

City of Cudahy
Community Health Survey
Summer 2003

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care

In Partnership with:
Cudahy Health Department

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

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

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

Methodology

The Cudahy Community Health Survey was conducted through a grant provided by Aurora Health Care. The purpose of this effort is to gather information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents. This report is part of a comprehensive survey of Eastern Wisconsin commissioned by Aurora Health Care in partnership with local health departments to identify areas of greatest need.

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

A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between February 21 and March 31, 2003. 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 the city of Cudahy. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Data has been weighted by sex and age to reflect 2000 census data of the proportion of these characteristics in the city. Table 1 shows the demographic variables of respondents. Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and 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) 687-9909 or janet.vandehy@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S. at (414) 219-2025 or mark.huber@aurora.org.

Demographic Profile of Cudahy Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	45%
Female	55
Age	
18 to 34	25%
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	20
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	43%
Some Post High School	31
College Graduate	26
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	25%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	48
\$60,001 or More	21
Not Sure/No Answer	5
Married	62%

What do the percentages mean?

Results of the city of Cudahy Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the city. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 14,187 adult residents in the city.

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 in the city. One percentage point equals approximately 100 adults. So, when 13% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 1,300 residents ± 500 individuals. Meaning that from 800 to 1,800 residents may have fair or poor health in the city. Because the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

The 2000 Census counted 7,888 households in the city of Cudahy. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the household count, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 80 households. For example, 13% of survey respondents reported that someone in their household is not covered by health insurance. Thus, the estimated number of households with someone not covered by health insurance would be 1,040.

Definitions

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

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

Overweight was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. This is a change from previous years when a BMI greater than 27.3 for females and 27.8 for males was classified as overweight. Differences between city of Cudahy data and county, state or national data prior to 2000 may occur as a result of definition. It is important to review the definition of overweight when comparing data. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days.

Recently, the "binge drinking" definition changed. Previously, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) considered binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. Now, binge drinking for females is four or more drinks while for males it has remained at five or more drinks. The new definition is based on weight and metabolism differences between the sexes. At this time, there are no state or national statistics based on the new binge drinking definition.

Summary

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

Overall Health		Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years	
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>
Excellent	22%	High Blood Pressure.....	24%
Very Good.....	34%	High Blood Cholesterol	20%
Good	32%	Asthma (Current)	11%
Fair or Poor	13%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	10%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	Diabetes	6%
Wisconsin	57%	Moderate Physical Activity/Week	
Nation	56%	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>
Health Care Coverage		Inactive	27%
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Insufficient	47%
Personally Not Covered	6%	Recommended.....	26%
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	13%	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	15%	Activity	<u>2000</u>
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	Wisconsin.....	27%
Wisconsin	10%	Nation	26%
Nation	13%	Nutrition and Diet	
Advance Care Plan		Cudahy	<u>2003</u>
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day)	67%
Yes	27%	Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day)	33%
Routine Checkups		Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week)	44%
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Overweight.....	65%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less)	83%	<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less)	73%	Wisconsin.....	59%
Dental Checkup (past year).....	63%	Nation	58%
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	83%	Women's Health	
Vaccinations		Cudahy	<u>2003</u>
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	62%
Flu shot (past year)	34%	Pap Smear (past year).....	58%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	61%	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years		Mammogram (50+; past year).....	69%
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Pap Smear (past year)	66%
Chiropractor	15%	Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer	
Massage Therapy.....	12%	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>
Meditation	7%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	68%
Movement Therapy.....	6%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	56%
Aroma Therapy.....	5%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	53%
Acupuncture	2%	Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.	46%

Men's Health		Alcohol Use	
Cudahy		Cudahy	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old	11%	Drink in Past Month	59%
50 and Older	45%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	29%
		Binge in Past Month	
Other Tests		[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)]	21%
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)....	54%	Much to Drink (past month)	2%
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy			
(50+; within past 2 years).....	39%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	<u>2001</u>
		<i>Wisconsin</i>	26%
Safety		<i>Nation</i>	15%
Cudahy			
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>	Mental Health Status	
Adult.....	84%	Cudahy	
Children.....	93%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	<u>2003</u>
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		Always/Nearly Always	5%
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		Never	32%
Adult.....	20%	Managing Stress	
Children	68%	Excellent/Good.....	80%
Detectors		Poor	5%
Smoke Detectors	55%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life (past year)	
Carbon Monoxide Detectors.....	<1%	Never/Seldom	5%
Both.....	43%	Considered Suicide (past year).....	3%
Neither	2%		
		Firearms in Household	
Tobacco Use		Cudahy	
Cudahy	<u>2003</u>	Of all Households...	<u>2003</u>
Current Smokers	25%	Have a Firearm.....	28%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		Have a Loaded Firearm	2%
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	57%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	<1%
Health Care Provider Advisement to			
Quit Smoking (smokers)	51%	Personal Safety in Past Year	
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	20%	Cudahy	<u>2003</u>
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Afraid for Their Safety	5%
Smoke-free	59%	Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit	4%
Allow Smoking.....	15%		
No Preference	26%	Additional Questions	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		Cudahy	
Establishments		Awareness of/Experience with Health Dept.	<u>2003</u>
Moderately Favor.....	21%	Aware/No Experience.....	49%
Strongly Favor	37%	Aware/Limited Services	43%
		Aware/Extensive Services	4%
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>	<u>2001</u>	Did Not Receive Needed Medical Care	
<i>Wisconsin</i>	24%	(past 12 months)	7%
<i>Nation</i>	23%	Someone in Household...	
		Not Taken Prescribed Medication Due to Cost	8%
		No Access to Adequate/Appropriate Food	
		(past 30 days)	3%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

Fifty-six percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with lower education, lower household income, classified as overweight or a smoker were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents with some post high school were less likely to personally be covered. Thirteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 15% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Households with lower income were more likely to have someone currently not covered. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; females or respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older respondents were more likely to report this.

Sixty-four percent of all respondents reported having a routine medical checkup in the past year while 63% reported a visit to the dentist, 50% a cholesterol test and 48% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a routine exam in the past year while those with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. The likelihood of having a routine checkup, cholesterol test or dental checkup varied by household income. Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past two years or a dental checkup in the past year.

Thirty-four percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were older, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or respondents who were not married. Sixty-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of nine health conditions listed, high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol were the most often treated conditions in the past three years. Currently having asthma was third. Female respondents were more likely to report having asthma. Older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes. Respondents with lower household income or a high school degree or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were considered overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes.

Five percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to report this. Twenty-two percent felt they were excellent at managing stress. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report being poor managers of stress. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents 65 or older, with less household income or with a college degree were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

Out of six alternative treatments listed, chiropractic care or massage therapy were mentioned most often (15% and 12%, respectively). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to use meditation in the past three years. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to use movement therapy. Aroma therapy was more prevalent for respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Twenty-six percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activities on a weekly basis. Twenty-seven percent were classified as inactive. Sixty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight (39% overweight and 26% obese). Male respondents or those with less education were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 33% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents, those with higher education, or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to eat fruit. Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activities were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables a day. Forty-four percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males or younger respondents were more likely to report this. Eating habits were not significantly different for those classified as overweight and those not overweight.

Eighty-five percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Generally, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with higher household income or married were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Eleven percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 45% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty-four percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 39% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to report regularly avoiding artificial ultraviolet light than using sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or using sunscreen more often than male respondents.

Eighty-four percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, those 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to always wear seat belts. Ninety-one percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who ride a bike, in-line skate or use a scooter, 20% reported they always or nearly always wear a helmet. Of respondents who have children who ride a bike, in-line skate, roller skate, skateboard or ride a scooter, 59% reported their child always wears a helmet.

Twenty-five percent of respondents were current smokers. Male respondents or those with less education were more likely to be smokers. Fifty-seven percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 51% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty percent of all households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Females, those with a college degree, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants. Fifty-eight percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Female respondents, those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, those who were unmarried or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Fifty-nine percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 29% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 21% binged. Generally, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old, male or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report having had three or more drinks on more occasions or binged at least once in the past month. Respondents with a college degree were also more likely to have binged. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-eight percent of households reported a working smoke alarm while 43% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households were more likely to report both a smoke alarm and a carbon monoxide detector.

Twenty-eight percent of households had a firearm in their household. Married households or households with higher income were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 2% had a firearm loaded. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Five percent of respondents reported someone has made them afraid for their personal safety. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year; male or younger respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

Additional Questions Key Findings

Four percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 47% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report services.

Seven percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Of the 27 respondents who reported not receiving the medical care needed, the main reasons included poor medical care or no coverage by their insurance company.

Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs; respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report this.

Three percent of respondents reported that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food.

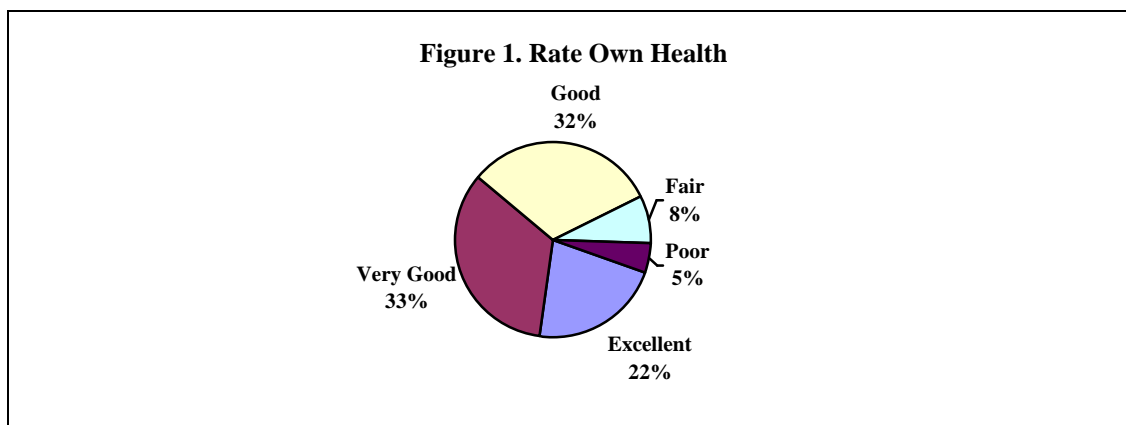
Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-six percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with lower education, lower household income, classified as overweight or a smoker were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

Fifty-seven percent of Wisconsin residents reported their health as excellent or very good while 11% reported fair or poor. Fifty-six percent of respondents nationwide reported their health as excellent or very good while 14% reported fair or poor (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Fifty-six percent of respondents reported their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (22%) or very good (34%). A total of 13% reported their health was fair (8%) or poor (5%).



- Male respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (17%) compared to female respondents (10%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor than respondents 18 to 34 years old (24% and 5%, respectively).
- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to state their health as fair or poor (19%) in comparison to those with a college degree (4%).
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were two times more likely to report fair/poor health than those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (16% and 8%, respectively).
- Fifteen percent of overweight respondents stated their health as fair or poor, compared to 8% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Respondents who engage in the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report their health as excellent (35%) compared to respondents classified as inactive (15%).

- Nonsmokers were more likely to state their health as excellent (26%) in comparison to smokers (9%). Smokers were more likely to report fair or poor (22%) compared to nonsmokers (10%).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	13%	32%	34%	22%
Gender*				
Male	17	33	28	23
Female	10	30	40	21
Age**				
18 to 34	5	35	34	25
35 to 44	7	30	37	26
45 to 54	17	15	32	36
55 to 64	24	24	34	18
65 and Older	19	43	33	5
Education**				
High School or Less	19	37	31	13
Some Post High School	11	26	43	20
College Graduate	4	28	29	39
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	16	37	35	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	12	34	31	23
\$60,001 or More	8	22	40	30
Marital Status				
Married	13	30	33	24
Not Married	13	33	36	18
Overweight*				
Not Overweight	8	30	33	29
Overweight	15	32	34	19
Physical Activity**				
Inactive	15	42	28	15
Insufficient	11	32	39	19
Recommended	14	20	32	35
Smoker**				
Nonsmoker	10	26	39	26
Smoker	22	49	20	9

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

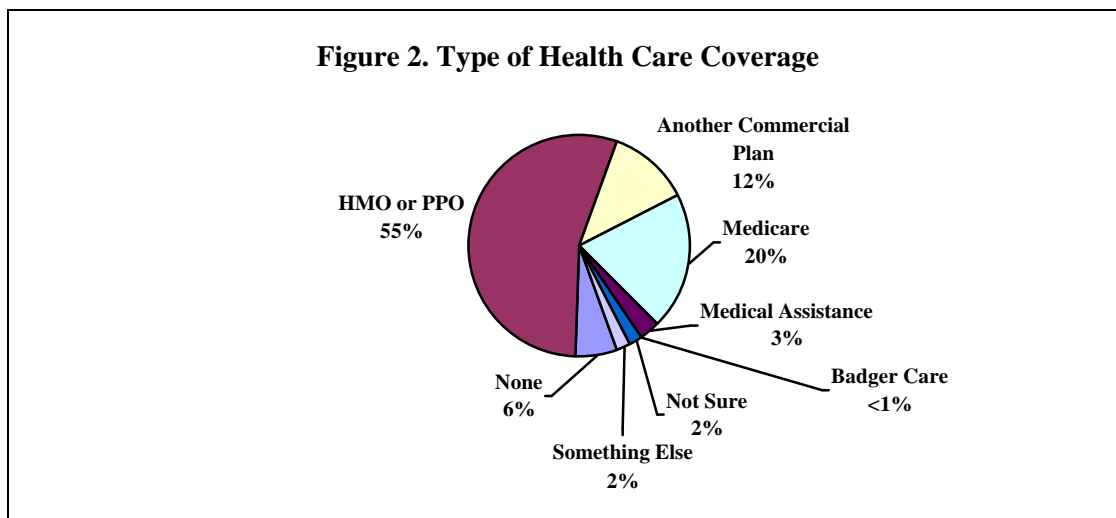
Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

KEY FINDING: Six percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage; respondents with some post high school were less likely to personally be covered. Thirteen percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 15% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Households with lower income were more likely to have someone currently not covered. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; females or respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; older respondents were more likely to report this.

Personally Not Covered

In 2001, 10% of respondents in Wisconsin reported they personally did not have health insurance. Thirteen percent of the nation reported so (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Fifty-five percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Twelve percent reported another commercial plan, 20% reported Medicare and 3% reported medical assistance.



- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to not be covered by health insurance (10%) than those respondents with a high school degree or less (4%) or a college degree (6%).

Someone in Household Currently Not Covered

- Thirteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 1,040 households.
- Sixteen percent of respondents with an income of \$30,000 or less reported having someone in their household not covered by insurance in comparison 15% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 5% of those with an income of \$60,001 or more.

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

- Fifteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- There were no statistically significant differences between income level or marital status and having someone in their household not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.

Primary Health Care Services

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Ten percent reported walk-in or urgent care while seven percent reported hospital emergency room and three percent reported community health center.
- Female respondents were more likely to report medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice (80%) compared to male respondents (68%).
- Eighty percent of respondents 45 to 54 years of age reported a medical doctor etc., compared to 70% of those 18 to 34 years old. All other age groups ranged from 73% to 79%.

Advance Care Plan

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Older respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. Fourteen percent of respondents 18 through 34 years old reported this compared to 36% of those 55 to 64 years old and 46% of those 65 and older.

Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-four percent of all respondents reported having a routine medical checkup in the past year while 63% reported a visit to the dentist, 50% a cholesterol test and 48% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test or eye exam in the past year while respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a routine exam in the past year while those with some post high school education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. The likelihood of having a routine checkup, cholesterol test or dental checkup varied by household income. Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past two years or a dental checkup in the past year.

Routine Checkup

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

- Sixty-four percent of community residents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 19% had a checkup in the past one to two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they had a routine checkup in the past year (71%) than male respondents (56%) and were more likely to report within the past two years (89% and 75%, respectively).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were less likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year (51%) compared to respondents 65 and older (82%). Respondents 55 and older were more likely to have had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported having a routine checkup in the past two years, whereas 77% of those with a college degree reported the same.
- Respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to have had a routine checkup in the past two years (85%) than those with an income of \$60,001 or more (76%).

Table 3. Routine Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	64%	19%	8%	8%	1%
Gender**					
Male	56	19	10	14	2
Female	71	18	6	3	<1
Age**					
18 to 34	60	15	11	11	1
35 to 44	57	22	4	15	2
45 to 54	51	27	11	8	1
55 to 64	78	18	2	2	0
65 and Older	82	13	5	0	0
Education*					
High School or Less	66	19	6	6	0
Some Post High School	61	22	5	10	2
College Graduate	64	13	13	9	1
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	65	18	7	7	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	63	22	5	9	<1
\$60,001 or More	64	12	16	7	1
Marital Status					
Married	65	18	9	6	1
Not Married	63	19	4	12	<1

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Cholesterol Test

Forty-eight percent of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had their cholesterol checked (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Fifty percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Twenty-three percent reported one to two years ago. Eighteen percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- As age increased, so did the likelihood of having a cholesterol test in the past year. Respondents 18 to 34 years old were less likely to have had their cholesterol tested in the past year (28%) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (49%) through those 65 and older (76%).
- Sixty percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported a cholesterol test in the past year compared to 46% of those with an income of \$60,001 or more.

- Unmarried and married respondents were similar in having a cholesterol test in the past year (53% and 49%, respectively). However, unmarried respondents were more likely to never have been tested (23%) compared to married respondents (14%).

Table 4. Cholesterol Test by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	50%	23%	4%	3%	18%
Gender					
Male	49	26	4	4	16
Female	52	20	5	1	19
Age**					
18 to 34	28	26	0	1	39
35 to 44	44	24	7	4	19
45 to 54	49	28	10	4	8
55 to 64	71	20	2	4	2
65 and Older	76	15	3	0	4
Education					
High School or Less	55	20	5	2	16
Some Post High School	43	21	4	4	24
College Graduate	51	29	3	3	12
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	60	22	2	2	12
\$30,001 to \$60,000	47	20	4	3	24
\$60,001 or More	46	31	8	3	8
Marital Status*					
Married	49	27	5	2	14
Not Married	53	16	2	3	23

*= p<0.05; **= p<0.01

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

In 1999, 75% of Wisconsin residents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason. Sixty-eight percent of nation reported this (1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Sixty-three percent of community residents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 17% had a visit in the past one to two years.

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.

- Respondents 65 and older as well as those 18 to 34 years old were less likely to have had a dental checkup in the past year (51% and 55%, respectively) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (75%).
- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 75% of respondents with some post high school and 67% of those with a college degree.
- Forty-six percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported having a dental checkup in the past year in comparison to those households with an income of \$30,001 or more (70%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (70%) compared to unmarried respondents (53%).

Table 5. Dental Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	63%	17%	8%	10%	3%
Gender					
Male	63	13	8	10	5
Female	64	19	8	9	<1
Age**					
18 to 34	55	19	19	8	0
35 to 44	75	18	2	4	1
45 to 54	67	17	8	7	1
55 to 64	67	10	4	12	6
65 and Older	51	18	5	18	7
Education**					
High School or Less	53	21	9	15	2
Some Post High School	75	14	6	5	<1
College Graduate	67	13	7	6	6
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	46	19	8	22	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	70	18	5	5	3
\$60,001 or More	70	14	12	5	0
Marital Status**					
Married	70	16	7	7	1
Not Married	53	18	11	14	5

*= p<0.05; **= p<0.01

Eye Exam

- Forty-eight percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 35% reported one to two years ago.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported having an eye exam in the past year compared to 69% of respondents 65 and older.

Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	48%	35%	7%	8%	2%
Gender					
Male	41	38	8	10	3
Female	54	32	6	6	<1
Age**					
18 to 34	49	28	5	16	2
35 to 44	39	43	9	5	4
45 to 54	40	40	10	10	1
55 to 64	45	41	10	4	0
65 and Older	69	28	1	1	0
Education					
High School or Less	52	33	5	8	2
Some Post High School	48	32	7	11	2
College Graduate	42	45	10	3	1
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	51	33	5	8	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	45	40	6	8	2
\$60,001 or More	45	34	12	8	1
Marital Status					
Married	42	40	7	9	2
Not Married	58	29	6	7	1

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

KEY FINDING: Thirty-four percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for respondents who were older, with a household income of less than \$30,001 or respondents who were not married. Sixty-one percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

Influenza Vaccination

Thirty-three percent of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past 12 months they had a flu shot. Nationally, 32% reported this (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Thirty-four percent of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year.
- Older respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination; especially those 65 and older (70%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (14%) or those 35 to 44 years old (20%).
- Forty-eight percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported a flu vaccination compared to 27% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report the vaccination (41%) than married respondents (30%).

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

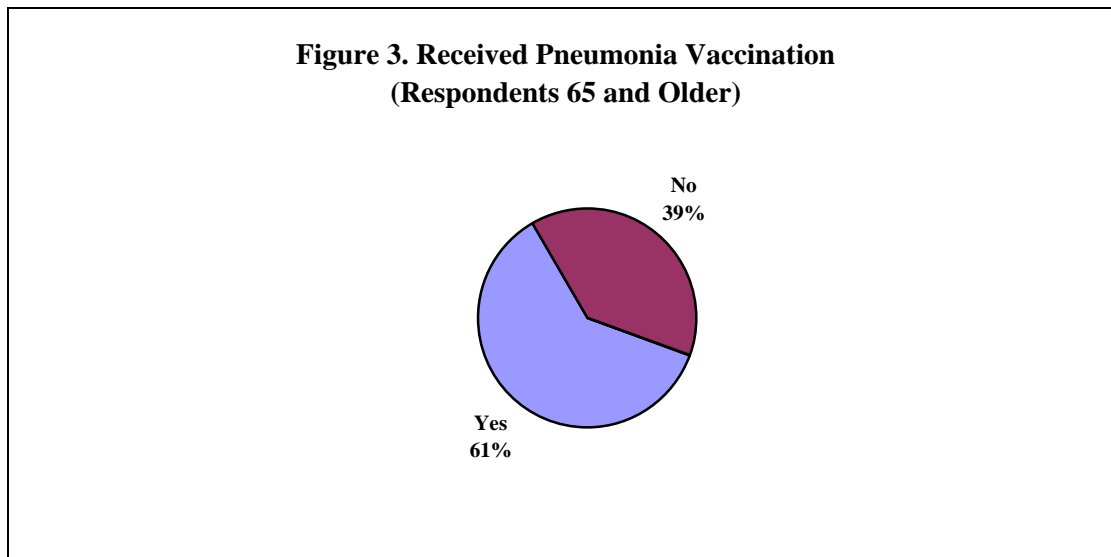
	Percent
TOTAL	34%
Gender	
Male	30
Female	37
Age**	
18 to 34	14
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	29
55 to 64	52
65 and Older	70
Education	
High School or Less	35
Some Post High School	36
College Graduate	30
Household Income**	
\$30,000 or Less	48
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27
\$60,001 or More	33
Marital Status*	
Married	30
Not Married	41

*= p<0.05; **= p<0.01

Pneumonia Vaccination

Sixty-six percent of Wisconsin respondents 65 and older and 61% of respondents nationwide reported they have received a pneumonia shot (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Twenty-two percent of all respondents had a pneumonia vaccination.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents who were 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.

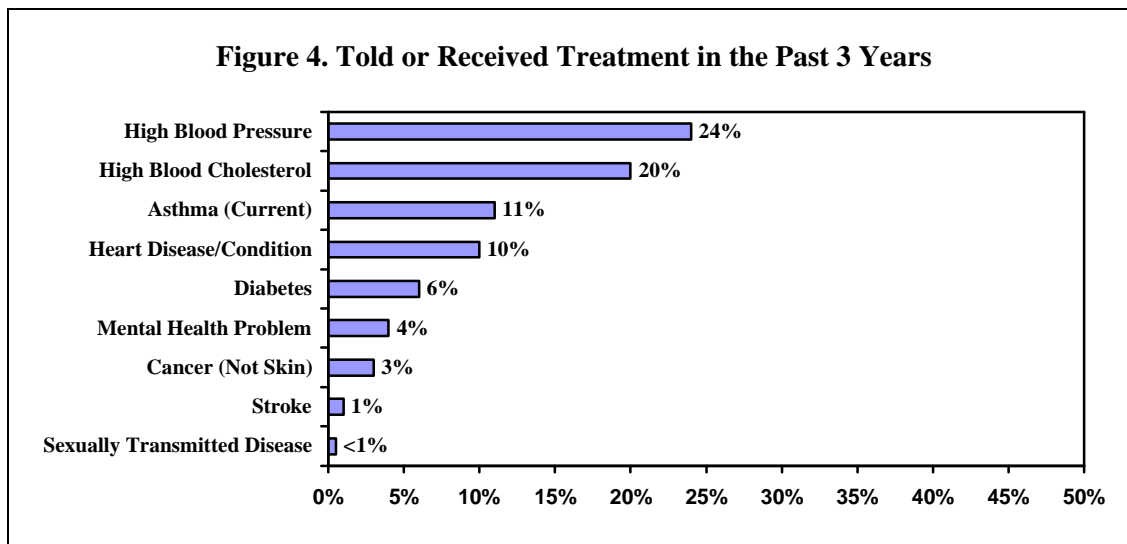


Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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

KEY FINDING: Out of nine health conditions listed, high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol were the most often treated conditions in the past three years. Currently having asthma was third. Female respondents were more likely to report having asthma. Older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes. Respondents with lower household income or a high school degree or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were considered overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes.

- Respondents were most likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (24%), high blood cholesterol (20%), asthma (current, 11%) heart disease/heart condition (10%) or diabetes (6%).



- Female respondents were more likely to report asthma than male respondents (15% and 7%, respectively).
- Typically, the likelihood of being told or treated for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition or diabetes increased as age increased.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported high blood pressure compared to 14% of respondents with some post high school or more.
- Respondents with lower household income reported high blood pressure more often.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (26%) than married respondents (16%).

- Respondents who were considered overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes.

Table 8. Told or Received Treatment in the Past Three Years by Demographic Variables

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Asthma (Current)	Heart Disease/Condition	Diabetes	Mental Health Problems
TOTAL	24%	20%	11%	10%	6%	4%
Gender						
Male	24	19	7*	14	8	4
Female	23	21	15*	7	6	3
Age						
18 to 34	3**	10**	17	4**	0**	5
35 to 44	10**	10**	9	4**	2**	3
45 to 54	19**	17**	13	10**	3**	6
55 to 64	42**	30**	10	16**	16**	4
65 and Older	59**	38**	10	22**	18**	1
Education						
High School or Less	37**	22	12	11	7	4
Some Post High School	14**	18	13	10	6	4
College Graduate	14**	17	10	10	5	2
Household Income						
\$30,000 or Less	41**	24	16	15	9	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22**	17	13	8	6	5
\$60,001 or More	8**	16	5	12	3	0
Marital Status						
Married	21	16*	11	8	5	3
Not Married	28	26*	12	14	10	5
Overweight						
Not Overweight	10**	10**	12	9	2*	5
Overweight	32**	24**	11	12	9*	3
Physical Activity						
Inactive	31	24	13	8	9	4
Insufficient	22	20	12	13	5	4
Recommended	18	16	8	8	7	2

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Diabetes

- All 26 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes have had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

Asthma

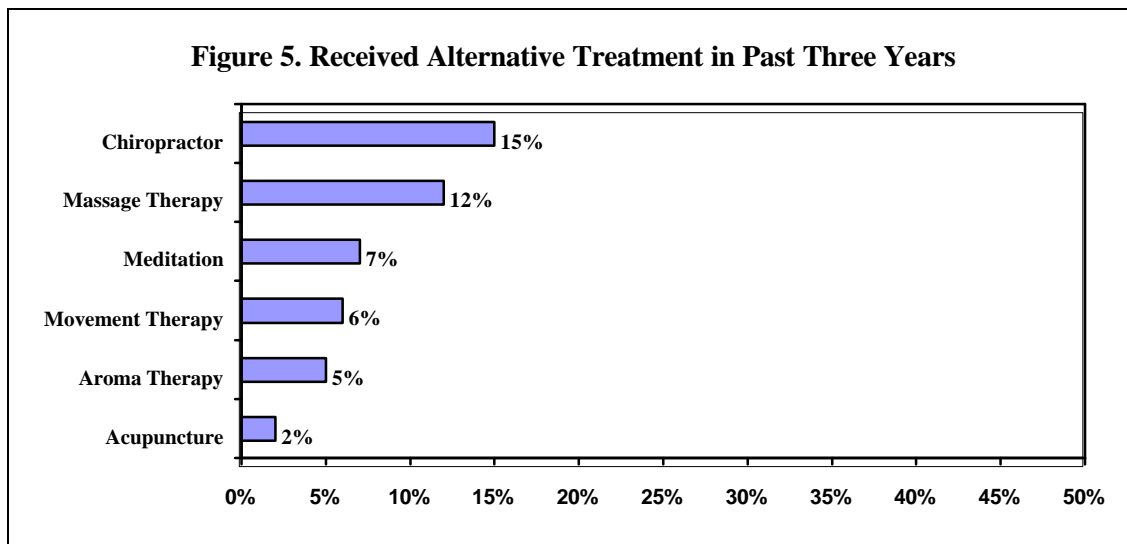
- Of the 45 respondents who currently have asthma, 68% have an asthma action plan.

Prevalence of Select Alternative Treatments (Figure 5; Table 9)

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they received several different alternative treatments in the past three years.

KEY FINDING: Out of six alternative treatments listed, chiropractic care or massage therapy were mentioned most often (15% and 12%, respectively). Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to use meditation in the past three years. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to use movement therapy. Aroma therapy was more prevalent for respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

- Respondents were more likely to have used a chiropractor (15%) or massage therapy (12%) in the past three years.



- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have reported using meditation in the past three years (13%) compared to respondents 65 and older (4%). Respondents 18 to 34 years old and 45 to 54 years old were more likely to use movement therapy in comparison to all other age groups.
- Eleven percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported aroma therapy in the past three years compared to 3% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 4% of those with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

Table 9. Received Alternative Treatment in the Past Three Years by Demographic Variables

	Chiropractor	Massage Therapy	Meditation	Movement Therapy	Aroma Therapy
TOTAL	15%	12%	7%	6%	5%
Gender					
Male	14	11	8	7	3
Female	16	12	6	5	6
Age					
18 to 34	15	13	13*	10*	4
35 to 44	20	15	4*	4*	5
45 to 54	15	11	7*	10*	10
55 to 64	8	14	2*	6*	4
65 and Older	13	8	4*	0*	1
Education					
High School or Less	14	11	8	7	4
Some Post High School	14	10	5	4	6
College Graduate	17	15	7	7	4
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	13	10	9	7	4*
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18	11	5	7	3*
\$60,001 or More	13	16	7	2	11*
Marital Status					
Married	14	11	5	6	5
Not Married	16	14	9	7	5

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figure 6; Tables 10 & 11)

KEY FINDING: Twenty-six percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activities on a weekly basis. Twenty-seven percent were classified as inactive. Sixty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight (39% overweight and 26% obese). Male respondents or those with less education were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Physical Activities in Past Month

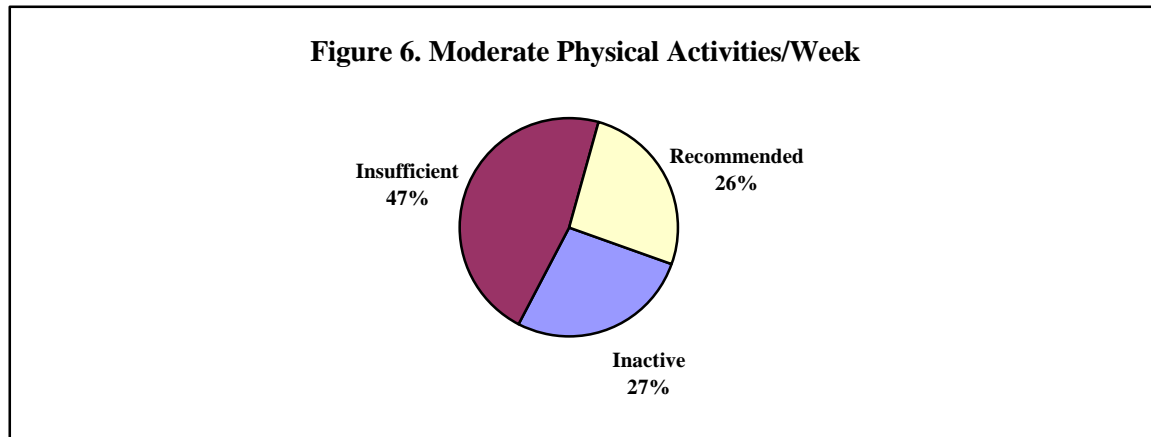
- Sixty-seven percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

Moderate Physical Activities in Usual Week

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

In 2000, 22% of Wisconsin residents were classified as inactive. Fifty-one percent had insufficient physical activity while 27% met the recommended amount of physical activity. In the nation, 28% were classified as inactive, 46% insufficient and 26% recommended (2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Twenty-six percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activities in a typical week. Forty-seven percent do some activities, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 27% were classified as inactive.



- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and physical activities in a typical week.

Table 10. Moderate Physical Activities in a Typical Week by Demographic Variables

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	27%	47%	26%
Gender			
Male	27	45	28
Female	26	49	25
Age			
18 to 34	32	44	24
35 to 44	19	51	30
45 to 54	24	46	31
55 to 64	18	50	32
65 and Older	38	43	19
Education			
High School or Less	32	46	22
Some Post High School	21	53	26
College Graduate	25	43	33
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	35	43	21
\$30,001 to \$60,000	24	51	25
\$60,001 or More	19	48	34
Marital Status			
Married	26	48	26
Not Married	27	47	26
Overweight			
Not Overweight	24	48	28
Overweight	28	46	26

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese.² Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter². Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Fifty-nine percent of Wisconsinites were classified as at least overweight in 2001 (37% overweight, 22% obese). Sixty-six percent of males in Wisconsin were classified as at least overweight while 52% of females were. In the nation, 58% were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight and 21% obese) (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey).

² Body Mass Index = (kg/m²). Developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

- According to the definition, Cudahy had 65% of residents considered overweight (39% overweight and 26% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (76%) compared to female respondents (56%).
- Respondents with less education were more likely to be overweight. Seventy-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less were classified as overweight compared to 57% of respondents with a college degree.

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	62%
Gender**	
Male	76
Female	56
Age	
18 to 34	60
35 to 44	58
45 to 54	69
55 to 64	71
65 and Older	71
Education*	
High School or Less	73
Some Post High School	61
College Graduate	57
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	58
\$30,001 to \$60,000	67
\$60,001 or More	68
Marital Status	
Married	64
Not Married	66
Moderate Physical Activities	
Inactive	69
Insufficient	64
Recommended	63

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

KEY FINDING: Sixty-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 33% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents, those with higher education, or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to eat fruit. Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activities were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables a day. Forty-four percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males or younger respondents were more likely to report this. Eating habits were not significantly different for those classified as overweight and those not overweight.

Fruit Intake

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.

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Thirty-three percent reported one serving or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day compared to male respondents (77% and 56%, respectively).
- College graduates were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit per day (78%) in comparison to those with a high school degree or less (60%).
- Eighty-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more reported eating two or more servings of fruit a day compared to 61% for those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 67% for those with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

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.

- Thirty-three percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Sixty-seven percent reported two servings or less.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activities were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables a day (49%) compared to respondents with insufficient activity (26%) or inactive respondents (29%).

Table 12. Fruit and Vegetable Servings on Average Day by Demographic Variables

	Fruit Servings		Vegetable Servings	
	1 or Less	2 or More	2 or Less	3 or More
TOTAL	33%	67%	67%	33%
Gender				
Male	44**	56**	72	28
Female	23**	77**	63	37
Age				
18 to 34	31	69	75	25
35 to 44	42	57	65	36
45 to 54	32	68	56	44
55 to 64	40	60	78	22
65 and Older	21	79	66	34
Education				
High School or Less	39*	60*	69	31
Some Post High School	32*	69*	73	27
College Graduate	22*	78*	56	44
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	33*	67*	69	31
\$30,001 to \$60,000	39*	61*	69	31
\$60,001 or More	18*	82*	63	37
Marital Status				
Married	34	66	70	30
Not Married	30	69	63	37
Overweight				
Not Overweight	30	70	68	32
Overweight	35	65	67	33
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	31	69	71**	29**
Insufficient	35	65	74**	26**
Recommended	30	69	52**	49**

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Fried Food/Fast Food Intake

- Eight percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Thirty-six percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-nine percent reported a few times per month while 17% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (54%) compared to female respondents (36%).

- Younger respondents were more likely to eat fried/fast foods. Seventy-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week compared to 38% of those 55 to 64 years old and 13% of those 65 and older.

Table 13. Frequency of Eating Fried/Fast Food by Demographic Variables

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	39%	44%
Gender**		
Male	35	54
Female	43	36
Age**		
18 to 34	29	71
35 to 44	37	47
45 to 54	46	40
55 to 64	40	38
65 and Older	52	13
Education		
High School or Less	42	43
Some Post High School	36	49
College Graduate	41	38
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	42	36
\$30,001 to \$60,000	35	48
\$60,001 or More	46	44
Marital Status		
Married	43	42
Not Married	34	46
Overweight		
Not Overweight	38	44
Overweight	40	44
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	39	49
Insufficient	39	46
Recommended	40	35

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

KEY FINDING: Eighty-five percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Generally, respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with higher household income or married were more likely to have had 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 aged 50 to 69. There is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against routine mammography for women aged 40 to 49 or aged 70 and older.³

Sixty-nine percent of Wisconsin women 50 years of age or older reported they had a mammogram in the past year (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Twenty-nine percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 57% had a mammogram within the past two years (41% within past year and 16% more than one year, but less than two years).
- More specifically, respondents aged 40 and older were very likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (85% of those 50 and older; 69% of those 40 to 49 years of age).
 - Of the respondents who were 40 and older, the most often cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: don’t need (six responses) or too young (four responses).

Table 14. Time Since Last Mammogram by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	41%	16%	13%	29%
Age**				
18 to 39	13	1	12	71
40 to 49	40	29	20	11
50 and Older	62	23	12	3

*= $p \leq 0.05$; **= $p \leq 0.01$

³“Chapter 7: Screening for Breast Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. page 73.

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 and should be repeated at least every three years. There is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against an upper age limit for Pap testing, but recommendations can be made on other grounds to discontinue regular testing after age 65 in women who have had regular previous screenings in which the smears have been consistently normal.⁴

In Wisconsin, 66% of women reported they had a pap smear in the past year (2001 Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents in the city of Cudahy reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 27% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were less likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (68%) in comparison to all other age groups (81% to 96%).
- Seventy-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported having a pap smear within the past three years compared to all other respondents (87% and 91%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (88%) compared to unmarried respondents (80%).

⁴“Chapter 9: Screening for Cervical Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. page 105.

Table 15. Time Since Last Pap Smear by Demographic Variables

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 3 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 3)	3 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	58%	20%	7%	12%	3%
Age**					
18 to 34	78	16	0	4	2
35 to 44	75	16	5	5	0
45 to 54	53	22	6	19	0
55 to 64	69	19	4	8	0
65 and Older	21	28	19	25	8
Education					
High School or Less	49	19	11	16	5
Some Post High School	68	21	3	8	0
College Graduate	60	23	4	10	4
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	36	24	14	21	5
\$30,001 to \$60,000	62	19	6	10	3
\$60,001 or More	68	18	5	9	0
Marital Status**					
Married	66	18	4	10	2
Not Married	43	24	13	17	4

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Men's Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Eleven percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 45% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Routine screening for prostate cancer with digital rectal examinations, serum tumor markers (e.g., prostate-specific antigen), or transrectal ultrasound is not recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. However, the American Cancer Society recommends an annual digital rectal examination beginning at age 40 and a serum PSA examination should become annual at age 50.⁵

Digital Rectal Exam

- Thirty-seven percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-one percent had an exam in the past year while 22% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Forty-five percent of men 50 years of age and older had an exam less than a year ago while 11% of men 40 to 49 years old reported this.

⁵“Chapter 10: Screening for Prostate Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. pages 119-134.

Table 16. Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam by Age

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	21%	22%	19%	37%
Age**				
18 to 39	5	24	12	60
40 to 49	11	17	34	38
50 and Older	45	21	16	16

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-four percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 39% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

Screening for colorectal cancer is recommended for all persons aged 50 and older.⁶

Blood Stool Test

- Forty-eight percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-two percent were tested within the past two years (22% less than a year ago and 10% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- Fifty-four percent of respondents 50 years old or older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 22% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 12% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-five percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 72% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- As household income increased the likelihood of having a test decreased. Forty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported a test compared to 31% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 19% of respondents with an income of more than \$60,000.

⁶“ Chapter 9: Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. page 89.

Table 17. Time Since Last Blood Stool Test by Demographic Variables

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Years (1 Year; Less than 2)	2 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	22%	10%	15%	48%
Gender				
Male	20	10	16	48
Female	23	10	15	48
Age**				
18 to 39	8	4	8	72
40 to 49	18	4	21	52
50 and Older	36	18	19	25
Education				
High School or Less	23	9	16	46
Some Post High School	28	9	12	46
College Graduate	13	13	18	55
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	29	15	21	31
\$30,001 to \$60,000	21	10	13	49
\$60,001 or More	16	3	14	64
Marital Status				
Married	22	9	14	51
Not Married	21	13	17	43

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

- Fifty-eight percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty-eight percent were examined within the past two years (15% less than a year ago and 13% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 39% of respondents 50 years old or older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 23% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 20% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Forty percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 75% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report an exam within the past two years (32%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more (20%). Forty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported never compared to 70% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Table 18. Time Since Last Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy by Demographic Variables

	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	15%	13%	8%	5%	58%
Gender					
Male	17	16	7	5	55
Female	13	11	8	6	61
Age**					
18 to 39	7	13	3	2	75
40 to 49	19	4	5	10	61
50 and Older	19	20	13	7	40
Education					
High School or Less	16	12	12	3	56
Some Post High School	13	14	5	7	62
College Graduate	17	14	3	8	58
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	11	18	14	11	44
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18	14	5	3	61
\$60,001 or More	14	6	5	6	70
Marital Status					
Married	15	12	7	4	62
Not Married	16	14	8	8	53

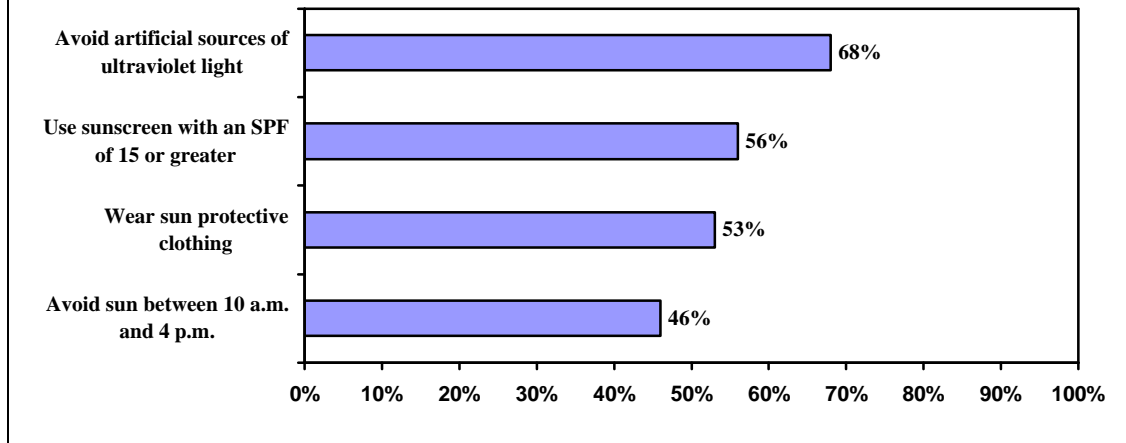
*= p<0.05; **= p<0.01

Reducing the Risk of Skin Cancer (Figure 7; Table 19)

KEY FINDING: To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to report regularly avoiding artificial ultraviolet light than using sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15, wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or using sunscreen more often than male respondents.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 68% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 56% use sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 53% wear sun protective clothing while 46% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Eleven percent of respondents do not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Twenty percent reported one measure. Twenty-four percent reported two of the four actions. Another 24% reported three while 21% reported they do all four measures regularly.

Figure 7. Reducing the Risk of Skin Cancer (Regularly)



- Female respondents were more likely to report using sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15 or avoiding the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. than male respondents.

Table 19. Reducing Risk of Skin Cancer (Regularly) by Demographic Variables

	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light	Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher	Sun Protective Clothing	Avoid Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
TOTAL	68%	56%	53%	46%
Gender				
Male	69	46**	48	34**
Female	68	64**	57	56**
Age				
18 to 34	67	65	48	40
35 to 44	71	61	44	52
45 to 54	73	53	57	43
55 to 64	64	52	52	44
65 and older	66	49	66	51
Education				
High School or Less	66	48	53	41
Some Post High School	65	64	50	54
College Graduate	75	59	58	45
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	63	50	57	52
\$30,001 to \$60,000	72	61	57	49
\$60,001 or More	69	55	43	37
Marital Status				
Married	70	56	52	49
Not Married	65	57	55	41

*= p<0.05; **= p<0.01

Safety: Seat Belts and Bicycle Helmets (Tables 20 & 21)

KEY FINDING: Eighty-four percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, those 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to always wear seat belts. Ninety-one percent of respondents who had children indicated their children always wore seat belts. Of those respondents who ride a bike, in-line skate or use a scooter, 20% reported they always or nearly always wear a helmet. Of respondents who have children who ride a bike, in-line skate, roller skate, skateboard or ride a scooter, 59% reported their child always wears a helmet.

Seat Belts

- Eighty-four percent of respondents stated they use seat belts always or nearly always (74% and 10%, respectively).
- Female respondents were more likely to report wearing seat belts always (81%) compared to male respondents (65%).
- Sixty-four percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old always wore seat belts compared to 82% of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 80% of those 65 and older.
- Eighty percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 reported always wearing a seat belt in comparison to 62% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	8%	2%	7%	10%	74%
Gender**					
Male	14	3	8	10	65
Female	4	<1	5	10	81
Age**					
18 to 34	6	0	9	2	82
35 to 44	10	4	9	7	71
45 to 54	15	1	6	14	64
55 to 64	6	2	6	16	69
65 and older	4	0	3	14	80
Education					
High School or Less	10	2	4	10	75
Some Post High School	9	2	9	10	69
College Graduate	4	0	6	10	80
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	4	1	6	17	72
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	1	6	7	80
\$60,001 or More	16	3	8	10	62
Marital Status					
Married	9	2	7	10	71
Not Married	6	1	5	10	78

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Seat Belts

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

Of the households who have children...

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported their child always wears a seat belt, uses an infant seat or uses a car seat while 2% reported nearly always.
- There were no statistically significant differences between children wearing seat belts and household income level or marital status.

Bicycle Helmet Usage

- Fifty-three percent of respondents ride a bike, used in-line roller skates or scooters.

Of respondents who ride a bike, use in-line roller skates or scooters...

- Twenty percent of respondents who bicycle, in-line roller skate or use scooters always (16%) or nearly always (4%) use a helmet. Seventy-one percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to report always wearing a helmet (26%) compared to male respondents (8%).
- Nineteen percent of married respondents reported always wearing a helmet in comparison to 10% of those who were not married.

Table 21. Helmet Usage by Demographic Variables (Of Those who Ride, In-line Skate or Scooter)

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	71%	4%	5%	4%	16%
Gender*					
Male	78	4	4	4	8
Female	63	3	5	3	26
Age					
18 to 34	67	6	3	3	22
35 to 44	65	0	8	3	23
45 to 54	74	8	8	5	5
55 and older	88	3	0	3	6
Education					
High School or Less	80	5	5	3	7
Some Post High School	71	4	3	1	19
College Graduate	60	2	6	9	24
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	71	7	5	5	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	66	5	7	4	19
\$60,001 or More	79	0	2	3	16
Marital Status**					
Married	72	<1	4	5	19
Not Married	70	11	6	2	10

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Children and Helmets

- Thirty-two percent of all respondents reported at least one child in the household and a child who rides/skates.

Of children who ride a bike, use in-line roller skates or a scooter...

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported their child always wears a helmet while 9% reported nearly always. Twenty-one percent reported never.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,000 or less reported their child always wears a helmet, compared to 50% of respondents with an income of \$60,001 or more. Twenty-seven percent of respondents with an income of \$60,001 or more reported never compared to 17% of those with a household income of \$60,000 or less.

Cigarettes and Tobacco Products (Figure 8; Tables 22 & 23)

KEY FINDING: Twenty-five percent of respondents were current smokers. Male respondents or those with less education were more likely to be smokers. Fifty-seven percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 51% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or with a household income of less than \$30,001 were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twenty percent of all households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smokes in their vehicle when others are present. Fifty-nine percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Females, those with a college degree, a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants. Fifty-eight percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Female respondents, those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000, those who were unmarried or nonsmokers were more likely to favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Current Smokers

Twenty-four percent of adult Wisconsin residents and 23% of respondents throughout the nation were current smokers in 2001. In Wisconsin, 25% of males and 22% of females were classified as smokers. In the nation 25% were male and 21% were female. In Wisconsin, 33% of 18 to 34 year olds were smokers, 29% of 35 to 49 year olds, 19% of 50 to 64 year olds and 6% of 65 years of age or older (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Twenty-five percent of respondents in Cudahy were current smokers. Three percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 22% smoked every day.
- Male respondents were more likely to be current smokers (31%) compared to female respondents (20%).
- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to be smokers (34%) compared to some post high school (21%) and those with a college degree (14%).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	25%
Gender**	
Male	31
Female	20
Age	
18 to 34	26
35 to 44	26
45 to 54	28
55 to 64	32
65 and older	18
Education**	
High School or Less	34
Some Post High School	21
College Graduate	14
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	32
\$30,001 to \$60,000	21
\$60,001 or More	23
Marital Status	
Married	24
Not Married	26

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Number of Times Quit Smoking in Past 12 Months As a Result of Trying to Quit

Of current smokers...

- Fifty-seven percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- There were no statistically significant differences between those who quit smoking for one day or longer and demographic variables.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking

Of current smokers...

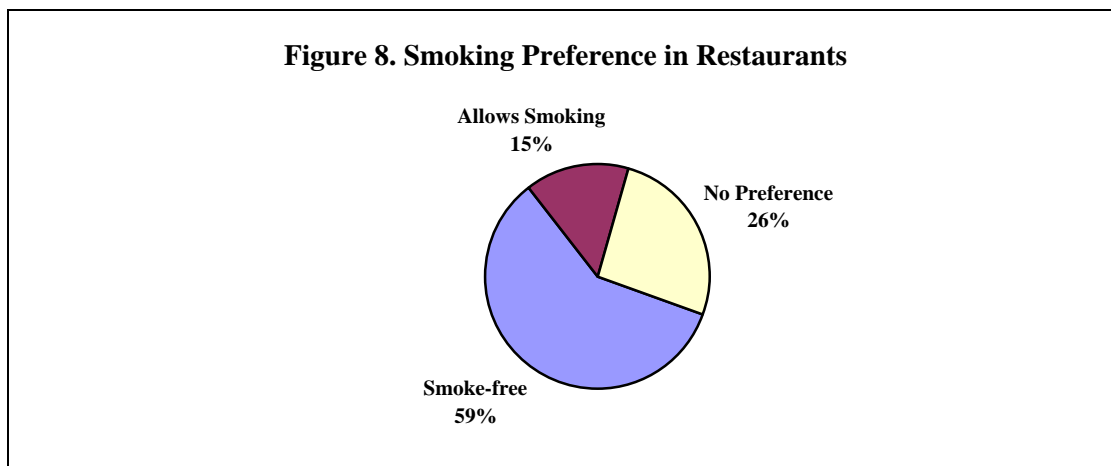
- Fifty-one percent of smokers reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report that a health professional advised them to quit smoking (72%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (24%) and all other respondents (45% to 64%).
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in comparison to 45% of those with an income of \$60,001 or more and 29% with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.

Smoking Indoor or in Vehicle

- All respondents were asked if any smokers in their household smoke indoors or inside their vehicles when others are present. Twenty percent reported indoor smoking or vehicle smoking occurs.
- There was no statistically significant difference between households with children and households without children.

Smoking Preference in Restaurants

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported they prefer to eat in smoke-free restaurants while 15% preferred restaurants that allow smoking. Twenty-six percent reported they do not have a preference.



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (66%) than male respondents (51%). Twenty-two percent of male respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 9% of female respondents.

- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (74%) in comparison to those with some post high school education (47%) and high school or less (59%). Respondents with some post high school were more likely to prefer restaurants that allow smoking (18%) than respondents with high school education or less (15%) and college graduates (10%).
- Sixty-six percent of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 55% with a household income of \$30,000 or less and 54% with a household income of \$60,001 or more. Twenty-four percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more preferred restaurants that allow smoking compared to 18% of respondents with an income of \$30,000 or less and 9% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000.
- Seventy-two percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 21% of smokers. Forty-seven percent of smokers preferred restaurants that allow smoking while 5% of nonsmokers had this preference.

Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (37% strongly favor, 21% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (70%) compared to male respondents (45%). Females were more likely to strongly favor (45%) compared to male respondents (28%).
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report favoring an ordinance (64%) than those with a household income of \$60,001 or more (50%).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance than married respondents (64% and 55%, respectively).
- Seventy percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 23% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor (47%) compared to smokers (7%).

Table 23. Favor Ordinance to Prohibit Smoking in Eating Establishments in Their Community by Demographic Variables

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	21%	37%
Gender**		
Male	17	28
Female	25	45
Age		
18 to 34	25	38
35 to 44	21	42
45 to 54	13	34
55 to 64	27	27
65 and older	19	45
Education		
High School or Less	20	33
Some Post High School	25	37
College Graduate	19	44
Household Income*		
\$30,000 or Less	25	33
\$30,001 to \$60,000	25	39
\$60,001 or More	13	37
Marital Status*		
Married	20	35
Not Married	23	41
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	23	47
Smoker	16	7

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Snuff or Chewing Tobacco

- Two percent of respondents reported they currently use snuff or chewing tobacco.

Alcohol Use (Table 24)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-nine percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 29% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 21% binge. Generally, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old, male or those with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to report having had three or more drinks on more occasions or binge at least once in the past month. Respondents with a college degree were also more likely to have binge. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Six percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Had a Drink in the Past Month

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported a drink in the past 30 days. Twenty-five percent reported they drank at least on five days, while 10% reported three to four days, and 24% reported drinking on one or two days in the past 30 days.
- Fifteen percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 9% reported three, 16% reported two and 18% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Forty-two percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month

- Twenty-nine percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Fourteen percent reported this one to two times and 15% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to report three or more drinks (41%) than female respondents (18%). And males were much more likely to report three or more drinks on three or more occasions (26%) compared to female respondents (5%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have reported three or more drinks and more often. Forty percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more drinks at least once and 38% of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported this compared to 11% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have reported three or more drinks on three or more occasions (32%) than those respondents with less income (9% to 10%).

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Recently, the binge drinking definition changed. Previously, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) considered five or more drinks at one time binge drinking. Now, binge drinking for females is four or more drinks while for males it has remained at five or more drinks. The definition has changed as a result of weight and metabolism differences between men and women. At this time, there is no state or national data based on the new binge drinking definition.

Under the old definition, in 2001, 26% of Wisconsin residents reported having five or more drinks at one time in the past month. Nationally 15% of respondents reported binge drinking in the past month. When broken down by gender, 15% of females and 37% of males in Wisconsin binged. Nationally, 7% of females and 23% of males binged in the past month (2001 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

- Twenty-one percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (30%) than female respondents (12%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged (29% each) followed by respondents 55 to 64 years old (14%). It dropped to 3% for respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely to have binged (30%) than those with some post high school education or those with a high school degree or less (19% and 15%, respectively).
- Respondents with a household income of at least \$60,001 were more likely to have binged in comparison to respondents with a household income of less than \$60,001 (37% and 16%, respectively).

Table 24. Number of Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month by Demographic Variables of All Respondents

	3 or More Drinks		Binge
	1 to 2 Times	3 or More Times	(5+ Males; 4+ Females)
TOTAL	14%	15%	21%
Gender			
Male	15**	26**	30**
Female	13**	5**	12**
Age			
18 to 34	19**	21**	29**
35 to 44	15**	15**	22**
45 to 54	17**	21**	29**
55 to 64	4**	14**	14**
65 and Older	8**	3**	3**
Education			
High School or Less	13	12	15*
Some Post High School	12	14	19*
College Graduate	19	19	30*
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	12**	9**	16**
\$30,001 to \$60,000	18**	10**	16**
\$60,001 or More	12**	32**	37**
Marital Status			
Married	14	16	21
Not Married	14	12	18

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

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

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

Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

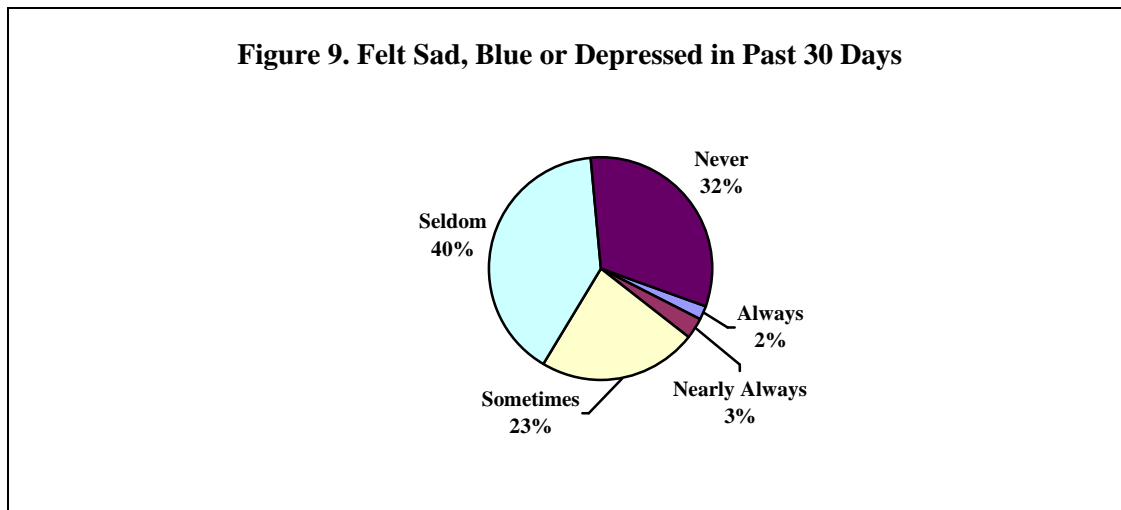
- Six percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

Mental Health Status (Figures 9 & 10; Table 25)

KEY FINDING: Five percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to report this. Twenty-two percent felt they were excellent at managing stress. Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report being poor managers of stress. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents 65 or older, with less household income or with a college degree were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

Feeling Sad, Blue or Depressed

- When asked “During the past 30 days, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue or depressed,” five percent of survey respondents answered always or nearly always. This equates up to 1,000 community residents. Twenty-three percent reported sometimes and the remaining 72% reported seldom (40%) or never (32%).



- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to respond that they have felt sad, blue or depressed always or nearly always (9%) than those with some post high school (5%) or with a college degree (1%). Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a college degree reported never while 30% of those with a high school education or less and 40% of respondents with some college reported never.

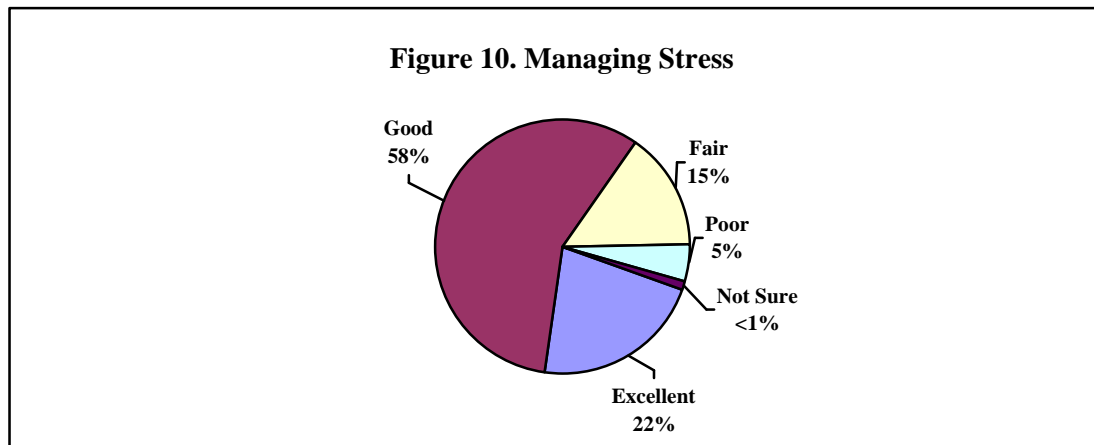
Considered Suicide

All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The Cudahy Community Health Survey did not ask how seriously suicide was considered, how recent, or how often the sense of being so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

- Three percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 800 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

Managing Stress

- Twenty-two percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty-eight percent reported good while 15% reported fair and 5% reported poor.



- Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more

likely to report poor (10%) compared to respondents over the age of 65 (0%) and all other respondents (4% to 6%). Twenty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 23% of those 45 to 54 years old reported fair or poor followed by 20% of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 19% of respondents 18 to 34 years old. Eleven percent of respondents 65 and older reported poor or fair.

Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Forty-three percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 35% reported nearly always. Sixteen percent reported sometimes while 4% reported seldom and less than one percent reported never.
- Eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported never or seldom finding meaning and purpose in their daily life compared to 0% of respondents 45 to 54 years old. Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old always find purpose, in comparison to 39% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Ten percent of respondents with a college degree reported never or seldom finding meaning and purpose in comparison to less than one percent of respondents with some post high school education and 4% of respondents with high school or less.
- As household income increased, the likelihood of never or seldom finding meaning and purpose decreased. Seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 5% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 2% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

Table 25. Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables

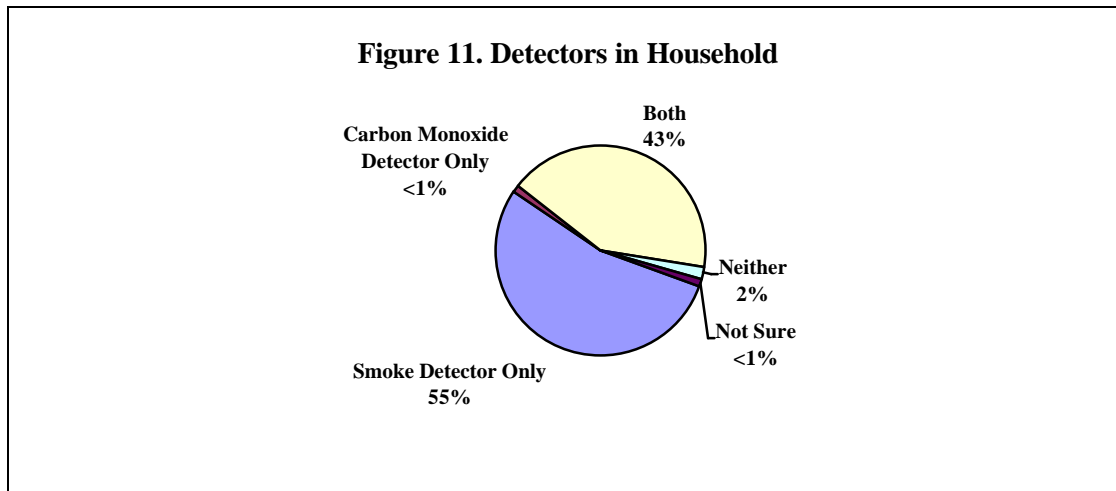
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	5%	16%	35%	43%
Gender				
Male	6	16	37	43
Female	4	16	34	44
Age*				
18 to 34	3	17	27	53
35 to 44	6	14	39	40
45 to 54	0	13	44	42
55 to 64	2	14	45	39
65 and older	8	21	28	40
Education*				
High School or Less	4	14	34	48
Some Post High School	<1	21	35	41
College Graduate	10	12	39	40
Household Income*				
\$30,000 or Less	7	22	30	38
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	14	37	45
\$60,001 or More	2	9	43	44
Marital Status				
Married	4	14	37	45
Not Married	5	18	33	42

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)

KEY FINDING: Ninety-eight percent of households reported a working smoke alarm while 43% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households were more likely to report both a smoke alarm and a carbon monoxide detector.

- Forty-three percent of respondents reported a working smoke alarm and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Fifty-five percent reported only a working smoke alarm while less than one percent had only a carbon monoxide detector. Two percent reported neither.



- Married households were more likely to report both (49%) compared to unmarried respondents (31%). Four percent of unmarried respondents reported having neither compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
TOTAL	55%	<1%	43%	2%
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	64	2	31	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	55	<1	43	2
\$60,001 or More	48	0	51	0
Marital Status**				
Married	49	1	49	<1
Not Married	65	0	31	4

*= p≤0.05; **= p≤0.01

Presence of Firearms in Household

KEY FINDING: Twenty-eight percent of households had a firearm in their household. Married households or households with higher income were more likely to have a firearm. Of all households, 2% had a firearm loaded. Less than one percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

Firearm in Household

In a recent Gallup survey, four in 10 American households had a gun somewhere on the property (2001 Research Alert)

- At the time of the survey administration, 28% of households had one or more firearm.
- Households with higher income were more likely to own a firearm compared to households with less income. Thirteen percent of respondents with less than \$30,001 in household income had a firearm compared to 26% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 50% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Married households were more likely to own a firearm (34%) compared to unmarried households (17%).

Loaded Firearm

- Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded.

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.

- Less than one percent of all households had loaded firearm also unlocked.

Personal Safety Issues

KEY FINDING: Five percent of respondents reported someone has made them afraid for their personal safety. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year; male or younger respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

Afraid for Personal Safety

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” five percent reported yes.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and feeling afraid for their personal safety.
 - A stranger (11 responses) was most often mentioned as the perpetrator. Fewer than five respondents reported each of the following: acquaintance, separated spouse, ex-spouse, friend or spouse.

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

- Four percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report that they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (7%) than female respondents (2%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report being pushed, kicked, etc. (10%) in comparison to respondents 55 to 64 years old (0%) or respondents 65 years and older (1%). Six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 2% of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported this.
 - Eleven respondents reported a stranger while fewer than five respondents reported each of the following: friend, acquaintance or someone else.

Combined Personal Safety Threats

- A total of 7% of all respondents reported at least one of the two threats.

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.

Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department (Table 27)

KEY FINDING: Four percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview; 47% received services from the health department. Respondents who were female or 65 and older were more likely to report services.

- Four percent of respondents were not aware of the public health department prior to the interview. Forty-nine percent were aware of the department but had no experience with it. Forty-three percent received limited services from the health department and 4% received more extensive services.
- Female respondents were more likely to have received extensive services from the health department (7%) than males (1%) as well as limited services (46% females and 39% males).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report extensive services (9%) or limited services (60%). Respondents 35 to 44 years old were less likely to report extensive services (0%) or limited services (34%). Ten percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were not aware of the department.

Table 27. Awareness of and Experience with Public Health Department by Demographic Variables

	Not aware	Aware/no experience	Aware/received limited services	Aware/received more extensive services
TOTAL	4%	49%	43%	4%
Gender**				
Male	5	55	39	1
Female	3	43	46	7
Age**				
18 to 34	4	55	35	5
35 to 44	3	62	34	0
45 to 54	1	47	46	6
55 to 64	10	47	41	2
65 and older	3	28	60	9
Education				
High School or Less	2	48	42	7
Some Post High School	5	51	43	2
College Graduate	5	48	44	3
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	3	47	46	4
\$30,001 to \$60,000	6	50	41	4
\$60,001 or More	1	51	44	2
Marital Status				
Married	4	47	44	5
Not Married	3	51	41	4

*= p<0.05; **= p<0.01

Did Not Receive Medical Care Needed

KEY FINDING: Seven percent of respondents reported that they did not get the medical care they needed sometime in the last 12 months; unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Of the 27 respondents who reported not receiving the medical care needed, the main reasons included poor medical care or no coverage by their insurance company.

- When asked “Was there a time in the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed,” seven percent reported yes.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care they thought they needed (10%) in comparison to married respondents (5%).
 - Poor medical care (13 responses) or insurance did not cover it (6 responses) were the most often cited reasons. Two or fewer responses included: no time, cannot afford to pay, inconvenient hours, uninsured or unable to get an appointment.

Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost

KEY FINDING: Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs; respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report this.

- Eight percent of respondents reported that someone in their household has not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs (10%) in comparison to those households with an income of at least \$60,001 (5%) or less than \$30,001 (6%).

Access to Adequate and Appropriate Food

KEY FINDING: Three percent of respondents reported that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food.

- Three percent of respondents reported that there was a time in the past 30 days when their household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food.

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

CITY OF CUDAHY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
Conducted: February 21 through March 31, 2003
(Due to rounding, some questions may total more/less than 100%)

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Poor	5%
Fair	8
Good.....	32
Very good.....	34
Excellent.....	22
Not sure	0

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

No health care coverage	6%
Medical Assistance or Title 19	3
Badger Care.....	<1
Medicare.....	20
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO.....	55
Another Commercial Health Plan	12
Something else.....	2
Not sure	2

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

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

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

Not all members covered.....	15%
All members covered	85
Not sure	<1

5. Where do you go to get most of your health care services?

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice	75%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic	10
Hospital emergency room.....	7
Community health center	3
Nurse practitioner.....	2
Chiropractor.....	2
Public health department	1
Other.....	<1
Not sure	<1

6. Do you have an advance care plan stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes 27%
 No..... 70
 Not sure 3

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.....	64%	19%	8%	8%	1%	1%
8. Cholesterol testing	50	23	4	3	18	3
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	63	17	8	10	3	<1
10. Eye exam.....	48	35	7	8	2	0

11. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

Yes 34%
 No..... 66
 Not sure 0

12. Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot?

Yes 22%
 No..... 77
 Not sure 2

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
13. You have high blood pressure?.....	24%	76%	0%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high?	20	79	1
15. You had a stroke?.....	1	99	0
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	10	90	<1
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	6	94	<1
18.if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [26 Respondents]	100	0	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	4	96	0
20. You had cancer, other than skin cancer.....	3	97	0
21. You had a sexually transmitted disease.....	<1	99	0

	Yes	No	Not sure
22. Have you <u>ever</u> been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that you have asthma?	15%	85%	0%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	11	88	<1
24.(if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [45 respondents]	68	30	2

25. 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 33%
Two servings..... 28
Three or more servings..... 39
Not sure <1

26. 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 37%
Two servings..... 30
Three or more servings..... 33
Not sure <1

27. How often do you eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken?

A few times per month..... 39%
A few times per week..... 36
Daily or nearly so..... 8
Hardly ever or never..... 17
Not sure 0

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

Yes 67%
No..... 34
Not sure 0

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

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

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

One	5%
Two	7
Three	23
Four	8
Five	14
Six	4
Seven.....	13
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer	26

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

Less than 30 minutes	14%
30 to 44 minutes	23
45 to 59 minutes	7
60 or more minutes	29
Not sure	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer	26

Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [219 respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	41%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	16	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)	6	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....	3	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago	4	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never	29	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure.....	<1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33

33. What is the most important reason why you have not had a mammogram in the last three years? [21 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Don't need 6 responses
 Too young..... 4 responses
 Not recommended by provider..... 3 responses
 No time 2 responses
 Don't like..... 1 response
 Other 1 response
 Not sure 4 responses

[60 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young.....45 responses
 Don't need 5 responses
 Not recommended by provider..... 5 responses
 Not insured..... 3 responses
 Not sure 2 responses

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [219 respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....58%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)20
 Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago)7
 Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago).....4
 5 or more years ago.....8
 Never.....3
 Not sure..... 0

Q35 MALES ONLY

35. 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? [181 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....21%
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)22
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)10
 5 or more years ago.....9
 Never.....37
 Not sure..... <1

ALL RESPONDENTS

36. 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?

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)22%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) 10
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago).....9
- 5 or more years ago6
- Never48
- Not sure5

37. 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?

- Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)..... 15%
- 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) 8
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) 2
- 10 years ago or more..... 3
- Never..... 58
- Not sure..... <1

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m...	46%	53%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	53	47	<1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	56	44	<1
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	68	31	1

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 47%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [211 respondents]

- Never 71%
- Seldom..... 4
- Sometimes 5
- Nearly always 4
- Always..... 16
- Not sure<1

43. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a motor vehicle? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never?

Never	8%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes	7
Nearly always	10
Always.....	74
Not sure	0

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

One	19%
Two	13
Three or more	7
None.....	61

üGO 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? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom or never? [155 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 19%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [126 respondents]

Never	21%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes	8
Nearly always	9
Always.....	59
Not sure	0

46. How often do the children in your household use an infant seat, car seat or seat belts? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never? [155 Respondents]

Never	4%
Sometimes	5
Nearly always	2
Always.....	91
Not sure	0

47. During the **past 30 days**, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never?

Never	32%
Seldom.....	40
Sometimes	23
Nearly always	3
Always.....	2
Not sure	0

48. How would you rate yourself in terms of managing stress? Are you doing an excellent, good, fair, or poor job at managing stress?

Poor	5%
Fair	15
Good.....	58
Excellent.....	22
Not sure	<1

49. How often would you say you find meaning and purpose in your daily life? Would you say always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never?

Never	<1%
Seldom.....	4
Sometimes	16
Nearly always	35
Always.....	43
Not sure	1

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

Yes	3%
No.....	96
Not sure	<1

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

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

None	41%
One to two days	24
Three to four days	10
Five or more days.....	25
Not sure	0

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

None	42%
One drink.....	18
Two drinks.....	16
Three drinks	9
Four or more drinks.....	15
Not sure	0

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

None	71%
One to two times	14
Three or more times	15
Not sure	<1

54. [FEMALES] Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have four or more drinks on an occasion? [MALES FIVE OR MORE DRINKS]

None	80%
Once	7
Two or more times	14
Not sure	0

55. In the last month, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes	2%
No.....	98
Not sure	<1

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

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

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

57. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke at least one cigarette?

0 days	75%
1 to 29 days.....	3
30 days	22
Not sure	0

58. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] During the past 12 months, how many times did you quit smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [100 Respondents]

0 days	43%
At least 1 day	57
Not sure	0

59. [CURRENT SMOKERS ONLY] In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [100 Respondents]

Yes 51%
No..... 49
Not sure 0

60. Do you currently use snuff or chewing tobacco?

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

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

Yes 20%
No..... 45
No smokers in the household..... 35
Not sure <1

62. 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 59%
Restaurants that allow smoking 15
No preference 26
Not sure 0

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

Strongly oppose 19%
Moderately oppose..... 17
Moderately favor..... 21
Strongly favor 37
Not sure 5

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes 28%
No..... 72
Not sure <1

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

Yes 2%
 No..... 25
 Not sure <1
 No firearms in the household/no answer 73

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

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

The next questions deal with alternative therapy treatments.

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

	Yes	No	Not sure
67. Going to a chiropractor?	15%	85%	0%
68. Having acupuncture?	2	98	0
69. Massage therapy?	12	88	0
70. Aroma therapy?	5	95	<1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi?	6	94	0
72. Meditation?	7	93	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male 45%
 Female..... 55

74. In what year were you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old 25%
 35 to 44 years old 24
 45 to 54 years old 18
 55 to 64 years old 13
 65 and older 20

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	35%
Overweight	39
Obese.....	26

77. What is your racial heritage?

White.....	96%
Black, African American or Negro	<1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	<1
Another race	1
Multiple races	0
Not sure	0

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

Yes	4%
No.....	96
Not sure	<1

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married	17%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	3
Married.....	59
Separated	1
Divorced.....	11
Widowed	10
Not sure	0

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

8 th grade or less	1%
Some high school.....	8
High school graduate or GED.....	34
Some college.....	25
Technical school graduate	6
College graduate	18
Advanced or professional degree	8
Not sure	<1

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

Milwaukee	100%
-----------------	------

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

Cudahy 100%

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

53110..... 96%
No answer..... 4

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000 4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000..... 11
\$20,001 to \$30,000..... 10
\$30,001 to \$40,000..... 20
\$40,001 to \$50,000..... 16
\$50,001 to \$60,000..... 12
\$60,001 to \$75,000..... 11
\$75,001 to \$90,000..... 4
Over \$90,000 6
Not sure 2
No answer..... 3

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

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

Yes 5% ÛCONTINUE WITH Q86
No..... 95 ÛGO TO Q87
Not sure 0 ÛGO TO Q87

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

Stranger 11 responses
Acquaintance 3 responses
Separated spouse..... 1 response
Ex-spouse 1 response
Friend 1 response
Spouse 1 response

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

Yes 4% ÛCONTINUE WITH Q88
No..... 96 ÛGO TO Q89
Not sure 0 ÛGO TO Q89

88. 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? [17 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	11 responses
Friend	2 responses
Acquaintance	2 responses
Someone else	2 responses

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

Smoke detectors.....	55%
Carbon monoxide detectors.....	<1
Both.....	43
Neither.....	2
Not sure	<1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR THE CITY OF CUDAHY

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

A1. Which of the following best describes your level of awareness and experience with your public health department?

- Not aware of the health department until now 4%
- Aware of the health department, but have had no experience with programs or services 49
- Aware of the health department and have received limited service like a flu shot or other immunization 43
- Aware of the health department and have received more extensive services 4
- Not sure <1

A2. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed?

- Yes 7%
- No..... 93
- Not sure <1

A3. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [27 Respondents]

- Poor medical care..... 13 responses
- Insurance did not cover it6 responses
- Not enough time.....2 responses
- Cannot afford to pay, inconvenient hours, Uninsured, unable to get appointment.....2 responses or less
- Not sure2 responses

A4. Have you or anyone in your household not taken your prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

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

A5. Was there a time in the past 30 days that your household did not have access to adequate and appropriate food?

- Yes 3%
- No..... 97
- Not sure <1