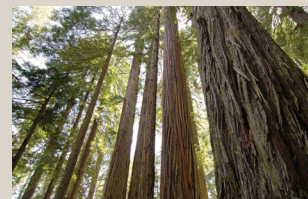
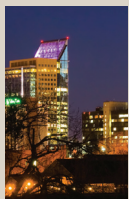
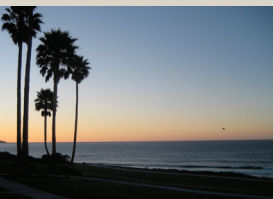


# State of California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Annual Report 2014

*December 2016*



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## Introduction

The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual survey conducted by the Department of Public Health (CDPH), Chronic Disease Surveillance and Research Branch (CDSRB), in collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Public Health Survey Research Program (PHSRP). The collection of California BRFSS data allows CDPH, local health departments and other public health stakeholders to assess and monitor the prevalence of health behavior trends and associated risk factors for chronic diseases, death, and disability, and to ascertain health estimates utilized for public health program planning, evaluation, and resource allocation. Unlike other health-related surveys, BRFSS allows for trend analysis and statewide national comparisons. For certain state and national objectives, BRFSS is the only source of population-based health behavior data about chronic disease prevalence and behavioral risk factors.

*The State of California 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) Annual Report* provides an overview of the health status and health-related risk behaviors of adult California residents. The results of this report are based on 8,832 telephone surveys conducted in 2014 on both landline and cellular phones. The survey sample consists of non-institutionalized adults 18 years or older. The data are weighted to ensure that estimates are representative of the California adult population.

## Methodology

The 2014 California BRFSS survey utilized a dual-frame sampling design, conducting both landline and cellular random-digit-dial (RDD) surveys of adults (18 years of age or older). The sample of landline telephone numbers was selected by way of list-assisted, disproportionately stratified sampling (DSS) methods, utilizing phone bank density and viable directory phone number listings. For each landline household contacted, one adult was randomly selected for interviewing from among all adults living in the household. The sample of cellular phone numbers were randomly selected statewide. Beginning in 2012 and beyond, persons either living in households or college housing are eligible for participation.

The BRFSS questionnaire is designed by a working group composed of BRFSS State Coordinators and CDC BRFSS program management staff. Currently, the content of the questionnaire is composed of the following: 1) the core component questions that are standardized and asked by all states without modification in wording; 2) optional modules, which are proposed by CDC but not required to be asked in all states; and 3) state-added questions not offered as core or optional modules. In 2014, the California BRFSS implemented three separate survey tracks to allow for larger coverage of optional modules and state-added questions, while maintaining a sufficient sample size per track

Interviews are conducted by trained interviewers following standardized procedures developed by the CDC. Interviews are operated with the use of Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software and are conducted during



weekday business and evening hours and on weekends throughout the calendar year. In 2014, the average interview time lasted approximately 45 minutes to complete.

In 2011, the CDC implemented changes to the BRFSS weighting methodology in order to more accurately represent the adult population. In 2011 and forward, the BRFSS used an iterative proportional fitting (or raking) methodology to adjust the data. Raking adjusts the data to account for more accurate representation of smaller sample sizes and demographic characteristics of populations, and allows for the incorporation of cellular telephone survey data.

While the national BRFSS data produced by the CDC experienced some of the methodological changes mentioned, specifically including a cell phone frame and raking methodology, California did not implement these changes to the California BRFSS until 2012. While these adjustments make the calculations more representative of the population, the changes in methodology also limit the ability to compare results in California from 2012 forward with those from previous years. Statistical differences between the data collected in 2012 or later and that from 2011 and earlier may be due to methodological changes, rather than changes in behavior.

California attempts to collect data from a random sample that is representative of the population of the state. In an effort to assess the degree to which the composition of the sample matches the actual demographic composition of the state, the 2014 sample was weighted to the 2010 California Department of Finance (DOF) population estimates on several demographic variables that include race and ethnicity, sex, educational level, household income, and age.

California used SAS® v9.3 software for data manipulation and risk factor creation. This report presents the weighted percentage of high-risk behaviors, conditions, and certain chronic diseases by gender, age group, race/ethnicity, annual household income, and health insurance status. All “don’t know,” “not sure,” and “refused” responses were excluded from analyses. For the purposes of this report, statistically significant bivariate comparisons were determined by comparing 95 percent confidence intervals. Group differences are considered statistically significant when 95 percent confidence intervals of the estimates are not overlapping.

This report takes into account several data limitations. Errors in estimation can result from BRFSS data being self-reported (e.g., certain behaviors may be underreported). BRFSS data may also be subject to recall bias. Also, data estimates for fewer than 50 respondents are considered statistically unreliable by the CDC and are not included in this report. Additionally, the BRFSS is subject to non-coverage bias. The BRFSS surveys adults living in households; not all households have telephones. Therefore, adults living in households without a telephone are not represented in the sample. Moreover, individuals living in group settings such as nursing homes, the military, or prison are not surveyed. Lastly, as mentioned previously, because of the shift in the weighting methodology that occurred in 2012, estimates through 2011 should not be compared with estimates from 2012 and beyond. Documentation and guidance for methodological changes and analyses are made available for each year of data collection.<sup>1,2</sup>

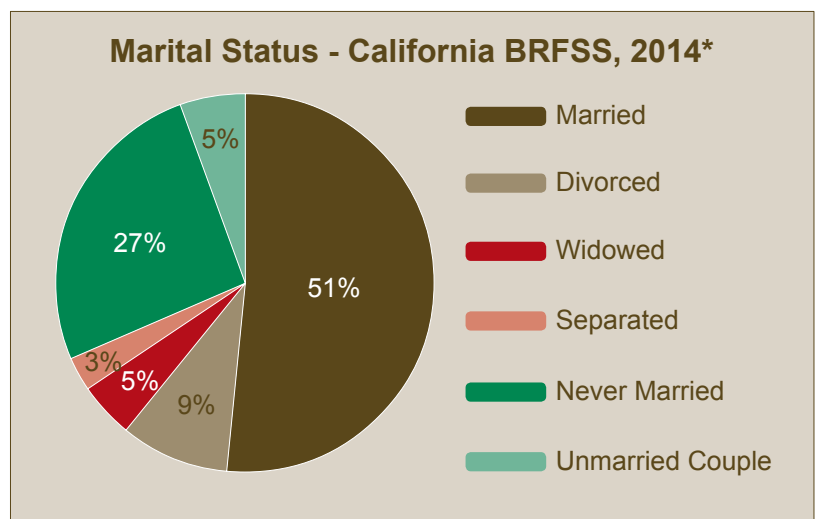
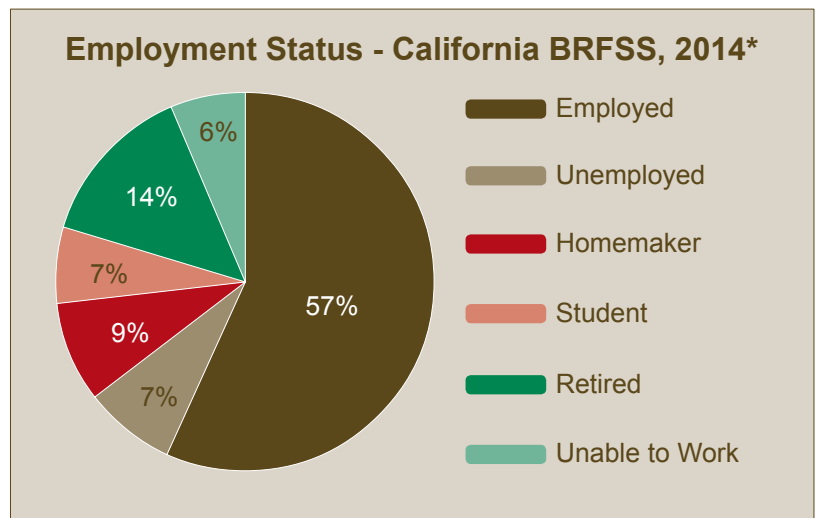
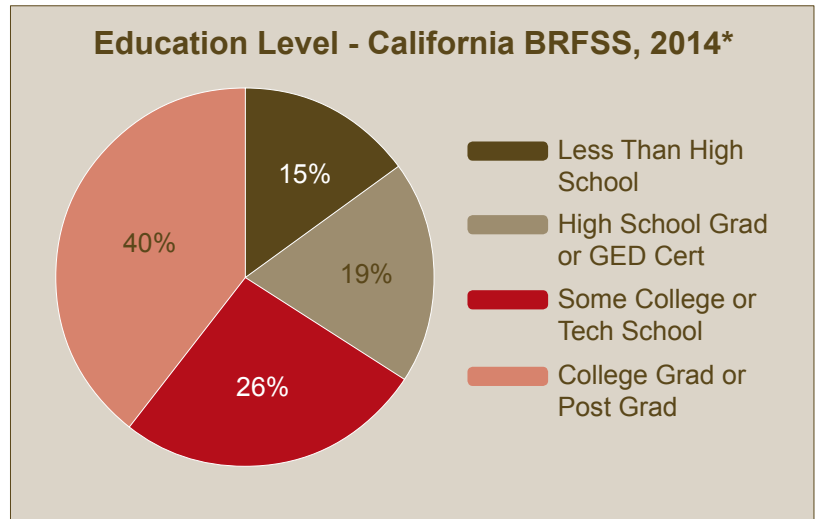
<sup>1</sup><http://www.csus.edu/research/phsrp/docs/brfss%202015%20codebook.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/annual\\_2014.html](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2014.html)



## Demographic Characteristics

	%
<b>Age</b>	
18-24	14.0
25-34	19.0
35-44	18.5
45-54	18.8
55-64	14.4
65-74	8.9
75+	6.3
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	49.2
Female	50.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
White, non-Hispanic	44.0
Black, non-Hispanic	5.5
Hispanic	32.7
Asian/PI	12.4
<b>Household Income Level</b>	
< \$20,000	26.9
\$20,000-\$34,999	15.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	12.2
\$75,000-\$99,999	10.2
\$100,000+	24.0
<b>Health Insurance Status</b>	
Insured	85.9
Uninsured	14.1
<b>Disability Status</b>	
Disabled	21.7
Not disabled	78.3



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## Measures of Health





## General Health Status

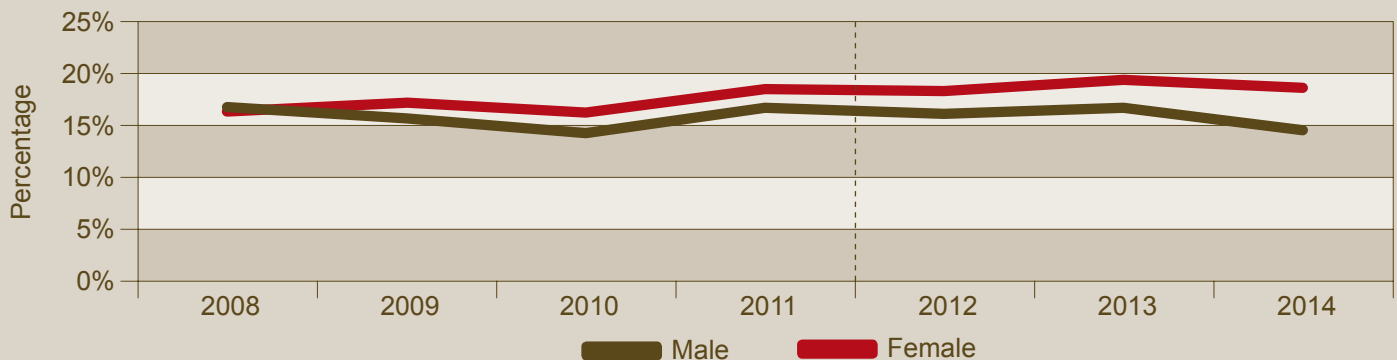
In 2014, an estimated 16.4% of California adults reported that their general health was either fair or poor.

- The prevalence of fair or poor general health was higher among females and the uninsured.
- Fair or poor general health appeared to increase with age and inversely decrease with household income level.
- Hispanic adults (26.0%) reported the highest prevalence of fair or poor general health, followed by Black, non-Hispanic (19.7%), and White, non-Hispanic adults (11.9%).
- Adults reporting some type of disability indicated a significantly higher prevalence of fair or poor general health than non-disabled adults (38.9% versus 10.1%, respectively).
- Despite the methodology changes in 2012, the prevalence of fair to poor general health has remained within the 14%-16% range among males, while the prevalence among females was slightly higher within the 18%-19% range.

Demographic Characteristics	General Health, Fair or Poor <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>(15.3 - 17.6)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	14.3	(12.8 - 15.8)
Female	18.5	(16.8 - 20.2)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	5.0	(3.1 - 6.8)
25-34	9.1	(7.0 - 11.2)
35-44	15.9	(12.8 - 19.0)
45-54	20.5	(17.5 - 23.5)
55-64	25.6	(22.5 - 28.7)
65-74	22.0	(19.1 - 25.0)
75+	24.7	(21.1 - 28.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	11.9	(10.6 - 13.1)
Black, non-Hispanic	19.7	(14.8 - 24.7)
Hispanic	26.0	(23.4 - 28.6)
Asian/PI	6.7	(4.3 - 9.1)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	33.1	(29.9 - 36.4)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	23.4	(19.8 - 26.9)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.7	(9.1 - 16.4)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	10.1	(7.1 - 13.2)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	8.0	(5.6 - 10.5)
\$100,000+	5.0	(3.4 - 6.5)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	15.8	(14.6 - 17.0)
Uninsured	21.4	(18.0 - 24.8)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	38.9	(35.8 - 42.0)
Not disabled	10.1	(9.0 - 11.3)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting that their health, in general, was either fair or poor.

General Health, Fair or Poor by Gender - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.





## Quality of Life

In 2014, an estimated 12.3% of California adults reported poor physical health and 11.0% reported poor mental health.

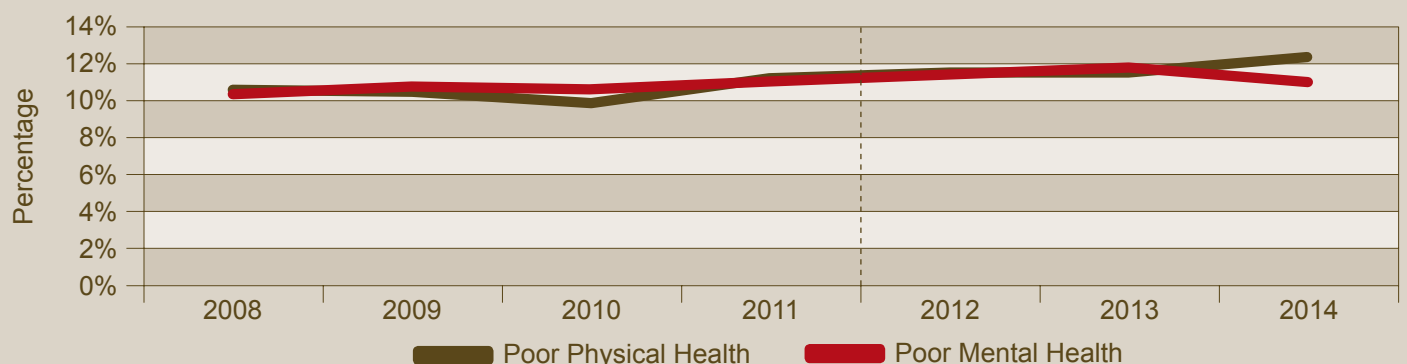
- Females (13.1%) reported a higher prevalence of poor mental health than males (9.0%).
- In general, poor physical health increased with age, while poor mental health appeared to decrease in those 65 years of age and older.
- Hispanic adults (15.8%) reported a higher prevalence of poor physical health than Black, non-Hispanic (12.2%), White, non-Hispanic (11.1%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (7.7%).
- Poor physical health decreased with increasing household income level.
- A higher prevalence of both poor physical health and poor mental health was reported among uninsured and disabled adults.

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Physical Health <sup>a</sup>		Poor Mental Health <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>(11.3 - 13.4)</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>(10.1 - 12.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	11.0	(9.5 - 12.5)	9.0	(7.6 - 10.3)
Female	13.6	(12.1 - 15.1)	13.1	(11.5 - 14.6)
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	4.7	(2.3 - 7.1)	10.0	(6.6 - 13.5)
25-34	7.7	(5.4 - 10.0)	10.1	(7.9 - 12.3)
35-44	11.9	(9.2 - 14.6)	11.0	(8.5 - 13.6)
45-54	16.1	(13.3 - 19.0)	13.9	(11.1 - 17.0)
55-64	17.1	(14.5 - 19.7)	13.2	(10.8 - 15.5)
65-74	15.8	(13.2 - 18.5)	7.9	(6.0 - 9.7)
75+	17.1	(14.1 - 20.0)	7.2	(5.3 - 9.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	11.1	(9.9 - 12.3)	11.5	(10.2 - 12.9)
Black, non-Hispanic	12.2	(8.2 - 16.1)	11.4	(7.8 - 14.9)
Hispanic	15.8	(13.5 - 18.2)	10.6	(8.7 - 12.4)
Asian/PI	7.7	(4.8 - 10.5)	8.6	(4.7 - 12.6)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	21.7	(18.7 - 24.6)	17.6	(14.8 - 20.4)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	16.7	(13.4 - 20.0)	10.9	(8.4 - 13.4)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	13.6	(9.8 - 17.3)	15.9	(11.8 - 20.1)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	7.8	(5.4 - 10.3)	7.9	(5.7 - 10.1)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	7.6	(4.7 - 10.4)	7.2	(4.7 - 9.6)
\$100,000+	6.3	(4.4 - 8.2)	5.8	(4.1 - 7.4)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	11.7	(10.7 - 12.8)	10.9	(9.8 - 12.0)
Uninsured	14.8	(11.4 - 18.2)	11.9	(8.9 - 14.9)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	35.8	(32.6 - 38.9)	23.5	(20.6 - 26.3)
Not disabled	6.0	(5.0 - 6.9)	7.8	(6.7 - 8.9)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting 14 or more days of poor physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, during the past 30 days.

<sup>b</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting 14 or more days of poor mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions during the past 30 days.

Poor Physical and Mental Health - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Disability

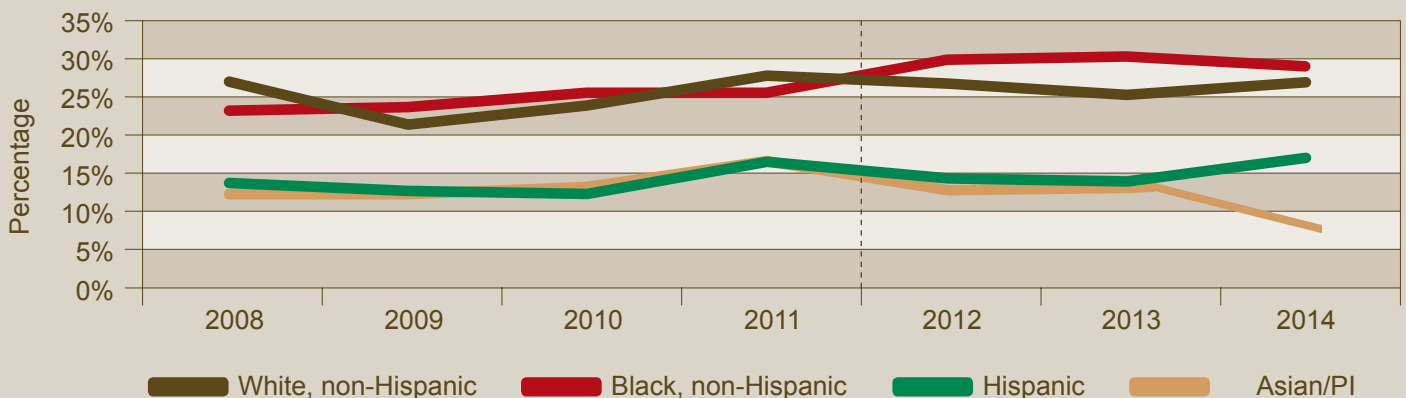
**In 2014, an estimated 21.7% of California adults reported being disabled.**

- The prevalence of disability increased with age and decreased with increasing household income level.
- Black, non-Hispanic adults (29.0%) reported the highest prevalence of disability, followed by White, non-Hispanic (27.1%), Hispanic (17.4%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (7.2%).
- Insured adults (23.0%) were more likely to report a disability than uninsured adults (13.8%).
- Despite the change in methodology in 2012, White, non-Hispanics and Black, non-Hispanics continued to indicate a higher prevalence of disability as compared to Hispanics and Asian and Pacific Islander adults.

Demographic Characteristics	Total Disability <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(20.4 - 22.9)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	20.5	(18.6 - 22.3)
Female	22.8	(21.1 - 24.5)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	7.2	(4.5 - 10.0)
25-34	10.7	(8.2 - 13.2)
35-44	16.2	(13.0 - 19.3)
45-54	25.0	(21.7 - 28.4)
55-64	32.1	(29.0 - 35.3)
65-74	36.7	(33.4 - 40.1)
75+	45.7	(41.7 - 49.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	27.1	(25.4 - 29.0)
Black, non-Hispanic	29.0	(22.9 - 35.2)
Hispanic	17.4	(15.1 - 19.8)
Asian/PI	7.2	(4.7 - 9.7)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	28.8	(25.6 - 31.9)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	24.5	(20.7 - 28.2)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	21.7	(17.7 - 25.7)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	20.9	(17.0 - 24.9)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	22.2	(18.0 - 26.3)
\$100,000+	17.0	(14.5 - 19.5)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	23.0	(21.7 - 24.4)
Uninsured	13.8	(10.6 - 16.9)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting being limited in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems, or reporting that they required the use of special equipment (such as a cane, wheel chair, special bed, or special telephone) due to a health problem.

**Disability by Race - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Weight Status

In 2014, an estimated 24.9% of California adults were classified as obese (i.e. Body Mass Index (BMI) greater or equal to 30).

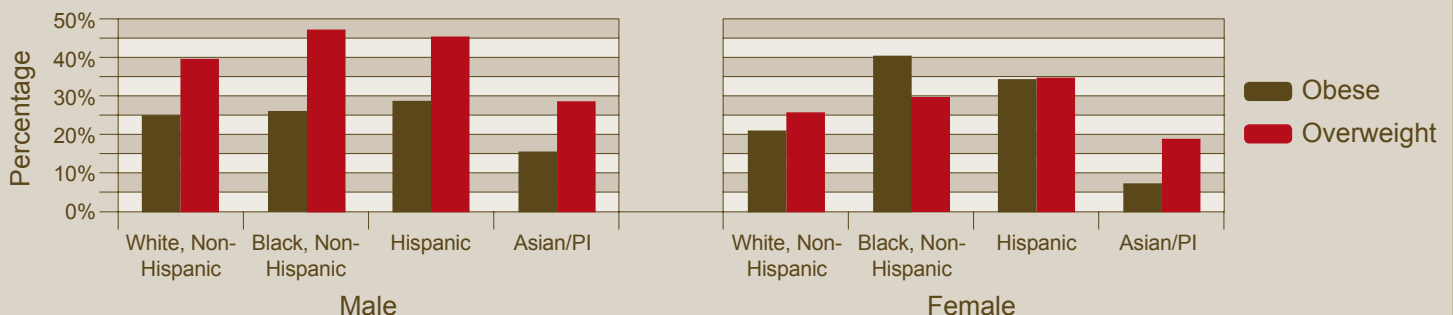
- An additional 34.3% of California adults were classified as overweight. The prevalence of obesity and overweight in California is slightly lower than the U.S. median prevalence (28.9%, 35.2%, respectively).
- The prevalence of obesity was slightly higher among females (25.4%) as compared to males (24.4%).
- The 35 to 44 year old age group indicated the highest prevalence of obesity (30.3%) while the 75+ year old age group indicated the lowest prevalence of obesity (16.1%).
- The prevalence of both obesity and overweight was lowest among male and female Asian and Pacific Islanders.
- Disabled adults (38.8%) were more likely to be classified as obese than non-disabled adults (21.0%).
- Adults reporting no leisure time physical activity (33.4% [29.8 - 36.9 CI]) were more likely to report being obese than those who were physically active (23.0% [21.3 - 24.7CI]).

Demographic Characteristics	Obese <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>(23.4 - 26.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	24.4	(22.3 - 26.5)
Female	25.4	(23.4 - 27.4)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	13.2	(9.5 - 16.8)
25-34	23.0	(19.4 - 26.7)
35-44	30.3	(26.2 - 34.3)
45-54	27.6	(24.2 - 31.0)
55-64	29.0	(25.9 - 32.2)
65-74	29.6	(26.5 - 32.8)
75+	16.1	(12.9 - 19.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	22.9	(21.1 - 24.7)
Black, non-Hispanic	33.5	(26.7 - 40.3)
Hispanic	31.5	(28.4 - 34.4)
Asian/PI	11.5	(7.0 - 16.1)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	30.0	(26.6 - 33.4)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	28.0	(23.9 - 32.2)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	27.2	(22.3 - 32.1)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	24.0	(19.8 - 28.3)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	28.8	(24.0 - 33.6)
\$100,000+	20.7	(17.8 - 23.5)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	24.4	(22.9 - 25.9)
Uninsured	27.8	(23.2 - 32.5)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	38.8	(35.5 - 42.0)
Not disabled	21.0	(19.4 - 22.6)

Note: BMI, body mass index, is defined as weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared [weight in kg/height in meters]<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion of respondents whose BMI was greater than or equal to 30.0.

Adult Obesity and Adult Overweight by Race and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## No Health Care Coverage

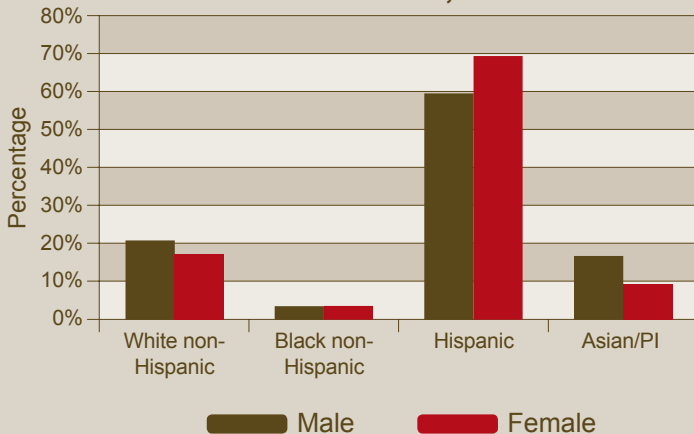
In 2014, an estimated 16.4% of California adults aged 18 to 64 years reported having no health care coverage.

- Males (17.7%) indicated a slightly higher prevalence of no health care coverage as compared to females (15.1%).
- The prevalence of no health care coverage decreased with age in adults over 25 years old.
- Hispanic adults (29%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of no health care coverage as compared to White, non-Hispanic (8.0%), Black, non-Hispanic (11.3%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (12.4%).
- The prevalence of no health care coverage decreased with increasing household income level.
- Adults reporting a disability showed a lower prevalence of no health care coverage than adults reporting no disability (16.8%).

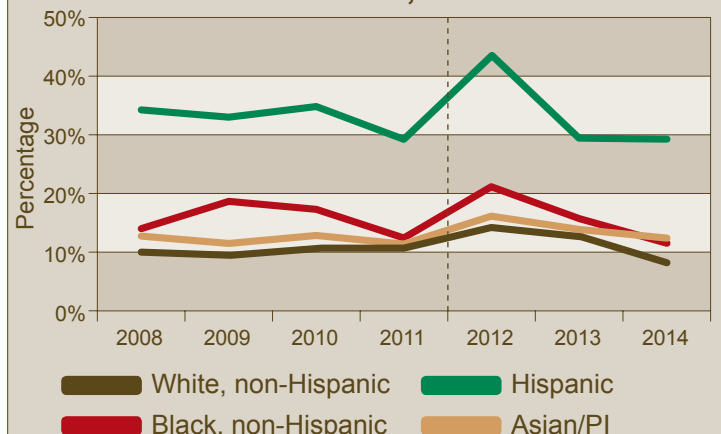
Demographic Characteristics	No Health Care Coverage Among Adults 18-64 Years <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>(15.0 - 17.9)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	17.7	(15.6 - 19.8)
Female	15.1	(13.2 - 17.1)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	19.8	(15.2 - 24.4)
25-34	20.9	(17.5 - 24.3)
35-44	17.4	(14.3 - 20.4)
45-54	13.8	(11.2 - 16.5)
55-64	9.6	(7.5 - 11.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	8.0	(6.7 - 9.3)
Black, non-Hispanic	11.3	(6.0 - 16.5)
Hispanic	29.0	(26.0 - 32.0)
Asian/PI	12.4	(7.4 - 17.4)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	28.6	(24.9 - 32.3)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	25.9	(21.0 - 30.8)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	13.3	(10.0 - 16.6)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	10.8	(5.3 - 16.4)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	5.8	(3.2 - 8.4)
\$100,000+	4.1	(2.5 - 5.7)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	11.9	(9.2 - 14.6)
Not disabled	16.8	(15.1 - 18.5)

<sup>a</sup> Among adults aged 18-64, the proportion who reported having no health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans, such as Medicare or Indian Health Services.

**No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18 to 64 Years by Race and Gender California BRFSS, 2014\***



**No Health Care Coverage Among Adults Aged 18 to 64 Years by Race California BRFSS, 2008-2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## Limited Health Care Coverage

In 2014, an estimated 25.5% of California adults reported not having a personal health care provider, while 13.0% reported not having seen the doctor within the past 12 months due to cost.

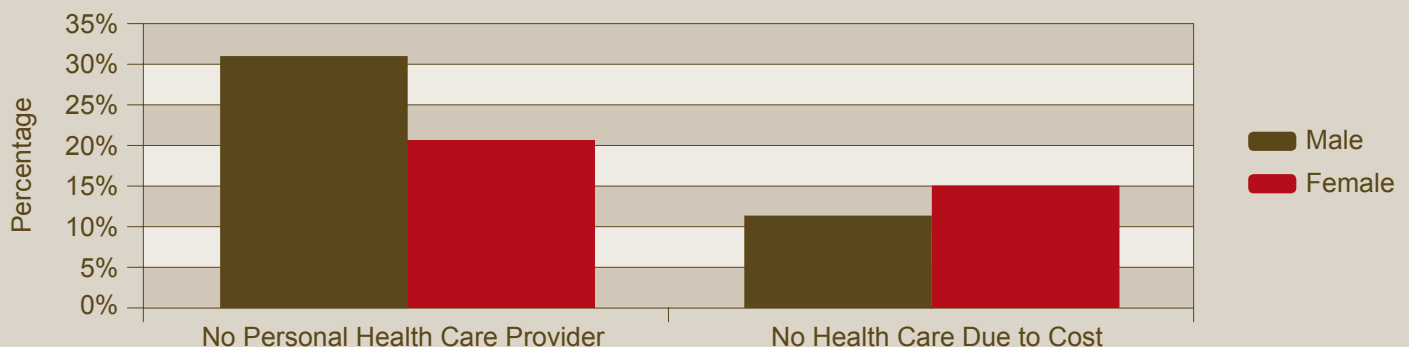
- Males (30.8%) were more likely than females (20.5%) to not have a personal health care provider, while females (14.9%) were more likely than males (11.0%) to not have seen a doctor within the past 12 months due to cost.
- The prevalence of not having a personal health care provider decreased with both age and increasing household income level.
- Hispanic adults (36.4% and 18.5%, respectively) were more likely than White, non-Hispanic, Black, non-Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander adults to not have a personal health care provider and to not have seen a doctor within the past 12 months due to cost.
- Uninsured adults (69.5% and 34.2%, respectively) were more likely to not have a personal health care provider and to not have seen a doctor within the past 12 months due to cost as compared to insured adults (18.1% and 9.5%, respectively).

Demographic Characteristics	No Personal Health Care Provider <sup>a</sup>		No Health Care Access Due to Cost <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>(24.1 - 27.0)</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>(11.9 - 14.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	30.8	(28.6 - 32.9)	11.0	(9.6 - 12.4)
Female	20.5	(18.5 - 22.4)	14.9	(13.3 - 16.5)
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	43.1	(37.6 - 48.6)	12.0	(8.8 - 15.1)
25-34	42.8	(39.0 - 46.6)	19.0	(15.9 - 22.2)
35-44	27.7	(24.0 - 31.3)	14.4	(11.8 - 17.0)
45-54	19.3	(16.3 - 22.2)	14.8	(12.3 - 17.2)
55-64	12.7	(10.4 - 15.0)	11.6	(9.5 - 13.9)
65-74	6.1	(4.6 - 7.6)	3.8	(2.5 - 5.1)
75+	3.8	(2.5 - 5.2)	3.5	(1.9 - 5.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	17.4	(15.9 - 19.0)	9.4	(8.2 - 10.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	14.4	(9.6 - 19.1)	15.8	(10.7 - 20.9)
Hispanic	36.4	(33.4 - 39.4)	18.5	(16.2 - 20.8)
Asian/PI	29.4	(23.7 - 35.1)	9.8	(6.3 - 13.2)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	38.8	(35.1 - 42.5)	23.4	(20.4 - 26.5)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	29.3	(25.1 - 33.5)	17.8	(14.7 - 20.8)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	22.5	(18.0 - 27.1)	16.3	(11.5 - 21.0)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	17.4	(13.6 - 21.2)	8.2	(5.3 - 11.1)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	14.5	(11.1 - 17.9)	4.8	(2.7 - 6.8)
\$100,000+	12.0	(9.2 - 14.8)	4.7	(3.1 - 6.3)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	18.1	(16.7 - 19.4)	9.5	(8.5 - 10.6)
Uninsured	69.5	(65.0 - 74.0)	34.2	(29.9 - 38.5)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	13.5	(11.3 - 15.7)	17.2	(14.8 - 19.6)
Not disabled	28.6	(26.8 - 30.4)	11.6	(10.4 - 12.9)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting that they did not have anyone that they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider.

<sup>b</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting that in the past 12 months, they could not see a doctor when they needed to due to the cost.

Health Care Access Indicators by Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## **Risk Behavior Indicators**





## No Leisure Time Physical Activity

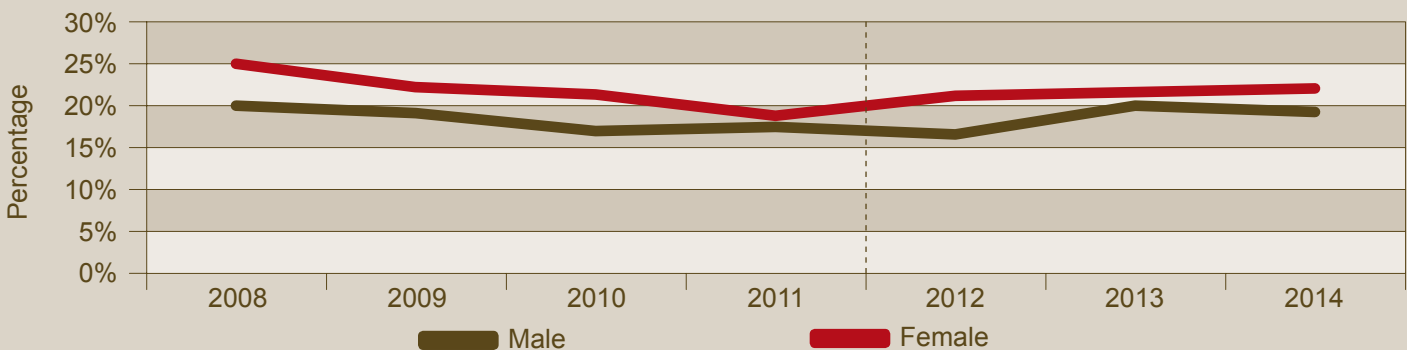
In 2014, an estimated 20.4% of California adults reported no leisure time physical activity within the past month.

- The prevalence of no leisure time activity was slightly higher among females (21.6%) as compared to males (19.1%) in 2014.
- The prevalence of no leisure time activity within the past month increased with age among adults 35 years and older.
- Hispanic adults (25.7%) were more likely to report no leisure time activity within the past month as compared to Black, non-Hispanic (20.3%), Asian and Pacific Islander (16.9%), and White, non-Hispanic adults (17.4%).
- The prevalence of no leisure time activity decreased with increasing household income level.
- Despite the change in methodology that occurred in 2012, females were consistently more likely to report no leisure time activity within the past month as compared to males.

Demographic Characteristics	No Leisure Time Physical Activities <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(19.1 - 21.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	19.1	(17.2 - 21.0)
Female	21.6	(19.8 - 23.5)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	15.6	(11.5 - 19.8)
25-34	19.5	(16.3 - 22.8)
35-44	18.5	(15.2 - 21.7)
45-54	20.8	(17.7 - 23.8)
55-64	23.5	(20.4 - 26.6)
65-74	23.7	(20.9 - 26.8)
75+	26.2	(22.4 - 29.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	17.4	(15.9 - 18.9)
Black, non-Hispanic	20.3	(15.0 - 25.5)
Hispanic	25.7	(22.9 - 28.5)
Asian/PI	16.9	(12.2 - 21.6)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	29.9	(26.5 - 33.3)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	28.3	(24.2 - 32.4)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	21.5	(16.8 - 26.1)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	20.6	(16.4 - 24.8)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	17.0	(13.2 - 20.7)
\$100,000+	10.5	(8.4 - 12.6)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	19.6	(18.2 - 21.0)
Uninsured	25.8	(21.7 - 29.9)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	31.8	(28.8 - 34.8)
Not disabled	17.3	(15.8 - 18.8)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting they had not participated in any leisure time physical activities or exercises during the past month, such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise.

No Leisure Time Physical Activity by Gender - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.





# Cigarette Smoking

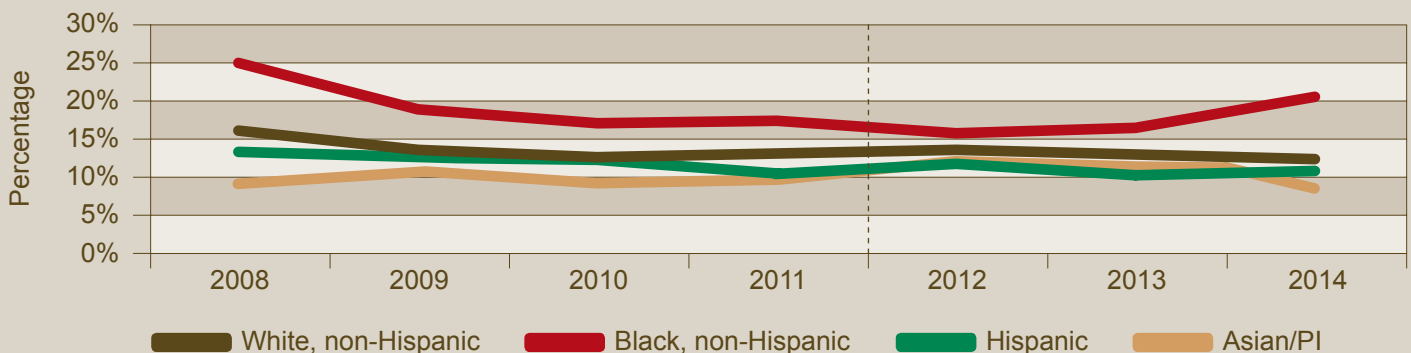
In 2014, an estimated 11.9% of California adults reported that they currently smoke cigarettes on a regular basis.

- Males (15.1%) reported a higher prevalence of current smoking compared to females (8.8%).
- The prevalence of current smoking was similar among adult age groups, however, decreased with increasing age among adults 65 years and older.
- Black, non-Hispanic adults (20.5%) reported a higher prevalence of current smoking as compared to White, non-Hispanic (12.4%), Hispanic (10.7%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (8.0%) and also show an increased prevalence of current smoking since the change in methodology occurred in 2012 as compared to other races.
- Current smoking prevalence decreased with increasing household income level.
- Uninsured (17.7%) and disabled adults (17.5%) reported a higher prevalence of current smoking as compared to the insured (11.1%) and non-disabled adults (10.1%).

Demographic Characteristics	Current Smoking <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>(10.9 - 13.0)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	15.1	(13.4 - 16.9)
Female	8.8	(7.6 - 10.0)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	12.3	(9.0 - 15.6)
25-34	13.4	(10.9 - 15.8)
35-44	12.1	(9.1 - 15.0)
45-54	13.3	(10.7 - 15.9)
55-64	13.4	(11.0 - 15.8)
65-74	9.0	(7.0 - 11.1)
75+	3.0	(1.8 - 4.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	12.4	(11.0 - 13.9)
Black, non-Hispanic	20.5	(14.9 - 26.1)
Hispanic	10.7	(8.6 - 12.7)
Asian/PI	8.0	(5.4 - 10.7)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	17.4	(14.6 - 20.2)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	14.9	(11.5 - 18.2)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.7	(9.3 - 16.1)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	9.7	(7.2 - 12.2)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	10.1	(7.1 - 13.0)
\$100,000+	6.6	(4.6 - 8.6)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	11.1	(9.9 - 12.2)
Uninsured	17.7	(14.4 - 21.0)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	17.5	(14.8 - 20.3)
Not disabled	10.1	(9.0 - 11.2)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting that they had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes (5 packs) in their life and that they smoke cigarettes now, either every day or on some days.

**Current Cigarette Smoking by Race - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## Secondhand Smoke Exposure

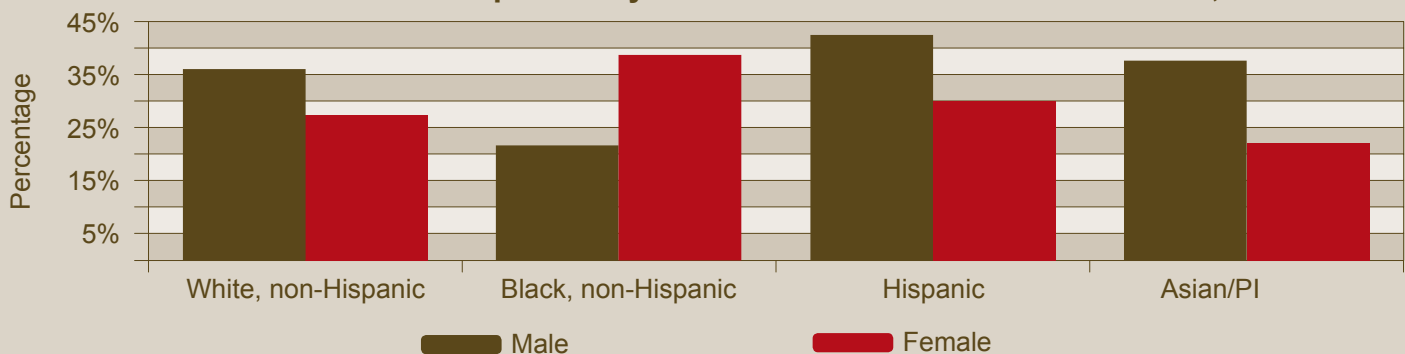
In 2014, an estimated 33.5% of California adults reported having been exposed to secondhand smoke in their home, workplace, restaurant, bar, car, or other various locations in the last two weeks.

- Males (38.8%) reported a higher prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure in the last two weeks as compared to females (28.1%).
- Hispanic adults (36.8%) reported a higher prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure as compared to White, non-Hispanic (31.9%), Black, non-Hispanic (29.7%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (29.8%).
- Uninsured (37.0%) adults reported a higher prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure as compared to insured adults (32.8%).
- Black, non-Hispanic males (21.6%) reported a lower prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure as compared to White, non-Hispanic (36.1%), Asian and Pacific Islander (37.2%), and Hispanic males (42.7%) while Black, non-Hispanic females (39.1%) reported a higher prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure as compared to Hispanic (30.2%), White, non-Hispanic (27.6%), and Asian and Pacific Islander females (23.8%).

Demographic Characteristics	Secondhand Smoke Exposure <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>(31.0 - 36.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	38.8	(35.0 - 42.6)
Female	28.1	(24.8 - 31.4)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	28.9	(21.8 - 36.0)
25-34	38.1	(32.1 - 44.1)
35-44	34.1	(28.2 - 40.0)
45-54	36.8	(31.0 - 42.6)
55-64	32.9	(27.9 - 37.9)
65-74	27.9	(22.4 - 33.3)
75+	25.7	(17.8 - 33.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	31.9	(28.6 - 35.2)
Black, non-Hispanic	29.7	(20.8 - 38.7)
Hispanic	36.8	(32.1 - 41.4)
Asian/PI	29.8	(20.0 - 39.7)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	41.4	(35.7 - 47.0)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	37.4	(31.4 - 43.5)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	36.1	(28.7 - 43.5)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	26.4	(20.1 - 32.8)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	37.9	(29.6 - 46.2)
\$100,000+	26.2	(20.8 - 31.6)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	32.8	(30.1 - 35.5)
Uninsured	37.0	(30.1 - 43.9)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	35.5	(30.5 - 40.4)
Not disabled	33.2	(30.2 - 36.1)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting having been exposed to secondhand smoke in their home, workplace, restaurant, bar, car, or other various locations in the last two weeks.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure by Race and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



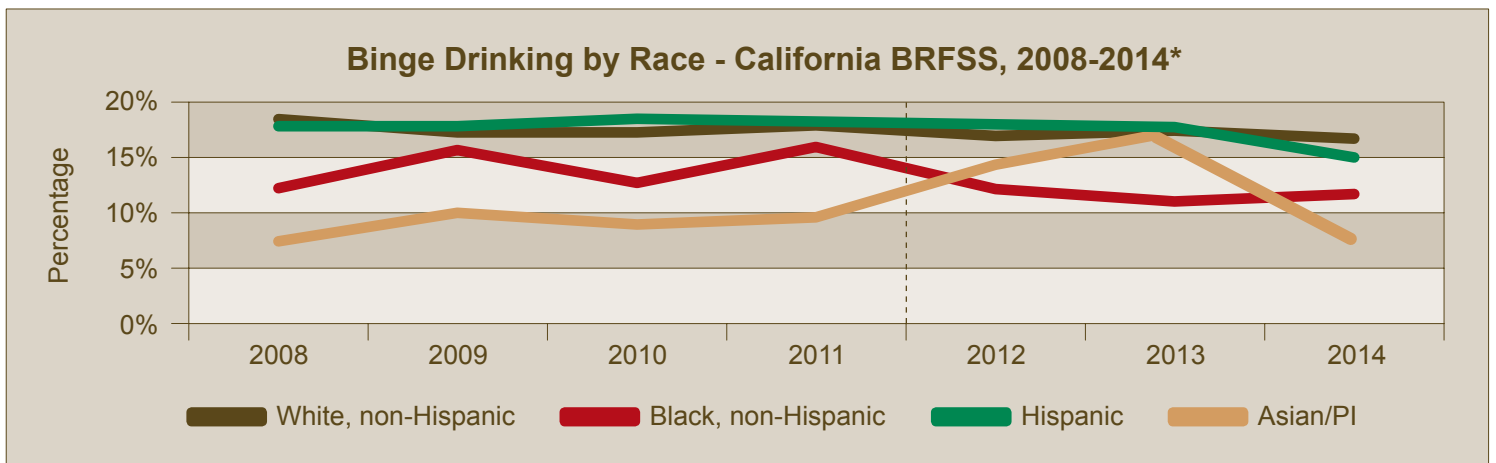
## Alcohol Use/Binge Drinking

In 2014, an estimated 55.0% of California adults reported some form of alcohol consumption within the past month. Additionally, an estimated 14.7% of California adults reported binge drinking on at least one occasion within the past month.

- Adult males (19.0%) reported a higher prevalence of binge drinking compared to adult females (10.6%).
- The prevalence of binge drinking decreased with increasing age.
- Adults with an annual household income level over \$100,000 (17.9%) reported a higher level of binge drinking compared to adults reporting a lower annual household income level.
- Uninsured adults (19.3%) reported a higher level of binge drinking compared to insured adults (14.0%).
- Despite the changes to the methodology that occurred in 2012, White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic adults consistently report a higher level of binge drinking as compared to Black, non-Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islander adults.

Demographic Characteristics	Binge Drinking <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>(13.8 - 16.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	19.0	(17.2 - 20.9)
Female	10.6	(9.2 - 12.0)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	23.8	(19.0 - 28.6)
25-34	21.7	(18.7 - 24.7)
35-44	13.8	(11.1 - 16.6)
45-54	13.9	(11.4 - 16.5)
55-64	9.1	(7.2 - 11.1)
65-74	6.5	(4.8 - 8.2)
75+	3.6	(1.8 - 5.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	16.6	(15.0 - 18.2)
Black, non-Hispanic	11.5	(6.6 - 16.4)
Hispanic	15.3	(12.8 - 17.7)
Asian/PI	7.6	(5.1 - 10.1)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	13.4	(10.7 - 16.2)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	12.0	(9.3 - 14.7)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.3	(10.7 - 17.9)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	12.3	(9.3 - 15.3)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	15.8	(11.9 - 19.6)
\$100,000+	17.9	(14.9 - 20.9)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	14.0	(12.8 - 15.2)
Uninsured	19.3	(15.1 - 23.4)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	11.9	(9.8 - 14.0)
Not disabled	15.5	(14.2 - 16.9)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting consumption of five or more drinks per occasion (for males) or four or more drinks per occasion (for women) at least once in the previous month.



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Motor Vehicle Safety

In 2014, an estimated 94.3% of California adults reported always using their seat belt when driving or riding in a car, while only 2.7% reported driving after drinking within the past month.

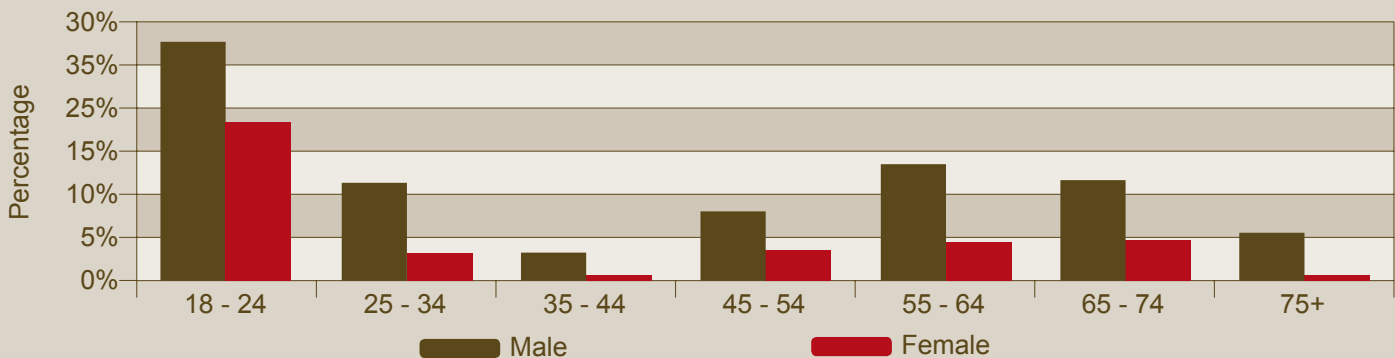
- Females (95.6%) reported a higher prevalence of always using a seat belt compared to males (93%), while males (3.6%) reported a higher prevalence of driving after drinking within the past month compared to females (1.5%).
- The 18 to 24 year old age group reported a lower prevalence of always using a seat belt (88.0%) as compared to all other age groups, while the same age group reported a higher prevalence of driving after drinking within the past month (8.2%) compared to all other age groups.
- Black, non-Hispanics reported a slightly higher prevalence of always using a seat belt while Asian and Pacific Islanders reported a lower prevalence of driving after drinking within the past month as compared to all other race/ethnic groups.
- Adults with health insurance (94.6%) were more likely to report always using a seat belt while uninsured adults were more likely to report driving after drinking within the past month (3.8%).

Demographic Characteristics	Always Uses a Seatbelt <sup>a</sup>		Drove Motor Vehicle After Drinking <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>(93.4 - 95.2)</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>(1.9 - 3.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	93.0	(91.7 - 94.3)	3.6	(2.5 - 4.7)
Female	95.6	(94.4 - 96.9)	1.5	(0.7 - 2.4)
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	88.0	(83.7 - 92.2)	8.2	(3.8 - 12.6)
25-34	92.7	(90.7 - 94.7)	2.3	(1.4 - 3.3)
35-44	96.6	(95.0 - 98.3)	0.7	(0.3 - 1.1)
45-54	95.9	(94.4 - 97.4)	1.8	(0.9 - 2.7)
55-64	95.8	(94.2 - 97.5)	2.7	(1.2 - 4.1)
65-74	95.9	(94.4 - 97.3)	2.1	(0.7 - 3.5)
75+	96.9	(95.3 - 98.5)	1.0	(0.1 - 2.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	95.1	(94.2 - 96.0)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.4)
Black, non-Hispanic	96.1	(93.4 - 98.9)	1.3	(0.2 - 2.3)
Hispanic	94.1	(92.3 - 95.8)	2.9	(1.1 - 4.8)
Asian/PI	92.1	(87.8 - 96.0)	0.9	(0.1 - 1.8)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	93.2	(91.1 - 95.4)	3.8	(0.9 - 6.7)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	95.5	(93.8 - 97.3)	2.3	(0.2 - 4.4)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	92.7	(89.6 - 95.9)	2.8	(1.2 - 4.5)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	94.1	(91.3 - 97.0)	2.3	(1.0 - 3.5)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	96.1	(94.5 - 97.7)	1.5	(0.2 - 2.8)
\$100,000+	95.9	(94.6 - 97.2)	2.8	(1.4 - 4.2)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	94.6	(93.6 - 95.5)	2.5	(1.9 - 3.1)
Uninsured	93.6	(91.4 - 95.9)	3.8	(0.2 - 7.5)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	93.8	(92.2 - 95.5)	2.7	(1.5 - 4.0)
Not disabled	94.5	(93.4 - 95.5)	3.0	(2.1 - 4.0)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting always using a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.

<sup>b</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting that they had driven when they had too much to drink at least once in the previous month.

**Drove Motor Vehicle After Drinking by Age and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## Inadequate Sleep

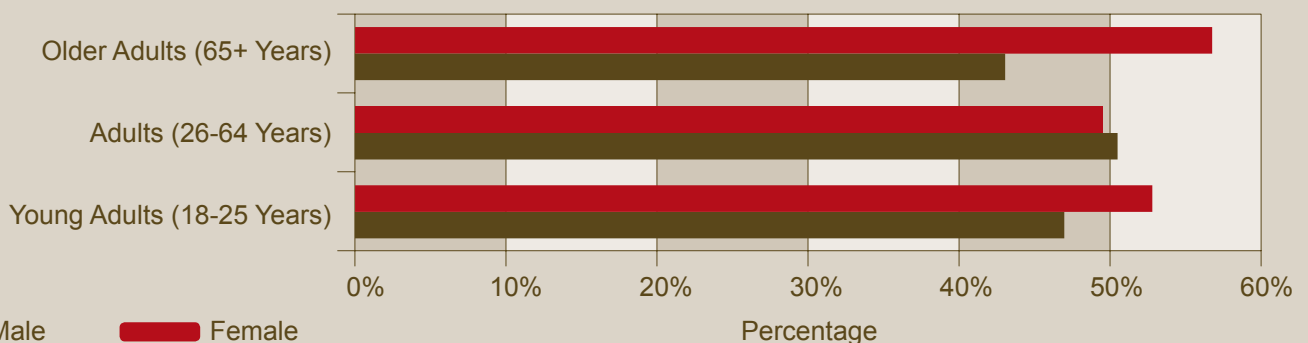
In 2014, an estimated 32.7% of California adults reported getting less than an adequate amount of sleep on an average night. Inadequate sleep was defined as an average sleep time of less than seven hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

- The prevalence of inadequate sleep was similar among male and female adults.
- Black, non-Hispanic (46.7%) adults reported a higher prevalence of inadequate sleep as compared to Asian and Pacific Islander (37.0%), Hispanic (32.6%), and White, non-Hispanic adults (29%).
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep was lowest among adults with an annual household income level above \$100,000 (27.6%).
- Both adults without health insurance (34.1%) and disabled adults (40.4%) reported a higher prevalence of inadequate sleep as compared to insured adults (32.5%) and non-disabled adults (30.8%).
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep was highest in older female adults 65 years and older (56.8%) while the prevalence of inadequate sleep was lowest among older males in the same age group (43.2%).

Demographic Characteristics	Inadequate Sleep <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>(31.1 - 34.2)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	32.4	(30.2 - 34.6)
Female	32.9	(30.8 - 35.0)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	30.0	(24.8 - 35.3)
25-34	31.3	(27.7 - 34.8)
35-44	34.0	(30.2 - 37.7)
45-54	36.8	(33.2 - 40.4)
55-64	35.9	(32.6 - 39.2)
65-74	28.9	(25.7 - 32.0)
75+	24.2	(20.7 - 27.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	29.0	(27.1 - 30.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	46.7	(40.0 - 53.4)
Hispanic	32.6	(29.7 - 35.5)
Asian/PI	37.0	(31.2 - 42.7)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	34.6	(31.1 - 38.1)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	31.5	(27.4 - 35.5)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	40.6	(35.2 - 46.1)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	34.3	(29.3 - 39.4)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	37.7	(32.5 - 42.9)
\$100,000+	27.6	(24.6 - 30.7)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	32.5	(30.9 - 34.1)
Uninsured	34.1	(29.4 - 38.8)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	40.4	(37.2 - 43.6)
Not disabled	30.8	(29.0 - 32.6)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting an average sleep time of less than seven hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

**Inadequate Sleep by Age and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# **Clinical Preventive Practices**







## Routine Checkup in Past Year

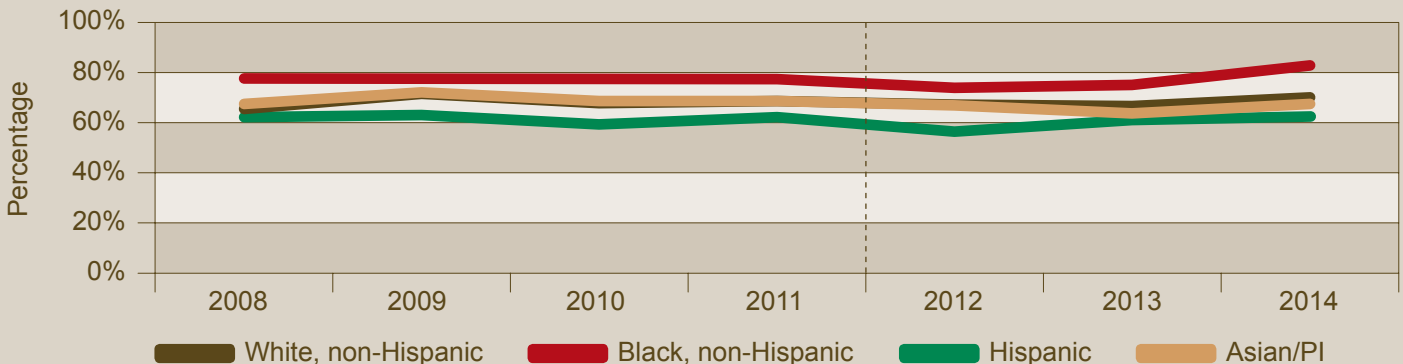
In 2014, an estimated 66.0% of California adults reported having a routine medical checkup within the past year.

- Male adults (64.1%) reported a lower prevalence of having a routine medical checkup in the past year compared to female adults (67.8%).
- The prevalence of having a routine medical checkup in the past year increased with both increasing age and increasing household income level.
- Black, non-Hispanic adults (80.6%) reported a higher prevalence of having a routine medical checkup in the past year compared to White, non-Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic adults (68.3%, 65.4%, and 60.4%, respectively).
- Adults with health insurance (70.2%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of having a routine medical checkup in the past year than uninsured adults (40.1%).
- Despite the methodology changes that occurred in 2012, Black, non-Hispanic adults consistently reported a higher prevalence of having a yearly routine medical checkup compared to all race/ethnic groups.

Demographic Characteristics	Had a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>(64.4 - 67.6)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	64.1	(61.9 - 66.3)
Female	67.8	(65.6 - 70.1)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	56.9	(51.3 - 62.6)
25-34	53.9	(50.0 - 57.7)
35-44	62.2	(58.4 - 66.1)
45-54	67.3	(63.9 - 70.7)
55-64	72.8	(69.8 - 75.8)
65-74	84.4	(82.1 - 86.8)
75+	88.1	(85.4 - 90.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	68.3	(66.5 - 70.3)
Black, non-Hispanic	80.6	(75.6 - 85.6)
Hispanic	60.4	(57.2 - 63.5)
Asian/PI	65.4	(59.6 - 71.1)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	59.0	(55.2 - 62.7)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	65.4	(61.1 - 69.8)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	68.1	(62.7 - 73.5)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	70.0	(65.0 - 75.0)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	69.8	(65.2 - 74.5)
\$100,000+	68.2	(64.7 - 71.6)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	70.2	(68.6 - 71.8)
Uninsured	40.1	(35.1 - 44.7)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	76.1	(73.4 - 78.7)
Not disabled	63.1	(61.2 - 65.0)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting they had a routine medical checkup within the past year.

Routine Checkup in Past Year - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.





# Breast Cancer Screening

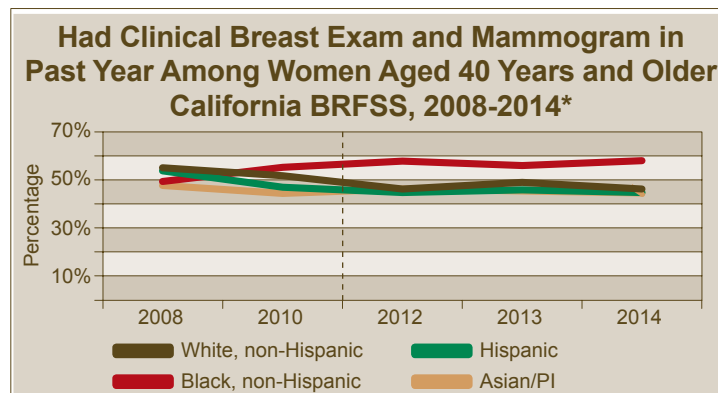
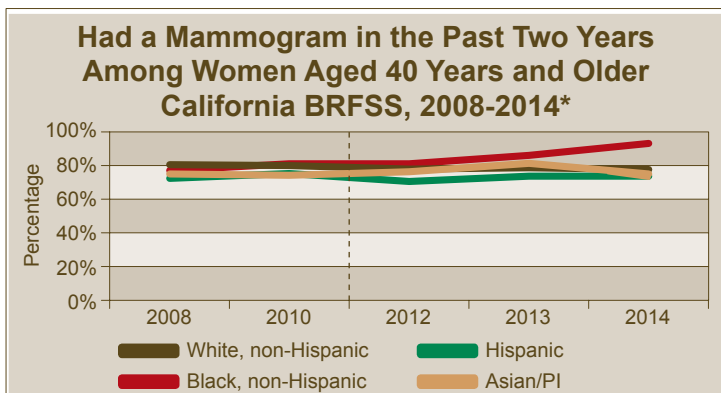
In 2014, an estimated 77.2% of California women 40 years of age and older reported having a mammogram within the past two years, while 45.7% reported having both a clinical breast exam and a mammogram within the past year.

- Black, non-Hispanic women reported the highest prevalence of having a mammogram within the past two years and having both a clinical breast exam and a mammogram within the past year (93% and 58.2%, respectively).
- Breast cancer screening measures increased with increasing household income level.
- Insured women (79.1%) were more likely than uninsured women (54.8%) to have reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- Despite the methodology changes that occurred in 2012, Black, non-Hispanic women consistently reported a higher prevalence of breast cancer screening compared to White, non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander women.

Demographic Characteristics	Had Mammogram in Past Two Years Among Women Aged 40 Years and Older <sup>a</sup>		Had Clinical Breast Exam and Mammogram in Past Year Among Women Aged 40 Years and Older <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>(74.9 - 79.5)</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>(42.9 - 48.5)</b>
<b>Age</b>				
40-49	71.4	(66.1 - 76.8)	45.1	(39.1 - 51.1)
50-59	78.9	(74.6 - 83.2)	46.3	(41.0 - 51.6)
60-69	85.0	(81.7 - 88.2)	49.7	(44.7 - 54.6)
70+	74.6	(70.6 - 78.6)	40.9	(36.4 - 45.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	77.4	(74.7 - 80.0)	45.4	(42.3 - 48.5)
Black, non-Hispanic	93.0	(89.3 - 96.8)	58.2	(47.1 - 69.3)
Hispanic	74.5	(69.1 - 79.9)	44.1	(37.9 - 50.3)
Asian/PI	73.9	(62.9 - 84.8)	43.2	(29.9 - 56.5)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	70.5	(65.0 - 76.1)	42.7	(36.4 - 48.9)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	75.9	(69.6 - 82.3)	42.3	(34.8 - 49.9)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	78.7	(72.0 - 85.4)	42.3	(33.1 - 51.5)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	80.5	(74.9 - 86.1)	48.7	(41.1 - 56.3)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	78.4	(70.8 - 85.9)	40.9	(32.8 - 48.9)
\$100,000+	82.2	(77.4 - 87.0)	54.7	(48.7 - 60.8)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	79.1	(76.7 - 81.4)	46.4	(43.5 - 49.2)
Uninsured	54.8	(44.5 - 65.1)	34.9	(24.6 - 45.2)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	74.6	(70.6 - 78.7)	43.2	(38.8 - 47.7)
Not disabled	78.3	(75.5 - 81.1)	46.8	(43.5 - 50.2)

<sup>a</sup> Among women aged 40 years and older, the proportion who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.

<sup>b</sup> Among women aged 40 years and older, the proportion who reported having a clinical breast exam and a mammogram within the past year.



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Cervical Cancer Screening

In 2014, an estimated 86.8% of California women aged 18 years and older reported ever having a Pap test, while 75.2% reported having had a Pap test within the past three years.

- The prevalence of having had a Pap test within the past three years increased with age in women across all age groups with the exception of older women (70+ years of age), at which point the prevalence of cervical cancer screening declined.
- The prevalence of having had a Pap test within the past three years increased with increasing household income level.
- Insured women (76.5%) were more likely to report having had a Pap test within the past three years than uninsured women (66.2%).
- Despite the methodology changes that occurred in 2012, the prevalence of having had a Pap test within the past three years remained similar by race/ethnicity.

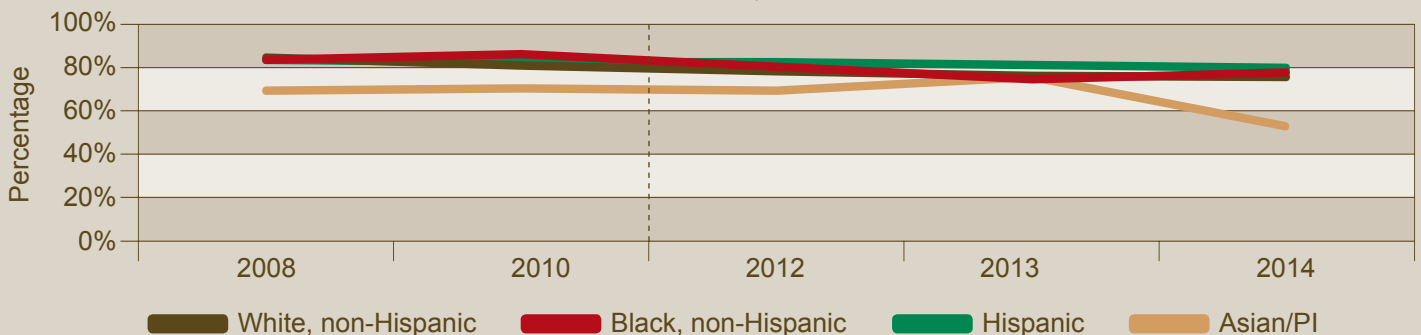
Demographic Characteristics	Ever Had a Pap Test <sup>a</sup>		Had Pap Test Within Past Three Years <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>(84.2 - 89.3)</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>(72.4 - 78.0)</b>
<b>Age</b>				
18-29	58.6	(51.2 - 66.0)	54.2	(46.8 - 61.6)
30-39	95.8	(92.7 - 98.9)	87.7	(83.1 - 92.3)
40-49	97.4	(95.5 - 99.3)	88.3	(84.4 - 92.2)
50-59	96.4	(94.0 - 98.8)	85.3	(81.3 - 89.2)
60-69	97.7	(95.9 - 99.5)	79.7	(74.8 - 84.5)
70+	90.6	(87.1 - 94.1)	45.1	(38.9 - 51.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	91.8	(88.9 - 94.6)	75.5	(72.2 - 78.9)
Black, non-Hispanic	87.5	(78.9 - 96.2)	78.2	(68.2 - 88.2)
Hispanic	87.0	(82.2 - 91.8)	80.4	(75.5 - 85.4)
Asian/PI	69.3	(58.1 - 80.6)	56.9	(45.2 - 68.6)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	84.9	(79.8 - 90.1)	70.7	(64.8 - 76.7)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	83.7	(77.5 - 89.8)	71.5	(64.8 - 78.2)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	79.8	(68.3 - 91.4)	69.2	(58.1 - 80.3)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	83.2	(72.3 - 94.0)	69.1	(58.8 - 79.4)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	95.0	(92.3 - 97.7)	85.1	(79.9 - 90.3)
\$100,000+	96.9	(94.8 - 99.1)	89.3	(85.4 - 93.2)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	87.9	(85.3 - 90.5)	76.5	(73.6 - 79.4)
Uninsured	78.8	(69.5 - 88.2)	66.2	(56.8 - 75.5)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	92.8	(89.6 - 96.1)	73.0	(68.3 - 77.8)
Not disabled	85.2	(82.2 - 88.3)	75.8	(72.5 - 79.1)

<sup>a</sup> Among women aged 18 years and older, the proportion who reported ever having a pap test.

<sup>b</sup> Among women aged 18 years and older, the proportion who reported ever having a pap test within the previous three years.

Note: Data includes diagnostic tests and excludes women who have had a hysterectomy.

Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years Among Women Aged 18 Years and Older  
California BRFSS, 2008-2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Prostate Cancer Screening

In 2014, an estimated 66.2% of California men aged 50 years and older reported ever discussing the advantages of a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test with a doctor, while 41.3% reported having had a PSA test within the past year.

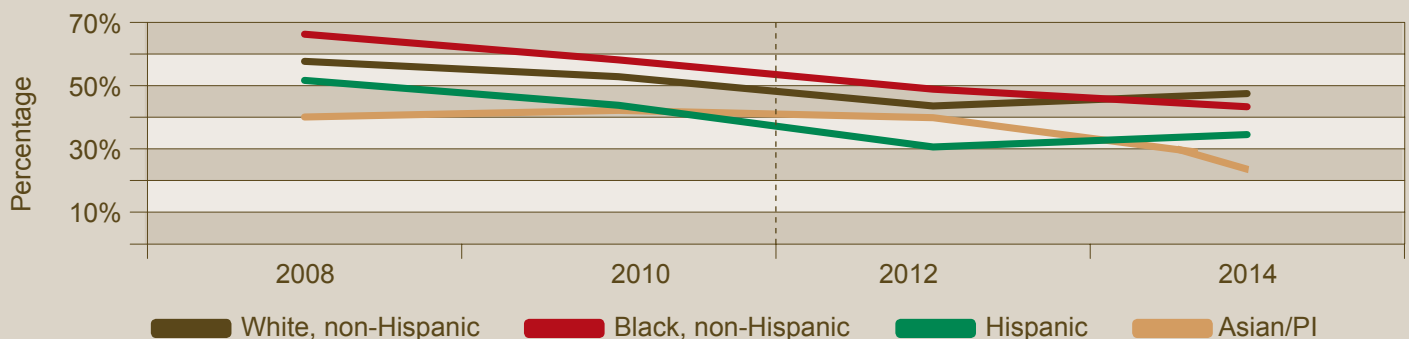
- The prevalence of having had a PSA test within the past year increased with age.
- Asian and Pacific Islander men (21.3%) reported the lowest prevalence of having had a PSA test within the past year compared to White, non-Hispanic (47.0%), Black, non-Hispanic (42.9%), and Hispanic men (34.5%).
- Men with health insurance (43.4%) were more likely to report having had a PSA test within the past year than men without health insurance (14.7%).
- Despite the methodology changes that occurred in 2012, the prevalence of having had a PSA test within the past year has decreased over the last several years among all race/ethnic groups.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Discussed Advantages of PSA Test with Doctor <sup>a</sup>		Had PSA Test In Past Year <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	66.2	(62.8 - 69.6)	41.3	(37.8 - 44.7)
<b>Age</b>				
50-59	54.0	(48.1 - 60.0)	29.8	(24.2 - 35.3)
60-69	74.5	(69.8 - 79.1)	48.4	(42.5 - 53.7)
70+	78.9	(74.3 - 83.4)	54.0	(48.3 - 59.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	74.1	(70.8 - 77.5)	47.0	(43.0 - 51.0)
Black, non-Hispanic	73.0	(60.3 - 85.7)	42.9	(26.3 - 59.5)
Hispanic	53.0	(44.7 - 61.2)	34.5	(26.5 - 42.6)
Asian/PI	38.9	(24.8 - 53.0)	21.3	(10.8 - 31.8)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	45.0	(36.2 - 53.8)	23.0	(16.5 - 29.5)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	59.0	(49.4 - 68.6)	41.5	(31.3 - 51.7)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	67.9	(58.2 - 77.6)	49.7	(38.9 - 60.4)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	74.3	(63.6 - 85.0)	46.8	(36.8 - 56.8)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	74.8	(67.1 - 82.6)	46.9	(37.3 - 56.4)
\$100,000+	75.7	(70.1 - 81.2)	47.6	(40.9 - 54.2)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	68.6	(65.3 - 72.0)	43.4	(39.9 - 46.9)
Uninsured	35.4	(20.2 - 50.6)	14.7	( 5.1 - 24.4)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	65.7	(59.9 - 71.5)	48.9	(42.7 - 55.1)
Not disabled	66.4	(62.3 - 70.5)	37.8	(33.7 - 41.8)

<sup>a</sup> Among men aged 50 years and older, the proportion ever discussing the advantages of a PSA test with a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

<sup>b</sup> Among men aged 50 years and older, the proportion reporting having a PSA test within the past year.

Had a PSA Test in the Past Year Among Men Aged 50 Years and Older  
California BRFSS, 2008-2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Colorectal Cancer Screening

In 2014, an estimated 54.6% of California adults aged 50 years and older reported having a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or a colonoscopy within the past ten years, while 62.5% reported appropriate colorectal cancer screening.

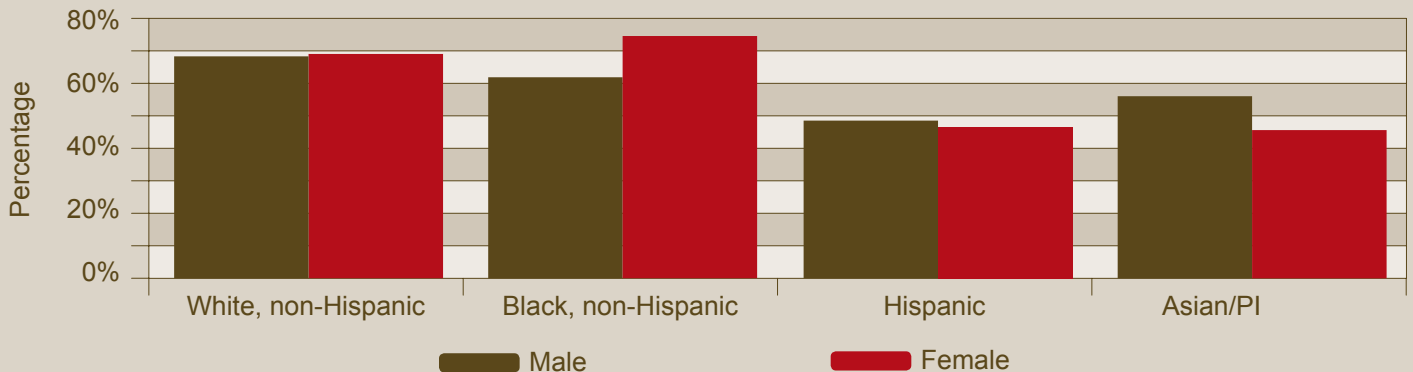
- The prevalence of appropriate colorectal cancer screening was similar by gender and disability status, but increased with household income level.
- Hispanic adults (47.4%) were least likely to report having received appropriate colorectal screening compared to White, non-Hispanic (68.7%), Black, non-Hispanic (67.6%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (54.0%).
- Insured adults (64.9%) were more likely than uninsured adults (28.3%) to have reported receiving appropriate colorectal cancer screening.

Demographic Characteristics	Had Sigmoidoscopy in Past 5 Years or Colonoscopy in Past 10 Years <sup>a</sup>		Had Appropriate Colorectal Cancer Screening <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>(52.3 - 56.8)</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>(60.2 - 64.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	55.7	(52.3 - 59.1)	62.0	(58.7 - 65.4)
Female	53.6	(50.5 - 56.6)	62.9	(59.9 - 65.9)
<b>Age</b>				
50-59	42.4	(38.5 - 46.3)	51.5	(47.5 - 55.5)
60-69	62.6	(58.9 - 66.3)	70.6	(67.1 - 74.1)
70+	65.8	(62.4 - 69.1)	71.5	(68.2 - 74.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	61.4	(59.0 - 63.9)	68.7	(66.3 - 71.1)
Black, non-Hispanic	56.8	(46.2 - 67.4)	67.6	(56.9 - 78.4)
Hispanic	37.4	(32.0 - 42.7)	47.4	(41.7 - 53.0)
Asian/PI	48.3	(37.3 - 59.3)	54.0	(42.9 - 65.0)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	36.9	(31.7 - 42.0)	45.4	(40.0 - 50.7)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	46.5	(40.4 - 52.7)	57.7	(51.6 - 63.8)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	59.4	(52.8 - 66.1)	68.3	(61.9 - 74.7)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56.4	(50.0 - 62.9)	64.0	(57.6 - 70.5)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	64.3	(58.0 - 70.5)	70.8	(64.7 - 76.8)
\$100,000+	67.8	(63.1 - 72.6)	72.9	(68.2 - 77.5)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	57.0	(54.7 - 59.3)	64.9	(62.7 - 67.2)
Uninsured	20.5	(10.7 - 30.7)	28.3	(17.7 - 39.0)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	56.2	(52.5 - 59.8)	64.9	(61.3 - 68.5)
Not disabled	53.7	(50.9 - 56.6)	61.2	(58.4 - 64.1)

<sup>a</sup> Among adults aged 50 years and older, the proportion reporting having a sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years or colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

<sup>b</sup> Among adults aged 50 years and older, the proportion reporting a fecal occult blood test within the past year, a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or a colonoscopy within the past ten years

**Appropriate Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Aged 50 Years and Older by Race and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## Oral Health

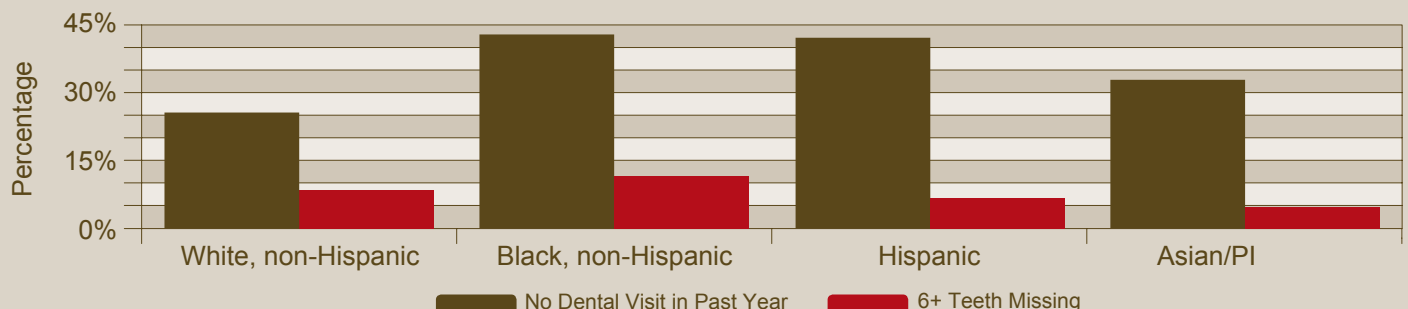
In 2014, an estimated 33.0% of California adults reported not having had a dental visit within the past year.

- The prevalence of not having had a dental visit within the past year was similar among gender.
- With the exception of adults between 18 to 24 years, the prevalence of not having had a dental visit within the past year decreased with both age and increasing household income level.
- White, non-Hispanic adults (25.4%) were least likely to report not having visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year compared to Black, non-Hispanic (42.5%), Hispanic (42.0%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (31.7%).
- Uninsured and disabled adults (55.8% and 36.8%, respectively) were more likely to not have had a dental visit within the past year compared to insured adults and non-disabled adults (29.5% and 31.5%, respectively).
- Black, non-Hispanic adults reported the highest prevalence of not having had a dental visit within the past year (42.5%) and of having six or more permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (11.8%).

Demographic Characteristics	No Dental Visit in Past Year <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>(31.4 - 34.5)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	34.9	(32.6 - 37.2)
Female	31.1	(29.0 - 33.2)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	31.8	(26.5 - 37.1)
25-34	43.9	(39.9 - 47.8)
35-44	35.7	(31.7 - 39.6)
45-54	29.2	(25.9 - 32.4)
55-64	29.4	(26.2 - 32.7)
65-74	26.0	(23.0 - 29.1)
75+	24.6	(21.1 - 28.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	25.4	(23.7 - 27.2)
Black, non-Hispanic	42.5	(35.7 - 49.3)
Hispanic	42.0	(38.8 - 45.2)
Asian/PI	31.7	(26.0 - 37.3)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	50.3	(46.5 - 54.1)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	43.4	(38.8 - 47.9)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	33.5	(28.4 - 38.5)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	27.0	(22.2 - 31.9)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	20.9	(16.2 - 25.3)
\$100,000+	15.7	(13.0 - 18.3)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	29.5	(27.9 - 31.0)
Uninsured	55.8	(50.8 - 60.7)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	36.8	(33.8 - 39.9)
Not disabled	31.5	(29.6 - 33.3)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion who reported that they had not visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason in the previous year.

Oral Health Risk Factors by Race - California BRFSS, 2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.





# Immunizations

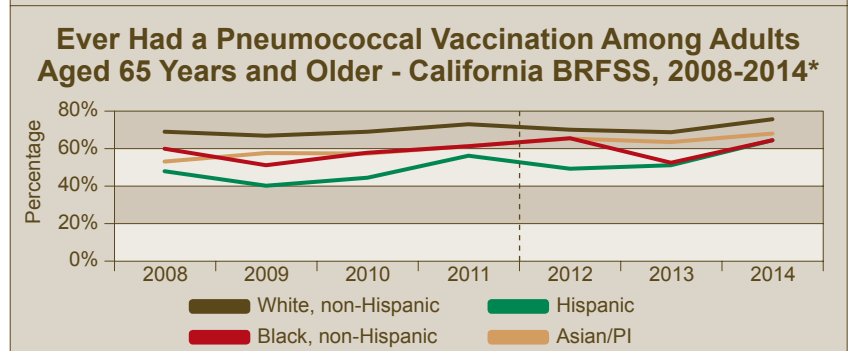
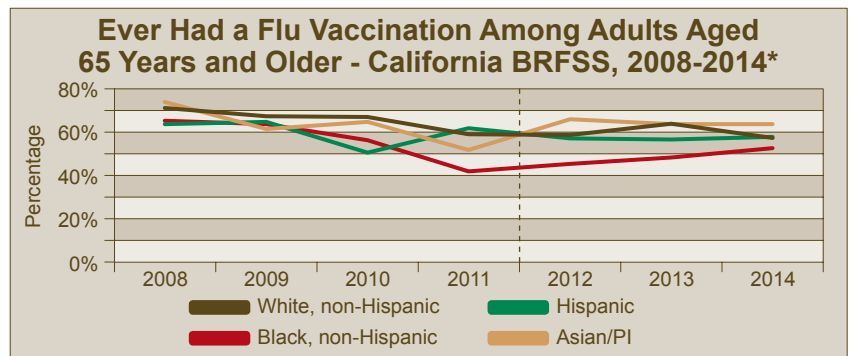
In 2014, an estimated 57.7% of California adults aged 65 years and older reported receiving a flu vaccine within the past year, while 72.9% reported ever receiving a pneumonia vaccine.

- The prevalence of receiving a flu vaccine within the past year or of ever receiving a pneumonia vaccine was similar among males and females.
- Adults aged 75 years and older reported a significantly higher prevalence of receiving both a flu vaccine within the past year and ever receiving a pneumonia vaccine (63.4% and 80.9%, respectively) compared to adults aged 65 to 74 years old (53.9% and 67.6%, respectively).
- Asian and Pacific Islander adults (65.1%) reported a slightly higher prevalence of receiving a flu vaccine within the past year, while White, non-Hispanic adults (75.7%) reported a higher prevalence of ever receiving a pneumonia vaccine among all race/ethnic groups.
- Non-disabled adults were more likely to have received a flu shot within the past year compared to disabled adults (59.1% and 55.6%, respectively), while disabled adults were more likely to have ever received a pneumonia vaccine compared to non-disabled adults (80% and 68.1%, respectively).

Demographic Characteristics	Had Flu Vaccine in Past Year <sup>a</sup>		Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>(54.9 - 60.5)</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>(70.4 - 75.5)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	57.6	(53.2 - 62.0)	71.5	(67.4 - 75.6)
Female	57.7	(54.1 - 61.3)	74.1	(70.8 - 77.4)
<b>Age</b>				
65-74	53.9	(50.2 - 57.6)	67.6	(64.0 - 71.1)
75+	63.4	(59.1 - 67.7)	80.9	(77.4 - 84.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	57.3	(54.2 - 60.4)	75.7	(72.9 - 78.4)
Black, non-Hispanic	52.4	(39.3 - 65.6)	64.3	(51.9 - 76.8)
Hispanic	57.7	(48.9 - 66.5)	64.8	(56.1 - 73.5)
Asian/PI	65.1	(50.3 - 79.9)	72.8	(58.7 - 86.8)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	58.4	(51.4 - 65.4)	68.2	(61.5 - 75.1)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	55.4	(48.2 - 62.5)	66.5	(59.2 - 73.9)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	57.1	(49.0 - 65.2)	78.6	(71.6 - 85.7)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	59.0	(51.5 - 66.4)	76.4	(70.9 - 83.1)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	53.7	(45.0 - 62.3)	80.2	(73.2 - 86.9)
\$100,000+	60.2	(53.4 - 67.0)	72.5	(66.0 - 78.6)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	55.6	(51.0 - 60.1)	80.0	(76.5 - 83.6)
Not disabled	59.1	(55.5 - 62.7)	68.1	(64.6 - 71.6)

<sup>a</sup> Among adults aged 65 years and older, the proportion who reported that they had a flu vaccine either by injection in the arm or sprayed in the nose during the last 12 months.

<sup>b</sup> Among adults aged 65 years and older, the proportion who reported that they ever had a pneumococcal vaccine (pneumonia shot).



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# HIV Testing

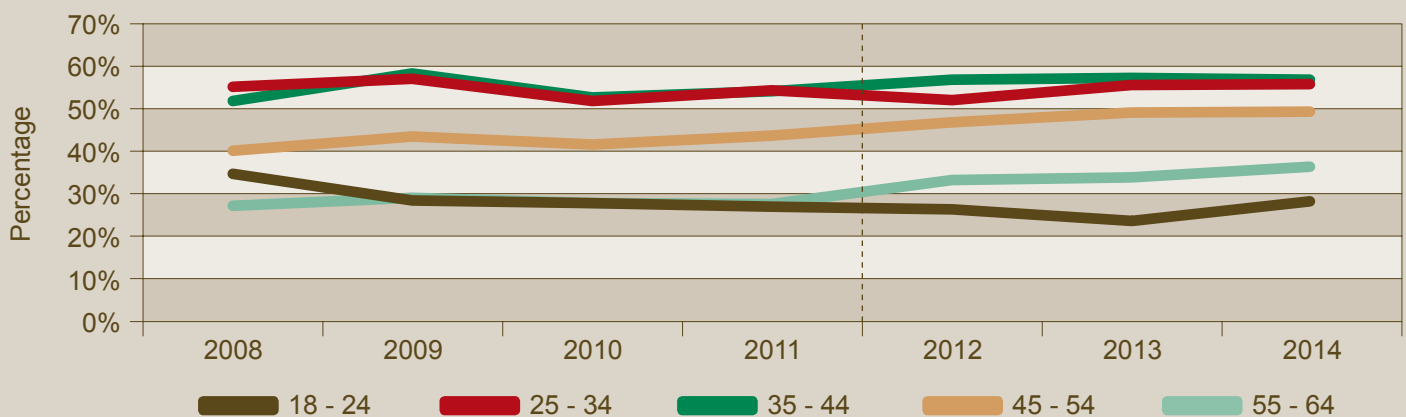
**In 2014, an estimated 45.9% of California adults reported ever being tested for HIV.**

- Females (48.1%) reported a slightly higher prevalence of ever being tested for HIV than males (43.7%).
- Black, non-Hispanic adults (71.2%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of ever being tested for HIV than White, non-Hispanic (47.9%), Hispanic (43.7%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (32.3%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing was similar by household income level.
- Disabled adults (56.8%) were more likely to have been tested for HIV than non-disabled adults (43.2%).
- Despite the methodology changes that occurred in 2012, 18 to 24 year-olds consistently indicate a lower prevalence of being tested for HIV, while 25 to 44 year-olds indicate a higher prevalence of being tested for HIV.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Had an HIV Test <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>(43.8 - 48.0)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	43.7	(40.8 - 46.6)
Female	48.1	(45.1 - 51.1)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	28.4	(23.0 - 33.8)
25-34	55.4	(51.1 - 59.7)
35-44	56.0	(51.2 - 60.7)
45-54	49.0	(44.7 - 53.2)
55-64	36.6	(32.9 - 40.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	47.9	(45.2 - 50.7)
Black, non-Hispanic	71.2	(63.0 - 79.3)
Hispanic	43.7	(39.8 - 47.6)
Asian/PI	32.3	(25.2 - 39.5)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	44.8	(40.1 - 49.5)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	46.2	(40.6 - 51.9)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	46.8	(39.7 - 54.0)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	41.4	(35.0 - 47.9)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	43.5	(36.9 - 50.1)
\$100,000+	51.4	(46.9 - 55.9)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	46.8	(44.6 - 49.1)
Uninsured	43.2	(37.5 - 48.9)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	56.8	(52.3 - 61.3)
Not disabled	43.4	(41.1 - 45.8)

<sup>a</sup> Among adults aged 18 - 64 years, the proportion who reported that they ever had been tested for HIV, apart from tests that were part of a blood donation.

**Ever Tested for HIV Among Adults Aged 18 to 64 Years - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.





# **Chronic Health Conditions**





# Asthma in Adults

In 2014, an estimated 13.4% of California adults reported they were ever diagnosed with asthma, while 7.8% reported they currently have asthma.

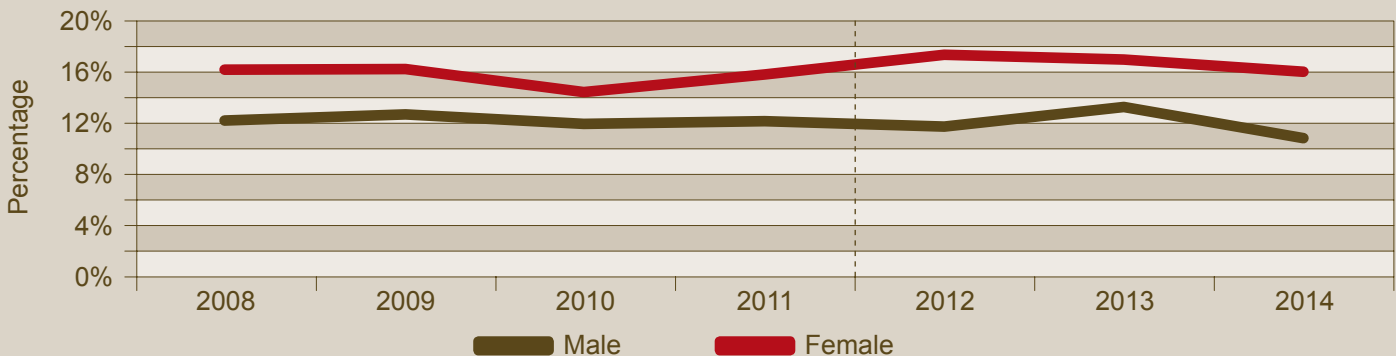
- Females reported a significantly higher prevalence than males for both lifetime (15.9% and 10.7%, respectively) and current asthma (10.7% and 4.8%, respectively).
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma decreased with age.
- Black, non-Hispanic adults reported a significantly higher prevalence of both lifetime and current asthma (19.2% and 14.7%, respectively) compared to White, non-Hispanic adults (14.3% and 8.5%, respectively), Hispanic adults (10.9% and 6.3%, respectively, and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (10.8% and 4.6%, respectively).
- Disabled adults reported a significantly higher prevalence of both lifetime and current asthma (21.9% and 15.6%, respectively) than non-disabled adults (11.3% and 5.7%, respectively).

Demographic Characteristics	Lifetime Asthma <sup>a</sup>		Current Asthma <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>(12.8 - 14.5)</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.9 - 8.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	10.7	(9.3 - 12.2)	4.8	(3.8 - 5.9)
Female	15.9	(14.2 - 17.6)	10.7	(9.3 - 12.1)
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	17.5	(12.9 - 22.2)	9.9	(6.1 - 13.7)
25-34	12.7	(10.3 - 15.1)	5.4	(3.9 - 6.8)
35-44	12.8	(10.1 - 15.5)	6.7	(4.6 - 8.7)
45-54	13.3	(10.8 - 15.8)	9.1	(6.9 - 11.4)
55-64	12.8	(10.7 - 14.9)	8.7	(7.0 - 10.4)
65-74	10.8	(8.8 - 12.8)	7.6	(5.9 - 9.3)
75+	12.8	(9.9 - 15.6)	8.2	(5.8 - 10.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	14.3	(13.0 - 15.7)	8.5	(7.5 - 9.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	19.2	(13.8 - 24.6)	14.7	(9.8 - 19.7)
Hispanic	10.9	(9.0 - 12.9)	6.3	(4.9 - 7.7)
Asian/PI	10.8	(6.0 - 15.6)	4.6	(0.8 - 8.4)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	14.9	(12.4 - 17.4)	9.5	(7.7 - 11.4)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	10.4	(7.9 - 12.9)	7.0	(5.0 - 9.0)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.0	(11.4 - 18.5)	6.7	(4.5 - 9.0)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	13.0	(9.5 - 16.4)	8.5	(5.5 - 11.5)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	11.9	(8.9 - 15.0)	6.8	(4.5 - 9.2)
\$100,000+	12.9	(10.6 - 15.3)	6.5	(4.9 - 8.2)
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Insured	14.0	(12.8 - 15.2)	8.4	(7.4 - 9.4)
Uninsured	8.9	(6.5 - 11.4)	4.6	(2.7 - 6.4)
<b>Disability</b>				
Disabled	21.9	(19.3 - 24.5)	15.6	(13.2 - 17.9)
Not disabled	11.3	(10.0 - 12.6)	5.7	(4.8 - 6.6)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting that they were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma.

<sup>b</sup> Among all adults, the proportion reporting that they still had asthma.

Lifetime Adult Asthma by Gender - California BRFSS, 2008-2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## Asthma in Children

Based on proxy information provided by the adult respondent, the estimated proportion of California children aged 0-17 years who were ever told by a doctor that they had asthma for 2014 was 15.1%, and an estimated 8.8% currently have asthma.

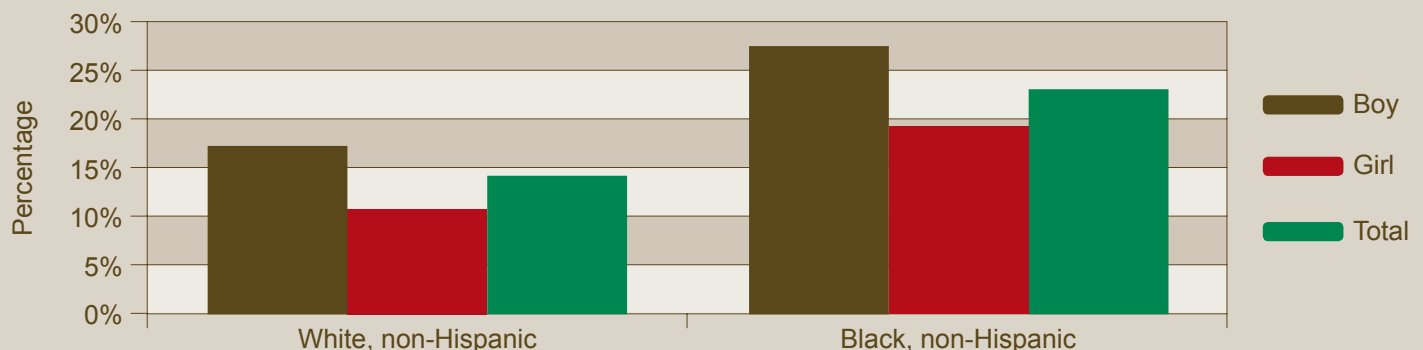
- The prevalence of both lifetime and current asthma was higher among male children (17.6% and 10.0%, respectively) than female children (12.6% and 7.6%, respectively).
- The prevalence of lifetime asthma was higher among the 15 to 17 year-olds (22.1%), while the prevalence of current asthma was higher among the five to nine year-olds (13.3%) compared to other age groups of children.
- Black, non-Hispanic children (23.4% and 12.2%, respectively) were most likely to report both lifetime and current asthma compared to Hispanic (15.8% and 9.4%, respectively), White, non-Hispanic (14.0% and 7.9%, respectively), and Asian and Pacific Islander (11.3% and 6.2%, respectively) children.

Demographic Characteristics	Lifetime Asthma <sup>a</sup>		Current Asthma <sup>b</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>(12.8 - 17.5)</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(6.9 - 10.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Boy	17.6	(14.2 - 21.1)	10.0	(7.2 - 12.7)
Girl	12.6	(9.3 - 15.9)	7.6	(5.0 - 10.2)
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	7.8	(5.0 - 10.5)	5.2	(2.9 - 7.5)
5-9	19.4	(14.0 - 24.7)	13.3	(8.7 - 17.9)
10-14	15.1	(10.6 - 19.7)	6.4	(3.4 - 9.5)
15-17	22.1	(15.1 - 29.1)	11.2	(5.6 - 16.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	14.0	(10.2 - 17.8)	7.9	(4.8 - 11.0)
Black, non-Hispanic	23.4	(11.5 - 35.3)	12.2	(3.3 - 21.1)
Hispanic	15.8	(12.1 - 19.5)	9.4	(6.5 - 12.2)
Asian/PI	11.3	(4.9 - 17.6)	6.2	(0.7 - 11.6)
<b>Household Income</b>				
< \$20,000	15.1	(10.4 - 19.7)	8.3	(4.6 - 12.1)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	19.8	(12.3 - 27.1)	13.5	(7.4 - 19.6)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	11.8	(5.7 - 7.8)	8.0	(2.9 - 13.1)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	13.1	(5.1 - 20.7)	5.5	(1.1 - 9.8)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	12.1	(5.6 - 18.5)	8.9	(3.2 - 14.7)
\$100,000+	16.6	(11.7 - 21.5)	8.1	(4.3 - 11.9)

<sup>a</sup> Estimated proportion of California children aged 0 - 17 years ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma, using proxy information from the adult respondent.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated proportion of California children aged 0 - 17 years who still have asthma, using proxy information from the adult respondent.

Lifetime Child Asthma by Race and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



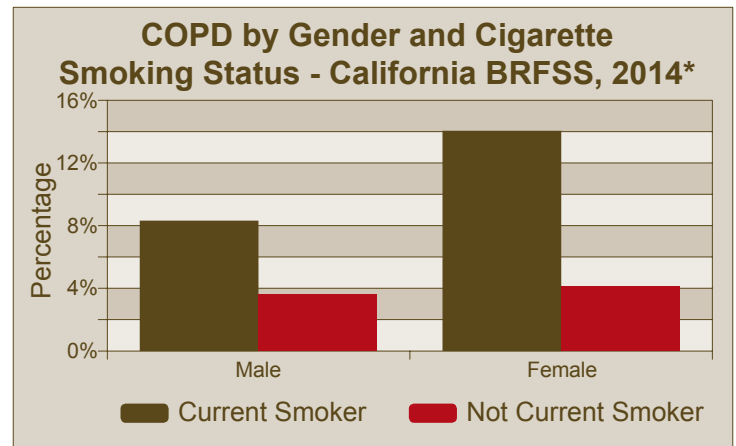
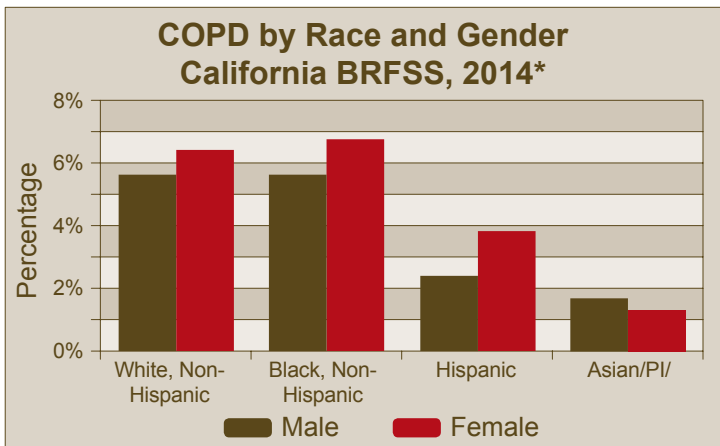
# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

In 2014, an estimated 4.5% of California adults reported ever being told by a doctor that they had COPD.

- The prevalence of COPD increased with age and inversely decreased with increasing household income level.
- White, non-Hispanic (6.0%) and Black, non-Hispanic adults (6.3%) were more likely to report COPD than Hispanic (3.2%) and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (1.6%).
- Disabled adults (13.6%) were more likely to have been diagnosed with COPD than non-disabled adults (2.1%).
- The prevalence of COPD was significantly higher among current cigarette smokers (10.5%) than non-smokers (3.8%), while current female cigarette smokers (14.2%) reported a higher prevalence of COPD than current male cigarette smokers (8.3%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told COPD, Emphysema, or Bronchitis <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(4.0 - 5.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	4.1	(3.3 - 4.9)
Female	4.9	(4.2 - 5.7)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	0.9	(0.4 - 1.4)
25-34	1.8	(0.8 - 2.7)
35-44	1.9	(0.9 - 2.9)
45-54	5.8	(3.9 - 7.6)
55-64	6.5	(5.0 - 7.9)
65-74	9.7	(7.7 - 11.7)
75+	13.6	(10.6 - 16.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	6.0	(5.2 - 6.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	6.3	(2.4 - 10.1)
Hispanic	3.2	(2.3 - 4.0)
Asian/PI	1.6	(0.4 - 2.9)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	6.2	(5.0 - 7.4)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	6.6	(4.5 - 8.9)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	4.4	(2.5 - 6.4)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	4.6	(2.5 - 6.7)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	3.5	(1.8 - 5.3)
\$100,000+	2.5	(1.7 - 3.4)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	4.9	(4.3 - 5.6)
Uninsured	2.2	(1.2 - 3.2)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	13.6	(11.5 - 15.8)
Not disabled	2.1	(1.6 - 2.5)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion who reported that they were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease or COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Arthritis

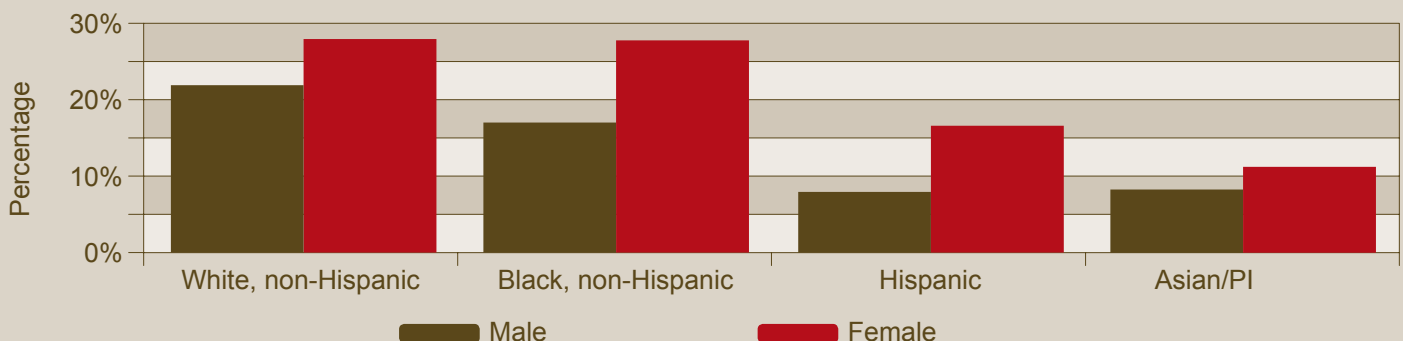
In 2014, an estimated 18.7% of California adults reported ever being told by a doctor that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

- Females (22.2%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of arthritis than males (15.1%).
- The prevalence of arthritis increased with age.
- White, non-Hispanic (25.2%) and Black, non-Hispanic adults (23.1%) were more likely to be diagnosed with some form of arthritis compared to Hispanic (12.5%) and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (9.7%).
- The prevalence of arthritis was similar by household income level.
- Uninsured adults (6.8%) were less likely to be diagnosed with some type of arthritis compared to insured adults (20.8%), while disabled adults (47.2%) were more likely to have been diagnosed than non-disabled adults (11.5%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told Arthritis <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>(17.7 - 19.8)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	15.1	(13.7 - 16.5)
Female	22.2	(20.7 - 23.9)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	1.7	(0.4 - 2.9)
25-34	4.6	(3.1 - 6.1)
35-44	9.4	(7.2 - 11.6)
45-54	19.3	(16.5 - 22.1)
55-64	33.1	(29.9 - 36.3)
65-74	46.7	(43.3 - 50.2)
75+	52.6	(48.6 - 56.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	25.2	(23.6 - 26.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	23.1	(18.1 - 28.2)
Hispanic	12.5	(10.8 - 14.2)
Asian/PI	9.7	(6.6 - 12.7)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	20.7	(18.2 - 23.2)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	22.0	(18.7 - 25.2)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	19.1	(15.5 - 22.7)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	20.4	(16.9 - 23.9)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	22.1	(18.4 - 25.9)
\$100,000+	16.8	(14.4 - 19.2)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	20.8	(19.6 - 22.0)
Uninsured	6.8	(5.0 - 8.6)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	47.2	(44.1 - 50.4)
Not disabled	11.5	(10.4 - 12.5)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion who reported that they were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia

Ever Told Arthritis by Race and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



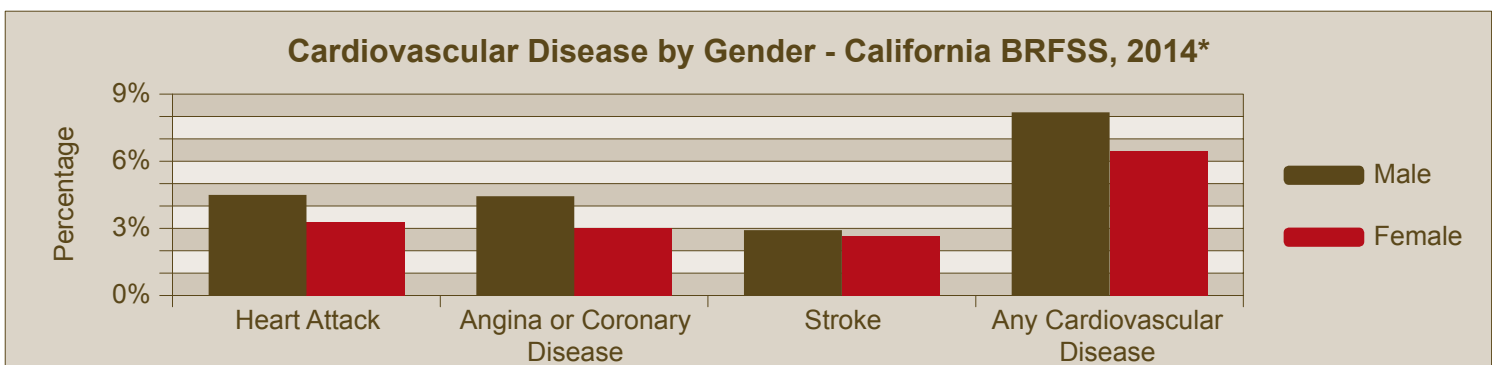
# Cardiovascular Disease

In 2014, an estimated 3.8% of California adults had ever been told by a doctor that they had a heart attack, 3.7% had ever been told they had angina or coronary heart disease, and 2.7% had ever been told they had a stroke.

- The prevalence of all three diseases was similar by gender, race/ethnicity, and household income level, but increased with age.
- The prevalence of having been diagnosed with any of the three cardiovascular diseases was estimated at 7.2%, and was higher among males (8.1%) than females (6.4%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told Heart Attack <sup>a</sup>		Ever Told Angina or Coronary Heart Disease <sup>b</sup>		Ever Told Stroke <sup>c</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>(3.3 - 4.3)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>(3.1 - 4.2)</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>(2.2 - 3.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	4.4	(3.6 - 5.3)	4.3	(3.5 - 5.2)	2.9	(2.1 - 3.8)
Female	3.2	(2.5 - 3.9)	3.0	(2.4 - 3.7)	2.6	(2.0 - 3.2)
<b>Age</b>						
18-34	0.1	(0.0 - 0.3)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.4)
35-44	2.1	(0.8 - 3.3)	1.1	(0.0 - 2.2)	2.7	(0.9 - 4.5)
45-54	4.0	(2.4 - 5.7)	3.8	(2.3 - 5.4)	3.0	(1.2 - 4.4)
55-64	6.5	(4.6 - 8.3)	6.2	(4.4 - 8.0)	3.0	(1.8 - 4.2)
65-74	8.4	(6.5 - 10.4)	10.0	(7.9 - 12.0)	5.7	(3.9 - 7.5)
75+	14.9	(11.9 - 18.0)	14.0	(11.1 - 16.9)	10.4	(7.8 - 13.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	5.0	(4.2 - 5.8)	4.9	(4.1 - 5.7)	3.1	(2.5 - 3.7)
Black, non-Hispanic	3.6	(0.7 - 6.5)	4.3	(1.4 - 7.3)	4.6	(2.3 - 6.9)
Hispanic	2.9	(2.0 - 3.8)	2.8	(1.9 - 3.8)	2.1	(1.1 - 3.1)
Asian/PI	2.1	(0.3 - 4.0)	1.5	(0.5 - 2.5)	1.3	(0.1 - 2.5)
<b>Household Income</b>						
< \$20,000	5.4	(4.0 - 6.8)	5.1	(3.7 - 6.5)	5.0	(3.4 - 6.5)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	4.1	(2.8 - 5.5)	3.3	(1.9 - 4.7)	2.8	(0.8 - 4.7)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	2.5	(1.3 - 3.7)	3.3	(1.8 - 4.8)	2.6	(1.2 - 4.0)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	4.4	(2.6 - 6.1)	4.4	(2.7 - 6.1)	3.2	(1.1 - 5.3)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	3.5	(1.9 - 5.1)	4.2	(2.4 - 6.0)	2.0	(0.8 - 3.2)
\$100,000+	2.8	(1.5 - 4.2)	2.7	(1.6 - 3.8)	1.2	(0.6 - 1.8)
<b>Health Insurance</b>						
Insured	4.1	(3.5 - 4.7)	4.0	(3.4 - 4.6)	3.1	(2.5 - 3.7)
Uninsured	2.3	(1.2 - 3.4)	1.6	(0.6 - 2.6)	1.0	(0.3 - 1.7)
<b>Disability</b>						
Disabled	10.2	(8.5 - 11.8)	9.0	(7.5 - 10.4)	8.3	(6.3 - 10.3)
Not disabled	2.0	(1.5 - 2.6)	2.3	(1.7 - 2.9)	1.2	(0.8 - 1.6)

Among all adults, the proportion reporting that they were ever told by a doctor that: <sup>a</sup>they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction, <sup>b</sup>they had angina or coronary heart disease, or <sup>c</sup>they had a stroke.



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



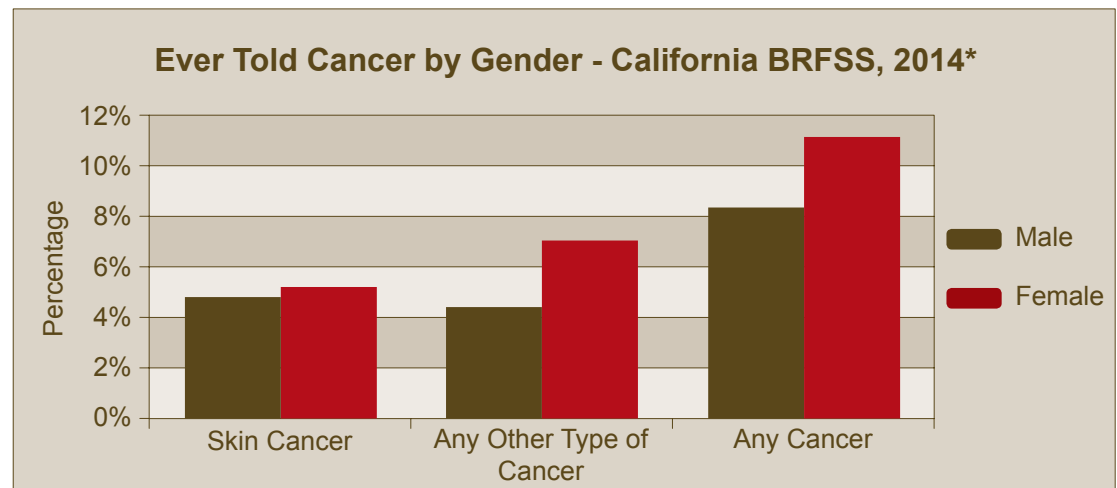
# Cancer

In 2014, an estimated 4.9% of California adults had ever been told by a doctor that they had skin cancer, and 5.7% reported ever being diagnosed with a type of cancer other than skin cancer.

- An estimated 9.6% of California adults had ever been told by a doctor that they had some form of cancer.
- The prevalence of cancer was higher among females and increased with age and with increasing household income level.
- White, non-Hispanic adults (16.7%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than all other race/ethnic groups.
- Disabled adults (19.3%) reported a higher prevalence of cancer than non-disabled adults (7.1%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told Skin Cancer <sup>a</sup>		Ever Told Any Other Types of Cancer <sup>b</sup>		Ever Told Cancer <sup>c</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(3.3 - 4.3)</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(5.1 - 6.2)</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>(8.8 - 10.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	4.7	(3.9 - 5.6)	4.3	(3.6 - 5.0)	8.1	(7.1 - 9.1)
Female	5.1	(4.5 - 5.8)	7.0	(6.1 - 7.9)	11.0	(9.9 - 12.1)
<b>Age</b>						
18-34	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)	0.8	(0.4 - 1.3)	1.0	(0.5 - 1.5)
35-44	1.0	(0.4 - 1.6)	2.0	(1.2 - 2.8)	3.0	(2.0 - 4.1)
45-54	4.7	(3.0 - 6.4)	5.2	(3.7 - 6.8)	9.3	(7.1 - 11.5)
55-64	7.8	(6.1 - 9.2)	8.9	(7.0 - 10.8)	15.5	(13.2 - 17.9)
65-74	13.9	(11.8 - 16.1)	16.7	(13.9 - 19.4)	26.7	(23.6 - 29.8)
75+	23.5	(20.3 - 26.7)	20.1	(17.1 - 23.2)	36.9	(33.2 - 40.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	10.1	(9.1 - 11.0)	8.9	(7.9 - 9.8)	16.7	(15.4 - 17.9)
Black, non-Hispanic	0.4	(0.0 - 0.7)	6.3	(3.7 - 8.9)	6.5	(3.9 - 9.2)
Hispanic	1.1	(0.3 - 1.9)	2.7	(1.8 - 3.5)	3.7	(2.6 - 4.9)
Asian/PI	*	*	2.6	(1.1 - 4.1)	2.6	(1.1 - 4.1)
<b>Household Income</b>						
< \$20,000	2.7	(1.5 - 3.9)	5.0	(3.7 - 6.3)	7.2	(5.5 - 8.9)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	4.6	(3.3 - 5.8)	4.7	(3.4 - 6.0)	8.3	(6.5 - 10.0)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	5.2	(3.8 - 6.7)	6.6	(4.5 - 8.8)	10.4	(7.9 - 12.9)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	5.9	(4.2 - 7.5)	7.3	(5.4 - 9.2)	12.2	(9.8 - 14.7)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	8.5	(6.4 - 10.7)	8.9	(6.4 - 11.3)	15.6	(12.5 - 18.7)
\$100,000+	7.1	(5.7 - 8.5)	6.0	(4.7 - 7.3)	11.9	(10.1 - 13.7)
<b>Health Insurance</b>						
Insured	5.7	(5.1 - 6.3)	6.2	(5.6 - 6.9)	10.7	(9.9 - 11.5)
Uninsured	0.9	(0.3 - 1.4)	2.7	(1.3 - 4.1)	3.4	(1.9 - 5.0)
<b>Disability</b>						
Disabled	9.7	(8.0 - 11.4)	11.9	(10.1 - 13.8)	19.3	(16.9 - 21.6)
Not disabled	3.8	(3.3 - 4.3)	3.9	(3.4 - 4.4)	7.1	(6.4 - 7.8)

Among all adults, the proportion ever told by a doctor that: <sup>a</sup>they had skin cancer, <sup>b</sup>they had a form of cancer other than skin cancer, or <sup>c</sup>they had skin cancer or any other type of cancer. \*Suppressed due to denominator <15.



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.





# Prediabetes

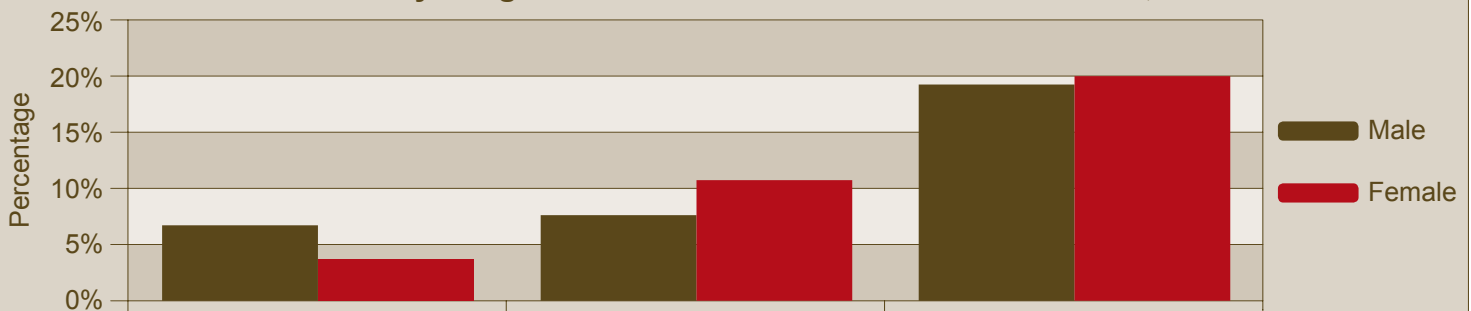
In 2014, an estimated 9.6% of California adults reported ever being told by a doctor that they had prediabetes.

- The prevalence of prediabetes was similar by gender however increased with age.
- Asian and Pacific Islander adults (17.9%) reported a higher prevalence of prediabetes compared to White, non-Hispanic (8.8%), Hispanic (8%), and Black, non-Hispanic adults (4.9%).
- Disabled adults (17.6%) were more likely to have been diagnosed with prediabetes than non-disabled adults (7.3%).
- The prevalence of having prediabetes was higher among obese adults (20.6%) than normal weight adults (5.0%) and overweight adults (9.0%). Obese males (20.7%) and overweight females (11.0%) indicated a higher prevalence of having been diagnosed with prediabetes than obese females (20.4%) and overweight males (7.9%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told Prediabetes <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>(7.7 - 11.4)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	9.6	(6.8 - 12.4)
Female	9.5	(7.0 - 12.1)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	3.4	(0.0 - 7.4)
25-34	3.5	(0.3 - 6.7)
35-44	9.1	(4.7 - 13.6)
45-54	12.9	(6.9 - 19.0)
55-64	16.9	(11.8 - 22.0)
65-74	15.9	(11.0 - 20.8)
75+	13.2	(7.3 - 19.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	8.8	(6.8 - 10.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	4.9	(1.2 - 8.5)
Hispanic	8.0	(5.0 - 11.1)
Asian/PI	17.9	(7.2 - 28.6)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	7.3	(4.2 - 10.3)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	10.2	(6.3 - 14.0)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.3	(5.1 - 25.4)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	7.4	(3.9 - 10.9)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	9.3	(4.1 - 14.5)
\$100,000+	12.0	(7.5 - 16.5)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	9.6	(7.7 - 11.6)
Uninsured	7.3	(3.3 - 11.4)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	17.6	(12.4 - 22.7)
Not disabled	7.8	(5.8 - 9.9)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion who reported that they were ever told by a doctor that they had prediabetes. Women who had prediabetes only during pregnancy were classified as not having been diagnosed.

**Prediabetes by Weight Status<sup>b</sup> and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\***



<sup>b</sup> BMI is defined as weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared. Weight and height were self-reported. Obesity is defined as the proportion of respondents whose BMI was greater than or equal to 30.0.

\* Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.





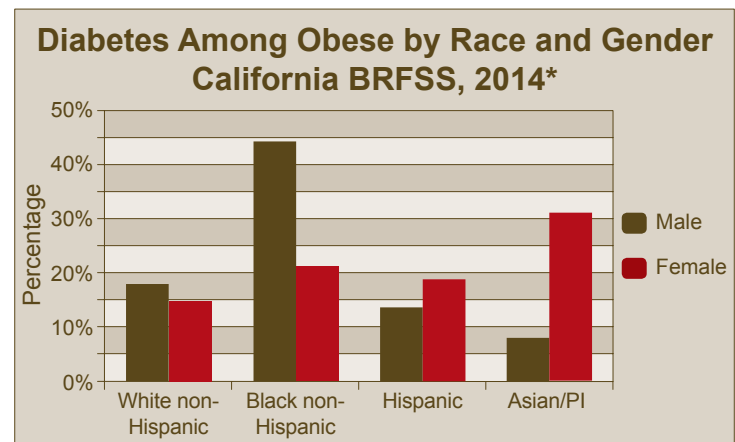
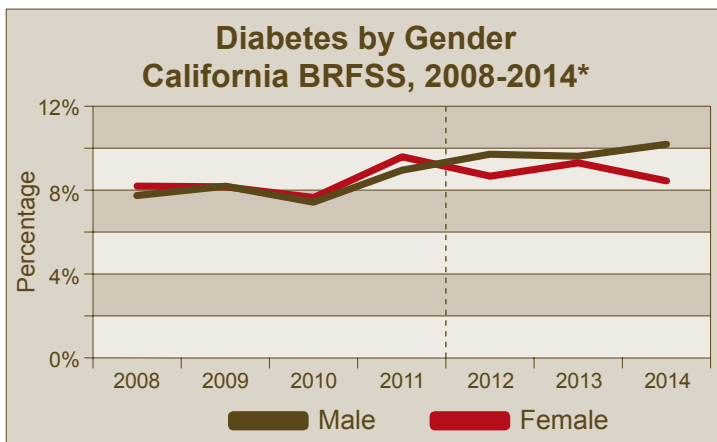
# Diabetes

In 2014, an estimated 9.4% of California adults reported ever being told by a doctor that they had diabetes.

- The prevalence of diabetes was slightly higher among males (10.2%) than females (8.5%).
- The prevalence of diabetes increased with age and decreased with increasing household income level.
- Black, non-Hispanic adults (19.7%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than Hispanic (10.8%), White, non-Hispanic (7.7%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (8.3%).
- Black, non-Hispanic obese males (44.1%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes compared to Black, non-Hispanic obese females (21.6%).
- Despite the methodology changes that occurred in 2012, the prevalence of diabetes among California male adults appears to have increased slightly over time, while among female adults, the prevalence of diabetes appears to have stabilized.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told Diabetes <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(8.5 - 10.2)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	10.2	(8.9 - 11.6)
Female	8.5	(7.5 - 9.6)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	0.6	(0.0 - 1.3)
25-34	2.3	(1.0 - 3.6)
35-44	5.3	(3.3 - 7.4)
45-54	10.1	(7.9 - 12.2)
55-64	18.3	(15.5 - 21.1)
65-74	22.1	(19.1 - 25.2)
75+	21.3	(17.9 - 24.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	7.7	(6.7 - 8.6)
Black, non-Hispanic	19.7	(14.2 - 25.3)
Hispanic	10.8	(9.1 - 12.5)
Asian/PI	8.3	(5.4 - 11.1)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	12.8	(10.8 - 14.8)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	12.6	(9.6 - 15.7)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	8.9	(6.5 - 11.4)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	9.2	(6.6 - 11.7)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	8.0	(5.6 - 10.4)
\$100,000+	6.3	(4.6 - 8.1)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	9.8	(8.9 - 10.8)
Uninsured	6.9	(4.9 - 9.0)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	20.0	(17.4 - 22.5)
Not disabled	6.5	(5.7 - 7.4)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion who reported that they were ever told by a doctor that they had diabetes. Adults told they have prediabetes and women who had prediabetes only during pregnancy were classified as not having been diagnosed



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# Kidney Disease

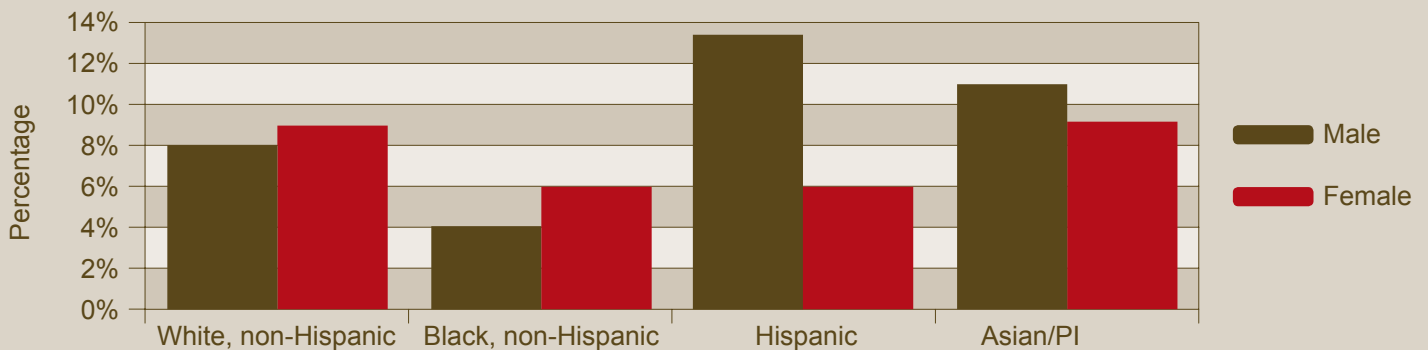
In 2014, an estimated 2.3% of California adults reported ever being told by a doctor that they had kidney disease.

- The prevalence of kidney disease was similar by gender, race/ethnicity, and health insurance status, however increased with age.
- The prevalence of kidney disease appeared to decrease among adults with a household income level greater than \$35,000 per year.
- Disabled adults (5.7%) were more likely to report having been diagnosed with kidney disease than non-disabled adults (1.4%).
- California adults with diabetes (8.3%) were almost five times more likely to have been diagnosed with kidney disease than adults without diabetes (1.7%).
- Hispanic males diagnosed with diabetes (12.9%) were over twice as likely to have been diagnosed with kidney disease as Hispanic females diagnosed with diabetes (6%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told Kidney Disease <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>(1.8 - 2.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	2.3	(1.6 - 3.0)
Female	2.3	(1.8 - 2.8)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)
25-34	0.9	(0.2 - 1.5)
35-44	2.5	(1.0 - 3.9)
45-54	2.3	(1.0 - 3.5)
55-64	2.4	(1.6 - 3.2)
65-74	5.0	(3.6 - 6.4)
75+	7.0	(4.9 - 9.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	2.7	(2.2 - 3.3)
Black, non-Hispanic	2.0	(0.5 - 3.6)
Hispanic	1.9	(1.1 - 2.7)
Asian/PI	2.4	(0.6 - 4.2)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	2.3	(1.5 - 3.0)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	2.9	(1.7 - 4.1)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	3.3	(1.0 - 5.5)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	2.2	(1.2 - 3.3)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	1.9	(0.8 - 2.9)
\$100,000+	1.7	(0.9 - 2.5)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	2.3	(1.9 - 2.8)
Uninsured	2.1	(0.8 - 3.3)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	5.7	(4.2 - 7.0)
Not disabled	1.4	(1.0 - 1.8)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion who reported that they were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had kidney disease.

**Kidney Disease Among Adults with Diabetes by Race and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\***



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



# Depression

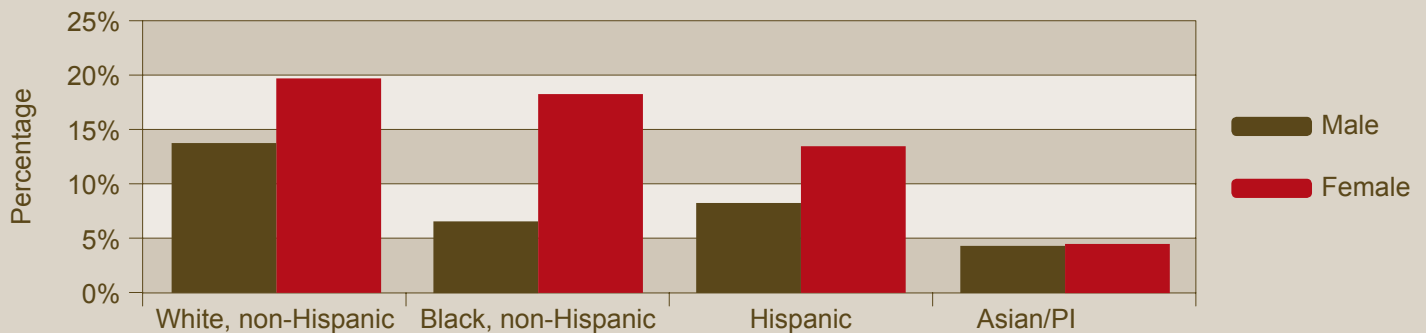
In 2014, an estimated 13.3% of California adults reported ever being told by a doctor that they had a depressive disorder including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.

- Females (16.0%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of depression than males (10.5%).
- The prevalence of depression increased with age through 64 years, while a decrease was seen among adults 65 years and older.
- White, non-Hispanic adults (17%) were more likely to report a depressive disorder compared to Black, non-Hispanic (13.2%), Hispanic (10.7%), and Asian and Pacific Islander adults (4.5%).
- Adults with a household income level below \$20,000 reported the highest prevalence of depression (18.8%).
- Disabled adults (30.2%) reported a significantly higher prevalence of depression than non-disabled adults (8.9%).

Demographic Characteristics	Ever Told Depression <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>(12.3 - 14.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	10.5	(9.1 - 11.9)
Female	16.0	(14.6 - 17.5)
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	10.5	(7.6 - 13.5)
25-34	9.9	(7.8 - 12.0)
35-44	12.5	(9.7 - 15.2)
45-54	14.6	(12.1 - 17.1)
55-64	19.9	(17.3 - 22.6)
65-74	15.2	(13.0 - 17.5)
75+	10.3	(8.1 - 12.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White, non-Hispanic	17.0	(15.5 - 18.5)
Black, non-Hispanic	13.2	(8.9 - 17.6)
Hispanic	10.7	(8.9 - 12.5)
Asian/PI	4.5	(2.3 - 6.7)
<b>Household Income</b>		
< \$20,000	18.8	(16.0 - 21.5)
\$20,000 - \$34,999	12.9	(10.0 - 15.7)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.3	(11.6 - 18.9)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	10.3	(7.8 - 12.7)
\$75,000 - \$99,000	13.3	(10.2 - 16.5)
\$100,000+	9.5	(7.7 - 11.4)
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
Insured	14.1	(12.9 - 15.2)
Uninsured	8.5	(6.4 - 10.6)
<b>Disability</b>		
Disabled	30.2	(27.3 - 33.2)
Not disabled	8.9	(7.9 - 9.9)

<sup>a</sup> Among all adults, the proportion who reported that they were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a depressive disorder including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.

Depression by Race and Gender - California BRFSS, 2014\*



\*Due to methodology changes that took place in California in 2012, BRFSS estimates from 2012 and moving forward cannot be compared to BRFSS estimates from 2011 and earlier.



## Acknowledgements

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