

**Cudahy**  
**Community Health Survey**  
2006

Commissioned by:  
**Aurora Health Care**

In Partnership with:  
**Cudahy 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 Cudahy 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 Cudahy 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 Cudahy 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 listed 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 March 14 and June 21, 2006. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 5$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Cudahy. 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](mailto: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](mailto:mark.huber@aurora.org).

## Demographic Profile of Cudahy Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2006

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	48%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	29%
35 to 44	22
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	20
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	42%
Some Post High School	27
College Graduate	30
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	27%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	36
\$60,001 or More	22
Not Sure/No Answer	15
Married	52%

## **What do the percentages mean?**

Results of the Cudahy Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2005, the Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated 14,326 adult residents in the area, an increase of 0.98% 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 140 adults. So, when 17% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 2,380 residents  $\pm$ 700 individuals. Meaning that from 1,680 to 3,080 residents may have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is  $\pm$ 5%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2005 estimate of occupied housing units in Cudahy was 8,141, an increase of 3.21% 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 80 households. For example, 13% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not currently covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by some form of health insurance would be 1,040.

## **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.

The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

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

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

The Centers for Disease Control defines heavy drinking as more than two drinks per day in a month for males (i.e. 61 or more drinks total) or more than one drink per day in a month for females (i.e. 31 or more drinks total).

The Centers for Disease Control defines binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, the Cudahy 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 2006, 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.

## Summary

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

<b>Overall Health</b>			<b>Health Conditions in Past 3 Years</b>		
Cudahy	2003	2006	Cudahy	2003	2006
Excellent	22%	21%	High Blood Pressure	24%	27%
Very Good	34%	37%	High Blood Cholesterol	20%	26%
Fair or Poor	13%	17%	Asthma (Current)	11%	11%
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Heart Disease/Condition	10%	9%
<i>Fair/Poor</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>15%</i>	Diabetes	7%	8%
			Mental Health Problem	4%	6%
			Cancer (Not Skin)	3%	3%
			Stroke	1%	2%
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>			<b>Physical Health</b>		
Cudahy			Cudahy		
Not Covered	2003	2006	Physical Activity/Week	2003	2006
Personally	6%	9%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	26%	38%
Household Member (currently)	13%	13%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		26%
Household Member (past year)	15%	20%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		53%
Advance Care Plan	27%	33%	Overweight	65%	70%
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)	67%	61%
<i>Personally Not Covered</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>15%</i>	Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)	33%	22%
			<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
			<i>Overweight</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>61%</i>
			<i>Rec. Moderate or Vigorous Activity</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>49%</i>
<b>Routine Procedures</b>			<b>Women's Health</b>		
Cudahy	2003	2006	Cudahy	2003	2006
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	83%	83%	Mammogram (40 and older; within past 2 years)	80%	73%
Cholesterol Test (4 years or less)	77%	76%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		71%
Dental Checkup (past year)	63%	65%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	90%	81%
Eye Exam (past year)	48%	47%			
<i>Other Research:</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Other Research: (2004)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>Mammogram (40 and older; within past 2 years)</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>75%</i>
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤4 years; 2005)</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>Pap Smear (18 and older; within past 3 years)</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>86%</i>
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2004)</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>70%</i>			
<b>Vaccinations</b>			<b>Men's Health</b>		
Cudahy	2003	2006	Cudahy	2003	2006
Flu Vaccination (past year)	34%	37%	Digital Rectal Exam (40 and older; within past year)	30%	25%
Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)	61%	74%	PSA Test (40 and older; within past 2 years)		45%
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>			
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>Other Research: (2004)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
<i>Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>PSA Test (40 and older; within past 2 years)</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>52%</i>
<b>Alternative Treatments in Past 3 Years</b>			<b>Sunburn in Past 12 Months</b>		
Cudahy	2003	2006	Cudahy		2006
Massage Therapy	12%	16%	Once		19%
Chiropractor	15%	15%	Twice		9%
Meditation	7%	7%	Three or More		11%
Movement Therapy	6%	7%			
Aroma Therapy	5%	3%			
Acupuncture	2%	2%			

<b>Safety</b>			<b>Other Tests</b>		
Cudahy			Cudahy	2003	2006
Wear Seat Belt (Always/Nearly Always)	2003	2006	Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)	54%	31%
Adult	84%	89%	Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)	59%	65%
Children	92%	96%			
Wear Helmet (Always/Nearly Always) (Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)			<i>Other Research: (2004)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Adult	20%	30%	<i>Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)</i>	27%	26%
Children	68%	69%	<i>Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)</i>	59%	53%
<b>Detectors in Household</b>			<b>Alcohol Use</b>		
Smoke Detector	55%	97%	Cudahy		
Carbon Monoxide Detector	<1%	47%	Of all Respondents in Past Month...	2003	2006
Both Detectors	43%	47%	Heavy Drinker	6%	5%
Neither Detector	2%	3%	Binge Drinker	20%	14%
			Drive or Ride When Driver Perhaps Had		
<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Too Much to Drink	2%	2%
<i>Adult Seat Belt (Always/Nearly Always)</i>	82%	88%			
			<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
<b>Cigarette Use</b>			<i>Heavy Drinker</i>	8%	5%
Cudahy	2003	2006	<i>Binge Drinker</i>	22%	14%
Current Smokers	25%	27%			
Of Current Smokers...			<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>		
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past			Cudahy	2003	2006
Year Because Trying to Quit	56%	52%	Afraid for Their Safety	5%	5%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year			Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	3%
... Advised to Quit Smoking		57%	At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	7%
... Advised to Quit at Most Recent Visit		49%			
HH Smoker Smokes Indoors/in Vehicle	20%	21%	<b>Firearms in Household</b>		
			Cudahy		
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Of all Households...	2003	2006
<i>Current Smokers</i>	22%	21%	Have a Firearm	28%	23%
<i>Tried to Quit</i>	49%	56%	Have a Loaded Firearm	2%	2%
			Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked	1%	<1%
<b>Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments</b>					
Cudahy			<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>		
Smoking Preference in Restaurants	2003	2006	<i>Of all Households...</i>	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Smoke-free	59%	63%	<i>Have a Firearm</i>	44%	33%
Allow Smoking	15%	11%	<i>Have a Loaded Firearm</i>	3%	8%
No Preference	26%	26%	<i>Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked</i>	2%	4%
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in					
Eating Establishments			<b>Additional Questions</b>		
Moderately Favor/Strongly Favor	58%	59%	Cudahy	2003	2006
Moderately Oppose/Strongly Oppose	36%	36%	Awareness of/Experience with Health Dept.		
State Law Prohibiting Smoking in All			Aware of/No Experience	49%	56%
Workplaces with 75% or Less in Alcohol Sales			Aware of/Received Services	47%	40%
Moderately Favor/Strongly Favor		61%	Aware of Emergency Preparedness Planning		
Moderately Oppose/Strongly Oppose		33%	(Of those Aware of Health Department)		
			Limited Awareness/Aware of		67%
<b>Mental Health Status</b>			Did Not Receive Medical Care Needed (past yr)	7%	8%
Cudahy			Prescribed Medication Not Taken Due to Cost	8%	11%
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed	2003	2006	Not Have Access to Adequate/Appropriate Food	3%	5%
Always/Nearly Always	6%	5%	Main Health Priorities for Next 5 Years		
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life			Obesity/Lack of Activity		71%
Seldom/Never	5%	6%	Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse		68%
Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	3%	Injury/Violence		57%

## **Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings**

In 2006, 58% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 17% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, an income of at least \$60,001 or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor; however, demographic findings varied.*

In 2006, 9% of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent reported someone in their household was not currently covered; 20% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered currently or in the past year. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported personally no health care coverage or someone in their household not currently covered. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. More demographic differences were found in 2006 than in 2003 when looking at health care coverage. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan, with demographic findings similar.*

In 2006, 83% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or an income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting each routine procedure. Demographic findings varied in the study years for each routine procedure.*

In 2006, 37% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination, with demographic findings similar. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a pneumonia vaccination.*

## **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2006, out of eight health conditions listed, high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol were the most often mentioned in the past three years (27% and 26%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were unmarried or

overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were overweight, or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 55 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health problem. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the percent of respondents reporting all remaining health conditions. Demographic findings were similar for high blood pressure or mental health problem. Demographic findings varied across years for high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma.*

In 2006, 5% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Six percent reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, in the overall percent who considered suicide or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in their daily life. Demographic findings varied somewhat for reporting always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or for reporting seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

### **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2006, out of six alternative treatments listed, massage therapy and chiropractic care were the most often used in the past three years were (16% and 15%, respectively). Respondents with some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents with at least some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or unmarried were more likely to report meditation. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used the alternative treatments. More demographic findings occurred in 2006 than in 2003.*

In 2006, 38% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 26% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, married or not overweight were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001, an income of at least \$60,001 or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of overweight respondents, although demographic findings varied.*

In 2006, 61% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 22% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to eat at least two servings of fruit. Respondents with at least

some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who did at least some physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Demographic findings varied somewhat for eating two servings of fruit or for eating three or more servings of vegetables.*

In 2006, 73% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-one percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education or a with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mammogram in the past two years. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a pap smear within the past three years. When looking at a pap smear within the past three years, there were more demographic findings in 2006 than in 2003.*

In 2006, 45% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Twenty-five percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older reporting a digital rectal exam within the past year.*

In 2006, 31% of respondents 50 and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 65% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a blood stool test within the past two years. This decrease was seen across gender, education or marital status as well as for respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime, with demographic findings similar.*

In 2006, 11% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 9% reported two times and 19% reported once. Respondents who were female, 18 to 54 years old, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

In 2006, 89% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents 35 to 44 years old, 55 and older, with a college education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report this. Ninety-six 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, 30% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents 18 to 44 years old, 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 this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 69% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used a seat belt or wore a helmet always or nearly always. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of children who used a seat belt or wore a helmet. Demographic findings for adult seat belt or helmet usage varied in the study years.*

In 2006, 27% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Fifty-two percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 57% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty-one percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were

present; respondents in households with children were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers; however, demographic findings were somewhat varied across years. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit or in the overall percent of household smokers who smoked indoors or in vehicles.*

In 2006, 63% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Fifty-nine percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, a household income of at least \$60,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Sixty-one 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 who were 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, a household income of at least \$60,001, married or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who either preferred smoke-free restaurants or restaurants that allowed smoking; however, demographic findings varied. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; however, in 2006 there were more demographic findings.*

In 2006, 61% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 5% were heavy drinkers while 14% were binge drinkers. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have been a binge drinker in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers, with demographic findings similar across years. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were binge drinkers. This decrease was seen for respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

In 2006, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 47% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Forty-seven percent of households had both detectors; respondents with an income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of households with both detectors. Demographic findings were similar in both study years.*

In 2006, 23% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents with an income of at least \$30,001 or who were married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of reported firearm ownership or storage practices.*

In 2006, 5% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Three percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone made them afraid for their*

*personal safety. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

### **Additional Questions Key Findings**

In 2006, 4% of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 40% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or who were married were more likely to receive services from the health department. Twenty-nine percent of respondents who were aware of the health department were not aware of the department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level; 38% had limited awareness while 29% were aware of the health department's involvement. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with higher education, with an income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report some degree of awareness of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their awareness of and experience with Cudahy's health department.*

In 2006, 8% of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; female respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.*

In 2006, 11% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.*

In 2006, 5% of respondents reported that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food; respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food.*

In 2006, the three most often selected health priorities out of five provided were the following: obesity and lack of physical activity (71%), inappropriate use and abuse of alcohol and other substances (68%) and intentional/unintentional injuries and violence (57%). Respondents with at least some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report obesity and lack of physical activity. Female respondents were more likely to report inappropriate use/abuse of alcohol and other substances. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report injuries/violence. Respondents with some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report tobacco usage and exposure to smoke.

## Key Findings

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

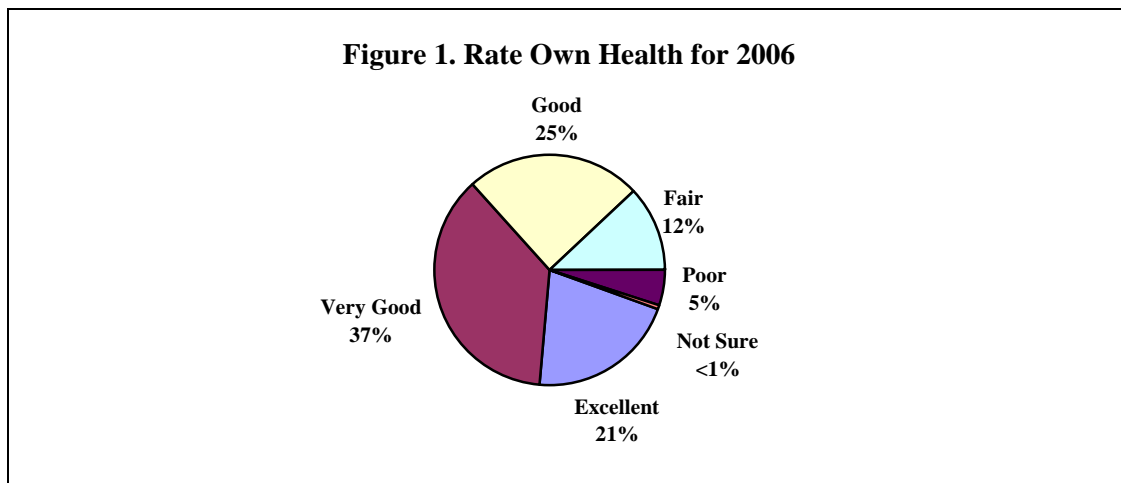
**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 58% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 17% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, an income of at least \$60,001 or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report fair or poor health.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health fair or poor; however, demographic findings varied.*

*Fifty-seven 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 (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2006 Findings

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (21%) or very good (37%). A total of 17% reported their health was fair (12%) or poor (5%).



- Female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health (21%) compared to male respondents (13%).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported fair or poor health compared to 20% of those 55 to 64 years old or 3% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with some post high school education and 20% of those with a high school education or less reported fair or poor health compared to 8% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-one percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 and 19% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 reported their health was fair or poor compared to 8% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and 22% of those who were inactive reported fair or poor health compared to 10% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health as a result of a noted increase.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health with a noted increase.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report their health as fair or poor. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or an income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report fair or poor health. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting fair or poor health. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents who were overweight or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, neither overweight status nor smoking status was significant.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	13%	17%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Male	17	13
Female <sup>a</sup>	10	21
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	5	3
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	7	27
45 to 54	17	21
55 to 64	24	20
65 and Older	19	22
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	19	20
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	11	22
College Graduate	4	8
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	16	21
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12	8
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	8	19
Marital Status		
Married	13	15
Not Married	13	19
Overweight Status <sup>1</sup>		
Not Overweight	8	12
Overweight	15	19
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>		
Inactive	--	22
Insufficient	--	25
Recommended	--	10
Smoking Status <sup>1</sup>		
Nonsmoker	10	15
Smoker	22	22

<sup>①</sup>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.

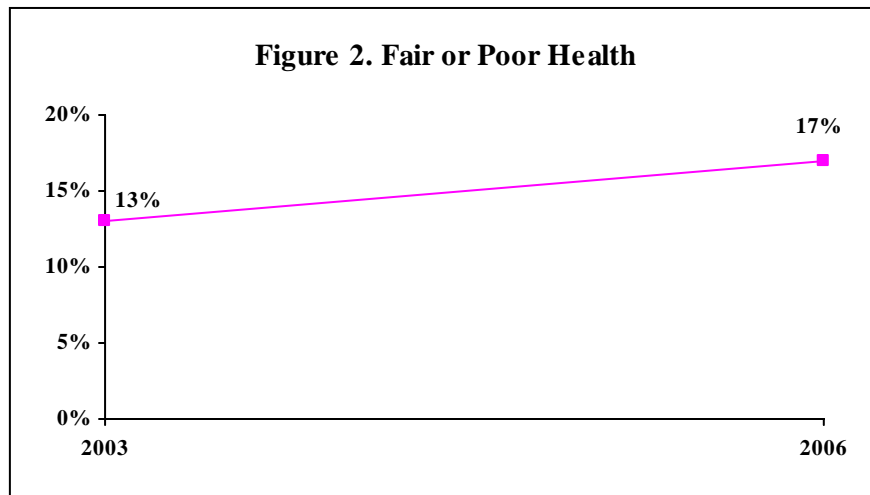
<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2003 to 2006, 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 2006, 9% of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried were more likely to report this. Thirteen percent reported someone in their household was not currently covered; 20% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered currently or in the past year. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 55 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported personally no health care coverage or someone in their household not currently covered. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. More demographic differences were found in 2006 than in 2003 when looking at health care coverage. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan, with demographic findings similar.*

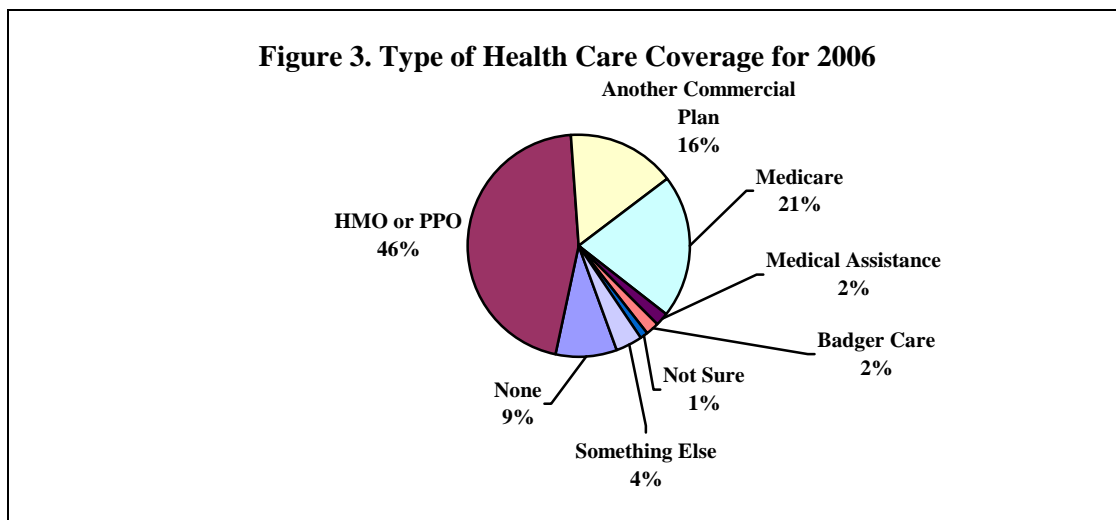
## Personally Not Covered

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

*In 2005, 11% of all respondents in Wisconsin reported they personally did not have health insurance. Fifteen percent of the nation reported this (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care plan. Forty-six percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Sixteen percent reported another commercial plan and 21% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report they personally had no health care coverage (14%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported no personal health care coverage compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported personally no health care coverage compared to 6% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 0% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were personally not covered by a health care plan compared to married respondents (16% and 2%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent of respondents having no personal health care coverage statistically remained the same.

- In 2006, respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report no personal health care coverage as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, neither gender nor marital status was significant.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report personally no health care coverage. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- Although education was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less who reported no personal health care coverage.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report no personal health care coverage. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	9%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	7	14
Female	6	5
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34	10	11
35 to 44	9	15
45 to 54	7	10
55 to 64	4	4
65 and Older	1	0
Education		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	4	11
Some Post High School	9	6
College Graduate	6	7
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	7	16
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8	6
\$60,001 or More	2	0
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	5	2
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	9	16

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Someone in Household Not Currently Covered

### 2006 Findings

- Thirteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not currently covered by a health care plan. This equates to approximately 1,040 households.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone in their household was not currently covered compared to 9% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 1% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not currently covered compared to married respondents (23% and 4%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household was not currently covered statistically remained the same.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report someone was not currently covered. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered by a health care plan.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not currently covered as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting this. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 4. Someone in Household Not Currently Covered by Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	13%	13%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	16	24
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15	9
\$60,001 or More	5	1
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married <sup>a</sup>	11	4
Not Married	16	23

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

### 2006 Findings

- Twenty percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 15% 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 not covered in the past year compared to married respondents (32% and 9%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months statistically increased.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report no household health care coverage in the past year. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report no household coverage in the past year as a result of a noted increase.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Care Coverage in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>ⓐ</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	15%	20%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	18	36
\$30,001 to \$60,000	17	15
\$60,001 or More	6	4
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	12	9
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	19	32

<sup>ⓐ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

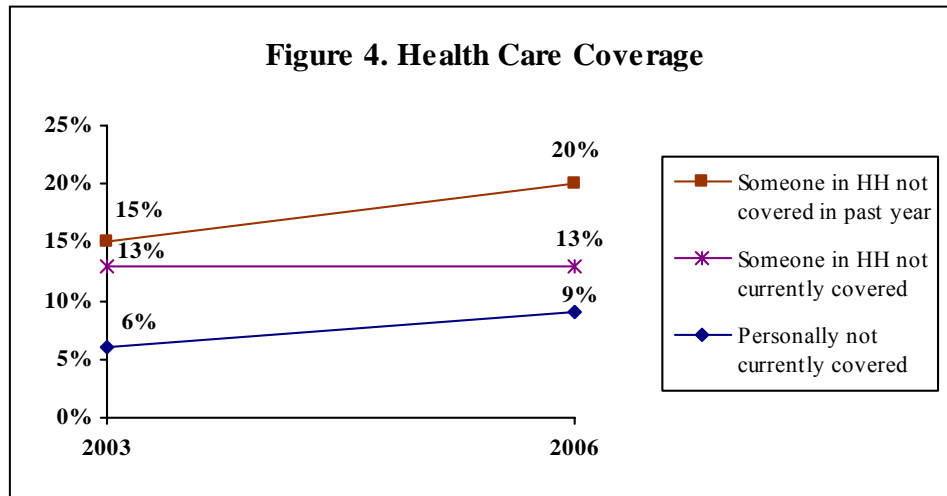
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Overall Health Care Coverage

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported personally no health care coverage or someone in their household not currently covered. From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months statistically increased.



## Primary Health Care Services

### 2006 Findings

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Six percent reported hospital emergency room while 4% reported a public health clinic or community center. Three percent reported hospital outpatient department and 2% reported urgent care center.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (88%) compared to male respondents (69%).
- Ninety-one percent of respondents 55 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office followed by 82% of those 45 to 54 years old and 78% of respondents 35 to 44 years old. Sixty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 83% of those with a college education or 68% of respondents with a high school education or less.

## **Advance Care Plan**

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-three 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.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 15% of those 35 to 44 years old or 10% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Forty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported an advance care plan compared to 31% of those with a college education or 25% of respondents with some post high school education.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase in 2006.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an advance care plan as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.

Table 6. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	27%	33%
Gender		
Male	25	31
Female	29	35
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	14	10
35 to 44	23	15
45 to 54	24	34
55 to 64	36	43
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	46	77
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	28	40
Some Post High School	28	25
College Graduate	26	31
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	25	36
\$30,001 to \$60,000	29	26
\$60,001 or More	26	27
Marital Status		
Married	26	29
Not Married	29	38

<sup>①</sup>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.

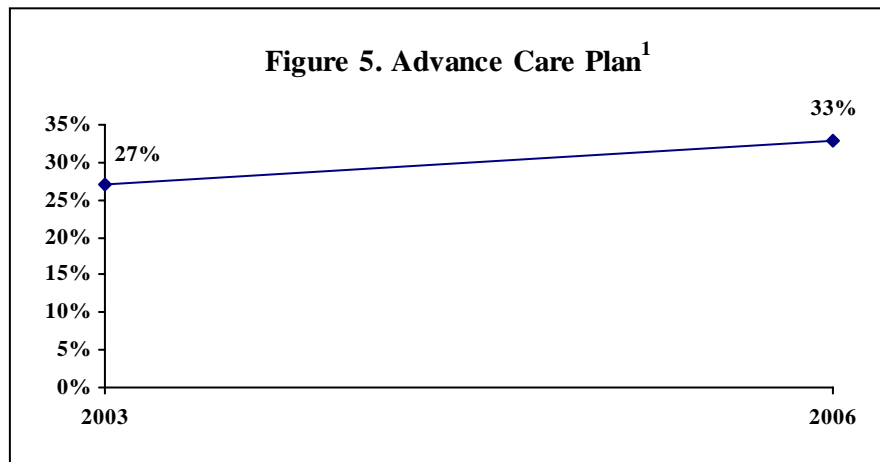
<sup>②</sup>“Living will or health care power of attorney” added in 2006.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.



<sup>1</sup>“Living will or health care power of attorney” added in 2006.

## Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 7 - 10)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 83% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older, with some post high school education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or an income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting each routine procedure. Demographic findings varied in the study years for each routine procedure.*

### Routine Checkup

*Sixty-five percent of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported 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).*

## 2006 Findings

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 79% of those 45 to 54 years old or 75% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 83% of those with a college education or 76% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 90% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 reported a routine checkup two years ago or less compared to 71% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to have a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less with a noted increase. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 or an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 7. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	83%	83%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	75	80
Female	89	86
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	74	75
35 to 44	78	84
45 to 54	79	79
55 to 64	96	87
65 and Older	95	94
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	86	76
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	83	95
College Graduate	77	83
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	83	90
\$30,001 to \$60,000 <sup>a</sup>	85	71
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	76	92
Marital Status		
Married	84	80
Not Married	81	87

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Cholesterol Test

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

*Seventy-three percent of Wisconsin respondents and 73% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Six percent reported five or more years ago while 16% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 79% of those 45 to 54 years old or 49% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 79% of those with a college education or 69% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 72% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 68% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education or a high school education or less were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a cholesterol test with a noted increase. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 or an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reporting this.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 8. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	77%	76%
Gender		
Male	79	76
Female	76	76
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	53	49
35 to 44	74	85
45 to 54	86	79
55 to 64	94	89
65 and Older	94	93
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	81	69
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	69	83
College Graduate	82	79
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	84	68
\$30,001 to \$60,000	71	72
\$60,001 or More	85	93
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	81	75
Not Married	71	76

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>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.<sup>1</sup>*

*The Healthy People 2010 goal for an annual dental visit is 56%. (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).*

### 2006 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 17% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a college education and 73% 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-four 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 46% 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 (70% and 59%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental exam in the past year.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental exam. In 2006, age was not a significant variable with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a dental exam.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a dental exam.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report a dental exam. In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a dental exam as a result of a noted increase.
- In 2003 and 2006, married respondents were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year.

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

Table 9. Dental Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	63%	65%
Gender		
Male	63	62
Female	63	67
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	55	64
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	74	56
45 to 54	67	72
55 to 64	66	73
65 and Older	51	64
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	53	52
Some Post High School	75	73
College Graduate	67	74
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	45	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	70	66
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	69	84
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	70	70
Not Married	53	59

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Eye Exam

### 2006 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 29% reported one to two years ago. Six percent reported never.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported having an eye exam in the past year compared to 36% of those 35 to 44 years old or 31% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Sixty-four percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 44% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 40% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable with a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an eye exam.

Table 10. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	48%	47%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	41	47
Female	54	46
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	49	48
35 to 44	38	36
45 to 54	40	31
55 to 64	46	48
65 and Older	68	68
Education		
High School or Less	52	45
Some Post High School	48	48
College Graduate	42	48
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	51	44
\$30,001 to \$60,000	45	40
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	45	64
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	43	49
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	58	45

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

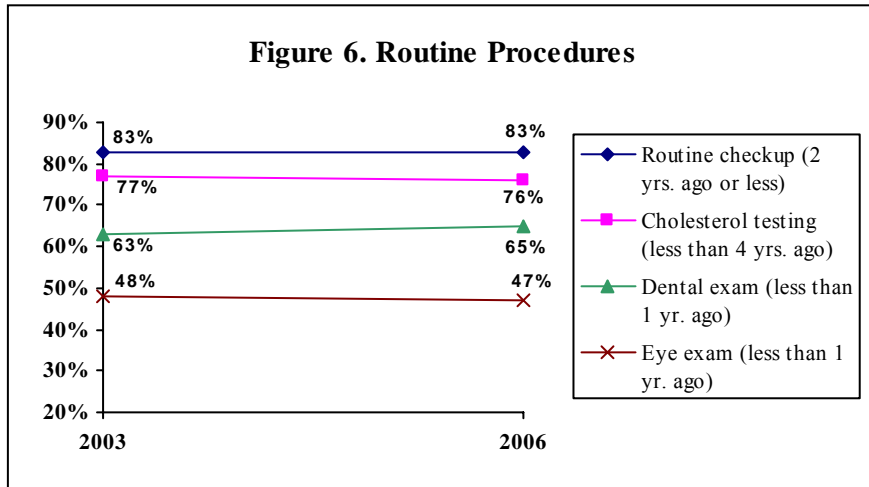
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Routine Procedures Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting each routine procedure.



## Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 11)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 37% of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination, with demographic findings similar. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older reporting a pneumonia vaccination.*

## **Influenza Vaccination**

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

*In 2005, 32% of Wisconsin respondents reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. Nationally, 27% reported this (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance). Seventy-two percent of Wisconsin respondents and 66% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported a flu vaccination (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (70%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old (26%) or respondents 35 to 54 years old (25%).
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported a flu vaccination compared to 39% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 26% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.
- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a flu vaccination.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Flu Shot/Nasal Spray by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	34%	37%
Gender		
Male	30	39
Female	37	35
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	14	26
35 to 44	20	25
45 to 54	29	25
55 to 64	52	46
65 and Older	70	70
Education		
High School or Less	35	40
Some Post High School	36	40
College Graduate	30	31
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	47	47
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27	26
\$60,001 or More	33	39
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	30	39
Not Married	41	36

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>“Nasal spray” added in 2006.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Pneumonia Vaccination

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

*Sixty-six percent of Wisconsin respondents and 66% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Seventy-four 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.

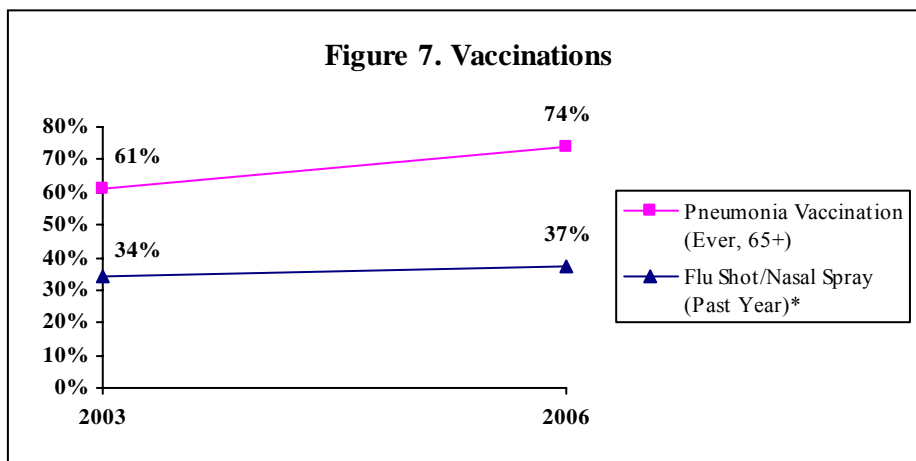
### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, 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 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a flu vaccination or in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.



\*“Nasal spray” added in 2006.

## Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 8 & 9; Tables 12 - 17)

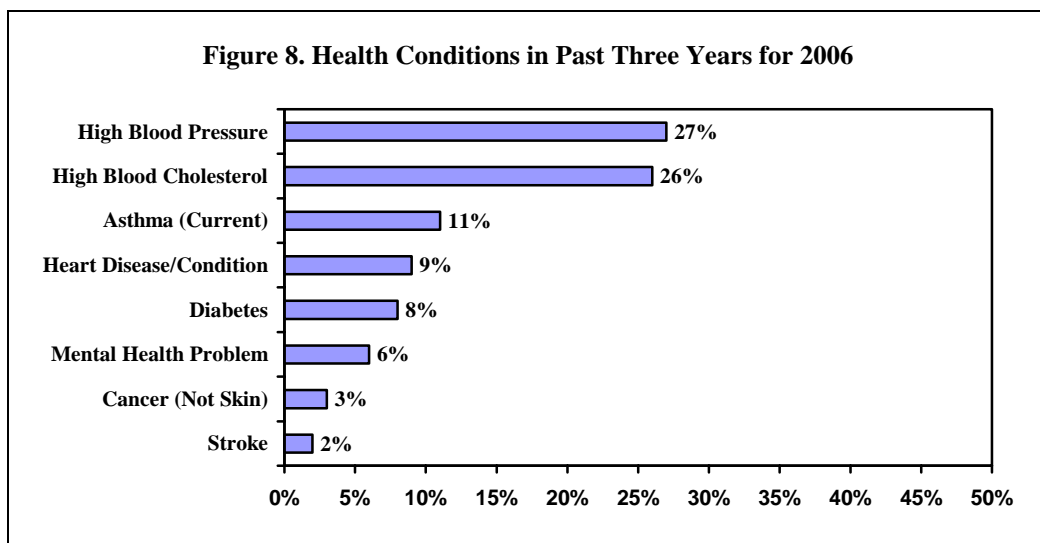
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, out of eight health conditions listed, high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol were the most often mentioned in the past three years (27% and 26%, respectively). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were unmarried or overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were overweight or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 55 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health problem. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a household income of less than \$30,001, overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the percent of respondents reporting all remaining health conditions. Demographic findings were similar for high blood pressure or mental health problem. Demographic findings varied across years for high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma.*

### 2006 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report they had high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol in the past three years (27% and 26%, respectively).



## **High Blood Pressure**

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

### 2006 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Fifty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 17% of those 35 to 44 years old or 8% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-four percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported high blood pressure compared to 23% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 19% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure compared to married respondents (34% and 21%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (31%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (18%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 12. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	24%	27%
Gender		
Male	24	29
Female	23	25
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	3	8
35 to 44	10	17
45 to 54	19	33
55 to 64	42	39
65 and Older	59	55
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	36	36
Some Post High School	14	24
College Graduate	14	18
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	41	44
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22	19
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	8	23
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	21	21
Not Married	28	34
Overweight Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Not Overweight	10	18
Overweight	31	31
Physical Activity		
Inactive	--	31
Insufficient	--	28
Recommended	--	25
Smoking Status		
Nonsmoker	24	28
Smoker	23	25

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## High Blood Cholesterol

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

### 2006 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 55 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 16% of those 35 to 44 years old or 7% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol compared to 25% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-one percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported high blood cholesterol compared to 22% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 19% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (32%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (13%).
- Thirty-four percent of inactive respondents and 31% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported high blood cholesterol compared to 20% of respondents who met the recommendation.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood cholesterol as a result of noted increases. In 2003, neither education nor household income was significant.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase in 2006.
- In 2003, nonsmoking respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, smoking status was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of smoking respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 13. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	20%	26%
Gender		
Male	19	27
Female	21	26
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	10	7
35 to 44	10	16
45 to 54	17	28
55 to 64	30	48
65 and Older	38	48
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	22	33
Some Post High School	17	25
College Graduate	17	18
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	24	41
\$30,001 to \$60,000	17	22
\$60,001 or More	16	19
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	16	22
Not Married	26	31
Overweight Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Not Overweight	10	13
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	24	32
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>		
Inactive	--	34
Insufficient	--	31
Recommended	--	20
Smoking Status <sup>1</sup>		
Nonsmoker	22	25
Smoker <sup>a</sup>	11	29

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Heart Disease/Condition

### 2006 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents 65 and older and 20% of those 55 to 64 years old reported heart disease/condition compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 6% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Respondents who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition (18%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (9%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (5%).
- Nonsmoking respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition compared to smoking respondents (11% and 4%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, nonsmoking respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of smoking respondents reporting this. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 14. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	10%	9%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	14	9
Female	7	8
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	4	<1
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	4	0
45 to 54	10	9
55 to 64	16	20
65 and Older	22	21
Education		
High School or Less	11	11
Some Post High School	10	9
College Graduate	10	4
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	15	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8	6
\$60,001 or More	11	7
Marital Status		
Married	8	8
Not Married	14	9
Overweight Status		
Not Overweight	9	8
Overweight	12	9
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>		
Inactive	--	18
Insufficient	--	9
Recommended	--	5
Smoking Status <sup>2</sup>		
Nonsmoker	10	11
Smoker <sup>a</sup>	12	4

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Mental Health Problem

### 2006 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported a mental health problem in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health problem (9%) compared to male respondents (2%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health problem.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health problem as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.

Table 15. Mental Health Problem in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	4%	6%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male	4	2
Female <sup>a</sup>	3	9
Age		
18 to 34	5	6
35 to 44	3	7
45 to 54	5	6
55 to 64	4	7
65 and Older	1	2
Education		
High School or Less	4	5
Some Post High School	4	8
College Graduate	2	3
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	5	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	8
\$60,001 or More	0	3
Marital Status		
Married	3	5
Not Married	5	6

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## **Diabetes**

### 2006 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 1% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported diabetes compared to 8% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Eleven percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to 2% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Nineteen percent of respondents who were inactive reported diabetes compared to 9% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 4% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes compared to smokers (10% and 3%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, neither household income nor smoking status was significant.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

Table 16. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	7%	8%
Gender		
Male	8	9
Female	5	7
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	0	0
35 to 44	2	1
45 to 54	3	6
55 to 64	16	11
65 and Older	18	26
Education		
High School or Less	7	11
Some Post High School	6	6
College Graduate	5	6
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	9	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	8
\$60,001 or More	3	3
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	5	7
Not Married	10	9
Overweight Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Not Overweight	2	2
Overweight	9	11
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>		
Inactive	--	19
Insufficient	--	9
Recommended	--	4
Smoking Status <sup>2</sup>		
Nonsmoker	8	10
Smoker	3	3

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>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)*

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of the 33 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had an A1C test four or more times in the past year. Thirty-three percent reported two to three times and 24% reported one or fewer times.
- Twenty-nine percent of the 28 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a level of less than seven at their last appointment. Twenty-one percent reported a level of seven or higher while 50% were not sure.
- Twenty-two percent of the 27 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a LDL level of less than 100 at their last appointment. Nineteen percent reported a level of 100 or higher while 59% were not sure.

## **Current Asthma**

### 2006 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a college education reported current asthma compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a high school education or less.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with an income of at least \$60,001 reporting this.

Table 17. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	11%	11%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	7	9
Female	15	12
Age		
18 to 34	17	17
35 to 44	9	6
45 to 54	13	7
55 to 64	10	15
65 and Older	10	10
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	12	7
Some Post High School	13	11
College Graduate	10	17
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	16	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	13	10
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	5	17
Marital Status		
Married	11	14
Not Married	12	8

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Written Asthma Action Plan

### 2006 Findings

- Of the 44 respondents who currently had asthma, 20% had a written asthma action plan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small number of respondents answering this question.

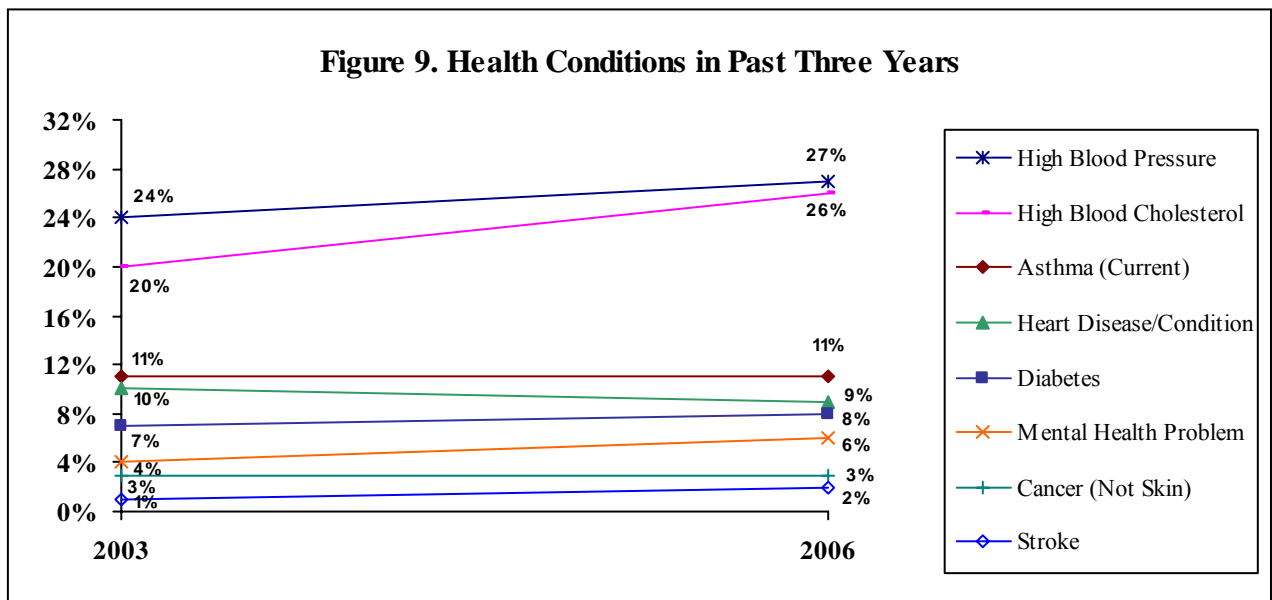
## Year Comparisons

- 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 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the percent of respondents reporting all remaining health conditions.



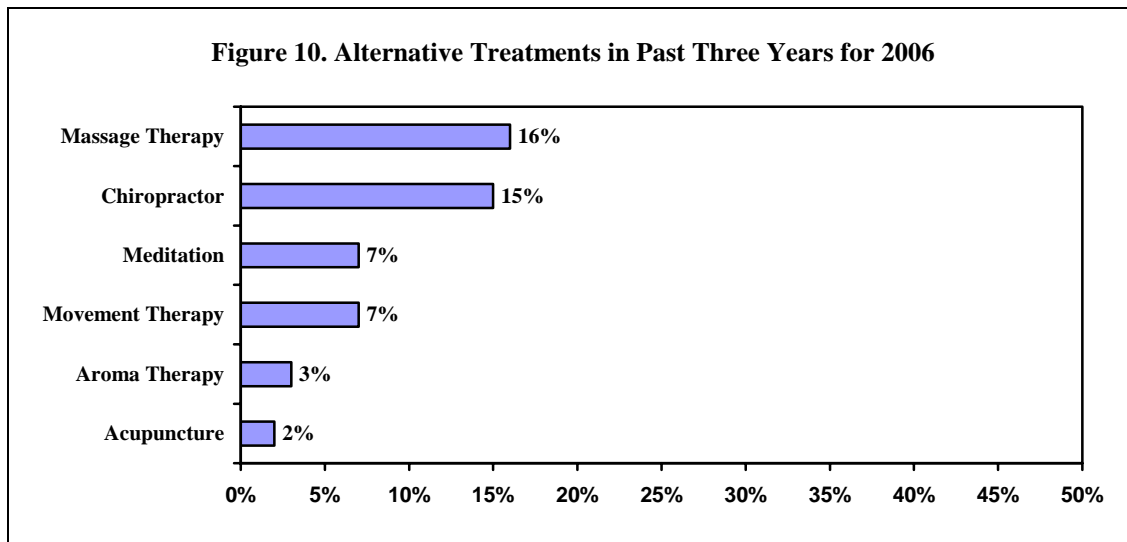
## Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 18 - 22)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, out of six alternative treatments listed, massage therapy and chiropractic care were the most often used in the past three years were (16% and 15%, respectively). Respondents with some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report chiropractic care. Respondents with at least some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a college education or unmarried were more likely to report meditation.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used the alternative treatments. More demographic findings occurred in 2006 than in 2003.*

### 2006 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy (16%) or gone to a chiropractor (15%) in the past three years.



### **Chiropractic Care**

#### 2006 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported chiropractic care in the past three years.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported chiropractic care compared to 14% of those with a college education or 9% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported chiropractic care compared to 7% of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care compared to unmarried respondents (21% and 8%, respectively).

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report chiropractic care. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with an income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report chiropractic care as a result of a noted increase. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reporting chiropractic care. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report chiropractic care. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 18. Chiropractic Care in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	15%	15%
Gender		
Male	14	16
Female	16	13
Age		
18 to 34	15	14
35 to 44	20	16
45 to 54	15	15
55 to 64	8	15
65 and Older	13	15
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	14	9
Some Post High School	14	24
College Graduate	17	14
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	13	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000 <sup>a</sup>	18	7
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	13	31
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	14	21
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	16	8

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Massage Therapy

### 2006 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported massage therapy in the past three years.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reported massage therapy compared to 5% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported massage therapy compared to 11% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 7% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used massage therapy.
- In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report massage therapy. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting massage therapy and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Massage Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	12%	16%
Gender		
Male	11	13
Female	12	19
Age		
18 to 34	13	20
35 to 44	15	20
45 to 54	11	13
55 to 64	14	15
65 and Older	8	9
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	11	5
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	10	24
College Graduate	15	24
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	10	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000	11	11
\$60,001 or More	16	25
Marital Status		
Married	11	16
Not Married	14	16

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Aroma Therapy

### 2006 Findings

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

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used aroma therapy.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting aroma therapy in 2006.

Table 20. Aroma Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006 <sup>⓪</sup>
TOTAL	5%	3%
Gender		
Male	3	--
Female	6	--
Age		
18 to 34	4	--
35 to 44	5	--
45 to 54	10	--
55 to 64	4	--
65 and Older	1	--
Education		
High School or Less	4	--
Some Post High School	6	--
College Graduate	4	--
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	4	--
\$30,001 to \$60,000	3	--
\$60,001 or More	10	--
Marital Status		
Married	5	--
Not Married	5	--

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>⓪</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## **Movement Therapy**

### 2006 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported movement therapy in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy (10%) compared to male respondents (2%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported movement therapy compared to 3% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a college education reported movement therapy compared to 4% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported movement therapy compared to 5% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used movement therapy.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report movement therapy as a result of a noted increase in this category and a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting movement therapy. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report movement therapy. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report movement therapy. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report movement therapy with a noted increase. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 21. Movement Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	7%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	7	2
Female <sup>a</sup>	5	10
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	10	12
35 to 44	4	6
45 to 54	10	3
55 to 64	6	9
65 and Older	0	0
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	6	2
Some Post High School	4	4
College Graduate	7	15
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	7	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7	5
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	2	13
Marital Status		
Married	6	8
Not Married	7	5

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Meditation

### 2006 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported meditation in the past three years.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported meditation compared to 5% of those 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older or 0% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a college education reported meditation compared to 6% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report meditation compared to married respondents (9% and 4%, respectively).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used meditation.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report meditation. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report meditation with a noted increase. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting meditation.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report meditation. In 2003, neither education nor marital status was significant.

Table 22. Meditation in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>Ⓞ</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	7%	7%
Gender		
Male	8	8
Female	6	5
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	13	5
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	4	13
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	7	0
55 to 64	2	9
65 and Older	4	5
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	8	3
Some Post High School	5	6
College Graduate	7	12
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	9	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	3
\$60,001 or More	7	7
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	5	4
Not Married	9	9

<sup>Ⓞ</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

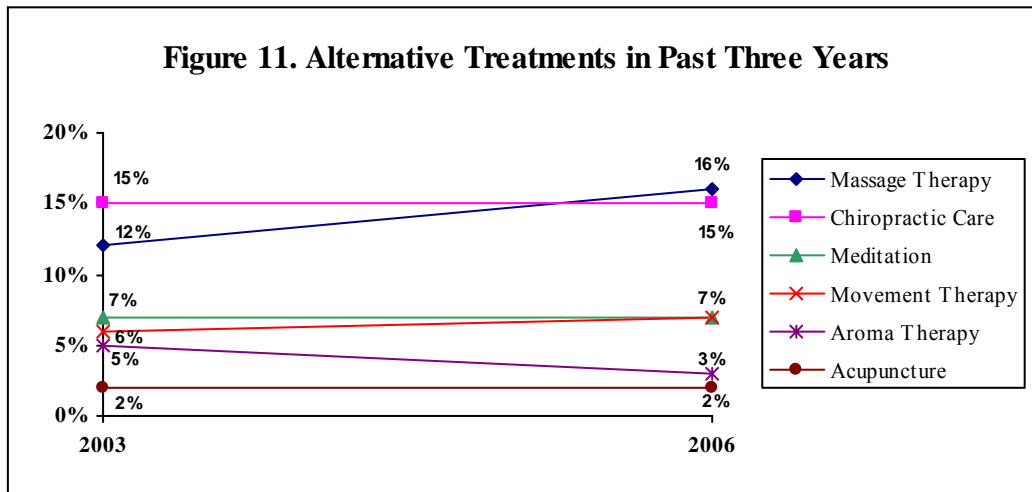
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Alternative Treatments Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used the alternative treatments.



## Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 23 – 26)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 38% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 26% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 53% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, married or not overweight were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Seventy percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001, an income of at least \$60,001 or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of overweight respondents, although demographic findings varied.*

### **Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week**

*Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate.*

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

*In 2005, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported they did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Thirty-seven percent did some moderate physical activity while 23% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Married respondents were more likely to report moderate physical activity five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes compared to unmarried respondents (46% and 29%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report moderate physical activity five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes (46%) compared to respondents who were overweight (34%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who did moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes.
- Although gender, age, education or household income were not significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were male, female, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or less or with a household income of less than \$60,001 who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report moderate physical activity five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes, even with a noted increase across overweight status. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 23. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	26%	38%
Gender		
Male <sup>a</sup>	28	39
Female <sup>a</sup>	25	37
Age		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	24	41
35 to 44	30	38
45 to 54	31	43
55 to 64	32	39
65 and Older	19	28
Education		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	22	38
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	26	42
College Graduate	33	34
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	21	34
\$30,001 to \$60,000 <sup>a</sup>	25	41
\$60,001 or More	34	32
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married <sup>a</sup>	26	46
Not Married	26	29
Overweight Status <sup>2</sup>		
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	28	46
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	26	34

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## **Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week**

*Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.*

*The Healthy People 2010 goal for vigorous physical activity that promotes the development and maintenance of cardio-respiratory fitness three times a week for at least 20 minutes per occasion is 30%. (Objective 22-03)*

*In 2005, 33% of Wisconsin respondents and 28% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Eighteen percent did some vigorous physical activity while 55% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Forty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 36% of those 18 to 34 years old reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to 12% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes compared to 25% of those with some post high school education or 17% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported vigorous activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to 28% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 16% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report vigorous activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to overweight respondents (35% and 22%, respectively).

Table 24. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006<sup>①,②</sup>

	2006
TOTAL	26%
Gender	
Male	28
Female	24
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	36
35 to 44	40
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	12
Education <sup>1</sup>	
High School or Less	17
Some Post High School	25
College Graduate	39
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
\$30,000 or Less	16
\$30,001 to \$60,000	28
\$60,001 or More	38
Marital Status	
Married	28
Not Married	24
Overweight Status <sup>1</sup>	
Not Overweight	35
Overweight	22

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

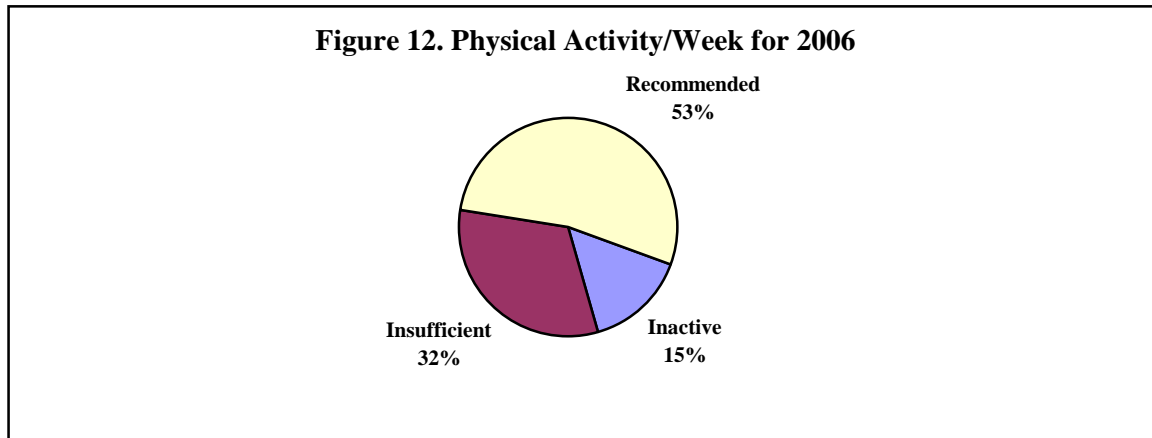
### Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

*The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.*

*In 2005, 57% of Wisconsin respondents and 49% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Fifty-three percent of respondents reported meeting the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-two percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 15% did no physical activity in a typical week.



- Sixty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 48% of those 55 to 64 years old or 35% of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 49% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 42% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Fifty-eight percent of married respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 47% of unmarried respondents.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to overweight respondents (69% and 46%, respectively).

Table 25. Recommended Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006<sup>①,②</sup>

	2006
TOTAL	53%
Gender	
Male	55
Female	51
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	66
35 to 44	58
45 to 54	51
55 to 64	48
65 and Older	35
Education	
High School or Less	46
Some Post High School	57
College Graduate	58
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
\$30,000 or Less	42
\$30,001 to \$60,000	64
\$60,001 or More	49
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	58
Not Married	47
Overweight Status <sup>1</sup>	
Not Overweight	69
Overweight	46

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended physical activity includes moderate (5 times/30+ minutes) or vigorous (3 times/20+ minutes) activity in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

## Body Weight

*Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC 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. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. 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)*

*Sixty-one percent of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight in 2005 (37% overweight, 24% obese). In the U.S., 61% were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight and 24% obese) (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey).*

### 2006 Findings

- According to the definition, 70% of respondents were overweight.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 and 77% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 were overweight compared to 60% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents who were inactive or did an insufficient amount of physical activity were overweight compared to 61% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- Although age was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, education was not a significant variable with a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education being overweight.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or an income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to be overweight. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reporting this. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	65%	70%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	75	75
Female <sup>a</sup>	56	66
Age		
18 to 34	60	66
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	58	72
45 to 54	69	70
55 to 64	71	78
65 and Older	71	72
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	73	69
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	61	75
College Graduate	57	67
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	58	79
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67	60
\$60,001 or More	67	77
Marital Status		
Married	64	71
Not Married	66	70
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>		
Inactive	--	81
Insufficient	--	81
Recommended	--	61

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

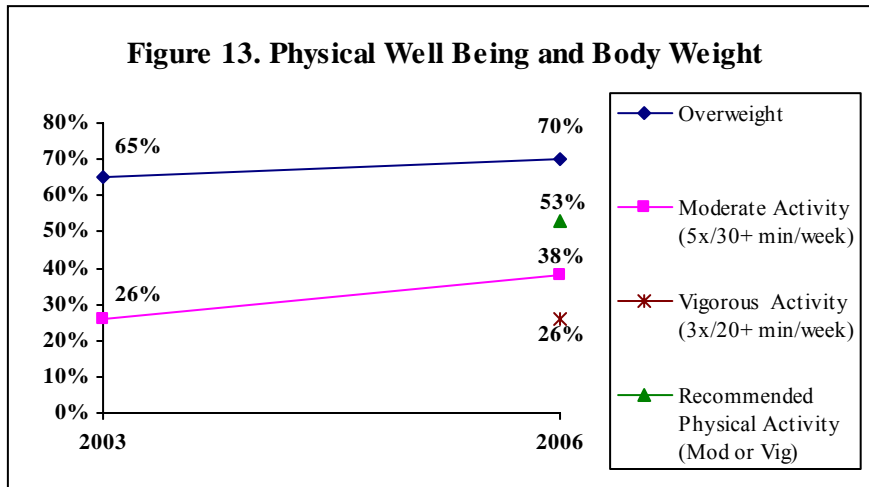
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



## Nutrition and Diet (Figure 14; Tables 27 & 28)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 61% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 22% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to eat at least two servings of fruit. Respondents with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who did at least some physical activity were more likely to eat at least three servings of vegetables a day.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Demographic findings varied somewhat for eating two servings of fruit or for eating three or more servings of vegetables.*

### **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.*

## 2006 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Thirty-six 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 (47%).
- Seventy-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported two or more servings of fruit compared to 57% of those 45 to 54 years old or 47% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education and 67% of those with a college education reported eating two or more servings of fruit compared to 52% of respondents with a high school education or less.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting this.

Table 27. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	67%	61%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Male	56	47
Female	76	74
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	69	73
35 to 44	57	47
45 to 54	68	57
55 to 64	60	59
65 and Older	79	66
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	60	52
Some Post High School	69	68
College Graduate	77	67
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	67	67
\$30,001 to \$60,000	61	62
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	82	53
Marital Status		
Married	66	59
Not Married	69	63
Overweight Status		
Not Overweight	70	63
Overweight	65	60
Physical Activity		
Inactive	--	55
Insufficient	--	58
Recommended	--	65

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## 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)*

### 2006 Findings

- Twenty-two percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Seventy-six percent reported two servings or less.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a college education and 26% of those with some post high school education reported eating three or more servings of vegetables a day compared to 15% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported three or more servings of vegetables compared to 19% of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity and 22% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 9% of respondents who were inactive.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male and female respondents reporting three or more vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report three or more servings of vegetables. In 2006, age was not a significant variable with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting this.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report three or more servings. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or a college education reporting at least three servings of vegetables.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report three or more servings of vegetables as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 reporting this. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- Although marital status and overweight status were not significant variables in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were unmarried or overweight reporting at least three servings of vegetables.

Table 28. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	33%	22%
Gender		
Male <sup>a</sup>	28	19
Female <sup>a</sup>	37	26
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	25	26
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	35	20
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	44	28
55 to 64	22	11
65 and Older	34	23
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	31	15
Some Post High School	27	26
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	44	30
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	31	19
\$30,001 to \$60,000 <sup>a</sup>	31	19
\$60,001 or More	37	33
Marital Status		
Married	30	25
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	36	20
Overweight Status		
Not Overweight	32	21
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	33	23
Physical Activity <sup>2</sup>		
Inactive	--	9
Insufficient	--	22
Recommended	--	25

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

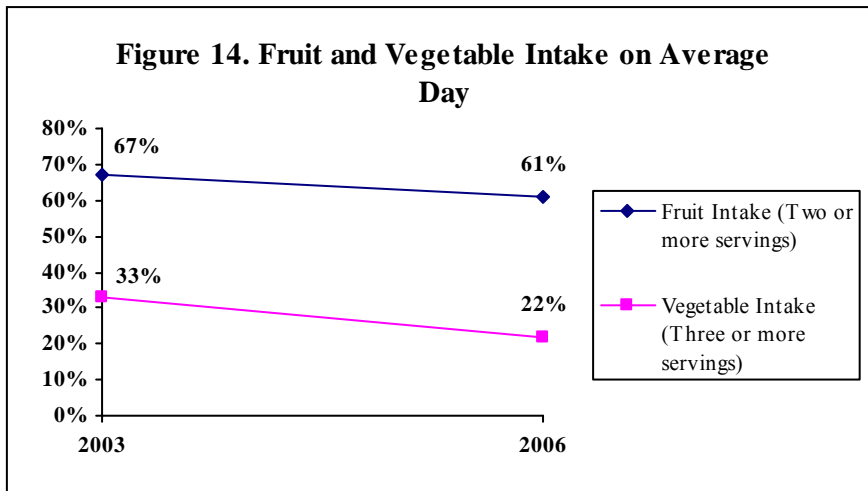
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Fruit and Vegetable Intake Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting eating two or more servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the percent of respondents reporting eating three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.



## Women's Health (Figure 15; Table 29)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 73% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-one percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years; respondents with a college education or a with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mammogram in the past two years. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a pap smear within the past three years. When looking at a pap smear within the past three years, there were more demographic findings in 2006 than in 2003.*

## **Mammogram**

*Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 40 and older.<sup>2</sup>*

*The Healthy People 2010 goal for women 40 and older having 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 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Seventy-three percent of female respondents 40 and older had a mammogram within the past two years. Six 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 2006, 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**

### 2006 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of the 48 female respondents 65 and 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.

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<sup>2</sup>“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.<sup>3</sup>*

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

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

### 2006 Findings

- A total of 81% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years (60% within past year and 21% one year and less than three years).
- Ninety percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 84% of those with some post high school education or 69% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- One hundred percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 87% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 71% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- Although neither age nor marital status was significant in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or who were married reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting this. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years with a noted increase. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reporting this. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

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<sup>3</sup>“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 29. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year  
(Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	90%	81%
Age		
18 to 34	93	85
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	95	79
45 to 54	81	72
55 and Older	90	83
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	89	69
Some Post High School	93	84
College Graduate	87	90
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	86	100
\$30,001 to \$60,000 <sup>a</sup>	88	71
\$60,001 or More	92	87
Marital Status		
Married <sup>a</sup>	92	81
Not Married	85	81

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

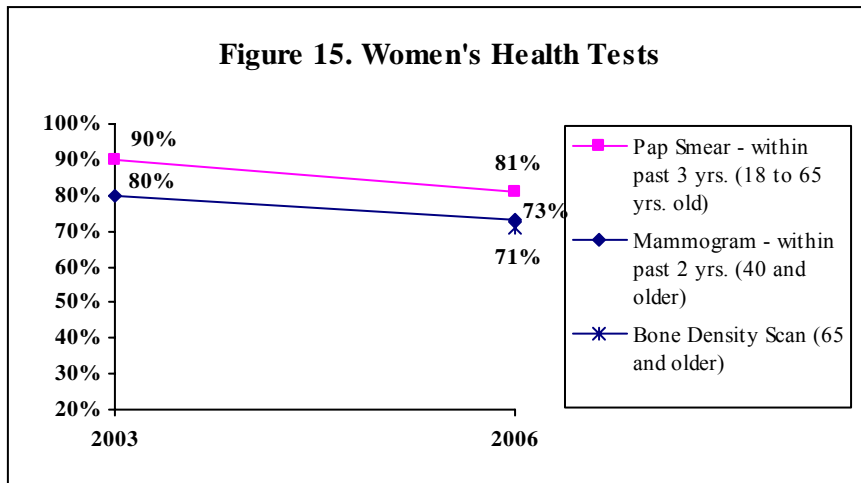
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Women's Health Tests Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



## Men's Health (Figure 16)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 45% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Twenty-five percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall 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 with a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or a digital rectal examination (DRE).<sup>4</sup>*

*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).*

<sup>4</sup>“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.

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-four percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test in the past year while 11% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Forty-three percent of male respondents never had a PSA 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 with a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or a digital rectal examination (DRE).<sup>5</sup>*

### 2006 Findings

- Twenty-five percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year while 19% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Thirty 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 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and 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.

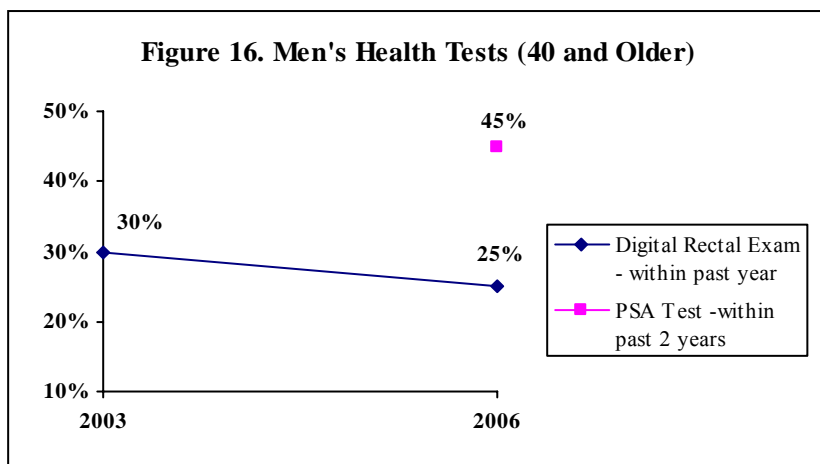
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<sup>5</sup>“Screening for Prostate Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 43 - 45.

## Men's Health Tests Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents who reported having a digital rectal exam within the past year.



### **Other Tests (Figure 17; Tables 30 & 31)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 31% of respondents 50 and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 65% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a blood stool test within the past two years. This decrease was seen across gender, education or marital status as well as for respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older reporting a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime, with demographic findings similar.*

### **Blood Stool Test**

*An annual fecal occult blood test is recommended for persons 50 and older.<sup>6</sup>*

*The Healthy People 2010 goal for adults 50 and older having 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).*

<sup>6</sup>“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.

## 2006 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past two years. Thirty-eight percent reported never while 6% 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 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past two years.
- Although all demographic variables were not significant in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender, education or marital status as well as for respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 reporting a blood stool test within the past two years.

Table 30. Blood Stool Test Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	54%	31%
Gender		
Male <sup>a</sup>	53	35
Female <sup>a</sup>	55	29
Education		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	48	31
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	71	41
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	55	19
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less <sup>a</sup>	57	28
\$30,001 to \$60,000 <sup>a</sup>	52	26
\$60,001 or More	55	29
Marital Status		
Married <sup>a</sup>	55	35
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	53	28

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>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.<sup>7</sup>*

*The Healthy People 2010 goal for adults 50 and older having a sigmoidoscopy in their lifetime is 50%. (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).*

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-four percent of respondents 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam within the past two years (17% less than a year ago and 17% more than one year ago, but less than two). An additional 24% reported more than two years but less than five years. Thirty-five percent of respondents 50 and older never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.
- From 2003 to 2006, there were no statistically significant differences between and within years and responses of having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.

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<sup>7</sup>“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 31. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Their Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	59%	65%
Gender		
Male	66	68
Female	55	62
Education		
High School or Less	55	66
Some Post High School	67	55
College Graduate	58	75
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	62	62
\$30,001 to \$60,000	56	56
\$60,001 or More	60	67
Marital Status		
Married	55	60
Not Married	64	69

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

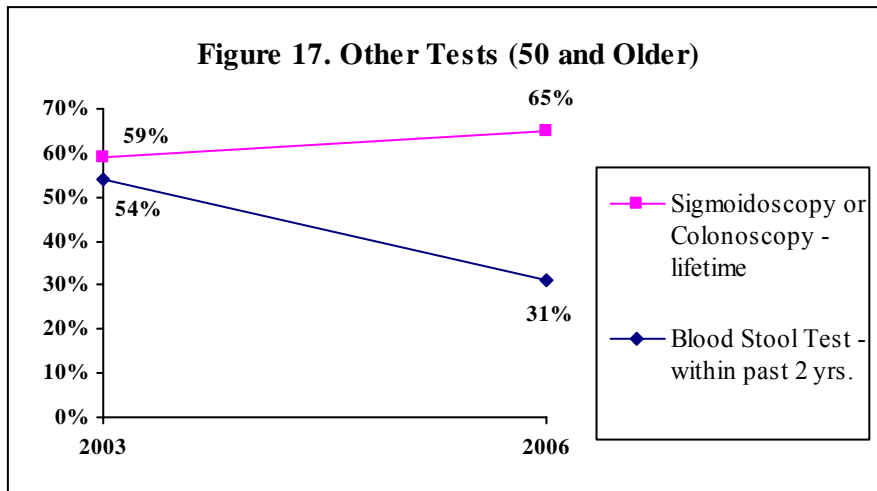
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Other Tests Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past two years. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.



## Sunburn (Table 32)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 11% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 9% reported two times and 19% reported once. Respondents who were female, 18 to 54 years old, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

### 2006 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported they had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months. Nine percent reported two times and 19% of respondents reported once. Sixty-one percent reported none.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three sunburns (13%) compared to male respondents (7%).
- Fifteen percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old and 14% of those 18 to 34 years old reported at least three sunburns in the past 12 months compared to 2% of respondents 55 and older.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported at least three sunburns compared to 10% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 6% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least three sunburns compared to unmarried respondents (15% and 6%, respectively).

Table 32. Three or More Sunburns in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2006<sup>⓪</sup>

	2006
TOTAL	11%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	7
Female	13
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	15
45 to 54	15
55 to 64	2
65 and older	2
Education	
High School or Less	11
Some Post High School	8
College Graduate	11
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
\$30,000 or Less	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	10
\$60,001 or More	19
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	15
Not Married	6

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

## **Safety: Seat Belts and Bicycle Helmets (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 33 & 34)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 89% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents 35 to 44 years old, 55 and older, with a college education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report this. Ninety-six 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, 30% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents 18 to 44 years old, 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 this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 69% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used a seat belt or wore a helmet always or nearly always. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of children who used a seat belt or wore a helmet. Demographic findings for adult seat belt or helmet usage varied in the study 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).*

### 2006 Findings

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always (79% and 10%, respectively).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 93% of those 55 and older reported always or nearly always compared to 79% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 90% of those with some post high school education or 84% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported always or nearly always compared to 89% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 83% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this.

- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older were more likely to report always/nearly always. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting this.
- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting always/nearly always. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report always or nearly always as a result of a noted increase.
- Although marital status was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting always/nearly always.

Table 33. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	84%	89%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	76	85
Female	90	91
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	84	79
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	77	95
45 to 54	79	88
55 to 64	86	93
65 and Older	94	93
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	84	84
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	80	90
College Graduate	90	94
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	88	89
\$30,001 to \$60,000	87	83
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	72	94
Marital Status		
Married <sup>a</sup>	82	88
Not Married	88	89

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Children Seat Belt Usage

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported at least one child in the household.

#### *Of households with children...*

- Ninety-six percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat.
- Ninety-nine percent of married respondents reported their child wore a seat belt always or nearly always compared to 89% of unmarried respondents.

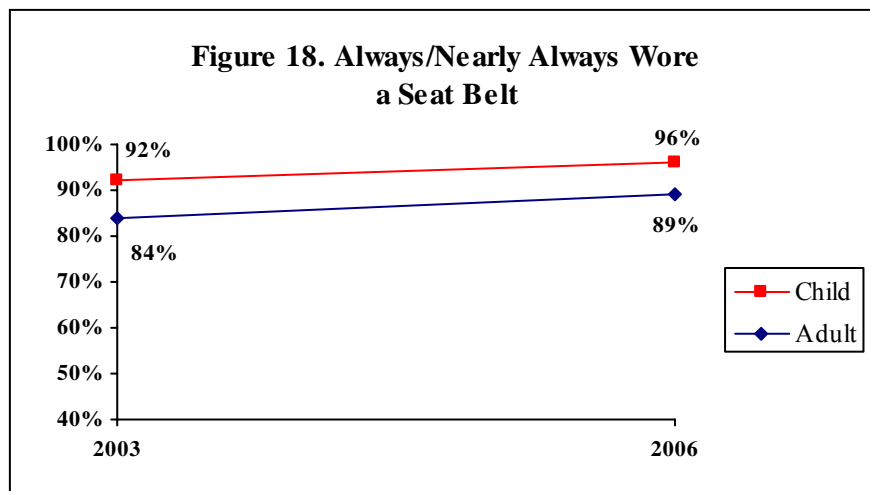
### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

## Seat Belt Usage Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they personally wore a seat belt always or nearly always. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt.



## Adult Bicycle Helmet Usage

### 2006 Findings

- Forty-seven 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 percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Sixty-three percent reported never.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 35% of those 35 to 44 years old reported always or nearly always compared to 16% of respondents 45 and older.
- Forty-four percent of respondents with a college education and 42% of those with some post high school education reported always or nearly always compared to 7% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report always or nearly always (44%) compared to respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 (21%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always compared to unmarried respondents (41% and 15%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report always/nearly always as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting this.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report always/nearly always as a result of noted increases. In 2003, neither household income nor marital status was significant.

Table 34. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year  
(Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	20%	30%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	12	26
Female	29	35
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	24	38
35 to 44	27	35
45 and Older	11	16
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	8	7
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	20	42
College Graduate	33	44
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$60,000 or Less	21	21
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	19	44
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married <sup>a</sup>	24	41
Not Married	13	15

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Children Helmet Usage

### 2006 Findings

- Thirty-five 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-nine percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. Nineteen percent reported never.
- Married respondents were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a helmet compared to unmarried respondents (75% and 56%, respectively).

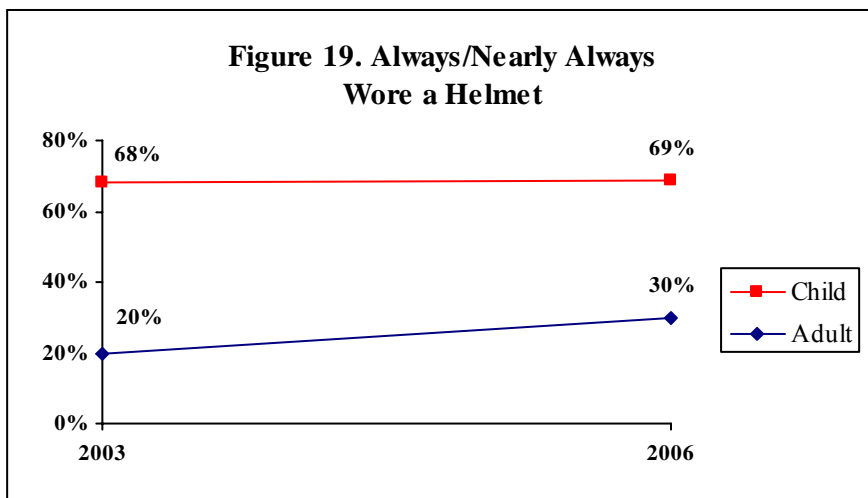
### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report their child wore a helmet always or nearly always. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

### **Helmet Usage Overall**

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.



## **Cigarette Use (Figures 20 - 22; Table 35)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 27% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. Fifty-two percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 57% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty-one percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were present; respondents in households with children were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers; however, demographic findings were somewhat varied across years. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit smoking or in the overall percent of household smokers who smoked indoors or in vehicles.*

### **Current Smokers**

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

*In 2005, 22% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 21% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents were current smokers. Twenty-four percent smoked every day while 3% reported some days.
- Male respondents were more likely to be current smokers (34%) compared to female respondents (20%).
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 34% of those 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 9% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (31% and 22%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In both study years, respondents who were male or with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker.

- In 2006, respondents who were 18 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2003, neither age nor marital status was significant.

Table 35. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>ⓐ</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	25%	27%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Male	31	34
Female	20	20
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34	26	34
35 to 44	26	38
45 to 54	28	27
55 to 64	32	20
65 and Older	18	9
Education <sup>1,2</sup>		
High School or Less	34	34
Some Post High School	21	22
College Graduate	14	20
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	32	32
\$30,001 to \$60,000	21	25
\$60,001 or More	23	20
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	24	22
Not Married	26	31

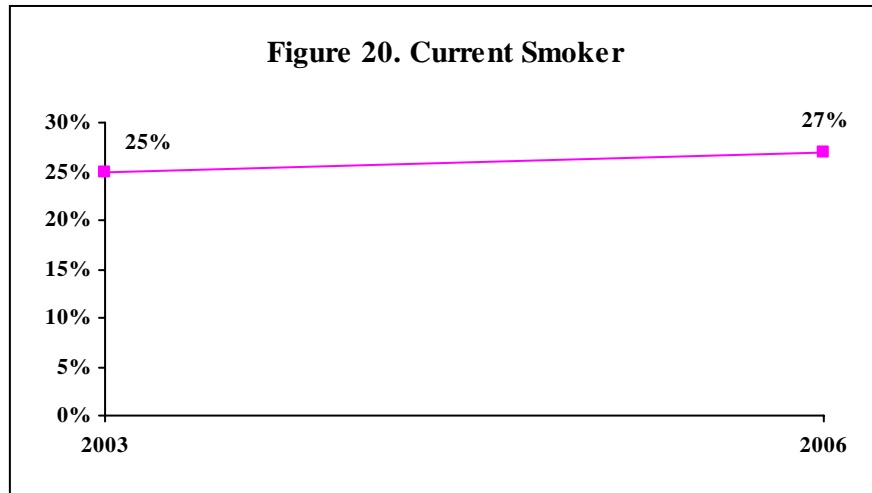
<sup>ⓐ</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>3</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change 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-nine percent of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

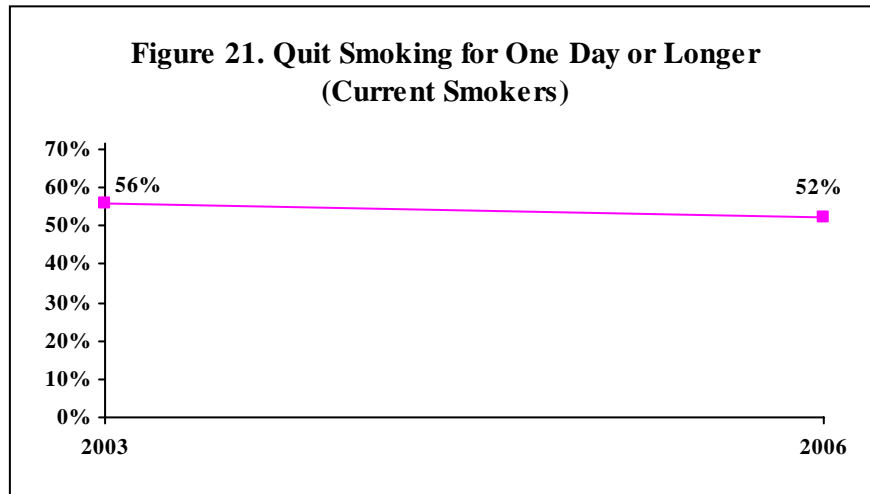
#### 2006 Findings

*Of current smokers...*

- Fifty-two percent of current 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 2006, 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 between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.



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

### 2006 Findings

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

- Fifty-seven percent of the 70 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- Forty-nine percent of the 69 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking at their most recent visit.

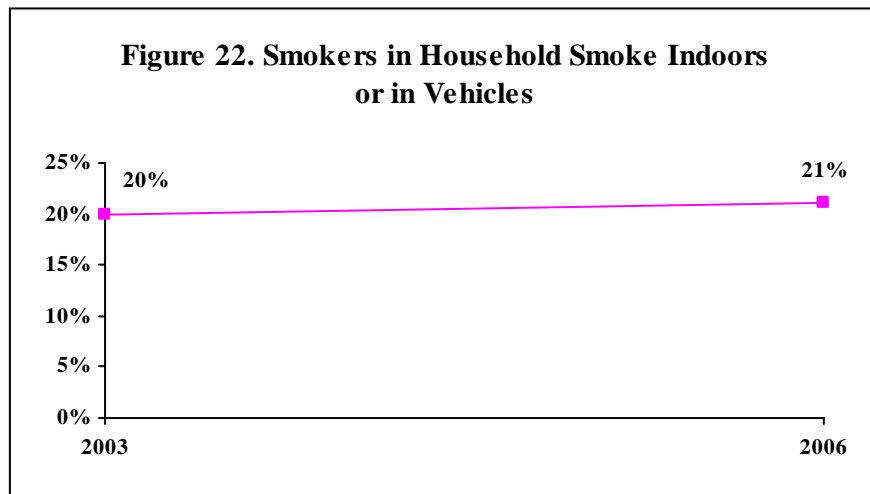
## **Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle**

### 2006 Findings

- All respondents were asked if any smokers in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles when others were present. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in households with children reported a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles compared to 13% of respondents in households without children.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a smoker who smoked indoors or in their vehicles.
- In 2006, respondents in households with children were more likely to report a household smoker who smoked indoors or in their vehicles as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, presence of children was not a significant variable.



## **Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 36 - 40)**

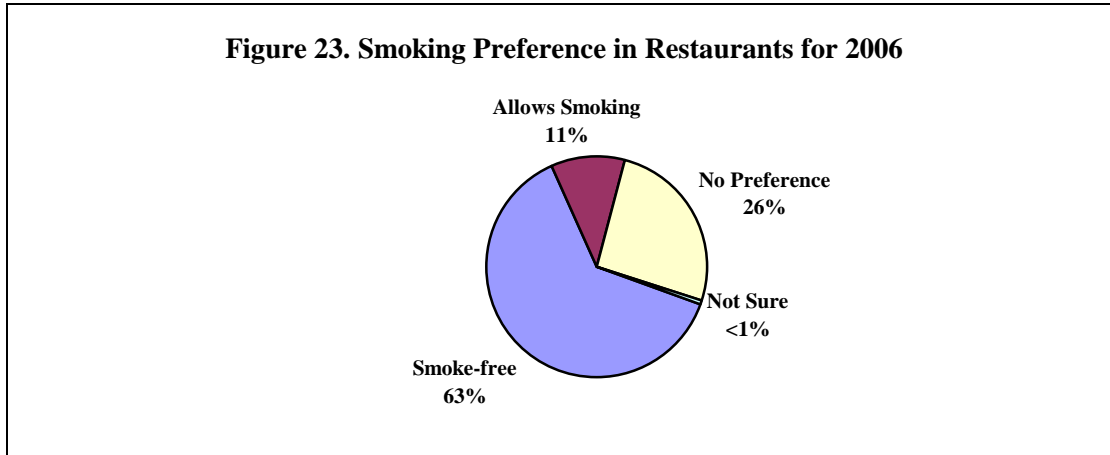
**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 63% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Fifty-nine percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with at least some post high school education, a household income of at least \$60,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Sixty-one 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 who were 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, a household income of at least \$60,001, married or nonsmokers were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who either preferred smoke-free restaurants or restaurants that allowed smoking; however, demographic findings varied. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments; however, in 2006 there were more demographic findings.*

## Smoking Preference in Restaurants

### 2006 Findings

- Sixty-three percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 11% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-six percent reported they did not have a preference.



- Sixty-eight percent of female respondents preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 58% of male respondents.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education and 74% of those with a college education preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 45% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 63% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 47% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Seventy-five percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 30% of smokers.

Table 36. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for 2006<sup>⓪</sup>

	Smoke-free	Allow Smoking	No Preference
TOTAL	63%	11%	26%
Gender <sup>1</sup>			
Male	58	16	26
Female	68	6	25
Age			
18 to 34	66	3	29
35 to 44	63	19	18
45 to 54	58	12	30
55 to 64	57	17	26
65 and older	67	7	25
Education <sup>1</sup>			
High School or Less	45	14	40
Some Post High School	79	6	14
College Graduate	74	11	16
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
\$30,000 or Less	47	15	38
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63	9	26
\$60,001 or More	82	6	13
Marital Status			
Married	65	9	26
Not Married	61	13	25
Smoking Status <sup>1</sup>			
Nonsmoker	75	2	22
Smoker	30	35	35

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred a smoke-free restaurant or preferred restaurants that allow smoking.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a preference for smoke-free restaurants while male respondents were more likely to report a preference for restaurants that allow smoking.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old preferring restaurants that allow smoking. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a smoke-free preference. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a smoke-free preference as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a smoke-free preference. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education preferring restaurants that allow smoking.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report the preference for a smoke-free restaurant as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking. In 2006 household income was not a significant variable for the preference of restaurants that allow smoking as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting this.
- Although marital status was not a significant variable in any study year for preferring restaurants that allow smoking, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting this.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant in each study year while smokers were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking.

Table 37. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	Smoke-free Preference		Allow Smoking Preference	
	2003	2006	2003	2006
TOTAL	59%	63%	15%	11%
Gender				
Male	51 <sup>1</sup>	58 <sup>2</sup>	22 <sup>1</sup>	16 <sup>2</sup>
Female	66 <sup>1</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>2</sup>
Age				
18 to 34	59	66	10 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>2,a</sup>
35 to 44	62	63	13	19 <sup>2</sup>
45 to 54	54	58	24	12 <sup>2</sup>
55 to 64	48	57	16	17 <sup>2</sup>
65 and Older	68	67	15	7 <sup>2</sup>
Education				
High School or Less	59 <sup>1,a</sup>	45 <sup>2,a</sup>	15	14
Some Post High School	47 <sup>1,a</sup>	79 <sup>2,a</sup>	18 <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup>
College Graduate	74 <sup>1</sup>	74 <sup>2</sup>	10	11
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	55	47 <sup>2</sup>	18 <sup>1</sup>	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	63 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	9
\$60,001 or More	53 <sup>a</sup>	82 <sup>2,a</sup>	24 <sup>1,a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup>
Marital Status				
Married	58	65	16 <sup>a</sup>	9 <sup>a</sup>
Not Married	62	61	13	13
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	72 <sup>1</sup>	75 <sup>2</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>
Smoker	21 <sup>1</sup>	30 <sup>2</sup>	46 <sup>1</sup>	35 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

### 2006 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments.
- Female respondents were more likely to favor a community ordinance (65%) compared to male respondents (54%).

- Seventy-one percent of respondents with some post high school education and 68% of those with a college education favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking compared to 45% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 favored an ordinance compared to 61% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 47% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Seventy-two percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a community ordinance compared to 24% of smokers.

Table 38. Favor/Oppose Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments in Their Community by Demographic Variables for 2006<sup>⓪</sup>

	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	36%	59%	5%
Gender <sup>1</sup>			
Male	40	54	6
Female	32	65	4
Age			
18 to 34	35	63	2
35 to 44	39	54	7
45 to 54	29	65	5
55 to 64	35	61	4
65 and older	38	53	9
Education <sup>1</sup>			
High School or Less	47	45	8
Some Post High School	24	71	5
College Graduate	29	68	3
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
\$30,000 or Less	44	47	8
\$30,001 to \$60,000	35	61	4
\$60,001 or More	22	76	2
Marital Status			
Married	34	63	3
Not Married	37	55	7
Smoking Status <sup>1</sup>			
Nonsmoker	24	72	4
Smoker	69	24	8

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who favored a community ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments.
- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.
- 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 favoring an ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.
- In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to favor an ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to favor an ordinance with a noted increase. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 39. Favor a Community Smoking Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	58%	59%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Male	45	54
Female	69	65
Age		
18 to 34	64	63
35 to 44	62	54
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	47	65
55 to 64	52	61
65 and Older	64	53
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less	52	45
Some Post High School	62	71
College Graduate	63	68
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	57	47
\$30,001 to \$60,000	64	61
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	50	76
Marital Status		
Married	55	63
Not Married	63	55
Smoking Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Nonsmoker	70	72
Smoker	23	24

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

### **Statewide Law to Prohibit Smoking in all Public Workplaces Except Taverns or Restaurants with More than 75% in Alcohol Sales**

#### 2006 Findings

- Sixty-one 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 (42% strongly favor, 19% moderately favor).
- Seventy-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old favored a statewide law compared to 57% of those 35 to 44 years old or 51% of respondents 65 and older.

- Seventy-five percent of respondents with some post high school education and 70% of those with a college education favored a statewide law compared to 46% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 favored a statewide law compared to 63% 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 favor a statewide law compared to unmarried respondents (68% and 54%, respectively).
- Seventy-two percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a statewide law compared to 32% of smokers.

Table 40. Favor/Oppose Statewide Law to Prohibit Smoking in All Workplaces Except Taverns or Restaurants with More than 75% Alcohol Sales by Demographic Variables for 2006<sup>ⓐ</sup>

	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	33%	61%	5%
Gender			
Male	39	56	5
Female	29	66	5
Age <sup>1</sup>			
18 to 34	28	72	0
35 to 44	33	57	9
45 to 54	36	61	3
55 to 64	38	60	2
65 and older	38	51	10
Education <sup>1</sup>			
High School or Less	45	46	9
Some Post High School	22	75	3
College Graduate	28	70	2
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
\$30,000 or Less	42	49	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	33	63	4
\$60,001 or More	18	80	2
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married	29	68	3
Not Married	38	54	7
Smoking Status <sup>1</sup>			
Nonsmoker	23	72	5
Smoker	61	32	7

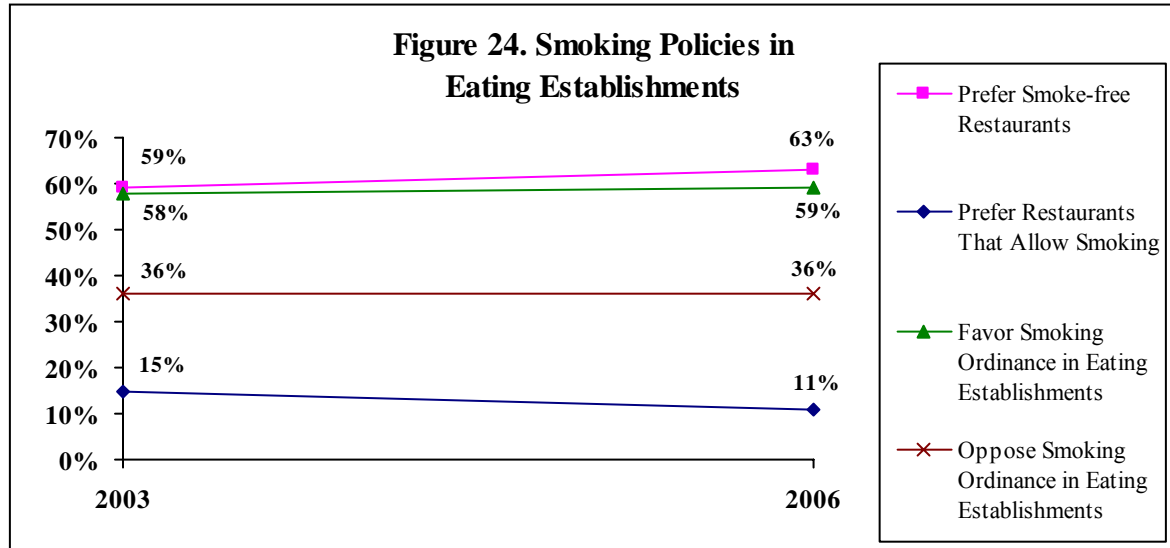
<sup>ⓐ</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

## Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred a smoke-free restaurant, preferred a restaurant that allows smoking or who favored a community ordinance that prohibits smoking in eating establishments.



## Alcohol Use (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 41 & 42)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 61% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 5% were heavy drinkers while 14% were binge drinkers. Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have been a binge drinker in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Less than one percent of respondents reported someone in their household had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers, with demographic findings similar across years. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were binge drinkers. This decrease was seen for respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.*

## Heavy Drinking in the Past Month

*According to the Centers for Disease Control, heavy drinking is defined as more than 2 drinks per day in the past month for males (i.e. at least 61 drinks) and more than one drink per day for females (i.e. 31 drinks).*

*In 2005, 8% of Wisconsin respondents and 5% of U.S. respondents were classified as heavy drinkers (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey).*

### 2006 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Twenty-six percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 13% reported three to four days and 22% 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 11% reported three, 16% reported two and 21% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-nine percent reported having no drinks in the past month.
- Combined, 5% of respondents were classified as heavy drinkers in the past month (61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females).
- Twelve percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old were heavy drinkers compared to 5% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report heavy drinking. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

Table 41. Heavy Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	5%
Gender		
Male	8	7
Female	4	4
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	8	0
35 to 44	5	7
45 to 54	6	12
55 to 64	8	9
65 and Older	4	5
Education		
High School or Less	6	5
Some Post High School	10	6
College Graduate	2	4
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	9	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	4	7
\$60,001 or More	8	6
Marital Status		
Married	7	4
Not Married	6	6

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Binge Drinking in Past Month

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

*In 2005, 22% of Wisconsin respondents reported having five or more drinks at one time in the past month. Nationally, 14% of respondents reported binge drinking in the past month. When broken down by gender, 12% of females and 32% of males in Wisconsin binged. Nationally, 7% of females and 22% of males binged in the past month (2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2006 Findings

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

- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (24%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (9%) or respondents 65 and older (5%).

### 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 Cudahy 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 2006, 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.*

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old binging.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2006, education was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting this.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have binged. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting this.
- Although marital status was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who binged.

Table 42. Binge Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	20%	14%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	30	17
Female	12	11
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	29	24
35 to 44	22	13
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	29	13
55 to 64	14	9
65 and Older	3	5
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	15	14
Some Post High School	19	19
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	30	9
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	16	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	16	18
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	37	18
Marital Status		
Married <sup>a</sup>	21	13
Not Married	18	16

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>In 2003 “4 or more drinks” for females and “5 or more drinks” for males was used; in 2006 “5 or more drinks” was used for both males and females.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

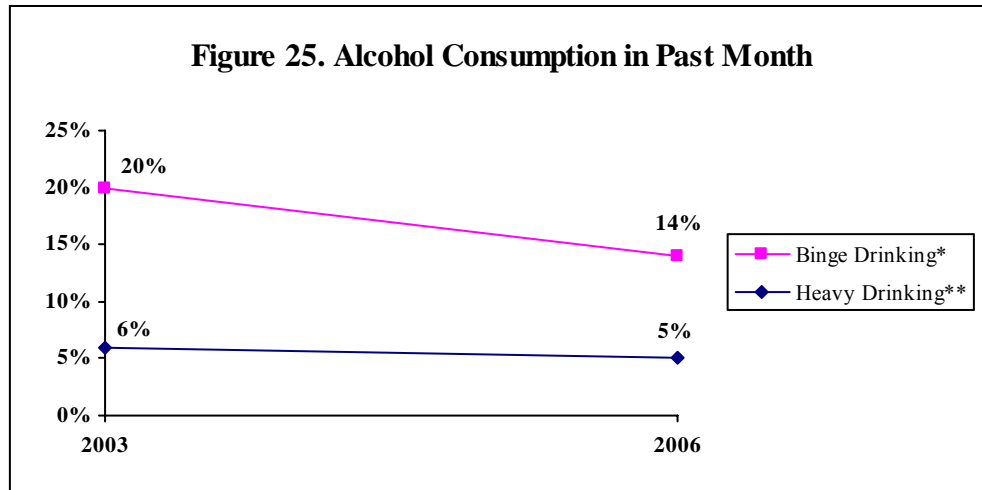
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Alcohol Consumption Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease 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 2006, 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.



\*In 2003 “4 or more drinks” for females and “5 or more drinks” for males was used; in 2006 “5 or more drinks” was used for both males and females.

\*\*Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females.

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

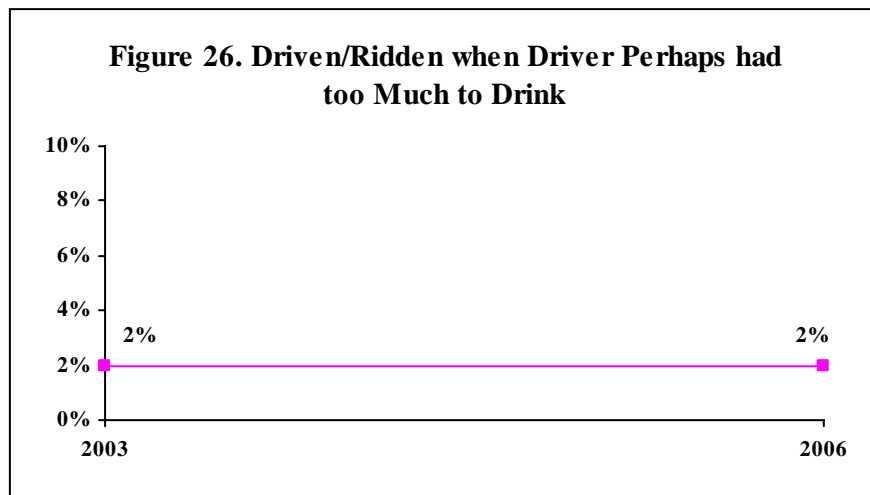
### 2006 Findings

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

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had driven or ridden in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

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



### Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

#### 2006 Findings

- Less than one 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.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem associated with drinking in the past year.

### Mental Health Status (Figures 27 & 28; Tables 43 & 44)

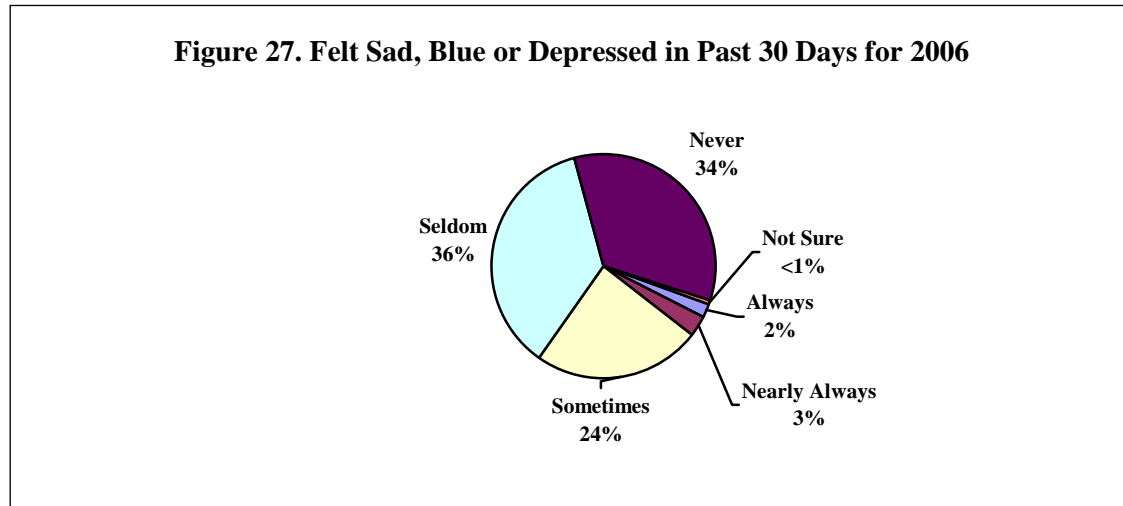
**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 5% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Six percent reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, in the overall percent who considered suicide or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in their daily life. Demographic findings varied somewhat for reporting always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed or for reporting seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

## Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

### 2006 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This equates up to 1,400 residents. Twenty-four percent reported sometimes and the remaining 70% reported seldom (36%) or never (34%).



- Nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported in the past month they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always compared to 5% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always compared to married respondents (8% and 2%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always.

Table 43. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	5%
Gender		
Male	8	5
Female	4	5
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	9	0
35 to 44	4	9
45 to 54	6	7
55 to 64	4	7
65 and Older	4	5
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	9	5
Some Post High School	5	5
College Graduate	<1	5
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	7	8
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7	3
\$60,001 or More	1	3
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	4	2
Not Married	9	8

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Considered Suicide

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

### 2006 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 1,120 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

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in both study years.

### **Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life**

#### 2006 Findings

- A total of 6% reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in their daily life. Forty-six percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 31% reported nearly always.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life (9%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report seldom or never compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily lives.
- In 2006, respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in their daily lives. In 2003, neither gender nor marital status was significant.
- 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 they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily lives.
- In 2003, respondents with a college education were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.

Table 44. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	5%	6%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male	6	9
Female	4	3
Age		
18 to 34	3	8
35 to 44	6	1
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	0	6
55 to 64	2	7
65 and Older	8	9
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less	4	6
Some Post High School	<1	5
College Graduate	10	7
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	7	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	8
\$60,001 or More	2	1
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	4	3
Not Married	5	9

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

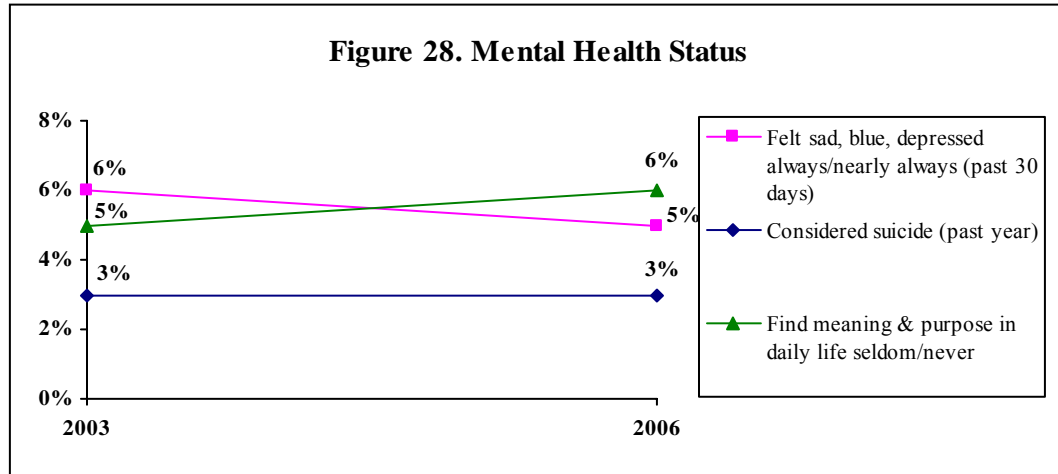
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Mental Health Status Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, in the overall percent who considered suicide or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in their daily life.



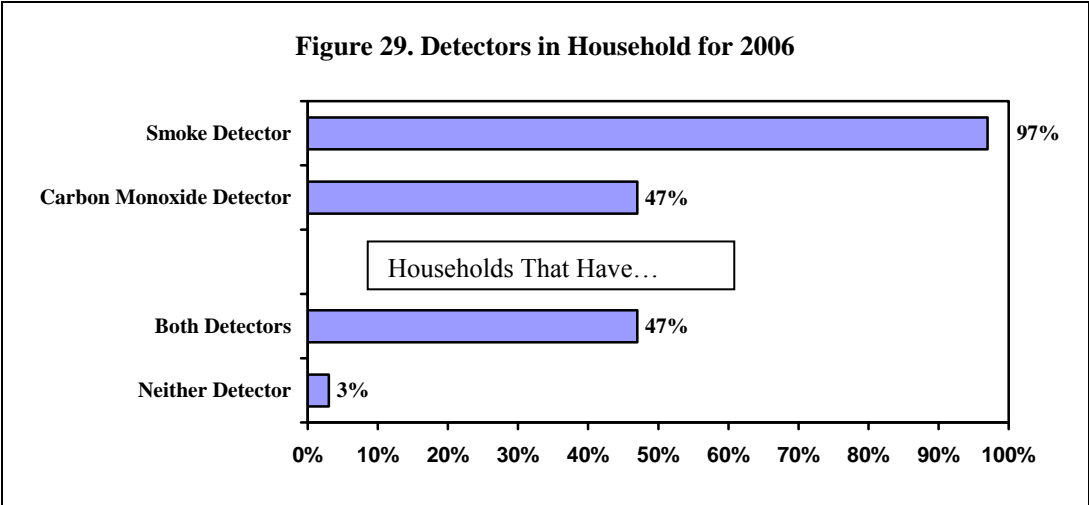
## Detectors in Household (Figures 29 & 30; Table 45)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 47% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Forty-seven percent of households had both detectors; respondents with an income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of households with both detectors. Demographic findings were similar in both study years.*

### 2006 Findings

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector while 47% reported a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Three percent had neither.



- Fifty-eight percent of households with an income of at least \$60,001 had both detectors compared to 47% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 34% of households with an income of less than \$30,001.
- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (55%) compared to unmarried households (38%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.
- In both study years, 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 45. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	43%	47%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	31	34
\$30,001 to \$60,000	42	47
\$60,001 or More	51	58
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	50	55
Not Married	31	38

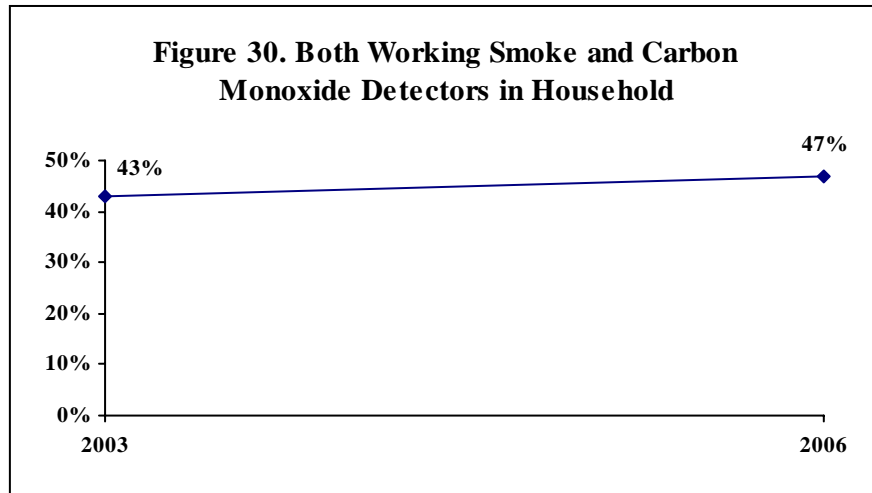
<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

- From 2003 to 2006, 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 46)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 23% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents with an income of at least \$30,001 or who were married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 2% had a loaded firearm. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

*From 2003 to 2006, 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 U.S. households had 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](http://www.pediatrics.org).)*

#### 2006 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 23% of households had at least one firearm.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 28% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported a firearm compared to 10% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married households were more likely to have a firearm (31%) compared to unmarried households (15%).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report having a firearm. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting this.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm in or around their home.
- In 2003, respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2006, presence of children was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting a firearm.

Table 46. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	28%	23%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
\$30,000 or Less	13	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	26	28
\$60,001 or More <sup>a</sup>	50	30
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	34	31
Not Married	17	15
Children in Household <sup>1</sup>		
Yes <sup>a</sup>	37	26
No	22	21

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## **Loaded Firearm**

*In 2002, 3% of Wisconsin households and 8% of U.S. households had 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](http://www.pediatrics.org).)*

## 2006 Findings

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded firearm in the household.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded firearm in the household in both 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 U.S. households had 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](http://www.pediatrics.org).)*

*This results in 5% of Wisconsin households and 13% of U.S. households with firearms having a loaded and unlocked firearm.*

#### 2006 Findings

- Less than one percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 3% 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.

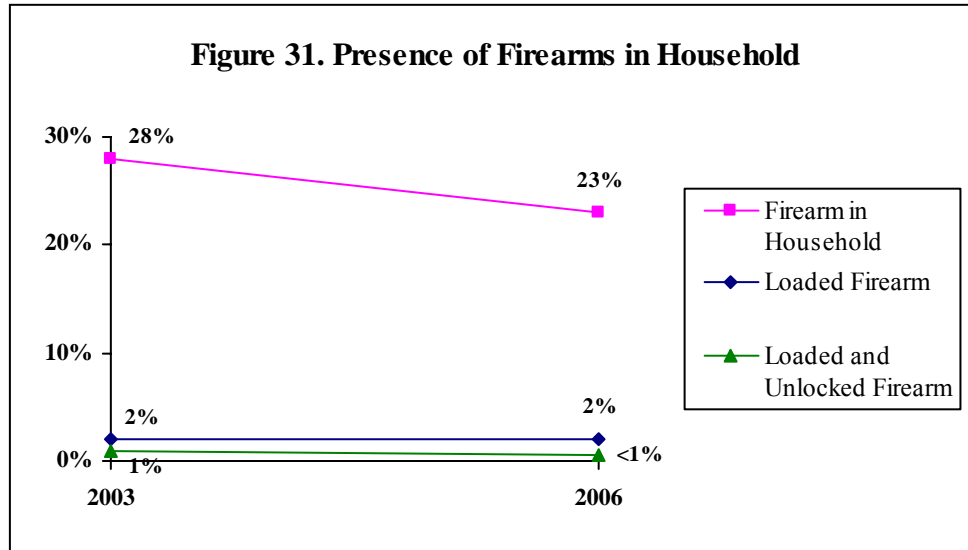
#### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, 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 both study years.

## Presence of Firearms in Household Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home, in the overall percent who reported having a loaded firearm or in the overall percent having a firearm loaded and unlocked.



## Personal Safety Issues (Figure 32; Tables 47 - 49)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 5% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. Three percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were unmarried were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone made them afraid for their personal safety. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

### **Afraid for Personal Safety**

#### 2006 Findings

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

- Nine percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reported they were afraid for their safety in the past year compared to 3% of those 18 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
  - A stranger was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (7 responses) followed by an acquaintance (5 responses), brother/sister (4 responses) or ex-spouse (2 responses).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

Table 47. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	5%	5%
Gender		
Male	7	5
Female	3	4
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34	5	3
35 to 44	4	7
45 to 54	8	9
55 to 64	2	9
65 and Older	1	0
Education		
High School or Less	6	7
Some Post High School	6	4
College Graduate	1	2
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	4	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	4
\$60,001 or More	2	4
Marital Status		
Married	4	3
Not Married	6	6

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

<sup>3</sup>year differences at p≤0.05

## **Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit**

### 2006 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
  - A stranger was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (6 responses) followed by a boyfriend or girlfriend (2 responses).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in 2006.

Table 48. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2003	2006 <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	4%	3%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	7	--
Female	2	--
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	10	--
35 to 44	2	--
45 to 54	6	--
55 to 64	0	--
65 and Older	1	--
Education		
High School or Less	5	--
Some Post High School	2	--
College Graduate	7	--
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	1	--
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	--
\$60,001 or More	6	--
Marital Status		
Married	4	--
Not Married	6	--

<sup>①</sup>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.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Combined Personal Safety Issues

### 2006 Findings

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues (10%) compared to married respondents (4%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 49. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>⓪</sup>

	2003	2006
TOTAL	8%	7%
Gender		
Male	11	8
Female	5	6
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34	13	6
35 to 44	5	9
45 to 54	14	10
55 to 64	2	9
65 and Older	3	0
Education		
High School or Less	8	8
Some Post High School	7	4
College Graduate	8	7
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	4	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8	10
\$60,001 or More	8	4
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>		
Married	7	4
Not Married	9	10

<sup>⓪</sup>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.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2003

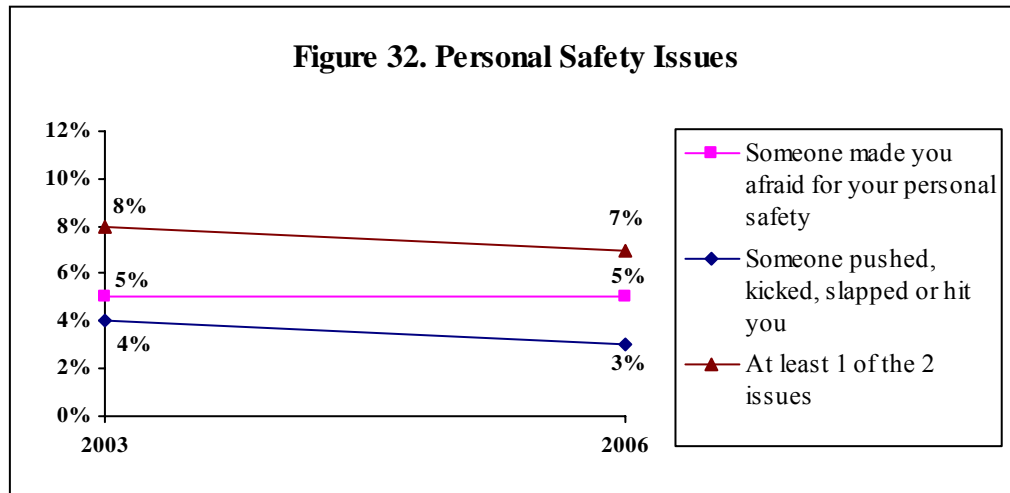
<sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

<sup>a</sup>year differences at  $p \leq 0.05$

## Personal Safety Issues Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone made them afraid for their personal safety. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. There was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two 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.*

### **Public Health Department (Figure 33; Tables 50 & 51)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 4% of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 40% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or who were married were more likely to receive services from the health department. Twenty-nine percent of respondents who were aware of the health department were not aware of the department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level; 38% had limited awareness while 29% were aware of the health department's involvement. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older, with higher education, with an income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report some degree of awareness of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness planning.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their awareness of and experience with Cudahy's health department.*

### **Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department**

#### 2006 Findings

- Four 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. Thirty-one percent received limited services from the health department and 9% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to receive services from the health department (51%) compared to male respondents (28%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to receive services from the health department (59%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (33%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (26%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report they received services from the health department compared to unmarried respondents (47% and 31%, respectively).

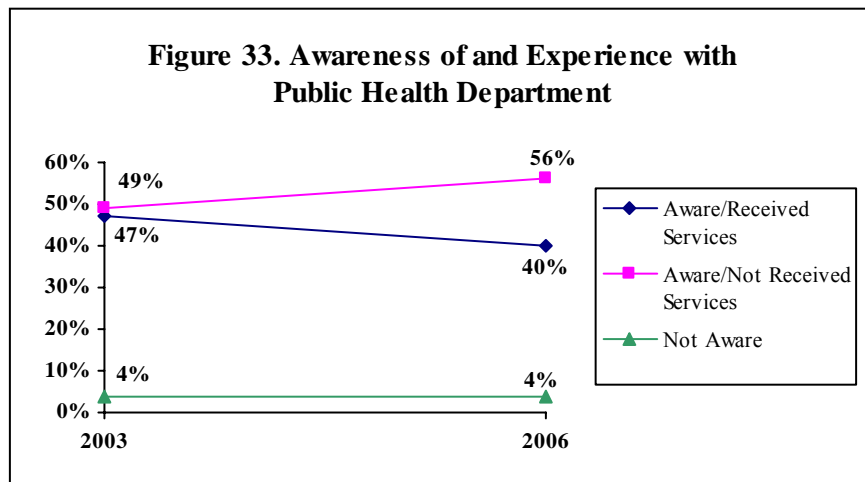
Table 50. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables for 2006

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	4%	56%	31%	9%
Gender <sup>1</sup>				
Male	4	67	20	8
Female	4	46	40	11
Age <sup>1</sup>				
18 to 34	9	65	17	9
35 to 44	1	66	18	15
45 to 54	6	49	37	7
55 to 64	2	53	34	9
65 and older	1	40	54	5
Education				
High School or Less	4	58	30	7
Some Post High School	2	51	35	12
College Graduate	6	58	27	9
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	5	52	30	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	1	60	33	5
\$60,001 or More	8	49	33	10
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>				
Married	5	47	37	10
Not Married	3	65	23	8

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their awareness of and experience with Cudahy's health department.



## Awareness of Emergency Preparedness

### 2006 Findings

*Of those aware of the health department...*

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents who were aware of the health department were not aware of the department's involvement in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state level. Thirty-eight percent had some limited awareness of the health department's involvement. Twenty-nine percent were aware before the interview that the health department was involved with emergency preparedness planning.
- Male respondents were more likely to be aware of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness (78%) compared to female respondents (57%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old or those 65 and older were more likely to report they were aware before the interview (74% each) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (56%).
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a college education were aware, to at least some degree, of the health department's involvement with emergency preparedness compared to 70% of those with some post high school education or 57% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were aware compared to 69% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 51% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they were aware of the health department's involvement compared to unmarried respondents (70% and 63%, respectively).

Table 51. Awareness of Health Department’s Involvement in Emergency Preparedness by Demographic Variables for 2006 (Of Respondents Aware of Health Department)

	Not aware	Limited Awareness	Aware	Not Sure
TOTAL	29%	38%	29%	4%
Gender <sup>1</sup>				
Male	15	46	32	7
Female	41	32	25	2
Age <sup>1</sup>				
18 to 34	40	26	30	4
35 to 44	23	49	18	9
45 to 54	27	37	37	0
55 to 64	30	36	32	2
65 and older	21	45	29	5
Education <sup>1</sup>				
High School or Less	34	35	22	9
Some Post High School	29	43	27	<1
College Graduate	21	39	38	2
Household Income <sup>1</sup>				
\$30,000 or Less	37	35	16	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	28	38	31	3
\$60,001 or More	17	35	48	0
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>				
Married	27	35	35	3
Not Married	30	42	21	6

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

### Did Not Receive Medical Care Needed (Figure 34; Table 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 8% of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; female respondents were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.*

#### 2006 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported in the last 12 months they did not get the medical care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care they thought they needed (12%) compared to male respondents (4%).
  - Insurance did not cover it (9 responses) was the most often cited reason for not receiving needed medical care followed by uninsured or poor medical care (7 responses each), co-payments too high or physical barrier (6 responses each) and cannot afford to pay (5 responses).

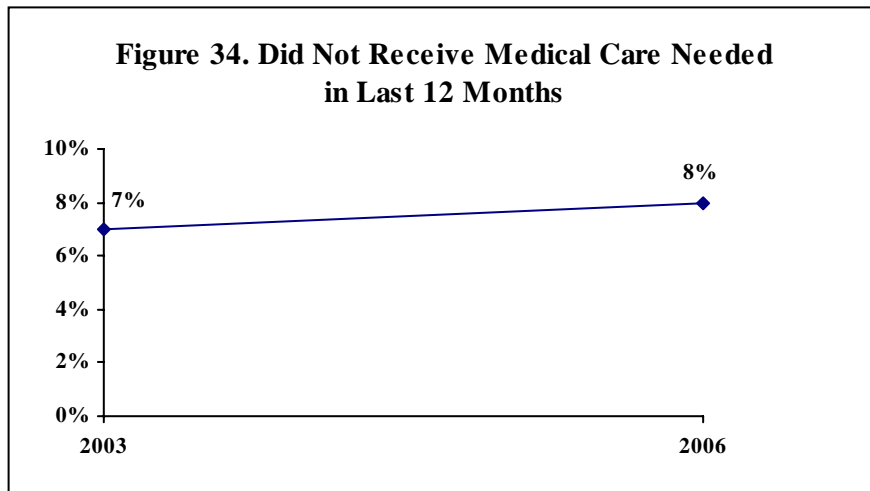
Table 52. Did Not Receive Medical Care Needed in Last 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2006

	2006
TOTAL	8%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	4
Female	12
Age	
18 to 34	4
35 to 44	13
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	11
65 and older	4
Education	
High School or Less	8
Some Post High School	13
College Graduate	5
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	6
\$30,001 to \$60,000	10
\$60,001 or More	8
Marital Status	
Married	9
Not Married	8

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months.



### **Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost (Figure 35; Table 53)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 11% of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.*

### 2006 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of someone not taking prescribed medication due to prescription cost.

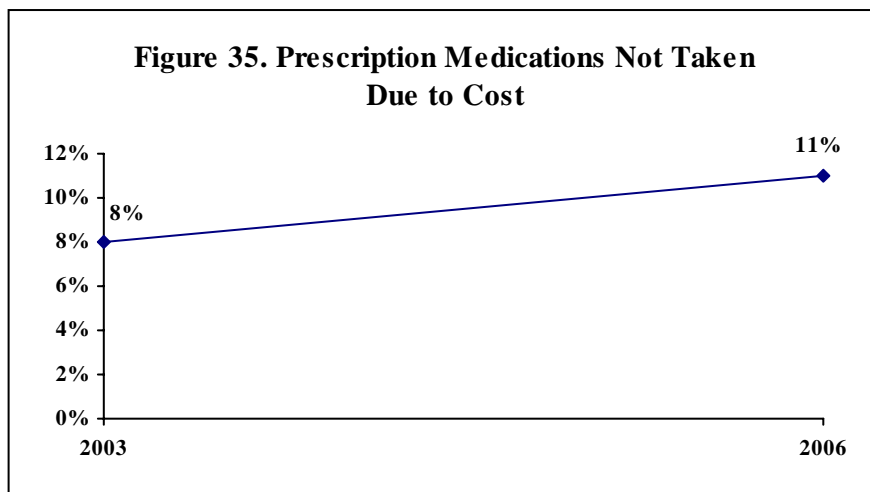
Table 53. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost by Demographic Variables for 2006

	2006
TOTAL	11%
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9
\$60,001 or More	19
Marital Status	
Married	12
Not Married	10

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2006

### Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.



### Access to Adequate and Appropriate Food (Figure 36; Table 54)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, 5% of respondents reported that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food; respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or who were unmarried were more likely to report this.

*From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food.*

2006 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food.
- Fifteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported they did not have adequate or appropriate food compared to 3% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 1% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not have adequate/appropriate food compared to married respondents (7% and 3%, respectively).

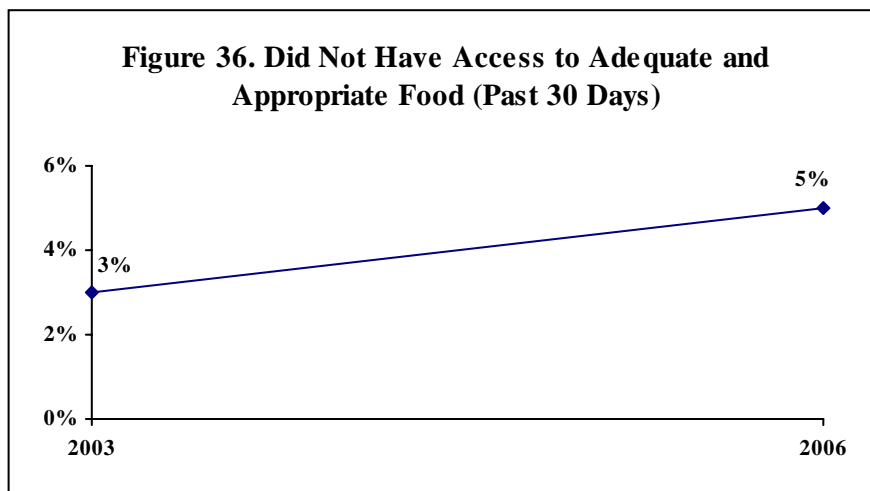
Table 54. Did Not Have Access to Adequate and Appropriate Food in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for 2006

	2006
TOTAL	5%
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
\$30,000 or Less	15
\$30,001 to \$60,000	3
\$60,001 or More	1
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	3
Not Married	7

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food.



## Community Health Priorities (Table 55)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2006, the three most often selected health priorities out of five provided were the following: obesity and lack of physical activity (71%), inappropriate use and abuse of alcohol and other substances (68%) and intentional/unintentional injuries and violence (57%). Respondents with at least some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report obesity and lack of physical activity. Female respondents were more likely to report inappropriate use/abuse of alcohol and other substances. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report injuries/violence. Respondents with some post high school education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report tobacco usage and exposure to smoke.

### 2006 Findings

- Respondents were given five health issues that Cudahy identified as priorities for the next five years and were asked to select the three main priorities. Respondents were more likely to report obesity and lack of physical activity (71%), inappropriate use and abuse of alcohol and other substances (68%) and intentional and unintentional injuries and violence (57%). Tobacco usage/smoke exposure and mental health were selected to a lesser extent (46% and 35%, respectively).
- Female respondents were more likely to report inappropriate use/abuse of alcohol and other substances as one of the top three health priorities (73%) compared to male respondents (62%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported injuries/violence as a top three priority compared to 50% of those 55 to 64 years old or 41% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report obesity and lack of physical activity while respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report tobacco usage and smoke exposure compared to their counterparts.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report obesity and lack of physical activity compared to their counterparts while respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report injuries/violence and respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report tobacco usage/smoke exposure compared to their counterparts.
- Married respondents were more likely to report tobacco usage and smoke exposure as one of the top three health priorities compared to unmarried respondents (53% and 39%, respectively).

Table 55. Health Priorities for Next Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2006<sup>⓪</sup>

	Obesity & Lack of Activity	Inappropriate Use/Abuse of Alcohol & Other Substances	Injuries/ Violence	Tobacco Use & Exposure	Mental Health
TOTAL	71%	68%	57%	46%	35%
Gender					
Male	70	62 <sup>1</sup>	55	50	30
Female	71	73 <sup>1</sup>	58	43	39
Age					
18 to 34	64	66	68 <sup>1</sup>	47	31
35 to 44	72	57	62 <sup>1</sup>	44	42
45 to 54	72	75	54 <sup>1</sup>	46	31
55 to 64	80	74	50 <sup>1</sup>	43	46
65 and older	74	73	41 <sup>1</sup>	47	28
Education					
High School or Less	59 <sup>1</sup>	69	58	39 <sup>1</sup>	41
Some Post High School	79 <sup>1</sup>	70	55	57 <sup>1</sup>	29
College Graduate	80 <sup>1</sup>	65	57	47 <sup>1</sup>	33
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	59 <sup>1</sup>	66	54 <sup>1</sup>	50 <sup>1</sup>	34
\$30,001 to \$60,000	79 <sup>1</sup>	70	66 <sup>1</sup>	37 <sup>1</sup>	35
\$60,001 or More	80 <sup>1</sup>	65	47 <sup>1</sup>	62 <sup>1</sup>	33
Marital Status					
Married	74	64	58	53 <sup>1</sup>	32
Not Married	68	72	55	39 <sup>1</sup>	38

<sup>⓪</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

## **APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**

CUDAHY  
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: March 14 through June 21, 2006

[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 .....	5%
Fair .....	12
Good.....	25
Very good.....	37
Excellent.....	21
Not sure .....	<1

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

No health care coverage .....	9%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	2
Badger Care.....	2
Medicare.....	21
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO .....	46
Another commercial health plan .....	16
Something else .....	4
Not sure .....	1

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

Not all members covered .....	13%
All members covered .....	87
Not sure .....	0

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 .....	20%
All members covered .....	80
Not sure .....	0

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 .....	79%
Public health clinic or community health center .....	4
Hospital outpatient department .....	3
Hospital emergency room .....	6
Urgent care center .....	2
Some other kind of place.....	0
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 ..... 33%  
 No..... 65  
 Not sure ..... 2

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%	23%	7%	9%	0%	2%
8. Cholesterol testing .....	53	14	9	6	16	3
9. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic .	65	17	5	11	2	0
10. Eye exam.....	47	29	7	10	6	<1

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

Yes ..... 37%  
 No..... 63  
 Not sure ..... 0

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

18 to 34 years old ..... 29%  
 35 to 44 years old ..... 22  
 45 to 54 years old ..... 17  
 55 to 64 years old ..... 12  
 65 and older..... 20

13. Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot? [81 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes ..... 74%  
 No..... 23  
 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? .....	27%	72%	<1%
15. Your blood cholesterol is high? .....	26	72	2
16. You had a stroke?.....	2	98	<1
17. You have heart disease or a heart condition?...	9	91	<1
18. You had a mental health problem?.....	6	94	<1
19. You have cancer, other than skin cancer.....	3	97	<1
20. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	8	90	2

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?” [33 Respondents]

Zero ..... 15% →GO TO Q24  
 1 time..... 9 →CONTINUE WITH Q22  
 2 to 3 times..... 33 →CONTINUE WITH Q22  
 4 or more ..... 39 →CONTINUE WITH Q22  
 Not sure ..... 3 →GO TO Q24

22. At your last appointment, what was your “A one C” level? [28 Respondents]

Less than 7 ..... 29%  
 7 or higher ..... 21  
 Not sure ..... 50

23. At your last appointment, what was your LDL level? [27 Respondents]

Less than 100 ..... 22%  
 100 or higher ..... 19  
 Not sure ..... 59

	Yes	No	Not Sure
24. Do you currently have asthma?.....	11%	89%	<1%
25. ...(if yes), do you have a written asthma action plan? [44 Respondents] .....	20	80	0

26. On an average day, 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 ..... 36%  
 Two servings ..... 36  
 Three or more servings..... 25  
 Not sure ..... 3

27. On an average day, 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 ..... 38%  
 Two servings ..... 38  
 Three or more servings..... 22  
 Not sure ..... 2

28. 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 ..... 77%  
No..... 23  
Not sure ..... 0

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

30. 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?

No moderate activity ..... 23%  
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or  
less than 30 minutes each time ..... 37  
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more ..... 38  
Not sure ..... 3

31. Now thinking about the vigorous physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

Yes ..... 43%  
No..... 55  
Not sure ..... 2

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

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

No vigorous activity ..... 55%  
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or  
less than 20 minutes each time ..... 18  
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more ..... 26  
Not sure ..... 2

**Q34 THROUGH Q36 FEMALES ONLY**

34. 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? [128 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	48%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	24
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	9
5 or more years ago .....	7
Never.....	6
Not sure .....	0

35. 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? [48 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes .....	71%
No.....	27
Not sure .....	2

36. 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? [156 Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and with a Cervix]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	60%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	15
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	11
5 or more years ago .....	4
Never.....	3
Not sure .....	1

**Q37 & Q38 MALES ONLY**

37. 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? [110 Respondents 40 and 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) .....	11
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	4
5 or more years ago .....	<1
Never.....	43
Not sure .....	3

38. 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? [111 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	25%
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).....	11
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	5
5 or more years ago .....	8
Never.....	30
Not sure .....	3

**ALL RESPONDENTS**

39. 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? [155 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	21%
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).....	14
5 or more years ago .....	10
Never.....	38
Not sure .....	6

40. 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? [155 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	17%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	17
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	24
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)...	5
10 years ago or more .....	3
Never.....	35
Not sure .....	<1

41. 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 .....	61%
One .....	19
Two .....	9
Three .....	4
Four .....	<1
Five.....	2
Six or more.....	4
Not sure .....	<1

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 53%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [190 Respondents]

Never.....	63%
Seldom .....	5
Sometimes.....	2
Nearly always.....	6
Always .....	25
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	3%
Seldom .....	1
Sometimes.....	7
Nearly always.....	10
Always .....	79
Not sure.....	0

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

One.....	12%
Two .....	20
Three or more.....	6
None.....	62 →GO TO Q47

45. How often do the children in your household wear a helmet when they bicycle or use skateboards, in-line roller skates or scooters? [151 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 7%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [140 Respondents]

Never.....	19%
Seldom .....	2
Sometimes.....	9
Nearly always.....	14
Always .....	55
It depends (volunteered).....	<1
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	<1%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes.....	0
Nearly always.....	5
Always.....	92
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	34%
Seldom.....	36
Sometimes.....	24
Nearly always.....	3
Always.....	2
Not sure.....	<1

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

Never.....	3%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes.....	17
Nearly always.....	31
Always.....	46
Not sure.....	<1

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

Yes.....	3%
No.....	97
Not sure.....	0

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.

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

None.....	39%
One to two days.....	22
Three to four days.....	13
Five or more days.....	26
Not sure.....	0

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

None .....	39%
One drink.....	21
Two drinks .....	16
Three drinks .....	11
Four or more drinks.....	12
Not sure .....	<1

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

None .....	86%
One time .....	4
Two or more times .....	10
Not sure .....	<1

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

Yes .....	2%
No.....	98
Not sure .....	0

54. 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 .....	<1%
No.....	100
Not sure .....	0

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

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

Every day .....	24%	
Some days .....	3	
Not at all.....	73	→GO TO Q60
Not sure .....	0	→GO TO Q60

56. [CURRENT SMOKERS] During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [107 Respondents]

Yes .....	52%
No.....	48
Not sure .....	0

57. [CURRENT SMOKERS] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [105 Respondents]

Yes .....	66%	→CONTINUE WITH Q58
No.....	34	→GO TO Q60
Not sure .....	0	→GO TO Q60

58. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [70 Respondents]

Yes .....	57%
No.....	43
Not sure .....	0

59. Did the doctor, nurse or other health professional advise you to quit smoking AT YOUR MOST RECENT VISIT? [69 Respondents]

Yes .....	49%
No.....	7
Health professional has not advised at any visit .....	43
Not sure .....	0

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

Yes .....	21%
No.....	20
No smokers in household .....	58
Not sure .....	<1

61. 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.....	63%
Restaurants that allow smoking .....	11
No preference.....	26
Not sure .....	<1

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

Strongly oppose.....	22%
Moderately oppose.....	13
Moderately favor.....	18
Strongly favor .....	42
Not sure .....	5

63. 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..... 23%  
 Moderately oppose..... 10  
 Moderately favor..... 19  
 Strongly favor ..... 42  
 Not sure..... 5

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.

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

Yes ..... 23%  
 No..... 77  
 Not sure..... 0

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

Yes ..... 2%  
 No..... 21  
 Not sure..... 0  
 No firearms in the household/no answer..... 77

66. 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 ..... <1%  
 No..... 1  
 Not sure..... 0  
 No firearms in the household/not loaded/no answer..... 98

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
67. Going to a chiropractor? .....	15%	85%	0%
68. Having acupuncture?.....	2	98	0
69. Massage therapy?.....	16	84	0
70. Aroma therapy?.....	3	97	0
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?..	7	94	0
72. Meditation? .....	7	94	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male .....	48%
Female.....	52

74. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?

75. About how tall are you, without shoes? [CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	30%
Overweight.....	41
Obese.....	30

76. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes .....	6%
No.....	94
Not sure.....	0

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

White.....	90%
Black or African American .....	2
Asian .....	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander .....	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	2
Another race.....	<1
Multiple race .....	4
Not sure.....	0

78. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married .....	25%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	2
Married.....	50
Separated.....	<1
Divorced.....	12
Widowed .....	11
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less .....	3%
Some high school .....	4
High school graduate or GED.....	35
Some college.....	21
Technical school graduate.....	6
College graduate .....	22
Advanced or professional degree .....	8
Not sure.....	0

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

Milwaukee..... 100%

81. What city, town or village do you legally reside in?

Cudahy ..... 100%

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

53110..... 100%

83. 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 ..... 1%  
No..... 99  
Not sure..... 0

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

One .....99%  
Two or more..... 1

85. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000 ..... 7%  
\$10,000 to \$20,000..... 10  
\$20,001 to \$30,000..... 9  
\$30,001 to \$40,000..... 11  
\$40,001 to \$50,000..... 14  
\$50,001 to \$60,000..... 10  
\$60,001 to \$75,000..... 9  
\$75,001 to \$90,000..... 6  
Over \$90,000..... 6  
Not sure ..... 8  
No answer ..... 6

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes ..... 5% →CONTINUE WITH Q87  
No..... 94 →GO TO Q88  
Not sure..... 2 →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? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [18 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger ..... 7 responses  
 Acquaintance..... 5 responses  
 Brother or sister..... 4 responses  
 Ex-spouse ..... 2 responses  
 Separated spouse ..... 1 response  
 Boyfriend or girlfriend ..... 1 response  
 Not sure ..... 1 response

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

Yes ..... 3% →CONTINUE WITH Q89  
 No..... 97 →GO TO Q90  
 Not sure ..... 0 →GO TO Q90

89. 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? [11 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger ..... 6 responses  
 Boyfriend or girlfriend ..... 2 responses  
 Spouse ..... 1 response  
 Separated spouse ..... 1 response  
 Ex-spouse ..... 1 response  
 Parent ..... 1 response  
 Friend ..... 1 response  
 Acquaintance..... 1 response

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

Smoke detector..... 97%  
 Carbon monoxide detector ..... 47  
 Neither..... 3  
 Not sure ..... 0

Households that have both detectors..... 47%

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR CUDAHY

[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.]

A1. 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 .....	4%
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.....	31
Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services.....	9
Not sure .....	<1

A2. [AWARE OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT] For the past several years local health departments in Wisconsin have been participating in emergency preparedness planning at the local, regional and state levels. Which of the following best describes your level of awareness about this? [382 Respondents]

Not aware until now .....	29%
Some limited awareness.....	38
Aware before today that health departments are involved with planning for emergency preparedness.....	29
Not sure .....	4

A3. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed?

Yes .....	8%
No.....	92
Not sure .....	<1

A4. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [33 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Insurance did not cover it.....	9 responses
Uninsured .....	7 responses
Poor medical care .....	7 responses
Co-payments too high .....	6 responses
Physical barriers .....	6 responses
Cannot afford to pay.....	5 responses
Don't know where to go.....	2 responses
Not enough time .....	1 response
Unable to get appointment .....	1 response

A5. Have you or anyone in your household not taken your prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

Yes .....	11%
No.....	89
Not sure .....	0

A6. Was there a time in the past 30 days that your household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food?

Yes .....	5%
No.....	95
Not sure .....	0

A7. The Cudahy Improvement Plan has identified five health priorities for the next five years. Please tell me which three of the following health issues you think should be the main priorities for Cudahy for the next five years.

Obesity and lack of physical activity .....	71%
Inappropriate use and abuse of alcohol and other substances ...	68
Intentional and unintentional injuries and violence .....	57
Tobacco usage and exposure to smoke .....	46
Mental health.....	35

## **APPENDIX C: SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Cudahy Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through June 21, 2006. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed 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  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Cudahy Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through March 31, 2003. A total of 400 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included listed 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  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.