

**City of Franklin**  
**Community Health Survey**  
Summer 2003

Commissioned by:  
**Aurora Health Care**

In Partnership with:  
**Franklin Health Department**

Prepared by:  
**JKV Research, LLC**

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## **Purpose**

The purpose of this project is to provide the city of Franklin 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 and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements.

## **Methodology**

The Franklin 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 24, 2003. With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 5$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older who lived in the city of Franklin. 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](mailto: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](mailto:mark.huber@aurora.org).

## Demographic Profile of Franklin Community Health Survey

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Survey Respondents

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	50%
Female	50
Age	
18 to 34	21%
35 to 44	30
45 to 54	24
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	12
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	35%
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	37
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	16%
\$30,001 to \$60,000	37
\$60,001 or More	42
Not Sure/No Answer	4
Married	70%

## What do the percentages mean?

Results of the Franklin Community Health Survey can be generalized to the adult population with telephones in the city. In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau identified 22,592 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 200 adults. So, when 7% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equates to 1,400 residents  $\pm 1,000$  individuals. Meaning that from 400 to 2,400 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 10,602 households in the city of Franklin. 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 110 households. For example, 9% 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 990.

## 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/meter<sup>2</sup>. 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 Franklin 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 Franklin residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study. Please see the full report for more detailed findings.

<b>Overall Health</b>		<b>Risk Conditions in the Past 3 Years</b>	
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	Franklin	<u>2003</u>
Excellent .....	24%	High Blood Pressure.....	21%
Very Good.....	42%	High Blood Cholesterol.....	18%
Good .....	28%	Heart Disease/Condition.....	6%
Fair or Poor .....	7%	Asthma (Current) .....	6%
		Diabetes .....	4%
<i>Other Research: Excellent/Very Good</i>	<u>2001</u>	<b>Moderate Physical Activity/Week</b>	
Wisconsin .....	57%	Franklin	<u>2003</u>
Nation .....	56%	Inactive .....	25%
		Insufficient.....	52%
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>		Recommended.....	24%
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Recommended Physical</i>	
Personally Not Covered .....	2%	Activity	<u>2000</u>
Household Member Not Covered (current) ...	9%	Wisconsin.....	27%
Household Member Not Covered (past yr)....	12%	Nation .....	26%
<i>Other Research: Personally Not Covered</i>	<u>2001</u>	<b>Nutrition and Diet</b>	
Wisconsin .....	10%	Franklin	<u>2003</u>
Nation .....	13%	Fruit Intake (2 or more servings/day) .....	69%
<b>Advance Care Plan</b>		Vegetable Intake (3 or more servings/day) .....	34%
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	Fried Food/Fast Food (a few times/week) .....	55%
Yes .....	33%	Overweight.....	59%
<b>Routine Checkups</b>		<i>Other Research: Overweight</i>	<u>2001</u>
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	Wisconsin.....	59%
Routine Checkup (2 years or less) .....	87%	Nation.....	58%
Cholesterol Test (2 years or less) .....	81%	<b>Women's Health</b>	
Dental Checkup (past year).....	75%	Franklin	<u>2003</u>
Eye Exam (2 years or less).....	82%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	76%
<b>Vaccinations</b>		Pap Smear (past year).....	66%
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	<i>Other Research: Wisconsin</i>	<u>2001</u>
Flu shot (past year) .....	35%	Mammogram (50+; past year).....	69%
Pneumonia (ever—65 years or older).....	54%	Pap Smear (past year).....	66%
<b>Alternative Treatment in Past 3 Years</b>		<b>Reduce Risk of Skin Cancer</b>	
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	Franklin	<u>2003</u>
Massage Therapy.....	16%	Avoid Artificial Sources of UV Light .....	67%
Chiropractor .....	15%	Use Sunscreen with SPF 15 or Higher .....	61%
Meditation .....	5%	Wear Sun Protective Clothing.....	47%
Movement Therapy.....	5%	Avoid Sun Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ....	40%
Aroma Therapy.....	3%		
Acupuncture .....	1%		

<b>Men's Health</b>		<b>Alcohol Use</b>	
Franklin		Franklin	
Digital Rectal Exam (Within Past Year)	<u>2003</u>	Of all Respondents	<u>2003</u>
40 to 49 Years Old .....	20%	Drink in Past Month .....	<b>72%</b>
50 and Older .....	51%	3+ Drinks on Occasion in Past Month.....	<b>38%</b>
		Binge in Past Month	
<b>Other Tests</b>		[5+ Drinks (Male): 4+ Drinks (Female)] .....	<b>23%</b>
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	Drive or Ride When Driver Had Perhaps Too	
Blood Stool Test (50+; within past 2 years)....	55%	Much to Drink (past month) .....	<b>5%</b>
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy			
(50+; within past 2 years).....	42%	<i>Other Research: Had 5+ Drinks at One Time</i>	<u>2001</u>
		<i>Wisconsin</i> .....	<b>26%</b>
<b>Safety</b>		<i>Nation</i> .....	<b>15%</b>
Franklin			
Wear Seat Belt Always/Nearly Always	<u>2003</u>	<b>Mental Health Status</b>	
Adult.....	86%	Franklin	
Children.....	97%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	<u>2003</u>
Wear Bicycle Helmet Always/Nearly Always		Always/Nearly Always .....	<b>5%</b>
(Of Those Who Ride Bike or In-Line Skate)		Never .....	<b>38%</b>
Adult.....	27%	Managing Stress	
Children .....	74%	Excellent/Good.....	<b>78%</b>
Detectors		Poor .....	<b>3%</b>
Smoke Detectors .....	49%	Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	
Carbon Monoxide.....	2%	Never/Seldom .....	<b>5%</b>
Both.....	47%	Considered Suicide (past year).....	<b>1%</b>
Neither .....	2%		
		<b>Firearms in Household</b>	
<b>Tobacco Use</b>		Franklin	
Franklin	<u>2003</u>	Of all Households...	<u>2003</u>
Current Smokers .....	21%	Have a Firearm.....	<b>30%</b>
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past		Have a Loaded Firearm .....	<b>2%</b>
Year Because Trying to Quit (smokers).....	44%	Have a Loaded Firearm Unlocked.....	<b>1%</b>
Health Care Provider Advisement to			
Quit Smoking (smokers) .....	41%	<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>	
Smoking Indoors or in Vehicle.....	12%	Franklin	<u>2003</u>
Smoking Preference in Restaurants		Afraid for Their Safety .....	<b>5%</b>
Smoke-free .....	66%	Pushed/Kicked/Slapped/Hit .....	<b>2%</b>
Allow Smoking.....	9%		
No Preference .....	25%	<b>Additional Questions</b>	
Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating		Franklin	<u>2003</u>
Establishments		Knowledge of Public Health Department .....	<b>83%</b>
Moderately Favor.....	23%	West Nile Virus	
Strongly Favor .....	40%	Very Concerned .....	<b>14%</b>
		Not At All Concerned.....	<b>19%</b>
<i>Other Research: Current Smokers</i>	<u>2001</u>	Mosquito Control Using Local Tax Dollars	
<i>Wisconsin</i> .....	<b>24%</b>	Moderately Favor .....	<b>46%</b>
<i>Nation</i> .....	<b>23%</b>	Strongly Favor.....	<b>21%</b>

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

Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 55 and older, with lower education, lower household income, or physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Nine percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 12% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; females or college graduates were more likely to report this. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan. Older respondents or those with some post high school education were more likely to report this.

Seventy-five percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 57% reported having a routine medical checkup, 55% a cholesterol test and 47% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year. Older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test, or eye exam in the past year while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with higher education were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year while those with some post high school education were less likely to report eye exams. Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report each of these checkups/tests in the past year.

Thirty-five percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for older respondents or respondents with lower household income. Fifty-four percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination.

## **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

Out of nine health conditions listed, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/heart condition were the most often treated conditions in the past three years. Current asthma was at the same percent as heart disease/condition. Male respondents were more likely to report having heart disease/condition while females were more likely to report asthma. Older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. Respondents 65 and older or those 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have received treatment for or been told they have asthma or heart disease/condition. When household income was lower, the prevalence of high blood pressure, heart disease/condition or diabetes was higher. Married respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure while unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

Five percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-three percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 3% reported poor. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were more likely to report this. One percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide.

## **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

Out of six alternative treatments listed, massage therapy or chiropractic care were the most often mentioned treatments used in the past three years (16% and 15%, respectively). Massage therapy was more likely for female respondents or those with higher household income. Married respondents were more likely to use a chiropractor. Respondents 35 to 44 year olds were more likely to use movement therapy in the past three years.

Twenty-four percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activities on a weekly basis; 25% were classified as inactive. Respondents with higher education level, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight (37% overweight and 22% obese). Male respondents, those with less education, who were physically inactive or those 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight.

Sixty-nine percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 34% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents or those who were physically active were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with less household income were more likely to eat fruit than those with higher household income. Fifty-five percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, younger respondents or those with a high school education or less were more likely to report this. Eating habits were not significantly different for those classified as overweight and those not overweight.

Ninety-one percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Ninety-one percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Generally, respondents who were 35 to 64 years old, with higher education, with at least \$30,001 in household income or married were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years.

Twenty percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 51% of males 50 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Fifty-five percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 42% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

To reduce the risk of skin cancer, respondents were more likely to regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or wear sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported each activity more often than male respondents. Older respondents reported wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun more often than younger respondents; avoiding artificial UV lights varied with age. Respondents with more education were more likely to report avoiding artificial UV light, use sunscreen or wear sun protective clothing. Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 or more reported avoiding artificial sources of UV light more often than respondents with less household income.

Eighty-six percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, those 45 and older, with higher education, higher household income or married were more likely to wear seat belts. Ninety-six 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, 27% 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, 67% reported their child always wear a helmet.

Twenty-one percent of respondents were current smokers. Younger respondents, those with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-four percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 41% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twelve percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others are present. Sixty-six percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty-three percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Female respondents, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or favor a community ordinance to prohibit smoking in eating establishments.

Seventy-two percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 38% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 23% binged. Generally, respondents who were male, younger or unmarried were more likely to have three or more drinks on more occasions or binged at least once in the past month. Five percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Males, those who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried respondents were more likely to report having been a driver or passenger when the driver possibly had too much to drink. Five percent of respondents reported someone in their family had experienced a problem in connection with drinking in the past year.

Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke alarm while 49% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with higher household income were more likely to have both a smoke alarm and a carbon monoxide detector.

Thirty 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. 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 while 2% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year.

### **Additional Questions Key Findings**

Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they knew the city of Franklin had a public health department. Generally, older respondents or those with more household income knew of the health department.

Fourteen percent of respondents were very concerned with the West Nile virus. Sixty-seven percent of all respondents favored using local tax dollars on mosquito control this summer and fall; 21% strongly favored it.

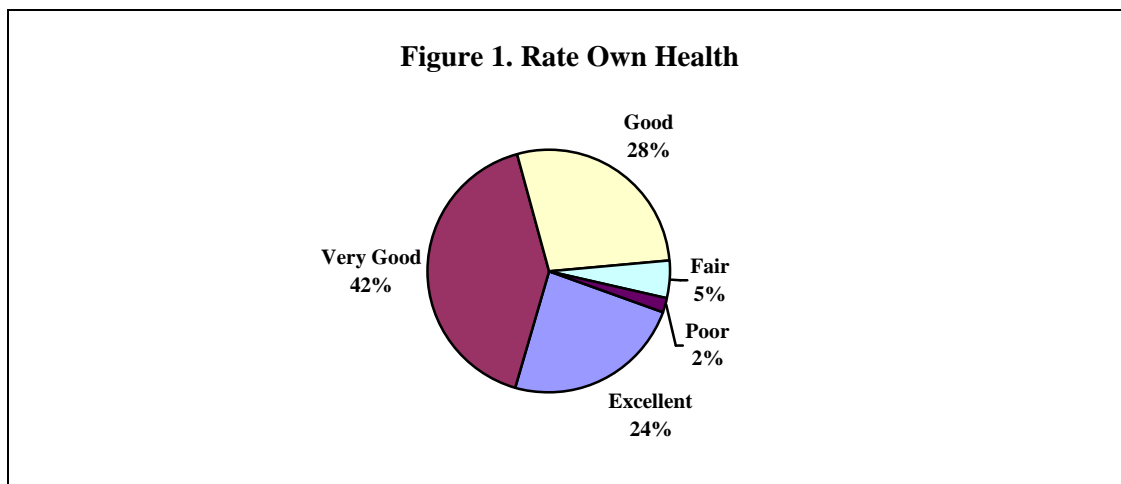
## Key Findings

### Rating Their Own Health (Figure 1; Table 2)

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-six percent of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good. Respondents who were 55 and older, with lower education, lower household income, or physically inactive 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).*

- Sixty-six percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (24%) or very good (42%). A total of 7% reported their health was fair (5%) or poor (2%).



- Female respondents were more likely to report their health was excellent or very good (73%) compared to male respondents (59%).
- Respondents 65 and older were less likely to state their health was excellent or very good and more likely to report fair or poor compared to respondents in other age groups. For example, respondents 65 and older were nine times more likely to report fair or poor than respondents 35 to 44 years old (19% and 2%, respectively).
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of reporting their health as excellent or very good. Fifty-two percent of respondents who had a high school degree or less reported this compared to 82% of those with a college degree.
- Generally, respondents with higher household income were more likely to report they were in excellent or very good health. Seventy-nine percent of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000 reported their health condition as excellent/very good, in contrast to 40% who had \$30,000 or less. Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were four times more likely to report fair/poor health than those with a household income of more than \$60,000 (16% and 4%, respectively).

- Married respondents and unmarried respondents were similar in rating their health fair or poor, however, married respondents were more likely to report excellent (28%) compared to unmarried respondents (15%).
- Respondents who engage in the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report their health as excellent/very good (74%) compared to respondents classified as inactive (53%). Inactive respondents were more likely to report fair/poor (13%) compared to all others (3% and 4%).

Table 2. Rate Own Health by Demographic Variables

	Fair or Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
TOTAL	7%	28%	42%	24%
Gender**				
Male	5	37	41	18
Female	7	20	43	30
Age**				
18 to 34	4	29	42	26
35 to 44	2	30	37	31
45 to 54	3	21	50	26
55 to 64	12	35	35	18
65 and Older	19	30	43	9
Education**				
High School or Less	9	38	37	15
Some Post High School	8	31	41	20
College Graduate	2	16	46	36
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	16	45	38	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	29	41	25
\$60,001 or More	4	18	46	33
Marital Status**				
Married	5	25	42	28
Not Married	8	37	40	15
Overweight				
Not Overweight	3	25	44	29
Overweight	7	31	40	22
Physical Activity**				
Inactive	13	33	38	15
Insufficient	4	28	42	27
Recommended	3	23	46	28
Smoker				
Nonsmoker	6	25	44	25
Smoker	7	39	33	20

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

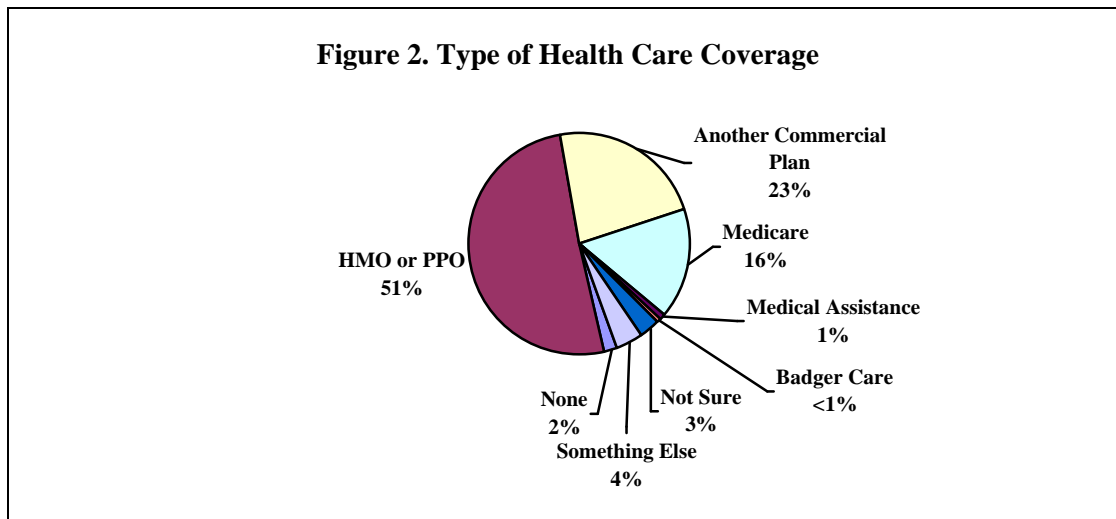
## Health Care Coverage (Figure 2)

**KEY FINDING:** Two percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Nine percent reported someone in their household currently was not covered while 12% reported in the past 12 months someone was not covered. Respondents with a household income of less than \$30,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone currently not covered or in the past twelve months. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice; females or college graduates were more likely to report this. Thirty-three percent of respondents had an advance care plan. Older respondents or those with some post high school education 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).*

- Two percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health insurance. Fifty-one percent of respondents indicated they were personally covered by a prepaid plan such as a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). Twenty-three percent reported another commercial plan, 16% reported Medicare and 1% reported medical assistance. 4% reported something else, 3% reported not sure, and 1% reported Badger Care.



### *Someone in Household Currently Not Covered*

- Nine percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance. This equates to approximately 990 households.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in their household was not covered compared to 7% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 5% of respondents whose household earnings was more than \$60,000.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have someone not covered (19%) compared to married respondents (4%).

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

- Twelve percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance in the past 12 months.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported someone in household not covered in the past 12 months compared to 9% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 11% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone not covered in the past 12 months (25%) compared to married respondents (7%).

### *Primary Health Care Services*

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they get most of their health care services from a medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, or family practice. Nine percent reported walk-in or urgent care while four percent reported community health center and three percent reported hospital emergency room.
- Female respondents were more likely to report medical doctor, internist, OBGYN or family practice (88%) compared to male respondents (76%).
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents with a college degree reported a medical doctor etc, compared to 81% of those with some post high school education and 77% of those with a high school degree or less.

### *Advance Care Plan*

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported they have an advance care plan stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Older respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. Seventeen percent of respondents 18 through 34 years old reported this compared to 29% of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 47% of those 55 to 64 years old and 54% of those 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have an advance care plan (43%) compared to respondents with a college degree (33%) and those with a high school degree or less (26%).

## Routine Checkups (Tables 3 - 6)

**KEY FINDING:** Seventy-five percent of all respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 57% reported having a routine medical checkup, 55% a cholesterol test and 47% reported an eye exam. Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup or eye exam in the past year. Older respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup, cholesterol test, or eye exam in the past year while respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. Respondents with higher education were more likely to report a dental exam in the past year while those with some post high school education were less likely to report eye exams. Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. Married respondents were more likely to report each of these checkups/tests 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).*

- Fifty-seven percent of community residents reported they had a routine checkup in the past year. An additional 30% 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 (69%) than male respondents (45%); however, they were similar when looking at within the past two years.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were less likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year (37%) compared to respondents 35 to 44 years old (50%) through those 65 and older (83%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past year (63%) compared to unmarried respondents (41%).

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	57%	30%	5%	7%	<1%
Gender**					
Male	45	39	6	8	<1
Female	69	21	4	6	0
Age**					
18 to 34	37	43	6	12	0
35 to 44	50	35	7	6	0
45 to 54	56	26	7	10	0
55 to 64	78	14	4	2	2
65 and Older	83	15	0	0	0
Education					
High School or Less	53	32	5	7	0
Some Post High School	52	31	5	11	0
College Graduate	63	26	5	4	<1
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	58	41	0	0	0
\$30,001 to \$60,000	60	25	7	7	0
\$60,001 or More	51	32	5	10	<1
Marital Status**					
Married	63	23	5	6	<1
Not Married	41	43	6	9	0

\*= 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-five percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested within the past year. Twenty-six percent reported one to two years ago. Eleven percent reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were less likely to have had their cholesterol tested in the past year (33%) compared to respondents 35 to 54 years old (53%) through those 65 and older (83%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test in the past year (60%) compared to unmarried respondents (46%).

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	55%	26%	3%	3%	11%
Gender					
Male	52	31	3	4	11
Female	59	21	4	3	10
Age**					
18 to 34	33	31	0	2	29
35 to 44	53	29	5	3	9
45 to 54	53	28	6	7	5
55 to 64	78	18	2	2	0
65 and Older	83	9	2	0	7
Education					
High School or Less	53	27	4	5	9
Some Post High School	57	20	3	3	15
College Graduate	56	29	3	3	10
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	64	25	0	2	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	57	23	3	3	12
\$60,001 or More	49	30	4	5	11
Marital Status**					
Married	60	27	4	3	6
Not Married	46	21	2	6	22

\*= 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.<sup>1</sup>*

*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).*

- Seventy-five percent of community residents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 20% had a visit in the past one to two years.
- 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 (64% and 69%, respectively) compared to respondents 45 to 54 years old (87%) and those 55 to 64 years old (80%).

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

- Respondents with lower education were less likely to report having a dental checkup in the past year. Sixty-eight percent of respondents with a high school degree or less reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 71% of respondents with some post high school and 85% of those with a college degree.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (80%) compared to unmarried respondents (64%).

Table 5. Dental Checkup by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Yrs Ago	Never
<b>TOTAL</b>	75%	20%	2%	3%	<1%
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	70	25	1	3	1
Female	80	14	3	3	<1
<b>Age*</b>					
18 to 34	69	27	1	3	0
35 to 44	73	23	2	3	<1
45 to 54	87	13	0	0	0
55 to 64	80	12	6	2	0
65 and Older	64	19	4	11	2
<b>Education*</b>					
High School or Less	68	22	4	6	<1
Some Post High School	71	26	<1	2	0
College Graduate	85	13	<1	<1	<1
<b>Household Income</b>					
\$30,000 or Less	64	25	3	6	2
\$30,001 to \$60,000	73	20	3	3	<1
\$60,001 or More	82	17	0	<1	0
<b>Marital Status*</b>					
Married	80	16	2	3	<1
Not Married	64	30	2	3	2

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Eye Exam*

- Forty-seven percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year, while 35% reported one to two years ago. Four percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (51%) compared to male respondents (43%).

- Generally, as age increased, so did the likelihood of having an eye exam in the past year. Forty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this compared to 68% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents who had a college degree as well as 50% of those with a high school degree or less reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 41% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents whose annual household income was \$30,000 or less had an eye exam in the last year compared to 55% of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 44% of respondents with a household income of more than \$60,000.
- Married respondents were more likely to have had an eye exam in the past year (50%) compared to unmarried respondents (41%).

Table 6. Eye Exam by Demographic Variables

	<1 Yr Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Yrs Ago	Never
<b>TOTAL</b>	47%	35%	8%	6%	4%
<b>Gender*</b>					
Male	43	33	12	6	6
Female	51	37	5	6	2
<b>Age**</b>					
18 to 34	41	35	9	14	3
35 to 44	38	34	9	9	10
45 to 54	48	39	10	2	1
55 to 64	60	30	10	0	0
65 and Older	68	28	4	0	0
<b>Education**</b>					
High School or Less	50	30	8	4	9
Some Post High School	41	36	13	10	0
College Graduate	49	39	6	6	1
<b>Household Income**</b>					
\$30,000 or Less	32	40	16	3	10
\$30,001 to \$60,000	55	28	3	9	5
\$60,001 or More	44	41	10	5	<1
<b>Marital Status*</b>					
Married	50	36	7	5	2
Not Married	41	32	12	9	7

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

## Vaccinations (Figure 3; Table 7)

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty-five percent of respondents had an influenza vaccination in the past year. The flu vaccination was more likely for older respondents or respondents with lower household income. Fifty-four 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-five 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 (74%) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (22%) or those 35 to 44 years old (20%).
- Respondents with lower household income were more likely to have had an influenza vaccination in the past year. Forty-one percent of respondents with a household income of \$60,000 or less reported this compared to 27% of those with a household income of more than \$60,000.

Table 7. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables

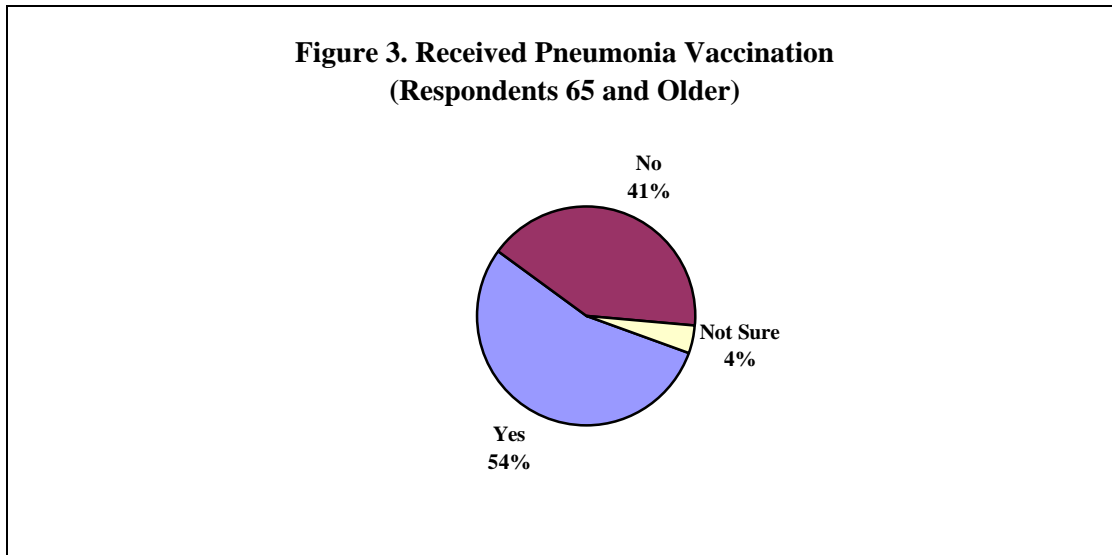
	Percent
TOTAL	35%
Gender	
Male	33
Female	38
Age**	
18 to 34	22
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	39
55 to 64	52
65 and Older	74
Education	
High School or Less	34
Some Post High School	44
College Graduate	31
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	41
\$30,001 to \$60,000	41
\$60,001 or More	27
Marital Status	
Married	36
Not Married	35

\*= 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).*

- Sixteen percent of all respondents had a pneumonia vaccination.
- Fifty-four percent of respondents who were 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination.

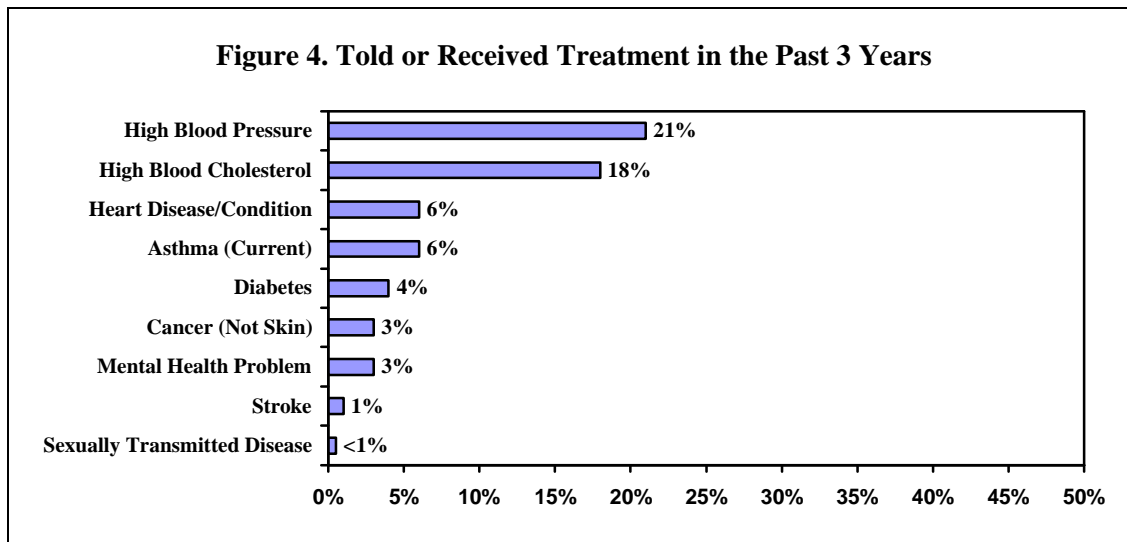


## Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figure 4; Table 8)

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, high blood cholesterol or heart disease/heart condition were the most often treated conditions in the past three years. Current asthma was at the same percent as heart disease/condition. Male respondents were more likely to report having heart disease/condition while females were more likely to report asthma. Older respondents were more likely to report several of the health conditions including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes. Respondents 65 and older or those 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have received treatment for or been told they have asthma or heart disease/condition. When household income was lower, the prevalence of high blood pressure, heart disease/condition or diabetes was higher. Married respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure while unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- Respondents were most likely to report they have been told or been treated for high blood pressure (21%), high blood cholesterol (18%), asthma (current, 6%), heart disease/heart condition (6%) and diabetes (4%).



- Male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition than female respondents. Female respondents were more likely to report asthma.
- Typically, the likelihood of being told or treated for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol or diabetes increased as age increased. Heart disease/condition was more likely for respondents 65 and older or those 18 to 34 years old.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report asthma or heart disease/condition.

- Respondents with lower household income reported high blood pressure, heart disease/condition or diabetes more often.
- Married respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure while unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- Respondents who were considered overweight were more likely to have high blood pressure.

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

	High Blood Pressure	High Blood Cholesterol	Heart Disease/Condition	Asthma (Current)	Diabetes
TOTAL	21%	18%	6%	6%	4%
Gender					
Male	24	19	9*	3*	3
Female	19	17	4*	9*	5
Age					
18 to 34	0**	6**	11**	10	2**
35 to 44	14**	10**	<1**	5	0**
45 to 54	24**	16**	3**	4	1**
55 to 64	44**	42**	4**	6	6**
65 and Older	44**	37**	20**	4	17**
Education					
High School or Less	24	22	4**	4*	4
Some Post High School	22	20	15**	11*	4
College Graduate	17	12	1**	3*	3
Household Income					
\$30,000 or Less	40**	27	14**	2	9**
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23**	17	7**	7	3**
\$60,001 or More	11**	13	3**	7	1**
Marital Status					
Married	24*	17	5*	6	3
Not Married	15*	20	11*	6	5
Overweight					
Not Overweight	14**	13	8	4	1
Overweight	25**	22	5	6	4
Physical Activity					
Inactive	24	22	9	4	5
Insufficient	18	15	6	7	3
Recommended	26	21	4	5	3

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

*Diabetes*

- All 14 respondents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes have had their blood sugar tested in the past year.

*Asthma*

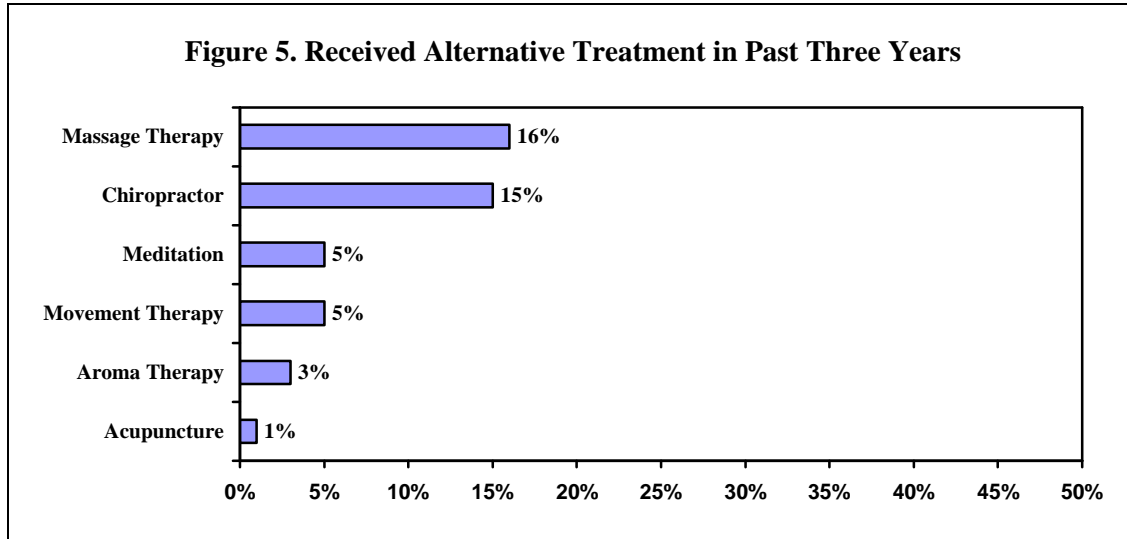
- Of the 23 respondents who currently have asthma, 77% have an asthma action plan.

**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, massage therapy or chiropractic care were the most often mentioned treatments used in the past three years (16% and 15%, respectively). Massage therapy was more likely for female respondents or those with higher household income. Married respondents were more likely to use a chiropractor. Respondents 35 to 44 year olds were more likely to use movement therapy in the past three years.

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



- Female respondents were more likely to have reported massage therapy in the past three years (21%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to have reported movement therapy in the past three years (10%) compared to respondents 55 and older (2%) and 18 to 34 years old (0%).

- Eight percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported massage therapy in the past three years compared to 23% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married respondents were more likely to report going to the chiropractor (17%) than unmarried respondents (9%).

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

	Massage Therapy	Chiropractor	Meditation	Movement Therapy
TOTAL	16%	15%	5%	5%
Gender				
Male	12*	15	5	5
Female	21*	14	5	5
Age				
18 to 34	21	7	0	0*
35 to 44	13	16	8	10*
45 to 54	23	19	5	6*
55 to 64	14	16	6	2*
65 and Older	9	15	7	2*
Education				
High School or Less	12	14	4	1
Some Post High School	19	16	9	5
College Graduate	19	14	4	8
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	8**	9	6	3
\$30,001 to \$60,000	13**	16	5	5
\$60,001 or More	23**	16	5	6
Marital Status				
Married	17	17*	5	5
Not Married	15	9*	6	4

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Twenty-four percent of respondents met the recommended amount of moderate physical activities on a weekly basis; 25% were classified as inactive. Respondents with higher education level, with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 or not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended activity level. Fifty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight (37% overweight and 22% obese). Male respondents, those with less education, who were physically inactive or those 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight.

### *Physical Activities in Past Month*

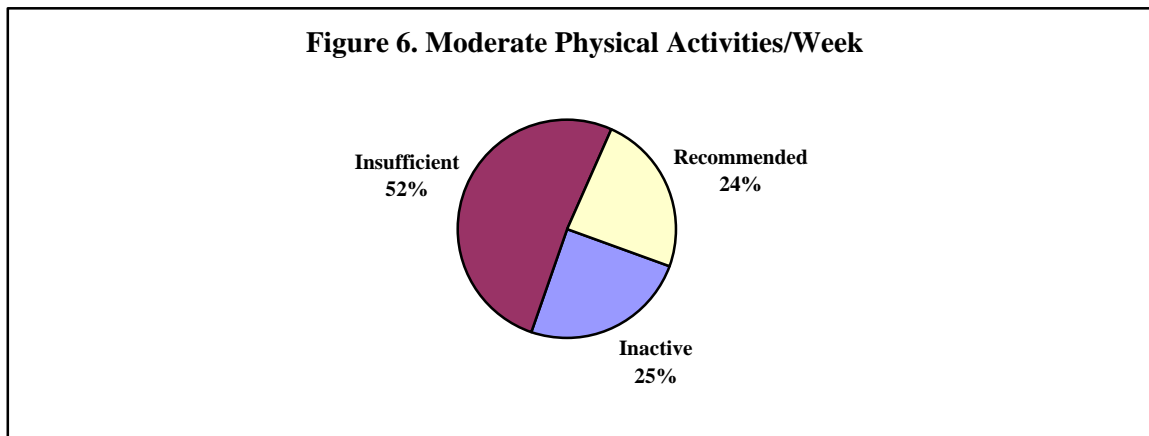
- Seventy-two percent reported they participated in any physical activity or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golfing, gardening or walking in the past month.

### *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-four percent of all respondents were classified as doing the recommended amount of physical activities in a typical week. Fifty-two percent do some activities, but not to the extent of the recommendation while 25% were classified as inactive.



- Respondents with more education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activities in a week.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to meet the recommendation (28%) compared to respondents with an income of \$60,001 or more (22%) and those with \$30,000 or less (20%). Forty-eight percent of those with a household income of \$30,001 or less were classified as inactive.
- Unmarried respondents were similar in meeting the recommendation in comparison to married respondents (26% and 23%, respectively). However, unmarried respondents were more likely to be inactive (33%) than married respondents (21%).
- Respondents who were not overweight were twice as likely to meet the recommendation as overweight respondents (34% and 17%, respectively).

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

	Inactive	Insufficient	Recommended
TOTAL	25%	52%	24%
Gender			
Male	26	51	23
Female	23	52	25
Age			
18 to 34	21	57	22
35 to 44	20	58	22
45 to 54	18	54	28
55 to 64	38	40	22
65 and Older	27	44	29
Education*			
High School or Less	33	46	20
Some Post High School	25	50	25
College Graduate	16	58	27
Household Income**			
\$30,000 or Less	48	31	20
\$30,001 to \$60,000	20	52	28
\$60,001 or More	19	60	22
Marital Status*			
Married	21	56	23
Not Married	33	42	26
Overweight**			
Not Overweight	18	48	34
Overweight	29	55	17

\*= 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.<sup>2</sup> Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. 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).*

- According to the definition above, Franklin had 59% of residents considered overweight (37% overweight and 22% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight (71%) compared to female respondents (47%).
- Respondents 55 to 64 years old and 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be classified as overweight (75% and 61%, respectively) compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (45%).
- Respondents with less education were more likely to be overweight. Seventy percent of respondents with a high school education or less were classified as overweight compared to 52% of respondents with a college degree.
- Forty-one percent of respondents with the recommended amount of physical activities were classified as overweight compared to 69% of those who were inactive in a typical week.

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<sup>2</sup> Body Mass Index = (kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

Table 11. Overweight by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	59%
Gender**	
Male	71
Female	47
Age*	
18 to 34	45
35 to 44	61
45 to 54	57
55 to 64	75
65 and Older	60
Education**	
High School or Less	70
Some Post High School	53
College Graduate	52
Household Income	
\$30,000 or Less	66
\$30,001 to \$60,000	58
\$60,001 or More	55
Marital Status	
Married	59
Not Married	57
Moderate Physical Activities**	
Inactive	69
Insufficient	62
Recommended	41

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

## Nutrition and Diet (Tables 12 & 13)

**KEY FINDING:** Sixty-nine percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit while 34% eat three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Female respondents or those who were physically active were more likely to eat fruit or vegetables. Respondents with less household income were more likely to eat fruit than those with higher household income. Fifty-five percent of respondents eat fried/fast food at least a few times a week; males, younger respondents or those with a high school education or less 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-nine percent of respondents eat two or more servings of fruit per day. Thirty 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 (74% and 64%, respectively).
- Respondents with less household income were more likely to eat two or more servings of fruit. Eighty-two percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 68% for those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 66% for those with a household income of more than \$60,000.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activities were more likely to eat fruits at least twice a day (81%) compared to inactive respondents (59%).

### *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-four percent of respondents eat three or more servings of vegetables per day. Sixty-five percent reported two servings or less.
- Female respondents were more likely to eat three or more servings of vegetables per day compared to male respondents (42% and 27%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activities were more likely to eat vegetables at least three times a day (44%) compared to inactive respondents (28%).

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	30%	69%	65%	34%
Gender				
Male	36*	64*	73**	27**
Female	24*	74*	58**	42**
Age				
18 to 34	29	68	64	36
35 to 44	24	77	64	36
45 to 54	38	62	68	32
55 to 64	34	64	62	36
65 and Older	30	68	66	32
Education				
High School or Less	30	68	70	30
Some Post High School	35	65	65	35
College Graduate	27	74	61	39
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	19*	82*	63	38
\$30,001 to \$60,000	30*	68*	62	38
\$60,001 or More	34*	66*	68	33
Marital Status				
Married	30	69	66	34
Not Married	32	68	63	36
Overweight				
Not Overweight	28	72	62	37
Overweight	33	66	69	30
Moderate Physical Activities				
Inactive	38**	59**	70*	28*
Insufficient	32**	68**	68*	33*
Recommended	19**	81**	56*	44*

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

#### *Fried Food/Fast Food Intake*

- Seven percent of respondents eat foods such as hamburgers, French fries, hot dogs, pizza, tacos or fried chicken daily or nearly so. Forty-eight percent reported a few times per week. Thirty-four percent reported a few times per month while 11% reported hardly ever or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report eating fried/fast foods at least a few times per week (62%) compared to female respondents (48%).

- Younger respondents were more likely to eat fried/fast foods. Eighty-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 15% of those 65 and older.
- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to report eating fried/fast food at least a few times per week (64%) compared to 44% of respondents with some post high school education or 54% of those with a college degree.

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

	Few Times Per Month	At Least A Few Times Per Week
TOTAL	34%	55%
Gender**		
Male	32	62
Female	36	48
Age**		
18 to 34	16	81
35 to 44	32	59
45 to 54	39	54
55 to 64	44	38
65 and Older	52	15
Education*		
High School or Less	24	64
Some Post High School	44	44
College Graduate	36	54
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	34	47
\$30,001 to \$60,000	33	58
\$60,001 or More	34	55
Marital Status		
Married	37	53
Not Married	27	58
Overweight		
Not Overweight	32	55
Overweight	36	55
Moderate Physical Activities		
Inactive	31	58
Insufficient	33	58
Recommended	40	45

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

## Women’s Health (Tables 14 & 15)

**KEY FINDING:** Ninety-one percent of female respondents 50 years old or older had a mammogram within the past two years. Ninety-one percent of all female respondents reported a pap smear within the past three years. Generally, respondents who were 35 to 64 years old, with higher education, with at least \$30,001 in 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.<sup>3</sup>*

*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-seven percent of all female respondents never had a mammogram while 66% had a mammogram within the past two years (53% within past year and 13% 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 (91% of those 50 and older; 73% of those 40 to 49 years of age).
  - Of the respondents who were 40 and older, the most common cited reason they did not get a mammogram within the past three years included: too young (five responses), don’t need or no time (two responses each).

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	53%	13%	7%	27%
<b>Age**</b>				
18 to 39	22	5	2	71
40 to 49	55	18	14	13
50 and Older	76	15	5	4

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

<sup>3</sup>“Chapter 7: Screening for Breast Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>*

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

- Sixty-six percent of respondents in the city of Franklin reported they had a pap smear within the past year. An additional 25% reported between one year and less than three years.
- Respondents 65 and older or 18 to 34 years old were less likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years. In addition, 17% of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported never having a pap smear.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less have had a pap smear within the past three years compared to 92% with some post high school education. Ninety-nine percent of college graduates reported this.
- Seventy-six 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 (89% and 97%).
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a pap smear within the past three years (95%) compared to unmarried respondents (76%). Sixteen percent of unmarried respondents never had a pap smear.

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<sup>4</sup>“Chapter 9: Screening for Cervical Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2<sup>nd</sup> 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	66%	18%	7%	5%	5%
Age*					
18 to 34	69	11	3	0	17
35 to 44	69	17	9	5	0
45 to 54	74	12	8	4	2
55 to 64	58	35	0	4	4
65 and Older	55	21	7	10	3
Education*					
High School or Less	59	19	3	9	10
Some Post High School	55	28	9	4	4
College Graduate	80	12	7	1	0
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	40	24	12	16	8
\$30,001 to \$60,000	64	24	9	1	1
\$60,001 or More	75	9	5	3	8
Marital Status**					
Married	73	15	7	5	<1
Not Married	46	26	4	6	16

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## Men’s Health (Table 16)

KEY FINDING: Twenty percent of males 40 to 49 years old and 51% 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.<sup>5</sup>*

### Digital Rectal Exam

- Forty-eight percent of all male respondents never had a digital rectal exam. Twenty-two percent had an exam in the past year while 11% reported within the past two years (one year but less than two years).
- Fifty-one percent of men 50 years of age and older had an exam less than a year ago while 20% of men 40 to 49 years old reported this.

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	22%	11%	18%	48%
Age**				
18 to 39	0	10	16	74
40 to 49	20	9	16	47
50 and Older	51	14	19	16

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

## Other Tests (Tables 17 & 18)

KEY FINDING: Fifty-five percent of respondents 50 years of age and older had their blood stool tested within the past two years while 42% reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years.

*Screening for colorectal cancer is recommended for all persons aged 50 and older.<sup>6</sup>*

### Blood Stool Test

- Fifty-one percent of all respondents never had a blood stool test. Thirty-three percent were tested within the past two years (21% less than a year ago and 12% more than one year ago, but less than two).

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

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

- Female respondents were more likely to have had a blood stool test in the past year as well as within the past two years compared to male respondents.
- Fifty-five percent of respondents 50 years old or older reported a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 27% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 18% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Twenty-nine percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 68% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to have had a test within the past year as well as within the past two years.

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	21%	12%	11%	51%
Gender*				
Male	18	9	14	54
Female	25	15	7	48
Age**				
18 to 39	11	7	5	68
40 to 49	13	14	11	55
50 and Older	40	15	13	29
Education				
High School or Less	20	9	11	58
Some Post High School	23	14	11	47
College Graduate	22	12	10	45
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	33	14	13	39
\$30,001 to \$60,000	17	11	8	56
\$60,001 or More	19	11	11	52
Marital Status*				
Married	24	13	11	45
Not Married	16	9	9	63

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

*Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam*

- Sixty-four percent of all respondents never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam. Twenty percent were examined within the past two years (10% less than a year ago and 10% more than one year ago, but less than two).
- A total of 42% of respondents 50 years old or older reported a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past two years compared to 11% of respondents 40 to 49 years of age and 7% of respondents 18 to 39 years old. Thirty-seven percent of respondents 50 and older reported never compared to 83% of respondents 18 to 39 years old.
- Respondents with lower household income were more likely to report a recent exam compared to respondents with a higher household income. In addition, 40% of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported never compared to 73% of those with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

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

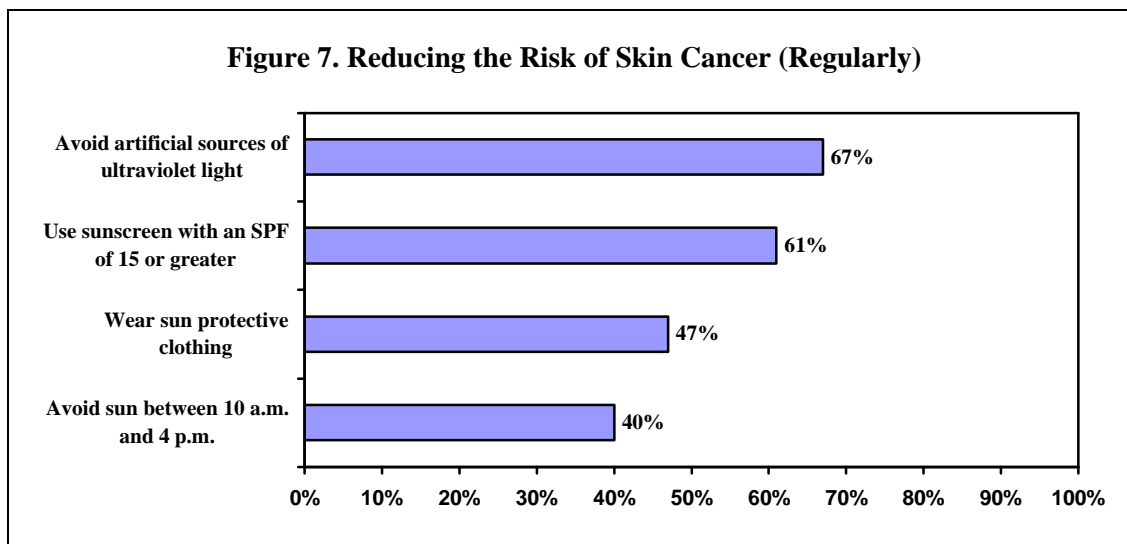
	Within Past Year	Within Past 2 Yrs (1 Year; Less than 2)	Within Past 5 Yrs (2 Years; Less than 5)	5 or More Years Ago	Never
TOTAL	10%	10%	8%	7%	64%
Gender					
Male	7	10	8	9	65
Female	14	10	8	5	63
Age**					
18 to 39	4	3	5	5	83
40 to 49	5	6	3	9	76
50 and Older	22	20	13	7	37
Education					
High School or Less	10	11	9	7	59
Some Post High School	13	7	9	4	66
College Graduate	8	12	6	9	65
Household Income**					
\$30,000 or Less	21	10	16	10	40
\$30,001 to \$60,000	9	13	7	6	65
\$60,001 or More	8	6	5	8	73
Marital Status					
Married	10	12	8	7	63
Not Married	11	7	8	8	65

\*= 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 regularly avoid artificial ultraviolet light or wear sunscreen with a SPF of at least 15 than wear sun protective clothing or avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Female respondents reported each activity more often than male respondents. Older respondents reported wearing sun protective clothing or avoiding the sun more often than younger respondents; avoiding artificial UV lights varied with age. Respondents with more education were more likely to report avoiding artificial UV light, use sunscreen or wear sun protective clothing. Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 or more reported avoiding artificial sources of UV light more often than respondents with less household income.

- To reduce the risk of skin cancer, 67% of respondents regularly avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light, 61% wear sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher, 47% wear sun protective clothing while 40% avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Twelve percent of respondents do not reduce their risk by any of these four measures. Twenty-three percent reported one measure. Twenty-one percent reported two of the four actions while 25% reported three and 19% reported they do all four measures regularly.



- Female respondents were more likely to report each of the four measures than male respondents (each at least 10 percentage points higher).
- Older respondents were more likely to report the use of sun protective clothing or avoid the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., while avoiding artificial sources of ultraviolet light varied by age.
- Respondents with higher education were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light, using sunscreen or using sun protective clothing.
- Respondents with a household income of more than \$30,000 were more likely to report avoiding artificial sources of UV light than respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less.

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	67%	61%	47%	40%
Gender				
Male	61**	55*	39**	29**
Female	72**	67*	56**	51**
Age				
18 to 34	72**	60	32*	21**
35 to 44	61**	68	47*	40**
45 to 54	73**	57	48*	40**
55 to 64	52**	55	56*	47**
65 and older	70**	63	61*	61**
Education				
High School or Less	59*	49**	39**	39
Some Post High School	65*	63**	40**	35
College Graduate	76*	70**	61**	44
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	53*	56	48	47
\$30,001 to \$60,000	75*	64	48	42
\$60,001 or More	68*	62	46	36
Marital Status				
Married	66	64	50	43
Not Married	68	56	41	34

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

**KEY FINDING:** Eighty-six percent of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always. Female respondents, those 45 and older, with higher education, higher household income or married were more likely to wear seat belts. Ninety-six 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, 27% 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, 67% reported their child always wear a helmet.

### *Seat Belts*

- Eighty-six percent of respondents stated they use seat belts always or nearly always (76% and 10%, respectively).
- Females were more likely to report wearing seat belts always (87%) compared to male respondents (64%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old and 35 to 44 years old were less likely to always wear seat belts (67% and 71%, respectively) compared to all other respondents (78% to 92%).
- As education increased, so did the likelihood of always wearing seat belts. Sixty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported this compared to 84% who had a college degree.
- As household income increased, so did the likelihood of always wearing seat belts. Seventy percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported this compared to 83% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always wearing a seat belt (78%) compared to unmarried respondents (70%).

Table 20. Wear Seat Belt by Demographic Variables

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	4%	5%	6%	10%	76%
Gender**					
Male	6	6	11	13	64
Female	2	4	1	6	87
Age*					
18 to 34	9	7	9	9	67
35 to 44	2	8	7	12	71
45 to 54	3	3	2	12	80
55 to 64	8	2	8	4	78
65 and older	2	0	2	4	92
Education**					
High School or Less	7	7	12	9	66
Some Post High School	2	4	3	14	77
College Graduate	3	4	3	6	84
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	3	6	11	9	70
\$30,001 to \$60,000	7	7	7	9	72
\$60,001 or More	1	4	2	11	83
Marital Status**					
Married	3	5	3	11	78
Not Married	7	4	13	6	70

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Children and Seat Belts*

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

#### *Of the households who have children...*

- Ninety-six percent of respondents reported their child always wears a seat belt, uses an infant seat or uses a car seat while less than 1% 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-nine 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-seven percent of respondents who bicycle, in-line roller skate or use scooters always (23%) or nearly always (4%) use a helmet. Sixty-two percent reported never.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were nine times more likely to always wear a helmet compared to respondents 18 to 34 years old (38% and 4%, respectively).
- Respondents with a college education were four times more likely to always wear a helmet (34%) compared to those with a high school degree or less (8%).
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were less likely to always or nearly always wear a helmet (22%) compared to those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (32%) as well as those with a household income of \$60,001 or more (31%).

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	62%	6%	4%	4%	23%
Gender					
Male	57	9	5	5	25
Female	70	2	4	3	21
Age**					
18 to 34	80	4	12	0	4
35 to 44	43	11	1	6	38
45 to 54	68	0	2	5	23
55 and older	71	3	6	3	18
Education**					
High School or Less	78	7	6	1	8
Some Post High School	61	5	2	9	23
College Graduate	53	5	4	3	34
Household Income*					
\$30,000 or Less	57	7	0	11	21
\$30,001 to \$60,000	74	1	1	5	17
\$60,001 or More	54	9	7	3	28
Marital Status					
Married	59	7	3	4	27
Not Married	70	3	8	5	13

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

### *Children and Helmets*

- Thirty-nine 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...*

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents reported their child always wears a helmet while 7% reported nearly always. Sixteen percent reported never.
- There were no statistically significant differences between children wearing helmets and household income level or marital status.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Twenty-one percent of respondents were current smokers. Younger respondents, those with some post high school education or less, with a household income of less than \$60,001 or unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers. Forty-four percent of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months; 41% reported a health professional advised them to quit smoking. Twelve percent of households had a smoker who smokes indoors at home or smoked in their vehicle when others are present. Sixty-six percent of all respondents preferred a smoke-free restaurant. Sixty-three percent favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments. Female respondents, those who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to prefer a smoke-free restaurant or 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-one percent of respondents in Franklin were current smokers. Seven percent smoked between one and 29 days while the remaining 14% smoked every day.
- Younger respondents were more likely to be current smokers. Thirty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were smokers compared to 7% of those 65 and older.
- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to be smokers (26%) compared to some post high school (23%) and those with a college degree (14%).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were smokers compared to 25% of those with a household income of less than \$30,001 and 16% of those with \$60,001 or more.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be smokers than married respondents (37% and 14%, respectively).

Table 22. Current Smokers by Demographic Variables

	Percent
TOTAL	21%
Gender	
Male	25
Female	17
Age**	
18 to 34	35
35 to 44	20
45 to 54	21
55 to 64	18
65 and older	7
Education*	
High School or Less	26
Some Post High School	23
College Graduate	14
Household Income*	
\$30,000 or Less	25
\$30,001 to \$60,000	27
\$60,001 or More	16
Marital Status**	
Married	14
Not Married	37

\*= 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...*

- Forty-four percent of smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to quit for at least one day (64%) compared to respondents who had a college degree (48%) and those with some post high school (12%).

## Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advisement to Quit Smoking

### Of current smokers...

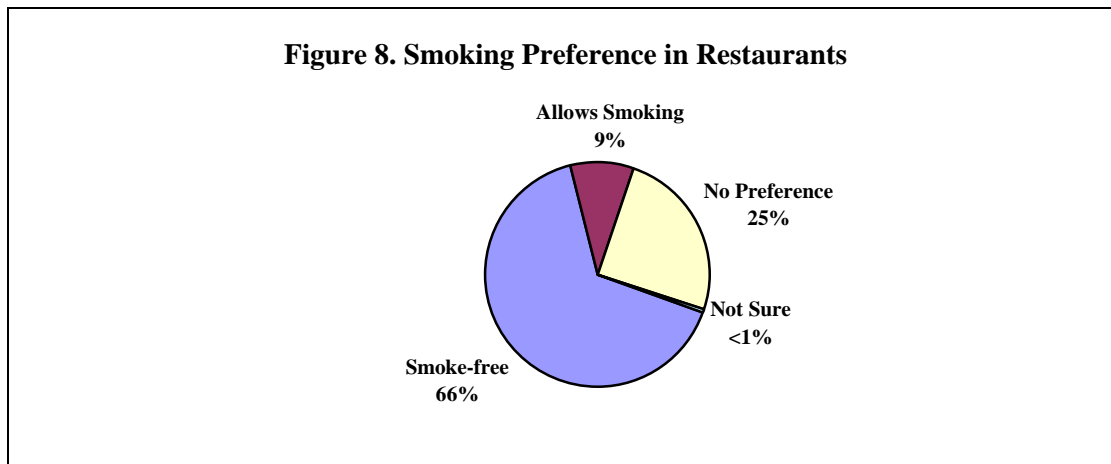
- Forty-one percent of smokers reported that a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- Female respondents who were smokers were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year (54%) compared to male respondents (31%).

### 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. Twelve 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

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



- Female respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (72%) than male respondents (60%). Preferences for restaurants that allow smoking were similar for female and male respondents (10% and 8%, respectively).
- Married respondents were more likely to prefer smoke-free restaurants (70%) than unmarried respondents (55%). Thirteen percent of unmarried respondents preferred restaurants that allow smoking while 7% of married respondents reported this.
- Seventy-nine percent of nonsmokers preferred smoke-free restaurants compared to 19% of smokers. Thirty-six percent of smokers reported the preference for restaurants that allow smoking while 2% of nonsmokers reported this.

*Community Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Eating Establishments*

- Sixty-three percent of respondents favored a community ordinance prohibiting smoking in eating establishments (40% strongly favor, 23% moderately favor).
- Female respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance (73%) compared to male respondents (52%).
- Married respondents were more likely to favor an ordinance than unmarried respondents (68% and 51%, respectively).
- Seventy-five percent of nonsmokers were in favor of a smoking prohibition ordinance compared to 17% of smokers. Nonsmokers were much more likely to strongly favor an ordinance (49%) compared to smokers (8%).

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

	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	23%	40%
Gender**		
Male	23	29
Female	22	51
Age		
18 to 34	27	28
35 to 44	27	37
45 to 54	14	48
55 to 64	22	45
65 and older	23	50
Education		
High School or Less	19	36
Some Post High School	25	39
College Graduate	25	46
Household Income		
\$30,000 or Less	19	46
\$30,001 to \$60,000	23	34
\$60,001 or More	22	46
Marital Status**		
Married	24	44
Not Married	19	32
Smoking Status**		
Nonsmoker	26	49
Smoker	9	8

\*= 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:** Seventy-two percent of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 38% had three or more drinks at least on one occasion while 23% binge. Generally, respondents who were male, younger or unmarried were more likely to have three or more drinks on more occasions or binge at least once in the past month. Five percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. Males, those who were 18 to 34 years old or unmarried respondents were more likely to report having been a driver or passenger when the driver possibly had too much to drink. Five 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*

- Seventy-two percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Thirty-five percent reported they drank at least on five days, while 17% reported three to four days, and 20% 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 11% reported three, 23% reported two and 24% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Twenty-seven percent reported having no drinks in the past month.

### *Three or More Drinks on an Occasion in Past Month*

- Thirty-eight percent of all respondents had three or more drinks on an occasion in the past month. Twenty-three percent reported this one to two times and 15% reported three or more times.
- Male respondents were more likely to have three or more drinks (51%) than female respondents (25%). And males were much more likely to have three or more drinks on three or more occasions (26%) compared to female respondents (4%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have had three or more drinks and more often. Fifty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported three or more drinks (22% one to two occasions and 31% three or more occasions) compared to 11% of respondents 65 and older (7% one to two occasions and 4% three or more occasions).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to have three or more drinks on three or more occasions (24%) compared to married respondents (11%).

### *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-three percent of all respondents binged in the past month.
- Male respondents were three times as likely to have binged in the past month (35%) than female respondents (11%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged (39%) followed by respondents 35 to 44 years old (31%). It dropped to 2% for respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were not married were more likely to have binged in the past month (32%) compared to married respondents (19%).

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	23%	15%	23%
Gender			
Male	25**	26**	35**
Female	21**	4**	11**
Age			
18 to 34	22**	31**	39**
35 to 44	33**	15**	31**
45 to 54	25**	9**	15**
55 to 64	10**	10**	12**
65 and Older	7**	4**	2**
Education			
High School or Less	15	20	24
Some Post High School	27	11	23
College Graduate	26	13	22
Household Income			
\$30,000 or Less	23	3	17
\$30,001 to \$60,000	22	19	22
\$60,001 or More	24	14	27
Marital Status			
Married	22**	11**	19*
Not Married	23**	24**	32*

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

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

- Five 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.
- Male respondents were more likely to report this than female respondents (9% and 2%, respectively).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this behavior (11%) followed by those 45 to 54 years old (8%). All other age categories were 4% or less.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report being a driver or passenger (9%) compared to married respondents (3%).

*Family Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year*

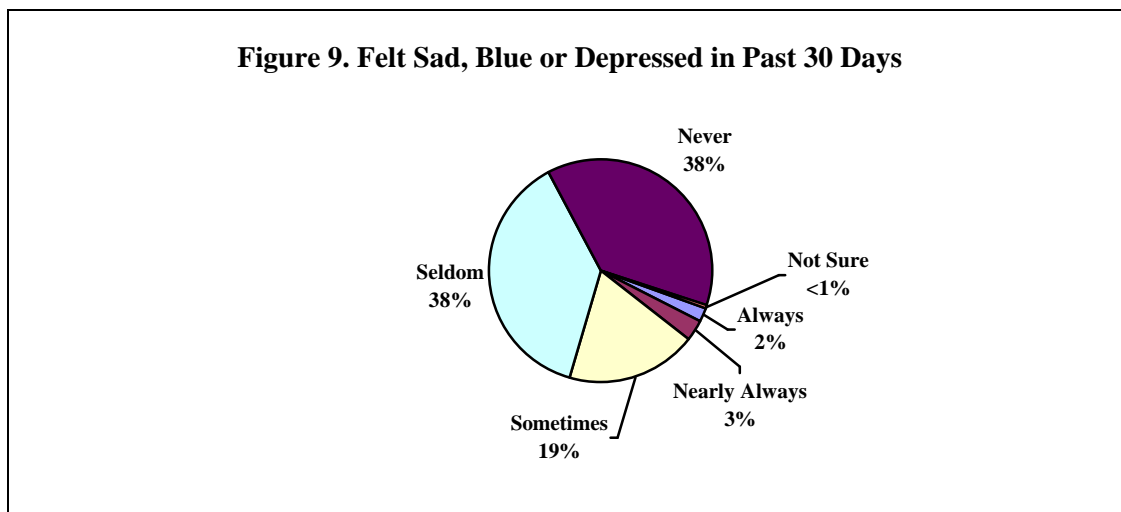
- Five percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their family, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, or physical in connection with drinking in the past year.

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

**KEY FINDING:** Five percent of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue or depressed. Twenty-three percent felt they were excellent at managing stress; 3% reported poor. Five percent reported they never or seldom find meaning and purpose in their daily life; respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were more likely to report this. One 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 2,000 community residents. Nineteen percent reported sometimes and the remaining 76% reported seldom (38%) or never (38%).



- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of feeling sad, blue or depressed.

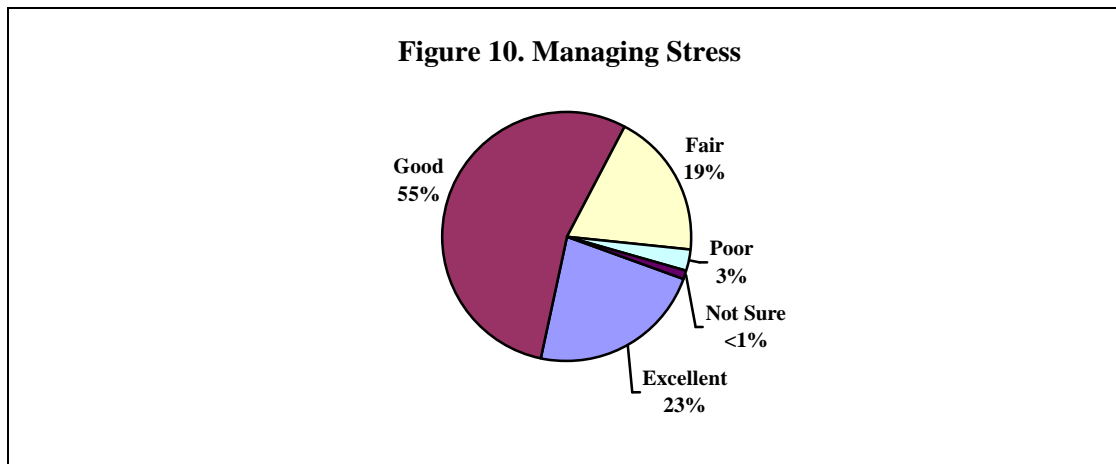
### *Considered Suicide*

*All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The Franklin 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.*

- One percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. Although this is a small percent, it approximates up to 1,200 residents who considered suicide in the past year.

### Managing Stress

- Twenty-three percent reported they were excellent at managing stress. Fifty-five percent reported good while 19% reported fair and 3% reported poor.



- Female respondents were more likely to report poor (6%) compared to male respondents (2%). However, when looking at fair and poor, males were more likely to report this (26%) compared to females (19%).
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to report poor (6%) compared to all others (2%). Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported fair or poor compared to 30% of respondents with an income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 13% of respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more.

### Finding Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose in their daily life, an additional 39% reported nearly always. Fifteen percent reported sometimes while 5% reported seldom and less than one percent reported never.
- Female respondents were more likely to report always (47%) than male respondents (31%).
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less were more likely to report never/seldom (17%) compared to those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 (5%) or those with a household income of \$60,001 or more (1%).
- Married respondents were more likely to report always (44%) compared to unmarried respondents (28%).

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

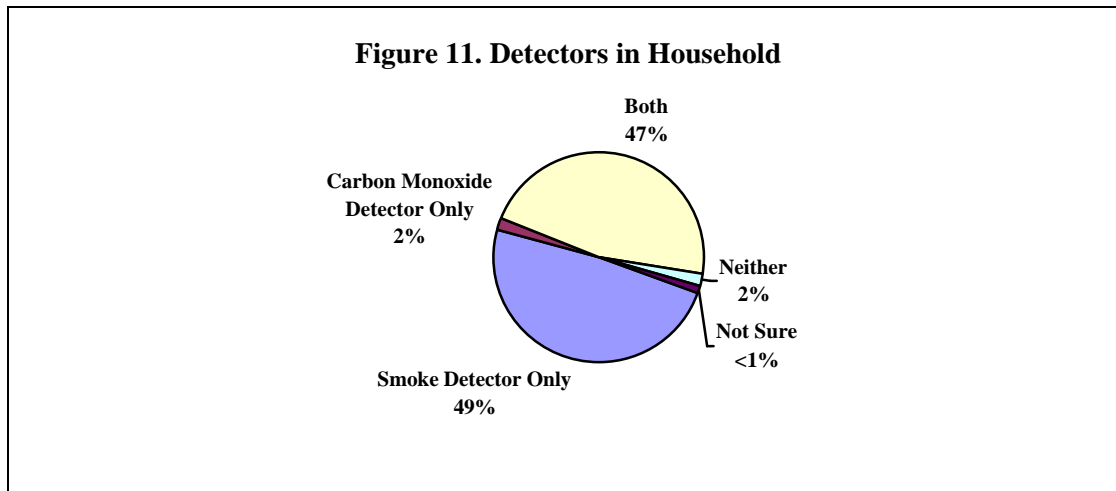
	Never/Seldom	Sometimes	Nearly Always	Always
TOTAL	5%	15%	39%	39%
Gender*				
Male	6	17	45	31
Female	5	13	34	47
Age				
18 to 34	5	16	49	29
35 to 44	4	14	38	44
45 to 54	1	20	37	40
55 to 64	12	14	38	36
65 and older	4	9	30	52
Education				
High School or Less	9	16	36	39
Some Post High School	2	19	43	35
College Graduate	5	11	41	42
Household Income**				
\$30,000 or Less	17	17	40	25
\$30,001 to \$60,000	5	15	38	40
\$60,001 or More	1	15	41	44
Marital Status*				
Married	6	13	36	44
Not Married	4	21	46	28

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

**Detectors in Household (Figure 11; Table 26)**

**KEY FINDING:** Ninety-six percent of households had a working smoke alarm while 49% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Married households or those with higher household income were more likely to have both a smoke alarm and a carbon monoxide detector.

- Forty-seven percent of respondents had a working smoke alarm and a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Forty-nine percent had only a working smoke alarm while 2% had only a carbon monoxide detector. Two percent had neither.



- Fifty-one percent of households with \$60,001 or more reported having both a smoke detector and a carbon monoxide detector compared to 43% of respondents with \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 39% with a household income of \$30,000 or less. Nine percent of respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less reported having neither.
- Married households were more likely to have both (52%) compared to unmarried respondents (33%). Five percent of unmarried respondents reported neither compared to less than 1% of married respondents.

Table 26. Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables

	Smoke Detector	Carbon Monoxide Detector	Both	Neither
<b>TOTAL</b>	49%	2%	47%	2%
<b>Household Income**</b>				
\$30,000 or Less	49	2	39	9
\$30,001 to \$60,000	51	5	43	0
\$60,001 or More	49	0	51	0
<b>Marital Status**</b>				
Married	46	<1	52	<1
Not Married	55	7	33	5

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## **Presence of Firearms in Household**

**KEY FINDING:** Thirty 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. 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, 30% of households had one or more firearms.
- Households with higher income were more likely to own a firearm compared to households with less income. Twenty-one percent of respondents with less than \$30,001 in household income had a firearm compared to 27% of those with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 and 35% of those with \$60,001 or more.
- Married households were more likely to own a firearm (34%) compared to unmarried households (20%).

### *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.*

- 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 while 2% reported they had been pushed, kicked, hit or slapped in the past year.

### *Afraid for Personal Safety*

- When asked “During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety,” five percent reported yes.
- Female respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety (7%) compared to male respondents (3%).
  - A stranger (12 responses) was most often mentioned as the perpetrator. Fewer than five respondents reported each of the following: boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, acquaintance or someone else.

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

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
  - A friend was reported by six respondents while someone else was reported by one respondent.

### *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.*

### **Knowledge of Public Health Department**

**KEY FINDING:** Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they knew the city of Franklin had a public health department. Generally, older respondents or those with more household income knew of the health department.

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they knew the city of Franklin had a health department.
- Generally, older respondents were more likely to know of the health department. Sixty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported this compared to 81% of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 93% of respondents 45 to 54 years old, 92% of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 87% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with a household income of \$30,001 to \$60,000 were more likely to know of the health department (86%) compared to respondents with a household income of \$60,001 or more (82%) and those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (74%).

### **West Nile Virus and Mosquito Control (Table 27)**

**KEY FINDING:** Fourteen percent of respondents were very concerned with the West Nile virus. Sixty-seven percent of all respondents favored using local tax dollars on mosquito control this summer and fall; 21% strongly favored it.

#### *West Nile Virus*

- Fourteen percent of respondents were very concerned about the West Nile virus while 39% were somewhat concerned. Twenty-eight percent reported not too concerned and 19% reported not at all concerned.
- Female respondents were more likely to be very concerned than male respondents (20% and 7%, respectively). Male respondents were more likely to be not at all concerned compared to female respondents (27% and 11%, respectively).
- Respondents with a high school degree or less were more likely to be very concerned (19%) compared to all others (10% to 12%), however, they were also more likely to be not at all concerned (28%) compared to all others (12% to 15%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be very concerned (16%) compared to unmarried respondents (10%). Unmarried respondents were twice as likely to report not at all concerned (30%) than married respondents (14%).

#### *Mosquito Control Using Local Tax Dollars*

- Twenty-one percent of respondents strongly favored using local tax dollars on mosquito control this summer and fall. Forty-six percent moderately favored it. Seventeen percent moderately opposed while 10% strongly opposed. Six percent were not sure.

- Female respondents were more likely favor using tax dollars for mosquito control (74%) compared to male respondents (61%).
- Favoring mosquito control did not differ dramatically between education levels. However, it did differ for those who strongly opposed. Fifteen percent of respondents with a college degree strongly opposed the use of tax dollars to control mosquitoes compared to 4% of respondents with a high school degree or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to strongly favor mosquito control (25%) compared to unmarried respondents (13%).

Table 27. Favor/Oppose Using Tax Dollars for Mosquito Control by Demographic Variables

	Strongly Oppose	Moderately Oppose	Moderately Favor	Strongly Favor
TOTAL	10%	17%	46%	21%
Gender*				
Male	11	21	43	18
Female	10	13	49	25
Age				
18 to 34	10	21	51	15
35 to 44	14	14	44	20
45 to 54	7	13	46	28
55 to 64	6	20	45	25
65 and older	11	9	48	26
Education*				
High School or Less	4	19	45	22
Some Post High School	12	20	48	18
College Graduate	15	12	46	24
Household Income				
\$30,000 or Less	5	14	48	22
\$30,001 to \$60,000	10	19	42	26
\$60,001 or More	13	14	51	20
Marital Status*				
Married	10	14	45	25
Not Married	9	23	49	13

\*= p≤0.05; \*\*= p≤0.01

## **APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**

CITY OF FRANKLIN  
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY  
Conducted: February 21 through March 24, 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 .....	2%
Fair .....	5
Good .....	28
Very good .....	42
Excellent .....	24
Not sure .....	0

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

No health care coverage .....	2%
Medical Assistance or Title 19.....	1
Badger Care .....	<1
Medicare .....	16
A prepaid plan such as a HMO, PPO .....	51
Another commercial health plan .....	23
Something else .....	4
Not sure .....	3

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

Not all members covered.....	9%
All members covered.....	92
Not sure .....	0

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

Not all members covered.....	12%
All members covered.....	88
Not sure .....	0

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

Medical doctor, internist, OBGYN, family practice .....	82%
Walk-in or urgent care clinic .....	9
Community Health Center .....	4
Hospital emergency room.....	3
Other.....	<1
Not sure .....	2

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

Yes..... 33%  
 No..... 65  
 Not sure ..... 1

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

	Less than a year ago	1 to 2 years ago	3 to 4 years ago	5 or more years ago	Never	Not sure
7. A routine checkup.....	57%	30%	5%	7%	<1%	1%
8. Cholesterol testing .....	55	26	3	3	11	1
9. Visit to a dentist/dental clinic..	75	20	2	3	<1	<1
10. Eye exam.....	47	35	8	6	4	0

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

Yes..... 35%  
 No..... 65  
 Not sure ..... 0

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

Yes..... 16%  
 No..... 82  
 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?.....	21%	79%	0%
14. Your blood cholesterol is high? .....	18	82	<1
15. You had a stroke?.....	1	99	<1
16. You have heart disease or a heart condition? ..	6	94	0
17. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	4	96	0
18. ....if yes, have you had your blood sugar tested in the past year? [14 Respondents]	100	0	0
19. You had a mental health problem?.....	3	97	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? .....	8%	92%	<1%
23. Do you still have asthma? [All Respondents] ...	6	94	<1
24. .... (if yes), do you have an asthma action plan? [23 Respondents].....	77	23	0

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..... 30%  
Two servings ..... 30  
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..... 33%  
Two servings ..... 32  
Three or more servings ..... 34  
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 ..... 34%  
A few times per week..... 48  
Daily or nearly so ..... 7  
Hardly ever or never ..... 11  
Not sure ..... <1

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

Yes..... 72%  
No..... 28  
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..... 76%  
No..... 25  
Not sure ..... 0

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

One .....	4%
Two .....	11
Three.....	19
Four .....	13
Five.....	11
Six .....	6
Seven .....	12
Not sure .....	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	25

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 .....	11%
30 to 44 minutes .....	21
45 to 59 minutes .....	7
60 or more minutes.....	37
Not sure .....	<1
No moderate exercise/no answer.....	25

**Q32 THROUGH Q34 FEMALES ONLY**

32. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [202 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) .....	53%	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	13	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ....	4	üGO TO Q34
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) ....	2	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
5 or more years ago .....	1	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Never .....	27	üCONTINUE WITH Q33
Not sure .....	0	üCONTINUE WITH Q33

33. What is the most important reason why you have not had a mammogram in the last three years? [13 Respondents 40 years old or older]

Too young..... 5 responses  
 Don't need ..... 2 responses  
 No time ..... 2 responses  
 Not recommended by provider ..... 1 response  
 Don't like ..... 1 response  
 Other ..... 1 response  
 Not sure ..... 1 response

[46 Respondents 18 to 39 years old]

Too young..... 38 responses  
 Not recommended by provider ..... 6 responses  
 Don't like ..... 1 response  
 Not sure ..... 1 response

34. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [201 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ..... 66%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 18  
 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)..... 1  
 5 or more years ago ..... 4  
 Never ..... 5  
 Not sure..... <1

**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? [198 Respondents]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) ..... 22%  
 Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 11  
 Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 9  
 5 or more years ago ..... 9  
 Never ..... 48  
 Not sure..... 2

**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) ..... 21%
- Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) ..... 12
- Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 6
- 5 or more years ago ..... 5
- Never ..... 51
- Not sure..... 6

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) ..... 10%
- 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)..... 8
- Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ... 3
- 10 years ago or more ..... 4
- Never ..... 64
- Not sure..... 2

Do you regularly...

	Yes	No	Not sure
38. Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. ...	40%	59%	<1%
39. Wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight?.....	47	52	<1
40. Use sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 15 or greater.....	61	38	<1
41. Avoid artificial sources of ultraviolet light?.....	67	32	2

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

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 41%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [230 Respondents]

- Never ..... 62%
- Seldom..... 6
- Sometimes ..... 4
- Nearly always..... 4
- Always ..... 23
- 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 .....	4%
Seldom.....	5
Sometimes .....	6
Nearly always.....	10
Always.....	76
Not sure .....	0

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

One .....	14%
Two .....	19
Three or more.....	10
None .....	56

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? [176 Respondents]

Do not ride/skate/scoot..... 12%

Frequency of those who bicycle, use in-line roller skates or scooters [155 Respondents]

Never .....	16%
Seldom.....	2
Sometimes .....	7
Nearly always.....	7
Always.....	67
Not sure .....	2

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? [176 Respondents]

Never .....	1%
Seldom.....	0
Sometimes .....	2
Nearly always.....	<1
Always.....	96
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 .....	38%
Seldom.....	38
Sometimes .....	19
Nearly always.....	3
Always.....	2
Not sure .....	<1

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 .....	3%
Fair .....	19
Good .....	55
Excellent .....	23
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.....	5
Sometimes .....	15
Nearly always.....	39
Always.....	39
Not sure .....	1

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

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

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

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

None .....	27%
One to two days.....	20
Three to four days .....	17
Five or more days .....	35
Not sure .....	<1

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

None .....	27%
One drink .....	24
Two drinks .....	23
Three drinks .....	11
Four or more drinks .....	15
Not sure .....	<1

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 .....	62%
One to two times .....	23
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 .....	77%
Once .....	10
Two or more times .....	13
Not sure .....	<1

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

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

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.....	5%
No.....	95
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.....	79%
1 to 29 days.....	7
30 days.....	14
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? [84 Respondents]

0 days.....	56%
At least 1 day .....	44
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? [84 Respondents]

Yes..... 41%  
 No..... 59  
 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..... 12%  
 No..... 46  
 No smokers in the household..... 42  
 Not sure ..... 0

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 ..... 66%  
 Restaurants that allow smoking ..... 9  
 No preference..... 25  
 Not sure ..... <1

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

Strongly oppose..... 12%  
 Moderately oppose ..... 15  
 Moderately favor ..... 23  
 Strongly favor ..... 40  
 Not sure ..... 10

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms.

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

Yes..... 30%  
 No..... 70  
 Not sure ..... <1

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

Yes..... 2%  
 No..... 26  
 Not sure ..... <1  
 No firearms in the household/no answer ..... 71

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 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%	86%	0%
68. Having acupuncture? .....	1	99	0
69. Massage therapy? .....	16	84	<1
70. Aroma therapy? .....	3	97	<1
71. Movement therapy, such as yoga or tai' chi? .....	5	95	0
72. Meditation? .....	5	95	0

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

73. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male..... 50%  
 Female ..... 50

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

18 to 34 years old ..... 21%  
 35 to 44 years old ..... 30  
 45 to 54 years old ..... 24  
 55 to 64 years old ..... 13  
 65 and older ..... 12

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

76. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	41%
Overweight .....	37
Obese.....	22

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 .....	0
Multiple races.....	<1
Not sure .....	<1

78. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

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

79. What is your current marital status?

Single, never married .....	19%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	<1
Married .....	69
Separated .....	0
Divorced .....	5
Widowed.....	6
Not sure .....	0

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

8th grade or less .....	2%
Some high school .....	4
High school graduate or GED.....	29
Some college.....	23
Technical school graduate .....	5
College graduate .....	28
Advanced or professional degree .....	9
Not sure .....	<1

81. What county do you live in [FILTER]

Milwaukee .....	100%
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82. What city, town or village do you legally reside in?

Franklin ..... 100%

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

53132 ..... 91%  
53221 ..... 6  
No answer ..... 3

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000 ..... 2%  
\$10,000 to \$20,000 ..... 4  
\$20,001 to \$30,000 ..... 10  
\$30,001 to \$40,000 ..... 12  
\$40,001 to \$50,000 ..... 11  
\$50,001 to \$60,000 ..... 14  
\$60,001 to \$75,000 ..... 11  
\$75,001 to \$90,000 ..... 13  
Over \$90,000 ..... 18  
Not sure ..... 1  
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%   üCONTINUE WITH Q86  
No ..... 95   üGO TO Q87  
Not sure ..... <1   üGO 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. [20 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger ..... 12 responses  
Boyfriend or girlfriend ..... 4 responses  
Spouse ..... 2 responses  
Acquaintance ..... 1 response  
Someone else ..... 2 responses

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

Yes ..... 2%   üCONTINUE WITH Q88  
No ..... 98   üGO TO Q89  
Not sure ..... <1   üGO 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? [7 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Friend ..... 6 responses  
Someone else ..... 1 response

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

Smoke detectors ..... 49%  
Carbon monoxide detectors ..... 2  
Both ..... 47  
Neither ..... 2  
Not sure ..... <1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR THE CITY OF FRANKLIN

[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. Do you know that the City of Franklin has a Public Health Department?

Yes.....	83%
No.....	16
Not sure .....	1

A2. How concerned are you about the West Nile Virus?

Not at all concerned.....	19%
Not too concerned .....	28
Somewhat concerned.....	39
Very concerned .....	14
Not sure .....	0

A3. To what extent do you favor or oppose using local tax dollars on mosquito control this summer and fall?

Strongly oppose.....	10%
Moderately oppose .....	17
Moderately favor .....	46
Strongly favor .....	21
Not sure .....	6