

**Hales Corners
Community Health Survey
2006**

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
**Hales Corners Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health Research**

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

Table of Contents

<u>Section Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Purpose.....	1
Methodology.....	1
Summary.....	4
Key Findings.....	11
Rating Their Own Health.....	11
Health Care Coverage.....	14
Routine Procedures.....	23
Vaccinations.....	32
Prevalence of Select Health Conditions.....	35
Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments.....	47
Physical Well Being and Body Weight.....	55
Nutrition and Diet.....	64
Women’s Health.....	69
Men’s Health.....	73
Other Tests.....	75
Sunburn.....	79
Safety: Seat Belts and Bicycle Helmets.....	81
Cigarette Use.....	87
Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments.....	91
Alcohol Use.....	100
Mental Health Status.....	106
Detectors in Household.....	113
Presence of Firearms in Household.....	116
Personal Safety Issues.....	119
Appendix A: Additional Questions.....	126
Public Health Department.....	127
Ordinance Prohibiting Leaf Burning.....	131
Preparation for a Natural or Man-Made Disaster.....	133
Appendix B: Questionnaire Frequencies.....	134
Appendix C: Survey Methodology.....	150

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2006.....	2
Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	13
Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	17
Table 4. Someone in Household Not Currently Covered by Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	18
Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Care Coverage in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	19
Table 6. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	22
Table 7. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	25
Table 8. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	27
Table 9. Dental Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	29
Table 10. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	31
Table 11. Flu Shot/Nasal Spray by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	33

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 12. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	37
Table 13. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	39
Table 14. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	41
Table 15. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	43
Table 16. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	45
Table 17. Chiropractic Care in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	48
Table 18. Massage Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	50
Table 19. Aroma Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	51
Table 20. Movement Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	53
Table 21. Meditation in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	54
Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	57
Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006	59
Table 24. Recommended Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006	61
Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	63
Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	66
Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	68
Table 28. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)	72
Table 29. Blood Stool Test Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)	76
Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Their Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)	78
Table 31. Three or More Sunburns in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2006	80
Table 32. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	82
Table 33. 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)	85
Table 34. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	88
Table 35. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for 2006	93
Table 36. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	95
Table 37. Favor/Oppose Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments in Their Community by Demographic Variables for 2006	96
Table 38. Favor a Community Smoking Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	98
Table 39. 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	99
Table 40. Heavy Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	102
Table 41. Binge Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	104
Table 42. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	108
Table 43. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	110
Table 44. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	112
Table 45. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	115
Table 46. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	117
Table 47. Loaded Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	118
Table 48. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year	121

<u>Table Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Table 49. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	122
Table 50. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year.....	124
Table 51. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables for 2006.....	128
Table 52. Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission by Demographic Variables for 2006 (Of Those Aware of Health Department).....	130
Table 53. Favor/Oppose Ordinance Prohibiting Leaf Burning by Demographic Variables for 2006.....	132
Table 54. Preparation for Natural or Man-Made Disaster by Demographic Variables for 2006.....	133

<u>Figure Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2006.....	11
Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health.....	14
Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2006.....	15
Figure 4. Health Care Coverage.....	20
Figure 5. Advance Care Plan.....	23
Figure 6. Routine Procedures.....	32
Figure 7. Vaccinations.....	34
Figure 8. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2006.....	35
Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years.....	46
Figure 10. Alternative Treatments in Past Three Years for 2006.....	47
Figure 11. Alternative Treatments in Past Three Years.....	55
Figure 12. Physical Activity/Week for 2006.....	60
Figure 13. Physical Well Being and Body Weight.....	64
Figure 14. Fruit and Vegetable Intake on Average Day.....	69
Figure 15. Women's Health Tests.....	73
Figure 16. Men's Health Tests (40 and Older).....	75
Figure 17. Other Tests (50 and Older).....	79
Figure 18. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt.....	83
Figure 19. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet.....	86
Figure 20. Current Smoker.....	89
Figure 21. Quit Smoking for One Day or Longer (Current Smokers).....	90
Figure 22. Smokers in Household Smoke Indoors or in Vehicles.....	91
Figure 23. Smoking Preference in Restaurants for 2006.....	92
Figure 24. Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments.....	100
Figure 25. Alcohol Consumption in Past Month.....	105
Figure 26. Driven/Ridden when Driver Perhaps had too Much to Drink.....	106
Figure 27. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2006.....	107
Figure 28. Mental Health Status.....	113
Figure 29. Detectors in Household for 2006.....	114
Figure 30. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household.....	115
Figure 31. Presence of Firearms in Household.....	119
Figure 32. Personal Safety Issues.....	125
Figure 33. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department.....	128
Figure 34. Health Department Meets Its Mission (Of Those Aware of Health Department) for 2006.....	129
Figure 35. Ordinance Prohibiting Leaf Burning for 2006.....	131

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Hales Corners 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. Select 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 Hales Corners 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 Hales Corners 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 August 1, 2006. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 5 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in Hales Corners. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Weighting was done based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the service area. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

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

Demographic Profile of Hales Corners Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents for 2006

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 34	24%
35 to 44	21
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	12
65 and Older	24
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	29%
Some Post High School	23
College Graduate	48
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	21%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	29
\$60,001 or More	39
Not Sure/No Answer	11
Married	63%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Hales Corners Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones. In 2005, the Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated 6,050 adult residents in the area, with no change 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 60 adults. So, when 12% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 720 residents ± 300 individuals. Therefore, 420 to 1,020 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 Hales Corners was 3,417, an increase of 4.82% 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 30 households. For example, 8% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household was not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not currently covered by some form of health insurance would be 240.

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 status was calculated using the Centers for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is calculated by using kilograms/meter². 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 2006, it was decided to follow the standard CDC definition of five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender, to allow for national, state and local comparisons. In 2003, the Hales Corners Community Health Survey Report defined binge drinking as four or more drinks at one time for females and five or more drinks at one time for males to account for weight and metabolism differences.

Summary

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

Overall Health			Health Conditions in Past 3 Years		
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>
Excellent	26%	21%	High Blood Pressure	26%	25%
Very Good	37%	41%	High Blood Cholesterol	18%	25%
Fair or Poor	13%	12%	Heart Disease/Condition	6%	10%
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Asthma (Current)	8%	9%
<i>Fair/Poor</i>	12%	15%	Diabetes	5%	8%
			Cancer (Not Skin)	5%	5%
			Mental Health Problem	3%	3%
			Stroke	1%	<1%
Health Care Coverage			Physical Health		
Hales Corners			Hales Corners		
Not Covered	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	Physical Activity/Week	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>
Personally	4%	5%	Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	29%	33%
Household Member (currently)	6%	8%	Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		27%
Household Member (past year)	10%	18%	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		47%
Advance Care Plan	40%	45%	Overweight	56%	58%
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)	66%	68%
<i>Personally Not Covered</i>	11%	15%	Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)	22%	29%
			<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
			<i>Overweight</i>	61%	61%
			<i>Rec. Moderate or Vigorous Activity</i>	57%	49%
Routine Procedures			Women's Health		
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	84%	82%	Mammogram (40 and older; within past 2 years)	82%	71%
Cholesterol Test (4 years or less)	78%	78%	Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		75%
Dental Checkup (past year)	78%	74%	Pap Smear (18 - 65; within past 3 years)	92%	96%
Eye Exam (past year)	53%	45%	<i>Other Research: (2004)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
<i>Other Research:</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<i>Mammogram (40 and older; within past 2 years)</i>	75%	75%
<i>Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2000)</i>	79%	84%	<i>Pap Smear (18 and older; within past 3 years)</i>	86%	86%
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤4 years; 2005)</i>	73%	73%			
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2004)</i>	78%	70%	Men's Health		
			Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>
Vaccinations			Digital Rectal Exam (40 and older; within past year)	42%	33%
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	PSA Test (40 and older; within past 2 years)		58%
Flu Vaccination (past year)	40%	39%	<i>Other Research: (2004)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)	63%	74%	<i>PSA Test (40 and older; within past 2 years)</i>	46%	52%
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>			
<i>Flu Vaccination (past year)</i>	32%	27%	Sunburn in Past 12 Months		
<i>Pneumonia (ever—65 and older)</i>	66%	66%	Hales Corners		<u>2006</u>
			Once		19%
Alternative Treatments in Past 3 Years			Twice		7%
Hales Corners	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	Three or More		12%
Massage Therapy	18%	24%			
Chiropractic Care	12%	14%			
Movement Therapy	6%	11%			
Meditation	4%	9%			
Aroma Therapy	3%	5%			
Acupuncture	1%	2%			

Safety			Other Tests		
Hales Corners			Hales Corners		
Wear Seat Belt (Always/Nearly Always)			2003	2006	
Adult	91%	88%	Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)	53%	39%
Children	97%	99%	Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)	63%	60%
Wear Helmet (Always/Nearly Always) (Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)			<i>Other Research: (2004)</i>		
Adult	35%	38%	Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
Children	74%	74%	Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)	27%	26%
Detectors in Household			<i>Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+; lifetime)</i>		
Smoke Detector	99%	94%	Alcohol Use		
Carbon Monoxide Detector	44%	50%	Hales Corners		
Both Detectors	43%	50%	Of all Respondents in Past Month...		
Neither Detector	1%	5%	Heavy Drinker		
<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>			Binge Drinker		
Adult Seat Belt (Always/Nearly Always)	<i>WI</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	Drive or Ride When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink		
	82%	88%	3% <1%		
Cigarette Use			<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>		
Hales Corners			Heavy Drinker		
Current Smokers			Binge Drinker		
Of Current Smokers...			22% 14%		
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit			Personal Safety in Past Year		
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year ... Advised to Quit Smoking			Hales Corners		
... Advised to Quit at Most Recent Visit			2003 2006		
HH Smoker Smokes Indoors/In Vehicle			Afraid for Their Safety		
<i>Other Research: (2005)</i>			Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit		
Current Smokers			At Least One of the Safety Issues		
Tried to Quit			7% 7%		
Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments			Firearms in Household		
Hales Corners			Hales Corners		
Smoking Preference in Restaurants			Of all Households...		
Smoke-free			2003 2006		
Allow Smoking			Have a Firearm		
No Preference			Have a Loaded Firearm		
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments			Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked		
Moderately Favor/Strongly Favor			2% 2%		
Moderately Oppose/Strongly Oppose			<i>Other Research: (2002)</i>		
State Law Prohibiting Smoking in All Workplaces with 75% or Less in Alcohol Sales			Of all Households...		
Moderately Favor/Strongly Favor			Have a Firearm		
Moderately Oppose/Strongly Oppose			Have a Loaded Firearm		
Mental Health Status			Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked		
Hales Corners			2% 4%		
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed			Additional Questions		
Always/Nearly Always			Hales Corners		
Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life			2003 2006		
Seldom/Never			Awareness of/Experience with Health Dept.		
Considered Suicide (past year)			Aware of/No Experience		
			Aware of/Received Services		
			Health Department Meeting Its Mission (Of Those Aware of Health Department)		
			Satisfied		
			Dissatisfied		
			Ordinance Prohibiting Leaf Burning		
			Favor		
			Oppose		
			Not Sure		
			Steps Taken to Prepare for Natural or Man-made Disaster		
			42%		
			50%		
			8%		
			38%		

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2006, 62% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 12% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were unmarried, overweight, who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity or smoking respondents 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, with more demographic findings in 2006.*

In 2006, 5% of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not currently covered; 18% 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. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents 65 and older, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or with a college education 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; demographic findings were varied. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household not covered in the past 12 months. 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, 82% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 78% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 55 and older or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of at least \$30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, with a college 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, with a high school education or less or with a household income of less than \$30,001 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 a routine checkup, cholesterol test or dental exam. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam. Demographic findings varied in the study years for an eye exam while findings were somewhat varied for all of the other routine procedures.*

In 2006, 39% 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 were more likely to report this. 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 (25% each). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school

education or less, with a household income of less than \$60,001, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, who were married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older or who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were male, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or an income of at least \$60,001 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 varied across years for all health conditions.*

In 2006, 5% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents 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 or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in daily life, with demographic findings varied across years. From 2003 to 2006 there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2006, out of six alternative treatments listed, massage therapy was the most often used in the past three years (24%). Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to use aroma therapy. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report meditation. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used massage therapy, movement therapy or meditation. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used chiropractic care, aroma therapy or acupuncture. Across years, demographic findings were similar for chiropractic care, while findings were somewhat varied for all other alternative treatments.*

In 2006, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 27% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Respondents who had some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Fifty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 64 years old or who were inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes or in the overall percent of respondents who were overweight, with demographic findings similar.*

In 2006, 68% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 29% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a household income

of less than \$30,001, who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female 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 at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Demographic findings varied somewhat for eating at least two servings of fruit or for eating at least three servings of vegetables.*

In 2006, 71% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-five percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-six percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. *From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mammogram in the past two years. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2006, 58% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Thirty-three 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, 39% of respondents 50 and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 60% 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. 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, 12% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 7% reported two times and 19% reported once. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

In 2006, 88% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report this. Ninety-nine 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, 38% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 74% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used a seat belt or wore a helmet always or nearly always, with demographic findings varied. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of children who used a seat belt or wore a helmet.*

In 2006, 17% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Sixty-eight percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 79% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Seven percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were present. *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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit smoking. There was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of household smokers who smoked indoors or in vehicles.*

In 2006, 66% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001, who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Sixty-two percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college education or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Sixty-two 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 female, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred smoke-free restaurants although there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred restaurants that allow smoking. 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.*

In 2006, 71% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 4% were heavy drinkers while 20% were binge drinkers. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have been a binge drinker in the past month. Less than one percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household 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 increase in the overall percent of respondents who were binge drinkers, with demographic findings somewhat similar. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease 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, 94% of households had a working smoke detector while 50% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Fifty percent of households had both detectors; respondents with a household 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, 24% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm. Two 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, 4% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents with some post high school education or a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Four percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents with some post high school education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents 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 or in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. From 2003 to 2006, 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, 9% of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 38% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education or who were married were more likely to receive services from the health department. Of respondents aware of the health department, 85% reported they were satisfied with the department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a household income of at least \$60,001, who were married or had experience with the health department were more likely to report they were satisfied. *From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their awareness of and experience with Hales Corners Health Department.*

In 2006, 42% of respondents reported they favor an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in Hales Corners (25% strongly favor and 17% moderately favor). Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to favor an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in Hales Corners.

In 2006, 38% of respondents reported someone in their family had taken steps to prepare for a natural or man-made disaster; respondents with an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this.

Key Findings

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

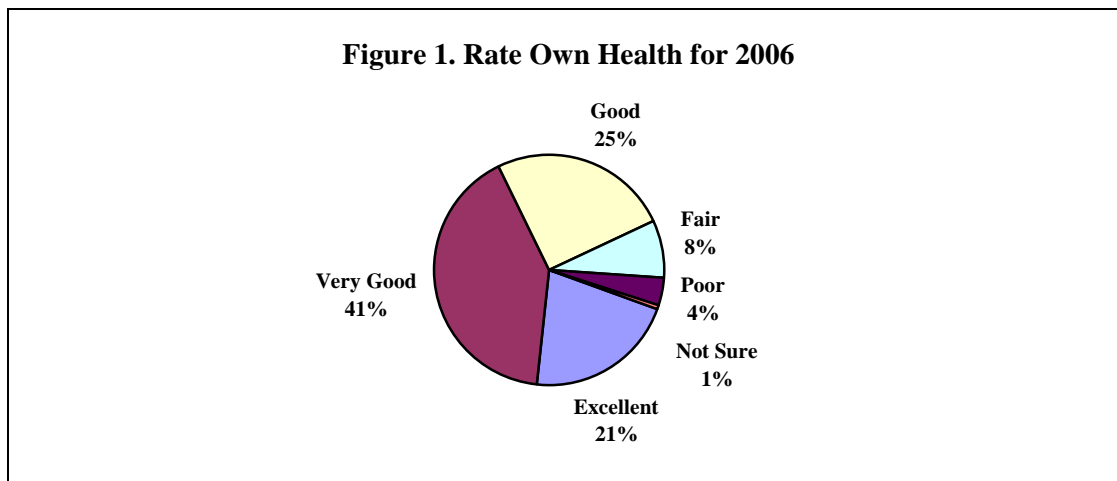
KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 62% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 12% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were male, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were unmarried, overweight, who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity or smoking respondents 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, with more demographic findings in 2006.

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

- Sixty-two percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (21%) or very good (41%). A total of 12% reported their health was fair (8%) or poor (4%).



- Male respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health (16%) compared to female respondents (8%).
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported fair or poor health compared to 8% of respondents with at least some post high school education.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported fair or poor health compared to 17% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

- Eighteen percent of unmarried respondents reported fair or poor health compared to 8% of married respondents.
- Sixteen percent of respondents classified as overweight reported fair or poor health compared to 6% of respondents not overweight.
- Twenty percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and 19% of those who were inactive reported fair or poor health compared to 3% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Twenty percent of respondents who were smokers reported fair or poor health compared to 11% of nonsmokers.

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 both study years, respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less, who were overweight or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, education, overweight status or smoking status was not significant.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report fair or poor health. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting fair or poor health in 2006.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	13%	12%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	18	16
Female	10	8
Age		
18 to 34	12	13
35 to 44	14	13
45 to 54	14	8
55 to 64	6	13
65 and Older	16	13
Education ²		
High School or Less	17	22
Some Post High School	14	8
College Graduate	8	8
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less	22	21
\$30,001 to \$60,000	13	17
\$60,001 or More ^a	9	3
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	8	8
Not Married	23	18
Overweight Status ²		
Not Overweight	11	6
Overweight	16	16
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	19
Insufficient	--	20
Recommended	--	3
Smoking Status ²		
Nonsmoker	12	11
Smoker	17	20

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

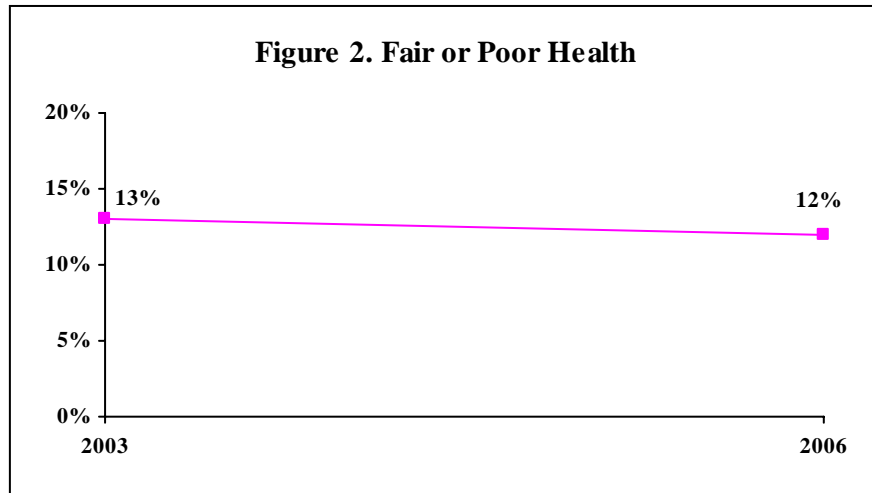
^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear 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, 5% of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not currently covered; 18% 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. Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor’s or nurse practitioner’s office; respondents 65 and older, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older or with a college education 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; demographic findings were varied. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported someone in their household not covered in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting an advance care plan, with demographic findings similar.

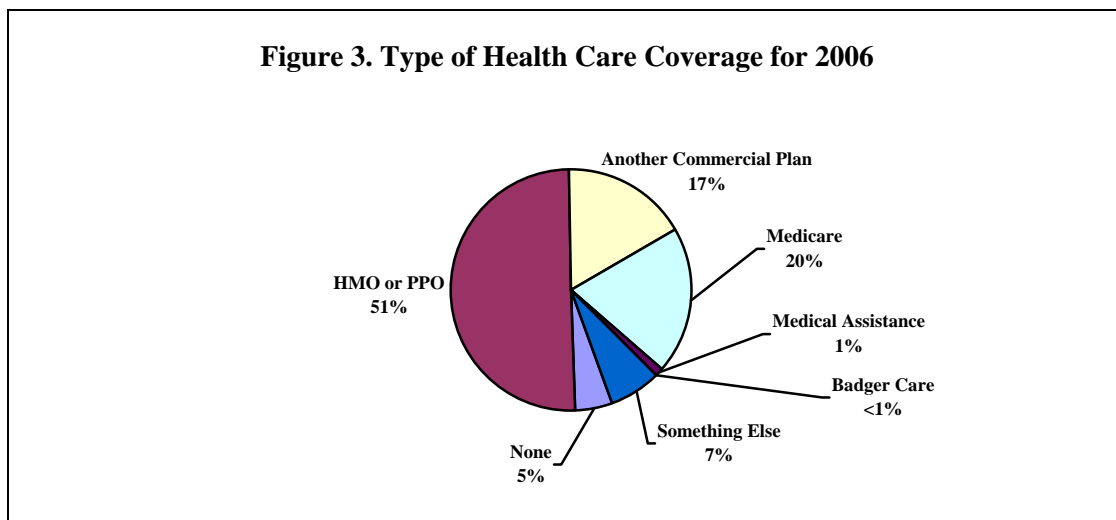
Personally Not Covered

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

- Five percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care plan. Fifty-one percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Seventeen percent reported another commercial plan and 20% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report they personally had no health care coverage (10%) compared to female respondents (less than one percent).
- Eleven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported no personal health care coverage compared to 3% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported personally no health care coverage compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or less than one percent of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported personally no health care coverage compared to less than one percent 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 (10% and 2%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents having no personal health care coverage.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report no personal health care coverage. In 2006 male respondents were more likely to report no personal health care coverage, with a noted increase. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting this.
- In 2006, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or unmarried were more likely to report personally no health care coverage. In 2003, neither age nor marital status was significant.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report personally no health care coverage, with a noted increase. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report personally no 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 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 this.

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

	2003	2006
TOTAL	4%	5%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	2	10
Female ^a	6	<1
Age ²		
18 to 34	4	7
35 to 44	6	11
45 to 54	4	3
55 to 64	4	4
65 and Older	1	0
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	3	10
Some Post High School	7	8
College Graduate	3	<1
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	4	20
\$30,001 to \$60,000 ^a	7	<1
\$60,001 or More	0	0
Marital Status ²		
Married	4	2
Not Married	4	10

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Someone in Household Not Currently Covered

2006 Findings

- Eight percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not currently covered by a health care plan. This equates to approximately 240 households.
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone in their household was not currently covered compared to 4% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 3% 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 (14% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household was not currently covered.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report someone was not currently covered, with a noted increase in 2006.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not currently covered. 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^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	8%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	10	26
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	4
\$60,001 or More	0	3
Marital Status ²		
Married	5	4
Not Married	7	14

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2006 Findings

- Eighteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Forty-two 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 24% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 5% 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 (31% and 11%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report someone in the household was not covered in the past year. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report someone not covered in the past year as a result of a noted increase.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year, with a noted increase in 2006.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Care Coverage in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	10%	18%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	13	42
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15	24
\$60,001 or More	2	5
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	8	11
Not Married ^a	15	31

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

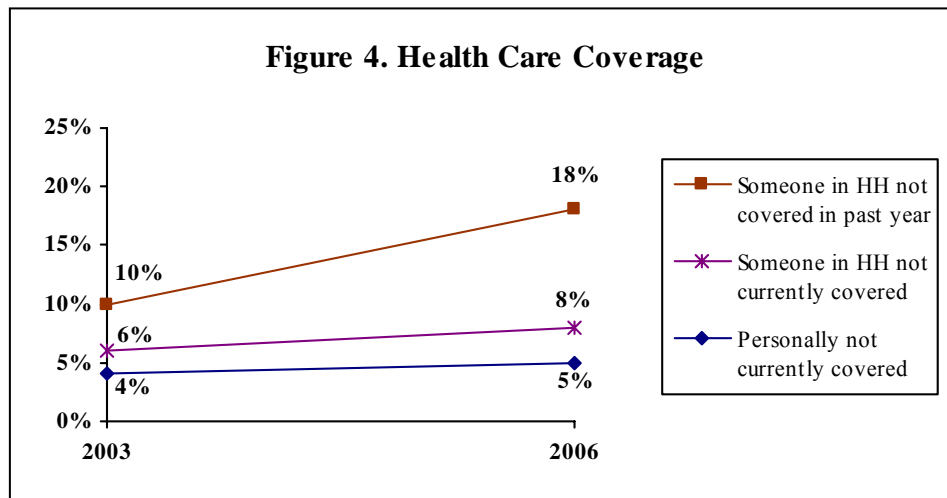
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear 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 statistically increased for respondents who reported someone in their household not covered in the past 12 months.



Primary Health Care Services

2006 Findings

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick or need health advice. Two percent reported hospital outpatient department, public health clinic/community health center or urgent care.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office followed by 94% of those 45 to 54 years old and 90% of respondents 55 to 64 years old. Eighty-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 79% of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this.
- Ninety-four percent of respondents with a college education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 85% of those with a high school education or less or 82% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 85% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 78% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Ninety-two percent of married respondents reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 83% of unmarried respondents.

Advance Care Plan

2006 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported an advance care plan compared to 32% of those 35 to 44 years old or 26% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported an advance care plan compared to 39% of those with some post high school education or 38% 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 having an advance care plan.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this.
- 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 college education 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^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	40%	45%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	34	49
Female	44	41
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	36	26
35 to 44	41	32
45 to 54	27	39
55 to 64	37	49
65 and Older ^a	56	76
Education ²		
High School or Less	39	38
Some Post High School	43	39
College Graduate ^a	37	52
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	46	44
\$30,001 to \$60,000	39	39
\$60,001 or More	38	47
Marital Status		
Married	40	47
Not Married	40	42

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

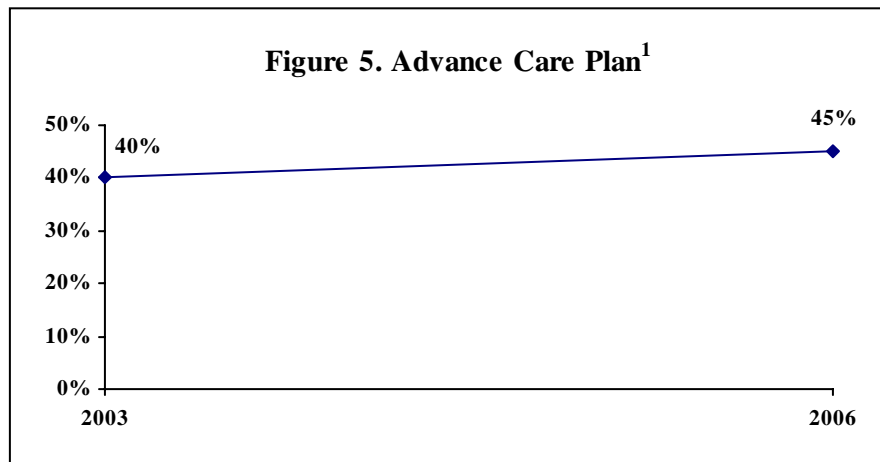
^②“Living will or health care power of attorney” added in 2006.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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.



¹“Living will or health care power of attorney” added in 2006.

Routine Procedures (Figure 6; Tables 7 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 82% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 78% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 45% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 55 and older or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of at least \$30,001 or married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, with a college 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, with a high school education or less or with a household income of less than \$30,001 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 a routine checkup, cholesterol test or dental exam. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam. Demographic findings varied in the study years for an eye exam while findings were somewhat varied for all of the other routine procedures.

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-two percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- Ninety percent of female respondents reported they had a routine checkup two years ago or less compared to 73% of male respondents.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents 65 and older and 90% of those 55 to 64 years old reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 68% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Eighty-five percent of married respondents reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 78% of unmarried respondents.

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 both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In both study years, respondents who were 55 and older 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 18 to 34 years old reporting a routine checkup in 2006.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. 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 less than \$30,001 reporting this.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 7. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	84%	82%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	77	73
Female	89	90
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	70	87
35 to 44	80	68
45 to 54	80	76
55 to 64	94	90
65 and Older	94	92
Education		
High School or Less	83	78
Some Post High School	85	81
College Graduate	84	86
Household Income ¹		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	94	75
\$30,001 to \$60,000	79	79
\$60,001 or More	85	86
Marital Status ²		
Married	85	85
Not Married	81	78

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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-eight percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Six percent reported five or more years ago while 13% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 74% of those 18 to 34 years old or 67% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.

- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 79% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 65% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Eighty-three percent of married respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 69% of unmarried respondents.

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, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting this in 2006.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001 were more likely to report a cholesterol test, with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reporting this.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 8. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	78%	78%
Gender ¹		
Male	73	74
Female	82	81
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	46	74
35 to 44	72	67
45 to 54	85	80
55 to 64	92	92
65 and Older	89	83
Education		
High School or Less	79	74
Some Post High School	75	74
College Graduate	80	82
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	87	65
\$30,001 to \$60,000	72	81
\$60,001 or More	81	79
Marital Status ²		
Married	79	83
Not Married	74	69

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Dental Checkup

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

The Healthy People 2010 goal 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

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 16% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- Seventy-eight percent of female respondents reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 70% of male respondents.
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 66% of those with some post high school education or 59% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 67% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 61% 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 (80% and 64%, 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 2006, female respondents were more likely to report a dental exam. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 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 both study years, respondents with a college education or married respondents were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report a dental exam. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reporting a dental exam in 2006.

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

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

	2003	2006
TOTAL	78%	74%
Gender ²		
Male	75	70
Female	79	78
Age ¹		
18 to 34	67	69
35 to 44 ^a	89	76
45 to 54	74	80
55 to 64	92	85
65 and Older	68	70
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	69	59
Some Post High School	77	66
College Graduate	85	87
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less	61	61
\$30,001 to \$60,000 ^a	78	67
\$60,001 or More	86	88
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	83	80
Not Married	66	64

[Ⓞ]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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Eye Exam

2006 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 32% reported one to two years ago. Three percent reported never.
- Sixty percent of respondents 65 and older reported having an eye exam in the past year compared to 31% of those 18 to 34 years old or 30% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported having an eye exam in the past year compared to 47% of those with a college education or 31% of respondents with some post high school education.

- Sixty-two percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 44% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 30% 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 having an eye exam less than a year ago.
- Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents who reported having an eye exam less than a year ago in 2006.
- In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education 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 an eye exam less than a year ago, with 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.
- 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 married respondents reporting an eye exam.

Table 10. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	53%	45%
Gender		
Male	48	44
Female ^a	56	45
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	55	31
35 to 44	52	52
45 to 54 ^a	56	30
55 to 64	43	52
65 and Older	54	60
Education ²		
High School or Less	59	51
Some Post High School ^a	52	31
College Graduate	49	47
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less	60	62
\$30,001 to \$60,000 ^a	50	30
\$60,001 or More	52	44
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	50	41
Not Married	61	50

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

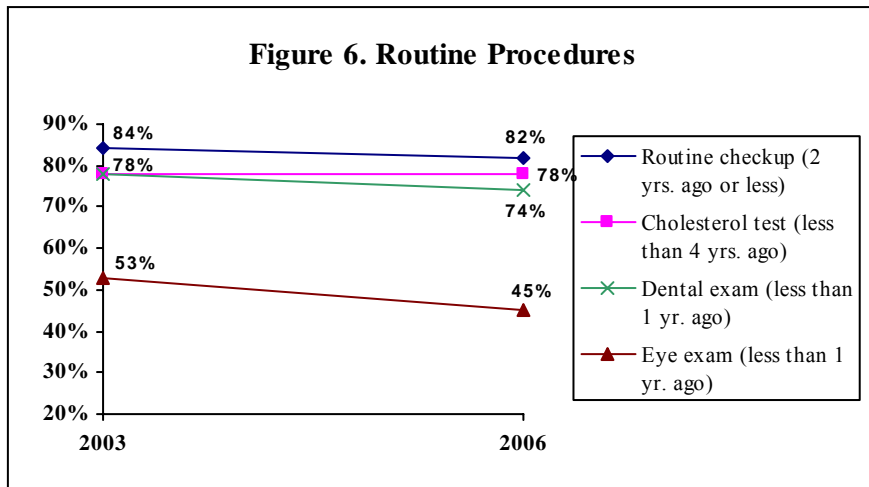
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear 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 routine checkup, cholesterol test or dental exam. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting an eye exam.



Vaccinations (Figure 7; Table 11)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 39% 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 were more likely to report this. 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-nine 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 (68%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (25%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (24%).

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 35 to 44 years old reporting this in 2006.

Table 11. Flu Shot/Nasal Spray by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	40%	39%
Gender		
Male	35	39
Female	43	39
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	23	24
35 to 44 ^a	13	25
45 to 54	33	30
55 to 64	45	47
65 and Older	77	68
Education		
High School or Less	42	35
Some Post High School	37	39
College Graduate	40	42
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	45	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	42	38
\$60,001 or More	32	30
Marital Status		
Married	36	37
Not Married	46	42

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

^②“Nasal spray” added in 2006.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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.

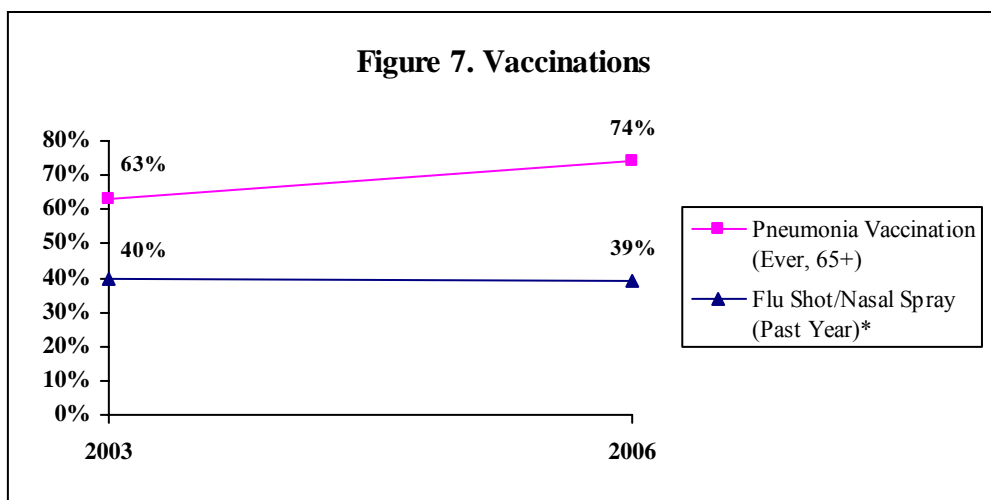
Year Comparisons

- 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 - 16)

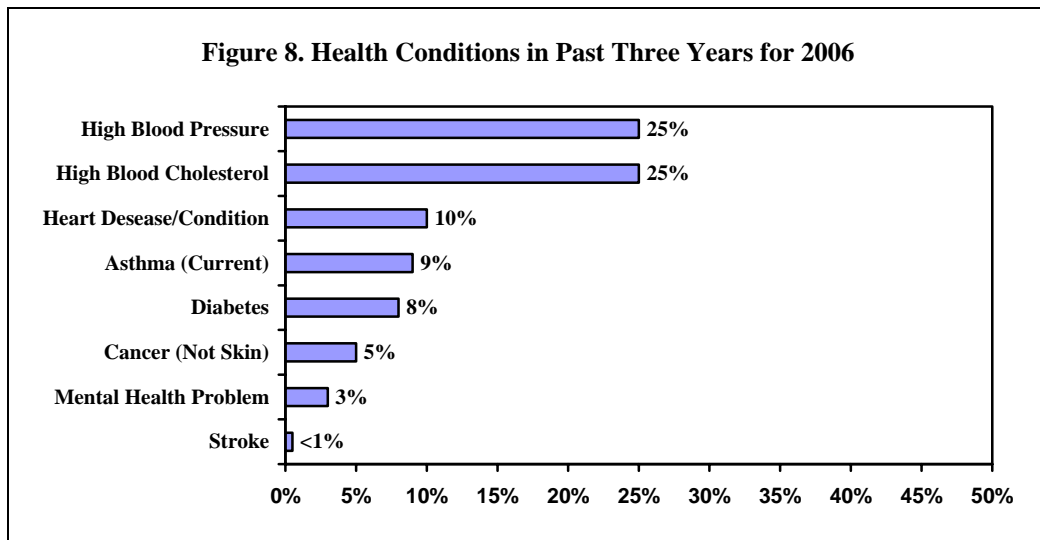
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

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 (25% each). Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$60,001, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, who were married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents 65 and older or who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents who were male, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were unmarried, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or an income of at least \$60,001 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 varied across years for all health conditions.

2006 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol in the past three years (25% each).



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-five percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 15% of those 35 to 44 years old or 5% 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 25% of those with some post high school education or 19% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 reported high blood pressure compared to 13% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (34%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (12%).
- Fifty-two percent of respondents who were inactive reported high blood pressure compared to 27% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 18% 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 high blood pressure.
- In both study years, respondents who were 65 and older or overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2003, unmarried respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2006, neither marital status nor smoking status was significant.

Table 12. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	26%	25%
Gender		
Male	24	27
Female	27	24
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	5	5
35 to 44	10	15
45 to 54	21	19
55 to 64	33	46
65 and Older	54	49
Education ²		
High School or Less	31	36
Some Post High School	25	25
College Graduate	23	19
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less	39	29
\$30,001 to \$60,000	28	29
\$60,001 or More	17	13
Marital Status ¹		
Married	22	23
Not Married	34	28
Overweight Status ^{1,2}		
Not Overweight	17	12
Overweight	32	34
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	52
Insufficient	--	27
Recommended	--	18
Smoking Status ¹		
Nonsmoker	28	27
Smoker	17	20

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³year 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-five percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 20% of those 35 to 44 years old or 12% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported high blood cholesterol compared to 25% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 14% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Thirty percent of married respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 18% of unmarried respondents.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (33%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (15%).
- Forty-five percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 24% of respondents who did some physical activity.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- Although gender and smoking status was not significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents or nonsmokers who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report high blood cholesterol, with a noted increase. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, 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.

Table 13. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	18%	25%
Gender		
Male ^a	20	29
Female	16	22
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	3	12
35 to 44 ^a	6	20
45 to 54	24	30
55 to 64	25	43
65 and Older	28	33
Education		
High School or Less	17	27
Some Post High School	18	28
College Graduate	18	24
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less	18	14
\$30,001 to \$60,000 ^a	18	30
\$60,001 or More	16	25
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	17	30
Not Married	19	18
Overweight Status ^{1,2}		
Not Overweight	10	15
Overweight ^a	25	33
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	45
Insufficient	--	24
Recommended	--	24
Smoking Status		
Nonsmoker ^a	19	26
Smoker	12	23

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Heart Disease/Condition

2006 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Eighteen percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition compared to 4% of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents who were inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition (22%) compared to those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (10%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (6%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting heart disease/condition in 2006.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, education, household income or marital status was not significant, with a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education, a household income of at least \$60,001, or married respondents reporting this.
- Although smoking status was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported heart disease/condition.

Table 14. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	10%
Gender		
Male	6	9
Female	7	10
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	6	0
35 to 44 ^a	0	13
45 to 54	0	4
55 to 64 ^a	2	15
65 and Older	18	18
Education ¹		
High School or Less	14	14
Some Post High School	3	7
College Graduate ^a	3	9
Household Income ¹		
\$30,000 or Less	12	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	7
\$60,001 or More ^a	<1	9
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	3	11
Not Married	10	8
Overweight Status		
Not Overweight	4	7
Overweight	7	12
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	22
Insufficient	--	6
Recommended	--	10
Smoking Status		
Nonsmoker ^a	6	10
Smoker	7	8

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Diabetes

2006 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Eleven percent of male respondents reported diabetes compared to 6% of female respondents.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported diabetes compared to 10% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 1% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Eighteen percent of unmarried respondents reported diabetes compared to 2% of married respondents.
- Thirteen percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to 2% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Eighteen percent of respondents who were inactive reported diabetes compared to 12% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 3% 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 reporting diabetes.
- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003, gender was not significant.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report diabetes.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase in 2006.
- In 2006, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 15. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	5%	8%
Gender ²		
Male	6	11
Female	5	6
Age		
18 to 34	4	6
35 to 44	4	10
45 to 54	5	3
55 to 64	4	15
65 and Older	10	11
Education		
High School or Less	7	12
Some Post High School	6	8
College Graduate	3	6
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less	11	18
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	10
\$60,001 or More	2	1
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	3	2
Not Married ^a	10	18
Overweight Status ²		
Not Overweight	3	2
Overweight ^a	7	13
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	18
Insufficient	--	12
Recommended	--	3
Smoking Status		
Nonsmoker	5	8
Smoker	6	11

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear 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

- Forty-two percent of the 33 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes had an A1C test four or more times in the past year. Forty-two percent reported two to three times and 9% reported one or fewer times. Six percent were not sure.
- Thirteen percent of the 30 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a level of less than seven at their last appointment. Thirteen percent reported a level of seven or higher while 73% were not sure.
- Ten percent of the 30 respondents who had an A1C test in the past year had a LDL level of less than 100 at their last appointment. Thirty percent reported a level of 100 or higher while 60% were not sure.

Current Asthma

2006 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Eleven percent of female respondents reported current asthma compared to 5% of male respondents.
- Fifteen percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported current asthma compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 and 11% of those with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported current asthma compared to 3% 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 reporting current asthma.
- In 2006, respondents who were female or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003, neither gender nor age was significant.
- 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 current asthma. 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 16. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006
TOTAL	8%	9%
Gender ²		
Male	7	5
Female	8	11
Age ²		
18 to 34	9	13
35 to 44	6	11
45 to 54	10	4
55 to 64	4	15
65 and Older	6	3
Education		
High School or Less	9	12
Some Post High School	5	5
College Graduate	7	8
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	2	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8	3
\$60,001 or More	9	12
Marital Status		
Married	7	8
Not Married	8	10

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Written Asthma Action Plan

2006 Findings

- Of the 34 respondents who currently had asthma, 32% had a written asthma action plan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small number of respondents answering this question.

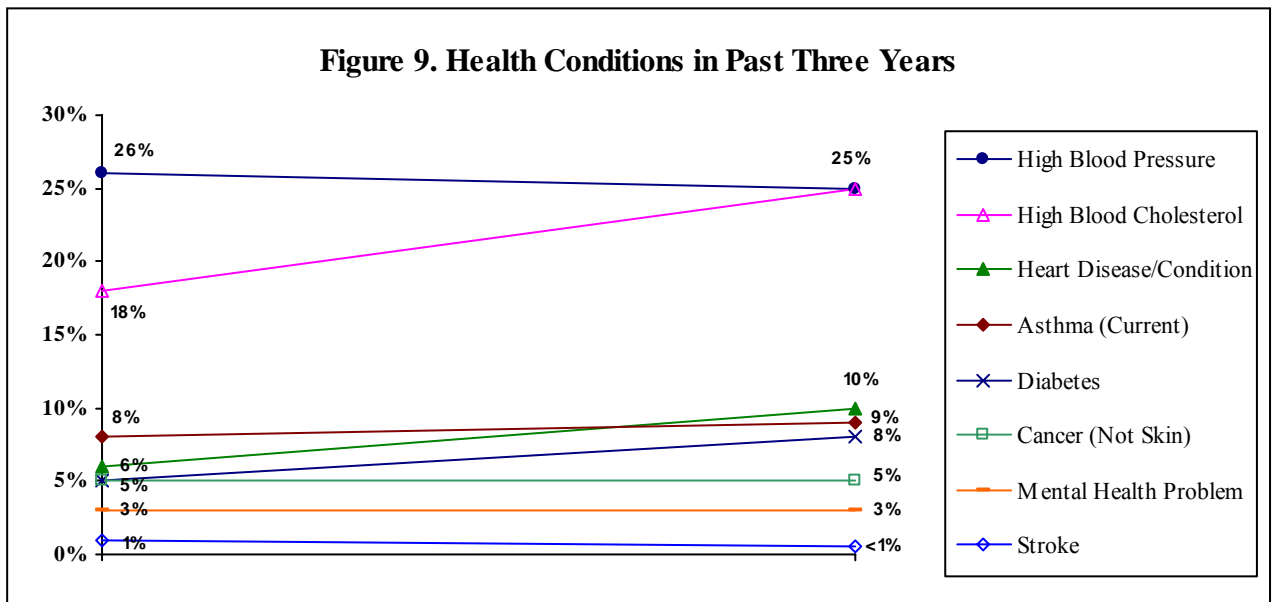
Year Comparisons

- 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.



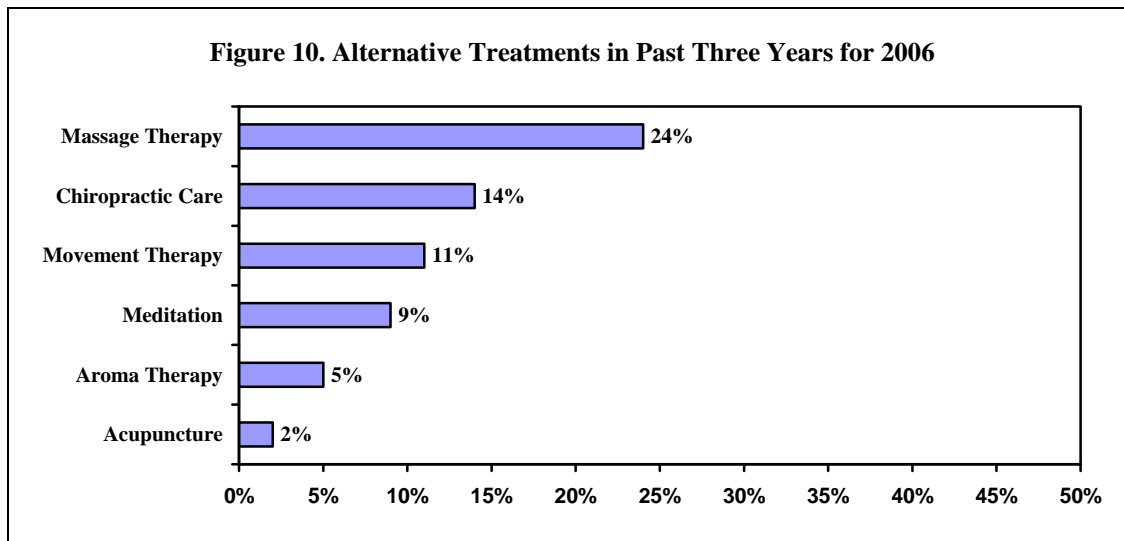
Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments (Figures 10 & 11; Tables 17 - 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, out of six alternative treatments listed, massage therapy was the most often used in the past three years (24%). Respondents who were male, 18 to 44 years old or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report massage therapy. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to use aroma therapy. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report movement therapy. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report meditation.

From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used massage therapy, movement therapy or meditation. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used chiropractic care, aroma therapy or acupuncture. Across years, demographic findings were similar for chiropractic care, while findings were somewhat varied for all other alternative treatments.

2006 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to have used massage therapy in the past three years (24%) followed by chiropractic care (14%) and movement therapy (11%).



Chiropractic Care

2006 Findings

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

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting chiropractic care.
- From 2003 to 2006, there were no statistically significant differences between and within years and responses of using chiropractic care.

Table 17. Chiropractic Care in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

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

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

³year differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Massage Therapy

2006 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported massage therapy in the past three years.
- Twenty-eight percent of male respondents reported massage therapy compared to 19% of female respondents.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reported massage therapy compared to 17% of those 45 to 54 years old or 11% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported massage therapy compared to 22% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 16% 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 used massage therapy.
- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report massage therapy. In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report massage therapy as a result of a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting this.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report massage therapy. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting this. In 2003, age 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.
- Although marital status was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting massage therapy in 2006.

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

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	18%	24%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	13	28
Female	21	19
Age ²		
18 to 34	28	33
35 to 44 ^a	20	33
45 to 54	15	17
55 to 64	16	25
65 and Older	11	11
Education		
High School or Less	15	16
Some Post High School	18	29
College Graduate	19	26
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less	16	22
\$30,001 to \$60,000	15	16
\$60,001 or More	23	33
Marital Status		
Married ^a	18	27
Not Married	17	18

[ⓐ]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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Aroma Therapy

2006 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported aroma therapy in the past three years.
- Eleven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported aroma therapy compared to 1% of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old.
- Nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported aroma therapy compared to 5% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a college education.

- Eleven percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported aroma therapy compared to 4% of those with a household income of at least \$60,001 or 2% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Seven percent of unmarried respondents reported aroma therapy compared to 3% of married respondents.

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 2003.

Table 19. Aroma Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

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

^⓪Percentages 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.

[Ⓜ]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³year differences at p≤0.05

Movement Therapy

2006 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported movement therapy in the past three years.
- Eighteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported movement therapy compared to 6% of those 55 to 64 years old or 4% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used movement therapy.
- In 2003, respondents who were female or married were more likely to report movement therapy. In 2006, neither gender nor marital status was significant as a result of a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were male or unmarried reporting this.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report movement therapy. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.
- Although neither education nor household income was significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reporting movement therapy in 2006.

Table 20. Movement Therapy in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	6%	11%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	0	11
Female	11	11
Age ²		
18 to 34	10	18
35 to 44	11	15
45 to 54	4	4
55 to 64	4	6
65 and Older	2	8
Education		
High School or Less ^a	4	14
Some Post High School	6	9
College Graduate	8	10
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	10	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000 ^a	6	15
\$60,001 or More	5	8
Marital Status ¹		
Married	8	11
Not Married ^a	2	10

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Meditation

2006 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported meditation in the past three years.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported meditation compared to 9% of those with a household 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 meditation compared to married respondents (14% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who used meditation.
- Although gender, age or education was not significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old or with a high school education or less reporting meditation in 2006.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report meditation as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, neither household income nor marital status was significant.

Table 21. Meditation in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[ⓐ]

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	4%	9%
Gender		
Male ^a	2	9
Female	4	8
Age		
18 to 34	4	13
35 to 44 ^a	0	12
45 to 54	4	4
55 to 64	6	8
65 and Older	5	6
Education		
High School or Less ^a	5	14
Some Post High School	3	6
College Graduate	3	7
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	5	18
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	9
\$60,001 or More	3	4
Marital Status ²		
Married	3	6
Not Married ^a	5	14

[ⓐ]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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

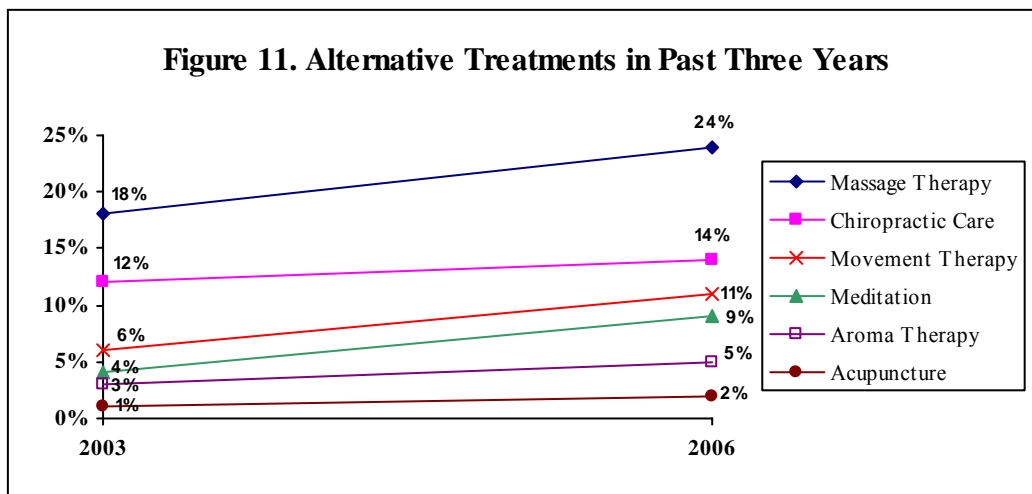
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Alternative Treatments Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported massage therapy, movement therapy or meditation. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chiropractic care, aroma therapy or acupuncture.



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 22 – 25)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 33% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 27% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 47% met the recommended amount of physical activity. Respondents who had some post high school education or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have met the recommended amount of physical activity. Fifty-eight percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 64 years old or who were inactive were more likely to be classified as overweight.

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

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-three percent of respondents reported they did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Fifty-two percent did some moderate physical activity while 14% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Forty-one percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported moderate physical activity five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes compared to 38% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 22% 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 did moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes.
- 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 who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes in 2006.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes.
- In 2003, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report moderate physical activity five or more times a week for at least 30 minutes. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	29%	33%
Gender		
Male	31	31
Female	27	34
Age		
18 to 34	30	27
35 to 44	38	36
45 to 54 ^a	21	38
55 to 64	25	34
65 and Older	26	30
Education		
High School or Less	26	32
Some Post High School	31	40
College Graduate	30	29
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less	41	41
\$30,001 to \$60,000	20	22
\$60,001 or More	27	38
Marital Status		
Married	27	32
Not Married	32	34
Overweight Status ¹		
Not Overweight	35	34
Overweight	24	32

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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-seven percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty percent did some vigorous physical activity while 53% did not do any vigorous physical activity.
- Thirty-five percent of male respondents reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to 20% of female respondents.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes compared to 23% of those 55 to 64 years old or 16% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes compared to 30% of those with some post high school education or 12% 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 22% of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001.
- 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 (33% and 23%, respectively).

Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006^{①,②}

	2006
TOTAL	27%
Gender ¹	
Male	35
Female	20
Age ¹	
18 to 34	37
35 to 44	29
45 to 54	28
55 to 64	23
65 and Older	16
Education ¹	
High School or Less	12
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	35
Household Income ¹	
\$30,000 or Less	22
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22
\$60,001 or More	38
Marital Status	
Married	29
Not Married	24
Overweight Status ¹	
Not Overweight	33
Overweight	23

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

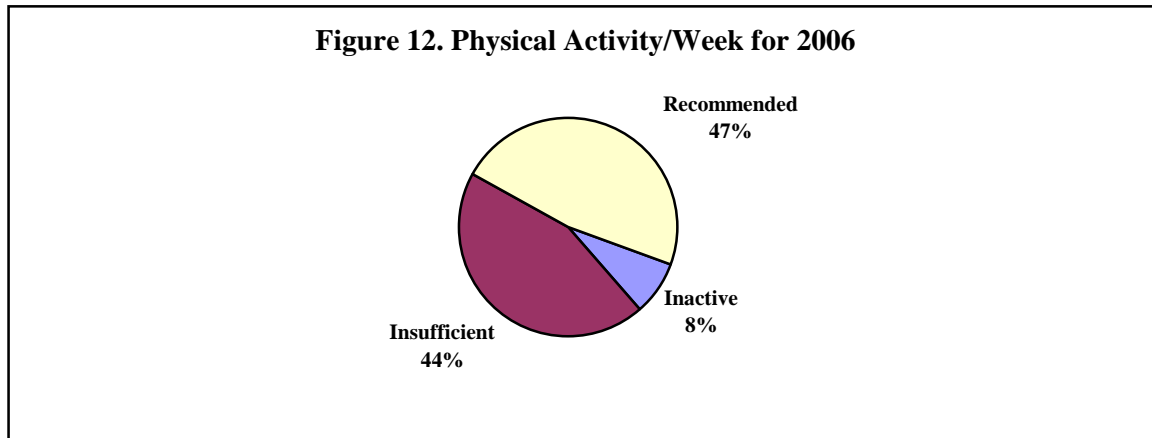
Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

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

- Forty-seven 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). Forty-four percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 8% did no physical activity in a typical week.



- Fifty-five percent of respondents with some post high school education met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 51% of those with a college education or 37% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty-five percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 51% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 38% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

Table 24. Recommended Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for 2006^{①,②}

	2006
TOTAL	47%
Gender	
Male	51
Female	44
Age	
18 to 34	48
35 to 44	47
45 to 54	52
55 to 64	47
65 and Older	43
Education ¹	
High School or Less	37
Some Post High School	55
College Graduate	51
Household Income ¹	
\$30,000 or Less	51
\$30,001 to \$60,000	38
\$60,001 or More	55
Marital Status	
Married	48
Not Married	47
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	52
Overweight	44

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

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

¹demographic 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/meter². 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, 58% of respondents were overweight (24% obese and 34% overweight).
- Seventy-one percent of male respondents were overweight compared to 47% of female respondents.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 68% of those 55 to 64 years old were overweight compared to 48% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents who were inactive were overweight compared to 61% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 54% 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 both study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight. In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	56%	58%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	74	71
Female	42	47
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	48	48
35 to 44	47	61
45 to 54	62	69
55 to 64	72	68
65 and Older	60	53
Education		
High School or Less	60	63
Some Post High School	58	61
College Graduate	52	55
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	49	64
\$30,001 to \$60,000	59	60
\$60,001 or More	60	56
Marital Status		
Married	56	60
Not Married	58	56
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	68
Insufficient	--	61
Recommended	--	54

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

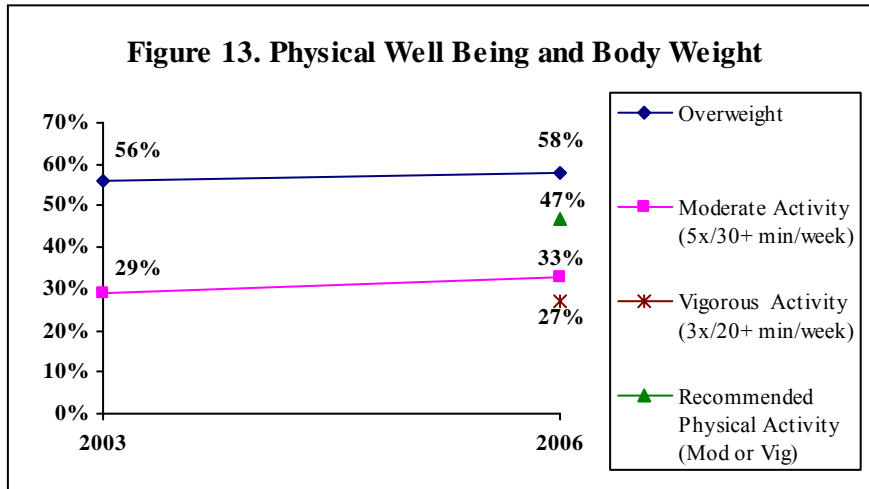
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

³year differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

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



Nutrition and Diet (Figure 14; Tables 26 & 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 68% of respondents ate two or more servings of fruit while 29% ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a household income of less than \$30,001, who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to eat at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female 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 at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Demographic findings varied somewhat for eating at least two servings of fruit or for eating at least three 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-eight percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit on an average day. Thirty-one percent reported one serving or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit a day (75%) compared to male respondents (60%).
- Eighty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported two or more servings of fruit compared to 59% of those 45 to 54 years old or 46% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported two or more servings of fruit compared to 69% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 64% of respondents with an income of at least \$60,001.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents who were not overweight reported two or more servings of fruit compared to 62% of respondents classified as overweight.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents who did the recommended amount of physical activity reported two or more servings of fruit compared to 68% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 41% of respondents who were inactive.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting 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 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day, with a noted increase. In 2003, neither age nor household income was significant.
- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2006, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report eating two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2003, overweight status was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL	66%	68%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	55	60
Female	74	75
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	67	83
35 to 44	67	76
45 to 54	57	59
55 to 64	63	46
65 and Older	73	65
Education ¹		
High School or Less	57	64
Some Post High School	73	66
College Graduate	68	72
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	66	81
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67	69
\$60,001 or More	67	64
Marital Status		
Married	66	66
Not Married	66	72
Overweight Status ²		
Not Overweight	69	77
Overweight	62	62
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	41
Insufficient	--	68
Recommended	--	74

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Vegetable Intake

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

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

2006 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Seventy-one percent reported two servings or less.
- Thirty-seven percent of female respondents reported eating three or more servings of vegetables a day compare to 19% of male respondents.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and 30% of those who met the recommended 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 increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report three or more servings of vegetables as a result of a noted increase. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable.
- Although age, marital status or overweight status was not significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, unmarried or overweight reporting three or more vegetable servings per day in 2006.

Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	22%	29%
Gender ²		
Male	19	19
Female ^a	25	37
Age		
18 to 34	25	33
35 to 44 ^a	13	29
45 to 54	19	28
55 to 64	29	27
65 and Older	23	23
Education		
High School or Less	21	22
Some Post High School	22	29
College Graduate	24	31
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	22	26
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22	32
\$60,001 or More	25	29
Marital Status		
Married	22	26
Not Married ^a	22	33
Overweight Status		
Not Overweight	21	26
Overweight ^a	21	30
Physical Activity ²		
Inactive	--	9
Insufficient	--	31
Recommended	--	30

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

^②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

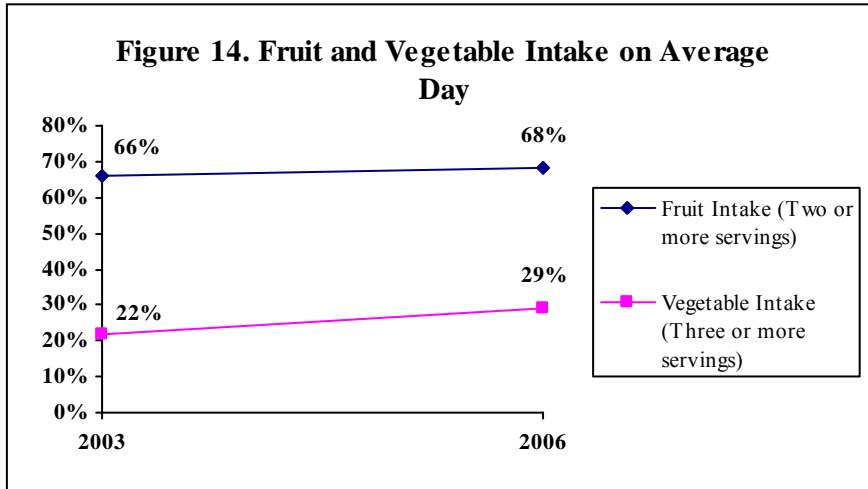
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear 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 two or more servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the percent of respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 15; Table 28)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 71% of female respondents 40 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-five percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-six percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years.

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

Mammogram

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

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-one percent of female respondents 40 and older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eight 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 a statistical decrease 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-five percent of the 57 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.

²“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.³

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 96% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years (75% within past year and 21% one year and less than three years).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having a pap smear within the past three years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2003, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- Although marital status was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents who reported a pap smear in 2006.

³“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 28. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year
(Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	92%	96%
Age ¹		
18 to 34	95	98
35 to 44	98	98
45 to 54	90	94
55 and Older	81	92
Education		
High School or Less	88	97
Some Post High School	87	94
College Graduate	97	98
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	80	90
\$30,001 to \$60,000	93	96
\$60,001 or More	95	97
Marital Status		
Married ^a	92	98
Not Married	89	92

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

¹ demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

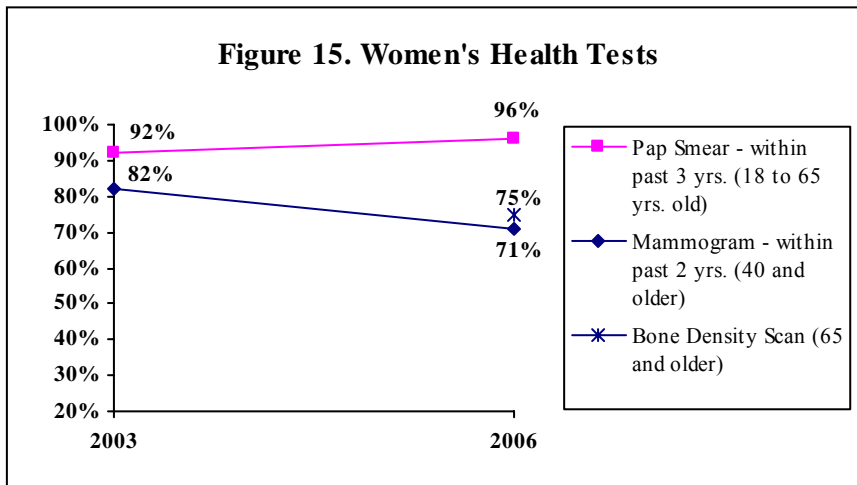
² demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^a year differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change 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, 58% of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test within the past two years. Thirty-three 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).⁴

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).

⁴“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-nine percent of male respondents 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen test in the past year while 19% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Thirty-one 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).⁵

2006 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of male respondents 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year while 15% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years). Twenty-six 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

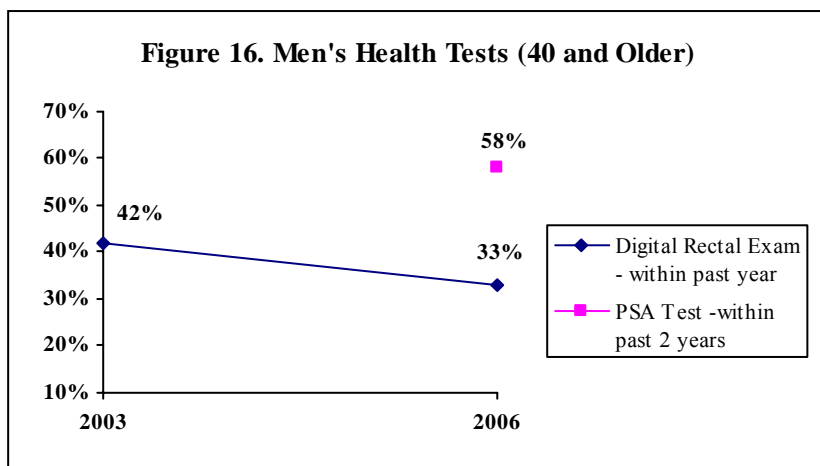
- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of male respondents 40 and older who reported a digital rectal exam within the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of men who were asked this question.

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

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 29 & 30)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 39% of respondents 50 and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 60% 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. 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.⁶

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).

⁶“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-nine percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past two years. Thirty 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 who were male, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents reporting a blood stool test within the past two years.

Table 29. Blood Stool Test Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	53%	39%
Gender		
Male ^a	58	37
Female	49	42
Education		
High School or Less ^a	57	37
Some Post High School	47	37
College Graduate	52	43
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	50	34
\$30,001 to \$60,000	48	39
\$60,001 or More	57	42
Marital Status		
Married	50	43
Not Married ^a	57	34

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear 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.⁷

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

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam within the past two years (16% less than a year ago and 13% more than one year ago, but less than two). An additional 23% reported more than two years but less than five years. Thirty-eight 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.

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

Table 30. Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam in Their Lifetime by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)^①

	2003	2006
TOTAL	63%	60%
Gender		
Male	67	64
Female	61	57
Education		
High School or Less	62	58
Some Post High School	62	50
College Graduate	66	69
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	57	48
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67	55
\$60,001 or More	66	70
Marital Status		
Married	64	63
Not Married	62	56

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

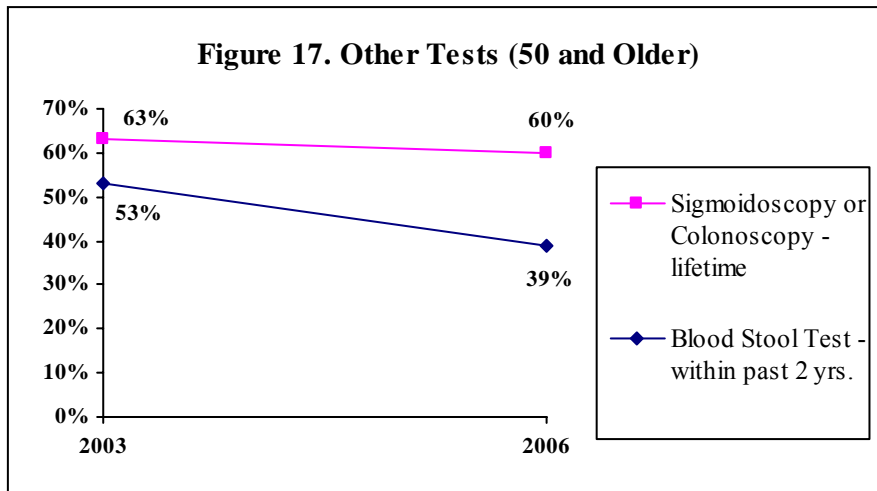
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 12% of respondents had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months while 7% reported two times and 19% reported once. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report three or more sunburns in the past 12 months.

2006 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they had three or more sunburns in the past 12 months. Seven percent reported two times and 19% of respondents reported once. Sixty-three percent reported none.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 22% of those 45 to 54 years old reported at least three sunburns in the past 12 months compared to 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Eighteen 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 less than \$30,001 or 8% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

Table 31. Three or More Sunburns in the Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2006^⓪

	2006
TOTAL	12%
Gender	
Male	11
Female	12
Age ¹	
18 to 34	8
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	4
65 and older	0
Education	
High School or Less	9
Some Post High School	7
College Graduate	15
Household Income ¹	
\$30,000 or Less	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	8
\$60,001 or More	18
Marital Status	
Married	12
Not Married	11

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

Safety: Seat Belts and Bicycle Helmets (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 32 & 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 88% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 65 and older or married were more likely to report this. Ninety-nine 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, 38% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who had children who rode a bike, etc., 74% reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet.

From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used a seat belt or wore a helmet always or nearly always, with demographic findings varied. From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of children who used a seat belt or wore a helmet.

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-eight percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always.
- Ninety-four percent of female respondents reported always or nearly always compared to 82% of male respondents.
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported always or nearly always compared to 83% of those 18 to 34 years old or 82% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Ninety-two percent of married respondents reported always or nearly always compared to 82% of unmarried respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In 2006, female or married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. In 2003, neither gender nor marital status was significant.
- In 2006, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting this. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- Although education was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting this in 2006.

Table 32. Adult Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	91%	88%
Gender ²		
Male	89	82
Female	93	94
Age ²		
18 to 34	83	83
35 to 44 ^a	93	82
45 to 54	92	89
55 to 64	94	88
65 and Older	94	99
Education		
High School or Less	89	89
Some Post High School	89	92
College Graduate ^a	94	86
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	93	84
\$30,001 to \$60,000	87	90
\$60,001 or More	94	88
Marital Status ²		
Married	93	92
Not Married	88	82

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Children Seat Belt Usage

2006 Findings

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

Of households with children...

- Ninety-nine percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt, used an infant seat or used a car seat.
- There was no statistical difference between household income and respondents reporting their child wore a seat belt always or nearly always.

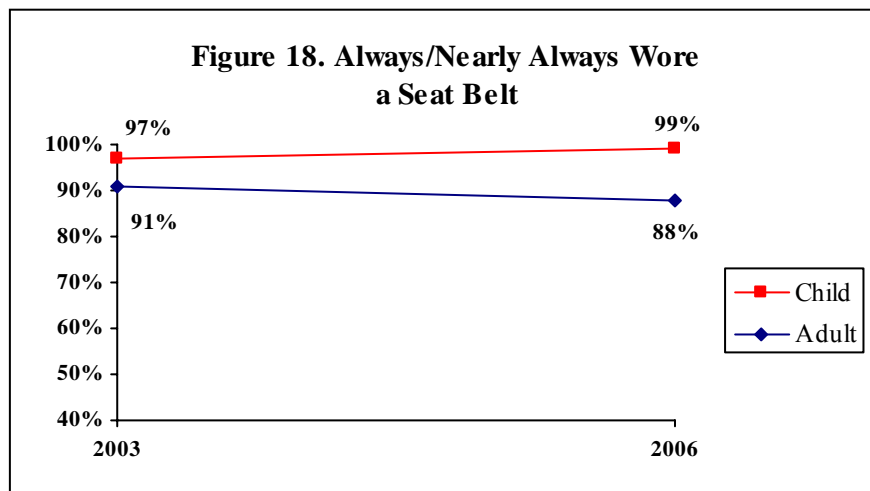
Year Comparisons

- 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 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report their child always or nearly always wore a seat belt compared to respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 (100% and 94%, respectively). In 2006, income was not a significant variable.

Seat Belt Usage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change 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-three 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-eight percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Fifty percent reported never.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 15% of those with some post high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.
- In 2003, respondents who were female or with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2006, neither gender nor household income was significant.
- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report always or nearly always.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this.

Table 33. 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)^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	35%	38%
Gender ¹		
Male	27	33
Female	42	43
Age		
18 to 34	24	35
35 to 44	41	50
45 and Older	35	30
Education ^{1,2}		
Some Post High School or Less	21	15
College Graduate	47	47
Household Income ¹		
\$60,000 or Less	30	44
\$60,001 or More	44	33
Marital Status ¹		
Married	39	35
Not Married ^a	17	45

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Children Helmet Usage

2006 Findings

- Thirty 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...

- Seventy-four percent of respondents reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet. Fifteen percent reported never.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported their child always or nearly always wore a helmet compared to 63% of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001.

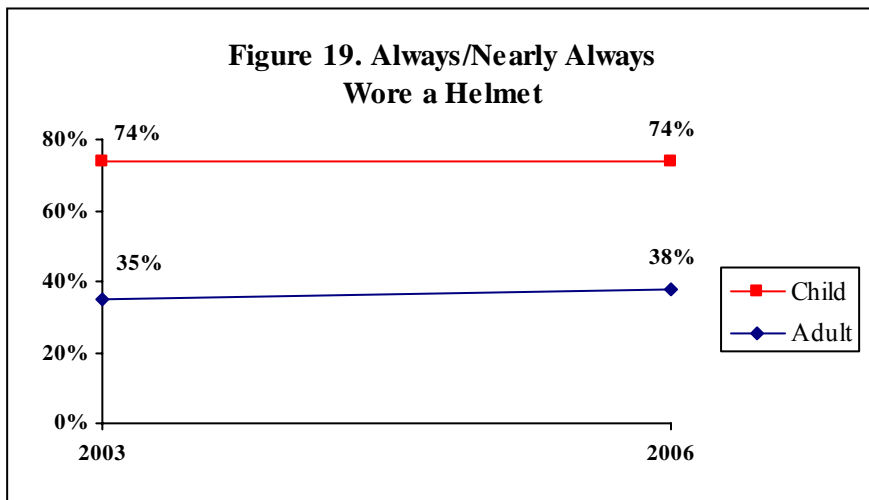
Year Comparisons

- 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, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report their child wore a helmet always or nearly always. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 reporting this (82% in 2003, and 63% in 2006). In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Helmet Usage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change 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 34)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 17% of respondents were current smokers. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be a smoker. Sixty-eight percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 79% of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. Seven percent of households had a smoker who smoked indoors at home or in their vehicle when others were present.

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 a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who tried to quit smoking. There was a statistical decrease 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

- Seventeen percent of respondents were current smokers. Thirteen percent smoked every day while 4% reported some days.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 12% of those 65 and older or 4% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 22% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 were current smokers compared to 8% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (23% and 13%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2006, gender was not a significant variable.
- In both study years, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers.

- In both study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting this.
- In 2006, respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 were more likely to be current smokers as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reporting this. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 34. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[Ⓞ]

	2003	2006
TOTAL	21%	17%
Gender ¹		
Male	25	19
Female	17	15
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	39	31
35 to 44	12	4
45 to 54	19	21
55 to 64	24	15
65 and Older	14	12
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	32	30
Some Post High School	16	24
College Graduate ^a	15	5
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less	22	22
\$30,001 to \$60,000	26	24
\$60,001 or More ^a	17	8
Marital Status ²		
Married	19	13
Not Married	23	23

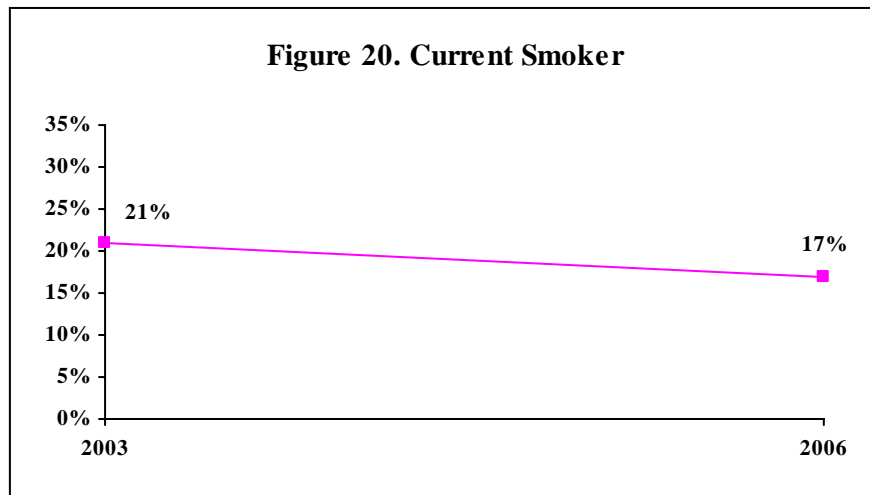
[Ⓞ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤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).

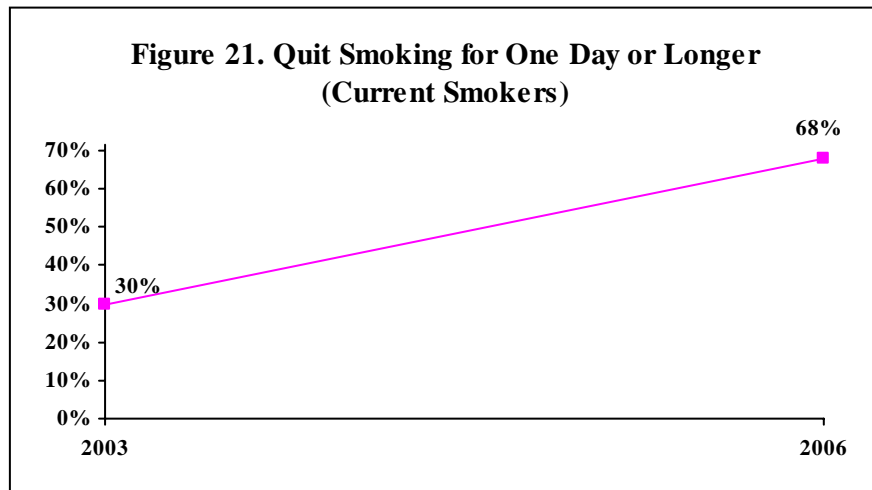
2006 Findings

Of current smokers...

- Sixty-eight 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 a statistical increase 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...

- Seventy-nine percent of the 54 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- Fifty-seven percent of the 54 current smokers who have seen a health professional reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking at their most recent visit.

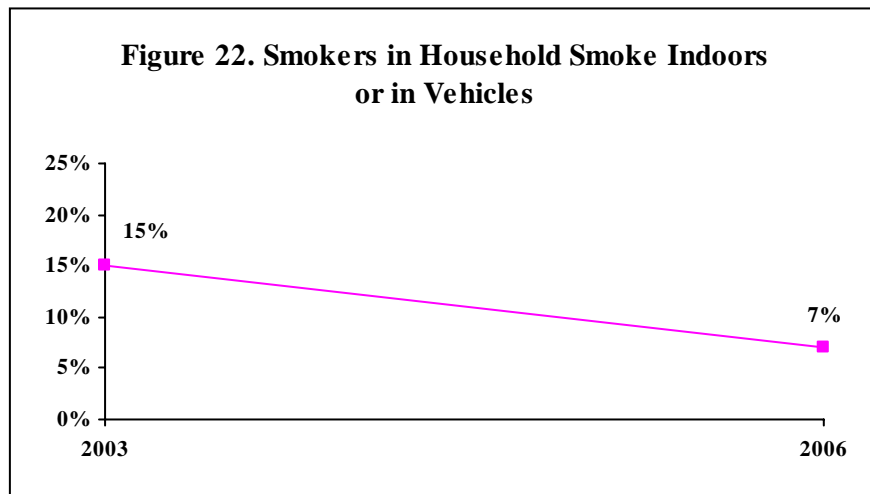
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle

2006 Findings

- All respondents were asked if any smokers in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles when others were present. Seven percent of respondents reported a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles.
- There was no significant difference between respondents in households with children and respondents without children reporting a smoker in their household smoked indoors or inside their vehicles.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a smoker who smoked indoors or in their vehicles.
- Although presence of children was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with and without children who reported a smoker smoked indoors or in their vehicle.



Smoking Policies in Eating Establishments (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 35 - 39)

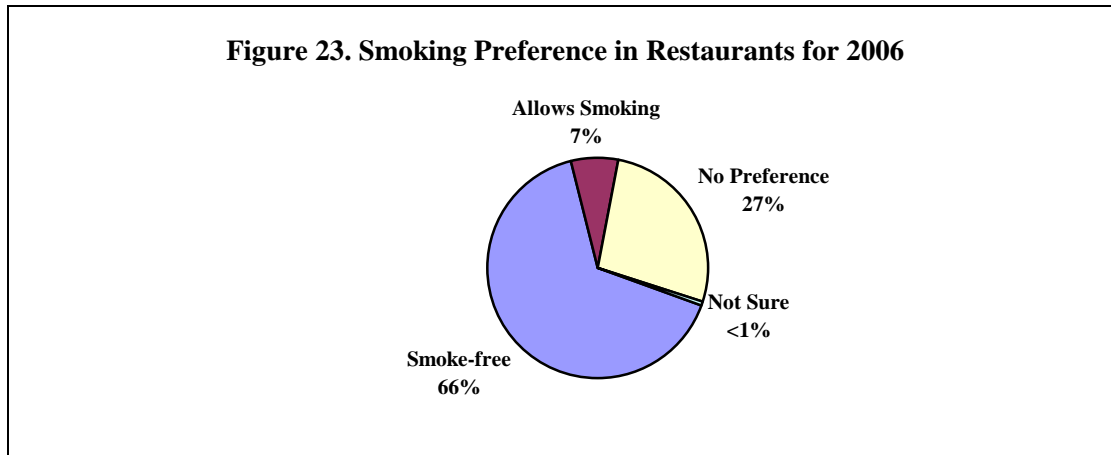
KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 66% of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001, who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer this. Sixty-two percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Respondents who were female, with a college education or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments. Sixty-two 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 female, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, with a household income of at least \$60,001 or nonsmokers were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who preferred smoke-free restaurants although there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred restaurants that allow smoking. 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.

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

2006 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents reported they preferred to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 7% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-seven percent reported they did not have a preference.



- Seventy-three percent of female respondents preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 59% of male respondents.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 61% of those 18 to 34 years old or 55% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a college education preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 58% of those with some post high school education or 47% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 59% of those with an income of less than \$30,001 or 57% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Seventy percent of married respondents preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 59% of unmarried respondents.
- Eighty percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 6% of smokers.

Table 35. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for 2006^⓪

	Smoke-free	Allow Smoking	No Preference
TOTAL	66%	7%	27%
Gender ¹			
Male	59	6	35
Female	73	7	20
Age ¹			
18 to 34	61	9	29
35 to 44	79	1	20
45 to 54	55	7	38
55 to 64	69	10	19
65 and older	68	5	27
Education ¹			
High School or Less	47	11	41
Some Post High School	58	10	31
College Graduate	81	2	17
Household Income ¹			
\$30,000 or Less	59	4	38
\$30,001 to \$60,000	57	12	31
\$60,001 or More	79	3	18
Marital Status ¹			
Married	70	5	24
Not Married	59	9	33
Smoking Status ¹			
Nonsmoker	80	2	18
Smoker	6	29	64

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

¹demographic 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; however, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred restaurants that allow smoking.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report a preference for smoke-free restaurants. Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year for the preference of restaurants that allow smoking, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting this in 2006.
- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a preference for smoke-free restaurants, with a noted increase. In 2003, age was not a significant variable in the preference for

smoke-free restaurants. In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking. In 2006, age was not a significant variable for the preference for restaurants that allow smoking, with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting this.

- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the smoke-free preference. In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report the preference of restaurants that allow smoking. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking, with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or a college education reporting this.
- In both study years, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report the preference for a smoke-free restaurant. In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking. In 2006, respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking, with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reporting this.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report the preference for a smoke-free restaurant. In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report the preference for restaurants that allow smoking. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable in the preference for restaurants that allow smoking, with a noted decrease in the percent of married and unmarried respondents reporting this.
- Nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant in each study year. In both study years, smokers were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking, although there was a noted decrease in 2006.

Table 36. Restaurant Preference by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	Smoke-free Preference		Allow Smoking Preference	
	2003	2006	2003	2006
TOTAL	62%	66%	14% ^a	7% ^a
Gender				
Male	56 ¹	59 ²	17 ^a	6 ^a
Female	67 ¹	73 ²	11	7
Age				
18 to 34	51	61 ²	25 ^{1,a}	9 ^a
35 to 44	65 ^a	79 ^{2,a}	16 ^{1,a}	1 ^a
45 to 54	64	55 ²	10 ¹	7
55 to 64	63	69 ²	8 ¹	10
65 and Older	65	68 ²	9 ¹	5
Education				
High School or Less	54 ¹	47 ²	21 ^{1,a}	11 ^{2,a}
Some Post High School	54 ¹	58 ²	15 ¹	10 ²
College Graduate	74 ¹	81 ²	6 ^{1,a}	2 ^{2,a}
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	50 ¹	59 ²	20 ^{1,a}	4 ^{2,a}
\$30,001 to \$60,000	54 ¹	57 ²	17 ¹	12 ²
\$60,001 or More	73 ¹	79 ²	5 ¹	3 ²
Marital Status				
Married	66 ¹	70 ²	10 ^{1,a}	5 ^a
Not Married	55 ¹	59 ²	21 ^{1,a}	9 ^a
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	74 ¹	80 ²	4 ¹	2 ²
Smoker	15 ¹	6 ²	49 ^{1,a}	29 ^{2,a}

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

2006 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments.
- Female respondents were more likely to favor a community ordinance (71%) compared to male respondents (52%).

- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a college education favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking compared to 51% of those with some post high school education or 48% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-one percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a community ordinance compared to 23% of smokers.

Table 37. Favor/Oppose Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments in Their Community by Demographic Variables for 2006^⓪

	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	34%	62%	5%
Gender ¹			
Male	44	52	4
Female	25	71	5
Age			
18 to 34	35	59	6
35 to 44	29	69	2
45 to 54	39	61	1
55 to 64	29	67	4
65 and older	34	59	8
Education ¹			
High School or Less	46	48	5
Some Post High School	40	51	10
College Graduate	23	76	2
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	29	58	13
\$30,001 to \$60,000	40	60	0
\$60,001 or More	29	69	2
Marital Status			
Married	33	62	5
Not Married	34	62	4
Smoking Status ¹			
Nonsmoker	25	71	3
Smoker	66	23	11

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

¹demographic 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 both study years, female respondents or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.
- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to favor an ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments, with a noted increase in 2006.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to favor an ordinance. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance. In 2006, marital status was not a significant variable as a result of a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this.

Table 38. Favor a Community Smoking Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	58%	62%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	46	52
Female	67	71
Age		
18 to 34	48	59
35 to 44	61	69
45 to 54	54	61
55 to 64	73	67
65 and Older	59	59
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	50	48
Some Post High School	57	51
College Graduate ^a	65	76
Household Income ¹		
\$30,000 or Less	48	58
\$30,001 to \$60,000	54	60
\$60,001 or More	66	69
Marital Status ¹		
Married	63	62
Not Married ^a	47	62
Smoking Status ^{1,2}		
Nonsmoker	68	71
Smoker	22	23

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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-two 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 (41% strongly favor, 21% moderately favor).
- Seventy-five percent of female respondents favored a statewide law compared to 48% of male respondents.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old favored a statewide law compared to 59% of those 65 and older or 55% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a college education favored a statewide law compared to 60% of those with some post high school education or 45% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 favored a statewide law compared to 60% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 53% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Seventy-two percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a statewide law compared to 24% of smokers.

Table 39. Favor/Oppose Statewide Law to Prohibit Smoking in All Workplaces Except Taverns or Restaurants with More than 75% Alcohol Sales by Demographic Variables for 2006^⓪

	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	34%	62%	3%
Gender ¹			
Male	50	48	2
Female	21	75	4
Age ¹			
18 to 34	45	55	0
35 to 44	31	68	1
45 to 54	36	62	3
55 to 64	21	77	2
65 and Older	32	59	9
Education ¹			
High School or Less	48	45	7
Some Post High School	38	60	2
College Graduate	25	74	1
Household Income ¹			
\$30,000 or Less	39	53	8
\$30,001 to \$60,000	37	60	3
\$60,001 or More	29	70	<1
Marital Status			
Married	33	65	2
Not Married	36	59	5
Smoking Status ¹			
Nonsmoker	25	72	3
Smoker	71	24	5

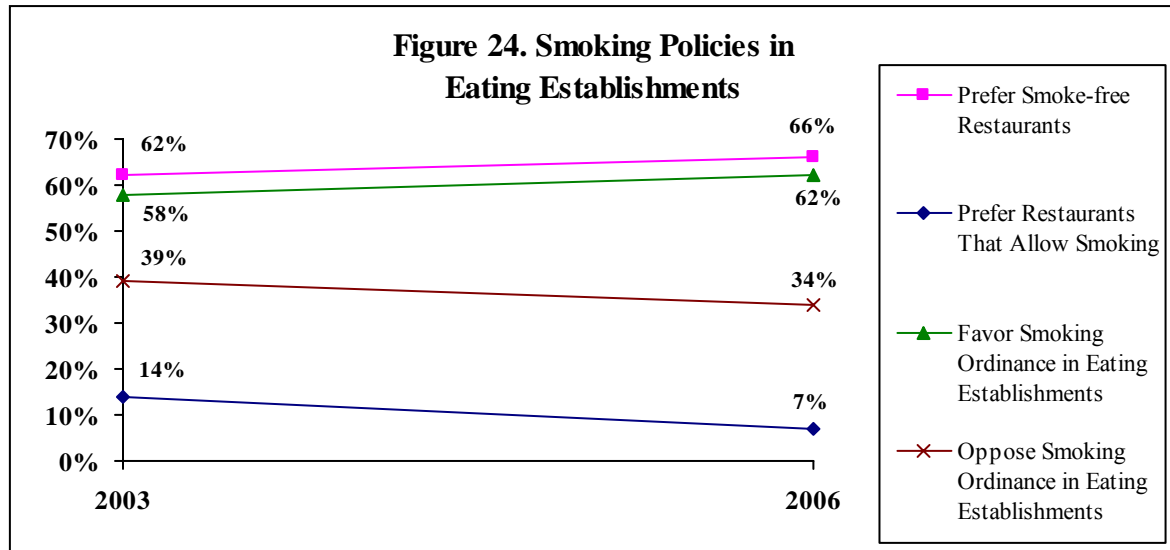
^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic 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 although there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who preferred a restaurant that allows smoking. 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.



Alcohol Use (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 40 & 41)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 71% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 4% were heavy drinkers while 20% were binge drinkers. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have been a heavy drinker in the past month. Respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have been a binge drinker in the past month. Less than one percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Three percent of respondents reported someone in their household 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 increase in the overall percent of respondents who were binge drinkers, with demographic findings somewhat similar. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical decrease 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

- Seventy-one percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-three percent reported they drank on at least five days, while 19% reported three to four days and 19% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Eleven percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 12% reported three, 21% reported two and 28% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Twenty-eight percent reported having no drinks in the past month.
- Combined, 4% of respondents were classified as heavy drinkers in the past month (61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females).
- Eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less were heavy drinkers compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 1% of respondents with a college education.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers.
- Although gender was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were heavy drinkers in 2006.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heavy drinking. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education who were heavy drinkers. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.

Table 40. Heavy Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

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

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

^②Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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

- Twenty percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Thirty-four percent of male respondents binged in the past month compared to 8% of female respondents.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (36%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (17%) or respondents 65 and older (4%).

Year Comparisons

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2006, it was decided to follow the standard CDC definition of five or more drinks at one time regardless of gender, to allow for national, state and local comparisons. In 2003, the Hales Corners Community Health Survey Report defined binge drinking as four or more drinks at one time for females and five or more drinks at one time for males to account for weight and metabolism differences.

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In both study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase in 2006.
- In both study years, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting this in 2006.
- Although neither education nor marital status was significant in any study year, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education or who were married reporting binge drinking in 2006.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to have binged. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable, with a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reporting this.

Table 41. Binge Drinking in the Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^{①,②}

	2003	2006
TOTAL ^a	13%	20%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	17	34
Female	9	8
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	33	36
35 to 44 ^a	10	22
45 to 54	12	20
55 to 64	10	17
65 and Older	5	4
Education		
High School or Less	13	22
Some Post High School	14	15
College Graduate ^a	10	21
Household Income ¹		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	5	20
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18	26
\$60,001 or More	15	20
Marital Status		
Married ^a	12	19
Not Married	15	21

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

^②In 2006 “5 or more drinks at one time” was used for both males and females; in 2003 “4 or more drinks at one time” for females and “5 or more drinks at one time” for males was used.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

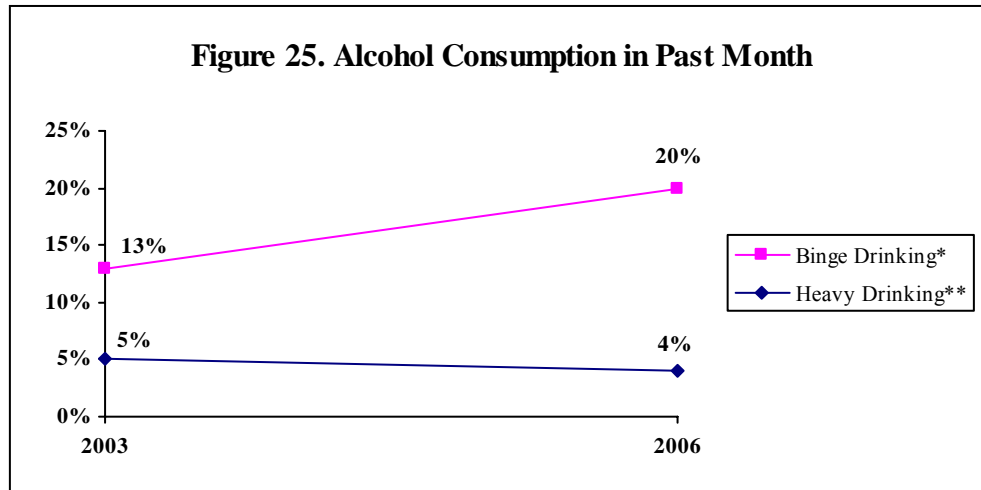
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤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 increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged. Please note: in 2006, it was decided to use the CDC's widely used definition of binge drinking (5 or more drinks at one time regardless of gender) for national, state and local comparisons. In 2003 the definition of binge drinking was four or more drinks at one time for females and five or more drinks at one time for males as a result of metabolism differences.



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

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

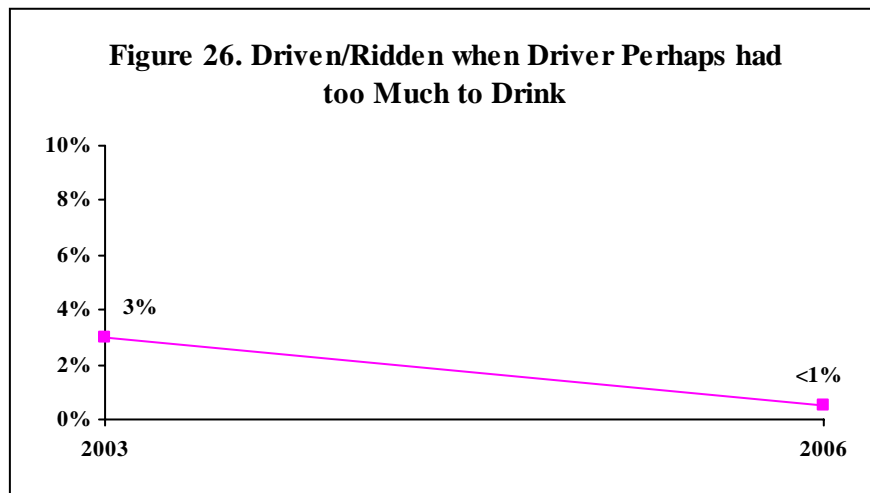
Driven or Ridden When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month

2006 Findings

- Less than one 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 a statistical decrease 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

- Three 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 42 – 44)

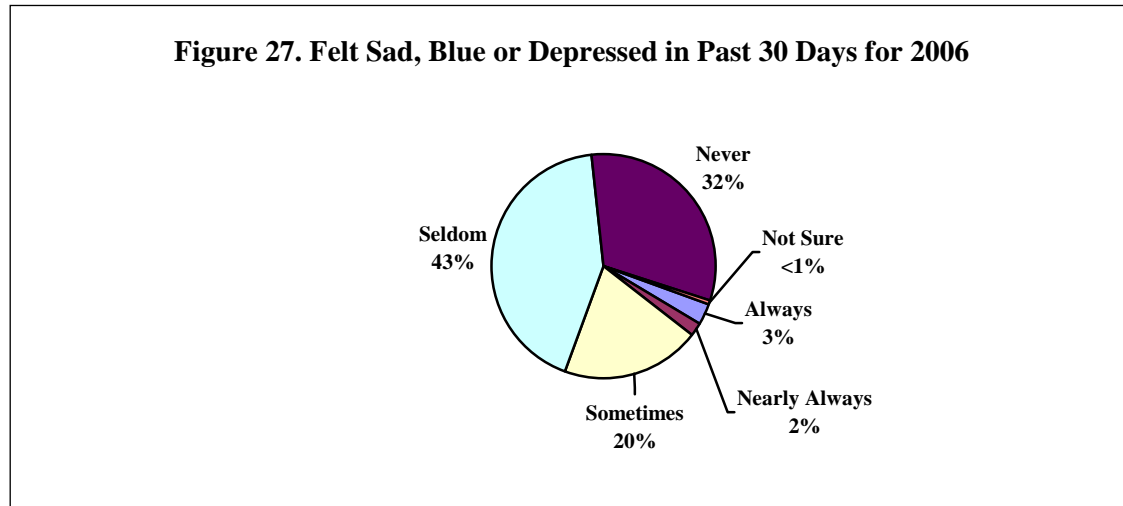
KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 5% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents with a high school education or less or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, with a college education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents 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 or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in daily life, with demographic findings varied across years. From 2003 to 2006 there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide.

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 600 residents. Twenty percent reported sometimes and the remaining 75% reported seldom (43%) or never (32%).



- Ten percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported in the past month they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always compared to 3% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported in the past month they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always compared to 3% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 2% 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 they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2003, respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always. In 2006 gender, age or marital status was not significant.
- In both study years, 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, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report they felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 42. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in the Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

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

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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

- Five 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 600 residents who considered suicide in the past year.
- Eleven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 1% of those 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older or 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.

- Seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 6% of those with a college education reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 0% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 1% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or less than one percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Eleven percent of unmarried respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 2% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase 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 2003.

Table 43. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2006 Findings

- A total of 4% reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in daily life. Forty-two percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in daily life, while an additional 37% reported nearly always.
- Seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they seldom or never find meaning or purpose in daily life compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 1% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report seldom or never compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, 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 daily life.
- Although neither gender nor age was significant in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life in 2006.
- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2003, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable as a result of a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of less than \$30,001 reporting this.
- In 2006, unmarried respondents were more likely to report seldom or never 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 44. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	6%	4%
Gender		
Male	5	5
Female ^a	7	2
Age		
18 to 34 ^a	4	0
35 to 44	10	4
45 to 54	6	8
55 to 64	2	6
65 and Older	7	3
Education ²		
High School or Less	9	7
Some Post High School	7	3
College Graduate	3	1
Household Income ¹		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	17	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	4	3
\$60,001 or More	2	2
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	5	2
Not Married	8	6

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

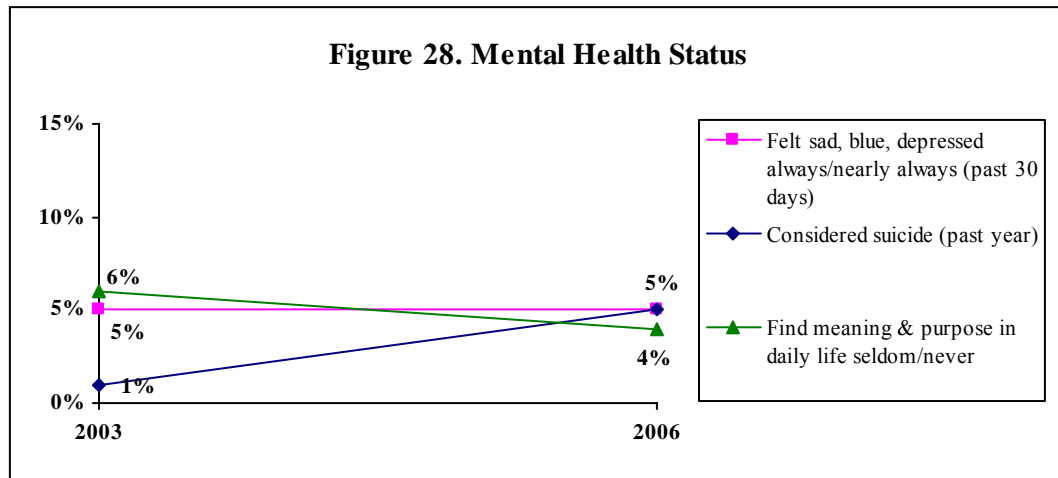
²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear 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 or in the overall percent who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2006, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who considered suicide.



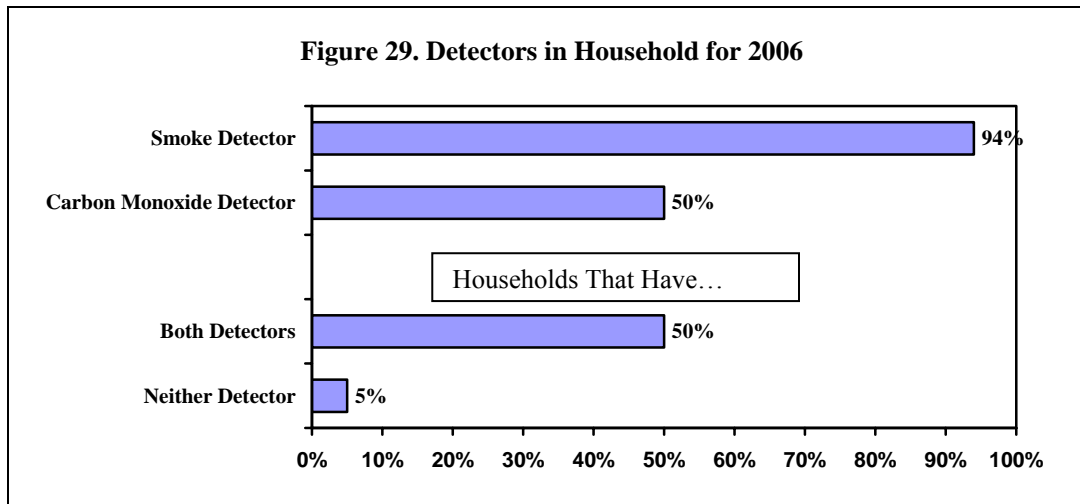
Detectors in Household (Figures 29 & 30; Table 45)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 94% of households had a working smoke detector while 50% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Fifty percent of households had both detectors; respondents with a household 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-four percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector while 50% reported a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Five percent had neither.



- Fifty-eight percent of households with a household income of at least \$60,001 had both detectors compared to 53% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 31% of households with an income of less than \$30,001.
- Married households were more likely to have both detectors (60%) compared to unmarried households (33%).

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, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reporting this in 2006.
- In both study years, respondents who were married were more likely to have both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In addition, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting this in 2006.

Table 45. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006
TOTAL	43%	50%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less	23	31
\$30,001 to \$60,000 ^a	39	53
\$60,001 or More	60	58
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married ^a	51	60
Not Married	25	33

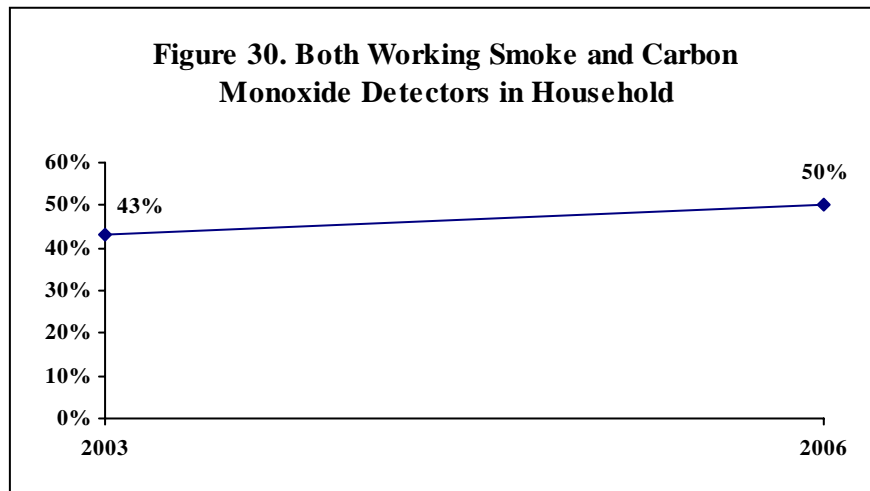
^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

- 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; Tables 46 & 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 24% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 or who were married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 4% had a loaded firearm. Two 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.)

2006 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 24% of households had at least one firearm.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported a firearm compared to 21% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 8% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Married households were more likely to have a firearm (32%) compared to unmarried households (9%).

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 \$30,001 were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2006, respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm in or around their home. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting this in 2006.

Table 46. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006
TOTAL	28%	24%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
\$30,000 or Less	11	8
\$30,001 to \$60,000	31	21
\$60,001 or More	32	31
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	32	32
Not Married ^a	20	9
Children in Household		
Yes	30	26
No	27	22

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

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.)

2006 Findings

- Four percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of having a loaded firearm.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- In 2003, households without children were more likely to have a loaded firearm. In 2006, presence of children was not a significant variable.

Table 47. Loaded Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^⓪

	2003	2006
TOTAL	4%	4%
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	2	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	2	3
\$60,001 or More	5	7
Marital Status		
Married	4	5
Not Married	5	3
Children in Household ¹		
Yes	<1	4
No	6	4

^⓪Percentages 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.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

³year differences at p≤0.05

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.)

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

2006 Findings

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 7% 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

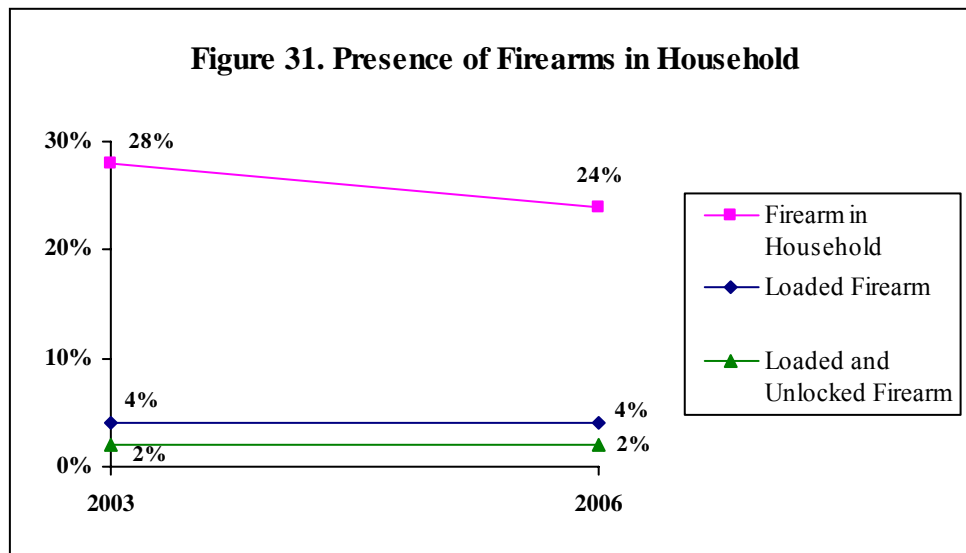
- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.

- 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 48 - 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 4% of respondents reported someone had made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents with some post high school education or a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this. Four percent reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents with some post high school education, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents 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 or in the overall percent of respondents reporting someone pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them in the past year. From 2003 to 2006, 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

- Four percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 1% of those with a college education or 0% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eight percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 3% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 2% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
 - A stranger was most often mentioned as the perpetrator (8 responses) followed by an acquaintance (6 responses) or boyfriend/girlfriend (3 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.
- Although age was not a significant variable in any study year, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old who reported they were afraid for their personal safety in 2006.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were afraid for their personal safety with a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or a college education 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 they were afraid for their personal safety. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 48. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003

²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

^ayear differences at $p \leq 0.05$

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2006 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Seven percent of male respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 1% of female respondents.
- Ten percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 2% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 1% of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.

- Ten percent of unmarried respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to less than one percent of married respondents.
 - Eight respondents reported the perpetrator was an acquaintance. Three respondents each reported a boyfriend/girlfriend or stranger. One respondent reported a spouse while nine respondents reported someone else.

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 2003.

Table 49. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

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

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

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤0.05

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2006 Findings

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two issues.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the two issues compared to 6% of those with a college education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported at least one of the two issues compared to 3% of respondents with a household income of at least \$30,001.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two issues (12%) 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 were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. In 2006, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the two issues. 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 less than \$30,001 were more likely to report at least one of the two issues, with a noted increase. In addition, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reporting this. In 2003, household income 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 50. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year^①

	2003	2006
TOTAL	7%	7%
Gender		
Male	9	10
Female	7	5
Age ¹		
18 to 34	14	9
35 to 44	11	12
45 to 54	5	4
55 to 64	8	6
65 and Older	2	3
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	8	2
Some Post High School	7	14
College Graduate	7	6
Household Income ²		
\$30,000 or Less ^a	9	20
\$30,001 to \$60,000 ^a	8	3
\$60,001 or More	5	3
Marital Status ²		
Married	6	4
Not Married	10	12

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

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003

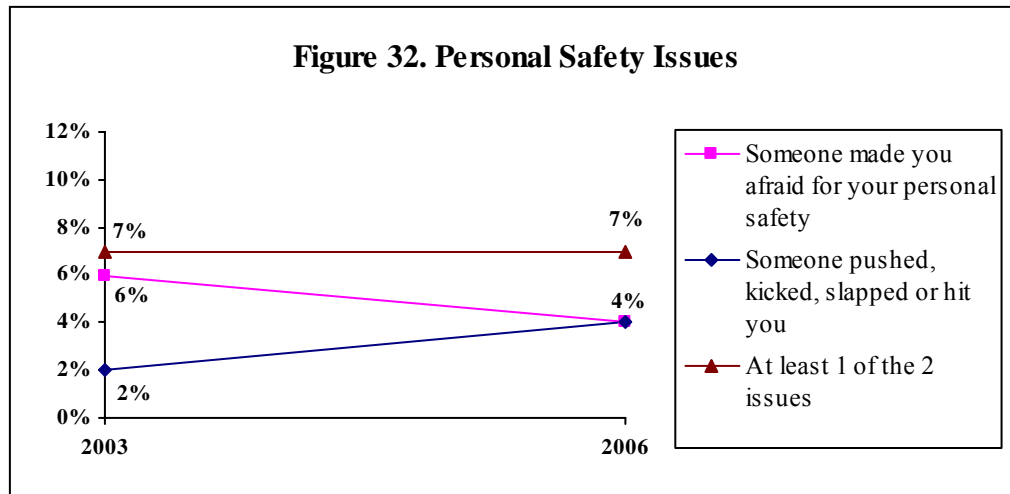
²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006

^ayear differences at p≤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 or 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 (Figures 33 & 34; Tables 51 & 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 9% of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 38% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female, with some post high school education or who were married were more likely to receive services from the health department. Of respondents aware of the health department, 85% reported they were satisfied with the department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a household income of at least \$60,001, who were married or had experience with the health department were more likely to report they were satisfied.

From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their awareness of and experience with Hales Corners Health Department.

Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department

2006 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Fifty-three percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Thirty-four percent received limited services from the health department and 4% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to receive services from the health department (44%) compared to male respondents (31%).
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old were not aware of the health department compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or 3% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to receive services from the health department (55%) compared to those with a college education (33%) or respondents with a high school education or less (31%). Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less were not aware compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 were not aware of the health department compared to 5% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or less than one percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they received services from the health department compared to unmarried respondents (45% and 25%, respectively). Twenty percent of unmarried respondents were not aware compared to 3% of married respondents.

Table 51. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables for 2006^⓪

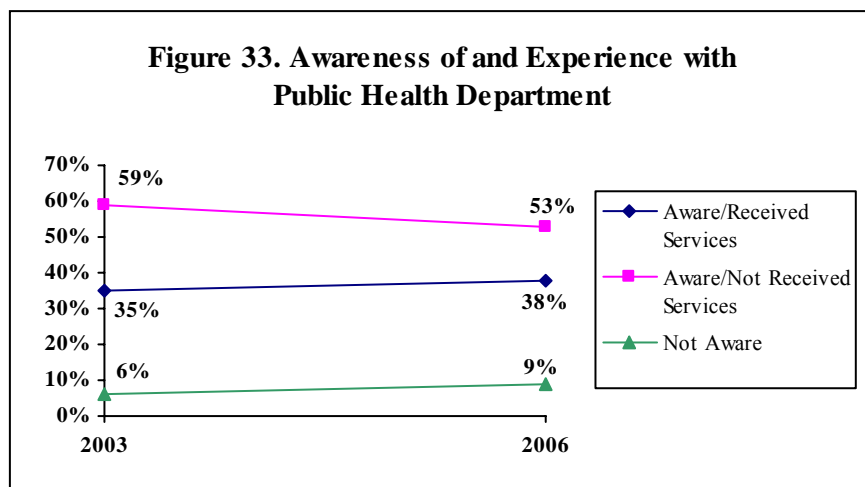
	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	9%	53%	34%	4%
Gender ¹				
Male	10	59	26	5
Female	8	48	41	3
Age ¹				
18 to 34	5	61	28	5
35 to 44	23	44	32	1
45 to 54	3	55	36	5
55 to 64	4	63	27	6
65 and older	8	46	43	3
Education ¹				
High School or Less	16	52	28	3
Some Post High School	7	38	48	7
College Graduate	6	61	30	3
Household Income ¹				
\$30,000 or Less	29	38	25	7
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	54	36	4
\$60,001 or More	<1	61	35	3
Marital Status ¹				
Married	3	52	39	6
Not Married	20	54	24	<1

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

Year Comparisons

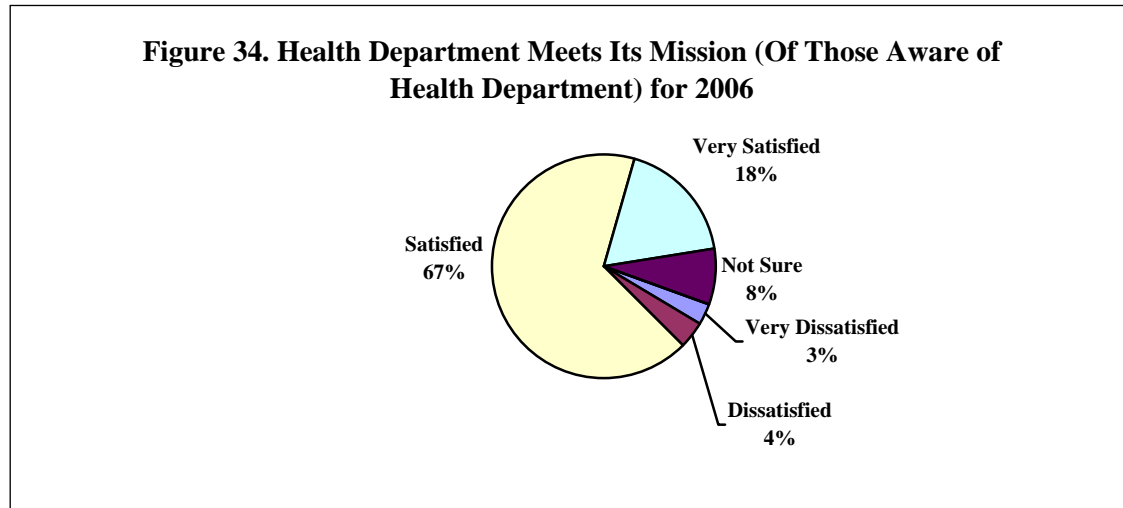
- From 2003 to 2006, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their awareness of and experience with the Hales Corners Health Department.



Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission

2006 Findings

- Of respondents who were aware of the health department, 85% reported they were satisfied with the health department meeting its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public (18% very satisfied and 67% satisfied). Four percent were dissatisfied and 3% were very dissatisfied.



- Ninety-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were satisfied compared to 80% of those 45 to 54 years old or 73% of respondents 65 and older.
- Ninety-one percent of respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 reported they were satisfied compared to 86% of those with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or 74% of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001.
- Eighty-eight percent of married respondents reported they were satisfied compared to 76% of unmarried respondents.
- Ninety-three percent of respondents who had experience with the health department were satisfied compared to 78% of respondents who had no experience with the health department.

Table 52. Satisfaction with Health Department Meeting Its Mission by Demographic Variables for 2006
(Of Those Aware of Department)^⓪

	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Not Sure
TOTAL	7%	85%	8%
Gender			
Male	8	83	8
Female	6	85	9
Age ¹			
18 to 34	6	93	1
35 to 44	2	90	8
45 to 54	11	80	8
55 to 64	7	87	7
65 and older	9	73	18
Education			
High School or Less	10	82	7
Some Post High School	6	83	11
College Graduate	6	86	8
Household Income ¹			
\$30,000 or Less	16	74	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	86	7
\$60,001 or More	4	91	5
Marital Status ¹			
Married	5	88	7
Not Married	11	76	13
Health Department Experience ¹			
No Experience	9	78	13
Experience	5	93	2

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

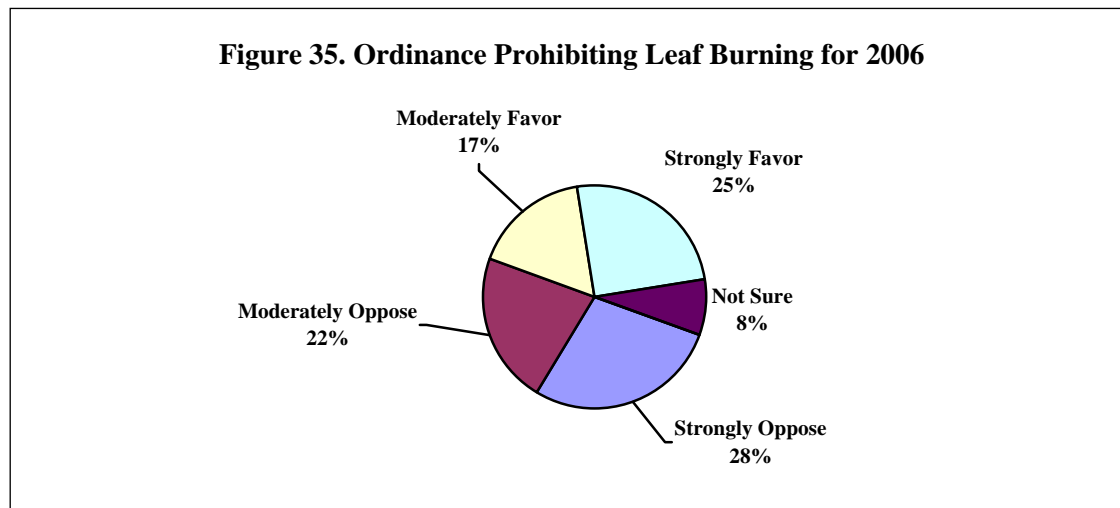
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

Ordinance Prohibiting Leaf Burning (Figure 35; Table 53)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 42% of respondents reported they favor an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in Hales Corners (25% strongly favor and 17% moderately favor). Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to favor an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in Hales Corners.

2006 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported they favor an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in Hales Corners (25% strongly favor and 17% moderately favor). Twenty-eight percent strongly opposed while 22% moderately opposed an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning. Eight percent were not sure.



- Fifty-four percent of female respondents reported they favor an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in Hales Corners compared to 27% of male respondents. Twelve percent of female respondents were not sure compared to 4% of male respondents.
- Sixty percent of respondents 65 and older reported they favor an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in Hales Corners compared to 36% of those 35 to 44 years old or 30% of respondents 18 to 34 years old. Seventeen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were not sure compared to 4% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less were not sure compared to 6% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with some post high school education.

Table 53. Favor/Oppose Ordinance Prohibiting Leaf Burning by Demographic Variables for 2006^⓪

	Oppose	Favor	Not Sure
TOTAL	50%	42%	8%
Gender ¹			
Male	69	27	4
Female	34	54	12
Age ¹			
18 to 34	54	30	17
35 to 44	61	36	4
45 to 54	56	37	7
55 to 64	51	45	4
65 and older	31	60	9
Education ¹			
High School or Less	49	35	16
Some Post High School	55	41	3
College Graduate	48	45	6
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	57	32	11
\$30,001 to \$60,000	43	46	11
\$60,001 or More	53	42	5
Marital Status			
Married	52	41	8
Not Married	47	43	9

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

Preparation for a Natural or Man-Made Disaster (Table 54)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2006, 38% of respondents reported someone in their family had taken steps to prepare for a natural or man-made disaster; respondents with an income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report this.

2006 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported they or someone in their family had taken steps to prepare for a natural or man-made disaster.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 reported someone in their family had taken steps to prepare for a natural or man-made disaster compared to 34% of those with an income of at least \$60,001 or 31% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

Table 54. Preparation for a Natural or Man-Made Disaster by Demographic Variables for 2006^⓪

	2006
TOTAL	38%
Household Income ¹	
\$30,000 or Less	56
\$30,001 to \$60,000	31
\$60,001 or More	34
Marital Status	
Married	36
Not Married	42

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

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

HALES CORNERS
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: March 14 through August 1, 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	4%
Fair	8
Good.....	25
Very good.....	41
Excellent.....	21
Not sure	1

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

No health care coverage	5%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	1
Badger Care.....	<1
Medicare.....	20
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO	51
Another commercial health plan	17
Something else	7
Not sure	0

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

Not all members covered	8%
All members covered	92
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	18%
All members covered	82
Not sure	<1

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

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	89%
Public health clinic or community health center	2
Hospital outpatient department	2
Hospital emergency room	1
Urgent care center	2
Some other kind of place.....	1
No usual place	4
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 45%
 No..... 55
 Not sure <1

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

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
7. A routine checkup	60%	22%	7%	8%	3%	<1%
8. Cholesterol testing	50	22	6	6	13	3
9. Visit to a dentist or dental clinic .	74	16	5	4	<1	<1
10. Eye exam.....	45	32	8	11	3	<1

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

Yes 39%
 No..... 61
 Not sure 0

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

18 to 34 years old 24%
 35 to 44 years old 21
 45 to 54 years old 19
 55 to 64 years old 12
 65 and older..... 24

13. Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot? [93 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes 74%
 No..... 26
 Not sure 0

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?	25%	75%	<1%
15. Your blood cholesterol is high?	25	71	4
16. You had a stroke?.....	<1	99	0
17. You have heart disease or a heart condition?...	10	90	0
18. You had a mental health problem?.....	3	97	0
19. You have cancer, other than skin cancer.....	5	95	<1
20. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	8	92	0

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 3% →GO TO Q24
 1 time..... 6 →CONTINUE WITH Q22
 2 to 3 times.....42 →CONTINUE WITH Q22
 4 or more42 →CONTINUE WITH Q22
 Not sure 6 →GO TO Q24

22. At your last appointment, what was your “A one C” level? [30 Respondents]

Less than 7 13
 7 or higher 13
 Not sure 73

23. At your last appointment, what was your LDL level? [30 Respondents]

Less than 100 10%
 100 or higher 30
 Not sure 60

	Yes	No	Not Sure
24. Do you currently have asthma?.....	9%	91%	<1%
25. ...(if yes), do you have a written asthma action plan? [34 Respondents]	32	68	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 31%
 Two servings 29
 Three or more servings..... 39
 Not sure <1

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 33%
 Two servings 38
 Three or more servings..... 29
 Not sure 0

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 86%
No..... 14
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 14%
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or
less than 30 minutes each time 52
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more 33
Not sure 1

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 47%
No..... 53
Not sure 0

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 53%
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or
less than 20 minutes each time 20
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more 27
Not sure 0

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? [145 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)..... 52%
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 3
Never 8
Not sure 1

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? [57 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes 75%
No 25
Not sure 0

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? [147 Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and with a Cervix]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)..... 75%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 17
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... <1
5 or more years ago 3
Never <1
Not sure 0

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? [128 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)..... 39%
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) 5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 3
5 or more years ago 2
Never 31
Not sure <1

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? [127 Respondents 40 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	33%
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).....	15
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	2
5 or more years ago	8
Never	26
Not sure	2

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? [175 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	22
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	18
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	15
5 or more years ago	10
Never	30
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? [173 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	16
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	13
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	23
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)...	5
10 years ago or more	3
Never	38
Not sure	2

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	63%
One	19
Two	7
Three	5
Four	1
Five.....	1
Six or more.....	5
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.....57%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [173 Respondents]

Never.....	50
Seldom	3
Sometimes.....	9
Nearly always.....	6
Always	31
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	7%
Seldom	1
Sometimes.....	4
Nearly always.....	9
Always	80
Not sure.....	0

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

One.....	14%
Two	16
Three or more.....	10
None.....	60

→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? [159 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot.....24%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [121 Respondents]

Never.....	15%
Seldom	2
Sometimes.....	9
Nearly always.....	15
Always	59
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	1%
Seldom.....	0
Sometimes.....	0
Nearly always.....	3
Always.....	96
Not sure.....	0

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

Never.....	32%
Seldom.....	43
Sometimes.....	20
Nearly always.....	2
Always.....	3
Not sure.....	<1

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

Never.....	<1%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes.....	16
Nearly always.....	37
Always.....	42
Not sure.....	1

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

Yes.....	5%
No.....	95
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.....	28%
One to two days.....	19
Three to four days.....	19
Five or more days.....	33
Not sure.....	<1

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

None	28%
One drink.....	28
Two drinks	21
Three drinks	12
Four or more drinks.....	11
Not sure	0

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	80%
One time	8
Two or more times	12
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	<1%
No.....	100
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	3%
No.....	97
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	13%	
Some days	4	
Not at all.....	83	→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? [65 Respondents]

Yes	68%
No.....	32
Not sure	0

57. [CURRENT SMOKERS] In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [66 Respondents]

Yes	82%	→CONTINUE WITH Q58
No.....	18	→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? [54 Respondents]

Yes	79%
No.....	22
Not sure	0

59. Did the doctor, nurse or other health professional advise you to quit smoking AT YOUR MOST RECENT VISIT? [54 Respondents]

Yes	57%
No.....	20
Health professional has not advised at any visit	22
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	7%
No.....	18
No smokers in household	74
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.....	66%
Restaurants that allow smoking	7
No preference.....	27
Not sure	<1

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

Strongly oppose.....	21%
Moderately oppose.....	12
Moderately favor.....	23
Strongly favor	39
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..... 22%
 Moderately oppose..... 12
 Moderately favor..... 21
 Strongly favor 41
 Not sure..... 3

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 24%
 No..... 76
 Not sure..... <1

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

Yes 4%
 No..... 19
 Not sure..... <1
 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 2%
 No..... 3
 Not sure..... 0
 No firearms in the household/not loaded/no answer..... 96

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not Sure
67. Going to a chiropractor?	14%	86%	<1%
68. Having acupuncture?.....	2	98	0
69. Massage therapy?.....	24	76	0
70. Aroma therapy?.....	5	95	<1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?..	11	89	0
72. Meditation?	9	91	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	47%
Female.....	53

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

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

Not overweight.....	42%
Overweight.....	34
Obese.....	24

76. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	<1%
No.....	99
Not sure.....	0

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

White.....	98%
Black or African American	<1
Asian	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	0
Another race.....	<1
Multiple race	<1
Not sure.....	0

78. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	18%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	3
Married.....	60
Separated.....	<1
Divorced.....	10
Widowed	9
Not sure.....	0

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

8th grade or less	2%
Some high school	1
High school graduate or GED	26
Some college	19
Technical school graduate.....	4
College graduate	28
Advanced or professional degree	20
Not sure.....	<1

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

Milwaukee..... 100%

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

Hales Corners..... 100%

All others (3% or less)..... <1

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

53130..... 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 5%

No..... 95

Not sure..... 0

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

One98%

Two or more..... 3

85. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000 3%

\$10,000 to \$20,000..... 8

\$20,001 to \$30,000..... 11

\$30,001 to \$40,000..... 8

\$40,001 to \$50,000..... 11

\$50,001 to \$60,000..... 10

\$60,001 to \$75,000..... 8

\$75,001 to \$90,000..... 11

Over \$90,000..... 20

Not sure..... 3

No answer 9

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 4% →CONTINUE WITH Q87

No..... 96 →GO TO Q88

Not sure..... <1 →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. [17 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger 8 responses
 Acquaintance..... 6 responses
 Boyfriend or girlfriend 3 responses
 Someone else..... 1 response

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

Yes 4% →CONTINUE WITH Q89
 No..... 96 →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? [16 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance..... 8 responses
 Boyfriend or girlfriend 3 responses
 Stranger 3 responses
 Spouse 1 response
 Someone else 9 responses

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

Smoke detector..... 94%
 Carbon monoxide detector 50
 Neither..... 5
 Not sure <1

 Households that have both detectors..... 50%

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR HALES CORNERS

[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	9%	→GO TO A3
Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services	53	→CONTINUE WITH A2
Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization.....	34	→CONTINUE WITH A2
Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services	4	→CONTINUE WITH A2
Not sure	<1	→GO TO A3

A2. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you that the health department meets its mission to promote health, prevent disease and protect the public? [355 Respondents]

Very dissatisfied.....	3%
Dissatisfied.....	4
Satisfied.....	67
Very satisfied	18
Not sure	8

A3. To what extent do you favor or oppose an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning in the Village of Hales Corners?

Strongly oppose.....	28%
Moderately oppose.....	22
Moderately favor	17
Strongly favor	25
Not sure	8

A4. Have you or someone in your family taken steps to prepare for a natural or man-made disaster?

Yes	38%
No.....	62
Not sure	<1

APPENDIX C: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Hales Corners Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through August 1, 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 Hales Corners 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.