

Health Behaviors Among People With and Without Disability: 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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The mission of the Florida Office on Disability and Health is to maximize the health, well-being, and quality of life, throughout the lifespan, of all Floridians and their families living with disability.

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The data in this report are from the 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and are designed to provide estimates for the adult, non-institutionalized population in the state of Florida

Public Health Importance of Health Behaviors and Chronic Conditions

Chronic diseases are the most prevalent and costly health care problems today in the United States. Nearly half (45 percent) of all Americans are living with at least one chronic disease.¹ In 2007, approximately one out of every three deaths in Florida was attributed to the chronic conditions of heart disease and stroke, and nearly one out of every four deaths was attributed to cancer.² The course of chronic diseases is long and has the potential to affect the individual's quality of life.

The Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion provides a comprehensive approach to preventing, detecting, and reducing complications of chronic diseases in Florida. Through these programs, the Florida Department of Health seeks to build awareness regarding health issues and promote healthy behaviors and lifestyle choices that reduce the risk of chronic disease.

Individuals with chronic diseases may be considered to have a disability. Likewise, individuals with a disability are at risk of being diagnosed with a chronic disease as a secondary condition. According to *Healthy People 2010*, people with disabilities are a largely underserved group, and are likely to experience disadvantages in health and well-being compared with the general population. People with disabilities may experience lack of access to health services and medical care and may be considered at increased risk for various conditions. The *Healthy People 2010* goals for the nation include promoting the health of people with disabilities, preventing secondary conditions, and eliminating disparities among people with and without disabilities in the U.S. population.³

The 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

To study the characteristics and health of people with a disability and people without a disability in the state of Florida, questions from the 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) were selected for analysis (Appendix A, pages 12-15). The 2007 Florida BRFSS not only allows for the analysis of demographic differences among people with and without a disability, but also assesses health behaviors such as exercise frequency, smoking status, and alcohol use, and access to preventive care such as screenings for chronic conditions. In addition, people with a disability can be compared to people without a disability on quality of life measures such as general life satisfaction, the amount of emotional and social support received, and self-reported general health status.

The entire 2007 Florida BRFSS dataset consisted of 39,549 respondents. These respondents were categorized as having a disability according to the BRFSS definition of disability, answering "yes" to either of two questions: "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?" or, "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?" A total of 38,317 respondents answered both disability questions, with 19.6% (weighted) of respondents classified as having a disability.

Data Analysis

Demographic and health behavior characteristics of people with and without a disability are presented in Table 1, pages 9-11. Nearly half of the survey respondents were women (53.9% of respondents with a disability and 51.2% of respondents without a disability). The mean age of people with a disability was 56.9 years and the mean age of people without a disability was 46.5 years. The most commonly reported race/ethnicity in Florida was White, non-Hispanic, regardless of disability status (72.9% of people with a disability and 65.5% of people without a disability).

Health related quality of life (HRQOL) was assessed using the following variables: physically and mentally unhealthy days in the last 30 days, general life satisfaction, emotional support, and general health status. The number of physically unhealthy days was assessed in the question: "Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" People with a disability reported 11.5 days per month of poor physical health, significantly more than the 1.8 days of poor physical health reported by people without a disability. Likewise, the number of mentally unhealthy days was assessed in the question: "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" People with a disability reported 7.4 days of poor mental health, and also significantly more mentally unhealthy days than people without a disability. People with a disability rated their general life satisfaction lower than people without a disability (84.7% compared to 96.8% report feeling very satisfied or satisfied with their life). Emotional support was assessed by the question: "How often do you get the social or emotional support you need?" People with a disability reported always or usually receiving the social and emotional support needed less frequently than people without a disability (66.9% compared to 80.7%). Ratings of general health among people with a disability were considerably lower than people without a disability (53.5% and 90.5% report their general health was excellent, very good, or good).

Health behaviors were assessed using the following variables: physical activity (participation in any physical activity and meeting physical activity recommendations), fruit and vegetable consumption, body mass index (BMI) measurement, alcohol consumption, and smoking status. People with a disability reported meeting physical activity recommendations less frequently than people without a disability (35.1% compared to 50.3%), and were less likely to report participating in any physical activity at all (78.6% compared to 91.9%). Approximately 26% of respondents reported consuming the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day, regardless of disability status. People with a disability were more likely to be obese compared to people without a disability, defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or greater (33.6% and 21.8%, respectively). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines heavy drinking as more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women. Binge drinking is defined as men having five or more drinks on one occasion, and women having four or more drinks on one occasion. The prevalence of binge drinking in the last 30 days was lower among people with a disability, 9.8% compared to 15.3% among people without a disability. Similarly, fewer people with a disability reported heavy alcohol consumption (5.4%) than people without a disability (6.5%). People with a disability were more

likely to be current smokers than people without a disability (24.8% compared to 17.8%). Additionally, people with a disability were more likely to attempt to quit smoking than people without a disability (58.8% compared to 51.2%).

Health conditions among people with and without a disability were assessed through variables that asked the respondent if they were ever told by a healthcare professional that they had: arthritis, diabetes, high blood pressure, a heart attack or myocardial infarction (MI), coronary heart disease or angina, or stroke. People with a disability were more likely to report these health conditions than people without a disability. Specifically, 54.9% of people with a disability had arthritis, compared to 16.9% of people without a disability. Likewise, 20.4% of people with a disability reported having been diagnosed with diabetes (including diabetes diagnosed during pregnancy only) compared to 7.2% of people without a disability. In addition, 47.3% of people with a disability were told that they had high blood pressure compared to 23.6% of people without a disability. Similarly, 13.1% of people with a disability compared to 3.1% of people without a disability were told they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction, and 12.5% of people with a disability compared to 2.7% of people without a disability had been told that they had coronary heart disease or angina. Nearly 9% of people with a disability compared to 1.7% of people without a disability were told that they had sustained a stroke.

Access to secondary prevention measures, such as screening for chronic conditions for both men and women include assessing the variables: receiving an eye exam, taking a blood stool test, and receiving a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy. People with a disability were more likely to have received an eye exam within the past month compared to people without a disability (33.0% versus 30.0%, respectively), and people with a disability were less likely to have never received an eye exam compared to people without a disability (2.8% versus 2.6%). The CDC recommends that men and women should begin screening for colorectal cancer soon after turning 50, and then continue screening at regular intervals.⁴ This includes a Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) and a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy. The FOBT, a blood stool test, is recommended annually, a sigmoidoscopy is recommended every 5 years, and a colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years.⁴ People with a disability were more likely to have had a blood stool test and received a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy than people without a disability: 50.6% of people with a disability had a blood stool test compared to 43.6% of people without a disability, and 67.7% of people with a disability had received a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy compared to 61.0% of people without a disability. Both of these groups have met the *Healthy People 2010* target of at least 50% of adults aged 50 years or older ever receiving a sigmoidoscopy.

Women's health variables included the use of mammogram screenings, clinical breast exams, and Pap exams. The CDC recommends that women age 40 and older receive mammogram screenings every one to two years;⁵ therefore, the BRFSS mammogram screening question was asked only of female respondents age 40 and older. The CDC recommends that all women should start having regular Pap tests at age 21 or within three years of the first time they have intercourse, which ever occurs first.⁶ Most women reported ever having a mammogram, and women with a disability were more likely to report ever having a mammogram (83.4%) compared to women without a disability (68.1%). According to *Healthy People*, the target for mammogram screening in 2010 is at least 70% of women aged 40 years or older who had a mammogram within the past two years. Women with a disability have met this goal, and women

without a disability have nearly reached it. Approximately 90% of women had ever received a clinical breast exam (CBE), and approximately 94% of women ever had a Pap test, regardless of disability status.

Men's health variables included use of the two most common tests to detect prostate cancer: the digital rectal examination (DRE) and the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. Most major U.S. medical organizations recommend that the most appropriate candidates for screening include men age 50 years or older who have a life expectancy of at least 10 years. These organizations include the American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, American College of Preventive Medicine, and American Medical Association. The American Cancer Society and American Urological Association recommend offering PSA measurement and digital rectal examination to men annually beginning at age 50 years.⁷ Men with a disability were more likely to have received both a digital rectal exam and a PSA test compared to men without a disability: 78.8% of men with a disability had received a digital rectal exam compared to 73.8% of men without a disability, and 74.0% of men with a disability had received a PSA test compared to 67.1% of men without a disability.

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Table 1

Table 1: Demographic and health behavior characteristics among persons with and without disabilities, Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (FBRFSS), 2007. (Data weighted to represent the entire adult, non-institutionalized Florida population)

Variable	Categories	With a Disability* n=10,467 Percent (95% CI) ⁺	Without a Disability n=27,850 Percent (95% CI) ⁺
Age	18-24	3.2% (2.3- 4.5)	10.0% (8.9- 11.3)
	25-34	9.0% (7.4- 10.9)	19.4% (18.1- 20.7)
	35-44	13.1% (11.4- 14.9)	20.3% (19.2- 21.5)
	45-54	17.6% (16.0- 19.4)	18.3% (17.3- 19.3)
	55-64	20.8% (19.2- 22.5)	13.3% (12.6- 14.1)
	65 and older	36.3% (34.3- 38.3)	18.6% (17.8- 19.5)
Gender	Female	53.9% (51.6- 56.1)	51.2% (49.8- 52.7)
Race/ethnicity	White only, non-Hispanic	72.9% (70.5- 75.2)	65.5% (64.0- 67.0)
	Black only, non-Hispanic	9.3% (8.0- 10.9)	9.4% (8.5- 10.3)
	Other only, non-Hispanic	4.7% (3.7- 5.9)	3.9% (3.3- 4.5)
	Multiracial, non-Hispanic	0.9% (0.6- 1.4)	0.6% (0.4- 1.0)
	Hispanic	12.2% (10.3- 14.4)	20.6% (19.2- 22.1)
General life satisfaction	Very satisfied or satisfied	84.7% (82.9- 86.3)	96.8% (96.2- 97.3)
Emotional support	Always or usually receive support needed	66.9% (64.6- 69.1)	80.7% (79.5- 81.9)
General health	Excellent, very good, or good	53.5% (51.3- 55.8)	90.5% (89.6- 91.3)
Participation in physical activity or any exercise	Yes	78.6% (76.9- 80.2)	91.9% (91.0- 92.7)
Meeting physical activity recommendations **	Meet physical activity Recommendations **	35.1% (32.9- 37.4)	50.3% (48.8- 51.7)
	Insufficient physical activity	35.9% (33.7- 38.1)	36.2% (34.9- 37.6)
	No physical activity	29.0% (27.0- 31.0)	13.5% (12.5- 14.6)
Fruit and vegetable consumption	5 or more servings per day	26.0% (24.1- 28.0)	26.2% (25.0- 27.4)

Table 1: Continued			
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Neither overweight nor obese	31.9% (29.8- 34.1)	39.3% (37.9- 40.7)
	Overweight	34.4% (32.2- 36.7)	38.9% (37.5- 40.3)
	Obese	33.6% (31.5- 35.8)	21.8% (20.6- 23.0)
Smoking status	Current smoker	24.8% (22.8- 26.9)	17.8% (16.7- 18.9)
	Former smoker	34.0% (32.0- 36.0)	24.6% (23.5- 25.8)
	Never smoked	41.2% (39.0- 43.4)	57.6% (56.2- 59.0)
Current smokers who tried to quit smoking	Yes, during the past 12 months	58.8% (54.1- 63.3)	51.2% (47.8- 54.6)
Alcohol consumption	Heavy drinkers (Men: >2 drinks/day, Women:>1 drink/day)	5.4% (4.3- 6.8)	6.5% (5.8- 7.2)
Binge drinking	Binge drinkers (Men: ≥ 5 drinks and Women: ≥ 4drinks on one occasion)	9.8% (8.3- 11.5)	15.3% (14.3- 16.5)
Health Conditions			
Arthritis	Told by a healthcare professional they have some form of arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia	54.9% (52.7 – 57.2)	16.9% (16.0 – 17.7)
Diabetes	Told by a doctor they have diabetes	20.4% (18.8 – 22.2)	7.2% (6.6 – 7.8)
High blood pressure	Told by a healthcare professional they have high blood pressure	47.3% (45.1- 49.5)	23.6% (22.6- 24.7)
Heart attack	Told by a healthcare professional they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction (MI)	13.1% (11.8- 14.5)	3.1% (2.8- 3.5)
Coronary heart disease	Told by a healthcare professional they have coronary heart disease or angina	12.5% (11.3- 13.8)	2.7% (2.4- 3.1)
Stroke	Told by a healthcare professional they had a stroke	8.9% (7.7- 10.1)	1.7% (1.5- 2.0)
Screening			
Eye exam among people with diabetes	Within the past month	33.0% (28.5- 37.9)	30.0% (26.3- 34.0)
	Within the past year (>1 month but less than 12 months ago)	43.8% (39.2- 48.6)	47.7% (43.2- 52.3)
	Within the past 2 years (>1 year but less than 2 years ago)	10.6% (7.6- 14.5)	10.0% (8.0- 12.5)
	2 or more years ago	9.8% (7.7- 12.4)	7.7% (5.5- 10.6)
	Never	2.8% (1.7- 4.6)	4.6% (2.9- 7.3)
Blood Stool Test	Ever	50.6% (48.1- 53.0)	43.6% (42.0-45.3)
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy	Ever	67.7% (65.4- 70.0)	61.0% (59.3- 62.7)

Table 1: Continued			
Women's Health			
Mammogram	Ever	83.4% (80.9- 85.6)	68.1% (66.3- 70.0)
Clinical breast exam	Ever	90.3% (88.5- 91.9)	89.3% (87.9- 90.5)
Pap test	Ever	94.0% (92.3- 95.3)	93.8% (92.7- 94.8)
Men's Health			
Prostate- Specific Antigen Test (PSA)	Ever	74.0% (70.1- 77.5)	67.1% (64.6- 69.4)
Digital Rectal Exam (DRE)	Ever	78.8% (74.9- 82.2)	73.8% (71.4- 76.0)

* If the respondent answered “yes” to **either** of the following questions, “Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?” or “Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?” then the respondent is classified as having a disability, and placed in the “With a disability” category.

+ 95 % confidence interval

** According to BRFFS, meeting physical activity recommendations means participating in moderate intensity physical activity for at least 30 minutes on 5 or more days per week or vigorous intensity physical activity for at least 20 minutes on 3 or more days per week

Appendix A

Selected questions from the Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2007

Questions Related to Demographics and Preventive Health Behaviors

1). Six-level imputed age category

1	Age 18 to 24	Notes: 18 <= AGE <= 24
2	Age 25 to 34	Notes: 25 <= AGE <= 34
3	Age 35 to 44	Notes: 35 <= AGE <= 44
4	Age 45 to 54	Notes: 45 <= AGE <= 54
5	Age 55 to 64	Notes: 55 <= AGE <= 64
6	Age 65 or older	Notes: AGE >= 65

2). Sex of respondent.

1	Male—Go to Section 13.01 DRNKANY4
2	Female—If 11.01, AGE, is 45 or older go to Section 13.01 DRNKANY4

3). Five-level race/ethnicity category

1	White only, Non-Hispanic	Notes: RACE2 = 1
2	Black only, Non-Hispanic	Notes: RACE2 = 2
3	Other race only, Non-Hispanic	Notes: RACE2 = 3 or 4 or 5 or 6
4	Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	Notes: RACE2 = 7
5	Hispanic	Notes: RACE2 = 8
9	Don't know/Not sure/Refused	Notes: RACE2 = 9

4). In general, how satisfied are you with your life?

1	Very satisfied	4	Very dissatisfied
2	Satisfied	7	Don't know/Not sure
3	Dissatisfied	9	Refused

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

1	Always	5	Never
2	Usually	7	Don't know/Not sure
3	Sometimes	9	Refused
4	Rarely		

6). Would you say that in general your health is:

1	Excellent	5	Poor
2	Very good	7	Don't know/Not Sure
3	Good	9	Refused
4	Fair		

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

1 - 30	Number of days	77	Don't know/Not sure
	Notes: __ Number of days	99	Refused
88	None		

8). Adults that have reported participating in physical activity or exercise

1	Yes	Notes: _RFPAREC = 1 or 2 or _TOTINDA = 1
2	No	Notes: _RFPAREC = 3 and _TOTINDA = 2
9	Don't know/Not Sure/Refused/Missing	Notes: _RFPAREC = 9 or _TOTINDA = 9

9). Adults self reported physical activity level status

*Health Behaviors among People With and Without Disability:
2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (FBRFSS)*

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Meet physical activity recommendations | Notes: PACAT_ = 1 or 2 or 3 |
| 2 | Insufficient physical activity | Notes: PACAT_ = 4 |
| 3 | No physical activity | Notes: PACAT_ = 5 |
| 9 | Don't know/Not Sure/Refused/Missing | Notes: PACAT_ = 9 |
- 10). Consumed five or more servings of fruits or vegetables per day
- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Consume < 5 times per day | Notes: _FRTSERV < 5 |
| 2 | Consume 5 or more times per day | Notes: 5 <= _FRTSERV < 999.99 |
| 9 | Don't know/Not sure/Missing | Notes: _FRTSERV = 999.99 |
- 11). Three-categories of Body Mass Index (BMI)
- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Neither overweight nor obese | Notes: _BMI4 < 2500 (_BMI4 has 2 implied decimal places) |
| 2 | Overweight | Notes: 2500 <= _BMI4 < 3000 |
| 3 | Obese | Notes: 3000 <= _BMI4 < 9999 |
| 9 | Don't know/Refused/Missing | Notes: _BMI4 = 9999 |
- 12). Four-level smoker status: Everyday smoker, Someday smoker, Former smoker, Non-smoker
- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Current smoker - now smokes every day | Notes: SMOKE100 = 1 and SMOKEDAY = 1 |
| 2 | Current smoker - now smokes some days | Notes: SMOKE100 = 1 and SMOKEDAY = 2 |
| 3 | Former smoker | Notes: SMOKE100 = 1 and SMOKEDAY = 3 |
| 4 | Never smoked | Notes: SMOKE100 = 2 |
| 9 | Don't know/Refused/Missing | Notes: SMOKE100 = 1 and SMOKEDAY = 9
or SMOKE100 = 7 or 9 or Missing |
- 13). During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?
- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Yes | |
| 2 | No | |
| 7 | Don't know/Not Sure | |
| 9 | Refused | |
- 14). Heavy drinkers (adult men having more than two drinks per day and adult women having more than one drink per day)
- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | No | Notes: SEX = 1 and _DRNKDY3 <= 2 or SEX = 2 and _DRNKDY3 <= 1 or ALCDAY4 = 888 |
| 2 | Yes | Notes: SEX = 1 and _DRNKDY3 > 2 or SEX = 2 and _DRNKDY3 > 1 |
| 9 | Don't know/Refused/Missing | Notes: _DRNKDY3 = 900 |
- 15). Binge drinkers (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion)
- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | No | Notes: ALCDAY4 < 300 and DRNK3GE5 = 0 or ALCDAY4 = 888 |
| 2 | Yes | Notes: ALCDAY4 < 300 and DRNK3GE5 = 1 |
| 9 | Don't know/Refused/Missing | Notes: DRNK3GE5 = 7 or 9 or Missing or ALCDAY4 = 777 or 999 or Missing |

Health Conditions

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
- 3 No
- 4 No, pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes
- 7 Don't know / Not sure
- 9 Refused

17). Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't know / Not sure
- 9 Refused

18). Adults who have been told they have high blood pressure by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | No | Notes: BPHIGH4 = 2 or 3 or 4 |
| 2 | Yes | Notes: BPHIGH4 = 1 |
| 9 | Don't know/Not Sure/Refused/Missing | Notes: BPHIGH4 = 7 or 9 or Missing |

19). Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? For each, tell me "Yes", "No", or you're "Not sure":

(Ever told) you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't know/Not sure
- 9 Refused

20). Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? For each, tell me "Yes", "No", or you're "Not sure":]

(Ever told) you had angina or coronary heart disease?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't know/Not sure
- 9 Refused

21). Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? For each, tell me "Yes", "No", or you're "Not sure":]

(Ever told) you had a stroke.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't know/Not sure
- 9 Refused

Screening

22). When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago) | 7 | Don't know/Not sure |
| 2 | Within the past year (1 month but less than 12 months ago) | 8 | Never |
| 3 | Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago) | 9 | Refused |
| 4 | 2 or more years ago | | |

23). A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood.

Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No—Go to Module 11.03 HADSIGM3
- 7 Don't know/Not Sure—Go to Module 11.03 HADSIGM3
- 9 Refused—Go to Module 11.03 HADSIGM3

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No—Go to Next Module
- 7 Don't know/Not Sure—Go to Next Module
- 9 Refused—Go to Next Module

Women's Health

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No—Go to Module 09.03 PROFEXAM
- 7 Don't know/Not sure—Go to Module 09.03 PROFEXAM
- 9 Refused—Go to Module 09.03 PROFEXAM

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No—Go to Module 09.05 HADPAP2
- 7 Don't know/Not sure—Go to Module 09.05 HADPAP2
- 9 Refused—Go to Module 09.05 HADPAP2

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No—Go to Module 09.07 HADHYST2
- 7 Don't know/Not sure—Go to Module 09.07 HADHYST2
- 9 Refused—Go to Module 09.07 HADHYST2

Men's Health

28). A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer.

Have you ever had a PSA test?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No—Go to Module 10.03 DIGRECEX
- 7 Don't know/Not Sure—Go to Module 10.03 DIGRECEX
- 9 Refused—Go to Module 10.03 DIGRECEX

29). A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No—Go to Module 10.05 PROSTATE
- 7 Don't know/Not Sure—Go to Module 10.05 PROSTATE
- 9 Refused—Go to Module 10.05 PROSTATE

Appendix B: Figures

Florida BRFSS, 2007

Figure 1: Age Distribution of People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

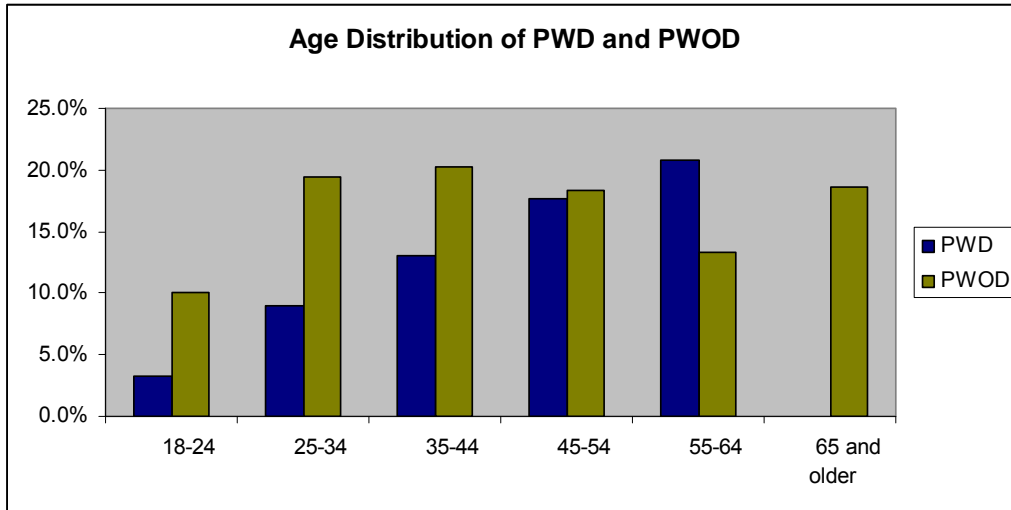


Figure 2: Gender of People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

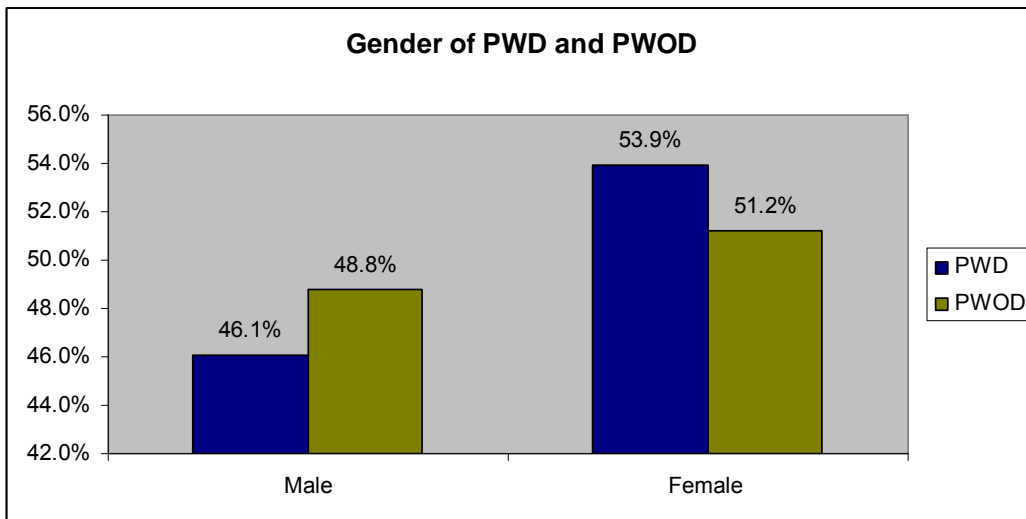


Figure 3: Race/Ethnicity of People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

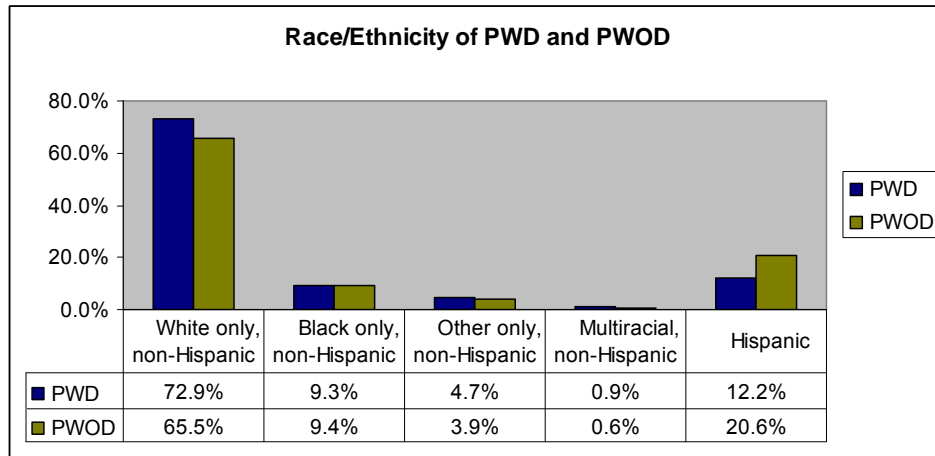


Figure 4: General Life Satisfaction Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

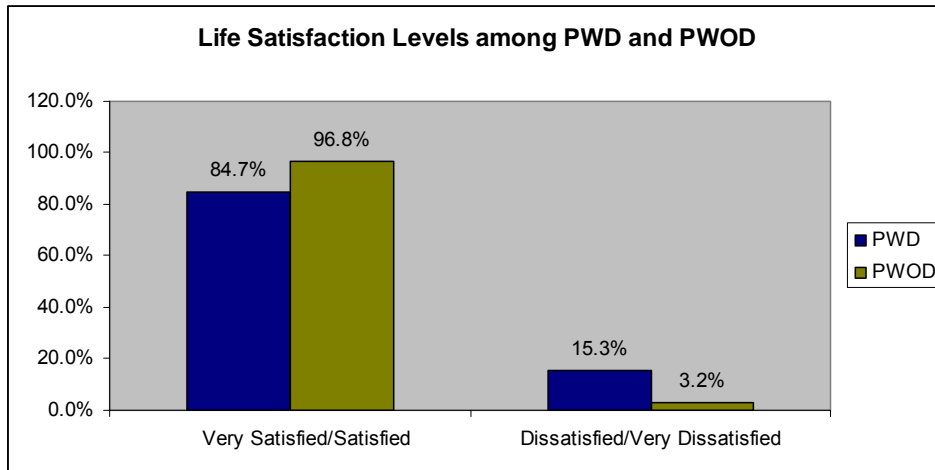


Figure 5: How Often People With and Without a Disability Receive Emotional Support, Florida BRFSS 2007

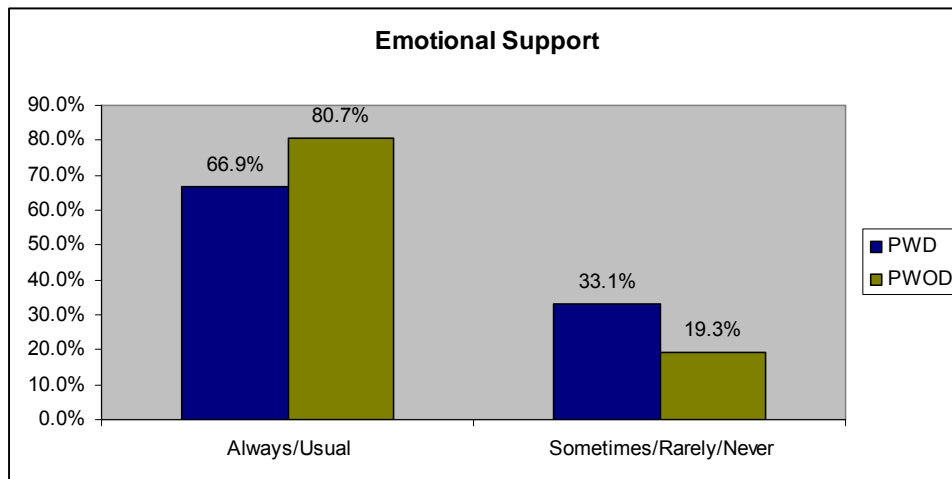


Figure 6: General Health Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

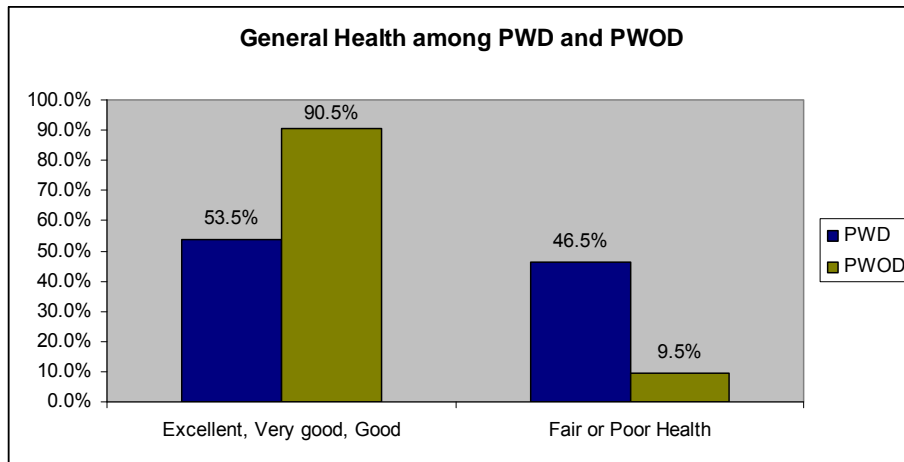


Figure 7: Participation in Physical Activity Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

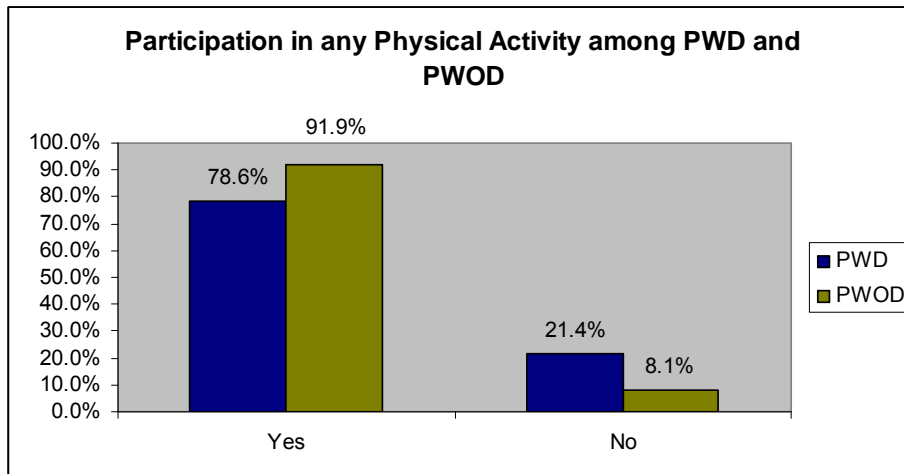


Figure 8: Meeting Physical Activity Recommendations Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

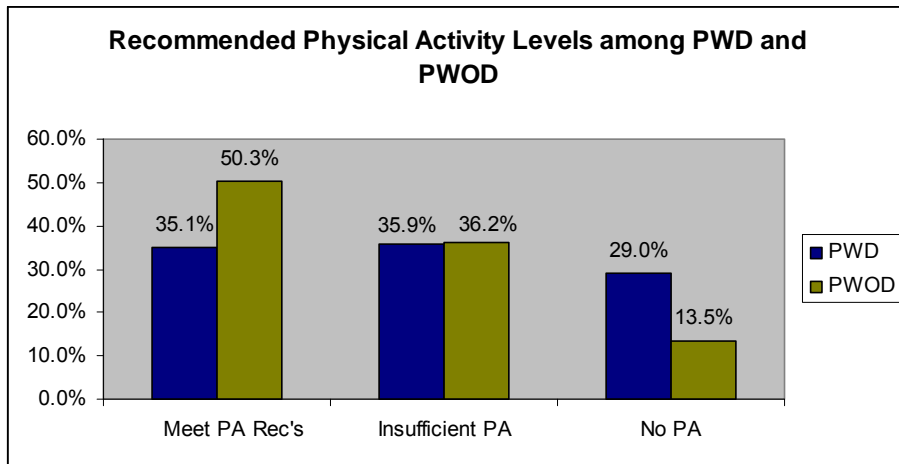


Figure 9: Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

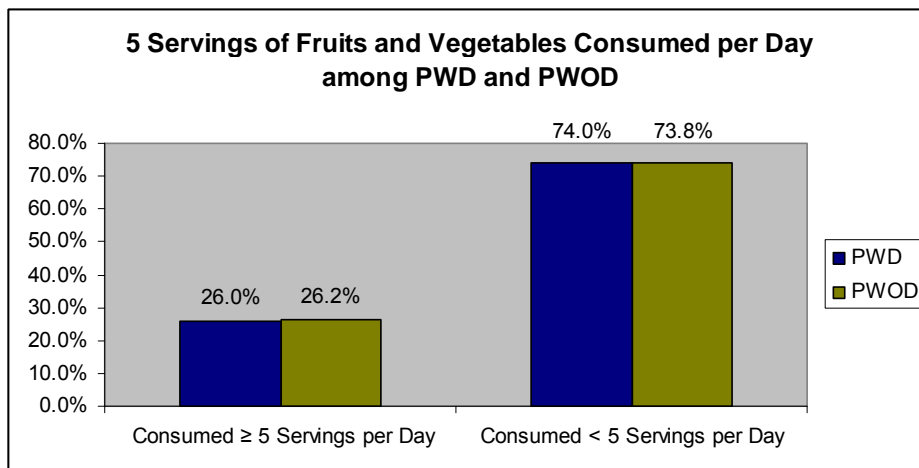


Figure 10: Body Mass Index (BMI) of People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

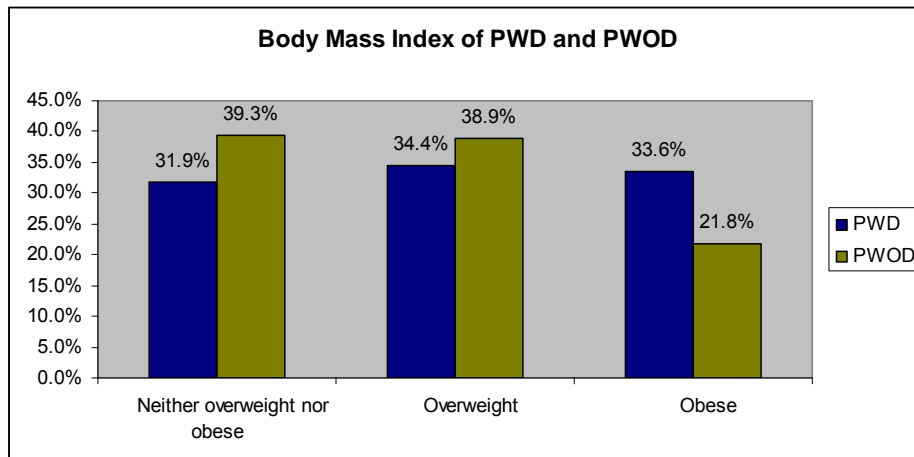


Figure 11: Smoking Status Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

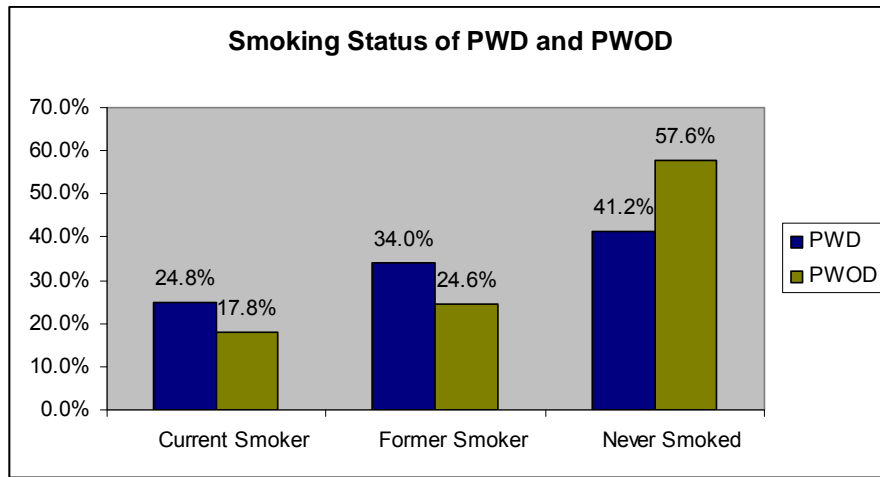


Figure 12: Current Smokers With and Without a Disability Who Attempted to Stop Smoking in the Past Year, Florida BRFSS 2007

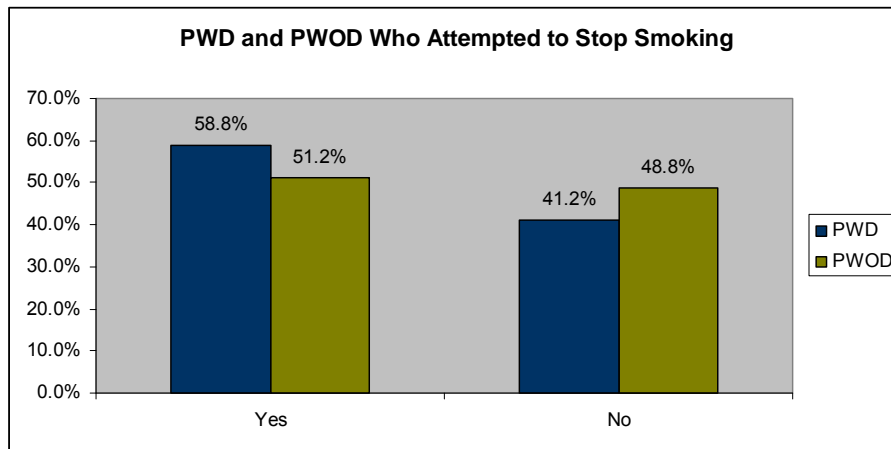


Figure 13: Alcohol Consumption Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

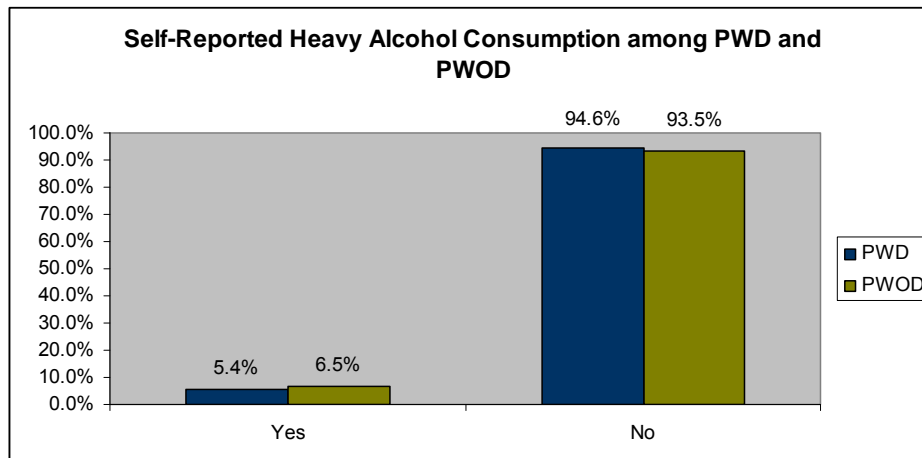


Figure 14: Binge Drinking Among People With and Without a Disability, Florida BRFSS 2007

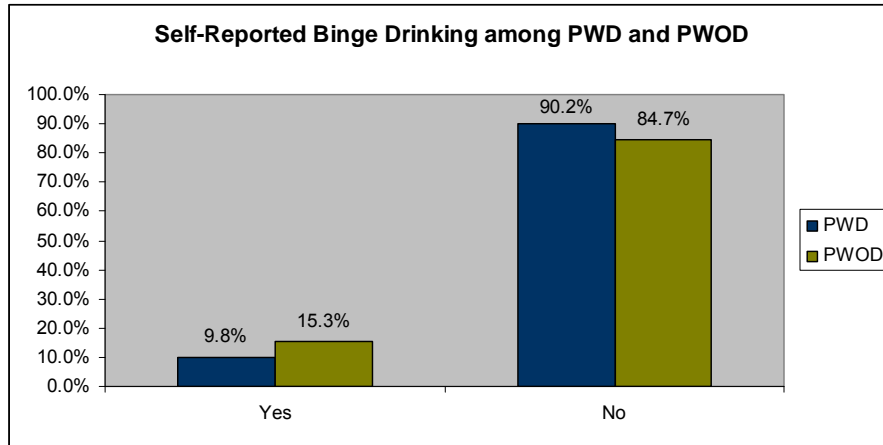


Figure 15: People With and Without a Disability Who Had Been Told They Have Arthritis, Florida BRFSS 2007

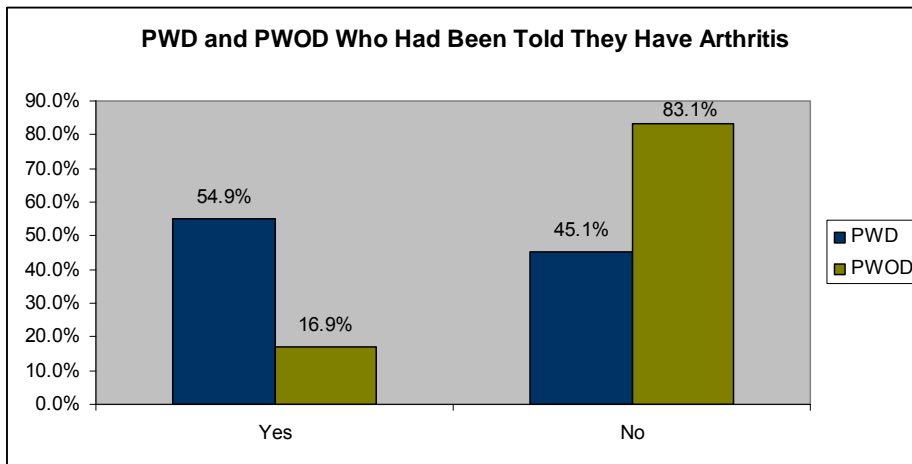


Figure 16: People With and Without a Disability Who Had Been Told They Have Diabetes, Florida BRFSS 2007

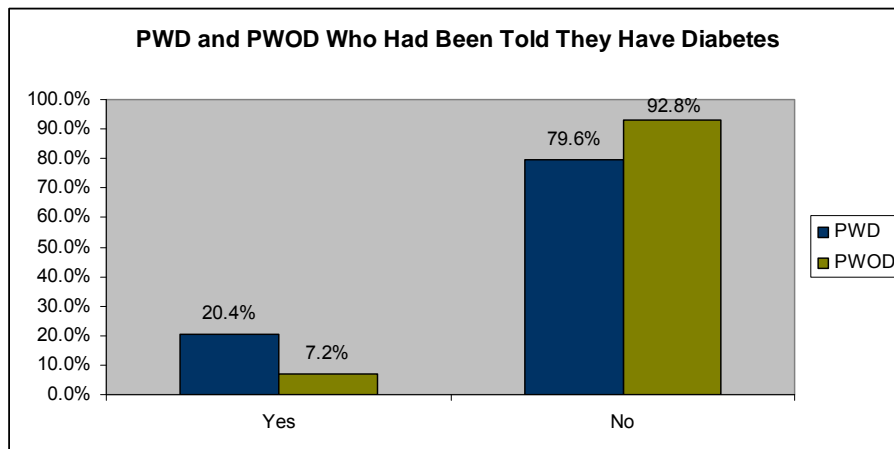


Figure 17: People With and Without a Disability Who Had Been Told They Have High Blood Pressure, Florida BRFSS 2007

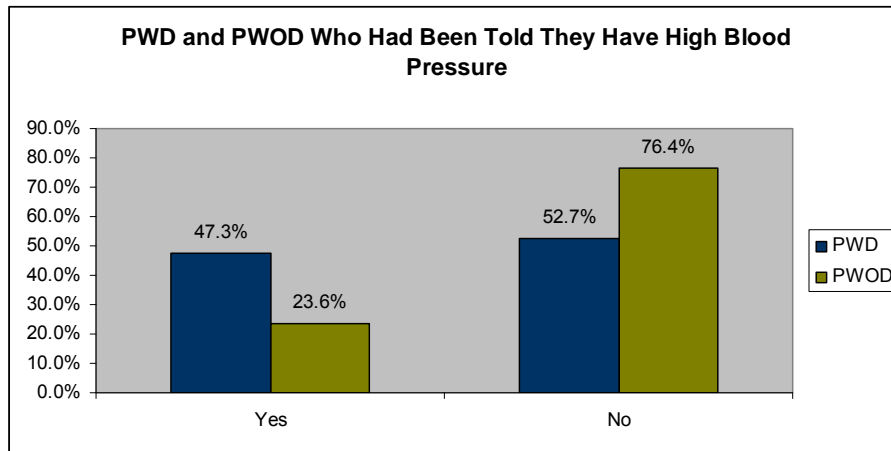


Figure 18: People With and Without a Disability Who Had Been Told By a Health Care Provider They Have Had a Heart Attack or Myocardial Infarction, Florida BRFSS 2007

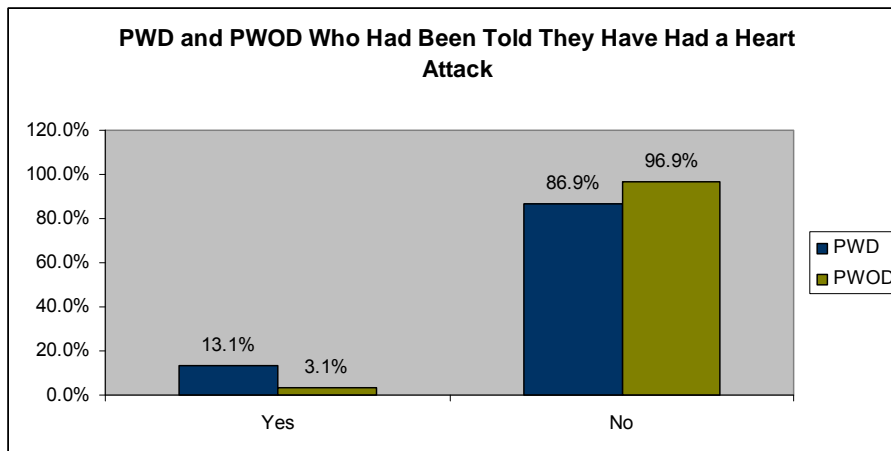


Figure 19: People With and Without a Disability Who Had Been Told By a Health Care Provider They Have Coronary Heart Disease or Angina, Florida BRFSS 2007

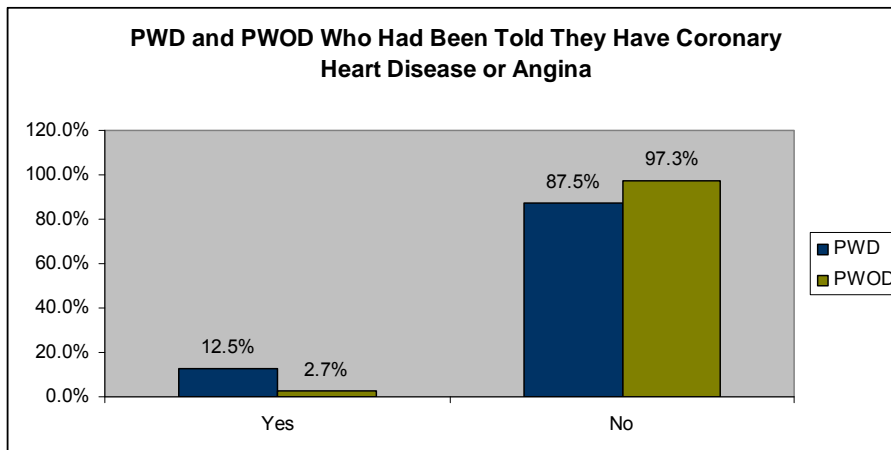


Figure 20: People With and Without a Disability Who Had Been Told By a Health Care Provider They Have Had a Stroke, Florida BRFSS 2007

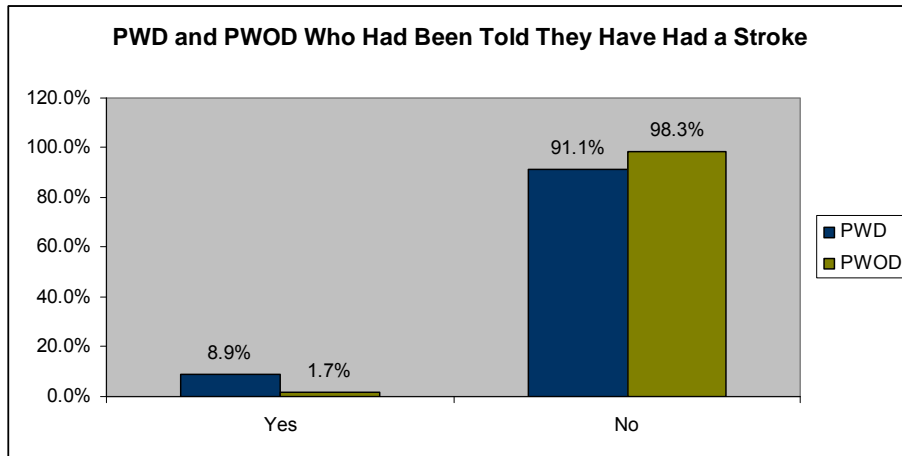


Figure 21: People With and Without a Disability Who Ever Had an Eye Exam, Florida BRFSS 2007

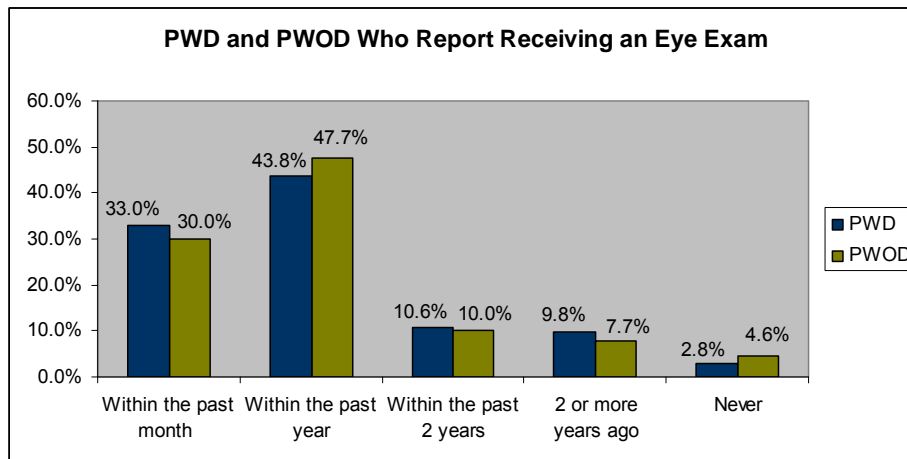


Figure 22: People With and Without a Disability Who Have Ever Had Blood Stool Test, Florida BRFSS 2007

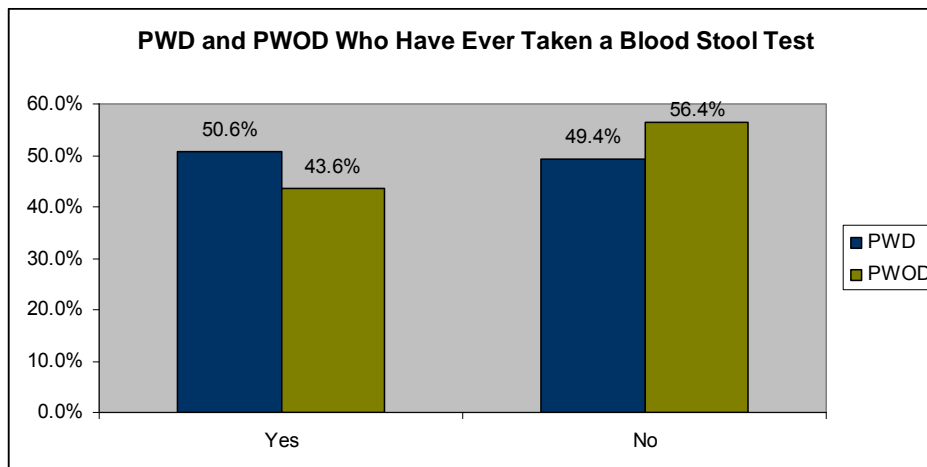


Figure 23: People With and Without a Disability Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy, Florida BRFSS 2007

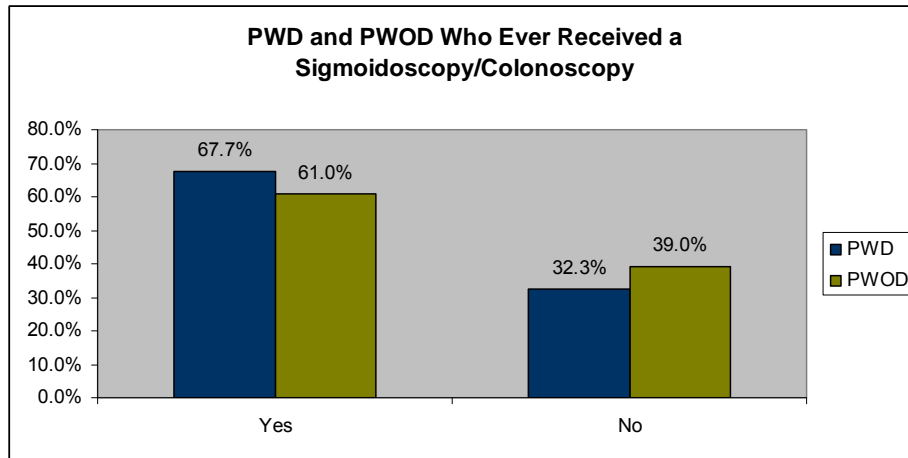


Figure 24: Women (With and Without a Disability) Who Have Ever Had a Mammogram, Florida BRFSS, 2007

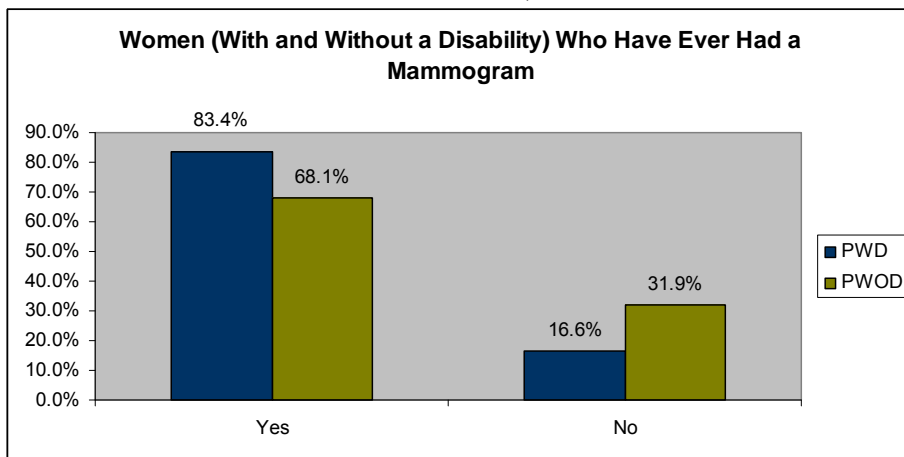


Figure 25: Women (With and Without a Disability) Who Have Ever Had a Clinical Breast Exam (CBE), Florida BRFSS 2007

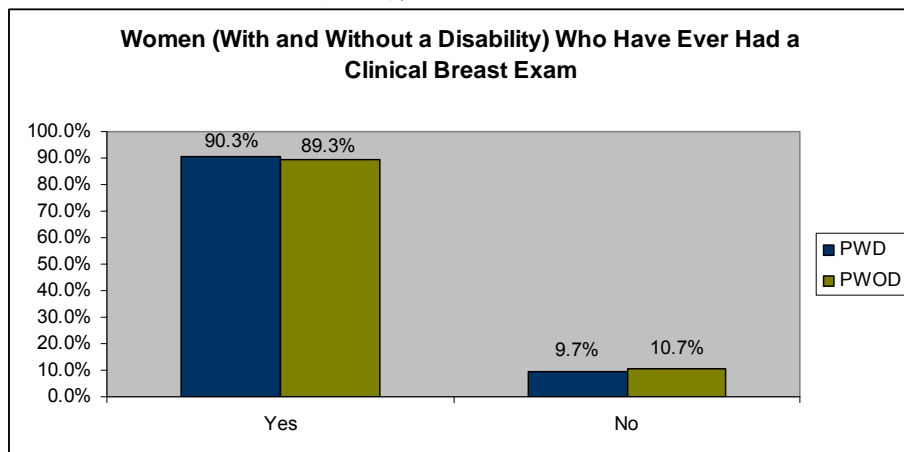


Figure 26: Women (With and Without a Disability) Who Have Ever Had a Pap Test, Florida BRFSS 2007

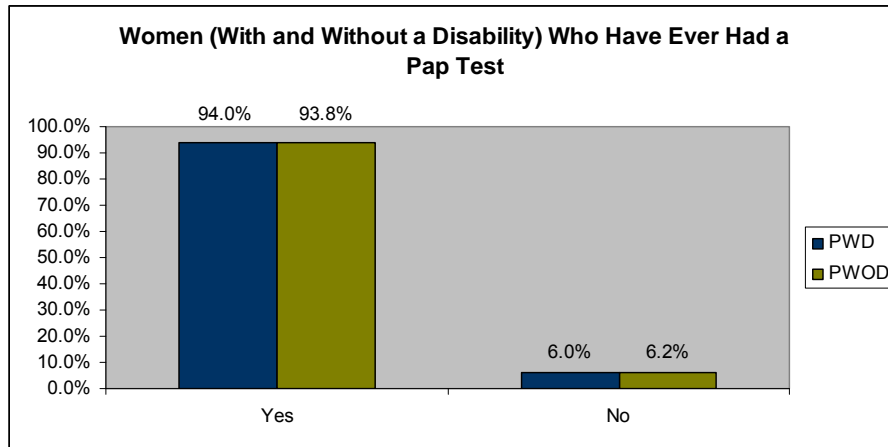


Figure 27: Men (With and Without a Disability) Who Have Ever Had a Prostate Antigen Screening Test (PSA), Florida BRFSS 2007

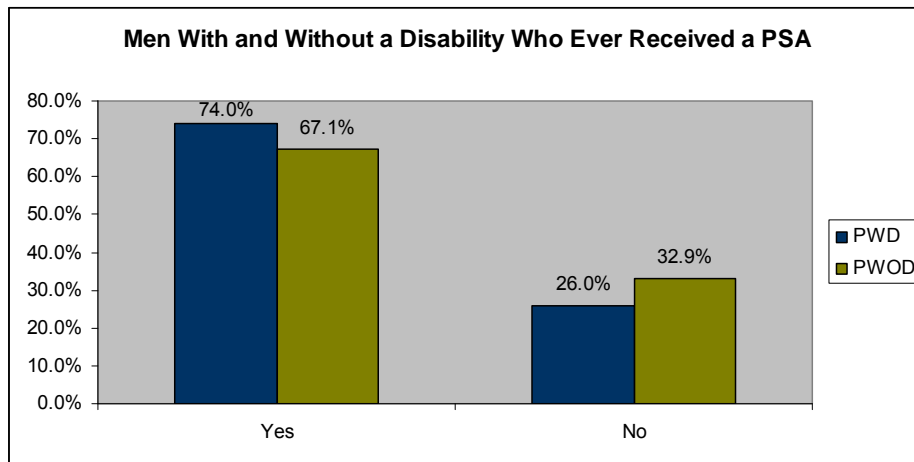


Figure 28: Men (With and Without a Disability) Who Have Ever Had a Digital Rectal Exam (DRE), Florida BRFSS 2007

