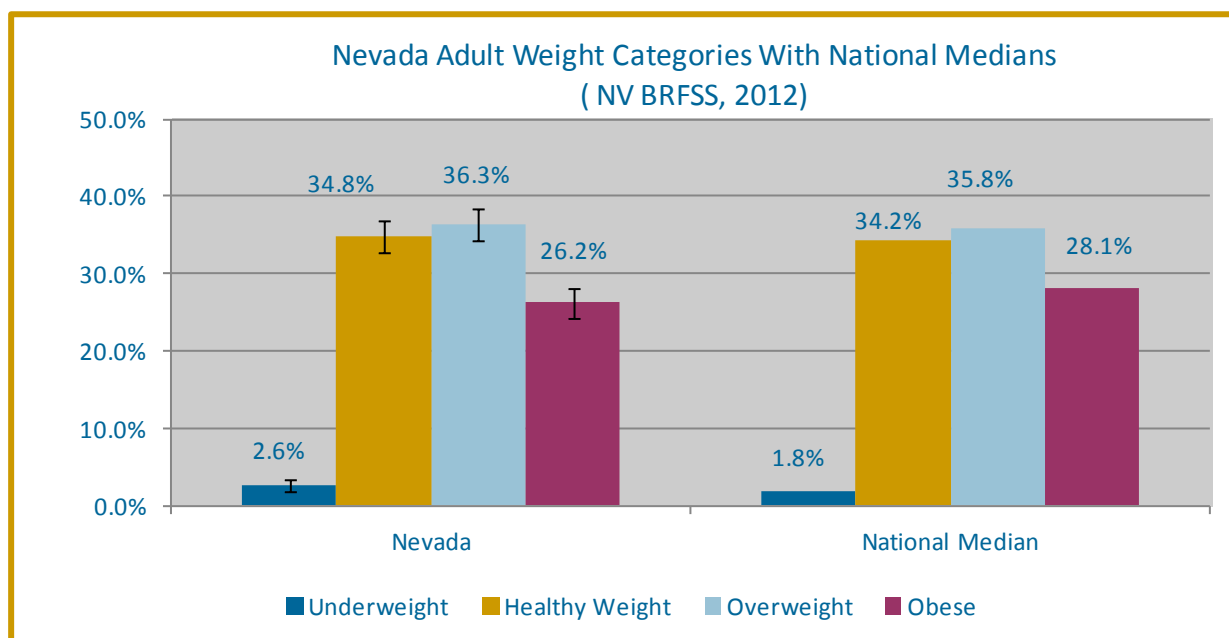
In 2011 and 2012 about 60% of Nevada's adult population was either overweight or obese.

Figure 144: Nevada Adult Weight Categories by Region With the Nevada Total (NV BRFSS, 2012).



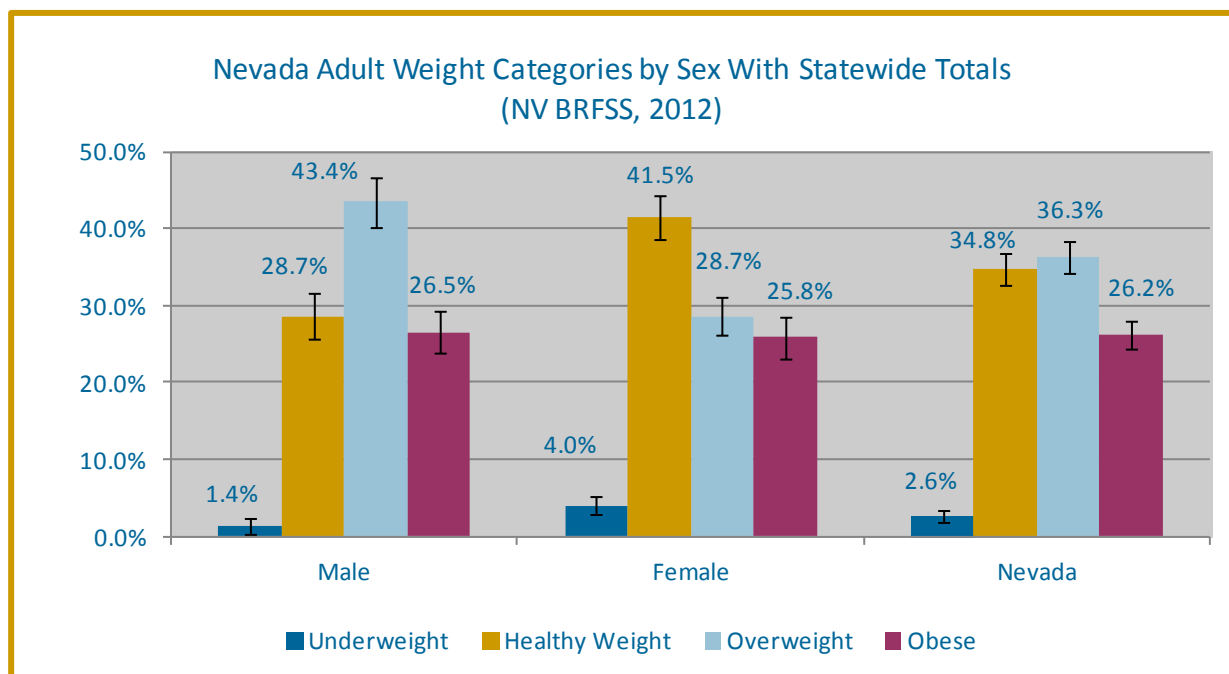
Washoe County has a higher prevalence of Adults at a healthy weight than Clark County or the balance of state (rural and frontier areas).

Figure 145: Nevada Adult Weight Categories With National Medians (NV BRFSS, 2012).



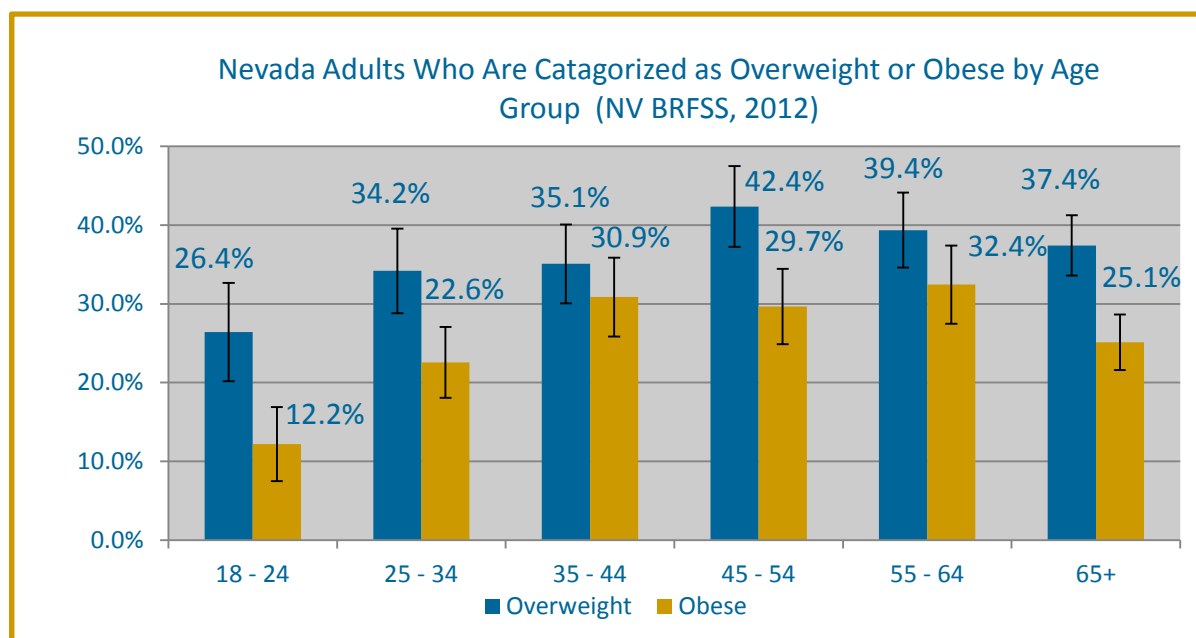
Weight categories for Nevada adults are similar to national values.

Figure 146: Nevada Adult Weight Categories by Sex With Statewide Totals (NV BRFSS, 2012).



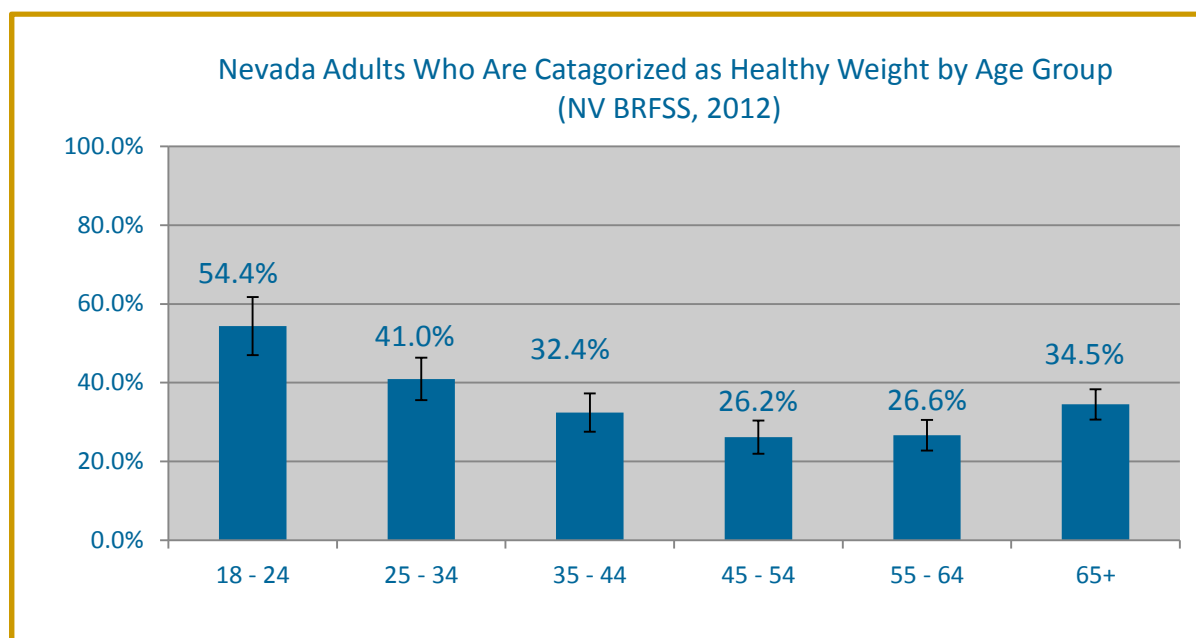
The percent of Nevada adults at a healthy weight is over 12% higher in females than males.

Figure 147: Nevada Adults Categorized as Overweight or Obese by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



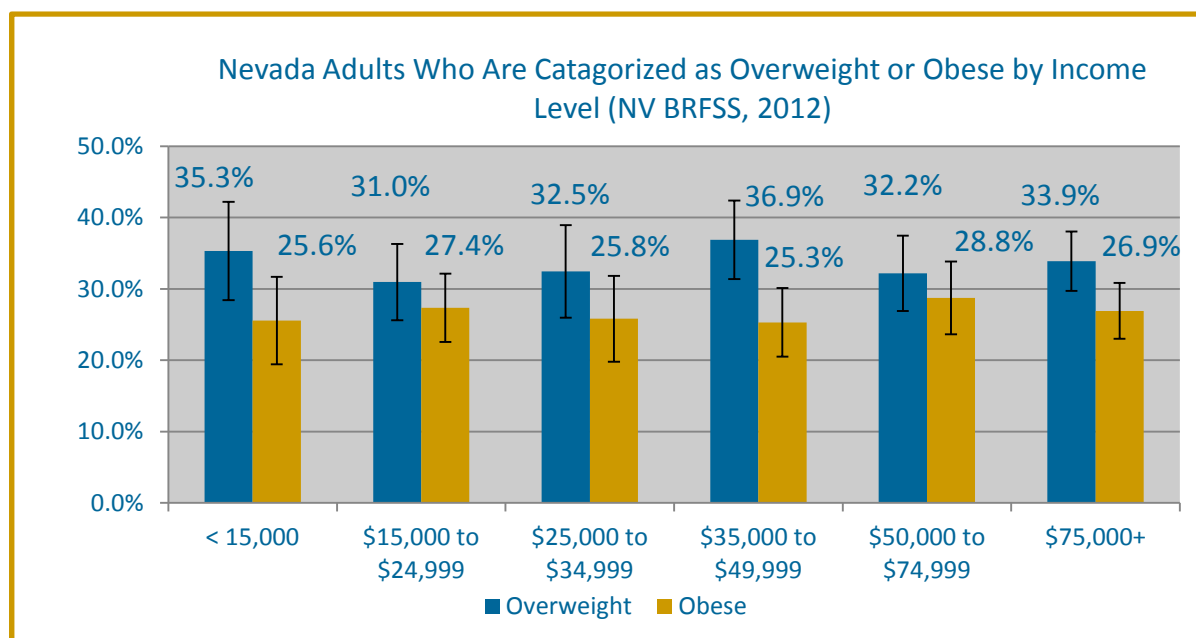
Nevada adults in from ages 18 to 24 have the lowest prevalence of overweight or obesity than subsequent age groups.

Figure 148: Nevada Adults Categorized as Healthy Weight by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



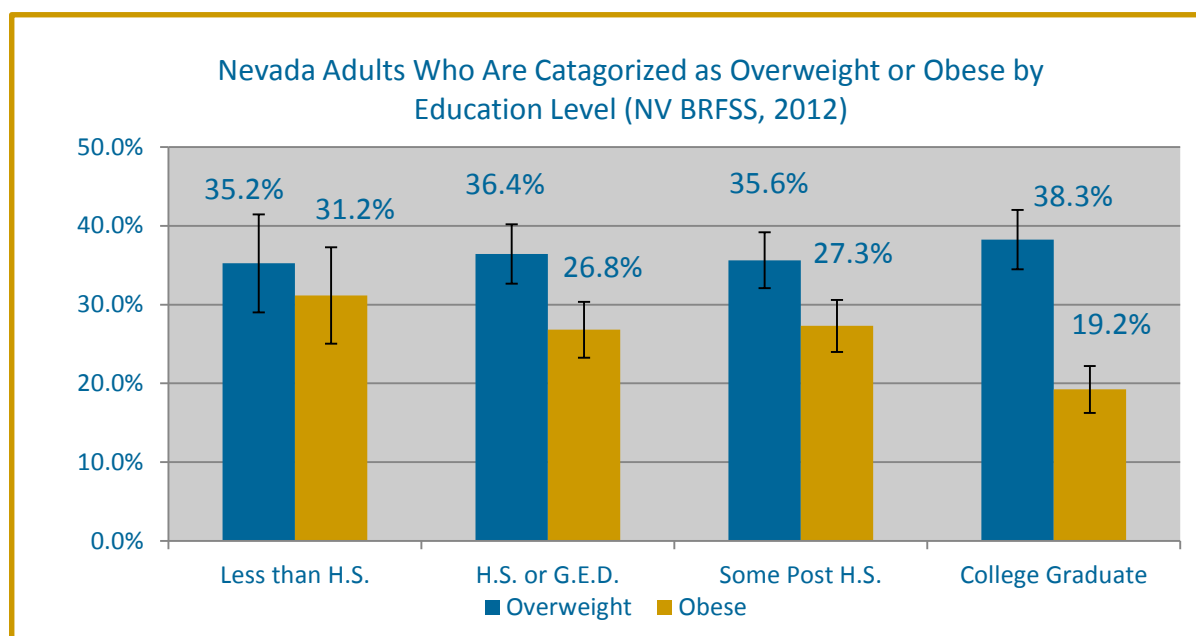
Nevada adults in from ages 18 to 24 have the highest prevalence of healthy weight than subsequent age groups.

Figure 149: Nevada Adults Categorized as Overweight or Obese by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



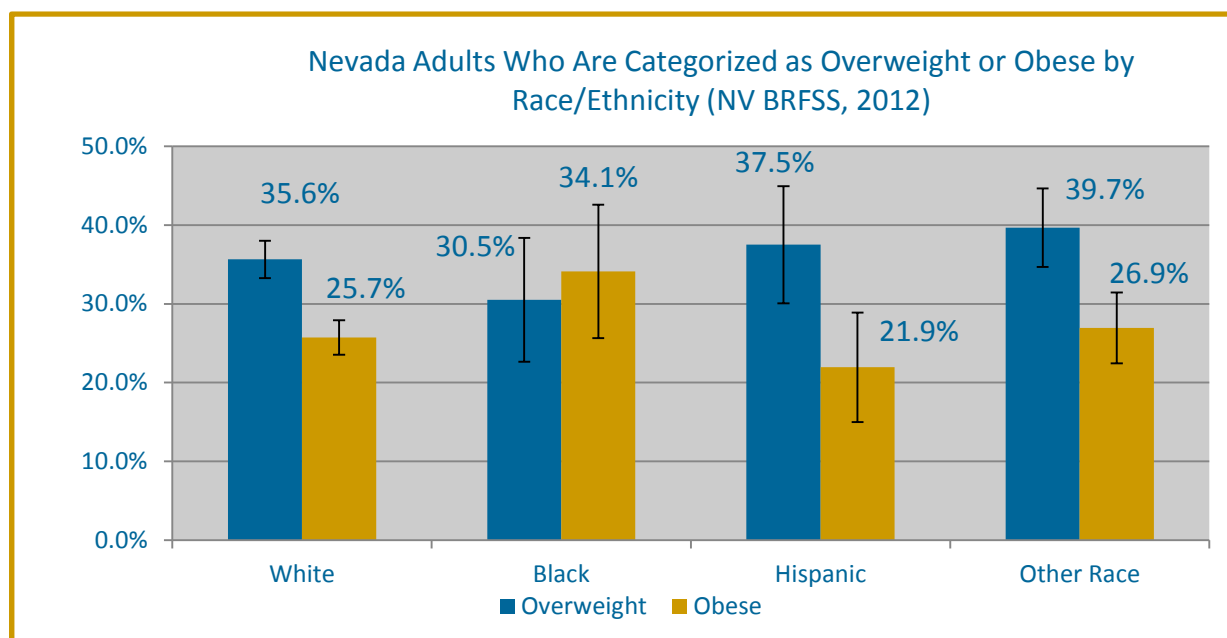
There is little difference of overweight and obesity prevalence among various income categories.

Figure 150: Nevada Adults Categorized as Overweight or Obese by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Nevada adult college graduates have significantly lower obesity prevalence than Nevada adults without a college degree.

Figure 151: Nevada Adults Categorized as Overweight or Obese by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



Nevada adult Blacks have the highest rate of obesity of the four race/ethnicity groups.

Section XVII: Women's Health

Pap Test:

Females aged 18+ who have had a PAP test within the past 3 years.

Mammogram:

Females aged 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past 2 years.

Females aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past 2 years.

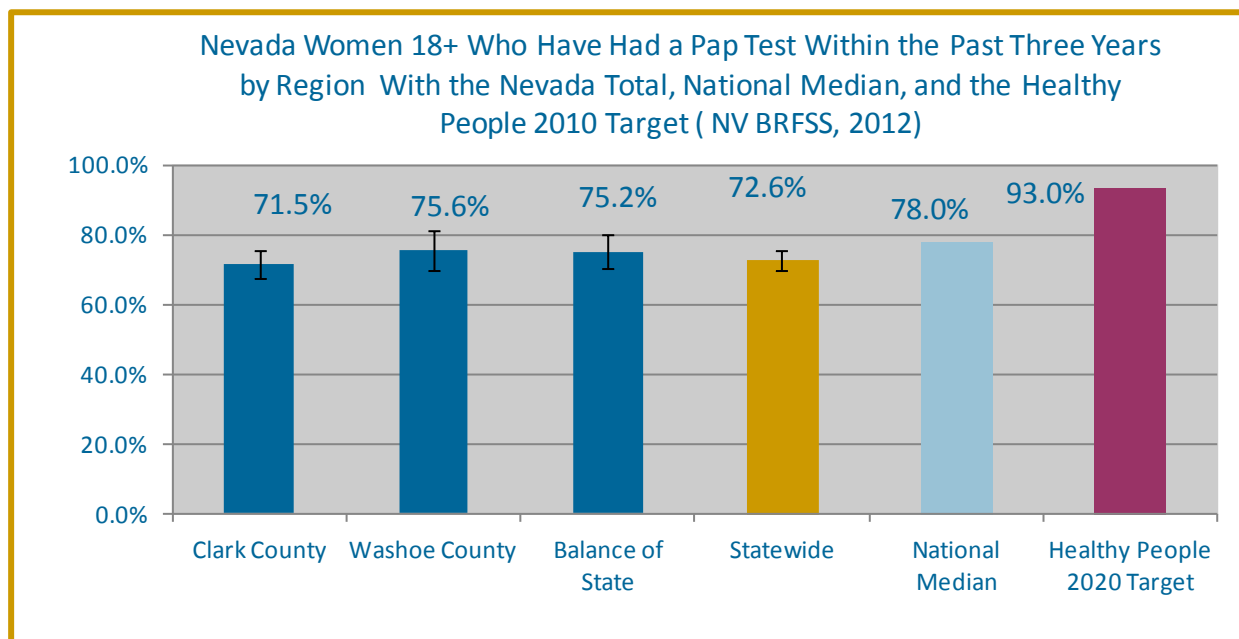
Breast cancer is the most common cancer among females in the United States. In 2012, 1,655 females were diagnosed with breast cancer and 318 females died from breast cancer in Nevada. Aside from non-melanoma skin cancer, breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in females.¹ Death from breast cancer can be reduced substantially if the tumor is discovered at an early stage. The 2012 BRFSS data indicates that 67.2% of Nevada females of age 40+ had a mammogram within the past two years. This is very close to the Healthy People 2020 target of 70.0%.

Cervical cancer used to be the leading cause of death for females in the United States. These numbers have decreased significantly in the last 40 years as the result of many females getting Pap tests, which can find pre-cancerous cervical cells before they turn into cancer. Six out of ten cervical cancers occur in females who have never had a Pap test or have not had one within 5 years.⁴ 2012 BRFSS data shows that about 78% of Nevada females 18+ had a Pap test within three years. The Healthy People 2020 Target is 93.0%.²

Table 14: Selected Females' Health Status Indicators For Nevada and the United States (BRFSS, 2012)

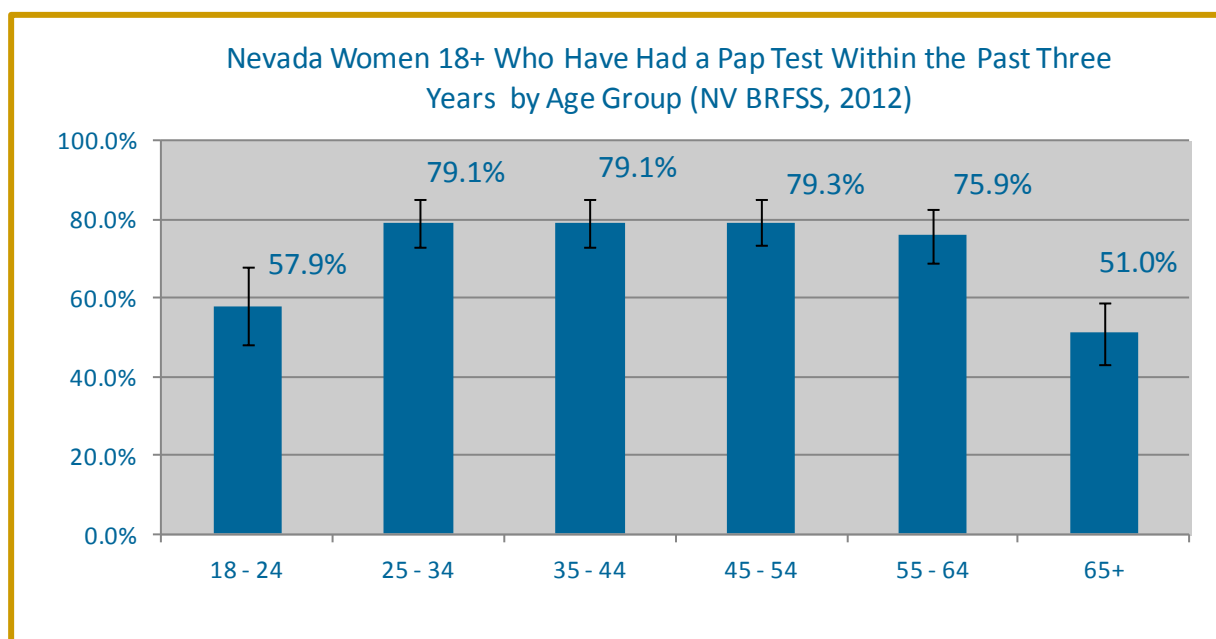
Indicator	Nevada	United States
1. Females age 18+ who have had a pap test within the past three years.	72.6%	78.0%
2. Females aged 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years.	66.8%	74.0%
2. Females aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years.	73.1%	77.0%

Figure 152: Nevada Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past Three Years by Region With the Nevada Total, National Median, and the Healthy People 2020 Target (NV BRFSS, 2012).



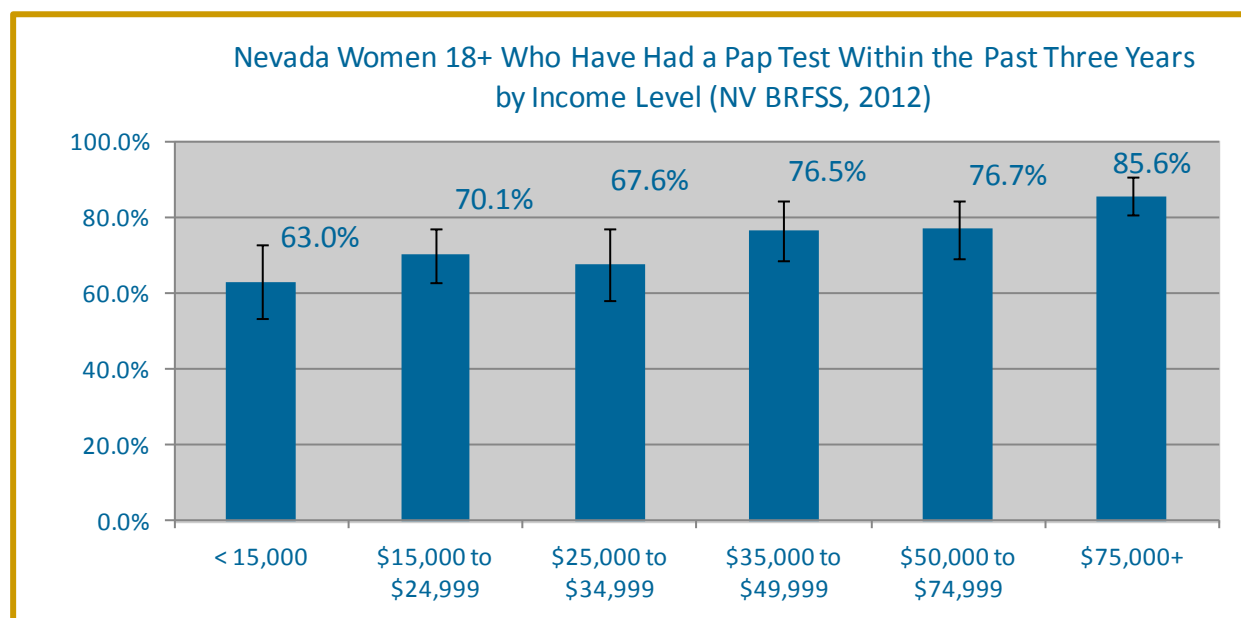
The prevalence of Nevada females 18+ who have had a Pap test within the past three years is below the Healthy People 2020 target in all regions of the state.

Figure 153: Nevada Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past Three Years by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



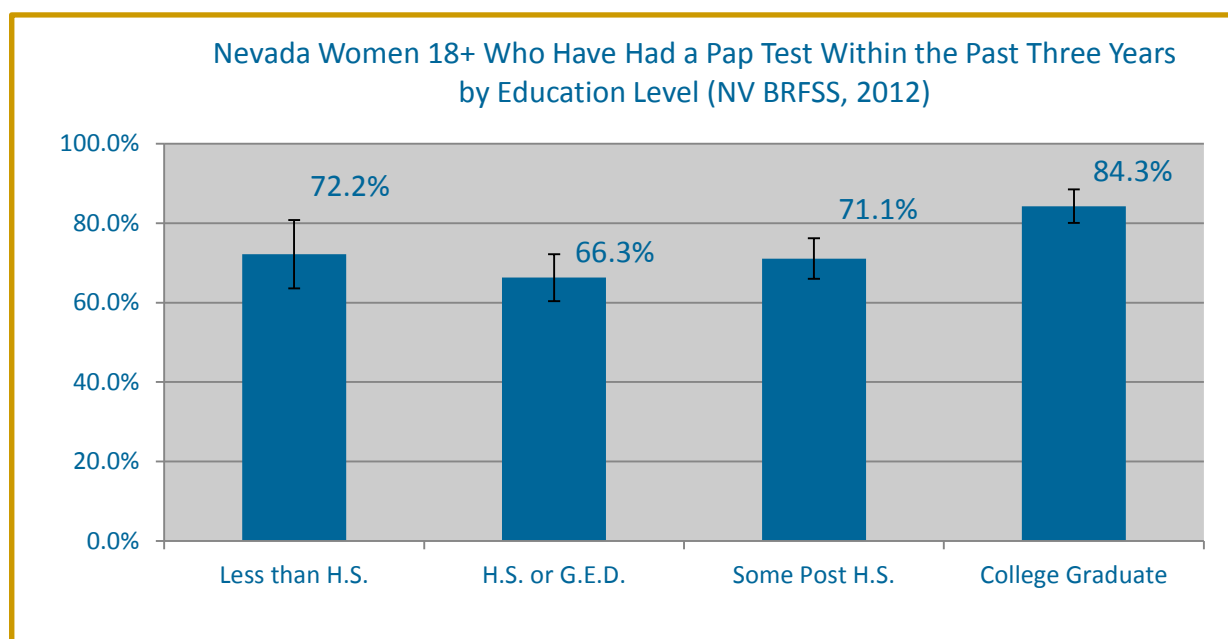
The prevalence of Nevada Females 18+ who have had a Pap test within the past three years is lowest in the youngest age group (18-24) and the oldest age group (65+).

Figure 154: Nevada Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past Three Years by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



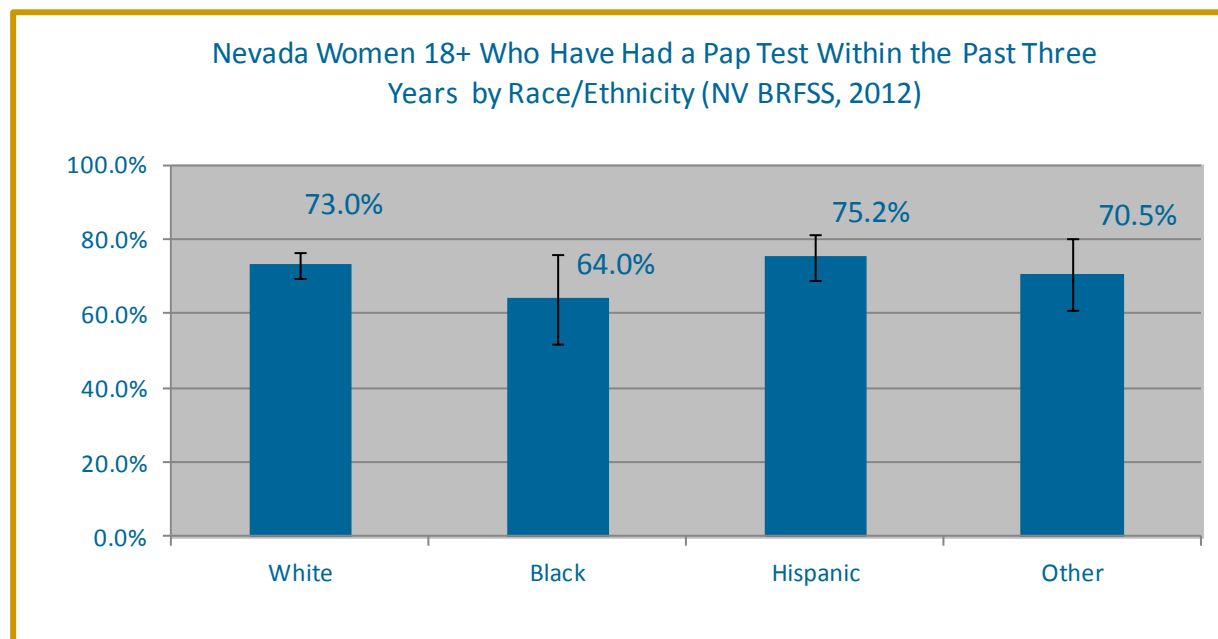
The prevalence of Nevada females 18+ who have had a Pap test within the past three years increased with annual income.

Figure 155: Nevada Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past Three Years by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



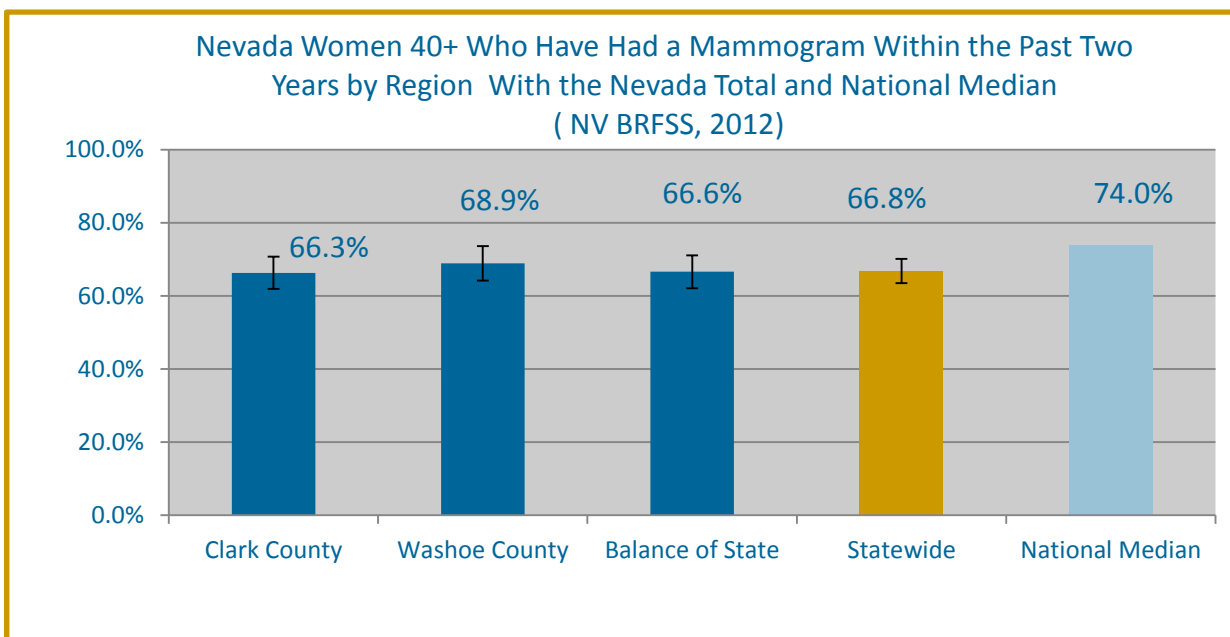
The prevalence of Nevada females 18+ who have had a Pap test within the past three years is highest among college graduates.

Figure 156: Nevada Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past Three Years by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



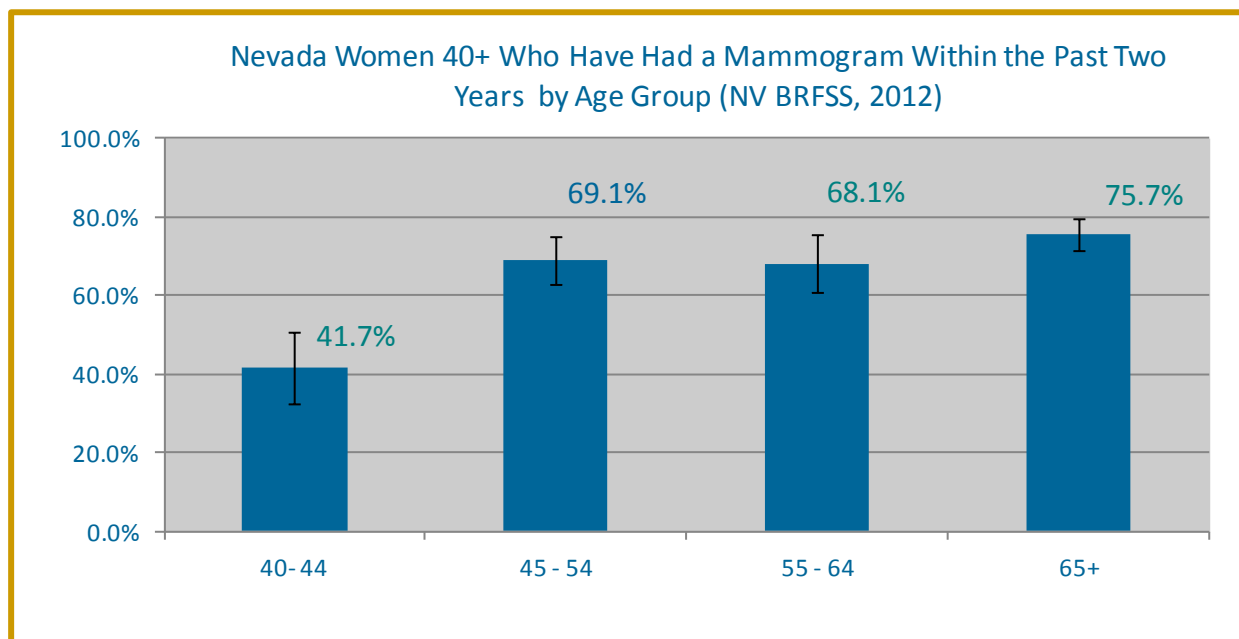
The prevalence of Nevada females 18+ who have had a Pap test within the past three years is lowest among Blacks.

Figure 157: Nevada Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years by Region With the Nevada Total and National Median (NV BRFSS, 2012).



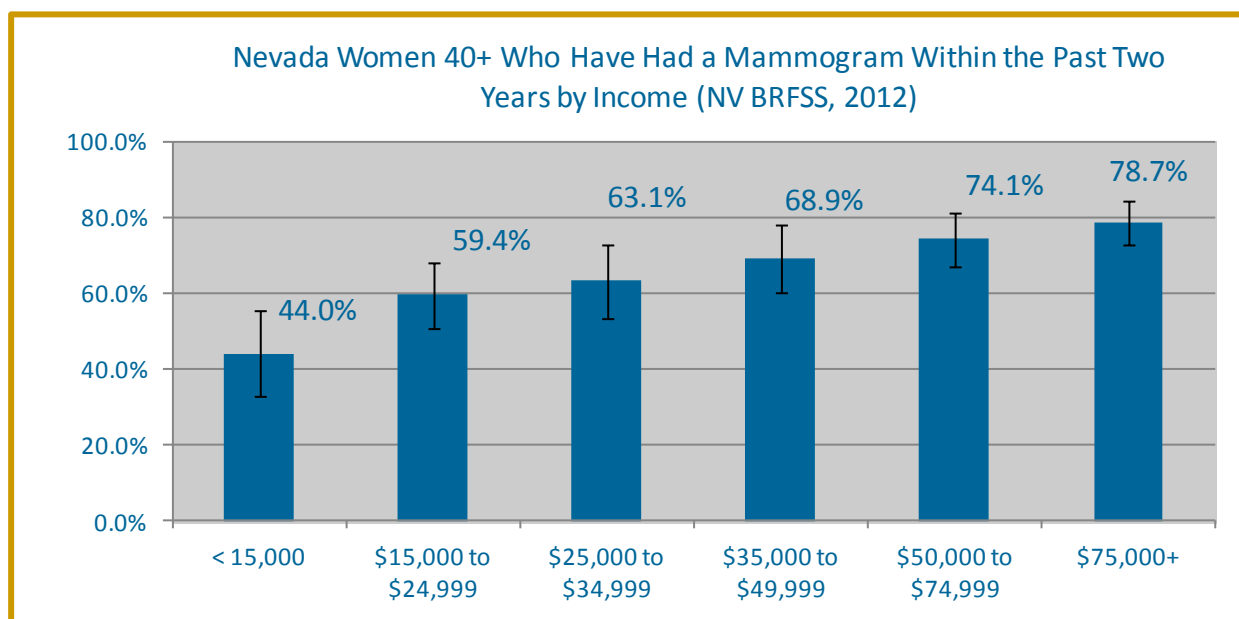
Nevada females 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years is similar in all regions (66.6% to 68.9%).

Figure 158: Nevada Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years by Age Group (NV BRFSS, 2012).



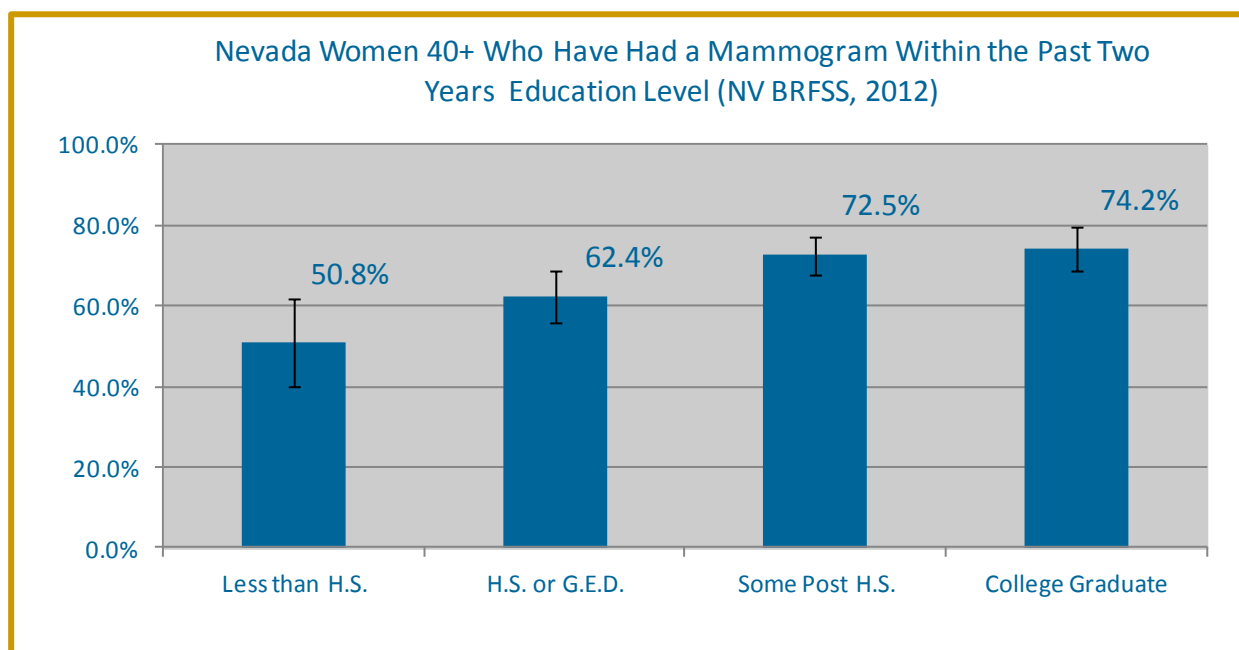
The prevalence of Nevada females 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years is lowest among females ages 40 to 44.

Figure 159: Nevada Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



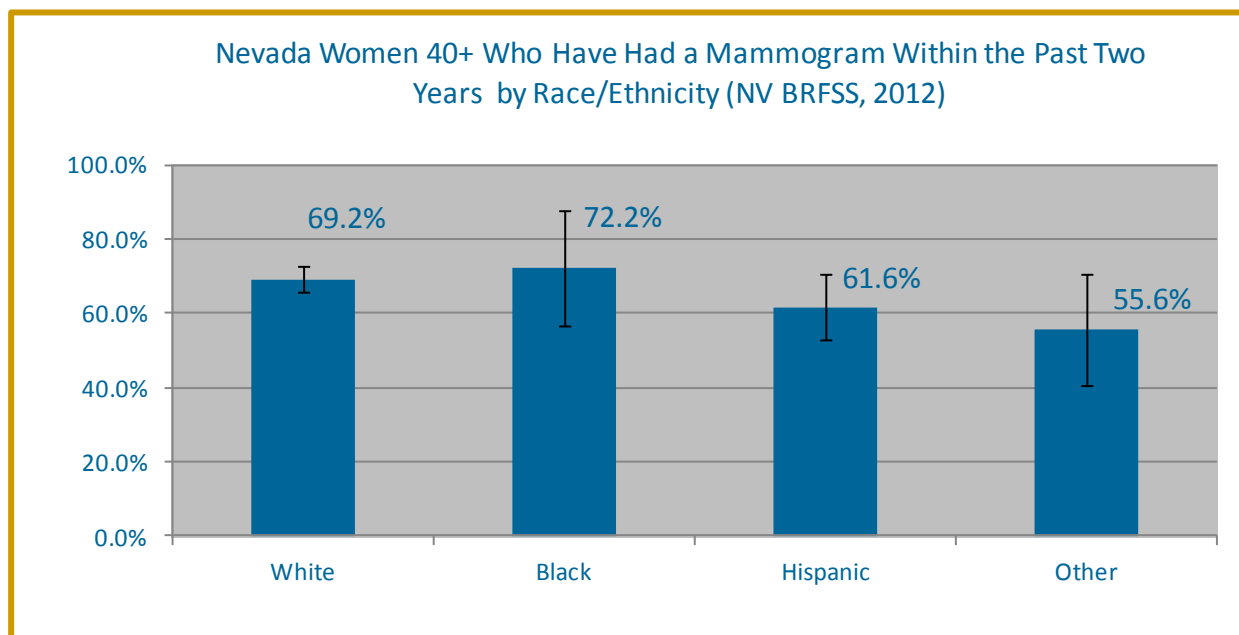
The prevalence of Nevada females 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years increased with annual income.

Figure 160: Nevada Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



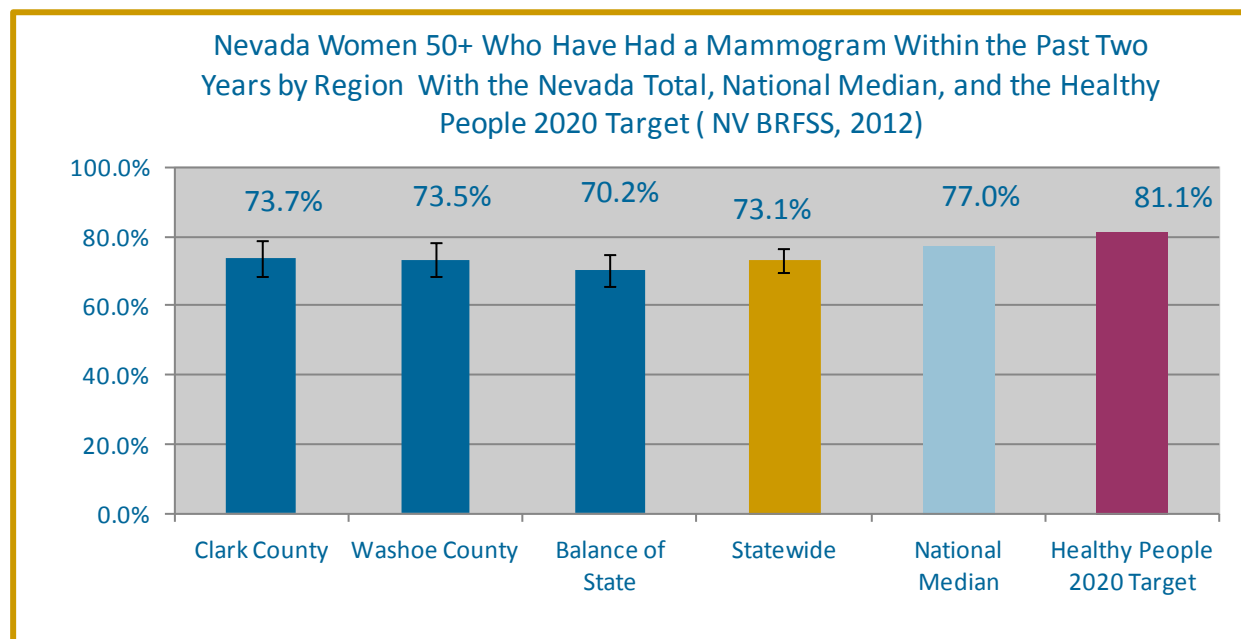
The prevalence of Nevada females 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years is highest among females with some post high school education or a college degree.

Figure 161: Nevada Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



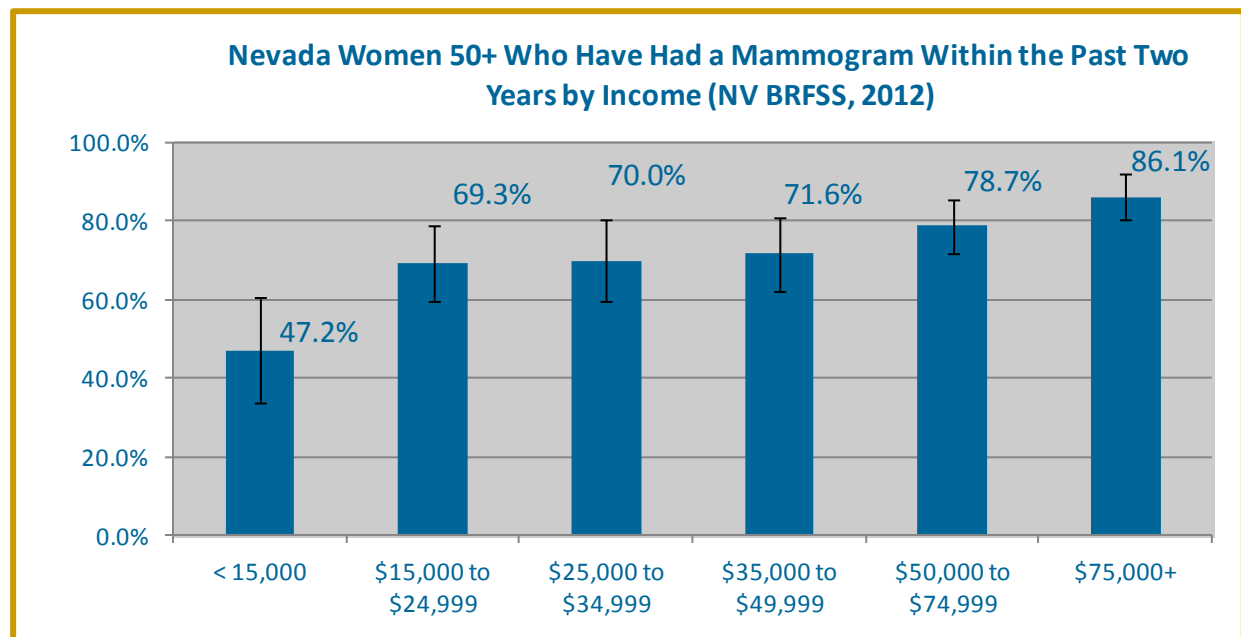
The prevalence of Nevada females 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years is lowest among Hispanics and “Other” races.

Figure 162: Nevada Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years by Region With the Nevada Total, National Median, and Healthy People 2020 Target (NV BRFSS, 2012).



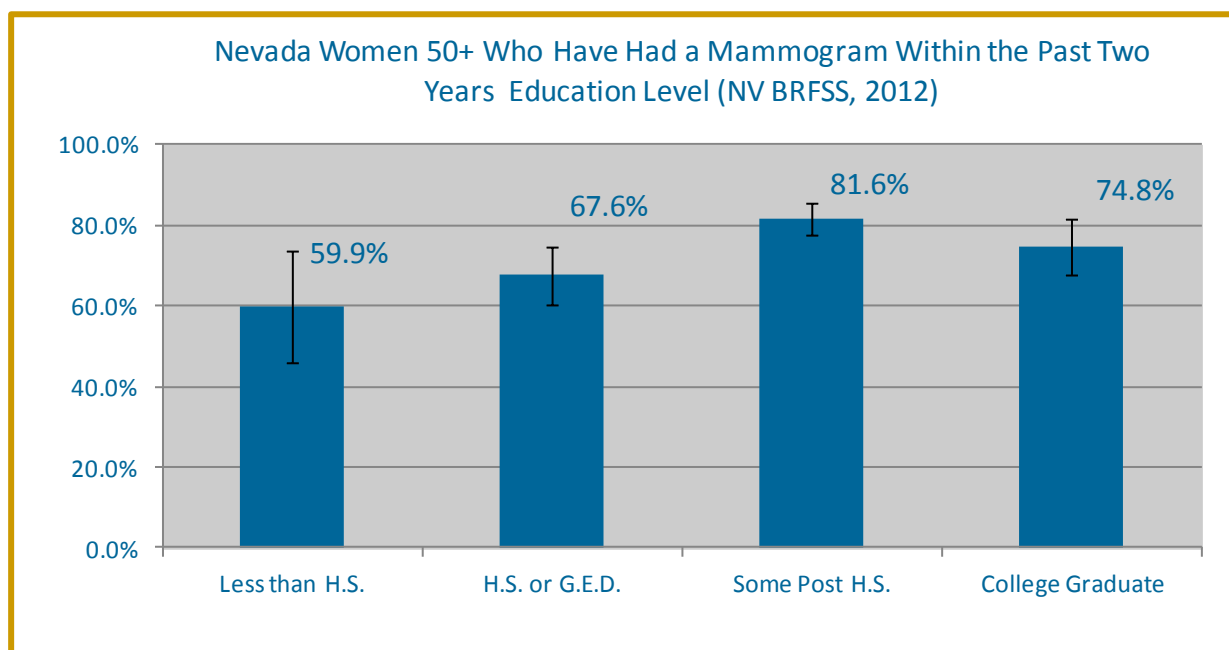
The prevalence of Nevada females 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years is essentially the same across all regions but less than the Healthy People 2020 target value of 81.1%.

Figure 163: Nevada Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years by Income (NV BRFSS, 2012).



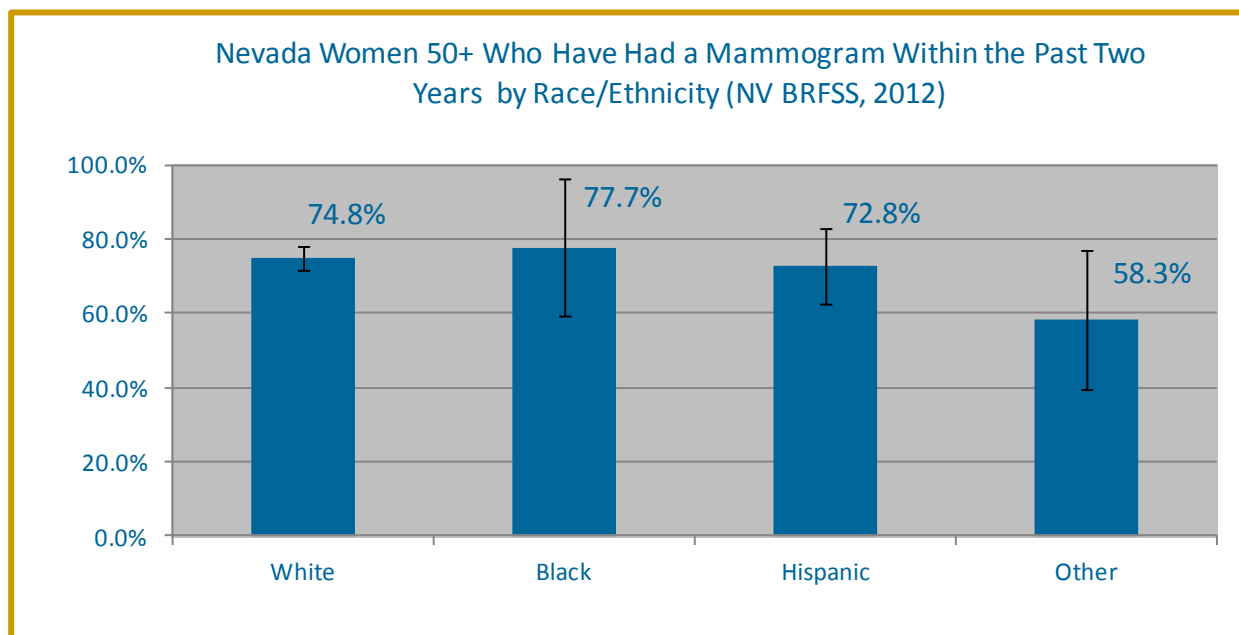
The prevalence of Nevada females 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years increased with annual income.

Figure 164: Nevada Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past two Years by Education Level (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada females 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years is lowest among females without a high school education.

Figure 165: Nevada Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past two Years by Race/Ethnicity (NV BRFSS, 2012).



The prevalence of Nevada females 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years is lowest among “Other” races and similar among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics.

Appendix A

Data Tables by Demographics and Region

Heavy Drinking by Demographics and Region

Heavy drinkers are defined as adult males having more than two drinks per day and adult females having more than one drink per day.

Table-A 1: Heavy Drinking by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	6.5 (5.5-7.5)	93.5 (92.5-94.5)
Geography	Clark County	5.8 (4.6-7.0)	94.2 (93.0-95.4)
	Washoe County	7.4 (5.4-9.4)	92.6 (90.6-94.6)
	Balance of State	9.6 (7.2-12.1)	90.4 (87.9-92.8)
Age	18 - 24	5.0 (1.9-8.1)	95.0 (91.9-98.1)
	25 - 34	7.6 (4.9-10.2)	92.4 (89.8-95.1)
	35 - 44	7.1 (4.4-9.9)	92.9 (90.1-95.6)
	45 - 54	7.1 (4.7-9.5)	92.9 (90.5-95.3)
	55 - 64	7.3 (5.3-9.2)	92.7 (90.8-94.7)
	65+	4.5 (3.3-5.7)	95.5 (94.3-96.7)
Sex	Male	7.3 (5.7-8.9)	92.7 (91.1-94.3)
	Female	5.7 (4.6-6.9)	94.3 (93.1-95.4)
Race/Ethnicity	White	7.5 (6.2-8.8)	92.5 (91.2-93.8)
	Black	3.6 (0.8-6.4)	96.4 (93.6-99.2)
	Other Race	3.4 (0.8-6.0)	96.6 (94.0-99.2)
	Hispanic	6.7 (4.4-9.0)	93.3 (91.0-95.6)

Heavy Drinking by Demographics and Region (continued)

Heavy drinkers are defined as adult males having more than two drinks per day and adult females having more than one drink per day.

Heavy Drinking by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	6.6 (3.7-9.5)	93.4 (90.5-96.3)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	6.5 (4.8-8.2)	93.5 (91.8-95.2)
	Some Post H.S.	7.2 (5.5-9.0)	92.8 (91.0-94.5)
	College Graduate	5.3 (3.6-7.0)	94.7 (93.0-96.4)
Income	< 15,000	4.3 (1.5-7.2)	95.7 (92.8-98.5)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	6.4 (4.0-8.8)	93.6 (91.2-96.0)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.6 (5.6-13.5)	90.4 (86.5-94.4)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	7.2 (4.6-9.7)	92.8 (90.3-95.4)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	5.3 (3.3-7.2)	94.7 (92.8-96.7)
	\$75,000+	7.9 (5.5-10.2)	92.1 (89.8-94.5)
Veteran	Yes	6.8 (3.9-9.7)	93.2 (90.3-96.1)
	No	6.5 (5.4-7.5)	93.5 (92.5-94.6)

Binge Drinking by Demographics and Region

Binge drinkers are defined as adult males having five or more drinks on one occasion and adult females having four or more drinks on one occasion.

Table-A 2: Binge Drinking by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	15.1 (13.5-16.6)	84.9 (83.4-86.5)
Geography	Clark County	13.8 (11.9-15.8)	86.2 (84.2-88.1)
	Washoe County	17.7 (14.5-20.8)	82.3 (79.2-85.5)
	Balance of State	18.7 (15.3-22.1)	81.3 (77.9-84.7)
Age	18 - 24	19.4 (13.6-25.3)	80.6 (74.7-86.4)
	25 - 34	22.3 (17.7-26.8)	77.7 (73.2-82.3)
	35 - 44	19.9 (15.7-24.2)	80.1 (75.8-84.3)
	45 - 54	14.5 (11.1-18.0)	85.5 (82.0-88.9)
	55 - 64	9.1 (6.8-11.4)	90.9 (88.6-93.2)
	65+	5.3 (3.9-6.7)	94.7 (93.3-96.1)
Sex	Male	20.7 (18.1-23.4)	79.3 (76.6-81.9)
	Female	9.4 (7.9-10.9)	90.6 (89.1-92.1)
Race/Ethnicity	White	15.1 (13.2-16.9)	84.9 (83.1-86.8)
	Black	10.9 (5.7-16.0)	89.1 (84.0-94.3)
	Other Race	13.2 (7.9-18.4)	86.8 (81.6-92.1)
	Hispanic	17.7 (13.8-21.6)	82.3 (78.4-86.2)

Binge Drinking by Demographics and Region (continued)

Binge drinkers are defined as adult males having five or more drinks on one occasion and adult females having four or more drinks on one occasion.

Binge Drinking by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	16.0 (11.2-20.8)	84.0 (79.2-88.8)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	15.7 (12.9-18.6)	84.3 (81.4-87.1)
	Some Post H.S.	14.9 (12.2-17.6)	85.1 (82.4-87.8)
	College Graduate	13.6 (10.9-16.4)	86.4 (83.6-89.1)
Income	< 15,000	19.6 (12.9-26.3)	80.4 (73.7-87.1)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	15.2 (11.6-18.8)	84.8 (81.2-88.4)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.5 (9.9-19.1)	85.5 (80.9-90.1)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.4 (11.7-21.2)	83.6 (78.8-88.3)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	13.2 (9.4-17.0)	86.8 (83.0-90.6)
	\$75,000+	19.1 (15.7-22.6)	80.9 (77.4-84.3)
Veteran	Yes	16.3 (11.8-20.9)	83.7 (79.1-88.2)
	No	14.9 (13.2-16.5)	85.1 (83.5-86.8)

Drinking and Driving by Demographics and Region

“During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you’ve had perhaps too much to drink?”

Table-A 3: Drinking and Driving by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	1.8 (1.2-2.4)	98.2 (97.6-98.8)
Geography	Clark County	1.5 (0.8-2.2)	98.5 (97.8-99.2)
	Washoe County	2.6 (1.1-4.1)	97.4 (95.9-98.9)
	Balance of State	2.6 (1.0-4.2)	97.4 (95.8-99.0)
Age	18 - 24	2.0 (0.1-3.9)	98.0 (96.1-99.9)
	25 - 34	3.5 (1.6-5.4)	96.5 (94.6-98.4)
	35 - 44	2.0 (0.4-3.5)	98.0 (96.5-99.6)
	45 - 54	1.8 (0.2-3.4)	98.2 (96.6-99.8)
	55 - 64	0.9 (0.4-1.4)	99.1 (98.6-99.6)
	65+	0.6 (0.1-1.0)	99.4 (99.0-99.9)
Sex	Male	3.2 (2.1-4.3)	96.8 (95.7-97.9)
	Female	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	99.6 (99.3-99.8)
Race/Ethnicity	White	1.9 (1.2-2.6)	98.1 (97.4-98.8)
	Black	3.6 (0.0-7.5)	96.4 (92.5-100.0)
	Other Race	1.0 (0.0-2.6)	99.0 (97.4-100.0)
	Hispanic	1.3 (0.3-2.3)	98.7 (97.7-99.7)

Drinking and Driving by Demographics and Region (continued)

“During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you’ve had perhaps too much to drink?”

Drinking and Driving by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	1.5 (0.0-2.9)	98.5 (97.1-100.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	1.4 (0.4-2.5)	98.6 (97.5-99.6)
	Some Post H.S.	2.1 (0.9-3.3)	97.9 (96.7-99.1)
	College Graduate	2.1 (1.1-3.1)	97.9 (96.9-98.9)
Income	< 15,000	3.5 (0.7-6.2)	96.5 (93.8-99.3)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	1.1 (0.0-2.1)	98.9 (97.9-100.0)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	99.9 (99.8-100.0)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	2.7 (0.5-4.9)	97.3 (95.1-99.5)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	1.7 (0.4-3.0)	98.3 (97.0-99.6)
	\$75,000+	2.8 (1.3-4.4)	97.2 (95.6-98.7)
Veteran	Yes	1.4 (0.5-2.2)	98.6 (97.8-99.5)
	No	1.9 (1.2-2.5)	98.1 (97.5-98.8)

Respondents Who Had Ever Had Asthma by Demographics and Region

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

Table-A 4: Respondents Who Had Ever Had Asthma by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	11.6 (10.3-12.9)	88.4 (87.1-89.7)
Geography	Clark County	11.4 (9.7-13.0)	88.6 (87.0-90.3)
	Washoe County	12.1 (9.6-14.6)	87.9 (85.4-90.4)
	Balance of State	12.3 (9.7-14.9)	87.7 (85.1-90.3)
Age	18 - 24	13.0 (8.8-17.2)	87.0 (82.8-91.2)
	25 - 34	12.6 (9.0-16.3)	87.4 (83.7-91.0)
	35 - 44	8.1 (5.7-10.6)	91.9 (89.4-94.3)
	45 - 54	11.8 (8.9-14.7)	88.2 (85.3-91.1)
	55 - 64	13.6 (10.0-17.2)	86.4 (82.8-90.0)
	65+	11.2 (8.8-13.5)	88.8 (86.5-91.2)
Sex	Male	9.4 (7.6-11.2)	90.6 (88.8-92.4)
	Female	13.8 (11.9-15.7)	86.2 (84.3-88.1)
Race/Ethnicity	White	12.3 (10.7-13.9)	87.7 (86.1-89.3)
	Black	19.1 (12.0-26.3)	80.9 (73.7-88.0)
	Other Race	8.4 (5.1-11.7)	91.6 (88.3-94.9)
	Hispanic	9.1 (6.6-11.6)	90.9 (88.4-93.4)

Respondents Who Had Ever Had Asthma by Demographics and Region (continued)

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

Respondents Who Had Ever Had Asthma by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	10.1 (6.2-13.9)	89.9 (86.1-93.8)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	12.6 (10.1-15.1)	87.4 (84.9-89.9)
	Some Post H.S.	12.6 (10.5-14.8)	87.4 (85.2-89.5)
	College Graduate	9.8 (7.7-11.8)	90.2 (88.2-92.3)
Income	< 15,000	15.2 (10.5-19.9)	84.8 (80.1-89.5)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	13.7 (10.0-17.3)	85.8 (82.1-89.6)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	10.7 (7.0-14.4)	88.9 (85.2-92.7)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	11.0 (7.7-14.3)	88.9 (85.6-92.2)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	11.7 (8.5-15.0)	87.1 (83.5-90.7)
	\$75,000+	9.6 (7.3-11.9)	90.0 (87.5-92.4)
Veteran	Yes	7.0 (4.4-9.7)	93.0 (90.3-95.6)
	No	12.3 (10.8-13.7)	87.7 (86.3-89.2)

Respondents Who Currently Have Asthma by Demographics and Region
“Do you currently have asthma?”

Table-A 5: Respondents Who Currently Have Asthma by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	7.4 (6.3-8.4)	92.6 (91.6-93.7)
Geography	Clark County	7.2 (5.8-8.5)	92.8 (91.5-94.2)
	Washoe County	7.8 (5.8-9.8)	92.2 (90.2-94.2)
	Balance of State	8.2 (6.1-10.2)	91.8 (89.8-93.9)
Age	18 - 24	7.5 (4.4-10.6)	92.5 (89.4-95.6)
	25 - 34	6.7 (4.2-9.3)	93.3 (90.7-95.8)
	35 - 44	5.3 (3.2-7.4)	94.7 (92.6-96.8)
	45 - 54	7.3 (5.0-9.6)	92.7 (90.4-95.0)
	55 - 64	9.4 (6.2-12.6)	90.6 (87.4-93.8)
	65+	8.4 (6.3-10.5)	91.6 (89.5-93.7)
Sex	Male	4.7 (3.6-5.9)	95.3 (94.1-96.4)
	Female	10.0 (8.4-11.7)	90.0 (88.3-91.6)
Race/Ethnicity	White	8.3 (6.9-9.6)	91.7 (90.4-93.1)
	Black	11.4 (5.5-17.2)	88.6 (82.8-94.5)
	Other Race	5.4 (2.7-8.1)	94.6 (91.9-97.3)
	Hispanic	4.8 (3.0-6.7)	95.2 (93.3-97.0)

Respondents who Currently Have Asthma by Demographics and Region (continued)
“Do you currently have asthma?”

Respondents Who Currently Have Asthma by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	6.6 (3.4-9.8)	93.4 (90.2-96.6)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	7.0 (5.2-8.9)	93.0 (91.1-94.8)
	Some Post H.S.	9.5 (7.6-11.4)	90.5 (88.6-92.4)
	College Graduate	5.1 (3.6-6.6)	94.9 (93.4-96.4)
Income	< 15,000	9.7 (5.8-13.6)	90.3 (86.4-94.2)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.8 (6.7-13.0)	90.2 (87.0-93.3)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	5.3 (3.1-7.5)	94.7 (92.5-96.9)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	7.2 (4.5-9.9)	92.8 (90.1-95.5)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	6.7 (4.2-9.3)	93.3 (90.7-95.8)
	\$75,000+	5.9 (4.1-7.7)	94.1 (92.3-95.9)
Veteran	Yes	3.0 (1.5-4.5)	97.0 (95.5-98.5)
	No	8.0 (6.8-9.2)	92.0 (90.8-93.2)

Heart Attack Prevalence by Demographics and Region

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?”

Table-A 6: Heart Attack Prevalence by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	4.6 (3.8-5.4)	95.4 (94.6-96.2)
Geography	Clark County	4.6 (3.6-5.7)	95.4 (94.3-96.4)
	Washoe County	3.4 (2.6-4.3)	96.6 (95.7-97.4)
	Balance of State	5.6 (3.9-7.4)	94.4 (92.6-96.1)
Age	18 - 24	0.5 (0.0-1.5)	99.5 (98.5-100.0)
	25 - 34	0.7 (0.0-1.4)	99.3 (98.6-100.0)
	35 - 44	1.7 (0.2-3.2)	98.3 (96.8-99.8)
	45 - 54	3.2 (1.5-4.8)	96.8 (95.2-98.5)
	55 - 64	9.0 (5.8-12.2)	91.0 (87.8-94.2)
	65+	11.9 (9.5-14.3)	88.1 (85.7-90.5)
Sex	Male	5.7 (4.4-7.0)	94.3 (93.0-95.6)
	Female	3.4 (2.5-4.4)	96.6 (95.6-97.5)
Race/Ethnicity	White	5.4 (4.4-6.5)	94.6 (93.5-95.6)
	Black	4.0 (0.0-8.5)	96.0 (91.5-100.0)
	Other Race	4.5 (2.4-6.6)	95.5 (93.4-97.6)
	Hispanic	2.5 (1.2-3.7)	97.5 (96.3-98.8)

Heart Attack Prevalence by Demographics and Region (continued)

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?”

Heart Attack Prevalence by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	6.6 (3.4-9.7)	93.4 (90.3-96.6)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	4.8 (3.4-6.2)	95.2 (93.8-96.6)
	Some Post H.S.	3.5 (2.5-4.5)	96.5 (95.5-97.5)
	College Graduate	4.4 (3.0-5.8)	95.6 (94.2-97.0)
Income	< 15,000	6.1 (3.0-9.3)	93.9 (90.7-97.0)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	4.8 (2.7-6.9)	95.2 (93.1-97.3)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	4.8 (2.5-7.1)	95.2 (92.9-97.5)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	5.9 (3.3-8.5)	94.1 (91.5-96.7)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	4.4 (2.4-6.5)	95.6 (93.5-97.6)
	\$75,000+	3.3 (1.8-4.9)	96.7 (95.1-98.2)
Veteran	Yes	8.6 (6.0-11.2)	91.4 (88.8-94.0)
	No	4.0 (3.1-4.8)	96.0 (95.2-96.9)

Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence by Demographics and Region

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?”

Table-A 7: Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence by Demographic and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	4.3 (3.5-5.0)	95.7 (95.0-96.5)
Geography	Clark County	4.4 (3.4-5.4)	95.6 (94.6-96.6)
	Washoe County	2.8 (1.9-3.8)	97.2 (96.2-98.1)
	Balance of State	5.3 (3.6-7.1)	94.7 (92.9-96.4)
Age	18 - 24	0.0	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
	25 - 34	0.5 (0.0-1.1)	99.5 (98.9-100.0)
	35 - 44	1.9 (0.5-3.4)	98.1 (96.6-99.5)
	45 - 54	2.8 (1.4-4.2)	97.2 (95.8-98.6)
	55 - 64	8.8 (5.6-12.0)	91.2 (88.0-94.4)
	65+	11.1 (8.8-13.4)	88.9 (86.6-91.2)
Sex	Male	4.8 (3.7-6.0)	95.2 (94.0-96.3)
	Female	3.7 (2.7-4.7)	96.3 (95.3-97.3)
Race/Ethnicity	White	4.7 (3.7-5.7)	95.3 (94.3-96.3)
	Black	6.3 (1.4-11.1)	93.7 (88.9-98.6)
	Other Race	3.3 (1.4-5.1)	96.7 (94.9-98.6)
	Hispanic	3.1 (1.7-4.4)	96.9 (95.6-98.3)

Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence by Demographics and Region (Continued)

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?”

Coronary Heart Disease Prevalence by Demographic and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	6.0 (3.0-9.0)	94.0 (91.0-97.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	4.1 (2.9-5.4)	95.9 (94.6-97.1)
	Some Post H.S.	3.4 (2.4-4.5)	96.6 (95.5-97.6)
	College Graduate	4.4 (3.0-5.7)	95.6 (94.3-97.0)
Income	< 15,000	7.5 (4.0-11.1)	92.5 (88.9-96.0)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	3.5 (1.5-5.5)	96.5 (94.5-98.5)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	3.4 (1.5-5.2)	96.6 (94.8-98.5)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	5.5 (3.0-8.0)	94.5 (92.0-97.0)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	4.0 (1.9-6.0)	96.0 (94.0-98.1)
	\$75,000+	3.3 (2.1-4.5)	96.7 (95.5-97.9)
Veteran	Yes	7.2 (4.8-9.5)	92.8 (90.5-95.2)
	No	3.8 (3.0-4.7)	96.2 (95.3-97.0)

Stroke Prevalence by Demographics and Region

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”

Table-A 8: Stroke Prevalence by Demographic and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	3.1 (2.3-3.8)	96.9 (96.2-97.7)
Geography	Clark County	3.4 (2.4-4.4)	96.6 (95.6-97.6)
	Washoe County	1.4 (0.9-1.9)	98.6 (98.1-99.1)
	Balance of State	3.5 (2.0-5.0)	96.5 (95.0-98.0)
Age	18 - 24	0.0	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
	25 - 34	1.5 (0.3-2.7)	98.5 (97.3-99.7)
	35 - 44	0.9 (0.0-1.9)	99.1 (98.1-100.0)
	45 - 54	4.5 (2.0-7.1)	95.5 (92.9-98.0)
	55 - 64	4.0 (1.7-6.4)	96.0 (93.6-98.3)
	65+	6.7 (4.7-8.6)	93.3 (91.4-95.3)
Sex	Male	2.8 (1.9-3.8)	97.2 (96.2-98.1)
	Female	3.3 (2.2-4.4)	96.7 (95.6-97.8)
Race/Ethnicity	White	3.2 (2.2-4.1)	96.8 (95.9-97.8)
	Black	7.4 (1.8-12.9)	92.6 (87.1-98.2)
	Other Race	2.6 (0.7-4.5)	97.4 (95.5-99.3)
	Hispanic	1.8 (0.8-2.8)	98.2 (97.2-99.2)

Stroke Prevalence by Demographics and Region (continued)

“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”

Stroke Prevalence by Demographic and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	3.4 (1.0-5.8)	96.6 (94.2-99.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	3.5 (2.2-4.9)	96.5 (95.1-97.8)
	Some Post H.S.	2.9 (1.6-4.3)	97.1 (95.7-98.4)
	College Graduate	2.3 (1.3-3.3)	97.7 (96.7-98.7)
Income	< 15,000	4.0 (1.5-6.6)	96.0 (93.4-98.5)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	3.9 (1.8-6.0)	96.1 (94.0-98.2)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	3.1 (1.3-5.0)	96.9 (95.0-98.7)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	3.1 (1.6-4.6)	96.9 (95.4-98.4)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	1.9 (0.5-3.3)	98.1 (96.7-99.5)
	\$75,000+	2.3 (0.8-3.8)	97.7 (96.2-99.2)
Veteran	Yes	3.5 (1.9-5.2)	96.5 (94.8-98.1)
	No	3.0 (2.2-3.8)	97.0 (96.2-97.8)

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy by Demographics and Region

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

Table-A 9: Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy Screening by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	60.6 (57.7-63.5)	39.4 (36.5-42.3)
Geography	Clark County	59.3 (55.3-63.3)	40.7 (36.7-44.7)
	Washoe County	65.2 (61.1-69.3)	34.8 (30.7-38.9)
	Balance of State	61.9 (57.5-66.2)	38.1 (33.8-42.5)
Age	45 - 54	42.2 (35.0-49.4)	57.8 (50.6-65.0)
	55 - 64	61.4 (56.4-66.3)	38.6 (33.7-43.6)
	65+	70.8 (67.0-74.5)	29.2 (25.5-33.0)
Sex	Male	59.3 (54.9-63.8)	40.7 (36.2-45.1)
	Female	61.8 (58.1-65.6)	38.2 (34.4-41.9)
Race/Ethnicity	White	63.7 (60.8-66.6)	36.3 (33.4-39.2)
	Black	70.1 (56.7-83.5)	29.9 (16.5-43.3)
	Other Race	54.6 (40.8-68.4)	45.4 (31.6-59.2)
	Hispanic	42.4 (33.1-51.8)	57.6 (48.2-66.9)

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy by Demographics and Region (continued)

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

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy Screening by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	41.7 (32.0-51.5)	58.3 (48.5-68.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	59.8 (54.5-65.1)	40.2 (34.9-45.5)
	Some Post H.S.	64.4 (59.5-69.3)	35.6 (30.7-40.5)
	College Graduate	67.3 (62.4-72.2)	32.7 (27.8-37.6)
Income	< 15,000	38.4 (28.9-47.8)	61.1 (51.6-70.6)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	54.0 (45.7-62.3)	45.9 (37.6-54.2)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	65.0 (56.1-73.8)	34.8 (26.0-43.6)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	62.8 (56.2-69.5)	36.4 (29.7-43.0)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	64.2 (57.0-71.3)	35.8 (28.7-43.0)
	\$75,000+	69.4 (64.0-74.8)	30.6 (25.2-36.0)
Veteran	Yes	70.5 (64.9-76.1)	29.5 (23.9-35.1)
	No	58.3 (55.0-61.6)	41.7 (38.4-45.0)

Past 2 Year Blood Stool Test by Demographics and Region
Nevada adults 50+ who have had a Blood Stool test within the past 2 years.

Table-A 10: Blood Stool Test Within the Past Two Years by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	19.1 (16.6-21.6)	80.9 (78.4-83.4)
Geography	Clark County	22.3 (18.8-25.7)	77.7 (74.3-81.2)
	Washoe County	11.6 (8.9-14.4)	88.4 (85.6-91.1)
	Balance of State	12.2 (9.2-15.2)	87.8 (84.8-90.8)
Age	50 - 54	10.9 (7.1-14.6)	89.1 (85.4-92.9)
	55 - 64	16.6 (11.9-21.2)	83.4 (78.8-88.1)
	65+	26.1 (22.3-29.9)	73.9 (70.1-77.7)
Sex	Male	19.6 (15.9-23.3)	80.4 (76.7-84.1)
	Female	18.6 (15.2-21.9)	81.4 (78.1-84.8)
Race/Ethnicity	White	17.2 (15.0-19.4)	82.8 (80.6-85.0)
	Black	36.0 (21.9-50.1)	64.0 (49.9-78.1)
	Other Race	26.8 (13.3-40.3)	73.2 (59.7-86.7)
	Hispanic	12.6 (6.8-18.5)	87.4 (81.5-93.2)

Past 2 Year Blood Stool Test by Demographics and Region
Nevada adults 50+ who have had a Blood Stool test within the past 2 years.

Blood Stool Test Within the Past Two Years Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	11.8 (5.0-18.5)	88.2 (81.5-95.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	24.3 (18.8-29.8)	75.7 (70.2-81.2)
	Some Post H.S.	18.5 (14.9-22.1)	81.5 (77.9-85.1)
	College Graduate	17.2 (13.2-21.3)	82.8 (78.7-86.8)
Income	< 15,000	15.0 (8.6-21.5)	85.0 (78.5-91.4)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	22.6 (15.0-30.3)	77.4 (69.7-85.0)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	25.9 (17.1-34.6)	74.1 (65.4-82.9)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	19.1 (13.3-25.0)	80.9 (75.0-86.7)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.4 (10.9-21.9)	83.6 (78.1-89.1)
	\$75,000+	16.4 (12.3-20.5)	83.6 (79.5-87.7)
Veteran	Yes	29.3 (23.2-35.5)	70.7 (64.5-76.8)
	No	16.7 (14.0-19.4)	83.3 (80.6-86.0)

Diabetes Prevalence by Demographics and Region

“Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes?”

Table-A 11: Diabetes Prevalence by Demographic and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	Yes Female During Pregnancy	No	No Pre- diabetes
Statewide	Nevada	8.9 (7.7-10.1)	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	89.5 (88.2-90.8)	1.0 (0.6-1.3)
Geography	Clark County	9.5 (7.9-11.1)	0.6 (0.2-1.1)	88.8 (87.1-90.5)	1.1 (0.6-1.5)
	Washoe County	6.6 (5.0-8.2)	0.6 (0.1-1.1)	92.0 (90.2-93.7)	0.9 (0.3-1.4)
	Balance of State	8.2 (6.5-10.0)	0.6 (0.0-1.1)	90.6 (88.8-92.5)	0.6 (0.2-0.9)
Age	18 - 24	0.3 (0.0-0.8)	0.2 (0.0-0.6)	98.8 (97.3-100.0)	0.7 (0.0-2.0)
	25 - 34	1.7 (0.6-2.9)	1.9 (0.4-3.5)	96.2 (94.3-98.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)
	35 - 44	5.9 (3.2-8.7)	0.7 (0.1-1.3)	92.9 (90.1-95.8)	0.5 (0.0-1.1)
	45 - 54	8.1 (5.5-10.7)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)	90.3 (87.5-93.0)	1.3 (0.3-2.2)
	55 - 64	16.0 (11.7-20.2)	0.2 (0.0-0.6)	82.6 (78.3-86.9)	1.2 (0.3-2.0)
	65+	19.8 (16.2-23.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	78.1 (74.4-81.7)	2.1 (1.0-3.1)
Sex	Male	9.0 (7.2-10.8)	0.0	90.0 (88.2-91.9)	1.0 (0.5-1.5)
	Female	8.8 (7.2-10.4)	1.3 (0.6-1.9)	89.0 (87.2-90.8)	0.9 (0.4-1.4)
Race/Ethnicity	White	8.0 (6.8-9.3)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	90.4 (89.0-91.7)	1.0 (0.6-1.4)
	Black	8.3 (4.5-12.2)	0.4 (0.0-1.2)	89.9 (85.4-94.3)	1.4 (0.0-3.5)
	Other Race	13.3 (7.6-19.1)	1.0 (0.0-2.7)	84.7 (78.7-90.7)	0.9 (0.0-1.8)
	Hispanic	8.4 (5.8-11.0)	0.5 (0.0-1.1)	90.3 (87.6-93.1)	0.8 (0.1-1.5)

Diabetes Prevalence by Demographics and Region Continued

“Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes?”

Diabetes Prevalence by Demographic and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	Yes Female During Pregnancy	No	No Pre-diabetes
Education	Less than H.S.	9.5 (6.2-12.8)	0.8 (0.0-1.9)	88.7 (85.2-92.3)	0.9 (0.0-2.1)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	10.9 (8.2-13.6)	0.6 (0.0-1.3)	87.6 (84.8-90.4)	0.9 (0.4-1.4)
	Some Post H.S.	7.6 (5.9-9.4)	0.4 (0.1-0.7)	91.0 (89.1-92.8)	1.0 (0.4-1.6)
	College Graduate	7.6 (5.5-9.7)	0.9 (0.3-1.4)	90.5 (88.3-92.8)	1.0 (0.4-1.7)
Income	< 15,000	11.1 (6.8-15.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	87.3 (82.7-92.0)	1.5 (0.0-3.4)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.4 (7.2-13.6)	1.0 (0.0-2.3)	87.1 (83.6-90.7)	1.5 (0.5-2.6)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.6 (4.7-10.5)	0.5 (0.0-1.2)	91.6 (88.6-94.6)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	10.0 (6.5-13.5)	1.0 (0.0-2.0)	88.4 (84.8-92.0)	0.6 (0.1-1.0)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	8.8 (5.7-12.0)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	89.6 (86.2-92.9)	1.4 (0.2-2.6)
	\$75,000+	6.4 (4.2-8.5)	0.7 (0.2-1.2)	92.0 (89.7-94.2)	1.0 (0.3-1.7)
Veteran	Yes	8.6 (6.2-11.1)	0.0	90.2 (87.6-92.8)	1.2 (0.2-2.1)
	No	8.9 (7.6-10.3)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	89.4 (88.0-90.9)	0.9 (0.6-1.3)

Nevada Adults Who Are Limited (Disability) by Demographics and Region
“Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?”

Table-A 12: Limited Activities Because of Disabilities

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	19.2 (17.7-20.8)	80.8 (79.2-82.3)
Geography	Clark County	18.2 (16.2-20.1)	81.8 (79.9-83.8)
	Washoe County	22.3 (19.2-25.4)	77.7 (74.6-80.8)
	Balance of State	21.5 (18.6-24.5)	78.5 (75.5-81.4)
Age	18 - 24	10.7 (6.3-15.2)	89.3 (84.8-93.7)
	25 - 34	10.6 (7.6-13.6)	89.4 (86.4-92.4)
	35 - 44	12.2 (8.9-15.6)	87.8 (84.4-91.1)
	45 - 54	20.0 (16.4-23.7)	80.0 (76.3-83.6)
	55 - 64	31.9 (27.4-36.5)	68.1 (63.5-72.6)
	65+	29.4 (26.0-32.8)	70.6 (67.2-74.0)
Sex	Male	17.4 (15.3-19.6)	82.6 (80.4-84.7)
	Female	21.0 (18.9-23.2)	79.0 (76.8-81.1)
Race/Ethnicity	White	24.3 (22.2-26.3)	75.7 (73.7-77.8)
	Black	22.0 (14.8-29.1)	78.0 (70.9-85.2)
	Other Race	10.7 (7.2-14.1)	89.3 (85.9-92.8)
	Hispanic	10.9 (8.0-13.9)	89.1 (86.1-92.0)

Nevada Adults Who Are Limited (Disability) by Demographics and Region Continued
“Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?”

Limited Activities Because of Disabilities Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	22.7 (17.7-27.8)	77.3 (72.2-82.3)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	18.9 (16.2-21.7)	81.1 (78.3-83.8)
	Some Post H.S.	20.0 (17.5-22.5)	80.0 (77.5-82.5)
	College Graduate	15.6 (13.1-18.1)	84.4 (81.9-86.9)
Income	< 15,000	31.7 (25.4-37.9)	68.3 (62.1-74.6)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	22.4 (18.3-26.4)	77.6 (73.6-81.7)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.3 (11.5-19.1)	84.7 (80.9-88.5)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	22.5 (17.8-27.2)	77.5 (72.8-82.2)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	14.2 (11.1-17.4)	85.8 (82.6-88.9)
	\$75,000+	15.1 (12.0-18.1)	84.9 (81.9-88.0)
Veteran	Yes	23.1 (18.9-27.3)	76.9 (72.7-81.1)
	No	18.7 (17.0-20.3)	81.3 (79.7-83.0)

Nevada Adults Who Require Special Equipment by Demographics and Region

“Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?” (Include occasional use or use in certain circumstances)

Table-A 13: Nevadans Requiring Special Equipment Because of Disabilities by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	7.7 (6.6-8.7)	92.3 (91.3-93.4)
Geography	Clark County	8.2 (6.8-9.6)	91.8 (90.4-93.2)
	Washoe County	5.9 (4.4-7.4)	94.1 (92.6-95.6)
	Balance of State	6.5 (5.1-7.8)	93.5 (92.2-94.9)
Age	18 - 24	1.4 (0.0-3.1)	98.6 (96.9-100.0)
	25 - 34	1.2 (0.3-2.0)	98.8 (98.0-99.7)
	35 - 44	4.1 (1.9-6.4)	95.9 (93.6-98.1)
	45 - 54	6.0 (3.5-8.5)	94.0 (91.5-96.5)
	55 - 64	14.0 (10.3-17.7)	86.0 (82.3-89.7)
	65+	18.5 (15.5-21.5)	81.5 (78.5-84.5)
Sex	Male	6.9 (5.4-8.3)	93.1 (91.7-94.6)
	Female	8.4 (6.9-9.9)	91.6 (90.1-93.1)
Race/Ethnicity	White	8.6 (7.2-9.9)	91.4 (90.1-92.8)
	Black	11.5 (5.8-17.2)	88.5 (82.8-94.2)
	Other Race	5.2 (2.7-7.7)	94.8 (92.3-97.3)
	Hispanic	5.6 (3.4-7.7)	94.4 (92.3-96.6)

**Nevada Adults Who Require Special Equipment by Demographics and Region
Continued**

“Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?” (Include occasional use or use in certain circumstances)

Nevadans Requiring Special Equipment Because of Disabilities by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	10.8 (6.9-14.7)	89.2 (85.3-93.1)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	7.7 (5.8-9.6)	92.3 (90.4-94.2)
	Some Post H.S.	7.0 (5.5-8.4)	93.0 (91.6-94.5)
	College Graduate	6.1 (4.4-7.9)	93.9 (92.1-95.6)
Income	< 15,000	14.6 (9.8-19.3)	85.4 (80.7-90.2)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.0 (5.3-10.6)	92.0 (89.4-94.7)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.5 (4.5-10.5)	92.5 (89.5-95.5)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	8.9 (5.7-12.2)	91.1 (87.8-94.3)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	6.5 (4.3-8.8)	93.5 (91.2-95.7)
	\$75,000+	4.6 (2.6-6.7)	95.4 (93.3-97.4)
Veteran	Yes	11.2 (8.0-14.4)	88.8 (85.6-92.0)
	No	7.1 (6.0-8.3)	92.9 (91.7-94.0)

Perceived Health Status by Demographics and Region
"How would you rate your general health (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor)?"

Table-A 14: Self-Reported Perceived Health Status

Demographic	Grouping	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Statewide	Nevada	17.4 (15.9-19.0)	30.8 (28.9-32.7)	32.8 (30.8-34.8)	13.2 (11.8-14.6)	5.7 (4.7-6.8)
Geography	Clark County	16.7 (14.7-18.7)	30.5 (28.0-32.9)	33.1 (30.5-35.7)	13.3 (11.5-15.1)	6.4 (5.0-7.8)
	Washoe County	20.8 (17.9-23.7)	30.2 (26.8-33.7)	32.5 (28.8-36.1)	12.9 (10.4-15.5)	3.6 (2.2-4.9)
	Balance of State	17.2 (14.3-20.2)	33.6 (29.9-37.3)	31.4 (27.7-35.2)	13.2 (10.4-15.9)	4.6 (3.2-5.9)
Age	18 - 24	25.2 (19.2-31.2)	31.3 (24.9-37.8)	36.4 (29.3-43.4)	5.2 (1.9-8.5)	1.9 (0.0-3.9)
	25 - 34	20.7 (16.7-24.8)	31.2 (26.6-35.9)	34.1 (29.0-39.3)	11.2 (7.9-14.5)	2.7 (1.1-4.3)
	35 - 44	19.0 (15.2-22.9)	30.9 (26.2-35.5)	34.8 (29.9-39.7)	11.6 (8.3-14.8)	3.7 (1.8-5.6)
	45 - 54	16.7 (13.2-20.2)	29.8 (25.3-34.4)	29.4 (24.9-34.0)	18.8 (14.7-22.9)	5.2 (3.1-7.3)
	55 - 64	11.9 (9.4-14.4)	30.3 (26.2-34.4)	29.7 (25.4-34.1)	17.1 (13.4-20.9)	10.9 (6.9-15.0)
	65+	12.5 (9.8-15.2)	31.4 (27.8-35.0)	33.2 (29.6-36.8)	13.3 (10.9-15.7)	9.6 (6.5-12.7)
Sex	Male	18.5 (16.1-20.9)	32.0 (29.1-34.9)	32.5 (29.5-35.5)	12.4 (10.4-14.4)	4.6 (3.2-6.0)
	Female	16.3 (14.4-18.3)	29.6 (27.2-32.0)	33.1 (30.5-35.8)	14.1 (12.1-16.0)	6.9 (5.3-8.5)
Race/Ethnicity	White	18.7 (16.9-20.5)	35.3 (33.0-37.6)	28.9 (26.7-31.1)	12.1 (10.4-13.8)	5.0 (3.9-6.0)
	Black	16.9 (9.8-24.0)	29.7 (22.0-37.3)	29.4 (22.0-36.8)	19.9 (12.8-26.9)	4.2 (1.1-7.3)
	Other Race	21.1 (14.8-27.3)	30.1 (23.4-36.8)	31.2 (24.5-37.9)	10.3 (6.4-14.2)	7.4 (2.1-12.6)
	Hispanic	12.8 (9.9-15.6)	21.0 (17.3-24.8)	43.6 (38.8-48.4)	15.6 (12.4-18.9)	7.0 (4.6-9.4)

Perceived Health Status, by Demographics and Region (continued)

"How would you rate your general health (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor)?"

Self-Reported Perceived Health Status Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Education	Less than H.S.	7.5 (4.2-10.9)	16.1 (11.4-20.7)	43.6 (37.3-49.8)	22.6 (17.7-27.6)	10.2 (6.8-13.7)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	15.2 (12.5-17.9)	29.7 (26.2-33.1)	33.8 (30.2-37.5)	14.4 (11.9-16.9)	6.9 (4.4-9.4)
	Some Post H.S.	18.9 (16.0-21.7)	33.7 (30.4-37.1)	32.2 (28.9-35.6)	10.8 (8.5-13.1)	4.4 (3.0-5.7)
	College Graduate	26.4 (23.1-29.8)	39.4 (35.8-43.1)	23.6 (20.3-26.9)	7.9 (5.8-10.0)	2.6 (1.4-3.8)
Income	< 15,000	9.9 (6.0-13.7)	20.1 (14.6-25.7)	31.8 (24.7-38.9)	23.0 (16.9-29.0)	15.2 (10.4-20.0)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	13.2 (9.8-16.7)	20.8 (16.6-25.0)	40.2 (35.1-45.4)	17.4 (13.5-21.3)	8.3 (5.3-11.4)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.9 (10.9-20.8)	26.5 (21.1-32.0)	41.5 (35.0-48.1)	12.3 (8.3-16.3)	3.7 (1.8-5.6)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.5 (12.2-20.8)	30.3 (25.3-35.2)	34.1 (28.7-39.6)	12.9 (9.4-16.4)	6.2 (3.0-9.4)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	22.8 (18.1-27.5)	38.0 (32.9-43.2)	28.6 (23.7-33.5)	8.9 (6.0-11.9)	1.6 (0.4-2.9)
	\$75,000+	24.3 (20.8-27.8)	41.9 (37.7-46.1)	24.0 (20.5-27.6)	7.3 (4.9-9.6)	2.5 (0.9-4.1)
Veteran	Yes	21.5 (16.5-26.5)	34.6 (29.4-39.8)	30.9 (25.8-36.1)	10.2 (7.2-13.2)	2.7 (1.3-4.1)
	No	16.8 (15.2-18.5)	30.3 (28.2-32.3)	33.1 (30.9-35.3)	13.7 (12.1-15.2)	6.2 (4.9-7.4)

Physical Health by Demographics and Region

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

Table-A 15: Days of Poor Physical Health in the Past 30 Days

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Statewide	Nevada	63.0 (60.9-65.0)	22.1 (20.3-23.9)	14.9 (13.4-16.4)
Geography	Clark County	63.6 (61.0-66.2)	21.3 (19.1-23.6)	15.1 (13.1-17.0)
	Washoe County	62.6 (59.0-66.3)	22.9 (19.6-26.1)	14.5 (11.8-17.2)
	Balance of State	59.7 (55.7-63.6)	25.7 (22.1-29.3)	14.7 (12.0-17.3)
Age	18 - 24	65.8 (59.0-72.6)	24.4 (18.4-30.5)	9.8 (5.3-14.2)
	25 - 34	69.1 (64.4-73.9)	20.7 (16.6-24.8)	10.2 (7.0-13.4)
	35 - 44	66.6 (61.7-71.4)	24.1 (19.7-28.6)	9.3 (6.4-12.1)
	45 - 54	56.0 (51.0-61.0)	26.6 (22.0-31.2)	17.4 (13.7-21.0)
	55 - 64	57.4 (52.5-62.3)	19.1 (14.9-23.3)	23.5 (19.2-27.8)
	65+	63.0 (59.2-66.8)	17.8 (15.0-20.6)	19.3 (16.0-22.5)
Sex	Male	68.4 (65.4-71.3)	18.7 (16.3-21.2)	12.9 (10.8-15.0)
	Female	57.5 (54.7-60.3)	25.5 (23.0-28.1)	16.9 (14.9-19.0)
Race/Ethnicity	White	61.5 (59.1-63.9)	23.7 (21.6-25.9)	14.8 (13.1-16.5)
	Black	66.5 (58.4-74.7)	17.9 (10.8-25.0)	15.5 (9.8-21.2)
	Other Race	60.8 (53.4-68.3)	25.4 (18.5-32.3)	13.8 (8.9-18.7)
	Hispanic	66.0 (61.5-70.5)	18.3 (14.8-21.9)	15.7 (12.2-19.2)

Physical Health by Demographics and Region (continued)

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

Days of Poor Physical Health in the Past 30 Days Continued

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Education	Less than H.S.	58.7 (52.6-64.9)	20.1 (15.0-25.1)	21.2 (16.3-26.1)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	59.2 (55.4-63.1)	24.1 (20.6-27.6)	16.6 (13.8-19.5)
	Some Post H.S.	65.2 (61.8-68.5)	20.9 (18.0-23.9)	13.9 (11.6-16.2)
	College Graduate	68.1 (64.5-71.7)	22.8 (19.5-26.1)	9.1 (6.9-11.3)
Income	< 15,000	52.9 (45.7-60.1)	18.4 (13.1-23.6)	28.7 (22.2-35.2)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	56.2 (51.0-61.5)	22.6 (18.1-27.0)	21.2 (17.0-25.4)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	63.8 (57.6-70.0)	24.9 (19.2-30.7)	11.3 (7.9-14.6)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	60.9 (55.3-66.5)	22.2 (17.5-27.0)	16.9 (12.5-21.3)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	69.1 (64.3-73.9)	21.3 (17.2-25.5)	9.6 (6.6-12.7)
	\$75,000+	68.3 (64.2-72.4)	23.1 (19.4-26.9)	8.6 (6.1-11.1)
Veteran	Yes	66.4 (61.0-71.8)	22.2 (17.2-27.2)	11.4 (8.3-14.5)
	No	62.5 (60.3-64.7)	22.1 (20.2-24.0)	15.4 (13.8-17.0)

Mental Health by Demographics and Region

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

Table-A 16: Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past 30 Days by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Statewide	Nevada	63.1 (61.0-65.1)	21.2 (19.4-22.9)	15.8 (14.2-17.3)
Geography	Clark County	63.0 (60.4-65.7)	20.6 (18.3-22.8)	16.4 (14.4-18.4)
	Washoe County	62.4 (58.6-66.1)	23.1 (19.8-26.4)	14.5 (11.8-17.3)
	Balance of State	64.1 (60.2-68.0)	22.0 (18.4-25.5)	13.9 (11.2-16.6)
Age	18 - 24	52.8 (45.9-59.7)	28.2 (21.7-34.6)	19.0 (13.2-24.8)
	25 - 34	61.6 (56.5-66.6)	24.9 (20.6-29.3)	13.5 (9.9-17.1)
	35 - 44	61.4 (56.5-66.2)	22.1 (18.0-26.3)	16.5 (13.0-20.0)
	45 - 54	61.2 (56.2-66.2)	19.9 (15.6-24.2)	18.9 (15.0-22.8)
	55 - 64	64.3 (59.5-69.1)	19.0 (14.9-23.2)	16.7 (13.0-20.3)
	65+	74.6 (71.1-78.0)	14.4 (11.5-17.2)	11.1 (8.7-13.4)
Sex	Male	69.2 (66.3-72.1)	18.8 (16.3-21.2)	12.1 (10.0-14.1)
	Female	56.9 (54.1-59.6)	23.6 (21.1-26.1)	19.6 (17.3-21.8)
Race/Ethnicity	White	61.5 (59.0-63.9)	21.3 (19.2-23.3)	17.3 (15.2-19.3)
	Black	67.6 (59.7-75.4)	13.7 (7.9-19.4)	18.8 (12.4-25.1)
	Other Race	63.1 (55.5-70.6)	24.4 (17.2-31.6)	12.5 (8.2-16.8)
	Hispanic	65.3 (60.7-69.8)	21.1 (17.2-25.0)	13.6 (10.4-16.8)

Mental Health by Demographics and Region (continued)

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

Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past 30 Days by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Education	Less than H.S.	57.4 (51.2-63.7)	21.5 (16.2-26.7)	21.1 (16.2-26.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	64.0 (60.2-67.8)	20.2 (16.9-23.5)	15.9 (13.1-18.7)
	Some Post H.S.	61.6 (58.0-65.1)	21.5 (18.5-24.5)	16.9 (14.2-19.6)
	College Graduate	68.6 (65.1-72.0)	21.9 (18.8-24.9)	9.5 (7.4-11.7)
Income	< 15,000	56.4 (49.3-63.4)	18.8 (13.6-24.0)	24.9 (18.8-30.9)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	56.6 (51.4-61.8)	19.5 (15.5-23.6)	23.8 (19.4-28.3)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	65.8 (59.5-72.1)	21.1 (15.2-27.0)	13.1 (9.3-17.0)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	56.9 (51.2-62.6)	27.8 (22.4-33.2)	15.3 (11.3-19.3)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	69.0 (64.2-73.8)	18.5 (14.6-22.5)	12.5 (9.0-15.9)
	\$75,000+	69.0 (64.9-73.0)	21.9 (18.2-25.6)	9.2 (6.6-11.7)
Veteran	Yes	73.5 (68.3-78.7)	15.7 (11.3-20.2)	10.7 (7.3-14.2)
	No	61.6 (59.4-63.8)	21.9 (20.0-23.8)	16.5 (14.8-18.2)

**Unable to Do Usual Activities because of Poor Health by
Demographics and Region**

"During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?"

Table-A 17: Limited Activities Because of Poor Health by Demographic and Region

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Statewide	Nevada	58.1 (55.2-60.9)	23.8 (21.2-26.3)	18.2 (16.0-20.3)
Geography	Clark County	58.2 (54.5-61.9)	23.0 (19.7-26.4)	18.8 (15.9-21.6)
	Washoe County	55.8 (50.7-60.9)	27.2 (22.4-32.1)	17.0 (13.4-20.6)
	Balance of State	60.1 (55.0-65.2)	23.6 (19.1-28.0)	16.3 (12.8-19.8)
Age	18 - 24	64.0 (55.0-73.0)	23.0 (15.2-30.8)	12.9 (6.4-19.4)
	25 - 34	62.5 (55.7-69.4)	25.3 (19.2-31.4)	12.1 (7.3-17.0)
	35 - 44	63.8 (57.2-70.5)	22.5 (16.6-28.4)	13.6 (9.2-18.1)
	45 - 54	48.3 (41.8-54.9)	29.6 (23.0-36.1)	22.1 (16.6-27.5)
	55 - 64	49.0 (42.3-55.8)	23.0 (16.7-29.4)	27.9 (22.0-33.8)
	65+	62.9 (57.5-68.3)	17.5 (13.0-21.9)	19.6 (15.3-24.0)
Sex	Male	60.3 (56.0-64.7)	22.9 (19.1-26.8)	16.7 (13.4-20.0)
	Female	56.2 (52.5-59.9)	24.4 (21.0-27.9)	19.3 (16.5-22.2)
Race/Ethnicity	White	59.0 (55.7-62.3)	22.2 (19.4-25.0)	18.8 (16.1-21.4)
	Black	56.4 (44.9-67.8)	21.4 (11.4-31.5)	22.2 (13.5-30.8)
	Other Race	47.1 (36.9-57.3)	32.8 (21.9-43.7)	20.1 (12.4-27.7)
	Hispanic	61.0 (54.5-67.4)	24.1 (18.6-29.6)	15.0 (10.1-19.8)

**Unable to Do Usual Activities because of Poor Health by
Demographics and Region Continued**

"During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?"

Limited Activities Because of Poor Health by Demographic and Region Continued`

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Education	Less than H.S.	58.2 (50.4-66.1)	23.8 (16.9-30.7)	17.9 (12.1-23.8)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	58.5 (53.3-63.7)	22.5 (17.8-27.1)	19.1 (15.1-23.0)
	Some Post H.S.	54.2 (49.3-59.0)	26.4 (21.8-31.0)	19.4 (15.6-23.3)
	College Graduate	64.3 (59.2-69.3)	21.0 (16.9-25.2)	14.7 (11.0-18.4)
Income	< 15,000	44.6 (35.5-53.8)	20.4 (13.4-27.5)	34.9 (26.5-43.4)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	57.2 (50.7-63.6)	22.4 (17.0-27.9)	20.4 (15.2-25.6)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	58.4 (49.3-67.4)	23.4 (14.8-32.0)	18.3 (12.0-24.5)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	64.7 (57.4-71.9)	22.0 (15.3-28.8)	13.3 (8.9-17.7)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	64.8 (57.7-71.9)	22.7 (16.3-29.1)	12.5 (8.0-17.1)
	\$75,000+	59.6 (53.4-65.9)	28.8 (22.9-34.7)	11.6 (7.5-15.6)
Veteran	Yes	62.7 (54.5-70.8)	19.2 (12.0-26.4)	18.1 (12.2-24.0)
	No	57.5 (54.5-60.5)	24.3 (21.6-27.1)	18.2 (15.9-20.5)

Inadequate Sleep by Demographics and Region

“During the past 30 days, about how many days have you felt you did not get enough sleep?”

Table-A 18: Days of Inadequate Sleep by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Statewide	Nevada	28.4 (26.5-30.4)	34.6 (32.5-36.7)	37.0 (34.9-39.1)
Geography	Clark County	29.5 (26.9-32.1)	33.8 (31.1-36.6)	36.7 (33.9-39.4)
	Washoe County	24.6 (21.4-27.7)	36.5 (32.8-40.2)	38.9 (35.1-42.7)
	Balance of State	27.5 (23.8-31.1)	36.2 (32.1-40.3)	36.3 (32.4-40.3)
Age	18 - 24	20.7 (14.8-26.6)	45.4 (37.7-53.1)	33.9 (26.9-40.9)
	25 - 34	24.3 (19.3-29.2)	32.8 (27.4-38.1)	43.0 (37.5-48.4)
	35 - 44	23.9 (19.3-28.5)	36.6 (31.4-41.8)	39.5 (34.3-44.8)
	45 - 54	24.4 (19.6-29.1)	32.1 (27.3-36.9)	43.5 (38.3-48.7)
	55 - 64	30.5 (25.9-35.1)	32.5 (28.0-37.1)	37.0 (32.0-41.9)
	65+	45.0 (40.9-49.0)	31.6 (27.9-35.3)	23.4 (20.1-26.8)
Sex	Male	31.1 (28.0-34.1)	34.1 (30.9-37.3)	34.8 (31.7-38.0)
	Female	25.9 (23.4-28.3)	35.0 (32.2-37.8)	39.1 (36.3-42.0)
Race/Ethnicity	White	26.6 (24.4-28.8)	33.0 (30.6-35.4)	40.4 (37.9-43.0)
	Black	32.3 (23.5-41.2)	33.5 (24.9-42.0)	34.2 (25.9-42.5)
	Other Race	29.5 (21.2-37.7)	38.1 (29.7-46.4)	32.4 (24.3-40.5)
	Hispanic	30.8 (26.3-35.2)	38.0 (33.1-43.0)	31.2 (26.7-35.6)

Inadequate Sleep by Demographics and Region Continued

“During the past 30 days, about how many days have you felt you did not get enough sleep?”

Days of Inadequate Sleep by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	0	0-9	10+
Education	Less than H.S.	31.8 (25.9-37.6)	32.3 (26.1-38.4)	36.0 (29.9-42.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	31.8 (27.9-35.6)	32.3 (28.4-36.1)	35.9 (32.0-39.9)
	Some Post H.S.	25.5 (22.2-28.7)	33.9 (30.3-37.5)	40.6 (37.0-44.3)
	College Graduate	25.3 (21.8-28.7)	41.3 (37.3-45.3)	33.4 (29.7-37.2)
Income	< 15,000	26.6 (20.0-33.2)	33.4 (25.6-41.1)	40.1 (32.8-47.3)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	29.4 (24.1-34.6)	33.7 (28.5-38.9)	36.9 (31.7-42.1)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	31.2 (25.0-37.3)	34.9 (28.0-41.8)	33.9 (27.7-40.2)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	29.2 (23.9-34.5)	30.8 (25.3-36.4)	40.0 (34.1-45.8)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	28.0 (23.0-33.0)	38.7 (33.3-44.0)	33.4 (28.3-38.4)
	\$75,000+	22.5 (18.9-26.1)	37.9 (33.7-42.2)	39.6 (35.2-44.0)
Veteran	Yes	38.1 (32.6-43.6)	29.1 (23.6-34.6)	32.8 (27.2-38.4)
	No	27.0 (24.9-29.1)	35.4 (33.1-37.7)	37.6 (35.3-39.9)

Physical Activity by Demographics and Region

"During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"

Table-A 19: Physical Activity by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	78.7 (77.0-80.4)	21.3 (19.6-23.0)
Geography	Clark County	78.1 (75.9-80.3)	21.9 (19.7-24.1)
	Washoe County	82.4 (79.7-85.2)	17.6 (14.8-20.3)
	Balance of State	77.6 (74.3-81.0)	22.4 (19.0-25.7)
Age	18 - 24	85.3 (80.0-90.6)	14.7 (9.4-20.0)
	25 - 34	84.4 (80.7-88.2)	15.6 (11.8-19.3)
	35 - 44	80.2 (76.2-84.3)	19.8 (15.7-23.8)
	45 - 54	78.3 (74.1-82.5)	21.7 (17.5-25.9)
	55 - 64	77.1 (73.1-81.1)	22.9 (18.9-26.9)
	65+	68.3 (64.4-72.2)	31.7 (27.8-35.6)
Sex	Male	81.0 (78.4-83.5)	19.0 (16.5-21.6)
	Female	76.5 (74.2-78.8)	23.5 (21.2-25.8)
Race/Ethnicity	White	81.4 (79.6-83.3)	18.6 (16.7-20.4)
	Black	78.4 (71.4-85.3)	21.6 (14.7-28.6)
	Other Race	75.0 (68.4-81.6)	25.0 (18.4-31.6)
	Hispanic	74.1 (70.0-78.1)	25.9 (21.9-30.0)

Physical Activity by Demographics and Region Continued

"During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"

Physical Activity by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	69.6 (64.1-75.0)	30.4 (25.0-35.9)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	73.2 (69.9-76.6)	26.8 (23.4-30.1)
	Some Post H.S.	82.6 (79.8-85.4)	17.4 (14.6-20.2)
	College Graduate	88.1 (85.7-90.5)	11.9 (9.5-14.3)
Income	< 15,000	70.5 (64.1-76.9)	29.5 (23.1-35.9)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	69.5 (64.6-74.4)	30.5 (25.6-35.4)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	75.7 (70.3-81.1)	24.3 (18.9-29.7)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	80.4 (76.3-84.5)	19.6 (15.5-23.7)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	83.5 (79.2-87.7)	16.5 (12.3-20.8)
	\$75,000+	87.9 (85.3-90.6)	12.1 (9.4-14.7)
Veteran	Yes	83.7 (80.1-87.4)	16.3 (12.6-19.9)
	No	78.0 (76.1-79.9)	22.0 (20.1-23.9)

Nevada Adults 18+ With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region
“Do you have any kind of health coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or governmental plants such as Medicare?”

Table-A 20: Adults 18+ With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	74.5 (72.5-76.4)	25.5 (23.6-27.5)
Geography	Clark County	73.8 (71.3-76.3)	26.2 (23.7-28.7)
	Washoe County	76.0 (72.4-79.5)	24.0 (20.5-27.6)
	Balance of State	76.7 (72.7-80.6)	23.3 (19.4-27.3)
Age	18 - 24	65.0 (58.3-71.6)	35.0 (28.4-41.7)
	25 - 34	63.1 (57.8-68.4)	36.9 (31.6-42.2)
	35 - 44	65.1 (60.1-70.0)	34.9 (30.0-39.9)
	45 - 54	77.0 (72.7-81.4)	23.0 (18.6-27.3)
	55 - 64	78.9 (74.5-83.3)	21.1 (16.7-25.5)
	65+	96.4 (94.5-98.4)	3.6 (1.6-5.5)
Sex	Male	73.3 (70.4-76.3)	26.7 (23.7-29.6)
	Female	75.6 (73.1-78.2)	24.4 (21.8-26.9)
Race/Ethnicity	White	83.4 (81.5-85.4)	16.6 (14.6-18.5)
	Black	69.9 (62.4-77.5)	30.1 (22.5-37.6)
	Other Race	76.3 (69.3-83.2)	23.7 (16.8-30.7)
	Hispanic	53.8 (49.0-58.5)	46.2 (41.5-51.0)

Nevada Adults 18+ With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region (continued)
“Do you have any kind of health coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or governmental plans such as Medicare?”

Adults 18+ With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	50.8 (44.8-56.9)	49.2 (43.1-55.2)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	72.2 (68.6-75.7)	27.8 (24.3-31.4)
	Some Post H.S.	79.4 (76.3-82.5)	20.6 (17.5-23.7)
	College Graduate	89.3 (86.7-92.0)	10.7 (8.0-13.3)
Income	< 15,000	47.3 (40.2-54.3)	52.7 (45.7-59.8)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	53.2 (48.0-58.5)	46.8 (41.5-52.0)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	70.7 (64.7-76.6)	29.3 (23.4-35.3)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	80.3 (75.1-85.4)	19.7 (14.6-24.9)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	89.0 (85.6-92.4)	11.0 (7.6-14.4)
	\$75,000+	93.9 (91.7-96.1)	6.1 (3.9-8.3)
Veteran	Yes	90.7 (87.5-93.9)	9.3 (6.1-12.5)
	No	72.2 (70.0-74.3)	27.8 (25.7-30.0)

Nevada Adults 18 - 64 With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region
 “Do you have any kind of health coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or governmental plans such as Medicare?”

Table-A 21: Nevada Adults 18-64 With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	69.8 (67.5-72.1)	30.2 (27.9-32.5)
Geography	Clark County	69.3 (66.4-72.2)	30.7 (27.8-33.6)
	Washoe County	71.0 (66.7-75.3)	29.0 (24.7-33.3)
	Balance of State	71.3 (66.4-76.3)	28.7 (23.7-33.6)
Age	18 - 24	65.0 (58.3-71.6)	35.0 (28.4-41.7)
	25 - 34	63.1 (57.7-68.4)	36.9 (31.6-42.3)
	35 - 44	65.4 (60.4-70.4)	34.6 (29.6-39.6)
	45 - 54	76.8 (72.4-81.2)	23.2 (18.8-27.6)
	55 - 64	78.6 (74.1-83.2)	21.4 (16.8-25.9)
Sex	Male	68.7 (65.3-72.2)	31.3 (27.8-34.7)
	Female	70.9 (67.9-74.0)	29.1 (26.0-32.1)
Race/Ethnicity	White	78.7 (76.2-81.2)	21.3 (18.8-23.8)
	Black	65.0 (56.1-74.0)	35.0 (26.0-43.9)
	Other Race	75.2 (67.5-82.9)	24.8 (17.1-32.5)
	Hispanic	51.4 (46.4-56.4)	48.6 (43.6-53.6)

**Nevada Adults 18 - 64 With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region
(continued)**

“Do you have any kind of health coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or governmental plans such as Medicare?”

Nevada Adults 18-64 With Health Insurance by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	44.7 (38.0-51.5)	55.3 (48.5-62.0)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	65.5 (61.2-69.8)	34.5 (30.2-38.8)
	Some Post H.S.	76.0 (72.4-79.6)	24.0 (20.4-27.6)
	College Graduate	87.5 (84.3-90.7)	12.5 (9.3-15.7)
Income	< 15,000	40.3 (32.4-48.3)	59.7 (51.7-67.6)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	45.0 (39.2-50.9)	55.0 (49.1-60.8)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	65.8 (58.8-72.9)	34.2 (27.1-41.2)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	75.7 (69.4-82.1)	24.3 (17.9-30.6)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	86.4 (82.1-90.6)	13.6 (9.4-17.9)
	\$75,000+	93.4 (90.9-95.8)	6.6 (4.2-9.1)
Veteran	Yes	86.3 (81.1-91.4)	13.7 (8.6-18.9)
	No	68.1 (65.7-70.6)	31.9 (29.4-34.3)

Nevada Adults With a Primary Care Provider by Demographics and Region
“Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or healthcare provider?”

Table-A 22: Nevada Adults With a Primary Care Provider by Demographic and region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	60.1 (58.1-62.2)	39.9 (37.8-41.9)
Geography	Clark County	57.7 (55.1-60.4)	42.3 (39.6-44.9)
	Washoe County	68.4 (64.7-72.2)	31.6 (27.8-35.3)
	Balance of State	63.6 (59.6-67.6)	36.4 (32.4-40.4)
Age	18 - 24	40.8 (34.1-47.6)	59.2 (52.4-65.9)
	25 - 34	44.1 (39.0-49.3)	55.9 (50.7-61.0)
	35 - 44	51.6 (46.6-56.5)	48.4 (43.5-53.4)
	45 - 54	66.9 (62.1-71.8)	33.1 (28.2-37.9)
	55 - 64	71.2 (66.9-75.6)	28.8 (24.4-33.1)
	65+	82.4 (79.3-85.5)	17.6 (14.5-20.7)
Sex	Male	54.4 (51.2-57.5)	45.6 (42.5-48.8)
	Female	65.9 (63.3-68.6)	34.1 (31.4-36.7)
Race/Ethnicity	White	66.1 (63.8-68.5)	33.9 (31.5-36.2)
	Black	65.3 (57.5-73.1)	34.7 (26.9-42.5)
	Other Race	58.2 (50.7-65.6)	41.8 (34.4-49.3)
	Hispanic	45.6 (40.9-50.3)	54.4 (49.7-59.1)

Nevada Adults With a Primary Care Provider by Demographics and Region (Continued)
"Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or healthcare provider?"

Nevada Adults With a Primary Care Provider by Demographic and region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	42.2 (36.2-48.2)	57.8 (51.8-63.8)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	59.2 (55.5-62.9)	40.8 (37.1-44.5)
	Some Post H.S.	64.4 (60.9-67.9)	35.6 (32.1-39.1)
	College Graduate	68.9 (65.3-72.6)	31.1 (27.4-34.7)
Income	< 15,000	47.8 (40.7-54.9)	52.2 (45.1-59.3)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	46.0 (40.9-51.0)	54.0 (49.0-59.1)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	54.6 (48.2-61.0)	45.4 (39.0-51.8)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	61.6 (55.9-67.3)	38.4 (32.7-44.1)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	69.5 (64.5-74.5)	30.5 (25.5-35.5)
	\$75,000+	72.4 (68.5-76.2)	27.6 (23.8-31.5)
Veteran	Yes	66.8 (61.6-72.0)	33.2 (28.0-38.4)
	No	59.2 (56.9-61.4)	40.8 (38.6-43.1)

**Nevada Adults That Could Not See a Doctor Because of
Cost by Demographics and Region**

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

Table-A 23: Nevada Adults That Could Not See a Doctor Because of Cost by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	18.5 (16.8-20.1)	81.5 (79.9-83.2)
Geography	Clark County	18.6 (16.4-20.7)	81.4 (79.3-83.6)
	Washoe County	18.0 (14.9-21.1)	82.0 (78.9-85.1)
	Balance of State	18.5 (15.1-21.8)	81.5 (78.2-84.9)
Age	18 - 24	12.9 (8.7-17.1)	87.1 (82.9-91.3)
	25 - 34	25.4 (20.7-30.2)	74.6 (69.8-79.3)
	35 - 44	23.9 (19.5-28.3)	76.1 (71.7-80.5)
	45 - 54	20.7 (16.7-24.8)	79.3 (75.2-83.3)
	55 - 64	19.0 (15.2-22.8)	81.0 (77.2-84.8)
	65+	6.5 (4.5-8.4)	93.5 (91.6-95.5)
Sex	Male	15.8 (13.4-18.3)	84.2 (81.7-86.6)
	Female	21.1 (18.9-23.4)	78.9 (76.6-81.1)
Race/Ethnicity	White	15.6 (13.7-17.6)	84.4 (82.4-86.3)
	Black	20.3 (13.9-26.6)	79.7 (73.4-86.1)
	Other Race	14.0 (9.7-18.4)	86.0 (81.6-90.3)
	Hispanic	26.8 (22.5-31.0)	73.2 (69.0-77.5)

**Nevada Adults That Could Not See a Doctor Because of
Cost by Demographics and Region (Continued)**

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

Nevada Adults That Could Not See a Doctor Because of Cost by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	29.8 (24.3-35.4)	70.2 (64.6-75.7)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	16.9 (14.1-19.7)	83.1 (80.3-85.9)
	Some Post H.S.	18.7 (15.8-21.5)	81.3 (78.5-84.2)
	College Graduate	11.0 (8.5-13.5)	89.0 (86.5-91.5)
Income	< 15,000	38.0 (31.1-44.9)	62.0 (55.1-68.9)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	30.6 (25.8-35.4)	69.4 (64.6-74.2)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	21.1 (15.8-26.4)	78.9 (73.6-84.2)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	18.3 (13.4-23.2)	81.7 (76.8-86.6)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.9 (7.5-14.3)	89.1 (85.7-92.5)
	\$75,000+	5.1 (3.4-6.9)	94.9 (93.1-96.6)
Veteran	Yes	9.4 (6.0-12.8)	90.6 (87.2-94.0)
	No	19.8 (18.0-21.6)	80.2 (78.4-82.0)

The Time Since Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults
“About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?”

Table-A 24: The Time Since Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults

Demographic	Grouping	In the Past Year	In the Past 2 Years	In the Past 5 Years	5 Years or More	Never
Statewide	Nevada	63.9 (61.9-65.9)	15.2 (13.7-16.8)	9.1 (8.0-10.3)	9.8 (8.6-11.0)	1.9 (1.3-2.5)
Geography	Clark County	65.2 (62.6-67.8)	15.1 (13.1-17.1)	8.3 (6.9-9.8)	9.6 (8.1-11.1)	1.7 (0.9-2.5)
	Washoe County	60.3 (56.6-64.1)	15.2 (12.4-18.0)	12.3 (9.6-14.9)	9.9 (7.4-12.4)	2.3 (1.4-3.3)
	Balance of State	61.1 (57.1-65.1)	16.0 (12.8-19.2)	9.7 (7.2-12.2)	11.0 (8.4-13.7)	2.2 (1.0-3.3)
Age	18 - 24	52.9 (45.9-59.9)	19.7 (14.1-25.2)	14.6 (9.7-19.5)	10.1 (6.1-14.0)	2.7 (0.0-5.5)
	25 - 34	50.1 (44.8-55.5)	17.8 (13.4-22.2)	14.4 (10.7-18.1)	15.3 (11.6-18.9)	2.4 (1.0-3.8)
	35 - 44	54.3 (49.3-59.4)	21.5 (17.2-25.9)	8.3 (5.8-10.8)	12.6 (9.2-15.9)	3.2 (1.3-5.1)
	45 - 54	66.6 (62.2-71.1)	13.1 (9.9-16.4)	10.0 (7.4-12.5)	9.1 (6.6-11.6)	1.2 (0.0-2.3)
	55 - 64	72.1 (68.1-76.1)	12.3 (9.4-15.2)	6.1 (4.1-8.1)	8.3 (5.9-10.7)	1.2 (0.4-2.0)
	65+	85.6 (83.3-88.0)	7.8 (6.0-9.7)	2.6 (1.8-3.5)	3.3 (2.1-4.5)	0.6 (0.2-1.0)
Sex	Male	59.5 (56.5-62.6)	16.8 (14.3-19.3)	9.9 (8.1-11.7)	11.3 (9.4-13.1)	2.4 (1.4-3.5)
	Female	68.3 (65.8-70.8)	13.7 (11.8-15.5)	8.3 (6.8-9.8)	8.4 (6.9-9.9)	1.3 (0.7-1.8)
Race/Ethnicity	White	63.5 (61.1-65.9)	15.4 (13.5-17.3)	8.2 (6.9-9.5)	11.7 (10.1-13.3)	1.2 (0.6-1.7)
	Black	76.6 (69.7-83.5)	9.0 (4.5-13.5)	8.5 (3.8-13.2)	5.9 (1.8-9.9)	0.0
	Other Race	71.8 (65.5-78.0)	11.8 (7.2-16.4)	9.3 (5.2-13.4)	4.9 (2.4-7.3)	2.3 (0.7-3.8)
	Hispanic	56.8 (52.1-61.5)	18.2 (14.4-22.0)	11.7 (8.7-14.6)	9.7 (7.0-12.5)	3.7 (1.7-5.6)

The Time Since Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults (continued)
“About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?”

The Time Since Last Routine Checkup for Nevada Adults Continued

Demographic	Grouping	In the Past Year	In the Past 2 Years	In the Past 5 Years	5 Years or More	Never
Education	Less than H.S.	58.7 (52.7-64.8)	16.2 (11.5-20.8)	11.3 (7.6-15.1)	9.6 (6.2-13.0)	4.2 (1.6-6.8)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	63.8 (60.3-67.3)	13.7 (11.2-16.2)	8.9 (6.8-11.1)	12.2 (9.7-14.6)	1.4 (0.7-2.2)
	Some Post H.S.	64.6 (61.2-68.1)	16.4 (13.6-19.3)	9.2 (7.2-11.2)	8.3 (6.4-10.2)	1.5 (0.6-2.4)
	College Graduate	66.8 (63.2-70.4)	15.0 (12.1-18.0)	7.7 (5.7-9.6)	9.2 (7.2-11.3)	1.3 (0.4-2.2)
Income	< 15,000	53.6 (46.5-60.6)	15.4 (9.8-21.0)	13.5 (8.8-18.1)	15.2 (10.3-20.0)	2.4 (0.9-3.9)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	54.8 (49.6-59.9)	16.5 (12.6-20.3)	11.1 (7.8-14.3)	14.0 (10.5-17.6)	3.7 (1.6-5.8)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	64.5 (58.5-70.6)	14.9 (10.0-19.8)	9.7 (5.9-13.4)	9.7 (6.3-13.1)	1.3 (0.0-2.6)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	62.1 (56.6-67.7)	13.9 (9.6-18.1)	9.4 (6.0-12.7)	13.2 (9.3-17.1)	1.4 (0.3-2.5)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	66.8 (61.8-71.9)	16.7 (12.4-20.9)	6.3 (4.0-8.6)	8.5 (5.7-11.2)	1.7 (0.4-3.1)
	\$75,000+	71.0 (67.1-74.9)	15.1 (11.9-18.2)	7.6 (5.4-9.7)	5.2 (3.4-7.0)	1.2 (0.0-2.5)
Veteran	Yes	75.8 (71.2-80.4)	11.2 (7.4-14.9)	4.1 (2.4-5.9)	7.3 (4.7-9.9)	1.6 (0.2-3.0)
	No	62.2 (60.0-64.4)	15.8 (14.1-17.5)	9.9 (8.5-11.2)	10.2 (8.9-11.5)	1.9 (1.2-2.6)

Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 18-64 by Demographics and Region
 “A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot (individuals who received a nasal flu spray are included)?”

Table-A 25: Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 18-64 by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	23.1 (21.1-25.2)	76.9 (74.8-78.9)
Geography	Clark County	23.1 (20.5-25.8)	76.9 (74.2-79.5)
	Washoe County	22.0 (18.6-25.4)	78.0 (74.6-81.4)
	Balance of State	24.7 (20.5-28.8)	75.3 (71.2-79.5)
Age	18 - 24	18.3 (13.1-23.6)	81.7 (76.4-86.9)
	25 - 34	20.2 (16.0-24.5)	79.8 (75.5-84.0)
	35 - 44	19.5 (15.6-23.5)	80.5 (76.5-84.4)
	45 - 54	23.5 (18.8-28.2)	76.5 (71.8-81.2)
	55 - 64	34.0 (29.3-38.7)	66.0 (61.3-70.7)
Sex	Male	21.2 (18.3-24.1)	78.8 (75.9-81.7)
	Female	25.1 (22.3-28.0)	74.9 (72.0-77.7)
Race/Ethnicity	White	24.2 (21.8-26.7)	75.8 (73.3-78.2)
	Black	18.4 (10.9-25.8)	81.6 (74.2-89.1)
	Other Race	27.0 (18.9-35.1)	73.0 (64.9-81.1)
	Hispanic	20.9 (16.9-24.9)	79.1 (75.1-83.1)

Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 18-64 by Demographics and Region (Continued)

“A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot (individuals who received a nasal flu spray are included)?”

Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 18-64 by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	14.4 (9.7-19.1)	85.6 (80.9-90.3)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	22.4 (18.4-26.3)	77.6 (73.7-81.6)
	Some Post H.S.	24.5 (20.8-28.2)	75.5 (71.8-79.2)
	College Graduate	29.5 (25.7-33.4)	70.5 (66.6-74.3)
Income	< 15,000	16.9 (11.2-22.5)	83.1 (77.5-88.8)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	20.2 (15.1-25.2)	79.8 (74.8-84.9)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	22.8 (16.2-29.5)	77.2 (70.5-83.8)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	21.0 (15.9-26.1)	79.0 (73.9-84.1)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	23.4 (18.0-28.7)	76.6 (71.3-82.0)
	\$75,000+	27.9 (24.0-31.8)	72.1 (68.2-76.0)
Veteran	Yes	40.9 (33.1-48.8)	59.1 (51.2-66.9)
	No	21.3 (19.2-23.4)	78.7 (76.6-80.8)

Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 65+ by Demographics and Region

“A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot (individuals who received a nasal flu spray are included)?”

Table-A 26: Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 65+ by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	50.0 (46.1-54.0)	50.0 (46.0-53.9)
Geography	Clark County	50.6 (45.1-56.2)	49.4 (43.8-54.9)
	Washoe County	52.0 (46.5-57.5)	48.0 (42.5-53.5)
	Balance of State	45.6 (40.6-50.6)	54.4 (49.4-59.4)
Sex	Male	50.9 (44.7-57.2)	49.1 (42.8-55.3)
	Female	49.2 (44.3-54.2)	50.8 (45.8-55.7)
Race/Ethnicity	White	51.4 (47.5-55.3)	48.6 (44.7-52.5)
	Black	~	~
	Other Race	51.1 (30.0-72.3)	48.9 (27.7-70.0)
	Hispanic	48.8 (31.9-65.8)	51.2 (34.2-68.1)
Education	Less than H.S.	43.5 (29.7-57.3)	56.5 (42.7-70.3)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	53.6 (46.5-60.8)	46.4 (39.2-53.5)
	Some Post H.S.	46.1 (40.0-52.2)	53.9 (47.8-60.0)
	College Graduate	53.7 (46.4-60.9)	46.3 (39.1-53.6)

Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 65+ by Demographics and Region (Continued)

“A flu shot is an influenza vaccine injected into your arm. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot (individuals who received a nasal flu spray are included)?”

Influenza Vaccination Prevalence Ages 65+ by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Income	< 15,000	46.4 (30.7-62.0)	53.6 (38.0-69.3)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	48.6 (38.1-59.1)	51.4 (40.9-61.9)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	56.2 (44.9-67.4)	43.8 (32.6-55.1)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	49.9 (40.7-59.0)	50.1 (41.0-59.3)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	48.4 (37.2-59.7)	51.6 (40.3-62.8)
	\$75,000+	52.1 (42.4-61.8)	47.9 (38.2-57.6)
Veteran	Yes	58.8 (52.1-65.4)	41.2 (34.6-47.9)
	No	46.5 (41.8-51.3)	53.5 (48.7-58.2)

Pneumonia Vaccination Data for Adults 65+ by Demographics and Region

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

Table-A 27: Pneumonia Vaccination Data for Adults 65+ by Demographic and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	64.1 (59.9-68.3)	35.9 (31.7-40.1)
Geography	Clark County	60.3 (54.4-66.1)	39.7 (33.9-45.6)
	Washoe County	78.7 (74.1-83.3)	21.3 (16.7-25.9)
	Balance of State	65.8 (60.7-70.8)	34.2 (29.2-39.3)
Sex	Male	62.1 (55.3-68.9)	37.9 (31.1-44.7)
	Female	65.9 (60.8-71.0)	34.1 (29.0-39.2)
Race/Ethnicity	White	71.0 (67.3-74.6)	29.0 (25.4-32.7)
	Black	~	~
	Other Race	39.4 (22.6-56.2)	60.6 (43.8-77.4)
	Hispanic	38.2 (21.8-54.6)	61.8 (45.4-78.2)
Education	Less than H.S.	50.3 (35.3-65.3)	49.7 (34.7-64.7)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	63.5 (56.0-71.0)	36.5 (29.0-44.0)
	Some Post H.S.	68.7 (62.7-74.6)	31.3 (25.4-37.3)
	College Graduate	68.0 (60.4-75.5)	32.0 (24.5-39.6)

Pneumonia Vaccination Data for Adults 65+ by Demographics and Region Continued

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

Pneumonia Vaccination Data for Adults 65+ by Demographic and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Income	< 15,000	43.2 (28.4-58.0)	56.8 (42.0-71.6)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	59.6 (49.0-70.2)	40.4 (29.8-51.0)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	71.3 (59.6-82.9)	28.7 (17.1-40.4)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	73.0 (65.1-80.9)	27.0 (19.1-34.9)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	70.4 (57.8-82.9)	29.6 (17.1-42.2)
	\$75,000+	63.2 (53.2-73.2)	36.8 (26.8-46.8)
Veteran	Yes	74.7 (68.9-80.6)	25.3 (19.4-31.1)
	No	60.1 (54.9-65.2)	39.9 (34.8-45.1)

PSA Test: Nevada Males 40 Years of Age or Older Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Demographics and Region.

“Have you ever had a PSA test?”

Table-A 28: Nevada Males 40 Years of Age or Older Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Demographics and Region.

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	48.7 (44.7-52.8)	51.3 (47.2-55.3)
Geography	Clark County	50.1 (44.5-55.8)	49.9 (44.2-55.5)
	Washoe County	47.7 (41.5-53.9)	52.3 (46.1-58.5)
	Balance of State	44.2 (37.6-50.9)	55.8 (49.1-62.4)
Race/Ethnicity	White	53.0 (48.7-57.4)	47.0 (42.6-51.3)
	Black	~	~
	Other Race	54.2 (35.3-73.2)	45.8 (26.8-64.7)
	Hispanic	23.3 (14.4-32.2)	76.7 (67.8-85.6)
Education	Less than H.S.	24.8 (14.1-35.4)	75.2 (64.6-85.9)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	46.9 (39.0-54.7)	53.1 (45.3-61.0)
	Some Post H.S.	53.9 (46.3-61.5)	46.1 (38.5-53.7)
	College Graduate	61.1 (54.5-67.7)	38.9 (32.3-45.5)

PSA Test: Nevada Males 40 Years of Age or Older Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Demographics and Region (Continued).

“Have you ever had a PSA test?”

Nevada Males 40 Years of Age or Older Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years by Demographics and Region Continued.

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Income	< 15,000	26.3 (11.8-40.8)	73.7 (59.2-88.2)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	31.4 (20.1-42.8)	68.6 (57.2-79.9)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	40.8 (27.3-54.4)	59.2 (45.6-72.7)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	47.3 (37.5-57.2)	52.7 (42.8-62.5)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	58.1 (47.9-68.3)	41.9 (31.7-52.1)
	\$75,000+	59.7 (52.8-66.7)	40.3 (33.3-47.2)
Veteran	Yes	62.6 (56.4-68.8)	37.4 (31.2-43.6)
	No	42.4 (37.3-47.5)	57.6 (52.5-62.7)

Current Smoking Prevalence by Demographic and Region

Adults who currently smoke are defined as respondents reporting having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.

Table-A 29: Current Smoking Prevalence by Demographic and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	18.1 (16.5-19.7)	81.9 (80.3-83.5)
Geography	Clark County	17.1 (15.1-19.1)	82.9 (80.9-84.9)
	Washoe County	17.4 (14.3-20.4)	82.6 (79.6-85.7)
	Balance of State	25.2 (21.3-29.0)	74.8 (71.0-78.7)
Age	18 - 24	15.4 (10.1-20.6)	84.6 (79.4-89.9)
	25 - 34	19.6 (15.4-23.7)	80.4 (76.3-84.6)
	35 - 44	14.8 (11.3-18.3)	85.2 (81.7-88.7)
	45 - 54	21.2 (17.2-25.2)	78.8 (74.8-82.8)
	55 - 64	23.3 (19.2-27.5)	76.7 (72.5-80.8)
	65+	14.2 (11.7-16.8)	85.8 (83.2-88.3)
Sex	Male	19.9 (17.3-22.4)	80.1 (77.6-82.7)
	Female	16.4 (14.5-18.3)	83.6 (81.7-85.5)
Race/Ethnicity	White	20.9 (18.8-23.0)	79.1 (77.0-81.2)
	Black	22.7 (16.1-29.4)	77.3 (70.6-83.9)
	Other Race	13.8 (9.4-18.2)	86.2 (81.8-90.6)
	Hispanic	12.3 (9.2-15.5)	87.7 (84.5-90.8)

Current Smoking Prevalence by Demographic and Region (Continued)

Adults who currently smoke are defined as respondents reporting having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.

Current Smoking Prevalence by Demographic and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	24.9 (19.4-30.3)	75.1 (69.7-80.6)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	22.7 (19.7-25.8)	77.3 (74.2-80.3)
	Some Post H.S.	15.6 (13.3-18.0)	84.4 (82.0-86.7)
	College Graduate	10.1 (7.7-12.5)	89.9 (87.5-92.3)
Income	< 15,000	26.5 (20.6-32.4)	73.5 (67.6-79.4)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	24.8 (20.5-29.1)	75.2 (70.9-79.5)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	20.4 (15.3-25.5)	79.6 (74.5-84.7)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	21.0 (16.5-25.6)	79.0 (74.4-83.5)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.2 (12.2-20.3)	83.8 (79.7-87.8)
	\$75,000+	10.8 (8.0-13.6)	89.2 (86.4-92.0)
Veteran	Yes	20.1 (15.7-24.4)	79.9 (75.6-84.3)
	No	17.8 (16.1-19.6)	82.2 (80.4-83.9)

Four Levels of Smoking by Demographics and Region
Four levels of smoking: every day, some days, former smoker, and never smoked.

Table-A 30: Four Levels of Smoking by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Every day	Some Days	Former Smoker	Never Smoked
Statewide	Nevada	12.5 (11.1-13.8)	5.6 (4.7-6.6)	24.5 (22.8-26.2)	57.4 (55.4-59.5)
Geography	Clark County	11.6 (9.9-13.3)	5.4 (4.3-6.6)	24.2 (22.0-26.4)	58.8 (56.1-61.4)
	Washoe County	10.5 (8.2-12.9)	6.9 (4.6-9.1)	24.4 (21.4-27.5)	58.2 (54.5-61.9)
	Balance of State	20.0 (16.4-23.5)	5.2 (3.1-7.3)	26.2 (22.9-29.5)	48.6 (44.7-52.6)
Age	18 - 24	9.9 (5.5-14.4)	5.4 (2.3-8.6)	6.7 (3.4-10.1)	77.9 (72.0-83.8)
	25 - 34	11.1 (7.7-14.4)	8.5 (5.8-11.2)	17.4 (13.5-21.2)	63.0 (58.0-68.1)
	35 - 44	10.9 (7.9-13.9)	3.9 (1.9-5.9)	18.6 (14.8-22.5)	66.6 (61.9-71.2)
	45 - 54	13.9 (10.7-17.0)	7.3 (4.5-10.1)	23.1 (18.9-27.2)	55.8 (50.8-60.8)
	55 - 64	17.6 (13.8-21.4)	5.7 (3.6-7.8)	29.5 (25.6-33.5)	47.1 (42.3-52.0)
	65+	11.4 (9.1-13.7)	2.8 (1.7-3.9)	47.3 (43.3-51.3)	38.5 (34.7-42.3)
Sex	Male	13.7 (11.5-15.8)	6.2 (4.7-7.7)	27.4 (24.7-30.0)	52.8 (49.6-55.9)
	Female	11.3 (9.7-12.9)	5.1 (3.9-6.2)	21.6 (19.5-23.6)	62.0 (59.5-64.6)
Race/Ethnicity	White	15.3 (13.5-17.1)	5.6 (4.3-6.8)	29.9 (27.7-32.0)	49.2 (46.8-51.7)
	Black	13.9 (8.6-19.1)	8.9 (4.3-13.4)	14.4 (8.2-20.5)	62.9 (54.8-71.0)
	Other Race	9.4 (5.7-13.2)	4.3 (1.9-6.8)	22.4 (16.3-28.6)	63.8 (56.8-70.8)
	Hispanic	7.3 (4.7-9.8)	5.1 (3.1-7.0)	15.8 (12.5-19.1)	71.9 (67.7-76.1)

Four Levels of Smoking by Demographic and Region (continued)

Four levels of smoking: every day, some days, former smoker, and never smoked.

Four Levels of Smoking by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Every day	Some Days	Former Smoker	Never Smoked
Education	Less than H.S.	15.7 (11.2-20.1)	9.2 (5.5-12.9)	20.6 (15.9-25.4)	54.5 (48.3-60.7)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	16.9 (14.1-19.6)	5.9 (4.2-7.6)	23.2 (20.1-26.3)	54.0 (50.2-57.9)
	Some Post H.S.	10.6 (8.6-12.6)	5.0 (3.6-6.4)	26.5 (23.6-29.4)	57.9 (54.4-61.3)
	College Graduate	6.7 (4.6-8.7)	3.4 (2.0-4.8)	25.7 (22.3-29.0)	64.3 (60.6-67.9)
Income	< 15,000	18.0 (13.0-23.0)	8.5 (4.7-12.3)	16.5 (11.7-21.3)	57.0 (50.0-64.0)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.3 (12.7-19.8)	8.5 (5.6-11.5)	21.6 (17.5-25.7)	53.6 (48.4-58.8)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.9 (9.6-18.2)	6.4 (3.3-9.6)	21.5 (16.5-26.6)	58.1 (51.8-64.4)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.3 (10.5-18.1)	6.7 (3.9-9.6)	27.1 (22.4-31.7)	51.9 (46.2-57.5)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	11.1 (7.6-14.7)	5.1 (2.9-7.3)	29.1 (24.4-33.8)	54.7 (49.4-60.0)
	\$75,000+	8.5 (6.0-11.0)	2.3 (0.9-3.6)	27.8 (24.2-31.5)	61.3 (57.3-65.4)
Veteran	Yes	16.5 (12.4-20.6)	3.5 (1.7-5.4)	40.0 (34.7-45.3)	39.9 (34.3-45.6)
	No	11.9 (10.5-13.3)	5.9 (4.9-7.0)	22.2 (20.5-24.0)	59.9 (57.7-62.1)

Table 42: Body Mass Index (BMI) Weight Categories by Demographics and Region
Underweight = BMI less than 18.5; Healthy weight = BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; Overweight = BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; Obese = BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

Table-A 31: Body Mass Index (BMI) Weight Categories by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Underweight	Healthy Weight	Overweight	Obese
Statewide	Nevada	2.6 (1.9-3.4)	34.8 (32.8-36.9)	36.3 (34.3-38.4)	26.2 (24.3-28.1)
Geography	Clark County	2.5 (1.5-3.5)	33.7 (31.1-36.3)	36.4 (33.7-39.1)	27.4 (24.9-29.9)
	Washoe County	3.3 (1.8-4.9)	39.3 (35.4-43.1)	35.3 (31.7-38.9)	22.1 (19.0-25.3)
	Balance of State	2.5 (1.2-3.9)	35.7 (31.9-39.6)	37.3 (33.4-41.3)	24.4 (21.0-27.8)
Age	18 - 24	7.0 (2.4-11.6)	54.4 (47.0-61.8)	26.4 (20.2-32.7)	12.2 (7.5-16.9)
	25 - 34	2.3 (0.6-4.0)	41.0 (35.6-46.3)	34.2 (28.8-39.5)	22.6 (18.1-27.1)
	35 - 44	1.6 (0.5-2.8)	32.4 (27.6-37.3)	35.1 (30.1-40.1)	30.9 (25.8-35.9)
	45 - 54	1.8 (0.6-3.0)	26.2 (22.0-30.4)	42.4 (37.2-47.5)	29.7 (24.9-34.4)
	55 - 64	1.6 (0.5-2.6)	26.6 (22.7-30.5)	39.4 (34.6-44.1)	32.4 (27.5-37.4)
	65+	3.0 (1.3-4.7)	34.5 (30.6-38.3)	37.4 (33.6-41.2)	25.1 (21.6-28.6)
Sex	Male	1.4 (0.4-2.4)	28.7 (25.7-31.6)	43.4 (40.3-46.6)	26.5 (23.8-29.3)
	Female	4.0 (2.8-5.2)	41.5 (38.7-44.3)	28.7 (26.2-31.2)	25.8 (23.1-28.5)
Race/Ethnicity	White	2.8 (2.0-3.6)	35.8 (33.5-38.2)	35.6 (33.3-38.0)	25.7 (23.5-27.9)
	Black	2.7 (0.0-5.7)	32.7 (24.7-40.7)	30.5 (22.6-38.4)	34.1 (25.6-42.6)
	Other Race	1.9 (0.2-3.7)	38.6 (31.3-45.9)	37.5 (30.1-44.9)	21.9 (15.0-28.9)
	Hispanic	2.7 (0.3-5.2)	30.7 (25.9-35.4)	39.7 (34.7-44.6)	26.9 (22.5-31.4)

Table 42: Body Mass Index (BMI) Weight Categories by Demographics and Region (continued)
Underweight = BMI less than 18.5; Healthy weight = BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0; Overweight = BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 and less than 30.0; Obese = BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

Body Mass Index (BMI) Weight Categories by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Underweight	Healthy Weight	Overweight	Obese
Education	Less than H.S.	3.4 (0.1-6.7)	30.2 (24.0-36.4)	35.2 (29.0-41.5)	31.2 (25.0-37.3)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	2.5 (1.4-3.5)	34.3 (30.5-38.1)	36.4 (32.6-40.2)	26.8 (23.3-30.4)
	Some Post H.S.	3.0 (1.7-4.4)	34.0 (30.7-37.3)	35.6 (32.1-39.2)	27.3 (24.0-30.6)
	College Graduate	1.7 (0.7-2.6)	40.9 (37.0-44.7)	38.3 (34.5-42.0)	19.2 (16.2-22.2)
Income	< 15,000	6.6 (0.8-12.5)	35.3 (28.5-42.1)	32.5 (25.6-39.4)	25.6 (19.4-31.7)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	1.3 (0.5-2.1)	31.0 (26.0-36.0)	40.4 (35.0-45.7)	27.4 (22.6-32.2)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	2.0 (0.3-3.6)	32.5 (26.4-38.5)	39.8 (33.3-46.2)	25.8 (19.8-31.8)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	2.4 (0.7-4.1)	36.9 (31.4-42.4)	35.4 (29.9-40.9)	25.3 (20.5-30.1)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	2.8 (0.7-5.0)	32.2 (27.2-37.2)	36.2 (31.0-41.5)	28.8 (23.6-33.9)
	\$75,000+	1.6 (0.5-2.7)	33.9 (29.9-37.9)	37.6 (33.4-41.8)	26.9 (23.0-30.9)
Veteran	Yes	1.0 (0.0-2.6)	26.2 (21.5-31.0)	44.0 (38.4-49.6)	28.8 (23.6-34.0)
	No	2.9 (2.0-3.8)	36.1 (33.9-38.3)	35.2 (33.0-37.4)	25.8 (23.7-27.9)

Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past 3 Years by Demographics and Region
Females ages 18+ who have had a Pap test within the past three years

Table-A 32: Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap test Within the Past 3 Years by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	72.6 (69.6-75.5)	27.4 (24.5-30.4)
Geography	Clark County	71.5 (67.8-75.3)	28.5 (24.7-32.2)
	Washoe County	75.6 (69.8-81.4)	24.4 (18.6-30.2)
	Balance of State	75.2 (70.3-80.0)	24.8 (20.0-29.7)
Age	18 - 24	57.9 (48.0-67.8)	42.1 (32.2-52.0)
	25 - 34	79.1 (73.3-85.0)	20.9 (15.0-26.7)
	40 - 44	79.1 (73.1-85.0)	20.9 (15.0-26.9)
	45 - 54	79.3 (73.4-85.2)	20.7 (14.8-26.6)
	55 - 64	75.9 (69.1-82.6)	24.1 (17.4-30.9)
	65+	51.0 (43.1-58.9)	49.0 (41.1-56.9)
Race/Ethnicity	White	73.0 (69.4-76.5)	27.0 (23.5-30.6)
	Black	64.0 (52.0-76.1)	36.0 (23.9-48.0)
	Other Race	70.5 (60.7-80.2)	29.5 (19.8-39.3)
	Hispanic	75.2 (69.0-81.4)	24.8 (18.6-31.0)

**Females 18+ Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past 3 Years by Demographics and Region
(Continued)**

Females ages 18+ who have had a Pap test within the past three years

Females 18 + Who Have Had a Pap Test within the Past 3 Years by Demographics and Region Continued

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	72.2 (63.6-80.8)	27.8 (19.2-36.4)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	66.3 (60.4-72.2)	33.7 (27.8-39.6)
	Some Post H.S.	71.1 (66.0-76.3)	28.9 (23.7-34.0)
	College Graduate	84.3 (80.1-88.5)	15.7 (11.5-19.9)
Income	< 15,000	63.0 (53.1-72.9)	37.0 (27.1-46.9)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	70.1 (63.0-77.1)	29.9 (22.9-37.0)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	67.6 (58.3-77.0)	32.4 (23.0-41.7)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	76.5 (68.6-84.4)	23.5 (15.6-31.4)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	76.7 (69.0-84.5)	23.3 (15.5-31.0)
	\$75,000+	85.6 (80.7-90.5)	14.4 (9.5-19.3)

**Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years by
Demographics and Region**

Females ages 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years.

Table-A 33: Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram within the Past 2 Years by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	66.8 (63.5-70.1)	33.2 (29.9-36.5)
Geography	Clark County	66.3 (61.9-70.8)	33.7 (29.2-38.1)
	Washoe County	68.9 (64.2-73.6)	31.1 (26.4-35.8)
	Balance of State	66.6 (62.1-71.1)	33.4 (28.9-37.9)
Age	40 - 44	41.7 (32.7-50.6)	58.3 (49.4-67.3)
	45 - 54	69.1 (63.1-75.2)	30.9 (24.8-36.9)
	55 - 64	68.1 (60.8-75.4)	31.9 (24.6-39.2)
	65+	75.7 (71.6-79.8)	24.3 (20.2-28.4)
Race/Ethnicity	White	69.2 (65.9-72.5)	30.8 (27.5-34.1)
	Black	72.2 (56.7-87.7)	27.8 (12.3-43.3)
	Other Race	55.6 (40.8-70.3)	44.4 (29.7-59.2)
	Hispanic	61.6 (52.7-70.5)	38.4 (29.5-47.3)

**Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years by
Demographics and Region (Continued)**

Females ages 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years.

**Females 40+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years by Demographics and Region
Continued**

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	50.8 (39.9-61.6)	49.2 (38.4-60.1)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	62.4 (55.9-68.9)	37.6 (31.1-44.1)
	Some Post H.S.	72.5 (67.7-77.3)	27.5 (22.7-32.3)
	College Graduate	74.2 (68.6-79.8)	25.8 (20.2-31.4)
Income	< 15,000	44.0 (32.7-55.3)	56.0 (44.7-67.3)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	59.4 (50.7-68.1)	40.6 (31.9-49.3)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	63.1 (53.4-72.8)	36.9 (27.2-46.6)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	68.9 (60.0-77.8)	31.1 (22.2-40.0)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	74.1 (66.9-81.3)	25.9 (18.7-33.1)
	\$75,000+	78.7 (72.9-84.5)	21.3 (15.5-27.1)

**Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years by
Demographics and Region**

Females ages 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years.

Table-A 34: Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years by Demographics and Region

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Statewide	Nevada	73.1 (69.5-76.7)	26.9 (23.3-30.5)
Geography	Clark County	73.7 (68.7-78.7)	26.3 (21.3-31.3)
	Washoe County	73.5 (68.9-78.0)	26.5 (22.0-31.1)
	Balance of State	70.2 (65.7-74.7)	29.8 (25.3-34.3)
Age	50 - 54	75.8 (68.4-83.2)	24.2 (16.8-31.6)
	55 - 64	68.1 (60.8-75.4)	31.9 (24.6-39.2)
	65+	75.7 (71.6-79.8)	24.3 (20.2-28.4)
Race/Ethnicity	White	74.8 (71.5-78.1)	25.2 (21.9-28.5)
	Black	77.7 (59.2-96.2)	22.3 (3.8-40.8)
	Other Race	58.3 (39.5-77.0)	41.7 (23.0-60.5)
	Hispanic	72.8 (62.5-83.1)	27.2 (16.9-37.5)

**Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years by
Demographics and Region (Continued)**

Females ages 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years.

**Females 50+ Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years by Demographics and Region
Continued**

Demographic	Grouping	Yes	No
Education	Less than H.S.	59.9 (45.9-73.9)	40.1 (26.1-54.1)
	H.S. or G.E.D.	67.6 (60.5-74.7)	32.4 (25.3-39.5)
	Some Post H.S.	81.6 (77.8-85.4)	18.4 (14.6-22.2)
	College Graduate	74.8 (68.0-81.7)	25.2 (18.3-32.0)
Income	< 15,000	47.2 (33.6-60.9)	52.8 (39.1-66.4)
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	69.3 (59.8-78.8)	30.7 (21.2-40.2)
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	70.0 (59.5-80.4)	30.0 (19.6-40.5)
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	71.6 (62.4-80.8)	28.4 (19.2-37.6)
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	78.7 (71.8-85.6)	21.3 (14.4-28.2)
	\$75,000+	86.1 (80.3-91.9)	13.9 (8.1-19.7)

Appendix B

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