Western Racine County Community Health Survey

2005

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Western Racine County Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health Research

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Western Racine County with information for an assessment of the health status of residents. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Selected information will also be collected about respondent household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements.

Methodology

The Western Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted through a grant provided by Aurora Health Care. The purpose of this effort was to gather information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents. This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care in partnership with the Western Racine County health department and the Center for Urban Population Health Research.

Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent at each household. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated.

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between May 26 and September 7, 2005. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Western Racine County. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Weighting was done based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the service area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S. at (414) 219-7025 or mark.huber@aurora.org.

Demographic Profile of Western Racine County Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2005

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 34	21%
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	23
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	16
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	33%
Some Post High School	31
College Graduate	36
Household Income	
$30,000 or Less	17%
$30,001 to $60,000	28
$60,001 or More	33
Not Sure/No Answer	23
Married	65%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Western Racine County Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2004, the Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated 39,241 adult residents in the area, an increase of 3.60% since 2000.

When using percentages from this study, it is important to keep in mind what each percentage point, within the margin of error, actually represents in terms of the total adult population. One percentage point equals approximately 390 adults. So, when 10% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 3,900 residents ±1,950 individuals. Meaning that from 1,950 to 5,850 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2004 estimate of occupied housing units in Racine County is 73,950. Based on 2000 household data, 2000 population data and 2004 population data, it is estimated that there are 20,134 occupied housing units in Western Racine County, an increase of 6.73% since 2000. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 200 households. For example, 9% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 1,800.

Definitions

Marital status: Married respondents were classified as those who reported married and those who reported a member of an unmarried couple. All others were classified as not married.

Moderate physical activity is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/American College of Sports Medicine for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, mowing the lawn, vacuuming, gardening, dancing, swimming or bicycling on level terrain. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity. Insufficient physical activity includes those who participated in some activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked at least some days in the past 30 days.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, the Western Racine County health study defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2005 it was decided to follow the standard CDC definition of five or more drinks, regardless of gender, to allow for national, state and local comparisons. The 2001 definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Western Racine County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

Overall Health			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Excellent	22%	25%	26%
Very Good	35%	33%	33%
Fair or Poor	13%	9%	10%
Other Research: Fair/Poor		*2004*	
Wisconsin		*12%*	
Nation		*15%*	
No Health Care Coverage			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Personally Not Covered	7%	7%	6%
Household Member (current)	12%	12%	9%
Household Member (past year)		18%	14%
Other Research: Personally Not Covered	*2001*	*2004*	
Wisconsin	*10%*	*10%*	
Nation	*13%*	*15%*	
Advance Care Plan			
Western Racine County		2003	2005
Yes		33%	35%
Routine Checkups			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	89%	84%	82%
Cholesterol Test (4 years or less)		77%	76%
Dental Checkup (past year)	65%	72%	70%
Eye Exam (past year)		47%	43%
Vaccinations			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Flu shot/Nasal spray (past year)		30%	20%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older)	54%	65%	68%
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Chiropractor	25%	24%	19%
Massage Therapy	10%	15%	19%
Aroma Therapy	1%	2%	2%
Movement Therapy		6%	5%
Meditation		4%	5%
Acupuncture	1%	2%	2%
Sunburn in Past 12 Months			
Western Racine County			2005
Once			25%
Twice			13%
Three or More			12%

Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
High Blood Pressure	24%	18%	23%
High Blood Cholesterol	19%	19%	20%
Heart Disease/Condition	10%	7%	8%
Mental Health Problem	2%	3%	3%
Diabetes	7%	5%	5%
Asthma (Current)		7%	8%
Cancer (Not Skin)		2%	5%
Stroke	1%	1%	1%
Moderate Physical Activity/Week			
Western Racine County		2003	2005
Recommended Amount		32%	33%
Insufficient Amount		46%	55%
Inactive		22%	12%
Nutrition and Diet			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)		66%	62%
Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)		32%	21%
Overweight	62%	63%	66%
Other Research: Overweight	*2002*		
Wisconsin	*58%*		
Nation	*59%*		
Women's Health			
Western Racine County		2003	2005
Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)		75%	78%
Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)		87%	89%
Other Research:			
Mammogram (40+; within past 2 years)		*2004*	
Wisconsin		*75%*	
Nation		*75%*	
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years)			
Wisconsin		*86%*	
Nation		*86%*	
Men's Health			
Western Racine County		2003	2005
Digital Rectal Exam (40+; within past year)		39%	29%
PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)			44%
Other Research: PSA Test (40+; within past 2 years)		*2004*	
Wisconsin		*46%*	
Nation		*52%*	

Safety			
Western Racine County			
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	2001	2003	2005
Adult	84%	87%	84%
Children	95%	92%	98%
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always			
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)			
Adult	25%	28%	31%
Children	59%	65%	63%
Detectors in Household			
Smoke Detector		97%	97%
Carbon Monoxide Detector		51%	55%
Both Detectors		51%	54%
Other Research: Wear Seat Belt	*2002*		
Wisconsin (Always/Nearly Always)	*82%*		
Nation (Always/Nearly Always)	*88%*		
Tobacco Use			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Current Smokers	32%	30%	20%
Of Current Smokers			
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past			
Year Because Trying to Quit		43%	54%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year			
…Advised to Quit Smoking			68%
…Advised to Quit at Last Visit			54%
Smoker in HH Smokes Indoors/in Vehicle	23%	21%	15%
Smoking Preference in Restaurants			
Smoke-free		59%	65%
Allow Smoking		16%	9%
No Preference		25%	26%
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating			
Establishments			
Moderately Favor/Strongly Favor	64%	57%	60%
Moderately Oppose/Strongly Oppose	35%	37%	34%
State Law Prohibiting Smoking in All			
Workplaces (except 75% alcohol sales)			
Moderately Favor/Favor			58%
Moderately Oppose/Oppose			36%
Other Research: Current Smokers	*2001*	*2004*	
Wisconsin	*24%*	*22%*	
Nation	*23%*	*21%*	
Mental Health Status			
Western Racine County			
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed	2001	2003	2005
Always/Nearly Always	4%	3%	4%
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life			
Seldom/Never		3%	3%
Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	1%	3%
Personal Safety in Past Year			
Western Racine County	2001	2003	2005
Afraid for Their Safety	7%	2%	5%
Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	3%	2%	4%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	10%	3%	8%

Other Tests			
Western Racine County		2003	2005
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)		50%	44%
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)		60%	63%
Other Research:			
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)		*2004*	
Wisconsin		*27%*	
Nation		*26%*	
Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)			
Wisconsin		*59%*	
Nation		*53%*	
Alcohol Use			
Western Racine County			
Of all Respondents	2001	2003	2005
Drink in Past Month	67%	65%	65%
Binge in Past Month	20%	16%	19%
Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps			
Too Much to Drink (past month)		5%	1%
Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time	*2001*	*2004*	
Wisconsin	*26%*	*22%*	
Nation	*15%*	*15%*	
Firearms in Household			
Western Racine County			
Of all Households…	2001	2003	2005
Have a Firearm	46%	42%	41%
Have a Loaded Firearm		4%	5%
Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked		1%	2%
Other Research: Of all Households…			
Have a Firearm	*2002*		
Wisconsin	*44%*		
Nation	*33%*		
Have a Loaded Firearm			
Wisconsin	*3%*		
Nation	*8%*		
Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked			
Wisconsin	*2%*		
Nation	*4%*		
Additional Questions			
Western Racine County			
Major/Moderate Health Issues in Their Community		2003	2005
Lack of Exercise			57%
Childhood Obesity			51%
Alcohol Abuse			48%
Smoking			38%
Awareness of/Experience with Public Health Dept.			
Aware of/No Experience		58%	56%
Aware of/Received Services		32%	32%
Not Aware		10%	13%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2005, 59% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 10% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education, a household income of less than $30,001 or inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor. Demographic findings somewhat varied from 2001 to 2005.*

In 2005, 6% percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than $30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; 14% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered currently or in the past year. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, with a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report an advance care plan. *Compared to previous years, there was no statistical change in overall health care coverage; most demographic findings remained the same. From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan. In 2005, there were more demographic differences than in 2003.*

In 2005, 82% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 43% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with higher education or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least $60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a household income of at least $60,001 or who had an income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2001 to 2005, the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less statistically <u>decreased</u>. Having a dental exam less than a year ago increased in 2003, but the percent then <u>decreased</u> enough in 2005 to be statistically similar to the 2001 rate. The overall percent of respondents reporting each of the other checkups statistically remained the same. Demographic findings varied somewhat throughout the study years.*

In 2005, 20% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination. *From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination, as a result of a limited supply. The <u>decrease</u> was seen in respondents who were male, 45 and older, with a high school education or less, a college education, a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents. The overall percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a pneumonia vaccination statistically remained the same throughout the study years.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2005, out of eight health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a household income of less than $60,001, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were 65 and older or who were overweight were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the percent of respondents reporting high blood pressure; however, the percent increased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate. From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer, excluding skin cancer. The overall percent of each of the other health conditions statistically remained the same. Generally, most demographic variables continued their influence across years for each health condition; however, high blood pressure had some variations.*

In 2005, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life. *Compared to previous years, the mental health status of respondents statistically remained the same.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2005, out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (19% each). Female respondents or those with some post high school education were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents who were 65 and older were more likely to report meditation. *Compared to previous years, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy; all other alternative treatments statistically remained the same. Generally, most demographic findings remained similar throughout the study years.*

In 2005, 33% of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 12% were classified as inactive. Unmarried respondents were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Sixty-six percent of respondents were classified as overweight (38% overweight and 28% obese). Respondents who were male or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight. *Throughout the survey years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity or the overall percent of respondents being overweight. Generally, most demographic findings remained similar across the study years.*

In 2005, 62% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 21% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education or who were not overweight were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit a day. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day. *From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents eating two or more servings of fruit. However, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting three servings of vegetables on an average day. The decrease was seen across gender or overweight status as well as for respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, a household income of less than $30,001, who were married, inactive or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.*

In 2005, 78% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Sixty-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-nine percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mammogram in the past two years or having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2005, 44% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Twenty-nine percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the percent of male respondents 40 and older reporting a digital rectal exam within the past year.*

In 2005, 44% of respondents 50 years old and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 63% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. Female respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a blood stool test within the past two years or having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. Demographic findings were similar throughout the years.*

In 2005, 12% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 13% reported two times and 25% reported once. Respondents who were male or younger were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

In 2005, 84% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report this. Ninety-eight percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always or nearly always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 31% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents 35 and older or with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 63% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. *The overall percent of adult seat belt usage remained statistically the same throughout the study years. From 2001 to 2005, the overall percent of child seat belt usage statistically increased. The overall percent of adult and child helmet usage remained statistically the same throughout the years.*

In 2005, 20% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, a household income of less than $60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Fifty-four percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 68% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Fifteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were present. *From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the overall percent of smokers; noted <u>decreases</u> were seen across gender or marital status as well as for respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, or with a household income of at least $60,001. The overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit smoking statistically remained the same throughout the survey years. The overall percent of household smokers who smoked indoors/in vehicles statistically <u>decreased</u>.*

In 2005, 65% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with a college education or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Sixty percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college education, with a household income of at least $60,001, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Fifty-eight percent of respondents favored a statewide law to prohibit smoking in all

workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales. Respondents with a college education, a household income of at least $60,001, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall preference for smoke-free restaurants while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred restaurants that allow smoking. There was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting a smoke-free restaurant preference. From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent who favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. There was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or smokers favoring a smoking ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.*

In 2005, 65% percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month 19% binged. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year. *Throughout the study years there was no statistical change in the overall percent of binge drinking, with similar demographic findings. There was a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported being a driver or passenger when perhaps the driver had too much to drink.*

In 2005, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 55% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with an income of at least $60,001 were more likely to have both detectors. *From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of households with both detectors.*

In 2005, 41% of households had a firearm in or around the home; married households or those with children were more likely to report this. Of all households, 5% had a loaded firearm. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. *Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of reported firearm ownership or storage practices.*

In 2005, 5% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; female respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations. Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of these two situations. *In 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or reporting at least one of the two issues; however, in 2005, the percents increased and were statistically similar to the 2001 rates. From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In most cases, there were few demographic differences.*

Additional Questions Key Findings

In 2005, out of four community health issues, the most often cited major or moderate problem reported was lack of exercise (57%). Female respondents were more likely to report childhood obesity as a major or moderate problem. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report lack of exercise or childhood obesity as a major/moderate problem.

In 2005, 13% of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 32% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female were more likely to have received services from the health department. *From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were aware of or had experience with the public health department.*

Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 59% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 10% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education, a household income of less than $30,001 or inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

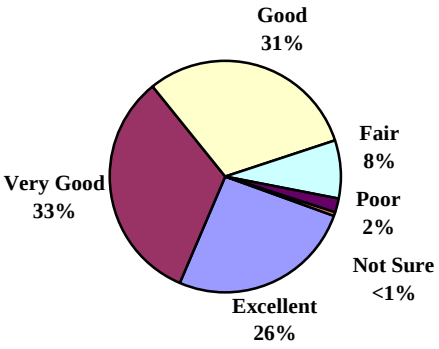
Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor. Demographic findings somewhat varied from 2001 to 2005.

Fifty-nine percent of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 12% reported fair or poor. Fifty-four percent of respondents nationwide reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (26%) or very good (33%). A total of 10% reported their health was fair (8%) or poor (2%).

Figure 1. Rate Own Health



- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report fair or poor health (16%) compared to those with a high school education or less (10%) or respondents with a college education (5%).

- Seventeen percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported their health was fair or poor compared to 10% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 5% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Thirty percent of inactive respondents reported fair or poor health compared to 10% of those who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity or 6% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

- In 2001, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In recent survey years, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2001 and 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. In addition, in 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health; however, the percent increased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- Throughout the survey years, education was a significant variable, although the category varied. In addition, in 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.

- Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report fair or poor health throughout the study years. In addition, in 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting fair or poor health; however, the percent then increased enough in 2005 to be statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2001, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In recent study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health; in all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. In addition, in recent years, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting fair or poor conditions.

- In 2005, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health as a result of a noted increase.

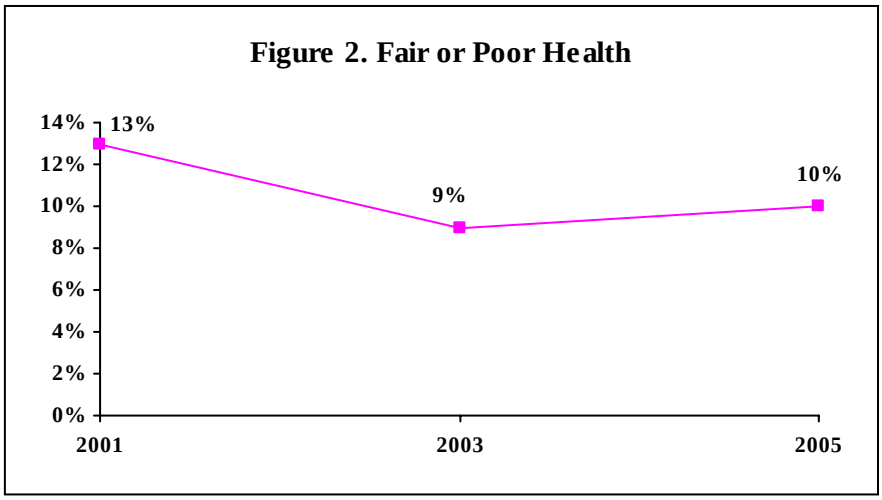
- In 2001, respondents who were smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In recent years, smoking status was not a significant variable. In addition, in 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health; however, the percent increased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2001②	2003	2005
TOTAL	13%	9%	10%
Gender[1]			
Male[a]	17	9	9
Female	10	9	11
Age[1,2]			
18 to 34[a]	14	1	11
35 to 44	5	9	8
45 to 54	9	9	10
55 to 64	18	9	6
65 and Older	25	20	14
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less	17	12	10
Some Post High School	9	10	16
College Graduate[a]	12	3	5
Household Income[1,2,3]			
$30,000 or Less[a]	27	14	17
$30,001 to $60,000	11	9	10
$60,001 or More	4	1	5
Marital Status[1]			
Married	11	8	9
Not Married	18	11	12
Overweight[2]			
Not Overweight[a]	14	5	6
Overweight	12	12	12
Moderate Physical Activity[3]			
Inactive[a]	--	15	30
Insufficient	--	7	6
Recommended	--	9	10
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	10	10	9
Smoker[a]	20	7	14

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was not asked in 2001.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 - 5; Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 6% percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than $30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered; 14% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered currently or in the past year. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, with a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Thirty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report an advance care plan.

Compared to previous years, there was no statistical change in overall health care coverage; most demographic findings remained the same. From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan. In 2005, there were more demographic differences than in 2003.

Personally Not Covered

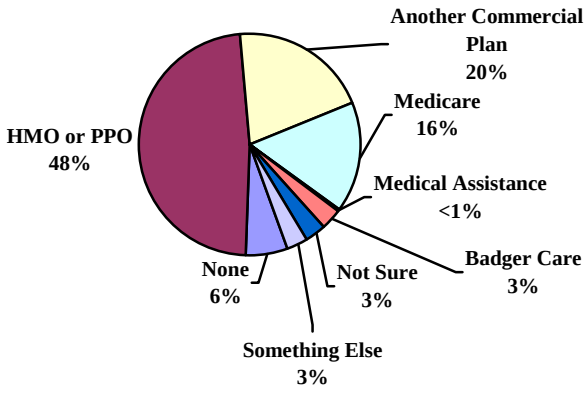
The Healthy People 2010 target for having some type of health care coverage is 100% for all persons under the age of 65. (Objective 01-01)

In 2004, 10% of all respondents in Wisconsin reported they personally did not have health insurance. Fifteen percent of the nation reported so (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Forty-eight percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Twenty percent reported another commercial plan, 16% reported Medicare and less than one percent reported medical assistance.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage



- Male respondents were more likely to report no personal health care coverage (10%) compared to female respondents (2%).

- Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they were personally not covered compared to 2% of those with some post high school education or 1% of respondents with a college education.

- Nine percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported they were personally not covered compared to 5% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 2% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Sixteen percent of unmarried respondents reported no personal health care coverage compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having personal health care coverage.

- In 2005, male respondents were more likely to report no personal health care coverage. In earlier years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2001, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were personally not covered. In recent study years, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2005, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no personal health care coverage. In addition, there was a noted decrease in respondents with a college education reporting this.

- Throughout the study years, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report no personal health care coverage.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no personal health care coverage throughout the study years. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting no health care coverage.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	7%	7%	6%
Gender[3]			
Male	6	9	10
Female	7	6	2
Age[1]			
18 to 34	11	12	10
35 to 44	6	8	6
45 to 54	6	6	3
55 to 64	6	5	10
65 and Older	<1	2	0
Education[2,3]			
High School or Less	9	13	14
Some Post High School	6	5	2
College Graduate[a]	6	<1	1
Household Income[1,2,3]			
$30,000 or Less	12	18	9
$30,001 to $60,000	4	4	5
$60,001 or More	6	4	2
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	5	6	<1
Not Married	10	12	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Someone in Household Currently Not Covered

2005 Findings

- Nine percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by a health care plan. This equates to approximately 1,800 households.

- Fifteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported someone in their household was currently not covered compared to 7% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 4% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was currently not covered compared to married respondents (21% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current household health care coverage.

- Respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to have someone currently not covered throughout the study years.

- In 2001 and 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not currently covered. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone not currently covered.

Table 4. Someone in Household Not Currently Covered by Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	12%	12%	9%
Household Income[1,2,3]			
$30,000 or Less	22	27	15
$30,001 to $60,000	8	9	7
$60,001 or More	9	7	4
Marital Status[1,3]			
Married[a]	9	11	3
Not Married	17	16	21

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2005 Findings

- Fourteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by a health care plan in the past 12 months.

- Twenty percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 14% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 7% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered by a health care plan in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (28% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- Compared to 2003, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of household health care coverage in the past 12 months.

- In both study years, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year by Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	18%	14%
Household Income[1,2]		
$30,000 or Less	33	20
$30,001 to $60,000	16	14
$60,001 or More	10	7
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married[a]	14	5
Not Married	28	28

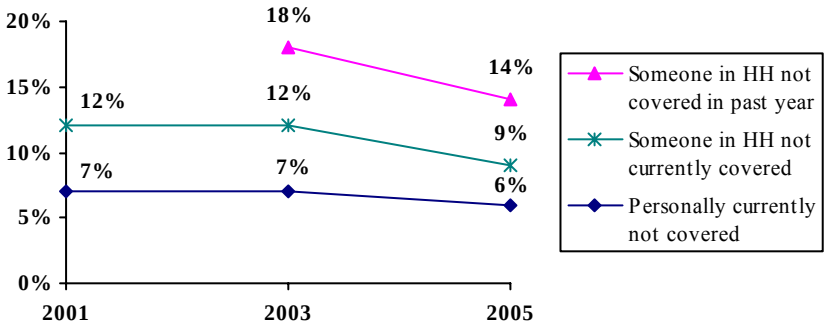
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Overall Health Care Coverage

Year Comparisons

- Compared to previous years, there was no statistical change in overall health care coverage.

Figure 4. Health Care Coverage



Primary Health Care Services

2005 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Four percent reported public health clinic or community health center. Two percent reported hospital outpatient department or urgent care center.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (91%) compared to male respondents (76%).

- Ninety-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 87% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 74% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 78%, respectively).

Advance Care Plan

2005 Findings

- Thirty-five percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (41%) compared to male respondents (27%).

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 29% of those 35 to 44 years old or 17% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported an advance care plan compared to 35% of those with an income of less than $30,001 or 23% of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan in 2003 and 2005.

- In 2005, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report an advance care plan. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reporting this.

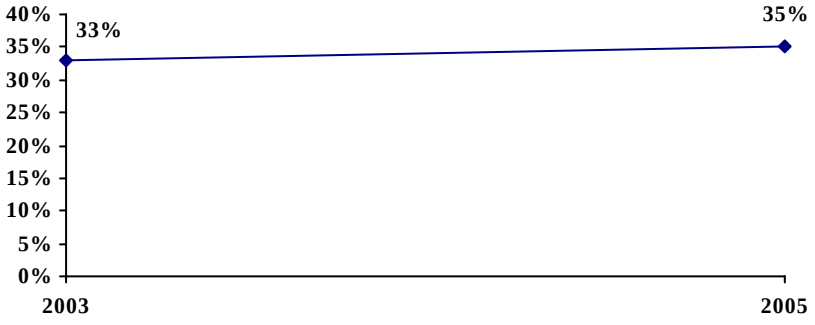
Table 6. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	33%	35%
Gender[2]		
Male	30	27
Female	36	41
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	24	17
35 to 44	25	29
45 to 54	35	32
55 to 64	30	39
65 and Older	64	69
Education		
High School or Less	30	30
Some Post High School	37	34
College Graduate	34	39
Household Income[2]		
$30,000 or Less	29	35
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	36	23
$60,001 or More	32	39
Marital Status		
Married	31	37
Not Married	36	30

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]"Living will or health care power of attorney" added in 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 5. Advance Care Plan[1]



[1]"Living will or health care power of attorney" added in 2005.

Routine Checkups (Figure 6; Tables 7 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 82% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 43% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with higher education or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least $60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a household income of at least $60,001 or who had an income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2001 to 2005, the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less statistically decreased. Having a dental exam less than a year ago increased in 2003, but the percent then decreased enough in 2005 to be statistically similar to the 2001 rate. The overall percent of respondents reporting each of the other checkups statistically remained the same. Demographic findings varied somewhat throughout the study years.

Routine Checkup

Sixty-five percent of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% past two years, 9% past five years and 11% five or more years ago. Nationally, 72% reported past year, 12% past two years, 7% past five years and 8% five or more years ago (2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 21% had a checkup in the past one to two years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past two years (90%) compared to male respondents (72%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (97%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (78%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (73%).

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 82% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 71% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2001 and 2005, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less; however, in 2005, the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2001 and 2005, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In addition, in recent years, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2005, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report this. In addition, in recent years there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reporting a routine checkup; however, in 2005 the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- Although marital status was not a significant variable in reporting a routine checkup in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this.

Table 7. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL[a]	89%	84%	82%
Gender[1,3]			
Male[a]	83	81	72
Female[a]	94	86	90
Age[1,3]			
18 to 34	85	86	82
35 to 44	86	81	78
45 to 54[a]	90	82	73
55 to 64	89	86	88
65 and Older	96	91	97
Education			
High School or Less	87	83	80
Some Post High School	89	80	83
College Graduate	89	88	83
Household Income[2,3]			
$30,000 or Less[a]	86	76	71
$30,001 to $60,000	88	91	82
$60,001 or More[a]	89	79	89
Marital Status			
Married	89	86	84
Not Married[a]	88	79	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Cholesterol Test

The Healthy People 2010 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years for all adults is 80%. (Objective 12-15)

Twenty-eight percent of Wisconsin respondents and 28% of U.S. respondents reported they did not have a cholesterol check within the past five years (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Seven percent reported five or more years ago while 15% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (80%) compared to male respondents (71%).

- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 77% of those 35 to 44 years old or 47% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a college education and 78% of those with some post high school education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 67% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (79% and 69%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- The overall percent of a cholesterol test four years ago or less statistically remained the same since 2003.

- In 2005, respondents who were female or married were more likely to report cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003, neither gender nor marital status was significant.

- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a cholesterol test.

- In both study years, respondents with higher education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 8. Cholesterol Testing Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	77%	76%
Gender[2]		
Male	77	71
Female	77	80
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34[a]	64	47
35 to 44	76	77
45 to 54	77	80
55 to 64	86	88
65 and Older	94	95
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	71	67
Some Post High School	78	78
College Graduate	85	81
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	72	75
$30,001 to $60,000	78	80
$60,001 or More	78	82
Marital Status[2]		
Married	79	79
Not Married	73	69

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Dental Checkup

Counseling patients to visit a dental care provider on a regular basis as well as floss, use fluoride properly, et cetera is recommended.[1]

The Healthy People 2010 goal is 56% for an annual dental visit. (Objective 21-10)

In 2004, 78% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

[1] "Chapter 61: Counseling to Prevent Dental and Periodontal Diseases." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. page 711.

2005 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 15% had a visit in the past one to two years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (77%) compared to male respondents (63%).

- Eighty percent of respondents with a college education and 78% of those with some post high school education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 52% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 66% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 49% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup within the past year compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 55%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental exam in the past year; however, the percent then decreased enough in 2005 to be statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report a dental exam as a result of a noted increase. In earlier years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2001, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year. In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this as a result of a noted increase. In 2005, age was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting this.

- In 2001, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year. In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental exam. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this. In 2005, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental exam as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

- Respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report a dental exam throughout the survey years.

- Throughout the survey years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental exam, with a noted increase.

Table 9. Dental Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL[a]	65%	72%	70%
Gender[3]			
Male	64	68	63
Female[a]	65	76	77
Age[1,2]			
18 to 34	61	60	63
35 to 44	72	75	74
45 to 54[a]	68	83	69
55 to 64	71	68	75
65 and Older	54	70	69
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	51	64	52
Some Post High School	74	72	78
College Graduate	75	85	80
Household Income[1,2,3]			
$30,000 or Less	46	52	49
$30,001 to $60,000	66	73	66
$60,001 or More	82	84	81
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	70	76	78
Not Married	55	61	55

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Eye Exam

2005 Findings

- Forty-three percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 33% reported one to two years ago. Two percent reported never.

- Female respondents were more likely to report having an eye exam in the past year (51%) compared to male respondents (35%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an eye exam in the past year (63%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old (39% each) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (36%).

- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 and 48% of those with an income of less than $30,001 reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 32% of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an exam less than a year ago throughout the study years.

- In 2005, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or at least $60,001 were more likely to report an eye exam as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reporting this.

Table 10. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2005
TOTAL	47%	43%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	46	35
Female	49	51
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	49	36
35 to 44	41	39
45 to 54	38	44
55 to 64	49	39
65 and Older	69	63
Education		
High School or Less	50	41
Some Post High School	42	44
College Graduate	50	45
Household Income[2]		
$30,000 or Less	47	48
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	48	32
$60,001 or More	47	51
Marital Status		
Married	49	44
Not Married	42	41

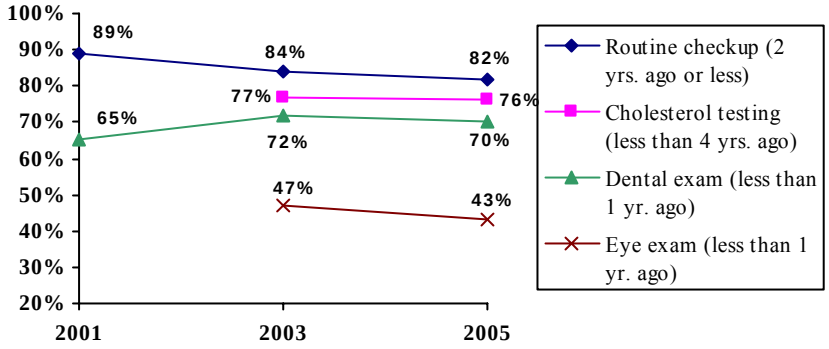
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Routine Checkups Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having a dental exam less than one year ago, but the percent decreased enough in 2005 to be statistically similar to the 2001 rate. Cholesterol testing or having an eye exam statistically remained the same throughout the study years.

Figure 6. Routine Checkups



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 20% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination, as a result of a limited supply. The decrease was seen in respondents who were male, 45 and older, with a high school education or less, a college education, a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents. The overall percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a pneumonia vaccination statistically remained the same throughout the study years.

Influenza Vaccination

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 65 and older having had an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months is 90%. (Objective 14-29a)

In 2002, 34% of Wisconsin respondents reported a flu shot in the past 12 months. Nationally, 32% reported this (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance). In 2004, 74% of Wisconsin respondents and 68% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported a flu shot (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

For a time in the 2004/2005 flu season there was a limited supply of flu vaccinations. During that period, it was only offered to persons in high-risk categories.

- Twenty percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.

- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (29%) compared to male respondents (10%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (48%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (13%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (10%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination, as a result of a limited supply.

- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination in both years. In addition, there was a noted decrease in respondents 45 and older reporting this.

- Although not significant in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less, a college education, a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 11. Flu Shot/Nasal Spray by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2005
TOTAL[a]	30%	20%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	27	10
Female	32	29
Age[1,2]		
18 to 34	14	19
35 to 44	19	13
45 to 54[a]	25	10
55 to 64[a]	44	20
65 and Older[a]	69	48
Education		
High School or Less[a]	29	17
Some Post High School	30	26
College Graduate[a]	30	17
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	33	23
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	26	15
$60,001 or More[a]	31	17
Marital Status		
Married[a]	28	18
Not Married	32	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]"Nasal spray" added in 2005.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Pneumonia Vaccination

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons 65 and older having ever received a pneumococcal vaccine is 90%. (Objective 14-29b)

Seventy percent of Wisconsin respondents and 65% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of respondents who were 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination.

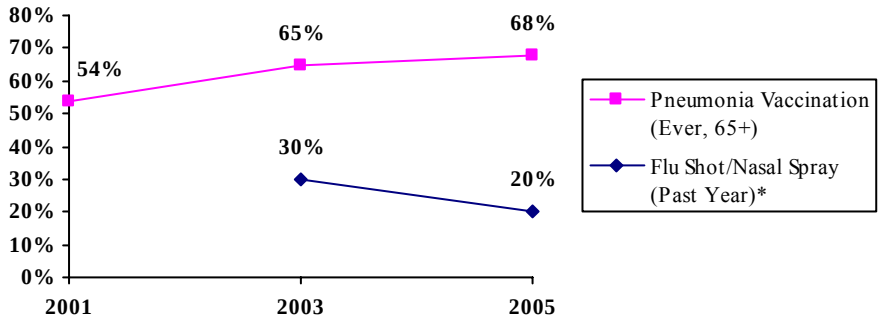
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination, as a result of a limited supply. From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 7. Vaccinations



*"Nasal spray" added in 2005.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 12 - 16)

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had been told or treated for several different health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

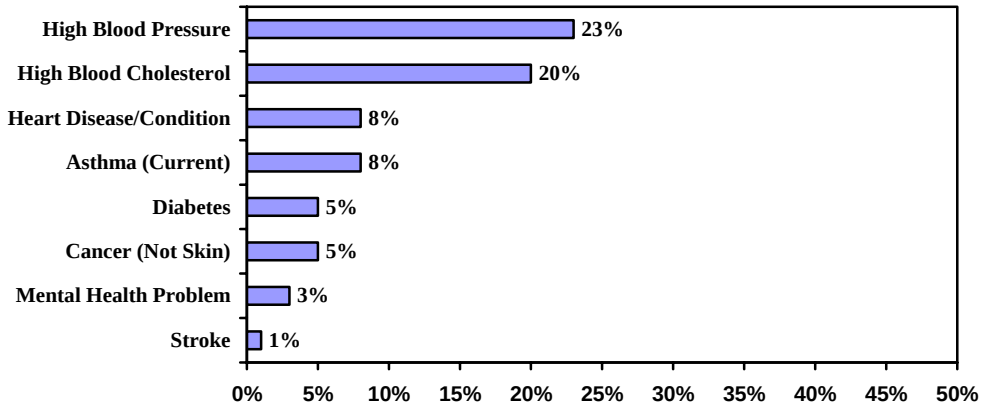
KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, out of eight health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a household income of less than $60,001, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, unmarried, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were 65 and older or who were overweight were more likely to report diabetes. Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.

From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical <u>decrease</u> in the percent of respondents reporting high blood pressure; however, the percent increased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate. From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer, excluding skin cancer. The overall percent of each of the other health conditions statistically remained the same. Generally, most demographic variables continued their influence across years for each health condition; however, high blood pressure had some variations.

<u>2005 Findings</u>

- Respondents were more likely to report they have been told or treated for high blood pressure (23%) or high blood cholesterol (20%) in the past three years.

Figure 8. Told or Received Treatment in the Past Three Years



High Blood Pressure

The Healthy People 2010 goal for high blood pressure is 16% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 12-09)

2005 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (28%) compared to female respondents (19%).
- Fifty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 18% of those 35 to 54 years old or 4% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 and 29% of those with an income of less than $30,001 reported high blood pressure compared to 17% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.
- Respondents classified as overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure (31%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (11%).
- Thirty-seven percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 32% of those who did the recommended amount of moderate physical activity or 16% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who have been told or been treated for high blood pressure; however, in 2005 the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.
- In 2005, male respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting high blood pressure while in 2005 the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.
- Throughout the study years, respondents 65 and older or overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2001 and 2003, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2005, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report this. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reporting high blood pressure. Percentages varied throughout the years for respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.
- In 2001 and 2003, unmarried respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2005, neither marital status nor smoking status was significant.
- In 2005, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2005, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were inactive or who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity reporting high blood pressure.

Table 12. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2001②	2003	2005
TOTAL[a]	24%	18%	23%
Gender[3]			
Male[a]	25	16	28
Female	23	19	19
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34	8	2	4
35 to 44	10	15	18
45 to 54	23	18	18
55 to 64	34	25	38
65 and Older	61	43	55
Education			
High School or Less	25	17	25
Some Post High School	22	15	22
College Graduate	23	20	22
Household Income[1,2,3]			
$30,000 or Less	31	27	29
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	19	19	31
$60,001 or More[a]	19	8	17
Marital Status[1,2]			
Married	21	15	23
Not Married	30	24	24
Overweight[1,2,3]			
Not Overweight	15	8	11
Overweight	29	23	31
Moderate Physical Activity[3]			
Inactive[a]	--	21	37
Insufficient	--	16	16
Recommended[a]	--	18	32
Smoking Status[1,2]			
Nonsmoker	27	21	25
Smoker	17	8	16

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was not asked in 2001.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

High Blood Cholesterol

The Healthy People 2010 goal for high blood cholesterol levels is 17% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 12-14)

2005 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (39%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (11%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (8%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol compared to married respondents (27% and 17%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (26%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (12%).
- Twenty-three percent of nonsmokers reported high blood cholesterol compared to 11% of smokers.

Year Comparisons

- The overall percent of respondents reporting high blood cholesterol statistically remained the same throughout the study years.
- Throughout the study years, older respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, however, the specific age category varied.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol as a result of a noted increase. In earlier years, marital status was not a significant variable.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in all study years.
- In 2001 and 2005, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 13. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2001②	2003	2005
TOTAL	19%	19%	20%
Gender			
Male	21	18	21
Female	17	19	19
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34	6	2	8
35 to 44	17	13	11
45 to 54	18	23	26
55 to 64	31	42	27
65 and Older	34	34	39
Education			
High School or Less	18	19	19
Some Post High School	23	18	20
College Graduate	15	19	22
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	21	18	28
$30,001 to $60,000	17	17	22
$60,001 or More	19	18	18
Marital Status[3]			
Married	20	20	17
Not Married[a]	17	15	27
Overweight[1,2,3]			
Not Overweight	12	9	12
Overweight	23	24	26
Moderate Physical Activity			
Inactive	--	18	17
Insufficient	--	19	20
Recommended	--	18	23
Smoking Status[1,3]			
Nonsmoker	22	20	23
Smoker	11	17	11

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was not asked in 2001.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Heart Disease/Condition

2005 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition (20%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (5%) or respondents 45 to 54 years old (3%).

Year Comparisons

- The overall percent of respondents reporting heart disease/condition statistically remained the same throughout the survey years.

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition in all study years. In 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting heart disease/condition; however, the percent increased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate. In addition, in recent years, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting heart disease/condition.

- Although education was not a significant variable throughout the study years, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2001, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In recent survey years, neither household income nor marital status was significant.

- In 2003, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting this. In 2005, overweight status was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting this.

Table 14. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001[②]	2003	2005
TOTAL	10%	7%	8%
Gender			
Male	11	8	7
Female	9	6	8
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34[a]	8	0	5
35 to 44[a]	<1	6	6
45 to 54	6	6	3
55 to 64	17	12	6
65 and Older	28	17	20
Education			
High School or Less[a]	14	8	5
Some Post High School	8	7	10
College Graduate	7	6	8
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	16	11	11
$30,001 to $60,000	11	8	5
$60,001 or More	4	4	8
Marital Status[1]			
Married	8	7	8
Not Married	14	9	8
Overweight[2]			
Not Overweight[a]	11	3	9
Overweight	10	9	8
Moderate Physical Activity			
Inactive	--	13	11
Insufficient	--	6	8
Recommended	--	5	7
Smoking Status			
Nonsmoker	11	7	9
Smoker	10	7	5

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was not asked in 2001.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Diabetes

2005 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Seventeen percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 2% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seven percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to less than one percent of respondents who were not overweight.

Year Comparisons

- The overall percent of respondents reporting diabetes statistically remained the same throughout the survey years.
- Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2001 and 2005, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting diabetes while the percentage decreased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate. In addition, in 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting diabetes; however, in 2005, the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.
- In 2001, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In recent survey years, neither household income nor smoking status was significant.
- In 2001 and 2005, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 15. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001[②]	2003	2005
TOTAL	7%	5%	5%
Gender			
Male[a]	9	4	4
Female	6	5	6
Age[1,3]			
18 to 34[a]	0	5	0
35 to 44	<1	<1	3
45 to 54	6	5	2
55 to 64	14	5	6
65 and Older[a]	25	9	17
Education			
High School or Less	9	4	5
Some Post High School	4	5	6
College Graduate	9	4	4
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	12	6	6
$30,001 to $60,000	6	4	4
$60,001 or More	4	4	3
Marital Status			
Married	7	4	4
Not Married	8	5	6
Overweight[1,3]			
Not Overweight	2	3	<1
Overweight	10	5	7
Moderate Physical Activity			
Inactive	--	3	11
Insufficient	--	4	3
Recommended	--	5	4
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	9	6	5
Smoker	4	3	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was not asked in 2001.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

A1C Test

The Healthy People 2010 goal for an A1C test at least two times a year is 50%. (Objective 05-12)

2005 Findings

- Thirty percent of the 20 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had an A1C test four or more times in the past year. Sixty percent reported one to three times and 10% reported zero times.

- Forty-seven percent of the 17 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a level of less than seven at their last appointment. Twelve percent reported a level of seven or higher while 41% were not sure.

- Seventeen percent of the 18 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a LDL level of less than 100 at their last appointment. Seventeen percent reported a level of 100 or higher while 67% were not sure.

Current Asthma

2005 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.

- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to male respondents (11% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- The overall percent of respondents reporting current asthma statistically remained the same throughout the survey years.

- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 16. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	7%	8%
Gender[2]		
Male	6	4
Female	9	11
Age		
18 to 34	1	5
35 to 44	10	13
45 to 54	10	8
55 to 64	7	4
65 and Older	9	6
Education		
High School or Less	7	5
Some Post High School	10	11
College Graduate	4	6
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	8	5
$30,001 to $60,000	8	12
$60,001 or More	4	8
Marital Status		
Married	7	7
Not Married	7	9

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Written Asthma Action Plan

2005 Findings

- Of the 30 respondents who currently had asthma, 33% had a written asthma action plan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small number of respondents answering this question.

Year Comparisons

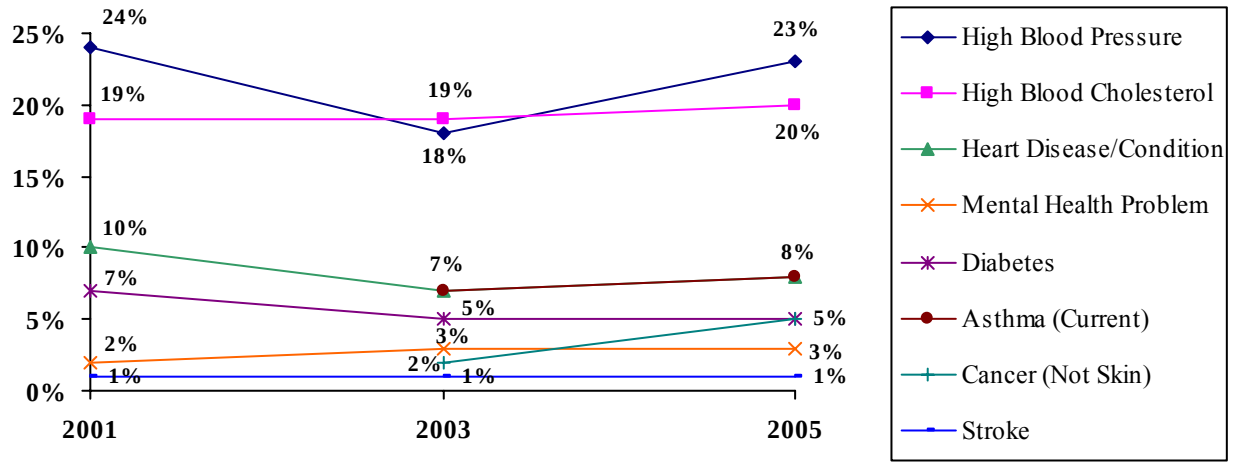
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents answering this question and revised question wording.

Overall Health Conditions

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who have been told or treated for high blood pressure; however, in 2005, the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate. From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer, excluding skin cancer. All other health conditions statistically remained the same throughout the survey years.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 17 - 20)

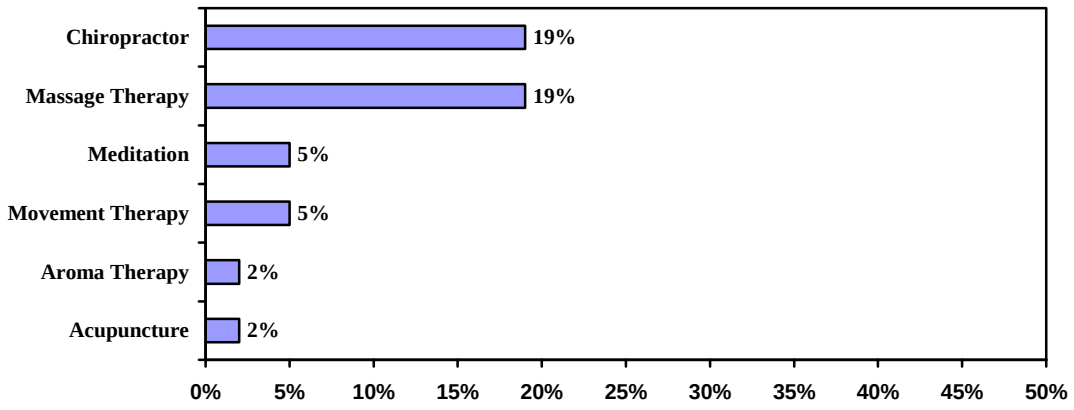
KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, out of six alternative treatments listed, the most often used in the past three years were chiropractic care or massage therapy (19% each). Female respondents or those with some post high school education were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents who were 65 and older were more likely to report meditation.

Compared to previous years, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy; all other alternative treatments statistically remained the same. Generally, most demographic findings remained similar throughout the study years.

2005 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to have gone to a chiropractor or used massage therapy (19% each) in the past three years.

Figure 10. Received Alternative Treatment in Past Three Years



Chiropractic Care

2005 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported chiropractic care in the past three years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and reporting chiropractic care.

Year Comparisons

- The overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care statistically remained the same throughout the survey years.
- Although age was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting chiropractic care in 2003. However, the percent decreased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.
- Although education was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting chiropractic care.
- In 2001, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report chiropractic care. In recent survey years, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 17. Chiropractic Care in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	25%	24%	19%
Gender			
Male	23	26	17
Female	26	23	21
Age			
18 to 34	20	22	15
35 to 44	28	25	22
45 to 54[a]	21	32	16
55 to 64	33	16	24
65 and Older	28	19	22
Education			
High School or Less[a]	28	20	14
Some Post High School	27	25	22
College Graduate	18	30	22
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	29	21	17
$30,001 to $60,000	29	25	19
$60,001 or More	19	24	23
Marital Status			
Married	24	26	20
Not Married	26	21	17

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Massage Therapy

2005 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported massage therapy in the past three years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and reporting massage therapy.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used massage therapy.

- Although gender, age, education or marital status was not significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with at least some post high school education or married respondents reporting massage therapy.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2001 and 2005, household income was not a significant variable. In addition, in recent years there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reporting this.

Table 18. Massage Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL[a]	10%	15%	19%
Gender			
Male	9	12	16
Female[a]	11	18	22
Age			
18 to 34	11	15	14
35 to 44[a]	11	16	24
45 to 54	11	18	14
55 to 64[a]	10	9	27
65 and Older	7	13	17
Education			
High School or Less[a]	10	19	14
Some Post High School[a]	8	14	22
College Graduate[a]	12	12	21
Household Income[2]			
$30,000 or Less	9	7	18
$30,001 to $60,000	13	10	18
$60,001 or More[a]	10	23	27
Marital Status			
Married[a]	9	16	20
Not Married	11	13	17

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Aroma Therapy

2005 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported aroma therapy in the past three years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting aroma therapy in the past three years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used aroma therapy.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting aroma therapy in each study year.

Movement Therapy

2005 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported movement therapy in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy in the past three years compared to male respondents (8% and 2%, respectively).
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report movement therapy (10%) compared to those with a college education or less (4%) or respondents with a high school education or less (less than one percent).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used movement therapy.
- Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy both study years.
- In 2005, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report movement therapy as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

Table 19. Movement Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	6%	5%
Gender[1,2]		
Male	3	2
Female	9	8
Age		
18 to 34	9	5
35 to 44	5	5
45 to 54	9	5
55 to 64	7	6
65 and Older	2	6
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	7	<1
Some Post High School	7	10
College Graduate	4	4
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	5	9
$30,001 to $60,000	5	6
$60,001 or More	10	5
Marital Status		
Married	6	4
Not Married	6	7

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Meditation

2005 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported meditation in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report meditation (14%) compared to those 35 to 54 years old (3%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (1%).

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used meditation.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report meditation. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2005, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report meditation. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 were more likely to report meditation. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reporting meditation.

Table 20. Meditation in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	4%	5%
Gender[1]		
Male	2	5
Female	7	6
Age[2]		
18 to 34	1	1
35 to 44	5	3
45 to 54	6	3
55 to 64	7	8
65 and Older	4	14
Education		
High School or Less	4	2
Some Post High School	4	8
College Graduate	4	6
Household Income[1]		
$30,000 or Less	9	9
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	3	8
$60,001 or More	3	4
Marital Status		
Married	3	4
Not Married	7	8

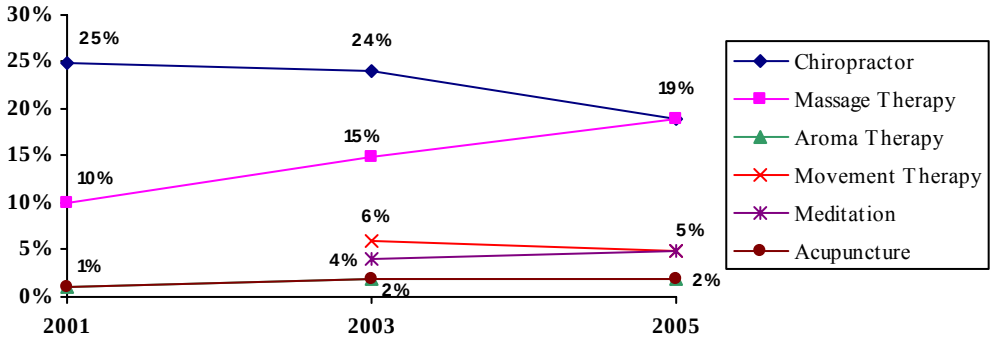
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Alternative Treatments Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used massage therapy. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used each of the other alternative treatments.

Figure 11. Alternative Treatments in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 21 & 22)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 33% of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity on a weekly basis; 12% were classified as inactive. Unmarried respondents were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Sixty-six percent of respondents were classified as overweight (38% overweight and 28% obese). Respondents who were male or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Throughout the survey years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity or the overall percent of respondents being overweight. Generally, most demographic findings remained similar across the study years.

Physical Activity in Past Month

2005 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

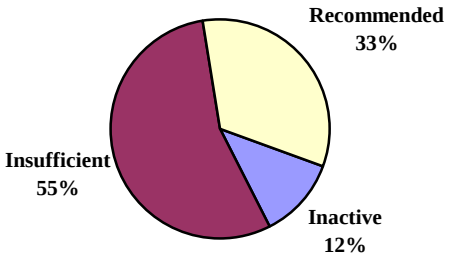
Moderate physical activity is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/American College of Sports Medicine for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, mowing the lawn, vacuuming, gardening, dancing, swimming or bicycling on level terrain. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for moderate, regular physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes is 50%. (Objective 22-02)

2005 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week. Fifty-five percent did some activity, but not to the extent of the recommendation, while 12% were classified as inactive.

Figure 12. Moderate Physical Activity/Week



- Unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation compared to married respondents (44% and 28%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week. In 2005, age was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old meeting the recommend amount of physical activity.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- In 2003 and 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

Table 21. Met Recommended Amount of Moderate Physical Activity in a Typical Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	32%	33%
Gender		
Male	36	37
Female	28	30
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	43	26
35 to 44	24	32
45 to 54	29	33
55 to 64	30	38
65 and Older	38	40
Education		
High School or Less	36	28
Some Post High School	32	37
College Graduate	25	34
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less[a]	29	47
$30,001 to $60,000	31	32
$60,001 or More	34	32
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	28	28
Not Married	43	44
Overweight		
Not Overweight	35	37
Overweight	32	31

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese.[2] Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for obesity is 15% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 19-02)
The Healthy People 2010 goal for an unhealthy weight is 40% for persons 20 and older. (Objective 19-01)

Fifty-eight percent of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight in 2002 (36% overweight, 22% obese). Sixty-eight percent of males in Wisconsin were classified as at least overweight while 48% of females were. In the nation, 59% were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight and 22% obese) (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey).

2005 Findings

- According to the definition, 66% of respondents were overweight (38% overweight and 28% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (81%) compared to female respondents (54%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight (78%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (59%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (58%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight in all survey years.
- In 2001 and 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report overweight status. In 2005, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report overweight.

[2] Body Mass Index = (kg/m^2). Developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

Table 22. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

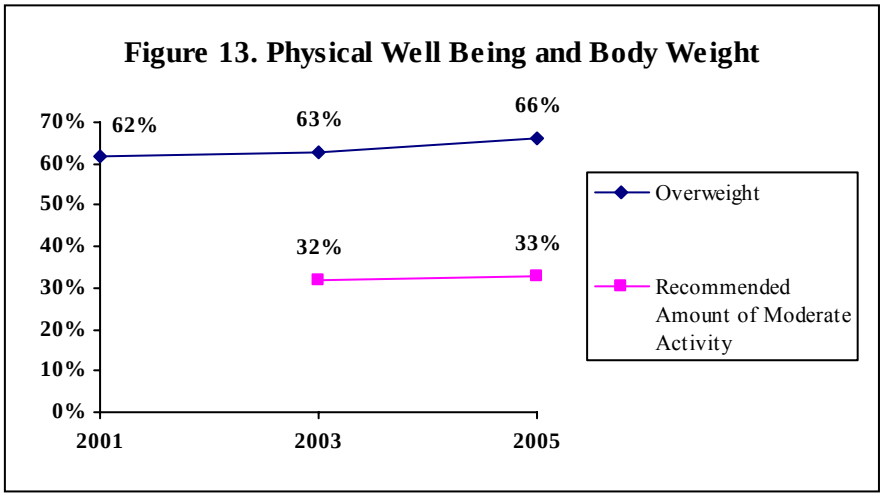
	2001[②]	2003	2005
TOTAL	62%	63%	66%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male	78	72	81
Female	48	53	54
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34	51	46	58
35 to 44	62	66	59
45 to 54	66	65	78
55 to 64	72	71	71
65 and Older	70	74	70
Education			
High School or Less	67	64	71
Some Post High School	57	63	64
College Graduate	60	59	65
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	61	68	70
$30,001 to $60,000	63	62	71
$60,001 or More	63	58	63
Marital Status			
Married	64	64	67
Not Married	58	59	65
Moderate Physical Activity			
Inactive	--	64	78
Insufficient	--	63	65
Recommended	--	60	61

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was not asked in 2001.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- Throughout the survey years there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week or respondents being overweight.



Nutrition and Diet (Figure 14; Tables 23 & 24)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 62% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 21% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education or who were not overweight were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit a day. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day.

From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents eating two or more servings of fruit. However, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting three servings of vegetables on an average day. The decrease was seen across gender or overweight status as well as for respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, a household income of less than $30,001, who were married, inactive or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

Fruit Intake

The Healthy People 2010 goal for at least two daily servings of fruit is 75%. (Objective 19-05)

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have two servings of fruit each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

2005 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Thirty-seven percent reported one serving or less.

- Female respondents were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit a day (74%) compared to male respondents (48%).

- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported eating two or more servings of fruit a day compared to 61% of those with some post high school education or 52% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit a day compared to overweight respondents (72% and 57%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- Female respondents were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day throughout the study years. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2005, age was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this.

- In 2005, respondents with a college education were more likely to report eating fruit as a result of a noted decrease of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting two or more servings of fruit.

- In 2005, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 23. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	66%	62%
Gender[1,2]		
Male[a]	59	48
Female	72	74
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	78	61
35 to 44	59	57
45 to 54	61	68
55 to 64	60	65
65 and Older	72	61
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	64	52
Some Post High School	65	61
College Graduate	70	73
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less[a]	69	52
$30,001 to $60,000	66	62
$60,001 or More	66	68
Marital Status		
Married	65	64
Not Married	68	59
Overweight[2]		
Not Overweight	68	72
Overweight	64	57
Moderate Physical Activity		
Inactive	63	49
Insufficient	68	67
Recommended	65	62

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Vegetable Intake

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have three servings of vegetables each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for at least three daily servings of vegetables (at least 1/3 being dark green or deep yellow) is 50%. (Objective 19-06)

2005 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Seventy-nine percent reported two servings or less.

- Female respondents were more likely to report eating three or more servings of vegetables a day (26%) compared to male respondents (15%).

- Twenty-six percent of respondents with some post high school education and 24% of those with a college education reported eating three or more servings of vegetables a day compared to 14% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day (32%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (18%) or respondents who were inactive (15%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.

- Female respondents were more likely to report eating three or more vegetable servings per day throughout the study years. In addition, there were noted decreases for both male and female respondents reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report eating three or more vegetable servings per day. In 2005, age was not a significant variable. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this.

- In 2005, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

- Although household income, marital status or overweight status were not significant variables in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001, who were married, overweight or not overweight reporting this.

- In 2005, respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of exercise or who were inactive reporting this.

Table 24. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

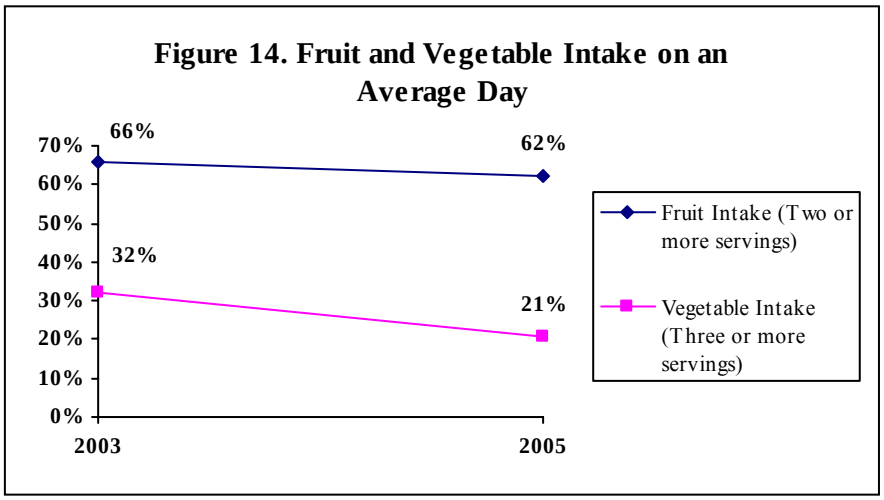
	2003	2005
TOTAL[a]	32%	21%
Gender[1,2]		
Male[a]	25	15
Female[a]	39	26
Age[1]		
18 to 34[a]	46	22
35 to 44	31	24
45 to 54	25	21
55 to 64	27	17
65 and Older	31	19
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	35	14
Some Post High School	30	26
College Graduate	28	24
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less[a]	41	17
$30,001 to $60,000	28	24
$60,001 or More	32	22
Marital Status		
Married[a]	32	20
Not Married	31	23
Overweight		
Not Overweight[a]	32	22
Overweight[a]	32	21
Moderate Physical Activity[2]		
Inactive[a]	31	15
Insufficient[a]	33	18
Recommended	32	32

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Fruit and Vegetable Intake Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents eating two or more servings of fruit on an average day while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting or three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 15; Table 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 78% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Sixty-eight percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-nine percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mammogram in the past two years or having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 40 years old and older.[3]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for women 40 and older to have received a mammogram within the past two years is 70%. (Objective 03-13)

Seventy-five percent of Wisconsin women and 75% of U.S. women 40 years old or older reported they had a mammogram within the past two years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Seventy-eight percent of female respondents 40 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years (65% within past year and 13% more than one year but less than two years). Five percent reported never.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Bone Density Scan

2005 Findings

- Sixty-eight percent of the 41 female respondents 65 years old or older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

[3]"Screening for Breast Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 23 - 25.

Pap Smear

Routine screening for cervical cancer with Papanicolaou (Pap) testing is recommended for all women who are or have been sexually active and who have a cervix. Pap smears should begin with the onset of sexual activity or at age 21 and should be repeated at least every three years. There is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against an upper age limit for Pap testing, but recommendations can be made on other grounds to discontinue regular testing after age 65 in women who have had regular previous screenings in which the smears have been consistently normal.[4]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for women 18 and older to have received a pap test within the past three years is 90%. (Objective 03-11b)

Eighty-six percent of Wisconsin women 18 and older and 86% of U.S. women reported they had a pap smear within the past three years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- A total of 89% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 and 96% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 70% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 77%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear.

- Throughout the survey years, respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2005, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

[4]"Screening for Cervical Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 26 - 31.

Table 25. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	87%	89%
Age		
18 to 34	93	91
35 to 44	91	95
45 to 54	81	81
55 and Older	78	85
Education		
High School or Less	82	86
Some Post High School	86	88
College Graduate	95	92
Household Income[1,2]		
$30,000 or Less	70	70
$30,001 to $60,000	92	96
$60,001 or More	90	97
Marital Status[2]		
Married	87	94
Not Married	89	77

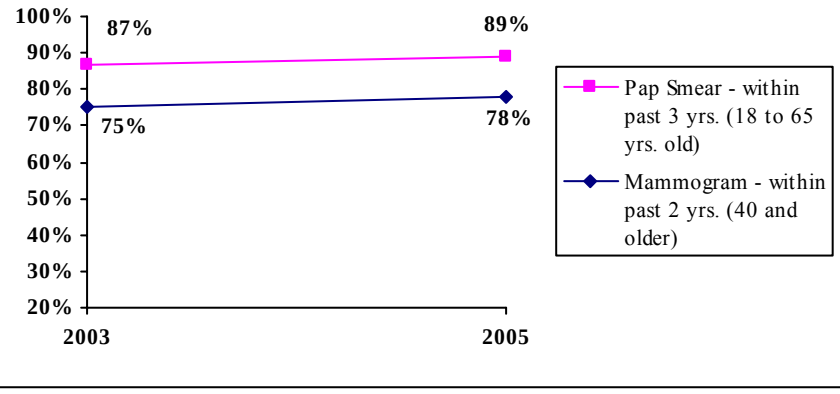
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years or who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

Figure 15. Women's Health Tests



Men's Health (Figure 16)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 44% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Twenty-nine percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the percent of male respondents 40 and older reporting a digital rectal exam within the past year.

Prostate-Specific Antigen Test

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force concludes there is insufficient evidence for or against routine screening for prostate cancer using prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing or with a digital rectal examination (DRE).[5]

In 2004, 46% of Wisconsin men and 52% of U.S. men 40 and older reported a PSA test within the past two years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

[5]"Screening for Prostate Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.

2005 Findings

- Thirty-four percent of male respondents 40 years old or older had a test in the past year while 10% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Forty-one percent of male respondents never had a prostate-specific antigen test.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Digital Rectal Exam

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force concludes there is insufficient evidence for or against routine screening for prostate cancer using prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing or with a digital rectal examination (DRE).[6]

2005 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of male respondents 40 years old or older had a digital rectal exam in the past year while 10% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Forty-two percent of respondents never had a digital rectal exam.

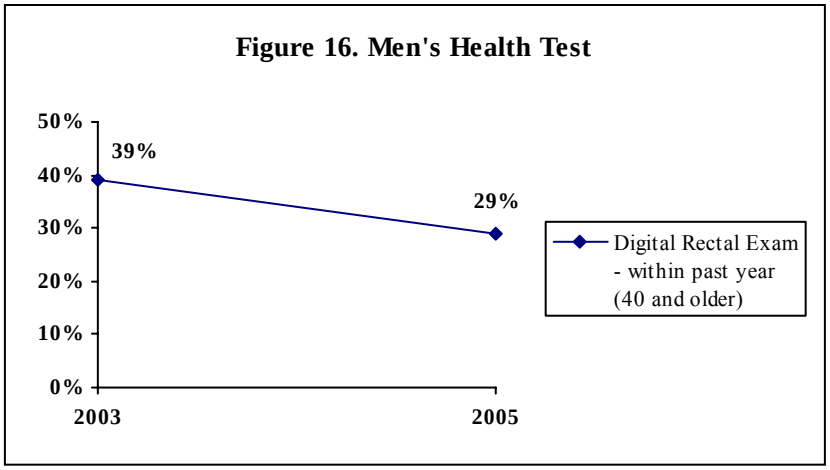
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 years old or older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

Figure 16. Men's Health Test



[6]"Screening for Prostate Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.

Other Tests (Figure 17; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 44% of respondents 50 years old and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 63% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. Female respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a blood stool test within the past two years or having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. Demographic findings were similar throughout the years.

Blood Stool Test

An annual fecal occult blood test is recommended for persons 50 and older.[7]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adults 50 and older having received a fecal occult blood test within the past two years is 50%. (Objective 03-12a)

In 2004, 27% of Wisconsin respondents and 26% of U.S. respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past two years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Forty-four percent of respondents 50 years old or older had a blood stool test within the past two years (26% less than a year ago and 18% more than one year ago, but less than two). Thirty-one percent reported never while 5% were not sure.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a blood stool test within the past two years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past two years.

- There were no statistically significant differences between and within years and responses of a blood stool test within the past two years.

[7] "Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 26. Blood Stool Test Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	50%	44%
Gender		
Male	46	43
Female	55	44
Education		
High School or Less	47	49
Some Post High School	47	40
College Graduate	59	39
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	44	36
$30,001 to $60,000	62	45
$60,001 or More	44	50
Marital Status		
Married	54	49
Not Married	42	37

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[8]

The Healthy People 2010 goal for having a sigmoidoscopy in their lifetime is 50% for adults 50 and older. (Objective 03-12b)

In 2004, 59% of Wisconsin respondents and 53% of U.S. respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy test in their lifetime (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Thirty-four percent had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam within the past two years (23% less than a year ago and 11% more than one year ago, but less than two). An additional 18% reported more than two years but less than five years. Thirty-six percent of respondents 50 years old or older never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam.

[8]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

- Female respondents were more likely to report having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime (70%) compared to male respondents (53%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 27. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Their Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	60%	63%
Gender[2]		
Male	60	53
Female	60	70
Education		
High School or Less	57	59
Some Post High School	68	64
College Graduate	60	66
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	55	58
$30,001 to $60,000	66	69
$60,001 or More	50	49
Marital Status		
Married	64	65
Not Married	52	59

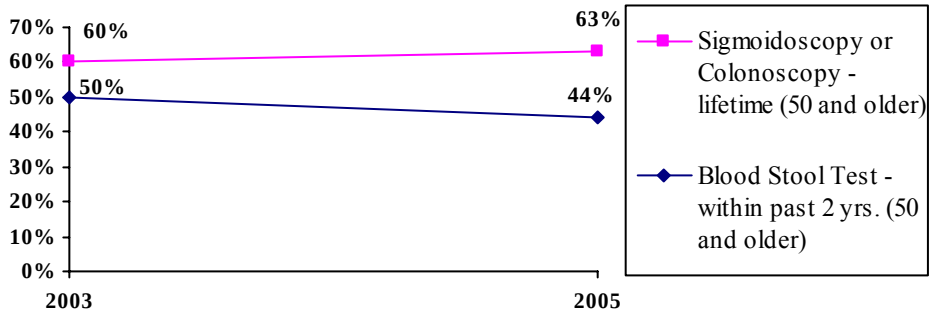
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Other Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past two years or a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

Figure 17. Other Tests



Sunburn (Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 12% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 13% reported two times and 25% reported once. Respondents who were male or younger were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

2005 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months. Thirteen percent reported two times and 25% of respondents reported once. Forty-nine percent reported none.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months (17%) compared to female respondents (8%).

- Eighteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months compared to 8% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 28. Three or More Sunburns in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2005

	2005
TOTAL	12%
Gender[1]	
Male	17
Female	8
Age[1]	
18 to 34	13
35 to 44	18
45 to 54	14
55 to 64	8
65 and older	0
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	16
College Graduate	14
Household Income	
$30,000 or Less	8
$30,001 to $60,000	11
$60,001 or More	17
Marital Status	
Married	14
Not Married	8

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

Safety: Seat Belts and Bicycle Helmets (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 29 & 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 84% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report this. Ninety-eight percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always or nearly always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 31% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents 35 and older or with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 63% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.

The overall percent of adult seat belt usage remained statistically the same throughout the study years. From 2001 to 2005, the overall percent of child seat belt usage statistically increased. The overall percent of adult and child helmet usage remained statistically the same throughout the years.

Adult Seat Belt Usage

The Healthy People 2010 goal for seat belt use is 92%. This is based on observations at intersections, highway ramps and parking lots. (Objective 15-19)

In 2002, 66% of Wisconsin respondents reported they always wore a seat belt when they drove or rode in a car while 16% reported nearly always. Seventy-seven percent of U.S. respondents reported they always and 11% reported they nearly always wore a seat belt (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (74% and 10%, respectively).
- Female respondents were more likely to report they wore seat belts always or nearly always (91%) compared to male respondents (75%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always (94%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (83%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (75%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report they wore seat belts always or nearly always compared to unmarried respondents (87% and 78%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- Throughout the study years, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In 2001 and 2005, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2001 and 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In 2003, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting always or nearly always while in 2005 the percent decreased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2003 and 2005, married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always wearing a seat belt. In 2001, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 29. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wears Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	84%	87%	84%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male	75	82	75
Female	91	91	91
Age[1,3]			
18 to 34	76	84	75
35 to 44	83	86	83
45 to 54	83	85	85
55 to 64	87	91	85
65 and Older	94	94	94
Education[1,2]			
High School or Less	82	81	80
Some Post High School[a]	77	89	82
College Graduate	96	93	90
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	80	84	80
$30,001 to $60,000	86	87	81
$60,001 or More	83	87	89
Marital Status[2,3]			
Married	84	89	87
Not Married	82	79	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Children Seat Belt Usage

2005 Findings

- Forty-six percent of respondents reported at least one child in the household.

  Of households with children…

  - Ninety-eight percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat.

  - There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of children wearing a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat always or nearly always.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt.

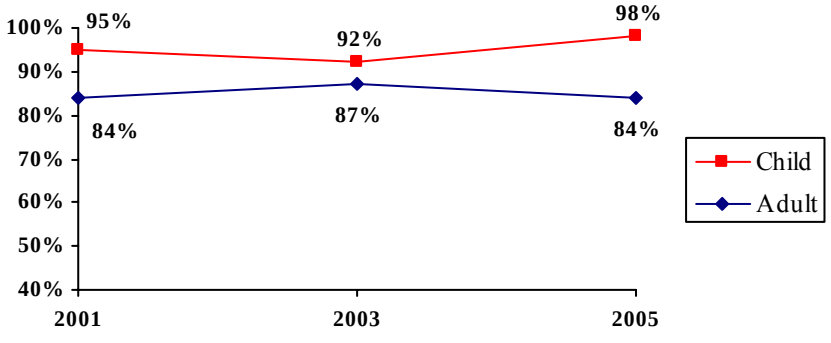
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable as result of a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this.

Seat Belt Usage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they personally wear a seat belt always or nearly always. From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt.

Figure 18. Always/Nearly Always Wears A Seat Belt



Adult Bicycle Helmet Usage

2005 Findings

- Forty-six percent of respondents rode a bike, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter.

  Of respondents who rode a bike, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter…

  - Thirty-one percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter always (23%) or nearly always (8%) wore a helmet. Sixty-two percent reported never.

  - Thirty-seven percent of respondents 45 and older and 35% of those 35 to 44 years old reported always or nearly always compared to 14% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

  - Forty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 28% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.

- In 2005, respondents 35 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always wearing a helmet. In earlier survey years, age was not a significant variable.

- Throughout the study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2003, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting always or nearly always; however, in 2005, the percent decreased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2001 and 2005, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2001 and 2005, marital status was not a significant. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting always or nearly always.

Table 30. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wears Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	25%	28%	31%
Gender			
Male	25	23	31
Female	23	34	29
Age[3]			
18 to 34	27	25	14
35 to 44	20	36	35
45 and Older	25	24	37
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	11	23	5
Some Post High School	26	17	28
College Graduate	42	46	44
Household Income[2]			
$60,000 or Less	22	23	31
$60,001 or More	29	39	32
Marital Status[2]			
Married	25	36	29
Not Married[a]	24	11	33

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Children Helmet Usage

2005 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of all respondents reported at least one child in the household and a child who rode a bike, used in-line skates or rode a scooter.

  Of children who rode a bike, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter…

  - Sixty-three percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. Sixteen percent reported never.

  - Married respondents were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a helmet compared to unmarried respondents (69% and 49%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.

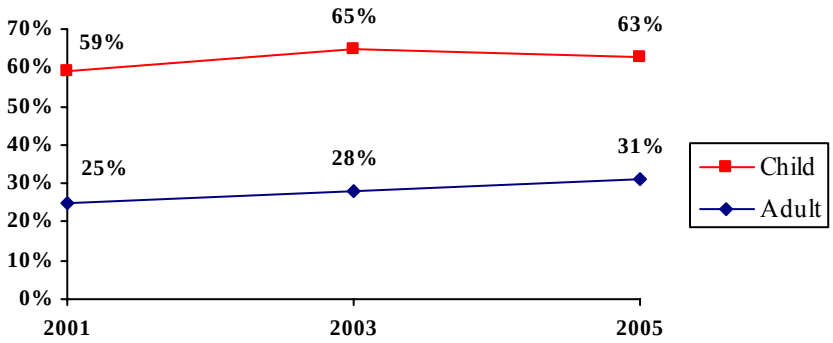
- Married respondents were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a helmet throughout the survey years.

Helmet Usage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. There also was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.

Figure 19. Always/Nearly Always Wears A Helmet



Cigarette Use (Figures 20 - 22; Table 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 20% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, a household income of less than $60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Fifty-four percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 68% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Fifteen percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were present.

From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of smokers; noted decreases were seen across gender or marital status as well as for respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education, or with a household income of at least $60,001. The overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit smoking statistically remained the same throughout the survey years. The overall percent of household smokers who smoked indoors/in vehicles statistically decreased.

Current Smokers

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adults smoking is 12%. (Objective 27-01a)

In 2004, 22% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers, with 25% of males and 19% of females reporting this. Twenty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were smokers, while 24% of those 35 to 44 years old and 25% of respondents 45 to 54 years old were smokers. In addition, 17% of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 8% of those 65 and older were smokers. Twenty-one percent of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents were current smokers. Sixteen percent smoked every day while 4% reported some days.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers (29%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (15%) or respondents 65 and older (5%).
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 16% of those with some post high school education or 12% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 were current smokers compared to 23% of those with an income of less than $30,001 or 12% of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (27% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.

- Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease for both male and female respondents.

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker in each study year. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years or 45 to 54 years old being a current smoker.

- Throughout the study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education being a current smoker.

- In 2003 and 2005, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report being a current smoker. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 reporting this.

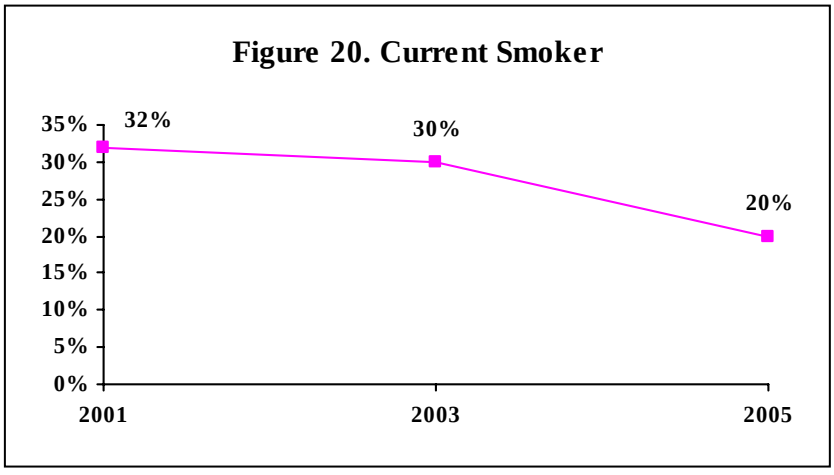
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker in each study year. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried as well as married respondents being a current smoker.

Table 31. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL[a]	32%	30%	20%
Gender			
Male[a]	33	34	23
Female[a]	32	26	17
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34[a]	47	43	29
35 to 44	32	31	24
45 to 54[a]	36	26	15
55 to 64	24	33	25
65 and Older	13	9	5
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less	41	37	33
Some Post High School[a]	33	33	16
College Graduate	16	14	12
Household Income[2,3]			
$30,000 or Less	37	38	23
$30,001 to $60,000	31	34	26
$60,001 or More[a]	31	21	12
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	29	24	16
Not Married[a]	39	45	27

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.



Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past 12 Months as a Result of Trying to Quit

The Healthy People 2010 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 75%. (Objective 27-05)

Forty-two percent of U.S. respondents reported they quit smoking for one day because they were trying to quit (2002 National Health Interview Survey). Forty-nine percent of Wisconsin respondents in 2000 reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

Of current smokers…

- Fifty-four percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.

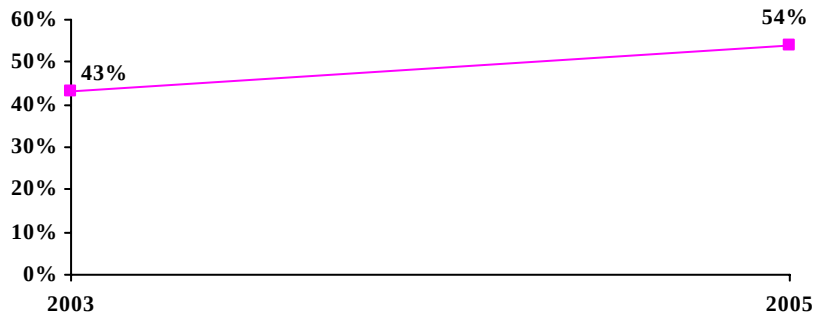
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Figure 21. Quit Smoking for One Day or Longer (Current Smokers)



Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advise Them to Quit Smoking

2005 Findings

Of current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months…

- Sixty-eight percent of the 53 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- Fifty-four percent of the 52 respondents who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking at their most recent visit.

Smoking Indoors or in a Vehicle

2005 Findings

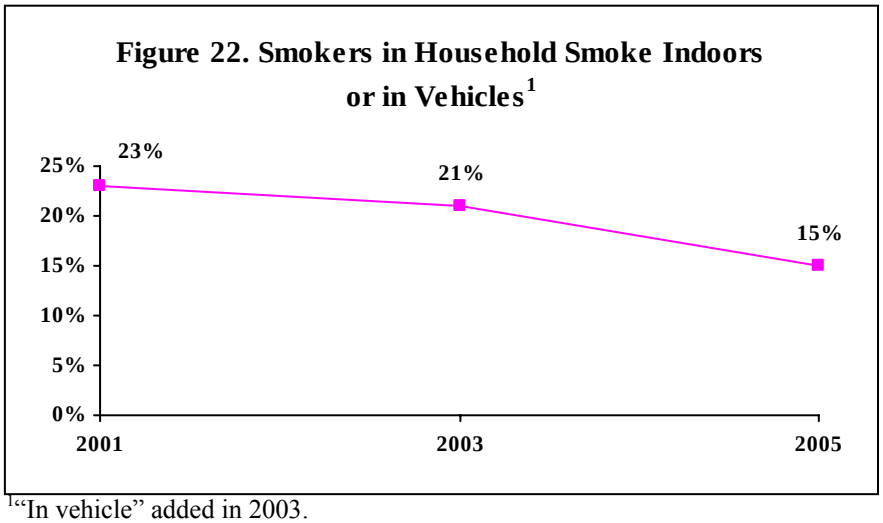
- All respondents were asked if any smokers in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles when others were present. Fifteen percent reported indoor smoking or vehicle smoking occurred.

- There was no statistically significant difference between households with children and households without children and responses of smoking indoors or in a vehicle.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported indoor smoking or vehicle smoking occurred.

- In 2003, households with children were more likely to report smoking indoors or in a vehicle occurred. In all other study years, presence of children was not a significant variable.



[1]"In vehicle" added in 2003.

Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 32 - 36)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 65% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with a college education or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Sixty percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college education, with a household income of at least $60,001, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Fifty-eight percent of respondents favored a statewide law to prohibit smoking in all workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales. Respondents with a college education, a household income of at least $60,001, married respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to report this.

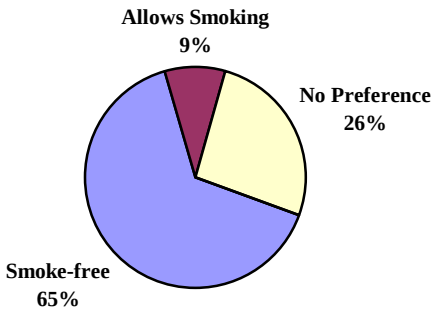
From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall preference for smoke-free restaurants while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred restaurants that allow smoking. There was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old or with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting a smoke-free restaurant preference. From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent who favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. There was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 or smokers favoring a smoking ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

2005 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 9% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-six percent reported they did not have a preference.

Figure 23. Smoking Preference in Restaurants



- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 75% of those 65 and older preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 51% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 64% of those with some post high school education or 56% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-seven percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 18% of smokers.

Table 32. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for 2005

	Smoke-free	Allow Smoking	No Preference
TOTAL	65%	9%	26%
Gender			
Male	60	7	33
Female	69	11	21
Age[1]			
18 to 34	51	15	34
35 to 44	61	6	33
45 to 54	78	11	11
55 to 64	57	8	33
65 and older	75	5	22
Education[1]			
High School or Less	56	10	34
Some Post High School	64	10	26
College Graduate	73	8	20
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	61	9	30
$30,001 to $60,000	64	11	25
$60,001 or More	69	7	24
Marital Status			
Married	65	10	25
Not Married	64	8	28
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	77	2	21
Smoker	18	36	46

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred a smoke-free restaurant. From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred a restaurant that allows smoking.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report a preference for a smoke-free restaurant; however, in 2005, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this. In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report a preference for restaurants that allow smoking; however, in 2005, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- In 2005, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a preference for a smoke-free restaurant. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting this. In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking. In 2005, age was not a significant variable when looking at the preference for restaurants that allow smoking; in addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old preferring restaurants that allow smoking.

- In 2003 and 2005, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a smoke-free preference. In 2003, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a preference for restaurants that allow smoking. In 2005, education was not a significant variable when looking at the preference for restaurants that allow smoking as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report the preference for a smoke-free restaurant. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable for those who preferred a smoke-free restaurant as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting this. Although household income was not a significant variable when looking at the preference for restaurants that allow smoking, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 preferring restaurants that allow smoking.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable when looking at the preference for restaurants that allow smoking as a result of a noted decrease of unmarried respondents reporting this.

- Nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant throughout the study years while smokers were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking.

Table 33. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Smoke-free Preference		Allow Smoking Preference	
	2003	2005	2003	2005
TOTAL	59%	65%	16%[a]	9%[a]
Gender				
Male	49[1,a]	60[a]	21[1,a]	7[a]
Female	68[1]	69	10[1]	11
Age				
18 to 34	57	51[2]	22[1]	15
35 to 44	64	61[2]	9[1]	6
45 to 54	51[a]	78[2,a]	20[1]	11
55 to 64	60	57[2]	23[1,a]	8[a]
65 and Older	67	75[2]	7[1]	5
Education				
High School or Less	48[1]	56[2]	21[1,a]	10[a]
Some Post High School	59[1]	64[2]	18[1]	10
College Graduate	75[1]	73[2]	5[1]	8
Household Income				
$30,000 or Less	44[1,a]	61[a]	21[a]	9[a]
$30,001 to $60,000	57[1]	64	17	11
$60,001 or More	72[1]	69	10	7
Marital Status				
Married	61	65	12[1]	10
Not Married	54	64	26[1,a]	8[a]
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	72[1]	77[2]	3[1]	2[2]
Smoker	27[1]	18[2]	45[1]	36[2]

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

2005 Findings

- Sixty percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments.

- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance than male respondents (67% and 53%, respectively).

- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education favored an ordinance compared to 61% of those with some post high school education or 47% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 favored an ordinance compared to 67% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 45% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (66%) compared to unmarried respondents (50%).

- Seventy-one percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 20% of smokers.

Table 34. Favor/Oppose Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments in Their Community by Demographic Variables for 2005

	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	34%	60%	6%
Gender[1]			
Male	40	53	7
Female	29	67	4
Age			
18 to 34	37	55	9
35 to 44	31	66	3
45 to 54	34	60	6
55 to 64	42	54	2
65 and older	29	63	8
Education[1]			
High School or Less	41	47	13
Some Post High School	34	61	5
College Graduate	27	73	0
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	42	45	13
$30,001 to $60,000	28	67	5
$60,001 or More	27	71	2
Marital Status[1]			
Married	30	66	4
Not Married	42	50	8
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	23	71	6
Smoker	76	20	4

[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2005

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored a smoking ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments.

- Female respondents were more likely to favor a smoking ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments throughout the study years. In 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents favoring an ordinance, however, the percent increased in 2005 and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2001, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to favor an ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments. In recent survey years, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2001, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to favor an ordinance. In recent years, respondents with a college education were more likely to favor an ordinance.

- In 2005, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to favor an ordinance. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001 reporting this.

- In 2001 and 2005, married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

- Nonsmokers were more likely to prefer an ordinance throughout the study years. In addition, in recent years, there was a noted decrease in the percent of smokers favoring an ordinance.

Table 35. Favor a Community Smoking Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	64%	57%	60%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male[a]	59	46	53
Female	69	69	67
Age[1]			
18 to 34	67	57	55
35 to 44	75	68	66
45 to 54	58	47	60
55 to 64	54	53	54
65 and Older	60	58	63
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less	54	46	47
Some Post High School	71	59	61
College Graduate	73	72	73
Household Income[3]			
$30,000 or Less[a]	67	50	45
$30,001 to $60,000	63	58	67
$60,001 or More	65	64	71
Marital Status[1,3]			
Married	67	60	66
Not Married	58	51	50
Smoking Status[1,2,3]			
Nonsmoker	76	70	71
Smoker[a]	41	29	20

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Statewide Law Prohibiting Smoking in all Public Workplaces except with 75% or More in Alcohol Sales

2005 Findings

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents favored a statewide law prohibiting smoking in all public workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales (40% strongly favor, 18% moderately favor).

- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a college education favored a statewide law compared to 56% of those with some post high school education or 40% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 favored a statewide law compared to 59% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 46% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married respondents were more likely to favor a statewide law (61%) compared to unmarried respondents (51%).

- Sixty-seven percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a statewide law compared to 21% of smokers.

Table 36. Favor/Oppose Statewide Law to Prohibit Smoking in All Workplaces Except Taverns or Restaurants with More than 75% Alcohol Sales by Demographic Variables for 2005

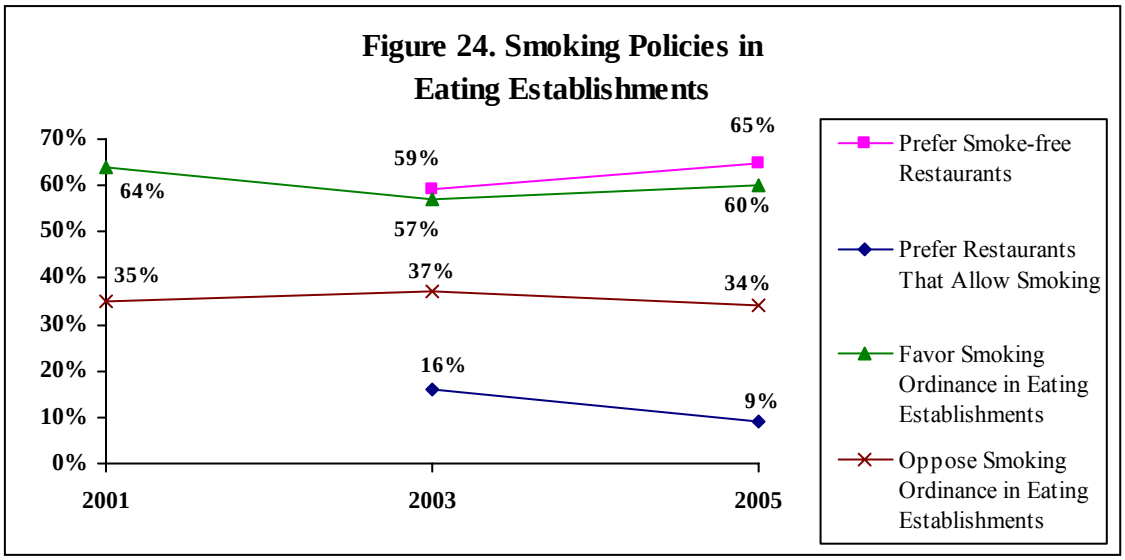
	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	36%	58%	6%
Gender			
Male	41	52	7
Female	33	63	4
Age			
18 to 34	33	58	9
35 to 44	35	64	<1
45 to 54	36	56	9
55 to 64	45	53	2
65 and older	37	53	10
Education[1]			
High School or Less	49	40	11
Some Post High School	38	56	6
College Graduate	25	74	<1
Household Income[1]			
$30,000 or Less	40	46	14
$30,001 to $60,000	35	59	6
$60,001 or More	32	67	2
Marital Status[1]			
Married	35	61	4
Not Married	39	51	10
Smoking Status[1]			
Nonsmoker	27	67	6
Smoker	76	21	4

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred smoke-free restaurants while there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored/opposed a smoking ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments.



Alcohol Use (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 37 & 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 65% percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month 19% binged. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. One percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Throughout the study years there was no statistical change in the overall percent of binge drinking, with similar demographic findings. There was a statistical decrease in the overall percent who reported being a driver or passenger when perhaps the driver had too much to drink.

Had a Drink in the Past Month

2005 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-two percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 12% reported three to four days and 21% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.

- Twelve percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 14% reported three, 16% reported two and 22% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-five percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

The Healthy People 2010 goal for adult binge drinking is 6%. (Objective 26-11c)

In 2004, 22% of Wisconsin respondents reported having five or more drinks at one time in the past month. Nationally 15% of respondents reported binge drinking in the past month. When broken down by gender, 14% of females and 31% of males in Wisconsin binged. Nationally, 8% of females and 23% of males binged in the past month (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2005 Findings

- Nineteen percent of all respondents binged in the past month.

- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month than female respondents (30% and 9%, respectively).

- Thirty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 5% of those 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 binged in the past month compared to 15% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 11% of respondents with a household income of less than $30,001.

Year Comparisons

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, the Western Racine County health study defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2005 it was decided to follow the standard CDC definition of five or more drinks regardless of gender, to allow for national, state and local comparisons. The binge drinking definition in 2001 was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- Male respondents were more likely to have binged throughout the study years.

- In 2001, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report binge drinking. In recent years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. In 2003, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who binged; however, in 2005, the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate. In addition, in 2005, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting binge drinking.

- In 2001, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report binge drinking. In recent survey years, education was not a significant variable.

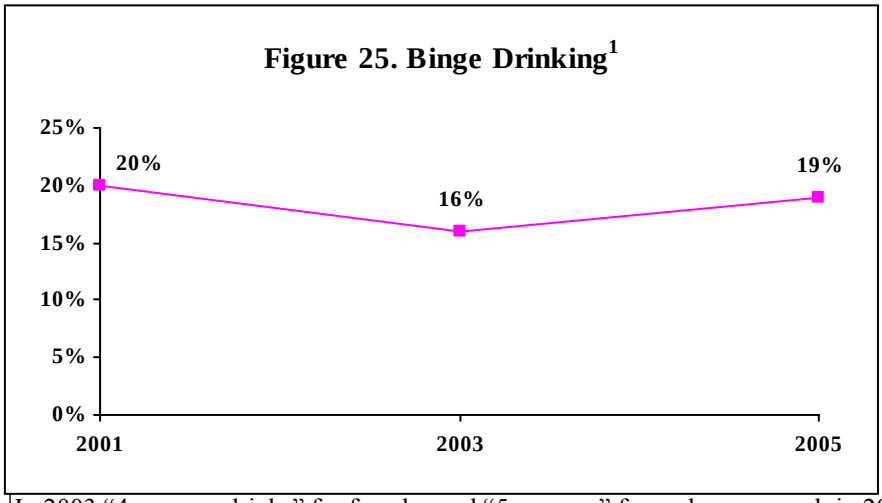
- In 2001 and 2005, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report binge drinking. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with an income of less than $30,001 and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 who binged.

Table 37. Binge Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	20%	16%	19%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male	29	23	30
Female	13	9	9
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 34	30	33	35
35 to 44[a]	28	10	29
45 to 54[a]	18	20	5
55 to 64	13	5	16
65 and Older	<1	4	2
Education[1]			
High School or Less	23	20	24
Some Post High School	23	17	14
College Graduate	12	10	18
Household Income[1,3]			
$30,000 or Less[a]	10	22	11
$30,001 to $60,000	24	18	15
$60,001 or More[a]	32	11	26
Marital Status			
Married	20	14	17
Not Married	21	21	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2003 "4 or more drinks" for females and "5 or more" for males was used; in 2001 and 2005 "5 or more drinks" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who binged. Please note: in 2003 the definition of binge drinking was four or more drinks for females and five or more for males as a result of metabolism differences. In 2005 it was decided to use the CDC's widely used definition of binge drinking (5 or more drinks regardless of gender) for national, state and local comparisons. The binge drinking definition in 2001 was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.



[1]In 2003 "4 or more drinks" for females and "5 or more" for males was used; in 2001 and 2005 "5 or more drinks" was used for both males and females.

Driven or Ridden When Driver Had Perhaps Too Much to Drink in Past Month

2005 Findings

- One percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who have driven or ridden in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- In 2003, respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report they had driven or ridden when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

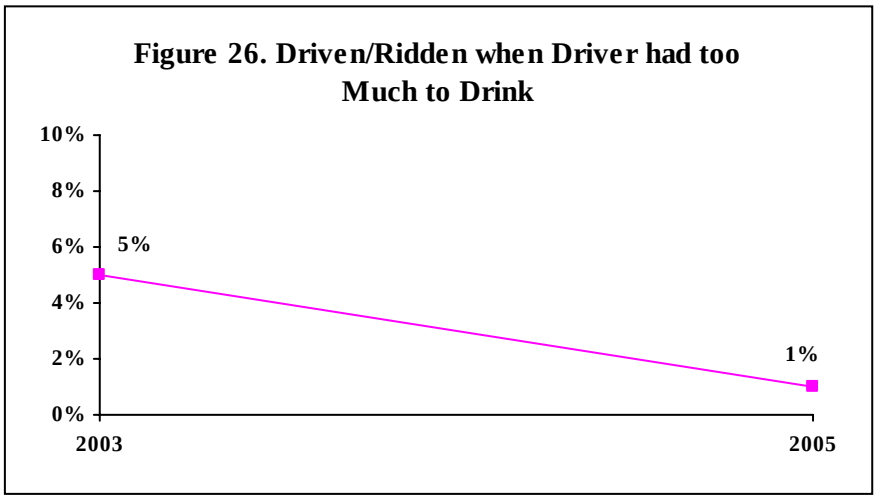
- Demographic comparisons across study years were not conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink in 2005.

Table 38. Driven/Ridden When Driver had Perhaps too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2003	2005②
TOTAL[a]	5%	1%
Gender[1]		
Male	7	--
Female	2	--
Age		
18 to 34	9	--
35 to 44	6	--
45 to 54	3	--
55 to 64	0	--
65 and Older	2	--
Education		
High School or Less	6	--
Some Post High School	4	--
College Graduate	3	--
Household Income		
$30,000 or Less	7	--
$30,001 to $60,000	4	--
$60,001 or More	5	--
Marital Status[1]		
Married	3	--
Not Married	10	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Insufficient statistical reliability as a result of low percent
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2003 to 2005, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who have driven or ridden in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.



Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2005 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

- There were no statistically significant differences with household income level or marital status and any household problem associated with alcohol in the past year.

Mental Health Status (Figures 27 & 28; Table 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 4% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Three percent reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life.

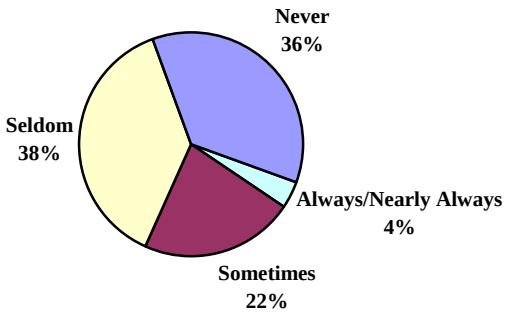
Compared to previous years, the mental health status of respondents statistically remained the same.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

2005 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This equates up to 3,510 residents. Twenty-two percent reported sometimes and the remaining 74% reported seldom (38%) or never (36%).

Figure 27. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days



- Respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report feeling sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always (6%) compared to respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 (less than one percent).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report feeling sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always compared to married respondents (9% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2001, respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2005, neither gender nor age was significant.

- In 2005, respondents with a household income of less than $60,001 were more likely to report they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2001, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2001 and 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 39. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2001②	2003③	2005
TOTAL	4%	3%	4%
Gender[1]			
Male	2	--	4
Female	5	--	4
Age[1]			
18 to 34	7	--	4
35 to 44	2	--	2
45 to 54	2	--	7
55 to 64	0	--	4
65 and Older	3	--	5
Education			
High School or Less	5	--	6
Some Post High School	4	--	4
College Graduate	1	--	2
Household Income[3]			
$30,000 or Less	5	--	6
$30,001 to $60,000	3	--	6
$60,001 or More	2	--	<1
Marital Status[1,3]			
Married	2	--	2
Not Married	6	--	9

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②In 2001 "past year"
③Insufficient statistical reliability as a result of low percent
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Considered Suicide

All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The survey did not ask how seriously, how often or how recent suicide was considered.

2005 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 3,120 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide.

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in each study year.

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2005 Findings

- A total of 3% reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in their daily life. Forty percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 40% reported nearly always.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life.

Year Comparisons

- In previous years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never found meaning and purpose in their daily lives.

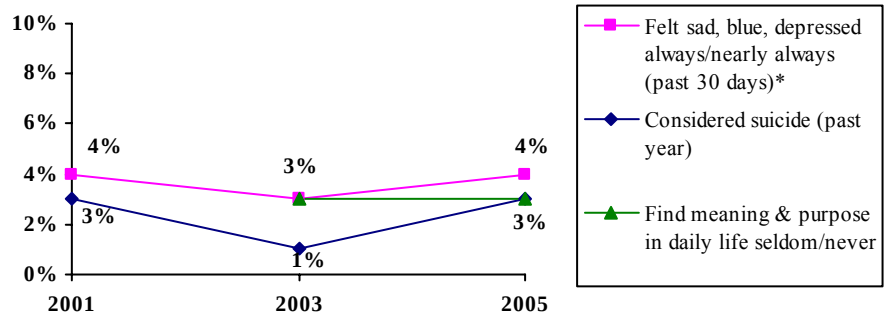
- From 2003 to 2005, no demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent reporting they seldom or never found meaning and purpose in their daily lives in each study year.

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of any of the mental health questions.

Figure 28. Mental Health Status



*In 2001 "past year"

Detectors in Household (Figures 29 & 30; Table 40)

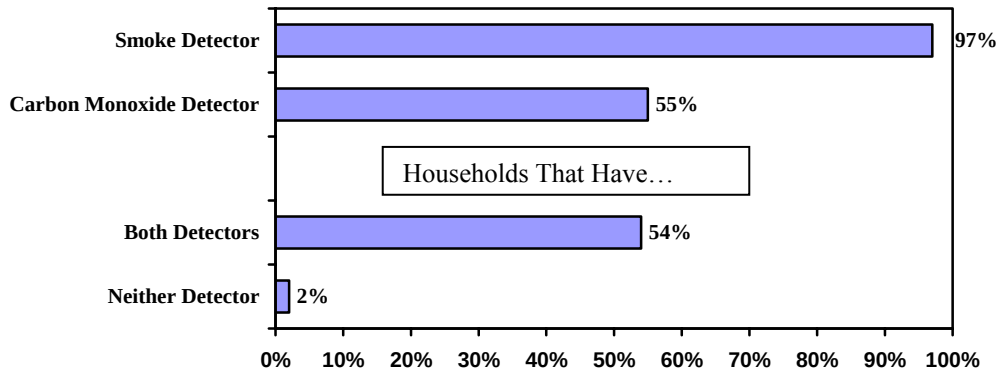
KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 55% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with an income of at least $60,001 were more likely to have both detectors.

From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of households with both detectors.

2005 Findings

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector while 55% reported a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Two percent had neither.

Figure 29. Detectors in Household



- Sixty-three percent of respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 had both detectors compared to 50% of those with an income of $30,001 to $60,000 or 32% of households with a household income of less than $30,001.

- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (62%) compared to unmarried households (38%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.

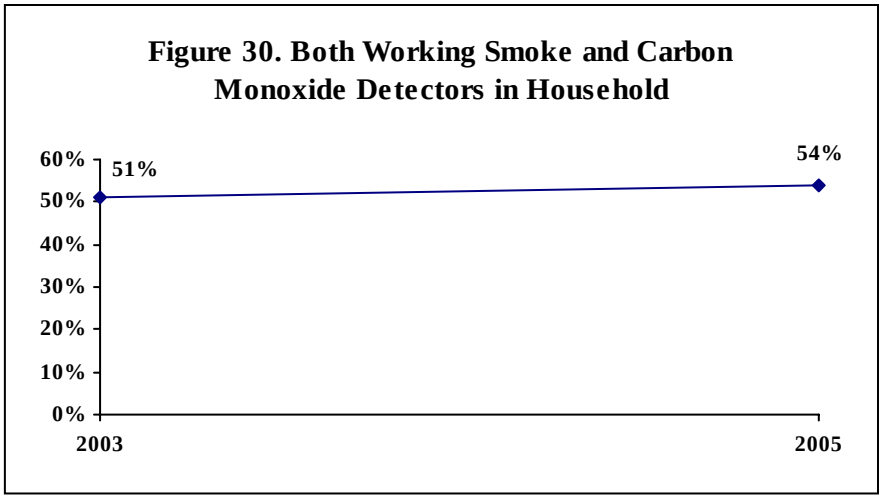
- In each study year, households with an income of at least $60,001 or married households were more likely to have both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.

Table 40. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2005
TOTAL	51%	54%
Household Income[1,2]		
$30,000 or Less	31	32
$30,001 to $60,000	52	50
$60,001 or More	60	63
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	55	62
Not Married	37	38

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.



Presence of Firearms in Household (Figure 31; Table 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 41% of households had a firearm in or around the home; married households or those with children were more likely to report this. Of all households, 5% had a loaded firearm. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Throughout the study years, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of reported firearm ownership or storage practices.

Firearm in Household

In 2002, 44% of Wisconsin households and 33% of households in the nation reported any firearm in or around their home. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.)

2005 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 41% of households had at least one firearm.
- Married households were more likely to have a firearm (49%) compared to unmarried households (27%).
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to have a firearm compared to respondents in households without children (47% and 37%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home.
- In 2001, respondents with a household income of at least $30,001 were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least $60,001 were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of at least $30,001 reporting having a firearm.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In 2005, respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting this.

Table 41. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003	2005
TOTAL	46%	42%	41%
Household Income[1,2]			
$30,000 or Less	23	22	33
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	56	33	40
$60,001 or More[a]	60	63	42
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married	54	47	49
Not Married	30	30	27
Children in Household[3]			
Yes	44	45	47
No[a]	47	39	37

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Loaded Firearm

In 2002, 3% of Wisconsin households and 8% of households in the nation reported any loaded firearm in or around their home. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.)

2005 Findings

- Five percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household demographic variables and having a loaded firearm in the household.

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- There were no statistically significant differences between household demographic variables and having a loaded firearm in the household throughout the study years.

Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

Respondents were given the following definition for unlocked: you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. A safety is not counted as a lock.

The Healthy People 2010 goal for persons in homes with a firearm having a loaded and unlocked firearm is 16%. (Objective 15-04)

In 2002, 2% of all Wisconsin households and 4% of all households in the nation reported any loaded and unlocked firearm. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices www.pediatrics.org.) This results in 5% of Wisconsin households and 13% of U.S. households with firearms having a loaded and unlocked firearm.

2005 Findings

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 4% of households with a firearm having at least one loaded firearm which is also unlocked.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household.

Year Comparisons

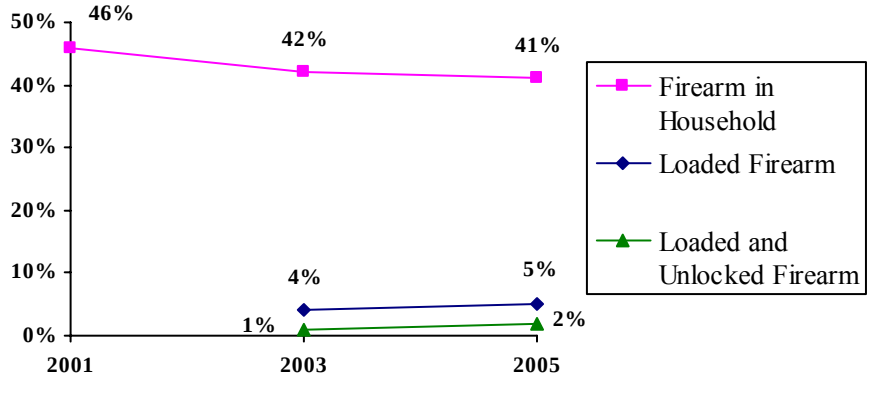
- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household in each study year.

Presence of Firearms in Household Overall

Year Comparisons

- There was no statistical change in the overall percent of reported firearm ownership or storage practices.

Figure 31. Presence of Firearms in Household



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 32; Tables 42 & 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 5% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; female respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations. Respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of these two situations.

In 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or reporting at least one of the two issues; however, in 2005, the percents increased and were statistically similar to the 2001 rates. From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In most cases, there were few demographic differences.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2005 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- Female respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (7%) compared to male respondents (2%).

    - An acquaintance was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (12 responses) followed by a stranger (4 responses). Two respondents reported ex-spouse, while one respondent reported boyfriend/girlfriend.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety; however, in 2005, the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2001, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2001, respondents with a college education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2005, education was not a significant variable.

- Although household income was not a significant variable in any study year, in 2005, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of $30,001 to $60,000 reporting being afraid for their personal safety.

Table 42. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2001	2003[②]	2005
TOTAL[a]	7%	2%	5%
Gender[3]			
Male	6	--	2
Female	8	--	7
Age			
18 to 34	8	--	6
35 to 44	8	--	8
45 to 54	6	--	3
55 to 64	9	--	4
65 and Older	3	--	2
Education[1]			
High School or Less	4	--	3
Some Post High School	8	--	4
College Graduate	11	--	7
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	5	--	5
$30,001 to $60,000[a]	7	--	2
$60,001 or More	11	--	8
Marital Status			
Married	7	--	4
Not Married	6	--	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Insufficient statistical reliability as a result of low percent
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2005 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
    - Five respondents reported an acquaintance was the perpetrator. Four respondents reported spouse while three respondents reported a stranger. One respondent each reported boyfriend/girlfriend, brother/sister or friend.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (10%) followed by those 35 to 44 years old (5%), respondents 45 to 54 years old (3%) and respondents 55 and older (0%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2005, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- Demographic comparisons across study years were not conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year in 2001 and 2003.

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2005 Findings

- A total of 8% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.

- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 12% of those 35 to 44 years old reported at least one of the personal safety issues compared to 2% of respondents 65 and older.

Year Comparisons

- From 2001 to 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues, however, in 2005 the percent increased and was statistically similar to the 2001 rate.

- In 2001, female respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2001 and 2005, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 43. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2001	2003②	2005
TOTAL[a]	10%	3%	8%
Gender[1]			
Male	7	--	6
Female	12	--	8
Age[1,3]			
18 to 34	15	--	14
35 to 44	12	--	12
45 to 54	7	--	4
55 to 64	9	--	4
65 and Older	3	--	2
Education			
High School or Less	7	--	5
Some Post High School	11	--	9
College Graduate	12	--	9
Household Income			
$30,000 or Less	7	--	6
$30,001 to $60,000	8	--	5
$60,001 or More	12	--	11
Marital Status			
Married	9	--	8
Not Married	11	--	7

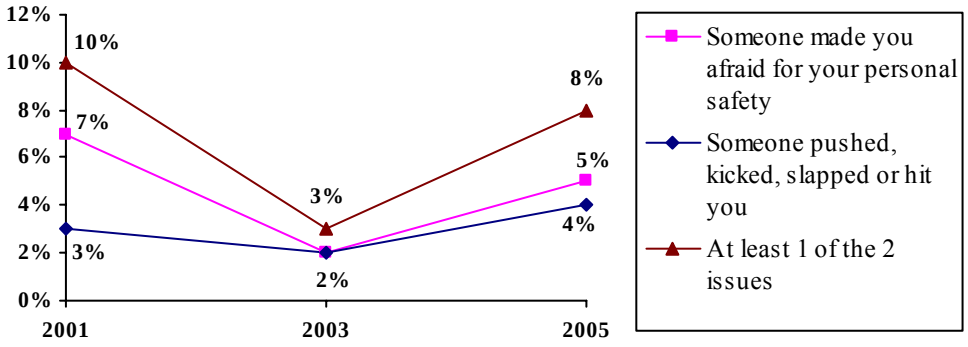
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Insufficient statistical reliability as a result of low percent
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2001
[2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005
[a]year differences at p≤0.05

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- In 2003, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or reporting at least one of the two issues; however, in 2005, the percents increased and were statistically similar to the 2001 rates. From 2001 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.

Figure 32. Personal Safety Issues



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

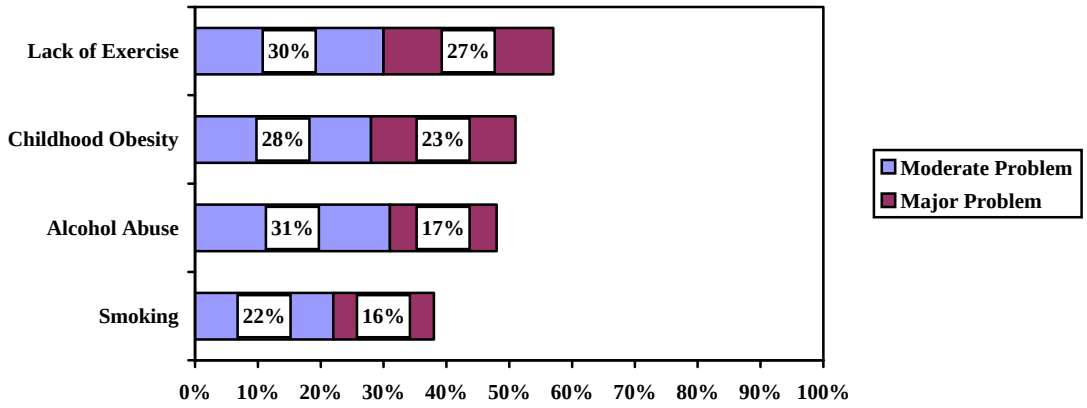
Each health department was offered an additional minute for any questions they wanted. They could select from a list of questions provided or develop their own.

Health Issues in Their Community (Figure 33; Table 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, out of four community health issues, the most often cited major or moderate problem reported was lack of exercise (57%). Female respondents were more likely to report childhood obesity as a major or moderate problem. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report lack of exercise or childhood obesity as a major/moderate problem.

- Out of four health issues that communities may face, 57% of respondents reported lack of exercise as a major or moderate problem. Childhood obesity was listed by 51% of respondents as a major or moderate problem followed by 48% who reported alcohol abuse and 38% who reported smoking.

Figure 33. Health Issues in Their Community



- Female respondents were more likely to report childhood obesity (56%) compared to male respondents (46%).

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report lack of exercise or childhood obesity.

Table 44. Major/Moderate Health Problems in Their Community by Demographic Variables for 2005

	Lack of Exercise	Childhood Obesity	Alcohol Abuse	Smoking
TOTAL	57%	51%	48%	38%
Gender				
Male	55	46[1]	44	33
Female	60	56[1]	50	42
Age				
18 to 34	53	51	39	33
35 to 44	60	46	47	43
45 to 54	59	46	56	33
55 to 64	63	59	38	35
65 and older	50	61	55	40
Education				
High School or Less	43[1]	44[1]	40	32
Some Post High School	60[1]	50[1]	50	43
College Graduate	67[1]	60[1]	52	38
Household Income				
$30,000 or Less	49	43	37	38
$30,001 to $60,000	62	50	55	38
$60,001 or More	60	58	52	41
Marital Status				
Married	58	51	46	39
Not Married	56	52	51	35

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

Public Health Department (Figure 34; Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2005, 13% of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 32% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female were more likely to have received services from the health department.

From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were aware of or had experience with the public health department.

Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department

2005 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Fifty-six percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Twenty-eight percent received limited services from the health department and 4% received more extensive services.

- Female respondents were more likely to have received services from the health department (41%) compared to male respondents (21%). Male respondents were more likely to report they were not aware of the health department (18%) compared to female respondents (8%).

Table 45. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables for 2005

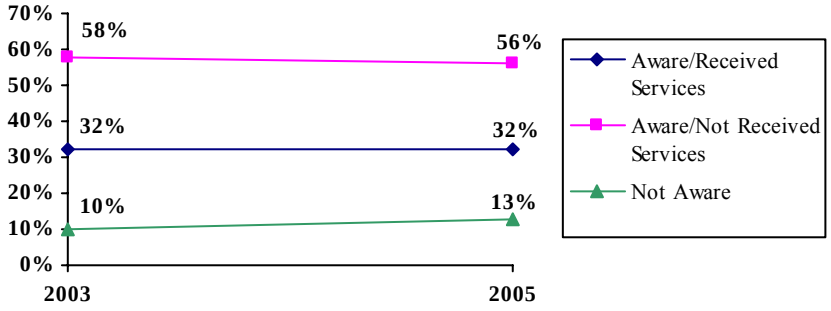
	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	13%	56%	28%	4%
Gender[1]				
Male	18	60	19	2
Female	8	51	36	5
Age				
18 to 34	13	53	31	2
35 to 44	12	55	26	7
45 to 54	18	60	22	0
55 to 64	10	63	25	2
65 and older	8	49	37	6
Education				
High School or Less	14	56	27	3
Some Post High School	10	52	34	4
College Graduate	14	58	24	4
Household Income				
$30,000 or Less	8	49	35	8
$30,001 to $60,000	17	56	22	5
$60,001 or More	14	55	29	2
Marital Status				
Married	15	54	28	4
Not Married	9	59	28	4

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2005, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their awareness of and experience with Western Racine County's health department.

Figure 34. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department



APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

WESTERN RACINE COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
Conducted: May 26 through September 7, 2005

[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is…?

Poor	2%
Fair	8
Good	31
Very good	33
Excellent	26
Not sure	<1

2. What is your primary type of health care coverage?

No health care coverage	6%
Medical Assistance or Title 19	<1
Badger Care	3
Medicare	16
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	48
Another commercial health plan	20
Something else	3
Not sure	3

3. Is every member of your household covered by health insurance?

Not all members covered	9%
All members covered	91
Not sure	<1

4. During the past 12 months, was there any time that you or someone in your household did not have any health care coverage or insurance?

Not all members covered	14%
All members covered	86
Not sure	<1

5. When you are sick or need advice about your health, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	84%
Public health clinic or community health center	4
Hospital outpatient department	2
Hospital emergency room	<1
Urgent care center	2
Some other kind of place	3
No usual place	5
Not sure	<1

6. Do you have an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes	35%
No	65
Not sure	<1

A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received a routine checkup?

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
7.	A routine checkup	61%	21%	7%	11%	<1%	<1%
8.	Cholesterol testing	49	20	7	7	15	3
9.	Visit to a dentist or dental clinic	70	15	5	9	2	0
10.	Eye exam	43	33	8	13	2	<1

11. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

Yes	20%
No	80
Not sure	<1

12. Could you please tell me in what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old	21%
35 to 44 years old	28
45 to 54 years old	23
55 to 64 years old	12
65 and older	16

13. Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot? [60 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes	67%
No	32
Not sure	2

In the past three years, have you been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that:

		Yes	No	Not Sure
14.	You have high blood pressure?	23%	77%	<1%
15.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	20	77	3
16.	You had a stroke?	1	99	0
17.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	8	91	1
18.	You had a mental health problem?	3	97	0
19.	You have cancer, other than skin cancer	5	95	0
20.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women)	5	95	<1

21. [IF DIABETES] A test for "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse or other health professional checked you for "A one C?" [20 Respondents]

Zero	10%	→GO TO Q24
1 to 3 times	60	→CONTINUE WITH Q22
4 or more	30	→CONTINUE WITH Q22
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q24

22. At your last appointment, what was your "A one C" level? [17 Respondents]

Less than 7	47%
7 or higher	12
Not sure	41

23. At your last appointment, what was your LDL level? [18 Respondents]

Less than 100	17%
100 or higher	17
Not sure	67

		Yes	No	Not Sure
24.	Do you currently have asthma?	8%	92%	<1%
25.	…(if yes), do you have a written asthma action plan? [30 Respondents]	33	57	10

26. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings	37%
Two servings	27
Three or more servings	35
Not sure	1

27. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings	44%
Two servings	35
Three or more servings	21
Not sure	<1

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

Yes	81%
No	20
Not sure	0

29. Now thinking about the moderate physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate?

Yes	87%
No	11
Not sure	1

30. How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

One	4%
Two	12
Three	22
Four	9
Five	13
Six	6
Seven	19
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer	13

31. On the days you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

Less than 30 minutes	14%
30 to 44 minutes	22
45 to 59 minutes	12
60 or more minutes	38
Not sure	1
No moderate exercise/no answer	14

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

32. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [131 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	65%	→GO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	13	→GO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	8	→GO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3	**→CONTINUE WITH Q33**
5 or more years ago	5	**→CONTINUE WITH Q33**
Never	5	**→CONTINUE WITH Q33**
Not sure	0	**→CONTINUE WITH Q33**

33. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [41 Respondents 65 or Older]

Yes	68%
No	32
Not sure	0

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [160 Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and with a Cervix]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	68%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	19
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	3
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
5 or more years ago	6
Never	2
Not sure	<1

Q35 MALES ONLY

35. A Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. How long has it been since your last PSA test? [118 Respondents 40 or Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	34%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	10
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	3
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)	3
5 or more years ago	3
Never	41
Not sure	6

36. 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. How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam? [118 Respondents 40 or Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	29%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	10
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	10
5 or more years ago	8
Never	42
Not sure	<1

ALL RESPONDENTS

37. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test? [153 Respondents 50 or Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	26%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	18
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	12
5 or more years ago	9
Never	31
Not sure	5

38. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy? [152 Respondents 50 or Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	23%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	11
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	18
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	7
10 years ago or more	4
Never	36
Not sure	<1

39. Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months?

None	49%
One	25
Two	13
Three	4
Four	2
Five	1
Six or more	5
Not sure	<1

40. How often do you wear a helmet when you bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters?

Do not ride/skate/scoot 54%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [186 Respondents]

Never	62%
Seldom	4
Sometimes	3
Nearly always	8
Always	23
Not sure	0

41. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a motor vehicle?

Never	6%
Seldom	2
Sometimes	9
Nearly always	10
Always	74
Not sure	0

42. How many children under 18 years old currently live in your household?

One	12%	
Two	21	
Three or more	13	
None	55	→GO TO Q45

43. How often do the children in your household wear a helmet when they bicycle or use skateboards, in-line roller skates or scooters? [181 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot 19%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [147 Respondents]

Never	16%
Seldom	10
Sometimes	10
Nearly always	11
Always	52
It depends (volunteered)	<1
Not sure	0

44. How often do the children in your household use an infant seat, car seat or seat belts? [181 Respondents]

Never	<1%
Seldom	<1
Sometimes	0
Nearly always	6
Always	93
Not sure	<1

45. During the **past 30 days**, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

Never	36%
Seldom	38
Sometimes	22
Nearly always	2
Always	3
Not sure	0

46. How often would you say you find meaning and purpose in your daily life?

Never	2%
Seldom	1
Sometimes	17
Nearly always	40
Always	40
Not sure	<1

47. In the past year have you ever felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?

Yes	3%
No	97
Not sure	<1

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

48. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages?

None	35%
One to two days	21
Three to four days	12
Five or more days	32
Not sure	<1

49. On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

None	35%
One drink	22
Two drinks	16
Three drinks	14
Four or more drinks	12
Not sure	<1

50. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion?

None	81%
One time	5
Two or more times	14
Not sure	<1

51. In the past 30 days, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes	1%
No	99
Not sure	0

52. During the past year, has ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING YOURSELF, experienced any kind of problem such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking?

Yes	4%
No	96
Not sure	<1

Now I'd like to talk to you about cigarettes and tobacco….

53. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

Every day	16%	
Some days	4	
Not at all	80	→GO TO Q58
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q58

54. [CURRENT SMOKERS] During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [80 Respondents]

Yes	54%
No	46
Not sure	0

55. [CURRENT SMOKERS] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [80 Respondents]

Yes	66%	→CONTINUE WITH Q56
No	34	→GO TO Q58
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q58

56. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [53 Respondents]

Yes	68%
No	32
Not sure	0

57. Did the doctor, nurse or other health professional advise you to quit smoking AT YOUR MOST RECENT VISIT? [52 Respondents]

Yes	54%
No	13
Health professional has not advised at any visit	33
Not sure	0

58. Do any smokers who live in your household smoke indoors at home or in their vehicle when others are present?

Yes	15%
No	31
No smokers in household	54
Not sure	<1

59. Some people prefer to eat in smoke-free restaurants, other people prefer to eat in restaurants that allow smoking. Which do you prefer?

Smoke-free restaurants	65%
Restaurants that allow smoking	9
No preference	26
Not sure	0

60. To what extent would you favor or oppose an ordinance in your community prohibiting smoking in eating establishments?

Strongly oppose	21%
Moderately oppose	13
Moderately favor	19
Strongly favor	42
Not sure	6

61. To what extent would you favor or oppose a statewide law prohibiting smoking in all public workplaces, excluding taverns and restaurants with more than 75% of their business being alcohol sales?

Strongly oppose	22%
Moderately oppose	14
Moderately favor	18
Strongly favor	40
Not sure	6

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms. Please include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles; but not BB guns, starter pistols or guns that cannot fire.

62. Are any firearms kept in or around your home?

Yes	41%
No	59
Not sure	0

63. Are any of these firearms now loaded? [All Respondents]

Yes	5%
No	36
Not sure	<1
No firearms in the household/no answer	60

64. Are any of these loaded firearms also unlocked? By unlocked I mean you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. We don't count a safety as a lock. [All Respondents]

Yes	2%
No	3
Not sure	0
No firearms in the household/not loaded/no answer	96

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

In the past three years, have you received alternative therapies or treatment such as . .

		Yes	No	Not Sure
65.	Going to a chiropractor?	19%	81%	0%
66.	Having acupuncture?	2	98	0
67.	Massage therapy?	19	81	0
68.	Aroma therapy?	2	98	0
69.	Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	5	95	0
70.	Meditation?	5	95	0

Now, I have a few questions to ask about you and your household.

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	47%
Female	53

72. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
73. About how tall are you, without shoes?
[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	34%
Overweight	38
Obese	28

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	<1%
No	99
Not sure	0

75. Which of the following would you say is your race?

White	97%
Black, African American	1
Asian	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	<1
Another race	0
Multiple race	0
Not sure	0

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	15%
A member of an unmarried couple	<1
Married	64
Separated	1
Divorced	13
Widowed	6
Not sure	0

77. What is the highest grade level of education you have completed?

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	3
High school graduate or GED	29
Some college	23
Technical school graduate	8
College graduate	27
Advanced or professional degree	9
Not sure	0

78. What county do you live in? [FILTER]

Racine	100%

79. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Burlington city	21%
Burlington town	14
Norway town	13
Union Grove village	13
Waterford village	11
Waterford town	10
Raymond town	5
Dover town	4
Yorkville town	4
All others (3% or less)	5

80. What is the zip code of your primary residence?

53105	40%
53185	34
53182	15
53126	6
53139	4
All others (3% or less)	3
No answer	0

81. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

Yes	5%
No	95
Not sure	0

82. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers? [All Respondents]

One	97%
Two or more	4

83. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	3%
$10,000 to $20,000	6
$20,001 to $30,000	8
$30,001 to $40,000	10
$40,001 to $50,000	10
$50,001 to $60,000	8
$60,001 to $75,000	11
$75,001 to $90,000	13
Over $90,000	9
Not sure	7
No answer	17

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

84. During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes	5%	→CONTINUE WITH Q85
No	95	→GO TO Q86
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q86

85. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [19 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	12 responses
Stranger	4 responses
Ex-spouse	2 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1 response

86. During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you?

Yes	4%	→CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	96	→GO TO Q88
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q88

87. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a stranger, or someone else? [15 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	5 responses
Spouse	4 responses
Stranger	3 responses
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1 response
Brother or sister	1 response
Friend	1 response

88. Finally, do you have working smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, both or neither in your home or apartment?

Smoke detector	97%
Carbon monoxide detector	55
Neither	2
Not sure	0

Households that have both detectors	54%

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR WESTERN RACINE COUNTY

[Each health department was offered an additional minute for any questions they wanted. They could select from a list of questions provided or develop their own.]

Some communities face a variety of health issues. For each of the following please indicate if it is a major, moderate, minor or not a problem within your community.

		Not a Problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Not Sure
A1.	Smoking	38%	19%	22%	16%	6%
A2.	Alcohol abuse	27	19	31	17	6
A3.	Lack of exercise	20	17	30	27	6
A4.	Childhood obesity	22	21	28	23	6

A5. Which of the following best describes your level of awareness and experience with your public health department?

Not aware of the health department until now	13%
Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services	56
Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization	28
Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services	4
Not sure	0

APPENDIX C: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2005 Community Health Survey

The 2005 Western Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 26th through September 7th, 2005. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the area were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Western Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21st through June 20th, 2003. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the area were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is ±5%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2001 Community Health Survey

The 2001 Western Racine County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 17th through October 9th, 1996. 600 random adults 18 years old or older within the area were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 1998 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 600, the margin of error is ±4%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.