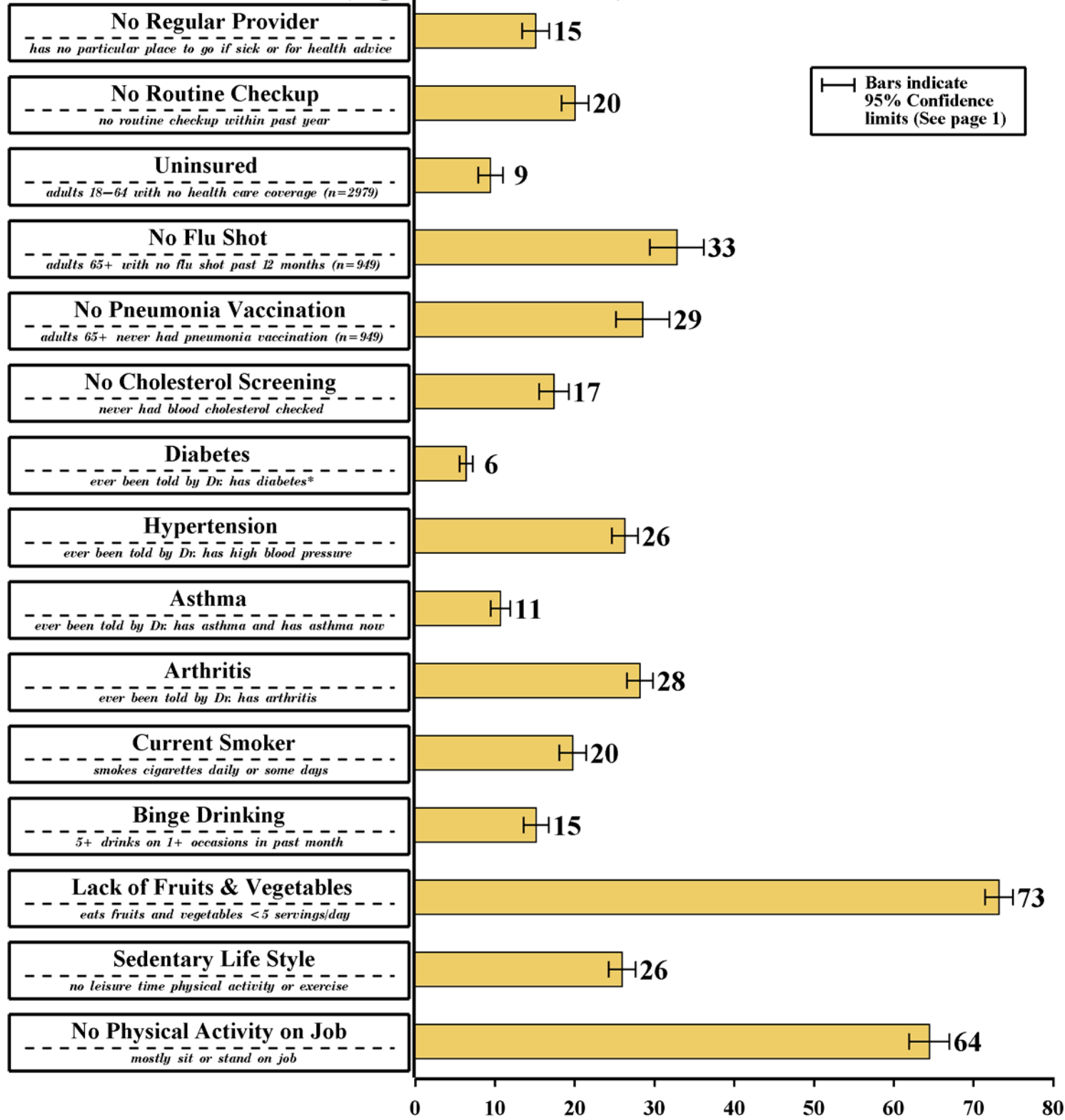
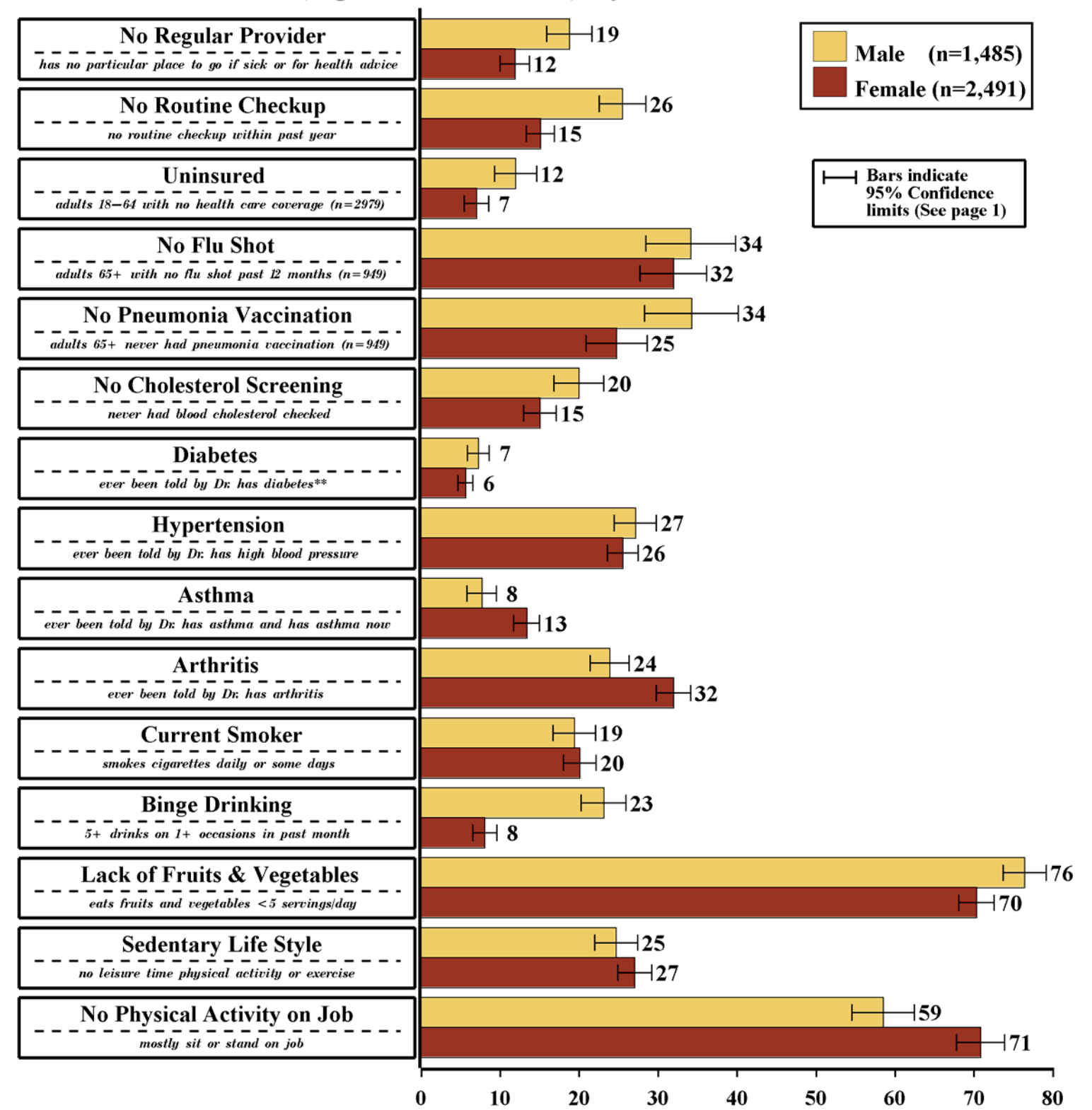


**Figure 1**  
**Health Risks Among Rhode Island Adults**  
 (Ages 18 and older) -- 2005



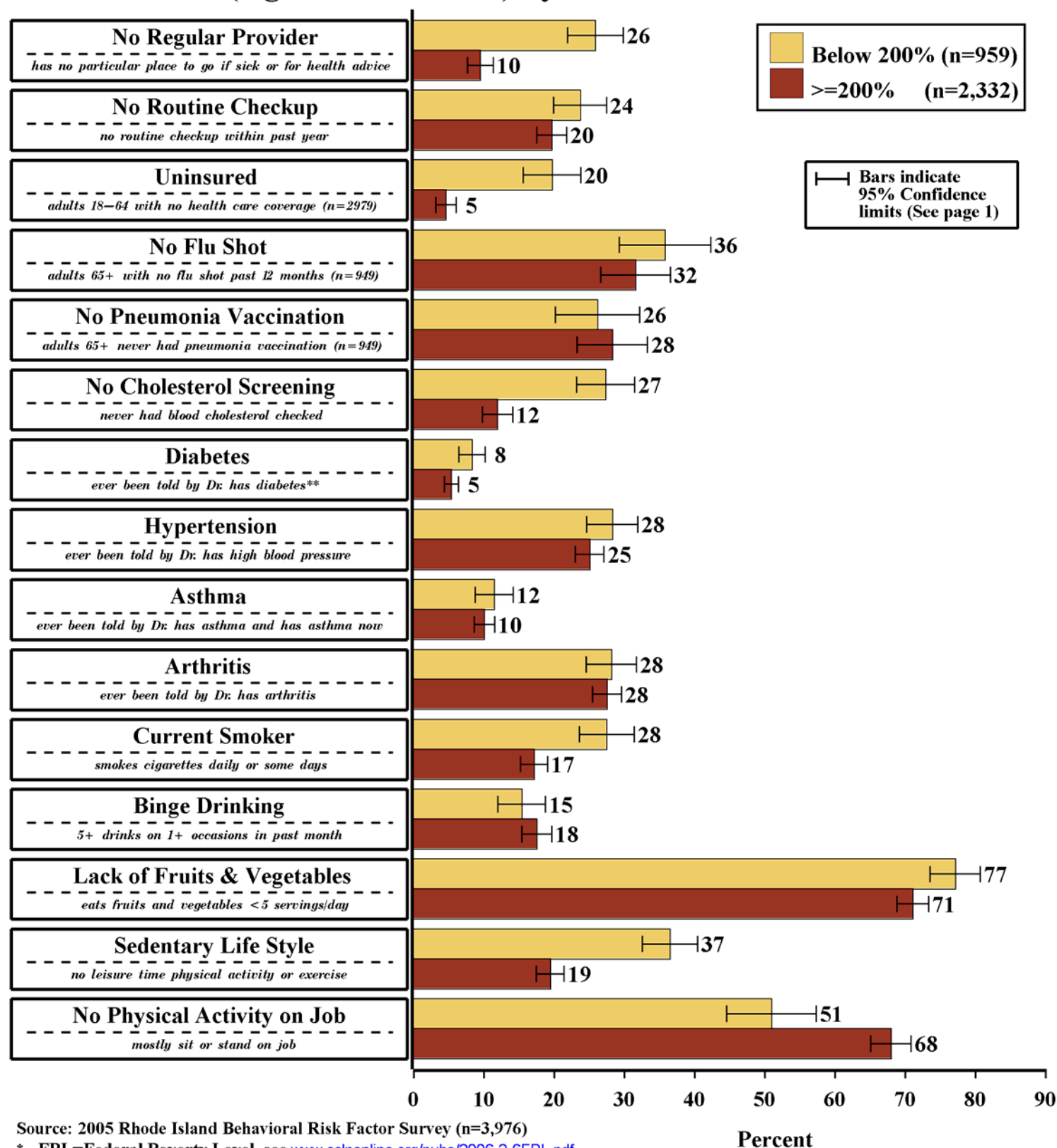
Source: 2005 Rhode Island Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (n=3,976)  
 \* Other than during pregnancy

**Figure 2**  
**Health Risks Among Rhode Island Adults**  
 (Ages 18 and older) by sex -- 2005



Source: 2005 Rhode Island Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (n=3,976)  
 \* Other than during pregnancy

**Figure 3**  
**Health Risks Among Rhode Island Adults**  
**(Ages 18 and older) by 200% FPL\* -- 2005**



Source: 2005 Rhode Island Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (n=3,976)  
 \* FPL=Federal Poverty Level, see [www.cclponline.org/pubs/2006-2-6FPL.pdf](http://www.cclponline.org/pubs/2006-2-6FPL.pdf)  
 \*\* Other than during pregnancy

**Access to Health Care, Health Conditions and Behavioral Health Risks Among Rhode Island Adults in 2005**

Rhode Island Department of Health  
 Center for Health Data and Analysis  
 August 2006

**Introduction**

This report presents data on health care access, health conditions, and health risks reported in 2005 among adult Rhode Islanders, based on data from Rhode Island's 2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

**About the BRFSS:** The BRFSS is a telephone survey administered in all 50 states and 4 U.S. territories with funding and specifications from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS monitors the adult population for access to health care, certain health conditions, and behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of disease and death in the U. S. Rhode Island has participated in the BRFSS since 1984.

**Rhode Island's BRFSS:** From January through December 2005, the Rhode Island BRFSS conducted random-digit dialed telephone interviews with 3,976 RI adults 18 and older. The interviews were conducted by a professional survey firm under contract to the Rhode Island Department of Health.

**In this Report:** This report presents 2005 data for 6 health care access indicators, 4 health conditions, and 5 risk behaviors. The data are presented by gender and by household incomes above or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). "Error" bars represent the 95% confidence limits around the estimates, meaning there is a 5% chance the true value is NOT included within the span of the error bar.



The RI BRFSS is funded in part by the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Programs Cooperative Agreement #U58/CCU122791 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Go to <http://www.health.ri.gov/chic/statistics/brfss.php> and <http://www.health.ri.gov/webquery/index.html> for this report and other RI BRFSS data. For more information on methods, definitions, national or state data, go to CDC's BRFSS website <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>, or contact the Center for Health Data and Analysis, RI Department of Health (401-222-2550). This report was prepared by Y Jiang, Ph.D. and JE Hesser, Ph.D.

**Highlights**

- ❖ Fifteen percent of RI adults have no regular health care provider, 20% had no routine checkup in the past year, and 9% ages 18 – 64 lack health insurance. A third of adults 65+ had no flu shot in the prior year, and 29% have never had a pneumonia vaccination. Three in four adults eat less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day, 1 in 5 are smokers, 26% engage in no leisure time physical activity and 64% who work mostly sit or stand on the job. (Fig 1)
- ❖ Men are at higher risk than women for a number of health indicators -- 19% (vs. 12% of women) have no regular health provider, 26% (vs. 15%) did not have a routine checkup in the prior year, and 12% (vs. 7%) ages 18 – 64 were uninsured. Almost 1 in 4 men (vs. 8% of women) engage in binge drinking, and 76% (vs. 70%) eat less than 5 servings of fruits/ vegetables per day. Women are at higher risk for asthma (13% vs. 8%) and arthritis (32% vs. 24%), and 71% of women (vs.59% of men) mostly sit or stand on the job. (Fig 2)
- ❖ Adults with household incomes below 200% of FPL have higher rates than households above this level for 11 of the 15 health risks. A greater percentage of lower income adults are uninsured (20% vs.5%), have no regular health provider (26% vs. 10%), and have never had their cholesterol checked (27% vs.12%). 28% of lower income adults are current smokers (vs. 17% of higher income adults), and 77% (vs.71%) eat less than 5 daily servings of fruits/ vegetables. While a higher proportion (37% vs.19%) of lower income adults engage in no leisure time physical activity, a smaller proportion (50% vs.68%) stand or sit at work. (Fig 3)

**Safe and Healthy Lives in Safe and Healthy Communities**